

THE JEWISH POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA

Key findings from the 2011 Census

Dr David Graham





MONASH University
Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation



PHILANTHROPY



All rights reserved
© JCA

First published 2014
JCA
140-146 Darlinghurst Rd
Darlinghurst NSW 2023
<http://www.JCA.org.au>

ISBN: 978-0-9874195-7-6

This work is copyright. Apart for any use permitted under the Copyright Act 1968, no part of it may be reproduced by any process without written permission from the publisher.

Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction rights should be directed to the publisher.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	2
INTRODUCTION	4
What is a census and who is included?.....	4
Why does the census matter?	5
Notes about the data	5
AUSTRALIA'S JEWISH POPULATION IN CONTEXT	6
Global Jewish context.....	6
National religious context	7
Historical context.....	9
GEOGRAPHY	10
DEMOGRAPHY.....	12
Age and sex structure	13
Median age.....	15
Jewish births	15
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS.....	17
Family households.....	18
Elderly households	18
Same-sex couple households.....	18
INTERMARRIAGE.....	19
Children of intermarried couples	22
IMMIGRATION	23
Place of birth.....	23
In-migration.....	24
LANGUAGES.....	28
SOCIO-ECONOMICS.....	30
Education.....	30
Qualifications	31
Income	33
Household income.....	33
Family income	33
Personal income	34
Housing.....	35

NON-COMMERCIAL ECONOMY.....	36
Volunteering.....	36
Domestic work.....	37
HEALTH, DISABILITY AND CARE.....	38
Unpaid care provision.....	39
APPENDICES.....	40
Appendix 1: adjusted Jewish population counts by significant urban area, local government area and postcode.....	40
Appendix 2: census data adjustment.....	41
Unadjusted (enumerated) data.....	42

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is the product of a collaborative research partnership between the JCA in Sydney and the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation at Monash University in Melbourne. In the past, analysis of census data has tended to be carried out on a state by state basis and whilst local analyses remain vital planning tools, and continue to be produced, this work marks a new direction in interstate cooperation.

This report has benefited from the valuable comments and suggestions made during its drafting process by Peter Philippsohn OAM (President of the JCA), Amanda Goodman (Head of Communal Planning at the JCA), Mark Steiner (formerly Strategic Planning Coordinator at the JCA), and Dr Gary Eckstein for his independent expert advice.

Guidance and support was also gratefully received from Professor Andrew Markus of the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation at Monash University throughout the process. Tanya Munz typeset the report and also provided welcome comments on the text. Dr David Graham was responsible for ordering the customised census data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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

The census was held on 9th August 2011 and was carried out by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). Here is a summary of the key findings.

Total Jewish population

- Australia's total Jewish population in 2011 was estimated to be 112,000 people.
- Jews make up 0.5% of Australia's total population.
- Between 2006 and 2011 the Jewish population grew by 6%, up from an estimated 105,600 Jews in 2006. Between 2001 and 2011 the Jewish population increased by an estimated 20%.

Geography

- The vast majority (95%) of Australia's Jewish population live in its capital cities; 85% of Jews live in either Melbourne or Sydney.
- *Caulfield North* in Melbourne is the most populous Jewish neighbourhood in Australia with an estimated 10,200 Jewish people. Jews make up one third (31%) of *Caulfield North's* population.

Demography

- The median age of Jews is 42 years, older than the median for Australians in general (37 years). South Australia has the oldest Jewish median age (48 years); ACT and NT have the youngest (37 years in each).
- An estimated 1,240 babies were born to Jewish parents in the year to census night, almost exactly the same number as in the 2006 census (1,250 babies).

Jewish households

- There were 43,500 households in Australia in which at least one person was Jewish.
- There were 36,700 'Jewish households'¹ in Australia; one third (33%) of these contain dependent children. There were 2,650 Jewish lone parents.
- There were 20,600 Jewish married couple households and 2,100 Jewish de facto couple households.
- The average Jewish household size was 2.5 persons compared with 2.6 in general.
- Compared with Australians generally, Jews are more likely to live in couple families (61% v 56%) and more likely to live alone (28% v 23%).
- Of the estimated 10,200 Jewish people who live alone, 1,600 are aged 85 and above, compared with 1,300 in 2006.
- An estimated 1,300 Jewish people live in nursing homes nationwide.

Intermarriage

- Over three quarters (77%) of Jews in Australia who live with their partner has a Jewish partner. One in ten (9%) has a partner who reported No Religion and one in seven (14%) has a partner who is not Jewish.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the number of Jews with a Jewish partner increased by 12% whereas the number of Jews with a non-Jewish partner increased by twice this rate (23%). The proportion of Jews with a partner reporting No Religion increased by 73%.
- A total of 11,000 Jews had a partner who was either not Jewish or had No Religion in 2011.

¹ Defined as Jews living alone or with other Jews or with people who responded No Religion or Not Stated to the religion question (see page 18).

- Married Jewish men are twice as likely to have a non-Jewish spouse as married Jewish women. One in three Jews in their thirties has a spouse who is either not Jewish or has No Religion.
- Jews in de facto partnerships are more than twice as likely to have a non-Jewish partner as married Jews.
- Less than half (48%) of children with a non-Jewish father and Jewish mother are being raised Jewish compared with 14% of those with a non-Jewish mother and Jewish father. When both parents are Jewish the proportion is 98%.

Immigration

- A majority (51%) of Jewish Australians are native born, compared with 73% of Australians in general.
- Between 2006 and 2011, an estimated 5,300 Jewish immigrants arrived in Australia—an average of 1,060 per year.
- 11% of Jews in Australia were born in Eastern Europe; 14% were born in South Africa.
- The number of South Africa-born Jews was estimated to be 15,000; an increase of 10% since 2006. The number of Israel-born Jews was estimated at 7,000; an increase of 25% since 2006.
- Russian was the most common non-English language spoken in Jewish homes (10,000 speakers). But Hebrew is likely to become the most common non-English language spoken in the future (9,550 speakers).

Education

- An estimated 8,800 Jewish children attend infant/primary schools, of which 60% attend non-government (i.e. private) schools. An estimated 7,000 Jewish children attend secondary schools, of which 76% attend non-government schools.
- The number of Jewish pupils in government-run primary schools increased by 27% between 2006 and 2011.
- Jews in their 30s are more than twice as likely to hold a bachelor degree or higher level qualification as Australians generally (67% v 33% respectively).

Income

- A third (33%) of Jewish families in Australia has a gross weekly income in excess of \$3,000, compared with 14% for families generally.
- 14.6% of Jewish families have low family incomes (below \$800 per week /\$42,000 per year) which relates to 3,277 families. Lone parent families have the lowest incomes in relative terms.
- Average Jewish personal income is just over \$1,000 per week (\$54,000 per year) compared with \$760 per week (\$40,000 per year) for Australians generally.
- Jewish men in full time work have an average annual personal income of \$90,600 compared with \$72,600 for Jewish women in full time work.

Non-commercial work and need for assistance

- 28% of Jews volunteered in the 12 months prior to the 2011 census compared with 19% of Australians generally.
- Jewish women were over four times more likely to do 15 or more hours of unpaid domestic work per week than Jewish men.
- 6,200 Jewish people were in need of assistance with core activities. Over half (53%) of those in need, or 3,300 people, were aged 80 and above.

INTRODUCTION

The 2011 Census of Australia was conducted on 9th August 2011 by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). This produced a rich dataset on Australia’s Jewish population, the key results of which are presented here.

WHAT IS A CENSUS AND WHO IS INCLUDED?

Ever since the landing of the First Fleet, ‘musters’ were held to count the number of people in the colony and over the years these evolved into formal censuses, the first of which was the New South Wales census of 1828. Following the Federation of Australia in 1901 the first nation-wide or ‘Commonwealth Census’ took place in 1911; thus, 2011 marks 100 years since the first national census was taken.²

The 2011 Census of Population and Housing is a count of all persons who were present in Australia on the night of 9th August 2011, and also includes information about their dwellings. It is a legal requirement to complete a census form. According to ABS, “The 2011 Census was the largest logistical peacetime operation ever undertaken in Australia, employing over 43,000 field staff to ensure approximately 14.2 million forms were delivered to 9.8 million households.”³ In 2011, one third of all households submitted their forms online via *eCensus*.⁴

Census data on religion were collected for all household members with the question, *What is this person’s religion?* and unlike other census questions, it was voluntary (Figure 1). ‘Judaism’ was listed as one of four examples of write-in options for ‘Other’ religious groups but it was not listed as one of the checkbox categories. No guidance was given as to how the wording of the question ought to be interpreted; it made no direct reference to belief, institutional membership or other types of religious affiliation. The religion question immediately followed questions on language and ancestry.

Figure 1: The religion question as presented in the 2011 Census form (ABS)

The image shows a section of the 2011 Census form titled "What is the person's religion?". On the left, there are instructions: "Answering this question is OPTIONAL.", "Examples of 'Other - please specify' are: SALVATION ARMY, HINDUISM, JUDAISM, HUMANISM.", "If no religion, mark the 'No religion' box.", and "Remember to mark box like this: []". On the right, there is a list of radio button options: Catholic, Anglican (Church of England), Uniting Church, Presbyterian, Buddhism, Greek Orthodox, Islam, Baptist, and Lutheran. Below these is a section for "Other - please specify" with a 4x4 grid of boxes. At the bottom right, there is a "No religion" option with a radio button.

Source: ABS 2011 Census, Household Form p6 ([http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2901.0Main%20Features802011/\\$FILE/2011%20Census%20Household%20Form.pdf](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2901.0Main%20Features802011/$FILE/2011%20Census%20Household%20Form.pdf))

² Wright B, 2011 *A History of the Australian Census of Population and Housing*, ABS, Catalogue no. 2071.0 (<http://abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/2071.0July%202011?OpenDocument>)

³ <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/what?opendocument&navpos=110>

⁴ <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/factsheetsecensus?opendocument&navpos=450>

WHY DOES THE CENSUS MATTER?

The census offers a unique opportunity to obtain the broadest possible picture of the Jewish population in Australia. Its breadth is far greater than communal surveys can achieve and it is the only occasion comparative data at the local level is captured for all neighbourhoods across the country at the same time. The data it gathers are vital for communal organisations and agencies to help make informed decisions about resource allocation and planning for the future. Census data are used to inform decisions and policy making on a host of key areas such as education, welfare, aged care, security, representation and services for the young, elderly, infirm, geographically/socially isolated, disabled and so on.

NOTES ABOUT THE DATA

To obtain as much accuracy as possible from the census, two types of data are presented in this report. *Enumerated* data refer to 'raw' census counts and are used predominantly in the sections on Jewish households and intermarriage. By contrast, data relating to individuals have been adjusted to account for non-response and differing interpretations of 'Jewish'—these are therefore *estimates*. The methodology and rationale behind this approach is described in Appendix 2.

All references to 'Rest of Australia' (RoA) in this report refer to the total Australian population *excluding* the estimated Jewish population.

All census data relating to individuals for 2006 and 2011 were accessed through ABS's online data analysis tool *TableBuilder Pro*. Definitions of census categories are based on the 2011 Census Dictionary.⁵

Data on Jewish households and intermarriage were obtained from ABS in the form of specially customised tables and paid for jointly by JCA in Sydney and the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation at Monash University in Melbourne.

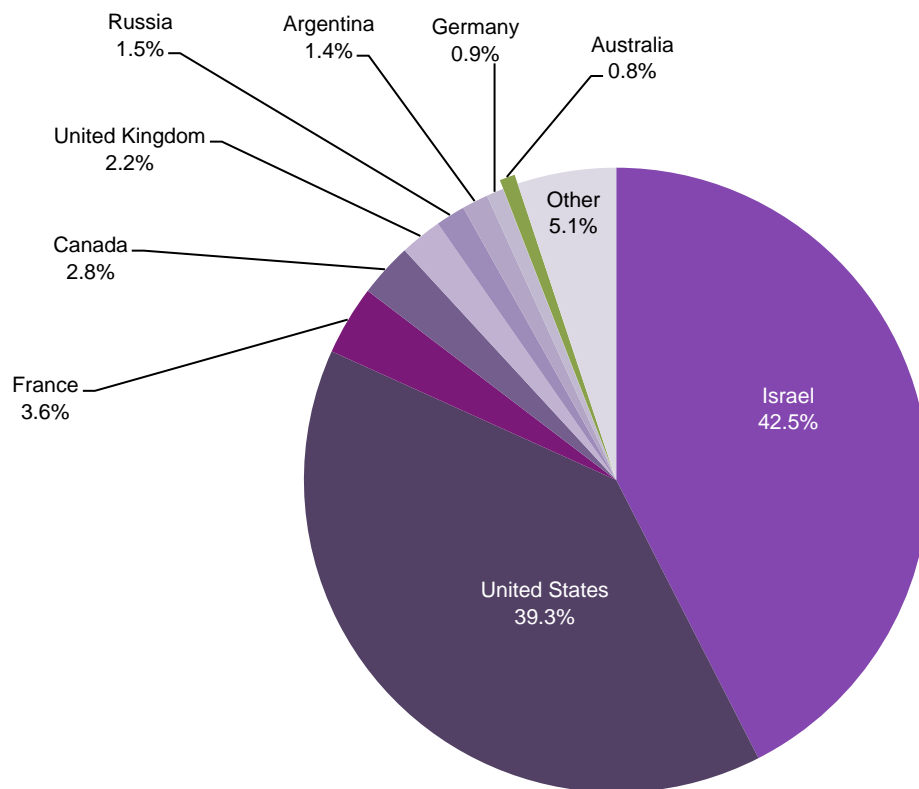
⁵ ABS 2011 Census Dictionary, Australia 2011 Australian Bureau of Statistics, ACT Cat. # 2901.0
[http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2901.0Main%20Features802011/\\$FILE/2011%20Census%20Dictionary%2027102011.pdf](http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2901.0Main%20Features802011/$FILE/2011%20Census%20Dictionary%2027102011.pdf)

AUSTRALIA'S JEWISH POPULATION IN CONTEXT

GLOBAL JEWISH CONTEXT

There are approximately 13.5 million Jews in the world and Australia's Jewish population accounts for less than one percent of this total (0.8%) (Figure 2). The majority of world Jewry lives in either Israel or the United States—only one in five Jews live outside of these two countries (Figure 2). Australia has the ninth largest Jewish population in the world with an estimated 112,000 Jewish people.

Figure 2: World Jewish population, 2010 (N=13,428,000)



Source: DellaPergola S, 2010 'World Jewish Population, 2010' The Hebrew University of Jerusalem. Graph adapted from Figure 2. Largest core Jewish populations, 2010 (p6)

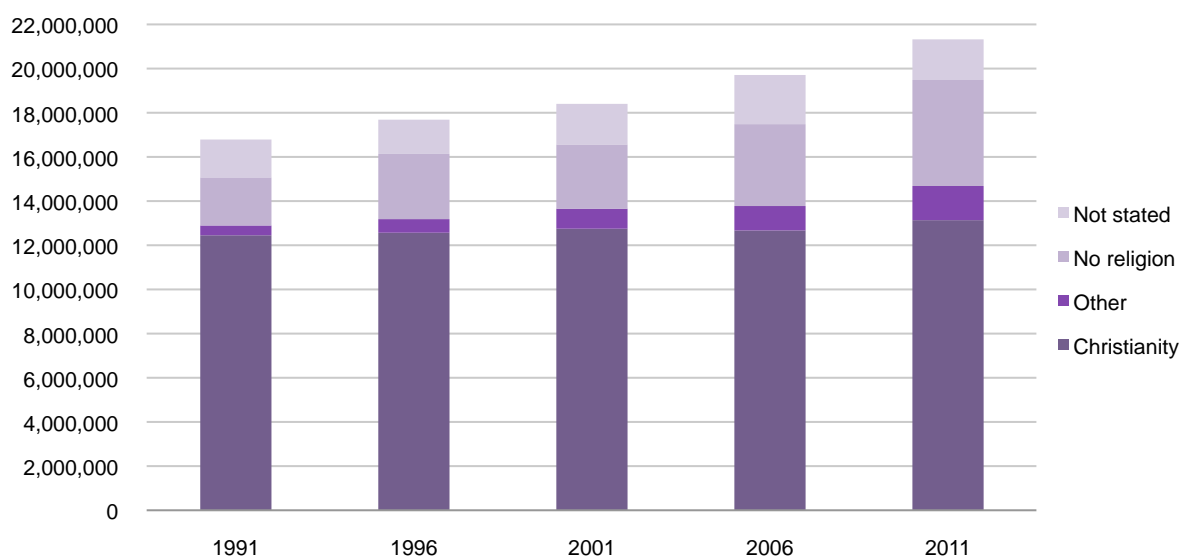
To complete the full picture of Oceania, 6,858 people reported Jewish in the 2006 Census of New Zealand⁶. Taking into account non-response alone, this can be adjusted to approximately 7,396. The 2011 census was cancelled due to the Christchurch earthquake and was rescheduled for March 2013.

