

# The Jewish population of Victoria

Key findings from the 2021 Census



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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report marks the seventeenth publication of the Jewish population study, established in 2007 by Emeritus Professor Andrew Markus. These reports are accessible on the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation's website at Monash University.<sup>1</sup>

The establishment of this project was made possible by the grant from the Australian Research Council under its Linkage Program and our then Industry Partner, Jewish Care Victoria.

With the support of the Sydney Jewish Communal Appeal, Dr David Graham undertook the data analysis to determine the adjustment factor for the undercount of Jewish persons in the Census, as detailed in the Appendix. Dr Graham also provided the contextual discussion for the 2021 Census and analysis of households, families, and marriage for this report, based on customised data purchased from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

In the preparation of the 2006, 2011 and 2016 Victorian reports, Professor Markus benefited from the collaboration of Tanya Munz and the advice of Grahame Leonard AM. Earlier demographic studies of the Victorian Jewish community were prepared by Barbara Szwarc, Dr John Goldlust, Jason Rubens, Danielle Elisha, and community leader Walter Lippmann.

This report provides a general overview and analysis of the 2021 Census as it applies to the Victorian Jewish population. For more specific data, organisations and researchers should contact Professor Markus at Monash University.

We acknowledge the Sydney Jewish Communal Appeal for their contribution to the understanding of the demography of Australian Jewish communities through their funding of the Australian Census report, authored by Dr Graham.<sup>2</sup> We acknowledge the support of the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation and the Jewish Community Council of Victoria, co-publishers of this report.

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<sup>1</sup> [Past projects and research reports - ACJC | Monash](#)

<sup>2</sup> [The-Jewish-Population-of-Australia-Report\\_2021-Census-1.pdf](#)

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## POPULATION SIZE

- The **Jewish population of Victoria has been largely stable over the last decade**. While between 2001 and 2011 the Jewish population increased by an enumerated 6,776, the increase between 2011 and 2021 was 1,495. Based on the 2021 Census, the core **Jewish population of Victoria is an estimated 54,584 persons**. Victoria's estimated Jewish population represents **0.8% of the Victorian population**.

## GEOGRAPHY

- 47% of Australia's Jewish population lives in Victoria.
- The Jewish population of Victoria is **geographically concentrated**. There are 79 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Victoria; almost **80% of Victorian Jews live in just four neighbouring LGAs**: 55% in Glen Eira; 10% in Stonnington; and 7% in Port Phillip, and 6% in Bayside.
- 38% of the Victorian Jewish population live in just four suburbs: 15% in Caulfield North; 10% in Caulfield South; 7% in St Kilda East; and 6% in Bentleigh East.
- The largest suburban increase between 2011 and 2021, an estimated 432 persons, was in Caulfield North, with declines in the Jewish population in Carnegie (an estimated 267 persons), St Kilda East (219), Toorak (193) and Brighton East (42).

## AGE DISTRIBUTION

- Compared with the total Victorian population, the Jewish population has a higher proportion in the older age groups. **One quarter (25%) of the Jewish population is aged 65 and over, compared to 17% of the total Victorian population**. The proportion aged 85 or older (3.8%) is almost double the proportion for Victoria (2.2%).
- A significant demographic shift has resulted in the Jewish population by the **ageing of the 'baby boomers'**, the generation born between 1946 and 1964, with the 2021 Census showing a **significant increase in the population aged above 70**. In 2011, the age with the highest number of individuals was 64, followed by 63 and 62. By 2021, this shifted to the age of 74, followed by 73 and 72.
- Over the last 30 years, the Jewish population aged 0–9 peaked at 13.4% in 2011, in 2021 it had decreased to 11.7%.

## BIRTHPLACE

- The Victorian Jewish population, compared with Victoria's total population, is **disproportionately of immigrant background**: 56% of the Victorian Jewish population indicate that both their parents were born overseas, compared with 41% of the total Victorian population.
- Since 1986, the majority of the Victorian Jewish population has been Australia-born. In 2021, 61% of the Jewish population whose place of birth is known were born in Australia, while **39% were born overseas**.
- The **major contributor to population growth between 2011 and 2021 was natural increase**. During this period, the Australia-born grew from an estimated 28,723 to 33,407, an increase of an estimated 4,684 persons.
- Of **arrivals from overseas** in the five years 2016–2021 and resident in 2021, the main countries of birth **were Israel (an estimated 594 arrivals) South Africa (254) and the United States (255)**.

## LANGUAGE USE

- A majority of the Victorian Jewish population under the age of 60 is of English-speaking background, while the majority aged 60 and above are non-English speaking. The proportions of non-English speaking background are 4% of those aged 0–9; 8%–10% aged 10–29; between 20%–26% those aged 30–69; 46% of those aged 70–79; and 52% of those aged 80–89. These are lower proportions than in 2011.
- **Almost one in four persons (25.6%) in the Jewish population who indicated language use speak a language other than English in the home:** this is similar to the proportion of the total Victorian population (24.8%). The proportion of people who speak an East Slavic (predominantly Russian) language in the home has decreased since 1996 from 11.2% to 8.5%; **those who speak Hebrew has increased from 6.9% to 10%.** The proportion who speak Yiddish in the home has fallen since 1996 from 5.6% to 2.5%.
- The largest group of recent immigrants, those from Israel, is relatively young and this immigration is having an impact on language use: of those who speak Hebrew in the home, 26% are aged 0–14; 11% aged 15–24; and 18% aged 35–44; and only 12% are aged 65 or over.
- **The largest number indicating that they speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’ speak Russian in the home** – an estimated 916 persons (20% of Russian speakers). Others who speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’ include those who speak Hebrew (161 persons, 3% of Hebrew speakers) and Yiddish (96 persons, 7% of Yiddish speakers).

## MARRIAGE

- There are an enumerated 22,213 Jewish people in Victoria living in a partnership in 2021. The vast majority of partnered Jews in Victoria—almost nine out of ten (88%)—are in a registered marriage, while the remaining 12% are in de facto (cohabiting) partnerships.
- Of the 22,213 Jewish people in Victoria living in a partnership in 2021, four out of five (81%) had a Jewish partner, one in ten (10%) had a partner who reported ‘No religion’ and a similar proportion had a partner with an ‘Other religion’ (9%).
- Of those in a de facto partnership, only a minority (38%) have a Jewish partner.
- There are 13,377 marriages (registered or de facto) in which at least one partner is Jewish. There has been a **gradual but continuing decline in the proportion of marriages where both partners are Jewish**. Estimates indicate that in **1971, 85.5% of marriage partners were both Jewish**; in 1991, 79.8%; in 2011, 70.0%; and in **2021, 66%**.
- In general, Jews who marry at a young age tend to be more religious than those who marry later in life and, as such, they are more likely to marry other Jews. The vast majority (89%) of married Jews aged under 30 in Victoria have a Jewish partner; this compares with 74% of those aged 35–39.
- **The likelihood of a child being raised Jewish is highest when both parents are Jewish.** When both parents are Jewish, almost all (97%) couples raise their children Jewish; when the parents are not both Jewish the likelihood of children being raised Jewish declines considerably, especially **where only the father is Jewish and the mother has another religion, with only 12% of the youngest child being raised Jewish**.
- Jews are less likely than the total Victorian population to live in one parent households (7% compared to 11%). There were 1,529 Jewish lone parent families in Victoria in 2021.

## EDUCATION

- **Of Jewish children attending a primary school, 40% attend a government school and 60% an independent school. At the secondary level, 25% of children attend a government school and 75% an independent school.**

- **Of the total Jewish school-age population, 33% of students attend a government school and 67% an independent school.** This is a relatively high proportion compared with all Victorian children, with 63% attending a government school and 37% an independent or Catholic school.
- An estimated 30,877 persons over the age of 15 in the Victorian Jewish population have a post-school qualification, an increase from an estimated 29,414 in 2016, and 28,180 in 2011. **Of those with a post-school qualification, 49% have a Bachelor degree and 26% a post-graduate qualification,** compared with 34% and 18% in the total Victorian population.

## EMPLOYMENT

- **An estimated 28,499 persons** aged 15 years and above in the Victorian Jewish population participate **in the workforce.** This comprises an estimated 14,661 men and 13,838 women.
- The **unemployment rate** (looking for full-time or part-time work) in the Jewish workforce **was in the range 3%–4% in 2021** (4.1% in 2016), compared with 5.0% in Victoria.
- Within the Jewish population there is relative **over-representation in the occupations of managers** (20%, compared to 14% in the total Victorian population) **and professionals** (44%, compared to 26% for all Victorians), and under-representation in other occupations, including technicians and trader workers (5% compared to 13%) and labourers (2% compared to 9%).
- A **higher proportion of men than women work as managers** (25%, 14%), while a relatively **high proportion of women are employed in the clerical and administrative field (17%, 7%) and community and personal service (12%, 5%).**

## INCOME

- Jewish individuals and households report **a higher average income than the total Victorian population.** The **median income of Jewish households is \$131,000 which is 44% higher than for all other households.**
- 24% of all Jewish families have annual household incomes of \$260,000 or more, compared to 8% of all Victorian households.
- The **median household income varies substantially by household composition.** The highest median Jewish household income is for couple households with children present at \$210,000, but for one parent families it is \$88,000. **21% of Jewish households and 12% of families have annual income below \$52,000 (\$1,000 per week).**
- Men in the Jewish (and total Victorian) population earn more than women: **39% of men and 53% of women report gross weekly individual income below \$1,000;** there is little difference in the proportions in the middle-income bracket \$1,000–\$1,999 (25% men, 28% women); while there is marked difference in weekly income above \$2,000, indicated by 36% men, 18% women.

## HOUSING

- In 2011, 98% of the Jewish population lived in a private dwelling, 2% in a non-private dwelling.
- There has been **reduction in the proportion indicating that their dwelling is ‘owned outright’ or ‘being purchased’.** In 1996, almost half (53%) of the Victorian Jewish population owned their home outright and a similar proportion (51%) in 2001. Since then, ownership outright has declined and was at 40% in 2021; a further 32% owned their home with a mortgage and 24% were renting.
- Of those purchasing their home, close to 10% (14% all Victorians) have monthly mortgage repayments between \$1 and \$999 and 22% (38% all Victorians) in the range \$1,000–\$1,999. This compares with 15% (10%) in the range \$3,000–\$3,999; and 25% (9%) over \$4,000.

- In 2021, an enumerated 220 Jewish persons were homeless or marginally housed across Australia. Almost half of those who were homeless lived in Victoria.

## HEALTH

- A new census question on health was asked in 2021. **An estimated 16,846 (31.7%) of the Victorian Jewish population indicated at least one of the ten most common long-term health conditions, marginally higher than the total Victorian population (29.7%).** The most common conditions were mental health, arthritis and asthma, each indicated by 8%–10%; lower proportions, 4%–6%, indicated diabetes, heart disease and cancer.
- **9.6% (7.5% men, 11.6% women) indicated a ‘mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)’** peaking among those their 20s; 9% indicated arthritis (again with higher proportion among women), while a similar proportion (8.2%) of men and women indicated asthma; 5.7% indicated diabetes and 5.4% heart disease, with higher proportions among men.

## DISABILITY AND CARE

- The Census recorded **an estimated total of 3,590 Jewish persons in Victoria with a need for assistance in one or more of the core areas of self-care, mobility and communication** due to a long-term health condition (lasting six months or more), a disability (lasting six months or more), or old age. This represents 6.7% of the Victorian Jewish population, **the same proportion as in 2016**, compared to 6.2% of the total Victorian population.
- As expected, the need for assistance with core activities increases with age. Of all Jewish persons below the age of 50, 2% have a need for assistance with core activities. This increases to 3% of those aged 50–59, 5% aged 60–69, 11% aged 70–79, 37% aged 80–89, and 67% aged 90–99.
- **19% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability**, with the highest proportion among those aged 50–69, and a peak in the age group 55–59 (35% women, 26% men).

## DOMESTIC AND VOLUNTARY WORK

- Among women, 19% provide no unpaid domestic work, 20% provide less than five hours, 33% 5 to 14 hours, and 28% over 15 hours.
- Among men, 25% provide no unpaid domestic work, 34% provide less than five hours, 32% 5 to 14 hours, and 9% over 15 hours.
- **26% of the Jewish population aged 15 and were above engaged in unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group in the year preceding the Census.** There is a higher proportion of volunteers among women, although the difference is only one to three percentage points for most age groups; thus, 29% of men and 30% of women aged 40–49 provide voluntary work. Exceptions include those aged 15–19, where 32% of women volunteer compared to 23% men, and those aged 80 or above, with 10% of women volunteering compared to 15% of men.



# AUSTRALIAN CENSUS

Analysis by Dr David Graham

The Australian Census is conducted every five years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The 2021 Census was conducted on 10 August and covered some ten million households and 25.4 million people. It provides the most detailed demographic data on ethno-religious groups in Australia.

## THE IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Following on from a problematic Census undertaken in 2016,<sup>3</sup> the 2021 Census took place without any notable concerns. However, all censuses are unique. The COVID-19 pandemic of 2020–2022 gave rise to an unprecedented impact on migration flows to and from Australia. The Federal Government closed the international border to all non-citizens and non-residents on 20 March 2020 and it did not fully reopen until 21 February 2022, almost two years later, and then only to fully vaccinated visa holders.<sup>4</sup> In addition, state governments closed state borders intermittently further restricting movement within Australia.

Many parts of Australia, including Melbourne and Sydney where the majority of Jews live, were in lockdown during the census period. As the Census Independent Assurance Panel notes “...more than half of the Australian population was in lockdown at some stage during the census enumeration period. In addition, the situation was very fluid as many parts of south-eastern Australia moved in and out of lockdown restrictions throughout the census ‘response window’ in early August 2021”.<sup>5</sup>

While the panel’s assessment concluded that overall, the census data are ‘fit-for-purpose’, not least because of very high online participation, it is clear some aspects of the 2021 Census data were impacted by these events. For example, the border closures impacted census data on migration to and from Australia for the year 2020 and the period 1 January to 10 August 2021. Other impacts were evident in travel to work and place of work data as people moved from offices to working from home and data on volunteering were lowered.<sup>6</sup> From the Jewish community’s point of view, the greatest impact seems to have been on data relating to communal establishments with far fewer people staying in places like in hotels and student halls but, most importantly, it was discovered that at least 494 Jewish care home residents in Sydney have been omitted from the data on Jews since religion was not collected in the census returns of some of these establishments.

## RELIGION IN THE CENSUS

Beyond the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, another issue affecting data relates to the religion question. In 2016, ABS revised the format of the religion question by moving the tick box for ‘No religion’ from the bottom to the top of the list of options which followed the question ‘What is [person’s name]’s religion?’ Prior to 2016, the first option had been Catholic (as it had been since 1991). This new format, placing ‘No religion’ as the first option on the list, was retained in 2021 (see Exhibit 1). This inevitably boosted ‘No religion’ responses and depressed responses to other groups, especially Christian denominations but also Judaism.<sup>7</sup> In other words, the change led to a modest level of ‘switching’, away from Jewish towards ‘No religion’ between 2011 and 2016.

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<sup>3</sup> Graham D 2021 ‘Religion Data from Australia’s 2016 Census’, *Journal for the Social Scientific Study of Religion* doi: 10.1111/jssr.12744; Harding, S, Jackson Pulver L, McDonald P, Morrison P, Trewin D, and Voss A. 2017. Census Independent Assurance Panel to the Australian Statistician – Report on the quality of 2016 Census data [https://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/home/Independent+Assurance+Panel/\\$File/CIAP+Report+on+the+quality+of+2016+Census+data.pdf](https://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/d3310114.nsf/home/Independent+Assurance+Panel/$File/CIAP+Report+on+the+quality+of+2016+Census+data.pdf)

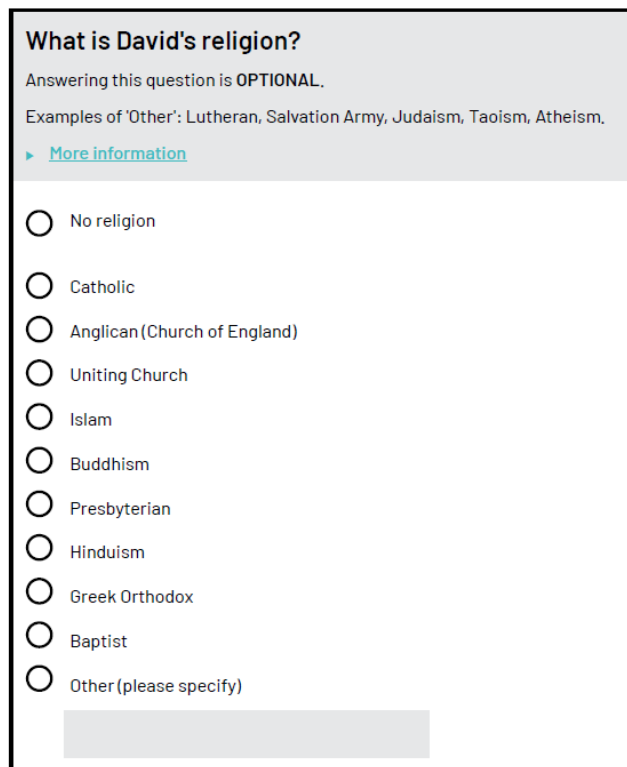
<sup>4</sup> The Senate – Select Committee on COVID-19 – Final Report, April 2022, Appendix 2, Commonwealth of Australia 2022 [https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportsen/024920/toc\\_pdf/Finalreport.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf](https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportsen/024920/toc_pdf/Finalreport.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf)

<sup>5</sup> Harding S, Liddle L, McDonald P, Morrison P, Trewin D, and Walters S, 2022 Report on the quality of 2021 Census data: Statistical Independent Assurance Panel to the Australian Statistician, p72 <https://www.abs.gov.au/census/about-census/census-statistical-independent-assurance-panel-report>

<sup>6</sup> ABS 2021 Census – Cultural diversity data seminar, livestreamed on 20 September 2022

<sup>7</sup> Graham 2021 op. cit.

FIGURE 1: THE RELIGION QUESTION AS SEEN BY MOST PEOPLE ONLINE IN 2021\*



The screenshot shows a web form titled "What is David's religion?". Below the title, it states "Answering this question is OPTIONAL." and provides "Examples of 'Other': Lutheran, Salvation Army, Judaism, Taoism, Atheism." A link for "More information" is also present. The form contains a list of radio button options: "No religion", "Catholic", "Anglican (Church of England)", "Uniting Church", "Islam", "Buddhism", "Presbyterian", "Hinduism", "Greek Orthodox", "Baptist", and "Other (please specify)". A text input field is located below the "Other" option.

\*One of the advantages of an online form is the ability to personalise the questions. This is a screenshot taken by the author of this section.

While the position of the 'No religion' label in the religion question is neither 'right' nor 'wrong', a problem arises when comparing religion data from 2011 and earlier censuses with data from 2016 and later. At the time of writing, ABS was planning to test a further, and more radical, revision of the religion question so it not clear if this format will be carried forward.

Nevertheless, our opinion is that as things currently stand, this new format should be considered the 'new normal'; any permanent switching from Jewish to 'No religion' resulting from this is effectively considered a one-off Jewish population contraction. As a result, the 2021 adjustment procedure does not include any attempt to adjust for this loss (see Appendix 1).

# JEWISH POPULATION OF VICTORIA

On the basis of the best available estimate, the Victorian Jewish population grew between the years of 2016 and 2021 at a rate of 1.6%, a rate slightly less than the previous period (1.7% growth between 2011 and 2016).

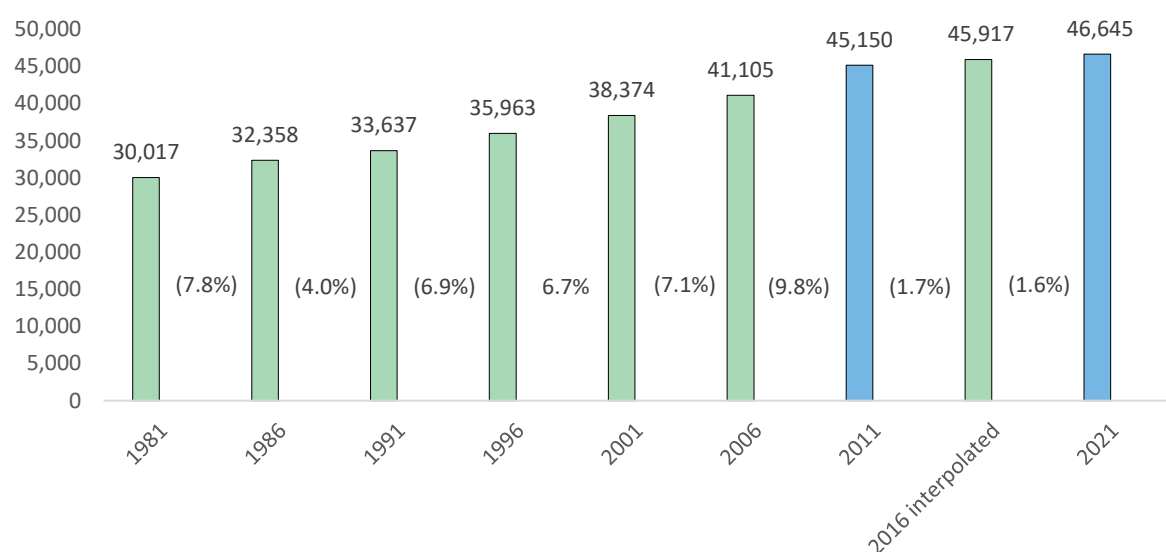
At the 2021 Census, an enumerated 46,645 and an estimated 54,584<sup>8</sup> comprised the core Jewish population of Victoria.

Victoria's Jewish population represents 0.7% of the enumerated Victorian population, 0.8% estimated.

Of Australia's Jewish population, 47% live in Victoria, 40% in New South Wales, 6% in Western Australia, 5% in Queensland, 1% in South Australia and 1% in the Australian Capital Territory.

Figure 2 below shows the increase in the enumerated Victoria Jewish population between 1981–2011 and 2021 and the interpolated number for 2016. Growth between censuses averaged close to 7% every five years between 1981 and 2011 and a much lower 1.6% between 2011 and 2021.

**FIGURE 2: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION 1981–2011, 2021 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.

Of the total additions to the enumerated population between 2016 and 2021, 48% comprised births (2,539 those aged 0–4), 34% (1,795) migrants from overseas, and 17% (906) interstate arrivals. (Table 1).

<sup>8</sup> 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 religion question in 2016. 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 census. For more information on the calculations of both the interpolated and adjusted numbers see Appendix 1.

**TABLE 1: SOURCES OF VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION INCREASE (GROSS), ENUMERATED POPULATION, 2021**

	2016–2021	% Total increase
Births (Age 0–4)	2,539	48%
Interstate migration (arrived in Victoria 2016–2021)		
New South Wales	472	
Queensland	135	
Western Australia	179	
Other	120	
Total interstate	906	17%
Overseas migration (2016–2021)	1,795	34%
Total (excluding not stated)	5,240	

## VICTORIAN RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Christianity remains the largest religious denomination in Victoria, but over the period from 2011 to 2021 the proportion of Christians in the population, as indicated in the Census, declined from 64.5% to 40.9%, while the ‘Secular/No Religion’ category increased from 17.3% in 2001 to 39.3%. Non-Christian faiths have also increased over recent years, in a large part through immigration. Buddhism increased from 2.4% to 3.1%; Islam from 2.0% to 4.2%; and Hinduism from 0.5% to 3.3%. The enumerated Jewish proportion has declined marginally from 0.8% to 0.7% of the total Victorian population.

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

**TABLE 2: RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN VICTORIA, PROPORTION OF ENUMERATED POPULATION, 2001–2021**

Religion	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Christianity	64.5%	60.5%	57.4%	47.9%	40.9%
Buddhism	2.4%	2.7%	3.2%	3.1%	3.1%
Islam	2.0%	2.2%	2.9%	3.3%	4.2%
Hinduism	0.5%	0.9%	1.6%	2.3%	3.3%
Judaism	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
Other, including inadequately described	2.5%	1.3%	1.8%	1.7%	1.8%
Secular beliefs/ No religion*	17.3%	20.5%	24.0%	32.1%	39.3%
Not stated	9.9%	11.1%	8.3%	8.9%	6.3%
Total	100%	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’

# GEOGRAPHY

The Jewish population of Victoria is highly concentrated geographically. There are 79 Local Government Areas (LGAs) in Victoria, but almost 80% of Victorian Jews live in just four neighbouring LGAs: 55% in Glen Eira; 10% in Stonnington; 7% in Port Phillip; and 6% in Bayside.

Victoria's Jewish population has steadily increased its concentration within the Glen Eira LGA, from 45% in 1991 to 55% in 2021. Over the same period there has been a decline in the Jewish population of the northern areas of Melbourne, with the population of the Manningham LGA, which includes the suburbs of Doncaster and Templestowe, down from 6% to less than 1% and Boroondara down from 9% to 3%.

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 3.6% (Table 3).

TABLE 3: PROPORTION OF THE VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION RESIDENT WITHIN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 1991–2021

LGA	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Glen Eira	44.6%	47.2%	51.4%	53.6%	54.9%	56.0%	54.9%
Stonnington	10.5%	11.2%	11.9%	11.0%	10.1%	9.7%	9.7%
Port Phillip	11.6%	11.7%	10.2%	9.5%	8.6%	8.4%	7.3%
Bayside	6.8%	6.5%	6.0%	6.6%	6.5%	6.2%	6.3%
Boroondara	8.6%	7.1%	5.7%	4.9%	4.1%	3.5%	3.2%
Manningham	6.0%	5.1%	3.1%	1.5%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%
Monash	2.5%	1.9%	2.1%	2.0%	1.7%	1.6%	1.6%
Kingston	1.4%	1.4%	1.8%	2.2%	2.9%	3.5%	3.6%
Other	8.0%	7.9%	7.8%	8.7%	10.0%	10.4%	12.7%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

FIGURE 4: PROPORTION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION WITHIN TOP SIX LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 2006–2021

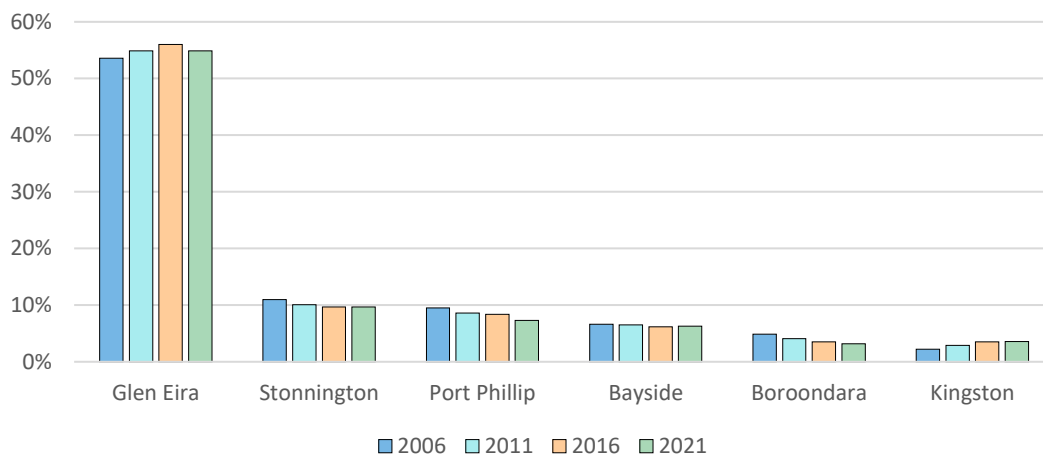
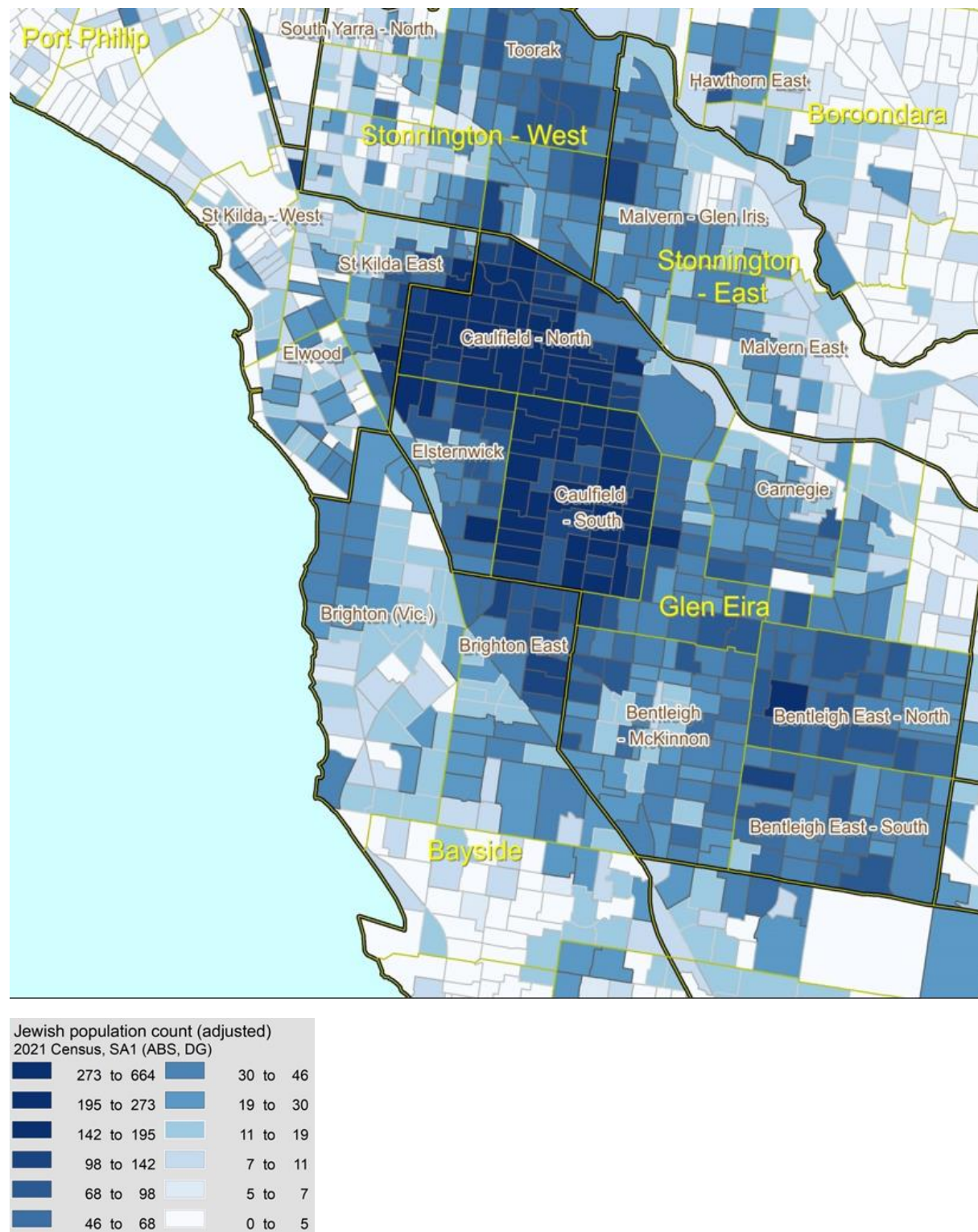


FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF MELBOURNE JEWISH POPULATION, 2021



A more precise indication of population concentration is provided by the lower-level aggregation of suburb; 38% of the Jewish population resides within the four suburbs of Caulfield North, Caulfield South, St Kilda East and Bentleigh East; 50% of the Jewish population resides within seven suburbs (adding Caulfield, Elsternwick and Brighton East).

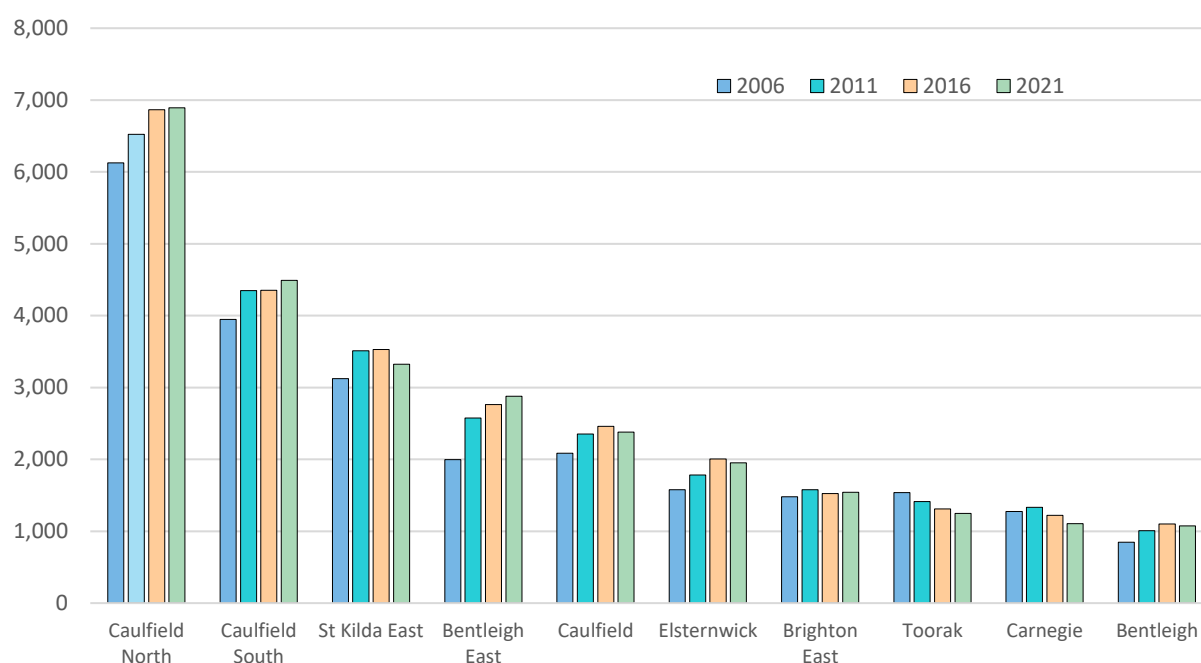
Within Caulfield North, the estimated Jewish population comprises 48% of suburb's population, within Caulfield South 43%, and within St Kilda East 31%.

**TABLE 4: JEWISH POPULATION BY SUBURB (SSC), ENUMERATED/ INTERPOLATED AND ESTIMATED, 2006–2021**

Suburb of usual residence	Enumerated/ Interpolated				Enumerated change 2011-2021	Estimated change 2011-2021	% of Victoria's Jewish population in 2021	Estimated 2021	Proportion Jewish 2021
	2006	2011	2016	2021					
Caulfield North	6,127	6,523	6,867	6,892	369	432	14.8%	8,065	47.7%
Caulfield South	3,950	4,349	4,355	4,493	144	169	9.6%	5,258	42.6%
St Kilda East	3,123	3,510	3,528	3,323	(187)	(219)	7.1%	3,889	30.9%
Bentleigh East	1,997	2,574	2,764	2,878	304	356	6.2%	3,368	11.2%
Caulfield	2,088	2,352	2,459	2,378	26	30	5.1%	2,783	48.4%
Elsternwick	1,579	1,785	2,004	1,951	166	194	4.2%	2,283	21.0%
Brighton East	1,481	1,578	1,523	1,542	(36)	(42)	3.3%	1,804	10.8%
Toorak	1,540	1,414	1,309	1,249	(165)	(193)	2.7%	1,462	11.4%
Carnegie	1,274	1,334	1,222	1,106	(228)	(267)	2.4%	1,294	7.2%
Bentleigh	846	1,010	1,103	1,073	63	74	2.3%	1,256	7.0%
Sub-total Top 10	24,005	26,429	27,136	26,885	456	534	57.6%	31,462	
Other	17,104	18,720	18,782	19,763	1,043	1221	42.4%		
Total	41,109	45,149	45,917	46,648	731	855	100%		



**FIGURE 5: JEWISH POPULATION, TOP 10 SUBURBS, 2006–2021 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 2021 and earlier censuses do not indicate that this population shift is occurring to a significant extent.

