THE JEWISH POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Key findings from the 2011 Census

Dr David Graham

JCA today tomorrow forever

MONASH University
Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation

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GANDEL PHILANTHROPY

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS 1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 2
INTRODUCTION 5
What is a census and who is included? 5
Why does the census matter? 5
About the data 6
NEW SOUTH WALES IN CONTEXT 7
GEOGRAPHY 9
Jewish population distribution 9
DEMOGRAPHY 15
Jewish population change 15
Age and sex structure 19
Births 21
Jewish funerals (communal data) 22
JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS 23
Household tenure 24
Household composition 25
Family households 26
Lone persons 27
Partnership status 28
Current marital status 28
De facto and same-sex couple households 29
Marital status and age 30
INTERMARRIAGE 31
Intermarriage prevalence 31
Change over time 31
Intermarriage and partnership type 32
Intermarriage by sex 33
Intermarriage by age 33
Children of intermarried couples 34
Core and enlarged Jewish population size, NSW 34
IMMIGRATION 35
Place of birth 35
In-migration 37
Languages 39

SOCIO-ECONOMICS....41
Educational institutions....41
Jewish schools....42
Geography and educational institutions....44
Qualifications....45
Income, wealth and poverty....47
Personal income....47
Personal income by location....48
Household income....49
Family income....51
NON-COMMERCIAL ECONOMY....52
Volunteering....52
Unpaid domestic work....53
Unpaid childcare....54
CARE AND WELFARE....55
Need for care assistance....55
Care facilities....55
Unpaid care provision....57
APPENDICES....59
Appendix 1 Adjustments to census data....59
Appendix 2 Introduction to ABS's new geographical boundary system....61
Appendix 3 Russian and Hebrew by detailed location....62
Appendix 4 Income question wording and data by detailed location....63
Appendix 5 Age and sex by single years....64
BIBLIOGRAPHY....65

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Dr David Graham was responsible for ordering the customised census data from ABS, analysed the data and authored this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The census took place on 9th August 2011. Unless otherwise stated, figures in this summary have been adjusted for undercount and rounded. They refer to Jews and the remainder of the population in New South Wales, Australia.[1]

Population overview

- There were 45,718 Jewish people in NSW in 2011, or 6 Jews per 1,000 people. The state has the second largest Jewish population in Australia, after Victoria with 51,954 Jews.
- The enlarged Jewish population (including non-Jewish partners of Jews and children of Jews not being raised Jewish) is estimated to be 52,855 people.
- Between 2006 and 2011 the Jewish population increased by 5%; between 2001 and 2011 it increased by 18%.
- Almost all (96%) Jews in NSW live in Sydney; 49% live in Eastern Suburbs–North; Dover Heights accounts for 11% of all Jews in the state.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the Jewish population increased by 42% in Eastern Suburbs–South; Upper North Shore contracted by 5% and Lower North Shore contracted by 7%.
- The proportion of the general population reporting No Religion increased from 12% in 2001 to 18% in 2011. Islam was the largest non-Christian religious group with 219,400 people in 2011.

Births and deaths

- The average age of Jews is 42 years old compared with 38 years for all others.
- Between 2006 and 2011 Jewish births initially rose from 550 per year to 600 per year in 2008/09 and dropped back to 550 per year in 2011.
- Communal data show there were 2,012 funerals from 2007 to 2011 compared with 2,786 from 2002 to 2006.
- The community experienced a period of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) during the 2006 to 2011 period—the first time since 1986.

Jewish households[2]

- There were 14,900 Jewish households with an average of 2.7 people per household, similar to the general population at 2.6.
- Compared with the general population, Jews are more likely to own their homes outright (39% v 32%) and less likely to rent (25% v 28%).
- Compared with the general population, Jews are more likely to live alone (28% v 23%) and less likely to be lone parents (7% v 11%). Even so, there were 1,061 Jewish lone parent families.
- Of 9,516 Jewish dependent children (or 1.9 per family), 83% live with married couples and a further 14% live with a lone parent.
- 4,845 Jewish people live alone; 32% of all people aged 85 and above live alone, compared with 37% in 2006.

[1] Readers interested in Australia-wide data should refer to Graham D 2014 *The Jewish Population of Australia: Key findings from the 2011 Census*, Monash University, Melbourne and JCA, Sydney

[2] Data on Jewish households have not been adjusted (see Appendix 1)

Couples[3]

- Compared with the general population, Jews are more likely to be married (58% v 50%) and less likely to be in de facto partnerships (6% v 8%).
- In absolute terms, between 2006 and 2011 the number of married Jews increased by 6% to 20,313, de facto Jews by 12% to 2,132 and divorced Jews by 14% to 2,229 Jews.
- 89% of Jews in de facto marriages were in opposite-sex couples; 28% of these people were divorcees; 237 Jews were in same-sex de facto marriages.
- 30% of people aged 65-69 were currently single, mostly as a result of divorce; women are more likely to be divorced than men at all ages until their eighties.

Intermarriage[4]

- Over three quarters (77%) of partnered (married or de facto) Jews are 'in-married' i.e. they have a Jewish partner. Of the 23% (or 4,400 Jewish people) who are 'intermarried', most (66%) have a partner who is not Jewish and 34% have a partner of No Religion.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of Jews who are 'intermarried' increased from 21% to 23%.
- In the same period, the total number of Jewish to Jewish partnerships increased by 12%, however, the total number of Jewish to non-Jewish/No Religion partnerships increased by over twice this level (29%).
- 19% of married Jews have a non-Jewish/No Religion spouse compared with 59% of Jews in de facto marriages.
- Intermarriage is highest among married Jews aged 35-39 years (24%); it is highest among Jews aged 40-44 in de facto marriages (72%).
- A quarter (25% or 2,731) of all children with at least one Jewish parent are not being raised Jewish. When only the mother is Jewish 56% of children are raised Jewish; when only the father is Jewish 15% are raised Jewish.

Immigration

- 48% of Jews in NSW were born in Australia compared with 73% generally.
- 19% of Jews were born in South Africa; 19% in Europe; 5% in Israel.
- 418 Jewish migrants arrived in Australia in the 12 months before the 2011 Census.
- Between 2001 and 2010 Jewish in-migration peaked at 650 in 2001, bottoming out at 350 in 2006 and rose to 418 in 2010. Jewish in-migration has been erratic but generally declining since the late 1990s.
- Between 2006 and 2011 the largest number of Jewish migrants came from South Africa (398 people) followed by Israel (236 people).
- 43% of Jews in the Upper North Shore were born in South Africa; 25% of Jews in Sydney City were born in the Former Soviet Union.
- At home, 3,484 Jews speak Russian; 3,075 speak Hebrew. Since 2006 this latter group has increased by 20%.

[3] Data for couples are unadjusted (see Appendix 1)
[4] Data for intermarriages are unadjusted (see Appendix 1)

Schools and education

- There were 6,441 Jewish children in schools in 2011, up from 6,383 in 2006 and 6,289 in 2001.
- Between 2006 and 2011 the number of Jewish children in the primary sector increased by 8% while the secondary sector *contracted* by 7%.
- Primary sector growth was focused on non-Jewish Government schools, up 18% compared with a 1% increase among Jewish schools. Secondary sector contraction was focused on non-Jewish Government schools (down 15%) and non-Jewish private schools (down 17%) whilst Jewish schools experienced a slight increase (up 1%).
- At the primary level 49% of Jewish children go to Jewish schools compared with 57% at the secondary level.
- Jewish children are nearly twice as likely to attend private schools as the general population (67% v 36%).
- Jews in their thirties are more than twice as likely to have obtained a bachelor degree or higher level qualification as the general population (67% v 32%).

