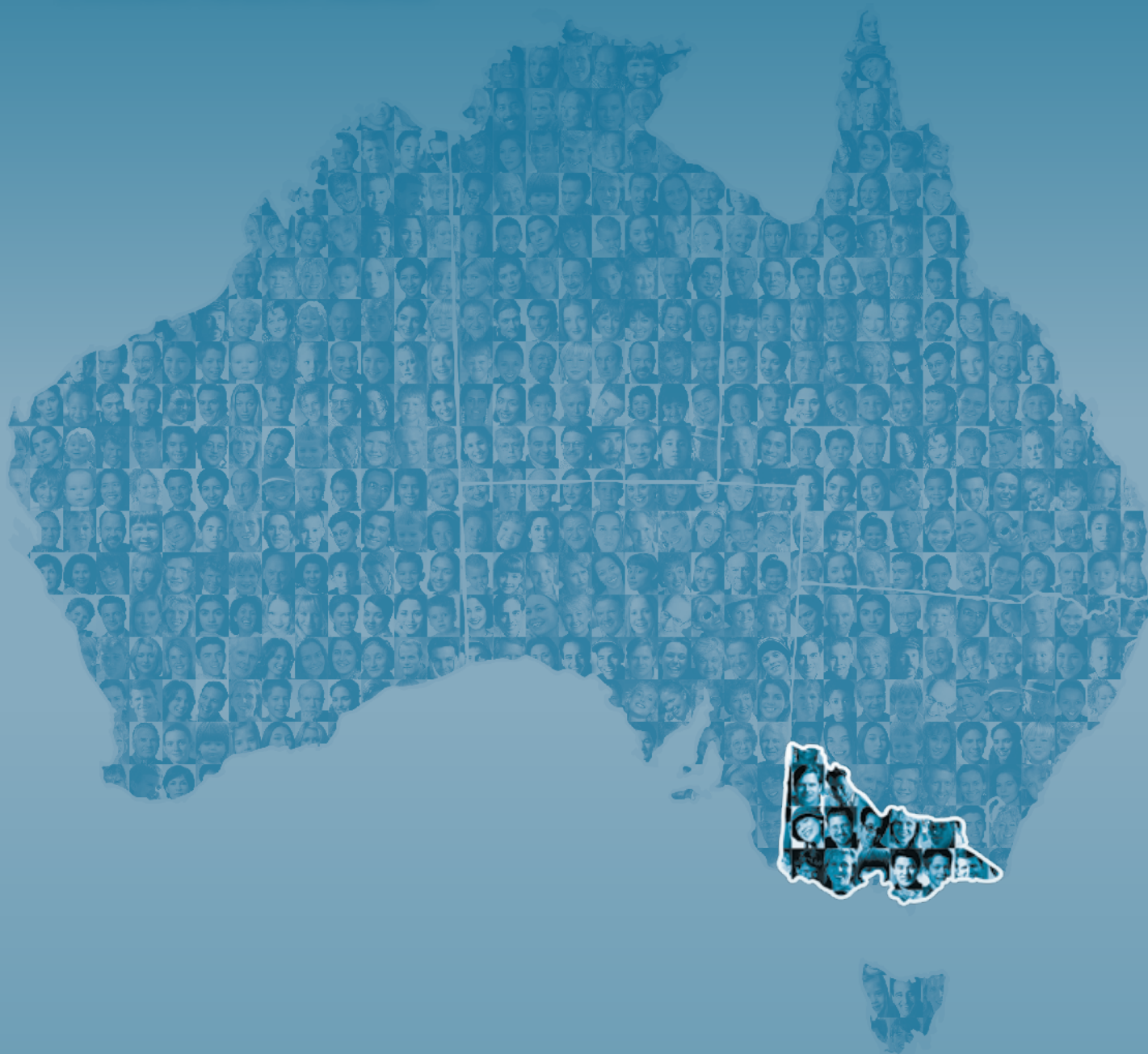


# THE JEWISH POPULATION OF VICTORIA

## Key findings from the 2011 Census

Professor Andrew Markus





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We gratefully acknowledge the expertise and generous commitment of time by the members of the Melbourne Steering Committee, chaired by Laurence Joseph. During 2012-13 the following served on the committee for part or all of the year: Bill Appleby (CEO, Jewish Care), David Brous, Grahame Leonard AM (Past President, Executive Council of Australian Jewry), Nina Bassat AM (Past President, Executive Council of Australian Jewry and President, Jewish Community Council of Victoria), Michelle Coleman, Claire Vernon, Maureen Flaherty, Rachael Bajayo, Dr Miriam Munz, and Professor Andrew Markus. Jewish Communal Appeal (Sydney) representatives on the committee were Amanda Goodman, Mark Steiner and Dr David Graham. A sub-committee comprising Dr David Graham, Dr Gary Eckstein, Peter Philippssohn OAM (President, JCA), Mark Steiner and Professor Andrew Markus considered specialist demographic issues.

In the preparation of this report we were assisted by the earlier work of Barbara Szwarc on the 2001 census report on the Victorian Jewish population, and those who worked on earlier demographic studies of the Victorian Jewish community, including Dr John Goldlust, Jason Rubens and Danielle Elisha. John Goldlust and Dr Siew-Ean Khoo provided advice on the problem of correcting for the undercount in the census. Tanya Munz designed this report.

Dr David Graham played a leading role in population modelling which provided essential data for consideration of population size. He also provided analysis of intermarriage rates for this report, based on customised Australian Bureau of Statistics data.

This report provides a general overview and analysis of the 2011 census as it applies to the Victorian Jewish population. If organisations or researchers require more specific data and analysis they should contact the author at the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation, Monash University.

We gratefully acknowledge JCA, Gandel Philanthropy and Jewish Care Victoria for their generous support in funding the Australia, New South Wales and Victoria reports.

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## Population size

- The **Jewish population** of Victoria **continues to experience strong growth**. Based on the 2011 census, the core Jewish population of Victoria is an estimated 51,955 persons, an increase of 6.3% since 2006. Victoria's estimated Jewish population represents 1% of the Victorian population.

## Geography

- 46% of Australia's Jewish population lives in Victoria.
- The Jewish population of Victoria is **geographically concentrated**. There are 79 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Victoria; almost 74% of Victorian Jews live in just three neighbouring LGAs: **54.9% in Glen Eira**, 10.1% in Stonnington and 8.6% in Port Phillip.

## Age distribution

- Compared with the total Victorian population, the Jewish population has a **higher proportion in the older age groups**. 45.6% are aged 45 and above, compared with 39.2% in the total Victorian population.
- A significant demographic shift has been produced in the Jewish population by the ageing of the 'baby boomers', those born between 1946 and 1964: in 2001, 9.4% of the Jewish population was aged 55-64; in 2011, 15.4%. **There will be a significant increase in the population aged 70 and over in the 2020s.**
- The proportion of the Jewish population **under the age of 10 is increasing**. Across the last three census enumerations (2001, 2006 and 2011), the proportion aged 0-9 has increased from 10.7% to 11.7% to 13.4% of the Jewish population.

## Birthplace

- The Victorian Jewish population, when compared with the total population of Victoria, is **disproportionately of immigrant background**. Just 19.6% of the Victorian Jewish population have both parents born in Australia, compared with 47.2% of the total Victorian population.
- Since 1986, the majority of the Victorian Jewish population has been Australia-born. In 2011, 57% of the Jewish population whose place of birth is known were born in Australia, 43% were born overseas.
- **The major contributor to population growth between 2006 and 2011 was natural increase**. During this period, the Australia-born grew from an estimated 25,514 to 28,723, an increase of an estimated 3,209 persons.
- Of arrivals from overseas in the five years 2006-2011 and resident in 2011, the main countries of birth were Israel (840 arrivals) South Africa (343) and the United States (274).

## Language use

- A majority of the Victorian Jewish population under the age of 60 is of English speaking background, a **majority aged 60 and above of non-English speaking background**. The proportion of non-English speaking background is just under 30% of those aged 30-59; 51% of those aged 60-69; 59% aged 70-79; and 74% of those aged 80-89.
- **Some three in ten persons (29.9%) in the Jewish population who indicated language use speak a language other than English in the home**: this is 5.7 percentage points higher than the total Victorian population (24.2%). The proportion of people who speak an East Slavic language in the home has increased since 1996 from 11.0% to 12.1%; those who speak Hebrew has increased from 6.8% to 9.3%. The proportion who speak Yiddish in the home has declined since 1996 from 5.5% to 3.1%.
- The largest group of recent immigrants, **those from Israel, is relatively young and this immigration is having an impact on language use**: 12.3% of those aged 0-14, 9.8% aged 15-24 and 13.5% aged 25-44 indicate that Hebrew is the main language spoken in the home.



- **The largest number indicating that they speak English 'not well' or 'not at all' speak an East Slavic language in the home** – an estimated 1,605 persons. Others who speak English 'not well' or 'not at all' include those who speak Hebrew (209 persons) and Yiddish (122 persons) in the home.

## Marriage

- There are an estimated 24,278 married persons in the Victorian Jewish population, comprising 57.8% of persons aged over 15. Of the remainder, 7.5% are divorced, 2.2% separated, 7.4% widowed, and 25.2% have never married.
- There has been **an increase in the proportion of divorced persons** – up from 5.5% in 1996 to 6.4% in 2001, 6.8% in 2006 and to 7.5% in 2011.
- **90.4% of married Jewish persons are in a registered marriage; 9.6% (7.8% in 2006) are in a de facto marriage.** This compares with 85.1% in a registered marriage and 14.9% in a de facto marriage (13.4% in 2006) in the Victorian population.
- In 2011, there were an enumerated 12,950 married couples where one or both partners were Jewish. **In 70.0% of these marriages both partners were Jewish** and in 30.0% one of the partners was Jewish and the other partner was not Jewish or the religion of the partner was not identified.
- There has been **a continuing decline in the proportion of marriages where both partners are Jewish.** Estimates indicate that in 1971, 85.5% of marriage partners were both Jewish; in 1991, 79.8%; in 2011, 70.0%. The total number of couples in which only one of the partners was Jewish increased between 2006 and 2011 from an enumerated 3,047 to 3,889, an increase of more than 25%.
- Between 2006 and 2011, there was **an increase in one parent families** (from 6% to 7% of Jewish households) **and of lone person households** (from 24% to 26%).

## Education

- Of Jewish children attending a primary school, **37% attend a government school and 63% an independent school. At the secondary level, 22% of children attend a government school and 78% an independent school.**
- Between 2006 and 2011 the relative proportion of Jewish children attending government and independent schools **moved in favour of government schools at the younger age levels.** In 2006, 70% of Jewish children at primary level attended an independent school, in 2011, 63%. The proportion attending an independent secondary school has remained constant at 78%-79%.
- An estimated 26,180 persons over the age of 15 in the Victorian Jewish population have a **post-school qualification**, an increase of 3,297 from 2006. This represents **50.4% of the Jewish population** and compares with 37.1% in the total Victorian population.

## Employment

- An estimated 26,861 persons aged 15 years and above in the Victorian Jewish population participate in the workforce. This comprises an estimated 14,246 men and 12,614 women.
- The **unemployment rate** (looking for full-time or part-time work) in the Jewish workforce **was 4.1% in 2011** (3.8% in 2006, 4.7% in 2001), compared with 5.4% in Victoria.
- Within the Jewish population there is relative over-representation in the occupations of managers (18.4%, compared with 13.5% in the total Victorian population) and professionals (42.8%, 22.8%), and under-representation in a number of other occupations.

## Income

- Jewish households report a **higher average income than the total Victorian population.** 31.2% of Jewish households report gross weekly income in excess of \$3,000, compared with 13.6% of all Victorian households. Two-thirds (66.3%) report gross weekly income in excess of \$1,500, compared with 49.7% of Victorian households.

- 15.0% of the Jewish population report gross individual weekly income in the range \$1-\$299; 16.7% between \$300-\$599, a combined 31.7%. This compares with 47.5% in the total Victorian population.
- There is a **considerable income differential by gender**. Of those who report gross individual weekly income above \$2000, 73% are men and 27% are women.

## Housing

- In 2011, 97.6% of the Jewish population lived in a private dwelling, 2.4% in a non-private dwelling.
- There has been a **marked change in the proportions indicating that their dwelling is 'fully owned' or 'being purchased'**. In 2001, 49.1% of persons lived in a 'fully owned' dwelling, in 2006 a much lower 35.7% and in 2011 a marginally lower 34.4%. The category 'being purchased' increased from 22.9% in 2001 to 37.1% in 2006 and 38.2% in 2011.
- Of those purchasing their home, 24.9% have **monthly mortgage payments** below \$1,599; 26.9% in the range \$1,600-\$2,599; **20.8% in the range \$2,600-\$3,999; and 19% over \$4,000.**

## Domestic and voluntary work

- In 2011, 68.6% of men did less than 5 hours of unpaid domestic work per week, compared to 38.8% of women; **29.5% of women do more than 15 hours unpaid domestic work per week, compared to 6.4% of men.**
- The census recorded that **27% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above engaged in unpaid voluntary work** in the year preceding the census through an organisation or group – some 29% women, 26% men. These results are almost identical with those obtained in 2006.

## In need of assistance

- The census recorded 2,618 (estimated 3,013) Jewish persons with a need for assistance in one or more of the core areas of self-care, mobility and communication because of a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age. **This represents 5.8% of the Victorian Jewish population**, compared to 5.0% of the total Victorian population in need of assistance.
- As to be expected, need for assistance with core activities increases with age. Of the total number of persons with need for assistance, 5.7% are aged under 20 years, 7.7% aged 20-49, 16.3% aged 50-69, 17.2% aged 70-79, and 53.1% aged above 80. **Close to 15% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability.**



## THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS

The Australian census is conducted every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The 2011 census was conducted on the evening of 9 August 2011 and covered almost ten million households. It provides the most detailed demographic data on ethno-religious groups in Australia.

There is, however, a problem with using the census for identification of a religious or ethnic population such as the Jewish. The census includes a question asking respondents to indicate the religion of each person in the household, but the question is optional and in 2011 was not answered by 8.3% of Victorians. In addition, 24% of Victorians indicated that they have 'no religion'. It is known that some who regard themselves as culturally Jewish but are not religious include themselves in this category, but their number cannot be established with precision.

There is an additional census question which asks respondents to identify their ancestry and potentially provides the means for identifying those who are Jewish but not religious, but there is no consistent way that this question is answered: some respondents indicate that they are Jewish when asked for their ancestry, but the majority indicate a country or region. In the 2011 census, 45,149 Victorians (0.84% of the Victorian population) indicated that they were of the Jewish religion; of this number, less than one quarter, 10,157, also indicated that their ancestry was Jewish, with a range of other responses, including 9,681 who gave their ancestry as Australian, 7,554 as Polish, 5,373 as English, 4,654 as Russian, while 1,032 simply answered 'European'.

The challenge for demographers is to estimate the actual Jewish population on the basis of the incomplete enumeration provided by the census.

In earlier analysis of the Victorian census undertaken for the Jewish community a broad approach was taken, which assumed that the Jewish community was similar in its response to the religion question as the total population. If 32.3% of the total population was not identified or enumerated by the religion question, then it was assumed that the same proportion was not enumerated in the Jewish population. Thus for 2011 an expansion factor of 32.32% would be used to estimate the total Jewish population, with a minor adjustment for those who did not indicate that they were of the Jewish religion but were identified as Jewish by indication of ancestry or the use of the Hebrew or Yiddish language in the home.

Applying this rationale, in 2006 (when 31.58% did not indicate their religion) the Jewish population was estimated to number 60,080; application of the same methodology to the 2011 census would yield an estimated Jewish population of almost 66,000.

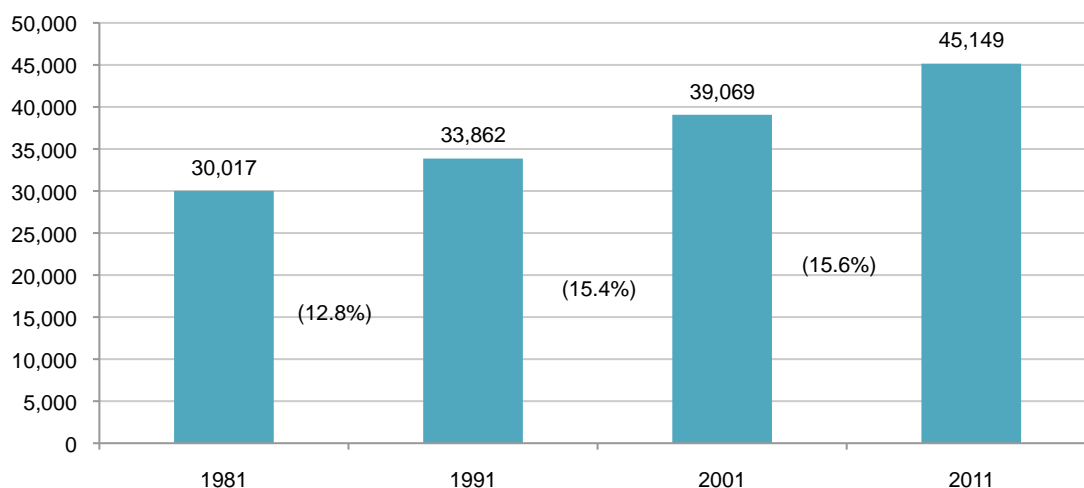
To test the reliability of the past approach, population modelling was undertaken by Dr David Graham, JCA demographer, using communal data on Jewish funerals for the years 2006-2011. This modelling indicated that the method of estimating the Jewish population in past Victorian census reports produced an exaggerated result. Following extensive discussions it was decided to determine the size of the Jewish population by including those who [a] indicated that they were of the Jewish religion, plus those who [b] did not indicate that they were of the Jewish religion but identified as Jewish by way of the ancestry question or language use, plus an adjustment for the proportion of those who [c] chose not to answer the religion question in the areas in which the Jewish population is concentrated. This approach does not make allowance for those who specifically indicated that they have no religion and did not otherwise identify as Jewish, and is to be regarded as a measure of **the core Jewish population**.

Both the Melbourne and Sydney groups working on the census analysis have agreed to adopt this approach, and for the first time a general report on the Australian Jewish population and specific reports on the Victorian and New South Wales Jewish populations have been prepared using a common basis for estimation. While full precision cannot be attained given the limitations of the census, there is now an agreed measure of the core Jewish population.

## THE JEWISH POPULATION OF VICTORIA

The Jewish population of Victoria continues to experience strong growth. Based on the 2011 census, an enumerated 45,149 and an estimated 51,955 Jewish persons comprise the core Jewish population of Victoria, an increase of 6.3% since 2006 and 15.6% since 2001.<sup>1</sup>

**Figure 1: Victorian Jewish population (enumerated), 1981-2011, with percentage change per decade in parentheses**



Victoria's enumerated Jewish population represents 0.85% of the Victorian population (and an estimated 1% of the Victorian population).

Of Australia's enumerated Jewish population, 46.4% live in Victoria, 40.8% in New South Wales, 6.0% in Western Australia, 4.6% in Queensland, 1.1% in South Australia.

Of the additions to the enumerated population, 51.5% comprise newly born (3,118, those aged 0-4), 34.6% (2,094) migrants from overseas, and 13.9% (839) interstate arrivals.

**Table 1: Sources of Victorian Jewish population increase (gross), enumerated population**

	2011	% of increase	Loss	Net
Total	45,149			
Total increase (net)	4,044			
Total increase (gross)	6,359			
<b>Birth (aged 0-4)</b>	<b>3,118</b>	<b>51.5%</b>		
Interstate migration (arrived in Victoria 2006-2011)				
NSW	426	(7.0%)	300	125
Qld	151	(2.5%)	130	22
WA	155	(2.6%)	62	92
Other	108	(1.8%)	94	14
<b>Total interstate</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>253</b>
<b>Overseas migration (2006-2011)</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>34.6%</b>		
	6,052	100%		

<sup>1</sup> There is a difference in the proportion increase in the estimated core Jewish population and in the enumerated Jewish population because a decrease in the proportion opting not to answer the religion question in the census in the areas of highest Jewish population. This decrease impacts on the formula used to estimate the population. The enumerated population increased by 10.1% between 1991- 1996, 4.8% between 1996-2001, 5.2% between 2001-2006, and 9.8% between 2006- 2011.

An overview of the key demographic features of the Jewish population of Victoria is presented on the next page.

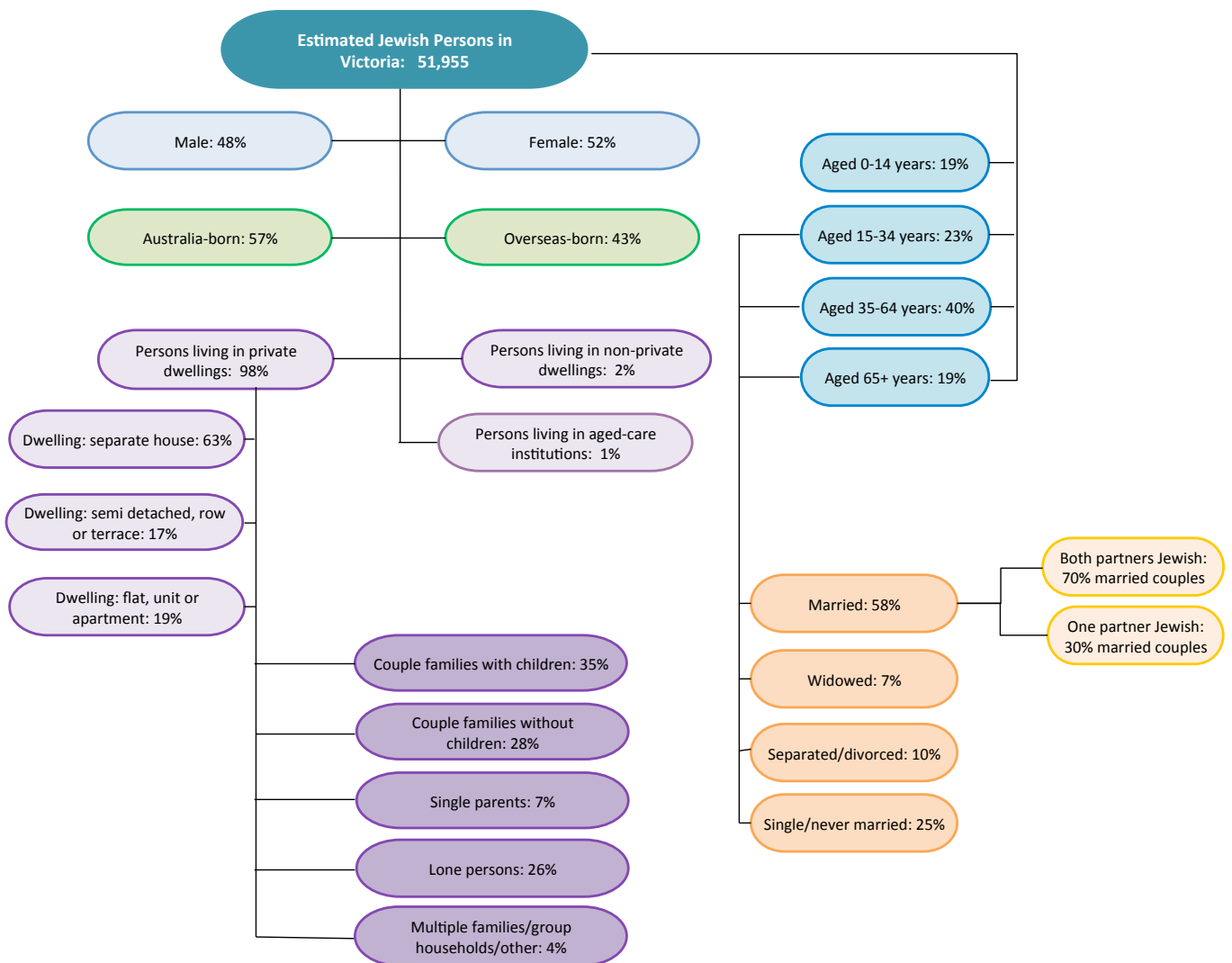
Christianity is by far the largest religious denomination in Victoria, but over the decade 2001-2011 the proportion of Christians has declined from 64.5% to 57.4%; there has been growth in the proportion indicating 'no religion', up from 17.3% to 24.0%. While the enumerated Jewish proportion has remained steady at close to 0.8% of the total population, some other non-Christian faiths have increased markedly over the decade, in large part through immigration. Buddhism has increased from 2.4% to 3.2%; Islam from 2.0% to 2.9%, and Hinduism from 0.5% to 1.6%.