The largest increase over the ten years 2011–2021 in the Jewish population occurred in Caulfield North (432 estimated persons); this compares with the largest increase to the south-east of the Caulfield region of 356 persons in Bentleigh East, an estimated 117 persons in Cheltenham, and less than 120 in other south-east suburbs.

The age profile of the populations is in keeping with expectations. In the longer established suburbs of Caulfield North, 43% of the population is over the age of 50, and in Caulfield South 42%, compared with 27% in Oakleigh South. Indicating families with young children, in Oakleigh South, 36% of the Jewish population is in the age ranges 0–9 and 40–49 (child nurturing age), while in Caulfield North, a much lower 23% are in these ranges.



**TABLE 5: JEWISH POPULATION BY SUBURBS TO THE EAST AND SOUTH OF THE MAIN CENTRES OF JEWISH POPULATION, 2011–2021  
ENUMERATED**

Suburb	2011	2021	Change
Glen Huntly	577	491	(86)
Ormond	813	764	(49)
Carnegie	1,334	1,106	(228)
Murrumbeena	321	342	21
McKinnon	591	663	72
Bentleigh	1,010	1,073	63
Bentleigh East	2,574	2,878	304
Oakleigh South	163	214	51
Oakleigh	62	70	8
Clayton, Clayton South	128	112	(16)
Moorabbin	213	249	36
Highett	186	224	38
Cheltenham	250	350	100
Frankston, incl. North, South	144	142	(2)

**TABLE 6: PROPORTION OF THE JEWISH POPULATION, SELECTED SUBURBS BY AGE, 2021**

	0–9	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70–79	80/+
Caulfield North	12.3%	14.6%	9.9%	9.6%	10.8%	9.6%	13.7%	12.0%	7.5%
Caulfield South	12.5%	14.5%	8.5%	9.9%	13.1%	12.5%	12.1%	11.8%	5.1%
Bentleigh	14.3%	14.6%	7.5%	10.2%	16.3%	13.3%	11.2%	9.4%	3.3%
Bentleigh East	13.8%	17.1%	7.2%	10.2%	17.8%	11.8%	9.4%	9.2%	3.4%
Oakleigh South	15.9%	21.6%	6.3%	9.1%	19.7%	12.5%	7.7%	7.2%	0.0%

## ELECTORATES

Although the Jewish population in Victoria accounts for less than 1% of the state's total, its concentration in a few electorates makes it a potentially significant consideration for political parties in closely fought elections. The largest proportion is in the state Legislative Assembly electorate of Caulfield, where the Jewish population comprises an estimated 34% of voters. Other concentrations include 9% in Bentleigh, 6% in Malvern, and 5% in Brighton. (Appendix, Table A3–7)

In the federal House of Representatives, the Jewish population constitutes approximately 12% in the seat of Macnamara, 8% in Goldstein, and 5% in the former seat of Higgins, abolished in the 2024 electoral redistribution, with voters incorporated in neighbouring electorates, including Macnamara. (Appendix, Table A3–6)

## REGIONAL MOBILITY

At the 2021 Census, 62% of the Jewish population in Victoria indicated that they lived at the same address as at the 2016 Census, 30% had lived elsewhere in Victoria, 3% had lived elsewhere in Australia and 4% had lived overseas. 1% did not indicate place of residence.

Of the total Victorian population, 54% lived at the same address as in 2016, 30% had lived elsewhere in Victoria, 4% had lived elsewhere in Australia, 6% had lived overseas, and 6% did not indicate place of residence.

# AGE

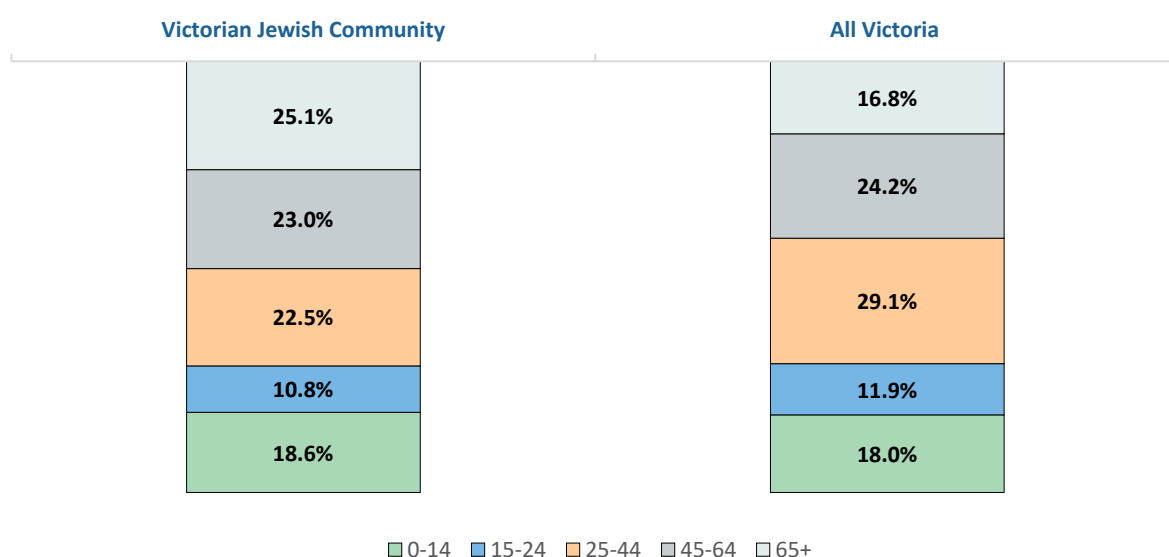
Victoria's Jewish population has a relatively high proportion in the older age categories.

Just over a quarter (25.1%) of the Jewish population is aged 65 and over, compared to 16.8% of the total Victorian population. The proportion aged 85 or older (3.8%) is almost double the proportion for Victoria (2.2%).

Just over half (51.9%) are aged below 45, compared with 59% of the Victorian population.

The average age of the Jewish population is 43, five years above the average age of Victorians which is 38.

**FIGURE 6: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION BY AGE, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



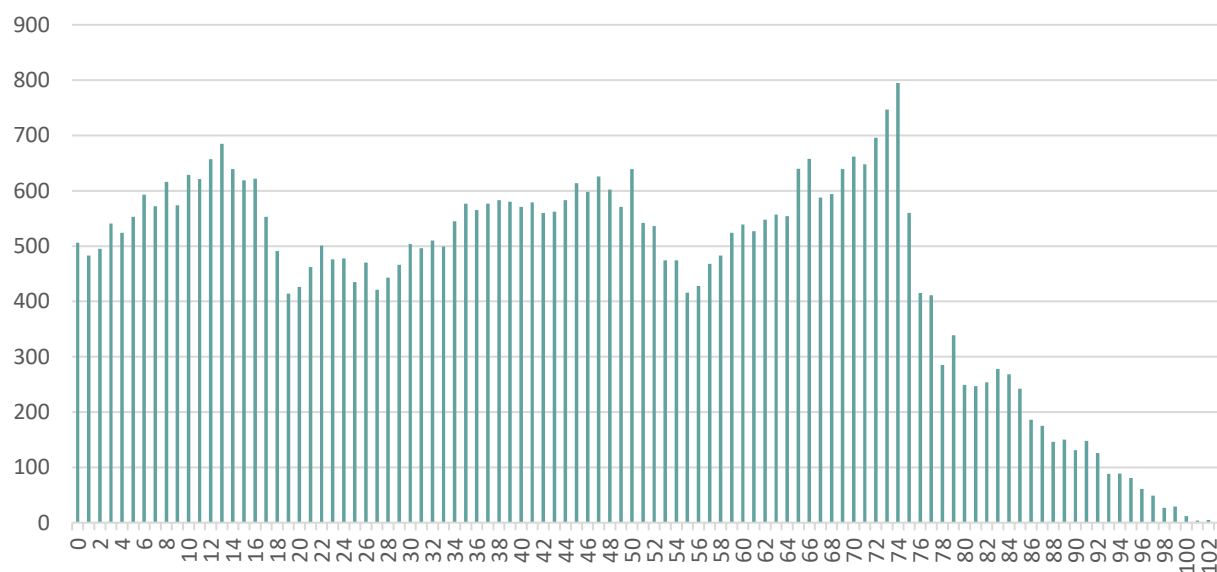
Within five-year age intervals, the highest proportion of the Victorian Jewish population is aged 70–74 (7.6%), followed by 10–14 (6.9%) and 65–69 (6.7%).

A significant demographic shift occurred in the Jewish population by the ageing of the 'baby boomers', those born between 1946 and 1964, the oldest of whom were aged 75 in 2021. 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.

The 2021 Census shows a significant increase in the population aged above 70. In 2011, the age with the highest number of individuals was 64, followed by 63 and 62. By 2021, this shifted to 74, followed by 73 and 72.

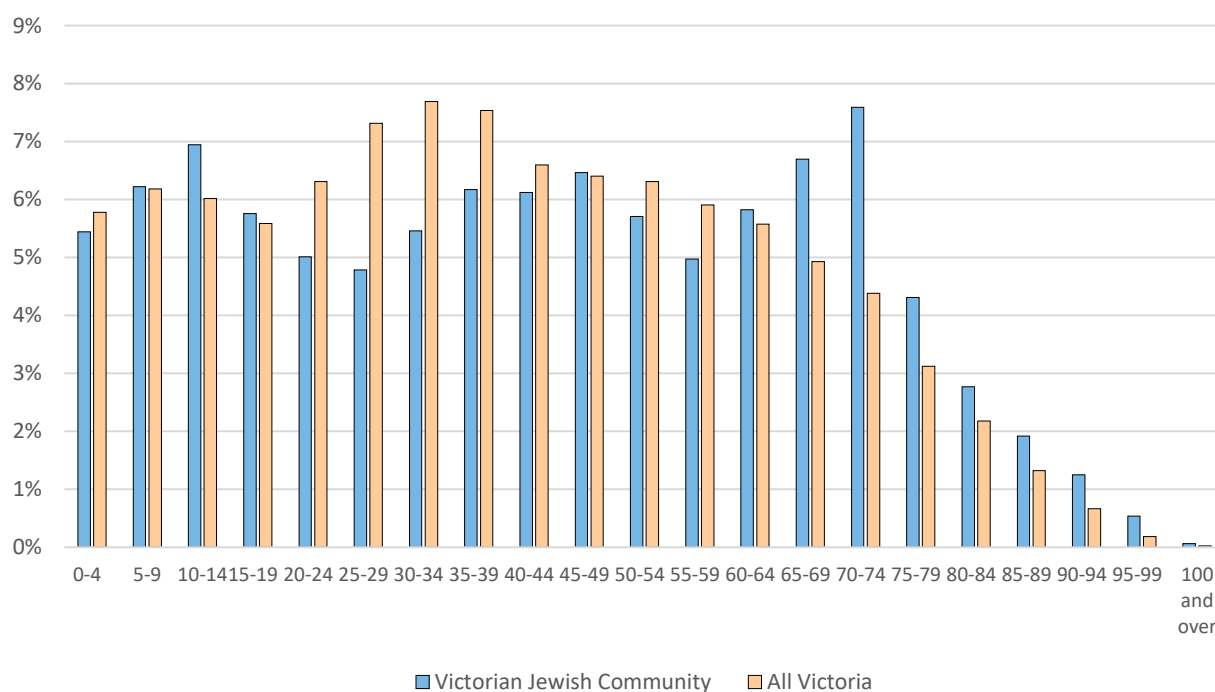
Thus, the age profile of the Jewish population continues to reflect the demographic impact of immigration in the post-war decade, with three peaks, those aged 69–74 (baby boomers), 45–50 (their children), and 8–16 (their grandchildren).

**FIGURE 7: ENUMERATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BY AGE, 2021**

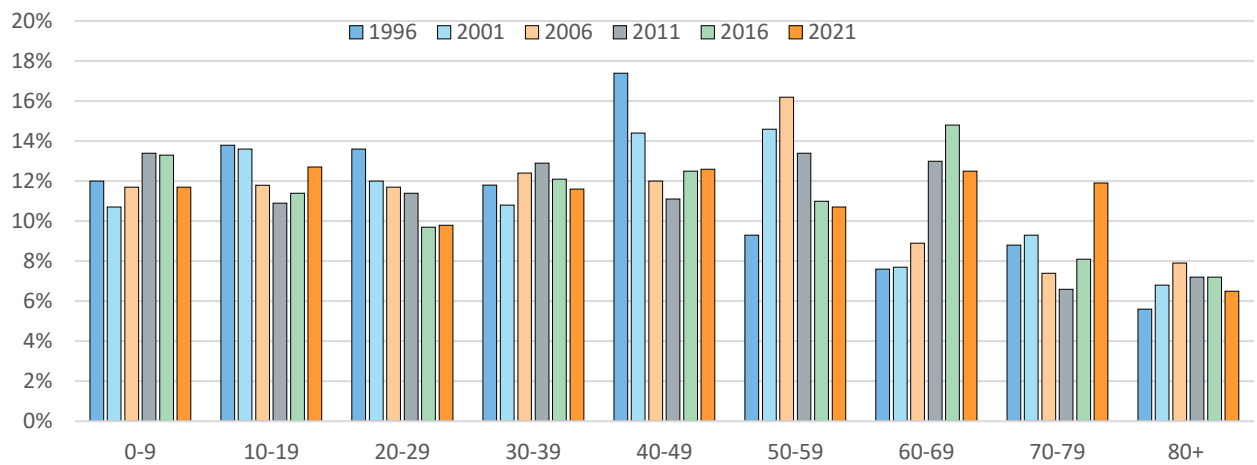


Across the last five census enumerations, the proportion of the Jewish population aged 0–9 increased from 10.7% in 2001 to 11.7% in 2006, 13.4% in 2011 and 13.3% in 2016. In 2021 it was 11.7%, the same as its 2011 level. These numbers reflect the relatively large, but now declining, number in child-bearing ages (compare ages 30–44 and 45–54, Figure 9).

**FIGURE 8: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION BY 5 YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



**FIGURE 9: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BY AGE, 1996–2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



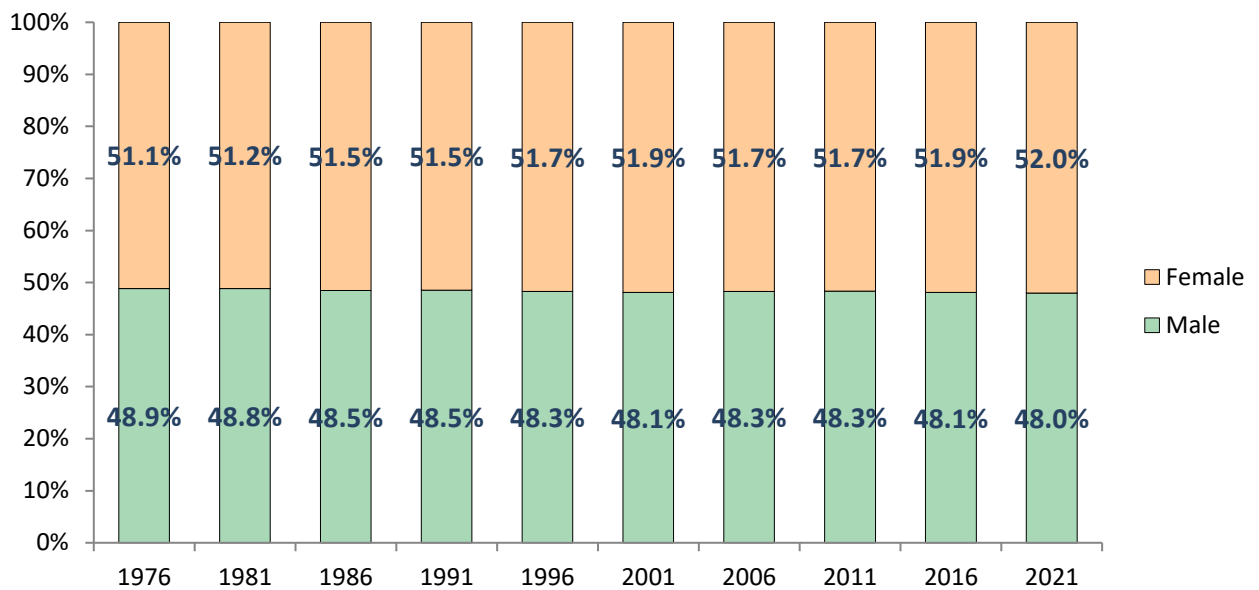
The dependent proportion of the Jewish population, defined as those below the age of 15 and above the age of 64, is 44%, up from 43% in 2016, 38% in 2011, and 37% in 2006. This proportion is markedly higher than the dependent proportion of the total Victorian population, which was 35% in 2021.

# GENDER

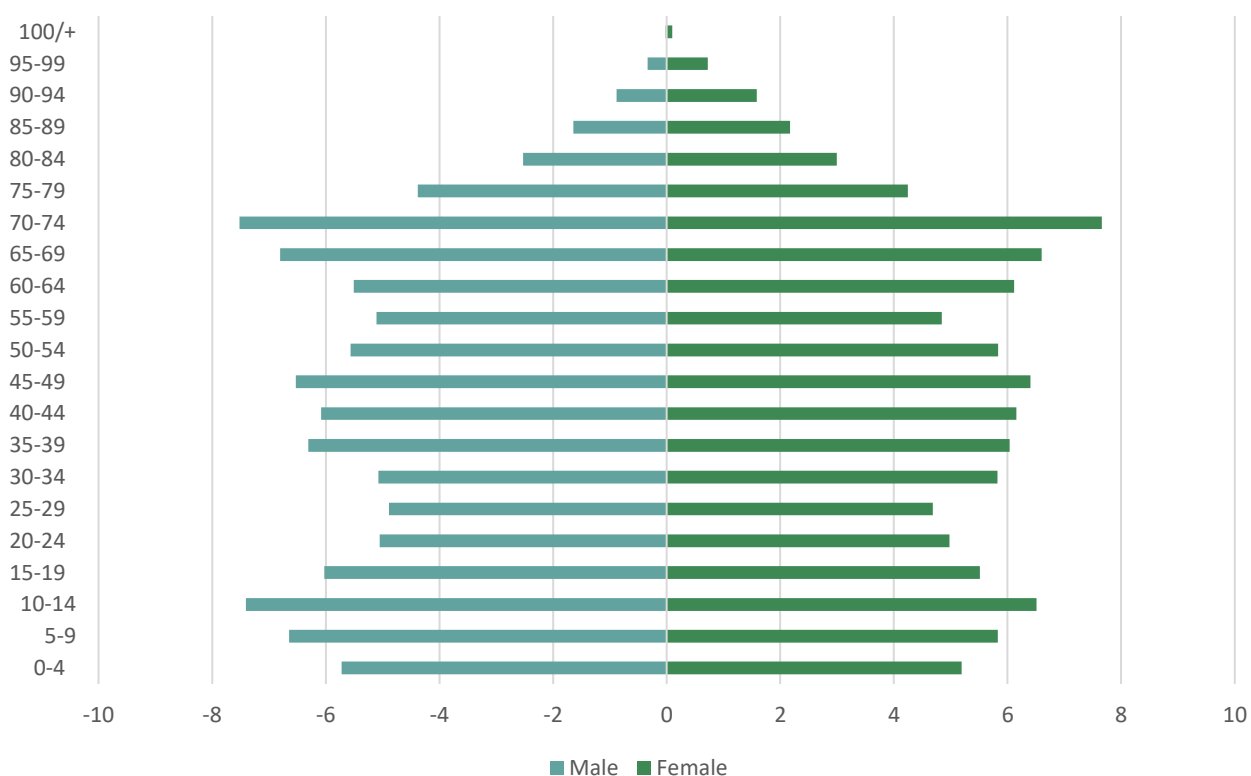
Females comprise 52% of the Jewish population, males 48%. With an estimated 28,398 females and 26,189 males, the difference is 2,209. Since 1996 there has been little change in the relative proportions. In the total Victorian population, 50.8% is female.

Of the eighteen five-year age groups between the ages of 0 and 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 80 and above; of those aged 80–84, 56% are female, 85–89, 59% female, 90–94, 66% female, 95–99, 70% female, and above 100, 86% female.

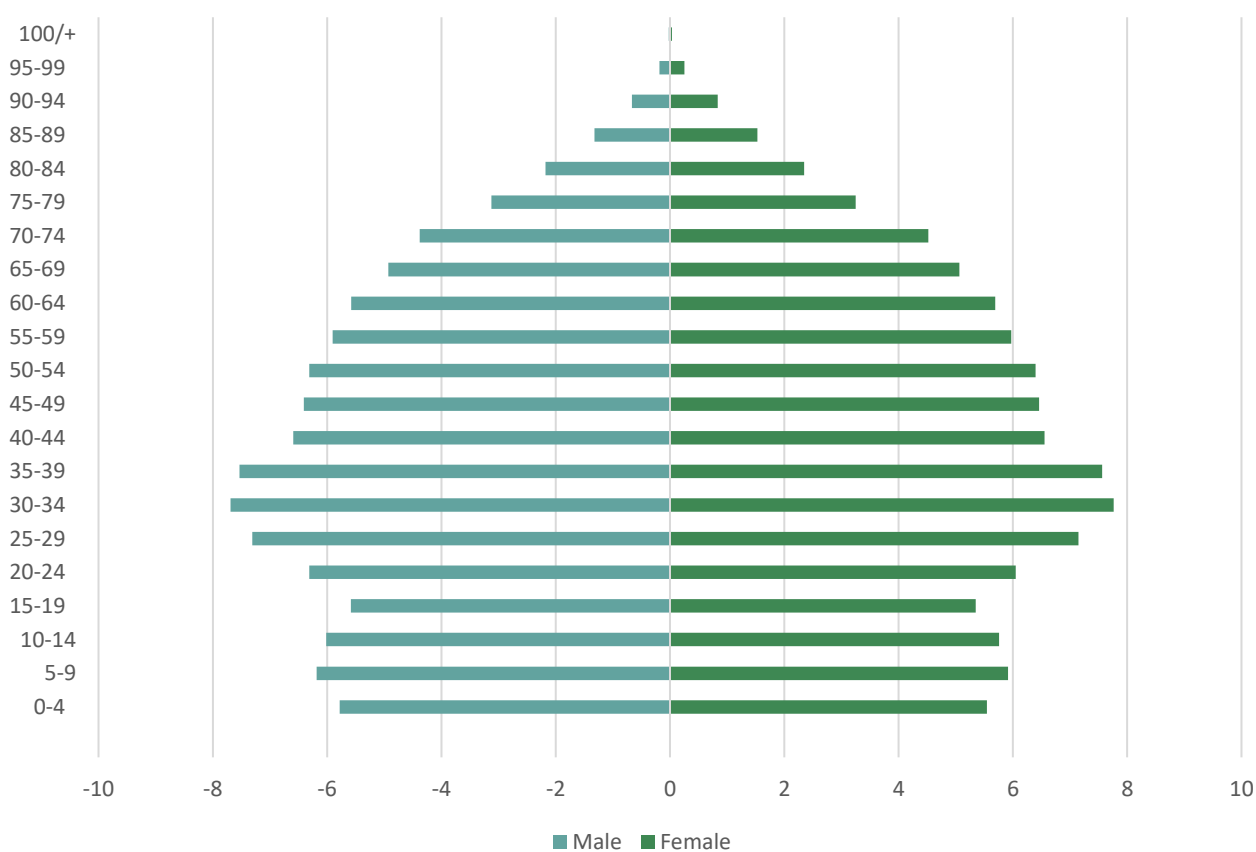
**FIGURE 10: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, SEX DISTRIBUTION, 1976–2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



**FIGURE 11: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, FIVE-YEAR AGE INTERVALS BY SEX, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



**FIGURE 12: TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, FIVE-YEAR AGE INTERVALS BY SEX, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



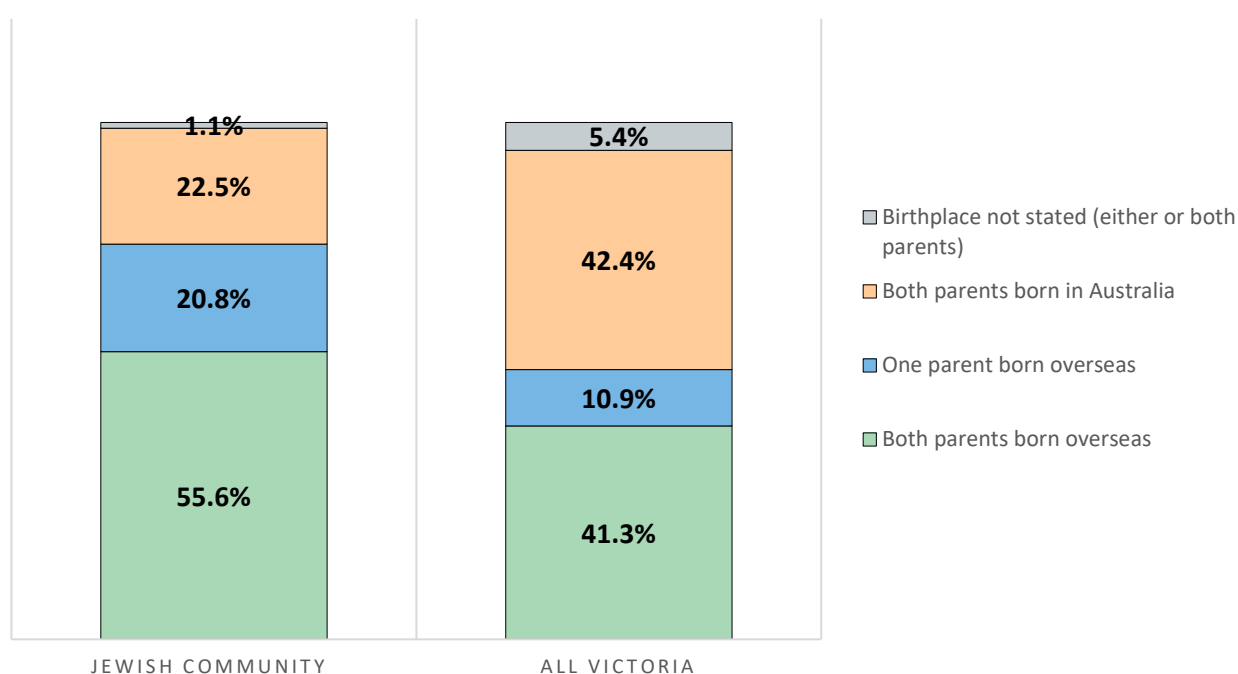
# IMMIGRATION

## OVERSEAS-BORN IN THE VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION

The Victorian Jewish population is disproportionately of immigrant background when compared with the total population.

Just 23% of the Victorian Jewish population have both parents born in Australia, compared with 42% of the total Victorian population. 56% of the Victorian Jewish population indicate that both their parents were born overseas, compared with 41% of the total Victorian population.

FIGURE 13: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)



Since 2006, the proportion of Jewish persons whose parents were both born in Australia has increased from 18% to 23%

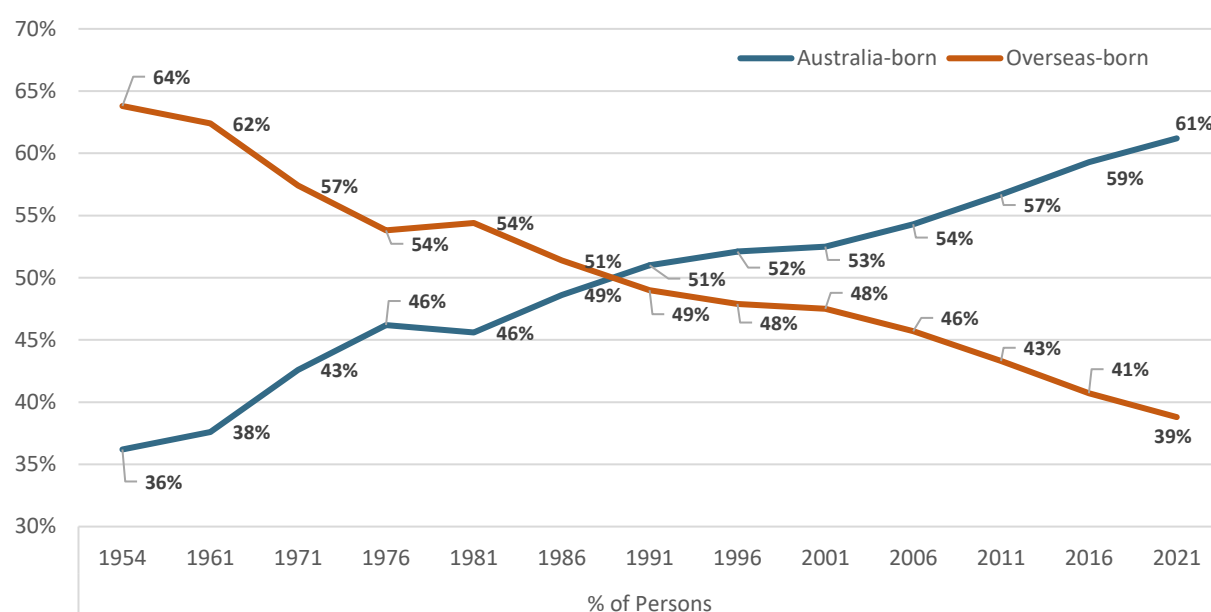
In 1954, 64% of the Jewish population was born overseas. Although the immigrant flow has continued, the Australia-born component of the population has grown at the faster rate. Since 1986, the majority of the Victorian Jewish population has been Australia-born.

In 2021, 61% of the Jewish population whose place of birth is known were born in Australia (up from 57% in 2011), 39% were born overseas (43% in 2011). Within the total Victorian population, 65% were born in Australia (69% in 2011).

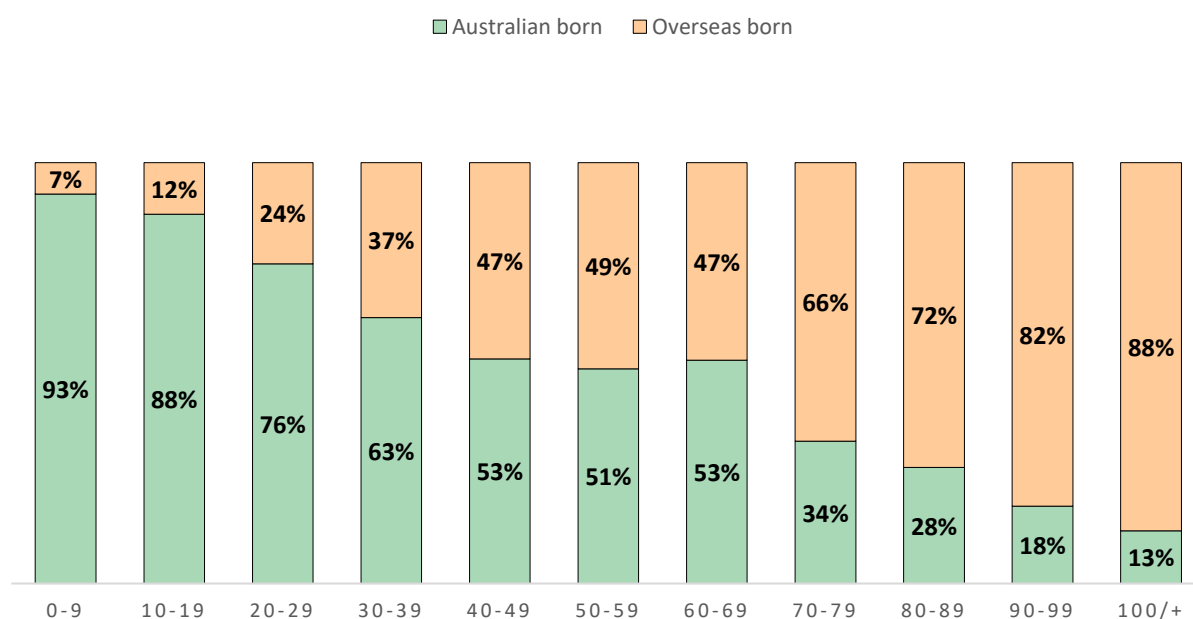
The major contributor to population growth between 2011 and 2021 was natural increase. During this period, the Australia-born grew from an estimated 28,723 to 33,427, an increase of an estimated 4,704 persons.



**FIGURE 14: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE, 1954–2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

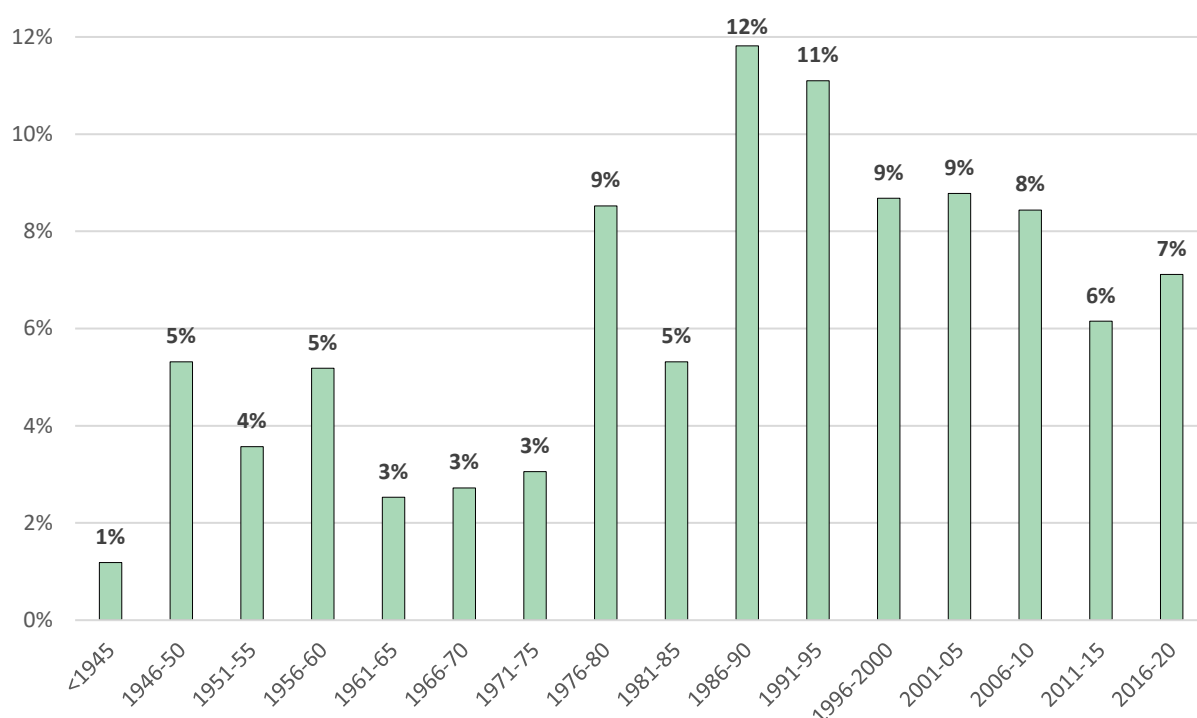


**FIGURE 15: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, AUSTRALIA BORN AND OVERSEAS BORN BY TEN YEAR AGE GROUPS, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



The profile of the Jewish population in 2021 continues to mirror the peaks of immigration, although the numbers in the older cohorts have declined: those from 1946–1960 make up 15% of the current Jewish population, those from 1976–80 account for 9%, and those from 1986–1995 represent 23%. (Figure 16)

**FIGURE 16: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, OVERSEAS BORN RESIDENT IN 2021 BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL (PERCENTAGE)**



## SETTLEMENT PATTERNS OF THE OVERSEAS-BORN JEWISH POPULATION

The majority of eastern European migrants have settled in Victoria. Among the overseas-born in the 2021 Australian Jewish population, 72% of the Poland-born (down from 73% in 2006), 62% of those born in the Russian Federation-born (down from 67%), and 58% of those born in Ukraine-born (down from 62%) live in Victoria.

