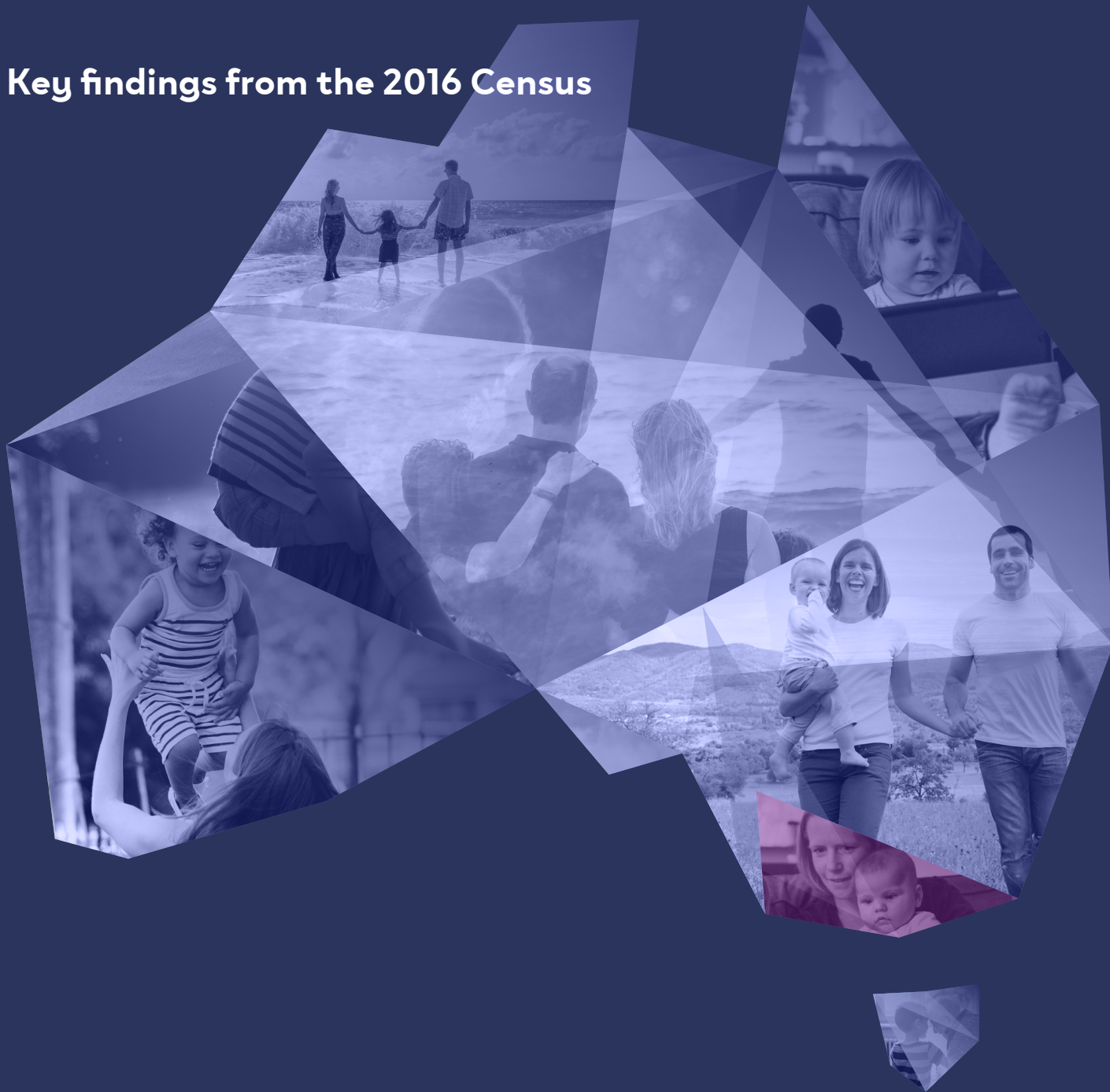


The Jewish population of Victoria

Key findings from the 2016 Census



Andrew Markus

Tanya Munz

with David Graham and Emmanuel Gruzman



MONASH
University

MONASH
AUSTRALIAN
CENTRE FOR
JEWISH CIVILISATION

Authors

Andrew Markus is Emeritus Professor at the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation. He was formerly the Director of the Centre, is a Fellow of the Academy of the Social Sciences in Australia and has published extensively in the fields of Australian race relations, immigration history and community attitudes. Andrew was the lead researcher on the Gen08 Jewish community survey and designed the Gen17 survey with Dr David Graham. He heads the Scanlon Foundation social cohesion research program, which has conducted fourteen national surveys since 2007. His recent publications include *Australians Today: The Australia@2015 Scanlon Foundation Survey*, *Mapping Social Cohesion: The Scanlon Foundation Surveys 2019* and (co-authored with Dr Margaret Taft) *A Second Chance: The Making of Yiddish Melbourne* (2018).

Tanya Munz is a Research Associate at the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation at Monash University. She has worked with Professor Markus for the past 12 years providing research assistance on large projects and nation-wide surveys including Gen08, Gen17 and the annual Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion surveys. Tanya has assisted in providing statistical analysis and data visualisation as well as formatting and editing over 25 published reports which include the Gen08 and Gen17 Preliminary Findings, Jewish Continuity Report, Census reports for 2006, 2011 and 2016 as well as the Scanlon Foundation Mapping Social Cohesion annual reports from 2009.

Dr David Graham is a demographic research consultant to JCA in Sydney. He is an Honorary Associate at the Department of Hebrew, Biblical and Jewish Studies, University of Sydney, Honorary Research Associate at the University of Cape Town, and Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) in the UK. A geographer by training and expert in the study of Jews in Britain, Europe, Australia and South Africa, his skills encompass statistics, survey methods and GIS. Dr Graham was instrumental in the development and success of the nationwide Gen17 Jewish community study and has published widely for academic, professional and general interest audiences both nationally and internationally. He holds a DPhil from the University of Oxford.

Dr Emmanuel Gruzman is a Research Assistant at Monash University. He is assisting with analysing the Scanlon Social Cohesion national survey, identifying cohorts in the Australian population that cope differently with the COVID-19 pandemic using cluster analysis. Emmanuel holds a Rabbinical degree from Israel and graduated with a mixed-methods PhD from Monash University on the socioeconomic and cultural adaptation of Jewish migrants from the former Soviet Union who settled in Melbourne. He is an expert on Australian Census data, Jewish identity, Russian-speaking Jewry, ethnic studies, and migration studies with an emphasis on humanitarian migrations to Australia. Emmanuel is an Affiliate of the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation and is revising his PhD thesis for publication as a monograph.

All rights reserved

© Andrew Markus, Tanya Munz, David Graham, Emmanuel Gruzman

This work is copyright. Apart from 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.

**Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation
Faculty of Arts**

Monash University
Victoria 3145

<https://www.monash.edu/arts/acjc>

ISBN: 978-0-6486654-6-5

THE JEWISH POPULATION OF VICTORIA

KEY FINDINGS FROM THE 2016 CENSUS

Andrew Markus, Tanya Munz

With David Graham and Emmanuel Gruzman

CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS	7
THE JEWISH POPULATION OF VICTORIA	9
GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION	12
REGIONAL MOBILITY	15
DEMOGRAPHY	16
AGE	16
GENDER	18
IMMIGRATION	20
OVERSEAS-BORN IN THE VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION	20
SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN JEWISH POPULATION IN AUSTRALIA	23
RECENT ARRIVALS	25
RELATIONSHIP OF BIRTHPLACE AND AGE	27
LANGUAGES	28
ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY	30
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES (DAVID GRAHAM)	31
JEWISH FAMILIES	34
INTERMARRIAGE	37
INTERMARRIAGE BY RELIGION OF PARTNER	37
INTERMARRIAGE BY PARTNERSHIP TYPE AND SEX	39
INTERMARRIAGE BY AGE	40
CHILDREN OF INTERMARRIED COUPLES	41
HOUSING	42
DWELLING TYPE	42
TENURE TYPE	42
LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	45
HOUSING COSTS	46
HOMELESSNESS	48
EDUCATION	49
EMPLOYMENT	56
INCOME	58
INTERNET ACCESS	61
NON-COMMERCIAL ECONOMY	62
UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK	62
CHILD CARE	63
VOLUNTARY WORK	63
UNPAID ASSISTANCE TO A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY	64
HEALTH AND DISABILITY	65
APPENDIX 1: ESTIMATING THE AUSTRALIAN JEWISH POPULATION AT THE 2016 CENSUS (EMMANUEL GRUZMAN)	67
APPENDIX 2: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES	79
APPENDIX 3: POPULATION TABLES	80

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is the twelfth publication of the Jewish population study, established in 2007 through a partnership between Monash University's Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation and Jewish Care Victoria. It provides a general overview and analysis of the 2016 census as it applies to the Victorian Jewish population.

The initial establishment of the Jewish population study was made possible in 2006 by the support of the Australian Research Council under its Linkage Grants program and by our Industry Partner, Jewish Care Victoria. In 2017 additional funding for ongoing research, with particular focus on the Gen17 Jewish community survey, was provided by JCA, Gandel Philanthropy, the Pratt Foundation, Australian Jewish Funders, the Besen Family Foundation, the Cher Family Foundation, and Jewish Care (Victoria).

Dr David Graham, demographic research consultant to JCA Sydney, and Dr Emmanuel Gruzman, then PhD researcher at the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation, Monash University, were responsible for the statistical analysis which provided the basis for estimating Jewish population size and which produced an agreed formula for adjustment of the 2016 enumerated census data. Dr Graham's census adjustment methodology is presented in an appendix to his report *The Jewish Population of Australia, Key findings from the 2016 Census*. Dr Gruzman's analysis is presented in Appendix 1 of this report.

Dr Graham also undertook the analysis of Victorian households, families and intermarriage presented in this report (pages 31-41), based on customised Australian Bureau of Statistics data funded by JCA.

The authors, Emeritus Professor Andrew Markus and Tanya Munz, undertook the census analysis presented in this report on the TableBuilder Pro platform. Tanya Munz designed and formatted the report.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE 2016 CENSUS

The Australian Census is conducted every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The 2016 Census was conducted on the evening of 9 August 2016 and covered 23.4 million people. **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 an unknown number of people of the Jewish faith decline to indicate their religion.

While estimating the Jewish population based on the Census has presented difficulties in past years, these were heightened in 2016. Contrary to expectations, the religion question in the 2016 Census recorded a decline in the number indicating the Jewish faith – and in the number indicating membership of the major Christian faith groups. This may have been the results of **a change that occurred in the context of the 2016 Census, which is discussed in detail in the report.**

In this report data is presented in three different forms: [a] the actual **enumeration** of Jews in the Census; [b] an **interpolated** number, which is the best indication of the number that would have been enumerated without the 2016 changes in the collection of data; [c] an **estimated** number, which adjusts the interpolated number on the pattern of adjustments that were made in past census reports on the Jewish population.

JEWISH POPULATION

- Between 2011 and 2016 the **Jewish population** of Victoria **continued to experience growth**, but at the lowest level in more than fifty years.
- Based on the 2016 census, the core Jewish population of Victoria is an estimated 54,735 person, an increase of 1.7% since 2011.
- Victoria's estimated Jewish population represents 0.7% 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; 74% of Victorian Jews live in just three neighbouring LGAs: **56% in Glen Eira**, 10% in Stonnington and 8% in Port Phillip.
- Close to a third of the Victorian Jewish population live in just three suburbs. 15% in Caulfield North, 10% in Caulfield South and 8% in St Kilda East.
- An estimated 54% of residents in Caulfield North are Jewish, 44% in Caulfield South
- The suburbs that have seen the biggest increase (interpolated) in Jewish residents are Caulfield North (344), Elsternwick (219) and Bentleigh East (190).

AGE DISTRIBUTION

- The median age of the Jewish population is 42, the median age of Victorians is 37.
- Compared with the total Victorian population, the Jewish population has a **higher proportion in the older age groups**. 47% are aged 45 and above, compared with 40% 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 2006, 9% of the Jewish population was aged 60-69; in 2016, 15% were aged 60-69. **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 increased between 2001 and 2011 and stabilised in 2016**. Across the last four census enumerations (2001, 2006, 2011 and 2016), the proportion aged 0-9 was 10.7%, 11.7%, 13.4%, and 13.3% of the Jewish population.

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

- The Victorian Jewish population, when compared with the total population of Victoria, is **disproportionately of immigrant background**. Just 21% of the Victorian Jewish population have both parents born in Australia, compared with 44% of the total Victorian population.
- Since 1986, the majority of the Victorian Jewish population has been Australia-born. In 2016, 59% of the Jewish population whose place of birth is known were born in Australia, 41% were born overseas.
- **The major contributor to population growth between 2006 and 2016 was natural increase**. During this period, the Australia-born grew from an estimated 25,514 to 31,435 an increase of an estimated 5,921 persons. In the five years to 2006, half the gross increase was attributed to natural increase, 33% to overseas migration, and 17% to interstate migration.
- Of arrivals from overseas in the five years 2011-2016 and resident in 2016, the main countries of birth were Israel (645 arrivals), the United States (263), South Africa (185).

LANGUAGE USE

- A majority of the Victorian Jewish population under the age of 70 is of English-speaking background, **a majority aged 70 and above of non-English speaking background**. The proportion of non-English speaking background is close to 25% of those aged 30-59; 39% of those aged 60-69; 47% aged 70-79; 62% aged 80-89, and 79% aged 90 and above.
- Some three in ten persons (29%) in the Jewish population who indicated language use speak a language other than English in the home: this is similar to the proportion in the total Victorian population (28%). The proportion of people who speak Russian in the home has fallen from 13% in 2006 to 11% in 2016; those who speak Hebrew has increased from 7% in 1996 to 10% in 2016. The proportion who speak Yiddish in the home has declined from 6% in 1996 to 3% in 2016.
- The largest group of recent immigrants, **those from Israel, is relatively young and this immigration is having an impact on language use**: 13% of those aged 0-14, 10% aged 15-24, 14% 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 Russian in the home** – an estimated 1,295 persons (22% of Russian speakers). Others who speak English 'not well' or 'not at all' include those who speak Hebrew (190 persons) and Yiddish (113 persons) in the home.
- The highest proportion of Jewish persons who indicated that they speak English 'not well' or 'not at all' are elderly: 17% of those aged 80 and above.

JEWISH FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

- There were an enumerated 18,674 Jewish households in Victoria in 2016.
- Almost three quarters (74%) of Victorian Jewish households are 'All Jewish' (all members are Jewish), although 23% of Jewish households are lone person households. A further 14% comprised dwellings in which at least one Jewish person lived with at least one person who reported No religion or whose religion was not stated and 12% comprised at least one Jewish person living with a person who had an other religion.
- Jewish households (excluding lone person households) in which all members are Jewish had an average of 3.2 persons.
- Compared with the Victorian population in general, Jews are more likely to live in couple families (66% compared with 59%) but are similarly likely to live alone (23% compared with 24%).
- Victorian Jews are far less likely to live in one parent households (6% compared with 11%). There were 1,214 Jewish lone parent households in Victoria in 2016.

MARRIAGE

- Of the Jewish population aged 15 and above, 25% have never married, 58% are married, 8% divorced, 2% separated, and 8% widowed.
- In 2016 there were a total of 13,737 enumerated Jewish families in Victoria. Of these, 79% (10,908) were Jewish married couple families, 11% (1,506) were Jewish de facto couple families, and 9% (1,214) Jewish single parent families. Compared with the rest of the Victorian population, Jews are more likely to live as married couples (79% versus 69% respectively) but less likely to be single parents (9% versus 15% respectively).
- There has been a **continuing decline in the proportion of marriages where both partners are Jewish**. Estimates indicate that in 1971, 86% of marriage partners were both Jewish; in 1991, 80%; in 2011, 70%; in 2016, 68%.

HOUSING

- In 2016, 97% of the Jewish population lived in a private dwelling, 3% in a non-private dwelling.
- The majority (59%) of the Jewish population lives in a detached house, a quarter (25%) in a semi-detached, terrace or townhouse dwelling and 16% in a flat, unit or apartment. Among all Victorians, a substantially higher proportion (78%) live in a detached house – and lower proportions in a semi-detached dwelling (12%) and in a flat, unit or apartment (9%).
- There has been a **marked change in the proportions indicating that their dwelling is 'fully owned' or 'being purchased'**. In 1996 almost half (53%) of the Victorian Jewish population owned their home outright, in 2016 that proportion has fallen to a third (34%), with a greater proportion now repaying a mortgage (up from 23-24% in 1996-2001 to 38%-39% in 2006-2016).
- Of those purchasing their home, close to a third 32%, (42% within the total Victorian population) have monthly mortgage repayments below \$1,599; 28% (36%) in the range \$1,600-\$2,599; 22% (15%) in the range \$2,600-\$3,999; and 18% (7%) over \$4,000.

EDUCATION

- Of Jewish children attending a primary school, 38% attend a government school and 62% an independent school. At the secondary level, a substantially lower 25% of children attend a government school and 75% an independent school.
- Between 2006 and 2016 the relative proportion of Jewish children attending government and independent schools **moved in favour of government schools**. In 2006, 70% of Jewish children at primary level attended an independent school, in 2016, 62%. The proportion attending an independent secondary school remained constant at 78%-79% between 2006 and 2011, in 2016 it was at 75%.
- An estimated 29,414 persons over the age of 15 in the Victorian Jewish population have a **post-school qualification**, an increase of 6,532 from 2006. This represents **67% of the Jewish population** over the age of 15 and compares with 50% 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 4.4%** in 2016 (4.1% in 2011, 3.8% in 2006), compared with 6.6% (5.4% in 2011) in Victoria.
- Within the Jewish population there is relative over-representation in the occupations of managers (19%, compared with 14% in the total Victorian population) and professionals (44%, 24%), and under-representation in a number of other occupations.

INCOME

- Jewish households report a **higher average income than the total Victorian population**. 32% of Jewish households report gross weekly income in excess of \$3,000, compared with 15% of all Victorian households. Close to six out of ten (61%) Jewish households report gross weekly income in excess of \$1,500, compared with 47% of Victorian households.
- With regard to individual income, 11% of the Jewish population over the age of 15 report a gross weekly income in the range \$1-\$299; 21% between \$300-\$649, a combined 32%. This compares with 39% in the total Victorian population.
- There is a **considerable income differential by gender**. Of those who report gross individual weekly income above \$2000, 68% are men and 32% (27% in 2011) are women.

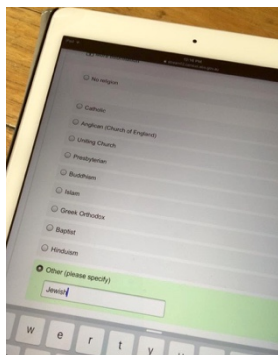
DOMESTIC AND VOLUNTARY WORK

- In 2016, 67% of men did less than 5 hours of unpaid domestic work per week, compared to 39% of women; **29% of women do more than 15 hours unpaid domestic work per week, compared to 7% of men**.
- Of those aged 15-19, only 8% do more than five hours of unpaid domestic work a week, of those aged 20-29, 26%. The highest proportion providing unpaid domestic work for 5 or more hours is in the 40-49 age group (63%), followed by those aged 50-59 (57%) and 30-39 (56%).
- Of the Jewish population aged 15 and above, 22% provide no unpaid domestic work; 30% provide some unpaid domestic work, but less than five hours; 29% provide between 5 and 14 hours; 12% between 15 and 29 hours, and 7% more than 30 hours. Almost the same results were obtained in 2011 and 2006.
- 31% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above provided unpaid voluntary work in the year preceding the census through an organisation or group (a slight increase from the 27% recorded in 2011), 30% men and 32% women.

HEALTH AND DISABILITY

- An estimated 3,618 Jewish persons were in 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 is an estimated increase of 483 persons since 2011.
- **This represents 7% of the Victorian Jewish population**, compared to 5% 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, 6% are aged under 20 years, 9% aged 20-49, 16% aged 50-69, 16% aged 70-79, and 52% aged above 80. **16% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability.**
- Close to a quarter (24%) of persons requiring assistance with core activities have stated individual income below \$300 per week (9% receiving no income at all), 44% in the range \$300-\$499, 16% in the range \$500-\$999, and 16% above \$1,000.

THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS



The Australian Census is conducted every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. The 2016 Census was conducted on the evening of 9 August 2016 and covered almost ten million households and 23.4 million people. 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 an unknown number of people of the Jewish faith decline to indicate their religion. This may be for reasons of privacy, with concerns about divulging personal information heightened in Australian communities with large numbers of Holocaust survivors and their descendants and among immigrants from authoritarian countries. Further, there are an unknown number of people who identify as secular or cultural Jews and who do not identify with a religion.

Some additional persons who do not indicate religion are, however, identified as Jewish by Census questions on language and ancestry, but these questions are an imperfect means for identifying the Jewish population.

The language question helps to identify the number of Hebrew or Yiddish speakers. It asks: 'Does the person speak a language other than English *at home*?' There is a problem, however, as the wording of the question specifies one language only, with the instruction that 'If more than one language other than English, write the one that is spoken most often.' Seven languages are listed, including English. Hebrew and Yiddish are not included in the listed languages, but may be specified under the 'Yes, other (please specify)' response.

The ancestry question also identifies Jewish persons, but there is no consistent way that the question is answered, with the majority of people completing the Census indicating a country or region for their ancestry. In the 2011 census less than a quarter of Victorians who indicated that their religion was Jewish also indicated that their ancestry was Jewish. The ancestry question is worded: 'What is the person's ancestry?' and provides for up to two ancestry responses. Seven ancestries are listed, with scope for other ancestries to be written in the 'Other ancestry (please specify)' option. Examples of seven ancestries are provided, not including a Jewish ancestry.

While estimating the Jewish population based on the Census has presented difficulties in past years, these were heightened in 2016.

Contrary to expectations, the religion question in the 2016 Census recorded a decline in the number indicating the Jewish faith, down from 97,336 in 2011 to 91,023 in 2016. This was a surprise, as the Jewish population had consistently recorded an increase since the first national Census in 1911, except for the 1970s. Between 1991 and 2011 the enumerated population of Jewish faith increased by 11,287.

The decline in Jewish numbers indicated in the 2016 Census did not reflect a change that had been recorded in statistical data available in the Jewish community. For example, Jewish school enrolments are precisely tabulated and show stability or marginal increase. In Victoria, total enrolments numbered 5,040 in 2006 and 5,229 in 2016; in New South Wales, 3,312 in 2006 and 3,391 in 2016.

The Jewish faith was not the only one to record a decline in the 2016 Census: the enumerated Catholic population fell from 5.44 million to 5.29 million, the Anglican from 3.68 million to 3.10 million, and the Uniting Church from 1.07 million to 0.87 million.

This decline in numbers points to a major change that occurred in the context of the 2016 Census. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) announced that names and addresses collected in the 2016 Census would be retained and for the first time most Census returns were completed online. Concerns over the security of

information provided over the internet were much discussed in the context of data leaks from government departments, banks, universities and other prominent organisations, and may have been heightened by the failure of the government's census site, which crashed and had to be taken offline for over 40 hours. Concerns for the security of personal information provided over the internet may have led to fewer Jews indicating their religion in the 2016 Census.

Second, and possibly of greater significance, there was a change in the response options for the religion question in the census.¹ Whereas in 2011 'no religion' was the last available option, in 2016 it was moved to top of the list of religions as the first option. It was in the context of this change that there was a significant increase of those indicating 'no religion'. The change in the religion question seems to have had a similar effect within the general and Jewish populations.

In 2011, 24% of Victorians indicated that they have 'no religion'; in 2016 those indicating no religion increased by a large proportion to 31.7%. While the proportion indicating 'no religion' has been increasing in recent years, the increase of nearly 8% was close to double the rate in the previous two censuses: 4% between 2001 and 2006 and 3% between 2006 and 2011.

The 2016 Census thus caused problems for deriving the best estimate of the Jewish population and over twelve months was spent analysing alternative approaches, which delayed the finalisation of this publication. The key researchers working on the census analysis of the Jewish population were Dr David Graham, research consultant to JCA in Sydney, and Dr Emmanuel Gruzman, then completing his PhD studies at Monash University in the Australian Centre for Jewish Studies.

The agreed approach to estimating the Jewish population is discussed both in *The Jewish Population of Australia* (2019) by Dr Graham with Leon Narunsky and in Dr Gruzman's discussion in Appendix 1 of this publication. The approach adopted involves a three stage procedure, which adjusts for [a] the undercount due to the religion question being voluntary; [b] people not included in the Census who should have been, including those who were overseas when the Census was conducted; [c] the changes that occurred in the conduct of the 2016 Census².

Consistent with the approach of Dr Graham, three sets of data are reported in this publication: [a] the actual *enumeration* of Jews in the Census; [b] an *interpolated* number, which is the best estimate of the number that would have been enumerated without the 2016 changes in the collection of data; [c] an *estimated* number, which adjusts the interpolated number on the pattern of adjustments that were made in past Census reports on the Jewish population.

¹ Markus, A., & Gruzman, E. (2017, September 1). 'Our six thousand missing Jews'. *AJN*, p. 18.

² David Graham, (2019) *The Jewish Population of Australia*, p. 70; Emmanuel Gruzman, 'Estimating the Jewish Population of Australia at the 2016 census', Appendix 1, below.

THE JEWISH POPULATION OF VICTORIA

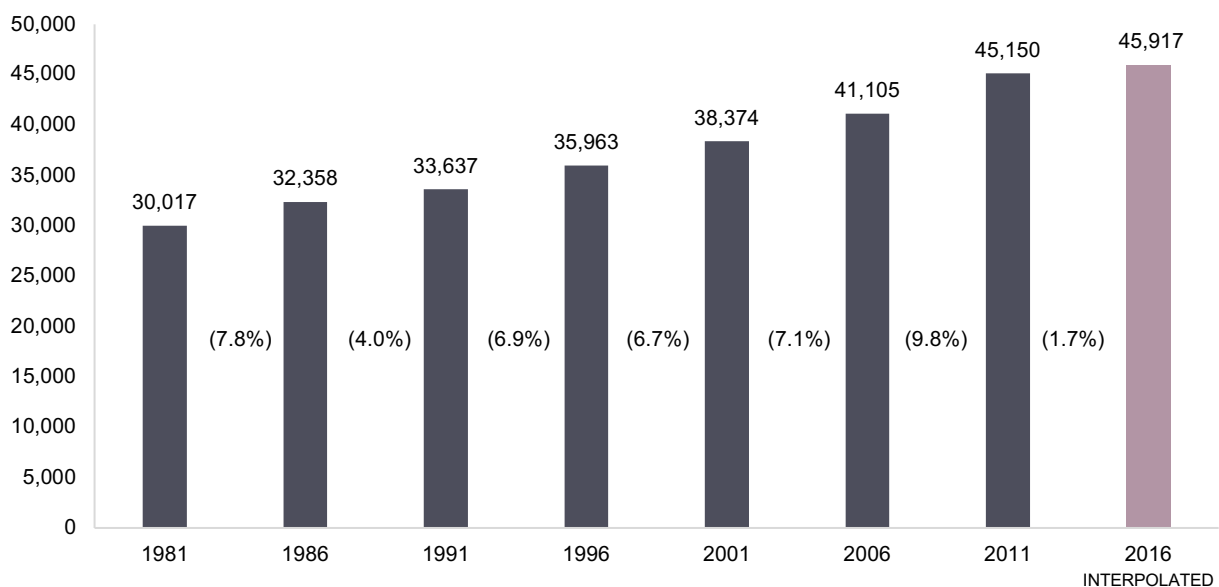
On the basis of the best available estimate, the rate of growth of the core Victorian Jewish population between 2011 and 2016 was at the lowest in more than 50 years, with an increase from 45,150 to 45,917.

At the 2016 census, an enumerated 42,256, an interpolated 45,917, and an estimated 54,735³ Jewish persons comprised the core Jewish population of Victoria.

Victoria's Jewish population represents 0.7% of the total Victorian population. Of Australia's estimated Jewish population, 46% live in Victoria, 41% in New South Wales, 6% in Western Australia, 5% in Queensland, and 1% in South Australia.

Figure 1 below shows the increase in the enumerated population between 1981 and 2011 and the interpolated number for 2016.⁴ Growth between censuses, which are conducted every five years, averaged 7% between 1981 and 2011, a much lower 1.7% between 2011 and 2016.

FIGURE 1: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION 1981-2011 (ENUMERATED), 2016 (INTERPOLATED), WITH PERCENTAGE CHANGE BETWEEN CENSUS YEARS IN PARENTHESES



Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Census Community profiles for each year for 2006 – 2016. 1991-2001 sourced from 2001 Census Community profile, Time series profile.

³ This is a figure that has been adjusted to account for the likely effects of non-response as well as changes to the wording of the religious question in 2016. For more information on the calculations of both the interpolated and adjusted numbers, see appendix 1.

⁴ The 2016 figure is **interpolated**, this is an estimate of the enumerated census number had the religion question format and circumstances of the 2016 census matched those of the immediately preceding censuses. The interpolated figure can be directly compared with enumerated data from earlier censuses.

Of the total additions to the enumerated population between 2011 and 2016, 50% comprised births (2,617 those aged 0-4), 33% (1,738) migrants from overseas, and 17% (870) interstate arrivals. (Table 1)

TABLE 1: SOURCES OF VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION INCREASE (GROSS), ENUMERATED POPULATION

	2011- 2016	% OF INCREASE
TOTAL INCREASE/ DECREASE IN THE ENUMERATED POPULATION SINCE 2011 (NET)	(2,894)	
BIRTHS (AGED 0-4)	2,617	50.1%
INTERSTATE MIGRATION (ARRIVED IN VICTORIA 2011-2016)		
NEW SOUTH WALES	455	8.7%
QUEENSLAND	150	2.9%
WESTERN AUSTRALIA	172	3.3%
OTHER	93	1.8%
TOTAL INTERSTATE	870	16.7%
OVERSEAS MIGRATION (2011-2016)	1,738	33.3%

Christianity remains the largest religious denomination in Victoria, but over the decade 2006-2016 the proportion of Christians in the population has declined from 60.5% to 47.9%.

While the enumerated Jewish proportion has remained steady at close to 0.7%-0.8% of the total population, the 'secular/no religion' category increased from 20.5% to 32.1%, and some other non-Christian faiths have increased over the decade, in large part through immigration. Buddhism increased from 2.7% to 3.1%; Islam from 2.2% to 3.3%, and Hinduism from 0.9% to 2.3%.

An overview of the relative proportion of religious groups in Victoria is presented in Table 2.

TABLE 2: RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN VICTORIA, PROPORTION OF TOTAL POPULATION, 2001-2016

RELIGION	2001	2006	2011	2016
CHRISTIANITY	64.5%	60.5%	57.4%	47.9%
BUDDHISM	2.4%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%
ISLAM	2.0%	2.2%	2.9%	3.3%
HINDUISM	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%	2.3%
JUDAISM	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%
OTHER, INCLUDING INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED RELIGION	2.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.7%
SECULAR BELIEFS/ NO RELIGION*	17.3%	20.5%	24.0%	32.1%
NOT STATED	9.9%	11.1%	8.3%	8.9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

* NB: 'no religion' category in 2016 is part of a larger group classified as 'Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation'

FIGURE 2: KEY DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, 2016 (ESTIMATED, EXCEPT FOR THE DATA ON JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES, WHICH IS THE ENUMERATED NUMBER)

JEWISH POPULATION OF VICTORIA 2016

**ESTIMATED JEWISH
PERSONS: 54,735**



48.1% MALES: 26,322

51.9% FEMALES: 28,409



59.3% AUSTRALIA-BORN: 31,435

40.7% OVERSEAS-BORN: 21,597



0-14 YEARS: 10,724 (19.6%)

15-34 YEARS: 11,391 (20.8%)

35-54 YEARS: 12,877 (23.5%)

55-74 YEARS: 13,882 (25.4%)

75+ YEARS: 5,848 (10.7%)



97.0%

PERSONS LIVING IN
PRIVATE DWELLINGS: 52,599

SEPARATE HOUSE: 58.5%

SEMI-DETACHED/ROW/TERRACE: 24.9%

FLAT/UNIT/APARTMENT: 16.5%

3.0%

PERSONS LIVING IN NON-
PRIVATE DWELLINGS: 1,633

PERSONS IN AGED CARE

INSTITUTIONS: 1,080 **2.0%**



57.8% MARRIED: 25,427

24.8% SINGLE/NEVER MARRIED: 10,998

10.0% SEPARATED OR DIVORCED: 4,395

7.5% WIDOWED: 3,286

JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS: 18,674

13,737 FAMILIES (73.6%)

4,221 LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS (22.6%)

716 GROUP HOUSEHOLDS (3.8%)

JEWISH FAMILIES:

13,737



10,908 MARRIED FAMILIES
(79.4% OF JEWISH FAMILIES)

1,506 DE FACTO FAMILIES
(10.9% OF JEWISH FAMILIES)



9,072 COUPLES WHERE BOTH PARTNERS
JEWISH: **67.5%**

4,368 COUPLES WHERE ONE PARTNER
JEWISH: **32.5%**



49.7% COUPLE FAMILIES
WITH CHILDREN: 6,821

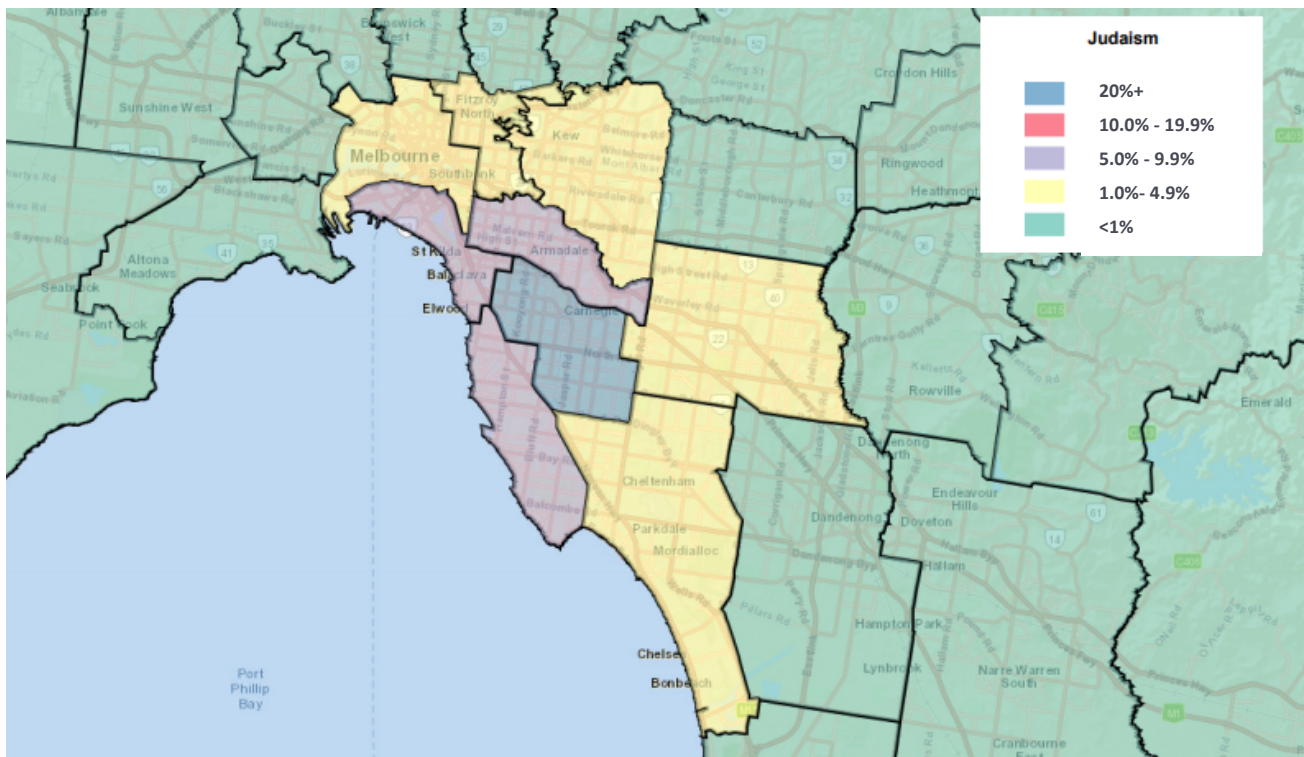
40.7% COUPLE FAMILIES
WITHOUT CHILDREN: 5,593

8.8% SINGLE PARENTS: 1,214

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

The Jewish population of Victoria is highly concentrated geographically. There are 79 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Victoria; almost 80% of Victorian Jews live in just four neighbouring LGAs: 56% in Glen Eira, 10% in Stonnington, 8% in Port Phillip, and 6% in Bayside. Figure 3 indicates the Glen Eira LGA in blue, Stonnington, Port Philip and Bayside in purple.

FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF MELBOURNE JEWISH POPULATION WITHIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS



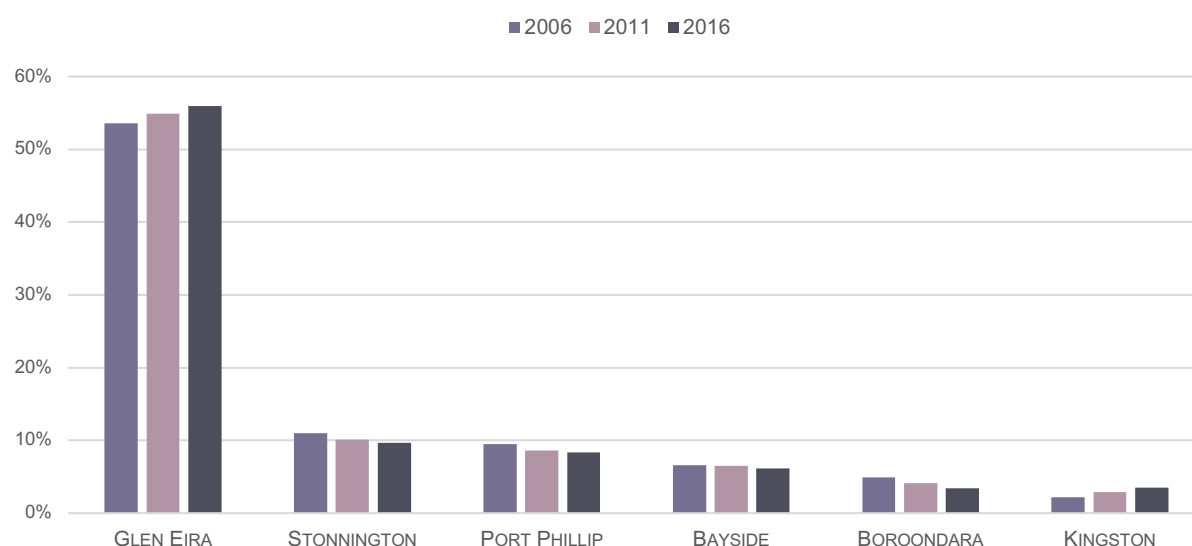
Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2016 Table Builder

Victoria's Jewish population has steadily increased its concentration within the Glen Eira LGA, from 45% in 1991 to 56% in 2016. Over the same period there has been a decline in the Jewish population of the northern areas of Melbourne, with Manningham LGA which includes the suburbs of Doncaster and Templestowe down from 6% to 1% and Boroondara down from 9% to 4%.

Kingston, which is to the south of Glen Eira and includes the suburbs of Cheltenham, Clayton and Moorabbin, has more than doubled its share of the Jewish population since 1991, from 1.4% to 3.5% (Table 3). Almost all other LGA's with Jewish populations in excess of 350 have experienced a slight decrease in the last census.