**Table 2 : Religious groups in Victoria, proportion of total population, 2001-2011**

Religion	2001	2006	2011
Christianity	64.5%	60.5%	57.4%
Buddhism	2.4%	2.7%	3.2%
Islam	2.0%	2.2%	2.9%
Hinduism	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%
Judaism	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%
Other, including inadequately described religion	2.5%	1.3%	1.8%
No religion	17.3%	20.5%	24.0%
Not stated	9.9%	11.1%	8.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%

Source: ABS, Census community profiles, Victoria (Time Series)

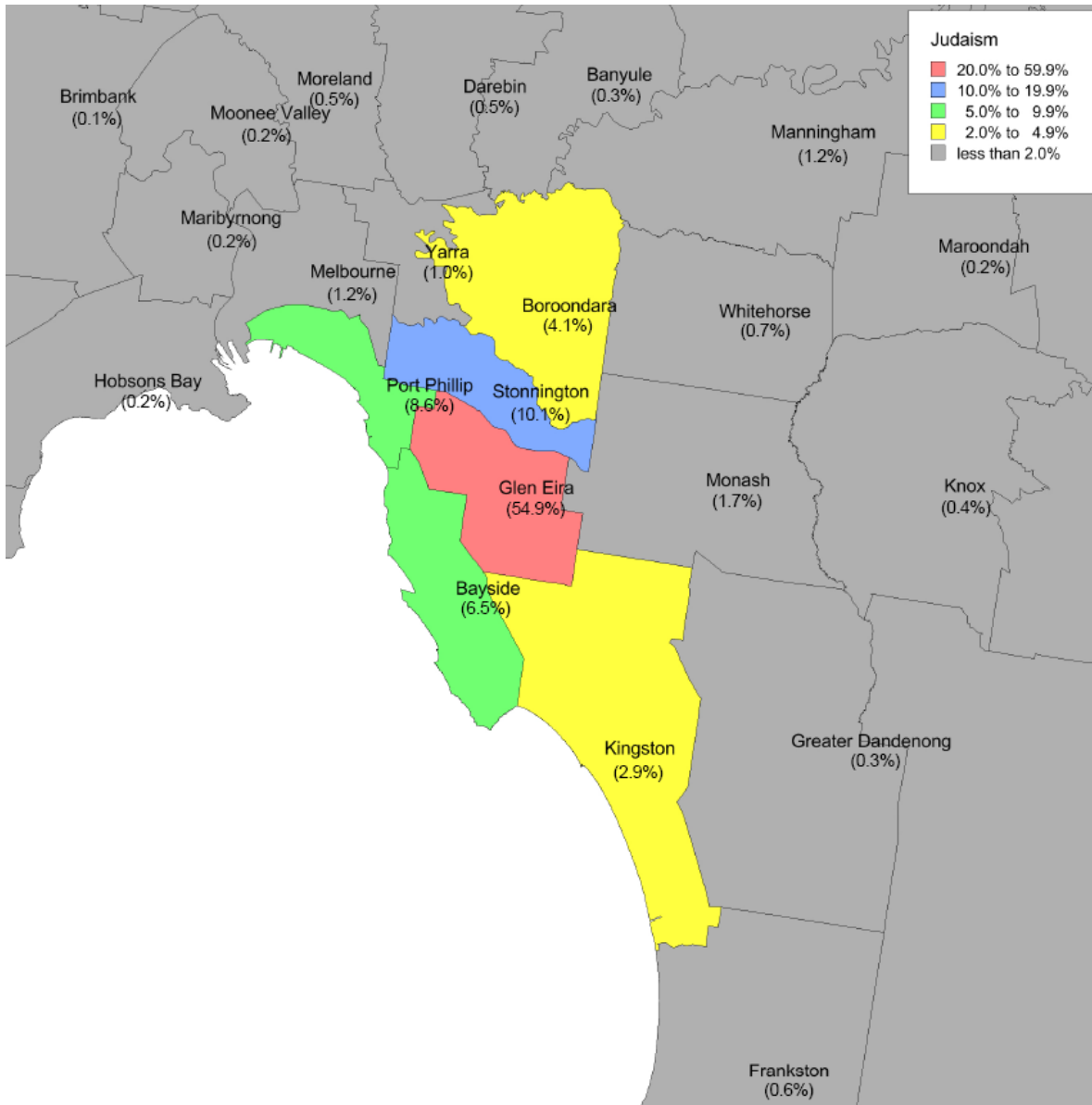
Figure 2: Key demographic features of the Victorian Jewish population, 2011



## GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The Jewish population of Victoria is geographically concentrated. There are 79 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Victoria; almost 74% of Victorian Jews live in just three neighbouring LGAs: 54.9% in Glen Eira, 10.1% in Stonnington and 8.6% in Port Phillip.

**Figure 3: Proportion of Victorian Jewish population within Local Government Areas, 2011**

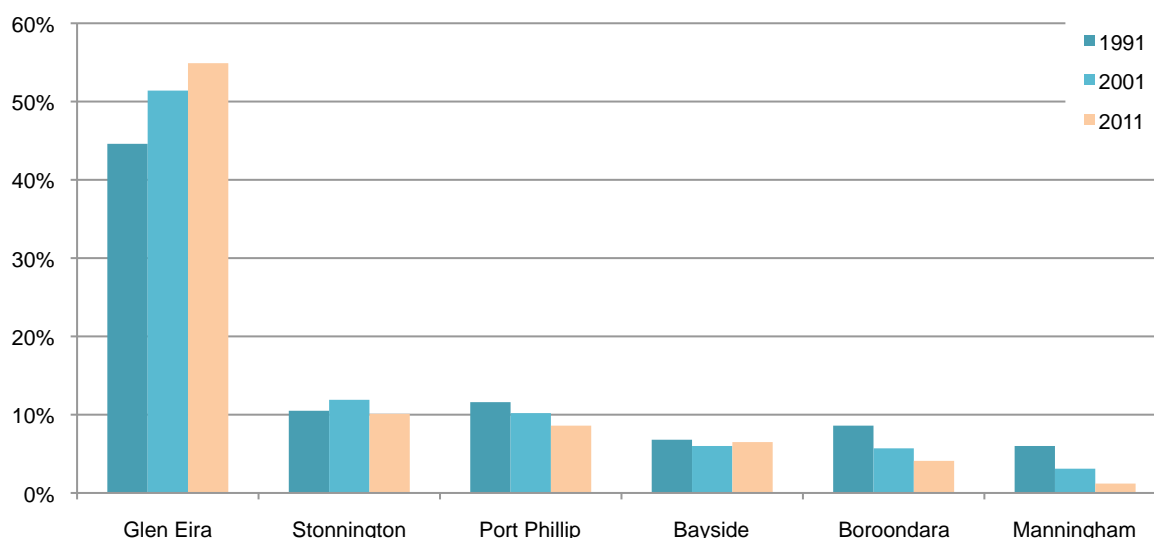


The Jewish population is increasingly concentrated within the Glen Eira Local Government Area. The Jewish population of Glen Eira has increased from 44.6% of the Victorian Jewish population in 1991 to 54.9% in 2011. Over this twenty year period there has been a marked decline in the northern areas of Melbourne, with Manningham (which includes the suburb of Doncaster) down from 6.0% to 1.2% and Boroondara down from 8.6% to 4.1%. Kingston, to the south-east of Glen Eira, has almost doubled its share of the Jewish population, from 1.4% to 2.9% (Table 3).

**Table 3: Proportion of total Victorian Jewish population within Local Government Areas, 1991-2011**

LGA	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2011 estimated population
Glen Eira	44.6%	47.2%	51.4%	53.6%	54.9%	28,507
Stonnington	10.5%	11.2%	11.9%	11.0%	10.1%	5,262
Port Phillip	11.6%	11.7%	10.2%	9.5%	8.6%	4,475
Bayside	6.8%	6.5%	6.0%	6.6%	6.5%	3,397
Boroondara	8.6%	7.1%	5.7%	4.9%	4.1%	2,139
Manningham	6.0%	5.1%	3.1%	1.5%	1.2%	634
Monash	2.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%	904
Kingston	1.4%	1.4%	1.8%	2.2%	2.9%	1,483
Other	8.0%	7.9%	7.8%	8.7%	10.0%	5,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>51,955</b>

**Figure 4: Proportion of total Victorian Jewish population within Local Government Areas, 1991-2011**



A more precise indication of population concentration is provided by the lower level aggregation of suburb; 37.5% of the Jewish population (an estimated 19,512 of 51,955) is located within the four suburbs of Caulfield North, Caulfield South, St Kilda East and Bentleigh East. The top seven suburbs (adding Caulfield, Elsternwick and Brighton East) comprise 50.2% of the Jewish population

Within Caulfield North, the estimated Jewish population comprises 51.6% of the total population, within Caulfield South 44.4%, and within St Kilda East 32.1%.



**Table 4 : Enumerated and estimated Victorian Jewish population by suburb (SSC) of usual residence, 2006-2011**

Suburb of Usual Residence	2006 enumerated	2011 enumerated	Change 2006-2011	Proportion of Victorian Jewish population 2011	2011 estimated	Proportion of population of suburb that is Jewish 2011 (est.)
Caulfield North	6,127	6,523	6.5%	14.4%	7,506	51.6%
Caulfield South	3,950	4,349	10.1%	9.6%	5,005	44.4%
St Kilda East	3,123	3,510	12.4%	7.8%	4,039	32.1%
Bentleigh East	1,997	2,574	28.9%	5.7%	2,962	11.4%
Caulfield	2,088	2,352	12.6%	5.2%	2,707	52.4%
Elsternwick	1,579	1,785	13.0%	4.0%	2,054	21.0%
Brighton East	1,481	1,578	6.5%	3.5%	1,816	11.5%
Toorak	1,540	1,414	-8.2%	3.1%	1,627	12.6%
Carnegie	1,274	1,334	4.7%	3.0%	1,535	9.4%
Bentleigh	846	1,010	19.4%	2.2%	1,162	7.8%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>24,005</b>	<b>26,429</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>58.5%</b>	<b>30,413</b>	<b>21.9%</b>
Other	17,104	18,720	9.4%	41.5%	21,542	
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,109</b>	<b>45,149</b>	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>51,955</b>	

## REGIONAL MOBILITY

At the 2011 census, 62.9% of the Jewish population in Victoria indicated that they lived at the same address as at the last census (2006), 27.8% lived elsewhere in Victoria, 2.0% lived elsewhere in Australia and 5.7% lived overseas. 1.5% did not indicate place of residence.

Of the total Victorian population, a marginally lower proportion, 60.9%, lived at the same address as in 2006, 28.9% elsewhere in Victoria, 3.1% elsewhere in Australia, 6.6% overseas, and 0.4% did not indicate place of residence.

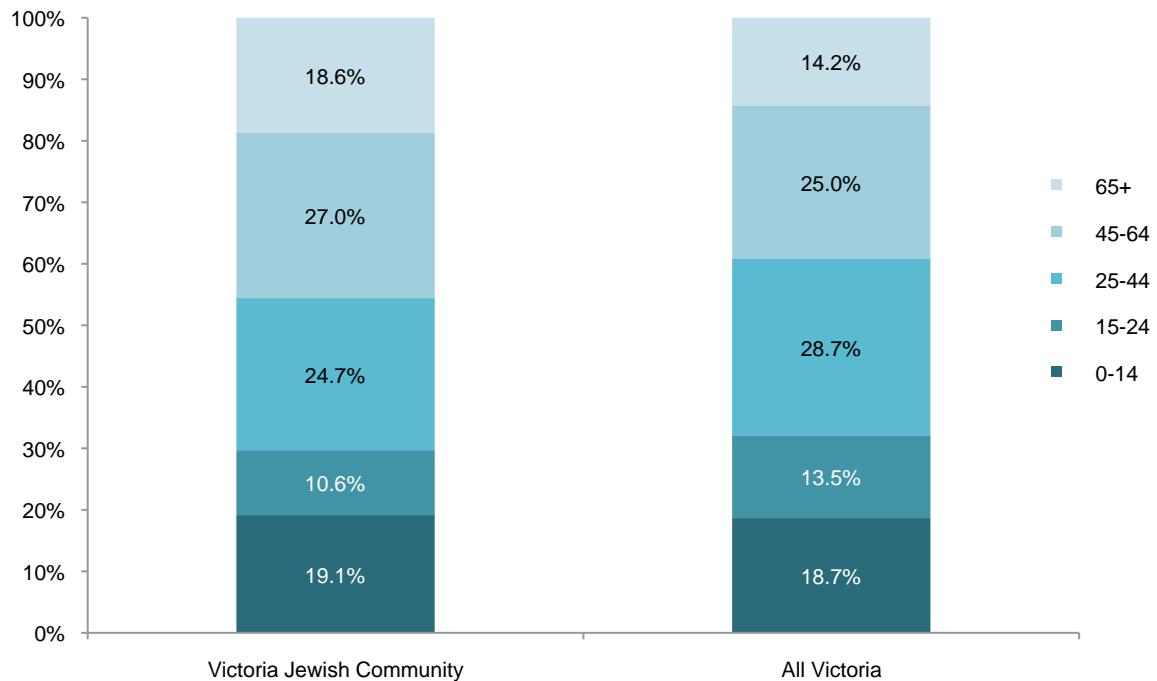
# DEMOGRAPHY

## AGE

Compared with the total Victorian population, the Jewish population has a higher proportion in the older age groups.

45.6% are aged 45 and above, compared with 39.2% in the total Victorian population; 24.7% are aged 25-44, compared with 28.7% in Victoria. **The median age of the Jewish population is 40, compared with a median age of 37 for the Victorian population.**

Figure 5: Jewish and total Victorian population by age, 2011



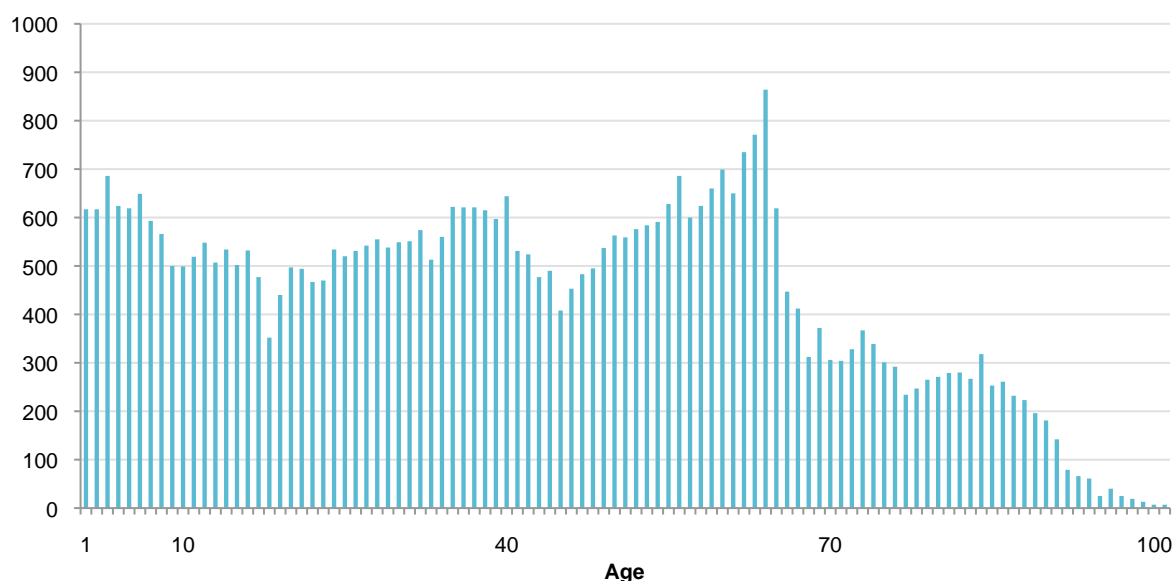
Taking five-year age intervals, the highest proportion of the Victorian Jewish population is aged 60-64 (8.3%), followed by 55-59 (7.1%). This age group comprises people born in the post-war years 1947-56.

A significant demographic shift has been produced in the Jewish population by the ageing of the 'baby boomers', those born between 1946 and 1964: In 2001, 9.4% of the Jewish population was aged 55-64; in 2006, 13.6%; in 2011, 15.4%. In terms of single year ages, in 2011 the largest number were aged 64, followed by 63 and 62.

**Given the current population profile, there will be a significant increase in the population aged 70 or over in the 2020s.**

Of the total Jewish population, the proportion under the age of 20 (at 24.3%) is a marginally higher proportion than in 2006 (23.5%). In the context of a growing population, there has been an increase in those under the age of 20 from an estimated 11,463 persons in 2006 to 12,596 in 2011, an increase of 1,133 persons.

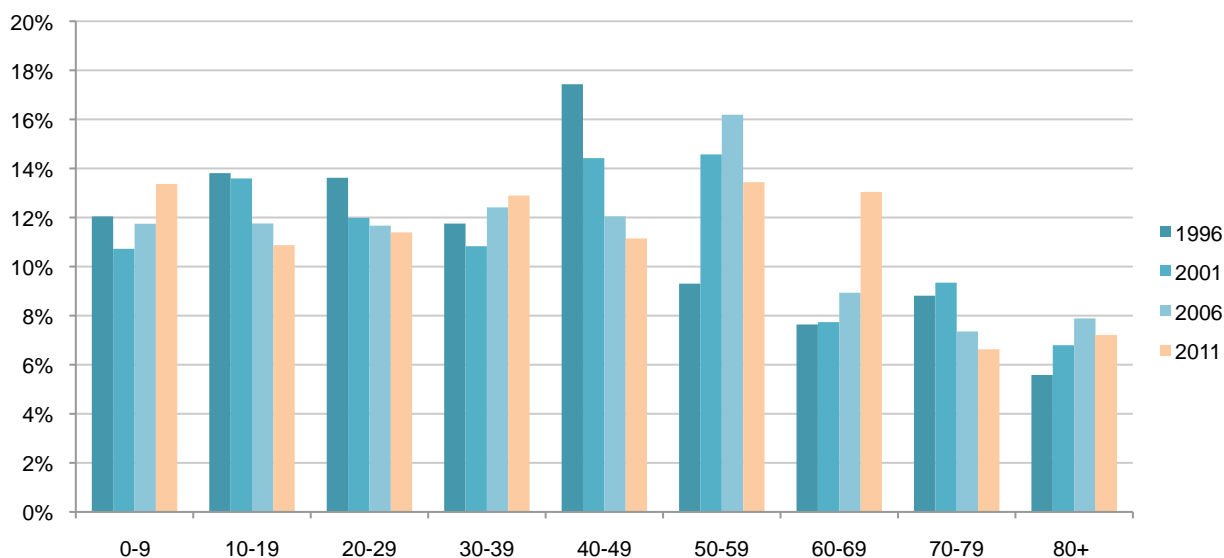
**Figure 6: Enumerated Victorian Jewish population by age, 2011**



Close examination by five year age groups indicates an estimated increase of 664 of those under the age of 5; 563 aged 5-9; 283 aged 10-14; and a decline of 376 aged 15-19.

Across the last three census enumerations (2001, 2006 and 2011), the proportion aged 0-9 has increased from 10.7% to 11.7% to 13.4% of the Jewish population. The proportion aged 10-19 has decreased from 13.6% to 11.8% to 10.9%. This increase reflects the relatively large number in the prime child bearing ages (see, for example the age group 30-34, Figure 7), the children of the baby boomer generation.

**Figure 7: Estimated Victorian Jewish population by age, 1996-2011**



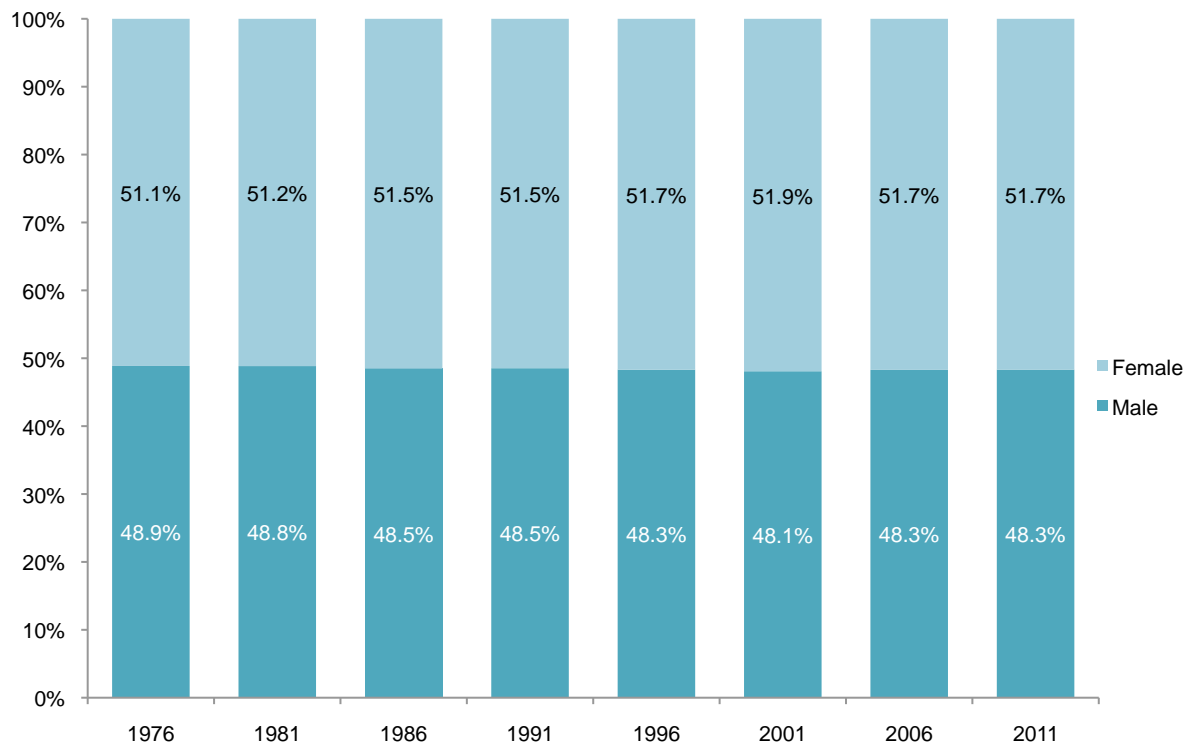
The dependent proportion of the Jewish population, defined as those below the age of 15 and above the age of 64, is 37.8%, up from 36.7% in 2006. This is higher than the dependent proportion of the total Victorian population, which was 32.8% in 2011.

## GENDER

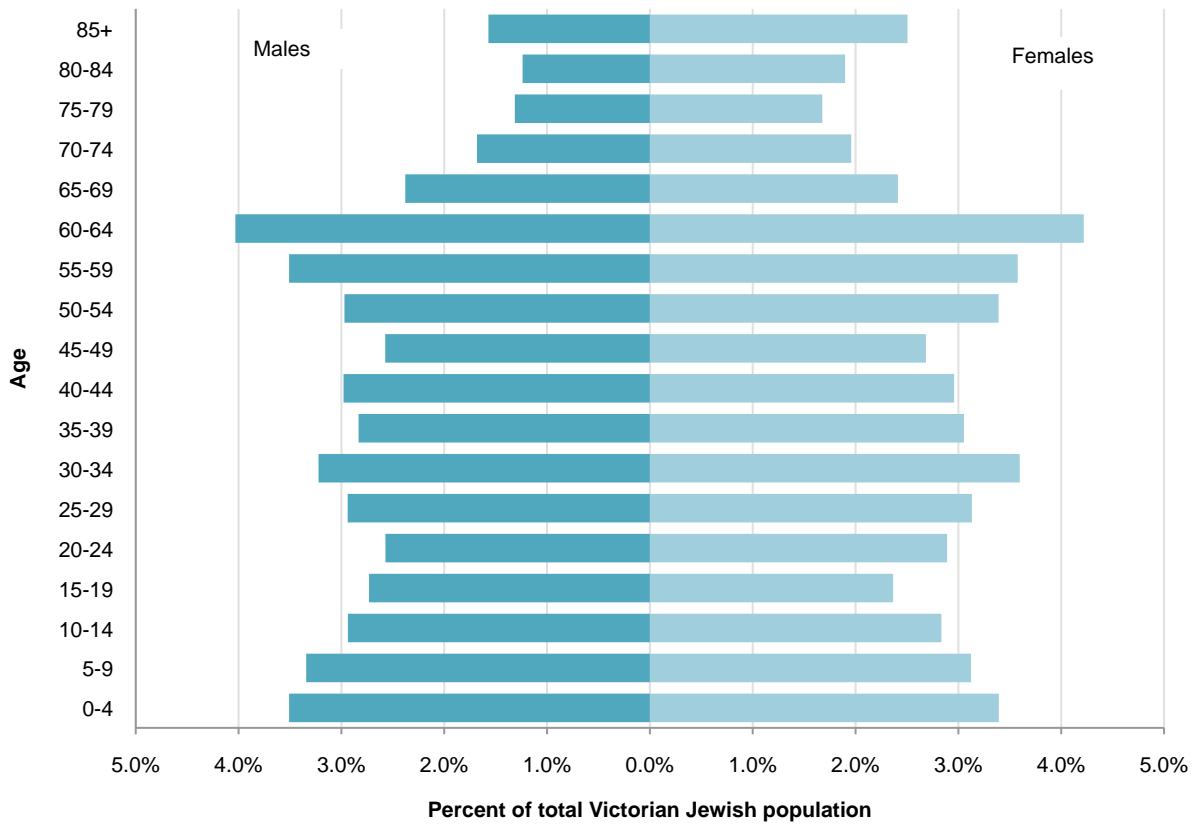
**Females comprise 51.7% of the Jewish population, males 48.3%.** There are an estimated 26,846 females and 25,109 males, a difference of 1,737. Over the last thirty years there has been little change in the relative proportions. In the total Victorian population, 50.8% is female.

Of the eighteen five-year age groups between the ages of 0 and 84, females outnumber males in all but five: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14, 15-19 and 25-29. The over-representation of females is greatest amongst those aged 70 and above, with 58.1% female and 41.9% male. Further breakdown indicates that in the age group 70-74, 53.8% are female; in the age group 75-79, 56.1% are female; and over 80, 61.1% are female.