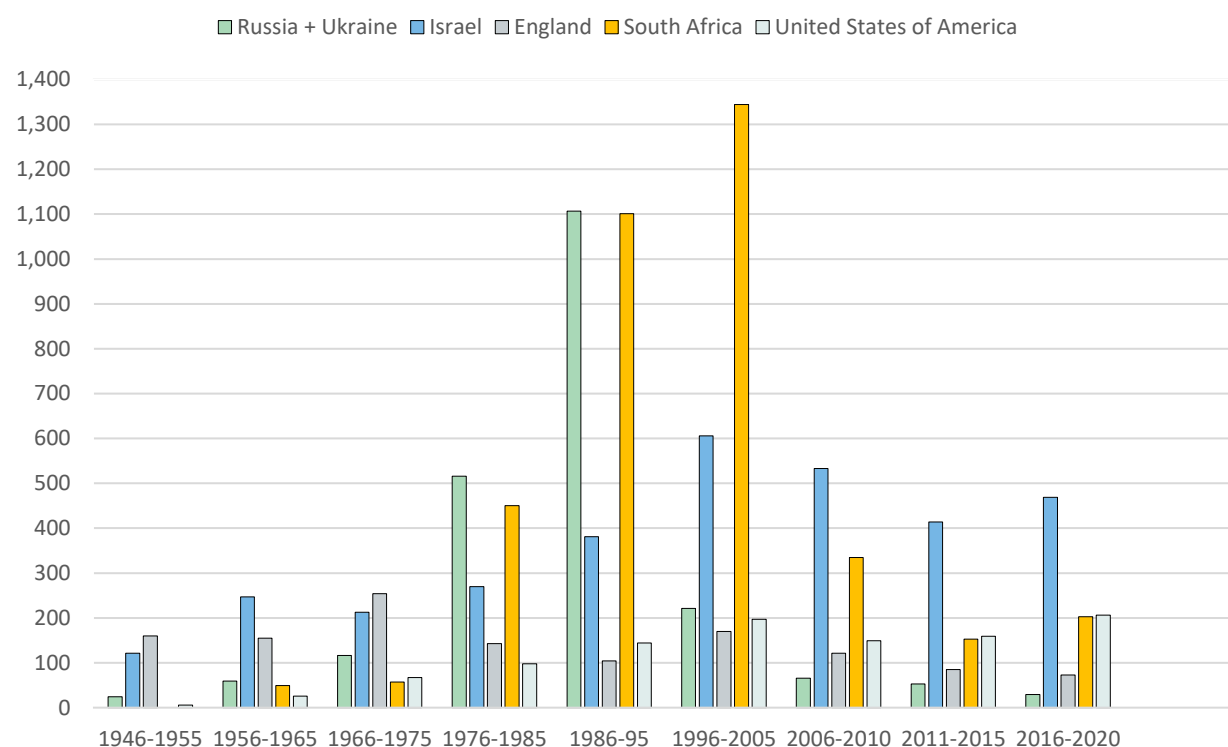
Of the Israel-born, the largest proportion live in Victoria, but this population is more dispersed than the eastern European: 48% (48% in 2006) live in Victoria, 35% (37%) in New South Wales, 6% (7%) in Western Australia, and 7% (6%) in Queensland.

Those born in the England are also relatively dispersed, with the largest proportion, 41% (40% in 2006) in New South Wales, 33% (33%) in Victoria, 11% (12%) in Western Australia and 10% (9%) in Queensland.

The most significant recent relatively large-scale immigration has been from South African origin. Of this national group, the largest proportion, 57% (59% in 2006) live in New South Wales, 29% (26%) in Victoria and 10% (12%) in Western Australia.

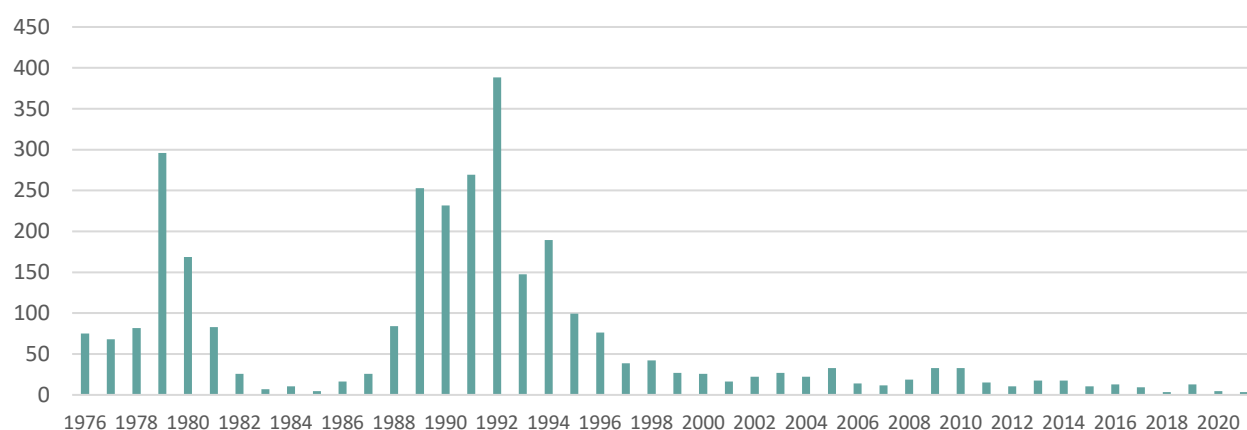
Immigration from Poland was at its peak in the immediate post-war years (1947–51) and the late 1950s, with few arrivals after 1970. The most significant immigration after the 1960s was from the Former Soviet Union, with peaks in 1979–80 and 1988–95. Immigration from South Africa peaked between 1986–1989 and 1997–2002. Immigration from Israel, while at a low level, has been relatively stable since 1996 when measured by arrivals over the five years period between censuses.

**FIGURE 17: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, OVERSEAS BORN RESIDENT IN 2021 BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND YEAR OF ARRIVAL, ENUMERATED**

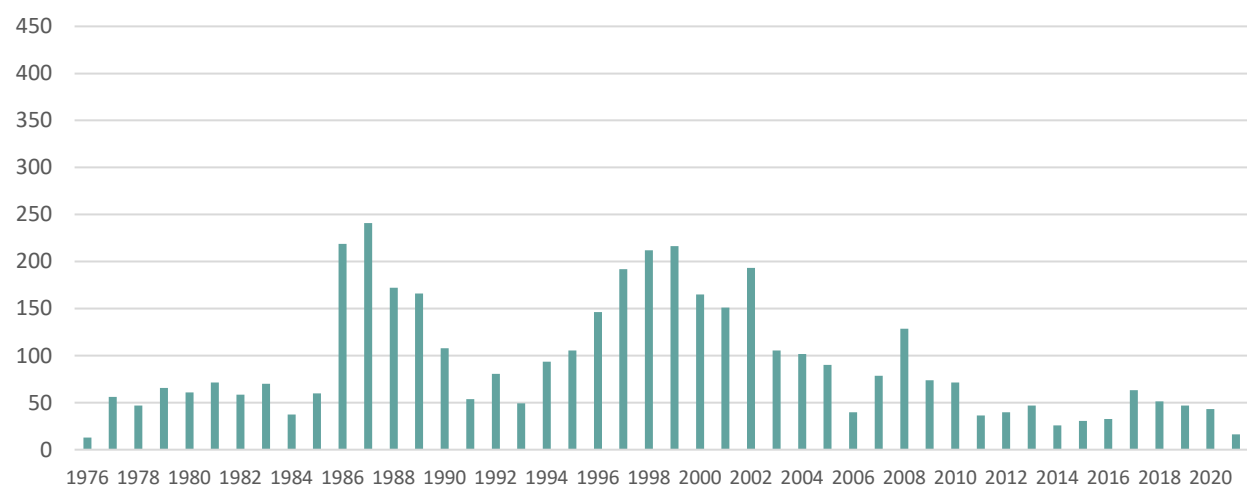


Of those who were resident in Victoria in 2021, the peak year for arrivals from the FSU was 1992, with an estimated 389 arrivals; the peak year for arrivals from South Africa was 1987, with 241 arrivals; and from Israel in 2007, with 159 arrivals.

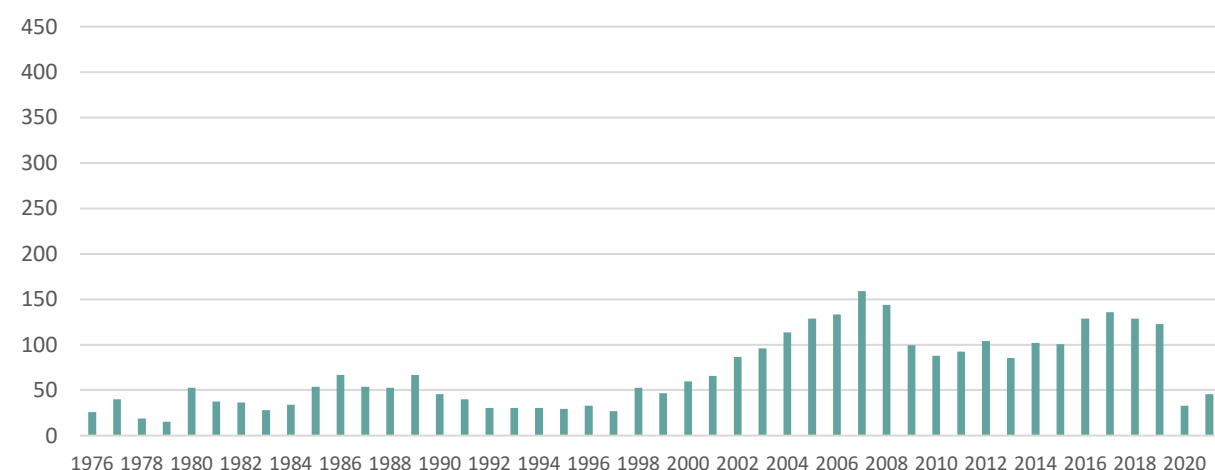
**FIGURE 18: ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BORN IN THE FORMER SOVIET UNION (INCLUDING THE BALTIC STATES AND UKRAINE) AND RESIDENT IN 2021, BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL**



**FIGURE 19: ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BORN IN SOUTH AFRICA AND RESIDENT IN 2021, BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL**



**FIGURE 20: ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION BORN IN ISRAEL AND RESIDENT IN 2021, BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL**



Of the 2021 Victorian Jewish population, 6.4% were born in the former USSR, including the Ukraine and the Baltic States, 8% in South Africa, 7.1% in Israel, 1.8% in Poland and 3.2% in the United Kingdom. (Appendix Table A3–11)

Between the Censuses of 2006 and 2021 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 968 persons in 2021 (a decline of 61%); German-born from 803 to 702 to 528 (decline of 34%), Hungary-born from 556 to 501 to 340 persons (decline of 39%), Romania-born from 309 to 229 to 183 (decline of 41%) and Austria-born from 269 to 209 to 124 persons (decline of 54%).

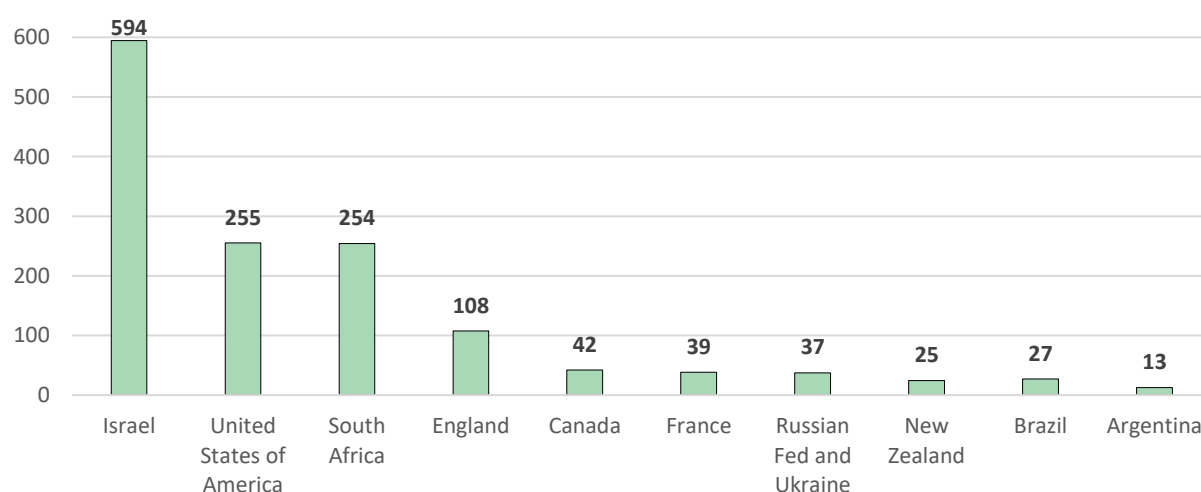
The largest number of arrivals over the years 2011–2021 were from Israel. Indicative of family migration, in 2021 a relatively high proportion of Israel born arrivals over these years were aged 0–14 (33%) and 25–44 (43%). Arrivals from South Africa, on the other hand, indicate an element of family re-union, with a relatively high 15% of arrivals over the age of 65+. (Table 9)

Of the estimated Israel born population resident in 2021, 28% arrived since 2011. Of these, 72% indicated that they were Jewish, 20% indicated they held secular or other spiritual beliefs, and 4% did not indicate a religion, a total of 96%. Just 2% indicated their religion as Christianity, 1% Islam (Table 7).

**TABLE 7: ESTIMATED ARRIVALS IN VICTORIA FROM ISRAEL BETWEEN 2011–2021, AND RESIDENT IN 2021 BY RELIGIOUS IDENTIFICATION**

	Judaism	Christianity	Islam	Secular or spiritual	Not stated	Other	Total
Arrivals	1072	28	18	297	63	4	1,481
Percentage of total	72%	2%	1%	20%	4%	0%	100%

**FIGURE 21: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, ARRIVED AFTER 2015 AND RESIDENT IN 2021, ESTIMATED BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH**



**TABLE 8: ENUMERATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, BY YEAR OF ARRIVAL AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH, RESIDENT AT DATE OF THE CENSUS, 2006–2021**

Country of birth	Resident in 2006		Resident in 2011		Resident in 2016		Resident in 2021	
	Arrived between 2001–2006		Arrived between 2006–2011		Arrived between 2011–2016		Arrived between 2016–2021	
Israel	698	35%	840	40%	645	42%	508	38%
South Africa	569	28%	343	16%	185	12%	217	16%
USA	194	10%	274	13%	263	17%	218	16%
England	125	6%	146	7%	109	7%	92	7%
Russian Federation and Ukraine	95	5%	108	5%	67	4%	32	2%
Other	331	16%	383	18%	251	18%	267	20%
Total	2,012	100%	2,094	100%	1,419	100%	1,334	100%

**TABLE 9: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, ARRIVED 2011–2021 AND RESIDENT IN 2021, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND AGE (PERCENTAGE)**

	0–14	15–24	25–44	45–64	65+	TOTAL	N
Israel	33%	11%	43%	12%	1%	100%	884
USA	25%	7%	50%	13%	5%	100%	365
South Africa	22%	9%	37%	17%	15%	100%	372
England	16%	10%	50%	15%	9%	100%	153

## RELATIONSHIP OF BIRTHPLACE AND AGE

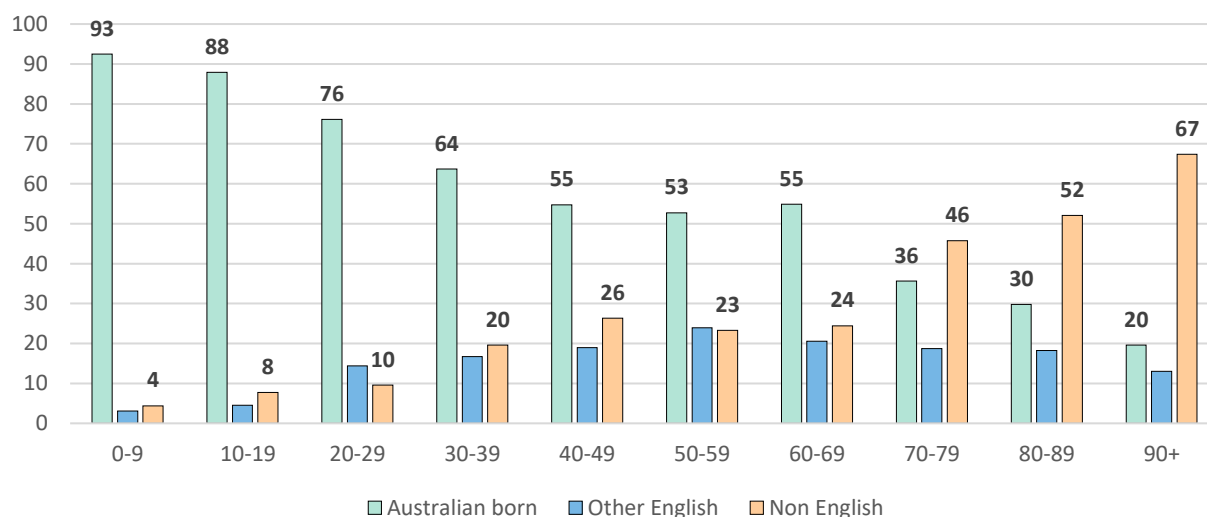
A majority of the Victorian Jewish population under the age of 60 are of English-speaking background, those aged 60 and above are of non-English speaking background.

Of those aged under 10, 93% are born in Australia, of those aged 10–19, 88%. The proportion declines to 55% of those aged 40–49, 36% aged 70–79, 30% aged 80–89 and 20% aged 90 and over.

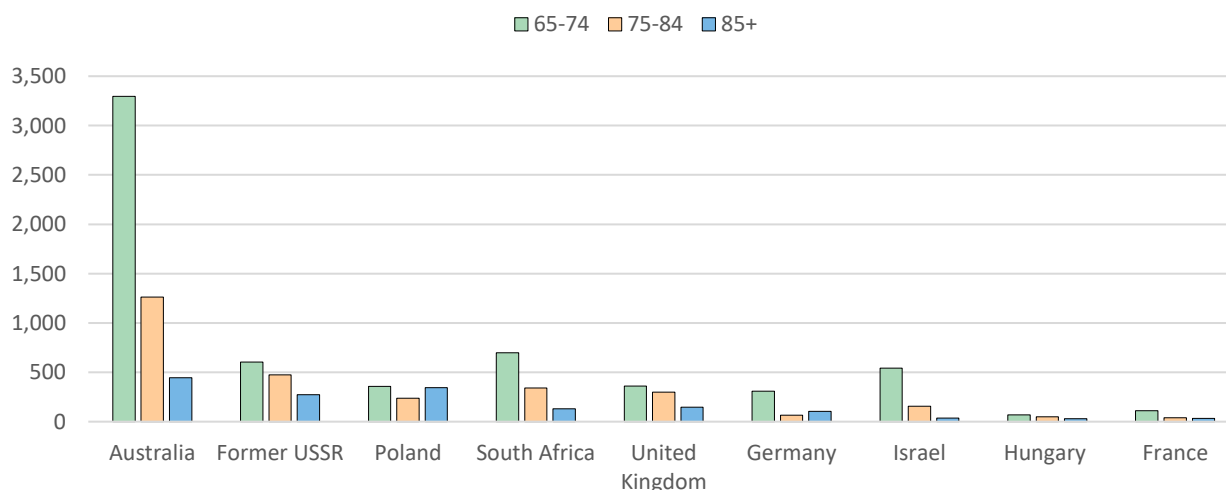
The proportion of non-English speaking background is 4% of those aged 0–9, 8%–10% aged 10–29, between 20%–26% those aged 30–69, 46% aged 70–79, and 52% of those aged 80–89. These are lower proportions than in 2011.

The total Jewish population aged 70 and above comprises an estimated 3,086 persons born in Australia, 1,708 persons born overseas in other English-speaking countries and 4,690 in non-English-speaking countries. In percentage terms, 49.5% 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, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



**FIGURE 23: ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF PERSONS AGED 65 AND ABOVE, 2021**



# LANGUAGES

Almost one in four persons (25.6%) in the Jewish population of Victoria who indicated language use speak a language other than English in the home: this is similar to the proportion of the total Victorian population (24.8%).

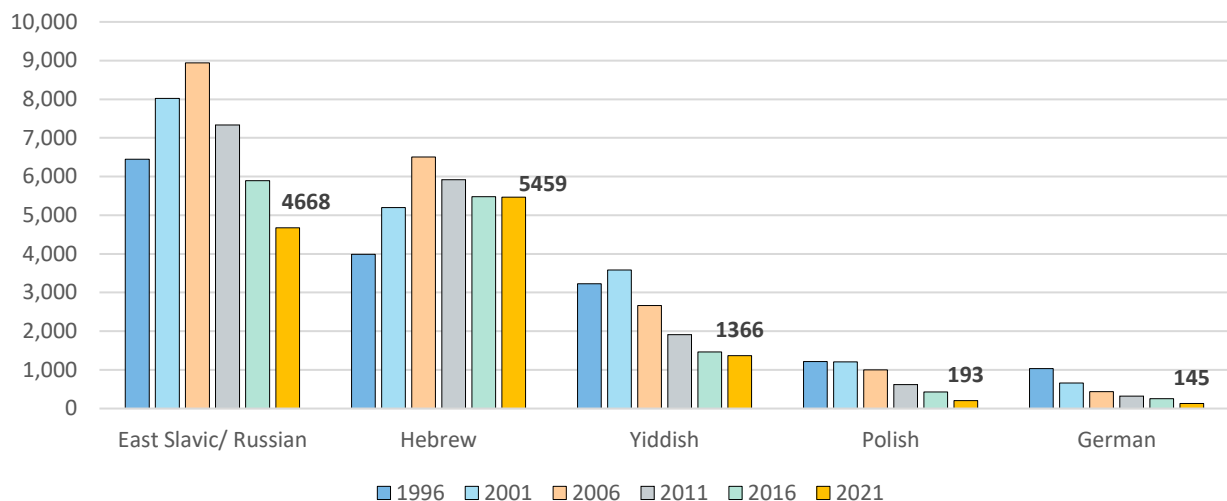
The three most common non-English languages spoken in the home are Hebrew, Russian and Yiddish. The number of persons speaking each of these languages are:

**East Slavic:** (including Russian, Belarusian, and Ukrainian): spoken by an estimated 4,668 persons (8.5%) of the Jewish population)

**Hebrew:** spoken by an estimated 5,459 persons (10%)

**Yiddish:** spoken by an estimated 1,366 persons (2.5%)

FIGURE 24: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH SPOKEN IN THE HOME, ESTIMATED 1996–2021



The proportion who speaks Yiddish in the home continues to decline; in 1996 it was 5.6% of the Jewish population, in 2021 2.5%. Over this twenty-five-year period those who speak Polish have declined from 2.1% to 0.4% and German from 1.8% to 0.3%.

The largest group of recent immigrants, those from Israel, are relatively young and this immigration is having an impact on language use: of those who speak Hebrew in the home, 26% are aged 0–14, 11% aged 15–24 and 18% aged 35–44; only 12% are aged 65 or over.

Reflecting the earlier patterns of immigration, the highest proportion whose main language in the home is an East Slavic language, principally Russian, is aged 65 to 74 years (20% of language used in this age group).

Nearly all Polish speakers, 88%, are aged 65 or older. Interestingly, there are slightly more Yiddish speakers aged 0–14 (25% of all Yiddish speakers) than those aged 75 or older (14% of all Yiddish speakers), in part reflecting the use of Yiddish in the ultra-Orthodox community.

Given the concentration of the Jewish population in the Glen Eira Local Government Area (55% of the Jewish population), all the major language groups have their largest numbers in this area: 69% of Yiddish speakers, 62% Hebrew, 56% Polish and 54% Russian.



Reflecting the location of some aged care facilities, Port Phillip (7% of the Jewish population) has a relatively high proportion of Russian (11%), Yiddish (15%), and Polish (10%) speakers.

**TABLE 10: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, DISTRIBUTION OF LANGUAGE SPEAKERS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Language Spoken	Glen Eira	Stonnington	Port Phillip	Bayside	Boroondara	Kingston	Other LGA	Total
English	54.2%	11.2%	6.7%	5.9%	3.7%	2.8%	15.5%	100%
East Slavic, Russian	53.7%	5.3%	10.5%	11.7%	0.9%	8.3%	9.6%	100%
Hebrew	61.7%	4.7%	6.6%	5.0%	2.4%	6.2%	13.4%	100%
Yiddish	68.7%	3.3%	15.0%	5.0%	0.9%	1.4%	5.7%	100%
Polish	56.1%	11.6%	9.8%	8.7%	0.0%	3.5%	10.3%	100%

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

Three in four (74.8%) in the Jewish population speak English only, a further 18.4% speak another language but speak English ‘very well’, in total 93.2%; 4.3% speak ‘well’ and 2.5% (an estimated 1,364 persons) indicated that they speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’, down from 5.5% in 1996 and 4.7% in 2006.

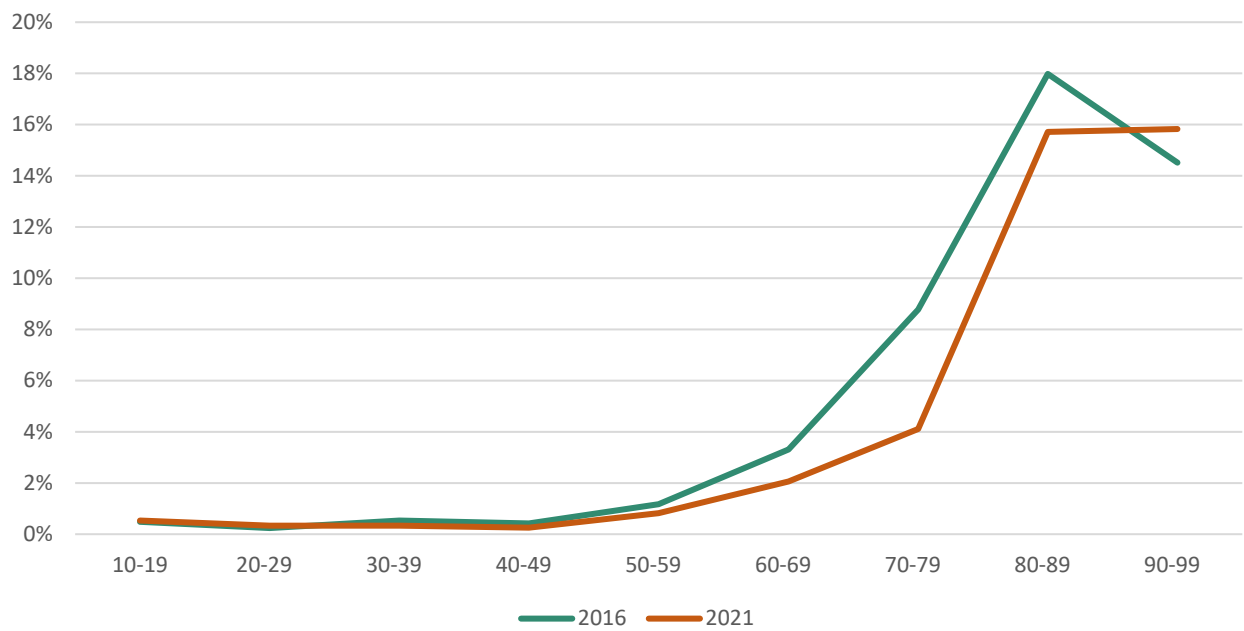
The largest number who indicated that they speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’ speak Russian in the home – an estimated 916 persons (20% of Russian speakers). Others who speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’ include those who speak Hebrew (161 persons, 3% of Hebrew speakers) and Yiddish (96 persons, 7%).

With regard to age, 4% in the age group 70–79 indicated that they speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’, 16% in the age-group 80–89, and 16% in the age-group 90–99. With the passing of the post-war generation, the proportion of elderly who have difficulty with English is now much lower.

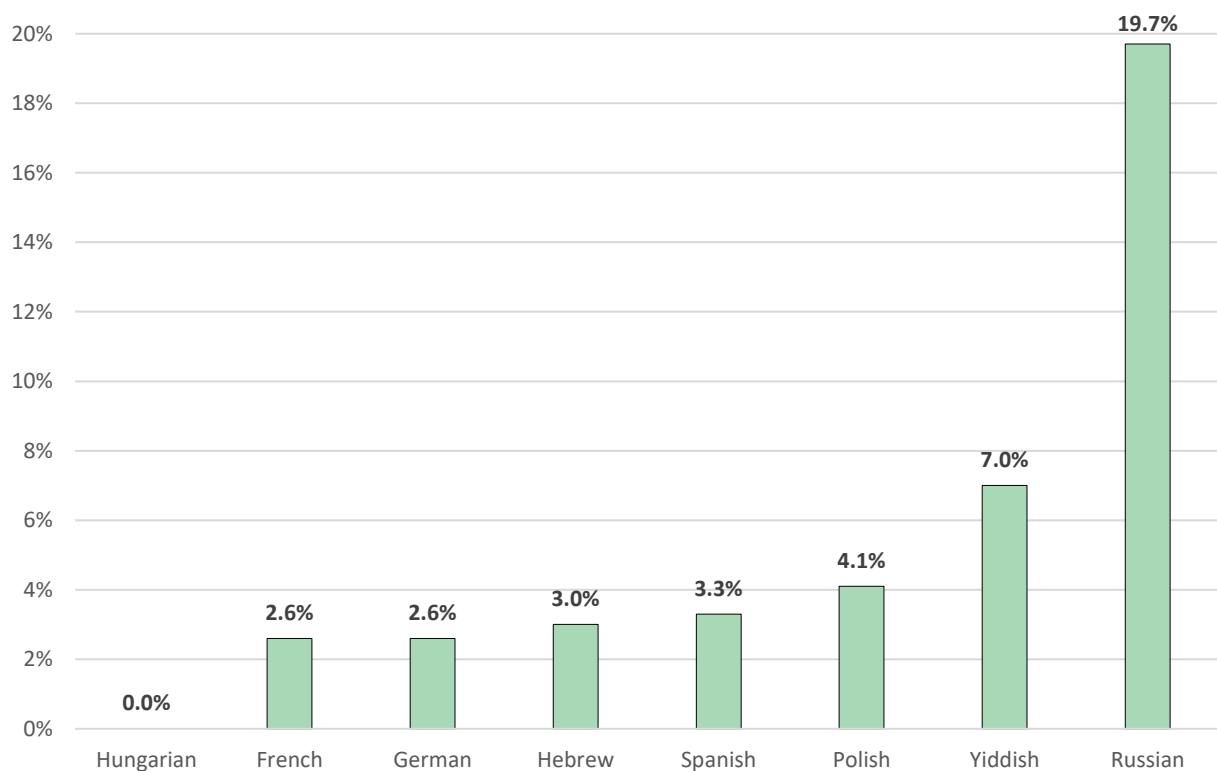
Among recent immigrants (arrived 2016–21), 4% indicated that they speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all’. This is consistent with 6% recorded in the 2011 Census (arrived 2006–2011) and the 5% recorded in the 2006 Census (arrived 2001–06).

Within the Jewish population there is no significant difference in language proficiency between men and women: 2.2% of men and 2.7% of women indicated that they speak English ‘not well’ or ‘not at all,’ the marginal difference explained by the larger number of women aged 70 and above.

**FIGURE 25: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, ENGLISH SPOKEN 'NOT WELL' OR 'NOT AT ALL' BY AGE GROUP, 2016, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



**FIGURE 26: VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, ENGLISH SPOKEN 'NOT WELL' OR 'NOT AT ALL' BY THOSE WHO SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



# HOUSEHOLDS AND FAMILIES<sup>9</sup>

Analysis by Dr David Graham

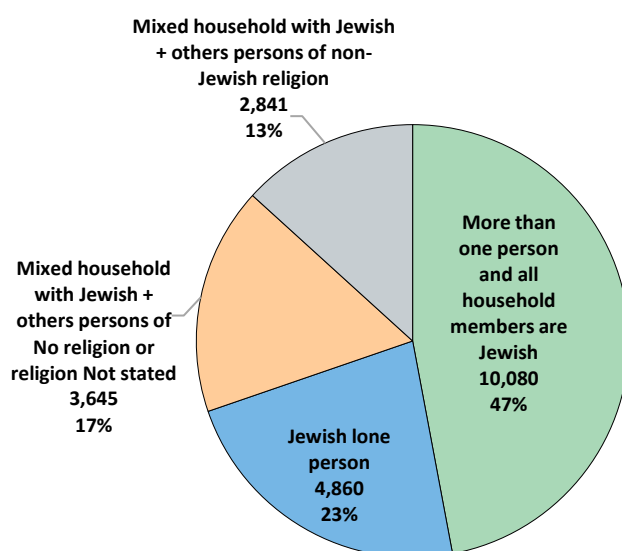
A Jewish household is any dwelling in which at least one person reported being Jewish by religion in the 2021 Census. As noted, all household data presented here are enumerated (i.e. unadjusted). There are four different types of Jewish household:

1. **Households where all members are Jewish** – all people in the household report Jewish.
2. **Jewish lone person households** – all people who live alone and report Jewish.
3. **Mixed Jewish and No religion/Not stated household** – at least one person reports Jewish and at least one other person reports No religion or Not stated but no one reports a different religion.
4. **Mixed Jewish and Other religion household** – at least one person reports Jewish and at least one person reports a different religion (in most cases this is Christian).

The total number of Jewish households in Victoria in 2021 was 21,426. Of these, most were families (15,651) along with 4,860 Jewish people living alone and 914 Jewish group households (i.e., dwellings containing unrelated people over the age of 15 who share a home).

