NEEDINESS
AMONG JEWISH SHOAH SURVIVORS:
A KEY TO GLOBAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

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CHAPTER 1.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 BACKGROUND

Nearly sixty years since the end of World War II, issues of dormant bank accounts, slave labor, confiscated property, looted art and unpaid insurance policies still occupy an important place in public discourse about the direct consequences and long term implications of Shoah.[1] Following several years of public debates and negotiations, a new program of allocation and distribution of resources to Shoah victims and to other eligible individuals and organizations is expected to be implemented in the near future in the framework of the Swiss Bank Claims. Toward this eventuality, there is an urgent need to develop adequate criteria for just and efficient allocation of such resources.

Assuming some resources will be available at all for allocation by the Court (which is not known at the time of this writing), and assuming resource allocation has to be related in some meaningful way to the number and location of needy victims, it is not likely that decisions should be made on a "first come, first served" basis. Since requests for fund allocations will typically exceed the limited resources available, and in view of the global nature of Shoah and of population dispersion since the end of World War II, some general criteria should be developed for the allocation of otherwise unclaimed resources. Several recent attempts exist to evaluate the number and geographical distribution of Shoah survivors.[2] The results have provided a variety of estimates, and not less so, a wide-ranging debate about the criteria for definition, the validity of research methods, and above all, the implications for policy planning and division of labor among intervening agencies.

One such recent research effort, undertaken at the initiative of the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims ("ICHEIC"), was intended to provide a most

[1] Throughout this report we consistently refer to Shoah rather than Holocaust. While the etymology and original meaning of these two terms are deeply different, they have been indifferently used in public discourse. Shoah (destruction, devastation, extinction) clearly is more appropriate in our case than Holocaust (religious sacrifice). For the practical purposes of this report, however, the two terms can be considered as equivalent. For an account of the historical, legal and political issues at stake see: S.E. Eizenstat, *Imperfect Justice: Looted Assets, Slave Labor, and the Unfinished Business of World War II*, New York, Public Affairs, 2003.

extensive definition of the possible number of survivors.[3] That report provided a rather detailed overview of the main existing research in the field of Shoah survivor assessment, and a critique of the main limitations and problems with such research. The fundamentals of such overview will be reported later in the present report, calling attention to the need to significantly reevaluate criteria so far prevailing in the assessment of allocation needs.

Clearly, the relevant surviving population cannot be considered as one homogeneous constituency, either in terms of past personal experiences of discrimination, sufferance and deprivation, or in terms of current personal standards of living, available resources and neediness. It will be noted, however, that a tradition has been established over time to address the needs of all Shoah survivors as one group, regardless of the wide variation in their past experiences. While the same approach will be followed in the present report, some descriptive information will be provided to outline the main types of survivors that exist nowadays.

In view of the urgent necessity to assess the global extent and distribution of Shoah survivors with a special focus on the needy, in relation to the Swiss Bank Claims Court's deliberations, this report was commissioned by the Ministry of Diaspora, Social and Jerusalem Affairs of the Government of Israel, headed by the Hon. Minister Nathan Sharansky, and by the World Jewish Restitution Organization. This report aims at providing a new, independent, thorough and reliable evaluation of the number and geographical distribution of needy Jewish Shoah survivors. More specifically, the principal aim of this report is to develop a set of detailed and verifiable criteria that will allow a just and efficient allocation of resources aimed at Shoah survivors worldwide, ***and to the needy in particular***.

1.2 NEED FOR THE PRESENT REPORT

Over the last years, several studies have been undertaken concerning aspects of the question of the number of Shoah survivors and their geographical distribution worldwide. Some of these investigative efforts tried to provide a comprehensive picture of the relevant population worldwide. Other efforts focused on specific subpopulations, defined by country of residence or by other suffering and survivorship criteria. Very interesting contributions to understanding the

[2] For a compilation of relevant materials, see: *Background Materials for Claims Conference Allocations Committee Meeting*. New York, Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany Inc., December 2003.

topic of Shoah survivors have been produced through a variety of approaches using quantitative research and institutional sources.[4]

The Special Master quite necessarily drew some of his preliminary reports and recommendations based on the research evidence that had been available up to now.[5]

There are, however, a number of crucial weaknesses in the body of research available so far. These problems include:

1. Quite inconsistent, and sometimes biased or speculative criteria for establishing Jewish population estimates at different points in time as a basis for estimating the current number of survivors;
2. In particular, insufficient attention to the need to define Jewish populations coherently and consistently across different countries globally;
3. A nearly exclusive focus on Shoah-related events and people in Europe, basically ignoring all non-European territories that should be included in the broader evaluation having been under the rule of hostile European powers;
4. Inconsistent and sometimes reductive criteria for defining the period of years of sufferance and the generations and locations of people likely to have been exposed;
5. Quite simplistic, and therefore inaccurate, demographic techniques used to reconstruct the course of Jewish population change before, during and after the Shoah period;
6. In particular, insufficient consideration of the major demographic trends and changes of

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[3] S. DellaPergola, *Review of Relevant Demographic Information on World Jewry*. Final Report presented to the Hon. Secretary Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Chairman, The International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims. Jerusalem, November 2003.

[4] See E. Spanic, H. Factor, V. Strominski, *Shoah Survivors and Their Number Today*, 4 p., 1997 (Hebrew); J. Ukeles (consultant), *A Plan for Allocating Successor Organization Resources*, Report of the Planning Committee, Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, 88 p., 2000 (see also: http://www.claimscon.org); *Special Master's Proposed Plan of Allocation and Distribution of Settlement Proceeds in Re Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation (Swissbanks) Special Master's Proposal September 11, 2000* (see also: www://swissbankclaims.com); J. Brodski, *Shoah Survivors: Characteristics and Needs – Selected Research Findings*, Jerusalem, JDC-Brookdale Institute of Gerontology and Human Development, 6 p., 2001 (Hebrew); J. Brodsky, S. Be'er, Y. Shnoor, *Holocaust Survivors in Israel: Current and Projected Needs for Home Nursing Care*, Jerusalem, JDC-Brookdale Institute, 2003, 15 pp.; Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, *Data on Shoah Survivors in Israel*, Jerusalem, 3 p., 2003 (Hebrew); Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust/Shoa, *Final Report*, Berne, 96 p., 2002; Ukeles Associates Inc., *An Estimate of the Current Distribution of Jewish Victims of Nazi Persecution*, Prepared for the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims, 2003; S. DellaPergola, *Review of Relevant Demographic Information on World Jewry*, cit.

[5] Special Master, *Demographics of "Victims or Target Groups"*, New York, September 11, 2000, 29 pp.; Judah Gribetz, Special Master, Shari C. Reig, Deputy Special Master, *Special Master's Interim Report on Distribution and Recommendation for Allocation of Excess and Possible Unclaimed Residual Funds*. United States District Court, Eastern District of New York, October 2, 2003, pp. X + 114.

the last several years that have witnessed massive transformations in the geographical distribution of Jewish population worldwide, primarily through international migration but also through differential death rates, birth rates, and assimilation;

7. Consequently, reliance on a static concept of Jewish population unlike the very dynamic observable trends that portend further major changes in the foreseeable future;
8. Reliance on disparate and barely comparable sources of data to establish the amount and characteristics of eligible persons in different countries;
9. Consequently, focusing on those countries for which there are at least partial sources of evidence, totally ignoring other countries that also host – even to a minor extent – a population of Shoah survivors; and
10. Overly simplistic criteria for establishing eligibility on the basis of neediness.

Because of these and other reasons, a systematic reassessment was needed of the complex problems inherent with the demography of Shoah survivors and their neediness status. This report, unlike other research efforts that have been produced in the recent past, will not only address the issue of how many Shoah survivors exist nowadays worldwide, but will also attempt to provide an integrated measure of the extent of ***Neediness*** currently observable among the survivors.

1.3 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THIS REPORT

It should be noted, at the outset, that in any evaluation of survivors and their characteristics and needs, one might reasonably address not only the generation of those who suffered directly under duress, but also the first or even the second generation of their descendants. Clearly, physical, mental, social and economic consequences of persecution can be shown to have affected not only those directly concerned, but also their close family environment. However, the mandate of the present report is circumscribed to those persons who were alive at the time discriminatory laws or other regulations were enforced to persecute, endanger or suppress Jews, loot their property, or otherwise limit their health, freedom of life and civil rights.

In the context of the present discussion, three central questions therefore need to be examined in order to create essential background to policy decision making with regard to global and just resource allocation:

1. How many Jews are now alive that survived the Shoah;
2. How many Jewish survivors can be defined as socio-economically needy; and
3. What has changed over the recent period that requires a substantial reevaluation of criteria previously established to deal with the problem of Shoah survivor indemnification?

To answer these questions, the analyst is faced with very complex, and so far unsolved research problems. Ideally, one would directly approach the pertinent issues at the ***individual*** (or ***micro-social***) ***level***. This would require creating a large database (a worldwide census) of all eligible Shoah survivors, specifically designed to investigate their characteristics and needs. Systematic processing should be undertaken of the few non-issue-specific national databases that exist with regard to Jews in Israel, and to some extent in the United States and in the Former Soviet Union ("FSU") and in Other Countries. But because of the unavailability of such data regarding other large sections of the Jewish diaspora, an exhaustive comparison across all different Jewish populations is not currently feasible.[6] Ideally, a thorough and time consuming investigation should be especially planned and undertaken of all issues at stake here, on the basis of especially designed social scientific instruments. This is not practical under the time deadlines in the framework of the present round of decision making related to Swiss Bank Claims.

However, partial systematic information available for many Jewish populations and for the general societal context within which they live, allows for an indirect approach. This addresses the ***contextual*** (or ***macro-social***) ***level*** of Shoah survivors. Since – in the name of justice – the main goal of investigation is to develop an adequate geographical ***key to resource allocation*** globally, this can be obtained by simultaneously assessing the best possible – though not ideal – data available about the population of survivors, together with a thorough assessment of their respective environments.

One will note, incidentally, that the relationship between the depth of sufferance inflicted to survivors – and even more obviously to non-survivors – appears to be totally at variance with the amount of compensation made possible by limited available resources. It should be clearly understood that in no way any resource allocation to any specific individual can even remotely be

[6] An example of a thorough investigation of available data can be found in A. Hahn, S. Hecht, T. Leavitt, L. Saxe, E. Tighe with A. Sales, *Jewish Elderly Nazi Victims: A Synthesis of Comparative Information on Hardship and Need in the United States, Israel, and the Former Soviet Union – Report prepared for the Joint Distribution Committee*, Waltham, Massachusetts, Brandeis University, Maurice and Marylin Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies, The Heller School for Social Policy and Management, January 2004, 52 pp. Besides a detailed review and analysis of

compared to truly adequate personal compensation. Having acknowledged this objective inadequacy, therefore, it appears plausible that a serious and equitable allocation strategy should consider not only the obvious micro-social approach aimed at single survivors, but significantly also a macro-social approach aimed at the whole community of survivors. As a part of this process, projects aimed at perpetuating the memory of Shoah and other community welfare projects need to go hand in hand with personal reimbursement and indemnification.

Given the impossibility of reaching each individual, or of producing ultimate justice at the personal level, a strategy for decision making that is as impersonal and non-manipulative as feasible appears recommendable. In this report this will be aimed at through an assessment of the amount of eligible individuals weighted by their different degrees of ***neediness.*** Neediness, in turn will be defined as a complex of different variables touching upon several critical aspects of an individual's existence (see next section of this report).

Shortly stated, the investigative strategy pursued in the present report aims at translating into practical terms the following concept:

Geographical Key to Total Resource Allocation	=	**Population-Based Total Number of Shoah Survivors**	x	**Environment-Based Measure of Shoah Survivors' Total Neediness**

The following report provides the necessary operationalization to these general concepts, and an application toward allocation distribution policy suggestions.

Following the recommendations of the committing bodies, the main analysis will be conducted with reference to four main geographical divisions: (1) Israel; (2) the FSU and Eastern Europe; (3) North America (United States and Canada); and (4) Other Countries.

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existing social indicators, and a clear recognition of the existence of need across different Jewish populations, the Brandeis Report does not suggest a framework for global resource allocation.

1.4 SHOAH SURVIVORS: DEFINITIONS AND ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this report is to bring the evaluation of Shoah survivors' needs to a common denominator in the different geographical areas considered here. In order to obtain a synthetic measure of the incidence and diffusion of ***neediness*** among Shoah survivors, we propose the following method.

We first need a careful reassessment of the total eligible constituency. The total number of Shoah survivors can be determined based on a thorough examination of institutional sources, namely lists of applicants to relevant Funds and welfare organizations, and socio-demographic population studies. These different sources provide the following picture of various groups of Shoah survivors:

a. Those who were in concentration camps, in ghettos, or were otherwise submitted to slave labor. Included here are people eligible under the ***Claims Article 2***, including pending cases, but excluding rejected cases; people – all of them in the FSU and other Eastern European countries – eligible under the ***Central and Eastern European Fund (CEEF)*** agreement, including pending but excluding rejected cases; people eligible under the German ***Bundes Entschädigung Gesetze (BEG)***; people directly taken care under parallel ***agreements with national governments***, primarily in Israel but also in countries like France, the Netherlands, Greece, Poland.

b. Those who were involved in flight and illegality or whose life was disrupted in similar ways. Included here are people eligible under the ***Claims Hardship Fund***, including pending cases, but excluding rejected cases. Also accounted for is an estimate of the people that ***would be eligible in the FSU and Eastern Europe*** under similar assumptions (a situation similar to the CEE Fund vis-a-vis the Article 2 Fund). It was estimated, an the basis of existing evidence, that such people in the FSU and Eastern Europe would constitute about 15% of the total in Other Countries.

c. All other survivors included in the very extensive concept adopted in a previous report[7]. This included *all those Jewish persons who are alive today and who at least for a brief period of time were submitted in their locations to a regime of duress and/or limitation of their full civil rights in relation to their Jewish background – whether by a Nazi foreign occupying power or by a local authority associated with the Nazis' endeavor – or had to*

[7] See S. DellaPergola, *Review of Relevant Demographic Information on World Jewry*, cit.

flee elsewhere in order to avoid falling under the aforementioned situations. Such definition incorporates all Jews who actually suffered physical or other kinds of persecution, those who escaped from areas in which they were the designated target for persecution, and those who suffered any kind of other – even temporary or potential – limitation of personal freedom. Obviously included here are Jews who lived at the time in countries submitted to colonial or mandatory rule of hostile powers such as France and Italy.[8]

Figure 1 provides a graphic illustration of the estimated relative sizes of these various groups of survivors. The graph and the estimates are provided primarily to help establishing an appropriate general understanding of the major human dimensions involved with the study of Shoah survivors. The proportions in the figure do not pretend to faithfully portray the amount of neediness within each of the three groups, but they convey the hypothesis that neediness is likely to be relatively more frequent among the more hardly hit groups. The numbers in Figure 1 actually represent the results of our current analysis of the various types of persons eligible for compensation. We estimated the total more extensive definition of Shoah survivors at 1,092,000 persons, of these: about 213,000 in the first group, 327,000 in the second group and 552,000 in the third group.

We may plausibly assume that neediness among survivors tends to be proportionally more frequent among those who suffered the heaviest hardship. Indeed, both the survivors' health status, in turn related to mental health, and other personal characteristics and experiences since Shoah, including lost opportunities, can be at least assumed to bear a relationship to personal experiences during the Shoah period. However, following the prevailing general consensus, in this report all Shoah survivors will be considered as one whole group ignoring possible internal differences. In Tables 1, 2 and 3, regional estimates of Shoah survivors are reported.

In accordance with the definitional criteria adopted, our estimates are generally higher than those suggested by previous reports. The share of Israel is higher than in previous assessments, mainly because of two factors:

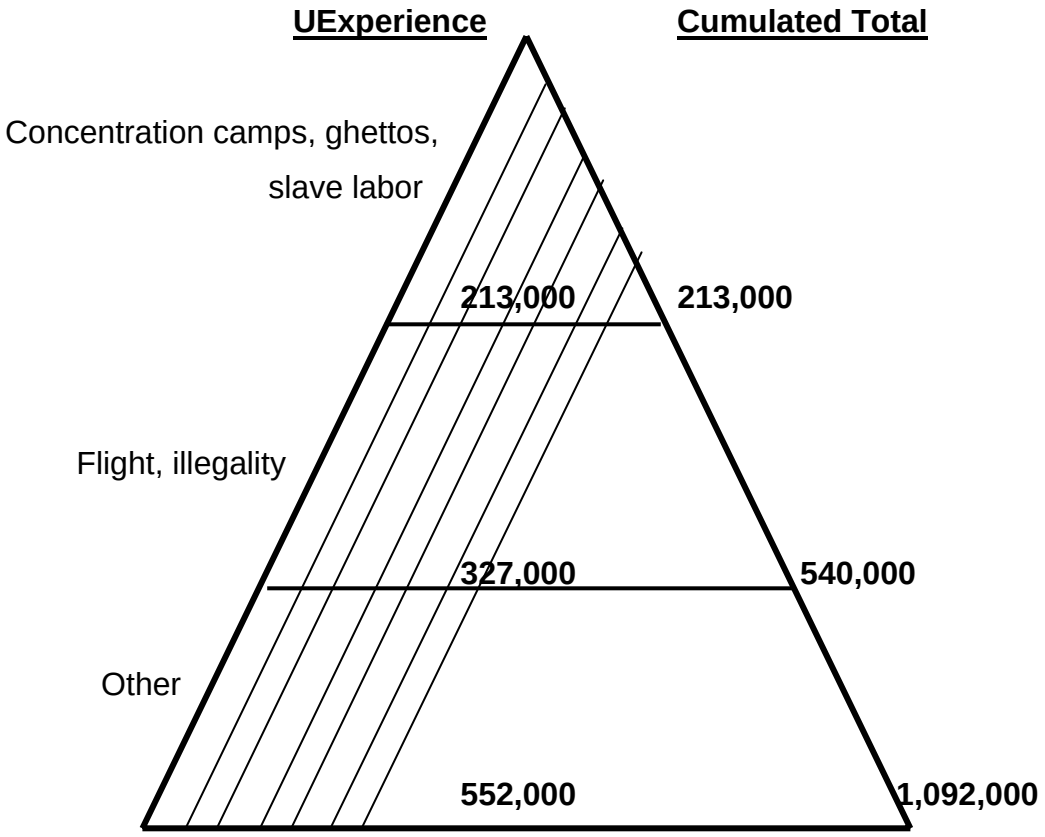
1. the recent continuing inflow of immigrants increases Israel's Jewish population and decreases

[8] For documentation on legal, physical and economic persecutions directly suffered by Jews in North Africa, Syria and Lebanon, see M.R. Marrus, *Vichy France and the Jews*, New York, Basic Books, 1981, 432 pp. For the persecution of Jews on Libya, see R. De Felice, *Jews in an Arab Land: Libya, 1835-1970*, Austin, University of Texas Press, 1985, 406 pp.

the number of Jews in the relevant countries of origin, particularly the FSU; and

2. the incorporation of North African and Middle Eastern communities that were mistakenly omitted in previous assessments tends to expand Israel's share more than that of other parts of the world but also increases the share of Western Europe, because most of the migrants from relevant former European colonies in Muslim countries settled in Israel and in France.