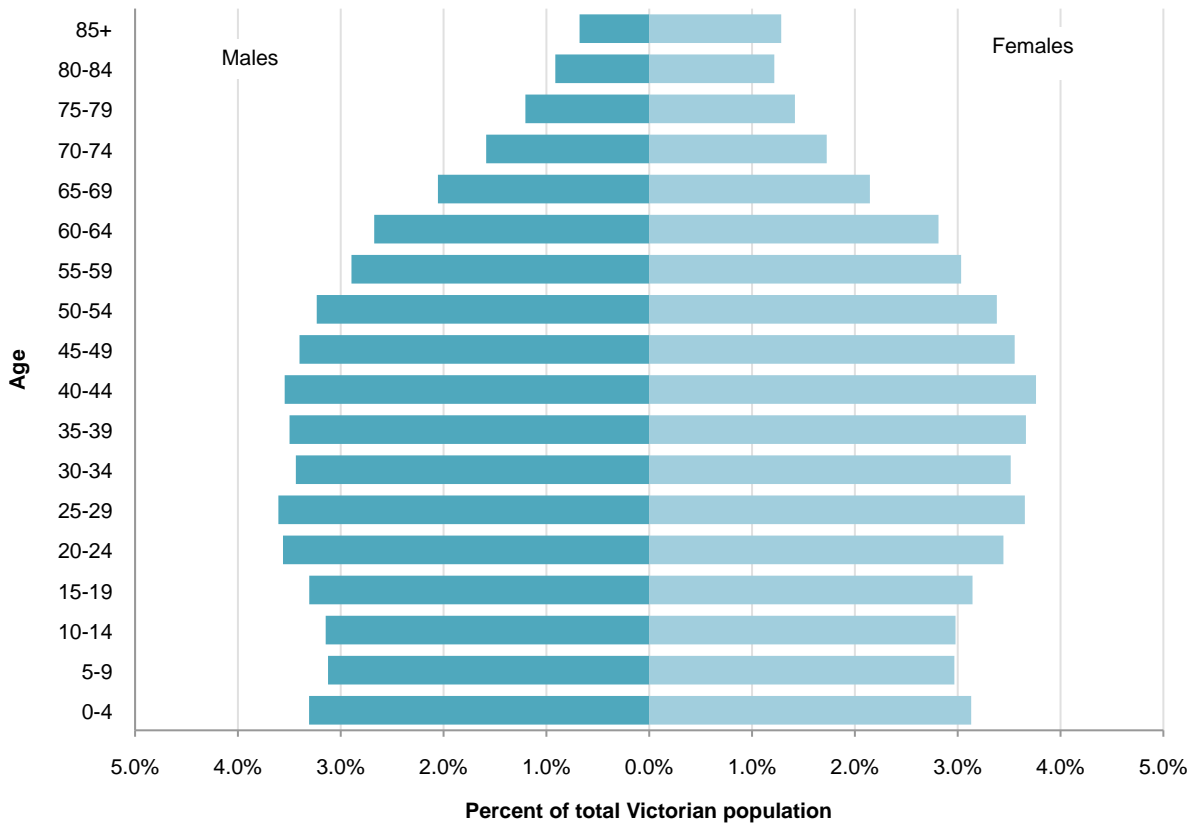
**Figure 8: Victorian Jewish population, sex distribution, 1976-2011**



**Figure 9: Victorian Jewish population, five-year age intervals by sex, 2011 (percentage)**



**Figure 10: Total Victorian population, five-year age intervals by sex, 2011 (percentage)**



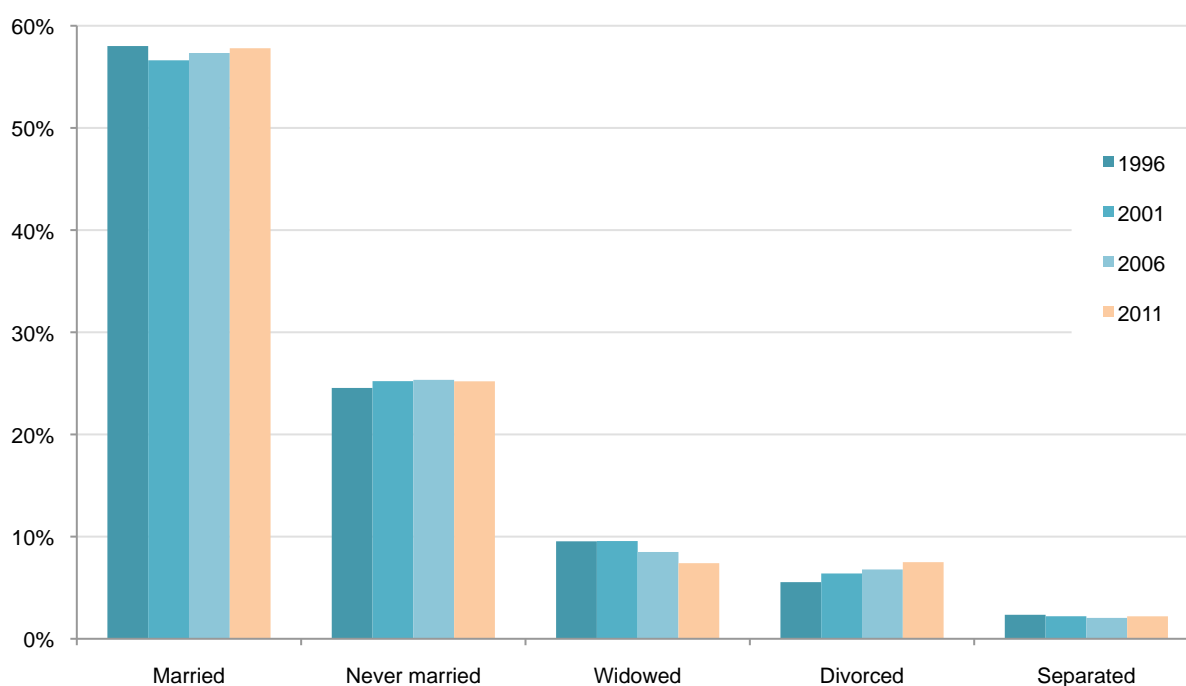
## MARITAL STATUS

There are an estimated 24,278 married<sup>2</sup> persons in the Victorian Jewish population, comprising 57.8% of persons aged over 15. Of the remainder, 7.5% are divorced, 2.2% separated, 7.4% widowed, and 25.2% have never married.

**Within the marital status categories, there has been an increase in the proportion of divorced persons – up from 5.5% in 1996 to 6.4% in 2001, 6.8% in 2006 and 7.5% in 2011.**

The proportion of widowed persons has declined from 9.5% in 1996 to 8.5% in 2006 to 7.4% in 2011. The proportion of married persons has seen little change since 1996, remaining in the range 56.6%-58%.

**Figure 11: Victorian Jewish population, registered marital status, 2011**

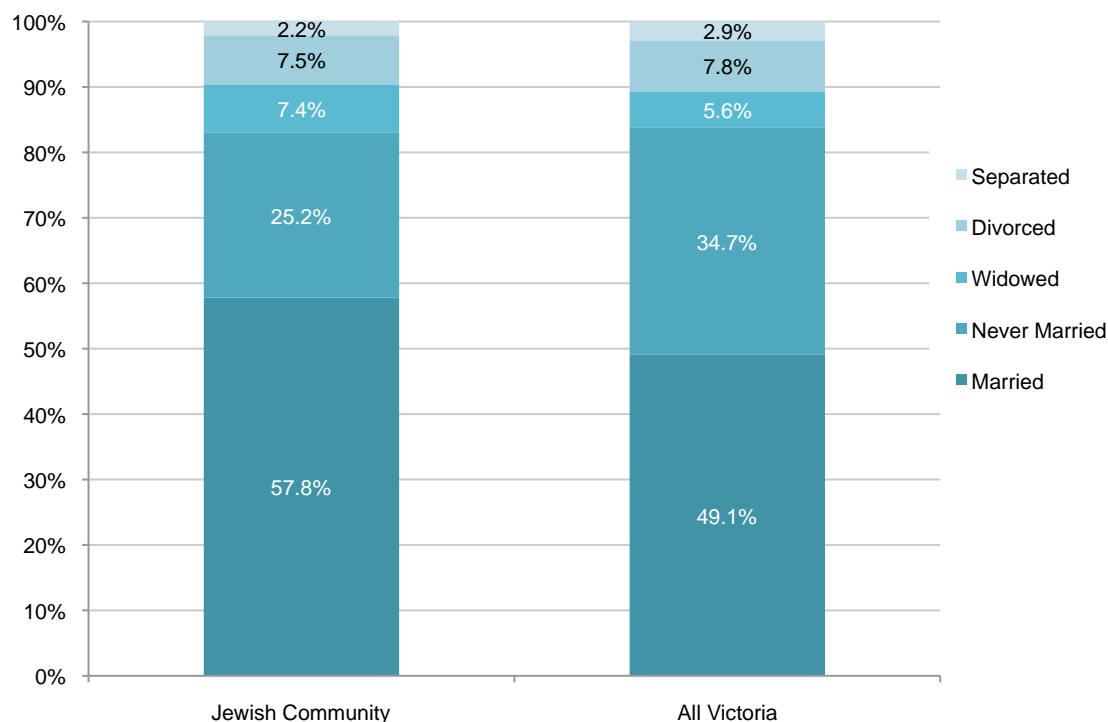


Compared with the total Victorian population, the Jewish population has a higher percentage of married persons, 57.8% compared to 49.1%. The next largest category at 25.2%, never married, is significantly lower than the Victorian proportion, 34.7%. The proportion divorced is close to the Victorian average – 7.5% in the Jewish community, 7.8% in Victoria. The proportion widowed, 7.4%, is relatively high (5.6% in the Victorian population), reflecting the higher proportion of elderly persons in the Jewish population.

<sup>2</sup> Marriage is defined in the census to include a registered marriage and a de facto marriage.



**Figure 12: Jewish and total Victorian population, registered marital status, 2011**



90.4% of married Jewish persons are in a registered marriage; 9.6% (7.8% in 2006) are in a de facto marriage. This compares with 85.1% in a registered marriage and 14.9% in a de facto marriage (13.4% in 2006) in the Victorian population.

When proportions are considered by gender, Jewish men are more likely than women to be either married or never married, whereas a greater proportion of women are divorced or widowed. 61% of men and 54.9% of women are married; 27.8% of men and 22.8% of women have never married; 6.3% of men and 8.5% of women are divorced. **The greatest discrepancy is in the widowed category, comprising 2.8% of men and 11.6% of women.**

The highest proportions of single persons are, as to be expected, in the age group 15-34: 95.5% aged 15-24 and 50.2% aged 25-34 have never married.

In the age group 35-64, some three out of four (74.9%) are married. The highest proportions divorced are aged 45-74 (11.8% aged 45-54, 13.6% 55-64, and 13.0% aged 65-74).

Within the age group 75-84, 58.0% are married and 32.1% widowed; amongst those aged over 85, just 33.7% married, 60.7% are widowed.

## Marriage partners

The extent of intermarriage is a subject of major concern in the Jewish community, given the concern for transmission of Jewish values across the generations. There is a widely held belief that intermarriage leads to a decline in Jewish identification, if not of the Jewish parent then of the children.

The most reliable data on marriage is provided by the census, but it is not accurate to within small margins. In addition to the problems of fully identifying the Jewish population through the census, as discussed at the outset of this report, there is the possibility that those who marry a non-Jewish partner are more likely than other members of the Jewish population not to identify as Jewish in the census – hence further reason to treat census data on intermarriage with caution.

Marriage is defined in the census as including both a registered marriage and a de facto marriage<sup>3</sup>. **In 2011, of married persons (individuals) in the Jewish population of Victoria, 82% indicated that their partner was Jewish. But a lower proportion is obtained when marriages, as distinct from individuals, are considered.**

In the count of individuals and marriages, the proportions are different because two Jewish persons constitute one marriage, but one Jewish person and one non-Jewish person also constitute one marriage. Thus in counting marriages, a Jewish person with a non-Jewish partner counts the equivalent of two Jewish persons with a Jewish partner.

The statistical calculation is illustrated by considering ten persons who are members of a group, however defined: if five of these persons marry the other five, there are a total of five marriages and all marriages (100%) are within the group. But if four marry persons from within the group (two marriages) and the other six each marry persons outside the group (six marriages) there are a total of eight marriages. In the count of individuals, four out of ten (40%) have married within the group, six out of ten (60%) outside the group. In the count of marriages, just two (25%) have both partners within the group – and in six (75%), one of the partners is from outside the group.

**Table 5: Marriage within and outside a group, hypothetical example**

	Individuals	Marriages
Married within the group	4 (40%)	2 (25%)
Married outside the group	6 (60%)	6 (75%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 (100%)</b>	<b>8 (100%)</b>

**In 2011, both partners were Jewish in 70% of marriages;** in 30% of marriages one of the partners was Jewish and the other partner was not Jewish or the religion of the partner was not identified. The highest proportion of non-Jewish partners was stated to be of a religion other than Judaism (17.3% of marriages), followed by 'no religion' (12.7%).

The total number of couples in which only one of the partners was Jewish increased between 2006 and 2011 from an enumerated 3,047 to 3,889, an increase of more than 25%. By a small margin, a lower proportion of men have a Jewish partner than women.

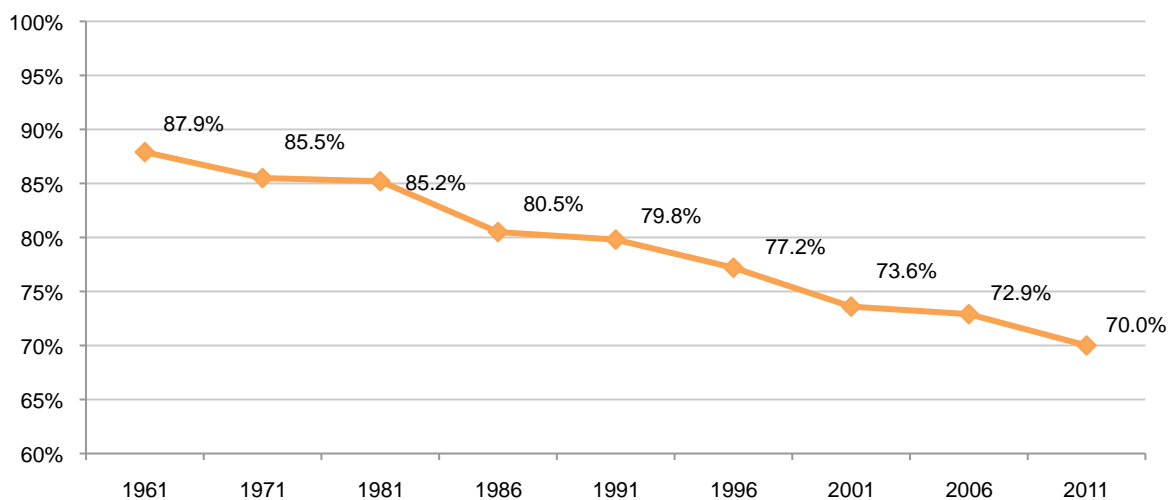
Of Jewish marriages, 90.4% were registered and 9.6% de facto. In registered marriages, one partner was not Jewish in 24.7% of marriages; in de facto marriages, one partner was not Jewish in 68.3% of marriages.

Marriage to a non-Jewish partner was more frequent in the younger (and child bearing) ages. Of marriages for those aged 25-34, in 62.4% of marriages both partners were Jewish; of those aged 35-44, 64.9%. Of couples aged 65 and above, over 80% had Jewish partners.

There has been a continuing decline in the proportion of marriages where both partners are Jewish. Estimates indicate that in 1971, 85.5% of marriage partners were Jewish; in 1991, 79.8%; in 2001, 73.6%; and in 2006, 72.9; and in 2011, 70.0%.

<sup>3</sup> A de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people (of the same or opposite sex, who live together in the same household), is reported as either: de facto, partner, common law husband / wife / spouse, lover, boyfriend, or girlfriend.

**Figure 13: Victorian Jewish population, religion of marriage partner, both partners Jewish, 1961-2011 (percentage)**



As to be expected, the likelihood of a child being brought up Jewish is highest when both parents are Jewish. Using the religion of the youngest dependent child as a proxy for all children, 97.8% are identified as Jewish when both parents are Jewish. When parents are both not Jewish, the sex of the Jewish parent becomes an important predictor of the child’s religion. When the child’s mother is Jewish and the father is not Jewish (or ‘no religion’), 56.3% of couples report the religion of their child as Jewish (664 married couples). By contrast, when the father is Jewish and the mother is not Jewish (or ‘no religion’) the proportion falls to 19.5% of couples who report their child as Jewish (722 married couples).

**Table 6: Religion of youngest child by religion of parents, Victoria 2011**

Religion of parents	% Youngest child reported as Jewish*	Number of married couples
<b>Both mother and father Jewish religion</b>	97.8%	4,070
<b>Mother Jewish, father not Jewish religion, or ‘no religion’</b>	56.3%	664
<b>Father Jewish, mother not Jewish religion, or ‘no religion’</b>	19.5%	722

\* Excludes religion not stated (n=56)

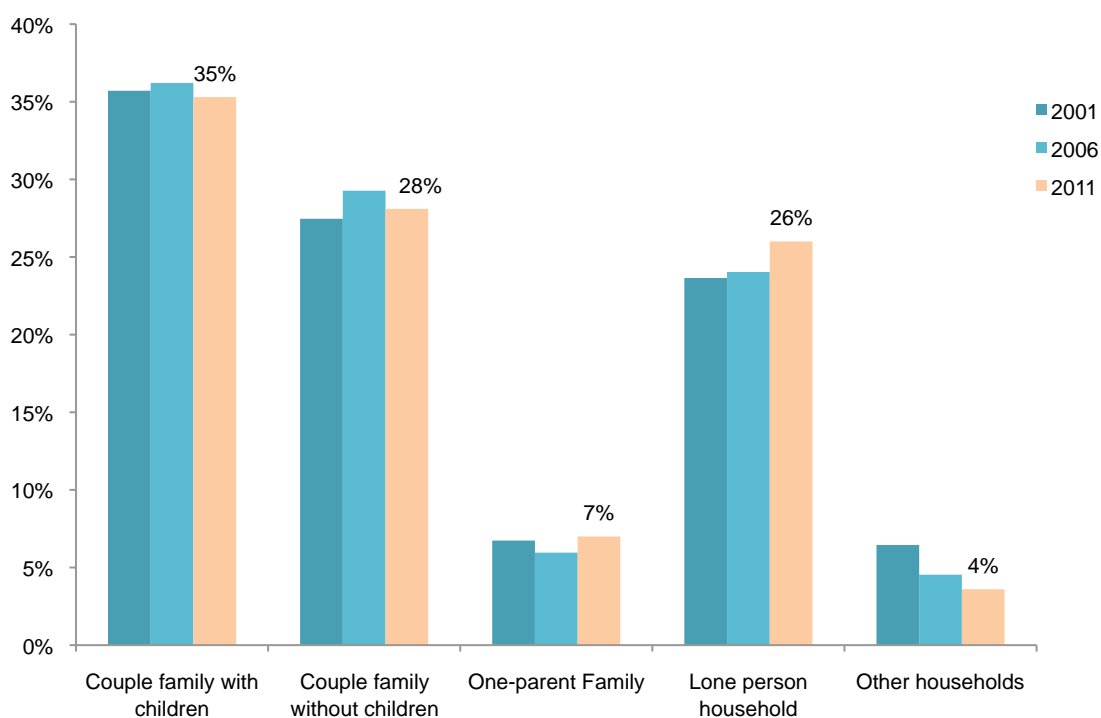
## HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY COMPOSITION

The Jewish population of Victoria comprises an estimated 20,278 households<sup>4</sup> including 14,423 families<sup>5</sup>.

Of the total households, 63.4% comprise couple families (35.3% who live with children and 28.1% without children).

7.0% of Victorian Jewish households comprise one-parent families, of which 40% have children under the age of 15. Over one quarter (26.0%) live in lone person households.

**Figure 14: Victorian Jewish population, household type, 2001 – 2011**



Between 2006 and 2011, there was an increase in one parent families (from 6% to 7% of Jewish households) and of lone person households (from 24% to 26%).

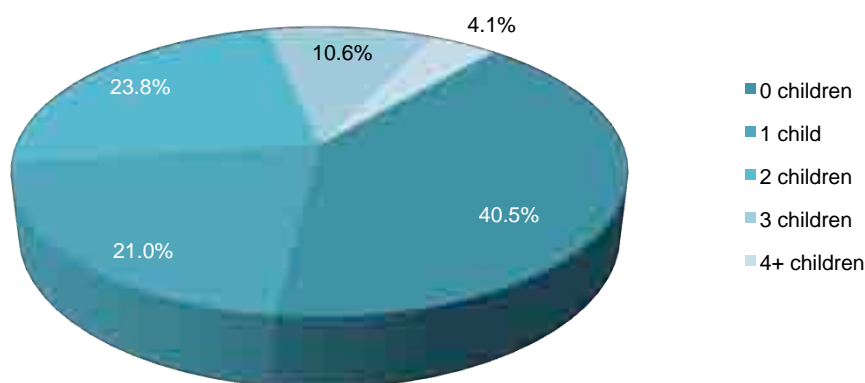
Correspondingly, couple families declined marginally: those with children from 36.2% to 35.3%, those without children from 29.3% to 28.1%.

Of total Jewish families in Victoria, 40.5% have no children, 21.0% have one child, 23.8% have two children, 10.6% have three children and 4.1% have four or more children.

<sup>4</sup> Defined as individuals or a group of related or unrelated people usually resident in the same private dwelling at least one of whom is Jewish.

<sup>5</sup> Defined as two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household and at least one of whom is Jewish. Some households may contain more than one family.

**Figure 15: Victorian Jewish population, number of children in families, 2011**

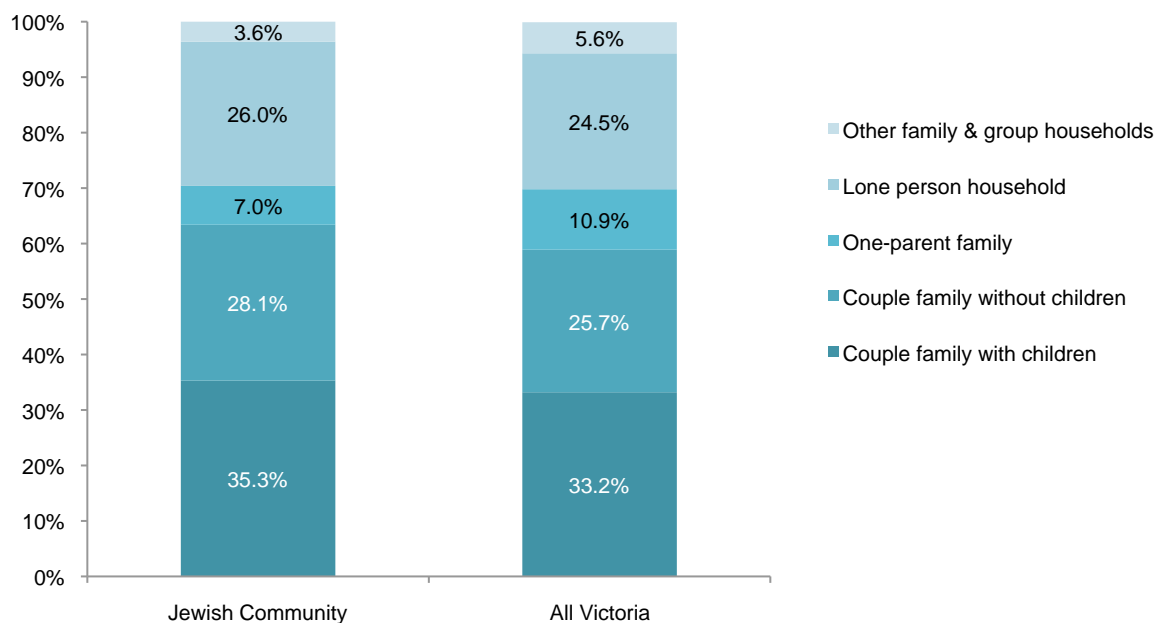


In single parent families, in 51.2% there is one dependent child, in 34.8% two children, and in 14% three or more children.

The major difference between the distribution of household types in the Jewish community and the Victorian population is in the proportion of single parent families. Of total Victorian households, 10.9% comprise single parent families, whereas in the Jewish community this proportion is 7.0%. There is also a higher proportion of other family and group households in the Victorian population (5.6%. 3.6%).

There is a marginally higher proportion of lone person Jewish households (26.0%, 24.5%), and higher proportions of households comprising couple families with children (35.3%, 33.2%) and without children (28.1%, 25.7%).

**Figure 16: Jewish and total Victorian population, household composition, 2011**

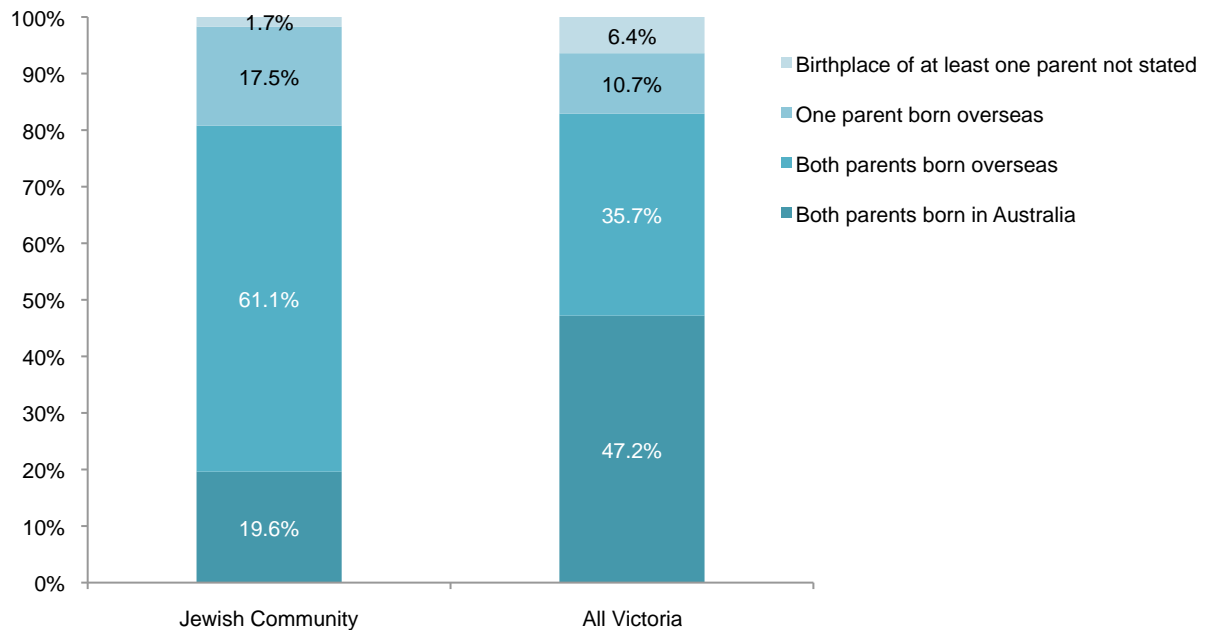


# IMMIGRATION

## PLACE OF BIRTH

The Victorian Jewish population, when compared with the total population of Victoria, is disproportionately of immigrant background. Just **19.6% of the Victorian Jewish population have both parents born in Australia, compared with 47.2% of the total Victorian population.** 61.1% of the Victorian Jewish population indicate that both their parents were born overseas, compared with 35.7% of the total Victorian population.

Figure 17: Jewish and total Victorian population, birthplace of parents, 2011



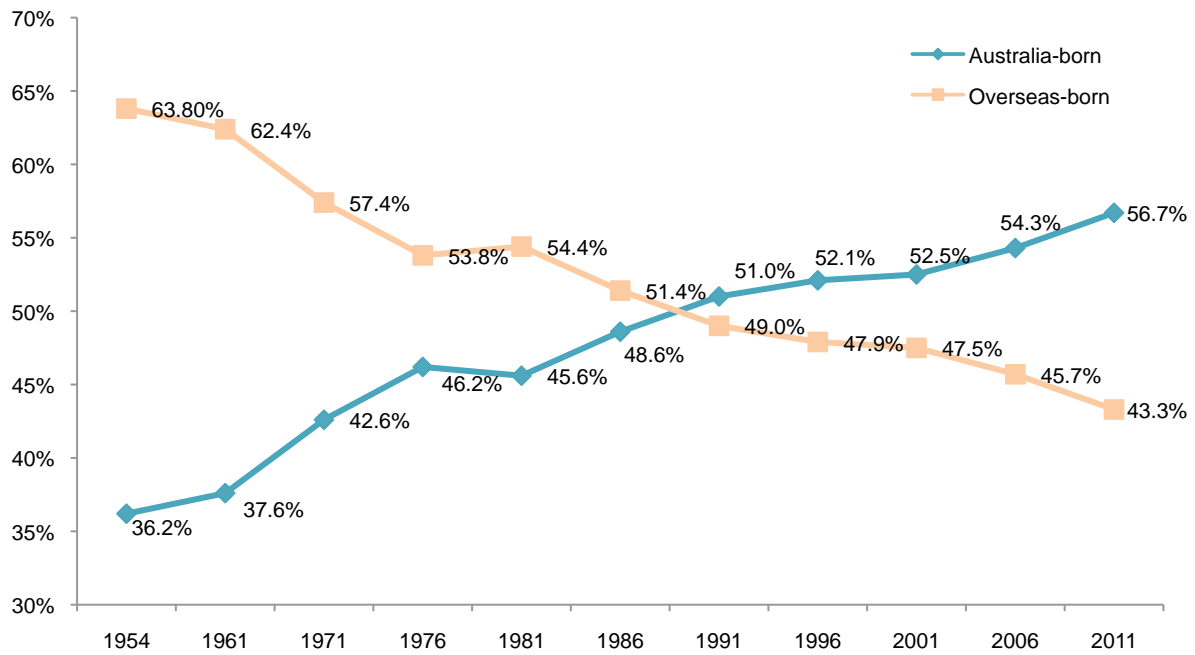
Since 2001, the proportion of Jewish persons whose parents were both born in Australia has increased from 16.8% to 19.6%.