Income

- 20% of Jews earn in excess of $104,000 per year compared with 7% generally. Even so, 28% of Jews earn less than $21,000 per year.
- On average Jewish men earn more than Jewish women at all ages.
- 24% of lone parent families have annual household incomes of less than $31,000, compared with 5% of couple families with children.
- 41% of people aged 65 and above and who live alone have an annual income of less than $21,000.
- Jewish household incomes are lowest in Sydney Inner City, suburban Sydney and Country NSW.

Volunteering, domestic work, child care

- Compared with the general population Jews are more likely to volunteer (27% v 18%).
- Jewish women are over four times as likely to do 15 hours or more unpaid domestic work per week as Jewish men.
- 71% of women aged 35-39 and 61% of men aged 40-44 do unpaid child care; this is also the case for 37% of Jewish women in their sixties and 21% in their seventies who are mainly caring for grandchildren.

Care and welfare

- 2,389 Jewish people are in need of daily care assistance; this is the case for 40% of those aged 85-89 and 62% of those aged 90 and above.
- 863 Jews were living in nursing homes and accommodation for the retired compared with 722 in 2006; however, in relative terms, the increase was modest: in 2006 40% of those aged 90 and above lived in care homes compared with 44% in 2011.
- The average age of people living in care homes increased between 2006 and 2011.
- 533 Jewish people aged 50 and above are in need of daily care assistance and live alone.
- 5,024 Jews provided unpaid care to a family member in need of assistance in the two weeks prior to the census.

INTRODUCTION

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

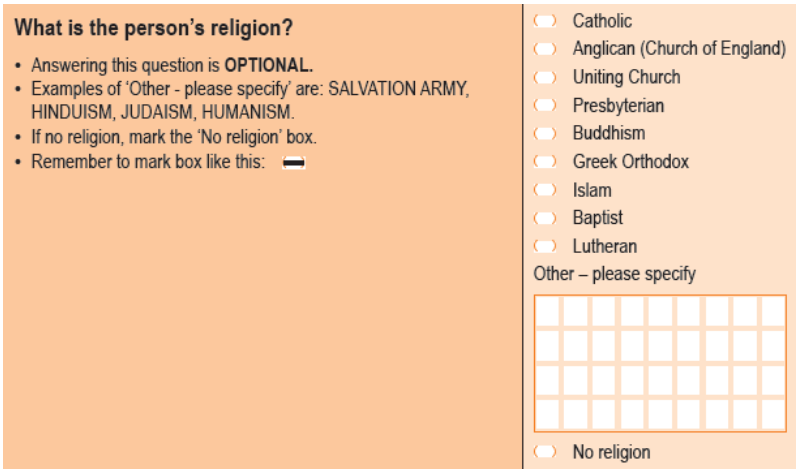
WHAT IS A CENSUS AND WHO IS INCLUDED?

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

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

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

Figure 1: The religion question as presented on the 2011 Census form



Source: ABS 2011 Census, Household Form (Sample) p6

WHY DOES THE CENSUS MATTER?

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

ABOUT THE DATA

To obtain as much accuracy as possible from the census, two types of data are presented in this report. *Enumerated* data refer to raw census counts whereas data which have been adjusted for possible undercount of the Jewish population are referred to as *estimates*. Since it is not always possible or technically feasible to adjust the census data, enumerated figures are used. The methodology and rationale behind the approaches taken for this report are described in Appendix 1.

For most geographical breakdowns, the boundary system used here is based on the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). In some instances however, postcode and Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries are also used, especially for longer term geographical comparisons. See Appendix 2 for details.

All references to 'Rest of NSW' in this report refer to the total population of NSW *excluding* the estimated Jewish population.[5]

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

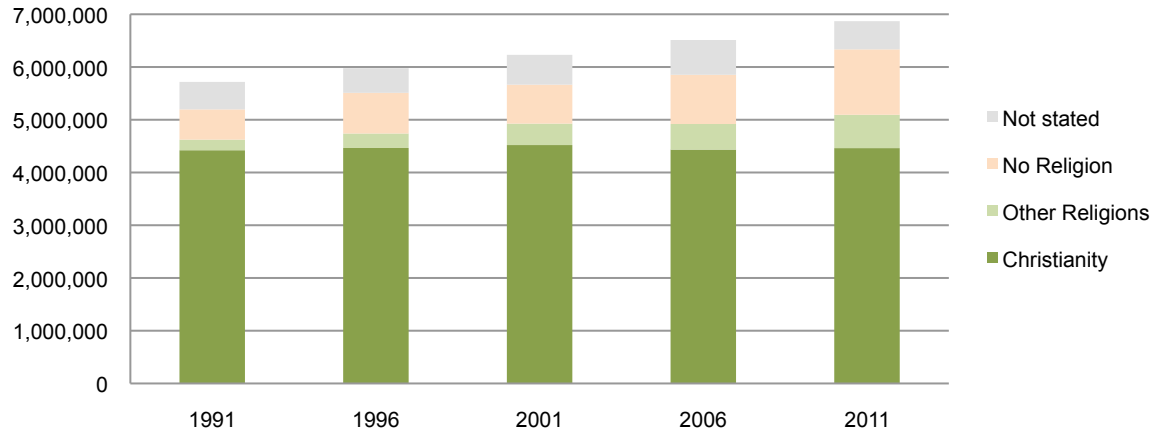
Data on Jewish households and intermarriage were obtained from ABS in the form of specially customised tables and paid for jointly by JCA in Sydney and the Australian Centre for Jewish Civilisation at Monash University in Melbourne.

[5] Since the Jewish population constitutes just 0.6% of the total NSW population, the difference between this approach and comparing Jews with the whole population (i.e. including Jews) makes minimal statistical difference at the state-wide and city level.

NEW SOUTH WALES IN CONTEXT

In 2011, almost 4.5 million people reported being Christian in NSW compared with 631,000 people who reported a non-Christian religion and 1.2 million people who reported No Religion. Despite contracting in relative terms, Christianity, in the broadest sense, therefore continues to dominate NSW's religious landscape (Figure 2).

Figure 2: The changing religious identity landscape of NSW, 1991 to 2011 (enumerated)*



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

Nevertheless, this landscape has changed in important ways and Table 1 provides details of the key changes that have occurred since 1991. Although the largest group remains Christianity, accounting for 65.0% of the population in 2011, in proportionate terms this group has been steadily declining—by 12 percentage points since 1991 when over three-quarters (77.3%) of the population reported being Christian. By contrast, 18.1% of people in NSW described themselves as having 'No Religion' in 2011, slightly lower than the national proportion (22.5%) but still a considerable increase on 10.0% recorded in 1991.

