

# EXHIBIT G-2

# **JEWISH COMMUNITY STUDY OF NEW YORK: 2011 COMPREHENSIVE REPORT**

**BRONX**

**BROOKLYN**

**MANHATTAN**

**QUEENS**

**STATEN ISLAND**

**NASSAU**

**SUFFOLK**

**WESTCHESTER**

The recent increase in the area's Jewish population marks a reversal in a long-term trend dating back to 1950. As noted earlier, the best available sources suggest that New York's Jewish population peaked at that time, with about 2.5 million Jews living in the eight-county New York area. By 1981, the estimated number of Jews in the area had dropped to 1.67 million, and in 1991 it fell yet again to 1.42 million. The decline over those 40 years can be attributed in part to Jews, both young and old, leaving New York for economic opportunity and retirement communities in the Sunbelt and to others leaving for New Jersey, Connecticut, Rockland County, and other nearby destinations.<sup>11</sup> The stable Jewish population in the 1990s (leading up to 2002) can, in large part, be attributed to the migration of Russian-speaking Jews and the growth of the Orthodox population.

In contrast with long-term decline and subsequent stabilization, the last decade (precisely 2002 to 2011) has been a period of substantial Jewish population growth. That growth partly derives from high birthrates among the Orthodox and most particularly among the *Haredi* Orthodox (further discussed in chapter 7), as well as from the increased longevity of a presumably healthier population. In addition, there has been a dramatic increase in the number of people who consider themselves "partially Jewish," many the children of intermarriage.

Exhibit 1-3 Jewish Households, Jews, and All People in Jewish Households, 1991–2011

	1991	2002	2011	Net Change 1991–2002	Net Change 2002–2011	Percent Change 1991–2002	Percent Change 2002–2011
Jewish Households	638,000	643,000	694,000	+5,000	+51,000	+1%	+8%
Jews	1,420,000	1,412,000	1,538,000	–8,000	+126,000	–1%	+9%
Non-Jews	134,000	255,000	231,000	+121,000	–24,000	+90%	–9%
All People in Jewish Households	1,554,000	1,667,000	1,769,000	+113,000	+102,000	+7%	+6%

Eight-County New York Area

<sup>11</sup> Ritterband, Paul. 1997. "Counting the Jews in New York, 1900–1991: An Essay in Substance and Method." In *Papers in Jewish Demography*, edited by Sergio DellaPergola and Judith Even, 199–228. Jerusalem: Hebrew University. Available as PDF at <http://www.bjpa.org/Publications/downloadPublication.cfm?PublicationID=2762>.

While the survey did not inquire about the total number of live births per woman, indirect evidence on the size of the next generation can be obtained from the number of children of all ages residing in the home for women respondents and wives or partners ages 35 to 44. In this age range, for the most part, children are too young to have left the home (although some certainly have done so, especially among Hasidic and Yeshivish households). Also, women have not completed bearing children, although among non-Orthodox women ages 36 to 45, only about 1 in 14 gave birth in the year prior to the survey, and very few did so after age 36. At the same time, these estimates include all children in the household, including stepchildren, and not just those children who are Jewish. Thus, the entries provide very approximate estimates of children born to women (female respondents and the wives or female partners of male respondents) ages 35 to 44.

To maintain a population at current levels, demographers look for a rate of 2.1 births per woman, roughly equivalent to the figure reported for the entire population (2.1 rounded in the above exhibit, or 2.06 to be more precise). The estimated non-Orthodox rate of 1.3, insofar as it approximates completed Jewish fertility, clearly falls in the region of negative population growth.

In contrast, the Modern Orthodox estimated fertility rate is firmly situated in the region of positive population growth, while the *Haredim* are experiencing explosive population growth. These fertility (and attendant intermarriage) patterns are reshaping the complexion of New York Jewry. They directly underlay the sharp increases in Orthodox population (in particular, its *Haredi* subpopulation), and they underlay the decline in the numbers identifying with Conservative and Reform Judaism reported in chapter 4.