In 1954, 64% of the Jewish population was born overseas, 36% born in Australia. Although the immigrant flow has continued, the Australia-born population has grown at the faster rate. **Since 1986, the majority of the Victorian Jewish population has been Australia-born. In 2011, 56.7% of the Jewish population whose place of birth is known were born in Australia, 43.3% were born overseas.** Within the total Victorian population, 69% were born in Australia.

The major contributor to population growth between 2006 and 2011 was natural increase. During this period, the Australia-born grew from an estimated 25,514 to 28,723, an increase of an estimated 3,209 persons.

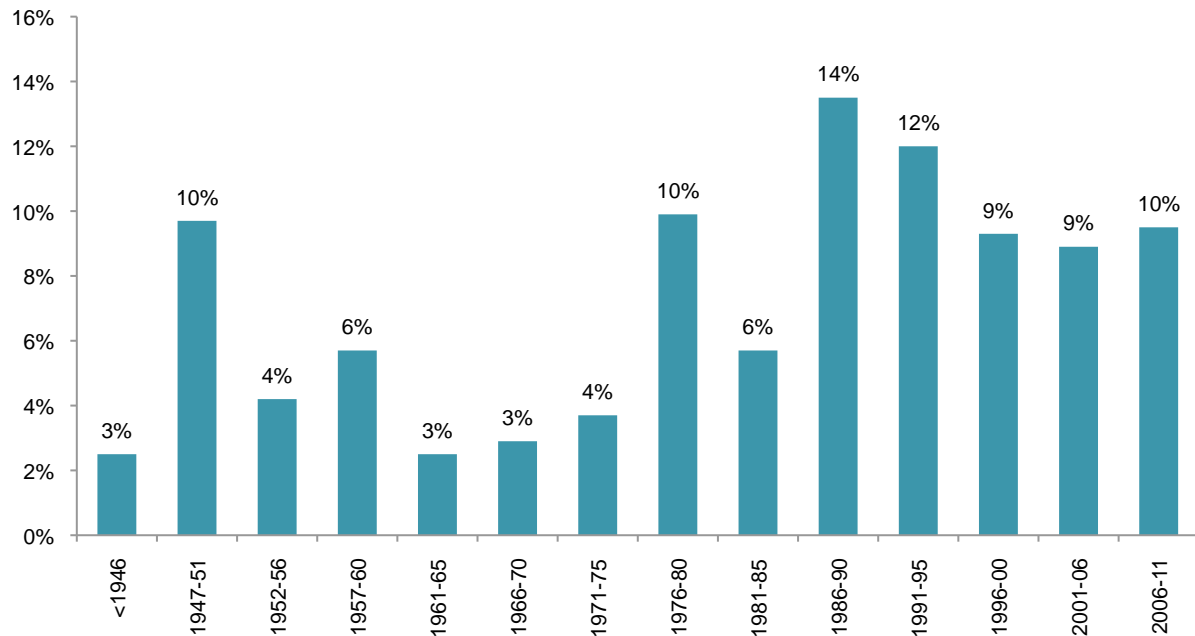


**Figure 18: Victorian Jewish population by birthplace, 1954-2011 (percentage)**



The profile of the Jewish population in 2011 reflects the peaks of immigrant intake: 1947-51 (9.7% of the overseas born in the present Jewish population), 1976-80 (9.9%) and 1986-1995 (25.5%).

**Figure 19: Overseas-born in the 2011 Victorian Jewish population, by year of arrival**



## SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN JEWISH POPULATION IN AUSTRALIA

The distribution across Australia of the overseas-born in the Jewish population has changed little since the 2006 census.

The majority of eastern European migrants have settled in Victoria. Of the overseas-born in the 2011 Australian Jewish population, 72% (73% in 2006) of the Poland-born, 66% (67%) of the former USSR-born, and 61% (62%) of the Ukraine-born live in Victoria.

Of the Israel-born, the largest number live in Victoria, but this population is more dispersed than the eastern European: 50% (48% in 2006) live in Victoria, 34% (37%) in New South Wales, 7% (7%) in Western Australia and 7% (6%) in Queensland.

Those born in the United Kingdom are also relatively dispersed, with the largest proportion, 40% (40% in 2006) in New South Wales, 33% (33%) in Victoria, 12% (12%) in Western Australia and 10% (9%) in Queensland.

The most significant recent immigration wave is of South African origin. Of this national group, the largest proportion, 58% (59% in 2006), live in New South Wales, 26% (26%) in Victoria and 12% (12%) in Western Australia.

## OVERSEAS-BORN IN THE VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION

Of the 2011 Victorian Jewish population, an estimated 10.2% were born in the former USSR, including the Ukraine, 7.6% in South Africa, 6.7% in Israel, 3.7% in Poland and 3.3% in the United Kingdom.

Between the census of 2006 and 2011 there was continuing decline of the older immigrant cohorts. The census indicates a decline in the Poland-born Jewish population from an estimated 2,501 persons in 2006 to 1,915 persons in 2011 (a decline of 23.4%); Germany-born from 803 to 702 (decline of 12.6%), Hungary-born from 556 to 501 persons (decline of 9.9%), Romania-born from 309 to 229 (decline of 25.9) and Austria-born from 269 to 209 persons (decline of 22.3%).

Of the Israel born population who indicated that they are Jewish (3,026 enumerated persons in 2011), 840 or more than one in four arrived over the last five years (2006-11). An additional 147 arrivals from Israel in these years indicated that they had no religion or did not indicate their religion.

**Table 7: Enumerated arrivals in Victoria from Israel, 2006-2011, and resident in 2011 – by religious identification**

Judaism	Christianity	Islam	No religion	Not stated	Other	Total
840	24	12	107	40	13	1,036
81%	2%	1%	10%	4%	1%	100%

The pattern of immigration by main source countries is indicated in Figures 18-21 below.

Immigration from Poland was at its peak in the immediate post-war years (1947-51) and the late 1950s, with few arrivals after 1970. The most significant immigration after the 1960s was from the Soviet Union, with peaks in 1979-80 and 1988-95. Immigration from South Africa peaked between 1986-1989 and 1997-2002. Immigration from Israel was at its peak between 2006-2009.

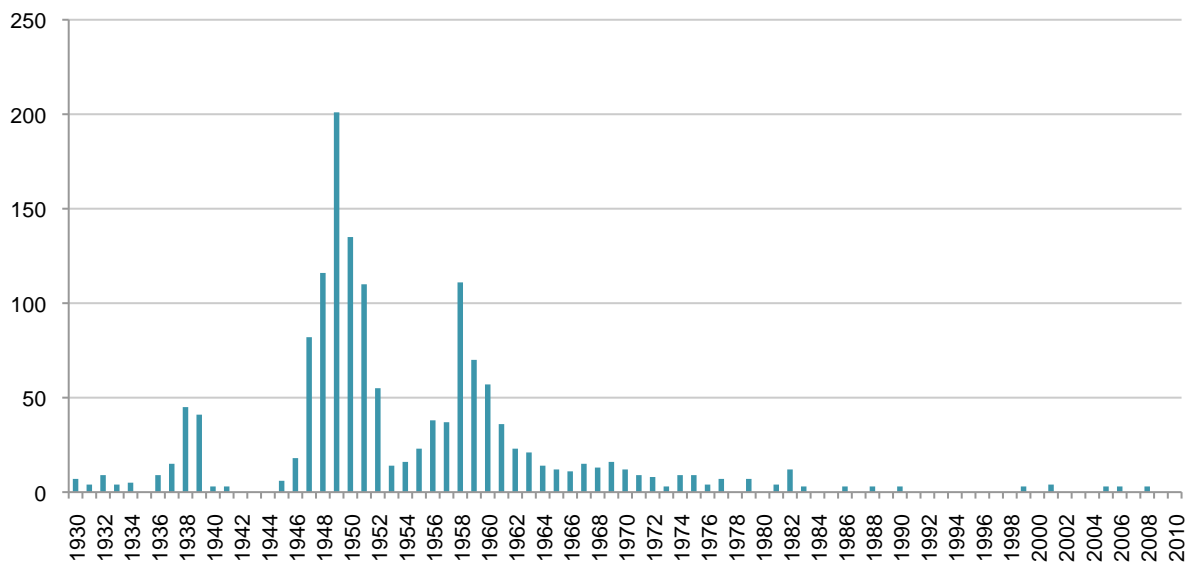
Of the 2011 Jewish population, the peak year for arrivals from the FSU was 1992, with an enumerated 563 arrivals; the peak year for arrivals from South Africa was 1986, with 211 arrivals; and from Israel, 2007, also with 211 arrivals.

The 2011 census indicated that of those of the Jewish population who arrived in the previous five years (2006-2011) and were resident in 2011, the five most common countries of birth were Israel (840 arrivals) South Africa (343) and the United States (274), with small numbers from England, the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

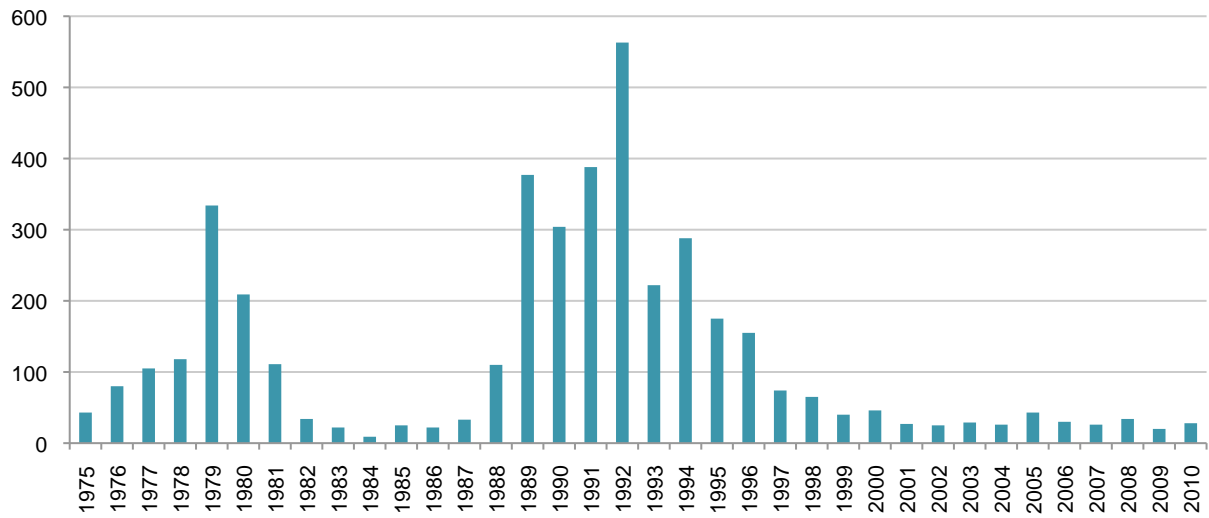
**Table 8: Enumerated Victorian Jewish population 2006 and 2011, recent arrivals**

Country of birth	Resident in 2006 and arrived 2001-2006	Arrivals 2001-2006 %	Resident in 2011 and arrived 2006-2011	Arrivals 2006-2011 %
Israel	698	35%	840	40%
South Africa	569	28%	343	16%
United States of America	194	10%	274	13%
England	125	6%	146	7%
Russian Federation and Ukraine	95	5%	108	5%
Other	331	16%	383	18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>2,094</b>	<b>100%</b>

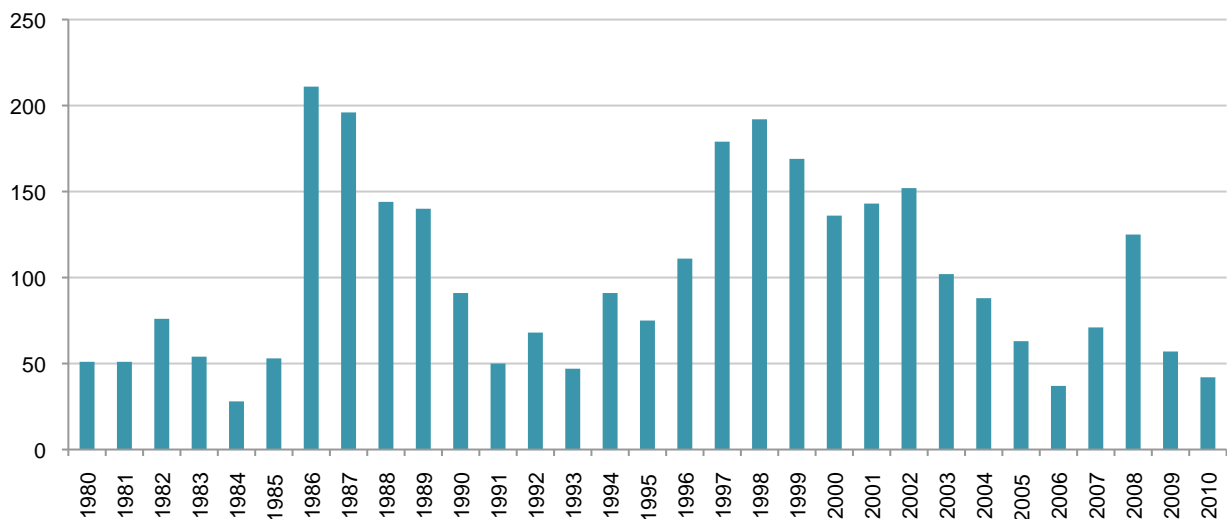
**Figure 20: Enumerated Victorian Jewish population, born in Poland and resident in 2011, by year of arrival**



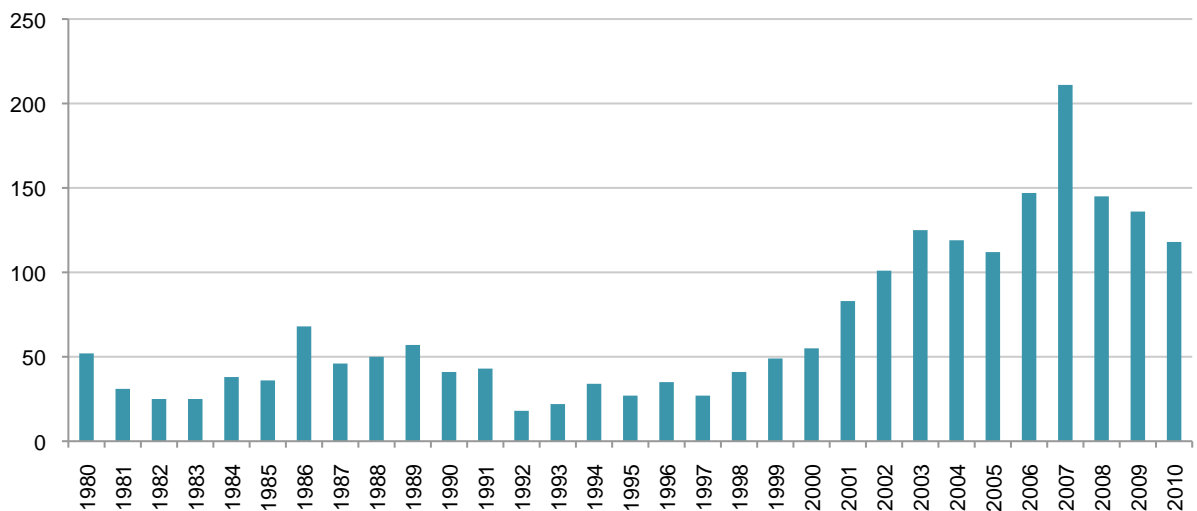
**Figure 21: Enumerated Victorian Jewish population, born in the Former Soviet Union (including the Baltic states and Ukraine) and resident in 2011, by year of arrival**



**Figure 22: Enumerated Victorian Jewish population, born in South Africa and resident in 2011, by year of arrival**



**Figure 23: Enumerated Victorian Jewish population, born in Israel and resident in 2011, by year of arrival**



## Relationship of birthplace and age

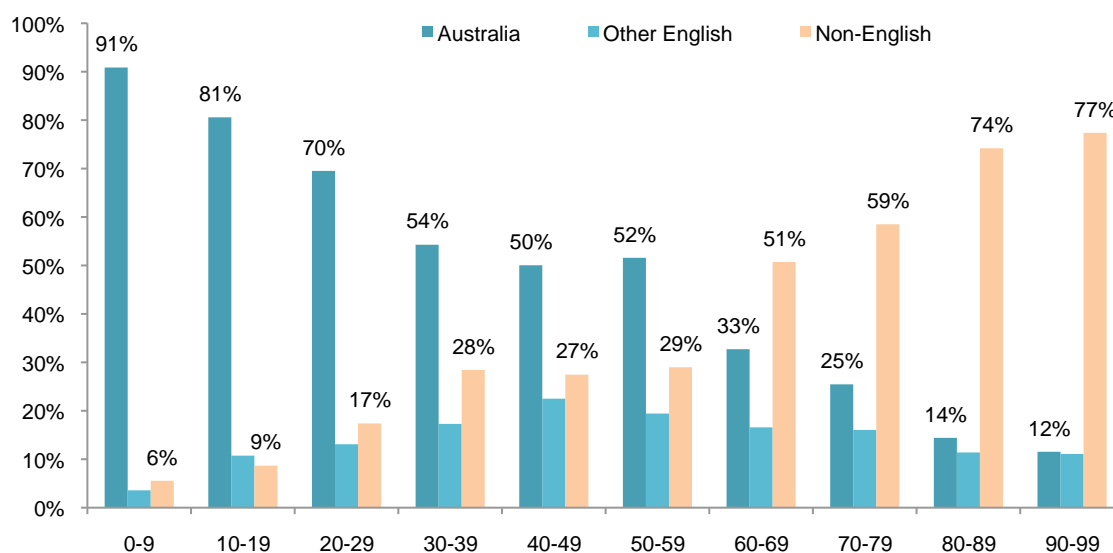
A majority of the Victorian Jewish population under the age of 60 is of English-speaking background, while a majority of those aged 60 and above is of non-English speaking background.

Of those aged under 10, 91% are born in Australia, 81% of those aged 10-19. The proportion declines to 54% of those aged 30-39, 52% aged 50-59, 33% aged 60-69, and 14% aged 80-89.

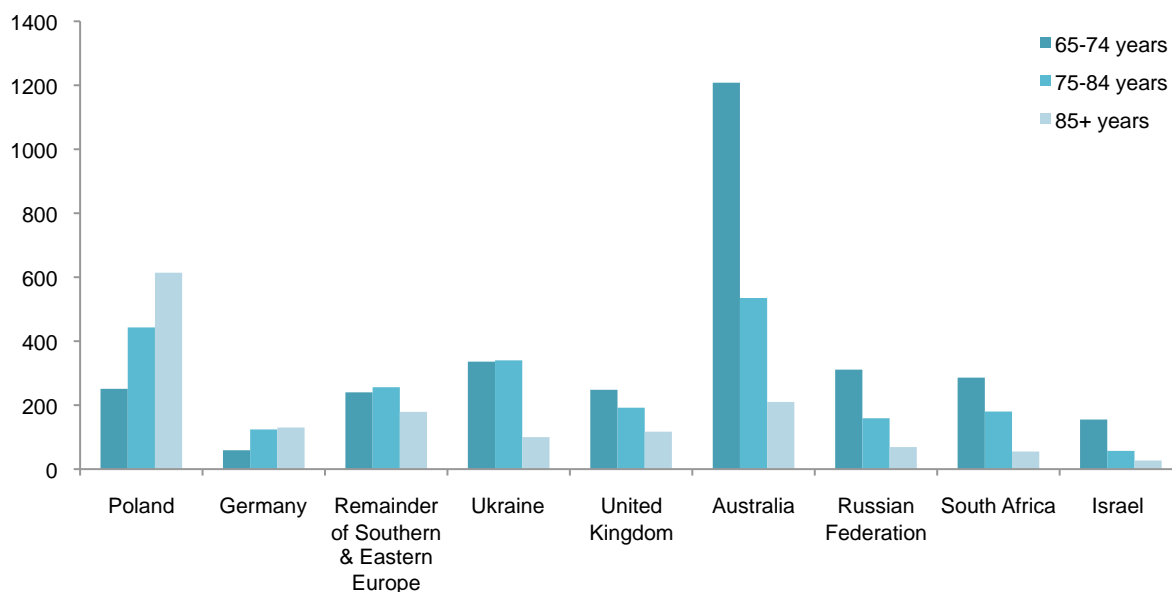
The proportion of non-English-speaking background is just under 30% of those aged 30-59; 51% of those aged 60-69; 59% aged 70-79; and 74% of those aged 80-89.

The total Jewish population aged 70 and above comprises an estimated 1,392 persons born in Australia, 983 persons born overseas in other English-speaking countries and 4,814 in non-English-speaking countries. In percentage terms, **67% of the Victorian Jewish population aged 70 and above whose place of birth is known are of non-English-speaking background.**

**Figure 24: Victorian Jewish population, English-speaking and non-English-speaking background by age**



**Figure 25: Enumerated Victorian Jewish population, country of birth of persons aged 65 and above, 2011**



## LANGUAGES

Some three in ten persons (29.9%) in the Jewish population of Victoria who indicated language use in the census speak a language other than English in the home: this is 5.7 percentage points higher than within the total Victorian population (24.2% of those who indicated language use).

The three most common languages other than English spoken by members of the Jewish population in Victoria are:

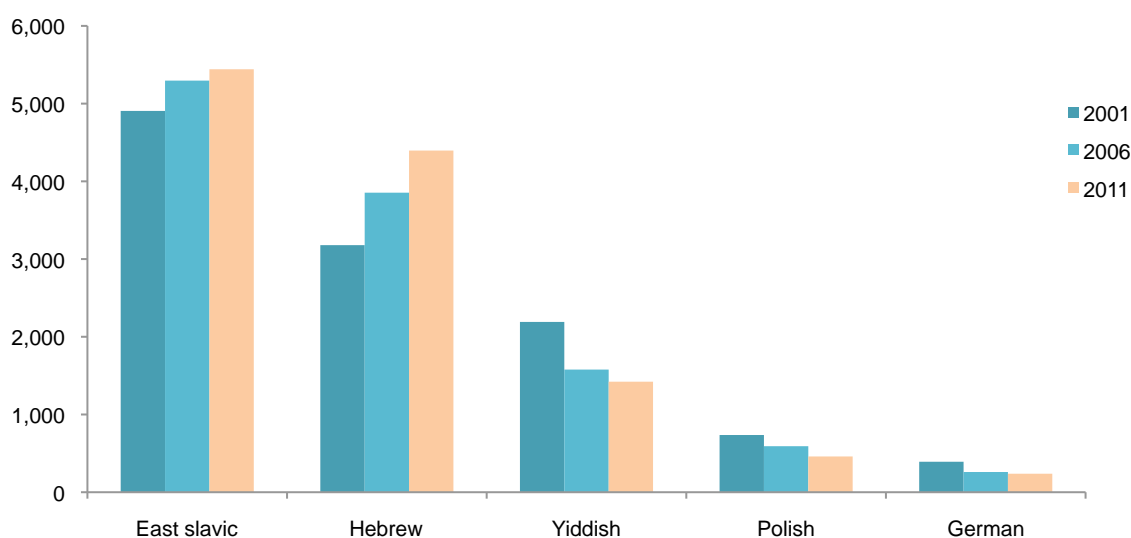
**East Slavic:** (including Russian, Belarusian, and Ukrainian): spoken by an estimated 6,264 persons (12.1% of the Jewish population)

**Hebrew:** spoken by an estimated 5,059 persons (9.7%), and

**Yiddish:** spoken by an estimated 1,636 persons (3.1%)

**The proportion of people who speak an East Slavic language in the home has increased since 1996 from 11.0% to 12.1% of the Jewish population; those who speak Hebrew has increased from 6.8% to 9.3%.**

**Figure 26: Language other than English spoken in the home, Victorian Jewish population 2001-2011**



The proportion who speaks Yiddish in the home has declined since 1996 from 5.5% to 3.1% of the Jewish population. Those who speak Polish have declined from 2.1% to 1.0% and German from 1.8% to 0.5%.

The largest group of recent immigrants, those from Israel, are relatively young and this immigration is having an impact on language use: 12.3% of those aged 0-14, 9.8% aged 15-24 and 13.5% aged 25-44 indicate that Hebrew is the main language spoken in the home.

Reflecting the earlier patterns of immigration, the highest proportion who speak an East Slavic language in the home is aged 65-84, close to 20% of language used in this age group. The highest proportion of Yiddish and Polish speakers, in the range 10%-12%, are aged 85 and over.

Given the concentration of the Jewish population in the Glen Eira Local Government Area (54.9% of the Jewish population), all the major language groups have their largest numbers in this area. Yiddish speakers are most concentrated, with 70.3% resident in Glen Eira, followed by Hebrew (66.5%), and Polish (61.8%). East Slavic (53.2%) speakers are close to the proportion of the Jewish population resident in Glen Eira.

Reflecting the location of aged care provision, Port Phillip (8.6% of the Jewish population) has a relatively high proportion of the Yiddish and East Slavic speakers, with 15.9% and 13.8% respectively who speak these languages. Of those who speak an East Slavic language, there are also relatively high proportions in the Bayside Local Government Area (10.3% who speak an East Slavic language), while there are relative large proportions of Polish language speakers (12.6%) in the Stonnington Local Government Area.