FIGURE 1. CONFIGURATION OF JEWISH SHOAH SURVIVORS



Note: The left part of the figure illustrates the presence of needy survivors. Such illustration is not necessarily a faithful representation of the actual percentages involved.

1.5 MEASURES OF NEEDINESS

Neediness in general, and among Shoah survivors specifically, cannot be reduced to one straightforward dimension. It rather relates to a whole complex of personal and environmental characteristics and constraints. It would be impossible to establish a unique criterion about the best way to operationalize the concept of neediness. It is on the other hand clear that the main relevant areas of investigation should include ***demographic composition of the Jewish population***; ***health standards*** in the countries of residence; ***socioeconomic characteristics and access to resources*** among Jewish populations; and ***standards of living*** in the respective countries.[9]

In dealing with Jewish neediness, it is clearly important that reference is made to the specific context of Jewish history and society. The approach should consider the needs and profile of a constituency that has been known for its high levels of education, its peculiar residential distribution and occupational composition. It is important to consider that the global geographical distribution of the Jews raises high challenges in determining levels of neediness, in both absolute and relative terms. The high level of international geographical mobility of Jewish populations has often been related to the split of family networks across different countries. Communication within these networks implies exchanges of information about the respective life experiences and standards of living. These exchanges of information, in turn, may affect perceptions of personal status and needs. It is therefore a sensitive analytic and policy approach not to isolate consideration of the survivors' needs from those of their proximate environment.

As already noted, the problem of the children and other close descendants of survivors is outside of the main concerns of this report. However, it is quite obvious that provision of services and assistance to the survivors cannot be seen as the exclusive prerogative of the Jewish organizational network. Some degree of intervention by the survivors' families and proximate community should also be taken into account as part of the relevant process. This makes it imperative that the analytic evaluation of the survivors needs is not confined to too a narrow listing of personal stringency, but focuses somewhat more broadly on the supporting environment. This, in turn, demands for an approach to Shoah survivors not in isolation from a keen look at the broader socio-demographic picture of contemporary Jewry.

[9] An important general illustration of the relevance of social indicators in the study of social policies is provided in the yearly report produced by the United Nations Human Development Programme (UNDP), *Human Development Report*.

Furthermore, an exclusive focus on concepts and measures of poverty that may be appropriate to underdeveloped societies, such as access to primary food or drinkable water, would be inadequate in the social context of contemporary Jewish society. Whereas absolute poverty should be given priority in resource allocation, relative neediness among Jewish Shoah survivors – relative to other Jews or other inhabitants in the same country, and relative to Jews and others in other countries – should be carefully considered in the overall assessment. However, concern with access to adequate and appropriate food is a serious matter to be considered. While there is evidence that this concern may more diffused among Jewish Shoah survivors in the FSU, recent data indicate that the problem may exist for a significant minority of the population in Israel[10] and in Other Countries as well.

One important set of relevant data for consideration would include pension arrangements for survivors and their families, and other types of safety nets. While we know that these are highly variable in the different countries of past and current residence of Shoah survivors, a comprehensive and comparable global database of these variables is not currently available. Therefore, we need to address some adequate proxies that will convey the differential exposure to economic need and deprivation among the survivors.

Keeping in mind these basic requirements, in order to assess the extent of neediness among Shoah survivors, we shall examine a significant number of social indicators pertinent to the different concerns now outlined. These will provide measures of several relevant aspects of the proximate environment and broader context within which Shoah survivors run their lives. It is important to stress that a main goal in this report is to pursue global comparability of neediness indicators, which is prominently lacking in the relevant literature reviewed so far.

More specifically, the following indices will be computed for each country (see below in this report for more detailed explanations of the rationale for selecting the chosen indicators, and their main characteristics):

1. **Total Demography Index (TDI)**: This is composed of the following four indices, each of which receives equal weight in the total index: **Aging Ratio –** The ratio of the number of Jews aged 75 and over, to the number of Jews aged 65 and over; **Age Dependency Ratio –** The ratio of the number of Jews aged 65 and over, to the number of Jews aged 25-64;

[10] A. Berg-Warman, J. Brodsky, *The Effect of Financial Hardship on the Living Conditions of the Elderly*, Jerusalem, JDC-Brookdale Institute of Gerontology and Human Development, February 2004.

Gender Equity Measure – An index of gender inequality in each country of residence; **Recent Immigration Load –** A measure of the percentage of recent Jewish immigrants among the total Jewish population of a country.

2. **Total Health Index (THI)**: This is composed of the following four indices, each with equal weight in the total index: **Life Expectancy at Birth –** A major synthetic measure of health status in a population; **Health Expenditure Per Capita –** A measure of private and government investment in health, also implying access to medical facilities; **Access to Improved Sanitation –** A measure of the quality of health and hygienic environment; **Access to Affordable Essential Drugs –** A measure of access to essential medical treatment.
3. **Total Socioeconomic Index (TSI)**: This is composed of the following four indices, each with equal weight in the total index: **GDP Per Capita –** A measure of standard of living at the national level, with significant implications for individuals; **Gini Coefficient of Income Distribution –** A measure of income inequality; **Percent Unemployment –** A measure of access to regular sources of income; **Jewish Social Status –** A measure of the relative socioeconomic standing of the Jewish population, based on the percentage of persons with a higher education degree.
4. **Purchase Power Parity Index (PPPI):** This is based on the **PPP/GNI Ratio –** A measure of the efficiency of monetary resources in a given national economy.

A synthetic **Total Neediness Index (TNI)** is obtained based on the average of the four above mentioned indices, and provides a multidimensional measure. All indices are illustrated in greater detail in the following of this report. The TNI is shown in Table 1 for the four main regions of reference of this report. Tables 4 to 7 report the results in greater detail.

1.6 TOTAL NEEDINESS MEASURE

The next necessary step toward reaching a key to Total Resource Allocation is to multiply the **total number of Shoah survivors**, by our measure of neediness, the **TNI**. The product is a number for each region examined. Summing up these numbers and computing the respective percentages of each region out of the total provides the required key to resource allocation (see Tables 1 and 8).

1.7 MAIN RESULTS

Table 1 summarizes the main stages and results of our procedure. The following fundamental features emerge from the data:

1. Current **Jewish population** is highly concentrated in two areas with a combined 83.1% of the world total – North America, 43.8%, and Israel, 39.3%. The share of Jewish population currently remaining in the FSU and Eastern Europe is estimated at about 4% of the total, while 13% of World Jewry live in the rest of the world – Latin America, Western Europe, Asia, Africa, and Oceania. All population data refer to the concept of "***core Jewish population***" and do not include non-Jewish members of Jewish households or other persons eligible for the purposes of the Law of Return. (See § 2.1 below).
2. The geographical distribution of **total Shoah survivors** is quite different. According to the Extensive definition, 46.5% of Jewish Shoah survivors overall live in Israel, 16.9% in North America, 16.8% in the FSU and Eastern Europe, and 19.8% in the rest of the world. (See § 2.4 below). Looking at the more hardly hit groups of Shoah survivors, the percentage in Israel is quite higher and reaches about one half of the total. The percentages in North America is higher, too, at 28-29%. On the other hand, the percentages in the FSU and Eastern Europe decline to 12-13%, and the percentages in Other Countries decline, too, to 8-9%. Such significant variation reflects the different historical circumstances before, during and after the Shoah in the different countries, namely patterns of occupation, flight, massive destruction and rescue of communities. Since the 1930s to these very days, international migration has played an important role in different ways in determining the geographical location of Shoah survivors. Of particular import was the evacuation of displaced European Jews after World War II, when Israel primarily, and North America in the second place were the main areas that absorbed such large-scale migration. The more recent exodus of about one million individuals from the FSU was primarily directed to Israel which absorbed roughly two thirds of the total Jewish migrants.[11]
3. The distribution of the **Total Neediness Index (TNI)** reflects the intervention of 13 different social indicators, four related to demography, four related to health, four related to socioeconomic status, and one related to Purchase Power Parity. The resulting TNI is

[11] S. DellaPergola, Jewish Diaspora, *International Encyclopaedia of the Social and Behavioral Sciences: Demography*, N.J. Smelser, P.B. Bates (eds.), 2001. Oxford, Pergamon, pp. 7963-7969.

interestingly quite balanced across the four regions considered in this report. Indeed, while single country values vary quite significantly for each separate indicator, the various indicators tend to compensate each other to a large extent when considered as regional averages. The comprehensive result is that the overall highest TNI, showing greater neediness, appears in Israel (0.815), and the lowest in North America (0.695) – therefore showing only a rather minor variance. Regional gaps are much wider within each of the component indices, and across the several social indicators that served as a basis for their elaboration. It should be stressed in particular that, whereas the FSU and Eastern Europe feature quite badly with regard to most demographic, health and socioeconomic indicators, their low (hence advantageous) PPP Index significantly counterbalances those gaps.

4. After multiplying the total number of Jewish Shoah survivors by the measure of total neediness, a **Total Survivor Neediness Measure (TSNM)** results. Following this a suggested **Total Resource Allocation (TRA)** results as follows in rounded percentages:

   - **Israel, 48%;**
   - **FSU and Eastern Europe, 17%;**
   - **North America, 15%;**
   - **Other Countries, 20%.**

   A graphical representation of the final results appears in Figure 2.

5. The **final evaluation** shown in Table 9 of this report indicates that the suggested Total Resource Allocation generates in the first place a significantly disproportionate allocation to the benefit of the Jewish population in the FSU and Eastern Europe. The FSU and Eastern Europe's allocation share results more that four times higher than the share of Jewish population in those countries out of world Jewry. Israel's suggested allocation is over 50% higher than Israel's world Jewish population share. Allocation for the balance of Other Countries is over 20% higher. On the other hand, North America is bound to receive a far smaller allocation as compared to its large Jewish population. When compared to the total distribution of Shoah survivors, the suggested Total Resource Allocation (which – it should be stressed – also considers the actual purchase power of allocated funds) generates minor variation relative to the actual geographical distribution of survivors. North America is bound to receive about 10% less than its actual weight among survivors, while Israel, the FSU and Eastern Europe, and Other Countries are bound to receive slightly more.

FIGURE 2. SUGGESTED TOTAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION TO SHOAH SURVIVORS, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE, 2003 – PERCENTAGES

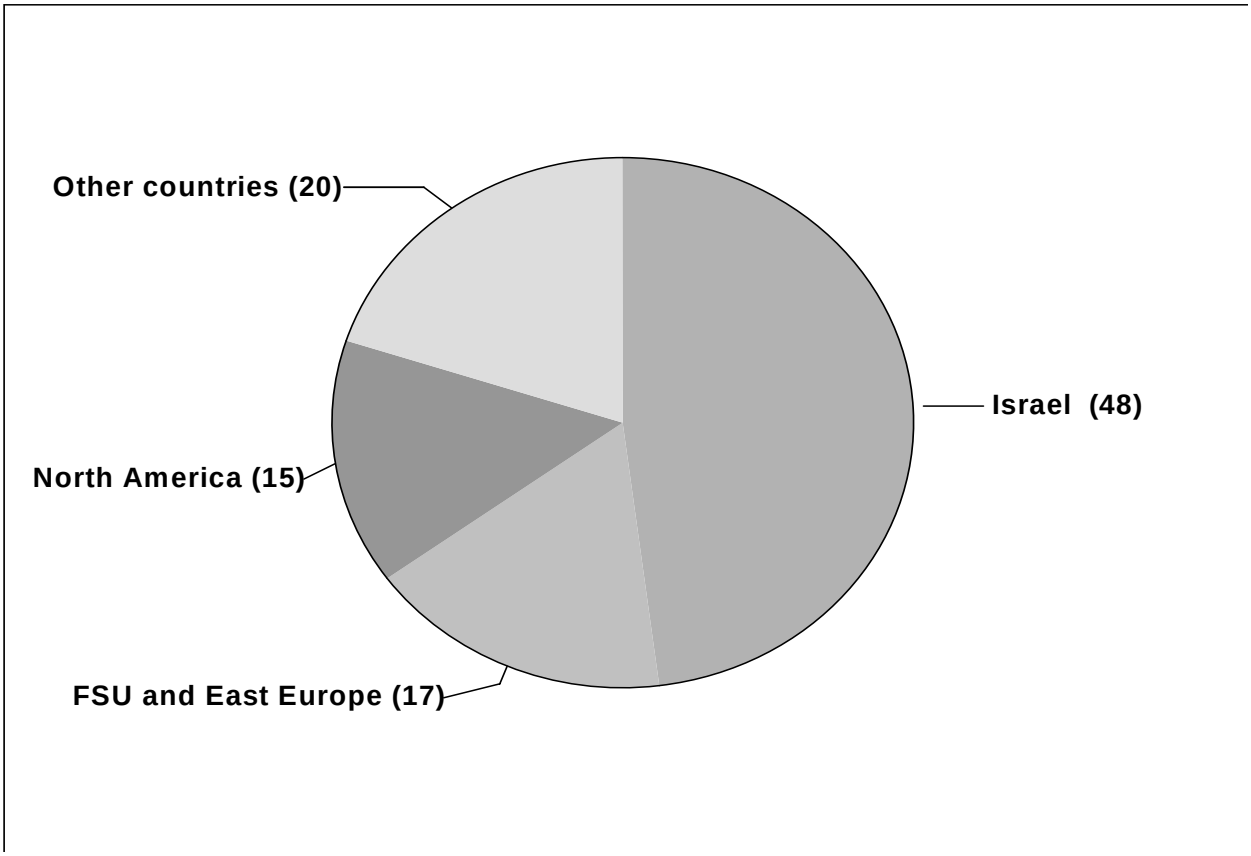


TABLE 1. JEWISH POPULATION AND JEWISH SHOAH SURVIVORS, TOTAL NEEDINESS, AND TOTAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE, 2003

Region	World Jewish Population 2003[a]	Total Jewish Shoah Survivors	Total Neediness Index (TNI)	Total Survivor Neediness Measure (TSNM)	Percent Distribution Total Resource Allocation (TRA)
		(a)	(b)	(c)=(a)x(b)	(d)
Total, number	**12,950,000**	**1,092,000**		**856,500**	
Total, percent	**100.0**				**100**
Israel	39.3	508,100	0.815	414,100	**48**
FSU and East Europe	3.9	183,700	0.784	143,500	**17**
North America	43.8	184,700	0.695	128,300	**15**
Other Countries	13.0	216,200	0.789	170,600	**20**

a S. DellaPergola, World Jewish Population 2003, *American Jewish Year Book*, 103, 203, pp. 588-612.

All data refer to "core" Jewish population.

1.8 SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

To complete the evaluation of this analysis, it is useful to review some implications of the research strategy followed.

1. This report does not deal with criteria for individual compensation to Shoah survivors. This is a matter for the various relief agencies involved. This report's main goal is to offer decision makers with a key to global resource allocation (if any).
2. The final result, the **Total Resource Allocation (TRA)** key derives from a large number of different and independent databases and social indicators. Therefore, it does not depend in any decisive measure on any single population figure, statistical indicator or analytic criterion. Even in terms of possible imperfections or biases in the data – and there surely are such imperfections in the data used in this report – the influence on the final result is minor. In other words, the final results, being dependent on a large number of indicators, are quite insensitive to manipulations or even minor mistakes in any of them.
3. Changes – such as increases or decreases – in the allocation suggested for one given geographical area, will result in compensatory decreases or increases in one or more of the other areas.
4. Our assessment of **Shoah survivors** points to a significantly higher share in Israel, the FSU and Eastern Europe, and Other Countries, and a significantly lower share in North America, in comparison to current total Jewish population distribution.
5. Our **Neediness** measure reflects 13 different social indicators. Higher indices of neediness are translated into higher resource allocation. The FSU and Eastern Europe fare the worst regarding the demographic measures of Age dependency, and Gender Equity; regarding the health measures of Life expectancy, Health expenditure, and Access to affordable drugs; and regarding the socioeconomic measure of GDP Per Capita. Israel fares the worst regarding Recent Immigration Load, and Jewish Social Status; North America fares the worst regarding Aging Ratio, Gini Coefficient of Income Distribution, and Purchase Power Parity; and Other Countries fare worst regarding Access to Improved Sanitation, and Percent Unemployment. Increasing the load of these indicators, or combinations thereof may add to the allocation given to the respective regions, but also

will entail adding to other regions whose indicators of neediness are higher than average, and will detract from other regions.