In seven out of ten (70%) Victorian Jewish households all members are Jewish. Of these, one in three is a Jewish person living alone (Figure 27). A further 17% comprise Jewish households with at least one Jewish person living with at least one person who reported 'No religion' or who did not state a religion and 13% comprise Jewish households with at least one Jewish person living with at least one person who reported a non-Jewish religion (mainly Christian).

FIGURE 27: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD TYPE, 2021



<sup>9</sup> Customised 2021 Census data on Jewish households, families and intermarriage have been commissioned by JCA and analysed by Dr David Graham. Census data on Jewish families and households have not been adjusted for estimated undercount since the adjustment procedure is based on individuals and not households – see discussion in Appendix 2.

Almost half (46%) of Jewish households in Victoria are located in Glen Eira (Table 11). In most of these homes (84%), all household members reported Jewish (including lone person households). This proportion decreases as the Jewish population becomes more geographically dispersed within Victoria. For example, outside of Melbourne in just 34% of Jewish households are all members Jewish. Almost one out of five (19%) of all households in Glen Eira are Jewish households, by far the highest concentration in the State.

**TABLE 11: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION AND RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Number of Jewish households	Location (SA3)	All Jewish	Jewish + No Religion or Not Stated	Jewish + Other Religion	Total	% of all Jewish households in Victoria	% of all households in each locality that are Jewish
9,866	Glen Eira	84%	10%	6%	100%	46%	19.3%
1,731	Port Phillip	73%	16%	11%	100%	8%	3.7%
1,565	Stonnington – West	77%	13%	11%	100%	7%	5.4%
1,376	Bayside	69%	16%	15%	100%	6%	3.8%
757	Boroondara	57%	24%	20%	100%	4%	1.2%
683	Stonnington – East	76%	14%	10%	100%	3%	4.3%
660	Kingston	56%	22%	22%	100%	3%	1.4%
483	Yarra	41%	40%	19%	100%	2%	1.2%
363	Monash	51%	24%	25%	100%	2%	<1%
3,262	Rest of Greater Melbourne	39%	32%	29%	100%	15%	<1%
655	Rest of Victoria	34%	33%	33%	100%	3%	<1%
21,401	<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>17%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>0.9%</b>

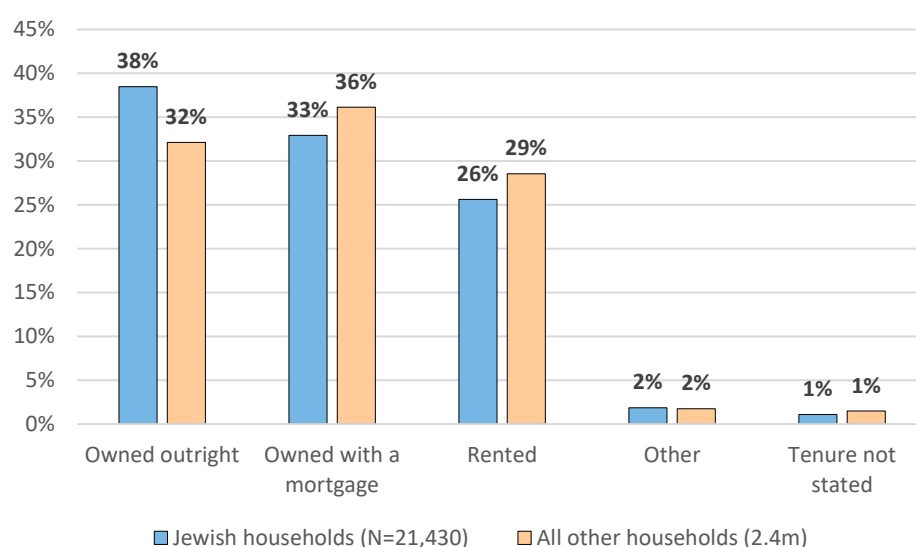
The average size of Jewish households in Victoria in 2021 was 2.6 persons per household (pph), similar to the general Victorian population at 2.5pph (Table 12). Excluding lone person households, the average Jewish household size is 3.1pph.

**TABLE 12: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE (PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD) BY RELIGIOUS COMPOSITION, 2021**

	Jewish household type				Households in Victoria	
	All Jewish	Jewish and No religion/Not stated	Jewish and Other religion		Jewish	All others
All households	2.4	N/A	N/A		2.6	2.5
All households excluding lone person households	3.1	3.0	3.1		3.1	3.1

Almost two out of five (38%) Jewish households in Victoria are owned outright, a somewhat higher proportion than in the state generally (32%) (Figure 28). A total of 5,492 Jewish households are rented and Jews are slightly less likely to rent their home than is generally the case (26% compared with 29% respectively).

**FIGURE 28: TENURE: JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED WITH THE REST OF THE VICTORIAN POPULATION, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



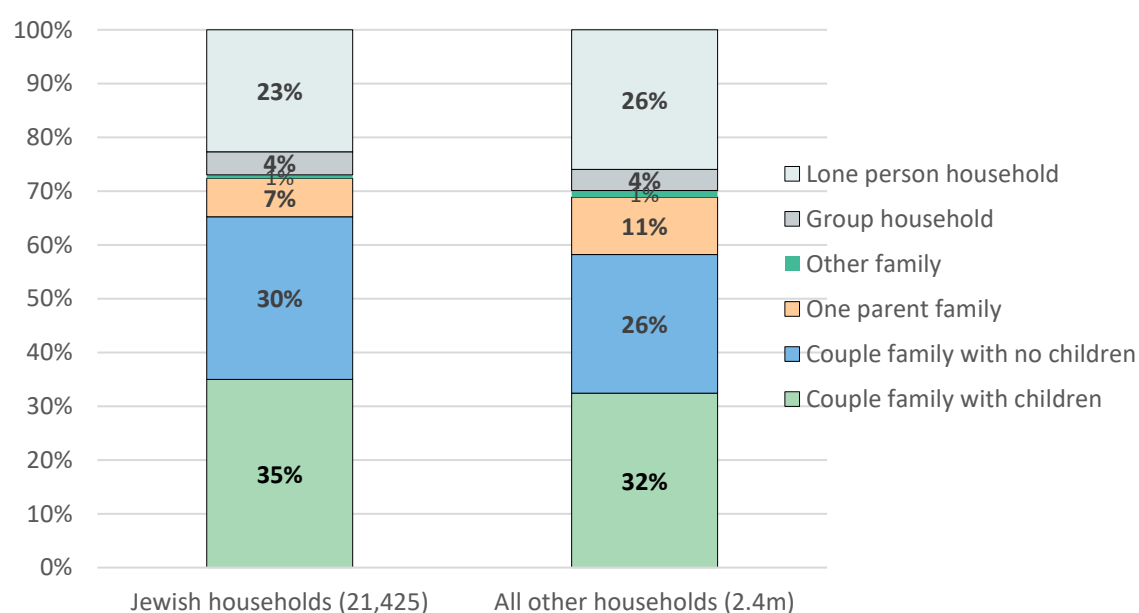
Tenure type varies by location. For example, over half (51%) of Jewish households in Boroondara are owned outright whereas almost half (49%) of Jewish households in Yarra are rented. Jewish households in Kingston are most likely to be owned with a mortgage (49%). (Table 13)

**TABLE 13: TENURE TYPE FOR JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY LOCATION (SA3), 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Number of Jewish households	Location (SA3)	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage	Rented	Other including tenure not stated	Total
9,850	Glen Eira	41%	34%	22%	3%	100%
1,568	Stonnington – West	48%	21%	28%	3%	100%
1,366	Bayside	48%	32%	17%	3%	100%
1,730	Port Phillip	30%	27%	39%	4%	100%
760	Boroondara	51%	28%	19%	2%	100%
686	Stonnington – East	49%	32%	16%	2%	100%
666	Kingston	28%	49%	22%	2%	100%
360	Monash	34%	31%	35%	1%	100%
475	Yarra	23%	27%	49%	1%	100%
3,274	Rest of Greater Melbourne	29%	37%	32%	3%	100%
664	Rest of Victoria	38%	31%	27%	3%	100%
21,430	<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Compared with the rest of the Victorian population, Jews are more likely to live in couple families (65% Jewish households compared with 58% all others) and are less likely to live alone (23% Jewish compared with 26% all others) (Figure 29). Victorian Jews are also less likely to live in one parent households (7% compared with 11%). There were 1,529 Jewish lone parent families in Victoria in 2021.

**FIGURE 29: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION – JEWISH AND VICTORIAN POPULATION, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



There is substantial variation in Jewish household composition at the local level. This is a reflection of the underlying demographics and housing stock available in each area. In Glen Eira, Bayside, Boroondara, Stonnington – East, and Kingston, Jewish households are more likely to consist of couples with children present than couples living alone (Table 14). By contrast, Port Phillip and Stonnington – West have high proportions of Jewish lone persons. 18% of Jewish households in Yarra are group households (i.e. unrelated people sharing) and 12% of Jewish households in Monash are one parent families.

**TABLE 14: JEWISH HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY LOCATION (SA3), 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Total Jewish households	Location (SA3)	Couple family with children	Couple family with no children	One parent family	Other family	Group household	Lone person household	Total
9,866	Glen Eira	40%	28%	7%	<1%	2%	21%	100%
1,731	Port Phillip	23%	28%	6%	<1%	6%	36%	100%
1,565	Stonnington – West	19%	36%	4%	<1%	6%	35%	100%
1,376	Bayside	39%	33%	6%	<1%	2%	20%	100%
757	Boroondara	40%	34%	6%	<1%	1%	19%	100%
683	Stonnington – East	40%	30%	8%	<1%	2%	20%	100%
660	Kingston	40%	30%	8%	2%	2%	19%	100%
483	Yarra	20%	31%	5%	–	18%	27%	100%
363	Monash	34%	29%	12%	–	4%	20%	100%
3,262	Rest of Greater Melbourne	32%	32%	8%	<1%	8%	19%	100%
655	Rest of Victoria	24%	38%	8%	<1%	6%	23%	100%
21,426	<b>Total Victoria</b>	<b>35%</b>	<b>30%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>&lt;1%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>23%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Victorian Jewish householders are more likely to be married (56%) than all other householders in the state (48%) (Table 15). On the other hand, Jewish householders are less likely to be never married (20% versus 27%). There is relatively little difference between the two populations in terms of householders being divorced, separated, or widowed.

Within the Jewish population, when all household members are Jewish, Jewish householders are far more likely to be divorced, separated, or widowed than in households where not all members reported Jewish.

TABLE 15: REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD REFERENCE PERSON, BY RELIGIOUS HOUSEHOLD TYPE, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)

Marital Status	Religious makeup of Jewish households			All Jewish households	All other households
	All Jewish	Jewish + No Religion or Not Stated	Jewish + Other Religion		
Married	55%	54%	64%	56%	48%
Divorced	14%	9%	9%	12%	12%
Separated	4%	2%	3%	3%	5%
Widowed	11%	2%	2%	8%	8%
Never married	16%	33%	22%	20%	27%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Total households	<b>14,940</b>	<b>3,645</b>	<b>2,841</b>	<b>21,426</b>	<b>2.4m</b>

Jews in Victoria are far more likely to live in apartments and semi-detached homes than is generally the case. As a result, they are far less likely to live in separate (detached) houses (53% versus 74% generally) (Table 16). However, this is because Jews tend to live in the densely populated areas of Melbourne where there is relatively limited space, whereas the general population is more spatially distributed and take advantage of the greater availability of space in outer urban and rural areas.

TABLE 16: DWELLING TYPE, JEWISH FAMILIES AND ALL OTHER FAMILIES, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)

Dwelling type	Jewish households	All other households
Separate (standalone)	53%	74%
Semi-detached/townhouse	25%	14%
Flat or apartment	22%	12%
Other	<1%	<1%
Total	100%	100%
Number of households	<b>21,417</b>	<b>2.4m</b>

## JEWISH FAMILIES

A 'Jewish family' comprises any dwelling with at least two or more related people of which at least one person reported Jewish. In other words, it is a Jewish household but excludes Jewish lone person households and Jewish group households (unrelated people sharing). As with households, data presented here on Jewish families are enumerated (i.e., unadjusted).



There were 15,675 Jewish families in Victoria in 2021. Over three quarters (76%) of Jewish families consisted of married couples, a higher proportion than for other families (67%, Table 17). By contrast, Jews in Victoria are less likely to live in de facto families and are less likely to be in 'Not married' families.<sup>10</sup>

**TABLE 17: MARITAL STATUS, JEWISH FAMILIES AND ALL OTHER FAMILIES, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Marital status	Jewish families (15,675)	All other families (1.7m)
Married	76%	67%
De facto	13%	16%
Not married*	11%	17%
Total Victoria	100%	100%

\* See footnote

A majority of Jewish families in Victoria consist of a married couple with children (44%) and a further 33% consist of a married couple with no children (in many of these cases the children will have left home) (Table 18). Glen Eira is most likely to have Jewish married couple families with children at home (50%) and Stonington – West is most likely to have Jewish married couple families with no children at home (46%). In Yarra, one in three (33%) Jewish families consists of a de facto couple without children and a further 10% are de facto Jewish couples with children at home.

<sup>10</sup> In the census marital status is measured in two different ways: Registered Marital Status and Social Marital Status. Registered Marital Status refers to the legal status of a person, and not necessarily their living arrangement. Social Marital Status is based on stated partnerships within a household. According to ABS "A de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people ... is reported as either: de facto, partner, common law husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend, or girlfriend." Since family data exclude persons living alone and in shared 'group' households, in this context 'Not Married' refers to someone who is not living with another person in a partnership but is living with other family members, for example, lone parent families. (See <https://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats/abs@.nsf/Lookup/2901.0Chapter40402016>)

TABLE 18: MARITAL STATUS\* AND FAMILY COMPOSITION, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)

Total Jewish families	Location (SA3)	Married couple family with children	Married couple with no children	De facto couple family with children	De facto couple family with no children	One parent family	Total
7,565	Glen Eira	50%	32%	3%	5%	10%	100%
1,066	Bayside	45%	36%	3%	7%	8%	100%
992	Port Phillip	35%	31%	4%	18%	11%	100%
914	Stonnington – West	30%	46%	3%	15%	6%	100%
607	Boroondara	45%	35%	6%	7%	6%	100%
532	Stonnington – East	49%	33%	1%	8%	9%	100%
514	Kingston	48%	30%	3%	10%	10%	100%
284	Monash	40%	30%	2%	14%	14%	100%
250	Yarra	26%	24%	10%	33%	8%	100%
2,347	Rest of Greater Melbourne	37%	29%	8%	16%	11%	100%
451	Rest of Victoria	24%	40%	9%	16%	11%	100%
15,533	Total Victoria	<b>44%</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>10%</b>	100%

\* Social marital status of family reference person

Almost two out of three (64%) Jewish families in Victoria consisted of families where all the members reported Jewish in the 2021 Census (Table 19). 16% were families where at least one person reported Jewish and at least one person was non-Jewish. Jewish families in Glen Eira (which contains half (49%) of all Jewish families in Victoria) are most likely to be 'All Jewish' families (82%) whereas this is the case for just 18% of Jewish Victorian families outside of Greater Melbourne.

**TABLE 19: JEWISH FAMILIES BY RELIGIOUS MAKEUP AND LOCATION, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Total Jewish families	Location	All Jewish	Jewish + no religion or not stated	Jewish + other religion	All Jewish families
7,621	Glen Eira	82%	11%	7%	100%
1,067	Bayside	63%	19%	18%	100%
996	Port Phillip	60%	24%	16%	100%
93	Stonnington – West	68%	17%	15%	100%
612	Boroondara	48%	28%	23%	100%
534	Stonnington – East	71%	17%	12%	100%
529	Kingston	48%	26%	26%	100%
278	Monash	43%	29%	28%	100%
259	Yarra	23%	55%	22%	100%
2,357	Rest of Greater Melbourne	28%	37%	35%	100%
462	Rest of Victoria	18%	42%	40%	100%
15,675	Total Victoria	64%	20%	16%	100%

Jewish families in Victoria are less likely to have children living at home as all other families in the state (57% Jewish versus 61% all others) (Table 2). However, Jewish families are just as likely to have dependent children at home (48% Jewish versus 47% all others). And they are more likely to have three or more children, dependent or otherwise, living at home.

**TABLE 20: PROPORTION OF FAMILIES WITH AND WITHOUT CHILDREN LIVING AT HOME BY RELIGIOUS FAMILY MAKEUP, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Number of families with:	All Jewish	Jewish + No Religion or Not Stated	Jewish + Other Religion	Jewish families	All other families
No children present	42%	44%	44%	43%	39%
At least one child (of any age) at home	58%	55%	57%	57%	61%
At least one dependent child* at home	48%	47%	48%	48%	47%
3 or more children (of any age) at home	16%	9%	10%	14%	11%
At least 3 or more dependent child* at home	14%	8%	8%	12%	8%
Total families	10,039	3,153	2,483	15,675	1.7m

\* In the Census, a dependent child is defined as any child under the age of 15 or, if older than 15, any child in school or a dependent student up to age 24.

# MARRIAGE

Analysis by Dr David Graham

In the following section, all data are enumerated (i.e. unadjusted). While comparisons of proportionate data across censuses are meaningful, care should be taken in drawing conclusions from comparisons of unadjusted Jewish population counts between different censuses. Also in this section, unless otherwise stated, 'Jewish' includes people in Victoria who reported their religion as 'No religion'/'Not stated' but who reported their *ancestry* as Jewish (1,441 people). It excludes Jewish people whose partner did not report a religion (149 people).

## 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 constitutes 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 four marry persons within the group (four marriages, eight persons) and the other two each marry persons outside the group (two marriages, two persons) there are a total of six marriages. In the count of individuals, eight (80%) have married within the group, two (20%) have married outside the group. In the count of marriages, two (33%) marriages are outside the group; in the count of individuals, two (20%) individuals have partners outside the group.

TABLE 21: MARRIAGE WITHIN AND OUTSIDE A GROUP, HYPOTHETICAL EXAMPLE

	Marriages (couples)	Individuals
Married within the group	4 (67%)	8 (80%)
Married outside the group	2 (33%)	2 (20%)
Total	6 (100%)	10 (100%)

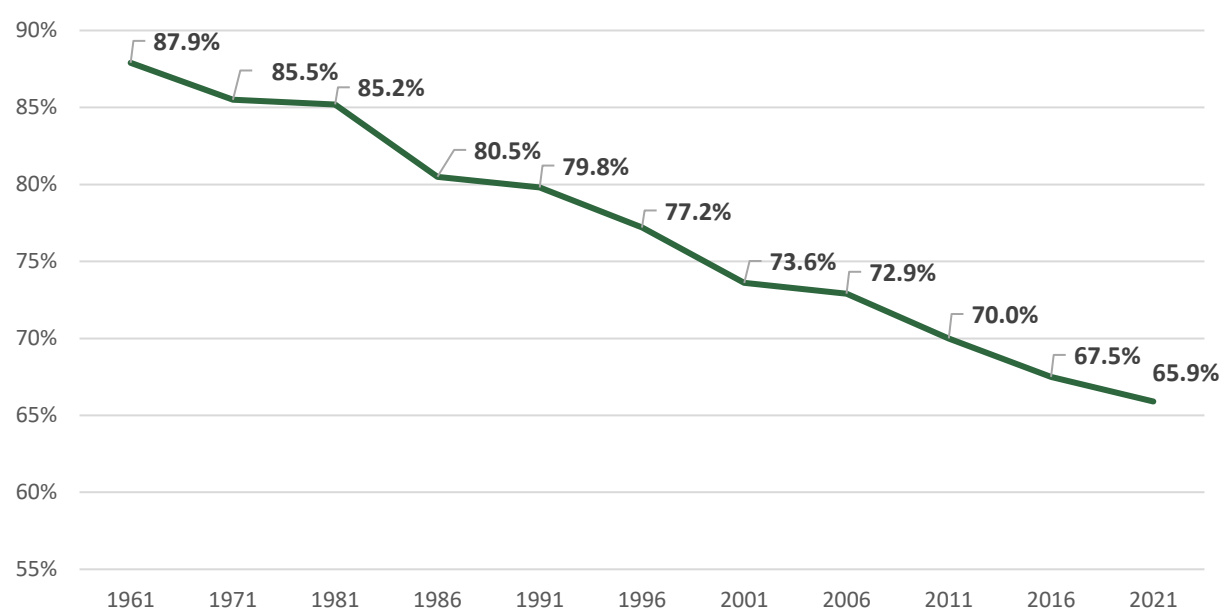
In 2021, considered from the perspective of marriages (registered or de facto) in which at least one partner is Jewish, there were 13,377 such couples in Victoria in 2021 (excluding 149 couples where the partner did not respond to the religion question). In 66% of these couples, both partners are Jewish, down from 70% in 2011. In 18% one partner is Jewish and one has 'No religion', an increase from 13% since 2011 and in 16% one partner is Jewish and one has an 'Other religion', a slight decrease from 17% in 2011 (Table 22).

**TABLE 22: RELIGION OF PARTNER FOR COUPLES (MARRIED OR DE FACTO) IN WHICH AT LEAST ONE PARTNER IS JEWISH, 2011, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Religion of partner	2011	2021
Jewish	70.0%	65.9%
No religion	12.7%	17.6%
Other religion*	17.3%	16.4%
Total	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Number of couples in which at least one partner is Jewish	12,950	13,377
No religion + Other religion	30.0%	34.1%

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

**FIGURE 30: RELIGION OF PARTNER FOR COUPLES (MARRIED OR DE FACTO) IN WHICH BOTH PARTNERS ARE JEWISH, 1961–2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



Of the 22,213 Jewish people in Victoria living in a partnership in 2021, four out of five (79%) had a Jewish partner, just over one in ten (11%) had a partner who reported ‘No religion’ and a similar proportion had a partner with an ‘Other religion’ (10%) (Table 23).<sup>11</sup> Thus, almost one in five (19%) Jews living in a couple in Victoria had a partner who did not report Jewish (by religion or ancestry) in the 2021 Census.

<sup>11</sup> 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=238).

In the decade from 2011, the proportion of partnered Jews who have a Jewish partner declined from 82% to 79% while proportion of those with a partner reporting 'No religion' increased from 8% to 11%.

**TABLE 23: RELIGION OF PARTNER FOR JEWISH INDIVIDUALS LIVING IN A COUPLE (MARRIED OR DE FACTO), 2011, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Religion of partner	2011	2021
Jewish	82.3%	79.4%
No religion	7.5%	10.7%
Other religion*	10.2%	9.9%
Total	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Total number of Jews living with a partner	22,011	22,123
No religion + Other religion	17.7%	20.6%

\* The majority (90%) of these partners are Christian/

Between 2011 and 2021 the number of Jewish people in Victoria living in a couple increased by 0.5%. The number of Jews with partners reporting 'Other' (non-Jewish) religions declined by 2% while the number with partners reporting 'No Religion' increased by 43% (Table 24Error! Reference source not found.).

**TABLE 24: NUMBER OF JEWISH COUPLES (MARRIED OR DE FACTO) IN 2021 AND CHANGE FROM 2011**

Religion of partner	Number of Jews in couples in 2021	Change from 2011–2021*
Jewish	17,566	–3.1%
No religion	2,358	+43.3%
Other religion*	2,199	–2.0%
Total	<b>22,123</b>	<b>0.5%</b>

\* Direct comparisons of unadjusted data between censuses should be interpreted with caution.

## INTERMARRIAGE BY PARTNERSHIP TYPE AND GENDER

Jewish intermarriage is sensitive to multiple factors and certain subgroups are more likely to be intermarried than others. The key census variables of interest are type of partnership, sex, age and location.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>12</sup> Jewish denomination is also an important determinant of intermarriage, however the census does not capture this information.

The vast majority of partnered Jews in Victoria—almost nine out of ten (88%)—is married with the remainder (12%) being in de facto (or cohabiting) partnerships. Compared with married Jews, those in de facto partnerships are less than half as likely to have a Jewish partner, 2.5 times as likely to have a partner with an ‘Other religion’ and four times as likely to have a partner with ‘No religion’ (Table 25). Indeed, Jews in de facto partnerships are more likely to have a partner of ‘No religion’ than a Jewish partner (40% versus 38%).

**TABLE 25: RELIGION OF PARTNER FOR JEWISH INDIVIDUALS BY PARTNERSHIP TYPE, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Religion of partner	Married	De facto
Jewish	81.1%	38.1%
No religion	10.1%	40.1%
Other religion*	8.8%	21.8%
Total	100%	100%

\* The vast majority of these partners are Christian.

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 26). However, the differences between married Jewish men and women are small.

**TABLE 26: RELIGION OF PARTNER FOR MARRIED JEWISH INDIVIDUALS BY SEX\*, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Religion of partner	Jewish male: religion of wife	Jewish female: religion of husband
Jewish	80.2%	82.0%
No religion	9.6%	10.7%
Other religion	10.2%	7.3%
Total	100%	100%
Number of Jewish people	10,606	10,374

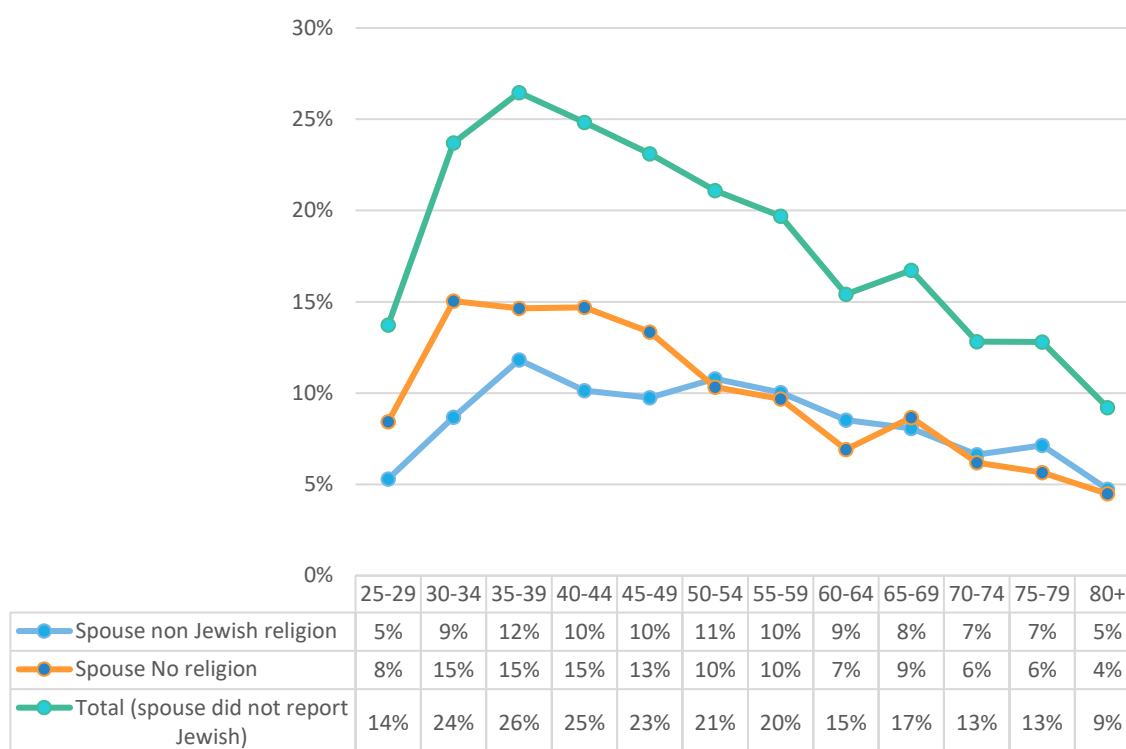
\* Excluding Jews whose partners who did not state a religion.

## INTERMARRIAGE BY AGE

In general, Jews who marry at a young age tend to be more religious than those who marry later in life and, as such, they are more likely to marry other Jews. The vast majority (89%) of married Jews aged under 30 in Victoria are married to other Jews<sup>13</sup>. However, it is also true that Jews who marry today are more likely than their parents to marry a non-Jewish person, therefore, the younger a person is, the more likely they are to have a non-Jewish spouse. Over a quarter (26%) of married Jews aged 35–39 in Victoria had a non-Jewish spouse or a spouse of ‘No religion’ (Figure 31).

<sup>13</sup> This includes all people aged 15 and above although the age group 15–24 is not shown on the chart for reasons of confidentiality.

**FIGURE 31: MARRIED JEWS BY AGE OF SPOUSE WHERE SPOUSE DID NOT REPORT JEWISH, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



## CHILDREN OF INTERMARRIED COUPLES

The likelihood of a child being raised Jewish is highest when both parents are Jewish. We can use the religion reported for the youngest dependent child in a family as a proxy for the religion all the other children in the family are being raised. When both parents are Jewish, almost all (97%) couples raise their children Jewish but when the parents are not both Jewish the likelihood of children being raised Jewish declines considerably (table 27: 27). However, this is also dependent on the sex of the Jewish parent. For example, when the child's mother is Jewish and the father has an 'Other religion' (mainly Christian), 45% of couples raise their children Jewish. By contrast, when the father is Jewish, and the mother is 'Other religion' (mainly Christian), the proportion raising Jewish children falls to 12%.

**TABLE 27: RELIGION OF YOUNGEST DEPENDENT CHILD BY RELIGION OF MARRIED PARENTS, 2021**

Religion of parents		% Youngest child reported as Jewish	Number of married couples
Both mother and father Jewish		97%	3,996
Mother Jewish	Father No religion	49%	604
	Father Other religion	45%	397
Father Jewish	Mother No religion	20%	547
	Mother Other religion	12%	545



# HOUSING

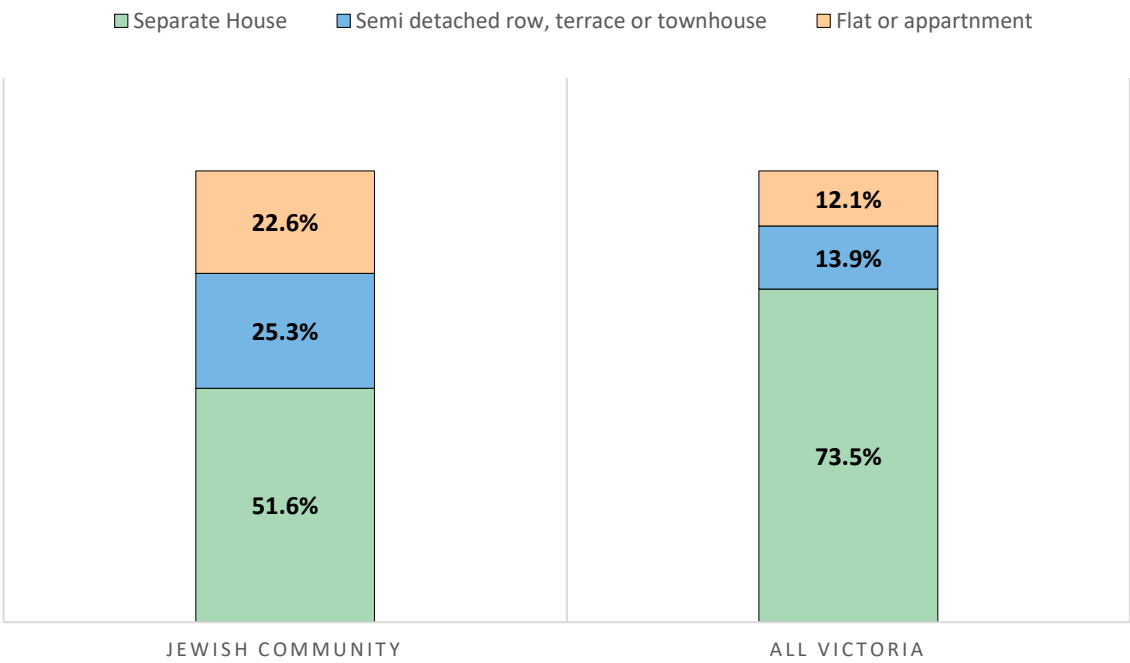
In 2021, 98% of the Jewish population lived in a private dwelling, 2% in a non-private dwelling. These proportions are the same for the total Victorian population.

The 2% in a non-private dwelling represent an estimated 1,088 persons. Of these, 43% live in a nursing home, 31% in accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained), 7% were in a hospital on the date the Census was taken, 6% were resident in a hotel, motel, or bed and breakfast accommodation, and 5% in a residential college or hall of residence.

## DWELLING TYPE

The majority (52%) of the Victorian Jewish population lives in a detached house, a quarter (25%) in a semi-detached, terrace or townhouse dwelling and 23% in a flat, unit or apartment. Within the Victorian population, there is a higher proportion (74%) resident in a detached house, and lower proportions in a semi-detached dwelling (14%) and flat, unit or apartment (12%).

FIGURE 32: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, PRIVATE DWELLING STRUCTURE, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)

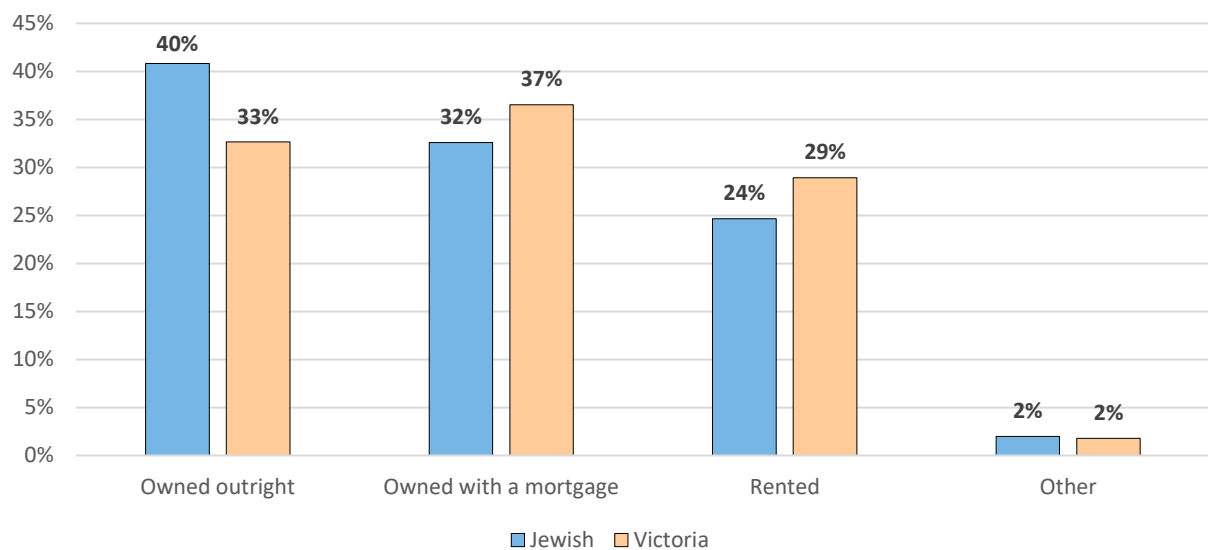


## TENURE TYPE

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, and a similar proportion (51%) in 2001. Ownership outright has declined since then and was at 40% in 2021; 32% indicated that they owned their home with a mortgage and 24% were renting.