TABLE 3: PROPORTION OF JEWISH POPULATION RESIDENT WITHIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1991-2016

LGA	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2016 INTERPOLATED POPULATION	2016 ESTIMATED POPULATION
GLEN EIRA	44.6%	47.2%	51.4%	53.6%	54.9%	56.0%	25,708	30,644
STONNINGTON	10.5%	11.2%	11.9%	11.0%	10.1%	9.7%	4,441	5,294
PORT PHILLIP	11.6%	11.7%	10.2%	9.5%	8.6%	8.4%	3,838	4,575
BAYSIDE	6.8%	6.5%	6.0%	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%	2,833	3,377
BOROONDARA	8.6%	7.1%	5.7%	4.9%	4.1%	3.5%	1,584	1,889
MANNINGHAM	6.0%	5.1%	3.1%	1.5%	1.2%	0.9%	392	468
MONASH	2.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	737	878
KINGSTON	1.4%	1.4%	1.8%	2.2%	2.9%	3.5%	1,596	1,903
OTHER	8.0%	7.9%	7.8%	8.7%	10.0%	10.4%	4,788	5,707
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	45,917	54,735

FIGURE 4: PROPORTION OF JEWISH POPULATION RESIDENT WITHIN TOP SIX LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 2006-2016

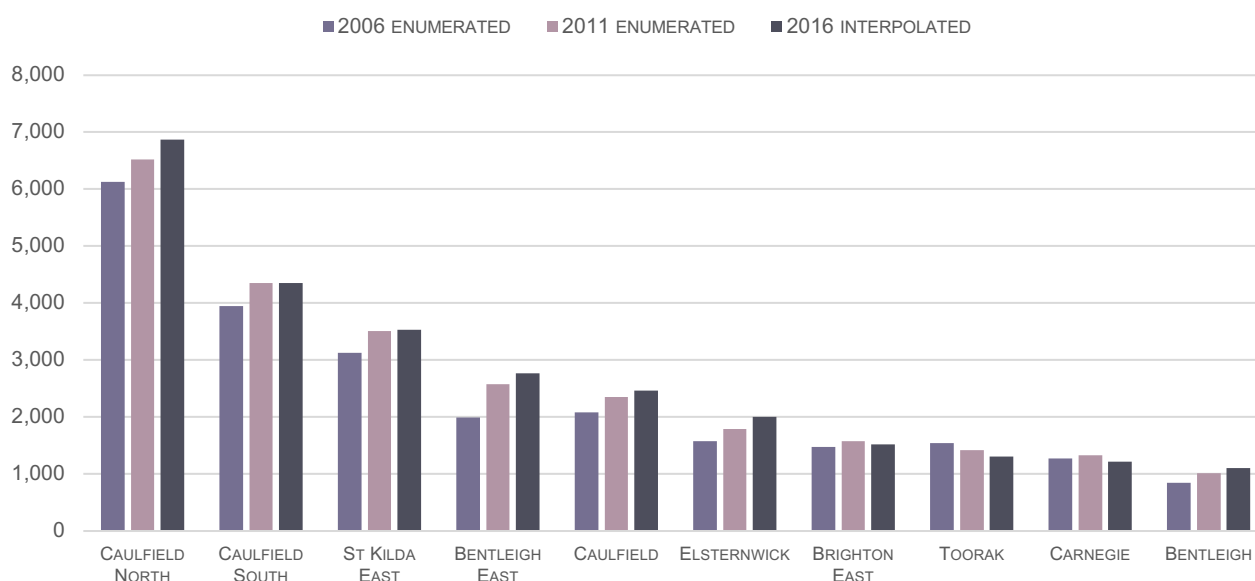
A more precise indication of population concentration is provided by the lower level aggregation of suburb; 38% of the Jewish population (an estimated 20,878 of 54,735) is located within the four suburbs of Caulfield North, Caulfield South, St Kilda East and Bentleigh East. The top seven suburbs (adding Caulfield, Elsternwick and Brighton East) comprise 51% of the Jewish population.

Within Caulfield North, the estimated Jewish population comprises 54% of the total population, within Caulfield South 44%, and within St Kilda East 32%.

TABLE 4: JEWISH POPULATION BY SUBURB (SSC), 2006-11 ENUMERATED, 2016 INTERPOLATED AND ESTIMATED

SUBURB OF USUAL RESIDENCE	ENUMERATED/ INTERPOLATED			CHANGE		% OF VICTORIA'S JEWISH POPULATION 2016	ESTIMATED 2016	PROPORTION OF SUBURB THAT IS ESTIMATED JEWISH 2016
	2006	2011	2016	2006-2011	2011-2016			
CAULFIELD NORTH	6,127	6,523	6,867	6.5%	5.3%	15.0%	8,185	53.6%
CAULFIELD SOUTH	3,950	4,349	4,355	10.1%	0.1%	9.5%	5,192	43.8%
ST KILDA EAST	3,123	3,510	3,528	12.4%	0.5%	7.7%	4,206	32.1%
BENTLEIGH EAST	1,997	2,574	2,764	28.9%	7.4%	6.0%	3,295	11.9%
CAULFIELD	2,088	2,352	2,459	12.6%	4.6%	5.4%	2,931	52.4%
ELSTERNWICK	1,579	1,785	2,004	13.0%	12.3%	4.4%	2,389	23.1%
BRIGHTON EAST	1,481	1,578	1,523	6.5%	-3.5%	3.3%	1,816	11.4%
TOORAK	1,540	1,414	1,309	-8.2%	-7.4%	2.9%	1,561	12.1%
CARNEGIE	1,274	1,334	1,222	4.7%	-8.4%	2.7%	1,457	8.4%
BENTLEIGH	846	1,010	1,103	19.4%	9.2%	2.4%	1,315	8.1%
SUB-TOTAL TOP 10	24,005	26,429	27,136	10.1%	2.7%	59.1%	32,346	
OTHER	17,104	18,720	18,782	9.4%	0.3%	40.9%	22,388	
TOTAL	41,109	45,149	45,917	9.8%	1.7%	100%	54,735	

FIGURE 5: JEWISH POPULATION, TOP 10 SUBURBS 2006-11 ENUMERATED, 2016 INTERPOLATED



In the context of the very high cost of housing in the Caulfield region, there is an expectation that unaffordability will lead to increasing numbers settling in the more affordable suburbs to the south and east, with reports of some moving as far as Frankston. The 2016 and earlier censuses do not indicate that this population shift is occurring to a significant extent.

The largest increase (344 persons, interpolated) in the Jewish population occurred in Caulfield North; this compares with the largest increase to the south-east of the Caulfield region of 190 persons in Bentleigh East and less than 100 in other south-eastern suburbs.

The age profile of the populations is, however, in keeping with expectation of young couples settling in the south-east. In Caulfield North 43% of the population is over the age of 50, in Caulfield South 41%, compared with 32% in Bentleigh East. Indicating families with young children, in Bentleigh East, 34% of the Jewish population is in the age range 0-9 and 40-49; in Caulfield North, a much lower 24%.

TABLE 5: JEWISH POPULATION BY SUBURBS TO THE EAST AND SOUTH OF MAIN CENTRES OF JEWISH POPULATION, 2011 ENUMERATED, 2016 INTERPOLATED

SUBURB	2011	2016	CHANGE
BENTLEIGH EAST	2,574	2,764	190
CARNEGIE	1,334	1,222	-112
BENTLEIGH	1,010	1,103	93
ORMOND	813	789	-24
McKINNON	591	604	13
GLEN HUNTLY	577	553	-24
MURRUMBEENA	321	330	9
CHELtenham	250	319	69
MOORABBIN	213	234	21
OAKLEIGH SOUTH	163	227	64
HIGHETT	186	193	7
CLAYTON, CLAYTON SOUTH	128	131	3
FRANKSTON, INCL. NORTH, SOUTH	144	123	-21
OAKLEIGH	62	54	-8

TABLE 6: JEWISH POPULATION, SELECTED SUBURBS (SSC) BY AGE, 2016

SUBURB	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+	TOTAL
CAULFIELD NORTH	13.8%	12.8%	10.7%	9.6%	10.1%	11.8%	15.8%	15.4%	100%
CAULFIELD SOUTH	12.8%	13.2%	8.8%	10.4%	13.5%	12.4%	15.6%	13.3%	100%
BENTLEIGH	17.2%	13.8%	5.9%	12.5%	16.9%	10.0%	13.6%	10.1%	100%
BENTLEIGH EAST	16.9%	14.1%	6.4%	13.7%	17.0%	11.0%	12.1%	8.9%	100%
OAKLEIGH SOUTH	15.8%	18.7%	5.4%	12.3%	25.1%	5.4%	9.9%	7.4%	100%

REGIONAL MOBILITY

At the 2016 Census, 63% of the Jewish population in Victoria indicated that they lived at the same address as at the 2011 Census, 29% lived elsewhere in Victoria, 3% lived elsewhere in Australia and 4% lived overseas. 1% did not indicate place of residence.

Of the total Victorian population, 54%, lived at the same address as in 2011, 28% elsewhere in Victoria, 4% elsewhere in Australia, 7% overseas, and 7% did not indicate place of residence.

DEMOGRAPHY

AGE

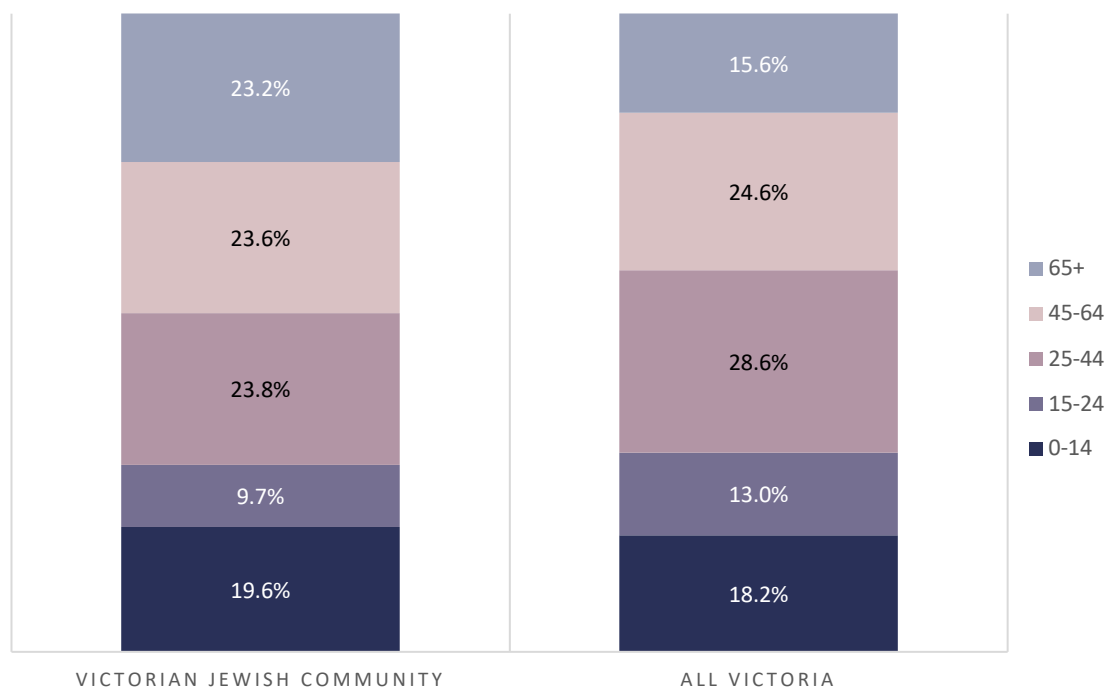
Victoria's Jewish population has a relatively high proportion in the older age categories.

Close to a quarter (23%) of the Jewish population is aged 65 and over, compared to 16% of the total Victorian population. The proportion aged over 85 (5%) is double the proportion for Victoria.

Just over half (53%) are aged below 44, compared with 60% of the Victorian population.

The median age of the Jewish population is 42, the median age of Victorians is 37.

FIGURE 6: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION BY AGE, 2016



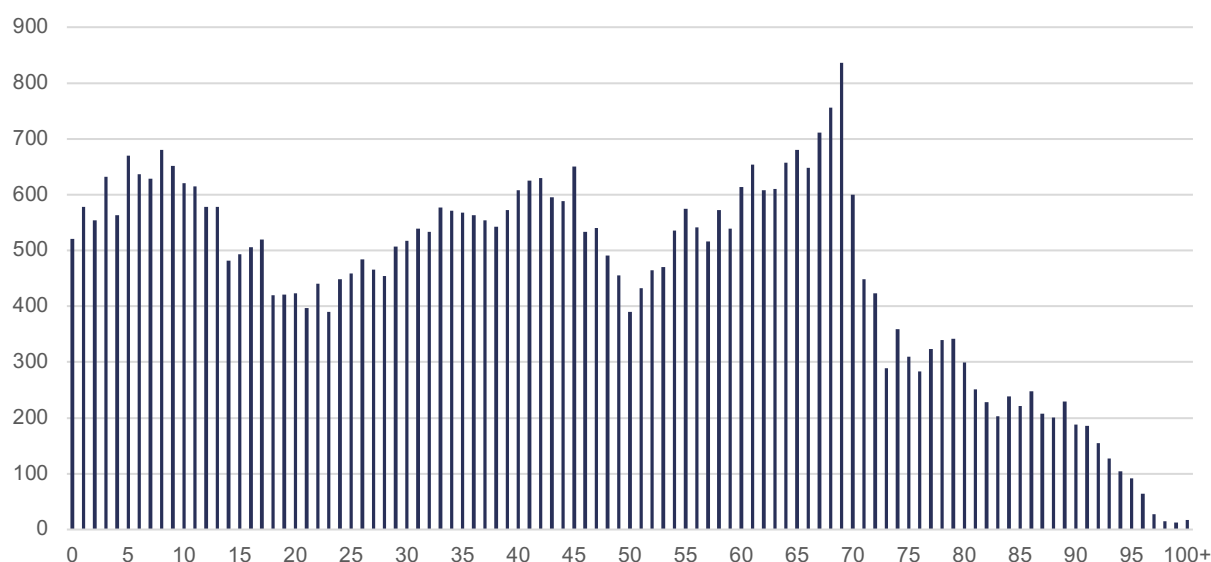
Within five-year age intervals, the highest proportion of the Victorian Jewish population is aged 65-69 (8%), followed by 60-64 (7%).

A significant demographic shift has been produced in the Jewish population by the ageing of the 'baby boomers', those born between 1946 and 1964, the oldest of whom were aged 70 in 2016. In the Jewish population the relatively high numbers in the baby boomer generation also reflects the peak of Jewish immigration which occurred in the post-war years. Most of the arrivals were Holocaust survivors who had recently married or were to marry in Australia.

Given the current population profile, there will be a significant increase in the population aged 70 or over in the 2020s. In 2011, the largest single age was 64, followed by 63 and 62; in 2016, the largest single age was 69, followed by 68 and 69.

Thus, the age profile of the Jewish population continues to reflect the demographic impact of the post-war years, with three peaks, those aged 67-69 (baby boomers), 40-45 (their children), and 5-9 (their grandchildren).

FIGURE 7: INTERPOLATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BY AGE, 2016

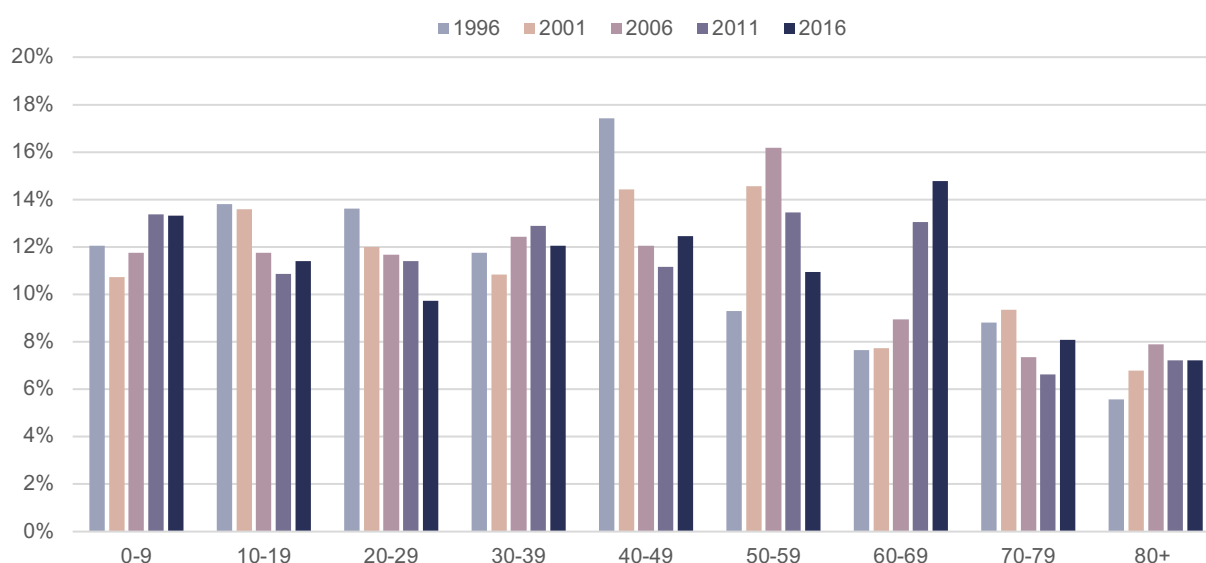


Across the last four census enumerations, the proportion of the Jewish population aged 0-9 increased from 10.7% in 2001 to 11.7% in 2006 and to 13.4% in 2011. In 2016, at 13.3%, it is close to the 2011 level. This increase reflects the relatively large number in child-bearing ages (see the age group 30-49, Figure 9).

FIGURE 8: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2016



FIGURE 9: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BY AGE, 1996-2016



The dependent proportion of the Jewish population, defined as those below the age of 15 and above the age of 64, is 43%, up from 38% in 2011 and 37% in 2006. This proportion is markedly higher than the dependent proportion of the total Victorian population, which was 34% in 2016.

GENDER

Females comprise 52% of the Jewish population, males 48%. There are an estimated 28,409 females and 26,322 males, a difference of 2,087. Since 1996 there has been little change in the relative proportions. In the total Victorian population, 51% is female.

Of the eighteen five-year age groups between the ages of 0 and 85+, females outnumber males in all but four: 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19. The over-representation of females is greatest amongst those aged 75 and above, with 60% female and 40% male. Further breakdown indicates that in the age group 75-79, 55% are female; in the age group 80-84, 58% are female; and over 85, 64% are female.

FIGURE 10: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, SEX DISTRIBUTION, 1976-2016

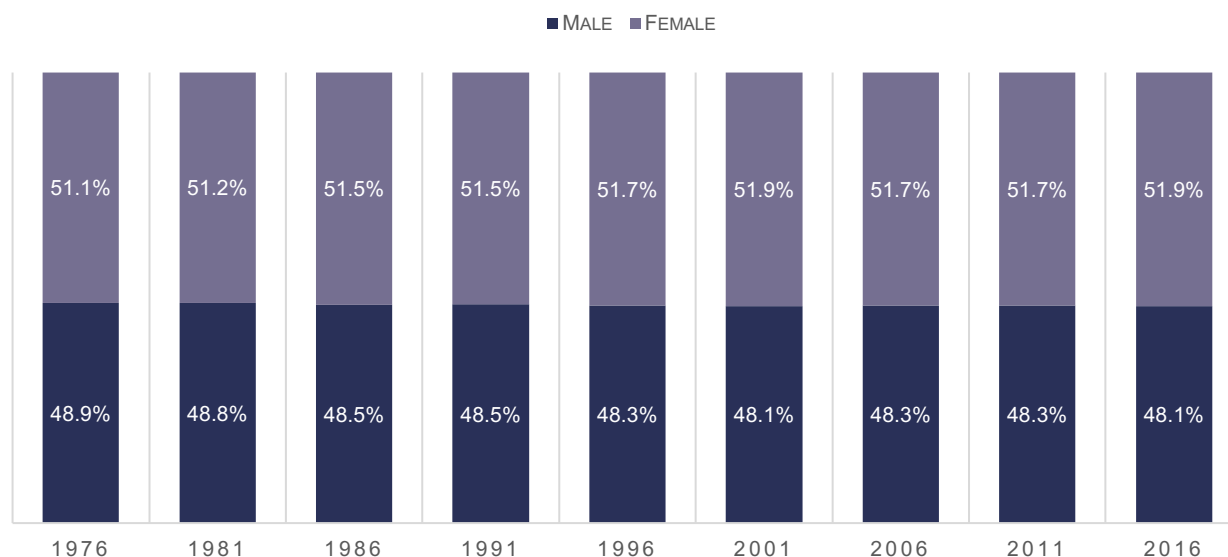


FIGURE 11: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, FIVE-YEAR AGE INTERVALS BY SEX, 2016

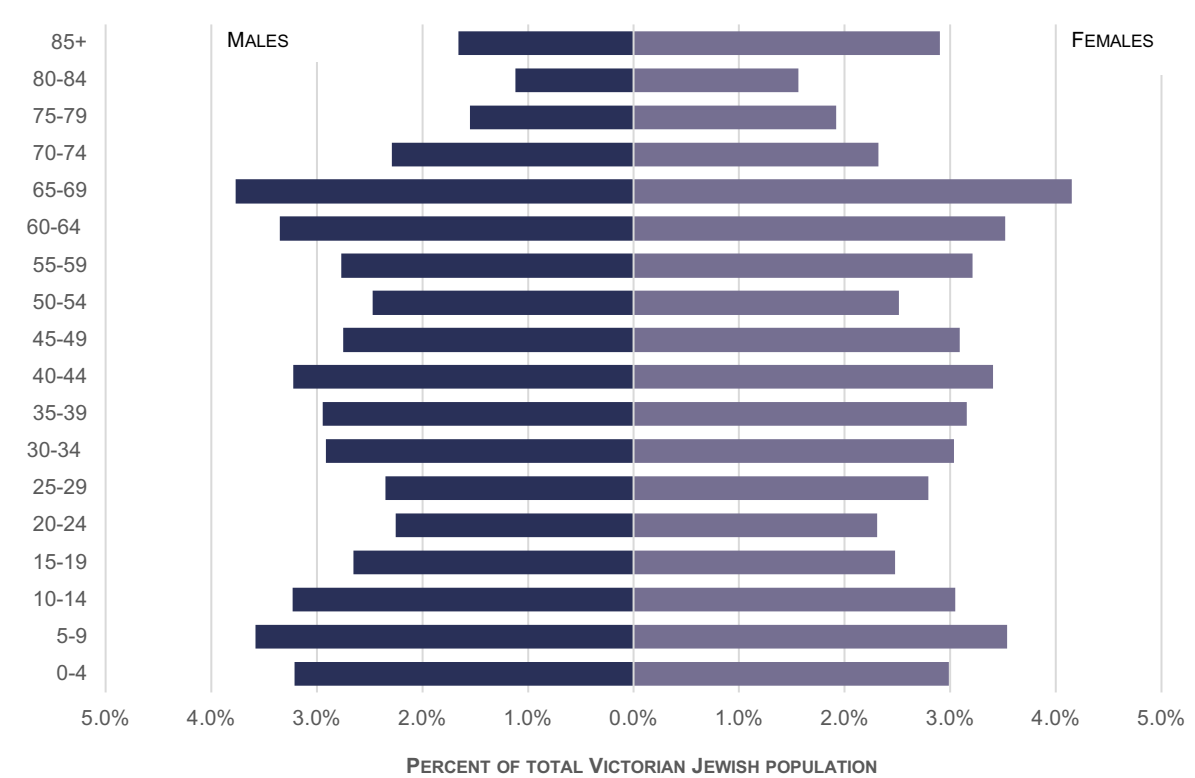
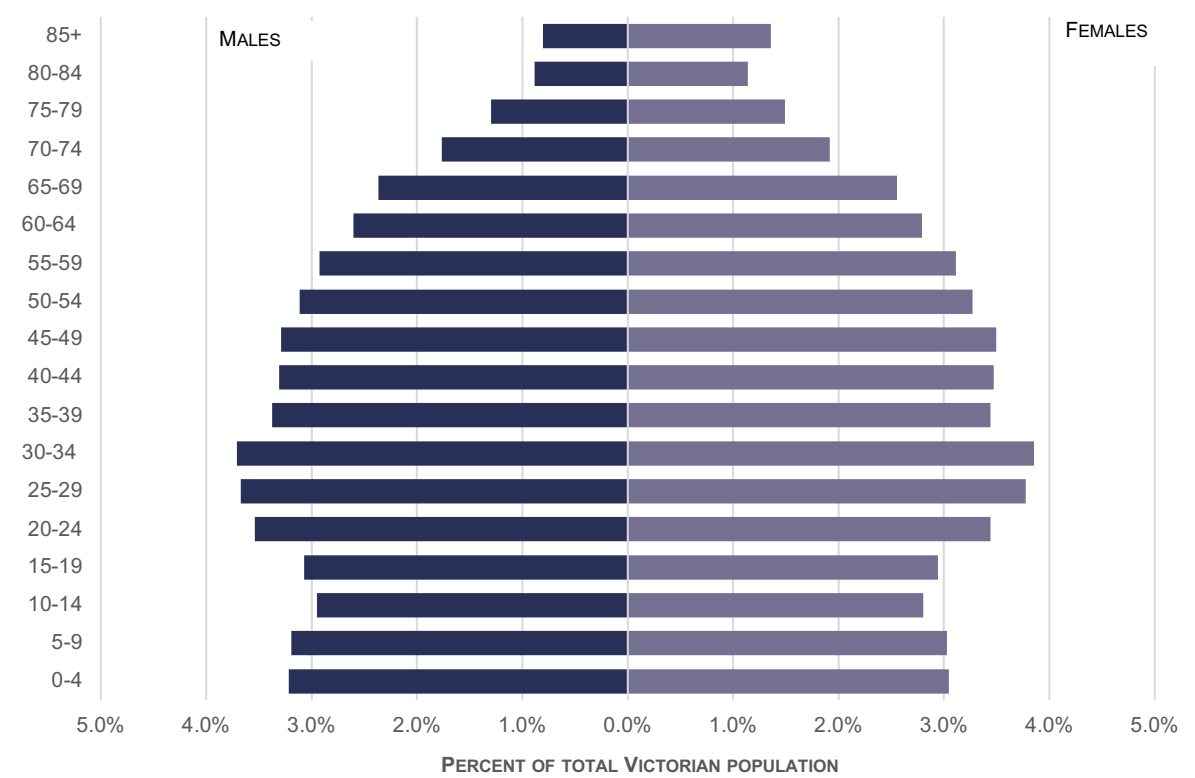


FIGURE 12: TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, FIVE-YEAR AGE INTERVALS BY SEX, 2016

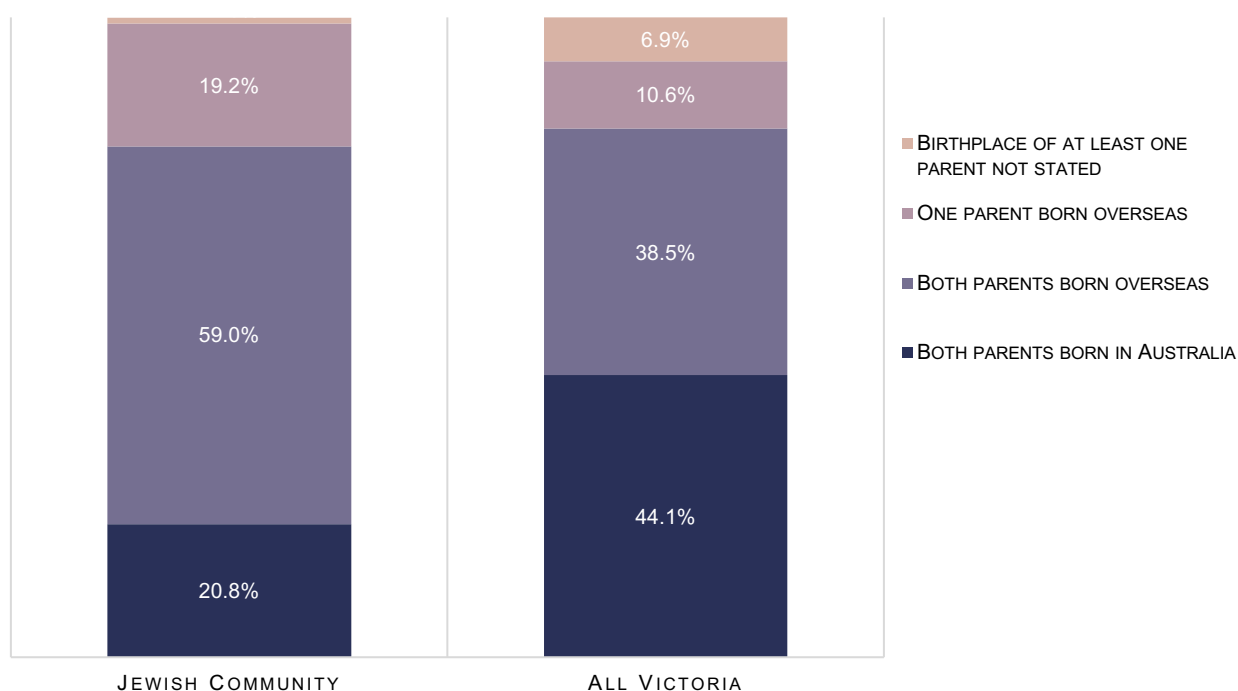


IMMIGRATION

OVERSEAS-BORN IN THE VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION

The Victorian Jewish population is disproportionately of immigrant background when compared with the total population. Just **21% of the Victorian Jewish population have both parents born in Australia, compared with 44% of the total Victorian population**. 59% of the Victorian Jewish population indicate that both their parents were born overseas, compared with 39% of the total Victorian population.

FIGURE 13: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS, 2016



Since 2001, the proportion of Jewish persons whose parents were both born in Australia has increased from 17% to 19%.

In 1954, 64% of the Jewish population was born overseas. 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 2016, 59% of the Jewish population whose place of birth is known were born in Australia (up from 57% in 2011), 41% were born overseas (43% in 2011). Within the total Victorian population, 65% were born in Australia (69% in 2011).

The major contributor to population growth between 2011 and 2016 was natural increase. During this period, the Australia-born grew from an estimated 28,723 to 31,435, an increase of an estimated 2,712 persons.

FIGURE 14: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE, 1954-2016

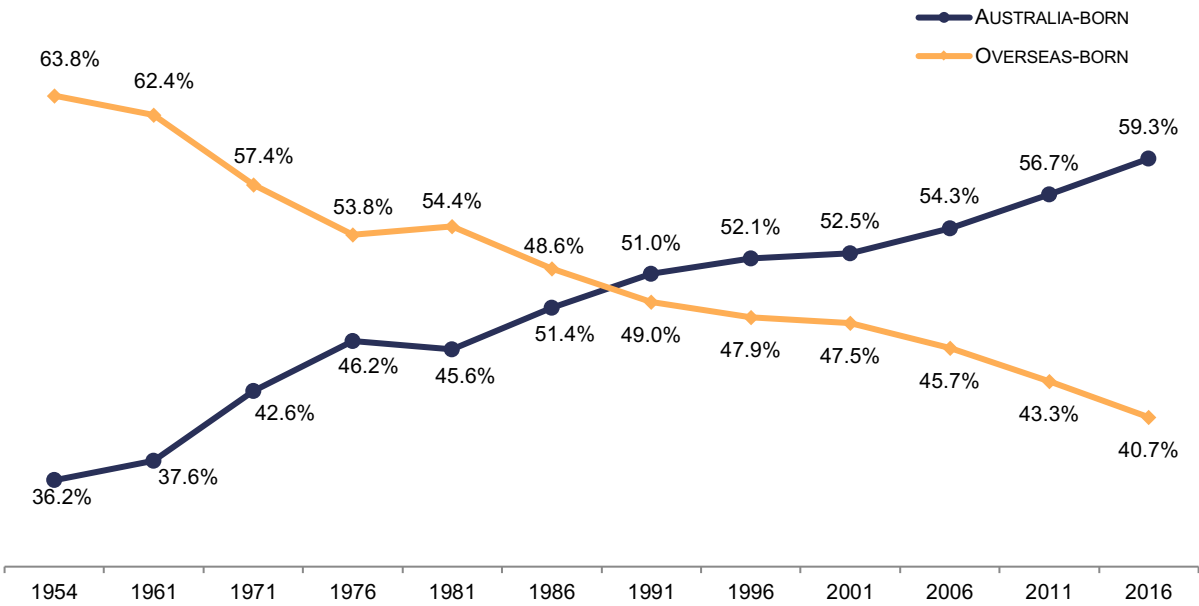
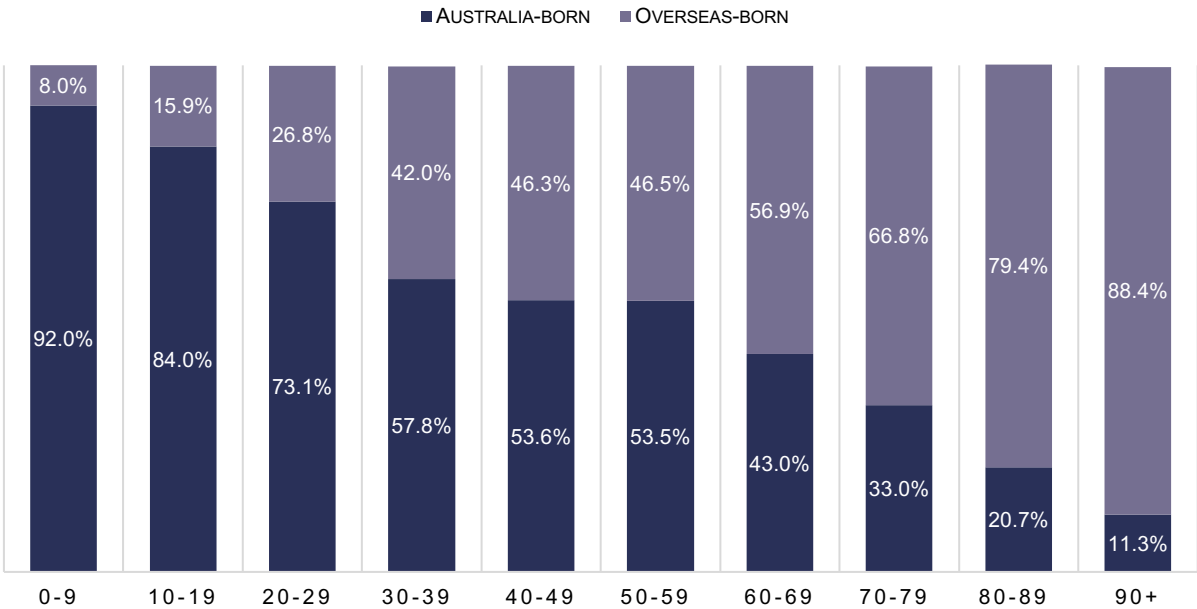
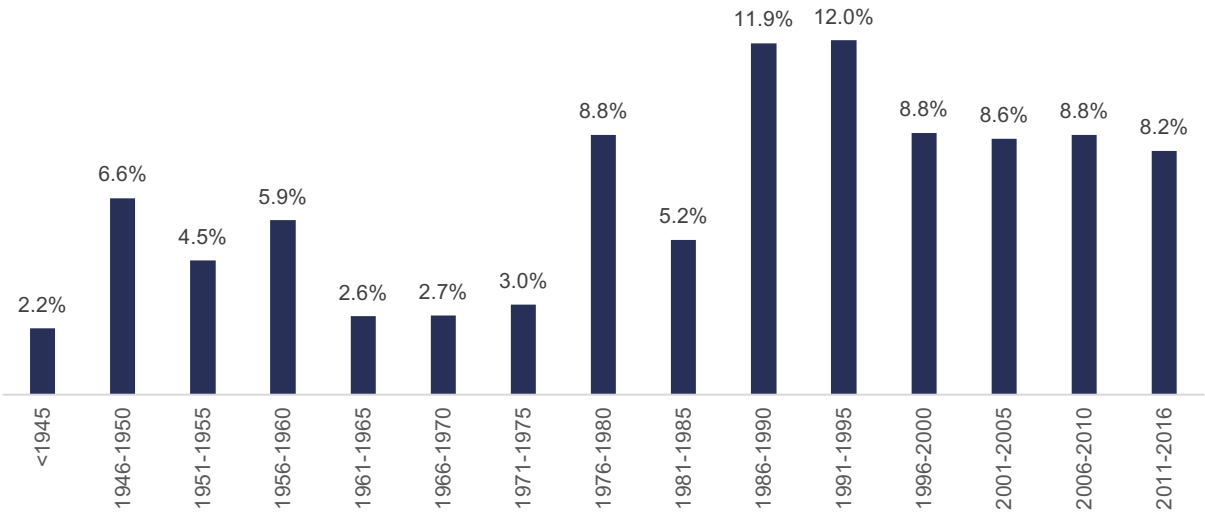


FIGURE 15: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, AUSTRALIA BORN AND OVERSEAS BORN BY 10 YEAR AGE GROUPS



The profile of the Jewish population in 2016 reflects the peaks of immigrant intake: 1946-50 (7% of the current Jewish population), 1976-80 (9%) and 1986-1995 (24%). (Figure 16)

FIGURE 16: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, OVERSEAS BORN RESIDENT IN 2016 BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL



SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN JEWISH POPULATION IN AUSTRALIA

The majority of eastern European migrants have settled in Victoria. Of the overseas-born in the 2016 Australian Jewish population, 73% (73% in 2006) of the Poland-born, 62% (67%) of the Russian Federation-born, and 61% (62%) of the Ukraine-born live in Victoria.

Of the Israel-born, the largest proportion live in Victoria, but this population is more dispersed than the eastern European: 52% (48% in 2006) live in Victoria, 35% (37%) in New South Wales, 6% (7%) in Western Australia and 7% (6%) in Queensland.

Those born in the England are also relatively dispersed, with the largest proportion, 42% (40% in 2006) in New South Wales, 34% (33%) in Victoria, 12% (12%) in Western Australia and 12% (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, 28% (26%) in Victoria and 12% (12%) in Western Australia.

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 has been relatively stable since 1996 when measured by arrivals over the five year period between censuses.

Of those who were resident in Victoria in 2016, the peak year for arrivals from the FSU was 1992, with an estimated 493 arrivals; the peak year for arrivals from South Africa was 1986, with an estimated 246 arrivals; and from Israel in 2007, with an estimated 186 arrivals.

