

World Jewish Population, 1982

Updated Estimates

THIS ARTICLE PRESENTS updates, as of 1982, of the Jewish population estimates for 1980 which were first published in the 1982 AJYB and reprinted in modified form in the 1983 AJYB. The estimates reflect some of the results of a prolonged and ongoing effort to scientifically study the demography of contemporary world Jewry.¹ Data collection and comparative research have benefited from the collaboration of scholars and institutions in many countries, including replies to direct inquiries regarding current estimates. It should be emphasized, however, that the elaboration of a worldwide set of estimates for the Jewish populations of the various countries is beset with difficulties and uncertainties.

About 95 per cent of world Jewry is concentrated in nine countries with approximately 100,000 or more Jews each. The aggregate of these nine major Jewish population centers virtually determines the assessment of the size of total world Jewry. The figures for 1980 have been updated to 1982 in accordance with the intervening changes—natural (i.e., births and deaths), affiliative, and migratory. In addition, some corrections have been introduced in the light of newly accrued information from recent population censuses and Jewish surveys. Analogous corrections have also been applied retrospectively to the 1980 figures, which appear below in revised summary (see Table 1), so as to allow for comparison with the 1982 estimates.

The elaboration of the 1982 estimates has been handicapped by the fact that some of the censuses taken around 1980 have not yet yielded detailed results or require further evaluation. The reader has been given some information on the quality of the estimate for each country by an accuracy-rating using a simple scale explained below.

¹Many of these activities have been carried out by, or in coordination with, the division of Jewish demography and statistics at the Institute of Contemporary Jewry, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Information on activities for the demographic study of the Jews can be found in the following joint publications of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry, Jerusalem, and the Institute of Jewish Affairs, London, which were edited by U.O. Schmelz, P. Glikson, and S. J. Gould: *Jewish Population Studies, 1961–1968*, 1970; *Studies in Jewish Demography: Survey for 1969–1971*, 1975; and *Studies in Jewish Demography: Survey for 1972–1980*, 1983. See also U.O. Schmelz, *World Jewish Population: Regional Estimates and Projections* (Jerusalem, 1981).

Jewish Population Trends²

Diaspora Jews are highly dispersed. In most countries their number is now rather small and they constitute no more than a minute fraction of the entire population. Consequently, though Jews tend to cluster in large cities, they are greatly exposed to assimilation.

The Jews in most countries of the Diaspora are demographically characterized by very low fertility, considerable out-marriage, involving losses of children to the Jewish population,³ some other assimilatory losses, and great aging. The aging, in turn, reduces the birth rate and raises the death rate. There are differences in the levels of these demographic factors among the Jews in various regions and countries of the world. In all the major Diaspora populations the joint balance of the natural and affiliative changes is now close to nil or outrightly negative, e.g., the Jewish deceased outnumber newborn Jews.

With regard to the balance of external migrations, there is no regularity among the various Diaspora populations or even in the same population over time. Where the migratory balance is positive—e.g., in North America—it counteracts or even outweighs the numerically negative influence of internal demographic developments. Where the migratory balance is negative, it may cause, or aggravate, the decrease of a Jewish population. In 1981–1982, the volume of international migrations of Jews was much diminished as a result of a reduction in the number of exit permits given to Soviet Jews.

In contrast, Jews in Israel incur virtually no out-marriages and direct assimilatory losses. Moreover, they have a younger age structure than Diaspora Jews, usually enjoy a positive migration balance, and exhibit a fairly high level of fertility. The previously substantial fertility differentials between Jews in-gathered in Israel from Asia-Africa and Europe-America are no longer in evidence. Remarkably, European Jews have raised their fertility in Israel. In recent years both major origin groups among Israel's Jews have displayed a fertility level surpassing not only most Diaspora Jewries but also the general populations in the developed countries.

In the overall demographic balance of world Jewry, the natural increase of Israel is making up for losses in the Diaspora. (*Aliyah* and *yeridah*, of course, constitute only internal transfers within the global Jewish framework.)

Difficulties in Estimating Jewish Population Size in the Diaspora⁴

Some of the difficulties involved in estimating the size of Jewish Diaspora populations are common to all aspects of the study of Diaspora demography. They are mainly due to the great geographical scattering of Jews; their unusually strong

²A fuller discussion of the subject can be found in U.O. Schmelz, "Jewish Survival: The Demographic Factors," *AJYB*, Vol. 81, 1981, pp. 61–117.