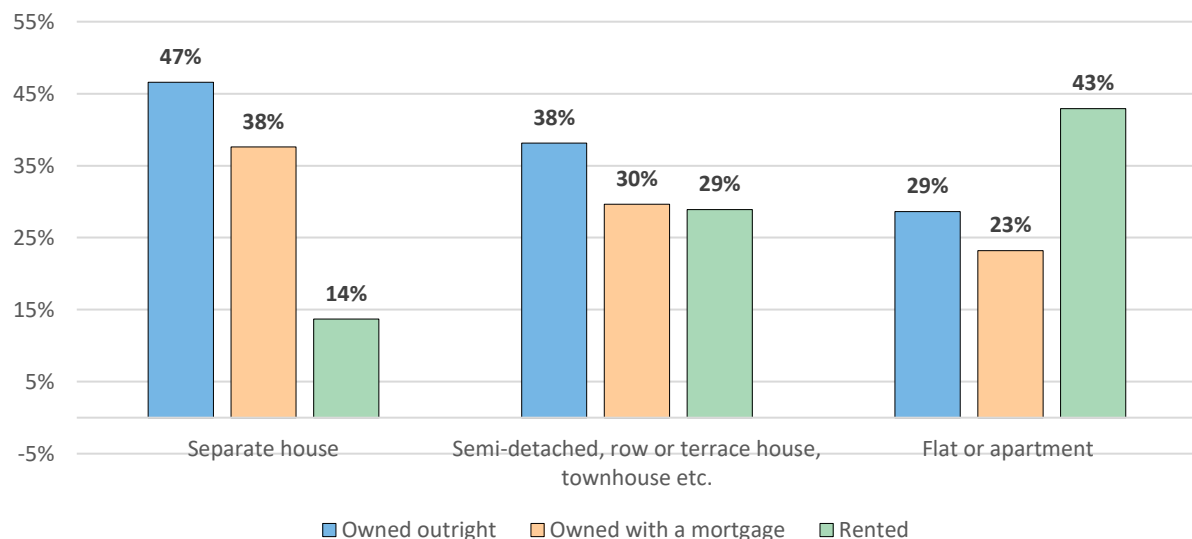
Compared with the total Victorian population, a relatively high proportion of Victorian Jews own their home outright (40% compared to 33%), while a lower proportion owned with a mortgage (32%, 37%) or were renting (24%, 29%).

**FIGURE 33: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION BY TENURE TYPE, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



Analysis of tenure type by dwelling structure shows that the highest proportion of people living in a separate house own it outright (47%), with a further 38% own it with a mortgage and 14% rent. Of those living in a semi-detached property, 38% own outright, 30% own with a mortgage, and 29% rent. Of those living in a flat or apartment, a relatively low proportion of 29% own outright, 23% own with a mortgage, while nearly a half (43%) rent.

**FIGURE 34: JEWISH POPULATION, TENURE BY PRIVATE DWELLING TYPE, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



Analysis by suburb indicates that the highest proportion of Jewish dwellings that are fully owned are in Toorak, comprising 69% of total dwellings; this compares with 59% in Brighton, 49% in Brighton East, 46% in Caulfield North, 45% in Caulfield South, 40% in Elsternwick, 31%–32% in Bentleigh East, and 26% in St Kilda East.

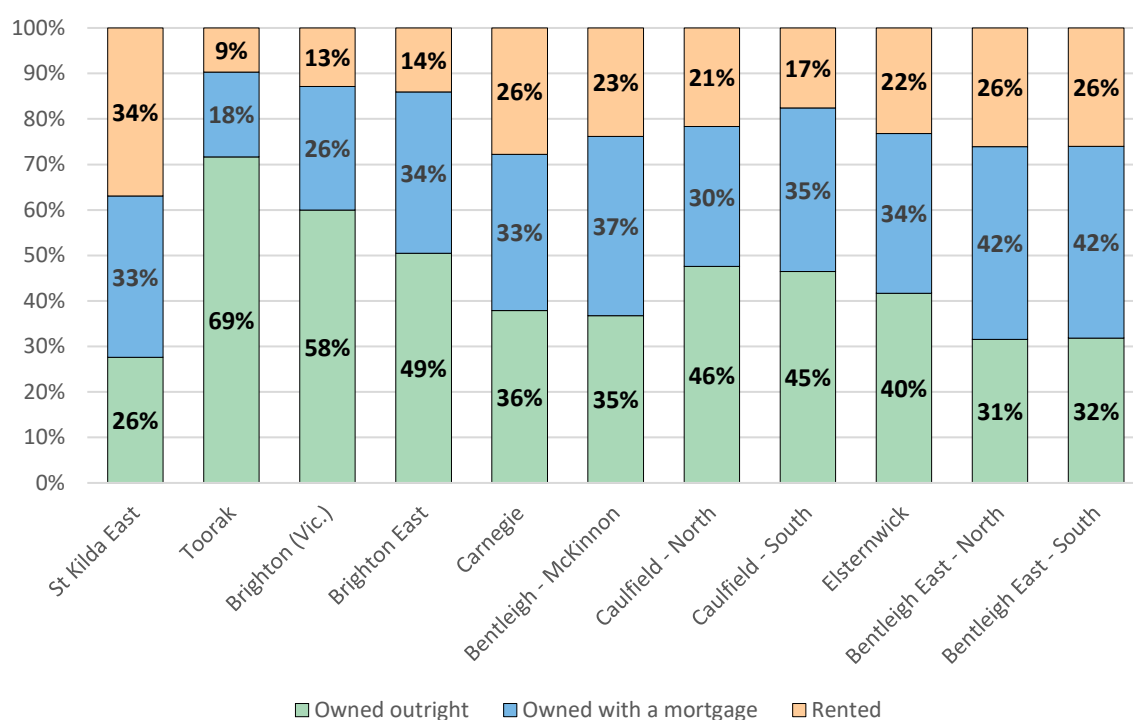
The highest proportion of dwellings owned with a mortgage are in Bentleigh East (42%), Bentleigh-McKinnon (37%) and Caulfield South (35%).

The highest proportion of rented dwellings are in St Kilda East (34%), Carnegie (26%), and Bentleigh East (26%).

**TABLE 28: JEWISH POPULATION, TENURE, PRIVATE DWELLING TYPE BY SUBURB (SSC), 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Suburb of usual residence	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage	Rented
St Kilda East	25.6%	32.9%	34.3%
Toorak	68.6%	17.9%	9.3%
Brighton	58.5%	26.5%	12.5%
Brighton East	48.6%	34.1%	13.6%
Carnegie	36.1%	32.7%	26.4%
Bentleigh – McKinnon	34.9%	37.4%	22.7%
Caulfield – North	45.9%	29.7%	20.9%
Caulfield – South	45.4%	35.2%	17.2%
Elsternwick	39.9%	33.6%	22.2%
Bentleigh East – North	31.3%	42.0%	25.9%
Bentleigh East – South	31.8%	42.1%	26.1%

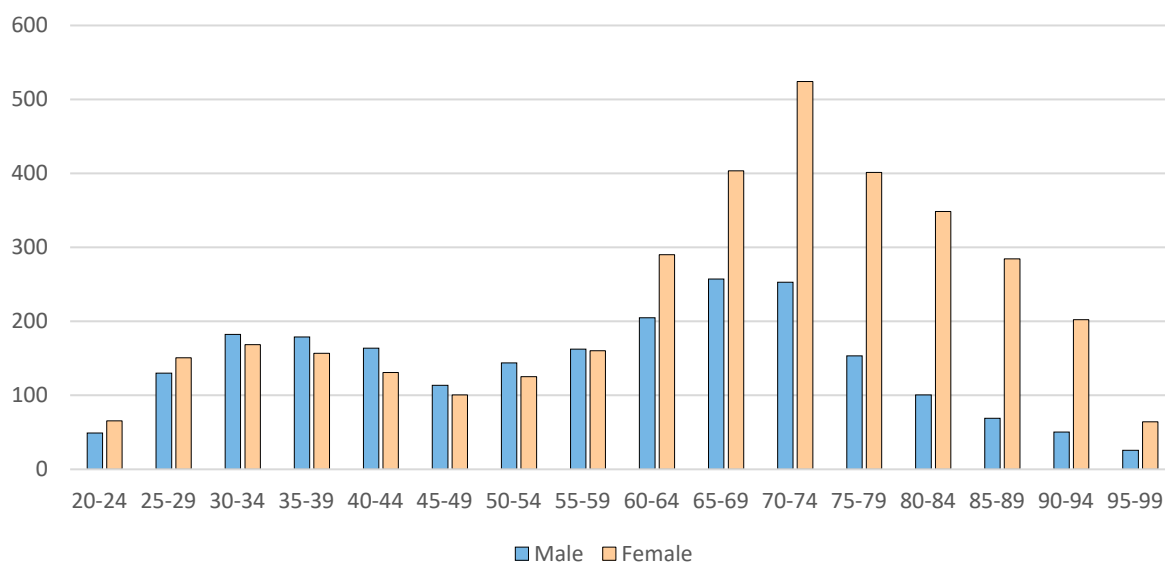
**FIGURE 35: JEWISH POPULATION, TENURE, PRIVATE DWELLING TYPE BY SUBURB (SSC), 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



## LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS

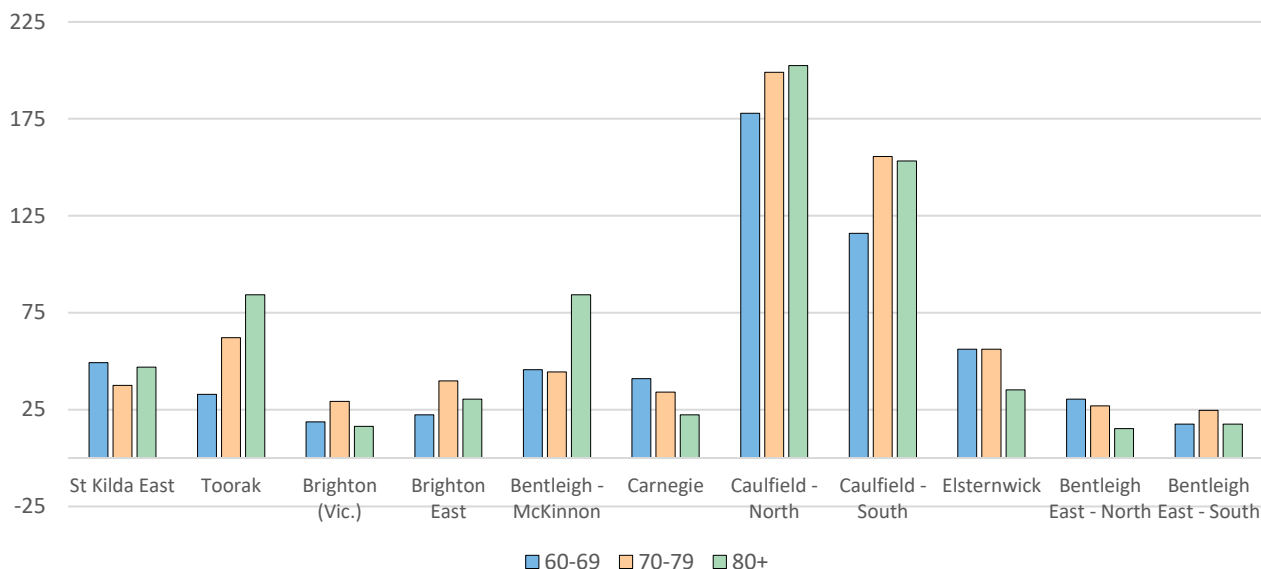
Between the ages 30–59, marginally more men than women live in lone person household; above the age of 60, there are more women than men in the Jewish population and even when allowance is made for the different proportions, many more women live in a lone person household. Thus, in the age group 70–74, there are only marginally more women than men, yet 67% of Jewish persons living in a lone person household are women; in the age group 75–79, 55% of Jewish persons are female, 72% of those living in a lone person household are female.

**FIGURE 36: JEWISH POPULATION, ESTIMATED LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY AGE AND GENDER, 2021**



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 579 lone person households are in Caulfield North, 425 in Caulfield South, and 179 in Toorak and 174 in Bentleigh – McKinnon.

**FIGURE 37: JEWISH POPULATION AGED 60 OR ABOVE, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LONE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS BY SUBURB (SSC), 2021**

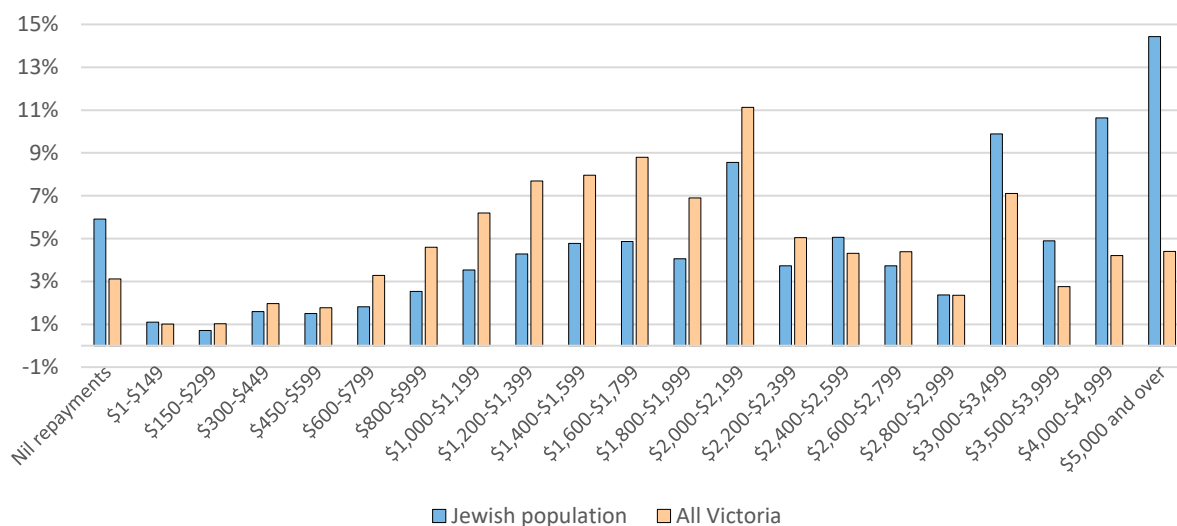


## HOUSING COSTS

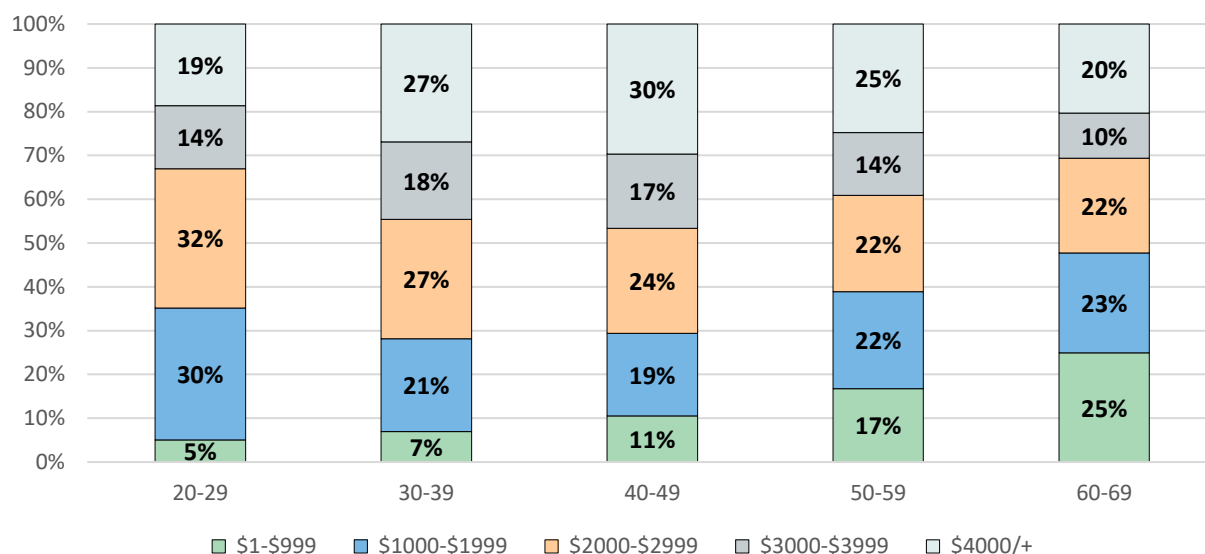
In 2021, of the 33% of Jewish private dwellings owned with a mortgage, close to 10% (14% all Victorians) have monthly mortgage repayments between \$1 and \$999; 22% (38% all Victorians) in the range \$1,000–\$1,999; 23% (27%) in the range \$2,000–\$2,999; 15% (10%) in the range \$3,000–\$3,999; and 25% (9%) over \$4,000.

Two-third (65%) of those aged between 20 to 29 had mortgage costs over \$2,000 a month; 72% of those aged 30–39, and 71% of those aged 40–49. Mortgage costs over \$4,000 a month were indicated by 19% of those aged 20–29, 27% aged 30–39, and 30% aged 40–49.

**FIGURE 38: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, MONTHLY MORTGAGE REPAYMENTS BY PRIMARY REFERENCE PERSON, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



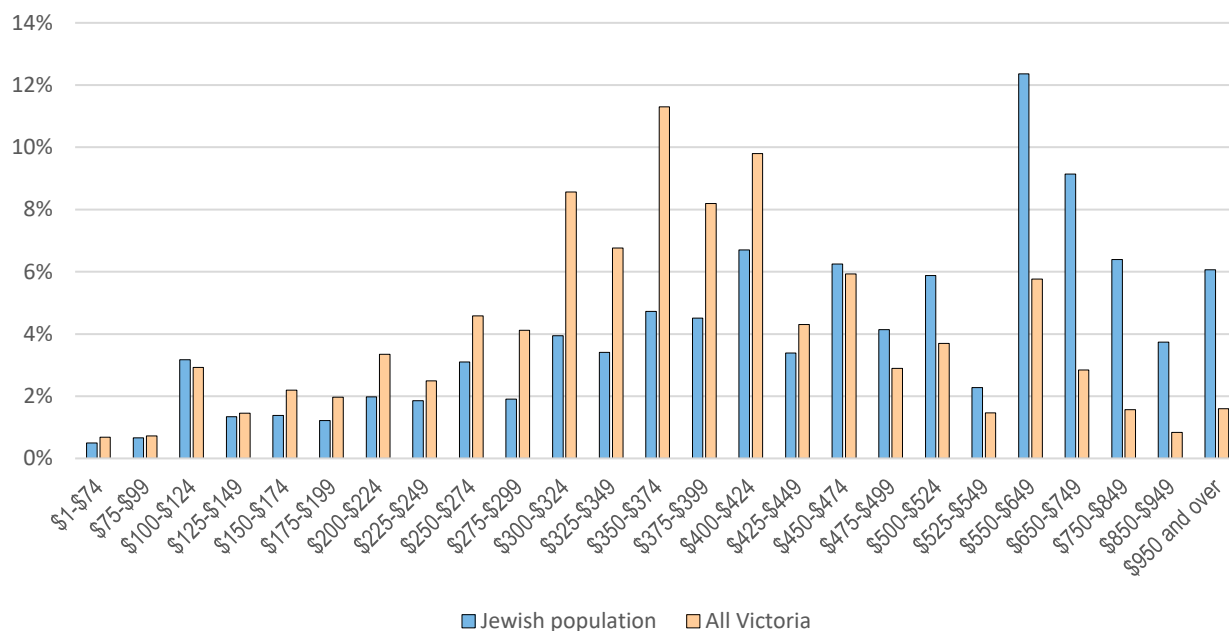
**FIGURE 39: MONTHLY MORTGAGE COSTS\* BY AGE OF PRIMARY REFERENCE PERSON ON CENSUS NIGHT, VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



\*Excludes not stated, not applicable and nil repayments.

Of the close to a quarter (25%) of the Victorian Jewish population who live in rented dwellings, 17% pay less than \$300 in rent a week (25% all Victorians); 27% pay between \$300–\$449 (49%); the largest proportion, 40%, pay between \$450–\$749 (23%); and 16% pay more than \$750 (4%).

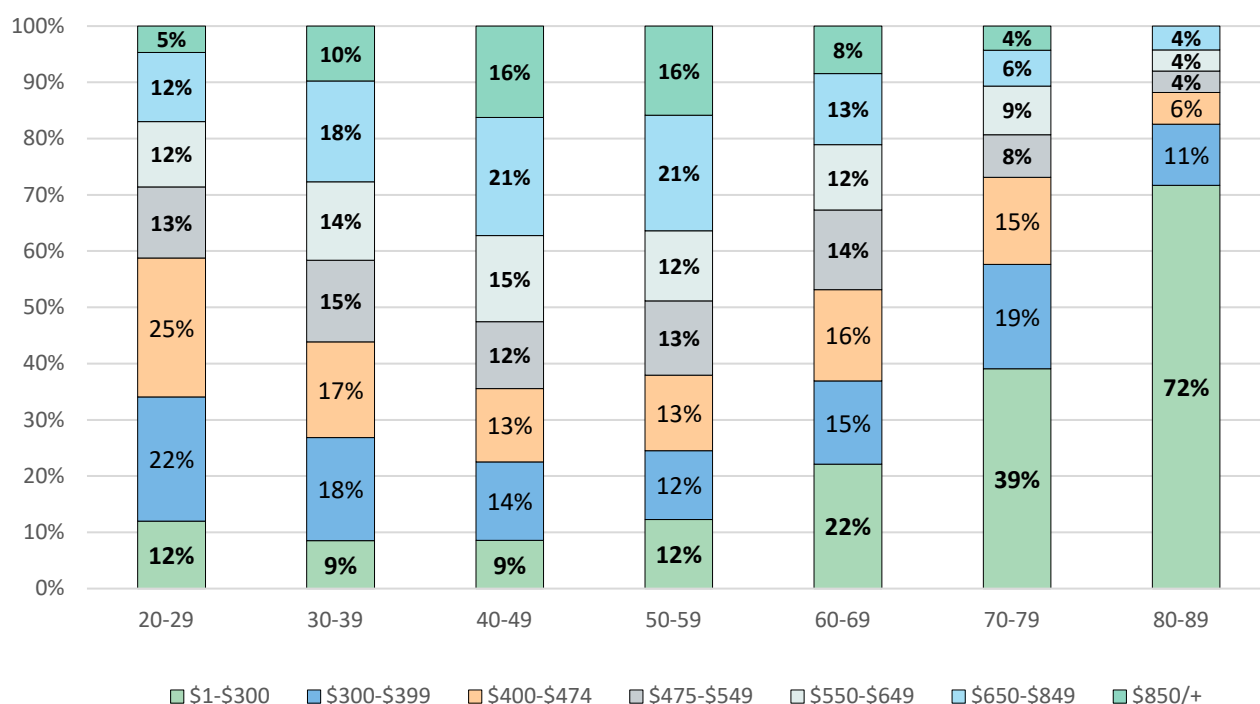
**FIGURE 40: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION BY PRIMARY REFERENCE PERSON, WEEKLY RENT\*, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



\*Excludes not stated, not applicable and nil repayments.

Analysis by age shows that almost one third (34%) of those in the 20–29 year cohort pay less than \$399 in rent a week and 17% pay more than \$650; this compares with 27% who pay less than \$399 of those aged 30–39 and 28% who pay more than \$650; the relative proportion for those aged 40–49 is 23% and 37%, for 50–59 it is a similar 25% and 36%.

FIGURE 41: JEWISH POPULATION, WEEKLY RENT\* BY AGE OF PRIMARY REFERENCE PERSON ON CENSUS NIGHT, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)



\*Excludes not stated, not applicable and nil repayments.

## HOMELESSNESS

The 2021 Census found that 220 Jewish persons (enumerated) were homeless or marginally housed <sup>14</sup> across Australia, although the number is not exact as the Australian Bureau of Statistics randomly alters numbers in small datasets to maintain confidentiality. Almost half (52% or 115 people) of those who were homeless resided in Victoria. Thirteen of these persons were living in supported accommodation for the homeless, 10 were temporarily staying with other households, and 8 were living in boarding houses. 67 were living in crowded or what was classified as 'severely crowded' dwellings.<sup>15</sup> A majority (46) of those living in crowded dwellings were under 19 years of age, a lesser number (21) were between the ages of 30 and 49.

Of enumerated homeless in Victoria, the majority, 62%, were female.

<sup>14</sup> These findings are obtained from the ABS dataset on homelessness. 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.

<sup>15</sup> Severely crowded conditions are defined in the Census as a dwelling which requires 4 or more extra bedrooms to accommodate the people who usually live there. 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

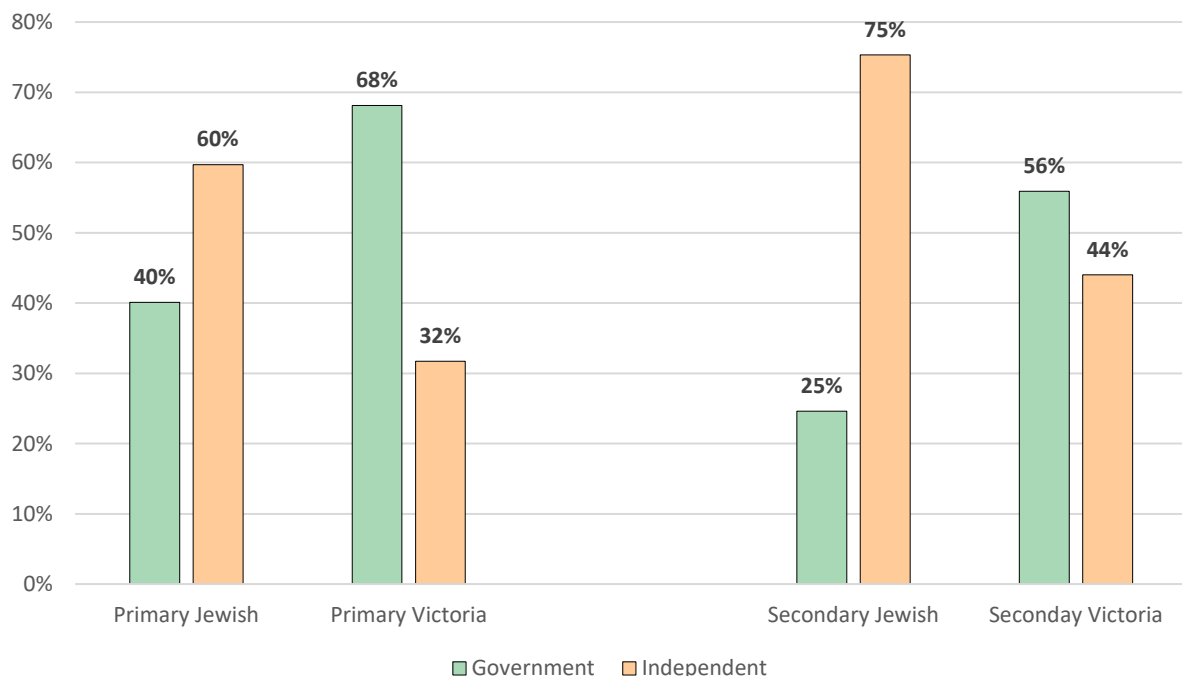
An estimated 14,557 persons, or 27% of the Victorian Jewish population, attend an educational institution.

Of those who specified the type of educational institution attended, 10% are in a pre-school, 33% in infant or primary school, 29% in secondary school, 4% in a technical or further educational institution, and 24% 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 2021 Census. Attendance at a Catholic school was indicated for just 0.4% of Jewish children.

Of those in the Victorian Jewish population attending a primary school, 40% attend a government school and 60% an independent school. The differentiation is more marked at the secondary level, where 25% of children attend a government school and 75% an independent school. Of the total Jewish school-age population, 33% of students attend a government school and 67% an independent school. This is a relatively high proportion compared with all Victorian children, with 37% attending an independent or Catholic school and 63% a government school.

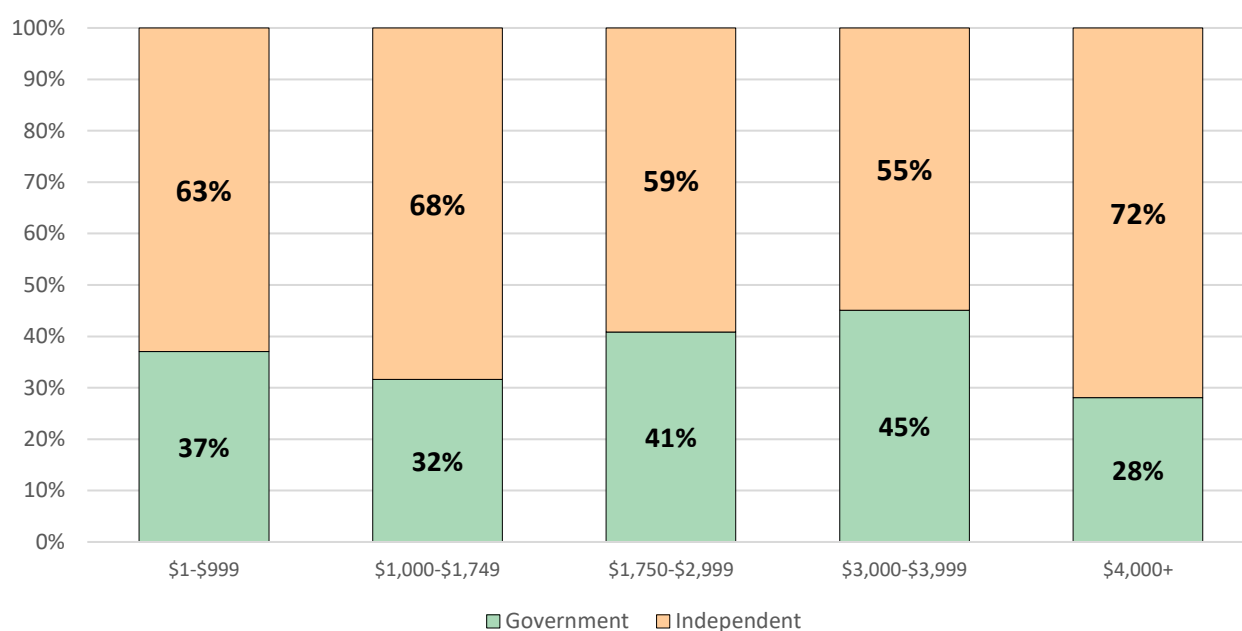
**FIGURE 42: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, TYPE OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL ATTENDED 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



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 \$4,000, 72% of children attend an independent school. In households with a weekly income in the range \$1000 – \$1,799, 68% of children attend an independent school. Of those with an income in the range \$1 – \$999, 63% attend an independent school. In a divergence from the pattern, of those with income in the range \$1,750 – \$3,999, 55%–59% attend an independent school.



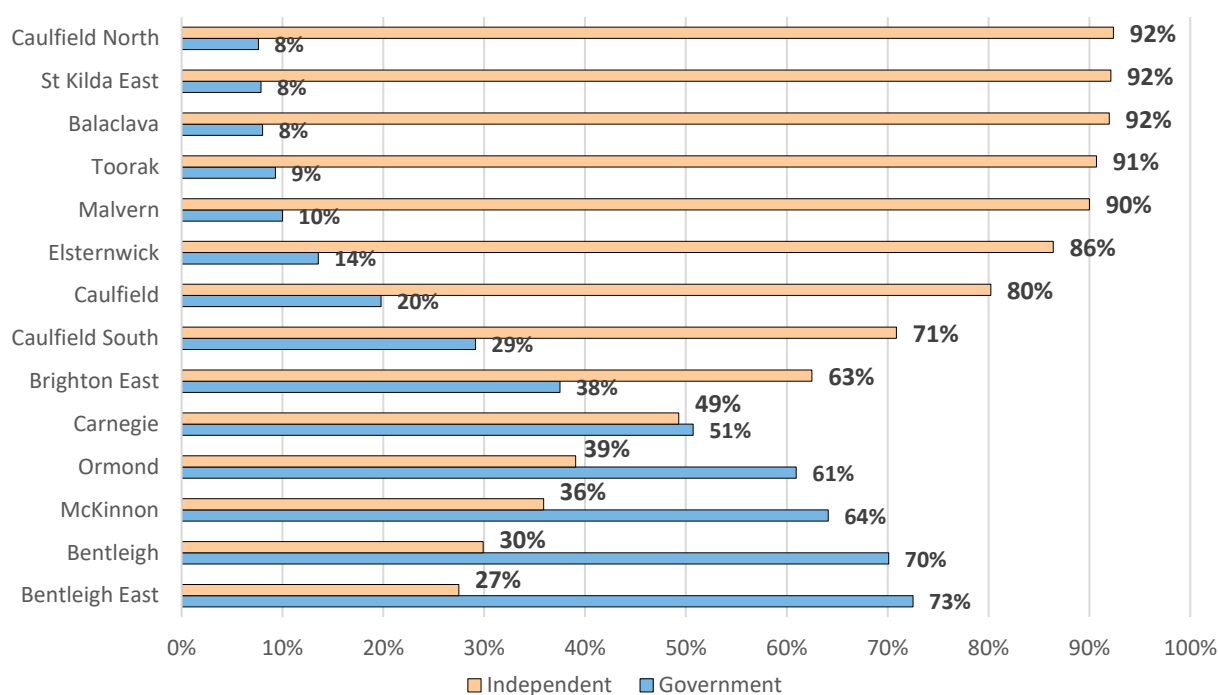
**FIGURE 43: JEWISH SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY WEEKLY HOUSEHOLD INCOME, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



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 \$3,909), 92% of Jewish children 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 \$3,080), 8% attend a government school, 92% an independent school, in Caulfield South (\$3,076), where there is a lower proportion of Orthodox, 29% attend a government school. In the suburbs further distant from the Orthodox community, the proportion attending a government school is higher: 38% in relatively affluent Brighton East (\$3,400); 70% in Bentleigh (\$2,877); 73% in Bentleigh East (\$2,640).

**FIGURE 44: JEWISH SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY SUBURB, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



**TABLE 29: JEWISH SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, TYPE OF SCHOOL ATTENDED BY SUBURB, LISTED IN ORDER OF ESTIMATED SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Suburb	Primary				Secondary			
	Government	Independent	Total	Estimated total	Government	Independent	Total	Estimated total
Caulfield North	11%	89%	100%	771	4%	96%	100%	752
St Kilda East	8%	92%	100%	575	7%	93%	100%	406
Caulfield South	45%	55%	100%	521	11%	89%	100%	463
Bentleigh East	79%	21%	100%	383	65%	35%	100%	337
Elsternwick	18%	82%	100%	246	9%	91%	100%	220
Caulfield	23%	77%	100%	228	16%	84%	100%	213
Brighton East	56%	44%	100%	186	15%	85%	100%	151
Bentleigh	79%	21%	100%	135	58%	42%	100%	104
Ormond	63%	37%	100%	108	58%	42%	100%	90
Balaclava	10%	90%	100%	98	6%	94%	100%	62
Carnegie	55%	45%	100%	96	45%	55%	100%	68
McKinnon	70%	30%	100%	74	60%	40%	100%	109
Toorak	27%	73%	100%	35	0%	100%	100%	66

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

Between 2006 and 2011 the relative proportion of Jewish children attending government and independent schools moved in favour of government schools. In 2006, 70% of Jewish children at primary level attended an independent school, in 2011 64%, in 2016 62%, and in 2021 60%.