FIGURE 17: ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, OVERSEAS-BORN RESIDENT IN 2016, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL

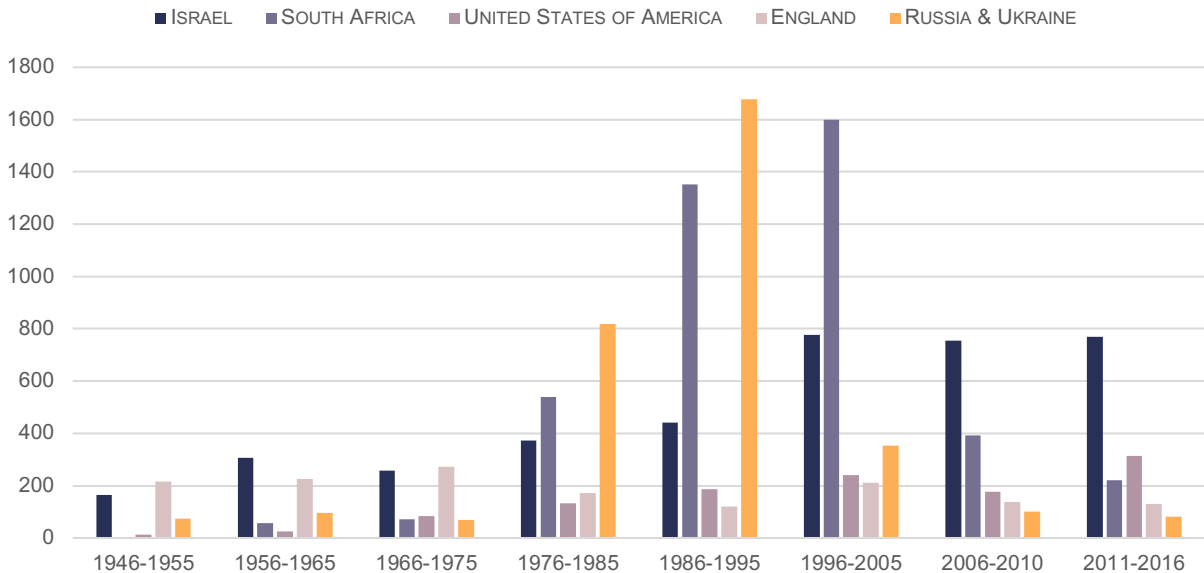


FIGURE 18: ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BORN IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION (INCLUDING THE BALTIC STATES AND UKRAINE) AND RESIDENT IN 2016, BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL

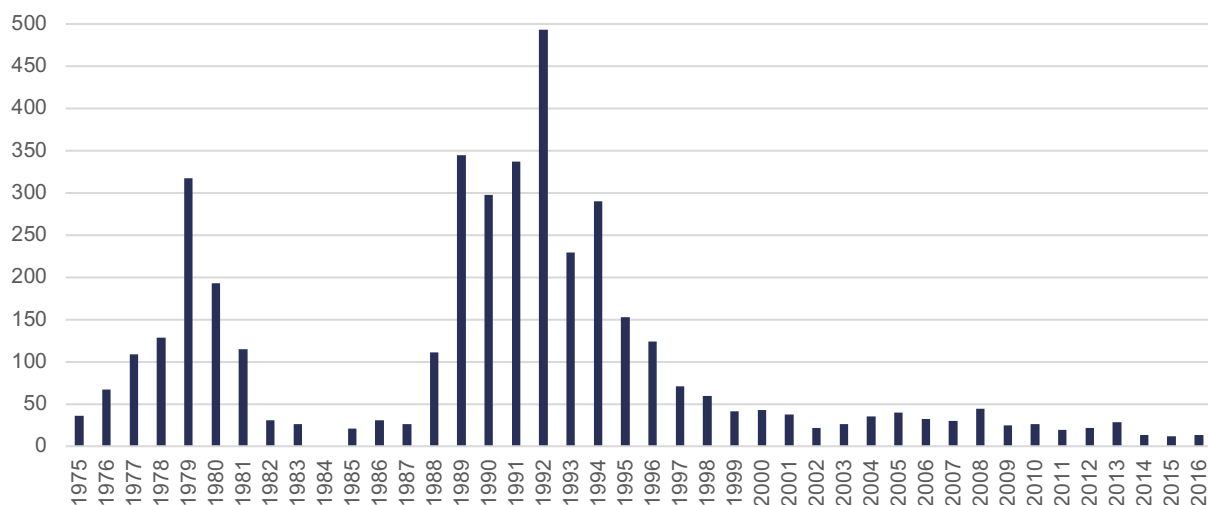


FIGURE 19: ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BORN IN SOUTH AFRICA AND RESIDENT IN 2016, BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL

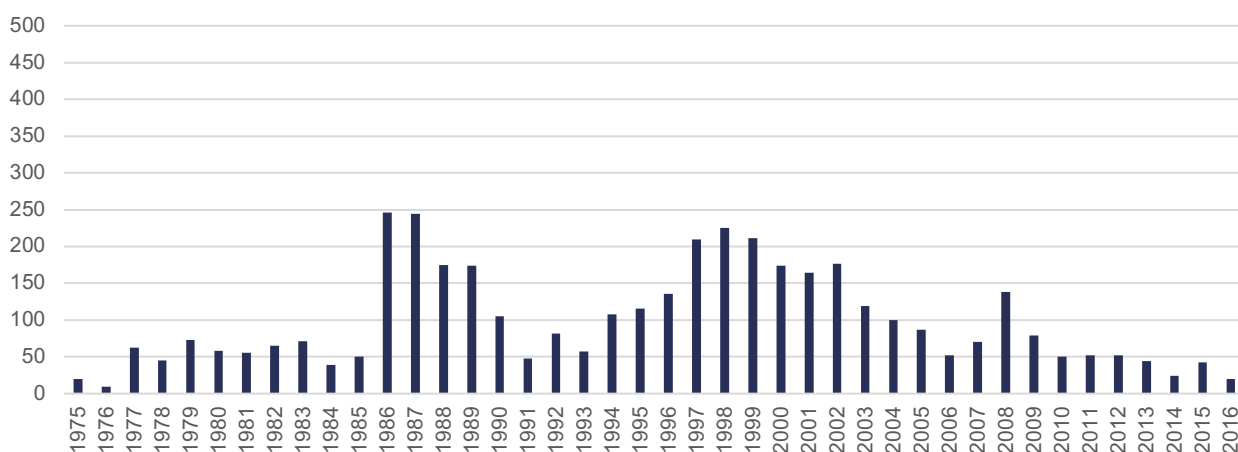
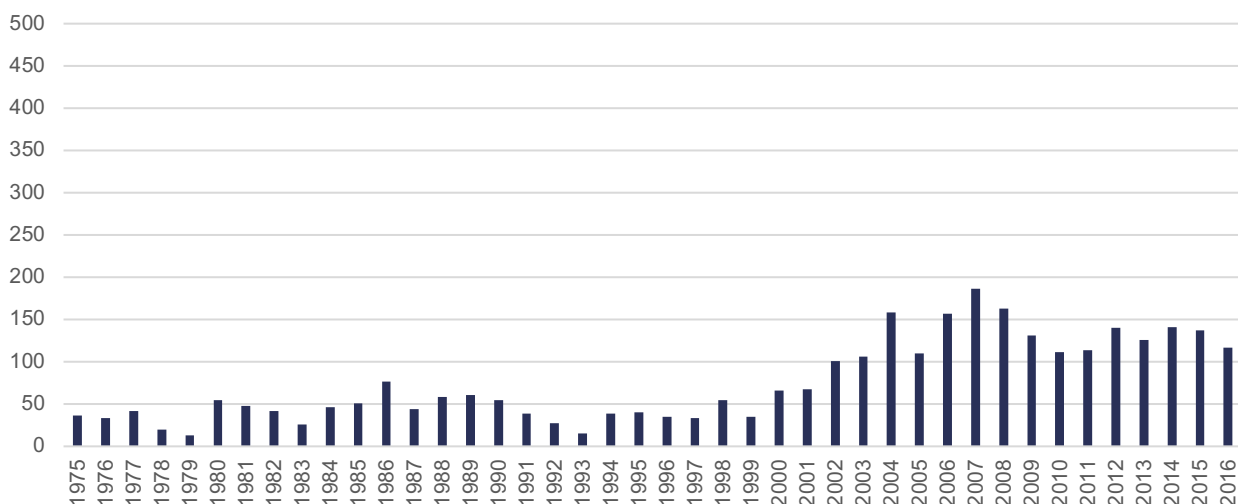


FIGURE 20: ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BORN IN ISRAEL AND RESIDENT IN 2016, BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL



Of the 2016 Victorian Jewish population, 8% were born in the former USSR, including the Ukraine and the Baltic States, 8% in South Africa, 7% in Israel, 3% in Poland and 3% in the United Kingdom.

Between the censuses of 2006 and 2016 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 and to 1,535 persons in 2016 (a decline of 39%); Germany-born from 803 to 702 to 662 (decline of 18%), Hungary-born from 556 to 501 to 461 persons (decline of 17%), Romania-born from 309 to 229 to 209 (decline of 32%) and Austria-born from 269 to 209 to 162 persons (decline of 40%).

RECENT ARRIVALS

The largest number of arrivals over the years 2011-2016 were from Israel. Indicative of family migration, in 2016 a relatively high proportion of Israel-born were aged 0-14 (42%) and 25-44 (47%). Arrivals from South Africa, on the other hand, indicate an element of family re-union, with a relatively high 24% of arrivals over the age of 65.

Of the Israel-born population resident in 2016, an estimated three in ten (29%) arrived since 2006. Of these, 74% indicated that they were Jewish, 16% no religion, and 6% did not indicate a religion, a total of 96%. Just 3% indicated their religion as Christianity, 1% Islam (Table 7).

TABLE 7: ENUMERATED ARRIVALS IN VICTORIA FROM ISRAEL BETWEEN 2006-2016, AND RESIDENT IN 2016, BY RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION

JUDAISM	CHRISTIANITY	ISLAM	NO RELIGION	NOT STATED	OTHER	TOTAL
1,172	43	14	245	93	8	1,575
74%	3%	1%	16%	6%	1%	100%

FIGURE 21: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, ARRIVED AFTER 2011 AND RESIDENT IN 2016 BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH (INTERPOLATED)

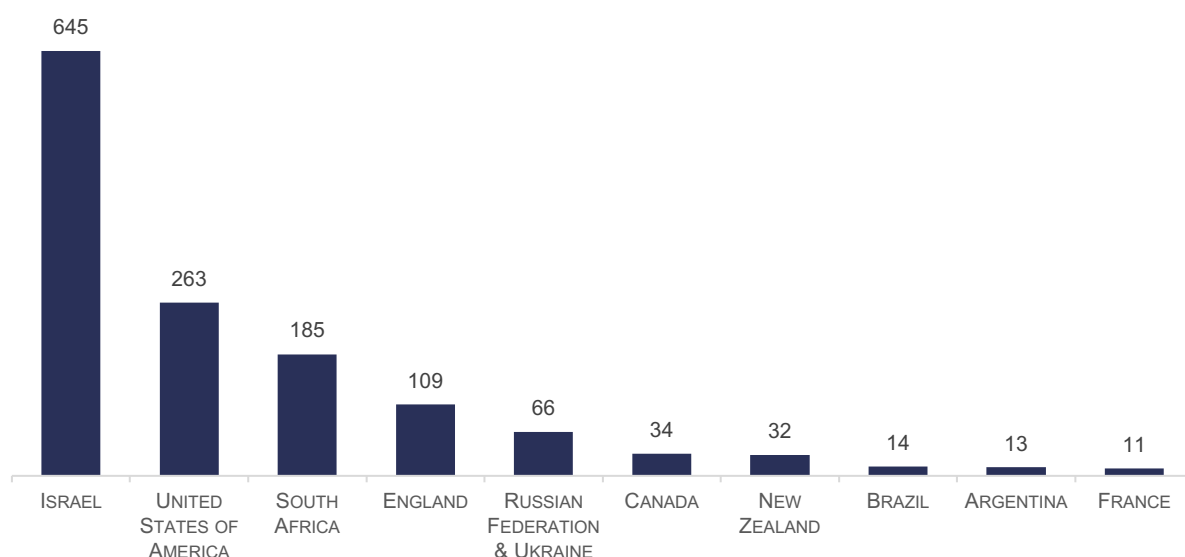


TABLE 8: ARRIVALS 2006, 2011 (ENUMERATED) AND 2016 (INTERPOLATED) BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	RESIDENT IN 2006 ARRIVED BETWEEN 2001-2006		RESIDENT IN 2011 ARRIVED BETWEEN 2006-2011		RESIDENT IN 2016 ARRIVED BETWEEN 2011-2016	
	ENUMERATED	%	ENUMERATED	%	INTERPOLATED	%
ISRAEL	698	35%	840	40%	645	42%
SOUTH AFRICA	569	28%	343	16%	185	12%
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	194	10%	274	13%	263	17%
ENGLAND	125	6%	146	7%	109	7%
RUSSIAN FEDERATION & UKRAINE	95	5%	108	5%	66	4%
OTHER	331	16%	383	18%	251	18%
TOTAL	2,012	100%	2,094	100%	1,519	100%

TABLE 9: ARRIVED AFTER 2011 AND RESIDENT IN 2016 BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND AGE

	0-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	TOTAL	N (INTERPOLATED)
ISRAEL	42.3%	6.1%	46.6%	3.2%	1.2%	100%	645
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	28.5%	16.1%	48.3%	7.4%	1.7%	100%	263
SOUTH AFRICA	13.5%	8.2%	40.6%	15.3%	23.5%	100%	185
ENGLAND	23.0%	14.0%	53.0%	9.0%	7.0%	100%	109
RUSSIAN FEDERATION & UKRAINE	4.9%	0.0%	72.1%	18.0%	9.8%	100%	66
CANADA	22.6%	38.7%	48.4%	0.0%	0.0%	100%	34
NEW ZEALAND	20.7%	20.7%	27.6%	13.8%	0.0%	100%	32

RELATIONSHIP OF BIRTHPLACE AND AGE

A majority of the Victorian Jewish population under the age of 70 is of English-speaking background, while a majority of those aged 70 and above is of non-English speaking background.

Of those aged under 10, 92% are born in Australia, of those aged 10-19, 84%. The proportion declines to 54% of those aged 40-49, 33% aged 70-79, 21% aged 80-89 and 11% aged 90 and over.

The proportion of non-English-speaking background is close to 25% of those aged 30-59; 39% of those aged 60-69; 47% aged 70-79; and 62% of those aged 80-89 and 79% aged 90 and over.

The total Jewish population aged 70 and above comprises an estimated 2,009 persons born in Australia, 1,335 persons born overseas in other English-speaking countries and 4,447 in non-English-speaking countries. In percentage terms, **57% of the Victorian Jewish population aged 70 and above whose place of birth is known are of non-English-speaking background (down from 67% in 2011).**

FIGURE 22: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, ENGLISH-SPEAKING AND NON-ENGLISH-SPEAKING BACKGROUND BY AGE, 2016

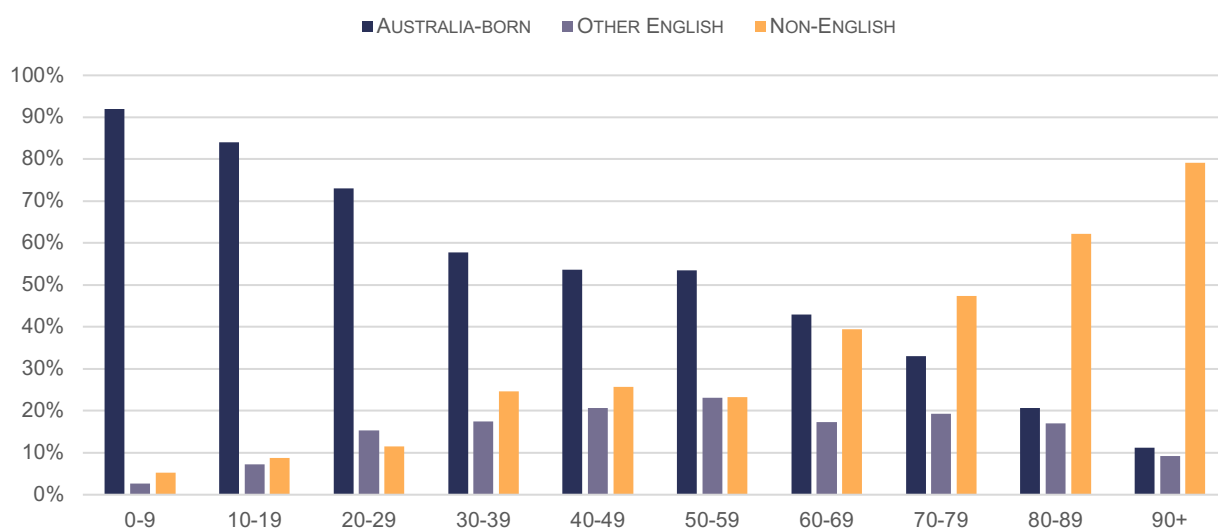
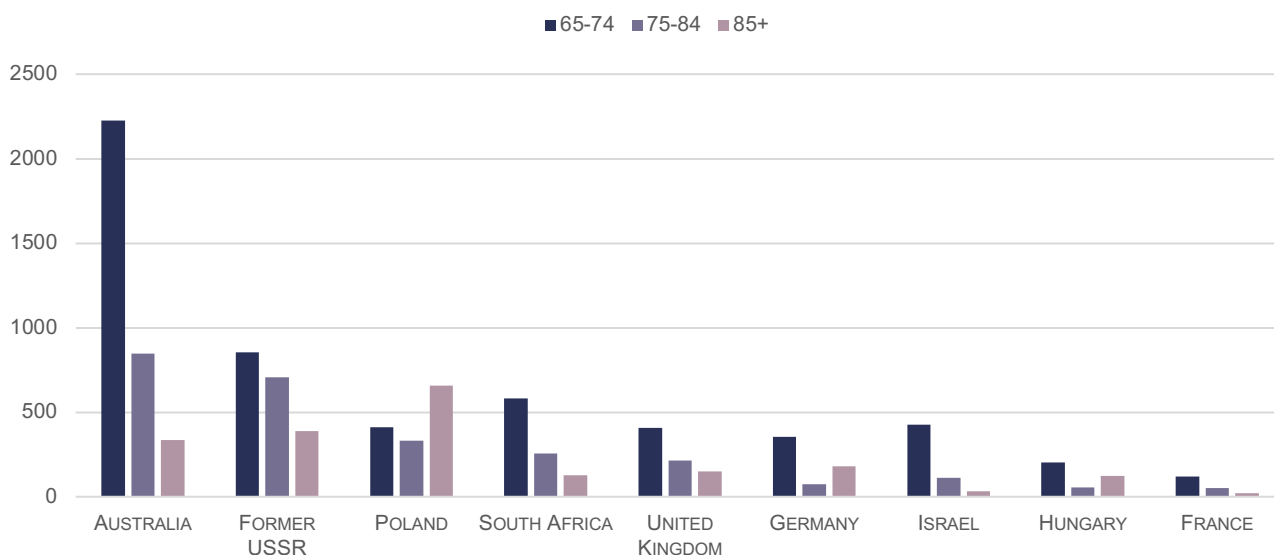


FIGURE 23: ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PERSONS AGED 65 AND ABOVE, 2016



LANGUAGES

Close to three in ten persons (29%) in the Jewish population of Victoria speak a language other than English in the home: this is similar to the proportion of the total Victorian population (28%).

The three most common languages spoken in the home, other than English, are:

Russian: spoken by an estimated 5,939 persons (11%) of the Jewish population)

Hebrew: spoken by an estimated 5,585 persons (10%), and

Yiddish: spoken by an estimated 1,487 persons (3%)

The proportion of people who speak Hebrew in the home has increased since 1996 from 7% to 10%. The proportion whose main language spoken in the home is Yiddish continues to decline; in 1996 it was 5.6%, in 2016 2.7%. Over this twenty-year period those who speak Polish have declined from 2.1% to 0.8% and German from 1.8% to 0.5%.

TABLE 10: LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME, ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION 2006, 2011 AND 2016

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	2006		2011		2016		PERCENT CHANGE 2006-2016
	ESTIMATED	% OF PERSONS	ESTIMATED	% OF PERSONS	ESTIMATED	% OF PERSONS	
ENGLISH	34,877	68.4%	37,587	70.1%	38,723	71.3%	11%
RUSSIAN	6,492	12.7%	6,486	12.1%	5,939	10.9%	-9%
HEBREW	4,784	9.4%	5,264	9.8%	5,585	10.3%	17%
YIDDISH	1,959	3.8%	1,703	3.2%	1,487	2.7%	-24%
POLISH	735	1.4%	552	1.0%	435	0.8%	-41%
HUNGARIAN	453	0.9%	337	0.6%	307	0.6%	-32%
GERMAN	323	0.6%	285	0.5%	263	0.5%	-19%
FRENCH	289	0.6%	341	0.6%	383	0.7%	32%
SPANISH	218	0.4%	255	0.5%	315	0.6%	44%
OTHER EUROPEAN	566	1.1%	529	1.0%	479	0.9%	-15%
ALL OTHER LANGUAGES	266	0.5%	281	0.5%	377	0.7%	42%
TOTAL*	50,961	100%	53,621	100%	54,293	100%	

* Excludes not-stated, non-verbal or inadequately described.

The largest group of recent immigrants, those from Israel, are relatively young and this immigration is having an impact on language use: 13% of those aged 0-14, 10% aged 15-24 and 14% aged 25-44 indicate that Hebrew is the main language spoken in the home.

Reflecting the earlier patterns of immigration, the highest proportion whose main language in the home is Russian is aged 75 years and over (22% of language used in this age group).

The highest proportion of Polish speakers, 63%, are aged 75 and over. Interestingly, there are slightly more Yiddish speakers aged 0-14 (23.4% of all Yiddish speakers) than those aged 75+ (22.6% of all Yiddish speakers).

Given the concentration of the Jewish population in the Glen Eira Local Government Area (56% of the Jewish population), all the major language groups have their largest numbers in this area. Yiddish speakers are most concentrated, with 71% resident in Glen Eira, followed by Hebrew (64%) and Polish (63%). More than half (53%) of Russian speakers are resident in Glen Eira.

Reflecting the location of some aged care facilities, Port Phillip (8% of the Jewish population) has a relatively high proportion of Russian and Yiddish speakers, with 17% and 5% respectively who speak these languages. Of those who speak Russian, there are also relatively high proportions in the Kingston Local Government Area (26%) and in Bayside (20%) Kingston has the highest proportion of Hebrew speakers (17%) followed by Glen Eira (12%) and Port Phillip (10%).

TABLE 11: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME* BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE, 2016

	GLEN EIRA	STONNINGTON	PORT PHILLIP	BAYSIDE	KINGSTON	BOROONDARA
ENGLISH	70.5%	83.5%	63.3%	65.6%	50.7%	83.8%
HEBREW	11.6%	4.2%	9.6%	9.4%	17.3%	6.9%
RUSSIAN	10.2%	6.6%	17.4%	19.5%	25.7%	3.0%
YIDDISH	3.5%	1.1%	5.4%	1.7%	0.9%	1.0%
POLISH	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	0.6%	0.3%	0.5%
OTHER LANGUAGE	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.1%	4.6%	4.9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION	30,644	5,294	4,575	3,377	1,903	1,889

* Excludes not-stated, non-verbal or inadequately described.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

Close to 70% of the Jewish population speak English only, a further 25% speak another language but speak English 'very well' or 'well', in total close to 96%. Some 3% (an estimated 1,840 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 Russian in the home – an estimated 1,295 persons (22% of Russian speakers). Others who speak English 'not well' or 'not at all' include those who speak Hebrew (190 persons) and Yiddish (113 persons) in the home.

With regard to age, the highest proportion of Jewish persons who indicated that they speak English 'not well' or 'not at all' are elderly: 17% of those aged 80 and above.

Among recent immigrants (arrived 2011-16), 6% indicated that they speak English 'not well' or 'not at all'. This is consistent with 6% recorded in the 2011 census (arrived 2006-11) and the 5% recorded in the 2006 census (arrived 2001-06). Of recent arrivals, a slightly higher proportion of women speak English 'not well' or 'not at all', 7% women, 5% men.

Within the Jewish population there is no significant difference in language proficiency between men and women: 3.2% of men and 3.5% 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 24: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, ENGLISH SPOKEN 'NOT WELL' OR 'NOT AT ALL' BY AGE GROUP, 2016

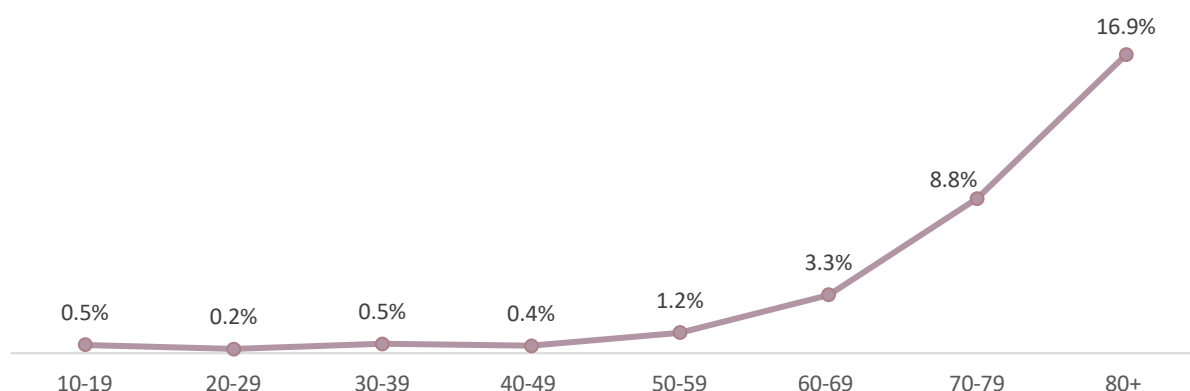
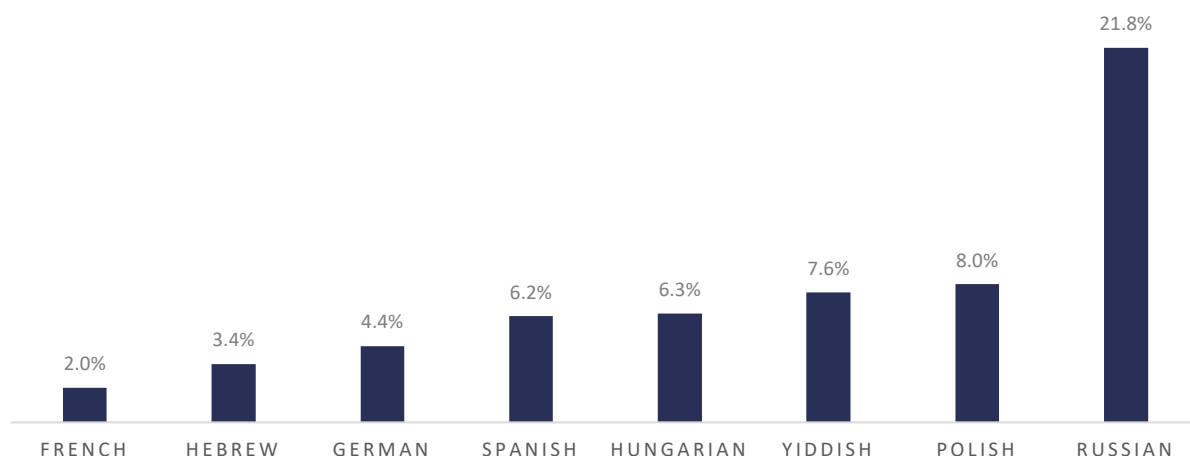


FIGURE 25: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, ENGLISH SPOKEN 'NOT WELL' OR 'NOT AT ALL' BY OTHER LANGUAGE SPOKEN



JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

This section⁵ discusses 'Jewish households', which refers to any dwelling in which at least one occupant reported Jewish by religion in the 2016 Census. Census data on Jewish households (and families in the following section) are presented as enumerated in the census, they have not been adjusted because the adjustment procedure is based on individuals and is not applicable to households since an inflation factor for households requires knowledge of the distribution of Jewish non-respondents among all households and this is not known.⁶

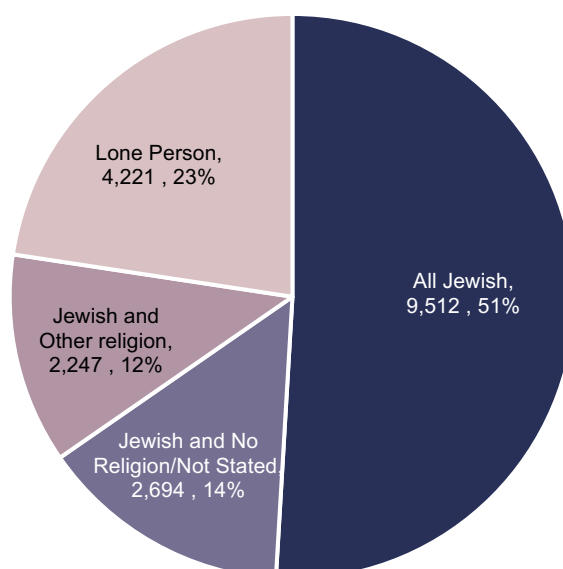
The words 'household' and 'dwelling' are used interchangeably in this analysis and three different types of Jewish household are identified:

1. **All Jewish** – all members reported Jewish (this includes lone persons)
2. **Jewish and No religion/Not stated** – at least one person reported Jewish and at least one other person reported No religion or Not stated but no one reported an Other (non-Jewish) religion
3. **Jewish and Other religion** – at least one person reported Jewish and at least one person reported a different religion (e.g. Christian)

The enumerated number of Jewish households in Victoria in 2016 was 18,674. Of these, 13,737 were families (i.e. dwellings containing more than one related person), 4,221 were lone persons, and 716 were 'group households' (i.e. dwellings containing unrelated people over the age of 15 who share a home).

Almost three quarters (74%) of Victorian Jewish households are 'All Jewish' (all members are Jewish), although 23% of Jewish households is a lone person household (Figure 26). A further 14% comprised dwellings in which at least one Jewish person lived with at least one person who reported No religion or whose religion was Not stated and 12% comprised at least one Jewish person living with a person who had an Other religion.

FIGURE 26: VICTORIAN JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE, 2016 N=18,674 (ENUMERATED, PERCENTAGE)



⁵ This section of the report was authored by Dr David Graham. Customised 2016 Census data on Jewish households, families and intermarriage was commissioned by JCA and analysed by Dr Graham.

⁶ See Appendix 2 for further discussion of this issue.

Almost half (48%) of Jewish households in Victoria are located in Glen Eira (Table 12). Of these, most (86%) are All Jewish (including lone persons). Jewish households in Glen Eira constitute 16% of all households in that area.

TABLE 12: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION (SA3) AND TYPE, 2016

TOTAL JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS*	LOCATION	ALL JEWISH	JEWISH + NO RELIGION OR NOT STATED	JEWISH + OTHER RELIGION	TOTAL	% OF ALL JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS IN VICTORIA	% OF ALL HOUSEHOLDS IN EACH LOCALITY
8,959	GLEN EIRA	86%	9%	5%	100%	48%	16.3%
1,675	PORT PHILLIP	75%	15%	9%	100%	9%	3.7%
1,419	STONNINGTON - WEST	79%	11%	10%	100%	8%	5.0%
1,196	BAYSIDE	70%	15%	15%	100%	6%	3.4%
702	BOROONDARA	58%	22%	20%	100%	4%	1.2%
584	KINGSTON	58%	22%	20%	100%	3%	1.3%
570	STONNINGTON - EAST	75%	13%	11%	100%	3%	3.7%
3,166	REST OF GREATER MELBOURNE	42%	28%	31%	100%	17%	0.2%
422	REST OF VICTORIA	37%	30%	33%	100%	2%	0.1%
18,693	TOTAL VICTORIA	73%	15%	13%	100%	100%	0.9%

* Totals do not sum to 18,674 households due to confidentiality controls employed by ABS

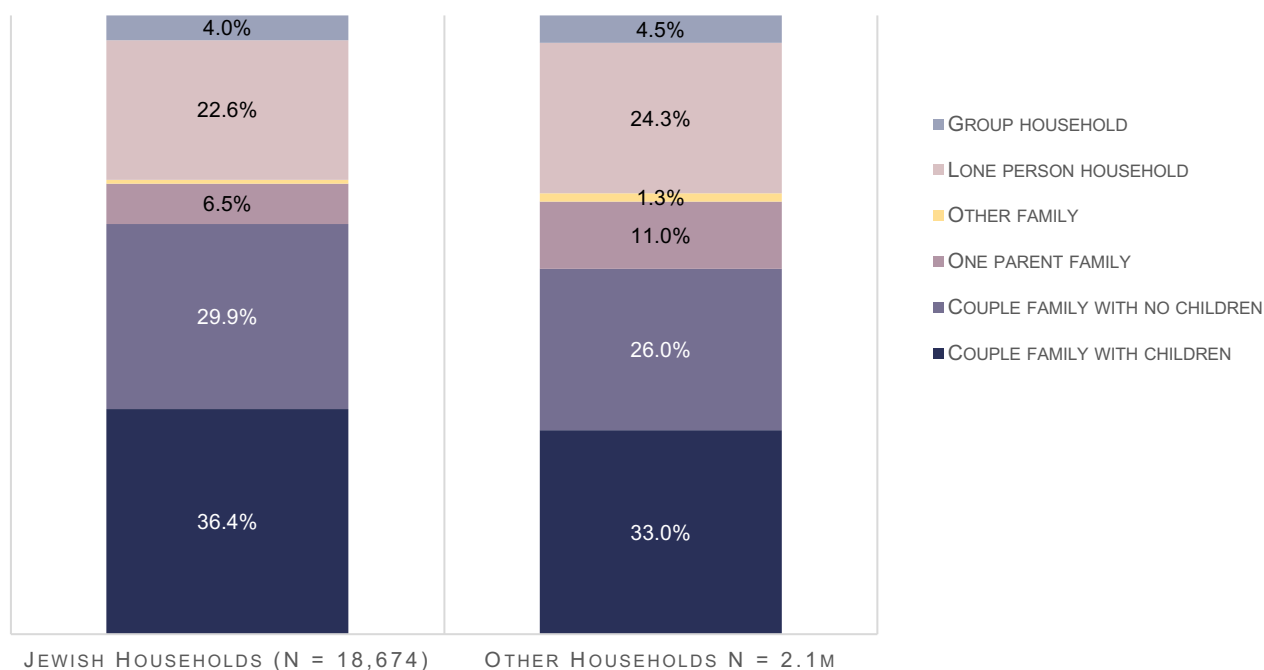
Victorian Jewish households (excluding lone person households) in which all members are Jewish had an average size of 3.2 persons.

TABLE 13: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD) BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, VICTORIA, 2016

	JEWISH HOUSEHOLD TYPE			HOUSEHOLDS IN VICTORIA	
	ALL JEWISH	JEWISH AND NO RELIGION/NOT STATED	JEWISH AND OTHER RELIGION	JEWISH	ALL OTHERS
ALL HOUSEHOLDS	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.6
ALL HOUSEHOLDS EXCLUDING LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS	3.2	N/A	N/A	3.1	3.1

Compared with the Victorian population in general, Jews are more likely to live in couple families (66% compared with 59%) but are similarly likely to live alone (23% compared with 24%) (Figure 27). Victorian Jews are far less likely to live in one parent households (6% compared with 11%). There were 1,214 enumerated Jewish lone parent households in Victoria in 2016.

FIGURE 27: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION – JEWISH AND GENERAL POPULATION, VICTORIA, 2016



There is significant variation in terms of Jewish household composition at the local level. For example, almost four in ten (42%) households in Glen Eira consist of couples with children, compared to one in four (25%) in Port Phillip. In contrast, 21% of Jewish households in Glen Eira consist of lone person households, 35% in Port Phillip (Table 14). Port Phillip also has a relatively high proportion of ‘Group households’ (6%) (i.e. unrelated people who share).

TABLE 14: JEWISH HOUSEHOLD TYPE BY LOCATION (SA3) 2016

LOCATION	COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN	COUPLE FAMILY WITH NO CHILDREN	ONE PARENT FAMILY	OTHER FAMILY	LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLD	GROUP HOUSEHOLD	TOTAL	N (ENUMERATED)
GLEN EIRA	42%	28%	7%	1%	21%	2%	100%	8,997
PORT PHILLIP	25%	27%	7%	0%	35%	6%	100%	1,682
STONNINGTON - WEST	20%	36%	5%	1%	33%	5%	100%	1,431
BAYSIDE	39%	32%	5%	1%	20%	2%	100%	1,204
BOROONDARA	40%	33%	6%	0%	18%	2%	100%	690
STONNINGTON - EAST	44%	28%	5%	0%	21%	2%	100%	574
KINGSTON	38%	28%	10%	1%	21%	1%	100%	570
REST OF GREATER MELBOURNE	33%	32%	6%	1%	19%	9%	100%	3,128
REST OF VICTORIA	28%	36%	5%	0%	24%	6%	100%	406
TOTAL VICTORIA	36%	30%	6%	1%	23%	4%	100%	18,682

JEWISH FAMILIES

A 'Jewish family' comprises any dwelling with at least two or more related people of whom at least one person reported Jewish. This definition differs from households in that excludes lone person and group households.

In 2016 there were a total of 13,737 enumerated Jewish families in Victoria. Of these, 79% (10,908) were Jewish married couple families, 11% (1,506) were Jewish de facto couple families, and 9% (1,214) Jewish single parent families. Compared with the rest of the Victorian population, Jews are more likely to live as married couples (79% versus 69% respectively) but less likely to be single parents (9% versus 15% respectively) (Table 15).

TABLE 15: SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS BY FAMILY COMPOSITION, JEWISH FAMILIES AND ALL OTHER FAMILIES, VICTORIA, 2016

MARITAL STATUS*	FAMILY COMPOSITION	TOTAL JEWISH FAMILIES N=13,737	ALL OTHER FAMILIES N=1.5M
MARRIED	COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN	46%	41%
	COUPLE FAMILY WITH NO CHILDREN	33%	28%
DE FACTO	COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN	3%	6%
	COUPLE FAMILY WITH NO CHILDREN	8%	9%
NOT MARRIED	ONE PARENT FAMILY	9%	15%
	OTHER FAMILY	1%	2%
TOTAL		100%	100%

* Social marital status of family reference person

Jewish family type is related to marital status. Most married couples are All Jewish (70% among those with children) whereas this is the case for a minority (25%) of de facto couples with children (Table 16).

TABLE 16: SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS BY FAMILY COMPOSITION BY JEWISH FAMILY TYPE, VICTORIA, 2016

MARITAL STATUS*	FAMILY COMPOSITION	ALL JEWISH	JEWISH + NO RELIGION OR NOT STATED	JEWISH + OTHER RELIGION	TOTAL	N (ENUMERATED)
MARRIED	COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN	70%	16%	14%	100%	6,373
	COUPLE FAMILY WITH NO CHILDREN PRESENT	75%	12%	13%	100%	4,535
DE FACTO	COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN	25%	44%	31%	100%	448
	COUPLE FAMILY WITH NO CHILDREN PRESENT	35%	37%	28%	100%	1,058
NOT MARRIED	ONE PARENT FAMILY	78%	17%	6%	100%	1,214
	OTHER FAMILY	76%	22%	3%	100%	120
TOTAL VICTORIA		68%	17%	15%	100%	13,748[^]

* Social marital status of family reference person

[^] This does not sum to 13,737 due to confidentiality controls employed by ABS

The location with the largest number of Jewish families is Glen Eira which also has the highest proportion of All Jewish families (84%). By contrast, this is the case for 50% of Jewish families in Kingston.

TABLE 17: JEWISH FAMILIES, BY JEWISH FAMILY TYPE AND LOCATION, 2016

TOTAL JEWISH FAMILIES	LOCATION	ALL JEWISH	JEWISH + NO RELIGION OR NOT STATED	JEWISH + OTHER RELIGION	TOTAL
6,953	GLEN EIRA	84%	10%	6%	100%
993	PORT PHILLIP	66%	21%	12%	100%
938	BAYSIDE	65%	18%	17%	100%
871	STONNINGTON - WEST	73%	15%	12%	100%
565	BOROONDARA	52%	26%	22%	100%
452	STONNINGTON - EAST	70%	16%	13%	100%
450	KINGSTON	50%	26%	24%	100%
2,234	REST OF GREATER MELBOURNE	33%	31%	36%	100%
289	REST OF VICTORIA	19%	41%	40%	100%
13,737	TOTAL VICTORIA	68%	17%	15%	100%

Victorian Jewish families are more likely to consist of a married couple (with or without children) than all other householders in the state (80% versus 70% respectively). They are slightly less likely to be divorced and widowed and far less likely to be Never married (8% versus 15% respectively) (Table 18).

However, there are notable differences within the Jewish population based on Jewish family type. For example, when all family members are Jewish, Jews are far more likely to be married than when the household contains a family member reporting No religion (84% versus 67% respectively) (Table 18). When all family members are Jewish, Jews are five times less likely to be Never married compared with Jewish + No religion families (4% versus 20% respectively) reflecting the higher proportion of de facto couples in such households.

TABLE 18: REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS OF FAMILY REFERENCE PERSON, BY JEWISH HOUSEHOLD TYPE, VICTORIA, 2016

MARITAL STATUS	ALL MEMBERS JEWISH	JEWISH + NO RELIGION OR NOT STATED	JEWISH + OTHER RELIGION	ALL JEWISH FAMILIES	ALL OTHER FAMILIES
MARRIED	84%	67%	76%	80%	70%
DIVORCED	6%	9%	6%	7%	8%
SEPARATED	3%	2%	2%	3%	4%
WIDOWED	3%	2%	1%	2%	3%
NEVER MARRIED	4%	20%	14%	8%	15%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (ENUMERATED)	9,343	2,373	2,021	13,737	1.5m

Jewish families in Victoria are just as likely to have dependent children at home as all other families in Victoria (48% each). But when they do have dependent children present, Jewish families have more dependent children than is generally the case. For example, 11.8% of Jewish families have three or more dependent children compared with 8.8% for all other families (Table 19). This rises to 13.8% where all family members are Jewish.

TABLE 19: COUNT OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN* IN FAMILY, BY JEWISH FAMILY TYPE, VICTORIA, 2016

	ALL JEWISH	JEWISH + NO RELIGION OR NOT STATED	JEWISH + OTHER RELIGION	JEWISH FAMILIES	ALL OTHER FAMILIES
NO CHILDREN	42%	41%	45%	42%	38%
NO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	11%	9%	9%	10%	14%
ONE DEPENDENT CHILD	14%	20%	17%	15%	19%
TWO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	20%	23%	22%	21%	20%
THREE DEPENDENT CHILDREN	10%	6%	6%	9%	7%
FOUR DEPENDENT CHILDREN	2.9%	1.0%	1.2%	2.3%	1.6%
FIVE DEPENDENT CHILDREN	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	0.3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (ENUMERATED)	9,343	2,373	2,021	13,737	1.5m

* Dependent Child/ren comprises all children aged 0-14 years and all dependent students aged 15-24 years.