The overall picture in NSW is one of increasing religious diversity with non-Christian denominations more than tripling in number since 1991. The largest non-Christian religious group in 2011 was Islam (3.2%) which has almost tripled its presence since 1991. Buddhism is a close second with 2.9% of the population in 2011. In this context, Jews make up a small proportion of the total (0.58%)[6], a proportion which has increased slightly since 1991 (0.52%), or 6 Jews per 1,000 people. By comparison, there are 32 Muslims per 1,000.

Table 1: Proportionate size of religious groups in NSW - 1991-2011 (enumerated)*

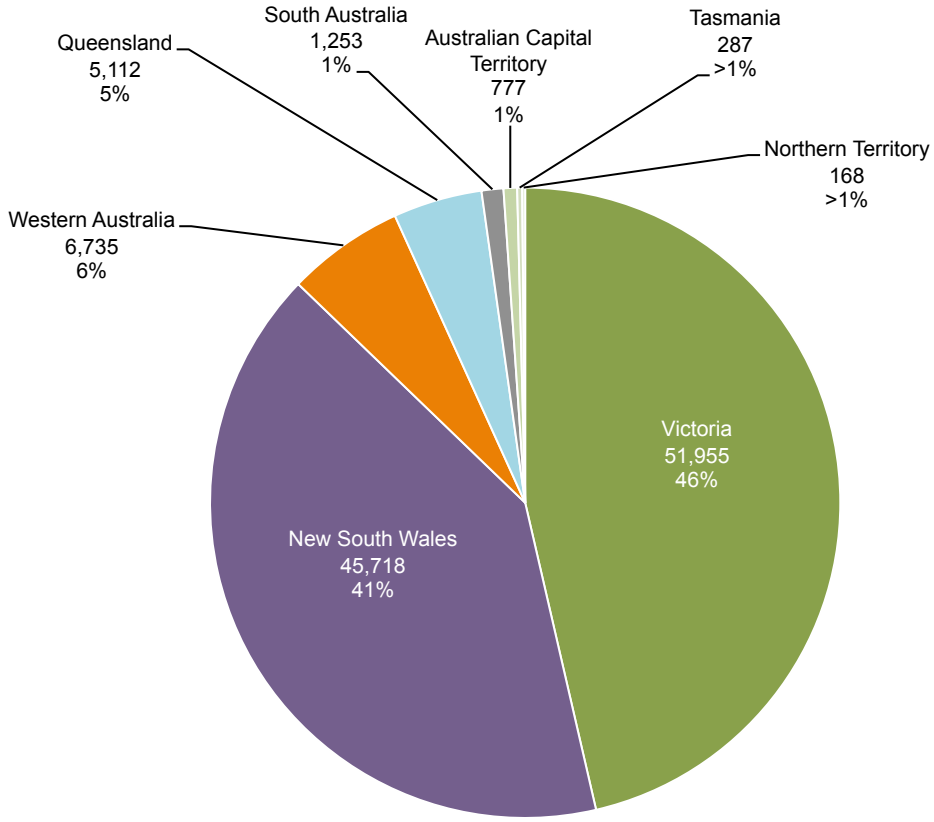
	1991	1996	2001	2006	2011
Buddhism	1.0%	1.4%	2.4%	2.6%	2.9%
Christianity	77.3%	74.7%	72.5%	68.1%	65.0%
Hinduism	0.4%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	1.7%
Islam	1.4%	1.7%	2.3%	2.6%	3.2%
Judaism	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
Other Religions	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%
No Religion	10.0%	12.9%	11.9%	14.3%	18.1%
Not stated	9.1%	7.8%	9.1%	10.1%	7.8%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N	5,717,620	5,977,765	6,230,758	6,511,649	6,869,229

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

[6] Based on estimated data the proportion is 0.67%.

In terms of Jewish population size, NSW is the second largest state in Australia with 40.8% of the total population, after Victoria with 46.4% (Figure 3). The census enumerated 39,729 Jews in NSW which, following adjustment, gives an estimated population size of 45,718 people.

Figure 3: Size of Australia's Jewish population by state (estimated)