**Table 9: Language spoken in the home by Local Government Area of usual residence, Victorian Jewish population 2011**

Language spoken	Glen Eira	Stonnington	Port Phillip	Bayside	Boroondara	Other	Total
English	53.2%	11.7%	7.6%	6.2%	5.1%	16.2%	100%
East Slavic	53.2%	7.3%	13.8%	10.3%	0.6%	14.8%	100%
Hebrew	66.5%	4.5%	8.0%	5.1%	2.4%	13.5%	100%
Yiddish	70.3%	5.2%	15.9%	3.7%	1.7%	3.2%	100%
Polish	61.8%	12.6%	6.1%	6.9%	2.2%	10.4%	100%
<b>Total Jewish population</b>	<b>54.9%</b>	<b>10.1%</b>	<b>8.6%</b>	<b>6.5%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### English language proficiency

Some 96% of the Jewish population speak English only, or speak English ‘very well’ or ‘well.’ Some 3.9% (an estimated 2,017 persons) indicated that they speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’, down from 5.5% in 1996 and 4.7% in 2006.

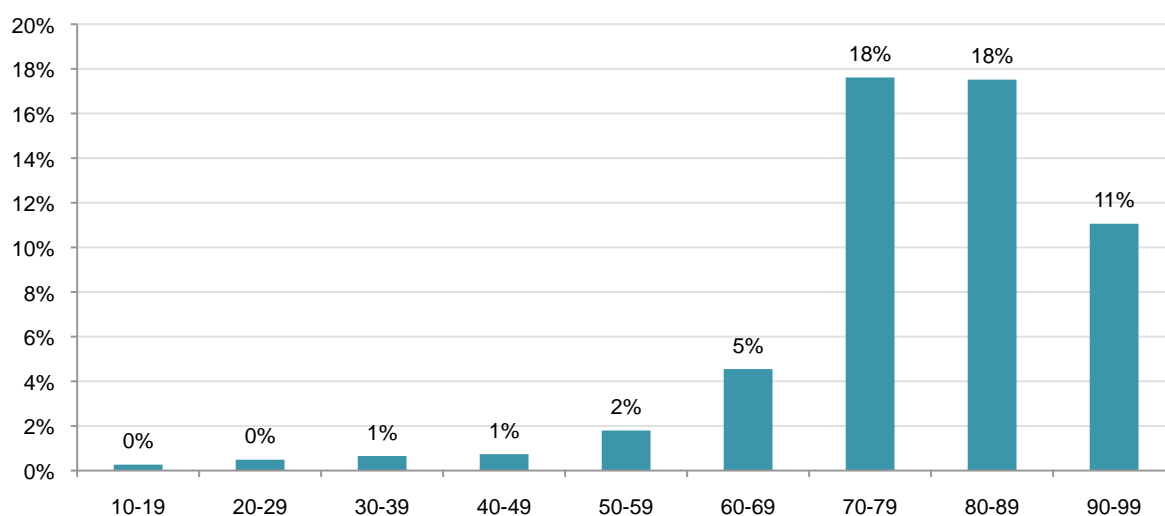
The largest number who indicated that they speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’ speak an East Slavic language in the home – an estimated 1,605 persons. Others who speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’ include those who speak Hebrew (209 persons) and Yiddish (122 persons) in the home.

**The highest proportion of Jewish persons who indicated that they speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’ are aged 70 and above: 17.6% of those aged 70-79, 17.5% aged 80-89, and 11.1% aged 90 and above.**

Amongst recent immigrants (arrived 2006-2011), just 5.7% indicated that they speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’, compared to the 2006 census finding of 5.1% (arrived 2001-2006) who speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all.’

There is no significant difference indicated in language proficiency between men and women: 3.9% of men and 4.2% of women indicated that they speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all,’ the marginal difference explained by the higher number of women aged 70 and above.

**Figure 27: Speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’ by age group, Victorian Jewish population 2011**



## SOCIO-ECONOMICS

### EDUCATION

An estimated 14,597 persons, or 28.1% of the Victorian Jewish population, currently attend an educational institution.

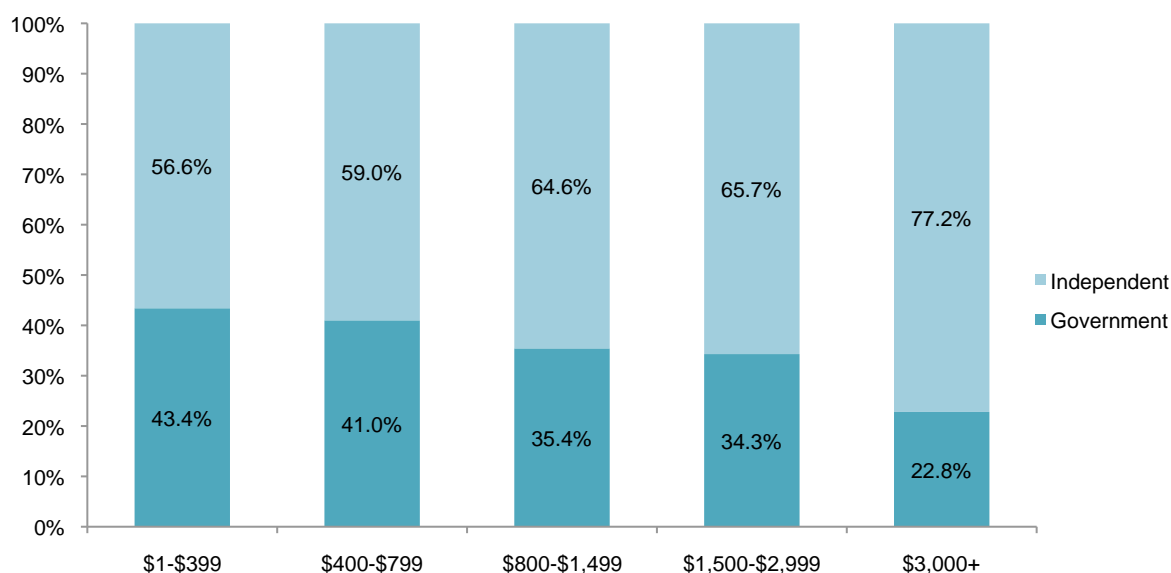
Of those who specified the type of educational institution attended, 10.1% are in a pre-school, 32.6% in infant or primary school, 25.2% in secondary school, 4.6% in a technical or further educational institution, and 23.9% in a university or other tertiary institution.

Census data specifies type of school attended as government, Catholic or other non-government (here referred to as independent). The census does not indicate if the independent school is Jewish or other, but evidence on schooling establishes that most independent schools attended are Jewish, with eight major Jewish day schools in Melbourne at the time of the 2011 census. Attendance at a Catholic school was indicated for just 0.3% of Jewish children.

**Of those in the Victorian Jewish population attending a primary school, 37% attend a government school and 63% an independent school. The differentiation is more marked at the secondary level, where 22% of children attend a government school and 78% an independent school.** Of the total Jewish school-age population, 30% of students attend a government school and 70% an independent school. This is a relatively high proportion: of all Victorian children, just 11% attend an independent primary school and 20% an independent secondary school.

There is a limited correlation between income level of parents and type of school attended. Thus in households with a gross weekly income in excess of \$3,000, 77.2% of children attend an independent school. In households with a weekly income in the range \$800 to \$1,499, 64.6% of children attend an independent school. Of those with an income in the range \$1 to \$399, 56.6% attend an independent school.

**Figure 28: Victorian Jewish school-age population, type of primary and secondary school attended by weekly household income, 2011**



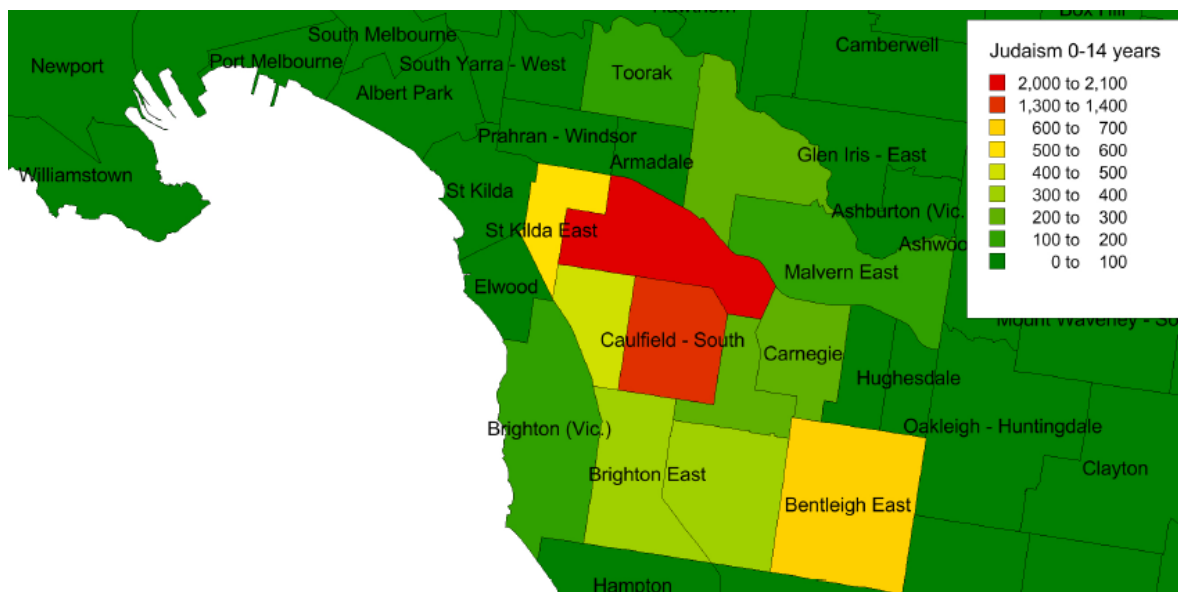
Family income does not, however, directly correlate with type of school attended. Thus there is little difference in the proportion attending an independent school when weekly household income is in the range \$1-\$399 or \$400-\$799; similarly there is almost no difference between those with weekly household income in the range \$800-\$1,499 or \$1,500-\$2,999.

But the decision to send a child to a Jewish (independent) school is determined not by income alone, but also by the form of Judaism of the home and the availability of subsidies to families on low income.



In the suburb with highest average income, Toorak (median weekly family income \$2,746), all children in Jewish households attend an independent school. In the two suburbs with the largest Jewish populations, and which have a high proportion of Orthodox Jews, there is difference in the median income, but the proportions attending an independent school is almost the same: in Caulfield North (median weekly family income \$2,340), just 7% attend a government school, 93% an independent school; in the neighbouring St Kilda East (median weekly family income \$1,920), 8% attend a government school, 92% an independent school. In Caulfield South, with higher median family income (\$2,215) than St Kilda East but a lower proportion of Orthodox, 25% attend a government school. In the suburbs further distant from the centre of Jewish Orthodoxy, the proportion attending a government school is higher: 49% in relatively affluent Brighton East (\$2,452); 61% in Bentleigh (\$1,949); 71% in Bentleigh East (\$1,695).

**Figure 29: Distribution of Jewish children aged 0-14**



A topic of importance within the Jewish community concerns the future of the Jewish day schools. As noted, the census does not indicate the proportion attending Jewish schools, but does indicate the relative proportions at independent and government schools.

Between 2006 and 2011 the relative proportion of Jewish children attending government and independent schools has moved in favour of government schools at the younger age levels. In 2006, 70% of Jewish children at primary level attended an independent school, in 2011, a lower 63%. The proportion attending an independent secondary school has remained constant at 78%-79%. Comparing results for 2006 and 2011, the increase in the proportion attending a government school is consistently above 4% for children aged between 5 and 13, with an increase of 7% or higher for those aged 8-10. But in the context of increasing numbers in the younger age groups, the enumerated population indicates that the number attending an independent school has grown marginally. For the age group 5-11, the number attending a government school has increased by 391 (enumerated), but there has also been an increase of 164 of those attending an independent school. For the age group 12-18, the number attending a government school increased by 46 (enumerated), the number attending an independent school by 57.

**Table 10: Type of Primary School attended by age, Victorian Jewish population, 2011, 2006, enumerated**

Type of primary school	Age						
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government school 2011	36.6%	36.6%	39.2%	38.7%	38.5%	35.1%	32.7%
Government school 2006	31.9%	31.6%	32.5%	31.7%	30.3%	27.9%	26.8%
<b>Difference</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>7.0%</b>	<b>8.2%</b>	<b>7.2%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>
Total enumerated 2011	322	579	546	530	465	461	474
Total enumerated 2006	254	412	456	429	449	394	421
Difference	68	167	90	101	16	67	53

**Table 11: Type of Secondary School attended by age, Victorian Jewish population, 2011, 2006, enumerated**

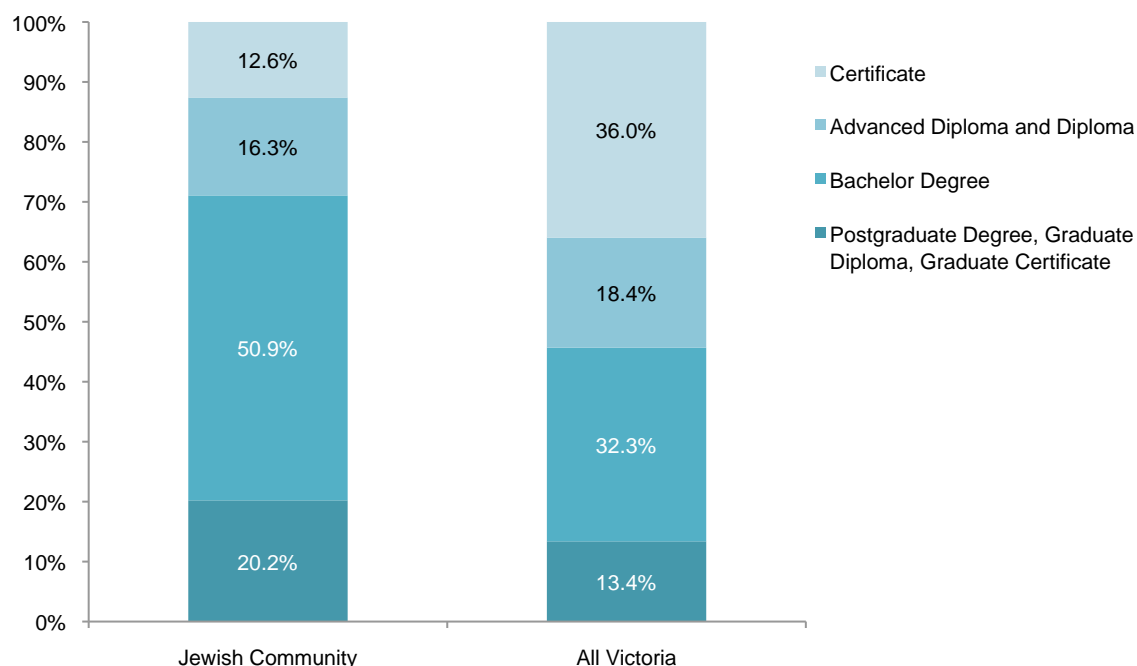
Type of secondary school	Age						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Government school 2011	24.5%	23.8%	21.6%	20.7%	20.0%	21.3%	17.2%
Government school 2006	17.8%	19.5%	21.1%	18.1%	22.8%	23.3%	21.9%
<b>Difference</b>	<b>6.7%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>0.5%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>-2.8%</b>	<b>-2.0%</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>
Total enumerated 2011	294	483	504	478	495	417	157
Total enumerated 2006	259	400	445	507	486	467	155
Difference	35	83	59	-29	9	-50	2

### Tertiary qualifications

An estimated 26,180 persons over the age of 15 in the Victorian Jewish population have a post-school qualification, an increase of 3,297 from an estimated 22,882 in 2006. This represents 50.4% of the Jewish population and compares with 37.1% in the total Victorian population.

Disaggregated post-school qualifications show a relatively high proportion holding postgraduate and bachelor's level qualifications in the Jewish population. Of those with a post-school qualification, 20.2% (18.1% in 2006) hold postgraduate qualifications and 50.9% (51.6%) bachelor's, a combined 71.1%, compared with 13.4% and 32.3% for the total Victorian population, a combined 45.7%. The proportion holding a diploma is 16.3% in the Jewish and 18.4% in the total Victorian population, while those with certificate level qualifications is higher in the Victorian population: 36.0% compared with 12.6%.

**Figure 30: Jewish and total Victorian population, level of post school qualifications, 2011**



Since 1996, there has been an increase in the proportion holding a postgraduate or bachelor level qualifications in the Victorian Jewish population, while the proportion with a diploma or certificate level qualification has declined. Over this fifteen year period, the proportion with postgraduate qualifications increased from 18.8% to 20.2%; those with a bachelor degree increased from 49.6% to 50.9%; those with a diploma declined from 17.0% to 16.3% and those with a certificate level or vocational qualification declined from 14.6% to 12.6%.

There is relatively little differentiation in the level of educational attainment by gender; 15.1% of men and 13.0% of women hold a postgraduate degree; 4.5% of men and 7.8% of women hold a postgraduate diploma or postgraduate certificate; 52.1% of men and 49.6% of women hold a bachelor level degree; 13.3% of men and 19.2% of women hold a diploma; and 14.9% of men and 10.4% of women hold a certificate.

Gender differences are more evident in fields of study. Men are more likely to specialise in engineering (18.6% men, 3.7% women), management and commerce (26.3%, 20.4%), information technology (6.1%, 2.0%) architecture and building (4.8%, 1.8%). Women are more likely to specialise in education (3.5% men, 19.2% women), creative arts (3.9%, 6.6%), society and culture (16.6%, 22.8%), health (12.8%, 15.1%), and food, hospitality and personal services (2.5%, 3.7%).

When birthplace is considered, those born in the United States, Canada, Australia or South Africa have the highest proportion with a bachelor or higher qualification. Those born in the former USSR, England and Israel have the highest proportion holding diploma or certificate level qualification, although amongst those born in Israel a relatively high proportion (18%) hold a postgraduate qualification.

## EMPLOYMENT

An estimated 26,861 persons aged 15 years and above in the Victorian Jewish population participate in the workforce. This comprises an estimated 14,246 men and 12,614 women.

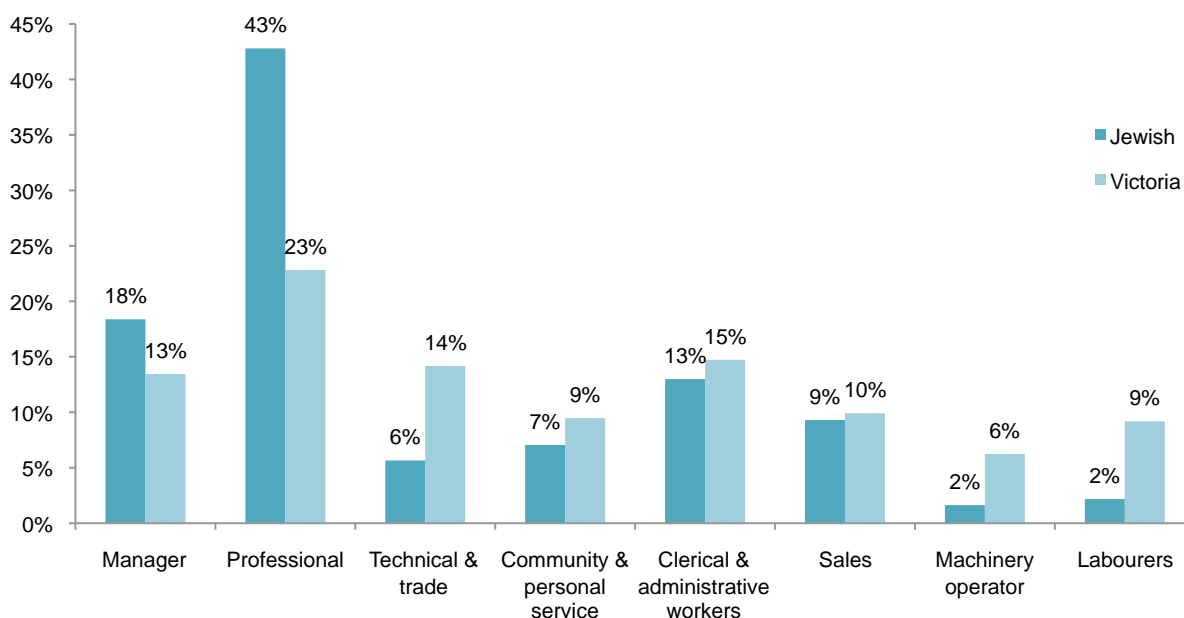
**The unemployment rate (looking for full-time or part-time work) in the Jewish workforce was 4.1% in 2011 (3.8% in 2006, 4.7% in 2001), compared with 5.4% in Victoria.**

In 2011, some 64% of the Jewish workforce is classified as 'employee', while 29% are classified as 'owner manager' of a business.

The proportion not in the workforce decreased from 38.7% in 1996 to 36.9% in 2001 and to 34.9% in 2006. In 2011 it was 35.1%.

Within the Jewish population there is relative over-representation in the occupations of managers (18.4%, compared with 13.5% in the total Victorian population) and professionals (42.8%, 22.8%), and under-representation in other occupations, with the exception of some occupations where there is close to parity: sales workers (9.3% Jewish community, 9.9% total Victoria), clerical and administrative workers (13.0%, 14.7%), and community and personal service workers (7.1%, 9.5%).

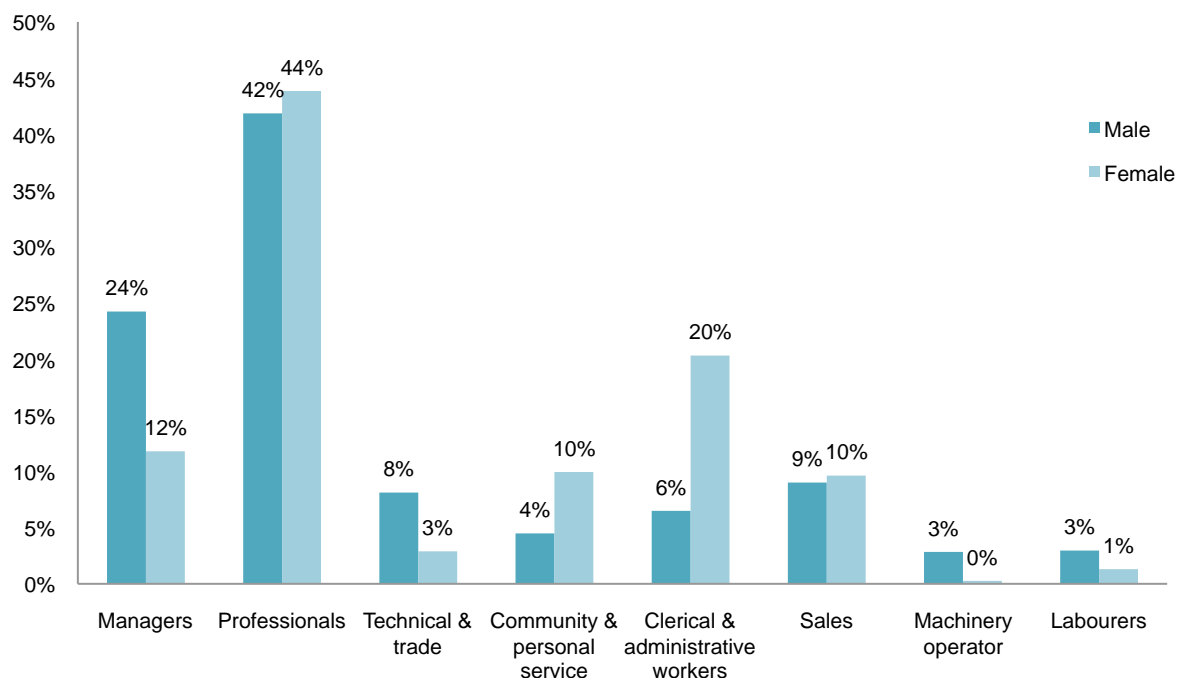
**Figure 31: Victorian Jewish population, occupational categories, 2011**



Fewer Jewish women than men are in the workforce (58.4% compared to 72.0%).

Men are two times more likely than women to be managers of a business. A higher proportion of men are in the occupation of manager, technical and trades worker, machinery operator and labourer. The proportions of women markedly exceed men in the occupation of community and personal service worker and clerical and administrative worker, while there is close to parity in professional work.

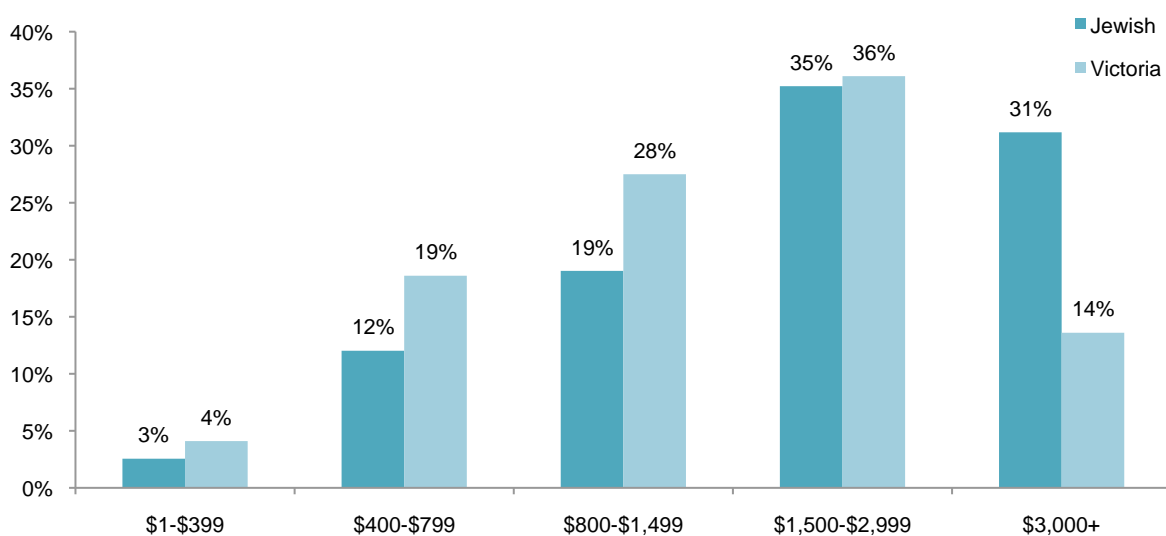
**Figure 32: Victorian Jewish population, occupational category by sex, 2011**



## INCOME

Jewish households report a higher average income than the total Victorian population. 31.2% of Jewish households report gross weekly income in excess of \$3,000, compared with 13.6% of all Victorian households. Two-thirds (66.4%) report gross weekly income in excess of \$1,500, compared with 49.7% of Victorian households. 2.5% of Jewish households and 4.1% of all Victorian households are on very low incomes, below \$399 weekly.