INTERMARRIAGE

In the following section⁷, for comparative purposes, data on Jewish intermarriage for 2016 use interpolated⁸ figures. Data from earlier censuses are enumerated (unadjusted figures). And unless otherwise stated, 'Jewish' also includes those who reported their religion as No religion/Not stated but who reported their *ancestry* as Jewish.

INTERMARRIAGE BY RELIGION OF PARTNER

In the count of individuals and marriages, the denominators are different because two Jewish individuals who marry each other constitute one marriage, but one Jewish individual who marries a non-Jewish person also constitute one marriage even though this only relates to one Jewish person.

The statistical calculation can be 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 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%) have married 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 20: MARRIAGE WITHIN AND OUTSIDE A GROUP, HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE

	MARRIAGES	INDIVIDUALS
MARRIED WITHIN THE GROUP	2 (25%)	4 (40%)
MARRIED OUTSIDE THE GROUP	6 (75%)	6 (60%)
TOTAL	8 (100%)	10 (100%)

In 2016, **considered from the perspective of marriages** (registered or de facto) *in which at least one partner is Jewish* (13,440 interpolated couples excluding couples where the partner did not respond to the religion question), in 68% of cases both partners are Jewish, in 17% one partner is Jewish and one is No religion and in 16% one partner is Jewish and one has an Other religion.

⁷ This section of the report was authored by Dr David Graham. Customised 2016 Census data on Jewish households, families and intermarriage was commissioned by JCA and analysed by Dr Graham.

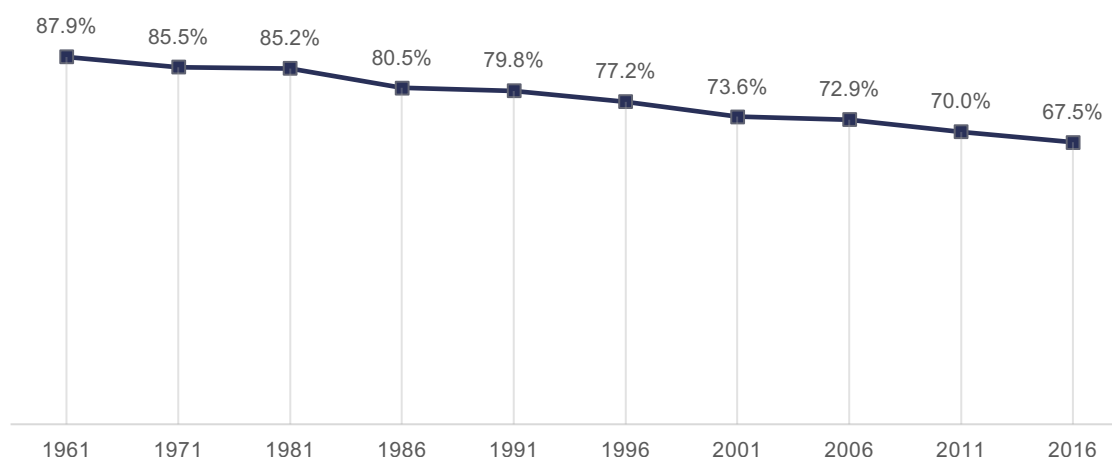
⁸ This is an estimate of the enumerated census figure had the religion question format and circumstances of the 2016 Census matched those of the immediately preceding censuses. The interpolated figure can be directly compared with enumerated data from earlier censuses.

TABLE 21: RELIGION OF PARTNER FOR COUPLES (MARRIED OR DE FACTO) IN WHICH AT LEAST ONE PARTNER IS JEWISH, VICTORIA, 2011 (ENUMERATED) AND 2016 (INTERPOLATED)

RELIGION OF PARTNER	2011	2016
JEWISH	70.0%	67.5%
NO RELIGION	12.7%	16.5%
OTHER RELIGION*	17.3%	16.0%
TOTAL	100%	100%
N (COUPLES IN WHICH AT LEAST ONE PARTNER IS JEWISH)	12,950	13,440
NO RELIGION + OTHER RELIGION	30.0%	32.5%

* the majority (90%) of these partners are Christian

FIGURE 28: RELIGION OF PARTNER FOR COUPLES (MARRIED OR DE FACTO) IN WHICH BOTH PARTNERS ARE JEWISH, VICTORIA, 1961-2016



Of the interpolated 22,514⁹ **individual Jewish people** in Victoria living in a partnership in 2016, more than four out of five (80.6%) had a Jewish partner, close to one in ten (9.9%) had a partner who reported No religion and a similar proportion had a partner with an Other religion (9.5%) (Table 22).¹⁰ Thus, almost one in five (19.4%) Jews living in a couple in Victoria had a partner who did not report Jewish by religion or by ancestry in the 2016 Census.

The proportion of partnered Jews in Melbourne who have a Jewish partner has been declining steadily since at least the early 1960s and the most recent census data are no exception where the proportion dipped below 70% for the first time.

⁹ Note this figure excludes those whose partner did not report a religion (N (interpolated)=249). A note of caution is however warranted. For completeness, data on Jews in this section also incorporate people who identified as Jewish in the ancestry question but who reported their religion as No religion or Not stated religion (992 (enumerated) partnered individuals in 2016). Strictly speaking, such individuals are not part of the interpolated adjustment. Moreover, a unique adjustment pertaining to such individuals has not been attempted. But for the purposes of this section and for expediency, we have treated them in the same way as Jews by religion.

¹⁰ Unless otherwise stated, these data are based on Jewish individuals who live with their partner (as opposed to couples in which at least one person is Jewish). The data exclude Jewish people in a partnership whose partner was temporarily away from home on census night. They also exclude Jews in same-sex couples in Victoria (N (enumerated)=156).

TABLE 22: RELIGION OF PARTNER (MARRIED OR DE FACTO) FOR JEWISH INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN A COUPLE, VICTORIA, 2011 (ENUMERATED) AND 2016 (INTERPOLATED)

RELIGION OF PARTNER	2011	2016
JEWISH	82.3%	80.6%
NO RELIGION	7.5%	9.9%
OTHER RELIGION*	10.2%	9.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%
N (JEWS LIVING WITH A PARTNER)	22,011	22,514
NO RELIGION + OTHER RELIGION	17.7%	19.4%

* the majority (90%) of these partners are Christian

INTERMARRIAGE BY PARTNERSHIP TYPE AND SEX

The level of intermarriage is impacted by a number of factors; the key census variables are type of partnership, sex, age and location.¹¹

The vast majority of partnered Victorian Jews—over nine out of ten (91%)—is married with the remainder being in de facto (or cohabiting) partnerships. Compared with married Jews, those in de facto partnerships are nearly three times as likely to have a partner with an Other religion (22.1% versus 8.3% respectively) and almost four times as likely to have a partner with No religion (31.6% versus 7.7% respectively) (Table 23).

TABLE 23: RELIGION OF PARTNER FOR JEWISH INDIVIDUALS BY PARTNERSHIP TYPE*, AUSTRALIA, 2016

RELIGION OF PARTNER	MARRIED	DE FACTO	ALL* PARTNERED JEWS
JEWISH	84.0%	46.3%	80.6%
NO RELIGION	7.7%	31.6%	9.9%
OTHER RELIGION**	8.3%	22.1%	9.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
N (INTERPOLATED)^	20,478	2,023	22,514

* excluding Jews whose partners who did not state a religion

** the majority (90%) of these partners are Christian

^ numbers may not sum due to confidentiality controls employed by ABS

Compared with Jewish married women in Victoria, Jewish married men are slightly more likely to have a spouse with an Other religion (10% versus 7% respectively) (Table 24). However, overall the differences between married Jewish men and women are small.

¹¹ Jewish denomination is also an important determinant of intermarriage however the census does not capture this information.

TABLE 24. RELIGION OF PARTNER FOR MARRIED JEWISH INDIVIDUALS BY SEX*, AUSTRALIA, 2016

RELIGION OF PARTNER	JEWISH MALE: RELIGION OF WIFE	JEWISH FEMALE: RELIGION OF HUSBAND	ALL MARRIED JEWS
JEWISH	83.1%	84.9%	84.0%
NO RELIGION	7.2%	8.2%	7.7%
OTHER RELIGION**	9.6%	6.9%	8.3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
N (INTERPOLATED)	10,346	10,132	20,478

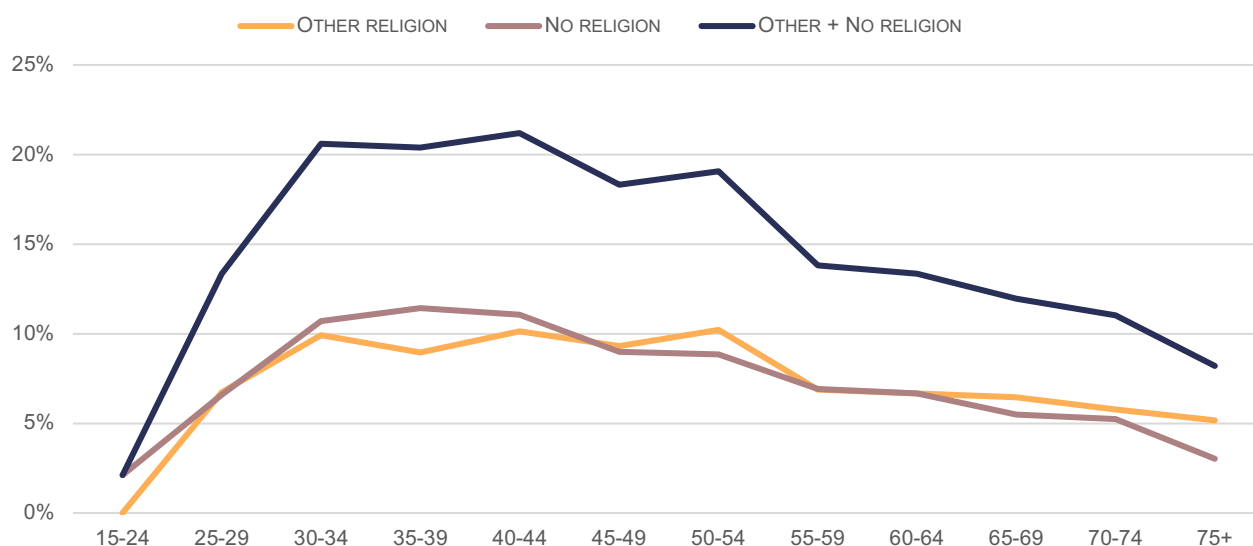
* excluding Jews whose partners who did not state a religion

** the majority (90%) of these partners are Christian

INTERMARRIAGE BY AGE

Jews who marry at a very young age tend to be more religious than those who marry later and, as such, are more likely to marry Jews. Almost all (98%) married Jews aged 15-24 in Victoria are married to other Jews¹². However, it is also true that Jews who marry today are more likely than their parents to marry a non-Jewish person, in other words, the younger a person is the more likely they are to marry someone who is not Jewish. Married Jews in Victoria aged between 30-44 are the most likely to have a spouse who did not report Jewish (20%-21%) (Figure 29).

FIGURE 29: MARRIED JEWS BY AGE OF SPOUSE WHERE SPOUSE DID NOT REPORT JEWISH (N=3,135)



¹² This percentage relates to a group of less than 200 individuals.

CHILDREN OF INTERMARRIED COUPLES

The likelihood of a child being raised Jewish is highest when both parents are Jewish. Taking the religion reported for the youngest dependent child as a proxy for the religion all the children in a family are being raised, when both parents are Jewish, 96% of couples raise their children Jewish (Table 25). When the parents are not both Jewish, the sex of the Jewish parent becomes an important factor in the likelihood of a child being raised Jewish. For example, when the child's mother is Jewish and the father has an Other religion, 45% of couples raise their children Jewish. By contrast, when the father is Jewish, and the mother is Other religion the proportion is just 12%.

TABLE 25: RELIGION OF YOUNGEST DEPENDENT CHILD BY RELIGION OF MARRIED PARENTS, VICTORIA, 2016

RELIGION OF PARENTS		% YOUNGEST CHILD REPORTED AS JEWISH	NUMBER OF MARRIED COUPLES (INTERPOLATED)
BOTH MOTHER AND FATHER JEWISH		96%	4,105
MOTHER JEWISH	FATHER NO RELIGION	52%	468
	FATHER OTHER RELIGION	45%	367
FATHER JEWISH	MOTHER NO RELIGION	16%	404
	MOTHER OTHER RELIGION	12%	472

HOUSING

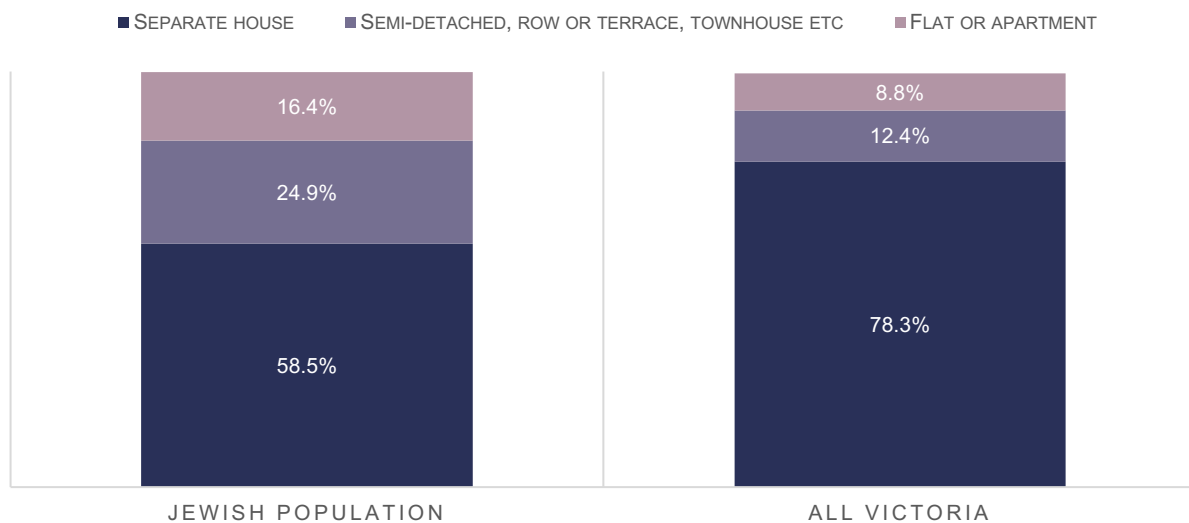
In 2016, 97% of the Jewish population lived in a private dwelling, 3% in a non-private dwelling. These proportions are the same for the total Victorian population.

The 3% in a non-private dwelling represent an estimated 1,633 persons. Of these, 38% live in a nursing home, 28% in accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained), 12% were resident in a hotel, motel, or bed and breakfast accommodation, 7% were in hospital on the date the census was taken, 6% were at residential college/hall of residence, 2% at a hostel for the disabled and 2% at a boarding house or boarding school. Less than 1% were in a psychiatric hospital or institution.

DWELLING TYPE

The majority (59%) of the Victorian Jewish population lives in a detached house, a quarter (25%) in a semi-detached, terrace or townhouse dwelling and 16% in a flat, unit or apartment. Within the Victorian population, there is a higher proportion (78%) resident in a detached house, and lower proportions in a semi-detached dwelling (12%) and flat, unit or apartment (9%).

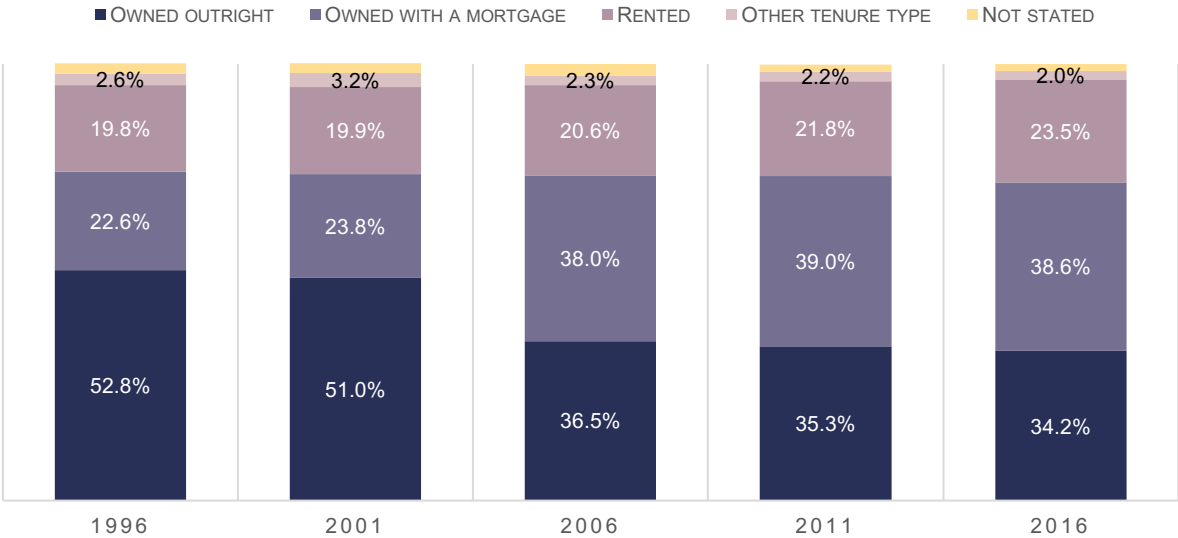
FIGURE 30: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, PRIVATE DWELLING STRUCTURE, 2016



TENURE TYPE

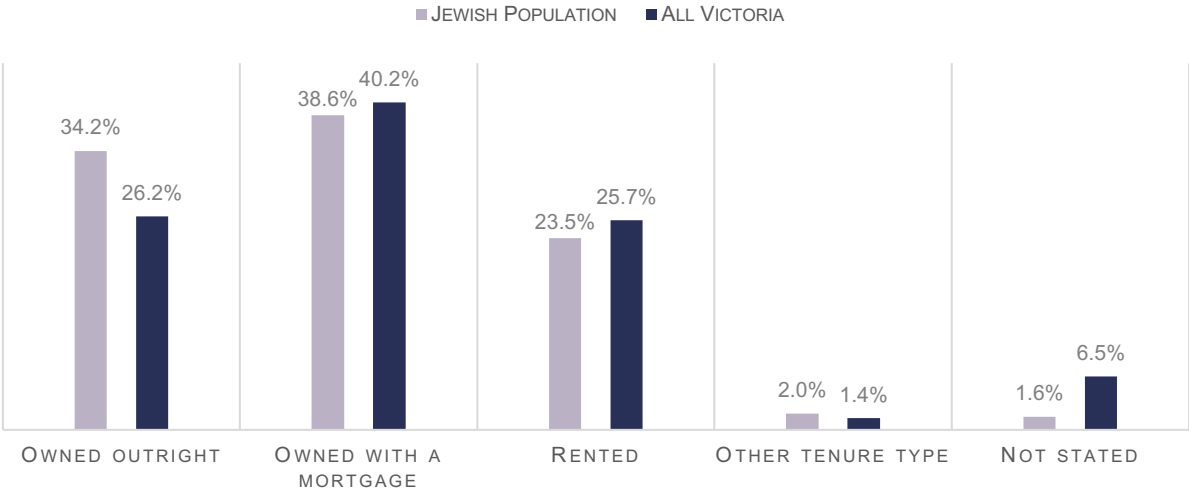
Of those living in a private dwelling, there has been a marked change in the proportions indicating that the dwelling is 'owned outright'. In 1996 almost half (53%) of the Victorian Jewish population owned their home outright, in 2016 that proportion has fallen to a third (34%), with a greater proportion now repaying a mortgage (up from 23%-24% in 1996-2001 to 38%-39% in 2006-2016). There has been less change in the proportion renting, which was 20% in 1996, 24% in 2016.

FIGURE 31: JEWISH POPULATION, CHANGE IN TENURE TYPE, 1996-2016



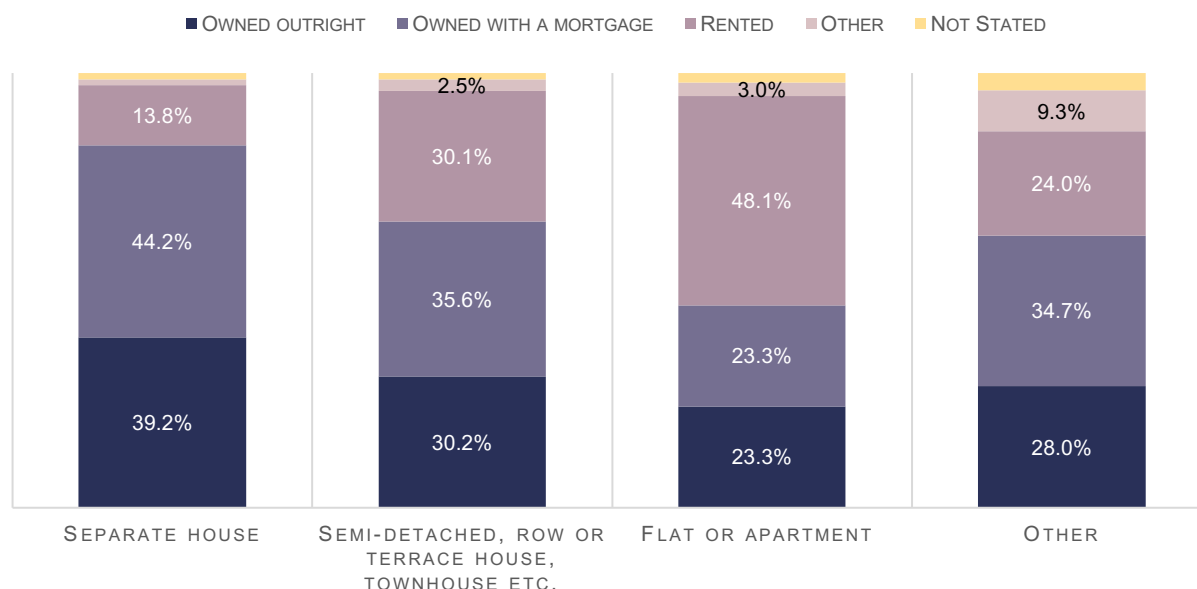
Compared with the total Victorian population, a relatively high proportion of Victorian Jews own their home outright, 34%, compared with 26%. Similar proportions in the Jewish population and total population have a mortgage or rent.

FIGURE 32: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION BY TENURE TYPE, 2016



Analysis of tenure type by dwelling structure shows that the highest proportion of people living in a separate house own it with a mortgage (44%) while a further 39% own it outright. Those in semi-detached properties are fairly evenly spread across tenure type with 30% owned outright, 36% owned with a mortgage and 30% rented. Close to half (48%) of those who live in a flat or apartment rent, 23% own with a mortgage and 23% own outright.

FIGURE 33: JEWISH POPULATION, TENURE BY PRIVATE DWELLING TYPE, 1996-2016

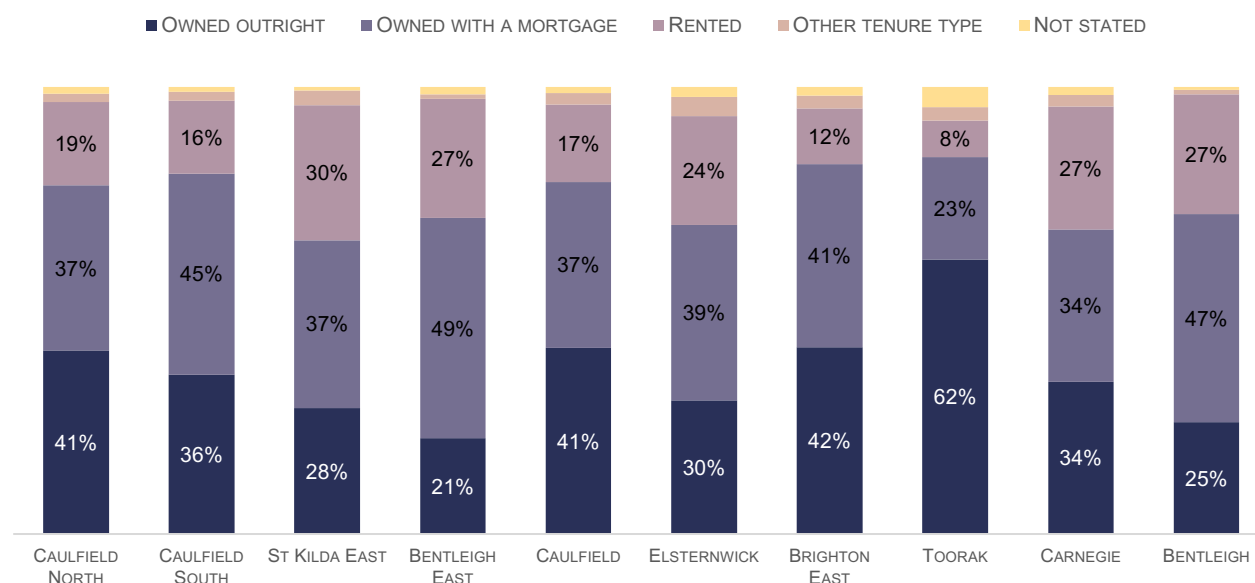


Analysis by suburb indicates that the highest proportion of Jewish dwellings that are fully owned are in Toorak, comprising 62% of total dwellings; this compares with 41% in Caulfield North and in Caulfield, 36% in Caulfield South, 28% in St Kilda East and 21% in Bentleigh East.

The highest proportion of dwellings owned with a mortgage is in Bentleigh East (49%), Bentleigh (47%) and Caulfield South (45%).

The highest proportion of rented dwellings is in St Kilda East (30%), Carnegie (27%), Bentleigh and Bentleigh East (27% and 27%).

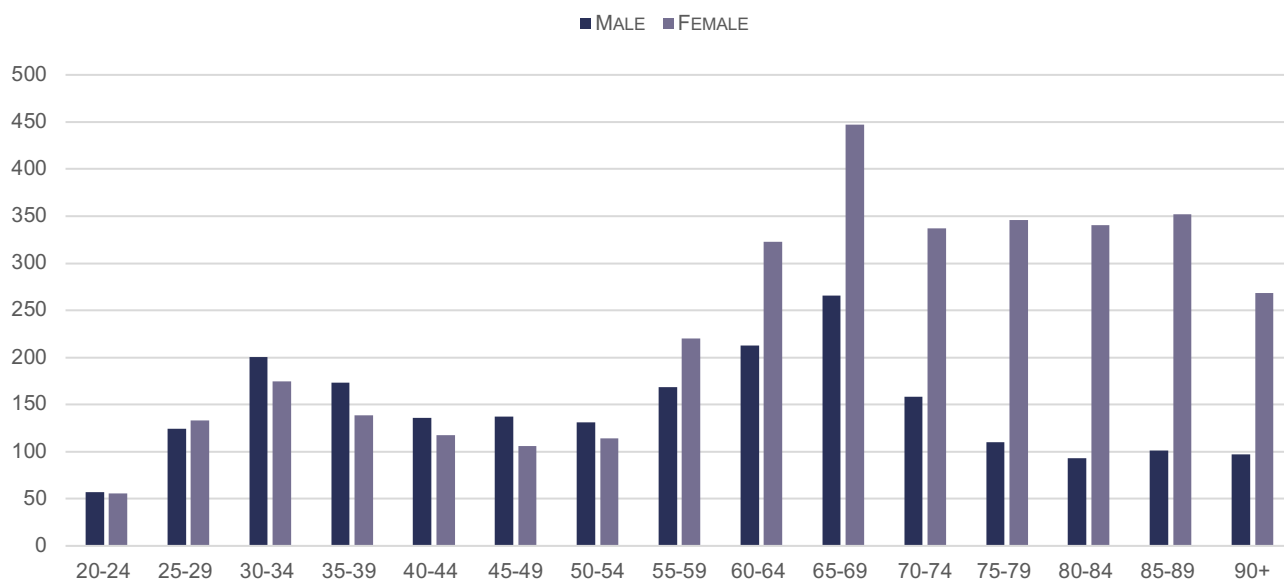
FIGURE 34: JEWISH POPULATION, TYPE OF TENURE FOR PRIVATE DWELLING BY SUBURB (LISTED IN ORDER OF JEWISH POPULATION SIZE), 2016



LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS

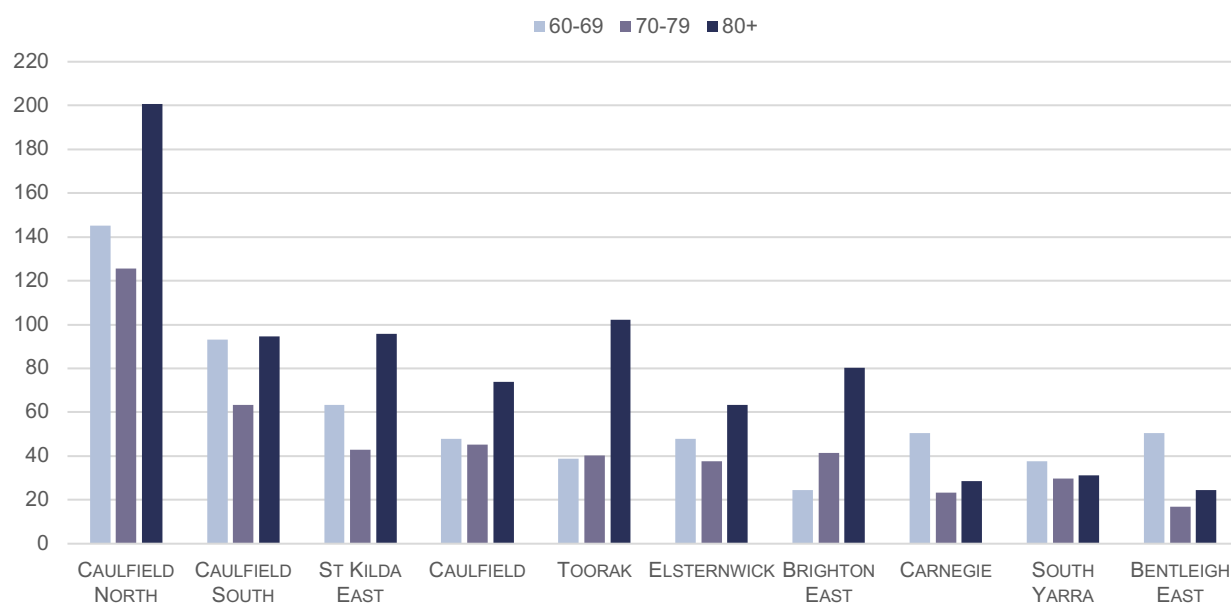
Between the ages 30-54, marginally more men than women live in lone person household; above the age of 60, there are more women than men in the Jewish population and even when allowance is made for the different proportions, many more women live in a lone person household. Thus in the age group 70-74, there are only marginally more women than men, yet 68% of Jewish persons in that age group living in a lone person household are women; in the age group 75-79, 55% are female yet 75% of those living in a lone person household are female.

FIGURE 35: JEWISH POPULATION, ESTIMATED LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND GENDER



As to be expected, the largest number of lone person households are in the suburbs with the largest Jewish populations. Thus, among those over the age of 60, an estimated 471 lone person households are in Caulfield North, 251 in Caulfield South, and 202 in St Kilda East.

FIGURE 36: JEWISH POPULATION, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF ELDERLY LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY SUBURB (SSC), 2016

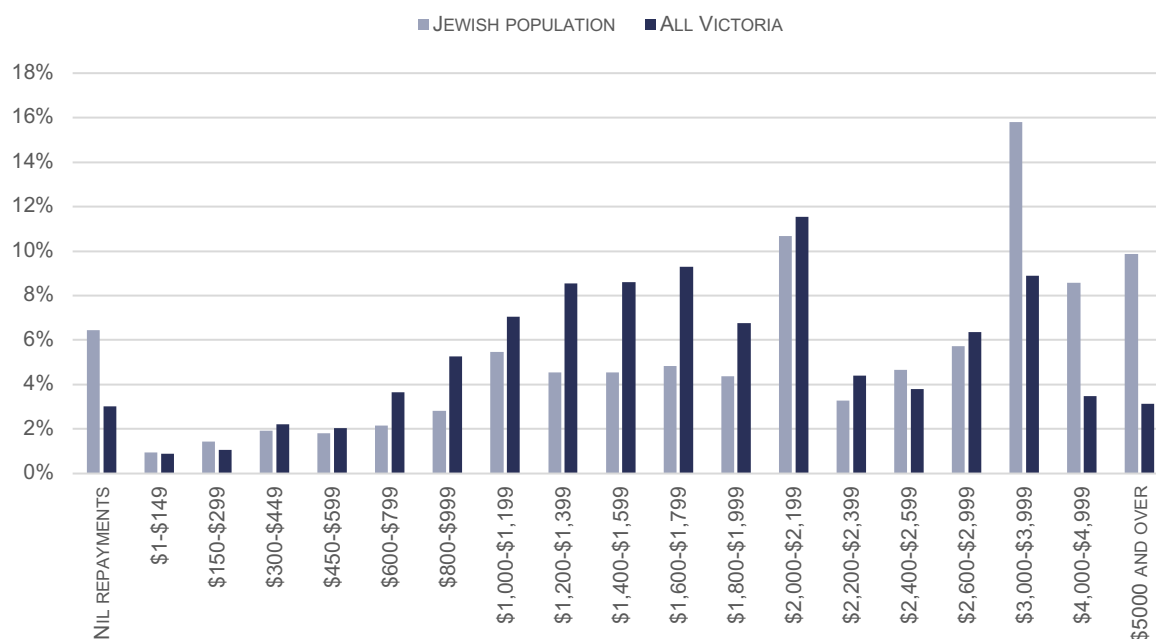


HOUSING COSTS

In 2016, 39% of Jewish private dwellings were owned with a mortgage. Close to a third (32% compared to 42% within the total Victorian population) have monthly mortgage repayments below \$1,599; 28% (36%) in the range \$1,600-\$2,599; 22% (15%) in the range \$2,600-\$3,999; and 18% (7%) over \$4,000*.

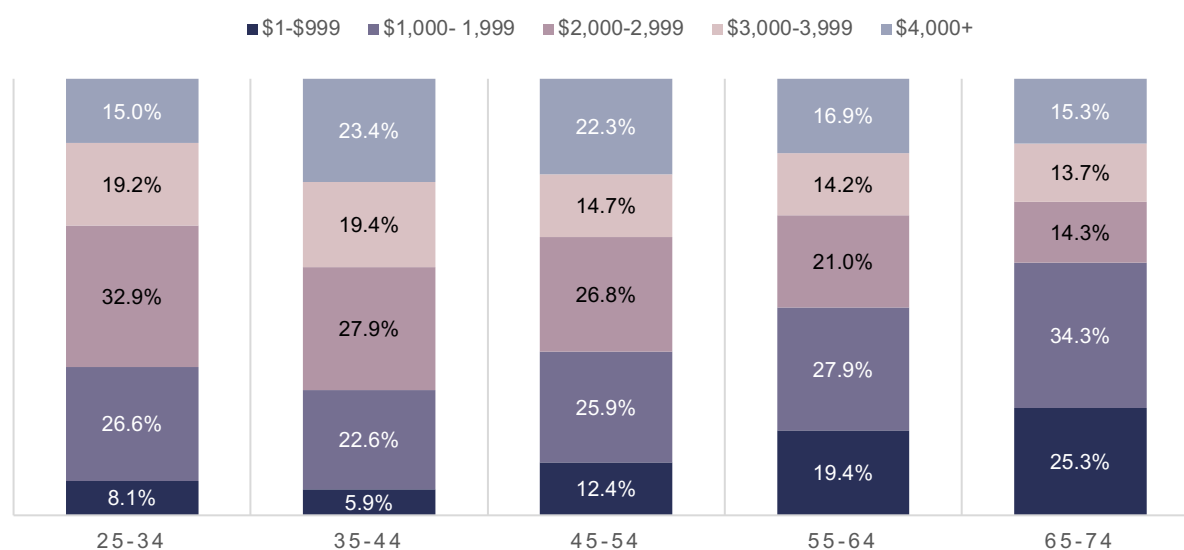
A third (34%) of those aged between 25 to 34 had mortgage costs over \$3,000 a month; of those aged 35-44, 43% and of those aged 45-54, 37%.

FIGURE 37: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, MONTHLY MORTGAGE REPAYMENTS*, 2016



*Excludes not stated and not applicable. Data provided by primary reference person in household.

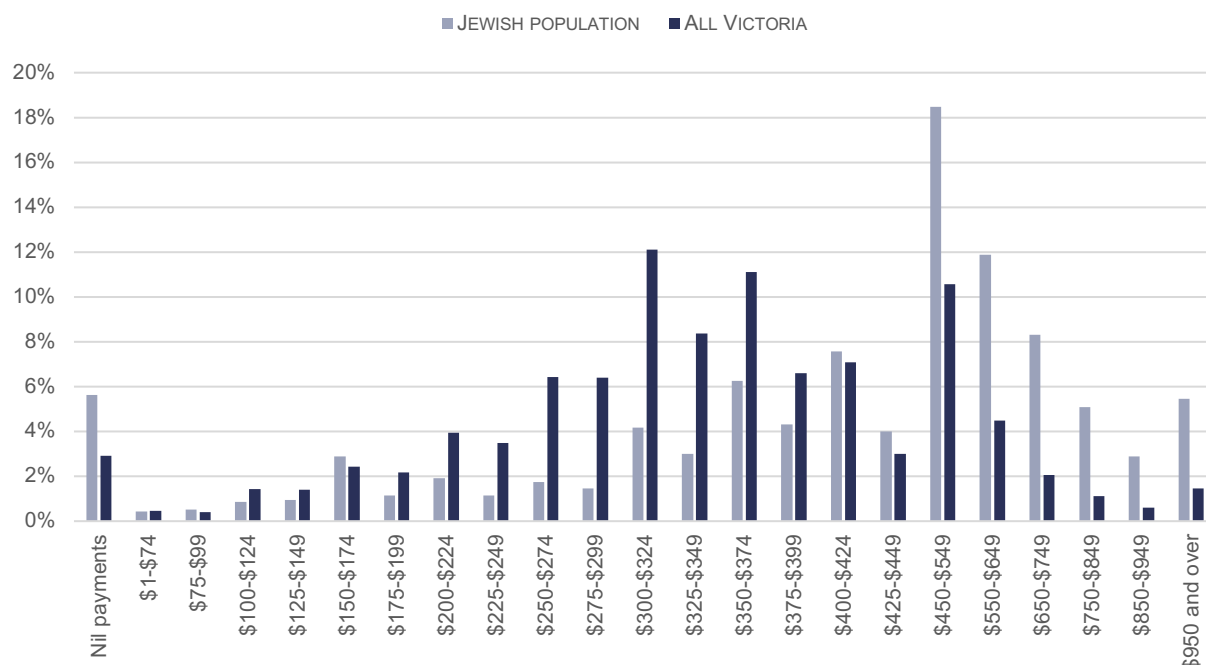
FIGURE 38: MONTHLY MORTGAGE COSTS* BY AGE OF PRIMARY REFERENCE PERSON ON CENSUS NIGHT, VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, 2016



*Excludes not stated, not applicable and nil repayments.

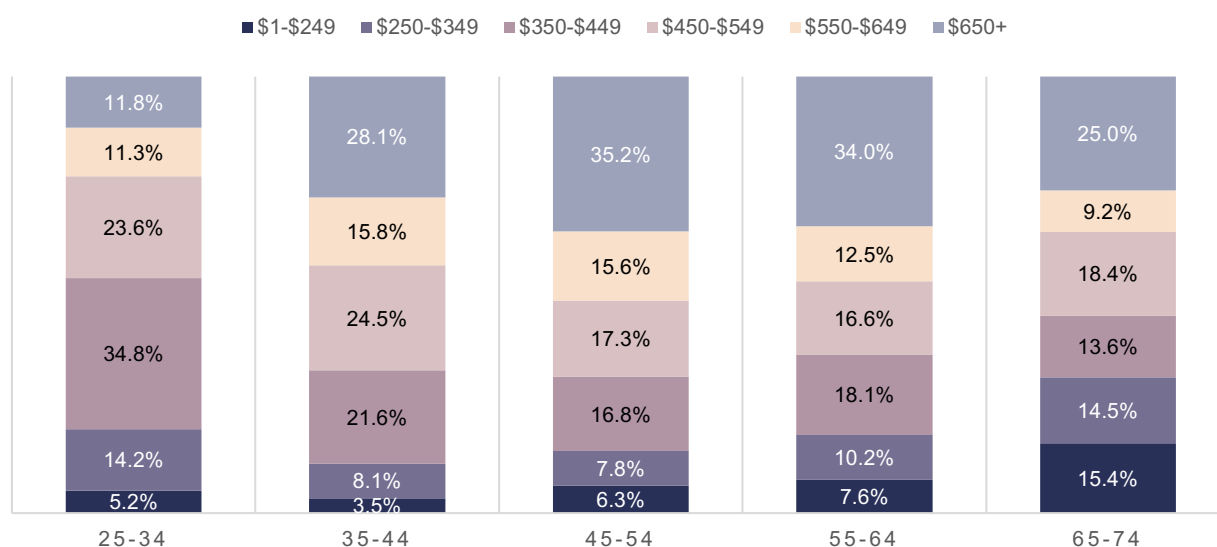
Close to a quarter (24%) of the Victorian Jewish population live in rented dwellings. The largest proportion, 30%, pay between \$450-\$649 in rent a week, compared to 15% of the total Victorian population. 29% are paying between \$300- \$449, (compared to 48%) and 19% pay less than \$300 (compared to 32%). In the Jewish population 22% are paying over \$650 a week compared to 5% of the Victorian population.