The proportion attending an independent secondary school was at 78%–79% in 2006 and 2011, in 2016 and 2017 it was 75%.

While there is some inconsistency by age group, the largest increase in attendance at a government school between 2011 and 2021 was at ages 5 (9%), 6 (7%), 10 (6%), 14 (6%) and 18 (6%).

**TABLE 29: ESTIMATED JEWISH SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, NUMBER AND PROPORTION ATTENDING A GOVERNMENT PRIMARY SCHOOL BY AGE, 2006–21**

Primary	Age						
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Government School 2021	45.9%	43.4%	41.0%	39.3%	40.1%	41.1%	36.0%
Government School 2016	37.1%	38.8%	39.3%	40.8%	38.4%	38.2%	34.9%
Government School 2011	37.2%	36.5%	39.2%	38.9%	38.7%	35.1%	33.1%
Government School 2006	32.3%	31.5%	33.2%	31.6%	29.9%	27.9%	26.8%
Difference 2011–2021 in proportion attending government school	+8.7%	+6.9%	+1.8%	+0.4%	+1.4%	+6.0%	+2.9%
Total estimated attending school in 2021	316*	658	647	721	668	723	692
Total Estimated 2016	440	721	732	784	729	706	679
Total Estimated 2011	380	696	654	633	557	553	565
Total Estimated 2006	315	513	565	534	561	489	524
Difference 2011–2021 (number in age group)	–64	–38	–7	88	111	170	127

\* For 5-year old students, an estimated 360 are attending pre-school

**TABLE 31: ESTIMATED JEWISH SCHOOL AGE POPULATION, NUMBER AND PROPORTION ATTENDING A GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOL BY AGE, 2006–2021**

Secondary	Age						
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Government School 2021	23.4%	25.5%	27.8%	23.3%	24.2%	23.4%	23.4%
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 2011–2021 in proportion attending government school	[1.2%]	+2.2%	+6.2%	+2.3%	+4.2%	+2.6%	+6.2%
Total estimated attending school in 2021	405	786	750	694	696	606	275
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 2011–2021 (number in age group)	54	204	146	123	102	105	87

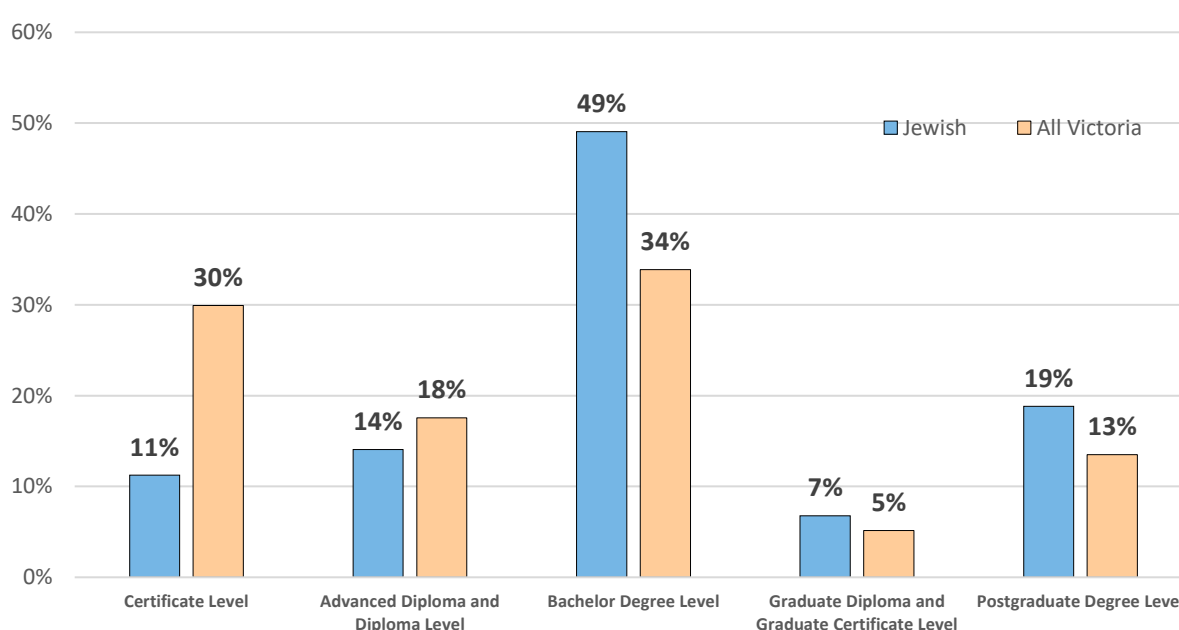
\* For 12-year old students, almost half are attending primary school - an estimated 352 in 2021

## TERTIARY QUALIFICATIONS

An estimated 30,877 persons over the age of 15 in the Victorian Jewish population have a post-school qualification, an increase from an estimated 29,414 in 2016, and 28,180 in 2011.

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, 26% hold postgraduate qualifications. A further 49% have a bachelor degree. Combined, this represents 75% of those with a post-school qualification with a university degree, compared with 53% of the Victorian population. The proportion holding a diploma is 14% in the Jewish and 18% in the total Victorian population, while those with certificate level qualifications is substantially higher in the Victorian than Jewish population: 30% compared with 11%.

**FIGURE 45: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, LEVEL OF POST SCHOOL QUALIFICATION, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

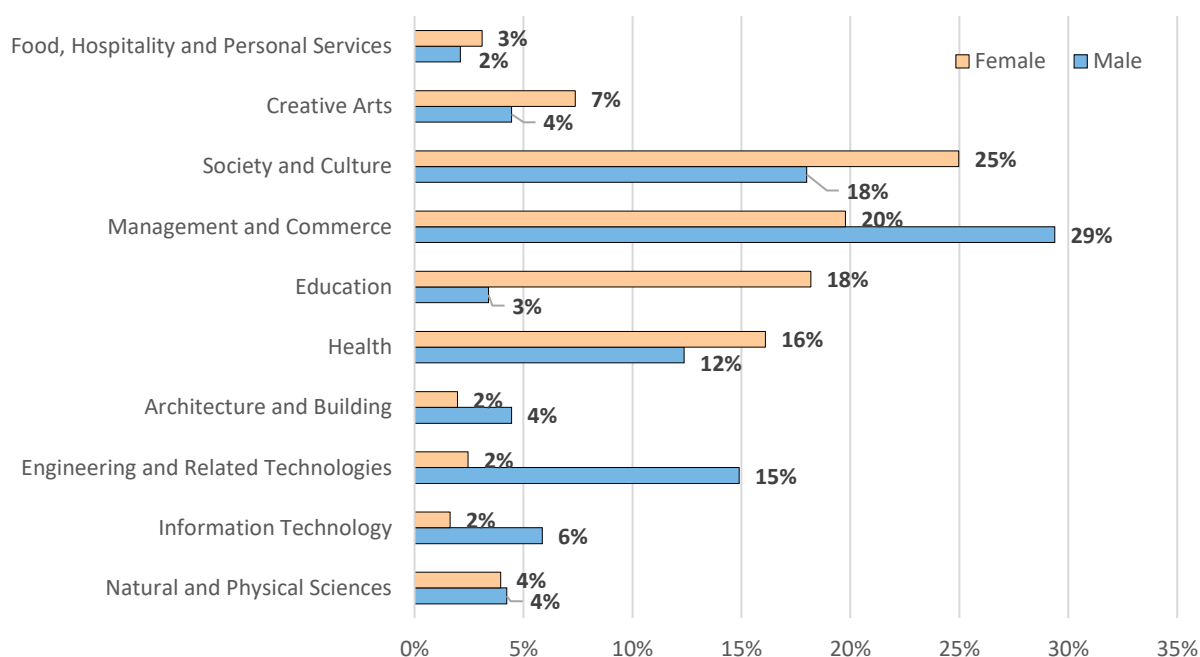


Since 1996, there has been an increase in the proportion holding a postgraduate or bachelor level qualifications in the Victorian Jewish population, while the proportion with a diploma or certificate level qualification has declined. Over this twenty-five-year period, the proportion with postgraduate qualifications increased from 19% to 26%; those with a bachelor degree remained unchanged in the range 49%–50%; those with a diploma declined from 17% to 14% and those with a certificate level or vocational qualification declined from 15% to 11%.

There is minor differentiation in the level of post-school educational attainment by gender; 19% of men and women hold a postgraduate degree; 5% of men and 9% of women hold a graduate diploma or graduate certificate; 51% of men and 47% of women hold a bachelor level degree; 12% of men and 16% of women hold a diploma or advanced diploma; and 13% of men and 10% of women hold a certificate level 3 or 4.

Gender differences are more evident in fields of study. Men are more likely to specialise in engineering (15% men, 2% women), management and commerce (29%, 20%), information technology (6%, 2%), architecture and building (4%, 2%). Women are much more likely to specialise in education (3% men, 18% women), and also are in greater proportion in creative arts (4%, 7%), society and culture (18%, 25%), health (12%, 16%), and food, hospitality and personal services (2%, 3%).

**FIGURE 46: JEWISH POPULATION, FIELD OF STUDY BY GENDER, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



When birthplace is considered, the highest proportion with a postgraduate qualification are born in the United States (41%), England (28%), Israel (26%), Australia (26%) and South Africa (25%).

The highest proportion with a bachelor degree is born in South Africa (52%), Australia (51%), the Russian Federation and Ukraine (50%), and the United States (43%).

Only 15% from the United States indicate that their highest level of post school qualification is at the Diploma or Certificate level, compared to 22% from Australia, 23% from South Africa, 32% from Israel, and 31%–36% from the Russian Federation and Ukraine.

# EMPLOYMENT

An estimated 28,499 persons aged 15 years and above in the Victorian Jewish population participate in the workforce. This comprises an estimated 14,661 men and 13,838 women.

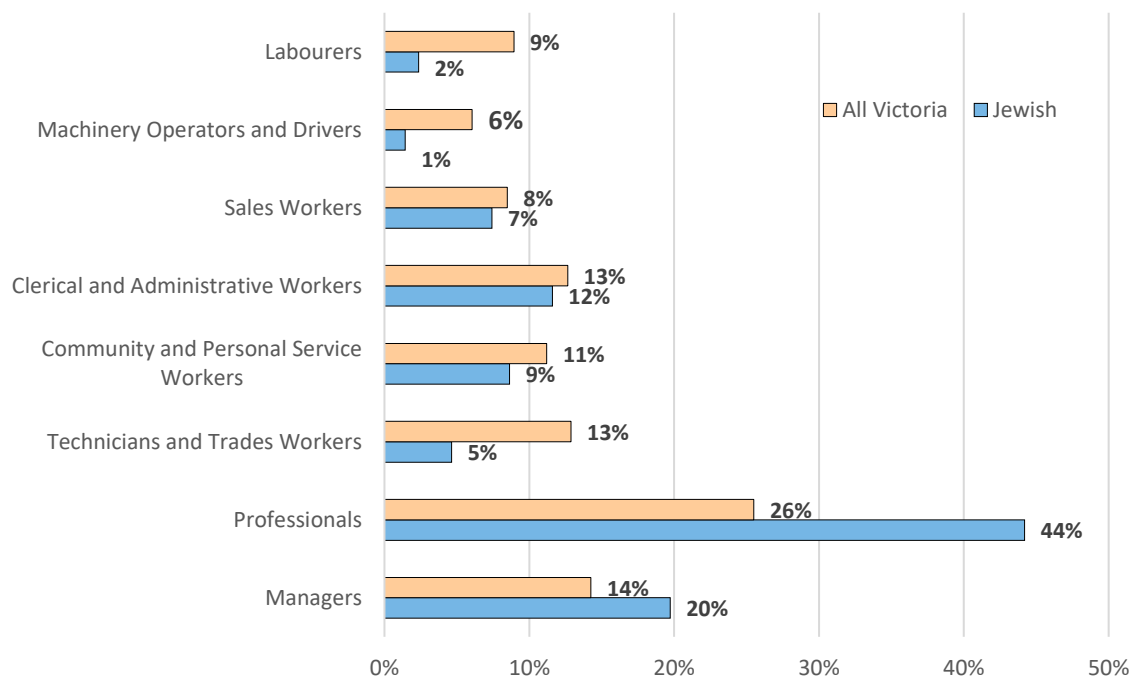
The unemployment rate (looking for full-time or part-time work) in the Jewish workforce was in the range 3%–4% in 2021 (4.4% in 2016, 4.1% in 2011, 3.8% in 2006, 4.7% in 2001), compared with 5.0% in Victoria (6.6% in 2016).

In 2021, some 69% of the Jewish workforce is classified as ‘employee’, while 28% are classified as ‘owner manager’ of a business. For the Victorian population 84% were ‘employee’, 14% ‘owner manager’.

The proportion not in the workforce was 35%, at the same level as in 2006 and 2011, but higher than 29% in 2016.

Within the Jewish population there is relative over-representation in the occupations of managers (20%, compared with 14% in the total Victorian population) and professionals (44%, 26%), and under-representation in other occupations, including technicians and trade workers (5% compared with 13% for Victoria) and labourers (2% Jewish community, 9% Victoria). In some occupations there is close to parity: sales workers (7%, 8%), clerical and administrative workers (12%, 13%), and community and personal service workers (9%, 11%).

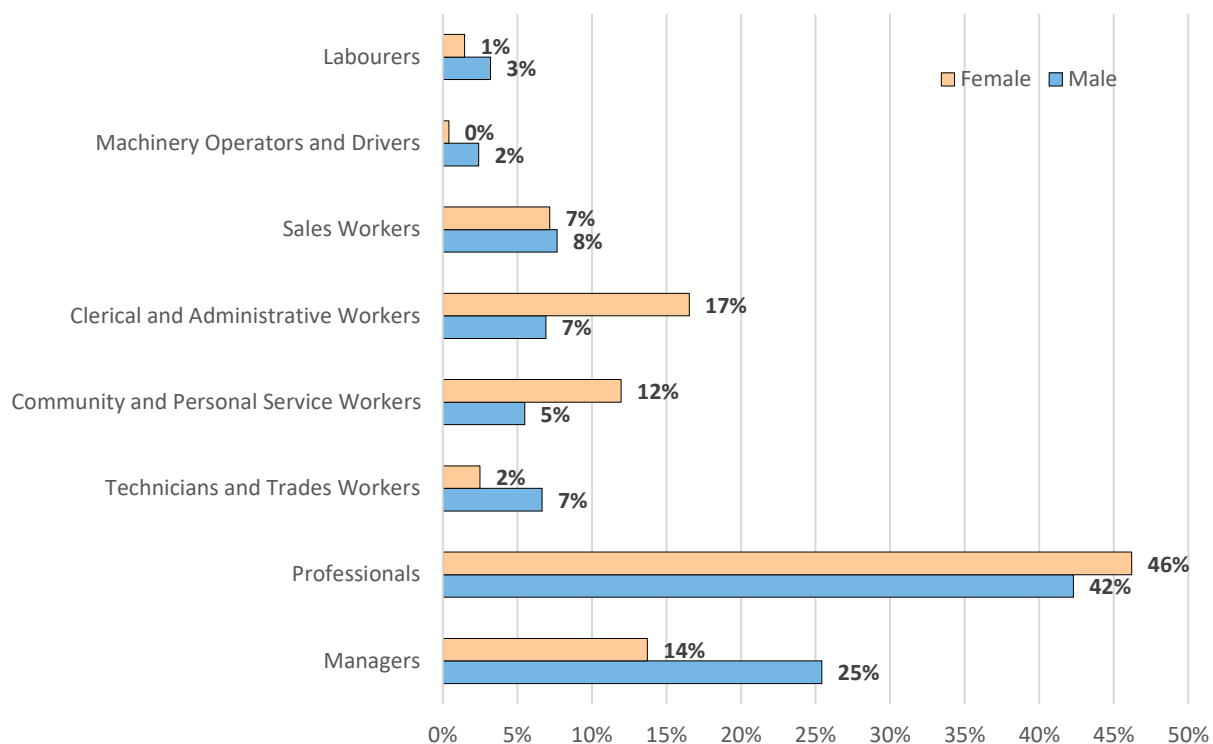
**FIGURE 47: JEWISH POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



Fewer Jewish women than men are in the workforce; 60% of women (57% in 2016), 71% men (71% in 2016).

Men are almost two times more likely than women to be managers of a business (25%, 14%). A marginally higher proportion of women than men are in the occupational category of professional, the occupation with the largest number of workers (46%, 42%), and men 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 (12%, 5%) and clerical and administrative worker (17%, 7%).

**FIGURE 48: JEWISH POPULATION BY OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY AND SEX, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



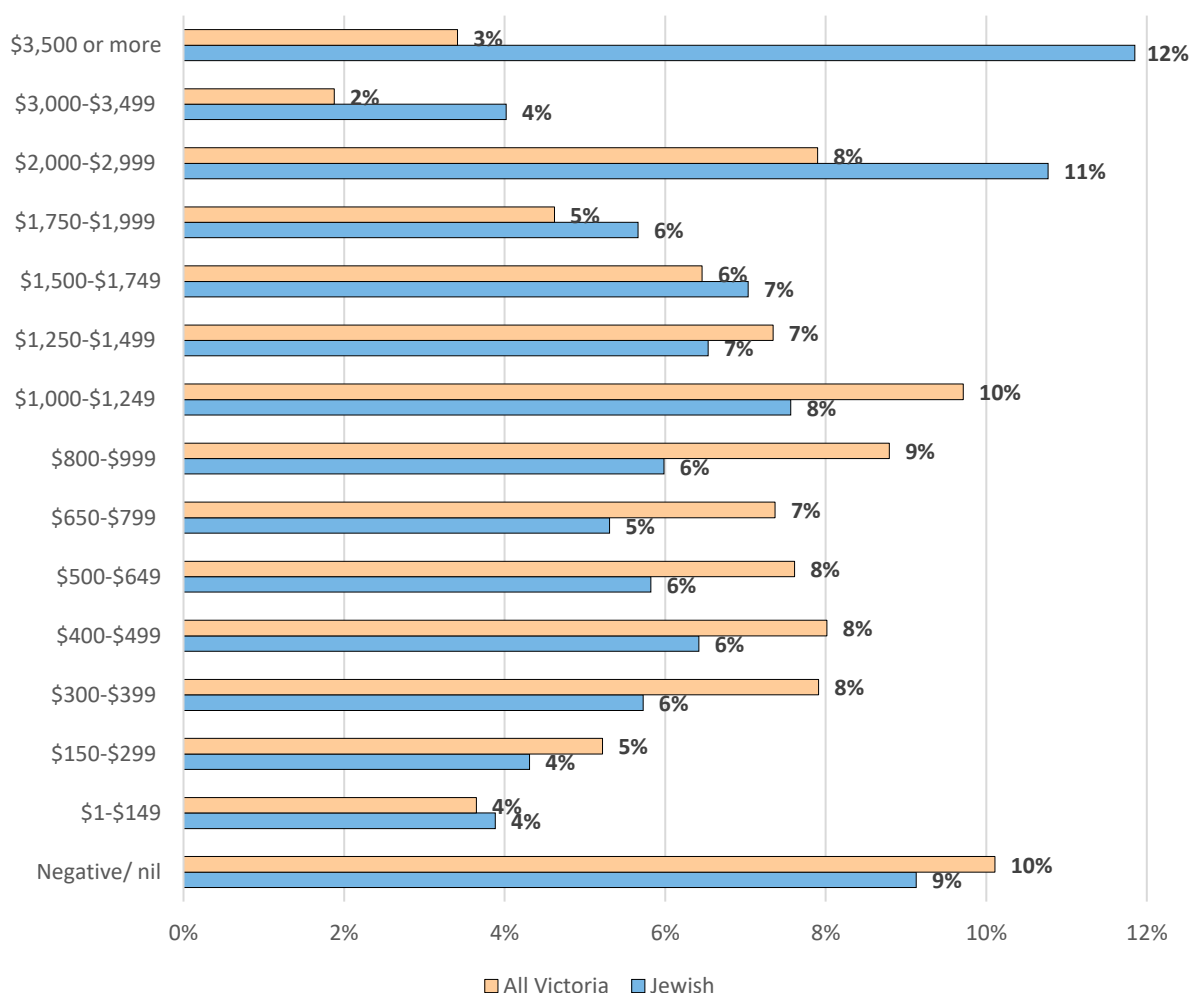


# INCOME

In this section income within the Jewish population is considered from three perspectives: individual, household and family. The consistent finding, when compared with the total Victorian population, is of over-representation of the Jewish population in the higher income brackets, although it should not be overlooked that no or very low income is indicated by more than 20% of the Jewish population.

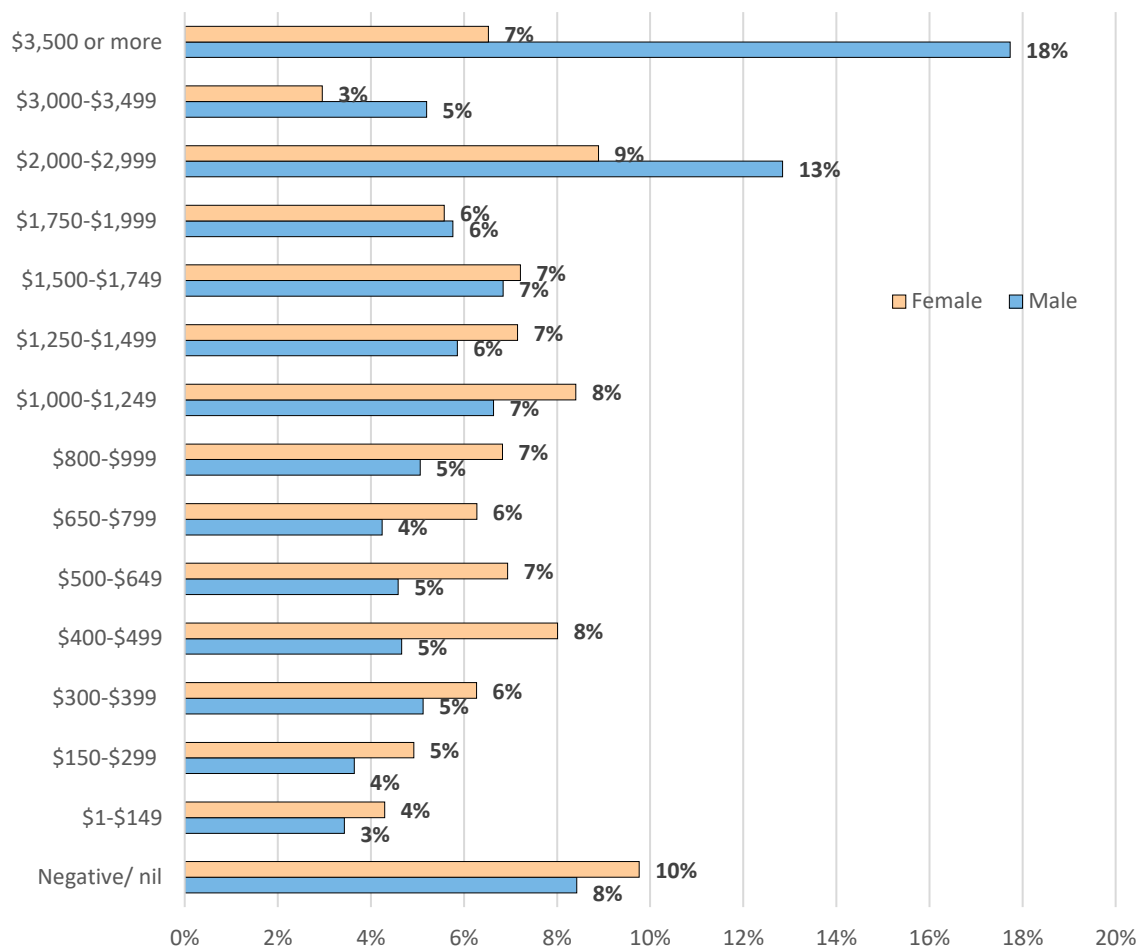
With regard to individual income, 8% of the Jewish population report a gross weekly income in the range \$1-\$299; 18% between \$300-\$649; 11% between \$600-\$999; 14% between \$1,000-\$1,499; and 39% above \$1,500. There is a similar pattern of income distribution in the Victorian population, the main difference being the higher proportions in the Jewish population with income above \$1500, particularly evident above \$2000 (27% Jewish, 13% Victoria), and consistently lower proportions in the Jewish population below \$1,249, with the exception of the weekly income range \$1-\$149.

**FIGURE 49: JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, GROSS WEEKLY INDIVIDUAL INCOME, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



Men in the Jewish (and total Victorian) population earn more than women: 39% of men and 53% of women report gross weekly income below \$1,000; there is little difference in the proportions in the middle-income bracket \$1,000 – \$1,999 (25% men, 28% women); there is marked difference in weekly income above \$2,000, indicated by 36% men, 18% women.

**FIGURE 50: JEWISH POPULATION, GROSS WEEKLY INDIVIDUAL INCOME BY SEX, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



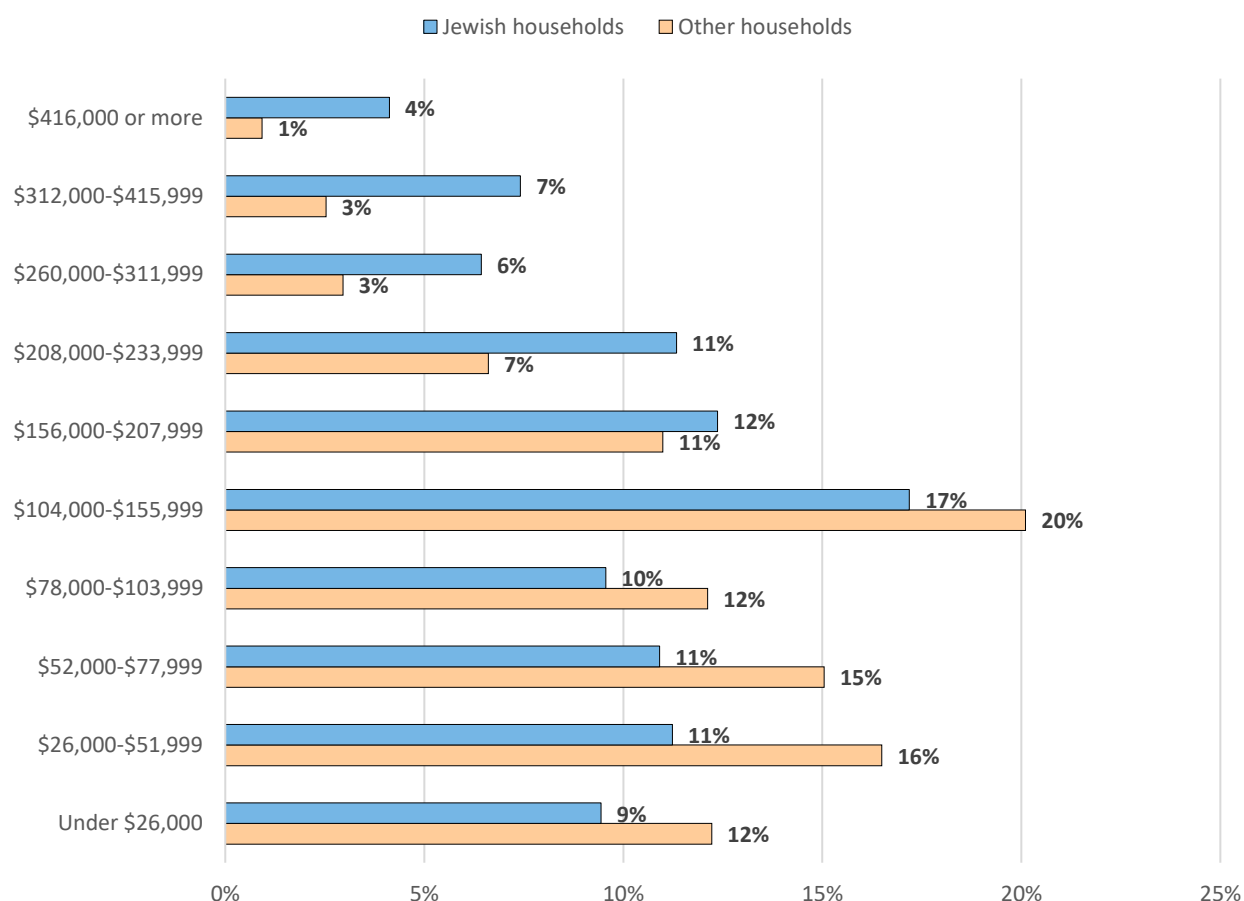
There is a considerable income differential when both gender and age are considered. Of those aged 50–59, 79% of Jewish men and 60% of Jewish women indicated gross weekly income above \$1,000 per week; of those aged 60–69, 68% of men and 49% of women indicated weekly income at this level. Very low or no income (up to \$299 per week) was indicated by 12% of men and 15% of women over the age of 70.

## ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD AND FAMILY INCOME

### – Analysis by David Graham

In Victoria, Jewish household income is substantially higher than household income among other households. For example, 17% of all Jewish households in Victoria have annual household incomes of \$260,000 or more, compared to 7% of all Victorian households. (Figure 51)

**FIGURE 51: ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME\* FOR JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS AND ALL OTHER HOUSEHOLDS, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



\* Where there is more than one earner in a household, household income is calculated in the Census by summing the individual incomes of all income earners in the household. The data excludes any households where at least one income earner did not report their income.

The median household income (the middle value when all values are arranged in order) of Jewish households in Victoria is \$131,000 which is 44% higher than for all other households in the state at \$91,000. The average or mean household income (a value which can be skewed by a small number of households with very large incomes) for Jewish households is \$156,000 whereas for all other households it is \$112,000, which is a 39% difference.

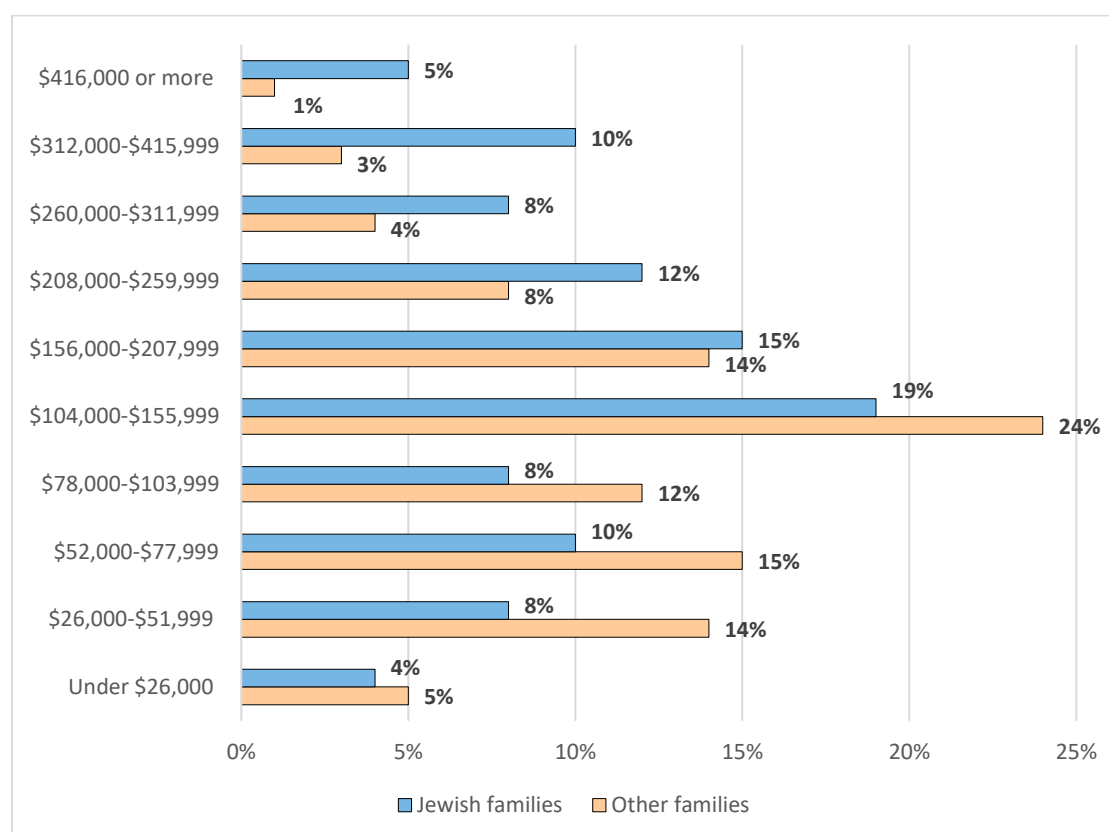
The median household income varies quite substantially by household composition (Table 32). The highest median Jewish household income is for couple households with children present at \$210,000, but for one parent families it is \$88,000.

**TABLE 32: MEDIAN ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME FROM JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, 2021**

	Median income
Couple family with children	\$210,000
Couple family with no children	\$133,000
One parent family	\$88,000
Other family	\$87,000
Group household	\$118,000
Lone person household	\$50,000

As with household income, annual family incomes of Jewish families in Victoria are substantially higher than family incomes generally. For example, 24% of Jewish families have annual incomes of \$260,000 or above compared with 8% of all Victorians. (Figure 52)

**FIGURE 52: ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME\*, JEWISH FAMILIES AND ALL OTHER FAMILIES, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



\* Where there is more than one earner in a family, family income is calculated in the Census by summing the individual incomes of all income earners in the family. The data excludes any family where at least one income earner did not report their income

# HEALTH

## LONG TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS

The 2021 Census introduced a new question regarding long-term health conditions, identifying ten specific conditions: arthritis, asthma, cancer, dementia, diabetes, heart disease, kidney disease, lung conditions, mental health conditions, and stroke. Other long-term health conditions were not included in this count.

Among the Jewish population who responded to this question, 68% reported having none of the specified health conditions, which is slightly lower than the 70% reported in the total Victorian population.

Regarding the ten specified long-term health conditions, 22% of the Jewish population (11,446 estimated persons) reported having one condition, 7% (3,615) reported two conditions, and 3% (1,786) reported three or more conditions – a total estimated 16,846 persons. This is marginally higher than the figures for the total Victorian population, likely due to the higher proportion of elderly individuals within the Jewish community, 32% compared to 30%.