6. In sum, it is suggested that the approach followed in this report, provides a key to resource allocation which is relatively insensitive to manipulations. We trust that this report will provide decision makers with a comparatively objective and efficient working tool.

1.9 THE PREDICAMENT OF EQUITY: COMPARING DIFFERENT APPROACHES

Before turning to a more detailed overview of the results of our investigation, it may be interesting to compare our conclusions with the preliminary suggestions by the Special Master.[12] We will concisely review a number of sensitive issues that appear to be relevant to equitable decision and on which the suggestions of the present report seem to differ with the conclusions reached by previous investigations.

1. ***How many Jewish Shoah survivors exist presently?*** The Special Master worked on the assumption of a total of 830,000 to 960,000 survivors. Our estimate of 1,092,000 (produced following the request by Secretary Lawrence Eagleburger of an independent new assessment) is higher because (a) it uses better and more consistent Jewish population estimates,[13] and (b) most importantly it corrects the historical injustice of having neglected the Jewish survivors in countries of the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean area.
2. ***Where are the eligible survivors?*** The Special Master has suggested that for the Looted Asset Class, of the 90% that should go to Jewish victims, 75% should be given to Jews in the FSU, while the remaining 25% should go to victims split between Israel, North America, and Other Countries. This reflects the undeniable fact that in the past Jews in the FSU and Eastern Europe were excluded from indemnification, and the socioeconomic situation in the FSU significantly lags behind that in the Western countries and Israel. Our estimate that 48% of the allocation should go to Israel, 17% to the FSU and Eastern Europe, 15% to North America and 20% to Other Countries is also significantly affected by the specifically negative conditions prevailing in the FSU. At the same time, it is imperative to give necessary attention to the large-scale Jewish migration from the FSU

[12] Special Master, *Proposed Plan of Allocation and Distribution of Settlement Proceeds*.
[13] Interestingly, other authors have used this author's Jewish population estimates as well, but this author (as might be expected) has had prime access to the more updated and corrected version of his own estimates.

that has brought the vast majority of Jews who previously lived in the FSU to live primarily in Israel, to a lesser extent in the United States and Germany, and in much smaller numbers in other Western countries. Such mass migration was motivated in large part by the accumulated deprivation experienced by Shoah survivors and other Jews during the decades since the end of World War II. Such exodus has determined, among other things, the geographical redistribution of Jewish need. Needy Jews who settled in countries where the socioeconomic situation is objectively better – thanks to the existence of safety nets but also better housing and other facilities – should not be penalized for their choices. Jewish investment has been necessary to improve the standing of those Jewish migrants, and significant portion of the burden for their successful absorption has been carried by the whole Jewish population and the pertinent public institutions and non-governmental organizations in the respective countries.

3. ***Is neediness a generalized concern nowadays?*** Under the recent economic circumstances, related among other things to global economic trends, and keeping in mind that neediness is highly correlated with old age, there is growing evidence of Jewish poverty nearly in every country, including North America, Latin America, Western Europe and Israel. In Israel, in particular, the recent economic policies by the Ministry of Finance have brought about a significant cut in social benefits and transfer payments. A large number of Israelis, including in particular the elderly, the recipients of pensions and the physically disabled – which include a disproportionate share of Shoah survivors – were among those losing support.

4. ***How do we define need and extreme need?*** The Special Master has noted particularly the plight of the so-called "double victims" who were left behind the Iron Curtain during earlier stages of indemnification. Again, quite a large share of these victims now live in Israel, and to a lesser extent in other Western countries. The Special Master significantly relies on a number of personal cases which in any case cannot be considered a representative sample. While appreciating such compassion inspiring but anecdotal and unsystematic evidence, we strive to address the problem in a more comprehensive and systematic way. Need has to be assessed in its global manifestations, which as noted appear to be spread across different Jewish populations worldwide.

5. ***Which indicators better measure neediness?*** There may be different ways to measure

neediness. One important consideration should be to give all persons potentially eligible the same chance to be accounted for. When specifically needed data such as comparable information on pension benefits are not available for all Jewish populations worldwide, one should search for adequate proxies that will illustrate the same or similar needs. While not addressing pensions and other safety nets specifically, our report does adequately treat health and socioeconomic variables. Our conclusions indeed conform with those that would be obtained using alternative social indicators – namely Jews in the FSU suffer high deprivation vis-à-vis Jews in Other Countries. They therefore deserve a far higher share of allocation than their share of total Jewish Shoah survivors.

6. ***Is the current distribution of needy survivors going to stay constant?*** The number and distribution of the needy Shoah survivors is constantly changing as a consequence of three factors: mortality, international migration, and changes in the amount of neediness which, as already noted may be greatly affected by changing economic policies. In view of the strong and well-established demographic patterns of the past decades, the continuing population shift from lesser-developed countries, including the FSU, to the more developed Western countries, and to Israel, is virtually certain to continue. Resource allocation based on present population distributions underestimates, or respectively overestimates, future regional needs. It would be sensitive to periodically revise the criteria for allocation of whatever resources are available at each future point in time.

7. ***Should real cost of living be considered?*** We, unlike other evaluations issued so far, indeed suggest to pay adequate consideration to the effective purchasing power of the Dollar in the different countries (PPP). The differences appear to be quite significant and should inform sensitive decision making about limited resource allocation. Purchase power of the US dollar is significantly higher in the FSU than elsewhere. However, in this report it was deemed considerate not to overstress the impact of this factor, which tends to diminish the actual resources allocated to the FSU. Therefore, in the procedure followed for assessing need, the PPP was not weighted as equal against the complex of all other measures (referring to demography, health and socioeconomic status). The PPP index was given only 25% of the total weighting.

8. ***Summing up:*** We reviewed the whole evidence available from existing literature and raw data, and we critically evaluated the advantages and disadvantages of different possible

approaches to the question of a just allocation of resources to needy Jewish Shoah survivors. Our professional conclusion is that the Total Resource Allocation key suggested in this report provides the fairest solution to an exceedingly difficult problem. A range of possible variation may of course be considered around the central values suggested in this report, but variation cannot be allowed to depart too much from the values suggested here, for the sake of keeping a reasonable representation of the real situation in terms of the demographic composition and geographical distribution of the survivors and an objective and balanced assessment of their needs.

CHAPTER 2.

SHOAH SURVIVORS: THE QUANTITATIVE DIMENSION

2.1 Main Patterns and Determinants of Jewish Population Change

Figures on population size, characteristics, and trends are a primary tool in the assessment of Jewish community needs and prospects at the local level and worldwide. The estimates for major regions and individual countries adopted in this report reflect a prolonged and ongoing effort to study scientifically the demography of contemporary world Jewry.[14]

Demographic events produce ceaseless changes in Jewish (as in any other) population size and composition. The main thrust of Jewish demographic change over the whole post-World War II period and more intensely since the 1990s included overall quantitative stagnation at the global level, considerable aging due to comparatively low fertility rates and comparatively high longevity, and a dramatic migration transfer from Muslim countries and Eastern Europe to Israel and to the western countries. In turn, regional differences in the incidence of negative balances of Jewish births and deaths, and of weak propensities to raise as Jews the children of intermarriages, further impacted Jewish population size and distribution. As a cumulative result of these trends, entire Jewish communities dried up completely, especially in the Middle East and North Africa, and others shrank significantly, notably in the FSU, in other parts of Eastern Europe, in Latin America, and in South Africa. Israel, from a relatively small and marginal Jewish community at the end of World War II, emerged as one of the two leading centers of world Jewish population, together with the United States. In the US, however, because of low fertility, growing rates of out-marriage, and low propensities to identify as Jews most of the children of out-marriage, the historical momentum of Jewish population growth reached a standstill – if not incipient decline – at the end of the 20th century (see the summary data in Appendix 4).

Constant monitoring of Jewish demographic trends in the republics of the FSU is of great significance within the global assessment of Jewish demographic trends. Recent findings do not confirm the assumption that the official Soviet and post-Soviet data in the past significantly underreported the number of Jews. The opportunity that emerged since 1991 for Jews fearful of

[14] For a discussion of the main research problems and trends in Jewish population, see S. DellaPergola, "World Jewish Population 2003", *The American Jewish Year Book*, 103, 2003, pp. 588-612.

the past regime to come out into the open and reveal their identity, and the considerable investments in cultural and social Jewish activities by local and international agencies, were supposed to produce a significant increase in the readiness to declare their Jewish identity in the census among people who supposedly had concealed it in the past. The new data – especially the most recent censuses in Ukraine and Russia – perhaps regrettably disprove this assumption and confirm that past and current demographic data form a highly coherent body of information. The crucially relevant finding is that because of the intertwined effect of continuing low fertility, assimilation, and large-scale emigration, the Jewish population in the FSU is continuing its rapid downward course. The momentum of these trends is not exhausted, and they are expected to continue to operate at least for several years ahead with obvious implications for emerging changes in Jewish population distribution globally.

In 2003, of the total estimated ***core Jewish population*** of 12,950,000, 39.3% lived in Israel, 43.8% in the United States and Canada, 3.9% in the FSU and Eastern Europe, and 13% in Other Countries in Latin America, Western Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceania. These data do not include non-Jewish members of Jewish households, and all other non-Jewish persons who may be eligible for the purposes of the Law of Return. The ***core Jewish population*** includes all those who, when asked in a census or survey, identify themselves as Jews; or, if the respondent is a different person in the same household, are identified by him/her as Jews. This is an intentionally comprehensive and pragmatic approach reflecting the nature of most available sources of data on Jewish population. In countries other than Israel, such data often derive from population censuses or social surveys where the interviewees decide how to answer relevant questions on religious or ethnic preferences. Such definitions of a person as a Jew, reflecting ***subjective*** feelings, broadly overlap but do not necessarily coincide with Halakhah (rabbinical law) or other normatively binding definitions. They do ***not*** depend on any measure of that person's Jewish commitment or behavior – in terms of religiosity, beliefs, knowledge, communal affiliation, or otherwise.

The ***core*** Jewish population includes all converts to Judaism by any procedure, as well as other people who declare themselves to be Jewish. Also included are persons of Jewish parentage who claim no current religious or ethnic belonging. Persons of Jewish parentage who adopted another religion are excluded, as are other individuals who did not convert out but explicitly identify with a non-Jewish group. In Israel, personal status is subject to the rulings of

the Ministry of the Interior, which relies on rabbinical authorities. Therefore, the ***core*** Jewish population in Israel does not simply express subjective identification but reflects definite legal rules, namely Halakhah.

We estimate that, out of the total world Jewish population, about 3,388,000 were born before 1946, and therefore were alive at the end of the period of time relevant for the evaluation of the consequences of Shoah. This may be a starting point in the process of reconstructing how many Shoah survivors there may be nowadays, and what kinds of experience they underwent.

2.2 RESEARCH PROBLEMS: PREFERRED RESEARCH STRATEGY

No single source, not even a compilation of available sources can provide a non controversial and definitive answer to the question of how many Jewish Shoah survivors there exist nowadays globally, and what their geographical distribution is.

It is even more complicated and less feasible to establish how many of the Shoah survivors are economically needy. The definition of neediness is subject to many subjective and external circumstances, and the databases available are largely inadequate, when available at all, to answer in detail these questions. While there are several important sets of data that can be used for the purpose, these sets of data quite selectively cover the target population and do not allow for a serious worldwide assessment based on standard and equal criteria, therefore allowing for fair comparisons across countries.

One solution to the dilemma of analytic equity is to proceed via indirect methods. This report will follow direct procedures for assessing the survivor's number and characteristics – where this is feasible. When this is not feasible, we shall follow an indirect – and thorough – examination of the structural characteristics of Jewish populations and communities in the different countries, and of the broader national and social context in which Jewish communities live. Differences in personal conditions, lifestyles and opportunities are in large part the product of the persons, institutions and broader contexts within which the survivors live. Therefore, though indirect and not a sure proxy for ascertaining individual characteristics, social indicators that refer to the aggregate of a society may provide highly significant materials to the study of contemporary Jewry, and of Shoah survivors in particular.

In the following we shall make a systematic effort to compile an evaluation of the number of Shoah survivors. These estimates will be evaluated within the contexts of the different

countries where survivors belong from the point of view of demographic and family patterns, health opportunities and risks, socioeconomic levels of the proximate environment, and cost of living.

In the aim to develop a key to global resource allocation, it is essential to take into account the personal histories of the victims, and their current needs, opportunities and prospects as reflected by their respective environments.

We shall therefore proceed to examine a substantial number of measures in various different areas, and we shall provide criteria to reach weighted indicators of total neediness. These indicators will take into account, on the one hand, the actual number of people eligible according to broad criteria. On the other hand, these population data need to be weighted in order to take into account the highly variable amount of health-related and socioeconomic neediness as reflected in the different national geographical environments.

2.3 PREVIOUS STUDIES AND INTERPRETATIONS

Over the last years, several studies were undertaken concerning aspects of the question of the number of Shoah survivors and their geographical distribution worldwide. Some of these investigative efforts tried to provide a comprehensive picture of the relevant population worldwide. Other efforts focused on specific subpopulations, defined by country of residence or by other criteria inherent in the matter of sufferance and survivorship. Very interesting contributions to understanding the topic of Shoah survivors were produced through a variety of approaches using quantitative research and institutional sources.

There are however a number of crucial weaknesses in the body of research available so far, as already specified in Section 1.2 of this report.

A more detailed overview of some of the main sources now available leads to the following considerations. Over the last years, several studies have been undertaken concerning aspects of the question of the number of Shoah survivors and their geographical distribution worldwide. Some of these investigative efforts try to provide a comprehensive picture of the relevant population worldwide. Other efforts focus on specific subpopulations, defined by country of residence or by other criteria inherent in the matter of sufferance and survivorship. In the following we briefly review the main research accomplished so far, and suggest some critical observations about the respective methods and findings.

The *Spanic Report* issued in 1997 provides a concise global overview of the size and geographical distribution of Shoah survivors.[15] The Spanic Committee was established following a meeting of the Israeli Prime Minister's Office on May 14, 1997. The target population includes all those born until 1944 "who were under Nazi ruling, or under Nazi occupation, or under the ruling of collaborators with the Nazis, or had to flee because of such ruling or occupation". The authors mostly base their quantitative conclusions on an assessment of the number of survivors at the end of World War II, and an examination of population movements known to have occurred before the war and likely to have occurred since. They do not relate to Jewish populations outside Europe. One of the problems with this approach is that it makes extensive use of rough death rates without relying on clear assumptions about life expectancy among Jews in different parts of the world. In the absence of clear criteria about Jewish mortality levels and the respective similarity or difference vis-a-vis other populations, these assumptions are bound to lead to rather speculative findings.

The *Ukeles Report* on behalf of the *Planning Committee of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany* was issued in 2000.[16] This is probably the most serious attempt to systematically evaluate the number of survivors and discuss the policy implications of the findings. The Ukeles Report's policy-oriented discussion is out of the scope of our review. The Ukeles Report reviews a variety of available sources of data. The target population includes Jews born before 1945 "who lived in a country at a time when it was under a Nazi regime, under Nazi occupation, or under the regime of Nazi collaborators or who fled to a country or region not under Nazi rule or occupation due to Nazi rule or Nazi occupation". Among the main strengths of the first Ukeles Report is extensive reporting about age composition of the target population, and an attempt to assess its socioeconomic status, particularly regarding those in need of economic assistance. Among the Report's weaknesses are a somewhat inconsistent approach to Jewish population data sources without a clear rationale for such inconsistencies (this refers especially to the different treatment of statistics on Jews in the FSU versus Jews in Other Countries); Jews who lived in non-European countries are not considered; there is reliance on

[15] A. Spanic, H. Factor, V. Strominski, "Shoah Survivors and Their Number Today", 4 p., 1997 (Hebrew).
[16] J. Ukeles (consultant), *A Plan for Allocating Successor Organization Resources*, Report of the Planning Committee, Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, 88 p., 2000 (see also: http://www.claimscon.org).

unrealistically low assumptions about Jewish mortality levels in the FSU; and a gap of several years between the demographic database and the date for estimating the surviving population.

A compromise between the Spanic Report and the Ukeles Report was suggested in the framework of a case brought in front of the US Federal District Court on November 22, 2000, to the effect that the number and world distribution of Shoah survivors should correspond to the simple arithmetic average between the recommendations of the Spanic and of the Ukeles Reports.[17]

A detailed evaluation of the Shoah survivor population in Israel was released in 2001 at the initiative of JDC-Brookdale.[18] This analysis is based on a representative sample of Jews living in Israel, born in Europe, aged 60 and over in 1997 (therefore born up to 1937), and resident in places other than kibbutzim, moshavim (cooperative rural settlement), or institutions. The strength of this report consists in the detailed classification of survivors across the main typological categories of those who were in concentration camps, those who were in ghettos or forced labor camps, other survivors, and those who fled, as well as in the information provided on the personal characteristics of these persons. The main weakness of the report lies in its somewhat limited coverage of geographic locations in Israel and age-wise definitions.

Further processing of the same 1997 survey of people aged 60 and over was devoted to an assessment of the current and projected needs for home nursing care.[19] A survivor was defined as anyone who had lived in one of the countries occupied or under the direct influence of the Nazi regime at any time between 1933 and 1945. Also included in the population was anyone who had fled slightly before, or during, the Nazi occupation. As already noted, the limitation to people born before 1937 and the exclusion of residents in Israeli kibbutzim, moshavim and other rural localities and in institutions produced a significant underestimate of the real number of survivors in Israel. An attempt to correct for such undercounting produced a higher revised estimate of survivors which however was reduced to 279,000 in 2002 (as against the original figure of 283,000 for 1997) after estimating the likely incidence of cases of death. Some of the assumptions for estimating the missing numbers among survivors born after 1937 in the original

[17] See *Special Master's Proposed Plan of Allocation and Distribution of Settlement Proceeds in Re Holocaust Victim Assets Litigation (Swissbanks) Special Master's Proposal September 11, 2000* (see also: www://swissbankclaims.com).