**Figure 33: Jewish and total Victorian population, gross weekly household income, 2011**



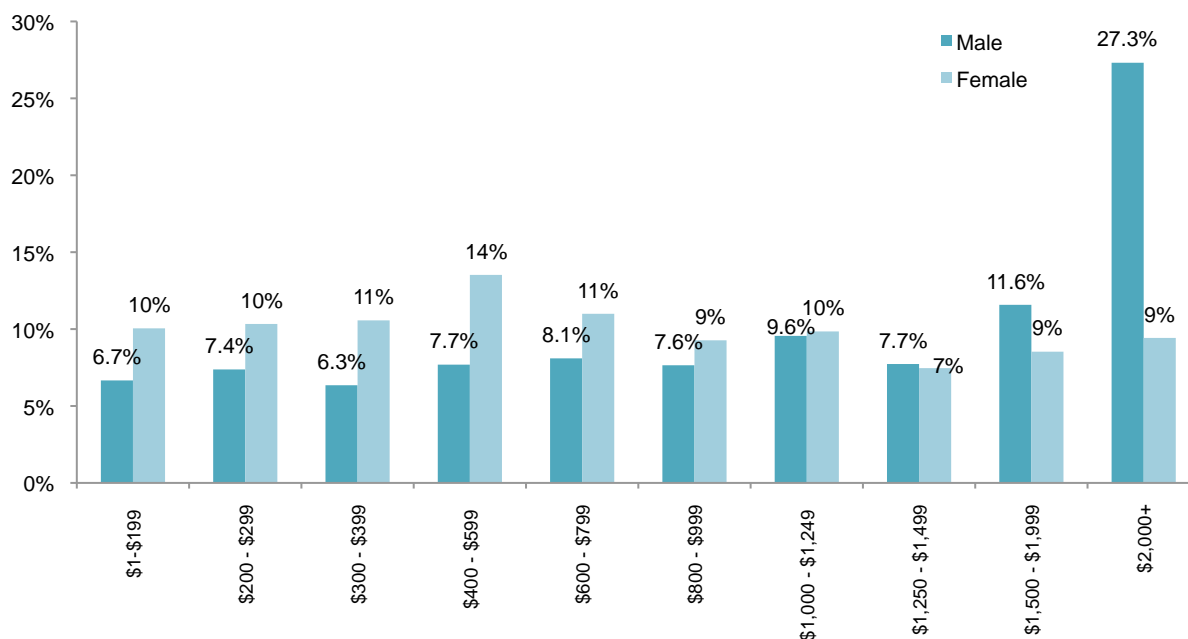
With regard to individual income, 15.0% of the Jewish population report a gross weekly income in the range \$1-\$299; 16.7% between \$300-\$599; 15.7% between \$600-\$999; 15.0% between \$1,000-\$1,499; and 24.5% above \$1,500. This relatively even distribution across the various income

categories is not typical of the total Victorian population, with 21.9% in the total population earning gross weekly incomes in the range \$1-\$299; 25.6% between \$299-\$599; 22.7% between \$600-\$999, 16.0% between \$1,000-\$1,499, and 13.8% above \$1,500.

In summary, 31.7% of individuals in the Jewish population and 47.5% in the total Victorian population earn gross weekly incomes in the range \$1- \$599. While there is little difference in the proportions earning \$1,000-\$1,499 (15%, 16%), 24.5% of individuals in the Jewish population and 13.8% in the total Victorian population earn gross weekly incomes in excess of \$1,500.

Men in the Jewish (and total Victorian) population earn more than women. A higher proportion of women report gross weekly income in the range \$1-\$999, there is little difference in the proportions in the income range \$1,000-\$1,499, while 39% of men and 18% of women report weekly income above \$1,500. Of those who report weekly income above \$2,000, 73% are men and 27% are women.

**Figure 34: Victorian Jewish population, gross weekly individual income by sex, 2011**



As to be expected, there is a considerable income differential by gender and age. Of those aged 45-64, almost three in four Jewish men (74.2%) and one in two Jewish women (52.1%) indicated gross weekly income above \$800 per week; of those aged 65-84, 41.3% of men and 28.3% of women indicated weekly income at this level. Almost one-quarter (23.6%) of those aged 65-84 (an estimated 1,579 persons) indicated weekly income below \$300, 22.9% of men and 24.2% of women.

## INTERNET ACCESS

90% of persons in the Jewish community have internet access, compared to 81% in the Victorian population. Of those in the Jewish community with internet access, 96% have access via broadband connection and 2% via dial-up connection. The expected correlation of access with income is evident. Of those with gross weekly household income less than \$500 per week, 61% have internet access; of those with income in the range \$600-\$999, 81%, in the range \$1,000-\$1,499, 89%, and above \$1,500, 97%.

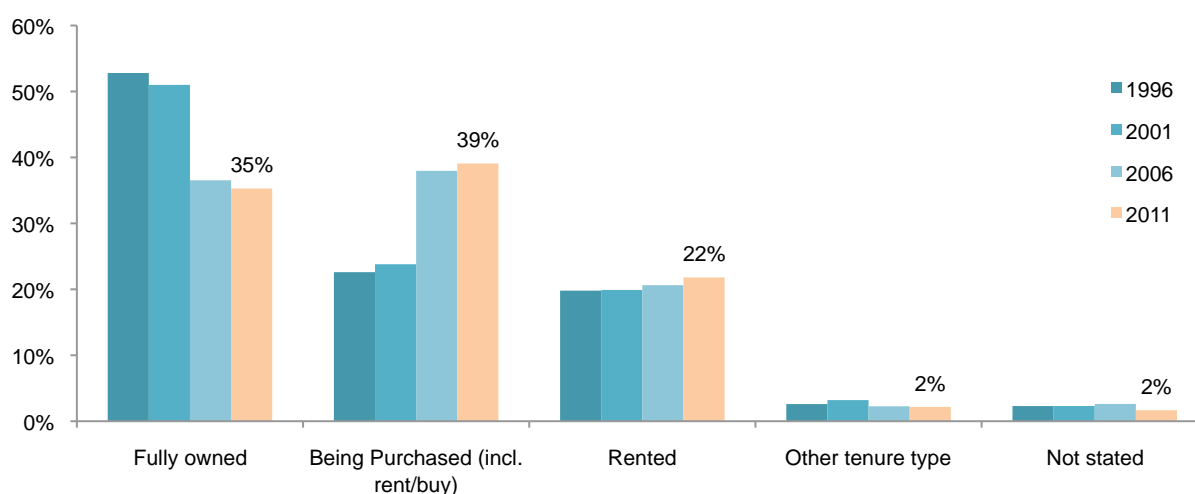
## HOUSING

In 2011, 97.6% of the Jewish population lived in a private dwelling, 2.4% in a non-private dwelling. These proportions are almost identical for the total Victorian population at 97.2% and 2.8% respectively.

The 2.4% in a non-private dwelling represent an estimated 1,246 persons. Of these, 15.6% lived in accommodation for the aged or retired, 34.5% in a nursing home, 15.9% were in a hospital on the date the census was taken, and 13.8% were resident in a hotel, motel, or bed and breakfast accommodation.

Of those living in a private dwelling, there has been a marked change in the proportions indicating that the dwelling is 'fully owned' or 'being purchased'. In 2001 49.1% of persons lived in a 'fully owned' dwelling, in 2006 a much lower 35.7% and in 2011 a marginally lower proportion, 34.4%. The category 'being purchased' increased from 22.9% in 2001 to 37.1% in 2006 and 38.2% in 2011.

**Figure 35: Tenure type in Jewish private dwellings Victoria 1996- 2011**



Analysis by suburb indicates that the highest proportion of Jewish dwellings that are fully owned are in Toorak, comprising 64% of total dwellings; this compares with 42% in Caulfield North, 39% in Caulfield, 36% in Caulfield South, 28% in St Kilda East and 24% in Bentleigh East. The highest proportion of dwellings owned with a mortgage is in Bentleigh East (52%), Caulfield South (45%) and Brighton East (41%), while the highest proportion of rented dwellings is in St Kilda East (27%), Carnegie (25%) and Bentleigh (24%).

**Table 12 : Tenure type, Jewish private dwellings by suburb (SSC), Victoria 2011**

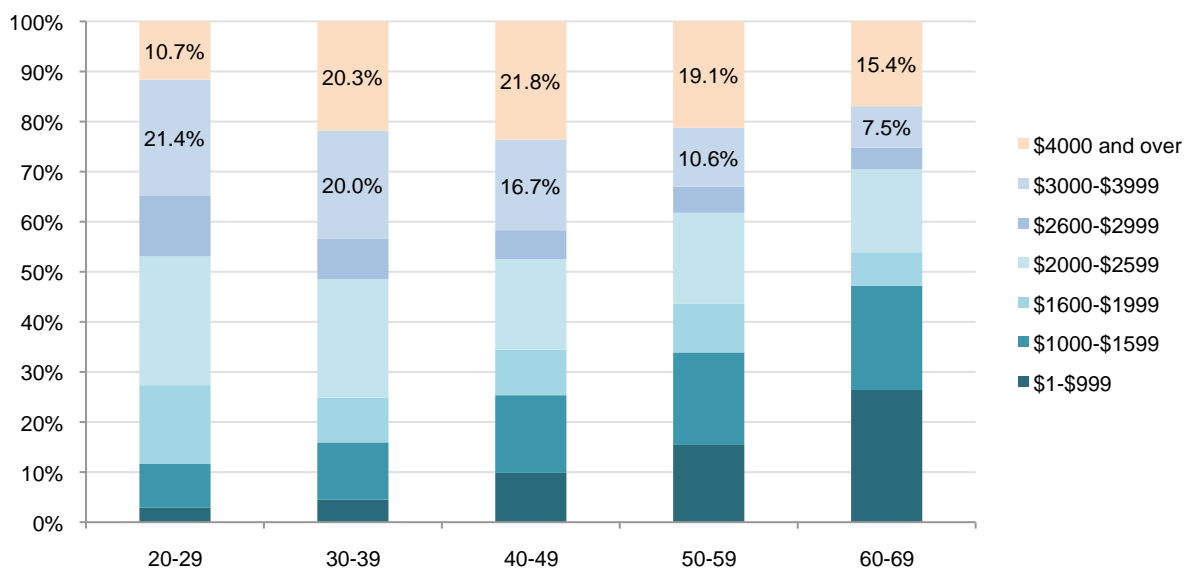
Suburb of Usual Residence	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage	Rented	Other tenure type	Not stated/ not applicable	Total
Caulfield North	42%	36%	16%	2%	4%	100%
Caulfield South	36%	45%	15%	2%	2%	100%
St Kilda East	28%	37%	27%	5%	3%	100%
Bentleigh East	24%	52%	21%	2%	2%	100%
Caulfield	39%	36%	16%	2%	8%	100%
Elsternwick	34%	39%	20%	3%	4%	100%
Brighton East	39%	41%	13%	3%	4%	100%
Toorak	64%	24%	8%	2%	3%	100%
Carnegie	30%	39%	25%	2%	4%	100%
Bentleigh	26%	46%	24%	3%	1%	100%

Of those purchasing their home, 24.9% have monthly mortgage repayments below \$1,599; 26.9% in the range \$1,600-\$2,599; 20.8% in the range \$2,600-\$3,999; and 19% over \$4,000.

Of those aged 20-29, almost one-third (32.1%) have monthly mortgage costs over \$3,000; of those aged 30-39, 40.3%; and of those aged 40-49, 38.5%.

The number of households with mortgages ranges from an estimated 1,505 of those aged 30-39, 1,402 of those aged 40-49, and 657 of those aged 60-69.

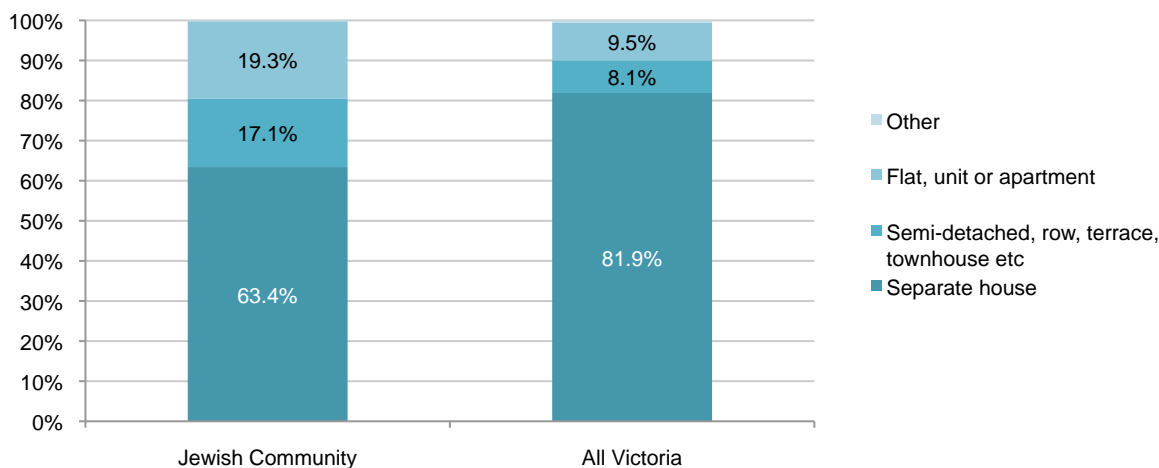
**Figure 36: Monthly mortgage costs by age, Victorian Jewish population 2011**



ABS census data provides evidence on the level of rental and mortgage stress, which is defined in terms of households where 30% or more of income is required to meet housing costs. The level of rental stress has been calculated for each suburb (but not specifically for the Jewish population of the suburb).<sup>6</sup> In the five suburbs with the largest Jewish population, and in which close to half the total Jewish population resides, rental stress is at 11% and mortgage stress at 7.8% - a combined 18.8% or close to one in five households. In the five suburbs, the highest level of combined rental and mortgage stress is in St Kilda East, at 22.6%.

63.4% of the Jewish population lives in a detached house, 17.1% in a semi-detached row or terrace dwelling, and 19.3% in a flat, unit or apartment. Within the Victorian population, there is a higher proportion (81.9%) resident in a detached house - and lower proportions in a semi-detached dwelling (8.1%) and flat, unit or apartment (9.5%).

**Figure 37: Jewish and total Victorian population, private dwelling structure, 2011**



<sup>6</sup> Australian Financial Review, 14 July 2012



## NON-COMMERCIAL ECONOMY

### Unpaid domestic work

The definition of unpaid domestic work includes work without pay, in the person's own home and in other places, for themselves, their family and other people in their household.

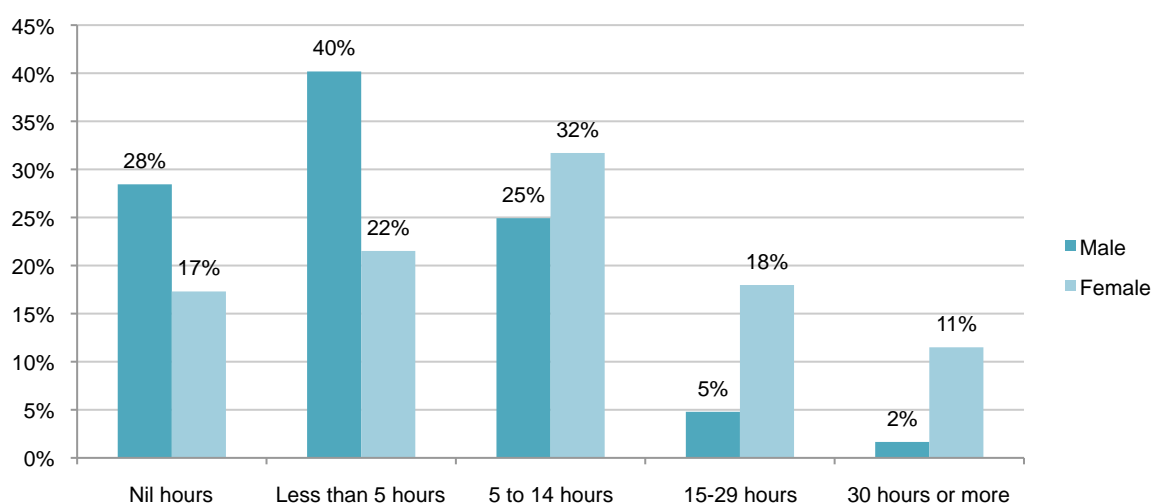
Of the Jewish population aged 15 and above, 22.6% provide no unpaid domestic work; 30.4% provide some unpaid domestic work, but less than five hours; 28.5% provide between 5 and 14 hours; 11.7% between 15 and 29 hours, and 6.8% more than 30 hours. Almost the same results were obtained in 2006.

In 2006, 69.4% of men did less than 5 hours of unpaid domestic work per week, 38.9% of women; in 2011, the relative proportions were 68.6% for men and 38.8% for women.

29.5% of women (29.9% in 2006) do more than 15 hours unpaid domestic work per week, compared to 6.4% of men (6.6% in 2006).

Of those aged 15-19, only 8.3% do more than five hours of unpaid domestic work a week, of those aged 20-29, 25.1%. The highest proportion providing unpaid domestic work for 15 or more hours is in the 40-49 age group (61.4%), followed by 50-59 (57.5%) and 30-39 (56.9%).

**Figure 38: Number of hours of unpaid domestic work by sex, Victorian Jewish population 2011**

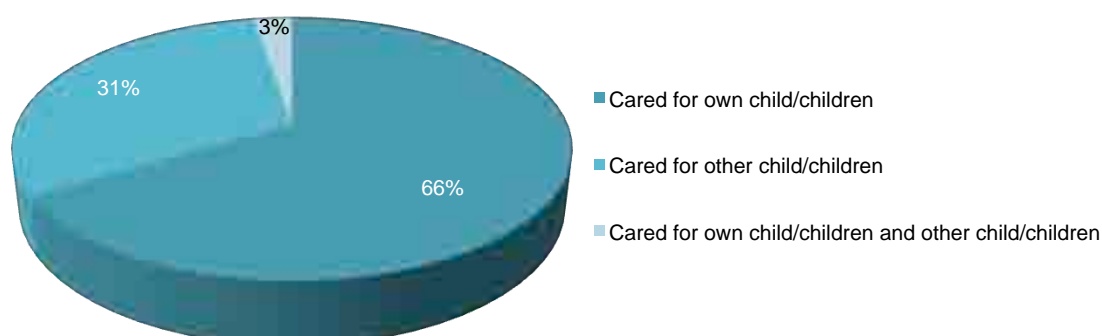


### Child care

33.1% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above provide unpaid child care, 36.9% of women and 29.1% of men.

Of those who provide child care, 66.5% provide unpaid care for their own children, 30.9% for other children and 2.6% for both their own and other children.

**Figure 39: Victorian Jewish population involved in provision of unpaid child care, 2011**

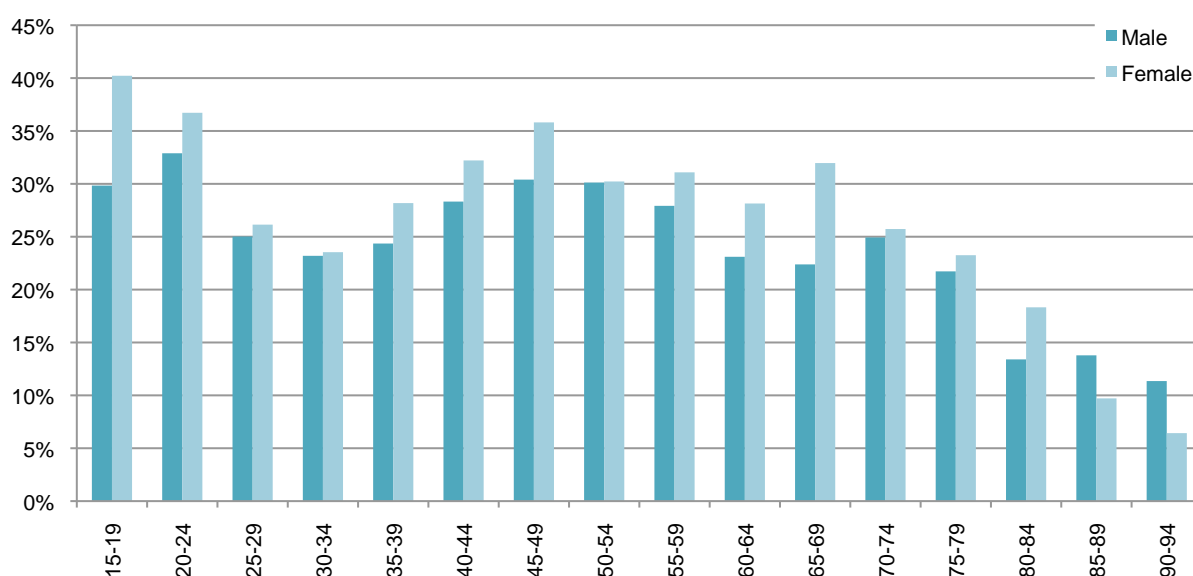


## Voluntary work

The census recorded that 27.2% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above engaged in unpaid voluntary work in the year preceding the census through an organisation or group – 28.5% women, 25.7% men. These results are almost identical with those obtained in 2006. **The highest proportion of volunteers is in the age group 15-24 and 45-49, in the range 33%-35%.**

The 27% involved in voluntary work compares with 19% for the total Victorian population. It is likely that these figures do not fully represent the extent of voluntary work, as other surveys have indicated a higher proportion. The 2011 census included a single question on voluntary work. The 2010 Australian Bureau of Statistics General Social Survey conducted by interviewers employing a range of questions found that the level of voluntary work in Victoria was 36% of the population (38% female, 33% male), almost double the proportion indicated by the census

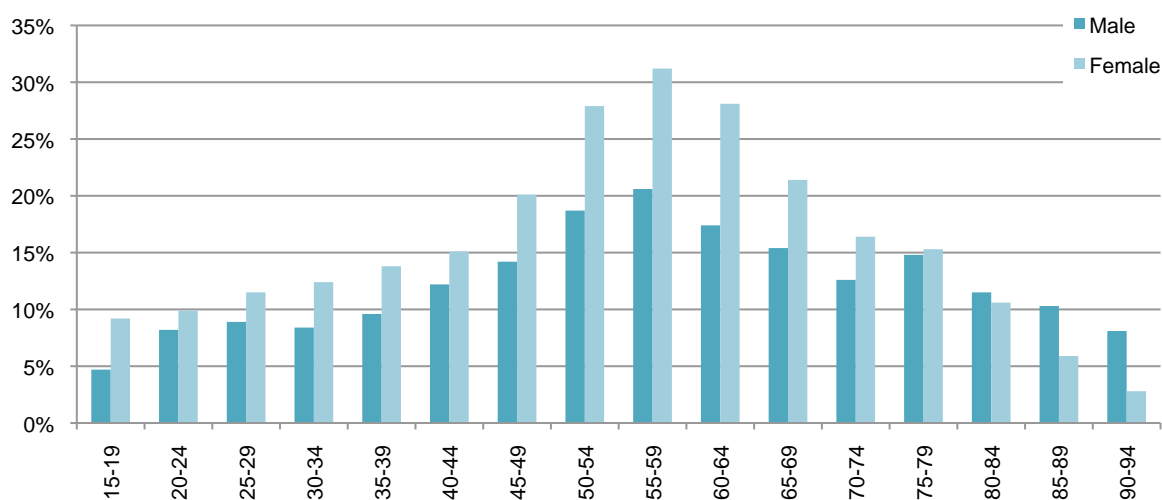
**Table 40: Voluntary work by age and sex, Victorian Jewish population 2011**



## Assistance to unpaid assistance to a person with a disability

15.2% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability. Of these, 60% are women. Of those providing assistance to a person with a disability, the highest proportions are in the age group 50-64; of women, 31.2% aged 55-59 provide assistance; of men, 20.6% aged 55-59.

**Table 41: Provision of unpaid assistance to a person with a disability by age and sex, Victorian Jewish population 2011**



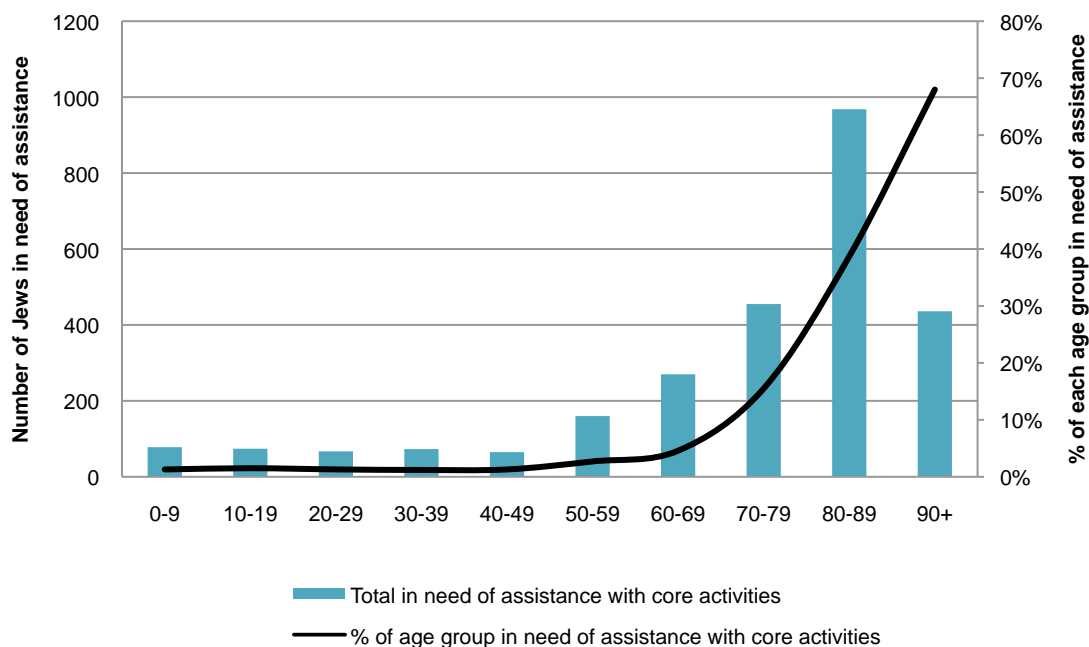
## HEALTH AND DISABILITY

The census recorded a total of 2,618 Jewish persons in Victoria with a need for assistance in one or more of the core areas of self-care, mobility and communication because of long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age. Employing the same expansion factor which is used to estimate the Jewish population of Victoria at the 2011 census, it is estimated that 3,013 persons have need for assistance with core activities. This represents 5.8% of the Victorian Jewish population, compared to 5.0% of the total Victorian population in need of assistance.