³When less than half of the children of the out-married are themselves Jews.

⁴Reliable figures are currently forthcoming for the Jews of Israel from official statistics.

demographic dynamics in many respects—migrations, social mobility, family formation patterns (including out-marriage), etc.; and to lacunae of available demographic information, which is deficient in both quantity and quality.

More specific difficulties in estimating the up-to-date size of Jewish populations are due to conceptual and measurement problems.

When mixed couples and households are not infrequent, it is necessary to distinguish between the “actually Jewish population” and the “enlarged Jewish population.” The latter comprises also the non-Jewish household members (spouses, children, etc.) of the Jews. However socially significant the non-Jewish household members (and more distant non-Jewish relatives) of Jews may be, they should not be included in a count of Jews.

An even more vexed problem is affiliative changes among Jews. Under present conditions, there are Jews who have not formally embraced another religion, yet are either very estranged (“marginal”) or have even become resolutely alienated from Judaism and the Jewish community and, if questioned, disclaim to be Jews any longer. When a census or survey is taken which inquires into religion or ethnicity, these individuals have an opportunity to define their current status subjectively (official censuses accept self-determination). In estimating Jewish population size it is usual to include, in principle, all the “marginal” individuals who have not ceased to be Jews.⁵ On the other hand, some conversions to Judaism are contested between the various ideological trends—Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform. In the relevant official censuses, self-determination prevails also with regard to any additional persons who claim to be Jews.

Not a few Jews (like other persons) have some residential status in more than one country.⁶ This may be due to business requirements, professional assignments in foreign countries, climatic differences between countries, migrants staying temporarily in prolonged transit, etc. The danger of double-counting or omissions is inherent in such situations. As far as possible, we have tried to account for such persons only once.

Statistical data from official population censuses are unavailable for most Diaspora Jewries. Even where census statistics on Jews are forthcoming, they tend to be scant, because the Jews are a small minority.⁷ In some countries serious problems exist, or are feared to exist, in the reporting of Jews as such; these problems require statistical evaluation whose feasibility and conclusiveness depend on the relevant information available.

⁵Even persons who disclaim at some stage of life to be Jews any longer may change their minds later.

⁶The problem is even more acute with regard to residential status in more than one locality of the same country, but this does not affect the population estimates for entire countries.

⁷There have been, however, instances where detailed tabulations on Jews have been undertaken, through Jewish initiative, from official census material. Examples are Canada, South Africa, and Argentina.

Surveys are the only way of obtaining comprehensive information on Jewish populations in the absence of official censuses. Jewish-sponsored surveys have the additional advantage of being able to inquire into matters of specifically Jewish interest, e.g., Jewish education, observances, and attitudes.⁸ However, since they address themselves to a small and scattered minority with identity problems, they are not easy to conduct competently, and may encounter difficulties with regard to both coverage and response, especially with regard to "marginal" Jews. Again, these require statistical evaluation.

Many of the estimates of Jewish population for which no solid data from censuses or surveys exist are regrettably of unspecified or dubious source and methodology.

Besides the conceptual and measurement difficulties affecting the figures for a Jewish population at any base date, similar problems recur with regard to the updating information which should account for all the various types of changes in the time elapsed since the base date. For natural and affiliative changes, age-sex-specific models can be of use; these may be applied after studying the evolution of the respective or similar Jewish populations. With regard to the migratory balance in any updating interval, concrete information must be gathered, because of the above-mentioned irregularity, over time, in the intensity of many migratory streams.

Presentation of Data

The detailed estimates of Jewish population distribution in each continent (Tables 2-6 below) refer to residents in countries with at least 100 Jews. A residual estimate of "other" Jews living in smaller communities, or staying temporarily in transit accommodations, supplements the continental total. For each of the reported countries, the four columns in the table provide the United Nations estimate of mid-year 1981 total population,⁹ the estimated end-1982 Jewish population, the proportion of Jews per 1,000 total population, and a rating of the accuracy of the Jewish population estimates.