[18] See J. Brodski, "Shoah Survivors: Characteristics and Needs – Selected Research Findings", Jerusalem, JDC-Brookdale Institute of Gerontology and Human Development, 6 p., 2001 (Hebrew).

survey, and the exclusive focus on the European-born seem quite questionable. The main strength of this report is its attempt to project the number of survivors expected to live in the community and in long-term care institutions.

A further, more generic and indirect effort to define the size of Shoah survivor population exists in the form of a special tabulation of Israel's population prepared by Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics at the initiative of the Jewish Agency for Israel-World Zionist Organization.[20] The data consist in a tabulation of the Jewish population permanently resident in Israel, born in Europe and immigrated between 1948 and 2001, by detailed places of residence. The strength of the data stands in their recentness and comprehensiveness. The weakness of these data consists again on the exclusive European focus and on ignoring any relevant immigration in earlier years. The total thus arrived at was 348,300.

Several sets of data have been developed relating to the more hardly hit core among the whole Shoah surviving population. Among these, the Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust/Shoa produced in 2002 a Final Report of its distribution program.[21] The strength of the report consists in the attempt to create a systematic worldwide database with the collaboration of appropriate agencies in different countries, and in the attempt to address also the survivors from among non-Jewish groups that suffered severe losses during the Shoah. The weakness consists in the somewhat limited framework for defining the people entitled to compensation and in a most likely inconsistent framing of the concept of "needy" in different countries. The data provide a country-by-country synopsis of the number of recipients, amounting to a world total of 255,078 Jews and another 57,137 non-Jews classified under the following categories: Roma, Sinti, Yenish; political victims; homosexuals, Jehovah's Witnesses, disabled persons/others; and Righteous of the Nations.

Several other existing programs and funds endeavoring to provide compensation to selected categories of victims are discussed in our own report, and provide the basis for some of our own estimates.[22]

Further databases exist that can be used for estimating Jewish populations and their characteristics and needs. Jewish population surveys, such as the National Jewish Population

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[19] See J. Brodsky, S. Be'er, Y. Shnoor, *Holocaust Survivors in Israel: Current and Projected Needs*, Jerusalem, JDC-Brookdale Institute, 2003, 15 pp.
[20] Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, "Data on Shoah Survivors in Israel", Jerusalem, 3 p., 2003 (Hebrew).
[21] Swiss Fund for Needy Victims of the Holocaust/Shoa, *Final Report*, Berne, 96 p., 2002.

Survey completed in the United States in 2001, and national population censuses available for several countries, provide a detailed socio-demographic profile on Jewish population. In some cases, as with NJPS, direct questions on past experiences related to Shoah allow for the preparation of specifically relevant population profiles. Such types of sources were extensively used in the preparation of the present report.[23]

Another important source is the *Hessed* database,[24] a large collection of information concerning people assisted by the *American Joint Distribution Committee* in the FSU. The advantage of databases of this sort is that they allow for the establishment of cross-sectional profiles and for follow-up studies of people's family processes, health care, emigration, and death. The fundamental weakness of such databases is that in the lack of continuous and painstaking updating of individual records – typically regarding those people who did not recently receive service – they become large conglomerates of people who *ever were* relevant to a certain program, but over time increasingly lose a clear relationship to the current characteristics, eligibility, and most importantly existence of the persons included. Moreover, such databases tend not to be sensitive to the typology of *core* and *enlarged* Jewish populations, namely the consistent definition of Jewish and non-Jewish family members in a population where intermarriage is extremely frequent, and tend to be inclusive of a broader definition of Jewish household membership. The Hessed and similar computerized records are useful to retrieve the profile of specific clients within a certain program. Data may also be usefully processed to perform follow-up studies based on periodical re-interviewing, from which the probabilities of certain lifecycle transitions, such as stay/emigrate or survive/die might be assessed. Social welfare services may be enhanced by such prospective research. Short of a huge investment in time and personnel to constant updating and winnowing, and in the recent context of intensive emigration and relatively high mortality, databases such as Hessed and other similar ones are of little use in describing actual population size and composition for demographic research purposes.[25]

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[22] We thank Mr. Noah Flug for bringing these data to our attention.

[23] For an extensive list of national sources and a methodological evaluation, see S. DellaPergola, World Jewish Population 2003, *American Jewish Year Book*, 103, 2003, cit.

[24] We thank Mr. Asher Ostrin, Director, FSU Program, The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc. for calling our attention to these data.

[25] Israel's Ministry of Interiors Population Register incurs too in problems of obsolescence, and tends to portray a biased and significantly exaggerated picture of population characteristics.

There exist, finally, local estimates of the number of survivors in different countries. While surely based on significant insights on the local situation of each country, some of these estimates do not carry a clear relationship with the actual constituency they relate to. For example, figures recently circulated by the Executive Council of Australian Jewry about the number of survivors in Australia largely exceed the total number of Jews born in Central and Eastern Europe according to the 2001 census, that would be the natural basis for inclusion in the definition of Shoah survivors. Even making allowance for some census undercoverage of the Jewish population, it does not stand to reason that no Jewish immigrant to Australia might have been born after 1945.[26]

Table 2 provides a compilation of some of the principal estimates that have been produced over the last years. The quite significant gaps that exist regarding the total number of survivors and their geographical distribution reflect all of the uncertainties just mentioned. The main reason for the higher value of our total estimate versus other prevailing estimates is our inclusion of Jewish communities in countries in North Africa and the Middle East that were under French and Italian rule and therefore suffered legal discrimination, looting of property, and other abuse. On the other hand, our lower figures regarding the FSU reflect our consistent preference for "core" population data versus other possibly more extended definitions of target population. Otherwise, other estimates tend to be quite consistent with each other, especially in terms of the regional distribution of survivors.

Recalling that the relevant population in 2004 must have been 59 years of age or older, it is clear that the number of survivors is subject to rapid diminution over time. This too is partly reflected in the various estimates reported in Table 2.

In accordance with the definitional criteria adopted, our estimates are generally higher than those suggested by previous reports. The share of Israel is higher than in previous assessments, mainly because of two factors:

(a) the continuing inflow of immigrants increases Israel's Jewish population and decreases the number of Jews in the relevant countries of origin, particularly the FSU;

(b) the incorporation of North African and Middle Eastern communities that were mistakenly omitted in previous assessments tends to expand Israel's share more than that of other

[26] See Letter by Jeremy Jones, President, Executive Council of Australian Jewry, to Special Master Judah Gribetz and Deputy Special Master Shari Reig, January 23, 2004.

parts of the world but also increases the share of Western Europe, because most of the migrants from relevant former European colonies in Muslim countries settled in Israel and in France.

TABLE 2. JEWISH SHOAH SURVIVORS WORLDWIDE, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE, 2003 – VARIOUS ESTIMATES

Region[a]	World Jewish Population 2003[b]	Estimates of Shoah Survivors			
		Our estimates	Other estimates		
		Total[c] 2003	Spanic[d] 1997	Ukeles[e] 2000	Ukeles[f] 2003
Total, number	**12,950,000**	**1,092,000**	**834,000-960,000**	**832,000-936,000**	**688,000**
Total, percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Israel	39.3	46.5	39.6-43.2	39.1	38.5
Former Soviet Union	3.2	13.3	22.1-22.9	23.2-23.8	21.8
Other Europe	9.0	21.1	15.6-18.8	17.1-18.1	18.3
United States	40.9	15.8	16.7-16.8	15.3-15.6	16.0
Other Countries	7.6	3.3	2.1-2.4	4.5-5.2	5.5

a For reasons of comparability, the regional division in this table reflects the structure of data reported in the Spanic and Ukeles Reports.
b S. DellaPergola, World Jewish Population 2003, *American Jewish Year Book*, 103, 203, pp. 588-612. All data refer to "core" Jewish population.
c Due to improved documentation available in the present report, there are very minor discrepancies between these percentages and those reported in S. DellaPergola, *Review of Relevant Demographic Information on World Jewry*, cit.
d E. Spanic, H. Factor, V. Strominski, *Shoah Survivors and Their Number Today*, 4 p., 1997 (Hebrew).
e J. Ukeles (consultant), *A Plan for Allocating Successor Organization Resources*, Report of the Planning Committee, Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany, 88 p., 2000.
f Ukeles Associates Inc., *An Estimate of the Current Distribution of Jewish Victims of Nazi Persecution*, Prepared for the International Commission on Holocaust Era Insurance Claims, 2003.

2.4 SHOAH SURVIVORS: ALTERNATIVE DEFINITIONS

Because of the reasons outlined in the previous section of this report, a systematic reassessment was needed of the complex problems inherent with the demography of Shoah survivors.

For analytic and practical purposes, the definition of who is eligible to the title of *Shoah survivor* is open to widely differing interpretations. Shoah affected Jewish society worldwide with infinitely different amounts and shadows of intensity. The major consequence was the physical annihilation of about six million persons. Among those who lived after the end of World War II, the consequences ranged from suffering the most excruciating violence and indignity in extermination camps, through irreversible or reversible physical and mental health deterioration, loss of property, limitation of educational and occupational opportunities, residential dislocation, limitation of personal freedom, pain, and anxiety for the fate of self and other dear persons.

Because of the unfolding of historical circumstances, the contemporary size and geographical distribution of the surviving population is not of necessity directly related to the location and intensity of anti-Jewish persecution when it actually occurred. Indeed, there may even be a reverse relationship due to the fact that where persecution was most intensive and efficient, the share of survivors was probably lower than elsewhere. On the other hand, most intensive attacks on the Jews often occurred in the presence of very sizeable Jewish communities. Thus, a low share of survivors among a large initial pool of Jews would sometimes make for a higher number of individuals than a higher share of survivors among a smaller initial pool.

Definitions of the pool of Shoah survivors involve consideration of specific circumstances of time and space. Regarding the definition of relevant *space*, there are essentially four major approaches to defining Shoah survivors:

1. ***Most Restrictive Possible***. The most restrictive concept addresses the hard core group who suffered, and survived the most brutal manifestations of actual physical attack and slavery. In particular, this comprises those people who were *confined in concentration camps, or ghettos or were otherwise submitted to slave labor*.
2. ***Restrictive***. A second category of survivors includes *all those who experienced flight or illegality* in connection with the Shoah period.
3. ***Extensive***. A much more extensive concept includes *all those Jewish persons who are*

alive today and who at least for a brief period of time were submitted in their locations to a regime of duress and/or limitation of their full civil rights in relation to their Jewish background – whether by a Nazi foreign occupying power or by a local authority associated with the Nazis' endeavor – or had to flee elsewhere in order to avoid falling under the above mentioned situations. Such definition incorporates those who actually suffered physical or other kinds of persecution, those who escaped from areas in which they were the designated target for persecution, and those who suffered any kind of other – even temporary or potential – limitation of personal freedom.

4. ***Most Extensive***. In the criminal mind of the Nazi regime, the *final solution* targeted all Jews who lived at the time for annihilation. At the January 1942 Wansee conference, which can be considered the beginning point of a systematic, operative logistical effort to destroy all Jews worldwide, statistical tables were circulated indicating that the Nazis had quite a correct perception of the size and distribution of Jewish population worldwide. Given the opportunity, all existing Jews would have been destroyed. Hence, in the broadest sense, *any Jew who was born and lived before the end of World War II and the demise of Nazism and its allies in 1945, regardless of country of residence*, is a survivor.

5. ***Maximum Possible***. In a purely theoretical vein, a fifth definition may consider the whole contemporary existing Jewish population as a surviving residue of the Shoah period. In this respect, the current size and geographical distribution of world Jewry might be considered as a criterion for resource allocation – regardless of personal connections or experiences during the Shoah period.[27]

In this report we make reference to the aggregate of the first three definitional strategies.

With regard to *time*, the emergence of a situation of acute civil discrimination and physical danger can be identified with the rise to power of the Nazi regime in 1933, and in a broader sense with the rise to power of the Fascist regime in Italy in 1922. Therefore all Jews who were born after those dates, but not after 1945, or were born before and lived in the relevant geographical areas during the relevant time periods enter our definition of Shoah survivors. Jews who emigrated from the relevant areas to other areas not touched by anti-Jewish discrimination

[27] For a demographic projection of what might have been the number of Jews at the end of the 20th century without the consequences of Shoah, see: S. DellaPergola, "Between Science and Fiction: Notes on the Demography of the Holocaust", in *Holocaust and Genocide Studies*, 10, 1, 1966, pp. 34-51. The projected number of Jews might have been between 25 and over 30 millions, instead of 13 according to current estimates.

before the beginning of the Shoah period should not be included in the definition. The end of the period associated with Shoah is usually identified with the end of World War II. Actually, it could be plausibly claimed that a situation of duress and displacement applies as well to all those who lived in displacement, in transit camps or otherwise until full post-war normalization, i.e., several years at the end of the war. Therefore, a better date for dividing a period of Jewish sufferance and its aftermath, from a period of relative normalcy – at least in terms of available civil rights – might be May 15, 1948, i.e., the date of independence of the State of Israel. Taking 1948 as the dividing point would expand quite significantly the number of people eligible under a broad definition of those who suffered and survived. However, in this report we abide by the end of 1945 as the dividing point, thus including all Jews who were born during the several months after the end of the war and whose mothers carried them under circumstances of duress.

2.5 SOURCES AND QUALITY OF DATA

Quite a large body of information exists on the number and geography of Shoah survivors thanks to the activity of various funds and initiatives that have been established over the years to provide economic and other support. In this report we relied primarily on such sources of data, as well as on a systematic review of all available population censuses and Jewish socio-demographic surveys.

With regard to the estimated numbers of survivors of concentration camps, ghettos, and slave labor, we relied on tabulations periodically compiled by the Claims conference.[28] The information available comprises about 78,000 individuals, to which another 24,000 must be added from the same source in the framework of the Central and Eastern European Fund (CEEF). The latter is a compensatory provision for Jews in the FSU and Eastern Europe that were excluded from the previous framework. Furthermore, about 80,000 persons were directly compensated in the framework of the German Bundes Entschädigungsgesetze. In addition, several governments, including Israel, France, the Netherlands, Greece, and Poland, had undertaken parallel direct agreements of compensations with the victims in their countries. Their total was estimated at about 32,000, mostly in Israel. Overall, based on these sources, it can be estimated that about 213,000 Jews fell under the definition of more stringent duress during the Shoah period.

With regard to the group of survivors which experienced flight and illegality, Claims[29] data on the Hardship Fund provide an estimate of about 287,000 individuals. To these, another estimated 39,000 should be added, covering FSU and Eastern European cases. We estimated the latter at an amount equal to 13-14 percent of the former. Their geographical distribution within the FSU and Eastern Europe was posited to be skewed toward more in the FSU, in comparison with the CEE Fund. We thus reach an estimated total of over 326,000 persons. Summing these two groups of survivors, a total of about 540,000 survivors is obtained.

In order to define the total appropriate numbers of survivors under definition 3 above, a careful analysis was conducted of Jewish population composition in each country, by year of birth, country of birth, and year of immigration or emigration.[30] Such analysis provided a maximum estimate of 1,092,000 Jewish individuals eligible as Shoah survivors, thus leaving a balance of about 552,000 to reach the grand total of 1,092,000. In all these instances, we included pending cases, while we excluded all rejected cases.

These data provide a good approximation, assuming that most of the interested people, or family members on their behalf, did comply with the procedures inherent with compensation. Clearly this may not have always been the case, as there surely are eligible people who never took care to apply. On the other hand, one cannot exclude for sure that there are no cases of double counts included. It should also be noted that the criteria for eligibility could not be consistently applied in different countries considering the different agencies that took care of the relevant procedures.

In spite of these limitations, the body of data that can be compiled from these institutional sources seems to provide a good approximation of the typology of survivors. It should be stressed that the data in this report about Shoah survivors are to some extent the product of indirect estimates and assumptions. The goal of our reconstruction and typology is to arrive at a broad classification by large geographical divisions. The data on detailed countries reported in the Appendix are presented as the purely indicative background to the aggregate estimates. In no way whatsoever, data reported for single countries should be construed as real estimates of the correct number of Shoah survivors country by country.

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[28] Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany Inc., Office for Germany, *Article 2 Fund, Bericht Uber Anmeldungen, Uberbruckungs und Behilfezahlungen*, Frankfurt, June 2003 (computer printouts).
[29] Conference on Jewish Material Claims against Germany Inc., Office for Germany, *Hardship Fund, Statistik nach Wohnlandern*, Frankfurt, June 2003 (computer printouts).

2.6 OVERVIEW

In this chapter we have reviewed some of the main issues related to the definition and typology of Shoah survivors, and to their demography. Population numbers offer a factual indicator of the size of the target population, and its regional distribution. Because of a variety of processes related to selective survivorship, international migration and other historical trends, the geographical distribution of total survivors does not correspond necessarily with that of specific subgroups among them, nor does it correspond with the total contemporary Jewish population distribution.

Due to their significantly aged demographic composition, and in no minor measure, to the possibly accumulated or postponed consequences of past sufferance, the Shoah survivor population is bound to diminish quite rapidly over the next several years. This will not happen at the same pace in different environments. The geographical composition of survivors, hence the expected location of needed services, will be affected as well due to the significantly different survivorship odds in different countries, as we shall see in the next chapter about neediness.

[30] S. DellaPergola, *Review of Relevant Demographic Information on World Jewry*, cit.

TABLE 3. JEWISH SHOAH SURVIVORS, BY TYPE OF EXPERIENCE, AND REGION OF RESIDENCE – 2003 – PERCENTAGES

Region	Type of Experience			
	Concentration camp, ghetto, slave labor	Flight, illegality	Other	Total[a]
Total number	**213,200**	**326,800**	**552,000**	**1,092,000**
Total percent	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Israel	49.4	50.2	43.2	46.5
FSU and East Europe	12.9	12.1	21.1	16.8
North America	27.8	29.3	5.3	16.9
Other Countries	9.9	8.4	30.4	19.8

a Due to improved documentation available in the present report, there are very minor discrepancies between these percentages and those reported in S. DellaPergola, *Review of Relevant Demographic Information on World Jewry*, cit.