⁶Statistics New Zealand, 2006 Quickstats tables on Culture and identity

NATIONAL RELIGIOUS CONTEXT

Christianity continues to dominate Australia’s religious landscape despite contracting in relative terms. In 2011, 13.1 million people reported being Christian compared with 1.5 million people who reported a non-Christian religion (Figure 3).

Figure 3: The changing religious identity landscape of Australia, 1991-2011 (enumerated)*



* Data do not include ‘Supplementary codes’ (2006, 2011) and ‘Inadequately described’ (1991, 1996, 2001).

Nevertheless, the religious makeup of the country has been changing in important ways and Table 1 provides details of the changes that have occurred since 1991. Although the largest group remains Christianity, accounting for 61.6% of the population in 2011, this proportion has been in steady decline—by 13 percentage points since 1991 when three-quarters (74.2%) of the population reported being Christian. By contrast, 22.5% of Australians described themselves as having ‘No Religion’ in 2011, an increase of almost 10 percentage points since 1991. However, the overall picture is one of increasing religious diversity with non-Christian denominations more than tripling in number since 1991. The largest non-Christian religious group in 2011 was Buddhism (2.5%) which has almost quadrupled its presence since 1991 (a result mostly of migration from Asia).⁷ Islam is the second largest non-Christian denomination at 2.2% of the national total, more than tripling its presence since 1991. In this context, Jews make up a tiny proportion of the total (0.45%), a percentage which has changed little since 1991, and indeed, since 1911 (see next section).

At the state and territory level, the picture is similar to the national level with Christianity dominating but varying between 65% in NSW and 56% in Northern Territory. No Religion is most prevalent in ACT (29.2%) and least prevalent in NSW (18.1%). Jews comprise almost 1% of the Victorian population but only one tenth of 1% in Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory.

⁷ 57.0% of Buddhists in 2011 were born in Asia.

Table 1: Proportionate size of religious groups in Australia, 1991-2011 (enumerated)

Census	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
Christianity	74.2%	71.1%	69.3%	64.3%	61.6%
Buddhism	0.8%	1.1%	1.9%	2.1%	2.5%
Hinduism	0.3%	0.4%	0.5%	0.8%	1.3%
Islam	0.9%	1.1%	1.5%	1.7%	2.2%
Judaism	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Other	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%
No religion	13.0%	16.7%	15.8%	18.8%	22.5%
Not stated	10.2%	8.8%	10.0%	11.3%	8.6%
Total*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N [‡]	16,800,374	17,698,665	18,414,621	19,721,469	21,333,436

* Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

‡ Data do not include 'Supplementary codes' (2006, 2011) and 'Inadequately described' (1991, 1996, 2001).

Sources: 1991 data page 21 Castles I, Census characteristics of Australia – 1991 census of population and housing, ABS (Cat. #2710.0); 1996 data, Basic Community Profile Table B10 Religion by Sex; 2001 data, Online search facility (<http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/historicaldata2001?opendocument&navpos=280>)

Table 2: Religious groups by state, 2011 (enumerated)

Religion	NSW	VIC	QLD	WA	SA	TAS	ACT	NT	Other [‡]
Christianity	65.0%	58.0%	64.8%	58.6%	57.8%	60.1%	55.7%	56.0%	19.8%
Buddhism	2.9%	3.2%	1.5%	2.1%	1.8%	0.7%	2.6%	1.8%	11.7%
Hinduism	1.7%	1.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.3%	1.7%	0.8%	0.2%
Islam	3.2%	2.9%	0.8%	1.8%	1.2%	0.3%	2.1%	0.8%	24.2%
Judaism	0.6%	0.9%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Other	0.8%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	0.8%	1.9%	1.9%
No religion	18.1%	24.2%	22.2%	25.8%	28.3%	28.9%	29.2%	24.1%	11.8%
Not stated	7.8%	8.4%	9.2%	9.8%	9.0%	9.1%	7.6%	14.7%	30.2%
Total*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N	6,869,230	5,307,835	4,296,800	2,219,132	1,582,644	491,248	353,552	209,986	3,011

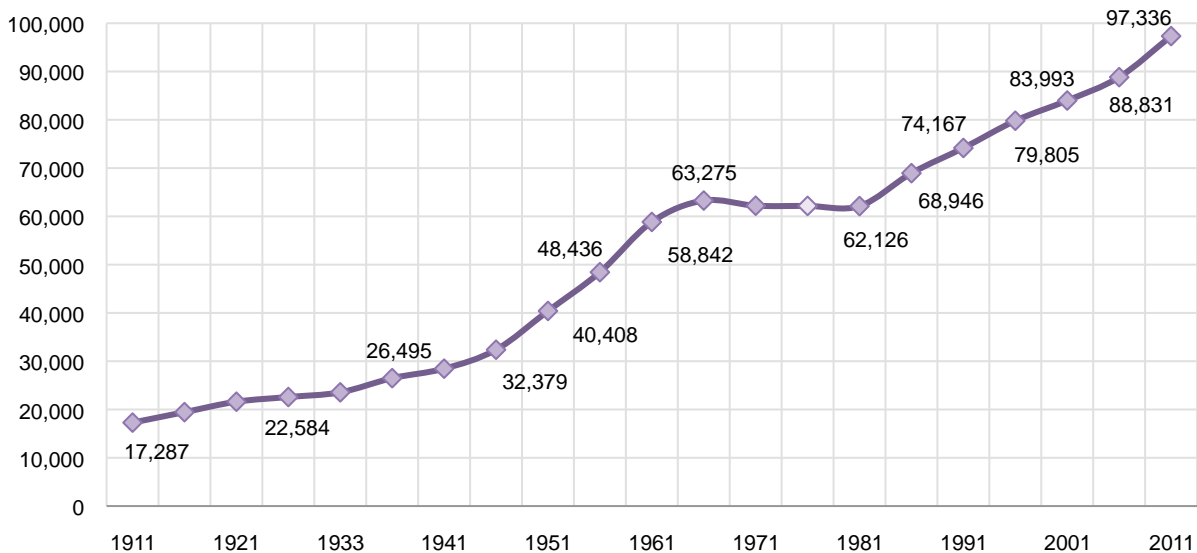
* Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

‡ Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay Territory

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Australia’s long history of census taking affords an opportunity to see how the Jewish population has changed over time. Figure 4 shows that the enumerated Jewish population has, on average, steadily increased from under 20,000 in 1911 to almost 100,000 in 2011. The population has therefore increased nearly six-fold over the century, an average of 1.7% per year; greater in fact than the annual average increase experienced in Australia generally (1.6%). Even so, as a proportion of the total population, Jews have only ever represented about 0.5%.

Figure 4: The Jewish population of Australia, 1911-2011 (enumerated data)*



* The 1976 census enumerated 53,442 Jews, however, this would suggest a substantial population decrease of 14% had occurred in just five years without a clear cause. But the 1976 census encountered substantial difficulties including negative publicity about the purpose of the census and the importance of privacy, the inclusion of new controversial questions such as income, as well as underfunding from the government which lead to 50% sampling on less demographically important questions such as religion (see Wright 2011 op cit pp13). Therefore, the reported figure is considered to be inaccurate so an average of the 1971 and 1981 Jewish counts has been included in the graph.

Source: ABS <http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/censushome.nsf/home/historicaldata?opendocument&navpos=280>

GEOGRAPHY

The vast majority (94.8%) of Australia's Jewish population lives in its capital cities. Indeed, the population is so highly concentrated that 84.3% live in either Melbourne or Sydney. By comparison, 38.9% of the national population lives in these two cities. Other minority religious groups are also concentrated, though not quite to the same extent as the Jewish community; for example, 74.1% of Muslims and 70.1% of Hindus live in just Sydney or Melbourne.

The total Jewish population of Australia in 2011 was estimated to be 112,003 which is an increase of 6.0% on the 2006 estimate of 105,626 (Table 3). All states and territories, with the exception of South Australia, experienced an increase in their Jewish populations between the two censuses. Apart from Northern Territory, which has a very small population, the largest increase was in Queensland where the Jewish population grew by 15.2%, albeit from a relatively modest base.

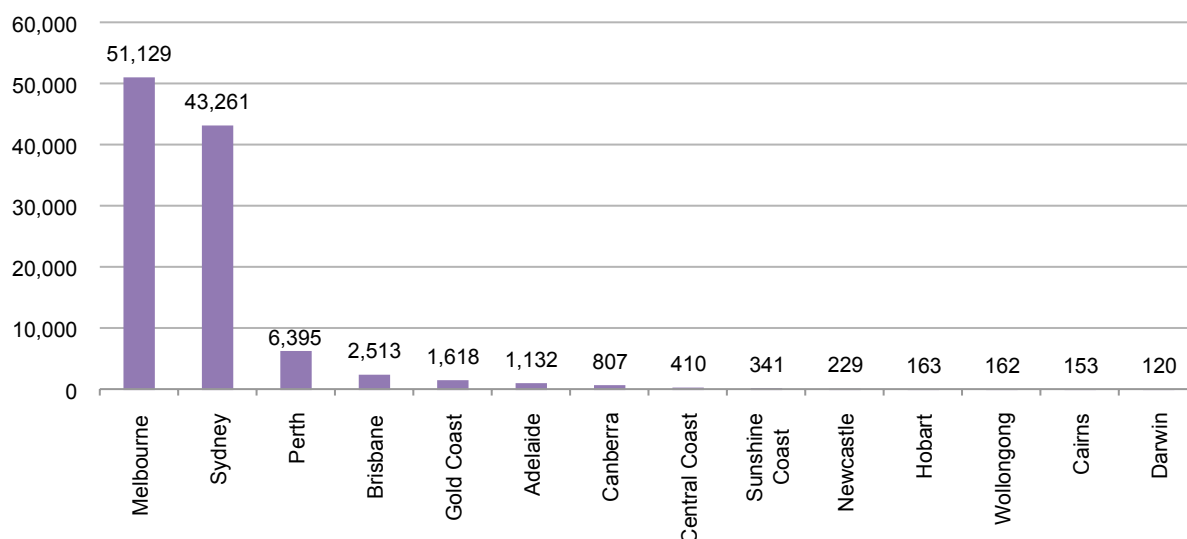
Table 3: Estimated Jewish population by state, 2011 and 2006

State	Jewish population size 2011	% of total Jewish population 2011*	Jewish population size 2006	% change 2006-2011
Victoria	51,954	46.4%	48,881	6.3%
New South Wales	45,717	40.8%	43,658	4.7%
Western Australia	6,739	6.0%	6,295	7.1%
Queensland	5,110	4.6%	4,438	15.2%
South Australia	1,252	1.1%	1,256	-0.3%
ACT	776	0.7%	682	13.6%
Tasmania	285	0.3%	276	3.5%
Northern Territory	170	0.1%	140	21.4%
Australia total	112,003	100%	105,626	6.0%

* Column may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Although Jews are highly urbanised, they do not all live in the state capitals and, as Figure 5 shows, there are relatively large concentrations of Jewish people in other urban areas, some of which outnumber those in the smaller state capitals. For example, there are more Jews in Gold Coast than in Adelaide.

Figure 5: Estimated Jewish population by significant urban areas



The most populous Jewish neighbourhood in Australia is Caulfield North in Melbourne with an estimated 10,234 Jewish people (Table 4).⁸ This area alone accounts for almost 10% of all Jews in Australia. Even so, it does not have a Jewish majority; less than a third (31%) of Caulfield North's population is Jewish (column 4 in Table).

Table 4: Largest Jewish neighbourhoods

Area name (ASGS - SA2*)	State	Jewish population	% of neighbourhood that is Jewish	% of Australia's Jewish population in neighbourhood	Cumulative %
Caulfield North	VIC	10,234	31.0%	9.14%	9.1%
Caulfield South	VIC	7,715	29.0%	6.89%	16.0%
Dover Heights	NSW	5,228	30.4%	4.67%	20.7%
Double Bay - Bellevue Hill	NSW	4,539	14.1%	4.05%	24.7%
Bondi Beach - North Bondi	NSW	3,367	13.1%	3.01%	27.8%
Bentleigh East	VIC	2,963	9.0%	2.65%	30.4%
Rose Bay - Vaucluse - Watsons Bay	NSW	2,936	17.9%	2.62%	33.0%
St Ives	NSW	2,665	11.1%	2.38%	35.4%
St Kilda East	VIC	2,418	11.8%	2.16%	37.6%
Elsternwick	VIC	2,150	14.8%	1.92%	39.5%
Bondi - Tamarama - Bronte	NSW	2,069	9.1%	1.85%	41.3%
Bentleigh - McKinnon	VIC	1,951	7.5%	1.74%	43.1%
Maroubra	NSW	1,861	5.2%	1.66%	44.7%
Bondi Junction - Waverly	NSW	1,853	9.2%	1.65%	46.4%
Randwick	NSW	1,792	5.3%	1.60%	48.0%
Dianella	WA	1,717	6.1%	1.53%	49.5%
Brighton East	VIC	1,711	8.8%	1.53%	51.0%

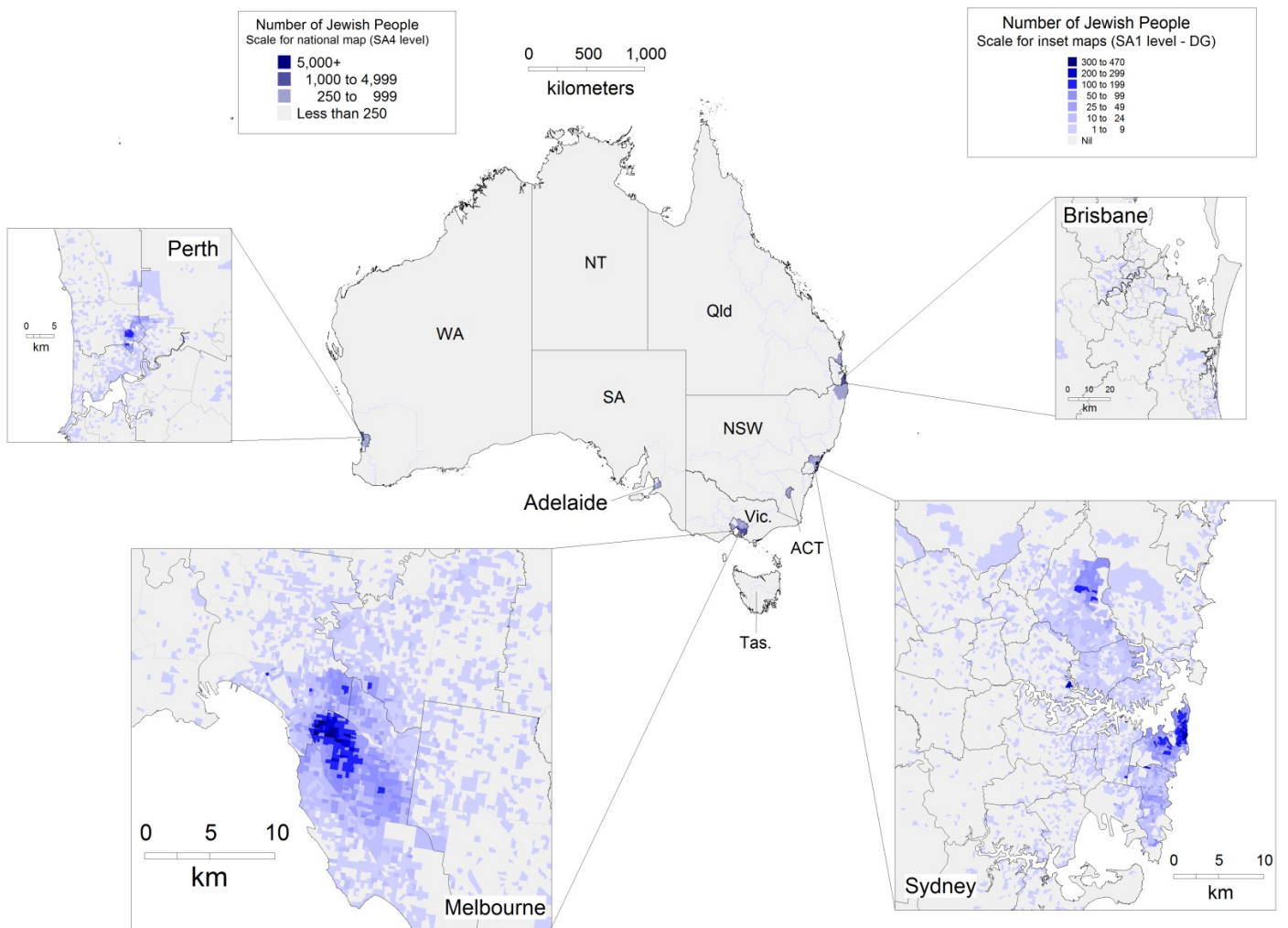
* This refers to one of the analytical breakdowns that demographers use to examine population distribution in Australia. Each SA2 unit contains a neighbourhood of up to 25,000 people of any religion.