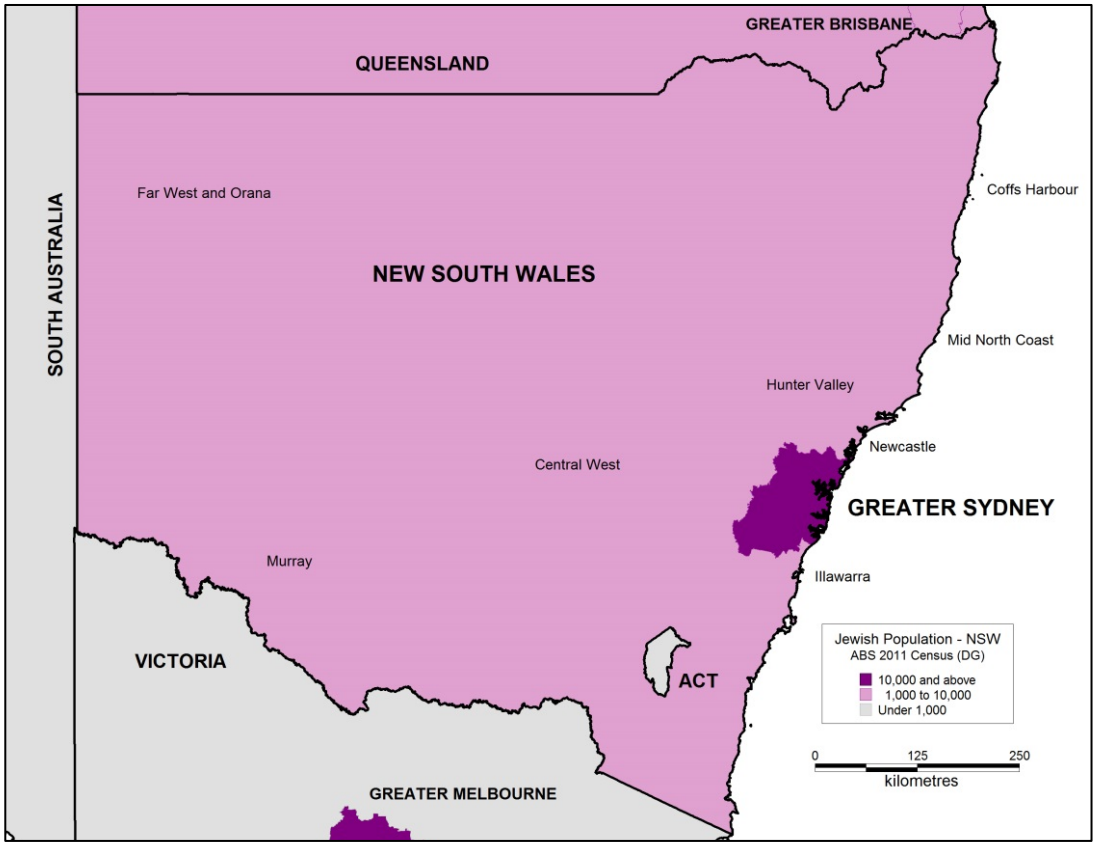


GEOGRAPHY

JEWISH POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

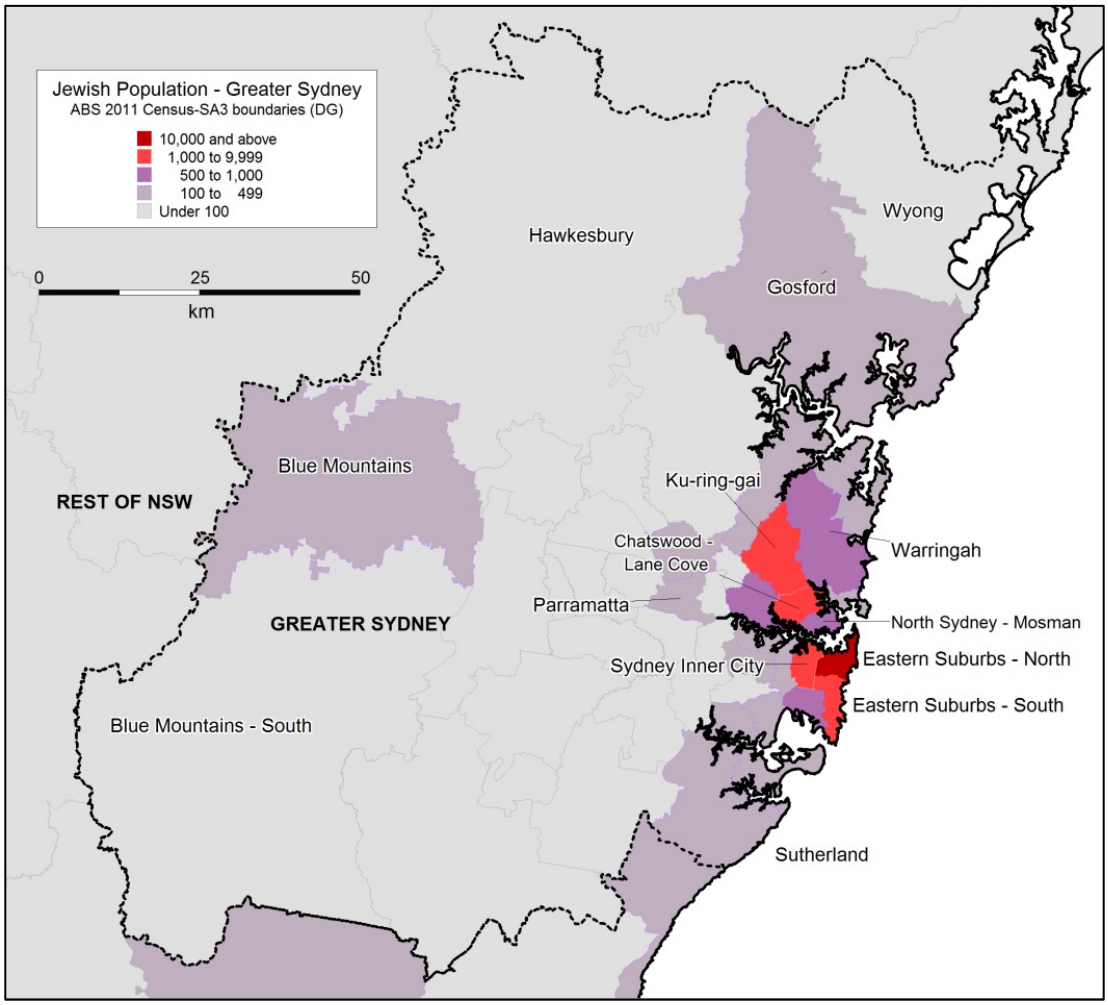
The vast majority (95.6%) of the Jewish population of NSW lives in Greater Sydney ('Sydney' from hereon) (Map 1). By comparison, 63.3% of the state's general population lives in Sydney, an indication of the high concentration of the Jewish population at state level. That said, other religious minority groups are also highly concentrated in Sydney relative to NSW generally (for example, 94.9% of Muslims and 94.6% of Hindus in NSW live in Sydney).

Map 1: Jewish population distribution, 2011 NSW (enumerated)



The highly concentrated distribution of the NSW Jewish population is not simply confined to Sydney but is also exhibited at more localised levels. For example, in Sydney itself, just a handful of places account for more than four out of five (81.8%) Jews in the whole state (Map 2). Indeed, Eastern Suburbs—North accounts for almost half (46.5%) of the state's Jewish population (Table 2). Very few Jews live in the west.

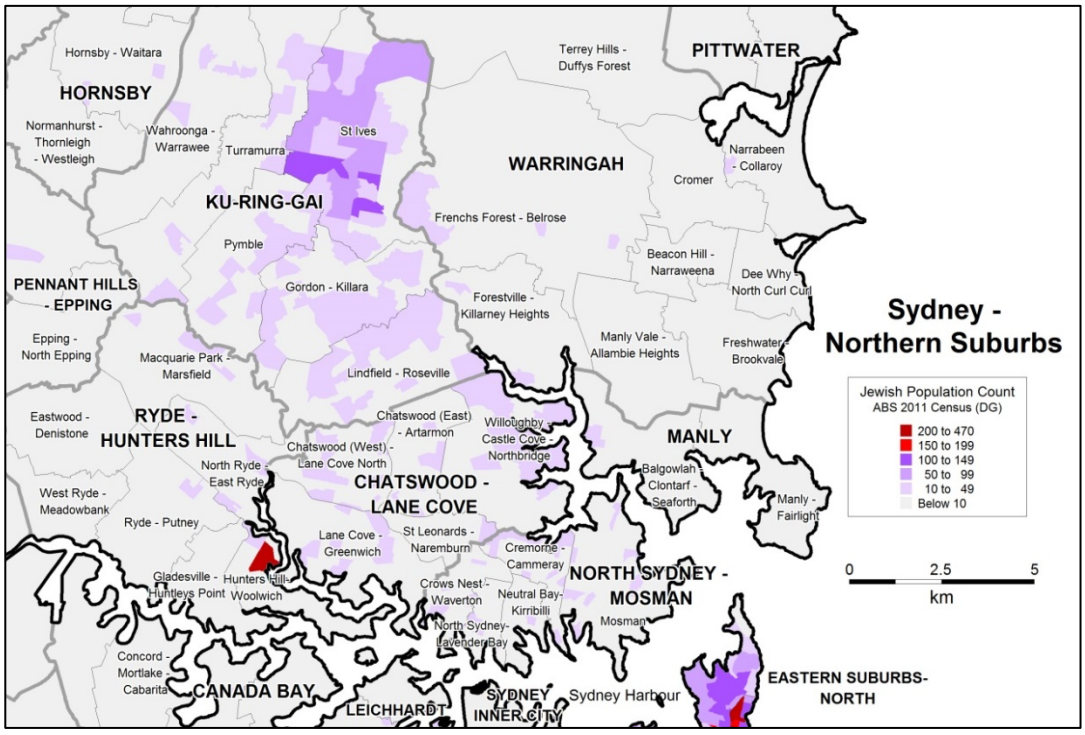
Map 2: Jewish population distribution – Greater Sydney* (enumerated)



* Map based on ASGS boundaries (see Appendix 2)

But Sydney's, and therefore NSW's, Jewish population is even more concentrated than this, and the majority of Jews in the state live in just a few neighbourhoods to the north (Map 3) and the east (Map 4) of the city. On the North Shore the population is mainly located in St Ives in Ku-ring-Gai. There is also a concentration in Hunters Hill (dark red outlier in Map 3), almost entirely due to the presence of the Montefiore Jewish care home for the elderly.