CHAPTER 3.

SHOAH SURVIVORS: THE NEEDINESS DIMENSION

3.1 ASSESSMENT, METHOD AND SOURCES

In order to assess the amount and diffusion of neediness among Shoah survivors, we shall proceed to the detailed analysis and application of a variety of pertinent social indicators. These indicators portray in detail the standard of living of persons in the countries or in the proximate environments of the survivors. While not necessarily describing the personal conditions of the survivors themselves, the data reflect most relevant aspects and constraints of their daily lives. Each social indicator will be studied at the detailed level of individual countries or country Jewish communities. When needed, appropriate regional averages will be computed for more synthetic data presentation.

It should be acknowledged that there does not exist one and only one way to assess neediness. It is rather a cluster of different components of one's life and experience that has a better chance to grasp the overall profile of a person and his/her proximate environment.

Three major areas of concern upon which wide consensus can be gathered are:

- Demographic composition of the population;
- Health characteristics and opportunities; and
- Socioeconomic characteristics and constraints.

A further area of concern relates to the efficiency of resource allocation. This is highly affected by the different cost of living in real terms in the different countries. An evaluation will be provided by examining the relative Purchase Power Parity of the Dollar (PPP) in different countries.

For each of these areas, four distinct indicators will be examined, and the respective results will be rendered by a standardized score and averaged to create a more comprehensive **Total Neediness Index (TNI).**

All Indices are calculated separately based on individual country data. For each particular index, the worst case based on the original raw data is set at 1, and the lowest possible value can be close to 0. Total Indices resulting from an average of more detailed indices are transformed so that, again, the country with the least favorable situation is set at 1, hence indicating the greatest

amount of neediness among all persons affected, with lower values indicating a relatively better situation.

All indices presented in this report in Tables 1, and 4 through 7 are regional averages weighted (within each region) by Jewish population in each country in 2003. Appendices 1, and 2 provide the detailed country values for each index. Appendix 3 provides the raw data based on which the various indices were computed. A few selected figures are provided in the following analysis to illustrate the nature of variance of the various measures.

3.2 DEMOGRAPHY INDEX

A **Total Demography Index (TDI)** can be computed to characterize population composition, aging problems, and potential support by relevant social networks, regarding both the survivors themselves and their proximate environment. This is a composite of the following four indices, each of which receives equal weight in the **TDI**:

a. **Aging Ratio**:[31] The ratio of the number of Jews aged 75 and over, to the number of Jews aged 65 and over. Since all survivors must be born up to 1945, the vast majority belong to the broad age group normally considered as elderly for the purpose of demographic analysis. The rationale for this measure is that the greater the load of the so-called "old-old" versus the "young-old", the greater a population's frailty and neediness, and the need for investment in supportive structures. There are great differences in the age composition of the Jewish elderly worldwide. However, regarding the inner split of the 65 and older, the differences observed result quite minor as a result of different factors that appear to have compensated each other. These are differential survivorship during World War II, differential emigration, differential immigration, and differential survivorship since World War II. To focus on a few examples relating to the major countries, Israel and Russia both have a percentage of Jews 75 and older over the total of 65 and older of about 46%, versus 45% in France, and 52% in the United States.

b. **Age Dependency Ratio**:[32] The ratio of the number of Jews aged 65 and over, to the number of Jews aged 25-64. The rationale for using this measure is that younger adults,

[31] Detailed data and estimates on Jewish populations worldwide provided by Division of Jewish Demography and Statistics, The Avraham Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. See also S. DellaPergola, U. Rebhun, M. Tolts, "Prospecting the Jewish Future: Population Projections 2000-2080", *American Jewish Year Book*, 100, 2000, pp. 103-146.

whether or not family members, can provide material and affective support to the elderly. The lesser their quantitative impact, whether due to past low fertility and small family size, or to out-migration of younger adults, the greater the frequency of elderly loneliness, hence the group's neediness. Differences in age composition between the main Jewish populations are quite striking. In Russia the ratio of those aged 65 and over to those aged 25-64 is 79%, versus 34% in France, 30% in the US, and 25% in Israel. This outlines the severe consequences of recent emigration for the family composition of Jews who have remained in Russia.

c. **Gender Equity Measure**:[33] An index of gender inequality in each country of residence. A very significant majority of the elderly are women, consistent with their better survivorship chances both as young adults and as elderly individuals, also presumably in direct connection with events that occurred during the Shoah period. Consequently, the less equal the status of women, the greater the group's neediness. Gender inequality is expected to have operated through lesser education and career opportunities, and therefore lesser economic rewards and greater exposure to poverty among women. Of the major Jewish communities, Russia results with the worst measure of Gender Equity (0.774 out of a maximum of 1), while much better measures are found in Israel (0.900), France (0.923), and the US (0.935).

d. **Recent Immigration Load**:[34] A measure of the percentage of recent Jewish immigrants among the total Jewish population of a country. It is quite significant that recent immigrants need greater per capita investment in creating the basic conditions for their absorption in a new society. Recent immigration is also frequently associated with downward social mobility and personal stress. Hence, the greater the percentage of recent immigrants in a population, the greater the group's neediness. Among major countries (rated on a scale between 5 and 1), Israel obviously has experienced the highest impact of recent immigration, primarily through the mass immigration since 1989 of Jews from the FSU. Immigration, while not negligible, had a much lighter impact relative to the existing Jewish population in countries such as the United States or France, and the least impact in

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[32] Ibid.

[33] United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), *Human Development Report 2003 – Millennium Development Goals: A Compact among Nations to End Human Poverty*, Oxford University Press, 2003, pp. 310-313.

[34] Division of Jewish Demography and Statistics, The Avraham Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

countries of emigration such as Russia and the rest of the FSU which actually experienced large scale out-migration.

Table 4 presents a review of the four Demographic Indices related to neediness. Significant gaps characterize the various measures. With regard to the Aging Ratio, Israel has the comparatively least Jewish "old-old" population, whereas the highest incidence appears in North America. However, as noted, regional differences are not very significant. The situation is totally different with regard to the Age Dependency Ratio, which shows an extremely unbalanced age composition in the FSU and Eastern Europe. The gap versus other regions is significant. The FSU and Eastern Europe also display the worst index regarding the measure of Gender Equity. North America displays the lower and better index of Gender Equity.

The measure of Recent Immigration Load clearly confirms the heavy burden that Israeli society has carried since the opening of emigration from the FSU in 1989. North America and Other Countries (including Germany which is the country with the highest index) have absorbed migration to some extent but not in a measure comparable to Israel. By converse the immigration load is obviously lowest in the FSU and Eastern Europe.

In the overall measure of demographic variables provided by the TDI, the FSU and Eastern Europe display the highest index, and therefore greater neediness, and North America the lowest.

TABLE 4. DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS AND TOTAL DEMOGRAPHY INDEX, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE OF JEWISH SHOAH SURVIVORS – 2003

Region	Aging Ratio	Age Dependency Ratio	Gender Equity Measure	Recent Immigration Load	Total Demography Index (TDI)[b]
Weight	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	
Israel	0.786	0.303	0.412	**0.800**	0.807
FSU and East Europe	0.804	**0.900**	**0.543**	0.200	**0.858**
North America	**0.886**	0.365	0.375	0.400	0.710
Other Countries	0.846	0.462	0.431	0.352	0.733

a All Indices were calculated separately based on individual country data. Each index can vary between 1 and 0, the highest value representing in each case the least favorable situation. All Indices presented here are regional averages weighted by Jewish population in each country in 2003. Highest (worst) values for each index are shaded and framed.
b The Total Demography Index (TDI) is an average of the four previous indices (each representing 25% of total weight). Original TDI country values were transformed to make the highest value equal 1.

3.3 HEALTH INDEX

A **Total Health Index (THI)** can be computed to evaluate the critical health dimensions in the personal experience and broader societal context of Shoah survivors. This is a composite of the following four indices, each of which receives equal weight in the **THI**:

a. **Life Expectancy at Birth**:[35] A major synthetic measure of health status in a population. Life expectancy provides a good overview of the incidence of survivorship and, respectively, death at different stages in the lifecycle. Gaps between different countries can be very significant, as shown in the present study. The lower the life expectancy, the greater the group's neediness. Striking differences in life expectancy separate the cluster of major developed countries versus countries in the FSU where the transition to the post-Soviet era was accompanied by a true collapse in public health standards and mortality. Among a sample of major communities, Life Expectancy at Birth was highest in Israel (78.9 years), followed by France (78.7), the US (76.9), with Russia very distant behind (66.6).

b. **Health Expenditure Per Capita**:[36] A measure of private and government investment in public health. This measure portrays the existence of and access to medical facilities, and also the quality of such facilities through the amount of training, research, development and equipment invested in them. The lesser the Health Expenditure Per Capita in a country, the greater the group's neediness. Among major Jewish communities, the US had the highest per capita expense with $4,499, with France and Israel at comparably high and similar levels ($2,380 and $2,338, respectively), and Russia with a very low $405.

c. **Access to Improved Sanitation**:[37] A measure of the quality of health and hygienic environment. This tends to be a good measure aimed at catching extreme cases of underdevelopment, if any. The lesser the access to quality sanitation, the greater the group's neediness. In this respect no difference was found among the major Jewish communities, all of which received a maximum rating of 100%. This is an indication that most Jews, even in societies with serious problems of under investment in public health, do not fall under the conditions of extreme deprivation typically observable in underdeveloped societies.

[35] UNDP, *Human Development Report 2003*, cit, pp. 237-240.
[36] Ibid., pp. 254-257.
[37] Ibid., pp. 254-257.

d. **Access to Affordable Essential Drugs**:[38] A measure of access to essential treatment. The implications for a person's health are quite obviously related to the prompt and accessible availability of adequate treatment. The lesser the access to and affordability of drugs, the greater the group's neediness. Significant gaps exist in this respect between the major Jewish communities, with the US, France, and Israel all rated 4 (on a scale of 4 to 1), and Russia with a rating of only 2.

Table 5 displays the various neediness related Health Indices. The index for Life Expectancy at Birth is quite crucially higher in the FSU and Eastern Europe, pointing to a significantly lower length of life. Israel displays the lower and better indicator in this respect. FSU and Eastern Europe show the poorest performance regarding two more indicators of public health. One is Health Expenditure Per Capita, where the index is quite strikingly better in North America and tends to be distant second best in Israel. The other indicator is Access to Affordable Essential Drugs, where again the gap between FSU and Eastern Europe and all Other Countries is significant. The further index of Access to Improved Sanitation does not contribute much to overall variance, as the index is quite low (hence good) for all regions.

All in all, the THI show a significant gap and a considerably higher level of neediness in the FSU and Eastern Europe. North America displays the lowest index, with Israel second best.

[38] Ibid., pp. 254-257.

TABLE 5. HEALTH INDICATORS AND TOTAL HEALTH INDEX, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE OF JEWISH SHOAH SURVIVORS – 2003

Region	Life Expectancy at Birth	Health Expenditure Per Capita	Access to Improved Sanitation	Access to Affordable Essential Drugs	Total Health Index (THI)[b]
Weight	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	
Israel	0.529	0.483	0.120	0.250	0.375
FSU and East Europe	**0.657**	**0.918**	0.141	**0.662**	**0.645**
North America	0.552	0.034	0.120	0.250	0.259
Other Countries	0.570	0.605	**0.161**	0.388	0.467

a All Indices were calculated separately based on individual country data. Each index can vary between 1 and 0, the highest value representing in each case the least favorable situation. All Indices presented here are regional averages weighted by Jewish population in each country in 2003. Highest (worst) values for each index are shaded and framed.
b The Total Health Index (THI) is an average of the four previous indices (each representing 25% of total weight). Original THI country values were transformed to make the highest value equal 1
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3.4 SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX

A **Total Socioeconomic Index (TSI)** can be computed to evaluate the socioeconomic characteristics and context of Jewish populations, and the Shoah survivors among them**.** This is a composite of the following four indices, each of which receives equal weight in the **TSI**:

a. **GDP Per Capita**:[39] The Gross Domestic Product per capita is a fundamental measure of economic development and standard of living at the national level, with significant implications for individuals. GDP relates to the general availability of wealth in a society, not to its distribution. The lower the GDP Per Capita, the greater a population's neediness. Gaps in GDP Per Capita tend to be very substantial across the major Jewish communities. Compared with $ 34,320 in the US, it was $ 23,990 in France, $ 19,790 in Israel, and $ 7,150 in Russia.

b. **Gini Coefficient of Income Distribution**:[40] A measure of income inequality. The greater the concentration and unequal distribution of economic resources, the greater a population's neediness. Among the major Jewish communities, income inequality results perhaps not surprisingly highest in Russia (following the disbanding of the pre-1991 regime and social structure), with a Gini index of 45.6. A high inequality index of 40.8 appears for the US, followed by Israel with an index of 35.5 (where income inequality has increased over the last several years), and France with 32.7.

c. **Percent Unemployment**:[41] A measure of access or lack of access to regular sources of income. Most Shoah survivors may be past the age of retirement, and therefore their income may not come primarily from actual current employment. However, the higher the risk of unemployment of their younger family members, the greater their expected neediness. Among the major communities, Israel featured the higher percent of unemployed (10.4%) which unveils the current economic recession, but also the challenge related to a growing labor market in a context of continuing immigration and immigrant absorption. Unemployment was somewhat lower in France (9.1%), Russia (8%) and the US (7.6%).

d. **Jewish Social Status**:[42] A measure of the relative socioeconomic standing of Jewish population, based on the percentage of persons with a higher education degree. This tends to be a very important dimension of personal economic opportunities that may

[39] Ibid., pp. 237-240.
[40] Ibid., pp. 282-285.
[41] Central Intelligence Agency, *World Factbook*, 2002.
[42] Detailed data available at Division of Jewish Demography and Statistics, The A. Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

lead to or keep away from neediness. Socioeconomic status also has an important bearing on personal neediness perceptions. In this case, socioeconomic status was measured through the level of higher education attained by Jews in different countries. Education is a very good proxy for employment status and prestige, hence income. The lower the access to higher education, hence a community's socioeconomic status, the greater its neediness. Jews in the United States, among major communities, have the highest socioeconomic ranking with over 55% with higher education, followed by Jews in Russia with very similar educational achievements, Israel (35%), and France (30%).

Table 6 shows the variable incidence of neediness as portrayed by Socioeconomic Indices. GDP Per Capita is considerably lower in the FSU and Eastern Europe, while it is highest in North America, with Israel and Other Countries at intermediate levels. On the other hand, North America is the region with the greater amount on inequality in income distribution as measured through the Gini Coefficient. The levels of Unemployment, although not very high in comparison with world societies, are comparatively higher in Other Countries and in Israel, and lower in North America.

Finally, Jewish Social Status is a comparative measure of achievement based on an assessment of the share of population holding a college or higher degree. Israel's higher index here quite obviously reflects the uniqueness of a Jewish majority among the total society, versus the minority status of Jewish communities in the world. The purpose here is to demonstrate how, in comparison to peers in Other Countries, the burden of a lower social status, accompanied by occupations with lesser prestige and a greater component of personal physical effort has been felt more prominently by the Israelis in comparison to their peers in the Diaspora. In the FSU and East Europe, the level of income may be much lower than in the western countries, but social status of the Jews relative to the rest of the population is quite interestingly very similar.

The TSI is influenced by these trends and displays an overall least favorable index for Israel, with the lowest and most favorable index for North America.

3.5 PURCHASE POWER PARITY INDEX

In the perspective of resource allocation, it is not only fundamental to assess where the real needs are. It is also imperative to efficiently use the limited resources available. A tool for such evaluation is provided by an examination of the **Purchase Power Parity Index**

(PPPI). This is composed of an index of the **PPP/GNI Ratio**:[43] A measure of the efficiency of monetary resources in a given national economy, representing the US Dollar's efficiency in purchasing the same basket of goods and services in different places. The less efficient the Dollar, or in other words the higher the cost of living, the greater the incidence of neediness.

Among the major Jewish communities, the worst case is that of the US which constitutes the standard for measuring Other Countries. Hence its PPP is set to 1 (see Appendix 3). Israel's cost of living is quite high, too, with a PPP/GNI only moderately better than 1 (1.153). Not a very different value of this measure appears for France (1.189). In Russia, on the other hand, the purchase power of the US Dollar is significantly higher, as shown by a value of 3.654.

A comprehensive regional synthesis of data for the PPPI appears in Table 7. It indicates the worst case for North America where the cost of living is obviously higher than in the other regional aggregates of countries. The FSU and the rest of Europe, in this respect, show a manifest advantage in that much lower costs of living allow for a better and more efficient use of available resources.

[43] World Bank, http://www.worldbank.org/data/databytopic/GNIPC.pdf

TABLE 6. SOCIOECONOMIC INDICATORS AND TOTAL SOCIOECONOMIC INDEX, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE OF JEWISH SHOAH SURVIVORS – 2003

Region	GDP Per Capita	Gini Coefficient of Income Distribution	Percent Unemploy-ment	Jewish Social Status	Total Socio-economic Index (TSI)[b]
Weight	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	
Israel	0.645	0.502	0.173	**0.819**	**0.611**
FSU and East Europe	**0.883**	0.533	0.123	0.444	0.567
North America	0.384	**0.568**	0.086	0.370	0.402
Other Countries	0.642	0.562	**0.183**	0.589	0.565

a All Indices were calculated separately based on individual country data. Each index can vary between 1 and 0, the highest value representing in each case the least favorable situation. All Indices presented here are regional averages weighted by Jewish population in each country in 2003. Highest (worst) values for each index are shaded and framed.
b The Total Socioeconomic Index (TSI) is an average of the four previous indices (each representing 25% of total weight). Original TSI country values were transformed to make the highest value equal 1.