**TABLE 33: COUNT OF SPECIFIED LONG-TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS, ESTIMATED JEWISH AND TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION, 2021**

Number of health conditions	Jewish persons	Total Victorian population
No condition	68.4% (36,405)	70.3%
One condition	21.5% (11,446)	20.4%
Two conditions	6.8% (3,615)	6.2%
Three or more conditions	3.4% (1,786)	3.1%

\*'Not stated' excluded

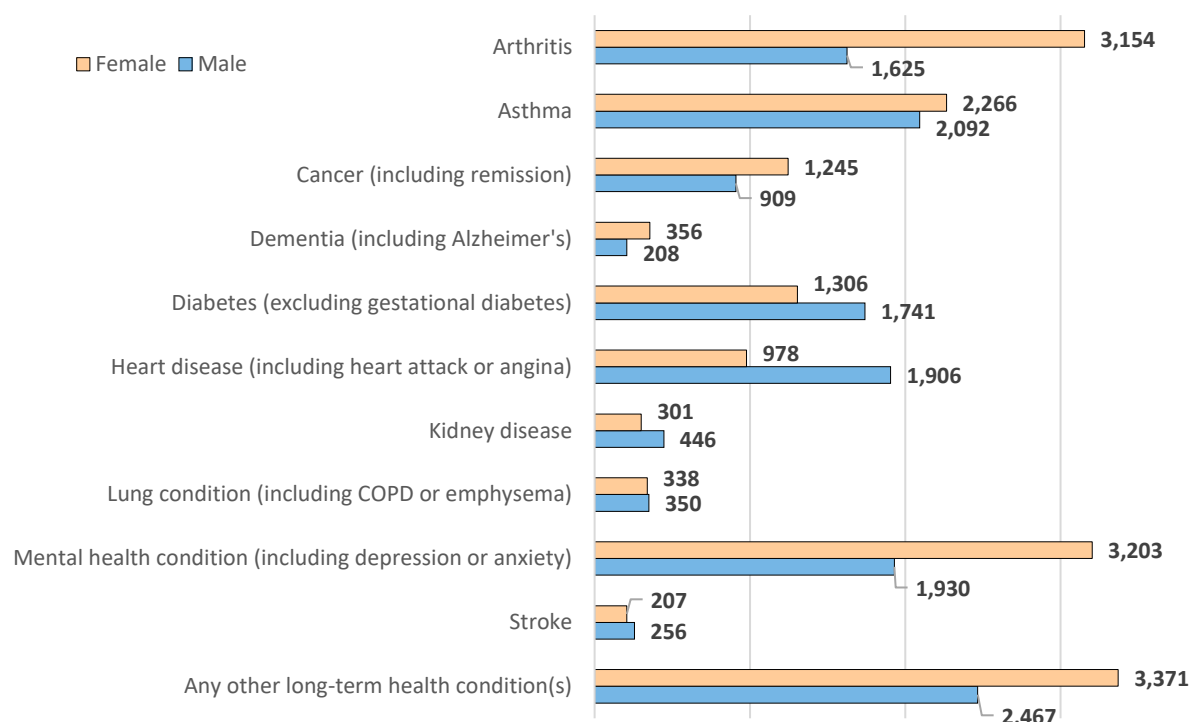
**TABLE 34: SPECIFIED HEALTH CONDITIONS, TOTAL VICTORIAN POPULATION AND JEWISH POPULATION BY SEX, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Condition	Total Victoria	Jewish total	Jewish male	Jewish female
Mental health condition (including depression or anxiety)	9.5%	9.6%	7.5%	11.6%
Arthritis	8.6%	9.0%	6.4%	11.4%
Asthma	9.0%	8.2%	8.2%	8.2%
Diabetes (excluding gestational diabetes)	5.0%	5.7%	6.8%	4.7%
Heart disease (including heart attack or angina)	4.0%	5.4%	7.5%	3.5%
Cancer (including remission)	3.0%	4.0%	3.6%	4.5%
Kidney disease	1.0%	1.4%	1.7%	1.1%
Lung condition (including COPD or emphysema)	1.6%	1.3%	1.4%	1.2%
Dementia (including Alzheimer's)	0.8%	1.1%	0.8%	1.3%
Stroke	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.7%
Any other long-term health condition(s)	8.6%	11.0%	9.6%	12.2%

The highest proportions of long-term health conditions affecting five percent or more of the Jewish population were mental health conditions (9.6%), arthritis (9%), asthma (8.2%), diabetes (5.7%), and heart disease (5.4%). When comparing the Jewish and total Victorian populations, the Jewish community showed higher proportions for seven of the ten health conditions. The Victorian population had higher proportions only for asthma (9% Victorian, 8.2% Jewish), lung conditions (1.6% compared to 1.3%), and stroke (1.0%, 0.9%).

In the Jewish population, a higher proportion of women reported four of the health conditions: mental health conditions (11.6% compared to 7.5% in men), arthritis (11.4% compared to 6.4%), cancer (4.5%, 3.6%), and dementia (1.3%, 0.8%). Conversely, a higher proportion of men reported five health conditions: diabetes (6.8% compared to 4.7% in women), heart disease (7.5% compared to 3.5%), kidney disease (1.7%, 1.1%), lung conditions (1.4%, 1.2%), and stroke (1.0%, 0.7%).

**FIGURE 53: JEWISH POPULATION, ESTIMATED NUMBER OF REPORTED LONG-TERM HEALTH CONDITION BY TYPE OF CONDITION AND SEX, 2021**



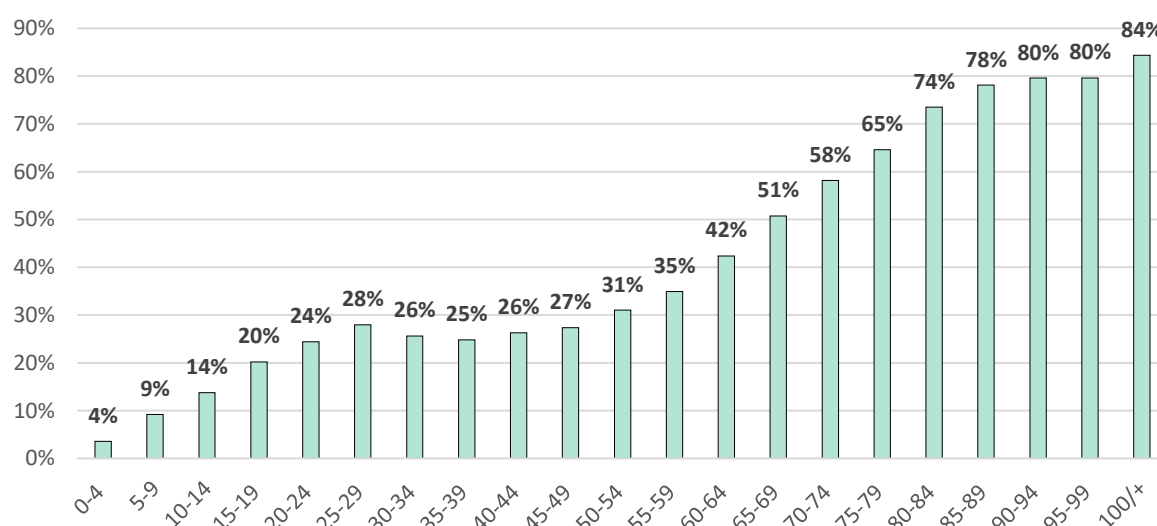
## AGE

The data reveals a clear pattern of increased reported incidence of long-term health conditions as age progresses. This correlation between age and illness incidence demonstrates several key trends. In early and middle adulthood (20–49 years), the reported incidence for one or more long-term health conditions remains relatively stable, fluctuating between 24% and 28%. From age 50, there is a consistent increase, with 35% of those aged 55–59 reporting one or more long-term health conditions. In the early senior years (60–74 years), a more pronounced increase occurs, with rates jumping from 42% at ages 60–64 to 58% at ages 70–74. For ages 75 and above the rates climb from 65% (75–79) to 78% (85–89) to 80% (90–99).

Regarding specific health conditions, only two conditions show a relatively high proportion among those under the age of 30: asthma (3.6% for ages 0–9, 6.6% for ages 10–19, and 10% for ages 20–29) and mental health

conditions (7.4% for ages 10–19 and 16.4% for ages 20–29). After the highest prevalence in the 20–29-year age group, the incidence of mental health conditions remains in the range 7%–13% to age 89, with a rise to 16% for those aged above 89.

**FIGURE 54: JEWISH POPULATION, PROPORTION OF AGE GROUP WITH ONE OR MORE LONG-TERM HEALTH CONDITION, 2021**



**TABLE 35: JEWISH POPULATION, MOST COMMON LONG TERM HEALTH CONDITIONS BY PROPORTION OF AGE GROUP, 2021**

	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80-89	90-99
Mental health condition	0.8%	7.4%	16.4%	13.4%	11.8%	11.3%	9.2%	7.3%	9.0%	15.8%
Arthritis	0.0%	0.1%	0.7%	1.7%	3.4%	7.7%	16.0%	26.0%	37.2%	36.1%
Asthma	3.6%	6.6%	10.0%	10.0%	9.6%	8.9%	9.0%	8.3%	8.6%	4.7%
Diabetes	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	1.0%	2.5%	5.3%	11.3%	17.4%	18.5%	13.9%
Heart disease	0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	3.5%	9.7%	16.1%	26.0%	30.3%
Cancer	0.1%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.8%	4.2%	7.8%	11.8%	14.0%	10.6%

Other health-conditions show varying patterns by age. Arthritis is virtually non-existent in those aged 0–19, but its prevalence increases sharply from 8% in the 50–59 age group to over 25% in those aged 70 and above. Heart disease shows a significant increase from 4% in the 50–59 age group to 26% in those aged 80 and above, reaching 30% in the oldest age group. Diabetes prevalence rises from 5% in the 50–59 age group to 11% in the 60–69 age group, and close to one in five (17%–19%) in those aged 70–89. Cancer follows a similar pattern of increase with age, but with a lower incidence compared to arthritis, heart disease, and diabetes. It affects 4% of those aged 50–59, 8% of those aged 60–69, 12% of those aged 70–79, and 14% of those aged 80–89.

## NEED FOR ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES

The Census recorded an estimated total of 3,590 (3,618 in 2016) 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.

This represents 6.7% of the Victorian Jewish population, the same proportion as in 2016, compared to 6.2% of the total Victorian population in need of assistance.

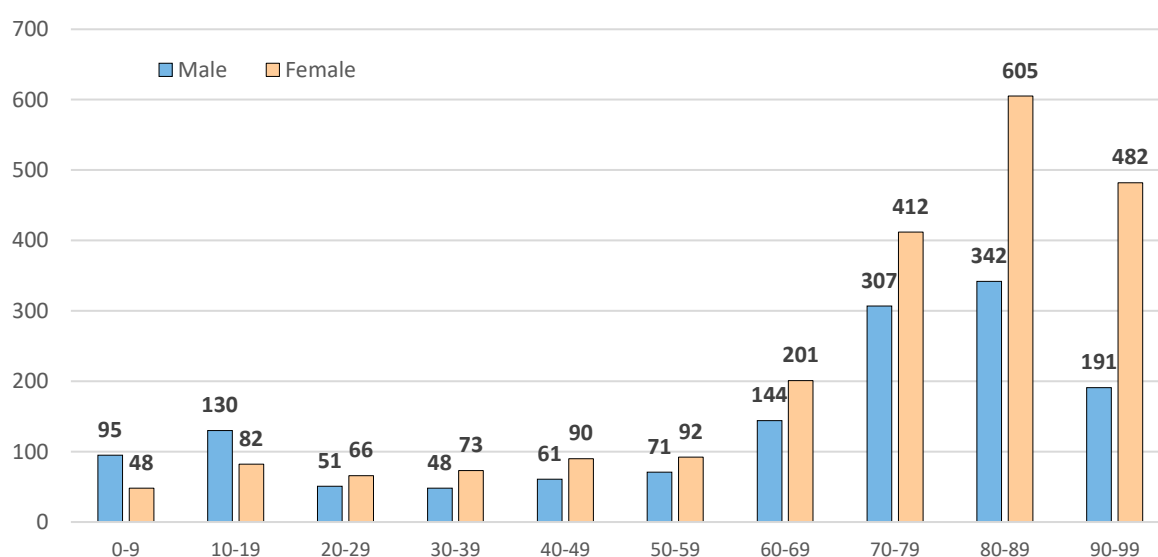
As to be expected, need for assistance with core activities increases with age. Of the total number of persons with need for assistance, 10% are aged under 20 years, 11% aged 20–49, 14% aged 50–69, 20% aged 70–79, and 45% aged above 80.

Of all Jewish persons below the age of 50, 2% have a need for assistance with core activities. This increases to close to 3% of those aged 50–59, 5% aged 60–69, 11% aged 70–79, 37% aged 80–89, and 67% aged 90–99.

**TABLE 36: JEWISH POPULATION, PROPORTION IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES BY AGE, 2021 (PROPORTION)**

Age	0–9	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70–79	80–89	90–99
Proportion	2.2%	3.1%	2.2%	1.9%	2.2%	2.8%	5.1%	11.1%	37.0%	67.0%

**FIGURE 55: ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES BY AGE AND SEX, 2021**



The large majority of persons requiring assistance with core activities reside in a private dwelling – an estimated 2,979 persons, or 82% of those requiring assistance. Compared with the 2016 Census finding, this represents an estimated increase of 359 persons requiring assistance with core activities living in a private home.

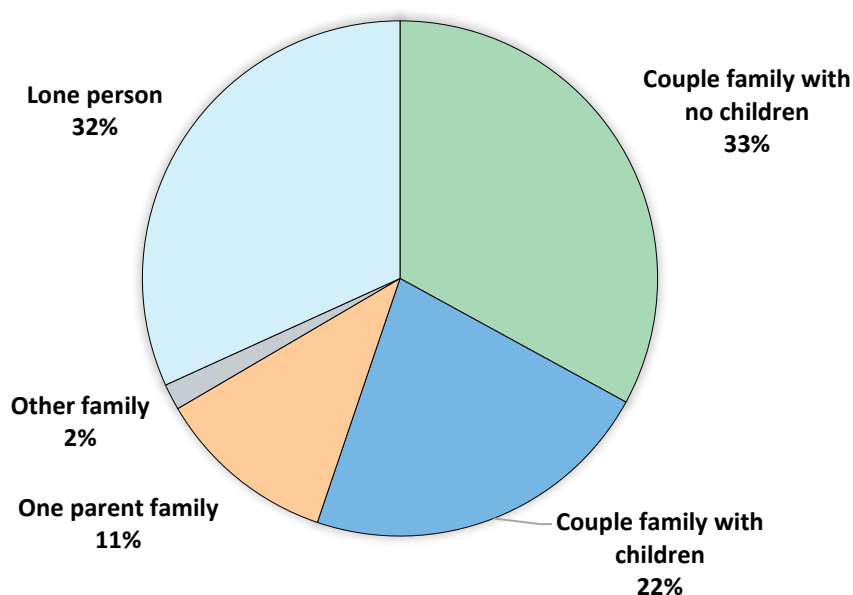
Of those requiring assistance with core activities and resident in non-private dwellings, more than half, 54% (an estimated 361 persons), were in a nursing home, 36% (241 persons) in accommodation for the retired or aged, 4% (30) were in a hospital at the time of the Census, and 3% (21) in a hostel for the disabled.



Of those requiring assistance and resident in a private dwelling, 32% (an estimated 884 persons) live in a lone person household and 11% (an estimated 316 persons) in single parent families; 33% (916 persons) live in a couple family household with no children and 22% (618) in a couple family household with children.

Close to a quarter (22%) of persons requiring assistance with core activities have stated individual income below \$300 per week (10% receiving no income), 38% in the range \$300–\$499, 21% in the range \$500–\$999, and 19% above \$1,000.

**FIGURE 56: JEWISH POPULATION, PERSONS IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES BY HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



# 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.

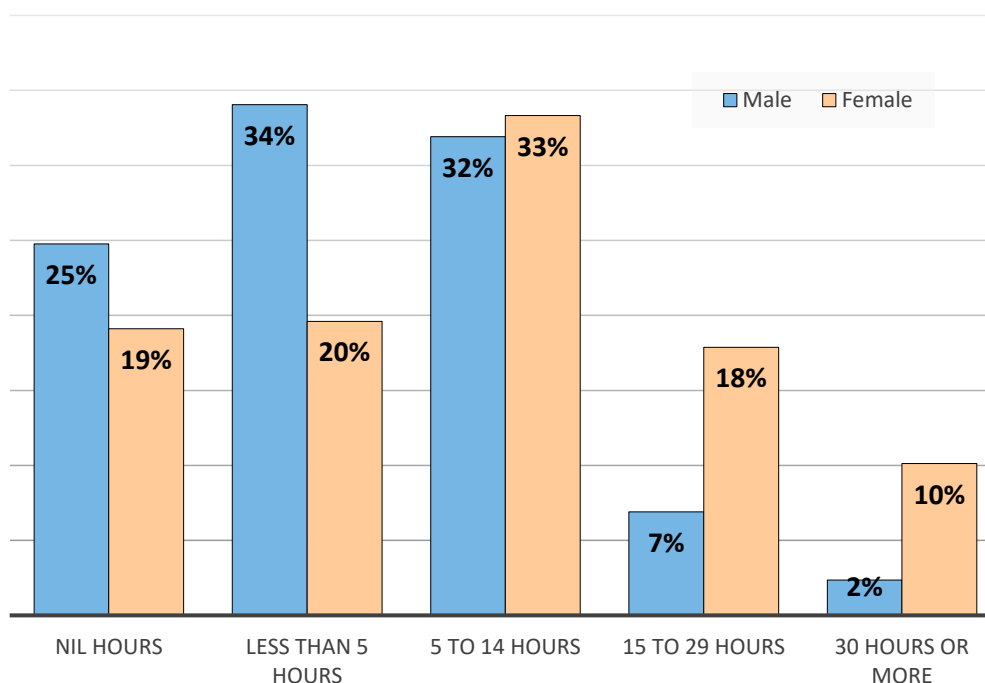
Of the Jewish population aged 15 and above, 22% (22% in 2016) provide no unpaid domestic work; 26% (30%) provide some unpaid domestic work, but less than five hours; 33% (29%) provide between 5 and 14 hours; 13% (12%) between 15 and 29 hours, and 6% (7%) more than 30 hours.

In 2016, 67% of men did unpaid domestic work of less than 5 hours per week, compared to 39% of women; in 2021, the relative proportions were 59% for men and 39% for women.

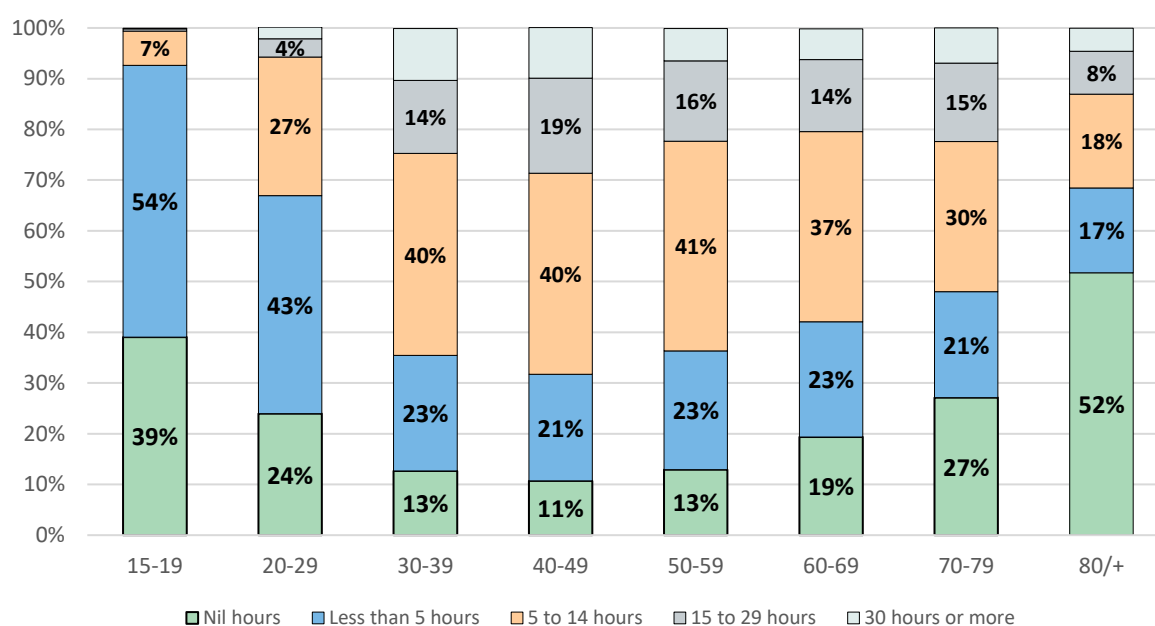
28% of women do more than 15 hours unpaid domestic work per week, compared to 9% of men.

Of those aged 15–19, only 7% do more than five hours of unpaid domestic work a week, of those aged 20–29, 33%. The highest proportion providing unpaid domestic work for 5 or more hours is in the 40–49 age group (68%), followed by 50–59 (64%) and 30–39 (64%).

FIGURE 57: JEWISH POPULATION, NUMBER OF HOURS OF UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK BY SEX, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)



**FIGURE 58: JEWISH POPULATION, NUMBER OF HOURS OF UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK BY AGE, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

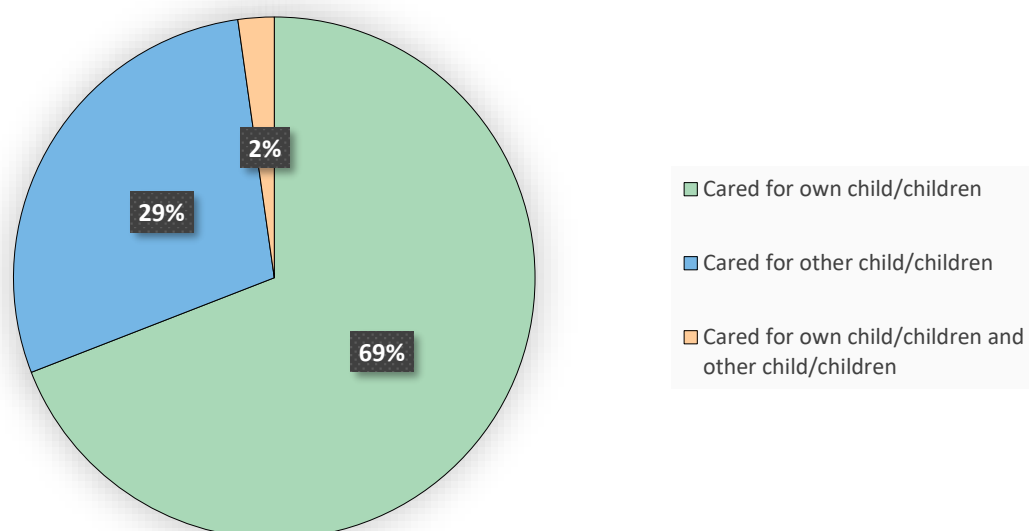


## CHILD CARE

36% (31% in 2016) of women and 30% (24%) of men in the Victorian Jewish population aged 15 and above provide unpaid child care, marginally higher proportions than in 2016.

Of those who provide child care, 69% provide unpaid care for their own children, 29% for other children and 2% for both their own and other children.

**FIGURE 59: JEWISH POPULATION, PROVISION OF UNPAID CHILD CARE, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



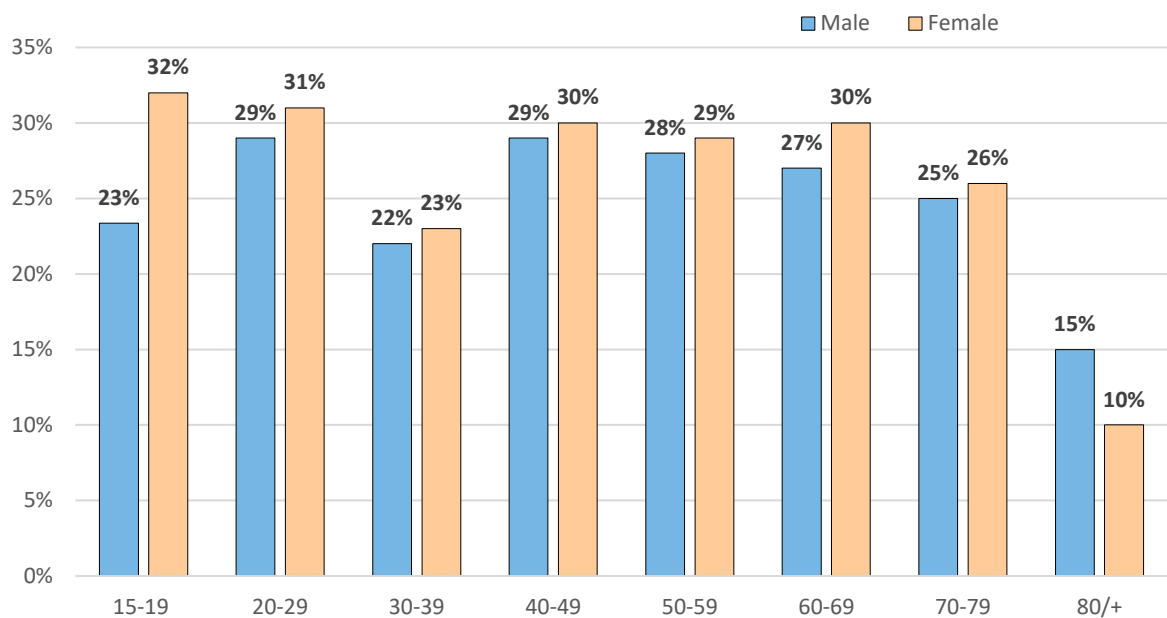
## VOLUNTARY WORK

The Census recorded that 26% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above provided unpaid voluntary work for an organisation or group in the year preceding the Census (a decrease from the 31% recorded in 2016, likely explained by the COVID-19 lockdown). The highest proportion of volunteers at 31% is in the 20–29 age group, followed by a consistent 29% among those in the age groups 40–49, 50–59 and 60–69.

There is higher proportion of volunteers among women, although typically only by one to three percentage points for age groups, with the exception of those aged 15–19 (32% women, 23% men), and 80 or above (10% women, 15% men).

The 26% involved in voluntary work compares with 13% for the total Victorian population, down from 19% in 2016.

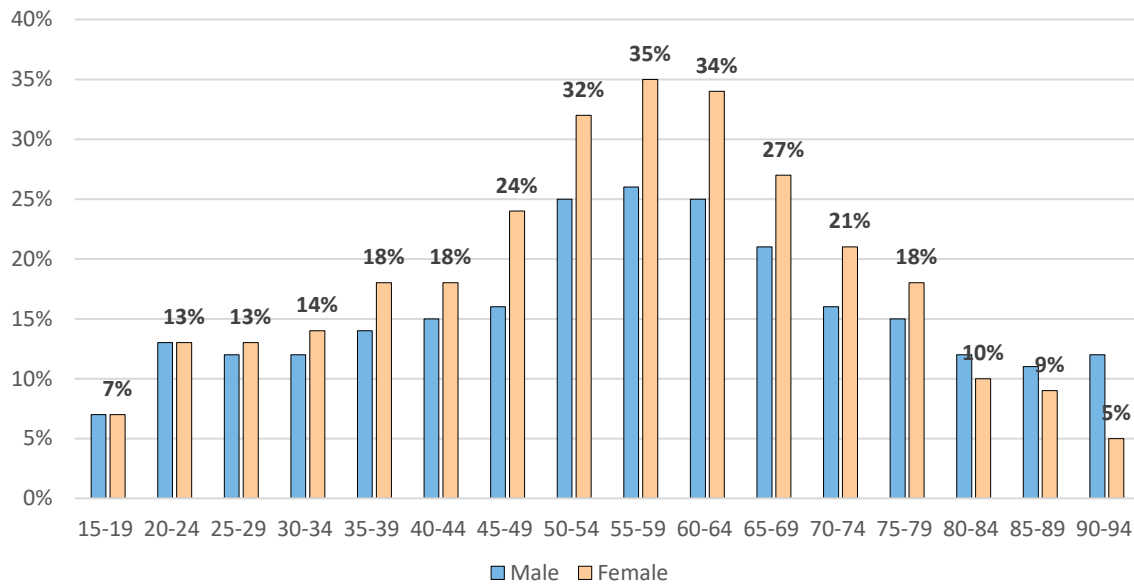
**FIGURE 60: JEWISH POPULATION, PROPORTION PROVIDING VOLUNTARY WORK BY AGE AND SEX, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



## UNPAID ASSISTANCE TO A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY

19% of the Jewish population aged 15 and above provide unpaid assistance to a person with a disability, up from 16% in 2016. Of those providing assistance to a person with a disability, the highest proportions are those aged 50–69, with a peak in the age group 55–59, in which 35% of women and 26% of men provide assistance. Of those providing assistance across all age groups, 58% are women, 42% are men, the same proportions as in 2016.

**FIGURE 61: JEWISH POPULATION, PROVISION OF UNPAID ASSISTANCE TO A PERSON WITH A DISABILITY BY AGE AND SEX, 2021 (PERCENTAGE)**



# APPENDIX 1

## ESTIMATING THE AUSTRALIAN JEWISH POPULATION AT THE 2021 CENSUS

Dr David Graham

The following is an explanation of the approach taken to the adjustment of 2021 Census data on the Jewish population of Australia. This approach broadly matches that taken to adjusting the 2011 Census. The approach was jointly agreed by the Jewish Communal Appeal (JCA) in Sydney and the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation (ACJC) in Melbourne.

In the Australian 2021 Census, 99,951 people typed or wrote Judaism or Jewish in the religion question. In the past, it has been customary to adjust this enumerated figure on the assumption that not all people who ordinarily identify as Jewish, do so in the Census (see below). While there are many ways an adjustment can be derived, the following approach is considered to be an appropriate compromise.

Typical reasons to assume religion data are undercounted are, first, that the religion question is optional (by law, as reporting one's religion is considered a matter of personal conscience). Second, the label 'Jewish' is not listed as a tick category in the religion question, although 'Judaism' is one of the categories listed as an example of an 'Other' response. Third, asking "What is [your] religion?" emphasises religious identity over ethnic or other types of Jewish identity, yet Jewishness is multifaceted, meaning that some Jewish people identify as Jewish in ancestral or cultural terms only and therefore would not identify as Jewish in the religion question.

### 1. Accounting for non-response to the religion question

While 6.9% of people nationally did not answer the religion question, response rates vary by location, therefore it is appropriate to apply local non-response rates to local Jewish population counts. This is particularly so given the high spatial concentration of the Jewish population which, in 2021, indicated 46% of Jews lived in Greater Melbourne and 38% lived in Greater Sydney. And within these two cities the population is even more concentrated with 69% of Melbournian Jews living in the SA4 area of 'Melbourne – Inner South' and 64% of Jewish Sydneysiders living in 'Sydney – Eastern Suburbs'. Non-response in Melbourne – Inner South was lower than in Sydney – Eastern Suburbs: 4.9% v 7.3% respectively. Assuming Jews in these areas exhibit similar non-response rates, and that these non-response rates are representative of Jewish non-response in each city, we calculate an estimated 6,547 Jewish people in Australia did not respond to the optional religion question in the Census (Table A1-1, Row 13).

### 2. ERP adjustment

Although completion of the Census is a compulsory exercise, some people are inevitably missed out. To account for this, ABS 'rebases' the Census count to produce and estimate of "all people who usually live in Australia (regardless of nationality, citizenship or visa status)". This is called the estimated resident population (ERP). ABS takes into account data from a survey conducted straight after the Census called the Post Enumeration Survey (PES) to estimate "net undercount"<sup>16</sup>, data on births and deaths and estimates of the residents who were temporarily overseas on Census night. In 2021, the difference between the Census count

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<sup>16</sup> ABS 2023 "2021 Census overcount and undercount: Statistics about Census coverage from the Census Post Enumeration Survey" <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/people/population/2021-census-overcount-and-undercount/2021>, Viewed February 2023

and ERP (backdated to Census night) was 1.1%,<sup>17</sup> somewhat lower than in 2016 (3.6%) and 2011 (4.0%).<sup>18</sup> However this proportion differs by location and in NSW it was 0.3%, in Victoria it was 0.7% and elsewhere in Australia it was 1.9%.<sup>19</sup> Therefore assuming that Jewish people are as likely to be undercounted as the general population, the next step is to adjust for undercount based on the ERP which amounts to 722 additional Jewish people. (Table A1–1, Row 21).

### 3. Accounting for Ancestry

In 2021, 29,113 people typed (or wrote) 'Jewish' into the Census's question on ancestry.<sup>20</sup> Most of these people (56%) also identified as Jewish by religion and a further 14% identified as other religion (mainly Christian) and are not included in this adjustment<sup>21</sup>. However, 8,371 people who identified as having Jewish ancestry also reported 'No religion' (Table A1–1, row 23) and can be included as part of the adjustment. (A further 345 people of Jewish ancestry reported religion non-response but they have already been accounted for in the first step adjusting for non-response.)

### 4. Accounting for Jewish languages

Finally, we examine data on people who speak Hebrew or Yiddish at home (11,504 and 1,488 respectively). Most of these people report being Jewish by religion and/or by ancestry. However, some report 'No religion' and although we cannot be certain all of them are Jewish, it is reasonable to assume that they do have Jewish backgrounds and do not identify as another religion. This is a small group and consists mainly of Hebrew speakers (1,327) plus a small number of Yiddish speakers (44) and they too can be included as part of the adjustment (Table A1–1, rows 24 and 25).

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<sup>17</sup> ABS 2022 [Methodology used in rebased population estimates, June 2021](#) viewed 14/2/2023

<sup>18</sup> This is likely due to restrictions put in place during the COVID-19 pandemic.

<sup>19</sup> Op cit. ABS 2023

<sup>20</sup> The ancestry question allows for two different responses, one for each parent. All Jewish ancestry data used here are 'Multi-response', whether 'Jewish' was mentioned at all.

<sup>21</sup> It is assumed that people who chose to identify as Christian etc. in the religion question do so as their primary mode of identification and are therefore unlikely to identify as Jewish in any Jewish communal context.

TABLE A1–1: PROCEDURE FOR ADJUSTING THE ENUMERATED JEWISH POPULATION IN AUSTRALIA’S 2021 CENSUS

	Row			
Enumerated Jewish population counts	1	Enumerated Jewish population in Australia		99,956
	2			
	3	Total enumerated Jewish population by location	Greater Melbourne (GCCSA)	45,698
	4		Greater Sydney (GCCSA)	37,879
	5		Rest of Australia	16,379
	6			
Step 1. Religion non-response	7	Proportion of population with religion Not stated by location	'Melbourne – Inner South' (SA4)	4.9%
	8		'Eastern Suburbs' (SA4)	7.3%
	9		Rest of Australia	6.9%
	10	Estimated number of Jewish people whose religion was Not stated by location	Melbourne adjustment (Row7*Row3/(1–Row7))	2,365
	11		Sydney adjustment (Row8*Row4/(1–Row8))	2,965
	12		Rest of Australia adjustment (Row9*Row5/(1–Row9))	1,217
	13	Total estimated Jewish population with religion Not stated (Sum of Rows10 to 12)		6,547
	14			
Step 2. ERP adjustment	15	Difference between the Census count and Estimated Resident Population (ERP) by location <sup>§</sup>	Victoria	0.7%
	16		NSW	0.3%
	17		Rest of Australia	1.9%
	18	Estimated net undercount of Jewish people based on ERP by location	Victoria (Row15*Row3/(1–Row15))	300
	19		NSW (Row16*Row4/(1–Row16))	111
	20		Rest of Australia (Row17*Row5/(1–Row17))	311
	21	Total estimated undercount of Jewish people based on ERP (Sum of Rows18 to 20)		722
	22			
Step 3. Ancestry and language (Australia)	23	Jewish ancestry with No religion <sup>‡</sup>		8,371
	24	Hebrew spoken at home with No Religion and no Jewish ancestry		1,327
	25	Yiddish spoken at home with No religion and no Jewish ancestry		44
	26	Total additions for Jewish ancestry, Hebrew and Yiddish (Sum of Rows23 to 25)		9,742
	27			
Total adjustments and inflation factor	28	Total additions (estimated Jewish undercount) (Row13+Row21+Row26)		17,011
	29	Estimated Jewish population Australia (Row1+Row28)		116,967
	30	Estimated percent Jewish population was undercounted by (Row28/Row19)		14.5%
	31	Inflation factor ((Row28/Row1)+1))		1.170

<sup>^</sup> GCCSA and SA4 refer to boundaries in the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) system.