FIGURE 39: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, WEEKLY RENT*, 2016



*Excludes not stated and not applicable. Data provided by primary reference person in household.

FIGURE 40: JEWISH POPULATION, WEEKLY RENT* BY AGE OF PRIMARY REFERENCE PERSON ON CENSUS NIGHT, 2016



*Excludes not stated, not applicable and nil repayments.

HOMELESSNESS

The 2016 census found that 266 Jewish persons (interpolated) were homeless or marginally housed¹³ across Australia. More than half (55% or 147 people) of those resided in Victoria.

Of homeless in Victoria, the majority, 56% (81 people) were males. One in ten (15 people) were in supported accommodation for the homeless and 16 living in boarding houses. 73 people (interpolated) were living in crowded dwellings and a further 29 in what was classified as a 'severely crowded dwelling'¹⁴. An overwhelming majority of those in these two groups were under 19 years of age.

¹³ These findings are obtained from the ABS dataset. This dataset contains the [estimates of the prevalence of homelessness and marginally housed](#) on Census night. The dataset includes all persons enumerated on Census night, excluding overseas visitors. It contains Place of Enumeration, the place at which the person is counted on Census night; this may not be where they usually live.

¹⁴ Severely crowded conditions are operationalised in the Census as living in a dwelling which requires 4 or more extra bedrooms to accommodate the people who usually live there, as defined by the Canadian National Occupancy Standard (CNOS). The concept of crowding is based upon a comparison of the number of bedrooms in a dwelling with a series of household demographics such as the number of usual residents, their relationship to one another, their age and their sex. For more information see <https://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/Latestproducts/2049.0Main%20Features402016?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=2049.0&issue=2016&num=&view=>

EDUCATION

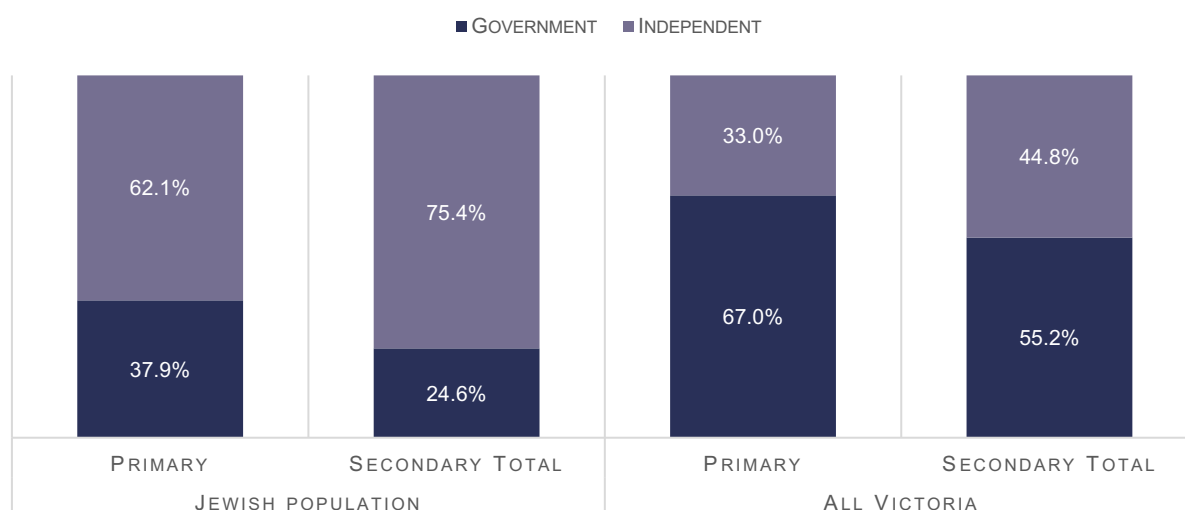
An estimated 14,387 persons, or 26% of the Victorian Jewish population, attend an educational institution.

Of those who specified the type of educational institution attended, 10% are in a pre-school, 36% in infant or primary school, 25% in secondary school, 3% in a technical or further educational institution, and 23% in a university or other tertiary institution.

Census data specifies type of school attended in three categories: government, Catholic, and 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 2016 census. Attendance at a Catholic school was indicated for just 0.4% of Jewish children.

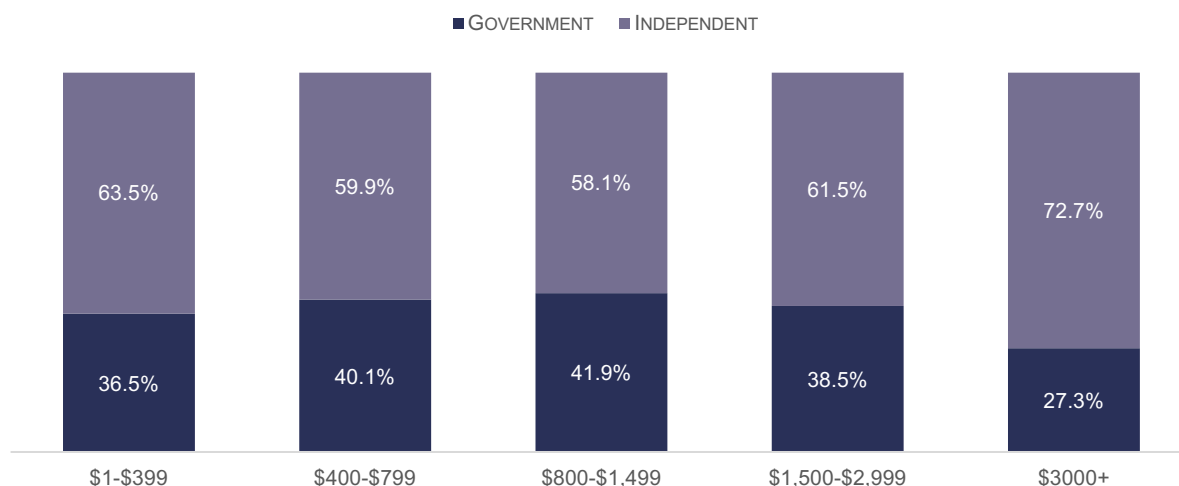
Of the total Jewish population attending school at the time of the 2006 census, 32% attended a government school and 68% an independent school (62% primary, 75% secondary). This is a relatively high proportion compared with all Victorian children, of whom 38% attended an independent school (33% primary, 45% secondary) and 62% a government school.

FIGURE 41: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, TYPE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTENDED, 2016



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, 73% of children attend an independent school. In households with a weekly income in the range \$800 to \$1,499, 58% of children attend an independent school. Of those with an income in the range \$1 to \$399, 64% attend an independent school.

FIGURE 42: JEWISH SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2016



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 little difference between those with weekly household income in the range \$800-\$1,499 or \$1,500-\$2,999.

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 \$3,339), all children in Jewish households attend an independent school. In the two suburbs with the largest Jewish populations, there is little difference in the median income, but the proportions attending an independent school differ: in Caulfield North (median weekly family income \$2,634), 10% attend a government school, 90% an independent school, in Caulfield South (\$2,535), where there is a lower proportion of Orthodox, 29% attend a government school. In the suburbs further distant from the centre of Jewish Orthodoxy, the proportion attending a government school is higher: 45% in relatively affluent Brighton East (\$2,698); 62% in Bentleigh (\$2,279); 71% in Bentleigh East (\$2,057).

FIGURE 43: JEWISH SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY SUBURB, 2016 (PERCENTAGE)

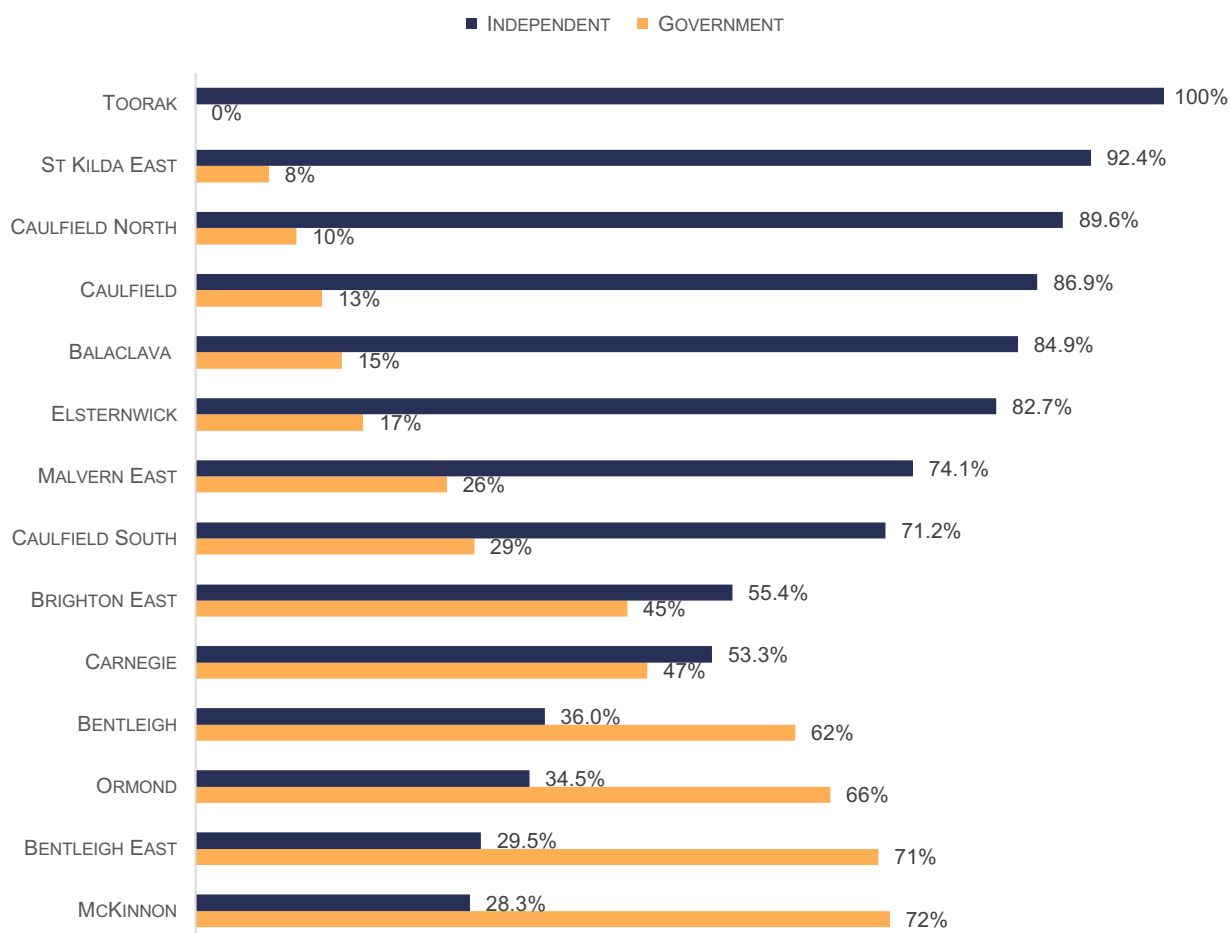
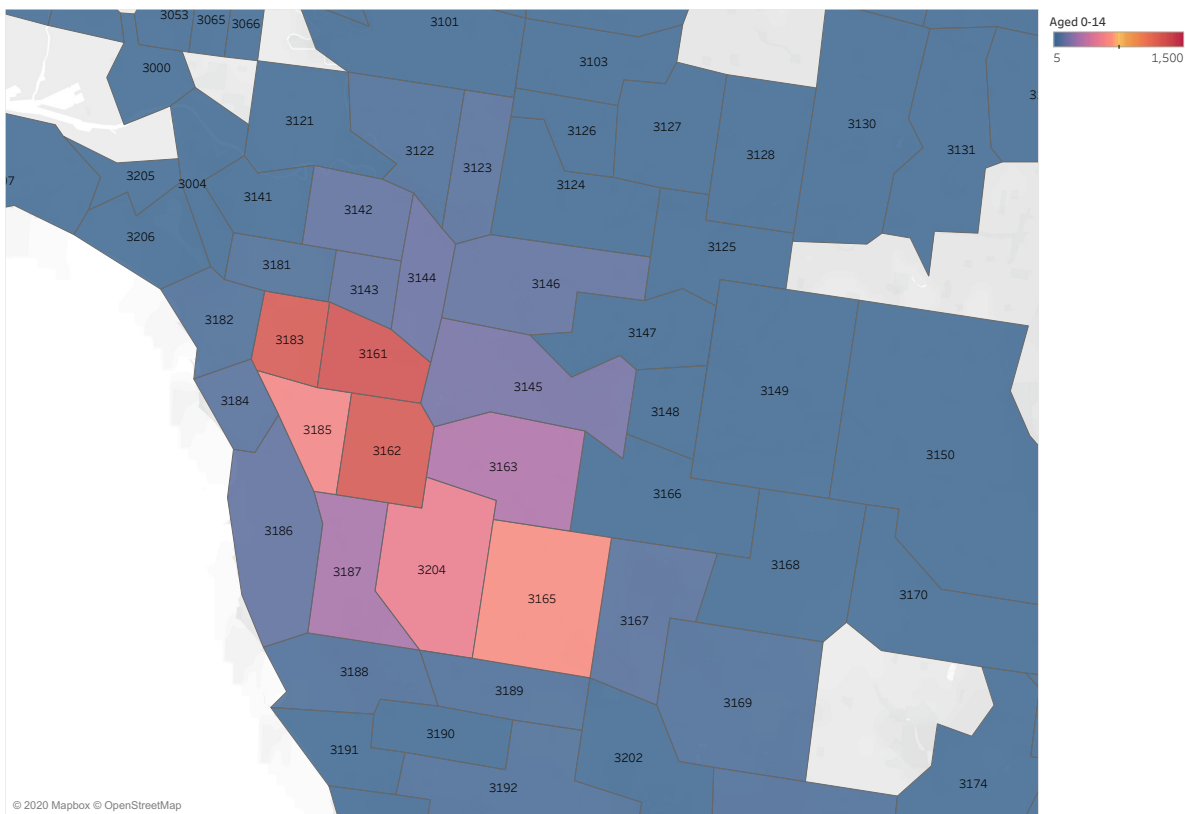


TABLE 26: JEWISH SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, TYPE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTENDED BY SUBURB, LISTED IN ORDER OF ESTIMATED SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, 2016

SUBURB	PRIMARY				SECONDARY			
	GOVERNMENT	INDEPENDENT	TOTAL	ESTIMATED TOTAL	GOVERNMENT	INDEPENDENT	TOTAL	ESTIMATED TOTAL
CAULFIELD NORTH	13%	87%	100%	850	7%	93%	100%	593
ST KILDA EAST	9%	91%	100%	587	6%	94%	100%	407
CAULFIELD SOUTH	39%	61%	100%	528	15%	85%	100%	399
BENTLEIGH EAST	75%	25%	100%	449	63%	37%	100%	267
ELSTERNWICK	20%	80%	100%	301	13%	87%	100%	193
CAULFIELD	15%	85%	100%	277	10%	90%	100%	189
BRIGHTON EAST	58%	42%	100%	202	22%	78%	100%	120
BENTLEIGH	73%	27%	100%	158	44%	51%	100%	97
BALACLAVA	15%	85%	100%	145	15%	85%	100%	61
CARNEGIE	45%	55%	100%	92	48%	52%	100%	83
MCKINNON	70%	30%	100%	91	74%	26%	100%	56
ORMOND	61%	39%	100%	98	74%	26%	100%	56
TOORAK	0%	100%	100%	57	0%	100%	100%	78

FIGURE 44: 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.

In 2006, 70% of Jewish children at primary level attended an independent school, in 2011 64% and in 2016 62%. The proportion attending an independent secondary school remained constant at 78%-79% for 2006 and 2011, in 2016 it was 75%.

While there is some inconsistency by age group, the decline in attendance at independent schools occurred at a faster rate between 2006 and 2011 than between 2011 and 2016. The largest increase in attendance at a government school between 2011 and 2016 was at the secondary level and in the age groups 15-18.

FIGURE 45: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, TYPE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTENDED, 2006-2016

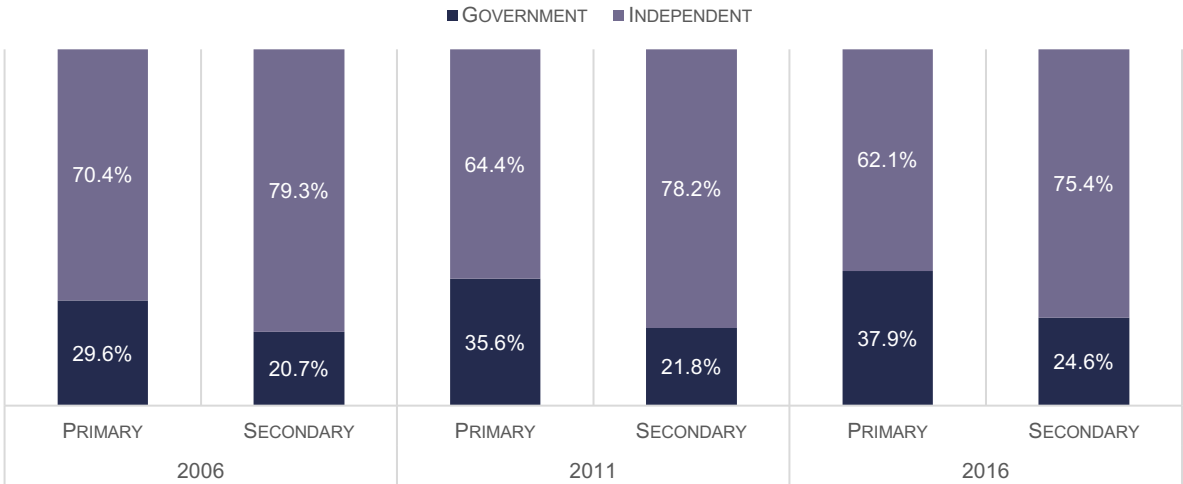


TABLE 27: ESTIMATED JEWISH SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, NUMBER AND PROPORTION ATTENDING A GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL BY AGE, 2006-16

PRIMARY	AGE							
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12*
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL 2016	37.1%	38.8%	39.3%	40.8%	38.4%	38.2%	34.9%	38.2%
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL 2011	37.2%	36.5%	39.2%	38.9%	38.7%	35.1%	33.1%	32.5%
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL 2006	32.3%	31.5%	33.2%	31.6%	29.9%	27.9%	26.8%	25.4%
DIFFERENCE 2011-2016	-0.1%	2.3%	0.1%	1.9%	-0.3%	3.1%	1.8%	5.7%
DIFFERENCE 2006-2011	4.9%	5.0%	6.0%	7.3%	8.8%	7.2%	6.3%	7.1%
TOTAL ESTIMATED 2016	440	721	732	784	729	706	679	323
TOTAL ESTIMATED 2011	380	696	654	633	557	553	565	291
TOTAL ESTIMATED 2006	315	513	565	534	561	489	524	225
DIFFERENCE 2006-2011	64	183	89	100	-4	64	41	66
DIFFERENCE 2011-2016	61	26	78	150	172	153	114	32

TABLE 28: ESTIMATED JEWISH SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, NUMBER AND PROPORTION ATTENDING A GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL BY AGE, 2006-16

SECONDARY	AGE						
	12*	13	14	15	16	17	18
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL 2016	23.7%	25.5%	23.0%	27.7%	22.9%	25.5%	20.9%
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL 2011	24.6%	23.3%	21.6%	21.0%	20.0%	20.8%	17.2%
GOVERNMENT SCHOOL 2006	17.8%	19.7%	20.9%	18.1%	22.3%	23.8%	20.3%
DIFFERENCE 2011-2016	-0.9%	2.2%	1.4%	6.7%	2.9%	4.7%	3.7%
DIFFERENCE 2006-2011	6.8%	3.6%	0.7%	2.9%	-2.3%	-3.0%	-3.1%
TOTAL ESTIMATED 2016	360	650	547	570	578	558	242
TOTAL ESTIMATED 2011	351	582	604	571	594	501	188
TOTAL ESTIMATED 2006	321	492	554	629	606	578	196
DIFFERENCE 2006-2011	29	90	50	-58	-12	-78	-8
DIFFERENCE 2011-2016	9	68	-57	-1	-16	58	54

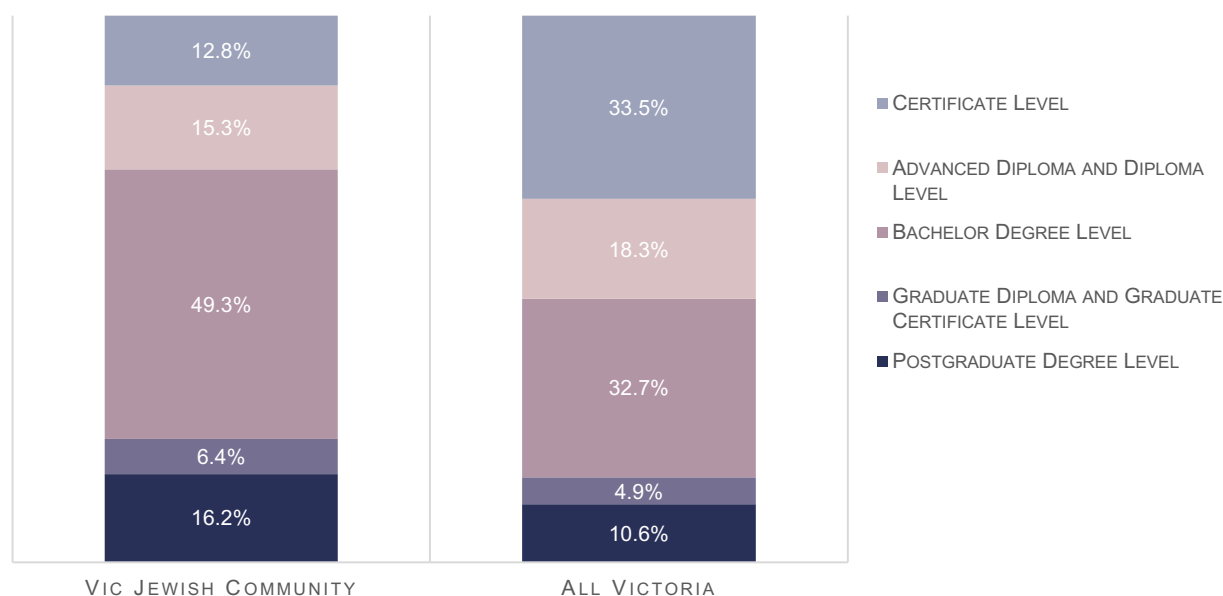
*The 12-year-old group is close to evenly split between primary and secondary school which is why this age appears in both tables.

TERTIARY QUALIFICATIONS

An estimated 29,414 persons over the age of 15 in the Victorian Jewish population have a post-school qualification, an increase from an estimated 28,180 in 2011 and 22,882 in 2006. This represents 67% of the eligible Jewish population (those aged 15 and over) and compares with 50% 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, 23% hold postgraduate qualifications (an increase from the 20% recorded in 2011 and 18% in 2006). A further 49% have a bachelor degree (51% in 2011, 52% in 2006). Combined, this represents 72% compared with 48% of the Victorian population. The proportion holding a diploma is 15% in the Jewish and 18% in the total Victorian population, while those with certificate level qualifications is substantially higher in the Victorian population: 34% compared with 13%.

FIGURE 46: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, LEVEL OF POST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION, 2016

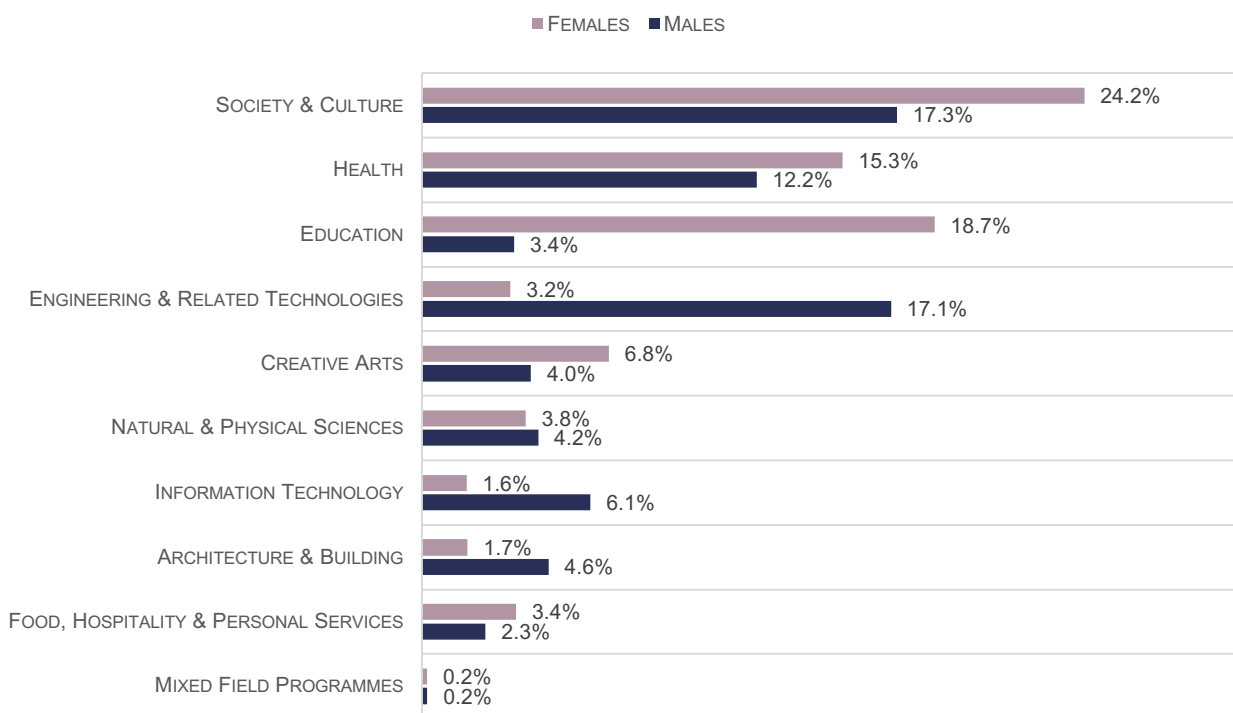


Since 1996, there has been an increase in the proportion holding a postgraduate or bachelor level qualifications in the Victorian Jewish population, while the proportion with a diploma or certificate level qualification has declined. Over this twenty-year period, the proportion with postgraduate qualifications increased from 19% to 23%; those with a bachelor degree remained unchanged in the range 49%-50%; those with a diploma declined from 17% to 15% and those with a certificate level or vocational qualification declined from 15% to 13%.

There is relatively little differentiation in the level of educational attainment by gender; 17% of men and 16% of women hold a postgraduate degree; 5% of men and 8% of women hold a graduate diploma or graduate certificate; 51% of men and 48% of women hold a bachelor level degree; 13% of men and 18% of women hold a diploma or advanced diploma; and 15% of men and 11% of women hold a certificate.

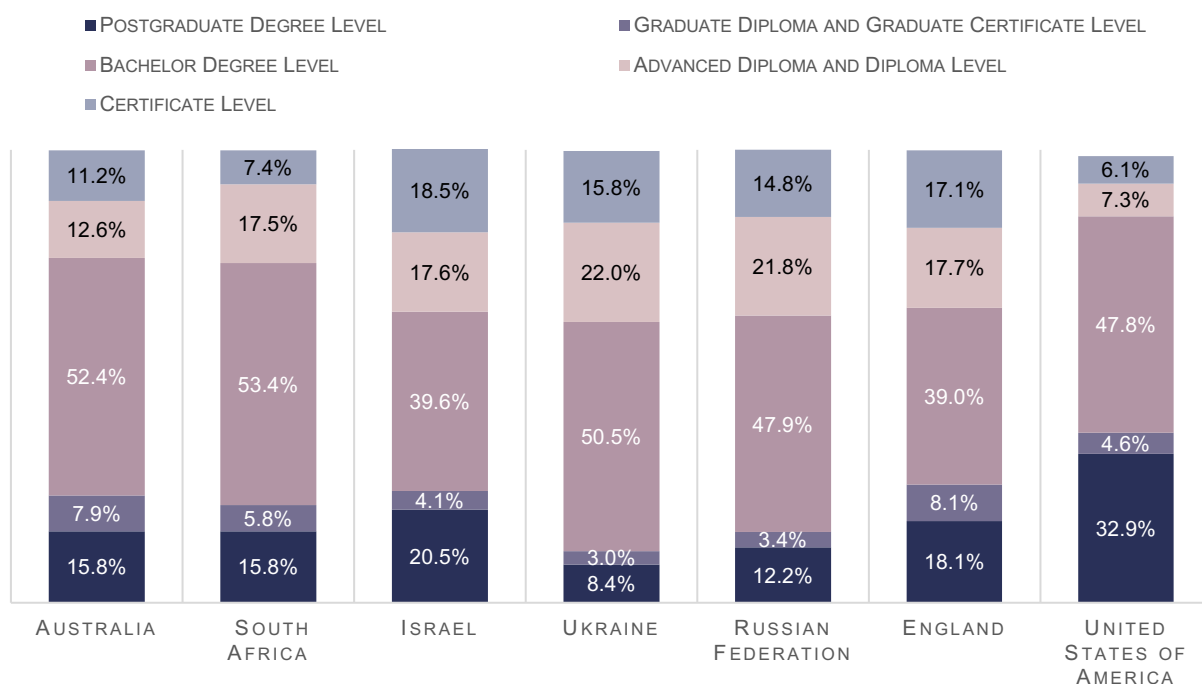
Gender differences are more evident in fields of study. Men are more likely to specialise in engineering (17% men, 3% women), management and commerce (28%, 21%), information technology (6%, 2%) architecture and building (5%, 2%). Women are much more likely to specialise in education (3% men, 19% women), also creative arts (4%, 7%), society and culture (17%, 24%), health (12%, 15%), and food, hospitality and personal services (2%, 3%).

FIGURE 47: JEWISH POPULATION, FIELD OF STUDY BY GENDER



When birthplace is considered, the highest proportion with a postgraduate qualification are born in the United States (38%), Israel (25%), Australia (24%) and South Africa (22%). The highest proportion with a bachelor degree are born in South Africa (53%), Australia (52%), Ukraine (51%) the Russian Federation (48%) and the United States (48%). Only 13% from the United States indicate that their highest level of post school qualification is at the Diploma or Certificate level, compared to 24% from Australia, 25% from South Africa, 36% from Israel, 38% from the Ukraine and 37% from the Russian Federation.

FIGURE 48: JEWISH POPULATION, LEVEL OF POST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH, 2016



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.

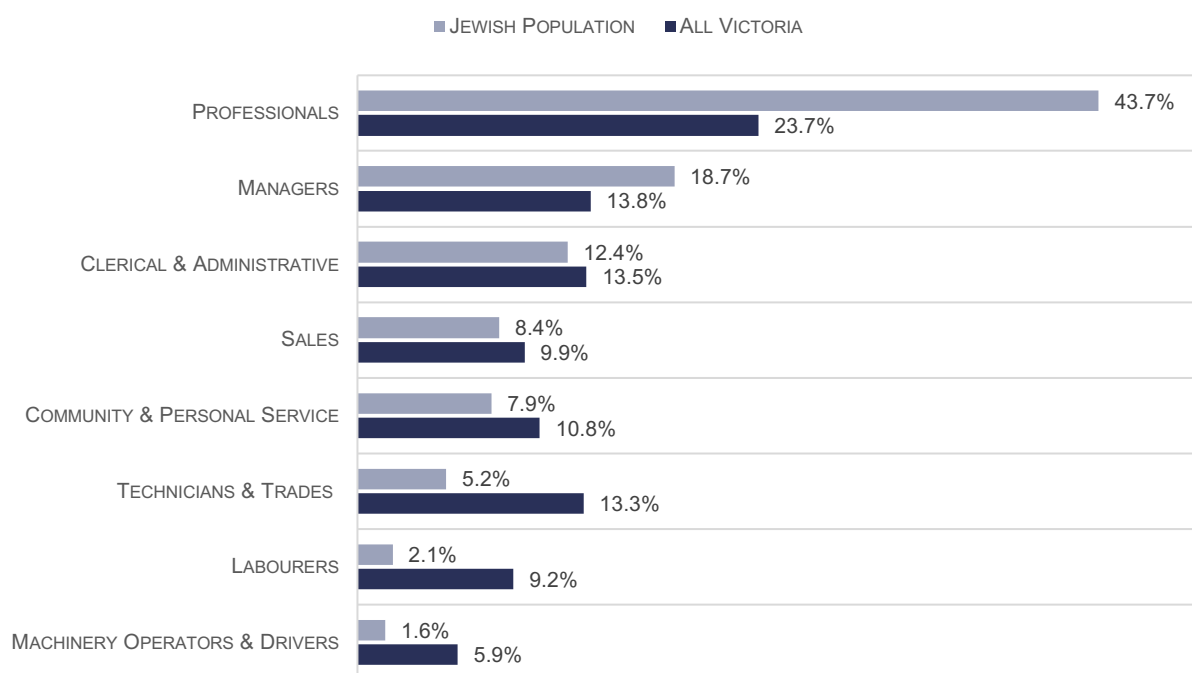
The unemployment rate (looking for full-time or part-time work) in the Jewish workforce was 4.4% in 2016 (4.1% in 2011, 3.8% in 2006, 4.7% in 2001), compared with 6.6% in Victoria (5.4% in 2011).

In 2011, some 68% of the Jewish workforce is classified as 'employee', while 30% are classified as 'owner manager' of a business. For the Victorian population 84% were 'employee', 15% 'owner manager'.

The proportion not in the workforce decreased from 39% in 1996 to 37% in 2001, 35% in 2006, 35% in 2011 and to 29% in 2016.

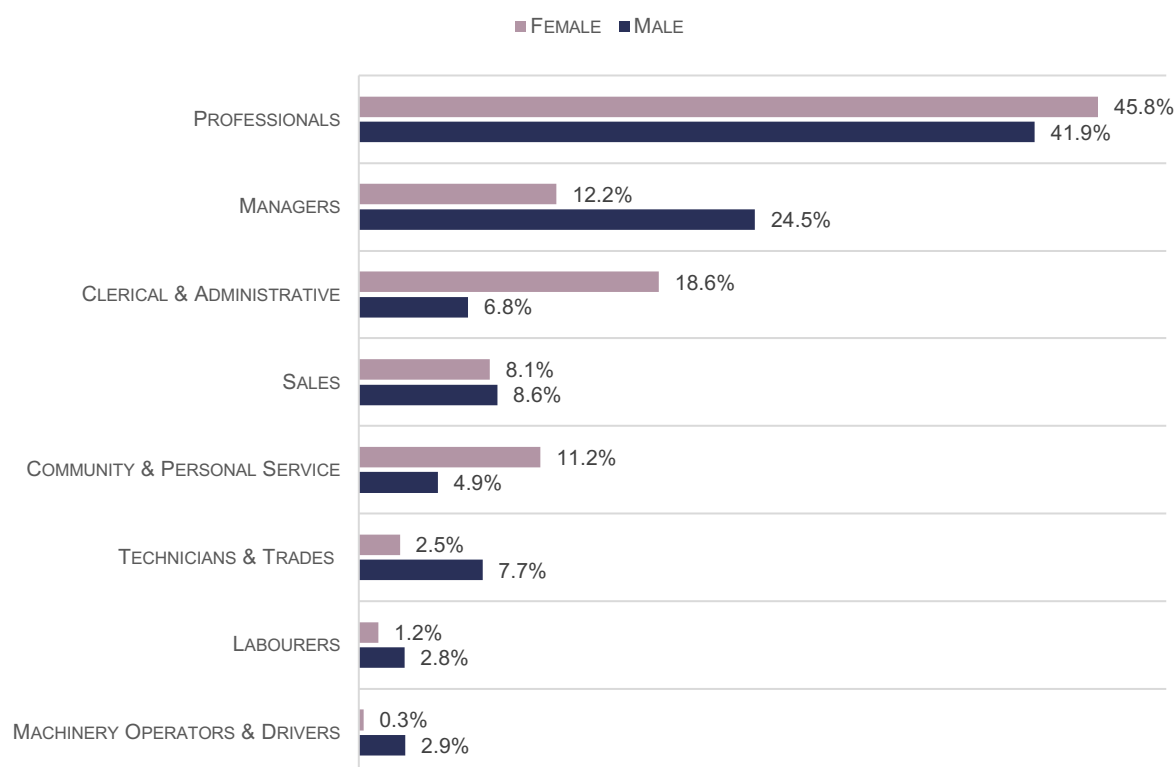
Within the Jewish population there is relative over-representation in the occupations of managers (19%, compared with 14% in the total Victorian population) and professionals (44%, 24%), and under-representation in other occupations, including Technicians and Trade workers (5% compared with 13% for Victoria) and labourers (2%, 9%). In some occupations there is close to parity: sales workers (10% Jewish community, 8% total Victoria), clerical and administrative workers (14%, 12%), and community and personal service workers (11%, 8%).

FIGURE 49: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY 2016



Fewer Jewish women than men are in the workforce; 57% of women (58% in 2011), 71% men (72% in 2011). Men are two times more likely than women to be managers of a business (25%, 12%). A marginally higher proportion of men than women are in the occupational category of professional, the occupation with the largest number of workers (46%, 42%), and by a larger proportion in technical and trades, machinery operator and labourer. The proportions of women markedly exceed men in the occupation of community and personal service worker (11%, 5%) and clerical and administrative worker (19%, 7%).

FIGURE 50: JEWISH POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND SEX, 2016 (PERCENTAGE)



INCOME

In this section income within the Jewish population is considered from three perspectives: individual, family and household. The consistent finding is of over-representation in the higher income categories, with no or very low income indicated by close to 20% of the Jewish population.

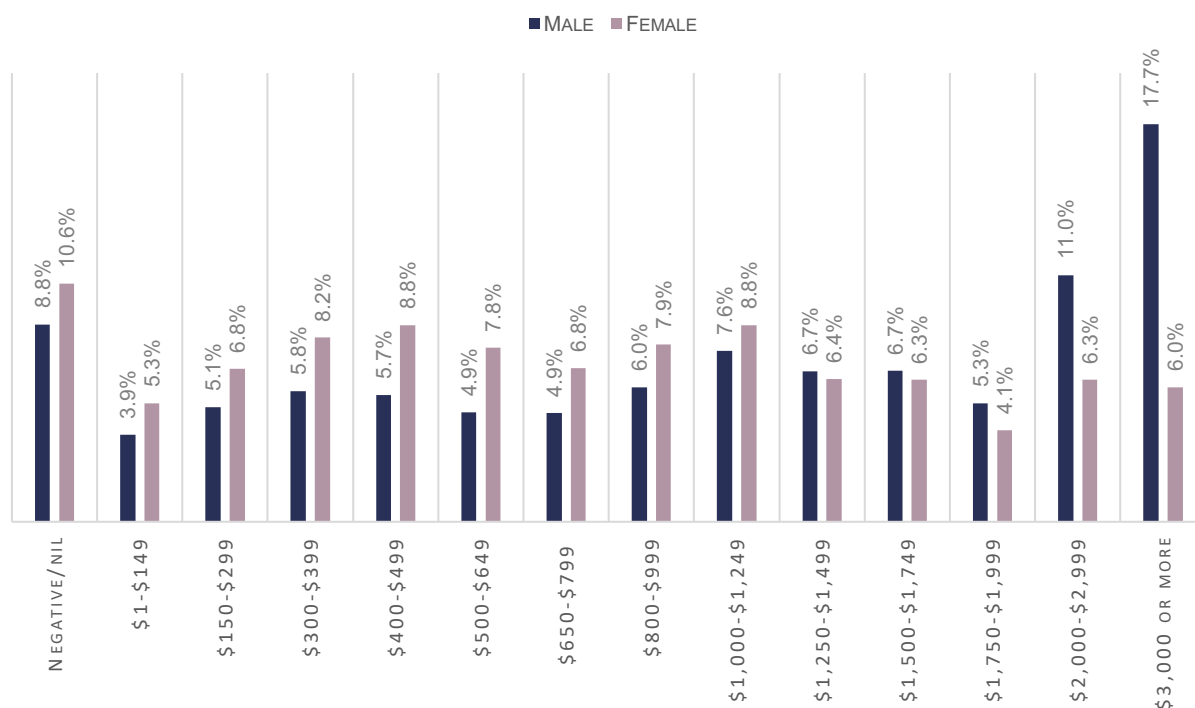
With regard to individual income, 11% of the Jewish population over the age of 15 report a gross weekly income in the range \$1-\$299; 21% between \$300-\$649; 13% between \$650-\$999; 15% between \$1,000-\$1,499; and 31% above \$1,500. There is a similar pattern of income distribution in the Victorian population, the main difference being the higher proportions in the Jewish population with income above \$1500, particularly evident above \$2000 (20% Jewish, 8% Victoria), and consistently lower proportions in the Jewish population below \$1,249.