3.6 TOTAL NEEDINESS INDEX

A **Total Neediness Index (TNI)** is computed as an average of the four preceding measures, attributing equal weight (25%) to each of the four Indices (TDI, THI, TSI, PPPI). The results at the country level are transformed so that the worst case receives a value of 1. The TNI represents a synthetic measure of the several variables selected to assess neediness, and a basis for further applications.

In Table 7, the four indices are compared and integrated. Interestingly, because of the different trends described above, a compensatory mechanism greatly reduces the overall differences between the four regions. The highest TNI is Israel's with a value of 0.815. The FSU and Eastern Europe, and Other Countries' indices have a very similar TNI, 0.784 and 0.789 respectively. North America has a lower TNI, 0.695, but even in this case the gap versus Israel's index is not very conspicuous. In fact the Israel-North America Total Neediness gap it is only 0.120 in absolute terms, and about 17% in relative terms.

It clearly appears that the FSU's and Eastern Europe's high indices – and indisputably high amounts of neediness – concerning demography and health, and socioeconomic status, are in large part compensated by the FSU area's far lower PPPI. The same amount of investment can potentially obtain nearly twice as much of an outcome.

3.7 OVERVIEW

Neediness is not easily defined. Neediness, in the first place, can be defined in absolute and relative terms. International comparisons are particularly complex, and probably very unsatisfactory, if based only on a limited set of indicators. In this report we suggested a multi-dimensional approach that takes into account several demographic, health-related, socioeconomic, and monetary factors.

Assessing the presence and distribution of neediness was essential in the framework of this report, in order to provide an additional criterion for resource distribution. The aim was to provide a necessary correcting or skewing factor to the already existing and fundamental component of Shoah survivors population distribution. It appears that, because of the contradictory trends that we have detected, the overall impact of neediness differentials at the regional level is lesser than could be imagined, and rather modest.

One final comment needs to be made recalling that there may be other components of neediness that we did not consider. One obvious candidate would be military and personal security. If entered, this further dimension might also affect – and perhaps not marginally – the final evaluation of neediness among Shoah survivors.

TABLE 7. DEMOGRAPHY, HEALTH, SOCIOECONOMIC AND PURCHASE POWER INDICES, AND TOTAL NEEDINESS INDEX, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE OF JEWISH SHOAH SURVIVORS – 2003

Region	Total Demography Index[a] (TDI)	Total Health Index[a] (THI)	Total Socio-economic Index[a] (TSI)	PPP Index[a] (PPPI)	Total Neediness Index (TNI)[b]
Weight	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	**25%**	
Israel	0.807	0.375	**0.611**	0.948	**0.815**
FSU and East Europe	**0.858**	**0.645**	0.567	0.568	0.784
North America	0.710	0.259	0.402	**0.967**	0.695
Other Countries	0.733	0.467	0.565	0.887	0.789

a All Indices were calculated separately based on individual country data. Each index can vary between 1 and 0, the highest value representing in each case the least favorable situation. All Indices presented here are regional averages weighted by Jewish population in each country in 2003. Highest (worst) values for each index are shaded and framed.
b The Total Neediness Index (TNI) is an average of the four previous indices (each representing 25% of total weight). Original TNI country values were transformed to make the highest value equal 1.

CHAPTER 4.

A KEY TO TOTAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

4.1 A TOTAL MEASURE OF SURVIVOR NEEDINESS

Having reviewed separately in the previous chapters the different variables of relevance in the evaluation of resource allocation to Shoah survivors – their number and geographic distribution and their neediness – we reach the point of the final weighting of these different components. In Table 8, we display the two separate sets of figures for Total Jewish Shoah Survivors and Total Neediness (TNI), and multiply the respective values for each regional division. The product is an integrated measure we call the **Total Survivor Neediness Measure (TSNM)**.

The results take the shape of numbers apparently comparable to population figures. It should be kept in mind that these are virtual figures, and their analytic meaning is that of a social index. The meaning of such an index is a measure of the ***amount of Shoah survivors weighted by their current neediness*** (or vice versa). The numbers thus obtained, transformed into a percentage distribution, provide a key for equitable global distribution of **Total Resource Allocation (TRA)** which jointly considers the number, distribution and neediness of Shoah survivors, based on standard and recognizable criteria.

4.2 TOTAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION

The findings in Table 8 indicate that at the end of the complex procedure pursued in our investigation, the suggested Total Resource Allocation related to Shoah survivors results as follows:

- 48% to Israel;
- 17% to FSU and Eastern Europe;
- 15% to North America;
- 20% to Other Countries.

These values apply to the maximum possible total allocation, based on current Jewish Shoah survivor population distribution, and regardless of whether or not parts of it were already attributed, or other past benefits.

TABLE 8. SHOAH SURVIVORS, TOTAL NEEDINESS, AND TOTAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION, BY REGION OF RESIDENCE – 2003

Region	Total Jewish Shoah Survivors	Total Neediness Index (TNI)	Total Survivor Neediness Measure (TSNM)	Percent Distribution Total Resource Allocation (TRA)
	(a)	(b)	(c) = (a) x (b)	(d)
Total	**1,092,000**		**856,500**	**100**
Israel	508,100	0.815	414,100	**48**
FSU and East Europe	183,700	0.784	143,500	**17**
North America	184,700	0.695	128,300	**15**
Other Countries	216,200	0.789	170,600	**20**

4.3 OVERVIEW

This report has presented a concept and implementation of a strategy to resource allocation related to Shoah survivors. At the conclusion of our investigation, it is useful to review some major findings and implications of the research strategy followed.

1. This report does not deal with criteria for individual compensation to Shoah survivors. This is a matter for the various relief agencies involved. This report's main goal is to offer decision makers with a key to global resource allocation.
2. One risk inherent in policy making processes where different public bodies are involved is that different perspectives or sensitivities may lead to conflicts of interest, notwithstanding the common good will to act in favor of a real and widely perceived public need. In the specific case under investigation, this may result in the desire to operate in favor of specific constituencies located in one or another part of the world. The need is felt, therefore, of a tool which will assist decision making in quite a neutral or impersonal way, yet on the basis of all of the information needed for such decision making.
3. The final product of our investigation, the **Total Resource Allocation (TRA)** key, derives from a large number of different and independent databases and social indicators. Therefore, it does not depend in any decisive measure on any single population figure, statistical indicator or analytic criterion. Even in terms of possible imperfections or biases in the data – and there surely are such imperfections in the data used in this report – the influence on the final result is minor. In other words, the final results, being dependent on a large number of indicators, are quite insensitive to manipulations or even minor mistakes in any of them.
4. Changes – such as increases or decreases – in the allocation suggested for one given geographical area, will result in compensatory decreases or increases in one or more of the other areas.
5. Our assessment of the **distribution of Total Shoah survivors** points to a significantly higher share in Israel, the FSU and Eastern Europe, and Other Countries, and a significantly lower share in North America, in comparison to current total Jewish population distribution.

6. Our **Neediness** measure reflects 13 different social indicators. Higher indices of neediness are translated into higher resource allocation. The FSU and Eastern Europe fare the worst regarding the demographic measures of Age dependency, and Gender Equity; regarding the health measures of Life expectancy, Health Expenditure Per Capita, and Access to affordable drugs; and regarding the socioeconomic measure of GDP Per Capita. Israel fares the worst regarding Recent Immigration Load, and Jewish Social Status; North America fares the worst regarding Aging Ratio, Gini Coefficient of Income Distribution, and Purchase Power Parity; and Other Countries fare worst regarding Access to Improved Sanitation, and Percent Unemployment.
7. Adding to the load of these indicators, or combinations thereof in the total weighting procedure suggested here may generate additional allocations to any given region, but also will entail increasing the allocation to other regions whose indicators of neediness are higher than average, and will detract allocation from other regions.
8. The **final evaluation** shown in Table 9 indicates that the suggested Total Resource Allocation generates in the first place a significantly disproportionate allocation to the benefit of the Jewish population in the FSU and Eastern Europe. The FSU and Eastern Europe's allocation share results more that four times higher than the share of Jewish population in those countries out of world Jewry. Israel's suggested allocation is over 20% higher than Israel's world Jewish population share. Allocation for the balance of Other Countries is over 50% higher than their population share. On the other hand, North America is bound to receive a far smaller allocation as compared to its large Jewish population. When compared to the total distribution of Shoah survivors, the suggested Total Resource Allocation (which – it should be stressed – also considers the actual purchase power of allocated funds) generates minor variation relative to the actual geographical distribution of survivors. North America is bound to receive about 10% less than its actual weight among survivors, while Israel, the FSU and Eastern Europe, and Other Countries are bound to receive slightly more.
9. The results discussed here refer to a rather constant concept of Jewish Shoah survivor population distribution. In reality, the continuing effect of international migration patterns and the quite striking gaps in survivorship related to different life expectancies in the various major regions and countries make it likely that the future pace of population

reduction will be much faster in the FSU and Eastern Europe as compared to Other Countries.

10. In sum, it is suggested that the approach followed in this report provides a key to resource allocation which is relatively insensitive to manipulations. We trust that this report will provide decision makers with a comparatively just, equitable, objective and efficient working tool.

TABLE 9. COMPARISON OF TOTAL JEWISH POPULATION, TOTAL SHOAH SURVIVORS,
AND TOTAL RESOURCE ALLOCATION,
BY REGION OF RESIDENCE – 2003

Region	World Jewish Population 2003[b]	Total Jewish Shoah Survivors	Percent Distribution Total Resource Allocation (TRA)	Ratio TRA/ Jewish Population	Ratio TRA/ Total Jewish Shoah Survivors
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d) = (c)/(a)	(e) = (c)/(b)
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100**	**1.00**	**1.00**
Israel	39.3	46.5	**48**	**1.22**	**1.03**
FSU and East Europe	3.9	16.8	**17**	**4.36**	**1.02**
North America	43.8	16.9	**15**	**0.34**	**0.89**
Other Countries	13.0	19.8	**20**	**1.54**	**1.01**

APPENDICES

The following Appendices 1, 2, and 3 report the detailed, country-by-country sets of data and indices upon which the more synthetic measures presented in this report were constructed. It should be stressed that the whole report was prepared based on the assumption that the main target should be the characterization of very broad geographical areas. Therefore, data for single countries may include relatively large amounts of error. In the course of computing the weighted regional totals and averages, however, it is assumed that the impact of such imperfections should be minimized.

In some cases, most often in countries with minimal Jewish populations, the original raw data needed to compute the relevant indices were missing. The equivalent estimates were obtained based on sub-continental averages. These estimates appear in italics in Appendices 1 and 2. Regarding the detailed estimates of Shoah survivors, thanks to improved data now available there are some very minor discrepancies versus our previous report.[44]

Appendix 4 reports regional Jewish population estimates for the period 1948-2003. The data illustrate the extremely wide Jewish population redistribution that has occurred mostly due to international migration and partly due to different levels of Jewish fertility and assimilation in the different countries.

A full list of references relevant to the compilation of Jewish population statistics quoted in this report is available at the Division of Jewish Demography and Statistics, The A. Harman Institute of Contemporary Jewry, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

[44] S. DellaPergola, *Review of Relevant Demographic Information on World Jewry*, cit.

APPENDIX 1. JEWISH POPULATION, SHOAH SURVIVORS, AND DEMOGRAPHIC INDICES, BY COUNTRIES, 2003

Country	Core Jewish population 2003	Shoah Survivors Total	Average Ratio 75+/65+ Index	Average Ratio 65+/25-64 Index	Gender Equity Index	Recent Immigration Load Index	Total Demography Index (TDI)
(a)	(b)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
GRAND TOTAL	**12,950,200**	**1,092,000**					
TOTAL AMERICA	**6,071,600**						
Canada	370,500	12,030	0.894	0.364	0.376	0.400	**0.713**
United States	5,300,000	172,661	0.885	0.365	0.375	0.400	**0.710**
North America	**5,670,500**						
Bahamas	300	15	0.585	0.264	0.507	0.200	**0.546**
Costa Rica	2,500	63	0.585	0.264	0.493	0.200	**0.541**
Cuba	600	2	0.585	0.264	*0.550*	0.200	**0.561**
Dominican Republic	100	5	0.585	0.264	0.596	0.200	**0.577**
El Salvador	100	3	0.585	0.264	0.617	0.200	**0.584**
Guatemala	900	20	0.585	0.264	0.691	0.200	**0.610**
Jamaica	300	9	0.585	0.264	0.572	0.200	**0.568**
Mexico	40,000	796	0.585	0.264	0.529	0.200	**0.553**
Netherlands Antilles	200	6	0.585	0.264	*0.550*	0.200	**0.561**
Panama	5,000	109	0.585	0.264	0.539	0.200	**0.557**
Puerto Rico	1,500	45	0.585	0.264	*0.550*	0.200	**0.561**
Virgin Islands	300	12	0.585	0.264	*0.550*	0.200	**0.561**
Other	300	9	0.585	0.264	*0.550*	0.200	**0.561**
Central America	**52,100**						
Argentina	187,000	5,579	0.873	0.590	0.477	0.200	**0.750**
Bolivia	500	28	0.743	0.354	0.664	0.200	**0.688**
Brazil	97,000	2,894	0.803	0.491	0.550	0.200	**0.717**
Chile	20,900	624	0.743	0.354	0.496	0.200	**0.629**
Colombia	3,400	101	0.743	0.354	0.546	0.200	**0.646**
Ecuador	900	27	0.743	0.354	0.608	0.200	**0.668**
Paraguay	900	27	0.743	0.354	0.583	0.200	**0.659**
Peru	2,500	75	0.743	0.354	0.589	0.200	**0.661**
Suriname	200	6	0.743	0.354	*0.550*	0.200	**0.648**

Country	Core	Shoah	Average	Average	Gender	Recent	Total
	Jewish	Survivors	Ratio	Ratio	Equity	Immigration	Demography
	population	Total	75+/65+	65+/25-64		Load	Index
	2003		Index	Index	Index	Index	(TDI)
(a)	(b)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Uruguay	20,000	597	0.743	0.354	0.487	0.200	**0.625**
Venezuela	15,700	586	0.743	0.354	0.554	0.200	**0.649**
South America	**349,000**						
TOTAL EUROPE	**1,550,800**						
Austria	9,000	2,864	0.901	0.534	0.387	0.400	**0.779**
Belgium	31,400	4,436	0.901	0.534	0.379	0.400	**0.776**
Denmark	6,400	1,575	0.901	0.534	0.383	0.400	**0.778**
Finland	1,100	247	0.901	0.534	0.383	0.400	**0.778**
France	498,000	122,830	0.764	0.420	0.388	0.400	**0.691**
Germany	108,000	26,423	0.781	0.536	0.387	1.000	**0.948**
Greece	4,500	1,410	0.901	0.534	0.427	0.200	**0.723**
Ireland	1,000	17	0.901	0.534	0.388	0.200	**0.709**
Italy	29,000	6,662	0.901	0.534	0.402	0.400	**0.784**
Luxembourg	600	98	0.901	0.534	0.391	0.400	**0.781**
Netherlands	30,000	8,145	0.901	0.534	0.376	0.400	**0.775**
Portugal	500	38	0.901	0.534	0.421	0.200	**0.721**
Spain	12,000	895	0.901	0.534	0.400	0.400	**0.784**
Sweden	15,000	2,461	0.901	0.534	0.370	0.400	**0.773**
United Kingdom	300,000	12,680	0.988	0.471	0.383	0.200	**0.716**
European Union	**1,046,500**						
Gibraltar	600	18	0.979	0.431	*0.400*	0.200	**0.705**
Norway	1,200	295	0.979	0.431	0.369	0.200	**0.694**
Switzerland	18,000	1,477	0.979	0.431	0.384	0.200	**0.699**
Other	100	8	0.979	0.431	*0.400*	0.200	**0.705**
Rest West Europe	**19,900**						
Belarus	23,000	9,150	0.811	1.000	0.515	0.200	**0.886**
Estonia	1,800	671	0.811	1.000	0.486	0.200	**0.875**
Latvia	9,200	3,431	0.811	1.000	0.508	0.200	**0.883**
Lithuania	3,500	1,306	0.811	1.000	0.494	0.200	**0.878**
Moldova	5,200	2,599	0.811	1.000	0.628	0.200	**0.925**

Country	Core	Shoah	Average	Average	Gender	Recent	Total
	Jewish	Survivors	Ratio	Ratio	Equity	Immigration	Demography
	population	Total	75+/65+	65+/25-64		Load	Index
	2003		Index	Index	Index	Index	(TDI)
(a)	(b)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Russia	252,000	89,599	0.784	0.966	0.546	0.200	**0.875**
Ukraine	95,000	37,793	0.811	1.000	0.560	0.200	**0.901**
Bosnia-Herzegovina	500	411	0.867	0.649	*0.500*	0.200	**0.777**
Bulgaria	2,200	1,083	0.697	0.649	0.525	0.200	**0.726**
Croatia	1,700	837	0.867	0.649	0.504	0.200	**0.778**
Czech Republic	4,000	3,481	0.867	0.649	0.458	0.200	**0.762**
Hungary	50,000	17,902	0.867	0.649	0.482	0.200	**0.771**
Macedonia (FYR)	100	50	0.867	0.649	*0.500*	0.200	**0.777**
Poland	3,300	3,561	0.867	0.649	0.477	0.200	**0.769**
Romania	10,600	5,693	0.867	0.649	0.549	0.200	**0.794**
Serbia-Montenegro	1,500	1,114	0.867	0.649	*0.500*	0.200	**0.777**
Slovakia	2,700	2,685	0.867	0.649	0.482	0.200	**0.771**
Slovenia	100	58	0.867	0.649	0.435	0.200	**0.754**
Turkey	18,000	573	0.867	0.649	0.597	0.200	**0.811**
Rest of East Europe	**94,700**						
TOTAL ASIA	**5,137,000**						
Israel	**5,094,200**	**508,075**	0.786	0.303	0.412	0.800	**0.807**
Azerbaijan	7,500	336	0.746	0.614	*0.600*	0.200	**0.757**
Georgia	4,700	211	0.746	0.614	*0.600*	0.200	**0.757**
Kazakhstan	4,200	188	0.746	0.614	0.558	0.200	**0.743**
Kyrgyzstan	800	36	0.746	0.614	*0.600*	0.200	**0.757**
Tajikistan	100	5	0.746	0.614	0.654	0.200	**0.776**
Turkmenistan	500	23	0.746	0.614	*0.600*	0.200	**0.757**
Uzbekistan	5,500	247	0.746	0.614	0.596	0.200	**0.756**
FSU, Asia	**23,300**						
China	1,000	18	0.772	0.510	0.606	0.200	**0.732**
India	5,200	1	0.772	0.510	0.759	0.200	**0.786**
Iran	11,000	0	0.772	0.510	0.623	0.200	**0.738**
Japan	1,000	18	0.772	0.510	0.385	0.200	**0.655**
Korea, South	100	2	0.772	0.510	0.441	0.200	**0.674**