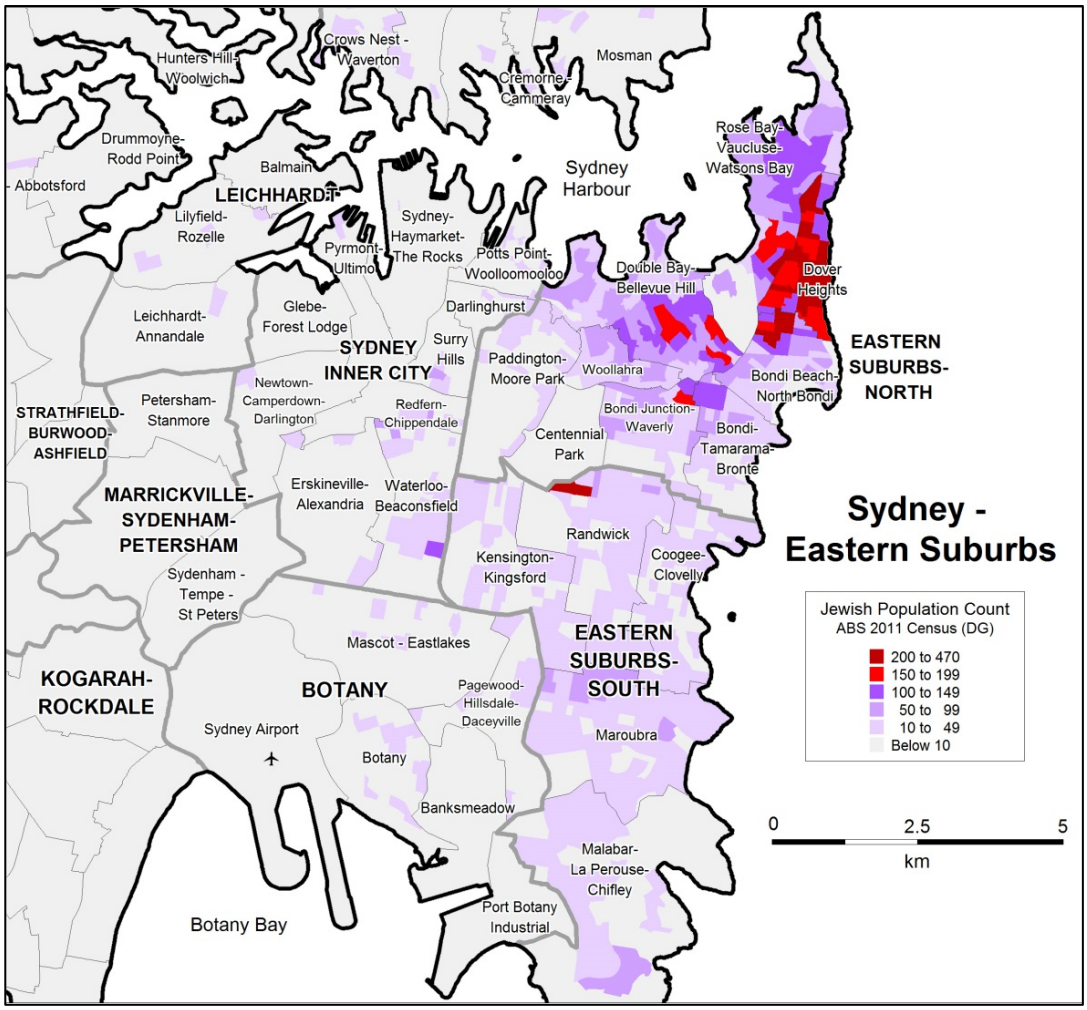
Map 3: Jewish population distribution, Northern Suburbs* (enumerated)



* Map based on ASGS boundaries (see Appendix 2)

In the Eastern Suburbs concentrations are even higher (Map 4). Indeed, Dover Heights alone accounts for over one in ten (11.4%) Jews in the whole state. Map 4 also indicates a Jewish concentration in the north of Randwick (dark red cell)—also due to the location of a Jewish care home for the aged.

Map 4: Jewish population distribution, Eastern Suburbs and City* (enumerated)



* Map based on ASGS boundaries (see Appendix 2)

The total Jewish population distribution of NSW for 2011 is shown in Table 2. This highlights the geographical breakdown of the population used for much of the remainder of this report.[7] It consists of eight 'broad areas' and 31 'narrow areas' for more detailed analyses.

[7] Geographical breakdowns of the NSW Jewish population are complicated by the fact that 2011 marked a switch by ABS from one boundary system to another (see Appendix 2). Therefore it is appropriate that going forward, and where possible, spatial breakdowns are based on the new system.

Table 2: Jewish population distribution and percent of total Jewish population in NSW, 2011* (estimated)

Broad areas	Narrow areas	Narrow subtotal	Broad total	Percent of narrow total	Percent of broad total
Eastern Suburbs - North	Dover Heights	5,228	21,300	11.4%	46.5%
	North Bondi	3,368		7.3%	
	Bellevue Hill	3,224		7.0%	
	Bondi Junction	1,853		4.0%	
	Vaucluse	1,672		3.6%	
	Edgecliff	1,376		3.0%	
	Rose Bay	1,299		2.8%	
	Bondi South	1,167		2.5%	
	Bronte	914		2.0%	
	Woollahra	745		1.6%	
	Paddington	455		1.0%	
Eastern Suburbs - South (including Botany)	Maroubra	1,862	6,880	4.1%	15.0%
	Randwick	1,793		3.9%	
	Kensington (includes Kingsford)	980		2.1%	
	Coogee (includes Clovelly)	956		2.1%	
	Botany	700		1.5%	
	Malabar (includes La Perouse - Chifley)	589		1.3%	
Lower North Shore	Lower North Shore (includes North Sydney – Mosman)	1,067	2,565	2.3%	5.6%
	Lane Cove	988		2.2%	
	Willoughby (includes Castle Cove - Northbridge)	510		1.1%	
Upper North Shore (Ku-ring-gai)	St. Ives	2,666	4,425	5.8%	9.6%
	Far Upper North	662		1.4%	
	Lindfield (includes Roseville)	568		1.2%	
	Killara	528		1.2%	
Sydney City	City East	2,037	2,635	4.4%	5.7%
	City West	598		1.3%	
Sydney Suburbs Other	Northern Beaches (Manly, Pittwater, Warringah)	978	3,282	2.1%	7.2%
	Ryde (Pennant Hills - Epping, Ryde - Hunters Hill)	946		2.1%	
	Inner West (Canada Bay, Leichhardt, Strathfield - Burwood - Ashfield)	931		2.0%	
	Hornsby	427		0.9%	
Sydney Balance	Sydney Balance[1]	2,811	2,811	6.1%	6.1%
Country NSW	Country NSW[2]	1,957	1,957	4.3%	4.3%
TOTAL NSW			45,856	100%	100%

* Based on ASGS boundaries. See Appendix 2.