<sup>‡</sup> In the 2021 form the label is 'No religion' but in Census output it is labelled 'Secular Beliefs and Other Spiritual Beliefs and No Religious Affiliation' which also includes responses such as Agnosticism, Atheism, and Humanism entered as 'Other' responses.

<sup>§</sup> Source: ABS, 2022 [Methodology used in rebased population estimates, June 2021](#) viewed 14/2/2023

### Deriving an adjustment factor and Jewish population estimate

The result of these adjustments is an additional 17,011 people bringing the estimated 2021 Australian Jewish population size to 116,967. In other words, it is estimated that the Jewish population was understated by 14.5%. For the purposes of adjustment, a factor of 1.1702 can be applied to enumerated Jewish religion data based on individuals in the 2021 Census.



It must be acknowledged that there is no perfect approach to adjusting the Jewish population count. Any method necessarily involves assumptions and compromises based on the best available data and expediency. Any estimate is therefore provisional, subject to change if new evidence should become available.

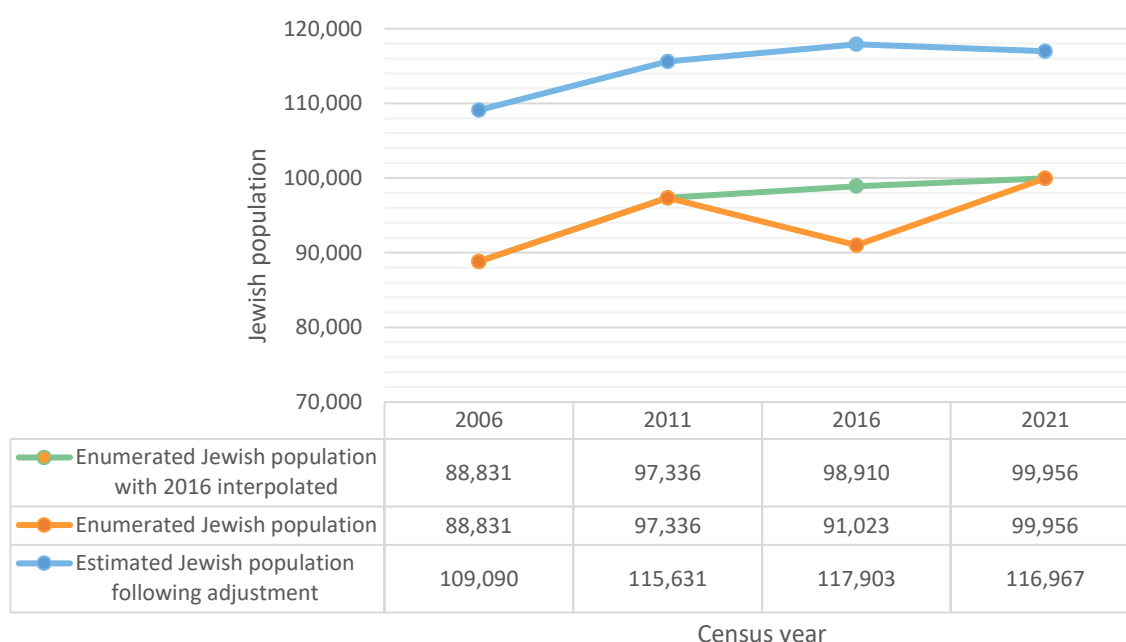
Further, the inflation factor that can be applied to enumerated Jewish data is a crude adjustment applied across the board. It takes no account of demographic nuance, for example, certain age groups are more likely to be undercounted than others (men more than women, people in remote areas than urban dwellers, people in their 20s, babies under 2 and so on). It is not practicable to create and implement different factors for different Jewish sub-groups.

### Rebasing 2006 and 2011 Census data

Applying this approach to earlier Census dataset (excluding 2016) derives the following adjustment factors and Jewish population totals for 2006 and 2011. 2016 data are treated separately. Note values for 2006 and 2011 are slightly different to the earlier estimates due to the more nuanced treatment of the ERP data.

	Inflation factors
2006	1.2281
2011	1.1880
2016	1.2978
2021	1.1702

**FIGURE A1-1: APPLYING 2023 ADJUSTMENT APPROACH TO 2006 AND 2011 DATA ON THE JEWISH POPULATION WITH 2016 ESTIMATE BASED ON ACID APPROACH\***



^ The interpolated figure for 2016 is an estimate of what the enumerated Census figure might have been had the 2016 Census been similar to the 2011 Census

# APPENDIX 2

## THE USE OF UNADJUSTED CENSUS DATA FOR JEWISH FAMILIES AND MULTIPERSON HOUSEHOLDS

Analysis by Dr David Graham

Census data on Jewish families and households have not been adjusted for estimated undercount since the adjustment procedure is based on individuals and not households. An inflation factor for households requires knowledge of the distribution of non-respondents to the Census's voluntary religion question, who are nevertheless Jewish among all households and this is not known.

To explain why, consider three individuals who responded Jewish in the Census and suppose, for convenience, the adjustment factor inflates enumerated data by 33%. The three enumerated Jews equate to four adjusted Jews. But we cannot take the same approach to households. Three enumerated Jewish households do 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 she 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 an adjustment 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 report '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.

## COMPARISONS WITH EARLIER CENSUS DATA

While the adjustment of Census data is carried out to ensure a more accurate assessment of the total number of Jewish people, it is also done to ensure direct comparisons can be meaningful between different Censuses, for example, to measure change over time. Therefore, care should be taken when comparing unadjusted household data with results from other Censuses,

However, it is statistically valid to compare proportionate data from different Censuses.

It is also the case that the 2021 Census took place in August of that year while many parts of Australia still had lockdown policies in place and when travel was restricted. However, it is not thought that this would have had too much of a distorting effect on the household level demographics.

# APPENDIX 3: POPULATION TABLES

**TABLE A3–1: JEWISH POPULATION BY STATE AND TERRITORY, ENUMERATED 1947–2021**

	VIC	NSW	QLD	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	TOTAL
1947	14,910	13,194	1,011	528	2,294	123	7	26	31,951
1954	24,016	19,583	1,340	454	2,555	158	8	54	47,964
1961	29,932	24,026	1,334	722	2,782	136	23	111	58,842
1971	30,117	25,971	1,491	985	3,102	98	46	252	62,009
1981	30,017	25,176	2,021	1,137	3,156	145	68	420	62,063
1986	32,358	28,197	2,631	1,144	3,919	159	108	501	68,946
1991	33,637	29,614	4,278	1,304	4,221	200	143	530	74,095
1996	35,963	32,850	3,062	1,152	4,671	167	111	498	79,805
2001	38,374	34,488	3,271	1,054	5,042	161	121	503	83,709
2006	41,105	36,716	3,732	1,056	5,294	232	118	574	88,831
2011	45,150	39,728	4,441	1,087	5,853	248	146	675	97,327
2016	42,256	36,902	4,389	1,030	5,425	250	118	647	91,023
2021	46,645	40,249	4,815	1,145	5,669	376	163	886	99,956

**TABLE A3–2: ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED VICTORIAN JEWISH POPULATION, AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION, 2021**

	Male			Female		
	Enumerated	Estimated	% of total	Enumerated	Estimated	% of total
0–4	1,280	1,498	5.7%	1,259	1,473	5.2%
5–9	1,487	1,740	6.6%	1,414	1,655	5.8%
10–14	1,658	1,940	7.4%	1,580	1,849	6.5%
15–19	1,348	1,577	6.0%	1,338	1,566	5.5%
20–24	1,130	1,322	5.0%	1,208	1,414	5.0%
25–29	1,094	1,280	4.9%	1,137	1,331	4.7%
30–34	1,135	1,328	5.1%	1,412	1,652	5.8%
35–39	1,412	1,652	6.3%	1,465	1,714	6.0%
40–44	1,361	1,593	6.1%	1,493	1,747	6.2%
45–49	1,461	1,710	6.5%	1,553	1,817	6.4%
50–54	1,245	1,457	5.6%	1,416	1,657	5.8%
55–59	1,143	1,338	5.1%	1,175	1,375	4.8%
60–64	1,232	1,442	5.5%	1,483	1,735	6.1%
65–69	1,522	1,781	6.8%	1,601	1,873	6.6%
70–74	1,683	1,969	7.5%	1,858	2,174	7.7%
75–79	980	1,147	4.4%	1,030	1,205	4.2%
80–84	565	661	2.5%	726	850	3.0%
85–89	368	431	1.6%	527	617	2.2%
90–94	197	231	0.9%	385	451	1.6%
95–99	75	88	0.3%	176	206	0.7%
100/+	4	5	0.0%	24	28	0.1%
Total	22,380	26,189	100.0%	24,268	28,398	100.0%

**TABLE A3–4: ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 2021 (WITH POPULATION >50)**

Local Government Area	Enumerated	Estimated
Glen Eira	25,586	29,941
Stonnington	4,523	5,293
Port Phillip	3,416	3,997
Bayside	2,930	3,429
Kingston	1,676	1,961
Boroondara	1,506	1,762
Monash	735	860
Yarra	672	786
Melbourne	593	694
Mornington Peninsula	364	426
Darebin	350	410
Manningham	348	407
Moreland (Merri-bek)	332	389
Frankston	329	385
Casey	282	330
Whitehorse	264	309
Yarra Ranges	210	246
Banyule	185	216
Greater Dandenong	183	214
Greater Geelong	169	198
Knox	148	173
Maribyrnong	124	145
Wyndham	120	140
Maroondah	115	135
Moonee Valley	115	135
Hume	99	116
Cardinia	96	112
Hobson's Bay	95	111
Nillumbik	81	95
Whittlesea	77	90
Brimbank	72	84
Macedon Ranges	59	69
Greater Bendigo	58	68
Ballarat	57	67
Melton	55	64
Surf Coast	54	63
Mount Alexander	47	55

**TABLE A3-5: ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION BY POSTCODE, 2021 (WITH POPULATION >45)**

Postcode	Enumerated Jewish population	Estimated Jewish population	% Estimated Jewish population		Postcode	Enumerated Jewish population	Estimated Jewish population	% Estimated Jewish population
3161	6,891	8,064	47.7%		3148	88	103	1.1%
3162	6,871	8,040	44.5%		3206	83	97	1.0%
3183	3,946	4,618	25.7%		3054	81	95	1.2%
3165	2,878	3,368	11.2%		3149	80	94	0.3%
3204	2,495	2,920	8.8%		3006	78	91	0.4%
3185	2,215	2,592	19.3%		3067	78	91	1.0%
3163	1,938	2,268	6.9%		3104	77	90	0.4%
3187	1,535	1,796	10.7%		3109	77	90	0.3%
3142	1,251	1,464	11.4%		3000	75	88	0.2%
3186	830	971	4.2%		3053	73	85	0.5%
3144	770	901	8.4%		3065	72	84	0.8%
3145	683	799	3.4%		3066	68	80	0.9%
3181	667	781	4.0%		3071	67	78	0.4%
3143	633	741	7.9%		3058	66	77	0.2%
3146	573	671	2.6%		3057	65	76	0.6%
3184	534	625	4.1%		3107	63	74	0.5%
3141	509	596	2.4%		3106	62	73	0.4%
3182	482	564	2.5%		3934	62	73	0.4%
3192	348	407	1.7%		3168	61	71	0.3%
3123	340	398	2.7%		3030	59	69	0.1%
3188	259	303	1.6%		3078	59	69	0.6%
3189	253	296	4.7%		3079	58	68	0.4%
3004	247	289	2.5%		3930	57	67	0.4%
3190	224	262	2.2%		3198	56	66	0.4%
3101	218	255	1.0%		3201	56	66	0.3%
3167	215	252	2.6%		3072	55	64	0.2%
3195	212	248	0.7%		3102	53	62	0.9%
3122	211	247	1.1%		3806	53	62	0.1%
3166	202	236	1.0%		3174	52	61	0.2%
3121	194	227	0.7%		3931	52	61	0.2%
3172	167	195	0.8%		3173	50	59	0.2%
3070	159	186	0.7%		3175	49	57	0.1%
3068	149	174	0.9%		3126	48	56	0.7%
3207	148	173	1.0%		3136	48	56	0.1%
3977	145	170	0.1%		3103	47	55	0.4%
3193	139	163	0.8%		3095	46	54	0.2%

3199	136	159	0.3%		3051	45	53	0.4%
3169	134	157	0.8%		3130	45	53	0.2%
3124	132	154	0.7%		3156	45	53	0.1%
3205	130	152	1.3%		3429	45	53	0.1%
3056	116	136	0.5%		3029	44	51	0.0%
3150	112	131	0.2%		3805	44	51	0.1%
3194	108	126	1.0%		3011	43	50	0.2%
3196	106	124	0.5%		3031	42	49	0.3%
3147	99	116	0.8%		3015	41	48	0.3%
3191	97	114	1.0%		3020	40	47	0.1%
3202	97	114	4.0%		3125	39	46	0.3%
3108	92	108	0.4%		3127	39	46	0.2%

**TABLE A3—6: ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION BY COMMONWEALTH HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTORAL DIVISION, 2021 BOUNDARIES (WITH POPULATION >249)**

<b>Electoral division</b>	<b>Enumerated</b>	<b>Estimated</b>	<b>Estimated Jewish population as proportion of the electorate</b>
Macnamara	16,686	19,526	11.6%
Goldstein	10,988	12,858	8.3%
Higgins	6,448	7,545	4.9%
Hotham	3,627	4,244	2.2%
Isaacs	1,453	1,700	1.1%
Kooyong	1,220	1,428	0.9%
Melbourne	979	1,146	0.6%
Chisholm	470	550	0.3%
Menzies	398	466	0.3%
Cooper	390	456	0.3%
Dunkley	388	454	0.3%
Flinders	299	350	0.2%
Wills	287	336	0.2%
Jagajaga	231	270	0.2%
Casey	214	250	0.2%



**TABLE A3—7: ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION BY VICTORIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY ELECTORAL DIVISION, 2024 BOUNDARIES (WITH POPULATION >100)**

Electoral division	Enumerated	Estimated	Estimated Jewish population as proportion of the electorate
Caulfield	20,388	23,858	33.5%
Bentleigh	5,626	6,584	8.6%
Malvern	3,517	4,116	6.4%
Brighton	2,958	3,461	5.2%
Prahran	1,932	2,261	3.1%
Oakleigh	1,999	2,339	2.6%
Hawthorn	755	884	1.3%
Sandringham	614	719	1.1%
Albert Park	712	833	1.1%
Clarinda	703	823	1.1%
Richmond	483	565	0.8%
Ashwood	521	610	0.8%
Kew	428	501	0.7%
Brunswick	369	432	0.6%
Northcote	297	348	0.5%
Mordialloc	317	371	0.5%
Bulleen	252	295	0.4%
Melbourne	334	391	0.3%
Mornington	175	205	0.3%
Carrum	199	233	0.3%
Frankston	178	208	0.3%
Monbulk	165	193	0.3%
Nepean	138	161	0.3%
Ivanhoe	122	143	0.2%
Box Hill	138	161	0.2%
Mulgrave	125	146	0.2%
Warrandyte	119	139	0.2%
Glen Waverley	130	152	0.2%
Williamstown Western	93	109	0.2%
Pascoe Vale	95	111	0.2%
Footscray Western	100	117	0.2%
Essendon	93	109	0.2%

**TABLE A3–8: ENUMERATED JEWISH POPULATION, TOP 10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS BY AGE, 2021**

	0–9	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70–79	80–89	90–99	100/+	Total
Glen Eira	3,433	3,832	2,285	2,603	3,191	2,783	3,030	2,801	1,120	490	22	25,590
Stonnington	374	439	495	501	436	430	677	718	345	103	4	4,522
Port Phillip	399	360	447	518	372	294	383	375	176	82	–	3,406
Bayside	311	339	217	260	377	349	448	422	148	50	–	2,921
Kingston	232	197	114	248	288	181	184	156	65	13	–	1,678
Boroondara	116	214	131	109	190	187	225	220	83	35	4	1,514
Monash	69	85	65	98	101	77	89	102	37	12	–	735
Yarra	42	38	157	202	82	44	38	61	5	–	–	669
Melbourne	20	29	129	107	46	36	70	94	53	6	–	590
Manningham	24	28	21	22	46	32	65	87	24	3	–	352
Rest Victoria	422	368	497	745	740	576	637	515	137	35	1	4,673

**TABLE A3–9: ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION, TOP 10 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS BY AGE, 2021**

	0–9	10–19	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70–79	80–89	90–99	100/+	Total
Glen Eira	4,017	4,484	2,674	3,046	3,734	3,257	3,546	3,278	1,311	573	26	29,945
Stonnington	438	514	579	586	510	503	792	840	404	121	5	5,292
Port Phillip	467	421	523	606	435	344	448	439	206	96	–	3,986
Bayside	364	397	254	304	441	408	524	494	173	59	–	3,418
Kingston	271	231	133	290	337	212	215	183	76	15	–	1,964
Boroondara	136	250	153	128	222	219	263	257	97	41	5	1,772
Monash	81	99	76	115	118	90	104	119	43	14	–	860
Yarra	49	44	184	236	96	51	44	71	6	–	–	783
Melbourne	23	34	151	125	54	42	82	110	62	7	–	690
Manningham	28	33	25	26	54	37	76	102	28	4	–	412
Rest Victoria	494	431	582	872	866	674	745	603	160	41	1	5,468

TABLE A3–10: ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION AGED 0–19 BY SUBURB, 2021

Suburb	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	Total 0–19
Caulfield North	465	527	644	536	2,171
St Kilda East	390	410	426	290	1,515
Caulfield South	270	383	387	373	1,414
Bentleigh East	202	264	317	260	1,044
Elsternwick	170	186	205	151	711
Caulfield	146	153	195	152	647
Brighton East	98	131	146	97	473
Bentleigh	67	102	96	94	358
Balaclava	73	75	74	47	268
Ormond	42	60	96	61	259
Carnegie	66	76	55	43	240
McKinnon	39	54	74	64	231
Malvern	42	48	53	64	207
Malvern East	37	36	55	60	188
Glen Iris	44	42	42	48	177
Toorak	39	21	42	66	167
Brighton	34	41	44	46	165
Armadale	36	44	41	41	163
Hawthorn East	4	32	41	30	106
Glen Huntly	20	23	35	26	104
Elwood	42	25	13	19	98
Prahran	46	20	22	11	98
Murrumbeena	21	28	27	19	95
Ripponlea	28	29	28	9	95
Oakleigh South	15	27	18	28	88
Cheltenham	25	29	16	13	83
Moorabbin	21	20	19	12	71
Highett	16	16	13	7	53
Hawthorn	4	9	18	22	53
South Yarra	8	11	11	14	43
Kew	4	8	20	12	43
St Kilda	13	0	12	9	34
Richmond	11	11	9	0	30
Windsor	11	4	6	0	20
Melbourne	12	5	0	0	16

**TABLE A3–11: ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION BY BIRTHPLACE, 2016, 2021**

Country of Birth	2016	2016	2021 Jewish Population			
	Estimated	% of persons	Enumerated	Estimated	% of persons	% of overseas-born
Australia	31,435	57.4%	28,548	33,427	61.2%	
New Zealand	469	0.9%	390	457	0.8%	2.1%
South Africa	4,298	7.9%	3,744	4,384	8.0%	20.6%
Zimbabwe	120	0.2%	100	117	0.2%	0.6%
Israel	3,943	7.2%	3,330	3,899	7.1%	18.4%
Egypt	170	0.3%	106	124	0.2%	0.6%
Other Middle East & North Africa	205	0.4%	153	179	0.3%	0.8%
Selected former USSR**	2,277	4.2%	1,493	1,748	3.2%	8.2%
Ukraine	1,981	3.6%	1,368	1,602	2.9%	7.5%
Baltic States**	183	0.3%	140	164	0.3%	0.8%
TOTAL Former USSR				3,514	6.4%	16.5%
Poland	1,535	2.8%	827	968	1.8%	4.6%
England			1,300	1,522	2.8%	7.2%
Scotland			124	145	0.3%	0.7%
Wales, Ireland			44	52	0.1%	0.2%
United Kingdom	1,740	3.3%			3.2%	
Germany	662	1.2%	451	528	1.0%	2.5%
Hungary	461	0.8%	290	340	0.6%	1.6%
France	260	0.5%	235	275	0.5%	1.3%
Romania	209	0.4%	156	183	0.3%	0.9%
Austria	162	0.3%	106	124	0.2%	0.6%
USA	1,202	2.2%	1075	1,259	2.3%	5.9%
Canada	231	0.4%	185	217	0.4%	1.0%
Other, include not stated/ inadequately described	3,194	5.8%	2,525	2,957	5.4%	13.9%
<b>Total Overseas-born</b>	<b>21,597</b>	<b>39.5%</b>	<b>18,142</b>	<b>21,242</b>	<b>38.9%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total persons</b>	<b>54,735</b>		<b>46,645</b>	54,617	100%	

**TABLE A3-12: PROPORTION OF JEWISH POPULATION BY MAIN LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME, 1996–2021**

	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
English	67.3%	67.5%	68.4%	70.1%	71.3%	74.4%
Hebrew	6.9%	8.1%	9.4%	9.8%	10.3%	10.0%
Russian	11.2%	12.6%	12.7%	12.1%	10.9%	8.5%
Yiddish	5.6%	5.6%	3.8%	3.2%	2.7%	2.5%
Polish	2.1%	1.9%	1.4%	1.0%	0.8%	0.4%
German	1.8%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%

**TABLE A3-13: ENUMERATED JEWISH POPULATION, LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME BY AGE GROUP, MAIN LANGUAGES, 2021**

	0–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85/+%	Total
English	6,504	3,986	3,772	4,131	4,165	3,769	5,000	2,335	1,044	34,706
Hebrew	1,207	502	480	836	665	411	358	158	48	4,665
Russian	314	264	249	437	512	564	799	527	323	3,989
Yiddish	294	118	111	94	89	85	216	89	71	1,167
Polish	3	0	0	7	3	7	47	31	67	165
German	20	3	10	14	8	10	18	19	22	124

**TABLE A3-14: ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION, LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN THE HOME BY AGE GROUP, MAIN LANGUAGES, 2021**

	0–14	15–24	25–34	35–44	45–54	55–64	65–74	75–84	85/+%	Total
English	7,611	4,664	4,414	4,834	4,874	4,410	5,851	2,732	1,222	40,613
Hebrew	1,412	587	562	978	778	481	419	185	56	5,459
Russian	367	309	291	511	599	660	935	617	378	4,668
Yiddish	344	138	130	110	104	99	253	104	83	1,366
Polish	4	0	0	8	4	8	55	36	78	193
German	23	4	12	16	9	12	21	22	26	145

TABLE A3–15: ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION AGED 20 AND ABOVE BY REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS, 2021

Marital Status	Age group in years								Total
	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70–79	80–89	90/+	
Never married	4,698	2,253	1,013	579	465	225	35	8	9,276
Married	610	3,790	5,111	4,175	4,813	4,522	1,359	206	2,696
Widowed	0	4	25	73	262	673	921	740	3,706
Divorced	15	194	514	774	1036	912	219	43	1,003
Separated	11	101	201	233	259	164	32	4	24,586
Total	5,340	6,345	6,869	5,826	6,832	6,493	2,559	1,012	41,271

TABLE A3–16: PROPORTION OF JEWISH POPULATION AGED 20 AND ABOVE BY REGISTERED MARITAL STATUS, 2021

Marital Status	Age group in years								Total
	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70–79	80–89	90/+	
Never married	88.0%	35.5%	14.8%	9.9%	6.8%	3.5%	1.4%	0.8%	22.5%
Married	11.4%	59.7%	74.4%	71.7%	70.5%	69.6%	53.1%	20.3%	59.6%
Widowed	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	1.2%	3.8%	10.4%	36.0%	73.1%	6.5%
Divorced	0.3%	3.1%	7.5%	13.3%	15.2%	14.0%	8.6%	4.3%	9.0%
Separated	0.2%	1.6%	2.9%	4.0%	3.8%	2.5%	1.2%	0.3%	2.4%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TABLE A3–17: PROPORTION OF JEWISH POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE BY SOCIAL MARITAL STATUS, 2021

Marital Status	Age groups in years								Total
	20–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–69	70–79	80–89	90/+	
Registered marriage	10.9%	57.7%	73.3%	69.9%	67.5%	65.2%	46.6%	15.5%	57.0%
De Facto marriage	13.4%	15.3%	6.8%	5.2%	4.2%	3.7%	2.0%	1.7%	7.4%
Not married	71.2%	23.5%	17.9%	22.5%	23.7%	25.8%	38.1%	43.1%	30.4%
Not applicable	4.7%	3.5%	2.0%	2.3%	4.5%	5.4%	13.6%	39.7%	5.2%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N (enumerated)	4,563	5,422	5,870	4,979	5,838	5,549	2,187	860	35,268
N (estimated)	5,340	6,345	6,869	5,826	6,832	6,493	2,559	1,006	41,271

**TABLE A3–18: JEWISH POPULATION, LEVEL OF NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION, 1996–2021 (PERCENTAGE)**

Level of non-school qualification	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Postgraduate qualification	8.5%	8.6%	8.4%	10.2%	12.1%	14.6%
Bachelor Degree Level	22.4%	25.4%	24.2%	25.6%	26.5%	27.9%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	7.7%	8.6%	8.1%	8.2%	8.2%	8.0%
Vocational/Certificate Level	6.6%	7.8%	6.0%	6.3%	6.9%	6.4%
<b>Total with non-school qualification</b>	<b>45.2%</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	<b>46.7%</b>	<b>50.4%</b>	53.7%	56.9%
Not stated/inadequately described	13.5%	10.4%	8.6%	5.9%	3.8%	3.7%
Not applicable (no qualifications)	41.2%	39.2%	44.6%	43.7%	42.5%	39.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	100.0%	100%

**TABLE A3–19: JEWISH POPULATION AGED 15 AND ABOVE, PROPORTION OF THOSE WITH STATED NON-SCHOOL QUALIFICATION, 1996–2021**

Level of non-school qualification	1996	2001	2006	2011	2016	2021
Postgraduate qualification	18.8%	17.1%	18.0%	20.2%	22.6%	25.6%
Bachelor Degree Level	49.6%	50.4%	51.8%	50.9%	49.3%	49.1%
Advanced Diploma and Diploma Level	17.0%	17.1%	17.3%	16.3%	15.3%	14.1%
Vocational/Certificate Level	14.6%	15.5%	12.8%	12.6%	12.8%	11.2%
<b>Total with stated non-school qualification</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

TABLE A3–20: ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION, LABOUR FORCE STATUS BY SEX, 2021

	Male				Female			
	Enumerated	Estimated	% Male	% Labour force	Enumerated	Estimated	% Female	% Labour force
Employed, worked full-time	8,232	9,633	36.8%	65.7%	4,557	5,333	18.8%	38.5%
Employed, worked part-time	3,294	3,855	14.7%	26.3%	6,101	7,139	25.1%	51.6%
Employed, away from work	518	606	2.3%	4.1%	744	871	3.1%	6.3%
Unemployed, looking for full-time work	267	312	1.2%	2.1%	128	150	0.5%	1.1%
Unemployed, looking for part-time work	218	255	1.0%	1.7%	295	345	1.2%	2.5%
<b>Total applicable</b>	<b>12,529</b>	<b>14,661</b>	<b>56.0%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,825</b>	<b>13,838</b>	<b>48.7%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Not in the labour force	5,270	6,167	23.6%		7,962	9,317	32.8%	
Not stated	147	172	0.7%		214	250	0.9%	
Not applicable	4,430	5,184	19.8%		4,259	4,984	17.6%	
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,376</b>	<b>26,184</b>	<b>100.0%</b>		<b>24,260</b>	<b>28,389</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	

TABLE A3–21: ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED JEWISH POPULATION, OCCUPATION BY SEX, 2021

Occupation	Male			Female		
	Enumerated	Estimated	%	Enumerated	Estimated	%
Managers	3,001	3,512	25.4%	1,539	1,801	13.7%
Professionals	4,992	5,842	42.3%	5,179	6,060	46.2%
Technicians & Trades	786	920	6.7%	280	328	2.5%
Community & Personal Service	648	758	5.5%	1,341	1,569	12.0%
Clerical & Administrative	816	955	6.9%	1,852	2,167	16.5%
Sales	905	1,059	7.7%	804	941	7.2%
Machinery Operators & Drivers	285	334	2.4%	45	53	0.4%
Labourers	378	442	3.2%	165	193	1.5%
<b>Total (stated and applicable)</b>	<b>11,805</b>	<b>13,821</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>11,209</b>	<b>13,112</b>	<b>100%</b>



TABLE A3–22: TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME (GROSS) BY SEX, ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED, 2021

Total personal weekly income (annual equivalent)	Male			Female		
	Enumerated	Estimated	%	Enumerated	Estimated	%
Negative/nil income	1,469	1,719	8.4%	1,880	2,200	9.8%
\$1–\$149 (\$1–\$7,799)	598	700	3.4%	827	968	4.3%
\$150–\$299 (\$7,800–\$15,599)	635	743	3.6%	947	1,108	4.9%
\$300–\$399 (\$15,600–\$20,799)	893	1,045	5.1%	1,207	1,412	6.3%
\$400–\$499 (\$20,800–\$25,999)	813	951	4.7%	1,542	1,804	8.0%
<b>Subtotal &lt;\$499 (&lt;\$25,999)</b>	<b>4,408</b>	<b>5,158</b>	<b>25.3%</b>	<b>6,403</b>	<b>7,493</b>	<b>33.3%</b>
\$500–\$649 (\$26,000–\$33,799)	800	936	4.6%	1,336	1,563	6.9%
\$650–\$799 (\$33,800–\$41,599)	739	865	4.2%	1,208	1,414	6.3%
\$800–\$999 (\$41,600–\$51,999)	882	1,032	5.1%	1,314	1,538	6.8%
<b>Subtotal \$500–\$999 (&lt;\$26,000–\$51,999)</b>	<b>2,421</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>13.9%</b>	<b>3,858</b>	<b>4,515</b>	<b>20.0%</b>
\$1,000–\$1,249 (\$52,000–\$64,999)	1,157	1,354	6.6%	1,618	1,893	8.4%
\$1,250–\$1,499 (\$65,000–\$77,999)	1,021	1,195	5.9%	1,377	1,611	7.2%
\$1,500–\$1,749 (\$78,000–\$90,999)	1,193	1,396	6.8%	1,388	1,624	7.2%
\$1,750–\$1,999 (\$91,000–\$103,999)	1,005	1,176	5.8%	1,073	1,256	5.6%
<b>Subtotal \$1,000–\$1,999 (\$52,000–\$103,999)</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>5,121</b>	<b>25.1%</b>	<b>5456</b>	<b>6385</b>	<b>28.3%</b>
\$2,000–\$2,999 (\$104,000–\$155,999)	2,240	2,621	12.8%	1,711	2,002	8.9%
\$3,000–\$3,499 (\$156,000–\$181,999)	906	1,060	5.2%	569	666	3.0%
\$3,500 or more (\$182,000 or more)	3,092	3,618	17.7%	1,256	1,470	6.5%
<b>Subtotal \$2,000–&gt;\$3,500 (\$104,000–&gt;\$182,000)</b>	<b>6,238</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>35.8%</b>	<b>3,536</b>	<b>4138</b>	<b>18.4%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,437</b>	<b>20,405</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>19,250</b>	<b>22,526</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

In 2022 the 'poverty line' (based on 50% of median household after-tax income) was \$489 a week for a single adult living alone or \$1,027 a week for a couple with 2 children'. Source ACOSS, 'Poverty in Australia', [Poverty – Poverty and Inequality](#)

**TABLE A3–23: PRIVATE DWELLING TENURE TYPE BY REFERENCE PERSON IN PRIMARY FAMILY AND IN NON-FAMILY HOUSEHOLD, ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED, 2021**

	Enumerated	Estimated	%
Owned outright	7,474	8,746	40.3%
Owned with a mortgage/ being purchased under a shared equity scheme	5,971	6,987	32.2%
Rented	4,514	5,282	24.3%
Other (rent free, life tenure, other tenure)	385	451	2.1%
Not stated	214	250	1.2%
Not applicable	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,557</b>	<b>21,717</b>	<b>100%</b>

**TABLE A3–24: ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED JEWISH PERSONS RESIDENT IN A NON-PRIVATE DWELLING BY SEX, 2021**

Type of Non-Private Dwelling	ENUMERATED		ESTIMATED		TOTAL ENUMERATED	TOTAL ESTIMATED
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Nursing home	123	273	144	319	396	463
Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)	100	191	117	224	291	341
Public and private hospital (not psychiatric)	27	42	32	49	69	81
Hostel for the disabled	13	6	15	7	19	22
Residential college, hall of residence	31	16	36	19	47	55
Hotel, motel, bed and breakfast	30	27	35	32	57	67
Boarding house, private hotel	8	4	9	5	12	14
Boarding school	7	8	8	9	15	17
Psychiatric hospital or institution	6	8	7	9	14	16
Other non-private dwelling	5	5	6	6	10	12
<b>Total living in non-private dwelling</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>1,088</b>

TABLE A3–25: NEED FOR ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES AS A PROPORTION OF AGE GROUP, ENUMERATED AND ESTIMATED, 2021

Age groups	Enumerated		Estimated		Estimated Total	Estimated total number of persons in age group	% of age group in need of assistance
	Male	Female	Male	Female			
0–9	81	41	95	48	143	6,383	2.2%
10–19	111	70	130	82	212	6,937	3.1%
20–29	44	56	51	66	117	5,345	2.2%
30–39	41	62	48	73	121	6,332	1.9%
40–49	52	77	61	90	151	6,864	2.2%
50–59	61	79	71	92	164	5,828	2.8%
60–69	123	172	144	201	345	6,827	5.1%
70–79	262	352	307	412	719	6,498	11.1%
80–89	292	517	342	605	947	2,559	37.0%
90+	163	412	191	482	673	1,004	67.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,230</b>	<b>1,838</b>	<b>1,439</b>	<b>2,151</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>54,578</b>	<b>6.7%</b>

TABLE A3–26: ESTIMATED JEWISH PERSONS WHO HAVE A NEED FOR ASSISTANCE WITH CORE ACTIVITIES BY DWELLING TYPE, 2021

Type of Non-Private Dwelling	Male	Female
Nursing home	99	262
Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)	64	177
Public and private hospital (not psychiatric)	12	18
Hostel for the disabled	12	9
Other non-private dwelling	13	1
<b>Total living in non-private dwelling</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>467</b>

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