Country	Core	Shoah	Average	Average	Gender	Recent	Total
	Jewish	Survivors	Ratio	Ratio	Equity	Immigration	Demography
	population	Total	75+/65+	65+/25-64		Load	Index
	2003		Index	Index	Index	Index	(TDI)
(a)	(b)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
Philippines	100	2	0.772	0.510	0.574	0.200	**0.721**
Singapore	300	5	0.772	0.510	0.434	0.200	**0.672**
Syria	100	23	0.772	0.510	0.659	0.200	**0.751**
Thailand	200	3	0.772	0.510	0.544	0.200	**0.710**
Yemen	200	0	0.772	0.510	0.918	0.200	**0.842**
Other	300	0	0.772	0.510	*0.600*	0.200	**0.730**
Rest of Asia	**19,500**						
TOTAL AFRICA	**83,900**						
Egypt	100	0	1.000	0.653	0.695	0.200	**0.893**
Ethiopia	100	0	1.000	0.653	1.000	0.200	**1.000**
Morocco	5,500	1,625	1.000	0.653	0.742	0.200	**0.910**
Tunisia	1,500	444	1.000	0.653	0.596	0.200	**0.859**
Other	100	54	1.000	0.653	*0.700*	0.200	**0.895**
North Africa	**7,300**						
Botswana	100	2	0.864	0.360	0.719	0.200	**0.752**
Congo D.R.	100	4	0.864	0.360	0.994	0.200	**0.848**
Kenya	400	8	0.864	0.360	0.850	0.200	**0.797**
Namibia	100	2	0.864	0.360	0.708	0.200	**0.747**
Nigeria	100	2	0.864	0.360	0.891	0.200	**0.812**
South Africa	75,000	1,550	0.864	0.360	0.648	0.200	**0.727**
Zimbabwe	500	9	0.864	0.360	0.849	0.200	**0.797**
Other	300	5	0.864	0.360	*0.800*	0.200	**0.780**
Rest of Africa	**76,600**						
TOTAL OCEANIA	**106,900**						
Australia	100,000	7,956	0.969	0.428	0.372	0.600	**0.831**
New Zealand	6,800	244	0.969	0.428	0.397	0.400	**0.769**
Other	100	0	0.969	0.428	*0.400*	0.200	**0.700**

APPENDIX 2. HEALTH, SOCIOECONOMIC, PPP, AND TOTAL NEEDINESS INDICES, BY COUNTRIES, 2003

Country	Life Expect. at birth Index	Health Expendit. per cap. Index	Access improved Sanitat. Index	Access essential drugs Index	Total Health Index (THI)	GDP per cap. Index	GINI coeff. Index	Unemployment % Index	Jewish social profile index	Total Socioec. Index (TSI)	PPP/GNI Index (PPPI)	Total Neediness Index (TNI)
(a)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)
GRAND TOTAL												
TOTAL AMERICA												
Canada	0.525	0.440	0.120	0.250	**0.362**	0.509	0.446	0.127	0.455	**0.439**	**0.933**	**0.728**
United States	0.554	0.003	0.120	0.250	**0.251**	0.375	0.577	0.083	0.364	**0.400**	**0.969**	**0.693**
North America												
Bahamas	0.673	0.756	0.120	0.500	**0.556**	0.710	*0.686*	0.115	0.728	**0.432**	**0.959**	**0.741**
Costa Rica	0.541	0.898	0.190	0.250	**0.509**	0.837	0.649	0.087	0.728	**0.657**	**0.828**	**0.754**
Cuba	0.558	0.960	0.140	0.250	**0.517**	0.929	*0.500*	0.068	1.000	**0.714**	***0.800***	**0.771**
Dominican Republic	0.679	0.924	0.450	0.750	**0.760**	0.882	0.670	0.250	0.728	**0.723**	**0.757**	**0.838**
El Salvador	0.633	0.916	0.300	0.500	**0.637**	0.915	0.719	0.167	0.728	**0.722**	**0.803**	**0.817**
Guatemala	0.696	0.960	0.310	0.750	**0.736**	0.931	0.789	0.125	0.728	**0.735**	**0.800**	**0.857**
Jamaica	0.571	0.957	0.130	0.250	**0.517**	0.944	0.536	0.267	0.728	**0.707**	**0.933**	**0.811**
Mexico	0.600	0.897	0.380	0.500	**0.645**	0.856	0.734	0.050	0.728	**0.676**	**0.907**	**0.827**
Netherlands Antilles	0.571	0.941	0.130	0.500	**0.581**	0.929	*0.686*	0.250	0.728	**0.741**	***0.808***	**0.800**
Panama	0.584	0.900	0.200	0.500	**0.592**	0.906	0.686	0.217	0.728	**0.725**	**0.905**	**0.827**
Puerto Rico	0.558	0.756	0.120	0.500	**0.524**	0.911	*0.686*	0.158	0.728	**0.709**	**0.908**	**0.804**
Virgin Islands	0.558	0.756	0.120	0.500	**0.524**	0.911	*0.686*	0.082	0.728	**0.688**	***0.808***	**0.768**
Other	0.558	0.756	0.120	0.500	**0.524**	0.929	*0.686*	*0.082*	0.728	**0.693**	***0.808***	**0.769**
Central America												
Argentina	0.590	0.761	0.160	0.750	**0.613**	0.803	*0.700*	0.417	0.546	**0.705**	**0.768**	**0.844**
Bolivia	0.721	0.971	0.420	0.750	**0.776**	0.970	0.632	0.127	0.546	**0.650**	**0.753**	**0.853**
Brazil	0.665	0.863	0.360	1.000	**0.783**	0.876	0.859	0.107	0.546	**0.682**	**0.755**	**0.874**
Chile	0.567	0.848	0.160	0.500	**0.563**	0.842	0.813	0.168	0.546	**0.677**	**0.809**	**0.796**
Colombia	0.616	0.867	0.260	0.500	**0.608**	0.882	0.808	0.283	0.546	**0.720**	**0.662**	**0.784**
Ecuador	0.632	0.986	0.260	1.000	**0.780**	0.952	0.618	0.233	0.546	**0.671**	**0.808**	**0.871**
Paraguay	0.632	0.931	0.180	1.000	**0.744**	0.916	0.816	0.297	0.546	**0.736**	**0.580**	**0.809**
Peru	0.646	0.950	0.410	0.750	**0.747**	0.928	0.653	0.150	0.546	**0.651**	***0.750***	**0.835**
Suriname	0.629	0.909	0.190	0.250	**0.536**	0.927	*0.700*	0.333	0.546	**0.716**	**0.783**	**0.798**

Country	Life Expect. at birth Index	Health Expendit. per cap. Index	Access improved Sanitat. Index	Access essential drugs Index	Total Health Index (THI)	GDP per cap. Index	GINI coeff. Index	Unemplo yment % Index	Jewish social profile index	Total Socioec. Index (TSI)	PPP/GNI Index (PPPI)	Total Neediness Index (TNI)
(a)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)
Uruguay	0.577	0.779	0.180	0.750	**0.620**	0.857	0.634	0.253	0.546	**0.654**	**0.726**	**0.781**
Venezuela	0.595	0.941	0.440	0.500	**0.671**	0.908	0.700	0.235	0.546	**0.683**	**0.936**	**0.874**
South America												
TOTAL EUROPE												
Austria	0.539	0.504	0.120	0.250	**0.383**	0.516	0.431	0.080	0.455	**0.423**	**0.940**	**0.751**
Belgium	0.534	0.491	0.120	0.250	**0.378**	0.538	0.354	0.120	0.455	**0.419**	**0.945**	**0.749**
Denmark	0.560	0.462	0.120	0.250	**0.377**	0.474	0.349	0.085	0.455	**0.389**	**0.973**	**0.749**
Finland	0.542	0.626	0.120	0.250	**0.417**	0.559	0.362	0.142	0.455	**0.434**	**0.958**	**0.769**
France	0.531	0.474	0.120	0.250	**0.373**	0.567	0.463	0.152	0.728	**0.546**	**0.943**	**0.759**
Germany	0.540	0.388	0.120	0.250	**0.352**	0.542	0.540	0.163	0.455	**0.486**	**0.947**	**0.813**
Greece	0.539	0.703	0.120	0.250	**0.437**	0.689	0.501	0.172	0.728	**0.597**	**0.891**	**0.788**
Ireland	0.556	0.579	0.120	0.250	**0.408**	0.410	0.508	0.078	0.455	**0.415**	**0.945**	**0.737**
Italy	0.533	0.552	0.120	0.250	**0.395**	0.554	0.509	0.152	0.637	**0.529**	**0.923**	**0.782**
Luxembourg	0.539	0.384	0.120	0.250	**0.351**	0.013	0.436	0.068	0.455	**0.278**	**0.925**	**0.694**
Netherlands	0.538	0.511	0.120	0.250	**0.385**	0.507	0.461	0.050	0.455	**0.421**	**0.949**	**0.752**
Portugal	0.566	0.693	0.120	0.250	**0.442**	0.676	0.545	0.078	0.455	**0.501**	**0.886**	**0.758**
Spain	0.526	0.659	0.120	0.250	**0.422**	0.638	0.460	0.188	0.455	**0.497**	**0.911**	**0.777**
Sweden	0.517	0.535	0.120	0.250	**0.386**	0.563	0.354	0.067	0.455	**0.411**	**0.968**	**0.755**
United Kingdom	0.541	0.602	0.120	0.250	**0.410**	0.564	0.509	0.087	0.455	**0.461**	**0.966**	**0.759**
European Union												
Gibraltar	0.526	0.659	0.120	0.250	**0.422**	0.638	*0.460*	0.225	0.455	**0.508**	***0.911***	**0.757**
Norway	0.531	0.388	0.120	0.250	**0.350**	0.462	0.365	0.065	0.455	**0.385**	**0.976**	**0.715**
Switzerland	0.528	0.301	0.120	0.250	**0.325**	0.491	0.468	0.032	0.455	**0.413**	**0.994**	**0.723**
Other	0.530	0.500	0.120	0.250	***0.380***	0.492	0.400	0.150	0.455	***0.400***	***0.980***	**0.733**
Rest West Europe												
Belarus	0.643	0.917	0.130	0.750	**0.662**	0.871	0.430	0.035	0.364	**0.486**	**0.564**	**0.772**
Estonia	0.624	0.883	0.120	0.250	**0.509**	0.824	0.532	0.207	0.364	**0.551**	**0.734**	**0.794**
Latvia	0.632	0.913	0.130	0.500	**0.590**	0.869	0.458	0.127	0.364	**0.519**	**0.751**	**0.816**
Lithuania	0.610	0.908	0.130	0.500	**0.582**	0.856	0.513	0.208	0.364	**0.555**	**0.733**	**0.817**
Moldova	0.657	0.989	0.130	0.750	**0.685**	0.973	0.512	0.133	0.364	**0.566**	**0.637**	**0.837**
Russia	0.680	0.913	0.120	0.750	**0.668**	0.881	0.645	0.133	0.364	**0.578**	**0.601**	**0.809**
Ukraine	0.648	0.969	0.130	0.750	**0.677**	0.932	0.410	0.060	0.364	**0.505**	**0.269**	**0.700**

Country	Life Expect. at birth Index (l)	Health Expendit. per cap. Index (m)	Access improved Sanitat. Index (n)	Access essential drugs Index (o)	Total Health Index (THI) (p)	GDP per cap. Index (q)	GINI coeff. Index (r)	Unemplo yment % Index (s)	Jewish social profile index (t)	Total Socioec. Index (TSI) (u)	PPP/GNI Index (PPPI) (v)	Total Neediness Index (TNI) (w)
FSU, Europe												
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.592	0.946	0.220	0.500	**0.612**	0.902	*0.405*	0.667	0.728	**0.772**	**0.474**	**0.784**
Bulgaria	0.627	0.953	0.120	0.500	**0.597**	0.885	0.451	0.300	0.728	**0.675**	**0.577**	**0.766**
Croatia	0.589	0.855	0.130	0.250	**0.495**	0.842	0.410	0.337	0.728	**0.662**	**0.816**	**0.818**
Czech Republic	0.576	0.774	0.120	0.500	**0.534**	0.739	0.359	0.142	0.728	**0.562**	**0.746**	**0.775**
Hungary	0.620	0.817	0.130	0.250	**0.493**	0.784	0.345	0.097	0.728	**0.558**	**0.771**	**0.771**
Macedonia (FYR)	0.598	0.936	0.130	0.750	**0.655**	0.899	0.399	0.583	0.728	**0.745**	**0.601**	**0.826**
Poland	0.594	0.875	0.130	0.500	**0.569**	0.837	0.447	0.283	0.728	**0.656**	**0.800**	**0.831**
Romania	0.632	0.961	0.590	0.500	**0.727**	0.905	0.429	0.152	0.728	**0.632**	**0.636**	**0.830**
Serbia-Montenegro	0.590	0.900	0.130	0.500	**0.575**	0.850	*0.407*	0.467	0.728	**0.700**	***0.600***	**0.789**
Slovakia	0.598	0.858	0.120	0.250	**0.495**	0.791	0.365	0.287	0.728	**0.620**	**0.679**	**0.763**
Slovenia	0.566	0.678	0.120	0.250	**0.438**	0.694	0.402	0.183	0.728	**0.573**	**0.858**	**0.780**
Turkey	0.637	0.933	0.220	0.250	**0.553**	0.903	0.566	0.180	0.728	**0.679**	**0.768**	**0.836**
Rest East Europe												
TOTAL ASIA												
Israel	0.529	0.483	0.120	0.250	**0.375**	0.645	0.502	0.173	0.819	**0.611**	**0.948**	**0.815**
Azerbaijan	0.616	0.990	0.310	0.750	**0.723**	0.956	0.516	0.267	0.637	**0.679**	**0.537**	**0.802**
Georgia	0.597	0.959	0.120	1.000	**0.726**	0.965	0.550	0.283	0.637	**0.696**	**0.636**	**0.837**
Kazakhstan	0.690	0.956	0.130	0.750	**0.685**	0.892	0.441	0.167	0.637	**0.610**	**0.604**	**0.786**
Kyrgyzstan	0.662	0.971	0.120	0.750	**0.679**	0.962	0.410	0.120	0.637	**0.608**	***0.617***	**0.792**
Tajikistan	0.659	0.997	0.220	1.000	**0.780**	0.991	0.491	0.333	0.637	**0.700**	**0.414**	**0.794**
Turkmenistan	0.680	0.944	0.230	0.750	**0.706**	0.933	0.577	*0.333*	0.637	**0.708**	**0.579**	**0.818**
Uzbekistan	0.647	0.984	0.230	0.750	**0.708**	0.967	0.379	0.167	0.637	**0.614**	**0.617**	**0.802**
FSU, Asia												
China	0.631	0.958	0.720	0.500	**0.762**	0.938	0.570	0.167	0.637	**0.660**	**0.459**	**0.777**
India	0.721	0.987	0.840	1.000	**0.962**	0.960	0.535	0.147	0.637	**0.651**	**0.364**	**0.822**
Iran	0.641	0.924	0.290	0.500	**0.639**	0.901	0.608	0.233	0.637	**0.680**	**0.593**	**0.788**
Japan	0.499	0.557	0.120	0.250	**0.387**	0.546	0.352	0.090	0.637	**0.464**	**1.000**	**0.745**
Korea, South	0.574	0.803	0.490	0.250	**0.574**	0.732	0.447	0.052	0.637	**0.534**	**0.877**	**0.791**
Philippines	0.645	0.966	0.290	0.750	**0.719**	0.942	0.652	0.167	0.637	**0.685**	**0.525**	**0.788**
Singapore	0.542	0.800	0.120	0.250	**0.464**	0.591	0.601	0.078	0.637	**0.545**	**0.953**	**0.783**
Syria	0.620	0.992	0.220	0.500	**0.632**	0.952	*0.608*	0.333	0.637	**0.723**	**0.709**	**0.837**