1) Sydney Balance = Auburn, Bankstown, Baulkham Hills, Blacktown, Blacktown - North, Blue Mountains, Blue Mountains - South, Bringelly - Green Valley, Camden, Campbelltown (NSW), Canterbury, Carlingford, Cronulla - Miranda - Caringbah, Dural - Wisemans Ferry, Fairfield, Gosford, Hawkesbury, Hurstville, Kogarah - Rockdale, Liverpool, Merrylands - Guildford, Mount Druitt, Parramatta , Penrith, Richmond - Windsor, Rouse Hill - McGraths Hill, St Marys, Sutherland - Menai - Heathcote, Wollondilly, Wyong

2) Country NSW = Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, Bourke - Cobar - Coonamble, Broken Hill and Far West, Clarence Valley, Coffs Harbour, Dapto - Port Kembla, Dubbo, Goulburn - Yass, Great Lakes, Griffith - Murrumbidgee (West), Illawarra Catchment Reserve, Inverell - Tenterfield, Kempsey - Nambucca, Kiama - Shellharbour, Lachlan Valley, Lake Macquarie - East, Lake Macquarie - West, Lithgow - Mudgee, Lord Howe Island, Lower Hunter, Lower Murray, Maitland, Moree - Narrabri, Newcastle, Orange, Port Macquarie, Port Stephens, Queanbeyan, Richmond Valley - Coastal, Richmond Valley - Hinterland, Shoalhaven, Snowy Mountains, South Coast, Southern Highlands, Tamworth - Gunnedah, Taree - Gloucester , Tumut - Tumbarumba, Tweed Valley, Upper Hunter, Upper Murray exc. Albury, Wagga Wagga, Wollongong

As noted, Jews account for less than 1% of the total NSW population and are concentrated in certain areas. In these places, they make up far greater proportions of the sub-total. Thus in Dover Heights, 50.2% of the population is Jewish, and over 20% of the population is Jewish in Rose Bay, Bellevue Hill, Vaucluse, and Bondi South (Table 3). By contrast, just 0.1% of the more geographically peripheral locations are Jewish.

Table 3: Jewish population distribution as percent of total population by area, 2011* (estimated)

Broad areas	Narrow areas	Total population		Percent Jewish	
		Sub total	Total	Sub total	Total
Eastern Suburbs - North	Dover Heights	10,424	120,553	50.2%	17.6%
	Rose Bay	4,463		28.5%	
	Bellevue Hill	12,449		25.7%	
	Vaucluse	7,249		23.0%	
	Bondi South	5,467		21.5%	
	North Bondi	19,327		17.4%	
	Bondi Junction	15,845		11.7%	
	Edgecliff	11,484		11.6%	
	Woollahra	7,180		10.4%	
	Bronte	12,425		7.2%	
	Paddington	14,240		3.2%	
Eastern Suburbs - South (including Botany)	Randwick	27,740	168,352	6.5%	4.1%
	Maroubra	29,592		6.3%	
	Coogee (includes Clovelly)	23,674		4.0%	
	Kensington (includes Kingsford)	26,876		3.6%	
	Malabar (includes La Perouse - Chifley)	21,112		2.8%	
	Botany	39,358		1.8%	
Lower North Shore	Willoughby (includes Castle Cove - Northbridge)	24,320	188,555	2.1%	1.4%
	Lane Cove	75,879		1.3%	
	Lower North Shore (includes North Sydney – Mosman)	88,356		1.2%	
Upper North Shore (Ku-ring-gai)	St. Ives	18,643	109,580	14.3%	4.0%
	Killara	18,753		2.8%	
	Lindfield (includes Roseville)	21,173		2.7%	
	Far Upper North	51,011		1.3%	
Sydney City	City East	117,750	225,186	1.7%	1.1%
	City West	107,436		0.6%	
Sydney Suburbs Other	Ryde (Pennant Hills - Epping, Ryde - Hunters Hill)	162,843	740,578	0.6%	0.4%
	Hornsby	76,535		0.6%	
	Northern Beaches (Manly, Pittwater, Warringah)	237,639		0.4%	
	Inner West (Canada Bay, Leichhardt, Strathfield - Burwood - Ashfield)	263,561		0.4%	
Sydney Balance	Sydney Balance[1]	2,838,872	2,838,872	0.1%	0.1%
Country NSW	Country NSW[2]	2,512,952	2,512,952	0.1%	0.1%
TOTAL NSW			**6,904,628**		**0.7%**

* Calculations based on the estimated Jewish population in an area as a proportion of the total enumerated population in that area.

1), 2) See note below Table 2

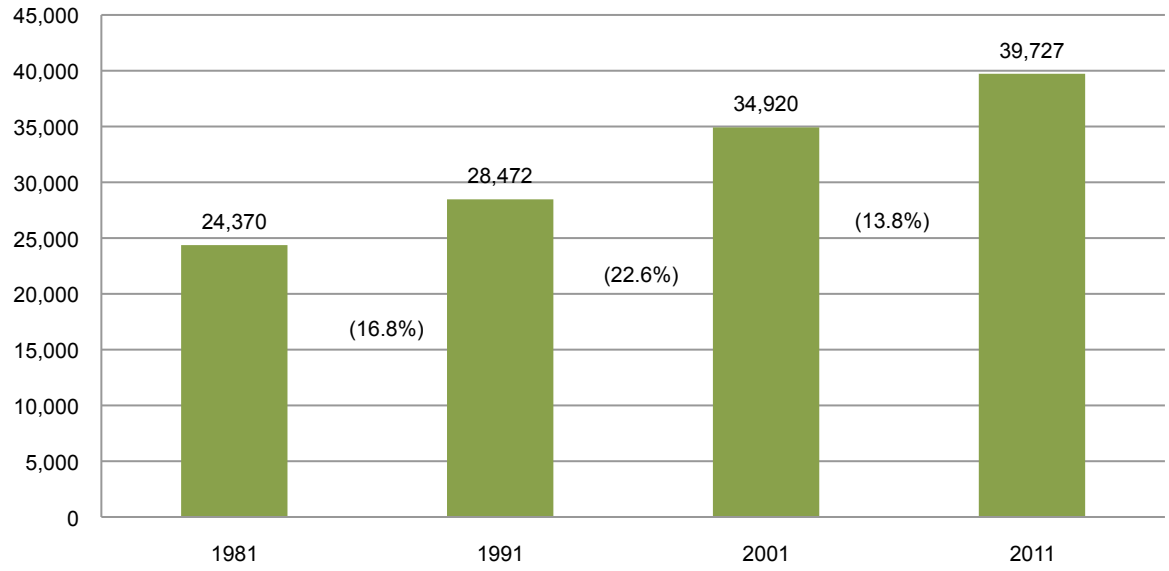
DEMOGRAPHY

JEWISH POPULATION CHANGE

Between 2006 and 2011 the Jewish population of NSW increased by 4.7%, up from an estimated 43,659 to 45,718 people. Sydney's Jewish population increased by 4.3% during this period, a little less than the increase experienced by the city overall (6.6%).

These recent increases are part of a longer term trend. During the 30-year period from 1981 to 2011 the Jewish population of NSW increased by 63.0%, up from 24,370 to 39,727 (enumerated) which equates to an annual growth rate of 1.6% (Figure 4).