Continental Australia covers an area of over 7.5 million square kilometres but the vast majority of its territory is uninhabited. The total area of the neighbourhoods in which most Jews live is generously estimated to comprise up to 2,000 square kilometres; under 0.3% of the country.

Map 1 shows the Jewish population distribution across the continent and highlights the distribution in the main population centres. The high urban population concentration is immediately apparent, especially within the major cities. In particular, Jews are concentrated in specific areas of Sydney (especially the Eastern Suburbs and Upper North Shore), Melbourne (South-eastern Suburbs) and Dianella in Perth. There are relatively few Jewish people elsewhere in these cities and fewer still in the rest of the country.

⁸ Although various geographical breakdowns of the population can be used, such as LGA and postcode, for analytical reasons, the Australian Statistical Geographical Standard (ASGS) is preferable. Appendix 1 shows more familiar breakdowns.

Map 1: Jewish population distribution – Australia and main Jewish concentrations, 2011

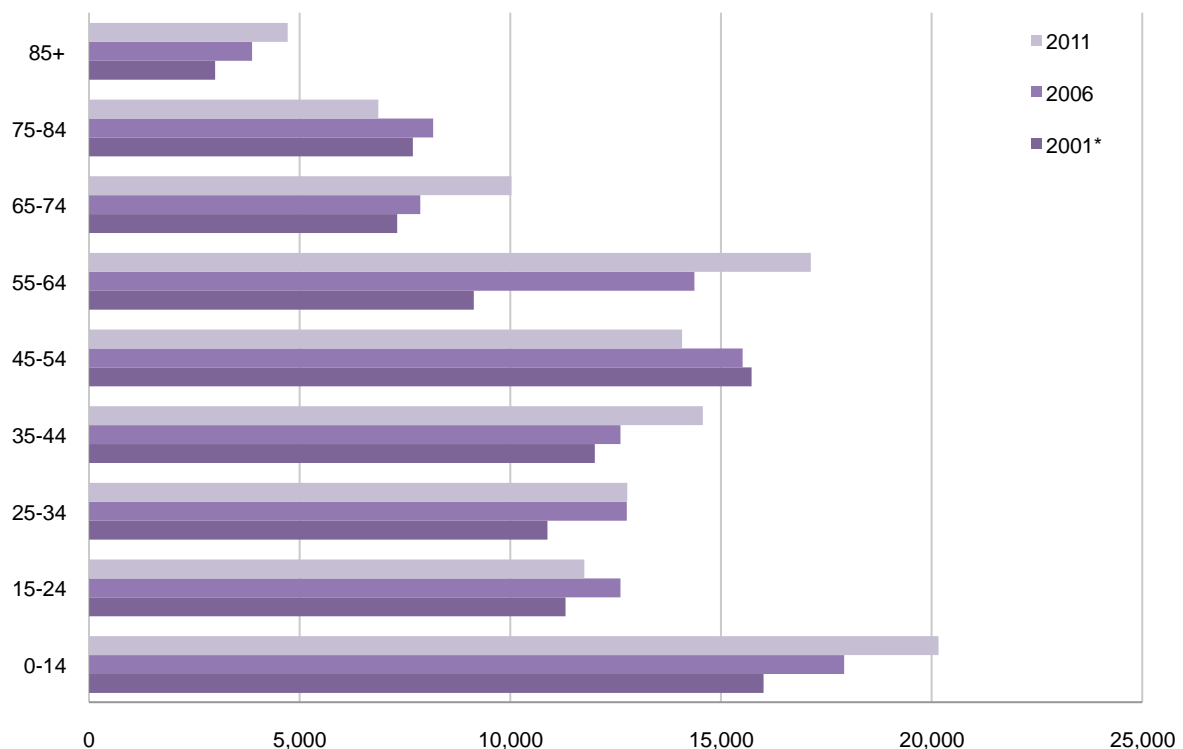


DEMOGRAPHY

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

Australia's Jewish population has increased in size by an estimated 20.4% between 2001* and 2011. In the same period, the proportion of the population aged under 15 has increased slightly (from 17.2% to 18.0%) as did the proportion aged 85 and above (from 3.2% to 4.2%). Figure 6 shows this increase of both the youngest and oldest groups in absolute terms as well as a considerable increase in the numbers approaching retirement (55-64 years)—the size of this group almost doubled in the decade.

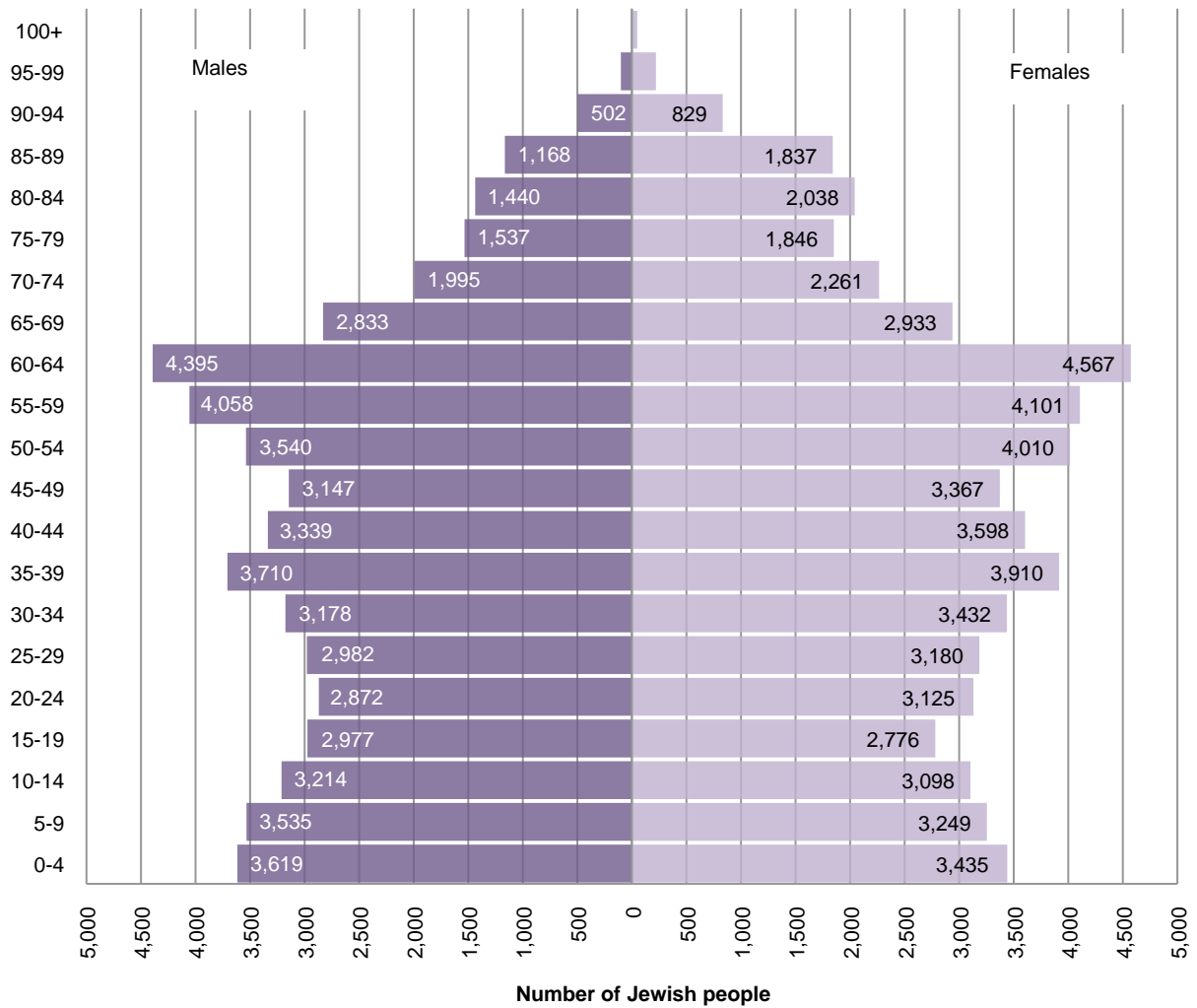
Figure 6: Australia's Jewish population by age, 2001-2011



* Data for 2001 are adjusted for religion Not Stated responses only. This method of adjustment is slightly different to that described in Appendix 2 regarding 2006 and 2011 data.

The 'population pyramid' provides a summary view of the demographic profile of a population. The overall shape of a pyramid indicates whether there are relatively high or relatively low numbers of people in certain age groups. For example, Australia's Jewish population pyramid (Figure 7) shows a protrusion of people in their 50s and early 60s—these are (post WWII) 'baby-boomers' who are now entering retirement. There is also a smaller protrusion of people in their late 30s—this represents the 'echo' of the baby-boomer generation, i.e. the relative increase in births which occurred when the baby-boomer group formed families. Indeed, Figure 7 also shows that there is an 'echo of an echo' with a relatively large group under 5 years old, i.e. the grandchildren of the baby-boomers.

Figure 7: Age and sex structure for Australia's Jewish population, 2011 (estimated)



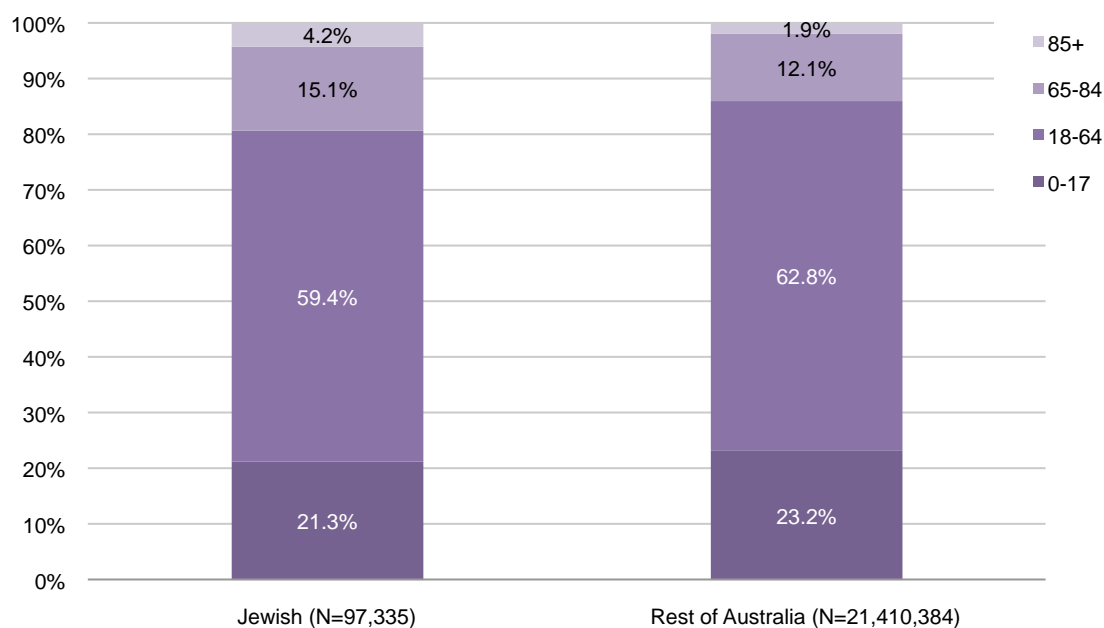
With the exception of the youngest cohorts, there are more women than men, especially from age 65 onwards. Nationally, there are 94 Jewish males for every 100 Jewish females. This varies by state, for example, in Tasmania there are 81 males per 100 females and in Queensland there are 101 males per 100 females. And whilst there are 107 boys under 10 years old for every 100 girls; there are 67 males for every 100 females for people aged in their 80s.

Median age

The median age⁹ of Jews in Australia is 42 years, rather older than the median for Australians in general which is 37 years. This highlights the relatively older age structure of the Jewish population (Figure 8).

The median Jewish age has not changed since 2006. In 2011 the median age for Jewish males was 41 and for Jewish females it was 43 years. The state with the oldest Jewish median age is South Australia (48 years), whereas Jews in ACT and NT exhibit the youngest median age (37 years for both).

Figure 8: Age structure of Jewish population compared with Rest of Australia



Jewish births

Census data can be used as a proxy measure for the Jewish birth cohort since it gives data on the number of babies aged under 1 reported as Jewish on the night of the census (9th August 2011). An estimated total of 1,241 babies were reported, almost exactly the same as in the 2006 census (1,246 babies).¹⁰ The numbers are shown by age, sex and state in Table 5.

There are several ways to measure fertility in a population, but the most common method is the Crude Birth Rate (CBR). This measures the number of live births per 1,000 people. The Jewish CBR in 2011 was 11.1, which is lower than the CBR for Australia as a whole (12.8) and slightly lower than the Jewish CBR in 2006 (11.8) (Table 6). However, as the name suggests, the CBR has its limitations not the least being its calculation includes the size of the male population, even though men do not give birth. A more accurate measure is the General Fertility Rate (GFR), a calculation of live births per 1,000 women aged 15-44. By this measure the Jewish population actually has a very similar level of fertility to the rest of Australia; however, the Jewish GFR still fell from its 2006 level.

⁹ The median is the age at which exactly half the population is older and half is younger.

¹⁰ It should be recognised that very young babies can be undercounted in census data due to non-inclusion on the census form. It is also the case that religion non-response tends to be slightly higher for babies than for other cohorts.