FIGURE 51: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, GROSS WEEKLY INDIVIDUAL INCOME, 2016



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-\$1,249, there is little difference in the proportions in the income range \$1,250-\$1,749, while 34% of men and 16% of women report weekly income above \$1,750. There is, however, some indication of a larger proportion of women in the higher income categories in 2016 than 2011: in 2011, of those who reported weekly income above \$2,000, 27% were women, in 2016, 32%.

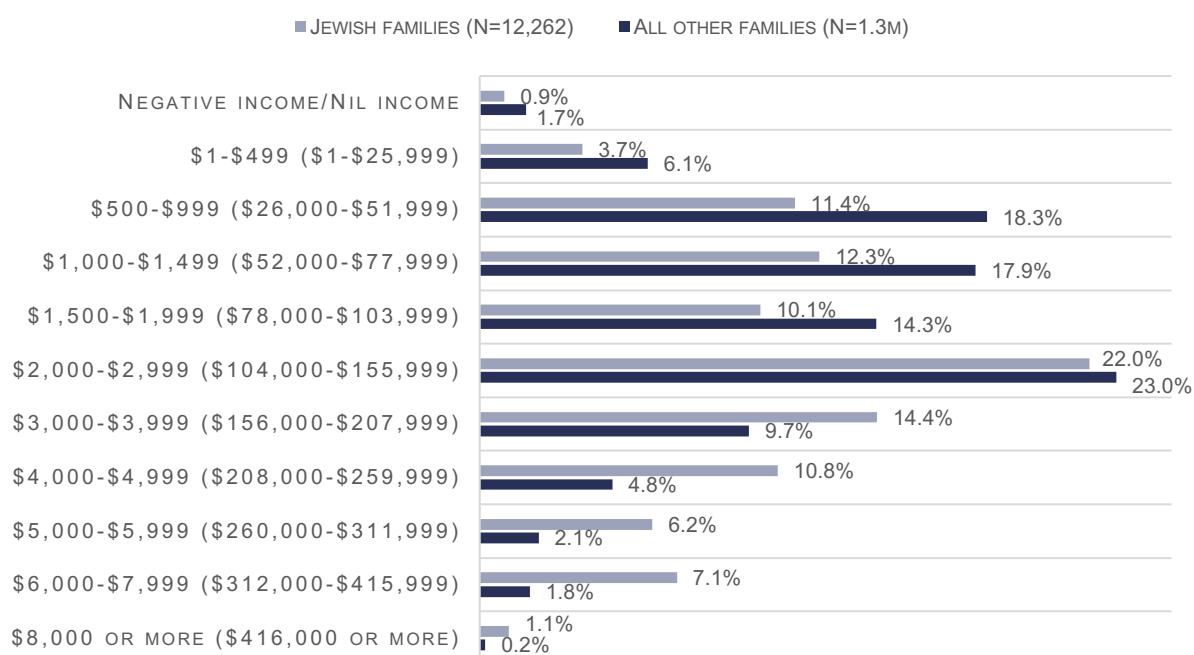
FIGURE 52: JEWISH POPULATION, GROSS WEEKLY INDIVIDUAL INCOME BY SEX, 2016



There is a considerable income differential when both gender and age are considered. Of those aged 45-64, 77% of Jewish men (74% in 2011) and 57% of Jewish women (52% in 2011) indicated gross weekly income above \$800 per week; of those aged 65-74, 58% of men and 40% of women indicated weekly income at this level. Very low or no income (up to \$299 per week) was indicated by 13% of men and 17% of women over the age of 65.

The incomes of Jewish families in Victoria are substantially higher than family incomes generally. For example, 14% of Jewish families have weekly incomes of \$5,000 or above compared with 4% in the total Victorian population; 16% of Jewish families indicated weekly income of less than \$1000, compared with 26% of the total Victorian population.

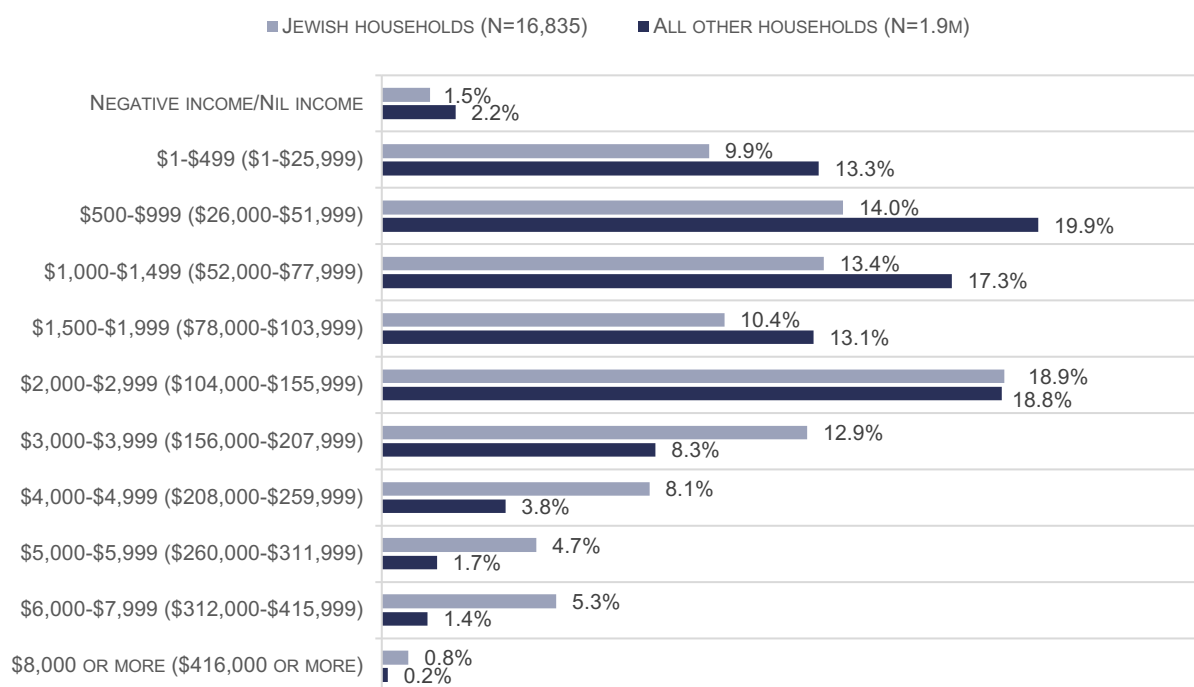
FIGURE 53. WEEKLY FAMILY INCOME (ANNUAL EQUIVALENT) FOR JEWISH FAMILIES AND ALL OTHER FAMILIES*, VICTORIA, 2016



* data exclude families where all incomes are not stated or only partial income are stated

The income of Jewish households is similarly higher than household income for all Victorian households. For example, 11% of Jewish households have weekly incomes of \$5,000 or above compared with 3% for all other households (Figure 54); 25% of Jewish households have income below \$1,000 with 35% of all Victorian households.

FIGURE 54: WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME (ANNUAL EQUIVALENT) FOR JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND ALL OTHER HOUSEHOLDS*, VICTORIA, 2016



* data exclude households where all incomes are not stated or only partial income are stated

The median household income of Jewish households in Victoria is \$106,100 which is 44% higher than for all households in the state (\$73,900). The median household income varies quite substantially by household composition (Table 29). The highest median Jewish household income is for couple households with children present (\$160,900) and the lowest is for lone person households (\$43,900).

TABLE 29: MEDIAN ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME FOR JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, VICTORIA, 2016

HOUSEHOLDS	MEDIAN INCOME
COUPLE WITH CHILDREN PRESENT	\$160,900
COUPLE WITH NO CHILDREN PRESENT	\$116,100
LONE PARENT	\$72,900
OTHER	\$65,000
LONE PERSON	\$43,900
GROUP	\$103,100

INTERNET ACCESS

Close to 95% of persons in the Jewish community have internet access from their dwelling, marginally higher than 90% in 2011; this compares to 83% (81% in 2011) in the Victorian population.

While internet access is almost universal, the 2016 census identifies groups with lower access. Analysis by age finds access to the internet from the dwelling at 95% or higher for all the age groups to 69, 85% for those aged 70-79, and 56% for those aged 80-89.

With regard to income, internet access is above 90% for all categories except with weekly income in the range \$300-\$499, where it is 86%.

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% provide no unpaid domestic work; 30% provide some unpaid domestic work, but less than five hours; 29% provide between 5 and 14 hours; 12% between 15 and 29 hours, and 7% more than 30 hours. Almost the same results were obtained in 2011 and 2006.

In 2011, 69% of men did less than 5 hours of unpaid domestic work per week, 39% of women; in 2016, the relative proportions were 67% for men and 39% for women.

29% of women do more than 15 hours unpaid domestic work per week, compared to 7% of men.

Of those aged 15-19, only 8% do more than five hours of unpaid domestic work a week, of those aged 20-29, 26%. The highest proportion providing unpaid domestic work for 5 or more hours is in the 40-49 age group (63%), followed by 50-59 (57%) and 30-39 (56%).

FIGURE 55: JEWISH POPULATION, NUMBER OF HOURS OF UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK BY SEX, 2016

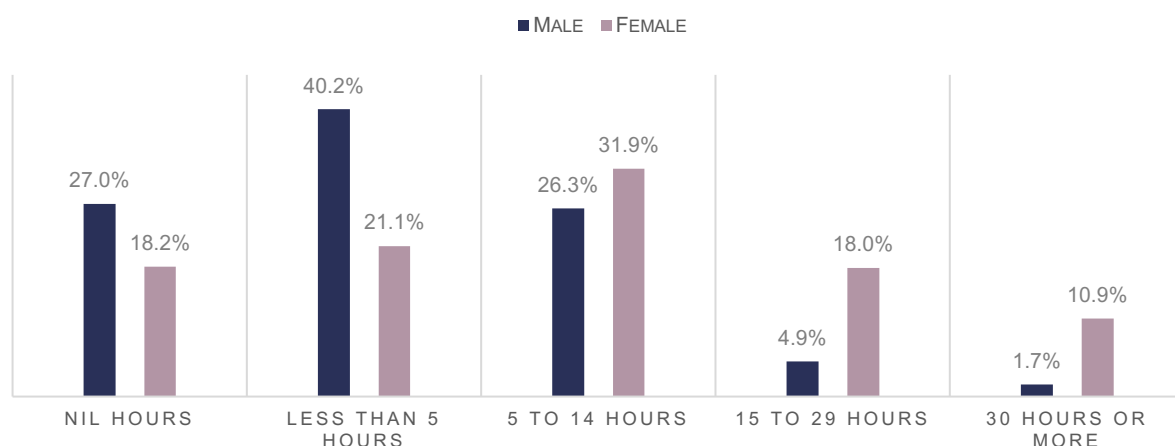
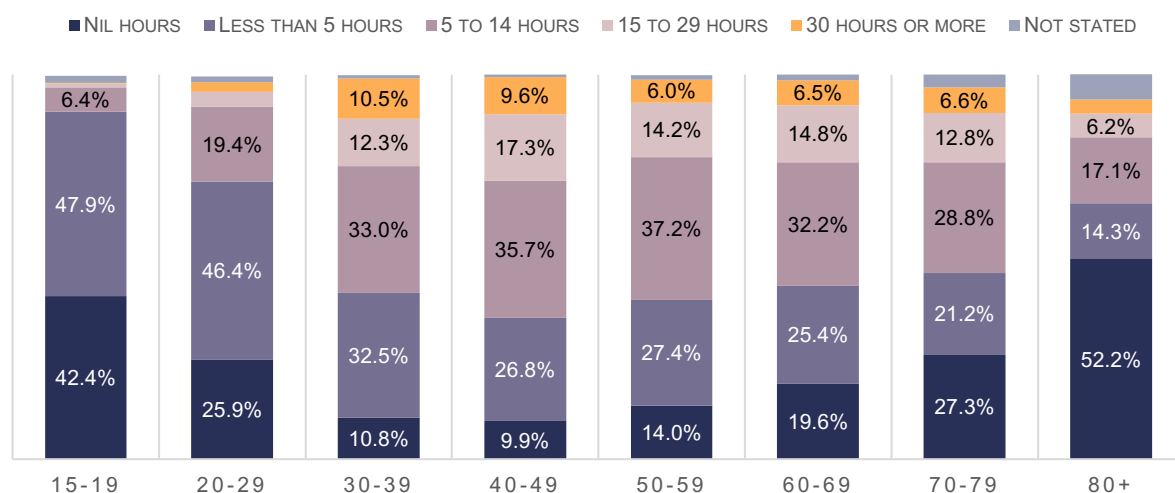


FIGURE 56: JEWISH POPULATION, NUMBER OF HOURS OF UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK BY AGE, 2016

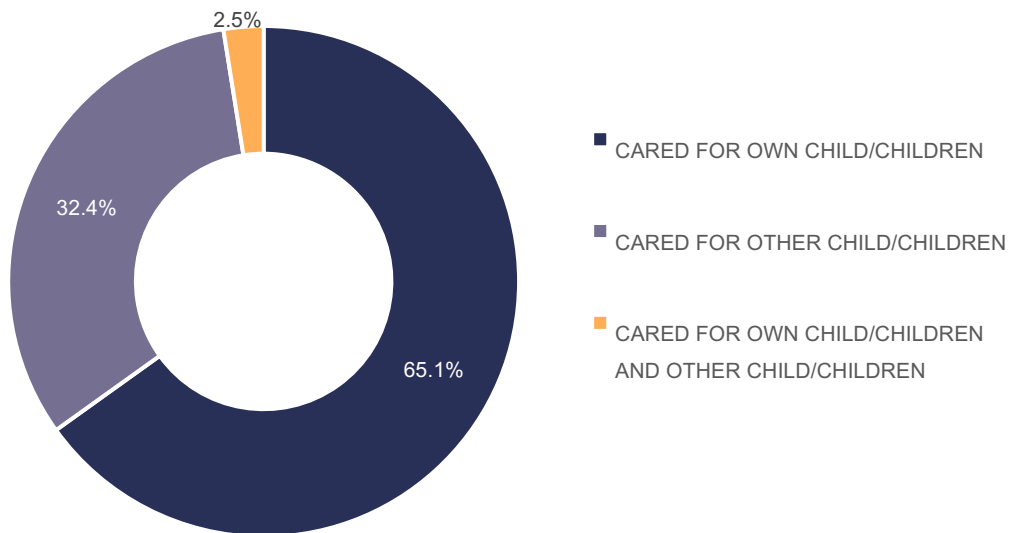


CHILD CARE

31% of women and 24% of men in the Victorian Jewish population aged 15 and above provide unpaid child care.

Of those who provide child care, 65% provide unpaid care for their own children, 32% for other children and 3% for both their own and other children.

FIGURE 57: JEWISH POPULATION, PROVISION OF UNPAID CHILD CARE, 2016 (PERCENTAGE)

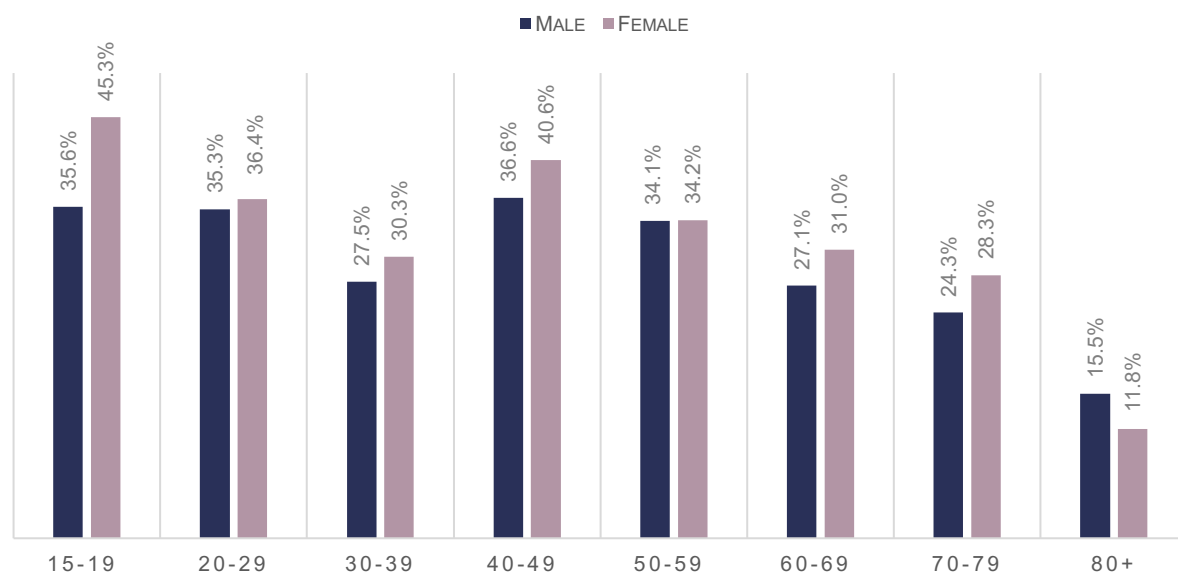


VOLUNTARY WORK

The census recorded that 31% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above provided unpaid voluntary work in the year preceding the census through an organisation or group (a slight increase from the 27% recorded in 2011), 30% men and 32% women. **The highest proportion of volunteers is in the age group 15-19 at 40% followed by 39% in the 40-49 age group.**

The 31% 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 2014 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 32% of the population (33% female, 32% male), substantially more than the proportion indicated by the census.

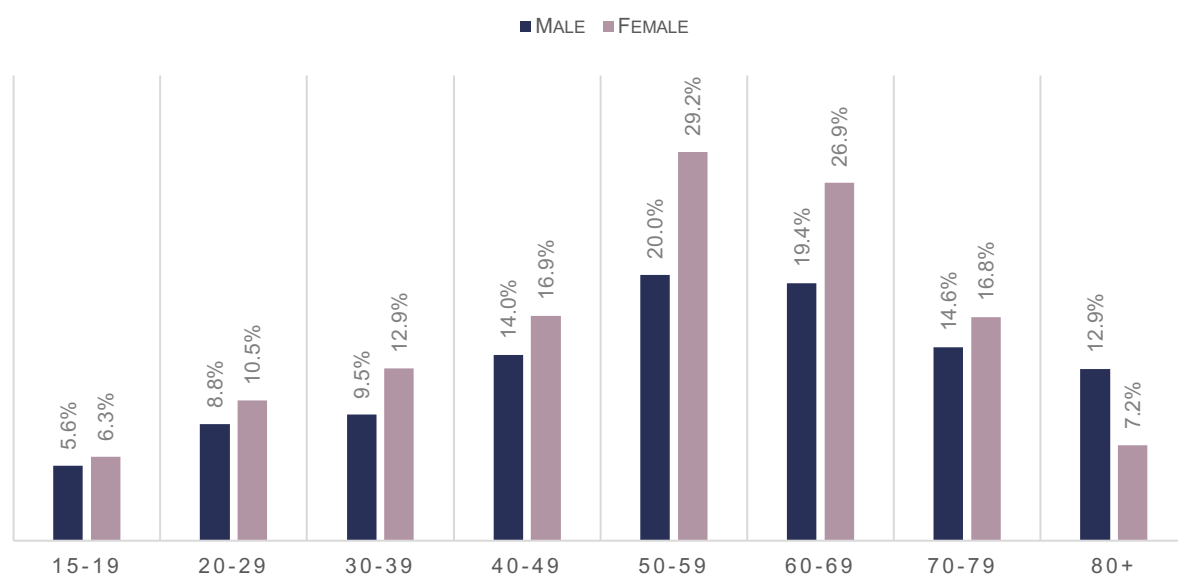
FIGURE 58: JEWISH POPULATION, VOLUNTARY WORK BY AGE AND SEX, 2016



UNPAID ASSISTANCE TO A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY

16% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability. Of those providing assistance to a person with a disability, the highest proportions are in the age group 50-69, with a peak in the age group 55-59, in which 33% of women and 23% of men provide assistance. Of those providing assistance across all age groups, 58% are women, 42% men.

FIGURE 59: JEWISH POPULATION, PROVISION OF UNPAID ASSISTANCE TO A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY BY AGE AND SEX, 2016 (PERCENTAGE)



HEALTH AND DISABILITY

The census recorded an estimated total of 3,618 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 revised expansion factor for the 2011 census, this is an estimated increase of 483 people since 2011.

This represents 6.6% of the Victorian Jewish population, compared to 5.1% 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, 6% are aged under 20 years (6% in 2011), 9% aged 20-49 (8% in 2011), 16% aged 50-69 (16%), 16% aged 70-79 (17%) , and 52% aged above 80 (53% in 2011).

Of all Jewish persons below the age of 50, 2% have a need for assistance with core activities. This increases to 4% of those aged 50-69, 13% of those aged 70-79 years, 38% of those aged 80-89, and over 70% of those aged 90 and above.

FIGURE 60: JEWISH POPULATION, ESTIMATED NUMBER AND PROPORTION IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES BY AGE, 2016

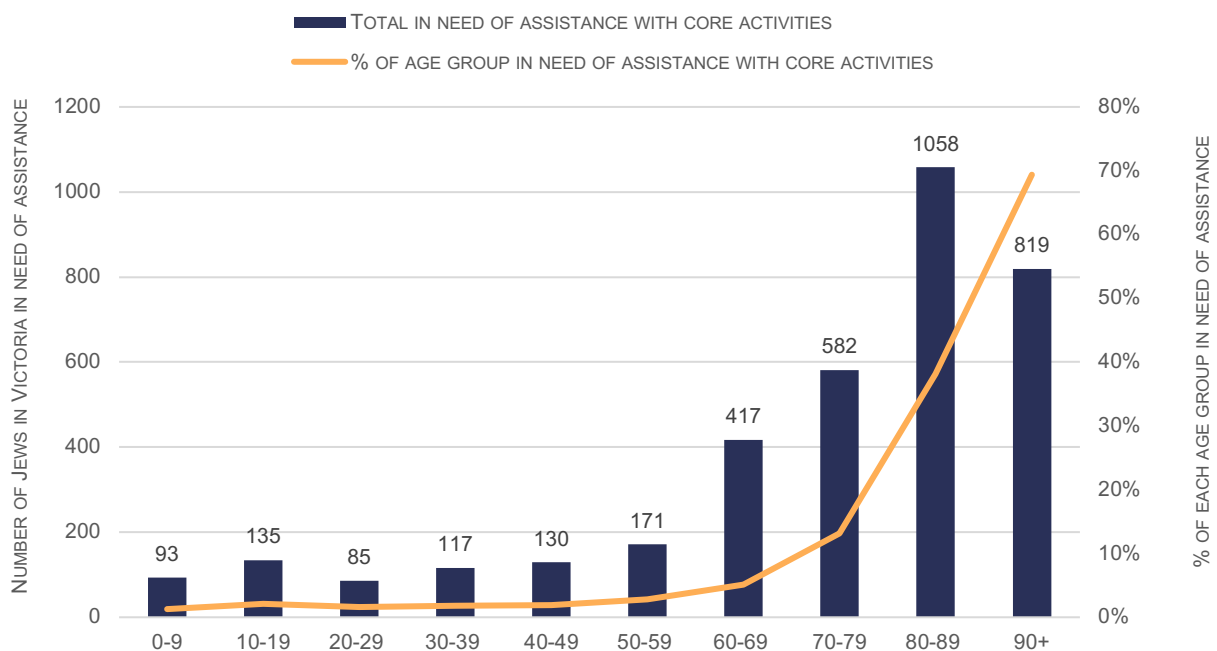
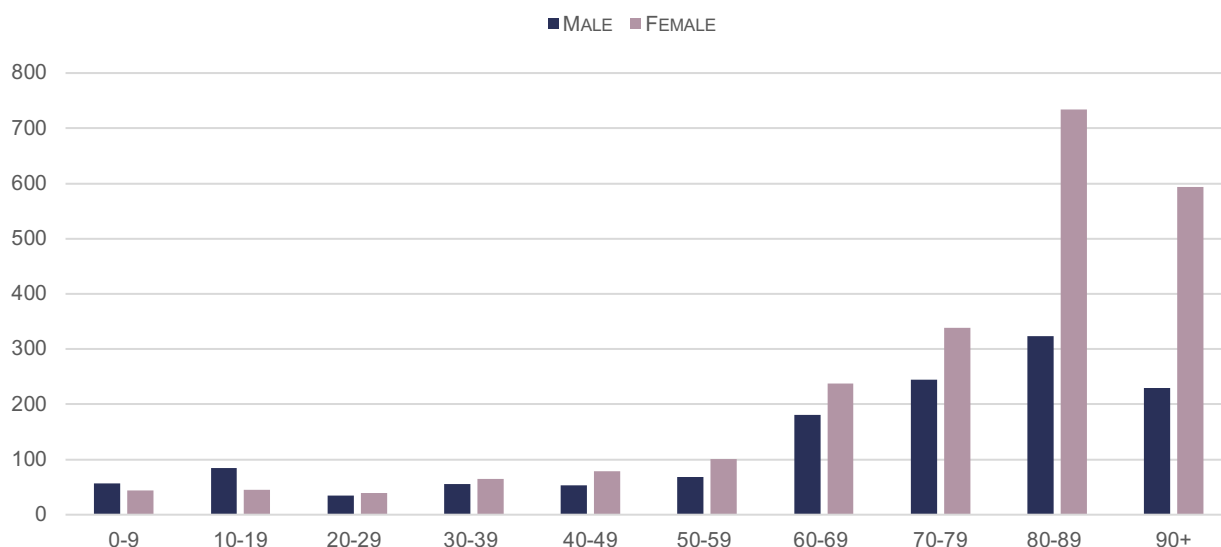


FIGURE 61: ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION, IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES BY AGE AND SEX, 2016



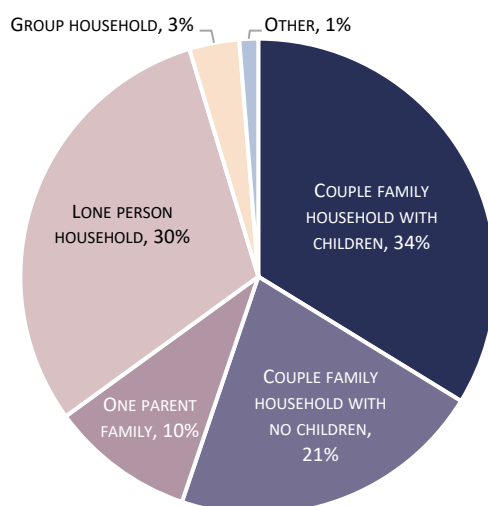
The large majority of persons requiring assistance with core activities reside in a private dwelling – some 2,620 of an estimated 3,618 persons, or 72%. Using the revised expansion method for 2011 data shows an increase of an estimated 302 people requiring assistance with core activities living in non-private dwellings in the last 5 years.

Of those requiring assistance and resident in non-private dwellings, more than half (56%, an estimated 558 persons) are in nursing homes, 34% (346 persons) in accommodation for the retired or aged, 5% (47) were in a hospital at the time of the census and 3% (30) in a hostel for the disabled.

Of those requiring assistance and resident in a private dwelling, 30% (an estimated 797 persons) live in a lone person household and 10% (an estimated 258 persons) are single parent families. A third (887 persons) live in a couple family household with no children and a fifth (563) in a couple family household with children.

Close to a quarter (24%) of persons requiring assistance with core activities have stated individual income below \$300 per week (9% receiving no income at all), 44% in the range \$300-\$499, 16% in the range \$500-\$999, and 16% above \$1,000.

FIGURE 62: JEWISH POPULATION, IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, 2016



APPENDIX 1: ESTIMATING THE AUSTRALIAN JEWISH POPULATION AT THE 2016 CENSUS

DR EMMANUEL GRUZMAN

The best source for estimating the Jewish population is the Australian Census, which includes an optional question on religious identification, as well as questions on ancestry and language spoken at home.

The main basis for estimating the Jewish population is the religion question. There is, however, a problem with reliance on the question, as it is an optional question. It is worded: ‘What is the person’s religion? Answering this question is OPTIONAL.’ Nine religions are listed (together with ‘no religion’), with scope for other religions to be written in the ‘Other (please specify)’ option. Examples of five religions are provided, including Judaism as the third option (Figure A1-1). An unknown number of people of the Jewish faith decline to provide an answer. This may be for reasons of privacy, with concerns heightened in Australian communities with large numbers of Holocaust survivors and their descendants, and among immigrants from (former) authoritarian countries. Further, there are an unknown number of people who identify as secular or cultural Jews who do not identify with a religion. Some who do not indicate religion are, however, identified as Jewish by census questions on language and ancestry.

The language question asks: ‘Does the person speak a language other than English *at home*?’ The wording of the question specifies one language only, with the instruction that ‘If more than one language other than English, write the one that is spoken most often.’ Seven languages are listed, including English. Hebrew and Yiddish are not included in the listed languages, but may be specified under the ‘Yes, other (please specify)’ response.

The ancestry question is worded: ‘What is the person’s ancestry?’ and provides for up to two ancestry responses. Seven ancestries are listed, with scope for other ancestries to be written in the ‘Other ancestry (please specify)’ option. Examples of seven ancestries are provided, not including a Jewish ancestry.

While estimating the Jewish population based on the census has presented difficulties in past years, these were heightened in 2016.

Contrary to expectations, the religion question in the 2016 Census recorded a decline in the number indicating the Jewish faith, down from 97,336 in 2011 to 91,023 in 2016. Before 2016, the Jewish population had recorded increases since the first national census in 1911, except for decrease in the 1970s. Between 1991 and 2011 the population of Jewish faith increased by 23,169.

The decline in Jewish numbers did not reflect a change that had been recorded in statistical data available in the Jewish community. For example, Jewish school enrolments are precisely tabulated and show stability or marginal increase. In Victoria, total enrolments numbered 5,040 in 2006 and 5,229 in 2016; in New South Wales, 3,312 in 2006 and 3,391 in 2016.

The Jewish faith was not the only one to record a decline in 2016: the enumerated Catholic population fell from 5.44 million to 5.29 million, the Anglican from 3.68 million to 3.10 million, and the Uniting Church from 1.07 million to 0.87 million.

Several factors may have contributed to fewer Jews indicating their religion in the 2016 Census. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) announced that names and addresses collected in the 2016 Census would be retained and **for the first time the majority of census returns were completed online. Concerns over the security of information provided over the internet are much discussed** in the context of data leaks from government departments, banks, universities and other prominent organisations, and may have been heightened by the failure of the government’s census site, which crashed and had to be taken offline for over 40 hours.

Second, and most probably of greater significance, there was a change in the specification in the response options for the religion question.¹⁵ Whereas in 2011 ‘no religion’ was the last available option, in 2016 it was moved to top of the list as the first option (Figure A1-1). In the context of this change there was a significant increase, from 22% to 30%, of those indicating ‘no religion’. This 8% increase was about double the rate in the previous two censuses: 4% between 2001 and 2006 (15% to 19%) and 3% between 2006 and 2011 (19% to 22%). The change in the religion question seems to have had a similar effect within the general and Jewish populations, with 6% fewer indicating their religion as Judaism in 2016 compared to 2011.

FIGURE A1-1: 2011 & 2016 AUSTRALIAN CENSUS HOUSEHOLD FORM, CHANGED PLACEMENT OF THE ‘NO RELIGION’ RESPONSE OPTION

2011:

What is the person's religion?

- Answering this question is **OPTIONAL**.
- Examples of 'Other - please specify' are: SALVATION ARMY, HINDUISM, JUDAISM, HUMANISM.
- If no religion, mark the 'No religion' box.
- Remember to mark box like this: ☐

☐ Catholic
☐ Anglican (Church of England)
☐ Uniting Church
☐ Presbyterian
☐ Buddhism
☐ Greek Orthodox
☐ Islam
☐ Baptist
☐ Lutheran
☐ Other – please specify

☐ No religion

2016:

What is the person's religion?

- Answering this question is **OPTIONAL**.
- Examples of 'Other': LUTHERAN, SALVATION ARMY, JUDAISM, TAOISM, HUMANISM.
- Remember to mark the box like this: ☐

☐ No religion
☐ Catholic
☐ Anglican (Church of England)
☐ Uniting Church
☐ Presbyterian
☐ Buddhism
☐ Islam
☐ Greek Orthodox
☐ Baptist
☐ Hinduism

☐ Other (please specify)

¹⁵ Markus, A., & Gruzman, E. (2017, September 1). 'Our six thousand missing Jews'. *AJN*, p. 18.

THE ENUMERATED JEWISH POPULATION

91,023 persons of the Jewish religion were enumerated in the census. In addition and excluding those who indicated a religion other than Judaism, 10,150 indicated that the main language spoken at home is Hebrew and 1,487 Yiddish.

The ancestry question does not function to provide significant further insight into the size of the Jewish population. The question is little understood in the Australian context, with 319 individual or aggregated ancestries listed in the publication of census results. Excluding those who indicated a religion other than Judaism, 17,872 persons indicated that they were of Jewish ancestry, one-fifth the number who indicated Jewish religion.

There is a second ancestry response which captures a substantial number of Jewish respondents, and which has not previously been considered in census analysis concerned with the Jewish population. Cross-tabulated analysis of those classified by the ABS as 'Other North African and Middle Eastern, nec [not elsewhere classified]' indicates that it is a category that captures those who indicated 'Israeli' or similarly worded ancestry. Of those in the category 'Other North African and Middle Eastern, nec', totalling 9,673 persons, 6,273 also indicated that they were of the Jewish faith while only 70 indicated Islam; 4,721 were born in Australia, 3,836 in Israel, but only 138 in a North African or Middle Eastern country other than Israel. Excluding those who indicated a religion other than Judaism, 8,863 persons indicated that they were of 'Other North African and Middle Eastern, nec' ancestry.

The census thus identifies 91,023 persons of the Jewish religion, excluding those who indicated a religion other than Judaism 17,872 whose ancestry is Jewish, 8,863 'Other North African and Middle Eastern, nec', 10,150 who indicated that their main language spoken at home is Hebrew, and 1,487 Yiddish.

Analysis that excludes double counting (for example, a person who indicated Jewish religion and Jewish ancestry, or Jewish religion and Yiddish spoken in the home) and those who indicated a religion other than Judaism, **the census enumerates 91,023 persons of the Jewish religion, an additional 8,277 of Jewish or 'Other North African and Middle Eastern, nec' ancestry, and 912 whose main language spoken in the home is Hebrew or Yiddish, a total of 100,212 persons, as summarised in Table A1-1.** This analysis indicates that while fewer persons identified as of the Jewish religion in 2016 than 2011, a larger number identified as Jewish in the language and ancestry questions. The net result is a decrease of 3,304 enumerated Jews between the 2011 and 2016 censuses, a decline from 103,516 to 100,212.

TABLE A1-1: NUMBER OF JEWS IN AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA IN THE 2016 AND 2011 CENSUS FOR JEWISH RELIGION, ANCESTRY AND LANGUAGE

JEWISH CENSUS YEAR	AUSTRALIA				VICTORIA			
	2016	2011	DIFFERENCE		2016	2011	DIFFERENCE	
RELIGION	91,023	97,336	-6,313	-6%	42,256	45,149	-2,893	-6%
LANGUAGE – HEBREW OR YIDDISH, NOT JUDAISM (RELIGION)	912	575	337		403	261	142	
ANCESTRY – NOT JUDAISM (RELIGION), NOT HEBREW OR YIDDISH								
JEWISH	5,690	3,783	1,907		2,402	1,720	682	
OTHER AFR. AND M.E. NEC	2,587	1,822	765		1,090	665	425	
SUB-TOTAL	8,277	5,605	2,672		3,492	2,385	1,107	
TOTAL	100,212	103,516	-3,304	-3%	46,151	47,795	-1,644	-3%

Source: ABS, 2011 & 2016 Australian Census. Languages and Ancestry excludes those who indicated a religion other than Judaism or indicated a Jewish religion (or ancestry) to avoid double counting.

There is one further factor bearing on the census enumeration that was not considered in previous Jewish census analyses: the census undercounts all persons, primarily as a result of people who are missed and do not complete the form, and people who are overseas on census night.

To provide a more accurate population count, the ABS uses two main components to adjust for the census undercount; a Post Enumeration Survey (PES) and an estimate of the number of Australian Residents Temporarily Overseas (RTOs) based on departure and arrival passenger cards. This is the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) adjustment factor, used again at the end of this article to calculate the total adjustment factor.

The PES estimate of undercount in the 2016 Census is approximately 225,000; the estimate of RTOs on census night is in excess of 610,000. On the basis of this data, the census enumeration of 23.402 million has been adjusted to an estimated population on census night of 24.238 million, a difference of 836,000 or 3.6%.¹⁶ **If this proportion is applied to the enumerated Jewish population based on religion, language and ancestry, the adjusted total is 103,820.**

APPROACHES TO ESTIMATING THE JEWISH POPULATION

The above analysis, although based on a more precise examination of available data than previously undertaken, does not include allowance for the segment of the Jewish population not identified by the religion, language and ancestry questions in the census.

Several different approaches have been taken in the past to arrive at an adjustment factor that takes into account those missing in the census enumeration.

For the 2006 Census analysis focused on the Victorian Jewish population, Dr John Goldlust derived an adjustment factor on the assumption that a similar proportion of Jews did not indicate a religion as within the general population, with a minor adjustment for those who indicated a Jewish ancestry or language. This resulted in a Victorian adjustment factor of 30.7%.¹⁷

In 2011, for a joint analysis conducted by the JCA in Sydney and the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation in Melbourne, Dr David Graham considered the 2006 methodology to be too broad with the result that it produced an exaggerated result. A new methodology was applied which was restricted to Jews who indicated their religion as Judaism, indicated a Jewish ancestry or language, or who did not state a religion in areas where the Jewish population is concentrated. The 2011 methodology assumed that Jews who indicated 'no religion' in the Australian Census and also did not indicate a Jewish ancestry or language should not be considered as Jewish; this approach led to a much lower adjustment factor of 13.1%.¹⁸

Given the large increase in the proportion of Jews indicating 'no religion' in the 2016 Census (as indicated in Table A1-2), an approach that excludes Jews indicating 'no religion' does not provide a viable basis for calculation of the adjustment factor. The methodology here adopted seeks to evaluate the full range of evidence available for estimating the Jewish population and revisits the 2011 population estimate to ensure methodological consistency, not one approach to the 2011 estimate and a different approach to 2016.

¹⁶ ABS. (2018). 'Feature article: Final rebasing of Australia's population estimates using the 2016 Census' <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Previousproducts/3101.0Feature%20Article1Dec%202017?opendocument&tabname=Summary&prodno=3101.0&issue=Dec%202017&num=&view=>

¹⁷ Goldlust, J. (2009). 'The weighting adjustment factor used to estimate the Jewish population'. In A. Markus and T. Aronov, *The Jewish population of Victoria: Key findings from the 2006 Census*. ACJC, p. 35.

¹⁸ Graham, D. (2014). *The Jewish Population of Australia: Key findings from the 2011 Census*. JCA, pp. 41-2.