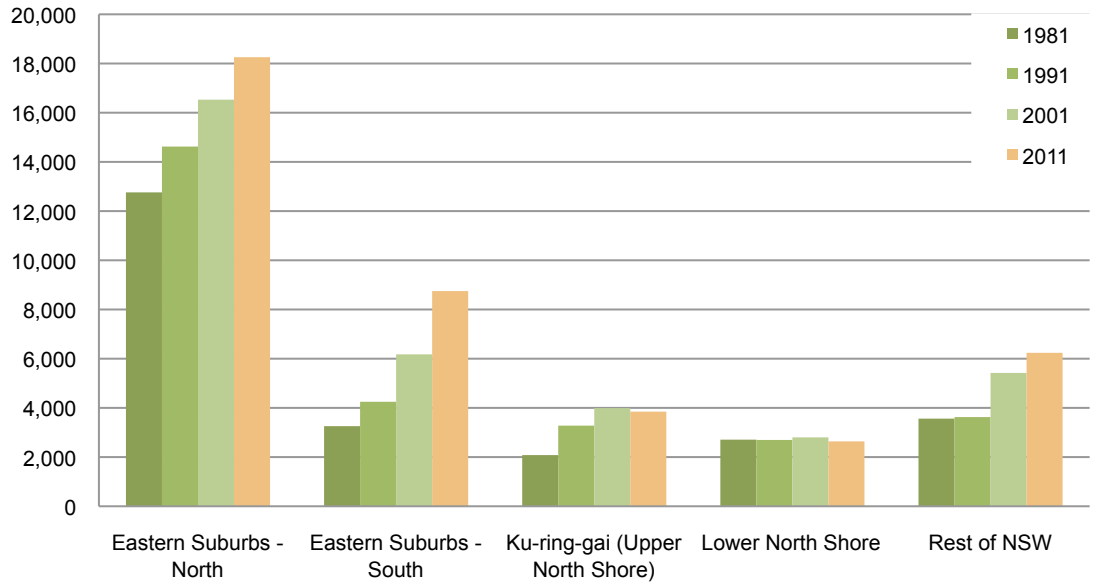
Figure 4: Jewish population change 1981 to 2011 with percentage change per decade in parentheses, NSW (enumerated)*



* Source: 1981 and 1991 Encel and Moss 1995 p9; 2001 ABS customised tables

Of course some areas have grown faster than others and the differences at the broadest level are shown in Figure 5, which covers change over the last 30 years. It shows that Eastern Suburbs – North has had the largest Jewish population, by a large margin, since at least 1981. This area has grown by 43.1% over the 30-year period (or 3.6% per year). However, it is also clear from Figure 5 that Eastern Suburbs – South has become an increasingly important Jewish area, growing by 168.6% over the same 30-year period—*that is the equivalent growth rate of over 10% per year, every year*. By contrast, the Jewish population in the Upper North Shore reached its peak size in around 2001 whilst the Lower North Shore Jewish population size has remained relatively flat over the period.

Figure 5: Jewish population change by area*, 1981 to 2011 (enumerated)



* Source: 1981 and 1991 Encel and Moss (1995) p9; 2001 ABS customised tables; 2011 TableBuilder Pro; scale based on LGA boundaries; Lower North Shore = LGAs of Willoughby, North Sydney, Lane Cove, Ryde, and Mosman; Upper North Shore = LGA of Ku-ring-gai

Examining these changes in greater detail we can see which communities have changed the most. For example, Table 4 shows that Maroubra grew by 160% in the 20-year period between 1991 and 2011 and all other Eastern Suburbs – South areas grew by over 80%. No areas within Eastern Suburbs – North grew nearly as much, although Rose Bay and Vaucluse grew by over a third. Both Bondi and Edgecliff exhibit population declines over the past 15 years and in the case of Bondi's Jewish population, it is 13.9% smaller than it was in the mid-1990s. Indeed, the 2011 Census showed that the Jewish population of Vaucluse (Dover Heights) had overtaken Bondi for the first time.

In other areas, although Waterloo grew by 87.0%, much of that growth was confined to the early 1990s, driven by an influx of immigration from the Former Soviet Union; similarly, St Ives' growth of 73.3% also seems to have been concentrated in the recent the past, and correlates with a concomitant slowdown in South African immigration (see Figure 17 on page 43).

Looking more closely at the Lower and Upper North Shore, it is apparent that all areas (Lower North Shore, Lindfield, St Ives, and Gordon) experienced a Jewish population *decline* in the most recent period (2006-2011) and all, excepting St Ives, have experienced declines since 1996 (Table 4).

A summary of the same data based on broad geographical areas is shown in Table 5.

Table 4: Jewish population size by year and percentage change, based on postcode subdivisions - Narrow areas (estimated)

Broad areas	Narrow areas	Postcode area (POA)	1991§	1996‡	2001*	2006	2011	Percentage change			
								20 years 1991-2011	15 years 1996-2011	10 years 2001-2011	5 years 2006-2011
Eastern Suburbs – North	Bondi	2026	5,329	5,958	5,312	5,383	5,130	-3.7	-13.9	-3.4%	-4.7%
	Bellevue Hill	2023	2,206	2,501	2,501	2,598	2,856	29.5	14.2	14.2%	9.9%
	Waverley	2022 2024	1,645	1,949	2,125	2,205	2,160	31.3	10.8	1.6%	-2.0%
	Edgecliff	2025 2027 2028	2,131	2,316	2,233	2,375	2,198	3.1	-5.1	-1.6%	-7.4%
	Rose Bay	2029	2,256	2,678	2,753	3,002	3,219	42.7	20.2	16.9%	7.2%
	Vaucluse	2030	3,751	4,282	4,606	4,719	5,170	37.8	20.7	12.3%	9.6%
	Paddington	2000 2011 2021	937	1,002	858	946	938	0.1	-6.4	9.3%	-0.9%
Eastern Suburbs – South	Randwick	2031	1,108	1,330	1,498	1,669	2,013	81.7	51.3	34.4%	20.6%
	Kingsford	2018 2032-34	1,052	1,492	1,703	1,893	2,077	97.4	39.2	22.0%	9.7%
	Maroubra	2035-2036	1,030	1,257	1,550	1,994	2,677	160.0	112.9	72.7%	34.2%
Waterloo	Waterloo	2010 2016 2017	602	1,030	1,102	1,101	1,127	87.0	9.4	2.2%	2.3%
Lower North Shore	Lower North Shore	2060-68 2088-90 2092-96	2,755	2,914	2,873	2,826	2,665	-3.3	-8.5	-7.2%	-5.7%
Upper North Shore	Lindfield	2069 2070	1,001	1,001	870	771	711	-28.9	-29.0	-18.3%	-7.7%
	St Ives	2075	1,538	2,214	2,543	2,754	2,666	73.3	20.4	4.8%	-3.2%
	Gordon	2071-74 2076-77	1,721	1,857	1,686	1,639	1,468	-14.7	-20.9	-12.9%	-10.4%
Other Sydney	Ryde	2110-2122	2,172	1,095	1,188	1,113	1,091	-4.5	-0.4	-8.2%	-2.0%
	St George	2205-14 2216-34		1,013	936	910	983		-3.0	5.0%	8.0%
Balance Sydney	Balance Sydney	Various	3,067	3,525	3,689	4,064	4,594	49.8	30.3	24.5%	13.0%
Country NSW	Country NSW	Various	1,327	1,440	1,535	1,630	1,865	40.5	29.5	21.5%	14.4%
Total			**35,629**	**40,854**	**41,561**	**43,592**	**45,608**	**28.0%**	**11.6%**	**9.7%**	**4.6%**

* 2001 data from Eckstein 2003 p27; ‡ 1996 data from Eckstein 1999 p22; § 1991 data from JCA/Monash University ACJC files and have been inflated by 20%.