Table 5: Estimated Jewish births* by state and sex, 2011 and 2006

State	2011			2006		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Victoria	325	329	654	321	283	604
New South Wales	255	213	468	284	247	532
Western Australia	25	32	58	26	25	51
Queensland	16	14	30	20	15	36
All other states and territories	17	14	31	14	10	24
Total births	639	602	1,241	666	580	1,246

* Figures relate to numbers aged under 1 year in each census

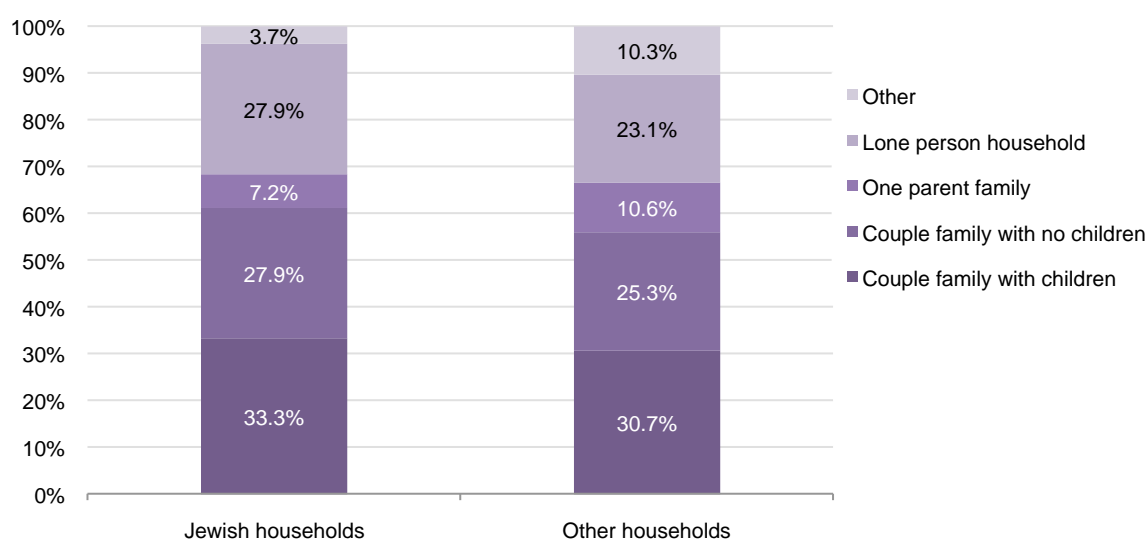
Table 6: Measures of fertility, 2006 and 2011, Jewish population v Rest of Australia

	Census year	Jewish	Rest of Australia
Crude Birth Rate	2011	11.1	12.8
	2006	11.8	13.1
General Fertility Rate	2011	62.0	61.9
	2006	64.2	62.2

JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

There were 43,556 households in Australia in which at least one person was Jewish. However, the definition of 'Jewish household' used in the following section does not include mixed-religious households (which are examined in the next section)¹¹. Consequently, 36,689 Jewish households were enumerated in the 2011 census. Compared with the general population, Jews are more likely to live in couple families (61.2% compared with 56.0%) and they are also more likely to live alone (27.9% compared with 23.1%) (Figure 9). On the other hand, Jews are less likely to live in one parent households (7.2% compared with 10.6%). There were 10,229 Jewish people living alone and 2,645 one parent Jewish households.

Figure 9: Household type – Jewish households compared with all other Australian households



The average Jewish household size was 2.5 compared with 2.6 in general. The average size of Jewish households in Victoria was also 2.6; in NSW and WA it was 2.5.

Table 7: Jewish household type by location

Household type	Melbourne	Sydney	Perth	Brisbane	Adelaide	Other
Couple with children	34.8%	33.8%	33.1%	27.0%	24.0%	23.8%
Couple with no children	27.7%	27.7%	29.0%	29.5%	24.0%	28.4%
One parent family	7.1%	7.0%	6.7%	9.2%	10.6%	8.6%
Lone person household	26.7%	28.0%	27.5%	29.0%	37.8%	33.7%
Other	3.7%	3.4%	3.7%	5.4%	3.7%	5.5%
Total*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (enumerated)	16,817	14,241	2,122	808	434	2,267

* Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

¹¹ In this section 'Jewish household' is defined as any household in which at least one person reported Jewish and all other persons reported either Jewish, No Religion or did not respond to the religion question. In addition to these households were 6,867 couples in households where one partner was Jewish and the other partner was not Jewish. These are examined in the next section along with those partnered to people of No Religion, an ambiguous category. In the present section data on 'Jewish households' have not been adjusted for undercount, should this have occurred – see Appendix 2 for details.

Only minor differences were observed in household type between the three largest concentrations of Jews in Australia with the pattern for Melbourne, Sydney and Perth being very similar (Table 7). But differences are notable outside these cities. Jewish households in Adelaide are less likely to consist of family households with children and are more likely to consist of single parent and lone person households.

Family households

There were 20,582 Jewish married couple families and 2,084 Jewish de facto couple families in Australia. Jews are more likely to live as married couples than Australians generally (56.1% compared with 47.9% respectively) but are less likely to live in de facto relationships (5.7% compared with 9.3% respectively).

There were 12,186 Jewish families in Australia with dependent children¹². The majority of these (82.2%) lived in married couple families; a further 13.7% lived in lone parent families and 4.1% lived in de facto couple families.

Children appear to be living in parental homes longer. In 2006 there were an estimated 2,262 adult children¹³ (aged 25 and above) living at home, compared with 2,604 in 2011.

Elderly households

Between 2006 and 2011 there was an increase in the number of elderly people living independently. This is partly reflected in the number of elderly people living alone: an estimated 1,634 Jewish people aged 85 and above were living alone in 2011, compared with 1,317 in 2006. It is also reflected in an increase in elderly couple households with an estimated 774 couple households in which the reference person¹⁴ was Jewish and aged 85 and above in 2011 compared with 604 such households in 2006.

Same-sex couple households

There were an estimated 508 Jewish people in same-sex couples in 2011, equivalent to 1% of all Jews in couples. Since same-sex unions cannot currently be sanctioned by marriage in Australia, these all refer to de facto couples. Half (258) of this group were Jewish females and half (250) were Jewish males in same sex couples. Half (50%) of all Jewish people in same-sex couples are in NSW compared with 35% in Victoria and 7% in Queensland.

¹² A dependent child is a person who is either a child under 15 years of age, or a dependent student aged 15 to 24 years.

¹³ An 'adult child' is defined here as an 'Other household member' which includes any non-dependent natural, adopted or step child/ren aged 24 and above.

¹⁴ The Reference Person is usually the person who has identified himself/herself as person one on the Household Census Form.

INTERMARRIAGE

Intermarriage data can be presented either in terms of partnered Jewish individuals or in terms of couples in which at least one person is Jewish. Unless otherwise stated, figures in this report are based on Jewish *individuals*.

Over three quarters (76.9%) of Jews in Australia who live with their partner has a Jewish partner. One in ten (8.7%) has a partner who reported No Religion and one in seven (14.4%) has a partner who is not Jewish.¹⁵ The majority (92.5%) of non-Jewish partners were Christian. Thus, almost a quarter (23.1%) of all Jews living in a couple had a partner who did not report Jewish by religion or by ancestry in the 2011 census. Measured in terms of couples, the equivalent proportion is 37.6%.^{16,17}

Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of Jews with a Jewish partner decreased from 80.3% to 76.9% while the proportion with a non-Jewish (or No Religion) partner increased from 19.7% to 23.1% (Table 8). (Measured in terms of couples, this latter increase was from 32.8% to 37.6%).¹⁸

Nevertheless, whilst these figures do not appear to show a substantial change in intermarriage over the decade, they are arguably misleading. For example, the data also indicate that between 2001 and 2011, the total *number* of Jews with a Jewish partner increased by 11.9% (final column in Table 8). Yet, had ‘intermarriage rates’ really remained stable over the 2001-2011 period, then the proportion with a non-Jewish partner should have increased at a similar rate; but it did not. On the contrary, it increased at twice the rate (22.6%). In other words, mixed-partnerships are increasing twice as fast as Jewish partnerships in Australia. Further, although less than one in ten Jews has a partner of No Religion (8.7%), this group increased by a substantial 72.8% over the decade, or at six times the rate Jewish to Jewish partnerships increased. By 2011, a total of 11,004 Jews had a partner who was either not Jewish or had No Religion, an increase of 37.6% since 2001.

Table 8: Religion of partner (married or de facto) for Jews living in a couple, 2001, 2006, 2011

Religion of partner	2001	2006	2011	Percentage change in absolute terms 2001 to 2011
Jewish	80.3%	79.1%	76.9%	11.9%
No religion	5.9%	6.8%	8.7%	72.8%
Non-Jewish religion	13.8%	14.1%	14.4%	22.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	-
N (Jews living with a partner)	40,661	42,609	47,554	17.0%
No religion plus non-Jewish religion	19.7%	20.9%	23.1%	37.6%

These figures present the overall picture, however, intermarriage rates are sensitive to multiple factors and certain subgroups exhibit higher levels than others. The key census variables that impact on the propensity towards intermarriage are type of partnership, sex, age and location.¹⁹

The vast majority of Jews—over nine out of ten (91.2%)—are married with the remainder (8.8%) being in de facto (or cohabiting) partnerships. Compared with married Jews, those Jews in de

¹⁵ This is based on 47,555 partnered Jews.

¹⁶ In terms of couples in which at least one partner is Jewish (29,279 couples), in 62.4% both partners are Jewish, in 14.1% one partner is Jewish and one is No Religion and in 23.5% one partner is Jewish and one is not Jewish.

¹⁷ The census identified 958 Jewish people in a partnership who could not be ‘matched’ with their partner because one of them was temporarily away from home on census night and these individuals are therefore not included in this analysis. Other groups also not included are Jews in same-sex couples (due to very small counts) and 399 Jewish individuals whose partners gave their religion as Not Stated and with no Jewish ancestry. However, 1,668 partnered individuals who reported their religion as either No Religion or Not Stated, but also reported their ancestry as Jewish, are included.

¹⁸ Measured in terms of couples in which at least one partner is Jewish, the proportions in 2001 were 67.1% both partners Jewish, 23.0% one partner not Jewish, and 9.8% one partner No Religion. In 2006, the proportions were 65.4% both partners Jewish, 23.3% one partner not Jewish, and 11.3% one partner No Religion.

¹⁹ Jewish denomination is also a key determinate of intermarriage however the census does not capture this information.

facto partnerships are more than twice as likely to have a partner with a non-Jewish religion (32.7% versus 12.7% respectively) and four times as likely to have a partner with No Religion (27.7% versus 7.0% respectively) (Table 9).

Table 9: Religion of partner for Jewish individuals by partnership type

Religion of partner	Married	De facto	All partnered Jews
Jewish	80.3%	39.6%	76.9%
No religion	7.0%	27.7%	8.7%
Non-Jewish religion	12.7%	32.7%	14.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%
N (Jews living in couples)	43,486	4,069	47,555

Jewish married men are more likely to have a non-Jewish partner than Jewish women; 3,259 Jewish men in Australia have a non-Jewish spouse compared with 2,253 Jewish women. Jewish men are almost twice as likely as Jewish women to have a non-Jewish spouse (14.7% compared with 10.5% respectively) (Table 10).

Table 10: Religion of partner for married Jewish individuals by sex

Religion of partner	Jewish male: religion of wife	Jewish female: religion of husband	All married Jews
Jewish	79.0%	81.7%	80.3%
No religion	6.3%	7.7%	7.0%
Non-Jewish religion	14.7%	10.5%	12.7%
Total*	100%	100%	100%
N (Married Jews)	22,116	21,370	43,486

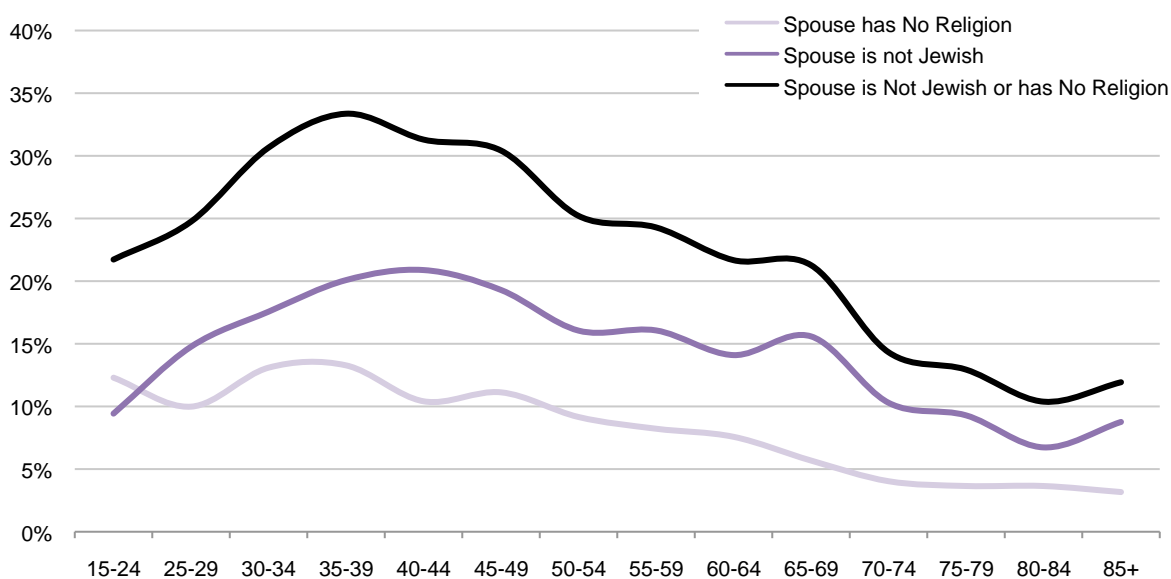
* Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

The relationship between age and intermarriage is complex. Jews who marry at a young age tend to be more religious than those who marry later and are therefore more likely to marry Jews.²⁰ However, it is also true that younger people are more likely to marry non-Jews than older people.

Intermarriage rates are highest among people in their thirties and forties (Figure 10). One in five Jews aged 35-39 has a non-Jewish spouse and one in three has a spouse who is either not Jewish or reported No Religion in the 2011 census. The proportion declines steadily among older age groups.

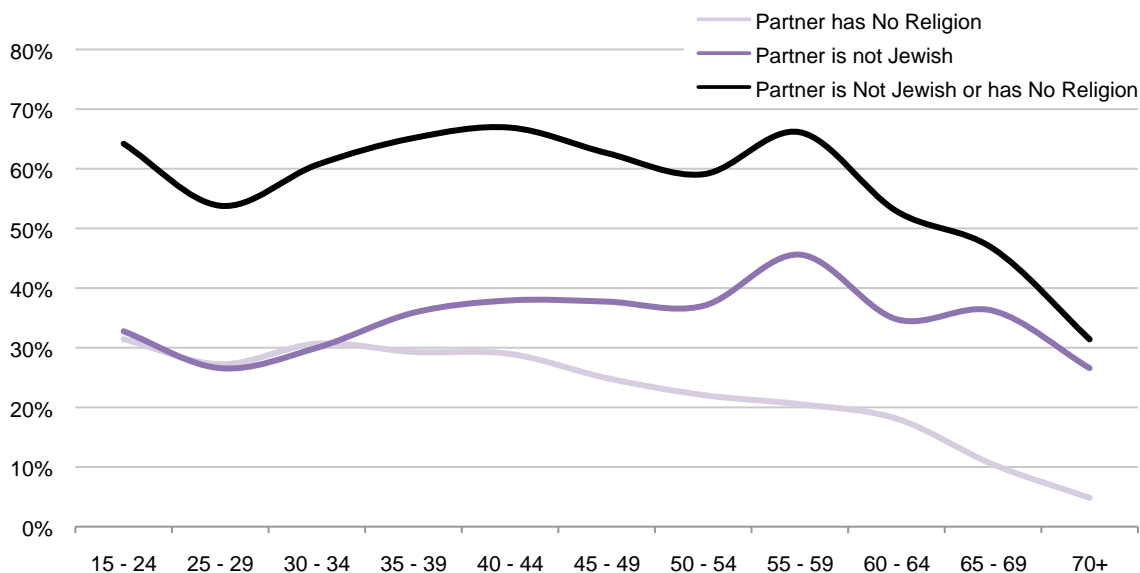
²⁰ For example, GEN08 data show that 11% of Orthodox Jews aged under 30 are married compared with 7.3% of Traditional Jews and 3% of Conservative/Progressive Jews. (Author's calculations using original GEN08 dataset – see Markus, A., N. Jacobs and T. Aronov, 2009, 2008-09 Jewish Population Survey Preliminary Findings: Melbourne and Sydney, Monash University, Melbourne)

Figure 10: Married Jews by age of spouse where spouse did not report Jewish (N=8,558)



These rates double for Jews living in de facto partnerships and the highest rates peak at a slightly older ages. For example, almost two out of five (37.9%) Jews aged 40-44 have a non-Jewish partner and a further 29.0% have a partner with No Religion (Figure 11). Thus, two out of three (66.9%) Jews in their early forties and in de facto partnerships do not have partners who reported Jewish in the 2011 census.