THE AUSTRALIAN CENSUS LONGITUDINAL DATASET

One approach to tracking the pattern of change across census years is based on the Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset (ACLD). This approach, which holds promise of precision in deriving an adjustment factor for the Jewish population, has been developed by Dr David Graham for JCA. We do not use the approach because data is only available for the years 2006-2016 and concern over the reliability of the sample, as discussed below.

ACLD was developed by the ABS as a 5% sample of census respondents to establish a longitudinal dataset to track change across the last three censuses 2006, 2011 and 2016. The data is weighted to represent the total population.

Three waves of ACLD datasets have been released:

- The first wave, the original 2006-11 linkage, released in December 2013.
- The second wave, the 2011-16 linkage which includes an updated 2011 cohort to account for births and migration since the 2011 Census, released in May 2018.
- The third wave, the 2006-11-16 linkage, released in March 2019. The third wave includes a relink of the 2006 cohort to the 2011 cohort to take advantage of improved linking methodology, and a linkage to records from the 2016 Census. The 2006-11-16 data file provides indication of pattern of response of the same cohort across three census years.

Ideally, it would be possible to establish a pattern of change over a number of census years, to determine if there was a consistent pattern that was disrupted in 2016, and to provide the basis to calculate the extent of the disruption. But given that there is no ACLD data before 2006, this is not possible as a pattern cannot be established on one data point (2006-2011); we are limited to comparison of change between 2006-2011 and between 2011-2016 in the attempt to better understand the potential impact of contextual factors on the reliability of the 2016 Census data.

The third wave of ACLD indicates that of those of the Jewish faith in 2011, five years later in 2016 more than 12,200 responded that they were of 'no religion' or they did not state a religion, and an additional number indicated a religion other than Judaism – thus more than 15% of the 2011 Jewish population switched their identification in the 2016 Census. On face value, this is a surprising result, as the decline in the enumerated Jewish population was a much lower 6.5%. This apparent discrepancy occurs because it is based on a calculation that does not consider the two-way process of change: while some changed their self-described religion away from Judaism, others changed to Judaism.

As indicated in Table A1-2, while 12,221 changed their self-described religious identification from Judaism to 'no religion' or religion not stated between 2011 to 2016, a smaller but still substantial 8,360 similarly changed their identification between 2006 and 2011. The data enables calculation of the difference of those switching to 'no religion' or religion not stated at the respective census years. In the following, the switching to 'no religion' or religion not stated is expressed in percentage terms because the ACLD totals for the three census years vary. Compared to 2011, in 2016 there was an increase of 4.3% in the 'no religion' and religion not stated categories, with the main increase (3.1%) occurring in the 'no religion' category.

TABLE A1-2: NUMBER SWITCHING AWAY FROM JUDAISM, THIRD WAVE ACLD (MARCH 2019), WEIGHTED DATA

	JUDAISM IN 2006, OTHER IN 2011	2006-11	JUDAISM IN 2011, OTHER IN 2016	2011-16	INCREASE 2016
NO RELIGION	5,204	6.5%	7,920	9.6%	3.1%
RELIGION NOT STATED	3,156	4.0%	4,301	5.2%	1.2%
TOTAL	8,360	10.5%	12,221	14.8%	4.3%
TOTAL ACLD JUDAISM	79,576		82,700		

ACLD data makes possible further analysis, to calculate the proportion who changed their religious identification from 'no religion' or religion not stated to Judaism in 2011 and 2016. The finding is that there was a decline of 4.2% in the proportion who changed from 'no religion' or religion not stated to Judaism, totalling 12% in 2011 and 7.8% in 2016, as summarised in Table A1-3.

Thus the net loss in the 2016 Census is indicated to be 7.0% who changed from identifying their religion as Judaism to 'no religion' or religion not stated, calculated on the basis of 14.8% switching away from Judaism and 7.8% switching to Judaism. **Between 2006 and 2011 there had been a net gain of 1.5%** who changed from 'no religion' or religion not stated to Judaism (10.5% switching away and 12% switching to).

TABLE A1-3: NUMBER SWITCHING TO JUDAISM, THIRD WAVE ACLD (MARCH 2019), WEIGHTED DATA

	JUDAISM IN 2011, OTHER IN 2006	2006-11	JUDAISM IN 2016, OTHER IN 2011	2011-16	DECREASE 2016
NO RELIGION	4,655	5.6%	3,041	3.9%	1.7%
RELIGION NOT STATED	5,255	6.4%	2,991	3.9%	2.5%
TOTAL	9,910	12.0%	6,032	7.8%	4.2%
TOTAL ACLD JUDAISM	82,700		76,933		
NET GAIN/ LOSS, SWITCHING AWAY/ TO		+1.5%		-7.0%	

There is, however, a key assumption that needs to be tested. **Is ACLD data of sufficient reliability to allow precise calculation of shifts in response?** Reliability is specifically considered in the context of ACLD data on Jewish religious identification for the relatively small Jewish sample.

While the ACLD unweighted sample for Australia numbers approximately one million records for 2006-2011, and approximately 1.2 million records for 2011-2016, for the Jewish population it is only 4,581 for 2006, a smaller 3,727 for 2011, and 2,784 for 2016. The unweighted sample for individual categories discussed above and on which key calculations rest is in the range of 105 to 260 persons.

The linking methodology used for the creation of ACLD does not utilise unique identifiers, such as a person's full name, date of birth and birthplace. To take one example, indication of date of birth was not a requirement in the last three censuses, as respondents had the option to indicate age at last birthday. It is because of the limits to identifying and hence linking census and other government records that the decision was made to retain names and addresses for the 2016 Census.

In place of unique identifiers, the ABS developed and further refined a linking methodology using a range of census variables relating to individuals, households and location. There are two levels of reliability assigned to the linking of records, described in general terms by the ABS:

- **Deterministic** linkage, in which record pairs across two datasets match exactly 'or closely' on common variables
- **Probabilistic** linking, which allows links to be assigned in spite of missing or inconsistent information, providing there is 'enough agreement' on other variables

As a general rule, approximately 75% of links are deterministic, 25% probabilistic. The ABS Quality Declaration states that '[f]alse links can occur during the linkage process as even when a record pair matches on all or most linking fields, it may not actually belong to the same individual. [...] some false links may be present within the ACLD dataset.'¹⁹ In addition to false links, errors can occur because of reporting error, where data for the same individual was not consistently reported across the three census years, and processing error, where errors occurred in the recording of data. The ABS Quality Declaration further states that there 'is an estimated 5-10% false link rate in the original linkage of the 2006-2011 ACLD, an estimated 5% false link rate in the re-link of the 2006-2011 ACLD and an estimated 1% false link rate in the 2011-2016 linkages.'

The scope for error within a sub-sample such as the Jewish population may be substantially greater, as seems to be indicated by ACLD results on switching between Judaism and Christianity.

Judaism is not a proselytising faith and conversion does not occur in large numbers. With regard to the 2006-2011 dataset, the first wave of ACLD indicated that of the Jewish population in 2011, 5,887 had been Christian in 2006; the third wave aggregation, which employed an improved methodology, indicated that of the Jewish population in 2011, 2,948 had been Christian in 2006. **Thus even with this corrected number, close to 4% of the Jewish population in 2011 supposedly comprised converts from Christianity over the previous five years. These findings are not tenable** and indicate that ACLD, while it provides important insights, cannot be used as the basis for calculation of an adjustment factor to enable estimation of the Jewish population.

AN APPROACH BASED ON CONCENTRATED POPULATIONS

Although the proportion of all Jews who did not identify as Jewish in the census is unknown, approximations can be established based on population segments which are comprised of a high proportion of Jews. This new approach is developed with regard to the Israel-born population and specific birthplace groups within suburbs and Local Government Areas with highly concentrated Jewish populations. This analysis serves to provide an indicative range of the way individuals identified in the census. The sub-group analysis undertaken finds a consistent increase in 2016 of about 6% in the proportion of Jews responding 'no religion' or not stating a religion. The adjustment factor for Australia is 22% for 2016, retrospective application of the methodology indicates an adjustment factor of 16% for 2011.

¹⁹ ABS. (2019). 'Information Paper: Australian Census Longitudinal Dataset, Methodology and Quality Assessment, 2006-2016 (cat. no. 2080.5)'.

ISRAEL-BORN

The best example in the Australian Census of a group in which there is a very high proportion of Jews is the Israel-born population, which makes up 7% of those who indicated their religion as Judaism in the 2016 Census.

Of the Israel-born population, which numbered 9,820 in 2016, 1,416 indicated a non-Jewish religion. Of the remaining Israel-born population of 8,404, 72% are identified as Jewish by religion, 14% by ancestry, and 5% by language, a total 91% of the maximum possible Jewish population (Table A1-4, rows 3-8).

Of the Israel-born, the number in the census not indicating a religion increased from 1,560 in 2011 to 2,315 in 2016, or from 17% to 24%; in Victoria the increase was from 643 to 965, or from 16% to 22% (Table A1-4, rows 9-10). Hence for Australia there was an increase of 7% in the proportion who did not indicate a religion (row 10), for Victoria an increase of 6%.

This analysis indicates that for Israeli Jews in Australia in 2016 the adjustment factor is 24%, for Victoria it is 22%.²⁰

TABLE A1-4: STEPS FOR CALCULATING ADJUSTMENT FACTORS FOR CENSUS ENUMERATED JEWS BORN IN ISRAEL LIVING IN AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA

ROW	STEPS	AUSTRALIA			VICTORIA		
		CENSUS YEAR		DIFFERENCE	CENSUS YEAR		DIFFERENCE
		2016	2011		2016	2011	
R1	Born in Israel	9,820	9,228	592	4,359	4,064	295
R2	Indicated non-Jewish religion (e.g. Christianity & Islam)	1,416	1,590	-174	350	395	-45
R3	Max possibly Jewish (R2-R1)	8,404	7,638	766	4,009	3,669	340
R4	Judaism	6,089	6,078	11	3,044	3,026	18
R5	Ancestry	1,137	754	383	478	296	182
R6	Language	404	205	199	166	71	95
R7	Total identified as Jewish	7,630	7,037	593	3,688	3,393	295
R8	% Identified as Jewish (R7/R3)	91%	92%	-1%	92%	92%	0%
R9	Did not indicate a religion	2,315	1,560	755	965	643	322
R10	% No religion ¹ of Israelis (R9/R1)	24%	17%	7%	22%	16%	6%

Source: ABS, 2011 & 2016 Australian Census. Percentages are rounded.

¹ No religion includes 'Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation' in 2016 and 'No Religion' in 2011, those classified as 'Inadequately described', and 'Not stated'.

²⁰ Adjustment factors apply to (previously unknown) estimated number of Jews. Adjustment factors should not be added to the number of Jews indicating their religion as Jewish (e.g. not 6,089+24%=7,550). Instead, the complementary of adjustment factors should be applied to divide the enumerated number of Jews who indicated their religion as Judaism in the census (e.g. 1-24%=0.76 is then applied as 6,089/0.76=8,012; this is equal to 8,012-24%=6,089).

VICTORIAN SUBURBS WITH HIGH PROPORTIONS OF JEWISH RESIDENTS

Among the maximum possible number of Israeli Jews only a small number cannot be identified as Jewish in the census. This is because Israeli Jews are relatively easy to identify; relatively high proportions speak Hebrew at home and indicate Israel (classified as 'Other North Africa and Middle East, nec') as their ancestry. This is in addition to Israeli Jews who in the census indicate Judaism as their religion and Jewish as their ancestry. Other Jewish groups are not identified with the same level of certainty as for Israelis; they usually do not speak a Jewish language at home and lower proportions can be identified by ancestry.

Applying the same methodology as for Israel-born, adjustment factors are established for other Jewish groups in suburbs with high concentrations of Jews. The suburbs in Victoria with high concentrations are Caulfield, Caulfield North, Caulfield South, St Kilda East and Elsternwick (total n=17,677). These suburbs have birthplace groups with high proportions of Jews, specifically those born in Poland, Hungary, Israel, South Africa, Germany, the United States of America (USA) and 15 republics of the Former Soviet Union (FSU) (total n=4,896).

In 2016 (2011), the six listed countries of birth and the FSU republics represented 28% (31%) of the Jewish population in these suburbs. Of the above-mentioned groups in these suburbs, 75% indicated their religion as Judaism in 2011 and 71% in 2016. The proportion of those not indicating a religion can function as a proxy with a large measure of reliability for Jews not indicating a religion in these suburbs (Table A1-5).

TABLE A1-5: PROPORTIONS OF THOSE NOT INDICATING A RELIGION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH IN CAULFIELD, CAULFIELD NORTH, CAULFIELD SOUTH, ST KILDA EAST AND ELSTERNWICK, AND WEIGHTED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	2016 (%)	2011 (%)	DIFFERENCE
POLAND	17	14	3
HUNGARY	21	12	9
ISRAEL	14	9	5
SOUTH AFRICA	14	8	6
GERMANY	29	24	5
USA	27	22	5
FSU	29	20	9
TOTAL JEWISH BY RELIGION FOR LISTED COUNTRY OF BIRTH	4,896	5,685	-789
TOTAL JEWISH BY RELIGION IN LISTED SUBURBS	17,677	18,512	-835
WEIGHTED ADJUSTMENT FACTOR	20%	14%	6%

Source: ABS, 2011 & 2016 Australian Census; Only those who indicated Judaism as their religion are included; Weighted according to their proportions in the census, for example South Africans and the FSU represented in 2016 respectively 27% and 21% of the above-mentioned countries, thus their respectively 14% and 29% adjustment factors are weighted accordingly and added up: $27\% \times 14\% = 4\%$ for South Africans and $21\% \times 29\% = 6\%$ for the FSU, applied to all these countries this adds up to a weighted 20% adjustment factor.

The raw data indicates that the average for the seven birthplace groups not indicating a religion is 16% in 2011 and 22% in 2016, an increase of 6%.

A more precise calculation, which takes into account the proportion of each national group in the population of the listed suburbs, finds that not indicating a religion is 14% in 2011 and 20% in 2016, again an increase of 6%. This is a similar finding as that obtained in Victoria for Israelis, and consistent in the finding of an increase of 6% (Table A1-4, row 10). This finding also aligns with the 6% increase of all Australia-born in Caulfield North who did not indicate a religion.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS WITH HIGH PROPORTIONS OF JEWISH RESIDENTS

The same methodology is applicable to Local Government Areas with high concentrations of Jewish populations, Glen Eira (n=23,658) in Victoria and Waverley (n=10,074) in New South Wales. The birthplace groups with very high proportions of Jews in Glen Eira are Poland, Hungary, Israel, South Africa and the FSU (total n=6,809), close to one in six (16%) of the census enumerated population of Jewish religion in Victoria. In 2016 (2011), the four listed countries of birth and the FSU republics represented 29% (32%) of the Jewish population in Glen Eira. In Glen Eira within these birthplace groups 68% indicated Judaism in 2011 and 63% in 2016.

In Waverley the countries of birth are limited to Israel, South Africa and the FSU republics (total n=3,210, 9% of the enumerated Jewish population of Jewish religion in New South Wales). In Waverley within these countries of birth, 74% indicated Judaism in 2011 and 69% in 2016.

The weighted adjustment factors for Glen Eira and Waverley are shown in Table A1-6, with the basis for weighted calculation of the adjustment factor for Glen Eira indicated in Table A1-7.

The finding is a 2016 adjustment factor of 23% for Glen Eira (17% in 2011) and 21% for Waverley (15% in 2011). That the adjustment factor for the Glen Eira Local Government Area is slightly higher than for the selected suburbs earlier discussed (Table A1-5) accords with expectations, as higher proportions of Jews living in Jewish suburbs of highest Jewish concentration will indicate their religion as Jewish in the census compared to Jews in a more diverse population aggregate such as a Local Government Area – hence the adjustment factor will be larger in the area of diverse population.

TABLE A1-6: WEIGHTED ADJUSTMENT FACTORS BY PROPORTIONS OF THOSE NOT INDICATING A RELIGION BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH IN GLEN EIRA AND WAVERLEY LGAs

COUNTRY OF BIRTH (CoB)	GLEN EIRA			WAVERLEY		
	CENSUS YEAR 2016 (%)	CENSUS YEAR 2011 (%)	DIFFERENCE	CENSUS YEAR 2016 (%)	CENSUS YEAR 2011 (%)	DIFFERENCE
ISRAEL	16	11	5	15	10	5
SOUTH AFRICA	16	11	5	16	10	6
FSU	34	25	9	34	28	6
POLAND	19	15	4	-	-	-
HUNGARY	19	14	5	-	-	-
TOTAL JEWISH BY RELIGION FOR CoB	6,809	7,857	-1,048	3,210	3,449	-239
TOTAL JEWISH BY RELIGION IN LGA	23,658	24,771	-1,113	10,074	10,876	-802
WEIGHTED ADJUSTMENT FACTOR	23%	17%	6%	21%	15%	6%

Source: ABS, 2011 & 2016 Australian Census; Not indicating a religion includes 'No religion', 'Religion inadequately described', and 'Religion not stated'.

TABLE A1-7: BASIS OF CALCULATION: GLEN EIRA IN 2016 WITH N AND WEIGHTS

COUNTRY OF BIRTH (CoB) 2016 GLEN EIRA	CoB	CoB / TOTAL	NOT INDICATING A RELIGION [^]	B*C
COLUMN ID	A	B	C	D
	N	%	%	%
ISRAEL	2,159	20	16	3.2
SOUTH AFRICA	3,213	30	16	4.8
FSU	3,562	33	34	11.2
POLAND	1,440	13	19	2.5
HUNGARY	438	4	19	0.8
TOTAL	10,816	100		22.5
TOTAL JEWISH BY RELIGION FOR CoB	6,809			
TOTAL JEWISH BY RELIGION IN LGA	23,658			
WEIGHTED ADJUSTMENT FACTOR				23%

[^] Not indicating a religion includes 'No religion', 'Religion inadequately described', and 'Religion not stated'; Percentages in columns B & C are rounded, unrounded they add up in column D to 22.7%, hence rounded 23%.

In summary, the analysis based on population segments which are comprised of a high proportion of Jews finds a large measure of consistency (see Table A1-8). In the context of the 2016 census, there was an increase of 6% in the proportion of Jews responding 'no religion' or not stating a religion, with an adjustment factor close to 23% for Victoria; retrospective application of the methodology indicates an adjustment factor of 17% for 2011. The recalculated adjustment factor for 2011 is slightly higher than the previously estimated adjustment factor of 13.1% because it includes those who indicated 'no religion'.

The indication for New South Wales, based on the Waverley Local Government Area, is close to an adjustment factor of 21%. This is a conservative approach to adjustment as it is based on the Sydney region of highest Jewish concentration, where a higher proportion of Jews identify by religion than in areas of lower concentration.

TABLE A1-8: WEIGHTED ADJUSTMENT FACTOR FOR 2016 CENSUS ENUMERATION, SUMMARY FINDINGS

2016 CENSUS	AUSTRALIA	VICTORIA	NEW SOUTH WALES
ISRAEL-BORN	24%	22%	-
SELECTED VICTORIAN SUBURBS AND SELECTED BIRTHPLACE GROUPS	-	20%	-
LGAs AND SELECTED BIRTHPLACE GROUPS -GLEN EIRA & WAVERLEY	-	23%	21%

As indicated by the religion question in the census, close to nine-in-ten (87%) Australian Jews live in Victoria (46%) or New South Wales (41%). Given the large measure of consistency in the data, a conservative adjustment factor for Australia is indicated to be 22%, at the mid-point between Glen Eira and Waverley.

TOTAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR

There is one final factor to be considered in calculation of a total adjustment factor.

As demonstrated in the first part of this analysis, the census undercounts all persons, primarily as a result of people who are missed and do not complete the form, and people who are overseas on census night. On the basis of the ABS Post Enumeration Survey and the estimate of the number of Australian Residents Temporarily Overseas, the census count in the Estimated Resident Population (ERP) is an upward revision from 23.402 million to 24.238 million, an adjustment of 3.6%. The ERP adjustment has varied from 3.6% to 4.4% based on census year and state.

The total adjustment factor needs to be applied to the baseline for estimating the Jewish population, which is the enumerated population of Jewish religion and which has been employed in the previous analysis. Table A1-9 shows the total estimated Jewish population in Australia and Victoria when applying both adjustment stages, first the ERP adjustment and then the adjustment factor, to the number of Jews who indicated their religion as Judaism in the Australian census.

The estimates in Table A1-9 are best understood as being within a range. Given that the numbers are estimates and to avoid a claim of unwarranted precision, rounded numbers are employed.

TABLE A1-9: TOTAL ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION AND TOTAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR FOR AUSTRALIA AND VICTORIA

ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION	AUSTRALIA			VICTORIA		
CENSUS YEAR	2016	2011	DIFFERENCE	2016	2011	DIFFERENCE
JUDAISM (RELIGION) - ENUMERATED	91,023	97,336	-6,313 (-6%)	42,256	45,149	-2,893 (-6%)
ERP ADJUSTMENT (STAGE I)	1.036	1.040	-0.004	1.044	1.036	+0.008
SUBTOTAL (ROUNDED)	94,000	101,000	-7,000	44,000	47,000	-3,000
ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (STAGE II)	22%	16%	6%	23%	17%	6%
TOTAL JEWISH ESTIMATED	121,000	120,000	1,000	57,000	57,000	0
TOTAL ADJUSTMENT FACTOR (I & II)	25%	19%	6%	26%	21%	5%

Source: ABS, 2011 & 2016 Australian Census; The complementary of the total adjustment factor should be applied to divide the enumerated number of Jews who indicated their religion as Judaism in the census (e.g. in Australia in 2016: $1 - 25\% = 0.75$ is then applied as $91,023 / 0.75 = 121,000$).

Table A1-9 indicates that the total adjustment factor (including stage I & II) for 2016 in Australia is 25% and in Victoria 26%. The estimated number of Jews in Australia in 2016 is 121,000 and 57,000 in Victoria. The methodology indicates an increase in 2016 of 6% for the total adjustment factor in Australia from 2011. This aligns with a decrease of 6% of Jews who indicated their religion as Judaism in 2016 compared to 2011. Based on the total adjustment factor for 2016 there is an estimated increase of about 1,000 Jews in Australia from 2011, but no increase in Victoria. The proposed estimates should be viewed as being conservative because they are based on areas of high Jewish concentration.

APPENDIX 2: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES

DR DAVID GRAHAM

Customised 2016 Census data on Jewish households, families and intermarriage have been commissioned by JCA and analysed by Dr Graham.

Census data on Jewish families and households have not been adjusted. That is because the adjustment procedure is based on individuals and is not applicable to households since an inflation factor for households requires knowledge of the distribution of Jewish non-respondents among all households and this is not known. To explain why, consider three individuals who responded Jewish in the census. The 2016 adjustment assumes that these three enumerated Jews equate to four adjusted Jews (inflating by 33%). But we cannot take the same approach to households. Three enumerated Jewish households does not necessarily equate to four adjusted Jewish households. One reason for this is that the *individual* who did not respond Jewish in the previous example may live in one of these three Jewish households. Or he may live in a different household altogether where no one else reported Jewish. In the former case the adjustment would be 0% (the number of Jewish households does not change, it remains at three) but in the latter case it is 33% (the three enumerated households become four adjusted households). But we have no way of knowing which would be correct, 0% or 33%. Further, this example also assumes that the three enumerated Jews do not live *together* in one (or two) households. But if they did all live in the same household and our individual who did not respond Jewish lived in a separate household where no one else reported Jewish, the adjustment would add one extra household giving a factor of 100% (one enumerated household becomes two adjusted households). In addition to this distribution problem, we also do not know whether the propensity for Jews to respond Not stated (or No religion) differs if they live with other people who report Jewish, other people who report an Other (non-Jewish) religion or other people who reported Not stated. With no reliable way to determine how much of the adjustment should be applied in each case, let alone overall, by far the most statistically robust analytical approach to is to use enumerated household data only.

APPENDIX 3: POPULATION TABLES

NB: 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.

POPULATION

TABLE A3-1: JEWISH POPULATION BY STATE AND TERRITORY, ENUMERATED 1947-2011, INTERPOLATED 2016

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
2016	45,917	40,099	4,769	1,119	5,895	272	128	703	98,910

TABLE A3-2: INTERPOLATED AND ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION, 2016

AGE	MALE			FEMALE		
	INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED	% OF MALES	INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED	% FEMALES
0-4	1,475	1,758	6.7%	1,372	1,636	5.8%
5-9	1,643	1,959	7.4%	1,626	1,938	6.8%
10-14	1,482	1,767	6.7%	1,400	1,668	5.9%
15-19	1,217	1,451	5.5%	1,138	1,356	4.8%
20-24	1,036	1,234	4.7%	1,059	1,263	4.4%
25-29	1,080	1,288	4.9%	1,282	1,528	5.4%
30-34	1,339	1,596	6.1%	1,394	1,662	5.8%
35-39	1,353	1,613	6.1%	1,450	1,728	6.1%
40-44	1,481	1,766	6.7%	1,564	1,864	6.6%
45-49	1,264	1,506	5.7%	1,419	1,692	6.0%
50-54	1,133	1,351	5.1%	1,155	1,377	4.8%
55-59	1,270	1,514	5.8%	1,475	1,758	6.2%
60-64	1,538	1,833	7.0%	1,616	1,926	6.8%
65-69	1,731	2,063	7.8%	1,906	2,272	8.0%
70-74	1,052	1,254	4.8%	1,065	1,269	4.5%
75-79	712	848	3.2%	881	1,050	3.7%
80-84	513	611	2.3%	716	854	3.0%
85+	760	905	3.4%	1,334	1,591	5.6%
Total	22,082	26,322	100%	23,832	28,409	100%

TABLE A3-3: ENUMERATED (2006-11), INTERPOLATED (2016) AND ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BY AGE, 2006-16

AGE GROUPS	2006			2011			2016		
	ENUM.	ESTIM.	% OF PERSONS	ENUM.	ESTIM.	% OF PERSONS	INTERPOLATED	ESTIM.	% OF PERSONS
0-4	2,459	2,924	6.0%	3,118	3,588	6.9%	2,844	3,390	6.2%
5-9	2,351	2,795	5.7%	2,918	3,358	6.5%	3,268	3,895	7.1%
10-14	2,286	2,718	5.6%	2,608	3,001	5.8%	2,884	3,438	6.3%
15-19	2,544	3,025	6.2%	2,302	2,649	5.1%	2,358	2,811	5.1%
Total < 20 years	9,640	11,463	23.5%	10,946	12,596	24.3%	11,353	13,533	24.7%
20-24	2,446	2,908	6.0%	2,464	2,835	5.5%	2,093	2,495	4.6%
25-29	2,339	2,781	5.7%	2,680	3,084	5.9%	2,371	2,826	5.2%
30-34	2,689	3,197	6.5%	2,743	3,157	6.1%	2,739	3,265	6.0%
Total 20-34 years	7,474	8,887	18.2%	7,887	9,076	17.5%	7,203	8,587	15.7%
35-39	2,408	2,863	5.9%	3,081	3,545	6.8%	2,800	3,338	6.1%
40-44	2,187	2,600	5.3%	2,658	3,059	5.9%	3,046	3,631	6.6%
45-49	2,753	3,273	6.7%	2,375	2,733	5.3%	2,675	3,189	5.8%
50-54	3,101	3,687	7.5%	2,871	3,304	6.4%	2,291	2,731	5.0%
Total 35-54 years	10,449	12,424	25.4%	10,985	12,641	24.4%	10,812	12,888	23.5%
55-59	3,552	4,224	8.6%	3,197	3,679	7.1%	2,737	3,263	6.0%
60-64	2,039	2,424	5.0%	3,727	4,289	8.3%	3,149	3,754	6.9%
Total 55-64 years	5,591	6,648	13.6%	6,924	7,968	15.4%	5,886	7,017	12.8%
65-69	1,658	1,971	4.0%	2,161	2,487	4.8%	3,637	4,335	7.9%
70-74	1,417	1,685	3.4%	1,643	1,891	3.6%	2,114	2,519	4.6%
75-79	1,635	1,944	4.0%	1,350	1,554	3.0%	1,593	1,899	3.5%
80-84	1,688	2,007	4.1%	1,417	1,631	3.1%	1,222	1,457	2.7%
85+	1,557	1,851	3.8%	1,836	2,113	4.1%	2,092	2,493	4.6%
Total 65+ years	7,955	9,459	19.4%	8,407	9,674	18.6%	10,658	12,704	23.2%
Total	41,105	48,876	100%	45,149	51,955	100%	45,917	54,735	100%

GEOGRAPHIC LOCATION

TABLE A3-4A: INTERPOLATED JEWISH POPULATION, TOP 10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS BY AGE, 2016

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	5,776	2,713	2,463	3,182	2,847	3,198	2,926	1,399	1,207	25,708
STONNINGTON	599	405	550	440	393	647	707	435	267	4,441
PORT PHILLIP	747	341	657	466	302	388	394	267	279	3,838
BAYSIDE	497	252	197	353	346	442	442	210	92	2,833
KINGSTON	335	109	179	310	181	177	174	87	36	1,596
BOROONDARA	271	166	122	162	202	241	236	106	73	1,584
MONASH	133	46	91	116	71	90	114	49	20	737
YARRA	50	41	203	75	41	50	57	13	0	530
MELBOURNE	24	68	108	50	30	52	87	68	23	516
MANNINGHAM	51	30	30	45	35	67	93	25	14	392
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA	505	273	501	629	507	519	526	179	60	3,728
TOTAL	8,996	4,450	5,106	5,840	4,963	5,892	5,754	2,816	2,091	45,917

TABLE A3-4B: ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION, TOP 10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS BY AGE, 2016

LGA OF USUAL RESIDENCE	AGE GROUPS (IN YEARS)									TOTAL	CHANGE 2011-2016
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+		
GLEN EIRA	6,885	3,234	2,936	3,793	3,394	3,812	3,488	1,667	1,439	30,644	2,137
STONNINGTON	714	483	655	525	469	771	843	518	319	5,294	32
PORT PHILLIP	890	407	784	556	360	462	470	319	333	4,575	100
BAYSIDE	592	301	234	421	412	527	527	250	110	3,377	-20
KINGSTON	399	130	214	369	216	211	207	104	43	1,903	420
BOROONDARA	323	198	145	193	241	288	281	127	87	1,889	-250
MONASH	158	54	109	139	84	108	136	58	23	878	-26
YARRA	60	49	242	89	49	60	67	16	0	632	122
MELBOURNE	28	82	128	60	36	62	104	82	27	615	2
MANNINGHAM	61	36	36	53	41	80	111	30	17	468	-166
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA	602	325	597	750	605	619	627	214	71	4,444	415
TOTAL	10,724	5,304	6,087	6,961	5,916	7,023	6,859	3,356	2,492	54,735	2,780

TABLE A3-4C: JEWISH POPULATION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS BY AGE, 2016 (PERCENTAGE OF LGA)

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	22.5%	10.6%	9.6%	12.4%	11.1%	12.4%	11.4%	5.4%	4.7%	100%
STONNINGTON	13.5%	9.1%	12.4%	9.9%	8.9%	14.6%	15.9%	9.8%	6.0%	100%
PORT PHILLIP	19.5%	8.9%	17.1%	12.1%	7.9%	10.1%	10.3%	7.0%	7.3%	100%
BAYSIDE	17.5%	8.9%	6.9%	12.5%	12.2%	15.6%	15.6%	7.4%	3.3%	100%
KINGSTON	21.0%	6.8%	11.2%	19.4%	11.4%	11.1%	10.9%	5.4%	2.2%	100%
BOROONDARA	17.1%	10.5%	7.7%	10.2%	12.8%	15.2%	14.9%	6.7%	4.6%	100%
MONASH	18.0%	6.2%	12.4%	15.8%	9.6%	12.2%	15.5%	6.6%	2.7%	100%
YARRA	9.4%	7.8%	38.3%	14.1%	7.8%	9.4%	10.7%	2.5%	0.0%	100%
MELBOURNE	4.6%	13.3%	20.8%	9.7%	5.9%	10.1%	16.8%	13.3%	4.4%	100%
MANNINGHAM	13.0%	7.8%	7.8%	11.4%	8.9%	17.2%	23.8%	6.4%	3.6%	100%
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA	13.6%	7.3%	13.4%	16.9%	13.6%	13.9%	14.1%	4.8%	1.6%	100%
TOTAL	19.6%	9.7%	11.1%	12.7%	10.8%	12.8%	12.5%	6.1%	4.6%	100%

TABLE A3-4D: JEWISH POPULATION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS BY AGE, 2016 (PERCENTAGE OF AGE GROUP)

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	64.2%	61.0%	48.2%	54.5%	57.4%	54.3%	50.9%	49.7%	57.7%	56.0%
STONNINGTON	6.7%	9.1%	10.8%	7.5%	7.9%	11.0%	12.3%	15.4%	12.8%	9.7%
PORT PHILLIP	8.3%	7.7%	12.9%	8.0%	6.1%	6.6%	6.9%	9.5%	13.4%	8.4%
BAYSIDE	5.5%	5.7%	3.9%	6.0%	7.0%	7.5%	7.7%	7.4%	4.4%	6.2%
KINGSTON	3.7%	2.4%	3.5%	5.3%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%	3.1%	1.7%	3.5%
BOROONDARA	3.0%	3.7%	2.4%	2.8%	4.1%	4.1%	4.1%	3.8%	3.5%	3.5%
MONASH	1.5%	1.0%	1.8%	2.0%	1.4%	1.5%	2.0%	1.7%	0.9%	1.6%
YARRA	0.6%	0.9%	4.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.5%	0.0%	1.2%
MELBOURNE	0.3%	1.5%	2.1%	0.9%	0.6%	0.9%	1.5%	2.4%	1.1%	1.1%
MANNINGHAM	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	1.6%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%
REMAINDER OF VICTORIA	5.6%	6.1%	9.8%	10.8%	10.2%	8.8%	9.1%	6.4%	2.9%	8.1%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE A3-5: JEWISH POPULATION BY SUBURB (SSC) OF USUAL RESIDENCE, ENUMERATED 2006-2011, INTERPOLATED 2016

SUBURB	2006		2011		2016		
	ENUMERATED	% OF JEWISH POPULATION	ENUMERATED	% OF JEWISH POPULATION	INTERPOLATED	% OF JEWISH POPULATION	% CHANGE 2011-2016
CAULFIELD NORTH	6,127	14.9%	6,523	14.4%	6,867	15.0%	5.3%
CAULFIELD SOUTH	3,950	9.6%	4,349	9.6%	4,355	9.5%	0.1%
ST KILDA EAST	3,123	7.6%	3,510	7.8%	3,528	7.7%	0.5%
BENTLEIGH EAST	1,997	4.9%	2,574	5.7%	2,764	6.0%	7.4%
CAULFIELD	2,088	5.1%	2,352	5.2%	2,459	5.4%	4.6%
ELSTERNWICK	1,579	3.8%	1,785	4.0%	2,004	4.4%	12.3%
BRIGHTON EAST	1,481	3.6%	1,578	3.5%	1,523	3.3%	-3.5%
TOORAK	1,540	3.7%	1,414	3.1%	1,309	2.9%	-7.4%
CARNEGIE	1,274	3.1%	1,334	3.0%	1,222	2.7%	-8.4%
BENTLEIGH	846	2.1%	1,010	2.2%	1,103	2.4%	9.2%
SUB-TOTAL	24,005	58.4%	26,429	58.5%	27,134	59.1%	2.7%
OTHER	17,104	41.6%	18,720	41.5%	18,782	40.9%	0.3%
TOTAL	41,109	100%	45,149	100%	45,917	100%	1.7%

COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND LANGUAGES

TABLE A3-6: ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE, 2006-2016

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	2006 JEWISH POPULATION		2011 JEWISH POPULATION		2016 JEWISH POPULATION		
	ESTIMATED	% OF PERSONS	ESTIMATED	% OF PERSONS	ESTIMATED	% OF PERSONS	% OF OVERSEAS-BORN
AUSTRALIA	25,514	52.2%	28,723	55.3%	31,435	57.4%	-
NEW ZEALAND	367	0.8%	452	0.9%	469	0.9%	2.2%
SOUTH AFRICA	3,600	7.4%	3,970	7.6%	4,298	7.9%	19.9%
ZIMBABWE	99	0.2%	119	0.2%	120	0.2%	0.6%
ISRAEL	2,816	5.8%	3,482	6.7%	3,943	7.2%	18.3%
EGYPT	184	0.4%	161	0.3%	170	0.3%	0.8%
OTHER MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA			167	0.3%	205	0.4%	0.9%
SELECTED FORMER USSR*	2,794	5.7%	2,728	5.3%	2,277	4.2%	10.5%
UKRAINE	2,169	4.4%	2,350	4.5%	1,981	3.6%	9.2%
BALTIC STATES	246	0.5%	227	0.4%	183	0.3%	0.8%
POLAND	2,501	5.1%	1,915	3.7%	1,535	2.8%	7.1%
UNITED KINGDOM	1,648	3.4%	1,723	3.3%	1,740	3.2%	8.1%
GERMANY	803	1.6%	702	1.4%	662	1.2%	3.1%
HUNGARY	556	1.1%	501	1.0%	461	0.8%	2.1%
FRANCE	246	0.5%	269	0.5%	260	0.5%	1.2%
ROMANIA	309	0.6%	229	0.4%	209	0.4%	1.0%
AUSTRIA	269	0.6%	209	0.4%	162	0.3%	0.7%
USA	824	1.7%	1,084	2.1%	1,202	2.2%	5.6%
CANADA	130	0.3%	184	0.4%	231	0.4%	1.1%
OTHER	1,673	3.4%	1,428	2.7%	1,491	2.7%	6.9%
TOTAL OVERSEAS-BORN	21,234	43.4%	21,900	42.2%	21,597	39.5%	100%
TOTAL STATED	46,748		50,622		53,031		
NOT STATED/ INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED	2,133	4.4%	1,333	2.6%	1,703	3.1%	
TOTAL	48,881	100%	51,955	100%	54,735	100%	

* Excludes Baltic states and Ukraine

TABLE A3-7: PROPORTION OF JEWISH POPULATION BY MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME, 1996-2016

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	% OF PERSONS				
	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
ENGLISH	67.3%	67.5%	68.4%	70.1%	71.3%
RUSSIAN*	11.2%*	12.6%*	12.7%	12.1%	10.9%
HEBREW	6.9%	8.1%	9.4%	9.8%	10.3%
YIDDISH	5.6%	5.6%	3.8%	3.2%	2.7%
POLISH	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%
GERMAN	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%
OTHER EUROPEAN	3.1%	1.8%	1.1%	1.0%	0.9%
ALL OTHER LANGUAGES	1.8%	1.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
TOTAL**	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

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

** Excludes not-stated, non-verbal or inadequately described.

TABLE A3-8: JEWISH POPULATION, MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME BY AGE, 2006- 16

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME	CENSUS YEAR	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS						
		0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64	65 - 74	75 - 84	85+
ENGLISH	2006	75.7%	75.8%	71.9%	70.0%	58.1%	46.6%	42.6%
	2011	74.7%	77.6%	70.7%	69.7%	65.1%	55.5%	45.5%
	2016	74.7%	78.6%	71.6%	71.7%	69.3%	58.2%	48.4%
RUSSIAN	2006	6.6%	11.3%	11.2%	13.7%	25.2%	18.9%	9.3%
	2011	6.1%	7.1%	11.0%	14.2%	19.6%	23.0%	11.8%
	2016	5.2%	6.5%	9.3%	12.7%	13.6%	25.6%	17.1%
HEBREW	2006	10.8%	8.8%	11.8%	7.7%	3.7%	3.0%	1.5%
	2011	12.3%	9.8%	13.5%	8.3%	5.5%	3.4%	1.8%
	2016	13.1%	10.2%	14.1%	8.9%	6.6%	4.2%	2.6%
YIDDISH	2006	2.6%	1.8%	1.5%	3.4%	4.1%	9.6%	12.9%
	2011	3.3%	2.8%	1.5%	2.9%	3.2%	5.5%	11.8%
	2016	3.2%	2.3%	1.5%	2.0%	3.3%	3.4%	8.9%
POLISH	2006	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.9%	1.7%	6.6%	12.6%
	2011	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.8%	1.5%	3.5%	10.3%
	2016	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	1.5%	2.0%	8.8%
HUNGARIAN	2006	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	1.0%	1.0%	3.6%	4.4%
	2011	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	0.9%	2.2%	4.8%
	2016	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	1.4%	1.0%	4.6%
GERMAN	2006	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	2.9%	4.6%
	2011	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.4%	5.1%
	2016	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.9%	4.0%
ALL OTHER EUROPEAN	2006	1.2%	1.1%	2.0%	1.8%	2.8%	3.7%	2.9%
	2011	1.4%	1.3%	1.9%	1.7%	2.4%	2.8%	3.5%
	2016	1.8%	1.5%	2.2%	2.7%	2.5%	2.7%	3.4%
ALL OTHER LANGUAGES	2006	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	0.2%
	2011	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%
	2016	0.5%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%
INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED/ NOT STATED	2006	2.6%	0.9%	0.5%	0.6%	1.5%	4.2%	8.3%
	2011	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	2.0%	4.8%
	2016	1.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	1.6%
TOTAL*		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

* Totals may not sum exactly to 100% due to rounding

FAMILIES

NB: Census data on Jewish families and households are presented as enumerated in the census, they have not been adjusted because the adjustment procedure is based on individuals and is not applicable to households since an inflation factor for households requires knowledge of the distribution of Jewish non-respondents among all households and this is not known.