Country	Life Expect. at birth Index	Health Expendit. per cap. Index	Access improved Sanitat. Index	Access essential drugs Index	Total Health Index (THI)	GDP per cap. Index	GINI coeff. Index	Unemplo yment % Index	Jewish social profile index	Total Socioec. Index (TSI)	PPP/GNI Index (PPPI)	Total Neediness Index (TNI)
(a)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)	(q)	(r)	(s)	(t)	(u)	(v)	(w)
Thailand	0.652	0.950	0.160	0.250	**0.546**	0.894	0.611	0.065	0.637	**0.630**	**0.639**	**0.751**
Yemen	0.769	0.988	0.740	0.750	**0.880**	0.998	0.472	0.500	0.637	**0.745**	**0.895**	**1.000**
Other	*0.650*	*0.900*	*0.700*	*0.750*	***0.629***	*0.800*	*0.600*	*0.150*	0.637	**0.625**	***0.700***	**0.798**
Rest of Asia												
TOTAL AFRICA												
Egypt	0.659	0.971	0.140	0.500	**0.616**	0.948	0.487	0.200	0.728	**0.675**	**0.757**	**0.875**
Ethiopia	0.937	1.000	1.000	0.750	**1.000**	0.998	0.809	*0.667*	0.728	**0.915**	**0.108**	**0.899**
Morocco	0.662	0.964	0.440	0.750	**0.764**	0.946	0.559	0.383	0.728	**0.747**	**0.677**	**0.921**
Tunisia	0.608	0.898	0.280	0.750	**0.688**	0.894	0.590	0.260	0.728	**0.706**	**0.672**	**0.870**
Other	*0.660*	*0.950*	*0.400*	*0.750*	***0.759***	*0.946*	*0.575*	0.350	0.728	**0.642**	***0.700***	**0.891**
North Africa					**0.000**					**0.000**		**0.000**
Botswana	0.950	0.924	0.460	0.500	**0.768**	0.868	0.891	0.667	0.728	**0.901**	**0.746**	**0.942**
Congo D.R.	1.000		0.910	0.750	**0.721**	1.000	*0.803*	*0.800*	0.728	**0.952**	**0.213**	**0.813**
Kenya	0.929	0.976	0.250	1.000	**0.855**	0.995	0.629	0.667	0.728	**0.862**	**0.726**	**0.964**
Namibia	0.916	0.922	0.710	0.500	**0.826**	0.881	1.000	0.583	0.728	**0.912**	**0.589**	**0.915**
Nigeria	0.862	1.000	0.580	1.000	**0.933**	0.997	0.716	0.467	0.728	**0.831**	**0.734**	**0.984**
South Africa	0.873	0.856	0.250	0.500	**0.672**	0.803	0.839	0.617	0.728	**0.853**	**0.581**	**0.843**
Zimbabwe	0.972	0.965	0.500	0.750	**0.864**	0.971	0.803	1.000	0.728	**1.000**	***0.600***	**0.970**
Other	0.873	0.856	0.250	0.500	**0.672**	*0.900*	*0.803*	*0.667*	0.728	**0.885**	***0.600***	**0.874**
Rest of Africa												
TOTAL OCEANIA												
Australia	0.528	0.511	0.120	0.250	**0.382**	0.541	0.498	0.105	0.546	**0.483**	**0.918**	**0.777**
New Zealand	0.539	0.637	0.120	0.250	**0.419**	0.657	0.512	0.092	0.546	**0.516**	**0.905**	**0.776**
Other	*0.650*	*0.650*	*0.250*	*0.500*	***0.407***	*0.700*	*0.600*	*0.300*	0.728	**0.665**	***0.800***	**0.765**

APPENDIX 3. RAW DATA FOR APPENDICES 1 AND 2[a]

Country	Ratio Jews 75+/65+	Ratio Jews 65+/25-64	Country Gender devlopmnt measure	Recent Jewish Immigr. Load	Country Life Expect.cy at birth	Country Health Expend. p. c.	Country Access to improved sanitation	Access to affordable essential drugs	Country GDP p. c. $	Country Gini Coeffic.	Country Percent unempl.	% Jews higher education	Country PPP/GNI Ratio
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)
GRAND TOTAL													
TOTAL AMERICA													
Canada	0.522	0.295	0.934	2	79.2	2534	100	4	27130	31.5	7.6	50	1.259
United States	0.517	0.297	0.935	2	76.9	4499	100	4	34320	40.8	5.0	55	1.000
North America													
Bahamas	0.342	0.214	0.811	1	67.2	1111	100	3	16270		6.9		1.074
Costa Rica	0.342	0.214	0.824	1	77.9	474	93	4	9460	45.9	5.2	35	2.015
Cuba	0.342	0.214		1	76.5	193	98	4	4519		4.1	20	
Dominican Republic	0.342	0.214	0.727	1	66.7	357	67	2	7020	47.4	15.0	35	2.530
El Salvador	0.342	0.214	0.707	1	70.4	391	82	3	5260	50.8	10.0	35	2.197
Guatemala	0.342	0.214	0.638	1	65.3	192	81	2	4400	55.8	7.5	35	2.217
Jamaica	0.342	0.214	0.750	1	75.5	208	99	4	3720	37.9	16.0	35	1.259
Mexico	0.342	0.214	0.790	1	73.1	477	74	3	8430	51.9	3.0	35	1.445
Netherlands Antilles	0.342	0.214		1			99		4519		15.0	35	
Panama	0.342	0.214	0.781	1	74.4	464	92	3	5750	48.5	13.0	35	1.460
Puerto Rico	0.342	0.214		1			100		5500		9.5	35	1.443
Virgin Islands	0.342	0.214		1			100		5500		4.9	35	
Other	0.342	0.214		1			100		4519			35	
Central America													
Argentina	0.510	0.479	0.839	1	73.9	1091	96	2	11320		25.0	45	2.446
Bolivia	0.434	0.287	0.663	1	63.3	145	70	2	2300	44.7	7.6	45	2.556
Brazil	0.469	0.399	0.770	1	67.8	631	76	1	7360	60.7	6.4	45	2.544
Chile	0.434	0.287	0.821	1	75.8	697	96	3	9190	57.5	10.1	45	2.155
Colombia	0.434	0.287	0.774	1	71.8	612	86	3	7040	57.1	17.0	45	3.208
Ecuador	0.434	0.287	0.716	1	70.5	78	86	1	3280	43.7	14.0	45	2.159
Paraguay	0.434	0.287	0.739	1	70.5	323	94	1	5210	57.7	17.8	45	3.803
Peru	0.434	0.287	0.734	1	69.4	238	71	2	4570	46.2	9.0	45	
Suriname	0.434	0.287		1	70.8	424	93	4	4599		20.0	45	2.341
Uruguay	0.434	0.287	0.830	1	75.0	1007	94	2	8400	44.8	15.2	45	2.748

Country	Ratio	Ratio	Country	Recent	Country	Country	Country	Access to	Country	Country	Country	% Jews	Country
	Jews	Jews	Gender	Jewish	Life	Health	Access to	affordable	GDP	Gini	Percent	higher	PPP/GNI
	75+/65+	65+/25-64	devlopmnt	Immigr.	Expect.cy	Expend.	improved	essential	p. c.	Coeffic.	unempl.	education	Ratio
			measure	Load	at birth	p. c.	sanitation	drugs	$				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)
Venezuela	0.434	0.287	0.767	1	73.5	280	68	3	5670	49.5	14.1	45	1.242
South America													
TOTAL EUROPE													
Austria	0.526	0.434	0.924	2	78.1	2245	100	4	26730	30.5	4.8	50	1.207
Belgium	0.526	0.434	0.931	2	78.5	2306	100	4	25520	25.0	7.2	50	1.176
Denmark	0.526	0.434	0.928	2	76.4	2434	100	4	29000	24.7	5.1	50	0.972
Finland	0.526	0.434	0.928	2	77.8	1698	100	4	24430	25.6	8.5	50	1.082
France	0.446	0.341	0.923	2	78.7	2380	100	4	23990	32.7	9.1	35	1.189
Germany	0.456	0.436	0.924	5	78.0	2768	100	4	25350	38.2	9.8	50	1.157
Greece	0.526	0.434	0.886	1	78.1	1349	100	4	17440	35.4	10.3	35	1.564
Ireland	0.526	0.434	0.923	1	76.7	1908	100	4	32410	35.9	4.7	50	1.175
Italy	0.526	0.434	0.910	2	78.6	2028	100	4	24670	36.0	9.1	40	1.335
Luxembourg	0.526	0.434	0.920	2	78.1	2785	100	4	53780	30.8	4.1	50	1.315
Netherlands	0.526	0.434	0.934	2	78.2	2216	100	4	27190	32.6	3.0	50	1.146
Portugal	0.526	0.434	0.892	1	75.9	1397	100	4	18150	38.5	4.7	50	1.601
Spain	0.526	0.434	0.912	2	79.1	1547	100	4	20150	32.5	11.3	50	1.418
Sweden	0.526	0.434	0.940	2	79.9	2108	100	4	24180	25.0	4.0	50	1.010
United Kingdom	0.577	0.382	0.928	1	77.9	1804	100	4	24160	36.0	5.2	50	1.025
European Union													
Gibraltar	0.572	0.350		1			100	4	20150		13.5	50	
Norway	0.572	0.350	0.941	1	78.7	2769	100	4	29620	25.8	3.9	50	0.947
Switzerland	0.572	0.350	0.927	1	79.0	3161	100	4	28100	33.1	1.9	50	0.824
Other	0.572	0.350		1			100	4	28000			50	
Rest West Europe													
Belarus	0.474	0.812	0.803	1	69.6	389	99	2	7620	30.4	2.1	55	3.919
Estonia	0.474	0.812	0.831	1	71.2	540	100	4	10170	37.6	12.4	55	2.692
Latvia	0.474	0.812	0.810	1	70.5	406	99	3	7730	32.4	7.6	55	2.569
Lithuania	0.474	0.812	0.823	1	72.3	430	99	3	8470	36.3	12.5	55	2.699
Moldova	0.474	0.812	0.697	1	68.5	65	99	2	2150	36.2	8.0	55	3.391
Russia	0.458	0.785	0.774	1	66.6	405	100	2	7100	45.6	8.0	55	3.654

Country	Ratio	Ratio	Country	Recent	Country	Country	Country	Access to	Country	Country	Country	% Jews	Country
	Jews	Jews	Gender	Jewish	Life	Health	Access to	affordable	GDP	Gini	Percent	higher	PPP/GNI
	75+/65+	65+/25-64	devlopmnt	Immigr.	Expect.cy	Expend.	improved	essential	p. c.	Coeffic.	unempl.	education	Ratio
			measure	Load	at birth	p. c.	sanitation	drugs	$				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)
Ukraine	0.474	0.812	0.761	1	69.2	152	99	2	4350	29.0	3.6	55	6.039
FSU, Europe													
Bosnia-Herzegovina	0.506	0.527		1	73.8	259	90	3	5970		40.0	35	4.567
Bulgaria	0.407	0.527	0.794	1	70.9	225	100	3	6890	31.9	18.0	35	3.821
Croatia	0.506	0.527	0.814	1	74.0	665	99	4	9170	29.0	20.2	35	2.103
Czech Republic	0.506	0.527	0.857	1	75.1	1031	100	3	14720	25.4	8.5	35	2.608
Hungary	0.506	0.527	0.834	1	71.5	838	99	4	12340	24.4	5.8	35	2.426
Macedonia (FYR)	0.506	0.527		1	73.3	301	99	2	6110	28.2	35.0	35	3.653
Poland	0.506	0.527	0.839	1	73.6	575	99	3	9450	31.6	17.0	35	2.217
Romania	0.506	0.527	0.771	1	70.5	190	53	3	5830	30.3	9.1	35	3.400
Serbia-Montenegro	0.506	0.527		1			99	3			28.0	35	
Slovakia	0.506	0.527	0.834	1	73.3	653	100	4	11960	25.8	17.2	35	3.086
Slovenia	0.506	0.527	0.879	1	75.9	1463	100	4	17130	28.4	11.0	35	1.803
Turkey	0.506	0.527	0.726	1	70.1	315	90	4	5890	40.0	10.8	35	2.448
Rest of East Europe													
TOTAL ASIA													
Israel	**0.459**	**0.246**	**0.900**	**4**	**78.9**	**2338**	**100**	**4**	**19790**	**35.5**	**10.4**	**30**	**1.153**
Azerbaijan	0.436	0.499		1	71.8	57	81	2	3090	36.5	16.0	40	4.113
Georgia	0.436	0.499		1	73.4	197	100	1	2560	38.9	17.0	40	3.400
Kazakhstan	0.436	0.499	0.763	1	65.8	211	99	2	6500	31.2	10.0	40	3.629
Kyrgyzstan	0.436	0.499		1	68.1	145	100	2	2750	29.0	7.2	40	
Tajikistan	0.436	0.499	0.673	1	68.3	29	90	1	1170	34.7	20.0	40	5.000
Turkmenistan	0.436	0.499		1	66.6	267	89	2	4320	40.8		40	3.808
Uzbekistan	0.436	0.499	0.727	1	69.3	86	89	2	2460	26.8	10.0	40	3.533
FSU, Asia	0.436	0.499											
China	0.451	0.414	0.718	1	70.6	205	40	3	4020	40.3	10.0	40	4.670
India	0.451	0.414	0.574	1	63.3	71	28	1	2840	37.8	8.8	40	5.354
Iran	0.451	0.414	0.702	1	69.8	356	83	3	6000	43.0	14.0	40	3.708
Japan	0.451	0.414	0.926	1	81.3	2009	100	4	25130	24.9	5.4	40	0.777
Korea, South	0.451	0.414	0.873	1	75.2	899	63	4	15090	31.6	3.1	40	1.660

Country	Ratio	Ratio	Country	Recent	Country	Country	Country	Access to	Country	Country	Country	% Jews	Country
	Jews	Jews	Gender	Jewish	Life	Health	Access to	affordable	GDP	Gini	Percent	higher	PPP/GNI
	75+/65+	65+/25-64	devlopmnt	Immigr.	Expect.cy	Expend.	improved	essential	p. c.	Coeffic.	unempl.	education	Ratio
			measure	Load	at birth	p. c.	sanitation	drugs	$				
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(k)	(l)	(m)	(n)	(o)	(p)
Philippines	0.451	0.414	0.748	1	69.5	167	83	2	3840	46.1	10.0	40	4.196
Singapore	0.451	0.414	0.880	1	77.8	913	100	4	22680	42.5	4.7	40	1.116
Syria	0.451	0.414	0.668	1	71.5	51	90	3	3280		20.0	40	2.876
Thailand	0.451	0.414	0.776	1	68.9	237	96	4	6400	43.2	3.9	40	3.374
Yemen	0.451	0.414	0.424	1	59.4	69	38	2	790	33.4	30.0	40	1.531
Other	0.451	0.414		1								40	
Rest of Asia													
TOTAL AFRICA													
Egypt	0.584	0.530	0.634	1	68.3	143	98	3	3520	34.4	12.0	35	2.524
Ethiopia	0.584	0.530	0.347	1	45.7	14	12	2	810	57.2		35	7.200
Morocco	0.584	0.530	0.590	1	68.1	174	68	2	3600	39.5	23.0	35	3.101
Tunisia	0.584	0.530	0.727	1	72.5	472	84	2	6390	41.7	15.6	35	3.140
Other	0.584	0.530		1								35	
North Africa	0.584	0.530											
Botswana	0.504	0.292	0.611	1	44.7	358	66	3	7820	63.0	40.0	35	2.607
Congo D.R.	0.504	0.292	0.353	1	40.6		21	2	680			35	6.444
Kenya	0.504	0.292	0.488	1	46.4	123	87	1	980	44.5	40.0	35	2.750
Namibia	0.504	0.292	0.622	1	47.4	366	41	3	7120	70.7	35.0	35	3.736
Nigeria	0.504	0.292	0.450	1	51.8	15	54	1	850	50.6	28.0	35	2.690
South Africa	0.504	0.292	0.678	1	50.9	663	87	3	11290	59.3	37.0	35	3.796
Zimbabwe	0.504	0.292	0.489	1	42.9	170	62	2	2280	56.8	60.0	35	
Other	0.504	0.292		1								35	
Rest of Africa													
TOTAL OCEANIA	0.566	0.348											
Australia	0.566	0.348	0.938	3	79.0	2213	100	4	25370	35.2	6.3	45	1.366
New Zealand	0.566	0.348	0.914	2	78.1	1646	100	4	19160	36.2	5.5	45	1.460
Other	0.566	0.348		1								35	

a. Missing data were interpolated in Appendices 1 and 2 based on regional averages. For sources of data see text, Chapter 3.

APPENDIX 4. JEWISH POPULATION BY MAJOR REGIONS, 1948-2003

Region	Number (thousands)[a]			Percent[a]			Percent change		
	1948[b]	1970[c]	2003[d]	1948[b]	1970[c]	2003[d]	1948[b]-1970	1970-2003	1948-2003
World total	**11,185**	**12,633**	**12,950**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**+13**	**+3**	**+16**
Western Europe	1,035	1,119	1,044	9.3	8.9	8.1	+8	-7	+1
East. Europe, Balkan	665	212	95	5.9	1.7	0.7	-68	-55	-86
FSU in Europe[h]	1,850	1,757	390	16.5	13.9	3.0	-5	-78	-79
Israel	650	2,582	5,094	5.8	20.4	39.4	+297	+97	+684
FSU in Asia	350	394	23	3.1	3.1	0.2	+13	-94	-93
Other Asia[e]	275	104	20	2.5	0.8	0.2	-62	-81	-93
North Africa[f]	595	71	7	5.3	0.6	0.1	-88	-90	-99
South Africa[g]	105	124	77	0.9	1.0	0.6	+18	-38	-27
North America[i]	5,100	5,686	5,670	45.6	45.0	43.8	+11	-0	+11
Latin America	520	514	401	4.6	4.1	3.1	-1	-22	-23
Oceania[j]	40	70	107	0.4	0.5	0.8	+75	+53	+168

a Minor discrepancies due to rounding.
b May 15.
c December 31.
d January 1.
e Asian parts of Turkey included in Europe.
f Including Ethiopia.
g South Africa, Zimbabwe, and other sub-Saharan countries.
h Including Asian parts of Russian Republic.
i U.S.A., Canada.
j Australia, New Zealand.
Sources: adapted from S. DellaPergola, World Jewish Population 2003, *American Jewish Year Book*, 103, 2003, cit.; S. DellaPergola, U. Rebhun, M. Tolts, Prospecting the Jewish Future: Population Projections 2000-2080, *American Jewish Year Book*, 100, 2000, cit.