Figure 11: De facto Jews by age of partner where partner did not report Jewish (N=2,187)



Geography is also closely related to intermarriage. Jews who live in locations with large Jewish populations are more likely to be ‘inmarried’ than those in places with smaller Jewish populations. Thus, in Victoria, the state with the largest Jewish population, 82.3% of Jews are inmarried (measured in terms of couples this is 70.0%) (Table 11). By contrast, in Queensland, ACT, Tasmania and Northern Territory, places with relatively small Jewish populations, half or less of all married (registered or de facto) Jews have Jewish partners (Table 11).

Table 11: Religion of partner for married (registered and de facto) Jews by location (enumerated)*

i) Calculations based on Jewish <i>individuals</i>							
	Victoria	NSW	Western Australia	Queensland	ACT	South Australia	Tasmania and Northern Territory
Jewish to Jewish	82.3%	77.3%	69.4%	45.2%	44.8%	43.5%	27.3%
Jewish to No Religion	7.5%	7.8%	10.3%	18.9%	24.5%	21.6%	36.1%
Jewish to non-Jewish	10.2%	14.9%	20.2%	35.9%	30.7%	35.0%	36.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N	22,011	19,389	2,921	2,178	326	515	205
ii) Calculations based on <i>couples</i> in which at least one person is Jewish							
	Victoria	NSW	Western Australia	Queensland	ACT	South Australia	Tasmania and Northern Territory
Jewish to Jewish	70.0%	63.0%	53.2%	29.2%	28.9%	27.8%	15.8%
Jewish to No Religion	12.7%	12.7%	15.8%	24.4%	31.6%	27.5%	41.8%
Jewish to non-Jewish	17.3%	24.3%	31.0%	46.4%	39.5%	44.7%	42.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N	12,950	11,897	1,907	1,686	253	403	177

* Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Children of intermarried couples

Of the 29,279 couples (married or de facto) in Australia in which at least one partner is Jewish, 42.1% had at least one dependent child.²¹ There are 5,463 dependent children in families in which one parent is not Jewish and 2,805 dependent children in families in which one parent reported No Religion.

Unsurprisingly, the chances of a child being brought up Jewish are highest when both parents are Jewish. Using the religion of the youngest dependent child as a proxy for all children²², 97.8% identified as Jewish when both parents are Jewish. When parents are not both 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, 48.3% of couples report the religion of their children as Jewish (1,082 married couples). By contrast, when the father is Jewish and the mother is not Jewish the proportion falls to 13.6% of couples who report their children as Jewish (1,497 married couples).

Table 12: Religion of youngest child by religion of parents

Religion of parents		% Youngest child reported as Jewish*	Number of married couples
Both mother and father Jewish		97.9%	8,175
Mother Jewish	Father No Religion	62.7%	739
	Father Non-Jewish religion	48.3%	1,082
Father Jewish	Mother No Religion	22.1%	547
	Mother Non-Jewish religion	13.6%	1,497

* By religion only

²¹ A dependent child is a child under 15 years of age, or a full-time student aged 15-24 years of age, in secondary or tertiary education.

²² The assumption being that in the majority of cases, children in a single family will have been brought up with the same religion.

IMMIGRATION

PLACE OF BIRTH

As a traditionally immigrant community, it is interesting to note that a majority (51.1%) of Jewish Australians is now native born (Figure 12). Nevertheless, although this represents an increase on the 2006 proportion of 49.3%, Jews are still relatively 'foreign' by comparison with Australians in general of whom 72.7% were Australia-born in 2011.

Figure 12: Place of birth, Jewish population, Australia, N=110,743

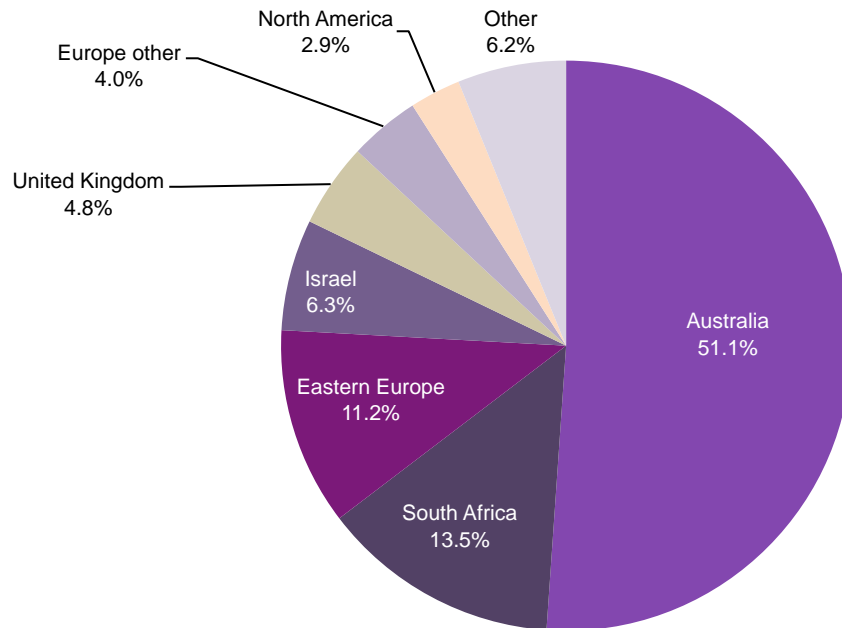


Table 13: Estimated Jewish population by place of birth, change 2006 to 2011*

Place of birth	2011	2006	Absolute change	% change
Australia	56,588	49,307	7,281	14.8%
South Africa	15,000	13,593	1,407	10.4%
FSU [‡]	8,395	7,499	895	11.9%
Israel	6,992	5,606	1,386	24.7%
UK	5,220	4,745	475	10.0%
USA	2,696	2,131	565	26.5%
Poland	2,648	3,305	-657	-19.9%
Hungary	1,552	1,723	-170	-9.9%
Germany	1,301	1,502	-200	-13.3%
New Zealand	1,104	947	157	16.5%
Remainder	7,969	8,197	-228	-2.8%
Total	109,465	98,555		

* Non-responses and ill-defined responses are not included

‡ FSU = Former Soviet Union

Between 2006 and 2011, the largest increases in the overseas-born population were from South Africa (1,407) and Israel (1,386) (Table 13). However, although the number of South Africa-born Jews increased by 10.4%, this increase was modest compared with the Israel-born (24.7%) and US-born (26.5%) groups.

The state with the highest proportion of Jews born overseas is Western Australia where just two out of five people (41%) are Australia-born (Table 14). A very large proportion (28%) of WA's population is born in South Africa. South Africa-born Jews also constitute a relatively large proportion (19%) of NSW's Jewish population.

Table 14: Place of birth by state, 2011*

Place of birth	VIC	NSW	WA	QLD	SA	ACT	TAS	NT
Australia	57%	48%	41%	48%	46%	54%	57%	66%
South Africa	8%	19%	28%	8%	5%	3%	7%	4%
FSU	10%	6%	1%	2%	4%	3%	2%	0%
Israel	7%	5%	7%	9%	10%	11%	6%	5%
UK	3%	5%	10%	11%	13%	9%	9%	12%
USA	2%	2%	2%	5%	6%	8%	10%	6%
Poland	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Hungary	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%	0%	0%
Germany	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%	0%
New Zealand	1%	1%	1%	3%	1%	0%	2%	3%
Other	5%	9%	8%	11%	12%	8%	5%	4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N	50,629	44,720	6,654	5,043	1,206	763	285	161

* Non-responses and ill-defined responses are not included. Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

IN-MIGRATION

Migration to Australia tends to be the outcome of multiple variables referred to by demographers as push and pull factors. A push factor might be political instability in the home country, whereas a pull factor might be greater employment opportunities in Australia. Migrant flows are also subject to the vicissitudes of government policy towards the granting of Australian visas.

In the five years between the 2006 and 2011 censuses, an estimated 5,289 Jewish migrants arrived in Australia—an average of 1,058 per year.^{23/24} NSW was the largest recipient state (2,062 Jewish migrants) closely followed by Victoria (2,029). The majority of migrants from South Africa moved to NSW whereas the majority of those from Israel moved to Victoria (Table 15).

²³ These are individuals who had an overseas address five years ago. An estimated total of 6,009 Jewish people fulfilled this criteria however, of these, 904 were born in Australia and were therefore presumably Australians returning home or visiting.

²⁴ A total of 1,219 overseas-born were living overseas one year before the census.

Table 15: Estimated number of overseas arrivals to Australia by origin, by state, 2007-2011

State	Israel	South Africa	USA	UK	FSU	New Zealand	Other	Total
NSW	442	742	295	219	71	47	246	2,062
VIC	802	354	284	160	139	86	203	2,028
WA	121	229	39	55	15	9	69	537
QLD	120	67	56	81	7	16	78	425
SA	54	8	22	24	5	0	18	131
ACT	37	0	21	7	9	0	7	81
Total*	1,575	1,400	717	545	247	159	621	5,264

* Data exclude 23 other migrants in Tasmania, Northern Territory and Other Territories. Small counts (<20) cannot be relied upon.

Such clustering has led to some immigrant groups being overrepresented in certain states. For example, a majority (63%) of Jewish immigrants from Former Soviet Union (FSU) live in Victoria, as do 72% of Jews born in Poland and 50% of Jews born in Israel. By contrast, a majority (58%) of South Africa-born Jews live in NSW, as do 63% of Jews born in Hungary (Table 16).

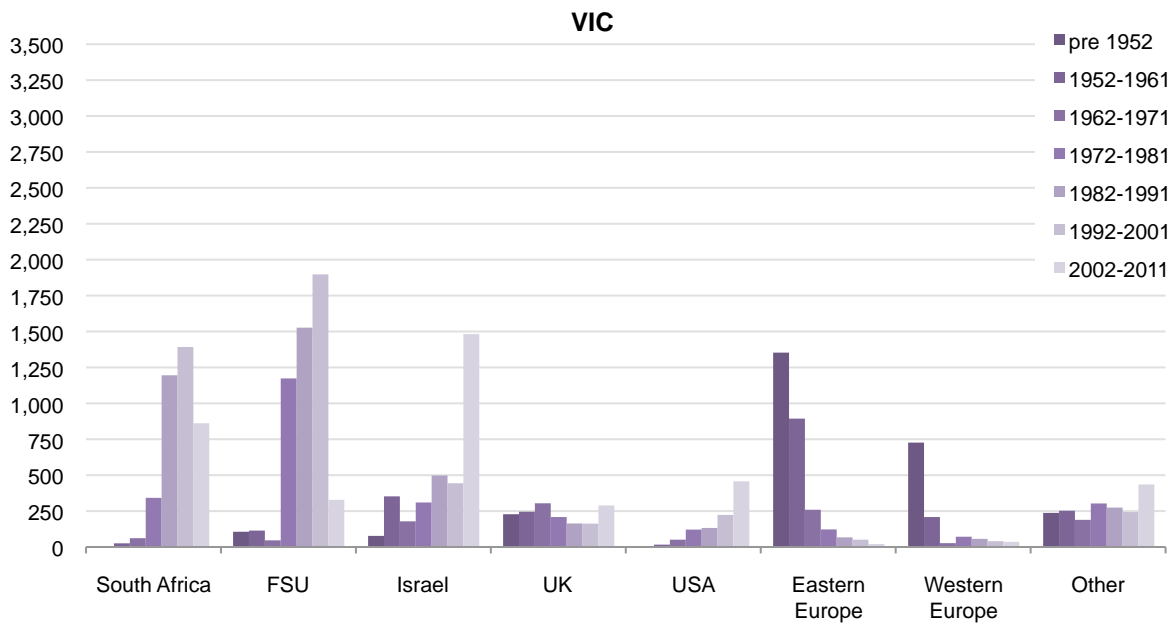
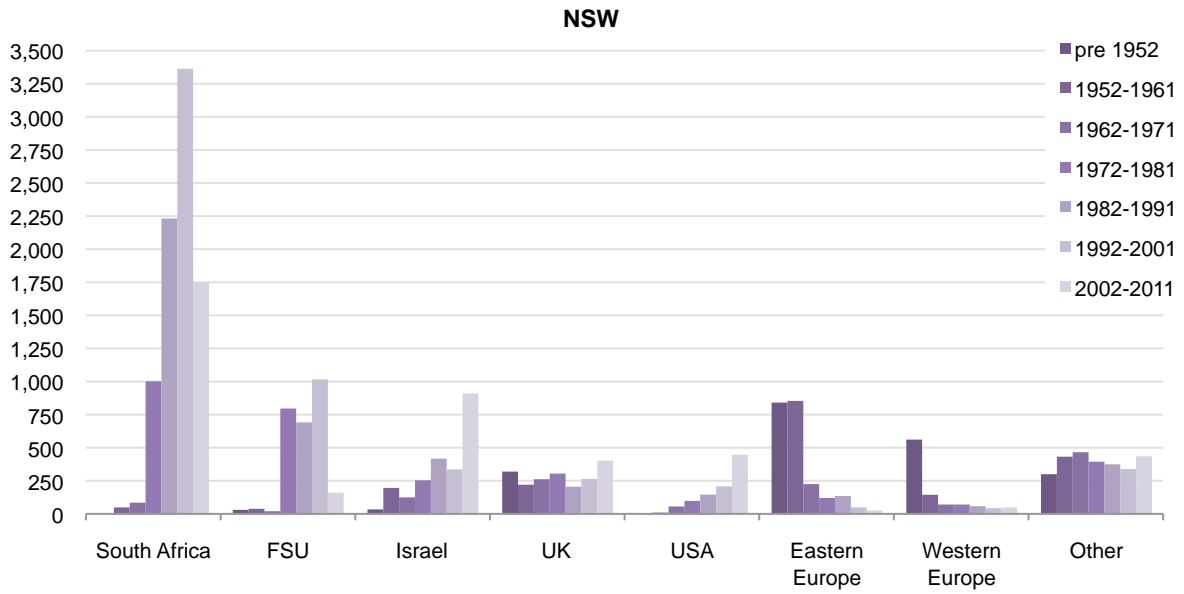
Table 16: Distribution by state of non-Australia-born Jewish population, 2011