There is wide variation in the quality of the Jewish population estimates for different countries. For many Diaspora countries it would be best to indicate a range (minimum-maximum) rather than a definite figure for the number of Jews. It would be confusing, however, for the reader to be confronted with a long list of ranges; this would also complicate the regional and world totals. Yet, the figures actually indicated for most of the Diaspora countries should be understood as being the

⁸Countrywide surveys have been undertaken in the United States, South Africa, France, Italy, Netherlands, etc. Local surveys have been carried out, notably in U.S. cities, in the United Kingdom, Latin America, Australia, etc. However, these local initiatives have been uncoordinated with regard to content and method.

⁹These were the latest official estimates available at the time of writing. See United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Statistical Office, *Population and Vital Statistics Report; Data Available as of January 1, 1983*. Statistical Papers, Series A, Vol. XXXV, No. 1, New York, 1983.

central value of the plausible range. The relative magnitude of this range varies inversely to the accuracy of the estimate.

The three main elements which affect the accuracy of each estimate are the nature of the base data, the recency of the base data, and the method of updating. A simple code, combining these elements, is used to provide a general evaluation of the reliability of the Jewish population figures reported in the detailed tables below. The code indicates different ranges of possible error in the reported estimates: (A) base figure derived from countrywide census or reliable Jewish population survey; updated on the basis of full or partial information on Jewish population movements in the intervening period; (B) base figure derived from somewhat less accurate countrywide Jewish population investigation; partial information on population movements in the intervening period; (C) base figure derived from less recent sources, and/or partial coverage of Jewish population in country; updating according to demographic information illustrative of regional demographic trends; and (D) base figure essentially conjectural; no reliable updating procedure. In categories (A), (B), and (C), the year for which the principal base figure was obtained is also reported.

For countries whose Jewish population estimate of 1982 was revised on the basis of improved information, as distinct from mere updating, the sign "x" is appended to the accuracy rating.

Distribution of World Jewish Population by Major Regions

Table 1 gives an overall picture for 1982 as compared to 1980. For 1980, both the originally published estimates and somewhat revised figures are presented.

The size of world Jewry is assessed at about 13 million. The estimated growth between 1980 and 1982 was negligible—world Jewry has reached "zero population growth." While the number of Jews in Israel rose from 3,283,000 in 1980 to 3,374,000 at the end of 1982, Diaspora Jewry declined from 9,700,000 (according to the revised figures) to approximately 9,614,000. By the end of 1982, Israel's Jews constituted 26 per cent of total world Jewry.

About half of the world's Jews reside in the Americas, with 46 per cent in North America. Twenty-six per cent live in Asia (excluding the Asian territories of the USSR and Turkey), nearly all of them in Israel. Europe (including the Asian territories of the USSR and Turkey) accounts for 22 per cent of the total. The proportions of the world's Jews who live in Africa and Oceania are very small.

Among the major geographical regions listed in Table 1, Israel—and, in consequence, total Asia—increased by close to three per cent in the two-year span 1980–1982. North America attained a minute increase of 0.2 per cent. All the other regions are estimated to have sustained decreases in Jewish population size.

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION, BY CONTINENTS AND MAJOR GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS, 1980 AND 1982

Region	1980			1982		% Change 1980-82
	Original	Revised		Abs. Nos.	Per Cent	
		Abs. Nos.	Per Cent			
Diaspora	9,745,200	9,700,200	74.7	9,614,300	74.0	-0.9
Israel	3,282,700	3,282,700	25.3	3,374,300	26.0	+2.8
World	13,027,900	12,982,900	100.0	12,988,600	100.0	+0.0
America, Total	6,491,950	6,473,600	49.9	6,477,700	49.9	+0.1
North ^a	5,998,000	5,998,000	46.2	6,013,000	46.3	+0.2
Central	44,750	47,700	0.4	46,800	0.4	-1.9
South	449,200	427,900	3.3	417,900	3.2	-2.3
Europe, Total	2,969,500	2,928,800	22.6	2,842,700	21.9	-2.9
West	1,121,000	1,080,300	8.3	1,070,900	8.3	-0.9
East & Balkans ^b	1,848,500	1,848,500	14.2	1,771,800	13.6	-4.2
Asia, Total	3,327,900	3,327,900	25.6	3,417,200	26.3	+2.7
Israel	3,282,700	3,282,700	25.3	3,374,300	26.0	+2.8
Rest ^c	45,200	45,200	0.4	42,900	0.3	-5.1
Africa, Total	164,550	173,600	1.3	172,000	1.3	-0.9
North	21,050	22,550	0.2	21,250	0.2	-5.8
South	109,550	120,550	0.9	120,250	0.9	-0.2
Rest ^c	33,950	30,500	0.2	30,500	0.2	—
Oceania	74,000	79,000	0.6	79,000	0.6	—

^aU.S.A. and Canada.