TABLE A3-9: FAMILY TYPE BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, BY REFERENCE PERSON IN PRIMARY FAMILY, 2016

FAMILY TYPE	ENUMERATED	% OF HOUSEHOLDS
COUPLE FAMILY		
COUPLE FAMILY WITH ONE DEPENDENT CHILD	1,381	27.5%
COUPLE FAMILY WITH TWO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	2,175	43.3%
COUPLE FAMILY WITH THREE DEPENDENT CHILDREN	1,040	20.7%
COUPLE FAMILY WITH FOUR DEPENDENT CHILDREN	270	5.4%
COUPLE FAMILY WITH FIVE OR MORE DEPENDENT CHILDREN	152	3.0%
TOTAL – COUPLE FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN	5,018	100%
ONE PARENT FAMILY		
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH ONE DEPENDENT CHILD	367	52.1%
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH TWO DEPENDENT CHILDREN	239	33.9%
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH THREE DEPENDENT CHILDREN	70	9.9%
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH FOUR DEPENDENT CHILDREN	21	3.0%
ONE PARENT FAMILY WITH FIVE OR MORE DEPENDENT CHILDREN	8	1.1%
TOTAL – ONE PARENT FAMILIES	705	100%

TABLE A3-10: FAMILY SIZE- NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN FAMILY, BY REFERENCE PERSON IN PRIMARY FAMILY, 2006-2016

COUNT OF ALL CHILDREN IN FAMILY	2006	2011	2016	
	% OF FAMILIES	% OF FAMILIES	ENUMERATED	% OF FAMILIES
0 CHILDREN	41.2%	40.5%	4,774	40.8%
1 CHILDREN	22.3%	21.0%	2,322	19.8%
2 CHILDREN	23.4%	23.8%	2,795	23.9%
3 CHILDREN	9.6%	10.6%	1,299	11.1%
4 CHILDREN (2006 – 4+ CHILDREN)	3.6%	2.6%	343	2.9%
5+ CHILDREN		1.5%	178	1.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	11,712	100%

MARRIAGE

TABLE A3-11A: ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS, 2016

MARITAL STATUS	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS								TOTAL
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65-74	75 - 84	85+	
NEVER MARRIED	5,094	3,185	1,176	600	490	246	69	38	10,899
MARRIED	198	2,729	5,233	4,466	5,074	4,939	2,025	753	25,427
WIDOWED	-	12	27	47	179	508	917	1,602	3,286
DIVORCED	12	98	351	578	1,038	956	281	88	3,399
SEPARATED	8	61	171	223	237	207	69	14	996
TOTAL	5,304	6,087	6,961	5,916	7,023	6,859	3,356	2,492	44,008

TABLE A3-11B: JEWISH POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS, 2016

MARITAL STATUS	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS								TOTAL
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65-74	75 - 84	85+	
NEVER MARRIED	96.0%	52.3%	16.9%	10.1%	7.0%	3.6%	2.0%	1.5%	24.8%
MARRIED	3.7%	44.8%	75.2%	75.5%	72.2%	72.0%	60.3%	30.2%	57.8%
WIDOWED	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.8%	2.5%	7.4%	27.3%	64.3%	7.5%
DIVORCED	0.2%	1.6%	5.0%	9.8%	14.8%	13.9%	8.4%	3.5%	7.7%
SEPARATED	0.1%	1.0%	2.5%	3.8%	3.4%	3.0%	2.0%	0.6%	2.3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE A3-12: JEWISH POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS, 2016

SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS	AGE GROUP OF JEWISH MARRIED PERSONS								TOTAL
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	
REGISTERED MARRIAGE	69.1%	75.3%	91.6%	92.8%	93.1%	94.3%	95.0%	95.7%	90.6%
DE FACTO MARRIAGE	30.4%	24.7%	8.3%	7.2%	6.8%	5.7%	5.1%	3.8%	9.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (INTERPOLATED)	225	2,925	4,650	3,895	4,391	4,108	1,550	481	22,220
N (ESTIMATED)	268	3,487	5,543	4,642	5,234	4,896	1,847	574	26,486

HOUSING AND HOUSING COSTS

TABLE A3-13: JEWISH POPULATION BY PRIVATE DWELLING TENURE TYPE, PERCENTAGE 1996-2016, INTERPOLATED AND ESTIMATED 2016

TENURE TYPE	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2016	
	% OF PERSONS					INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED
OWNED OUTRIGHT	52.8%	51.0%	36.5%	35.3%	34.2%	15,108	18,009
OWNED WITH A MORTGAGE/ BEING PURCHASED UNDER A SHARED EQUITY SCHEME	22.6%	23.8%	38.0%	39.0%	38.6%	17,072	20,351
RENTED	19.8%	19.9%	20.6%	21.8%	23.5%	10,376	12,369
OTHER (RENT FREE, LIFE TENURE, OTHER TENURE)	2.6%	3.2%	2.3%	2.2%	2.0%	846	1009
NOT STATED	2.3%	2.3%	2.6%	1.7%	1.6%	715	852
TOTAL*	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	45,488	54,223

*Total excludes 'not applicable' ie those who live in non-private dwellings.

TABLE A3-14: ENUMERATED PRIVATE DWELLING TENURE TYPE BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS*), 2016

TENURE TYPE	COUPLE FAMILY WITH NO CHILDREN		COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN		ONE PARENT FAMILY		OTHER FAMILY	
OWNED OUTRIGHT	2,485	53.6%	1,521	26.3%	389	35.9%	46	41.4%
OWNED WITH A MORTGAGE	1,103	23.8%	2,958	51.2%	286	26.4%	31	27.9%
RENTED	867	18.7%	1,166	20.2%	373	34.4%	35	31.5%
BEING OCCUPIED RENT-FREE	58	1.3%	63	1.1%	19	1.8%	0	0%
OTHER TENURE TYPE	26	0.6%	20	0.3%	5	0.5%	0	0%
NOT STATED	84	1.8%	59	0.8%	13	1.2%	6	5.4%
TOTAL**	4,632	100%	5,777	100%	1,084	100%	144	100%

* Calculated by Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP)

** Totals may not always sum 100% as ABS randomly adjust small cells.

TABLE A3-15: INTERPOLATED NUMBER OF PEOPLE USUALLY RESIDENT IN DWELLING BY NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN PRIVATE DWELLING, 2016

NUMBER OF PERSONS USUALLY RESIDENT IN DWELLING	NUMBER OF BEDROOMS IN PRIVATE DWELLING								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 OR MORE	TOTAL
ONE PERSON	764	2,061	1,384	290	67	4	-	3	4,575
TWO PERSONS	346	3,705	4,974	1,986	353	50	9	3	11,412
THREE PERSONS	27	1,171	3,131	1,695	397	78	11	-	6,518
FOUR PERSONS	21	648	4,671	4,087	885	117	23	-	10,446
FIVE PERSONS	15	168	1,290	3,477	1,252	222	33	11	6,468
SIX PERSONS	-	60	527	705	632	220	26	-	2,172
SEVEN PERSONS	-	41	140	151	181	68	38	7	630
EIGHT OR MORE PERSONS	-	10	256	255	191	156	85	38	994
TOTAL*	1,167	7,871	16,379	12,637	3,953	923	230	55	43,221

*Total excludes not stated and not applicable. Totals may not always add up correctly as ABS randomly adjust small cells.

TABLE A3-16A: MONTHLY MORTGAGE REPAYMENTS BY AGE OF FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON (RPIP), ENUMERATED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 2016

MONTHLY MORTGAGE REPAYMENTS	AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON IN PRIMARY FAMILY						
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	TOTAL
\$1-\$999	48	74	120	132	76	24	474
\$1,000-\$1,999	158	284	251	190	103	9	995
\$2,000-\$2,999	196	350	260	143	43	7	999
\$3,000-\$3,999	114	244	143	97	41	3	642
\$4,000-\$4,999	51	138	95	48	18	0	350
\$5000 AND OVER	38	156	121	67	28	0	410
NOT STATED	20	81	80	65	38	13	297
TOTAL	625	1,327	1,070	742	347	56	4,167

TABLE A3-16B: MONTHLY MORTGAGE REPAYMENTS BY AGE OF FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON (RPIP), PERCENTAGE OF ESTIMATED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 2016

MONTHLY MORTGAGE REPAYMENTS	AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON IN PRIMARY FAMILY						
	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	TOTAL
\$1-\$999	7.7%	5.6%	11.2%	17.8%	21.9%	46.2%	11.0%
\$1,000-\$1,999	25.3%	21.4%	23.5%	25.6%	29.7%	17.3%	23.6%
\$2,000-\$2,999	31.4%	26.4%	24.3%	19.3%	12.4%	13.5%	24.2%
\$3,000-\$3,999	18.2%	18.4%	13.4%	13.1%	11.8%	5.8%	15.7%
\$4,000-\$4,999	8.2%	10.4%	8.9%	6.5%	5.2%	0.0%	8.5%
\$5000 and over	6.1%	11.8%	11.3%	9.0%	8.1%	0.0%	9.8%
Not stated	3.2%	6.1%	7.5%	8.8%	11.0%	17.3%	7.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE A3-17A: WEEKLY RENT BY AGE OF FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON (RPIP), ESTIMATED JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 2016

WEEKLY RENT RANGES	REFERENCE PERSON IN PRIMARY FAMILY							
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	TOTAL
\$1-\$149	0	9	0	5	11	5	27	57
\$150-\$249	0	22	22	20	9	30	86	189
\$250-\$349	11	84	51	31	27	33	24	261
\$350-\$449	43	207	137	67	48	31	25	558
\$450-\$549	5	140	155	69	44	42	13	468
\$550-\$649	4	67	100	62	33	21	9	296
\$650-\$749	0	35	73	48	36	28	0	220
\$750-\$849	0	20	44	29	19	13	3	128
\$850-\$949	0	11	20	17	8	4	0	60
\$950 AND OVER	0	4	41	46	27	12	0	130
NOT STATED	3	18	19	10	13	11	3	77
TOTAL	66	617	662	404	275	230	190	2,444

TABLE A3-17B: WEEKLY RENT BY AGE OF FAMILY/HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON (RPIP), PERCENTAGE OF JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS, 2016

WEEKLY RENT RANGES	REFERENCE PERSON IN PRIMARY FAMILY							
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	TOTAL
\$1-\$149	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	1.2%	4.0%	2.2%	14.2%	2.3%
\$150-\$249	0.0%	3.6%	3.3%	5.0%	3.3%	13.0%	45.3%	7.7%
\$250-\$349	16.7%	13.6%	7.7%	7.7%	9.8%	14.3%	12.6%	10.7%
\$350-\$449	65.2%	33.5%	20.7%	16.6%	17.5%	13.5%	13.2%	22.8%
\$450-\$549	7.6%	22.7%	23.4%	17.1%	16.0%	18.3%	6.8%	19.1%
\$550-\$649	6.1%	10.9%	15.1%	15.3%	12.0%	9.1%	4.7%	12.1%
\$650-\$749	0.0%	5.7%	11.0%	11.9%	13.1%	12.2%	0.0%	9.0%
\$750-\$849	0.0%	3.2%	6.6%	7.2%	6.9%	5.7%	1.6%	5.2%
\$850-\$949	0.0%	1.8%	3.0%	4.2%	2.9%	1.7%	0.0%	2.5%
\$950 AND OVER	0.0%	0.6%	6.2%	11.4%	9.8%	5.2%	0.0%	5.3%
NOT STATED	4.5%	2.9%	2.9%	2.5%	4.7%	4.8%	1.6%	3.2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

EDUCATION

TABLE A3-18: JEWISH POPULATION BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDING, PERCENTAGE 1996-2016, INTERPOLATED, ESTIMATED AND PERCENTAGE 2016

TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016		
	% OF PERSONS	% OF PERSONS	% OF PERSONS	% OF PERSONS	INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED	% OF PERSONS
PRE-SCHOOL	5.5%	6.0%	6.6%	9.1%	1,142	1,361	9.0%
INFANTS/PRIMARY	28.9%	26.5%	25.9%	29.4%	4,381	5,223	34.4%
SECONDARY	24.3%	27.4%	23.2%	22.7%	3,002	3,579	23.5%
TECHNICAL OR FURTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION (INCLUDING TAFE COLLEGES)	5.0%	5.0%	3.7%	4.1%	389	464	3.1%
UNIVERSITY OR OTHER TERTIARY INSTITUTIONS	20.4%	23.4%	22.4%	21.6%	2,785	3,320	21.8%
OTHER	3.5%	3.8%	2.5%	3.4%	369	440	2.9%
NOT STATED	12.4%	7.9%	15.7%	9.7%	681	812	5.3%
TOTAL APPLICABLE	100%	100%	100%	100%	12,751	15,199	100%

TABLE A3-19: JEWISH STUDENTS ATTENDING A GOVERNMENT SCHOOL, BY TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION, ENUMERATED, ESTIMATED AND PERCENTAGE 2006-2011, INTERPOLATED, ESTIMATED AND PERCENTAGE 2016

TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION ATTENDED	2006			2011			2016		
	Enumerated	Estimated	% Govt	Enumerated	Estimated	% Govt	Interpolated	Estimated	% Govt
INFANTS/PRIMARY	3,088	3,833	29.6%	3,726	4,462	35.6%	4,381	5,223	37.9%
SECONDARY	2,789	3,462	20.7%	2,882	3,451	21.8%	3,002	3,579	24.6%
TOTAL ATTENDING PRIMARY OR SECONDARY	5,877	7,295		6,608	7,913		7,383	8,802	

TABLE A3-20: TYPE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL ATTENDED BY AGE 5-12

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	AGE							
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12*
2006								
INFANTS/PRIMARY-GOVERNMENT	32.3%	31.5%	33.2%	31.6%	29.9%	27.9%	26.8%	25.4%
INFANTS/PRIMARY-CATHOLIC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
INFANTS/PRIMARY-OTHER NON-GOVERNMENT	68.5%	68.3%	68.1%	68.1%	69.2%	72.1%	73.2%	74.6%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (ENUMERATED)	315	513	565	533	556	489	524	225
2011								
INFANTS/PRIMARY-GOVERNMENT	37.2%	36.5%	39.2%	38.9%	38.7%	35.1%	33.1%	32.5%
INFANTS/PRIMARY-CATHOLIC	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0%
INFANTS/PRIMARY-OTHER NON-GOVERNMENT	64.7%	62.1%	60.6%	61.4%	61.5%	64.5%	67.2%	67.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (ENUMERATED)	380	696	654	633	557	553	565	291
2016								
INFANTS/PRIMARY-GOVERNMENT	37.1%	38.8%	39.3%	40.8%	38.4%	38.2%	34.9%	38.2%
INFANTS/PRIMARY-CATHOLIC	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0.7%	0.6%	0.0%
INFANTS/PRIMARY-OTHER NON-GOVERNMENT	62.1%	61.2%	60.4%	58.8%	61.8%	60.9%	64.9%	61.8%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (ENUMERATED)	440	721	732	784	729	706	679	323

NB: Totals may not always sum 100% as ABS randomly adjust small cells.

*The 12-year-old group is close to evenly split between primary and secondary school which is why this age appears in this table and the next.

TABLE A3-21: TYPE OF SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTENDED BY AGE 12-18

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION	AGE						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
2006							
SECONDARY-GOVERNMENT	17.8%	19.7%	20.9%	18.1%	22.3%	23.8%	20.3%
SECONDARY-CATHOLIC	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
SECONDARY-OTHER NON-GOVERNMENT	81.9%	80.3%	78.5%	80.9%	76.2%	77.3%	75.3%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (ENUMERATED)	321	492	554	629	606	578	196
2011							
SECONDARY-GOVERNMENT	24.6%	23.3%	21.6%	21.07%	20.0%	20.8%	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)	351	582	604	571	594	501	188
2016							
SECONDARY-GOVERNMENT	23.7%	25.5%	23.0%	27.7%	22.9%	25.5%	20.9%
SECONDARY-CATHOLIC	1.1%	1.0%	1.9%	1.1%	2.0%	0.9%	1.6%
SECONDARY-OTHER NON-GOVERNMENT	72.7%	74.1%	75.6%	71.8%	76.7%	73.5%	76.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (ENUMERATED)	360	650	547	570	578	558	242

NB: Totals may not always sum 100% as ABS randomly adjust small cells.

TABLE A3-22A: JEWISH POPULATION, LEVEL OF NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION, 1996-2016

LEVEL OF NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
POSTGRADUATE QUALIFICATION	8.5%	8.6%	8.4%	10.2%	12.1%
BACHELOR DEGREE LEVEL	22.4%	25.4%	24.2%	25.6%	26.5%
ADVANCED DIPLOMA AND DIPLOMA LEVEL	7.7%	8.6%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%
VOCATIONAL/CERTIFICATE LEVEL	6.6%	7.8%	6.0%	6.3%	6.9%
TOTAL WITH NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION	45.2%	50.4%	46.7%	50.4%	53.7%
NOT STATED/INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED	13.5%	10.4%	8.6%	5.9%	3.8%
NOT APPLICABLE (NO QUALIFICATIONS)	41.2%	39.2%	44.6%	43.7%	42.5%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE A3-22B: JEWISH POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, PROPORTION WITH STATED NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION, 1996-2016

LEVEL OF NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016
POSTGRADUATE QUALIFICATION	18.8%	17.1%	18.0%	20.2%	22.6%
BACHELOR DEGREE LEVEL	49.6%	50.4%	51.8%	50.9%	49.3%
ADVANCED DIPLOMA AND DIPLOMA LEVEL	17.0%	17.1%	17.3%	16.3%	15.3%
VOCATIONAL/CERTIFICATE LEVEL	14.6%	15.5%	12.8%	12.6%	12.8%
TOTAL WITH STATED NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

EMPLOYMENT

TABLE A3-23: INTERPOLATED AND ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY SEX, 2016

	MALE				FEMALE				TOTAL			
	INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED	% OF ALL MALES	% OF TOTAL APPLICABLE	INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED	%	% OF TOTAL APPLICABLE	INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED	%	% OF TOTAL APPLICABLE
EMPLOYED, WORKED FULL-TIME	8,451	10,074	38.3%	69.0%	4,121	4,912	17.3%	37.3%	12,574	14,988	27.4%	53.9%
EMPLOYED, WORKED PART-TIME	2,883	3,436	13.1%	23.5%	5,923	7,061	24.9%	53.6%	8,808	10,500	19.2%	37.8%
EMPLOYED, AWAY FROM WORK	366	437	1.7%	3.0%	543	648	2.3%	4.9%	914	1,089	2.0%	3.9%
UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WORK	311	370	1.4%	2.5%	167	199	0.7%	1.5%	480	573	1.0%	2.1%
UNEMPLOYED, LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WORK	241	288	1.1%	2.0%	302	360	1.3%	2.7%	549	654	1.2%	2.4%
TOTAL APPLICABLE	12,252	14,605	55.5%	100%	11,057	13,180	46.4%	100%	23,322	27,800	50.8%	100%
NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE	5,124	6,107	23.2%		8,218	9,796	34.5%		13,338	15,899	29.0%	
NOT STATED	99	118	0.4%		160	190	0.7%		254	303	0.6%	
NOT APPLICABLE	4,606	5,491	20.9%		4,394	5,238	18.4%		8,996	10,724	19.6%	
TOTAL	22,081	26,321	100.0%		23,829	28,405	100.0%		45,917	54,735	100.0%	

TABLE A3-25: HOURS WORKED (WEEKLY) BY SEX AND AGE, PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL STATED AND APPLICABLE IN EACH AGE GROUP, 2016

HRWRP HOURS WORKED (RANGES)	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75+	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
NONE	2.6%	3.8%	1.5%	7.4%	1.0%	3.4%	1.0%	1.5%	1.8%	2.4%	2.2%	3.9%	3.6%	3.9%
1-15 HOURS	50.4%	52.5%	6.0%	12.3%	2.4%	16.0%	3.4%	15.3%	5.6%	16.8%	16.1%	35.2%	32.3%	51.5%
16-24 HOURS	13.9%	15.3%	5.5%	13.3%	2.8%	21.7%	3.2%	18.2%	6.7%	20.0%	12.8%	20.9%	16.7%	18.5%
25-34 HOURS	8.3%	8.3%	6.0%	12.9%	4.8%	19.8%	5.2%	20.6%	10.7%	22.4%	18.3%	17.4%	16.7%	7.8%
35-39 HOURS	6.9%	7.5%	15.2%	14.7%	11.5%	11.5%	11.7%	13.5%	13.0%	11.4%	11.5%	6.9%	6.8%	2.9%
40 HOURS	9.5%	8.2%	26.6%	18.4%	28.5%	13.9%	24.7%	16.2%	22.2%	12.4%	15.7%	7.1%	9.2%	6.8%
41-48 HOURS	4.4%	2.1%	13.7%	10.3%	15.0%	5.1%	15.2%	6.3%	11.7%	5.1%	6.4%	2.7%	3.2%	0.0%
49 HOURS AND OVER	4.4%	1.3%	25.0%	11.0%	34.0%	8.6%	35.6%	8.8%	29.2%	9.1%	17.5%	5.8%	9.2%	3.9%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

NB: Totals may not sum to 100% due to ABS randomly adjusting small cells.

TABLE A3-26: INTERPOLATED AND ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION, OCCUPATION BY SEX, 2016

OCCUPATION	MALE			FEMALE		
	INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED	%	INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED	%
MANAGERS	2,812	3,352	24.5%	1,279	1,525	12.2%
PROFESSIONALS	4,798	5,719	41.9%	4,783	5,702	45.8%
TECHNICIANS & TRADES	878	1,047	7.7%	266	317	2.5%
COMMUNITY & PERSONAL SERVICE	561	668	4.9%	1,175	1,400	11.2%
CLERICAL & ADMINISTRATIVE	777	926	6.8%	1,941	2,313	18.6%
SALES	982	1,171	8.6%	848	1,010	8.1%
MACHINERY OPERATORS & DRIVERS	329	392	2.9%	29	35	0.3%
LABOURERS	325	387	2.8%	126	150	1.2%
TOTAL (STATED AND APPLICABLE)	11,461	13,662	100%	10,447	12,453	100%

INCOME

TABLE A3-27: ESTIMATED TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (GROSS) BY AGE, 2016

TOTAL PERSONAL WEEKLY INCOME (ANNUAL EQUIVALENT)	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
NEGATIVE/NIL INCOME	41.0%	5.8%	5.0%	4.7%	5.2%	6.0%	4.7%	7.1%
\$1-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)	21.1%	2.7%	2.1%	2.3%	2.4%	2.5%	2.6%	2.0%
\$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)	11.6%	5.3%	3.2%	3.4%	4.9%	6.4%	9.8%	7.3%
\$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)	5.6%	3.8%	3.6%	4.0%	5.0%	11.1%	18.8%	16.8%
\$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)	3.9%	4.9%	4.0%	4.4%	6.7%	10.4%	15.4%	20.3%
\$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)	3.8%	6.0%	5.7%	5.4%	6.3%	8.3%	9.2%	8.6%
\$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)	2.7%	6.9%	5.4%	6.6%	6.2%	6.8%	6.4%	6.9%
\$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)	3.6%	9.5%	7.1%	7.5%	7.9%	7.1%	5.3%	5.5%
\$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)	3.2%	14.0%	9.0%	8.6%	9.2%	7.4%	4.9%	5.7%
\$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)	1.6%	11.1%	8.1%	7.0%	7.1%	5.6%	4.2%	3.2%
\$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)	0.8%	10.2%	8.4%	8.0%	7.9%	5.7%	3.4%	3.2%
\$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)	0.2%	5.4%	6.8%	6.0%	5.9%	4.1%	2.7%	2.7%
\$2,000-\$2,999 (\$104,000-\$155,999)	0.4%	9.5%	13.9%	12.4%	9.9%	7.1%	4.7%	4.1%
\$3,000 OR MORE (\$156,000 OR MORE)	0.6%	5.1%	17.7%	19.7%	15.7%	11.6%	7.8%	6.4%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE A3-28: TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (GROSS) BY SEX, INTERPOLATED, ESTIMATED AND PERCENTAGE, 2016

TOTAL PERSONAL WEEKLY INCOME (ANNUAL EQUIVALENT)	MALE			FEMALE			TOTAL		
	INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED	%	INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED	%	INTERPOLATED	ESTIMATED	%
NEGATIVE/NIL INCOME	1,479	1,763	8.8%	1,969	2,347	10.6%	3,447	4,109	9.7%
\$1-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)	653	778	3.9%	981	1,170	5.3%	1,638	1,952	4.6%
\$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)	864	1,030	5.1%	1,267	1,510	6.8%	2,127	2,535	6.0%
\$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)	985	1,174	5.8%	1,531	1,825	8.2%	2,520	3,004	7.1%
\$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)	956	1,140	5.7%	1,629	1,942	8.7%	2,587	3,084	7.3%
SUBTOTAL <\$499 (<\$25,999)	4,937	5,885	29.2%	7,377	8,794	39.6%	12,318	14,684	34.7%
\$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)	824	982	4.9%	1,443	1,720	7.8%	2,266	2,701	6.4%
\$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)	820	978	4.9%	1,274	1,518	6.8%	2,098	2,501	5.9%
\$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)	1,011	1,205	6.0%	1,471	1,754	7.9%	2,476	2,952	7.0%
SUBTOTAL \$0-\$999 (<\$51,999)	7,591	9,049	44.9%	11,565	13,786	62.1%	19,159	22,838	54.0%
\$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)	1,288	1,535	7.6%	1,631	1,944	8.8%	2,922	3,483	8.2%
\$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)	1,132	1,350	6.7%	1,184	1,412	6.4%	2,316	2,760	6.5%
\$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)	1,138	1,356	6.7%	1,179	1,405	6.3%	2,316	2,760	6.5%
\$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)	891	1,062	5.3%	761	907	4.1%	1,646	1,962	4.6%
\$2,000-\$2,999 (\$104,000-\$155,999)	1,856	2,212	11.0%	1,179	1,405	6.3%	3,038	3,622	8.6%
\$3,000 OR MORE (\$156,000 OR MORE)	2,993	3,567	17.7%	1,117	1,332	6.0%	4,108	4,896	11.6%
TOTAL	16,889	20,132	100%	18,616	22,191	100%	35,504	42,322	100%

NB: The 'poverty line is \$514.95 a week for a single adult living alone or \$967.23 a week for a couple with 2 children'.

Source: <https://melbourneinstitute.unimelb.edu.au/assets/documents/poverty-lines/2016/Poverty-Lines-Australia-Sept-2016.pdf>

Income closest to 'Poverty line' highlighted in green.

TABLE A3-29A: ESTIMATED TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (GROSS) BY SEX AND AGE, 2016

TOTAL PERSONAL WEEKLY INCOME (ANNUAL EQUIVALENT)	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75-84		85+	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
NEGATIVE/NIL INCOME	1,124	962	128	233	75	262	73	193	95	244	140	263	54	97	60	92
\$1-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)	503	569	61	100	35	109	28	102	48	109	54	100	43	41	10	28
\$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)	299	293	120	189	62	162	70	123	119	220	175	246	127	174	48	106
\$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)	133	159	91	135	63	181	93	137	111	233	295	433	264	319	140	229
\$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)	92	110	120	165	89	176	96	159	166	294	266	422	167	311	142	306
SUBTOTAL <\$499 (<\$25,999)	2,152	2,093	521	821	325	890	360	715	539	1,100	930	1,464	655	942	400	762
\$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)	88	105	135	219	102	289	87	228	161	271	221	320	117	171	73	117
\$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)	65	67	155	253	131	224	119	266	159	269	189	245	95	102	61	83
\$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)	87	100	251	316	158	332	159	277	224	310	218	244	65	97	45	79
\$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)	95	63	346	483	255	360	201	293	268	358	246	242	78	74	45	70
\$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)	47	41	345	315	264	281	181	232	224	263	199	171	71	57	25	49
\$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)	16	23	304	295	272	306	220	240	260	277	206	162	61	51	25	45
\$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)	16	6	174	144	264	196	190	162	203	196	155	113	26	52	26	27
\$2,000-\$2,999 (\$104,000-\$155,999)	12	-	356	209	619	319	425	293	396	286	291	183	88	58	28	60
\$3,000 OR MORE (\$156,000+)	13	13	231	75	912	293	864	267	815	262	539	225	133	109	65	79
TOTAL	2,588	2,513	2,817	3,129	3,303	3,488	2,807	2,971	3,250	3,591	3,196	3,368	1,389	1,712	793	1,370

TABLE A3-30: ENUMERATED WEEKLY INCOME BY FAMILY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION (ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS*), 2016

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD WEEKLY INCOME (ANNUAL EQUIVALENT)	COUPLE FAMILY WITH NO CHILDREN		COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN		ONE PARENT FAMILY		OTHER FAMILY	
NEGATIVE/NIL INCOME	90	2.0%	51	0.9%	21	1.9%	0	0%
\$1-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)	41	0.9%	17	0.3%	5	0.5%	3	2.8%
\$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)	38	0.8%	18	0.3%	33	3.0%	6	5.6%
\$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)	31	0.7%	19	0.3%	32	2.9%	3	2.8%
\$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)	159	3.5%	48	0.8%	41	3.8%	0	0.0%
\$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)	110	2.4%	73	1.3%	74	6.8%	3	2.8%
\$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)	386	8.6%	110	1.9%	77	7.1%	8	7.5%
\$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)	226	5.0%	126	2.2%	95	8.8%	17	15.9%
\$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)	319	7.1%	251	4.4%	153	14.1%	14	13.1%
\$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)	325	7.2%	246	4.3%	73	6.7%	11	10.3%
\$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)	208	4.6%	276	4.9%	69	6.4%	3	2.8%
\$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)	216	4.8%	289	5.1%	86	7.9%	5	4.7%
\$2,000-\$2,499 (\$104,000-\$129,999)	517	11.5%	667	11.7%	116	10.7%	10	9.3%
\$2,500-\$2,999 (\$130,000-\$155,999)	413	9.2%	617	10.8%	56	5.2%	7	6.5%
\$3,000-\$3,499 (\$156,000-\$181,999)	311	6.9%	504	8.9%	27	2.5%	6	5.6%
\$3,500-\$3,999 (\$182,000-\$207,999)	251	5.6%	456	8.0%	63	5.8%	3	2.8%
\$4,000-\$4,499 (\$208,000-\$233,999)	126	2.8%	383	6.7%	26	2.4%	4	3.7%
\$4,500-\$4,999 (\$234,000-\$259,999)	224	5.0%	437	7.7%	18	1.7%	0	0.0%
\$5,000-\$5,999 (\$260,000-\$311,999)	202	4.5%	506	8.9%	16	1.5%	0	0.0%
\$6,000-\$7,999 (\$312,000-\$415,999)	305	6.8%	470	8.3%	4	0.4%	4	3.7%
\$8,000 OR MORE (\$416,000 OR MORE)	5	0.1%	125	2.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
TOTAL**	4,503	100%	5,689	100%	1,085	100%	107	100%

* Calculated by Family/Household Reference Person Indicator (RPIP)

** Excludes not stated and not applicable

TABLE A3-31: ENUMERATED TOTAL HOUSEHOLD WEEKLY INCOME BY AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON IN PRIMARY FAMILY (RPIP), 2016

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD WEEKLY INCOME (ANNUAL EQUIVALENT)	REFERENCE PERSON IN PRIMARY FAMILY								
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	TOTAL *
NEGATIVE/NIL INCOME	-	10	18	12	12	29	7	9	88
\$1-\$149 (\$1-\$7,799)	4	4	0	5	4	12	18	3	47
\$150-\$299 (\$7,800-\$15,599)	3	3	7	12	8	10	7	6	65
\$300-\$399 (\$15,600-\$20,799)	4	7	11	9	4	12	5	0	49
\$400-\$499 (\$20,800-\$25,999)	6	8	16	14	32	59	53	14	204
\$500-\$649 (\$26,000-\$33,799)	8	24	39	36	28	46	11	11	210
\$650-\$799 (\$33,800-\$41,599)	10	30	35	31	54	162	148	58	532
\$800-\$999 (\$41,600-\$51,999)	9	41	59	38	78	106	60	23	416
\$1,000-\$1,249 (\$52,000-\$64,999)	13	82	97	98	106	171	77	29	663
\$1,250-\$1,499 (\$65,000-\$77,999)	13	84	79	84	109	138	54	31	591
\$1,500-\$1,749 (\$78,000-\$90,999)	3	98	108	70	83	85	22	11	488
\$1,750-\$1,999 (\$91,000-\$103,999)	0	97	114	96	119	78	26	11	552
\$2,000-\$2,499 (\$104,000-\$129,999)	10	224	275	206	215	211	54	18	1,206
\$2,500-\$2,999 (\$130,000-\$155,999)	8	172	265	185	176	175	43	21	1,048
\$3,000-\$3,499 (\$156,000-\$181,999)	0	146	238	151	150	115	24	16	821
\$3,500-\$3,999 (\$182,000-\$207,999)	0	100	189	137	110	89	18	10	655
\$4,000-\$4,499 (\$208,000-\$233,999)	0	34	139	119	125	62	12	3	497
\$4,500-\$4,999 (\$234,000-\$259,999)	0	60	192	151	118	85	29	14	649
\$5,000-\$5,999 (\$260,000-\$311,999)	0	62	195	153	162	84	22	3	671
\$6,000-\$7,999 (\$312,000-\$415,999)	0	41	181	145	171	155	43	15	751
\$8,000 OR MORE (\$416,000 OR MORE)	0	3	6	42	64	9	0	0	129
PARTIAL INCOME OR ALL INCOME NOT STATED	8	83	186	371	390	215	93	50	1,382
TOTAL *	106	1406	2,435	2,166	2,320	2,111	822	344	11,712

* Totals may not sum exactly due to ABS randomly adjusting small cells.

TABLE A3-32: TOTAL STATED HOUSEHOLD WEEKLY INCOME (REGROUPED) BY AGE OF REFERENCE PERSON IN PRIMARY FAMILY (RPIP), 2016

TOTAL HOUSEHOLD WEEKLY INCOME (ANNUAL EQUIVALENT)	REFERENCE PERSON IN PRIMARY FAMILY								
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	TOTAL
\$0-\$499 (\$0-\$25,999)	18.7%	2.4%	2.3%	2.9%	3.1%	6.4%	12.3%	10.5%	4.4%
\$500-\$999 (\$20,800-\$51,999)	29.7%	7.1%	5.9%	5.9%	8.3%	16.6%	29.9%	30.1%	11.2%
\$1,000-\$1,499 (\$52,000-\$77,999)	28.6%	12.5%	7.8%	10.1%	11.2%	16.3%	17.9%	19.6%	12.1%
\$1,500-\$1,999 (\$78,000-\$103,999)	3.3%	14.7%	9.8%	9.3%	10.5%	8.6%	6.5%	7.2%	10.1%
\$2,000-\$2,499 (\$104,000-\$129,999)	11.0%	16.8%	12.2%	11.5%	11.2%	11.1%	7.4%	5.9%	11.7%
\$2,500-\$2,999 (\$130,000-\$155,999)	8.8%	12.9%	11.7%	10.3%	9.1%	9.2%	5.9%	6.9%	10.1%
\$3,000-\$3,499 (\$156,000-\$181,999)	0.0%	11.0%	10.5%	8.4%	7.8%	6.1%	3.3%	5.2%	7.9%
\$3,500-\$3,999 (\$182,000-\$207,999)	0.0%	7.5%	8.4%	7.6%	5.7%	4.7%	2.5%	3.3%	6.3%
\$4,000-\$4,499 (\$208,000-\$233,999)	0.0%	2.6%	6.1%	6.6%	6.5%	3.3%	1.6%	1.0%	4.8%
\$4,500-\$4,999 (\$234,000-\$259,999)	0.0%	4.5%	8.5%	8.4%	6.1%	4.5%	4.0%	4.6%	6.3%
\$5,000-\$5,999 (\$260,000-\$311,999)	0.0%	4.7%	8.6%	8.5%	8.4%	4.4%	3.0%	1.0%	6.5%
\$6,000-\$7,999 (\$312,000-\$415,999)	0.0%	3.1%	8.0%	8.1%	8.9%	8.2%	5.9%	4.9%	7.3%
\$8,000 OR MORE (\$416,000 OR MORE)	0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	2.3%	3.3%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

HEALTH AND DISABILITY

TABLE A3-33: NEED FOR ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES AS A PROPORTION OF AGE GROUP, INTERPOLATED, ESTIMATED AND PERCENTAGE, 2016

AGE GROUPS	2016 INTERPOLATED			ESTIMATED TOTAL	ESTIMATED TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS IN AGE GROUP	% OF AGE GROUP IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE
	MALE	FEMALE	INTERPOLATED TOTAL			
0-9	48	37	78	93	7,286	1.3%
10-19	71	38	113	135	6,247	2.2%
20-29	35	33	71	84	5,321	1.6%
30-39	47	54	98	117	6,602	1.8%
40-49	46	65	114	136	6,817	2.0%
50-59	58	85	143	171	5,997	2.9%
60-69	148	198	352	420	8,091	5.2%
70-79	211	289	493	588	4,425	13.3%
80-89	273	616	893	1065	2,773	38.4%
90+	187	490	692	825	1,180	69.9%
TOTAL	1,121	1,905	3,048	3,636	54,735	6.6%

TABLE A3-34: INTERPOLATED, ESTIMATED AND PERCENTAGE OF JEWISH PERSONS WHO HAVE A NEED FOR ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES BY DWELLING AND HOUSEHOLD TYPE, 2006-2016

	2006	2011	2016				
	% OF TOTAL IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE	% OF TOTAL IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE	MALE	FEMALE	INTERPOLATED TOTAL	ESTIMATED TOTAL	% OF TOTAL IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE
TYPE OF NON-PRIVATE DWELLING							
NURSING HOME	9.7%	12.7%	138	327	465	558	15.4%
ACCOMMODATION FOR THE RETIRED OR AGED (NOT SELF- CONTAINED)	4.9%	4.9%	78	212	290	346	9.5%
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITAL (NOT PSYCHIATRIC)	0.8%	2.9%	14	21	35	47	1.3%
HOSTEL FOR THE DISABLED	0.8%	1.0%	14	16	30	30	0.8%
OTHER NON-PRIVATE DWELLING	1.3%	5.1%	9	11	20	28	0.8%
TOTAL LIVING IN NON-PRIVATE DWELLING	17.6%	22.1%	253	587	840	1009	27.8%
HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION IN PRIVATE DWELLING							
ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD: COUPLE FAMILY WITH CHILDREN	11.7%	13.7%	239	212	451	543	14.9%
ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD: COUPLE FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN	30.1%	26.4%	343	384	727	876	24.1%
ONE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD: ONE-PARENT FAMILY	6.4%	6.9%	64	135	199	242	6.7%
MULTIPLE FAMILY HOUSEHOLD	1.2%	1.3%	22	17	39	48	1.3%
LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLD	29.8%	25.6%	161	512	673	797	21.9%
GROUP HOUSEHOLD	2.8%	2.8%	35	39	74	89	2.5%
OTHER PRIVATE DWELLING	0.4%	1.1%	8	15	23	23	0.6%
TOTAL LIVING IN PRIVATE DWELLING	82.4%	77.9%	871	1,314	2,185	2,624	72.2%
TOTAL	100%	100%	1,125	1,901	3,025	3,633	100%

NB: Totals may not sum to 100% due to ABS randomly adjusting small cells.