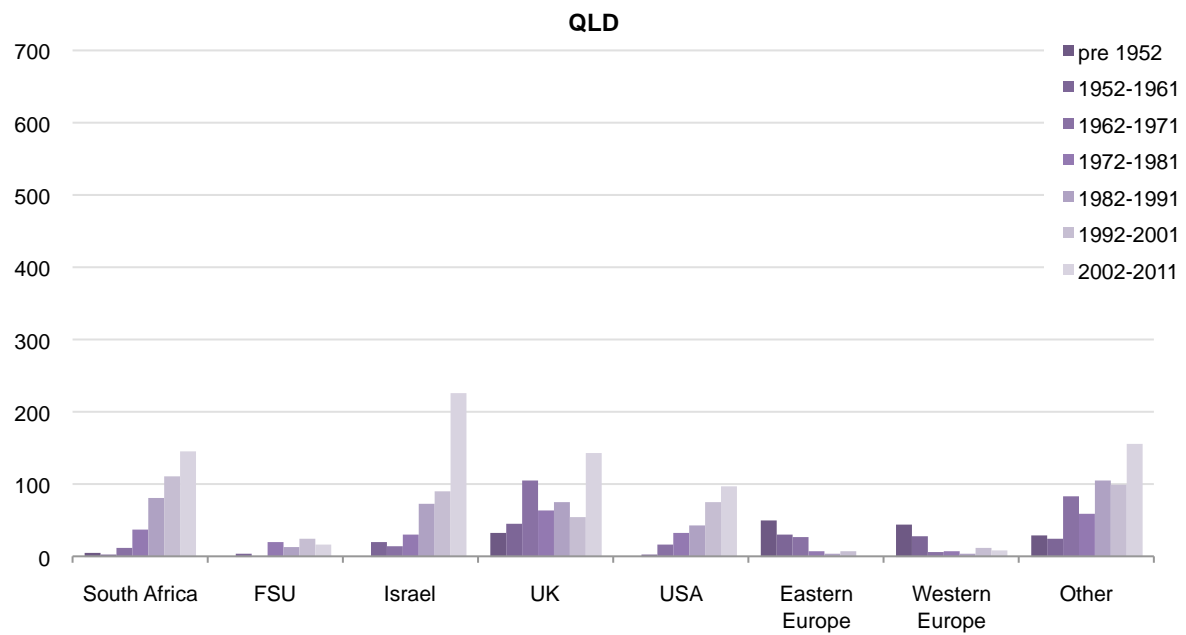
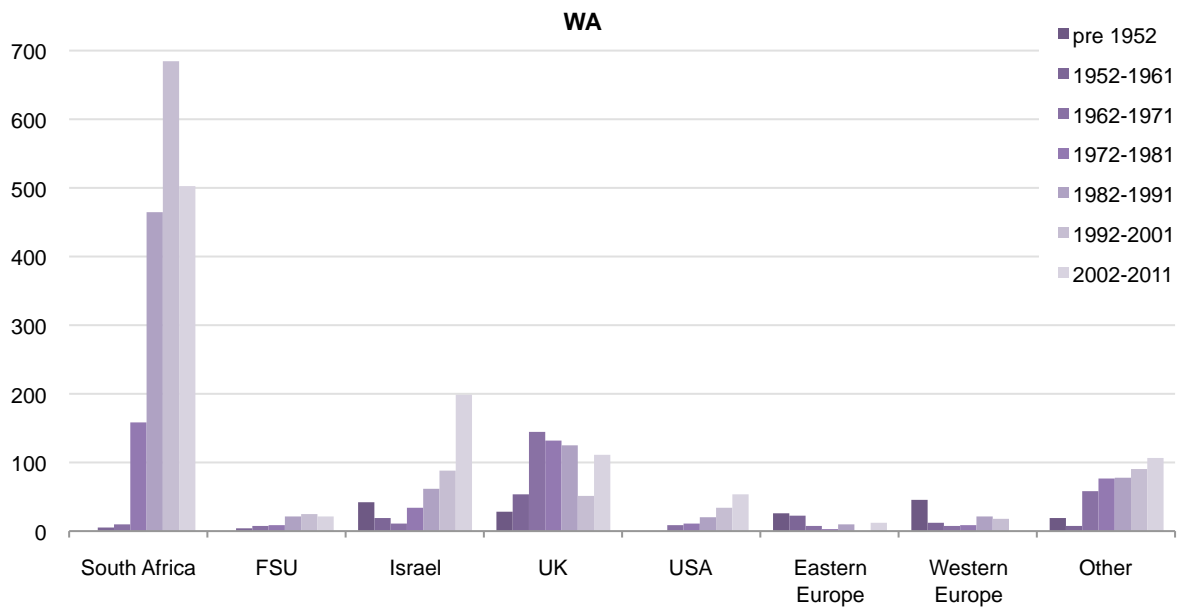
State	South Africa	FSU	Israel	UK	USA	Poland	Hungary	Germany	New Zealand	Other
VIC	26.5%	63.3%	49.8%	32.7%	40.1%	72.1%	32.0%	54.0%	40.8%	35.1%
NSW	57.8%	33.7%	33.6%	39.9%	38.5%	23.6%	62.8%	36.1%	36.1%	48.3%
WA	12.4%	1.0%	6.6%	12.2%	5.1%	1.4%	1.2%	3.6%	6.1%	6.9%
QLD	2.7%	1.1%	6.7%	10.1%	9.9%	2.0%	2.8%	3.6%	14.6%	7.0%
SA	0.4%	0.6%	1.7%	3.0%	2.7%	0.6%	0.4%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%
ACT	0.2%	0.3%	1.3%	1.3%	2.2%	0.2%	0.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.7%
TAS	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%
NT	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.1%
Total*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (est.)	15,002	8,402	6,997	5,277	2,700	2,654	1,558	1,303	1,106	7,877

* Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Figure 13 summarises the inflow of Australian Jewish migrants since before the 1950s for the four largest recipient states. It confirms that South African migration, which peaked in the 1990s, was predominantly attracted to NSW. South African migration was also a significant contributor to Victoria's Jewish population, and by far the most important for WA, although the absolute numbers here are small compared to NSW and Victoria. Migration from the Former Soviet Union (FSU), which also peaked in the 1990s, was predominantly attracted to Victoria. Notably, Israel has recently emerged as being an important source of Jewish immigration, although in this case the flow is not one-way, i.e. aliyah and other outflows from Australia to Israel mean these figures cannot be interpreted as net gains.

Figure 13: Estimated number of Jews by place of birth by state and year of arrival*





* Data are indicative only as they do not include overseas-born Jews who were no longer alive in 2011, nor those who arrived but left Australia before 2011. An additional 497 overseas-born Jews were recorded in states and territories other than the four described here.

LANGUAGES

The vast majority of Jews speak English; indeed three-quarters (75.1%) speak no other language and of the remainder, 16.9% speak English 'Very well' and 5.0% speak it 'Well'. Nevertheless, many Jews do not speak English at home (26,242 people) and of these, the most common non-English language spoken in Jewish homes was Russian, spoken by an estimated 9,964 people. However, Hebrew is likely to become the most common non-English language spoken at home in the future (if this is not already the case) with an estimated 9,543 Jewish people speaking it at home (Table 17). The number of Hebrew speakers increased by 23.6% from 2006 to 2011 and the (albeit small) number of French speakers increased by 12.7%. Yet non-English languages are becoming rarer overall; excluding Hebrew, the number of non-English speakers *decreased* by 8.3% since 2006, most likely due to the passing of older Holocaust survivors and other Jewish refugees from Nazi-occupied Europe.

Table 17: Language spoken at home, estimated number of Jewish people, 2011 and 2006*

Language	2011		2006		Change 2006-2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Total change	% change
English	83,453	76.1%	78,285	75.8%	5,168	6.6%
Russian	9,964	9.1%	9,759	9.5%	206	2.1%
Hebrew	9,543	8.7%	7,723	7.5%	1,820	23.6%
Yiddish	1,901	1.7%	2,049	2.0%	-148	-7.2%
Hungarian	1,140	1.0%	1,395	1.4%	-254	-18.2%
French	899	0.8%	779	0.8%	120	12.7%
Polish	742	0.7%	948	0.9%	-205	-24.5%
German	699	0.6%	838	0.8%	-140	-17.9%
Other non-English	1,353	1.2%	1,465	1.4%	-112	-7.6%
Total	109,695	100%	103,240	100%	-	-

* Data exclude language not-stated responses. Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

As noted, immigrant groups are not randomly distributed across the population and this is clear to see in the concentrations of non-English language speakers by state (Table 18).

With the exception of Hungarian speakers in NSW, the majority of Eastern European language speakers are in Victoria, as are over half of all Hebrew speakers. This is likely to be a reflection of the choices made by immigrants to settle in areas in which their compatriots were already established.

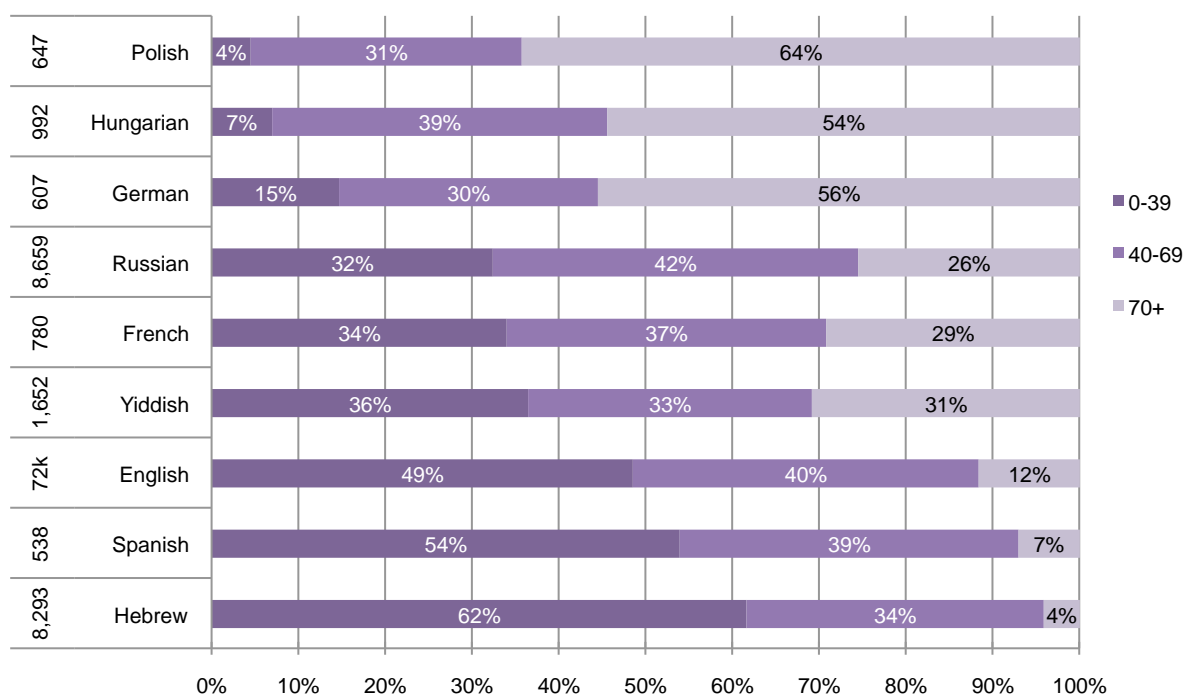
Table 18: Language spoken at home, estimated number of Jewish people by state, 2011

Language	VIC	NSW	WA	QLD	SA	ACT	Rest of Australia
English	36,120	35,695	5,788	3,999	902	567	381
Russian	6,232	3,484	61	102	54	25	43*
Hebrew	5,059	3,075	545	568	144	127	
Yiddish	1,636	191	33	23	67*	26*	
Polish	528	185	10	16			
French	328	432	37	56			
Hungarian	323	771	13	29			
German	275	318	43	44			
Spanish	247	289	26	40			
Total	50,748	44,440	6,556	4,877			

* Small counts cannot be relied upon as they have been adjusted by ABS for reasons of confidentiality, therefore these categories have been amalgamated.

Speakers of Eastern European languages are considerably older than those speaking Western European languages. For example, 64% of Jewish Polish speakers are aged over 70 years old. By contrast, 62% of Hebrew speakers are aged under 40 years old.

Figure 14: Language spoken by age



SOCIO-ECONOMICS

EDUCATION

A quarter (24.7%) of all Australian Jews are enrolled in an educational institution—a slightly higher proportion than for Australians in general (23.2%). Jews are also more likely to attend university (6.2% v 4.3%).

Table 19: Type of educational institution by state, estimated number of Jewish people, 2011

Educational institution	VIC	NSW	WA	QLD	SA*	ACT*	Rest of Australia *
Pre-school	1,326	1,151	110	53	15	17	47
Infant/Primary - Government	1,527	1,473	165	216	69	45	
Infant/Primary - Non-Government	2,758	2,059	364	97	21	16	
Secondary - Government	724	677	81	132	33	25	
Secondary - Non-Government	2,593	2,226	297	145	17	17	
University/TAFE (full time)	2,570	2,033	387	281	87	66	18
University/TAFE (part time)	1,196	1,249	189	160	32	44	29
Other type	493	264	26	36	9	17	0
Total	13,187	11,132	1,619	1,120	283	247	94

* Small counts (<20) cannot be relied upon as they have been adjusted by ABS for reasons of confidentiality, hence these categories have been amalgamated.

There are an estimated 8,840 children at Infant/Primary schools in Australia of which 60% attend non-government (i.e. private)²⁵ schools. Between 2006 and 2011 the number of Jewish pupils in government primary schools increased by 27% (Table 20). At the Secondary level, there are an estimated 6,979 Jewish children of which 76% attend non-government schools. Numbers in both government and non-government secondary schools decreased between 2006 and 2011. However, the proportions vary by state. For example, the proportion of pupils attending non-government primary schools in Victoria contracted from 70% in 2006 to 64% in 2011 (Table 21). A similar contraction has occurred in NSW and most other states. By contrast, proportions of Jewish pupils attending non-government secondary schools in NSW, WA, Queensland and ACT increased between 2006 and 2011.

Table 20: Estimated number of Jewish pupils/students in educational institutions, 2006 and 2011

Institution	2006	2011	% change 2006-2011
Pre-school	1,950	2,675	37.2%
Infants/Primary - Government	2,769	3,518	27.0%
Infants/Primary - Other Non-Government	5,156	5,322	3.2%
Secondary - Government	1,782	1,681	-5.7%
Secondary - Other Non-Government	5,445	5,298	-2.7%
University/TAFE	8,081*	8,339	3.2%

* In 2006 this was 'Technical or Further Educational Institution (including TAFE Colleges)' and 'University or other Tertiary Institutions'

²⁵ Of which a very small number probably attend Catholic schools.

Of the estimated 8,339 Jewish people in higher education in 2011, 65% were studying full time and 43% were aged 25 years or above.