^bThe Asian territories of USSR and Turkey are included in "East Europe and Balkans."

^cIncluding Ethiopia.

Individual Countries

THE AMERICAS

The Jewish population in the United States is estimated to have increased from 5,690,000 in 1980 to 5,705,000 in 1982, as a consequence of immigration. This figure does not include non-Jewish members of Jewish households who are included in the detailed U.S. Jewish population estimates which are reported elsewhere in this volume.¹⁰

¹⁰For derivation of the estimate for U.S. Jewry from the National Jewish Population Study (NJPS) of 1970-1971, see Schmelz, *World Jewish Population, op. cit.*, pp. 32-36. For a discussion of U.S. Jewish population dynamics and perspectives, see U.O. Schmelz and S. DellaPergola, "The Demographic Consequences of U.S. Jewish Population Trends," *AJYB*, Vol. 83, 1983, pp. 141-187.

In Canada an official population census was held in 1981, with the first reports showing 296,425 Jews according to religion and 264,025 Jews according to ethnic origin. No cross-classification of both these characteristics is yet available. In the 1971 census, nearly 10,000 persons declared themselves to be ethnic Jews, but with no religion (which excludes ethnic Jews who embraced Christianity). Assuming a similar magnitude of this group in recent years, the estimate of 308,000 already given for 1980, has been maintained. Reevaluation will be necessary as more specific information becomes available.

TABLE 2. ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN THE AMERICAS, 1982

Country	Total Population	Jewish Population	Jews per 1,000 Population	Accuracy Rating
Canada	24,231,000	308,000	12.7	A 1981
U.S.A.	229,807,000	5,705,000	24.8	B 1971
Total Northern America		6,013,000		
Bahamas	248,000	500	2.0	B 1970
Costa Rica	2,271,000	2,200	1.0	C 1980 x
Cuba	9,717,000	700	0.1	D x
Dominican Republic	5,581,000	100	0.0	D x
Guatemala	7,481,000	900	0.1	D
Haiti	5,104,000	100	0.0	D x
Jamaica	2,220,000	300	0.1	B 1982 x
Mexico	71,193,000	35,000	0.5	C 1970
Netherlands Antilles	261,000	700	2.7	D
Panama	1,940,000	3,500	1.8	C 1982 x
Puerto Rico	3,242,000	2,500	0.8	D x
Other		300		D x
Total Central America		46,800		
Argentina	28,085,000	233,000	8.3	C 1960
Bolivia	5,755,000	1,000	0.2	C 1982
Brazil	121,547,000	100,000	0.8	B 1980 x
Chile	11,294,000	20,000	1.8	C 1970 x
Colombia	28,776,000	7,000	0.2	B 1977
Ecuador	8,644,000	1,000	0.1	C 1982
Paraguay	3,268,000	700	0.2	C 1982
Peru	18,279,000	5,000	0.3	C 1982
Surinam	397,000	200	0.5	D x
Uruguay	2,927,000	30,000	10.2	D x
Venezuela	14,313,000	20,000	1.4	D x
Total Southern America		417,900		
Total		6,477,700		

The estimate for Mexico has been kept unchanged at 35,000. Modifications have been introduced for several Central American states with smaller populations.

The Jewish population of Argentina is marked by a negative balance in both internal evolution and external migrations. The estimate has been reduced, therefore, from 242,000 in 1980 to 233,000 in 1982. The official population census of Brazil in 1980 showed a figure of 91,795 Jews. However, only first results have so far become known, without cross-classifications. Since it is possible that some Jews failed to declare themselves as such in the census, the estimate for 1982 has been provisionally set at the round figure of 100,000. The recent census has confirmed the lower order of magnitude of the authors' estimates as compared to the exaggerated figures previously circulated. On the strength of fragmentary information that is accumulating, the admittedly quite tentative estimates for Uruguay and Chile have been revised downward, while that for Venezuela has been raised somewhat.