As to be expected, need for assistance with core activities increases with age. Of the total number of persons with need for assistance, 5.7% are aged under 20 years, 7.7% aged 20-49, 16.3% aged 50-69, 17.2% aged 70-79, and 53.1% aged above 80.

Of all Jewish persons below the age of 50, 1.3% have a need for assistance with core activities. This increases to 3.6% of those aged 50-69, 15.5% of those aged 70-79 years, 38.7% of those aged 80-89, and 68% of those aged 90 and above.

**Figure 42: Need for assistance with core activities as a proportion of age group, Victorian Jewish population, 2011**



The large majority of persons requiring assistance with core activities reside in a private dwelling – some 2,348 of an estimated 3,013 persons, or 77.9%. Of those aged below 70, 112 of the enumerated total of 1229 persons (9.1%) live in a non-private dwelling. Of those aged 70 and above, 466 of the enumerated 1,391 persons (33.5%) live in a non-private dwelling. Of the total enumerated who live in a non-private dwelling, 333 live in a nursing home, 129 in accommodation for the retired or aged, 79 in a hospital or institution and 25 in a hostel for the disabled. Of those who live in a private dwelling, 671 live in a lone person household, 691 in a couple family without children and 359 in a couple family with children, and 74 in a group household.

39.9% of persons requiring assistance with core activities have stated individual income below \$300 per week, 41.2% in the range \$300-\$599, 8.2% in the range \$600-\$999, and 10.7% above \$1,000.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1: ESTIMATING THE JEWISH POPULATION

– Dr David Graham, JCA Sydney

The census provides by far the most comprehensive and detailed set of data that exists on Australian Jewry. Nevertheless, it is recognised that even this dataset does not include every Jewish person who ordinarily self-identifies as Jewish. In part this is because religion is considered by some to be a matter of personal conscience and, as such, the religion question has traditionally been voluntary, whereas all other census questions are compulsory. It is also the case that some Jewish people view their identity in ethnic and cultural terms only and therefore chose to respond as Jewish to the ancestry question rather than the religion question.

In light of such issues, methodologies have been developed and jointly agreed for the first time by researchers in Sydney and Melbourne, for taking the same approach to handling the adjustment of enumerated census data. Since there are several ways in which adjustments could have been achieved, the resulting data are considered estimates. This provides a more accurate estimate of the size of the Australia's Jewish population as well as constituent groupings.

The adjustment was calculated by taking account of census data on religion non-response, ancestry, and Hebrew and Yiddish speakers. Communal data on Jewish funerals for the period 2006-2011 were also taken into consideration in order to provide an independent dataset for comparison. Nevertheless, these do not form part of the adjustment calculation shown in Table 13.

Although the 2011 adjustment factor is 13.1%, this should **not** be applied as a direct inflationary factor (i.e.  $x + 13.1\%$ ) where  $x$  is the enumerated count. This is because 13.1% is a proportion of an *unknown* total number of Jews, rather than a proportion of the number of people reporting their religion as Jewish. To adjust an enumerated figure from 2011, it should be divided by 0.869 (i.e.  $1 - 0.131$ ). All adjusted 2011 census data in this report have been calculated by dividing the enumerated figures by 0.869.

However, 0.869 is specific to the 2011 census dataset. The adjustment factor of data from the 2006 census is based on the same calculation as shown in Table 13, but with different inputs. The adjustment factor for 2006 census data is 15.1% and, as per the above discussion, this is also not applied directly but rather, by dividing the enumerated figure by 0.841 (i.e.  $1 - 0.159$ ).

**Table 13: Calculation for the adjustment of enumerated 2011 census data on Jewish population**

<b>A. Percent 'Not stated' by area</b>	Eastern Suburbs	12.1%
	Melbourne - Inner South	7.9%
	All other areas	8.5%
<b>B. Enumerated 2011 census data for Jews</b>		
	Sydney	37,707
	Melbourne	43,986
	All other areas	15,643
<b>C. Jewish counts following adjustment for 'Not stated' (B/(1-A))</b>		
	Sydney	42,888
	Melbourne	47,734
	All other areas	17,101
<b>D. Other Jews identified in the census</b>		
	Jewish ancestry only	3,577
	Hebrew/Yiddish only	725
<b>E. Total adjusted Jewish population (C+D)</b>		112,025
<b>F. 2011 enumerated census count – Jews by religion, Australia</b>		97,336
<b>G. 2011 adjustment factor ((1-(F/E))*100)</b>		13.1%

## Enumerated data

Since the adjustment factors described above are specific to Jews in particular censuses (i.e. 2006 and 2011), they should **not** be applied to earlier census datasets. Adjustments to census data earlier than 2006 require separate factors. These have not been calculated due to lack of available data, and therefore figures relating to and being compared with earlier censuses present enumerated values only.

Similarly, these adjustment factors cannot be used for data on intermarriage since the adjustments relate to Jews only. Adjusting the data for Jewish people's non-Jewish partners and partners of No Religion has not been attempted. However, the commissioned data on intermarriage reported here does define 'Jewish' in the broadest sense by including people who claim Jewish ancestry but not Jewish religion.

Finally, a 'Jewish household' is defined as any household in which at least one person reported their religion as Jewish and any other members not doing so reporting either 'No Religion' or religion 'Not Stated'. Therefore, households in which Jewish people live with people of other religions are not included in 'Jewish household' figures. All (multi-person) household figures report enumerated data and have not been adjusted for undercount, should this have occurred.

## APPENDIX 2: POPULATION TABLES

**Table A1: Census enumeration, Jewish population by State and Territory, 1947-2011**

Year	VIC	NSW	QLD	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Total
1947	14,910	13,194	1,011	528	2,294	7	7		31,951
1954	24,016	19,583	1,340	454	2,555	8	8		47,964
1961	29,932	24,026	1,334	722	2,782	23	23		58,842
1971	30,117	25,971	1,491	985	3,102	46	46	251	62,009
1981	30,017	25,176	2,021	1,137	3,156	68	68	420	62,063
1986	32,358	28,197	2,631	1,144	3,919	98	98	501	68,946
1991	33,862	29,614	4,278	1,304	4,221	143	143	530	74,095
1996	37,294	32,850	3,062	1,152	4,671	167	111	498	79,805
2001	39,069	34,488	3,271	1,054	5,042	161	121	503	83,709
2006	41,109	36,716	3,732	1,056	5,294	232	118	574	88,831
2011	45,149	39,728	4,441	1,087	5,853	248	146	675	97,327

No reliance should be placed on cells with small values (i.e. <10) as the ABS employs a confidentiality technique to avoid identification of individuals.

**Table A2: Enumerated and estimated Jewish population by age, 2006-2011**

Age groups	2006			2011		
	Enumerated	Estimated	% of Persons	Enumerated	Estimated	% of Persons
0-4	2,459	2,924	6.0%	3,118	3,588	6.9%
5-9	2,351	2,795	5.7%	2,918	3,358	6.5%
10-14	2,286	2,718	5.6%	2,608	3,001	5.8%
15-19	2,544	3,025	6.2%	2,302	2,649	5.1%
<b>Total &lt; 20 years</b>	<b>9,640</b>	<b>11,463</b>	<b>23.5%</b>	<b>10,946</b>	<b>12,596</b>	<b>24.3%</b>
20-24	2,446	2,908	6.0%	2,464	2,835	5.5%
25-29	2,339	2,781	5.7%	2,680	3,084	5.9%
30-34	2,689	3,197	6.5%	2,743	3,157	6.1%
<b>Total 20-34 years</b>	<b>7,474</b>	<b>8,887</b>	<b>18.2%</b>	<b>7,887</b>	<b>9,076</b>	<b>17.5%</b>
35-39	2,408	2,863	5.9%	3,081	3,545	6.8%
40-44	2,187	2,600	5.3%	2,658	3,059	5.9%
45-49	2,753	3,273	6.7%	2,375	2,733	5.3%
50-54	3,101	3,687	7.5%	2,871	3,304	6.4%
<b>Total 35-54 years</b>	<b>10,449</b>	<b>12,424</b>	<b>25.4%</b>	<b>10,985</b>	<b>12,641</b>	<b>24.4%</b>
55-59	3,552	4,224	8.6%	3,197	3,679	7.1%
60-64	2,039	2,424	5.0%	3,727	4,289	8.3%
<b>Total 55-64 years</b>	<b>5,591</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>6,924</b>	<b>7,968</b>	<b>15.4%</b>
65-69	1,658	1,971	4.0%	2,161	2,487	4.8%
70-74	1,417	1,685	3.4%	1,643	1,891	3.6%
75-79	1,635	1,944	4.0%	1,350	1,554	3.0%
80-84	1,688	2,007	4.1%	1,417	1,631	3.1%
85+	1,557	1,851	3.8%	1,836	2,113	4.1%
<b>Total 65+ years</b>	<b>7,955</b>	<b>9,459</b>	<b>19.4%</b>	<b>8,407</b>	<b>9,674</b>	<b>18.6%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,105</b>	<b>48,876</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>45,149</b>	<b>51,955</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A3a: Enumerated Jewish population, Local Government Areas of usual residence by age, 2011**

LGA of Usual Residence	Age Groups (in years)									Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
Glen Eira	5,415	2,779	2,671	3,116	2,984	3,559	1,732	1,439	1,078	24,773
Stonnington	695	467	515	461	484	820	506	389	236	4,573
Port Phillip	684	379	762	483	317	502	314	293	155	3,889
Bayside	521	298	221	378	393	499	336	196	110	2,952
Boroondara	292	251	131	202	257	306	214	119	87	1,859
Kingston	256	90	179	232	143	181	103	76	29	1,289
Monash	128	63	117	99	89	155	77	37	21	786
Manningham	65	56	52	49	43	155	81	35	15	551
Melbourne	30	50	117	50	42	96	69	52	27	533
Yarra	43	43	135	64	46	68	38	3	3	443
Whitehorse	41	19	34	40	29	68	33	19	19	302
Remainder of Victoria	474	269	490	564	422	513	302	107	58	3,199
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,644</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>5,424</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>3,805</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>45,149</b>

**Table A3b: Estimated Jewish population, Local Government Areas of usual residence by age, 2011**

LGA of Usual Residence	Age groups (in years)									Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
Glen Eira	6,231	3,198	3,074	3,586	3,434	4,096	1,993	1,656	1,241	28,507
Stonnington	800	537	593	530	557	944	582	448	272	5,262
Port Phillip	787	436	877	556	365	578	361	337	178	4,475
Bayside	600	343	254	435	452	574	387	226	127	3,397
Boroondara	336	289	151	232	296	352	246	137	100	2,139
Kingston	295	104	206	267	165	208	119	87	33	1,483
Monash	147	72	135	114	102	178	89	43	24	904
Manningham	75	64	60	56	49	178	93	40	17	634
Melbourne	35	58	135	58	48	110	79	60	31	613
Yarra	49	49	155	74	53	78	44	3	3	510
Whitehorse	47	22	39	46	33	78	38	22	22	348
Remainder of Victoria	545	310	564	649	486	590	348	123	67	3,681
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,947</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>6,242</b>	<b>6,603</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>7,965</b>	<b>4,379</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>51,955</b>



**Table A3c: Jewish population, Local Government Areas of usual residence by age, 2011 (percentage)**

LGA of Usual Residence	Age groups (in years)									Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
Glen Eira	21.9%	11.2%	10.8%	12.6%	12.0%	14.4%	7.0%	5.8%	4.4%	100%
Stonnington	15.2%	10.2%	11.3%	10.1%	10.6%	17.9%	11.1%	8.5%	5.2%	100%
Port Phillip	17.6%	9.7%	19.6%	12.4%	8.2%	12.9%	8.1%	7.5%	4.0%	100%
Bayside	17.6%	10.1%	7.5%	12.8%	13.3%	16.9%	11.4%	6.6%	3.7%	100%
Boroondara	15.7%	13.5%	7.0%	10.9%	13.8%	16.5%	11.5%	6.4%	4.7%	100%
Kingston	19.9%	7.0%	13.9%	18.0%	11.1%	14.0%	8.0%	5.9%	2.2%	100%
Monash	16.3%	8.0%	14.9%	12.6%	11.3%	19.7%	9.8%	4.7%	2.7%	100%
Manningham	11.8%	10.2%	9.4%	8.9%	7.8%	28.1%	14.7%	6.4%	2.7%	100%
Melbourne	5.6%	9.4%	22.0%	9.4%	7.9%	18.0%	12.9%	9.8%	5.1%	100%
Yarra	9.7%	9.7%	30.5%	14.4%	10.4%	15.3%	8.6%	0.7%	0.7%	100%
Whitehorse	13.6%	6.3%	11.3%	13.2%	9.6%	22.5%	10.9%	6.3%	6.3%	100%
Remainder of Vic	14.8%	8.4%	15.3%	17.6%	13.2%	16.0%	9.4%	3.3%	1.8%	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.1%</b>	<b>10.6%</b>	<b>12.0%</b>	<b>12.7%</b>	<b>11.6%</b>	<b>15.3%</b>	<b>8.4%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>4.1%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A3d: Jewish population, Local Government Areas of usual residence by age, 2011 (percentage)**

LGA of Usual Residence	Age Groups (in years)									Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
Glen Eira	62.6%	58.3%	49.2%	54.3%	56.8%	51.4%	45.5%	52.0%	58.7%	54.9%
Stonnington	8.0%	9.8%	9.5%	8.0%	9.2%	11.8%	13.3%	14.1%	12.8%	10.1%
Port Phillip	7.9%	8.0%	14.0%	8.4%	6.0%	7.3%	8.3%	10.6%	8.4%	8.6%
Bayside	6.0%	6.3%	4.1%	6.6%	7.5%	7.2%	8.8%	7.1%	6.0%	6.5%
Boroondara	3.4%	5.3%	2.4%	3.5%	4.9%	4.4%	5.6%	4.3%	4.7%	4.1%
Kingston	3.0%	1.9%	3.3%	4.0%	2.7%	2.6%	2.7%	2.7%	1.6%	2.9%
Monash	1.5%	1.3%	2.2%	1.7%	1.7%	2.2%	2.0%	1.3%	1.1%	1.7%
Manningham	0.8%	1.2%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	2.2%	2.1%	1.3%	0.8%	1.2%
Melbourne	0.3%	1.0%	2.2%	0.9%	0.8%	1.4%	1.8%	1.9%	1.5%	1.2%
Yarra	0.5%	0.9%	2.5%	1.1%	0.9%	1.0%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%
Whitehorse	0.5%	0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	1.0%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%
Remainder of Vic	5.5%	5.6%	9.0%	9.8%	8.0%	7.4%	7.9%	3.9%	3.2%	7.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A4: Enumerated and estimated Jewish population by suburb (SSC) of usual residence, 2006-2011**

Suburb	2006		2011			2006 - 2011	
	Enumerated	% of Jewish population	Enumerated	Estimated	% of Jewish population	Change	% Change
Caulfield North	6,127	14.9%	6,523	7,506	14.4%	396	6.5%
Caulfield South	3,950	9.6%	4,349	5,005	9.6%	399	10.1%
St Kilda East	3,123	7.6%	3,510	4,039	7.8%	387	12.4%
Bentleigh East	1,997	4.9%	2,574	2,962	5.7%	577	28.9%
Caulfield	2,088	5.1%	2,352	2,707	5.2%	264	12.6%
Elsternwick	1,579	3.8%	1,785	2,054	4.0%	206	13.0%
Brighton East	1,481	3.6%	1,578	1,816	3.5%	97	6.5%
Toorak	1,540	3.7%	1,414	1,627	3.1%	(-126)	-8.2%
Carnegie	1,274	3.1%	1,334	1,535	3.0%	60	4.7%
Bentleigh	846	2.1%	1,010	1,162	2.2%	164	19.4%
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>24,005</b>	<b>58.4%</b>	<b>26,429</b>	<b>30,413</b>	<b>58.5%</b>	<b>2,424</b>	<b>10.1%</b>
Other	17,104	41.6%	18,720	21,542	41.5%	1,616	9.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,109</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>45,149</b>	<b>51,955</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>4040</b>	<b>9.8%</b>

**Table A5: Enumerated Jewish population by top ten suburb (SSC) of usual residence by stated religious identification, 2011**

Suburb of Usual Residence	Jewish	Other religions	No religion	Not stated	Supplementary codes	Total	% Jewish of suburb	% of Victorian Jewish population
Caulfield North	6,523	4,007	2,575	1,323	126	14,554	44.8%	14.4%
Caulfield South	4,349	3,679	2,176	955	112	11,271	38.6%	9.6%
St Kilda East	3,510	4,171	3,460	1,271	163	12,575	27.9%	7.8%
Bentleigh East	2,574	16,026	5,473	1,661	190	25,924	9.9%	5.7%
Caulfield	2,352	1,466	776	517	52	5,163	45.6%	5.2%
Elsternwick	1,785	4,256	2,575	1,042	118	9,776	18.3%	4.0%
Brighton East	1,578	9,174	3,571	1,367	123	15,813	10.0%	3.5%
Toorak	1,414	7,133	2,889	1,356	78	12,870	11.0%	3.1%
Carnegie	1,334	9,187	4,315	1,322	139	16,297	8.2%	3.0%
Bentleigh	1,010	9,140	3,732	903	134	14,919	6.8%	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,427</b>	<b>68,239</b>	<b>31,542</b>	<b>11,717</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>139,162</b>	<b>19.0%</b>	<b>58.5%</b>

**Table A6: Estimated Jewish population as proportion of total population in top ten suburb (SSC) of usual residence, 2011**

Suburb of Usual Residence	Jewish	Suburb Total	% of suburb
Caulfield North	7,506	14,554	51.6%
Caulfield South	5,005	11,271	44.4%
St Kilda East	4,039	12,575	32.1%
Bentleigh East	2,962	25,924	11.4%
Caulfield	2,707	5,163	52.4%
Elsternwick	2,054	9,776	21.0%
Brighton East	1,816	15,813	11.5%
Toorak	1,627	12,870	12.6%
Carnegie	1,535	16,297	9.4%
Bentleigh	1,162	14,919	7.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,411</b>	<b>139,162</b>	<b>21.9%</b>

**Table A7: Enumerated and estimated Jewish population, age and sex distribution, 2011**

Age	Male			Female			Total Enumerated	Total Estimated	% of Persons
	Enumerated	Estimated	% Total	Enumerated	Estimated	% Total			
0-4	1,584	1,823	7.3%	1,532	1,763	6.6%	3,116	3,586	6.9%
5-9	1,509	1,736	6.9%	1,410	1,623	6.0%	2,919	3,359	6.5%
10-14	1,326	1,526	6.1%	1,280	1,473	5.5%	2,606	2,999	5.8%
15-19	1,233	1,419	5.7%	1,068	1,229	4.6%	2,301	2,648	5.1%
20-24	1,161	1,336	5.3%	1,305	1,502	5.6%	2,466	2,838	5.5%
25-29	1,345	1,548	6.2%	1,336	1,537	5.7%	2,681	3,085	5.9%
30-34	1,327	1,527	6.1%	1,414	1,627	6.1%	2,741	3,154	6.1%
35-39	1,455	1,674	6.7%	1,624	1,869	7.0%	3,079	3,543	6.8%
40-44	1,279	1,472	5.9%	1,379	1,587	5.9%	2,658	3,059	5.9%
45-49	1,162	1,337	5.3%	1,212	1,395	5.2%	2,374	2,732	5.3%
50-54	1,341	1,543	6.1%	1,531	1,762	6.6%	2,872	3,305	6.4%
55-59	1,584	1,823	7.3%	1,615	1,858	6.9%	3,199	3,681	7.1%
60-64	1,820	2,094	8.3%	1,905	2,192	8.2%	3,725	4,287	8.3%
65-69	1,074	1,236	4.9%	1,089	1,253	4.7%	2,163	2,489	4.8%
70-74	759	873	3.5%	884	1,017	3.8%	1,643	1,891	3.6%
75-79	593	682	2.7%	757	871	3.2%	1,350	1,554	3.0%
80-84	559	643	2.6%	857	986	3.7%	1,416	1,629	3.1%
85+	709	816	3.2%	1,131	1,301	4.8%	1,840	2,117	4.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,820</b>	<b>25,109</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>23,329</b>	<b>26,846</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>45,149</b>	<b>51,955</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A8: Enumerated Jewish population by birthplace, 2006-2011**

Country of Birth	2006 Jewish Population				2011 Jewish Population			
	Enumerated	Estimated	% of Persons	% of Overseas-Born	Enumerated	Estimated	% of Persons	% of Overseas-Born
Australia	21,457	25,514	52.2%	-	24,960	28,723	55.3%	-
New Zealand	309	367	0.8%	1.6%	393	452	0.9%	1.9%
South Africa	3,028	3,600	7.4%	15.4%	3,450	3,970	7.6%	17.1%
Zimbabwe	83	99	0.2%	0.4%	103	119	0.2%	0.5%
Israel	2,368	2,816	5.8%	12.0%	3,026	3,482	6.7%	15.0%
Egypt	155	184	0.4%	0.8%	140	161	0.3%	0.7%
Other Middle East & North Africa				0.0%	145	167	0.3%	0.7%
Selected former USSR*	2,350	2,794	5.7%	12.0%	2,371	2,728	5.3%	11.7%
Ukraine	1824	2,169	4.4%	9.3%	2,042	2,350	4.5%	10.1%
Baltic States**	207	246	0.5%	1.1%	197	227	0.4%	1.0%
Poland	2103	2,501	5.1%	10.7%	1,664	1,915	3.7%	8.2%
United Kingdom	1386	1,648	3.4%	7.1%	1,497	1,723	3.3%	7.4%
Germany	675	803	1.6%	3.4%	610	702	1.4%	3.0%
Hungary	468	556	1.1%	2.4%	435	501	1.0%	2.2%
France	207	246	0.5%	1.1%	234	269	0.5%	1.2%
Romania	260	309	0.6%	1.3%	199	229	0.4%	1.0%
Austria	226	269	0.6%	1.2%	182	209	0.4%	0.9%
USA	693	824	1.7%	3.5%	942	1,084	2.1%	4.7%
Canada	109	130	0.3%	0.6%	160	184	0.4%	0.8%
Other	1,407	1,673	3.4%	16.3%	1,241	1,428	2.7%	11.9%
Not stated/ inadequately described	1,794	2,133	4.4%	-	1,158	1,333	2.6%	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,109</b>	<b>48,881</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>45,149</b>	<b>51,955</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

This table excludes the not stated and inadequately described category.

\* Excludes Baltic states and Ukraine

**TableA9a: Enumerated and estimated Jewish population by main language spoken in the home, 2006-2011**

Language Spoken at Home	2006	2011		Change 2006-211
	Enumerated	Enumerated	Estimated	Enumerated
English	28,098	31,387	36,119	3,289
East Slavic*	5,296	5,443	6,264	147
Hebrew	3,854	4396	5,059	542
Yiddish	1,578	1,422	1,636	-156
Polish	592	461	530	-131
Hungarian	365	281	323	-84
German and related languages	260	238	274	-22
French	233	285	328	52
Iberian Romance	213	265	305	52
Other European	352	363	418	11
All other languages	214	235	270	21
Inadequately described/ not stated	579	373	429	-206
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,634</b>	<b>45,149</b>	<b>51,955</b>	<b>3,515</b>

\* Formerly classified as 'Belorussian/Russian/Ukrainian'.

**Table A9b: Proportion Jewish population by main language spoken in the home, 1996-2011**

Language Spoken at Home	% of Persons, 1996	% of Persons, 2001	% of Persons, 2006	% of Persons, 2011
English	66.2%	66.3%	67.5%	69.5%
East Slavic*	11.0%	12.3%	12.7%	12.1%
Hebrew	6.8%	8.0%	9.3%	9.7%
Yiddish	5.5%	5.5%	3.8%	3.1%
Polish	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.0%
Hungarian			0.9%	0.6%
German and related languages	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%
French			0.6%	0.6%
Iberian Romance			0.5%	0.6%
Other European			0.3%	0.5%
All other languages	6.2%	3.2%	0.5%	0.8%
Inadequately described/ not stated	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	0.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\* Formerly classified as 'Belorussian/Russian/Ukrainian'.