Table 21: Proportion of pupils attending non-government (private) schools by state, 2006 and 2011

Level	Year	VIC	NSW	WA	QLD	SA	ACT
Infant/Primary	2006	70%	62%	71%	40%	54%	11%
	2011	64%	58%	69%	31%	23%	26%
Secondary	2006	79%	75%	76%	50%	41%	32%
	2011	78%	77%	79%	52%	34%	41%

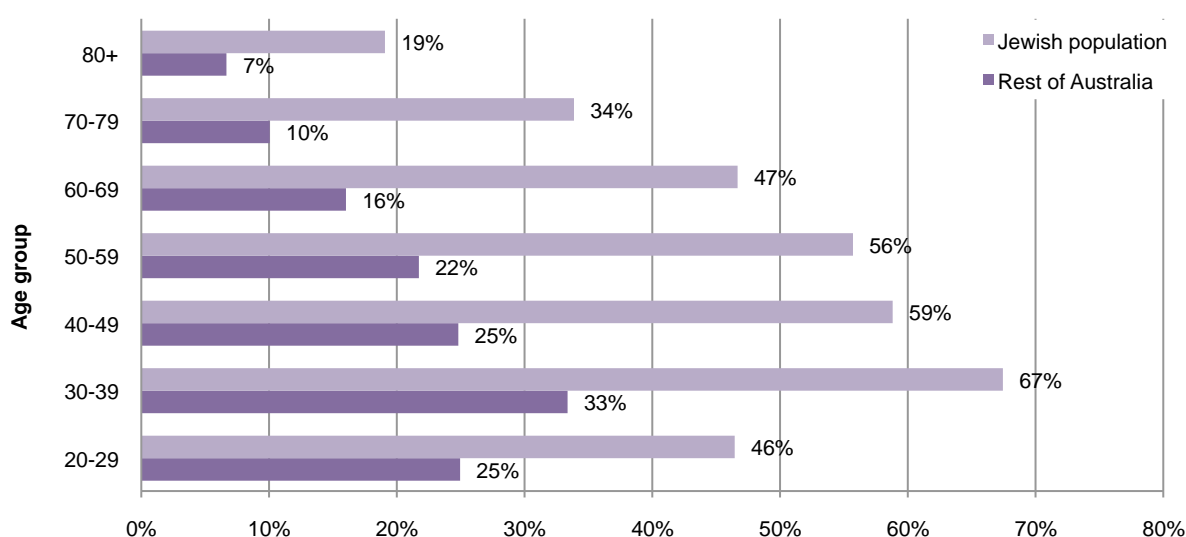
The census does not provide data on the type of non-government school attended but in Victoria, NSW and WA about half of children attend (non-government) Jewish schools²⁶.

QUALIFICATIONS

Overall, Jewish people are far more likely to have completed Year 12 (age 17-19) schooling or equivalent than the Australian population in general: of Jews aged 15 and above, 77.3% have done so compared with 47.4% of Australians generally. However, educational achievement is not simply a product of ability and work ethic but also, and perhaps more importantly, *opportunity*; hence it is sensitive to age and sex. For example, the opportunity to study beyond compulsory school age has changed over time. In general, Jewish people in their 30s are far more likely to have completed high school (92.5%) than Jewish people aged in their 70s (61.3%).

Jews are more likely to have obtained a bachelor degree or higher level than Australians in general. Indeed, Jewish people in their 30s are more than twice as likely to have obtained such qualifications as their Australian contemporaries (67.4% v 33.3% respectively) (Figure 15).

Figure 15: Proportion of people with higher level qualifications* by age, Jewish v Rest of Australia

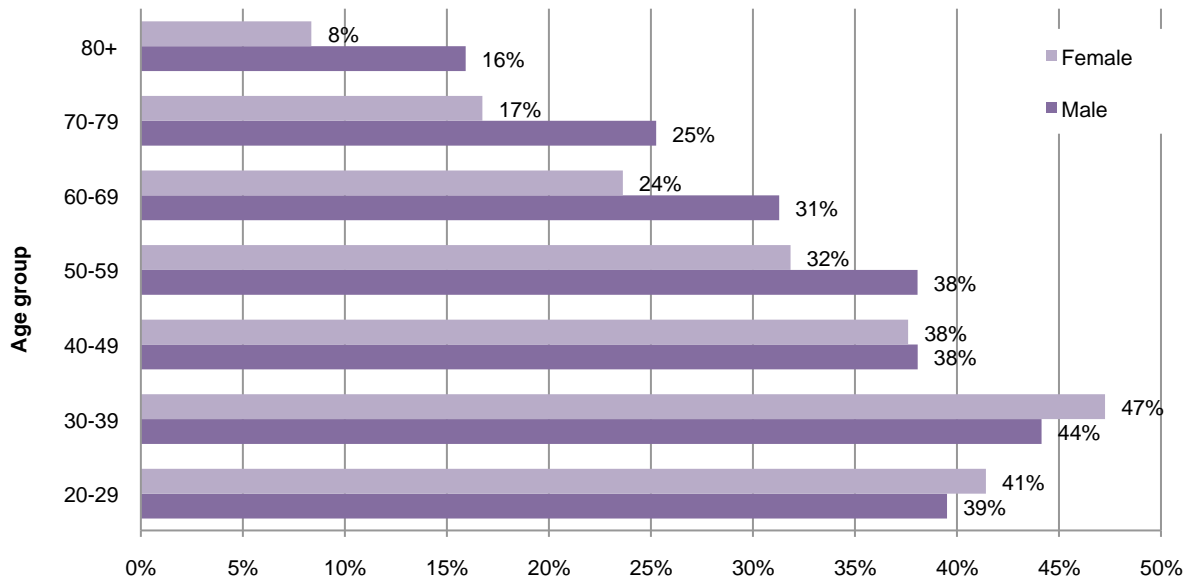


* Based on people's highest completed non-school qualification. Higher level qualifications = Bachelor Degree or Graduate Diploma or Graduate Certificate or Postgraduate Degree. Proportions are based on age group and are relative to those with other (i.e. lower level) or unrecognised qualifications, no qualifications and those still studying for a first higher level qualification.

²⁶ Based on figures kindly provided by Len Hain of the Australian Council of Jewish Schools, penetration levels for Jewish schools in 2011 were 64.4% in Victoria, 52.3% in NSW and 30.6% elsewhere. Overall, 55.7% of school-aged Jewish children attended Jewish schools in Australia in 2011. Penetration is higher at the secondary level than at the primary level.

Gender is also a factor in educational achievement. Until relatively recently, men were more likely to graduate from university than women, however, this is changing. For example, 31% of Jewish men aged in their 60s have a degree compared with 24% of women aged in their 60s. But for those aged in their 20s and 30s, women are *more* likely to have a bachelor degree than men (Figure 16).

Figure 16: Bachelor degree by gender, Jewish population



INCOME

Household income

Jewish households are, on average, wealthier than Australian households generally. For example, Jewish households are almost three times as likely to enjoy an annual household income of \$104,000 or more (\$2,000 per week) (17.6% compared with 6.8% respectively) and far less likely than other households to have an annual income of less than \$42,000 (\$800 per week) (37.1% compared with 52.9%).

Household income however is sensitive to household size and composition. For example, Table 22 shows that Jewish people living alone are most likely to have low household incomes—53.7% have a weekly income of less than \$800. However, 56.4% of one-parent families are also in this income bracket. Finally, 21.8% of couples with children have relatively low household incomes which constitute 2,260 households.

Table 22: Weekly income by type of Jewish household*

Weekly Income	Couple family		One parent family	Lone person household
	No children	With children		
Less than \$800	32.0%	21.8%	56.4%	53.7%
\$800-\$2,000	39.4%	62.9%	39.7%	33.0%
More than \$2,000	28.6%	15.3%	3.9%	13.3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (enumerated Jewish households)	9,368	10,360	2,240	9,725

* Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding. The data is based on Equivalised Total Household Income (See ABS 2011 Census Dictionary p209-10)

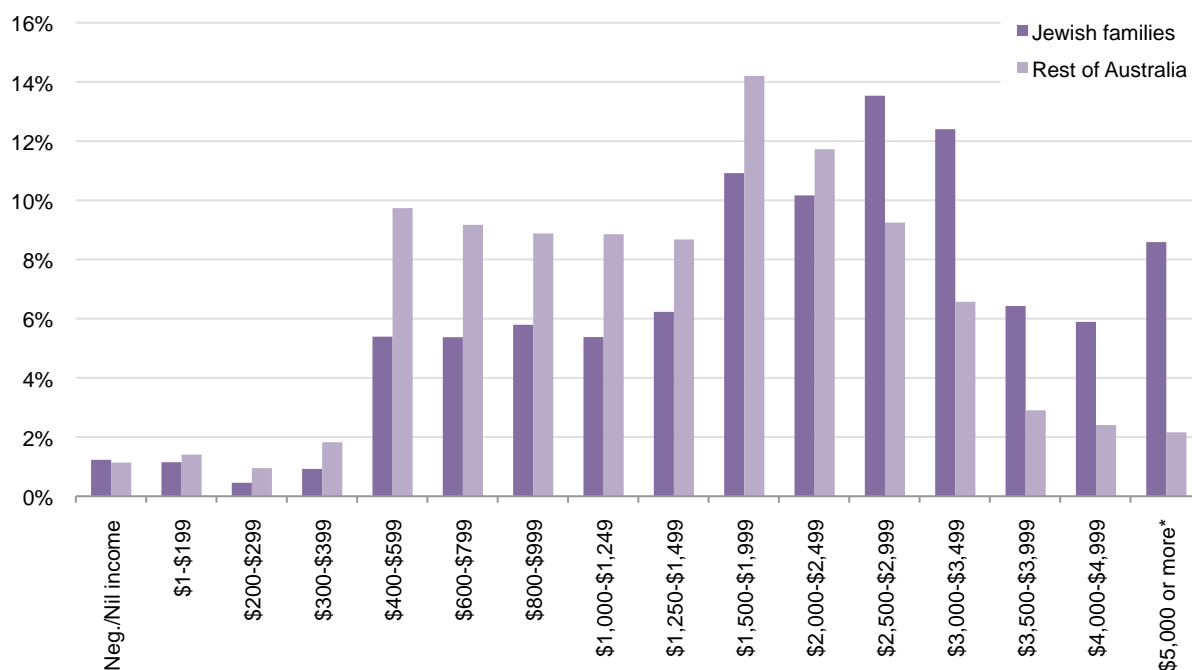
Family income

Jewish family households (which do not include people living alone) also report higher average incomes than Australian families generally. A third (33.3%) of Jewish families has a gross weekly income in excess of \$3,000, compared with 14.1% of all other Australian families. The average annual Jewish family income is \$127,000 per year compared with \$91,000 generally.²⁷

Low family income can be defined in a number of different ways. An absolute measure is family income below \$800 per week (or \$42,000 per year). Based on this measure, 14.6% of Jewish families (i.e. 3,277 families) have low incomes. An alternative measure of low family income is to define it in relative terms and based on the proportion of families with an income below half the median level, i.e. below \$1,000. By this measure 20.4% (or 4,580) Jewish families have low incomes.

²⁷ The median weekly Jewish family income bracket is \$2,000-\$2,500 (\$104,000-\$130,000) compared with \$1,250-\$1,499 for all other Australian families.

Figure 17: Weekly total family income, Jewish v Rest of Australia



*Incomes above \$5,000 are amalgamated in the census data into a single category and therefore this may not provide an accurate picture of the entire income distribution

Personal income²⁸

Average personal income for Jews in Australia is just over \$1,000 per week (\$54,000 per year) compared with \$760 per week (\$40,000 per year) for Australians in general. Jews in the ACT have the highest personal incomes on average (\$64,100) and those in South Australia have the lowest (\$44,600), though even this is higher than the Australian average (Table 23).

Table 23: Personal income by state, Jewish population

	ACT	NT	NSW	WA	VIC	TAS	QLD	SA
Estimated number of people	627	138	35,827	5,486	39,915	251	1,061	4,285
Average annual	\$64,117	\$62,485	\$57,591	\$53,801	\$51,372	\$45,936	\$44,789	\$44,581
Average weekly	\$1,230	\$1,198	\$1,104	\$1,032	\$985	\$881	\$859	\$855

Average Jewish personal incomes increased by 17.9% from \$45,600 in 2006 to \$53,750 in 2011, which is above inflation.²⁹ However, there are considerable differences in personal income, particularly between men and women. The average annual personal income for Jewish men in full-time work is \$90,300 whereas for Jewish women it is \$72,400 (Table 24).

²⁸ Figures in the following section, do not include persons under 15 and those who did not respond to the income question (3.8% of eligible Jewish people).

²⁹ Based on inflation alone income would have risen to \$52,689 (<http://www.rba.gov.au/calculator/>)

Table 24: Average personal income (annual), Jewish males compared with Jewish females by type of work, 2011 and 2006

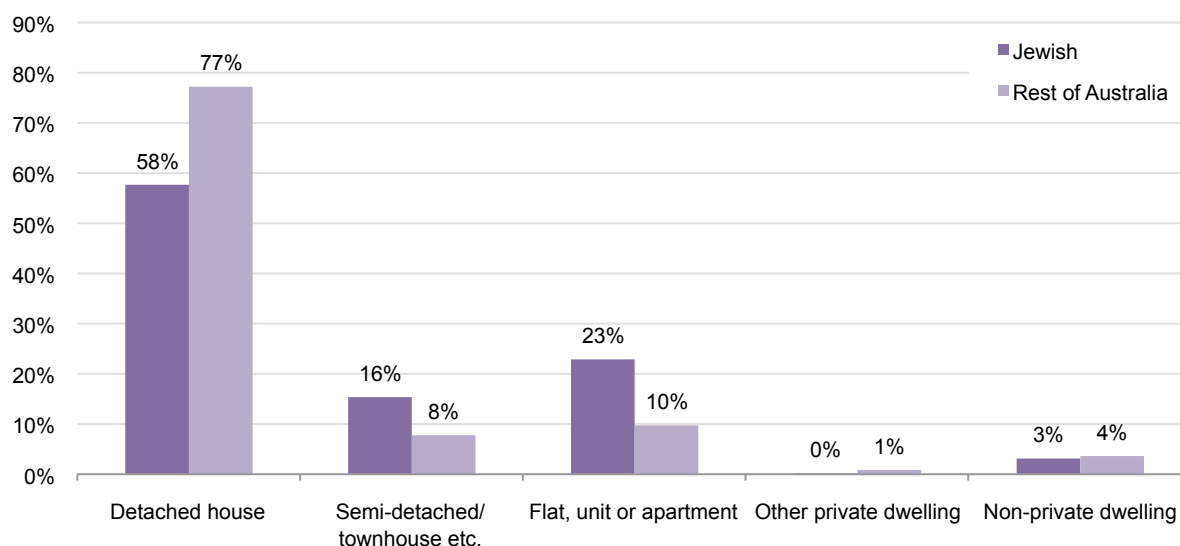
Type of work	2011		2006	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Employed, full-time	\$90,300	\$72,400	\$78,100	\$59,900
Employed, part-time	\$49,600	\$42,900	\$41,300	\$34,800
Employed, away from work	\$32,900	\$24,600	\$58,100	\$42,800
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	\$69,800	\$53,400	\$23,300	\$18,600
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	\$11,300	\$14,300	\$12,300	\$12,200
Not in the labour force	\$28,600	\$27,300	\$23,900	\$22,700

The differences are especially stark at the highest income bracket: 42.5% of Jewish men employed in full-time work have an annual income of \$104,000 (\$2,000 per week) or more, compared with 18.4% of Jewish women. In other words, Jewish men in full-time work are more than twice as likely to be in the highest earning bracket as Jewish women in full-time work. On the other hand, the gap between male and female earnings contracted slightly since 2006 with full time male earnings rising at 2.9% per year compared with full time female earnings rising at 3.9% per year.

HOUSING

As with Australians generally, the vast majority of Jewish Australians live in private dwellings (96.7%). Just 3.3% live in non-private dwellings. A majority of Jews live in detached houses (57.8%), however, they are less likely to do so than the general population (77.3%). Jewish people are twice as likely to live in semi-detached homes and more than twice as likely to live in units, as the population in general (Figure 18).

Figure 18: Dwelling structure, Jewish v Rest of Australia



NON-COMMERCIAL ECONOMY

VOLUNTEERING

The census captures data on volunteering which records whether a person spent any time engaged in unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to the 2011 census for every person aged 15 and above. In total, 27.6% of Jewish people said they had volunteered, a somewhat higher proportion than among the rest of the Australian population (19.3%). Jewish women are slightly more likely to volunteer than Jewish men (29.4% v 25.7% respectively).

The proportion of the adult Jewish community that volunteers is higher in states with smaller Jewish populations. For example, in ACT, 37.8% of the Jewish population volunteers compared with 27.2% in Victoria (Figure 19).