EUROPE

France has the largest Jewish population in Western Europe, estimated at 530,000. Analysis of the demographic situation in France points to a rapid change in the marriage and fertility patterns of North African Jews. Immigration of Jews has diminished greatly; hence it is assumed that the total number of Jews in France has declined slightly. A reestimation of the size of British Jewry was carried out by the research unit of the Board of Deputies, based on an analysis of Jewish deaths during the period 1975–1979. The revised population figure for 1977 was 354,000, with a margin of error of $\pm 32,000$. Based on this, the round figure of 350,000 for 1982, as the central value of the likely range, is suggested. This updated estimate takes into account the partially documented deficit in internal dynamics and external migrations of British Jewry. The Swiss census of 1980 produced a figure of 18,330 Jews. Taking into account an increase in the proportion of individuals not declaring a religion among the Swiss population as compared to previous decennial censuses, but also as a downward trend since 1980, the estimate for 1982 has been set at 19,300. The records of the Jewish communities in West Germany point to stability in the overall size of the Jewish population. The same situation is likely for Italian Jewry. In Belgium and the Netherlands, deficits in internal Jewish population dynamics are assumed to have resulted in somewhat smaller Jewish communities.

By far the largest Jewish population in Eastern Europe is concentrated in the Soviet Union, including its Asian territory. Only about 12,000 Jews were permitted to leave for abroad in 1981–1982, but the heavy deficit of internal population dynamics continued and even grew, due to the great aging which prevailed. Under these circumstances the estimate has been reduced from 1,700,000 in 1980 to 1,630,000 in 1982. The Jewish populations in Hungary and Rumania, and the small remnants extant in Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany, and Bulgaria, are all reputed to be very overaged. Their inevitable numerical decline is reflected in

reduced estimates. The Jewish population of Turkey is being eroded by both an excess of deaths over births and emigration.

TABLE 3. ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN EUROPE, 1982

Country	Total Population	Jewish Population	Jews per 1,000 Population	Accuracy Rating
Austria	7,510,000	7,500	1.0	B 1971 x
Belgium	9,861,000	32,500	3.3	D
Bulgaria	8,890,000	3,400	0.4	C 1965
Czechoslovakia	15,314,000	8,700	0.6	D
Denmark	5,122,000	6,900	1.4	C 1968
Finland	4,801,000	1,000	0.2	B 1982
France	53,963,000	530,000	9.8	B 1972-8
Germany, East	16,736,000	900	0.1	D
Germany, West	61,666,000	33,500	0.5	B 1982
Gibraltar	30,000	600	20.0	A 1981 x
Great Britain	55,833,000	350,000	6.3	B 1977 x
Greece	9,707,000	5,000	0.5	B 1978
Hungary	10,711,000	63,000	5.9	D
Ireland	3,440,000	2,000	0.6	B 1982
Italy	57,197,000	32,000	0.6	B 1982
Luxemburg	364,000	700	1.9	B 1970
Netherlands	14,246,000	26,500	1.9	B 1966
Norway	4,100,000	950	0.2	A 1982
Poland	35,902,000	4,800	0.1	D
Portugal	9,931,000	600	0.1	D
Rumania	22,457,000	30,000	1.3	B 1979
Spain	37,654,000	12,000	0.3	D
Sweden	8,324,000	15,000	1.8	C 1982
Switzerland	6,473,000	19,000	2.9	A 1980 x
Turkey ^a	45,366,000	21,000	0.5	C 1982
USSR ^a	267,697,000	1,630,000	6.1	B 1979
Yugoslavia	22,516,000	5,000	0.2	B 1980
Other		150		D
Total		2,842,700		

^aIncluding Asian regions.

ASIA

Israel accounts for 99 per cent of all the Jews in Asia, excluding the Asian territories of the USSR and Turkey. Israel's satisfactory official statistics make it clear that the number of Jews rose from 3,282,700 at the end of 1980 to 3,374,300

at the end of 1982. This growth of about 90,000 was essentially due to natural increase. The Jewish population of Iran continued to dwindle.

TABLE 4. ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN ASIA, 1982

Country	Total Population	Jewish Population	Jews per 1,000 Population	Accuracy Rating
Hong Kong	5,154,000	1,000	0.2	C 1980 x
India	676,218,000	4,300	0.0	B 1971
Iran	39,320,000	30,000	0.8	D
Iraq	13,527,000	200	0.0	D
Israel	4,063,700 ^a	3,374,300	830.4	A 1982
Japan	117,645,000	800	0.0	D
Lebanon	2,685,000	250	0.1	D x
Philippines	49,530,000	150	0.0	C 1982 x
Singapore	2,443,000	400	0.2	C 1982 x
Syria	9,314,000	4,000	0.4	D x
Thailand	47,488,000	300	0.0	C 1980 x
Yemen	5,940,000	1,200	0.2	D
Other		300		D x
Total		3,417,200		

^aEnd 1982.