**Table A10: Jewish population, main language spoken at home by age, 2006 (percentage)**

Language Spoken at Home	Age Groups in Years						
	0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 84	85+
English	74.5%	75.2%	70.6%	69.1%	58.0%	46.4%	42.2%
East Slavic	6.4%	11.3%	11.2%	13.7%	25.6%	19.2%	9.5%
Hebrew	11.7%	9.4%	13.2%	8.6%	4.1%	3.1%	1.3%
Yiddish	2.9%	1.9%	1.6%	3.6%	4.3%	10.1%	14.1%
Polish	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	1.7%	6.7%	12.3%
Hungarian	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%	1.1%	3.7%	4.4%
German	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.7%	2.9%	4.8%
All other European	1.3%	0.9%	1.9%	1.9%	2.7%	3.6%	2.8%
All other languages	1.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.4%
Inadequately described/ not stated	1.6%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	4.1%	8.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A11: Jewish population, main language spoken at home by age, 2011 (percentage)**

Language Spoken at Home	Age Groups in Years						
	0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 84	85+
English	74.8%	77.6%	70.7%	69.7%	65.1%	55.6%	45.5%
East Slavic	6.1%	7.2%	11.1%	14.2%	19.7%	23.1%	11.8%
Hebrew	12.3%	9.8%	13.5%	8.3%	5.5%	3.4%	1.9%
Yiddish	3.3%	2.8%	1.5%	2.9%	3.2%	5.5%	11.8%
Polish	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	1.5%	3.5%	10.3%
Hungarian	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%	2.2%	4.8%
German	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.4%	5.1%
All other European	1.4%	1.5%	2.1%	1.9%	2.6%	3.1%	3.8%
All other languages	1.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.3%
Inadequately described/ not stated	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	2.0%	4.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A12a: Enumerated Jewish population aged 15 and above by registered marital status, 2011**

Marital Status	Age groups in years								Total
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65-74	75 - 84	85 +	
Never married	4,549	2,725	879	457	402	108	48	29	9,197
Married	201	2,541	4,340	3,930	5,157	2,706	1,603	620	21,098
Widowed	0	3	21	65	208	403	889	1,115	2,704
Divorced	7	85	329	618	940	494	185	62	2,720
Separated	7	70	169	177	215	95	41	12	786
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,764</b>	<b>5,424</b>	<b>5,738</b>	<b>5,247</b>	<b>6,922</b>	<b>3,806</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>36,505</b>

**Table A12b: Estimated Jewish population aged 15 and above by registered marital status, 2011**

Marital Status	Age groups in years								Total
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65-74	75 - 84	85 +	
Never married	5,235	3,136	1,012	526	463	124	55	33	10,583
Married	231	2,924	4,994	4,522	5,934	3,114	1,845	713	24,278
Widowed	0	3	24	75	239	464	1,023	1,283	3,112
Divorced	8	98	379	711	1,082	568	213	71	3,130
Separated	8	81	194	204	247	109	47	14	904
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,482</b>	<b>6,242</b>	<b>6,603</b>	<b>6,038</b>	<b>7,965</b>	<b>4,380</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>2,115</b>	<b>42,008</b>

**Table A12c: Jewish population aged 15 and above by registered marital status, 2011, percentage**

Marital Status	Age groups in years								Total
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65-74	75 - 84	85 +	
Never married	95.5%	50.2%	15.3%	8.7%	5.8%	2.8%	1.7%	1.6%	25.2%
Married	4.2%	46.8%	75.6%	74.9%	74.5%	71.1%	58.0%	33.7%	57.8%
Widowed	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	1.2%	3.0%	10.6%	32.1%	60.7%	7.4%
Divorced	0.1%	1.6%	5.7%	11.8%	13.6%	13.0%	6.7%	3.4%	7.5%
Separated	0.1%	1.3%	2.9%	3.4%	3.1%	2.5%	1.5%	0.7%	2.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A13a: Enumerated total marriages, one or both partners Jewish, 2006, 2011**

Religion of Partner	2006		2011	
	Couples (one or both partners Jewish)	Individuals	Couples (one or both partners Jewish)	Individuals
<b>Jewish</b>	8,215	16,430	9,061	18,122
Non-Jewish religion	1,891	1,891	2,243	2,243
No religion	970	970	1,646	1,646
Not stated (not incl. 2011)	186	186		
<b>Total not Jewish</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>3,047</b>	<b>3,889</b>	<b>3,889</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,262</b>	<b>19,477</b>	<b>12,950</b>	<b>22,011</b>

**Table A13b: Total marriages, one or both partners Jewish, 2006, 2011, percentage**

Religion of Partner	2006		2011	
	Couples (one or both partners Jewish)	Individuals	Couples (one or both partners Jewish)	Individuals
<b>Jewish</b>	72.9%	84.4%	70.0%	82.3%
Non-Jewish religion	16.8%	9.7%	17.3%	10.2%
No religion	8.6%	5.0%	12.7%	7.5%
Not stated (not incl. 2011)	1.7%	1.0%		
<b>Total not Jewish</b>	<b>27.1%</b>	<b>15.6%</b>	<b>30.0%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



**Table A14: Registered marriage/ de facto marriage Jewish persons, by age, 2011 (percentage)**

Religion of Partner	Age group of Jewish married persons							
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65-79	80+	Total
Registered marriage	60.8%	75.4%	91.2%	93.3%	93.4%	95.7%	96.5%	90.4%
De facto marriage	39.2%	24.6%	8.8%	6.7%	6.6%	4.2%	3.5%	9.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
N (enumerated)	153	1,849	2,711	2,333	2,944	1,904	599	12,493
N (estimated)	176	2,128	3,120	2,685	3,388	2,191	689	14,377

**Table A15: Religion of partner of married Jewish person, by age, 2011 (percentage)**

Religion of Partner	Age group of Jewish married persons							
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65-79	80+	Total
Judaism	69.9%	62.4%	64.9%	69.3%	74.8%	80.1%	85.8%	70.9%
Other religions	13.1%	18.9%	19.6%	19.4%	16.0%	12.7%	9.7%	16.9%
No religion	17.0%	17.5%	14.1%	9.9%	8.3%	5.6%	4.0%	11.0%
Not stated	0%	1.2%	1.4%	1.3%	1.0%	1.5%	0.5%	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
N (enumerated)	153	1,849	2,711	2,333	2,944	1,904	599	12,493
N (estimated)	176	2,128	3,120	2,685	3,388	2,191	689	14,377

**Table A16: Religion of partner of married Jewish person, by sex and age, 2011 (percentage)**

Religion of partner	Age group of Jewish married persons							
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65-79	85+	Total
<b>Male, female partner</b>								
Judaism	73.5%	60.0%	64.8%	67.2%	72.5%	78.3%	83.7%	69.9%
Other religions	6.1%	21.1%	21.3%	22.6%	19.8%	15.5%	11.7%	19.5%
No religion	20.4%	17.4%	12.2%	8.5%	7.0%	4.9%	3.8%	9.3%
Not stated	0%	1.5%	1.6%	1.6%	0.8%	1.2%	0.8%	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
N (enumerated)	49	852	1,308	1,153	1,537	1,051	394	6,342
N (estimated)	56	980	1,505	1,327	1,769	1,209	453	7,298
<b>Female, male partner</b>								
Judaism	68.3%	64.5%	65.0%	71.4%	77.3%	82.4%	89.8%	72.2%
Other religions	16.3%	17.0%	18.0%	16.3%	11.8%	9.3%	5.8%	14.5%
No religion	15.4%	17.5%	15.7%	11.4%	9.7%	6.4%	4.4%	12.1%
Not stated	0%	0.9%	1.2%	1.0%	1.3%	1.9%	0%	1.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
N (enumerated)	104	998	1,404	1,180	1,408	853	206	6,151
N (estimated)	120	1,148	1,616	1,358	1,620	982	237	7,078

**Table A17: Enumerated Jewish population by type of educational institution attended, 1996-2011**

Type of Educational Institution Attended	1996	2001	2006	2011		
	% of Persons	% of Persons	% of Persons	Enumerated	Estimated	% of persons
Pre-school	5.5%	6.0%	6.6%	1,153	1,327	9.1%
Infants/Primary	28.9%	26.5%	25.9%	3,730	4,292	29.4%
Secondary	24.3%	27.4%	23.2%	2,885	3,320	22.7%
Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)	5.0%	5.0%	3.7%	525	604	4.1%
University or other Tertiary Institutions	20.4%	23.4%	22.4%	2,736	3,148	21.6%
Other	3.5%	3.8%	2.5%	427	491	3.4%
Not stated	12.4%	7.9%	15.7%	1,229	1,414	9.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,685</b>	<b>14,597</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A18a: Type of educational institution attended by age 5-11 (percentage)**

Educational institution	Age						
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>2006</b>							
Infants/Primary-Government	31.9%	31.6%	32.5%	31.7%	30.3%	27.9%	26.8%
Infants/Primary-Catholic	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Infants/Primary-Other non-government	68.1%	68.4%	67.5%	68.3%	69.7%	72.1%	73.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (enumerated)	254	412	456	429	449	394	421
N (estimated)							
<b>2011</b>							
Infants/Primary-Government	36.6%	36.6%	39.2%	38.7%	38.5%	35.1%	32.7%
Infants/Primary-Catholic	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
Infants/Primary-Other non-government	63.4%	62.7%	60.8%	61.3%	61.5%	64.9%	66.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (enumerated)	322	579	546	530	465	461	474
N (estimated)							

**Table A18b: Type of educational institution attended by age 12-18 (percentage)**

Educational institution	Age						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b>2006</b>							
Secondary-Government	17.8%	19.5%	21.1%	18.1%	22.8%	23.3%	17.8%
Secondary-Catholic	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Secondary-Other non-government	82.2%	79.5%	78.9%	81.1%	77.2%	76.7%	82.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (enumerated)	259	400	445	507	486	467	155
N (estimated)							
<b>2011</b>							
Secondary-Government	24.5%	23.8%	21.6%	20.7%	20.0%	21.3%	17.2%
Secondary-Catholic	1.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Secondary-Other non-government	74.5%	76.2%	77.8%	78.7%	79.0%	78.7%	82.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (enumerated)	294	483	504	478	495	417	157
N (estimated)							

**Table A19: Enumerated Jewish population, families by number of dependent children**

Household Type	2011		
	Enumerated	Estimated	% of Households
<b>Couple family</b>			
Couple family with one dependent child	1,633	1,879	30.8%
Couple family with two dependent children	2,213	2,547	41.7%
Couple family with three dependent children	1,046	1,204	19.7%
Couple family with four dependent children	258	297	4.9%
Couple family with five or more dependent children	155	178	2.9%
<b>Total – couple families</b>	<b>5,305</b>	<b>6,105</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>One parent family</b>			
One parent family with one dependent child	402	463	51.2%
One parent family with two dependent children	273	314	34.8%
One parent family with three dependent children	84	97	10.7%
One parent family with four dependent children	17	20	2.2%
One parent family with five or more dependent children	9	10	1.1%
<b>Total – one parent families</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A20: Jewish families by number of children, 2011**

Number of children usually resident in family	2006 Jewish Population	2011 Jewish Population		
	% of Families	Enumerated	Estimated	% of Families
0 Children	41.2%	5,076	5,841	40.5%
1 Children	22.3%	2,631	3,028	21.0%
2 Children	23.4%	2,988	3,438	23.8%
3 Children	9.6%	1,325	1,525	10.6%
4 Children (2006 – 4+ children)	3.6%	327	376	2.6%
5+ Children		187	215	1.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>12,534</b>	<b>14,423</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A21a : Jewish population, level of non-school qualification, 1996-2011 (percentage)**

Level of non-school qualification	1996	2001	2006	2011
Postgraduate qualification	8.5%	8.6%	8.4%	10.2%
Bachelor Degree Level	22.4%	25.4%	24.2%	25.6%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	7.7%	8.6%	8.1%	8.2%
Vocational/Certificate Level	6.6%	7.8%	6.0%	6.3%
<b>Total with non-school qualification</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>50.4%</b>
Not stated/inadequately described	13.5%	10.4%	8.6%	5.9%
Not applicable (no qualifications)	41.2%	39.2%	44.6%	43.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A21b : Jewish population aged 15 and above, proportion with stated non-school qualification, 1996-2011 (percentage)**

Level of non-school qualification	1996	2001	2006	2011
Postgraduate qualification	18.8%	17.1%	18.0%	20.2%
Bachelor Degree Level	49.6%	50.4%	51.8%	50.9%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	17.0%	17.1%	17.3%	16.3%
Vocational/Certificate Level	14.6%	15.5%	12.8%	12.6%
<b>Total with stated non-school qualification</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A22a: Enumerated and estimated Jewish population, occupation by sex, 2011**

Occupation	Male		Female	
	Enumerated	Estimated	Enumerated	Estimated
Managers	2,800	3,222	1,211	1,394
Professionals	4,836	5,565	4,503	5,182
Technicians and Trade Workers	938	1,079	297	342
Community and Personal Service Workers	518	596	1,022	1,176
Clerical and Administrative Workers	751	864	2,085	2,399
Sales Workers	1,042	1,199	989	1,138
Machinery Operators and Drivers	330	380	26	30
Labourers	342	394	134	154
Inadequately described	254	292	157	181
Not stated	69	79	84	97
Not applicable	9,939	11,437	12,822	14,755
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,819</b>	<b>25,108</b>	<b>23,330</b>	<b>26,847</b>

**Table A22b: Percentage of Jewish population, occupation by sex, 2011**

Occupation	Male	Female
Managers	24.2%	11.8%
Professionals	41.8%	43.9%
Technicians and Trade Workers	8.1%	2.9%
Community and Personal Service Workers	4.5%	10.0%
Clerical and Administrative Workers	6.5%	20.3%
Sales Workers	9.0%	9.6%
Machinery Operators And Drivers	2.9%	0.3%
Labourers	3.0%	1.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A23a: Enumerated Jewish population aged 15-54, individual gross weekly income by age and sex, 2011**

Gross weekly income	Age group and gender							
	15 – 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Negative/ nil income	879	747	128	201	65	231	62	148
\$1-\$199	606	665	89	183	44	221	43	128
\$200-\$299	191	219	104	161	59	181	72	139
\$300-\$399	126	137	103	145	83	181	78	188
\$400-\$599	117	164	148	281	118	354	131	346
\$600-\$799	107	117	235	317	170	310	168	282
\$800-\$899	84	96	239	289	184	291	171	253
\$1,000-\$1,249	78	61	382	382	236	293	207	274
\$1,250-\$1,499	32	20	302	295	217	238	184	245
\$1,500-\$1,999	19	17	422	262	381	269	329	307
\$2,000 or more	11	8	443	170	1,119	364	985	342
Not stated	144	119	82	63	59	72	74	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,394</b>	<b>2,370</b>	<b>2,677</b>	<b>2,749</b>	<b>2,735</b>	<b>3,005</b>	<b>2,504</b>	<b>2,745</b>

**Table A23b: Enumerated Jewish population aged 55-84, individual gross weekly income by age and gender, 2011**

Gross weekly income	Age group and gender								Total Jewish population
	55 – 64		65 - 74		75 - 84		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Negative/ nil income	104	243	72	110	37	86	1,347	1,766	3,113
\$1-\$199	79	169	63	115	56	69	980	1,550	2,530
\$200-\$299	156	328	250	291	253	275	1,085	1,594	2,679
\$300-\$399	185	314	195	321	164	344	934	1,630	2,564
\$400-\$599	268	429	197	289	152	223	1,131	2,086	3,217
\$600-\$799	250	377	172	186	89	107	1,191	1,696	2,887
\$800-\$899	258	301	134	127	55	73	1,125	1,430	2,555
\$1,000-\$1,249	309	345	136	111	58	53	1,406	1,519	2,925
\$1,250-\$1,499	256	215	103	79	43	59	1,137	1,151	2,288
\$1,500-\$1,999	379	297	123	105	50	59	1,703	1,316	3,019
\$2,000 or more	1,042	361	314	130	104	79	4,018	1,454	5,472
Not stated	115	142	72	110	90	186	636	785	1,421
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,401</b>	<b>3,521</b>	<b>1,831</b>	<b>1,974</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,613</b>	<b>16,693</b>	<b>17,977</b>	<b>34,670</b>

**Table A23c: Estimated Jewish population aged 15-54, individual gross weekly income by age and gender, 2011**

Gross weekly income	Age group and gender							
	15 – 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Negative/ nil income	1,012	860	147	231	75	266	71	170
\$1-\$199	697	765	102	211	51	254	49	147
\$200-\$299	220	252	120	185	68	208	83	160
\$300-\$399	145	158	119	167	96	208	90	216
\$400-\$599	135	189	170	323	136	407	151	398
\$600-\$799	123	135	270	365	196	357	193	325
\$800-\$899	97	110	275	333	212	335	197	291
\$1,000-\$1,249	90	70	440	440	272	337	238	315
\$1,250-\$1,499	37	23	348	339	250	274	212	282
\$1,500-\$1,999	22	20	486	301	438	310	379	353
\$2,000 or more	13	9	510	196	1,288	419	1,133	394
Not stated	166	137	94	72	68	83	85	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,755</b>	<b>2,727</b>	<b>3,081</b>	<b>3,163</b>	<b>3,147</b>	<b>3,458</b>	<b>2,881</b>	<b>3,159</b>

**Table A23d: Estimated Jewish population aged 55-84, individual gross weekly income by age and gender, 2011**

Gross weekly income	Age group and gender								Total Jewish population
	55 – 64		65 - 74		75 - 84		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Negative/ nil income	120	280	83	127	43	99	1,550	2,032	3,582
\$1-\$199	91	194	72	132	64	79	1,128	1,784	2,911
\$200-\$299	180	377	288	335	291	316	1,249	1,834	3,083
\$300-\$399	213	361	224	369	189	396	1,075	1,876	2,951
\$400-\$599	308	494	227	333	175	257	1,301	2,400	3,702
\$600-\$799	288	434	198	214	102	123	1,371	1,952	3,322
\$800-\$899	297	346	154	146	63	84	1,295	1,646	2,940
\$1,000-\$1,249	356	397	157	128	67	61	1,618	1,748	3,366
\$1,250-\$1,499	295	247	119	91	49	68	1,308	1,325	2,633
\$1,500-\$1,999	436	342	142	121	58	68	1,960	1,514	3,474
\$2,000 or more	1,199	415	361	150	120	91	4,624	1,673	6,297
Not stated	132	163	83	127	104	214	732	903	1,635
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,914</b>	<b>4,052</b>	<b>2,107</b>	<b>2,272</b>	<b>1,325</b>	<b>1,856</b>	<b>19,209</b>	<b>20,687</b>	<b>39,896</b>



**Table A23e: Jewish population aged 15-54, individual gross weekly income by age and gender, 2011 (percentage)**

Gross weekly income	Age group and gender							
	15 – 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Negative/ nil income	36.7%	31.5%	4.8%	7.3%	2.4%	7.7%	2.5%	5.4%
\$1-\$199	25.3%	28.1%	3.3%	6.7%	1.6%	7.4%	1.7%	4.7%
\$200-\$299	8.0%	9.2%	3.9%	5.9%	2.2%	6.0%	2.9%	5.1%
\$300-\$399	5.3%	5.8%	3.8%	5.3%	3.0%	6.0%	3.1%	6.8%
\$400-\$599	4.9%	6.9%	5.5%	10.2%	4.3%	11.8%	5.2%	12.6%
\$600-\$799	4.5%	4.9%	8.8%	11.5%	6.2%	10.3%	6.7%	10.3%
\$800-\$899	3.5%	4.1%	8.9%	10.5%	6.7%	9.7%	6.8%	9.2%
\$1,000-\$1,249	3.3%	2.6%	14.3%	13.9%	8.6%	9.8%	8.3%	10.0%
\$1,250-\$1,499	1.3%	0.8%	11.3%	10.7%	7.9%	7.9%	7.3%	8.9%
\$1,500-\$1,999	0.8%	0.7%	15.8%	9.5%	13.9%	9.0%	13.1%	11.2%
\$2,000 or more	0.5%	0.3%	16.5%	6.2%	40.9%	12.1%	39.3%	12.5%
Not stated	6.0%	5.0%	3.1%	2.3%	2.2%	2.4%	3.0%	3.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A23f: Jewish population aged 55-84, individual gross weekly income by age and gender, 2011 (percentage)**

Gross weekly income	Age group and gender								Total Jewish population
	55 – 64		65 - 74		75 - 84		Total		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Negative/ nil income	3.1%	6.9%	3.9%	5.6%	3.2%	5.3%	8.1%	9.8%	9.0%
\$1-\$199	2.3%	4.8%	3.4%	5.8%	4.9%	4.3%	5.9%	8.6%	7.3%
\$200-\$299	4.6%	9.3%	13.7%	14.7%	22.0%	17.0%	6.5%	8.9%	7.7%
\$300-\$399	5.4%	8.9%	10.6%	16.3%	14.2%	21.3%	5.6%	9.1%	7.4%
\$400-\$599	7.9%	12.2%	10.8%	14.6%	13.2%	13.8%	6.8%	11.6%	9.3%
\$600-\$799	7.4%	10.7%	9.4%	9.4%	7.7%	6.6%	7.1%	9.4%	8.3%
\$800-\$999	7.6%	8.5%	7.3%	6.4%	4.8%	4.5%	6.7%	8.0%	7.4%
\$1,000-\$1,249	9.1%	9.8%	7.4%	5.6%	5.0%	3.3%	8.4%	8.4%	8.4%
\$1,250-\$1,499	7.5%	6.1%	5.6%	4.0%	3.7%	3.7%	6.8%	6.4%	6.6%
\$1,500-\$1,999	11.1%	8.4%	6.7%	5.3%	4.3%	3.7%	10.2%	7.3%	8.7%
\$2,000 or more	30.6%	10.3%	17.1%	6.6%	9.0%	4.9%	24.1%	8.1%	15.8%
Not stated	3.4%	4.0%	3.9%	5.6%	7.8%	11.5%	3.8%	4.4%	4.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A24a: Enumerated Jewish household type by total weekly family income, 2011**

Household Type	\$1-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$599	\$600-\$799	\$800-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000+
Couple family with no children	92	35	480	340	362	616	445	918	706	475
Couple family with children	37	17	70	147	179	544	654	1499	1225	918
One-parent family	44	36	109	136	116	223	125	160	48	11
Other family	14	3	13	13	8	22	12	19	9	0
<b>Enumerated total*</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>636</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>2,596</b>	<b>1,988</b>	<b>1,404</b>

\* Excludes negative, nil, partial and other categories

**Table A24b: Estimated Jewish household type by total weekly family income, 2011**

Household Type	\$1-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$599	\$600-\$799	\$800-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000+
Couple family with no children	106	40	552	391	417	709	512	1,056	812	547
Couple family with children	43	20	81	169	206	626	753	1,725	1,410	1,056
One-parent family	51	41	125	157	133	257	144	184	55	13
Other family	16	3	15	15	9	25	14	22	10	0
<b>Estimated total*</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>1,617</b>	<b>1,422</b>	<b>2,987</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>1,616</b>

\* Excludes negative, nil, partial and other categories

**Table A24c: Jewish household type by total weekly family income, 2011, percentage**

Household Type	\$1-\$299	\$300-\$399	\$400-\$599	\$600-\$799	\$800-\$999	\$1,000-\$1,499	\$1,500-\$1,999	\$2,000-\$2,999	\$3,000-\$3,999	\$4,000+
Couple family with no children	2.1%	0.8%	10.7%	7.6%	8.1%	13.8%	10.0%	20.5%	15.8%	10.6%
Couple family with children	0.7%	0.3%	1.3%	2.8%	3.4%	10.3%	12.4%	28.3%	23.2%	17.4%
One-parent family	4.4%	3.6%	10.8%	13.5%	11.5%	22.1%	12.4%	15.9%	4.8%	1.1%
Other family	12.4%	2.7%	11.5%	11.5%	7.1%	19.5%	10.6%	16.8%	8.0%	0.0%
<b>Estimated total</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>0.8%</b>	<b>6.2%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>	<b>11.4%</b>	<b>23.9%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>12.9%</b>

**Table A25: Estimated Jewish population, private dwelling tenure type, 2001-2011**

Private dwelling tenure type	2001	2006	2011		
	% of Persons	% of Persons	% of Persons	Enumerated	Estimated
Fully owned	49.1%	35.7%	34.4%	15,390	17,710
Being purchased (incl. rent/buy scheme)	22.9%	37.1%	38.2%	17,043	19,612
Rented	19.1%	20.2%	21.3%	9,508	10,941
Other (rent free, life tenure, other tenure)	3.0%	2.2%	2.1%	946	1,089
Not stated	2.2%	2.6%	1.6%	728	838
Not applicable	3.6%	2.2%	2.4%	1,086	1,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>44,701</b>	<b>51,440</b>

**Table A26a: Enumerated households, Jewish primary reference person (RPIP), mortgage repayments (monthly) by age, 2011**

Monthly mortgage repayments	Age							
	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	Total
\$1-\$999	7	55	111	153	137	26	9	498
\$1,000-\$1,599	21	139	174	180	108	12	3	637
\$1,600-\$1,999	38	108	102	96	35	13	0	392
\$2,000-\$2,599	62	288	204	177	86	12	4	833
\$2,600-\$2,999	29	98	65	51	22	4	0	269
\$3,000-\$3,999	56	262	203	115	43	0	3	682
\$4,000 and over	28	266	265	208	88	13	0	868
Not stated	21	92	94	109	52	10	7	385
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>1,308</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>1,089</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4,564</b>

**Table A26b: Estimated households, Jewish RPIP, mortgage repayments (monthly) by age, 2011**

Monthly mortgage repayments	Age							
	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	Total
\$1-\$999	8	63	128	176	158	30	10	573
\$1,000-\$1,599	24	160	200	207	124	14	3	733
\$1,600-\$1,999	44	124	117	110	40	15	0	451
\$2,000-\$2,599	71	331	235	204	99	14	5	959
\$2,600-\$2,999	33	113	75	59	25	5	0	310
\$3,000-\$3,999	64	301	234	132	49	0	3	785
\$4,000 and over	32	306	305	239	101	15	0	999
Not stated	24	106	108	125	60	12	8	443
<b>Total</b>	<b>301</b>	<b>1,505</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>5,252</b>

**Table A26c: Jewish RPIP households, mortgage repayments (monthly) by age, 2011, percentage**

Monthly mortgage repayments	Age							Total
	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	
\$1-\$999	2.7%	4.2%	9.1%	14.0%	24.0%	28.9%	34.6%	10.9%
\$1,000-\$1,599	8.0%	10.6%	14.3%	16.5%	18.9%	13.3%	11.5%	14.0%
\$1,600-\$1,999	14.5%	8.3%	8.4%	8.8%	6.1%	14.4%	0.0%	8.6%
\$2,000-\$2,599	23.7%	22.0%	16.7%	16.3%	15.1%	13.3%	15.4%	18.3%
\$2,600-\$2,999	11.1%	7.5%	5.3%	4.7%	3.9%	4.4%	0.0%	5.9%
\$3,000-\$3,999	21.4%	20.0%	16.7%	10.6%	7.5%	0.0%	11.5%	14.9%
\$4,000 and over	10.7%	20.3%	21.8%	19.1%	15.4%	14.4%	0.0%	19.0%
Not stated	8.0%	7.0%	7.7%	10.0%	9.1%	11.1%	26.9%	8.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table A27: Enumerated Jewish population, persons who have a need for assistance with core activities, dwelling and household type, 2006, 2011**

Dwelling and household composition type	Male	Female	Enumerated Total	Estimated Total	% of total in need of assistance 2006	% of total in need of assistance 2011
<b>Type of Non-Private Dwelling</b>						
Public and private hospital (not psychiatric)	28	48	76	87	0.8%	2.9%
Psychiatric hospital or institution	0	3	3	3	0.3%	0.1%
Hostel for the disabled	16	9	25	29	0.8%	1.0%
Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)	28	101	129	148	4.9%	4.9%
Nursing home	90	243	333	383	9.7%	12.7%
Other non-private dwelling	9	3	12	14	1.0%	0.5%
<b>Total living in non-private dwelling</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>22.1%</b>
<b>Household composition in private dwelling</b>						
One family household: couple family with children	189	170	359	413	11.7%	13.7%
One family household: couple family without children	338	353	691	795	30.1%	26.4%
One family household: one-parent family	56	124	180	207	6.4%	6.9%
Multiple family household	20	15	35	40	1.2%	1.3%
Lone person household	146	525	671	772	29.8%	25.6%
Group household	42	32	74	85	2.8%	2.8%
Other private dwelling	8	22	30	35	0.4%	1.1%
<b>Total living in private dwelling</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>1,241</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,348</b>	<b>82.4%</b>	<b>77.9%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>1,648</b>	<b>2,618</b>	<b>3,013</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