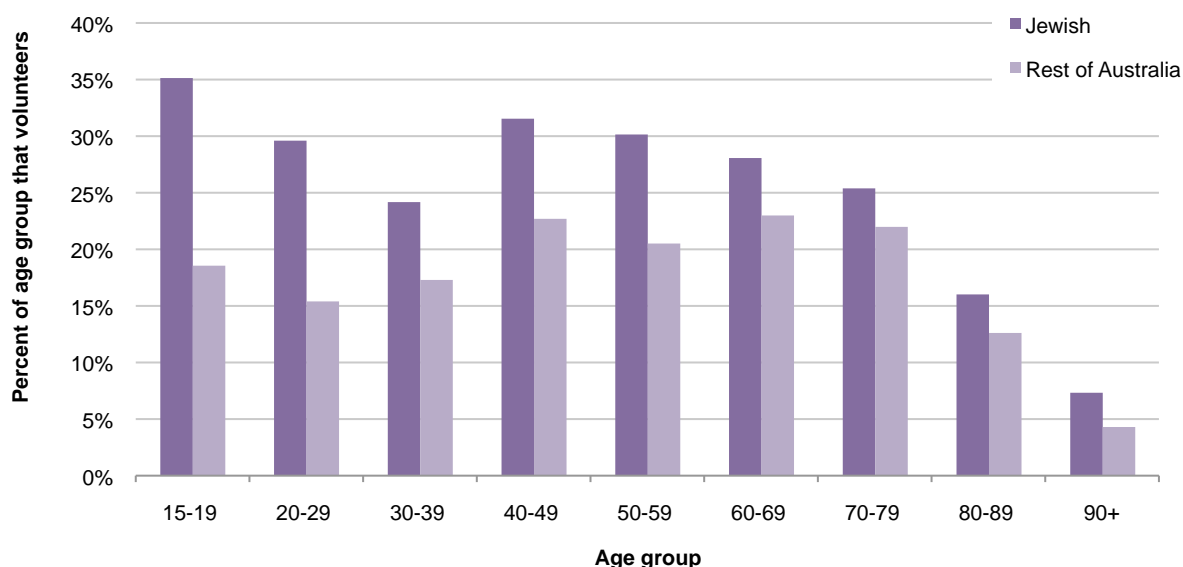
Figure 19: Proportion of Jewish people who volunteer* by state (estimated)



* Volunteered for a group or organisation in the 12 months prior to the census

Volunteering is also age-sensitive. Jewish teenagers are most likely to have volunteered than other groups; 35.1% said they had volunteered in the 12 months prior to the 2011 census (Figure 20). Volunteering declines during the family forming years and increases again as people enter middle age (with a peak of 31.6% for Jews in their 40s) and declines thereafter. Jews are more likely than Australians generally to volunteer at all ages.

Figure 20: Proportion of each age group that volunteered*, Jewish population v Rest of Australia



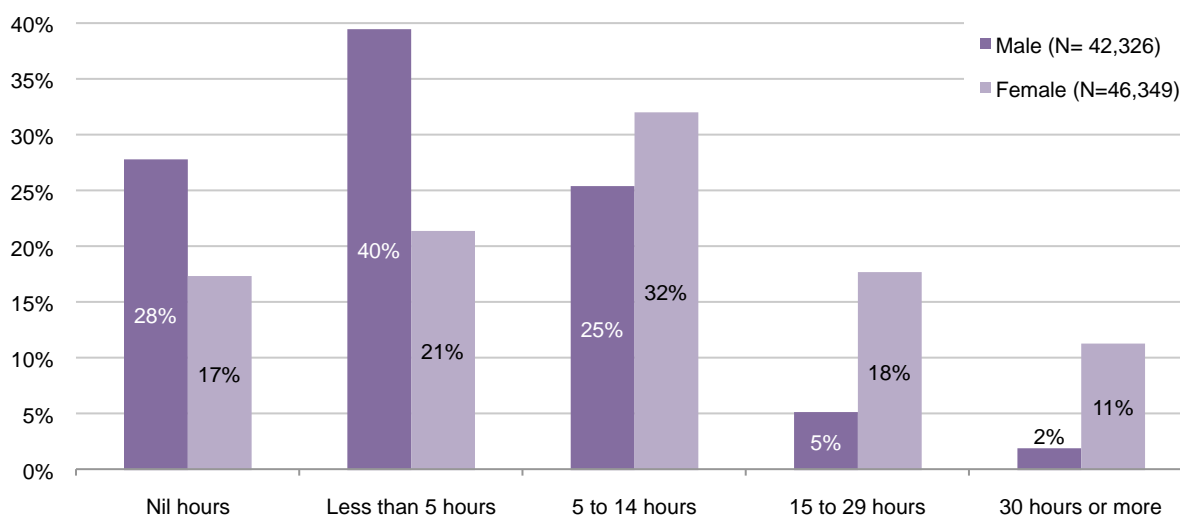
* Volunteered for a group or organisation in the 12 months prior to the census

DOMESTIC WORK

The census also records the amount of unpaid domestic work carried out by individuals. It is based on the number of hours spent performing unpaid domestic work in the week prior to the census for each person aged 15 years and over. It includes 'work that the person did without pay, in their own home and in other places, for themselves, their family and other people in the household.'

Jewish men are far less likely than Jewish women to carry out unpaid domestic work (Figure 21). Over a quarter of all men (27.9%) did no domestic work in the week prior to the census compared with 18% of Jewish women. And Jewish women were over four times more likely to do 15 hours or more unpaid domestic work per week than Jewish men.

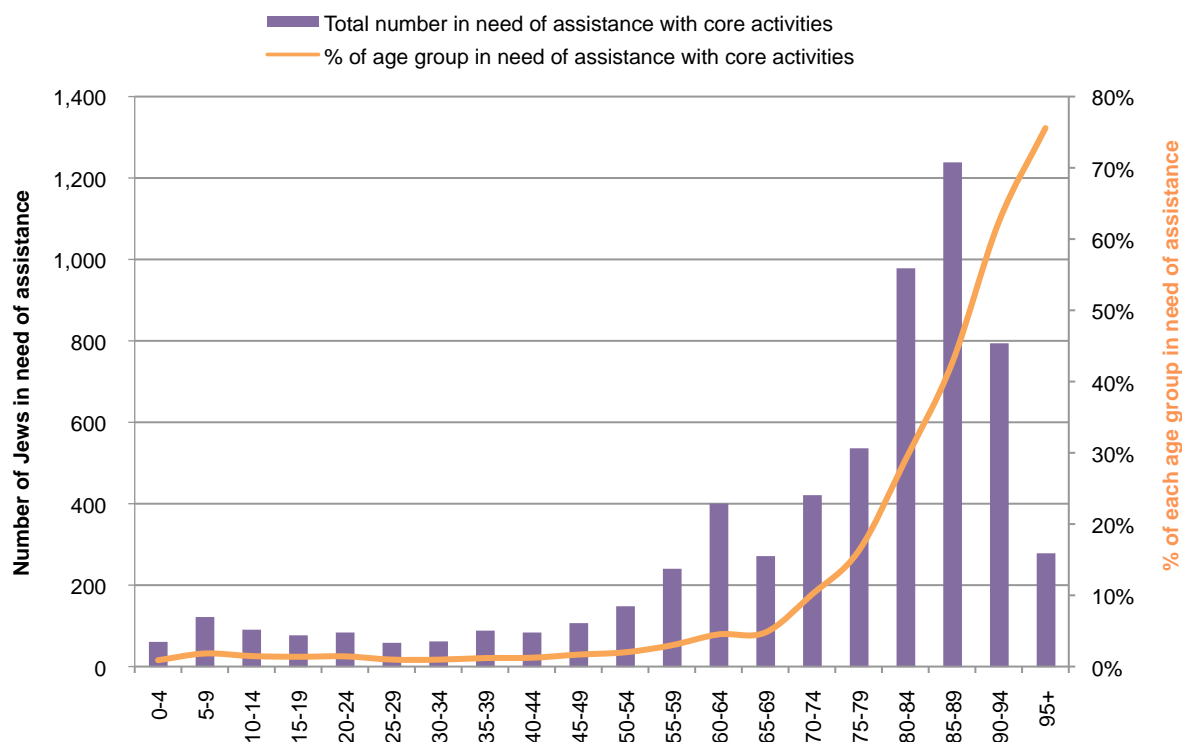
Figure 21: Number of hours spent doing unpaid domestic work by sex, Jewish population (enumerated)



HEALTH, DISABILITY AND CARE

The 2011 census recorded an estimated 6,176 Jewish people in Australia in need of assistance with core activities. Need, however, is often closely related to age and over half (53.4%) of those in need, or 3,293 people, are aged 80 and above. The data in Figure 22 show that the number of people needing assistance is greatest among those aged 80-94 (left-hand axis). The graph also shows the proportion of each cohort in need; this remains below 10% until people reach their seventies whereupon it rises steeply (right-hand axis).

Figure 22: Need for assistance with core activities by age – estimated number of people and percent of each age group



An estimated 3,652 Jews were living in non-private dwellings³⁰ in 2011. Of these, 34.9% (1,275 people) lived in nursing homes, 10.5% (383 people) lived in accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)³¹ and 9.3% (341 people) were in hospital on census night.

The number of older Jewish people recorded as living in nursing homes are shown in Table 25. Despite having a smaller Jewish population than Victoria, NSW has more people in such facilities. Between 2006 and 2011 the number of people in nursing homes in NSW increased by 54%³² and in Victoria it increased by 14%. In WA the number almost quadrupled to 91, up from 25.

³⁰ Non-Private Dwellings (NPD) are those dwellings that provide a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They are classified according to their function and include hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, religious and charitable institutions, boarding schools, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings.

³¹ Non-Private Dwelling category 'Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)' is accommodation where meals are provided.

³² This substantial increase is due to the opening of a new Montefiore Home in Randwick.

Table 25: Estimated number of nursing home residents by age and state*

Age	NSW	VIC	WA	QLD	Other
Under 80	77	48	15	5	3
80-89 years	341	220	45	15	5
90 and above	285	165	31	10	7
Total	703	433	91	30	15

* Small counts (<20) cannot be relied upon as they have been adjusted by ABS for reasons of confidentiality.

Table 26 shows the number of Jewish people in non-private accommodation for the aged and retired.

Table 26: Estimated number of Jewish people in non-private accommodation for the aged‡**

Age	NSW	VIC	Other
Under 80	16	32	10
80-89 years	93	90	16
90 and above	51	70	7
Total	160	192	33

* Small counts (<20) cannot be relied upon as they have been adjusted by ABS for reasons of confidentiality.

‡ This refers to hostel type accommodation (with common living and eating facilities) provided for retired or aged people who are generally in good health and capable of looking after themselves.

Unpaid care provision

Unpaid care provision is also reported in the census which shows that an estimated 12,850 Jews aged 15 and above provided care to other people (who were not necessarily Jewish) in Australia. Care givers are more likely to be female (60.2% are women), and are more likely to be concentrated in the 45-65 age bracket (81.7% of care givers were in this age group).

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: ADJUSTED JEWISH POPULATION COUNTS BY SIGNIFICANT URBAN AREA, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA AND POSTCODE

Some of the more familiar ways in which the distribution of a population can be broken down are shown in the table below together with estimated Jewish population counts for 2011.

Table 27: Australian Jewish population distribution by various measures, 2011

Top 35 by Significant Urban Area		Top 50 by Local Government Area (LGA)		Top 50 ordered by Postcode		
Significant Urban Areas	Estimated Jewish population	LGA	Estimated Jewish population	Postcode	State	Estimated Jewish population
Melbourne	51,129	Glen Eira	28,505	3162	Vic	6,703
Sydney	43,261	Waverley	12,514	3161	Vic	6,523
Perth	6,395	Woollahra	8,494	2030	NSW	4,493
Brisbane	2,513	Randwick	6,184	2026	NSW	4,458
Gold Coast - Tweed Heads	1,618	Stonnington	5,261	3183	Vic	4,204
Adelaide	1,132	Port Phillip	4,473	2029	NSW	2,797
Canberra - Queanbeyan	807	Ku-ring-gai	4,427	3165	Vic	2,577
Central Coast	410	Stirling	3,434	2023	NSW	2,482
Sunshine Coast	341	Bayside	3,395	3204	Vic	2,415
Newcastle - Maitland	229	Sydney	2,433	2075	NSW	2,317
Hobart	163	Boroondara	2,140	3163	Vic	2,232
Wollongong	162	Brisbane	1,891	3185	Vic	2,065
Cairns	153	Gold Coast	1,547	2031	NSW	1,749
Darwin	120	Kingston	1,482	2035	NSW	1,748
Bowral - Mittagong	99	Willoughby	1,008	3187	Vic	1,578
Geelong	83	Monash	906	6059	WA	1,494
Townsville	74	North Sydney	783	3142	Vic	1,415
Albury - Wodonga	51	Unincorporated ACT	772	2022	NSW	1,390
Port Macquarie	51	Botany Bay	697	3186	Vic	846
Launceston	51	Manningham	635	3144	Vic	746
Ellenbrook	49	Melbourne	616	2027	NSW	732
Ballarat	38	Bayswater	613	3145	Vic	708
Toowoomba	38	Warringah	608	2025	NSW	647
Bendigo	35	Hornsby	602	6060	WA	647
Coffs Harbour	32	Yarra	510	2034	NSW	643
Mackay	31	Lane Cove	478	3141	Vic	601
Ballina	30	Ryde	474	3182	Vic	593
Bundaberg	30	Leichhardt	399	2036	NSW	578
Bunbury	29	Hunters Hill	384	3146	Vic	574
Kalgoorlie - Boulder	28	Sunshine Coast	377	3184	Vic	561
Alice Springs	28	Marrickville	354	3181	Vic	556
Mildura - Wentworth	23	Sutherland Shire	353	6062	WA	536
Nowra - Bomaderry	22	Whitehorse	346	2028	NSW	531
Armidale	21	Byron	334	3143	Vic	529
Lismore	21	Swan	315	6050	WA	515
		Gosford	307	2024	NSW	487
		Mosman	295	2032	NSW	465
		Frankston	287	2017	NSW	408
		Rockdale	261	2066	NSW	407
		Mornington Peninsula	261	2033	NSW	396
		The Hills Shire	258	2021	NSW	395
		Joondalup	251	2010	NSW	366
		Canada Bay	246	2071	NSW	360
		Moreland	245	3123	Vic	355
		Casey	239	2070	NSW	329
		Vincent	237	2110	NSW	322
		Darebin	235	2011	NSW	315
		Pittwater	222	2018	NSW	301
		Knox	220	3101	Vic	298
		Yarra Ranges	217	2069	NSW	289

APPENDIX 2: CENSUS DATA ADJUSTMENT

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 census counts (enumerated data). Since there are several ways in which adjustments could have been made, the resulting data are considered *estimates*. This provides a more accurate indication of the size of the Australia's Jewish population and constituent groups.

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 comparative purposes. However, these do not form part of the adjustment calculation which is presented in Table 28.

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 figure. 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. All adjusted 2011 census data in this report have been calculated by dividing the enumerated figures by 0.869 (i.e. $1 - 0.131$). However, 0.869 is specific to the 2011 census dataset. The adjustment factor for the 2006 census is based on the same calculation as shown in Table 28 but uses different inputs. The adjustment factor for 2006 census data is 15.1% and, as per the above discussion, this has been applied by dividing the enumerated figure by 0.841 (i.e. $1 - 0.159$).

Table 28: Calculation for the adjustment of enumerated 2011 census data for Jews

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

Unadjusted (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 a 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 peoples' non-Jewish partners and partners of No Religion has not been attempted. However, the commissioned data on intermarriage reported here defines 'Jewish' in the broadest sense, including people who claim Jewish ancestry but not Jewish religion. See section on Intermarriage for a full explanation.

Finally, a 'Jewish household' has been defined as any household in which at least one person reported their religion as Jewish and any other members not doing so reported either No Religion or religion Not Stated. Therefore, households in which Jews 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.