AFRICA

The Republic of South Africa undertook a decennial population census in 1980. To date, the number of Jews is known only from tabulations of a five per cent

TABLE 5. ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN AFRICA, 1982

Country	Total Population	Jewish Population	Jews per 1,000 Population	Accuracy Rating
Algeria	19,590,000	300	0.0	D
Egypt	43,465,000	250	0.0	D
Ethiopia	32,158,000	27,000	0.8	C 1976 x
Morocco	20,646,000	17,000	0.8	C 1971
South Africa	30,131,000	119,000	4.0	B 1980 x
Tunisia	6,513,000	3,700	0.6	C 1982 x
Zaire	26,377,000	200	0.0	D
Zambia	5,961,000	300	0.1	D
Zimbabwe	7,600,000	1,250	0.2	C 1980
Other		3,000		D x
Total		172,000		

sample. The figure amounted to about 119,000, with a margin of error of $\pm 3,000$. This estimate has been provisionally adopted here, pending hoped-for clarifications in the future. The figure for Jews in Ethiopia has been revised downward to 27,000. Morocco's Jews continue to diminish. New information has led to a somewhat higher estimate for Tunisia.

OCEANIA

The Australian census of 1981 indicated 62,127 Jews according to religion. However, a reply to the census question about religion was not mandatory, and the proportion among the general population leaving the question unanswered or stating "no religion" increased (to 21.7 per cent) as compared to previous censuses. Though the migratory balance of Australian Jewry must have been small in 1981-1982 due to a paucity of Soviet Jewish migrants, the estimated total has been raised provisionally to 75,000. Higher figures which have been put forward are still under examination.

TABLE 6. ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN OCEANIA, 1982

Country	Total Population	Jewish Population	Jews per 1,000 Population	Accuracy Rating
Australia	14,927,000	75,000	5.0	B 1981 x
New Zealand	3,125,000	4,000	1.3	B 1981
Total		79,000		

Jews Per 1,000 Total Population

With the exception of the State of Israel, Jews generally form no more than a small minority of the total population of their countries of residence. Only six countries had at least eight Jews per 1,000 inhabitants. These are, in descending order of their Jewish population size: United States (24.8); France (9.8); Canada (12.7); Argentina (8.3); Uruguay (10.2); and Gibraltar (20.0). There were 830.4 Jews per 1,000 inhabitants in Israel (excluding the administered territories).

Communities With Largest Jewish Populations

A remarkable feature of world Jewish population distribution is its concentration pattern. In 1982 about 95 per cent of world Jewry lived in the nine largest Jewish population centers, with at least 100,000 Jews each (see Table 7). Over 82 per cent lived in three countries (United States, 5,705,000; Israel, 3,374,300; Soviet Union, 1,630,000); the next three countries (France, 530,000; Great Britain, 350,000; Canada, 308,000) accounted together for nine per cent of the world total; and the next three (Argentina, 233,000; South Africa, 119,000; Brazil, 100,000) accounted

together for less than four per cent of the world total. Not considering Israel, the eight largest Diaspora populations comprised together 93 per cent of total Diaspora Jewry.

TABLE 7. COUNTRIES WITH LARGEST JEWISH POPULATION (100,000 JEWS AND ABOVE), 1982.

Rank	Country	Jewish Population	% of Total Jewish Population	
			In the Diaspora	In the World
1	United States	5,705,000	59.3	43.9
2	Israel	3,374,300	—	26.0
3	Soviet Union	1,630,000	17.0	12.5
4	France	530,000	5.5	4.1
5	Great Britain	350,000	3.6	2.7
6	Canada	308,000	3.2	2.4
7	Argentina	233,000	2.4	1.8
8	South Africa	119,000	1.2	0.9
9	Brazil	100,000	1.1	0.8
Total 8 Largest Diaspora Communities		8,975,000	93.3	69.1
Total 9 Largest World Communities		12,349,300	—	95.1

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