Table 5: Jewish population size by year and percentage change, based on postcode subdivisions – Broad areas (estimated)

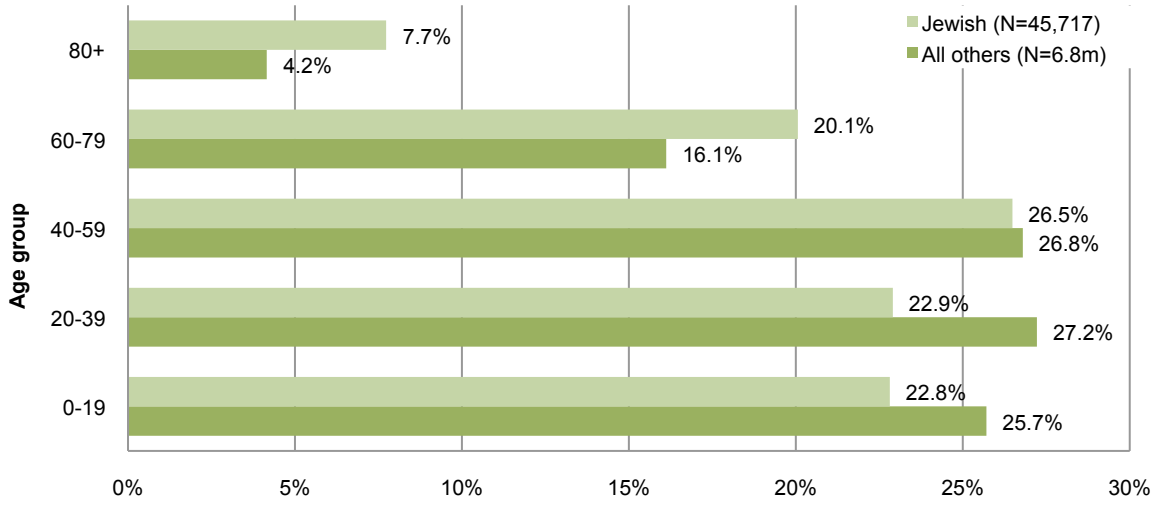
Broad areas	1991§	1996‡	2001*	2006	2011	Percentage change			
						20 years 1991-2011	15 years 1996-2011	10 years 2001-2011	5 years 2006-2011
Eastern Suburbs – North	18,256	20,686	20,388	21,228	21,671	18.7%	4.8%	6.3%	2.1%
Eastern Suburbs – South	3,190	4,079	4,751	5,556	6,766	112.1%	65.9%	42.4%	21.8%
Waterloo	602	1,030	1,102	1,101	1,127	87.0%	9.4%	2.2%	2.3%
Lower North Shore	2,755	2,914	2,873	2,826	2,665	-3.3%	-8.5%	-7.2%	-5.7%
Upper North Shore	4,260	5,072	5,099	5,163	4,846	13.8%	-4.5%	-5.0%	-6.1%
Other Sydney	2,172	2,108	2,124	2,023	2,074	-4.5%	-1.6%	-2.4%	2.5%
Balance Sydney	3,067	3,525	3,689	4,064	4,594	49.8%	30.3%	24.5%	13.0%
Country NSW	1,327	1,440	1,535	1,630	1,865	40.5%	29.5%	21.5%	14.4%
Total	**35,629**	**40,854**	**41,561**	**43,592**	**45,608**	**28.0%**	**11.6%**	**9.7%**	**4.6%**

* 2001 data from Eckstein 2003 p27; ‡ 1996 data from Eckstein 1999 p22; § 1991 data from JCA/Monash University ACJC files and have been adjusted by 20%

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

Jews are older on average than the general NSW population (42 years for Jews compared with 38 years for all others). This is also evident in the age structure of the population as shown in Figure 6 which indicates that in the younger age groups (aged under 20 and 20 to 39 years) there are proportionately fewer Jewish people whereas in the older age groups (60-79 and 80+) there are proportionately more Jewish people.

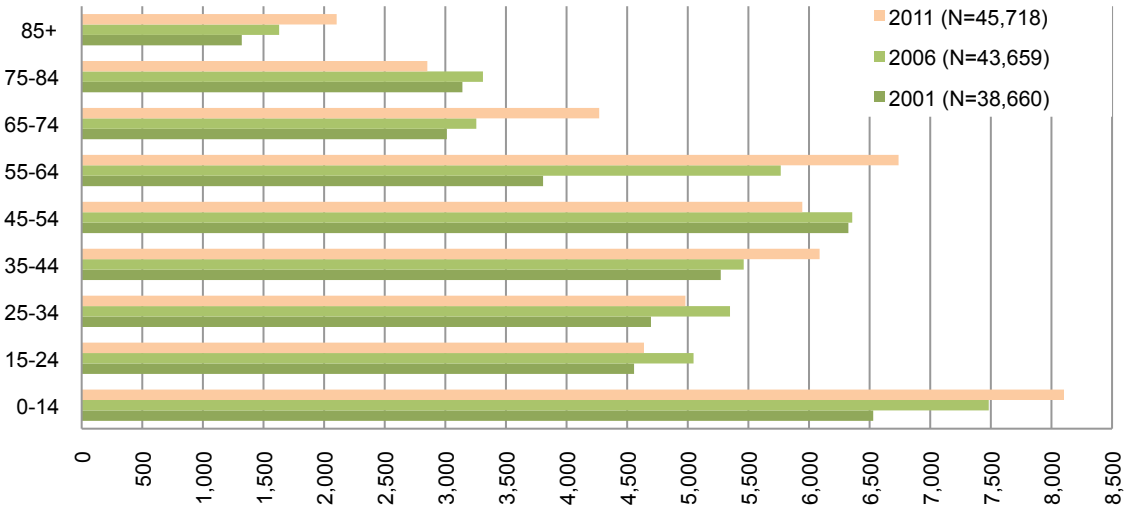
Figure 6: Jewish population structure compared with the rest of NSW, 2011 (estimated)



Despite this relatively older age structure, the Jewish population of NSW increased in size by an estimated 18.3% between 2001 and 2011. In the same period, the proportion of the population aged under 15 increased slightly (from 16.9% to 17.7%) as did the proportion aged 85 and above (from 3.4% to 4.6%).

Figure 7 shows how the Jewish population has changed in terms of age structure between 2001 and 2011. Although we might have expected to see an increase across all age groups, this is not the case. Some groups increased significantly such as 0-14 years (up by 24.1%), 55-64 years (up by 77.0%) and 85 years and above (up 59.3%). By contrast, some cohorts contracted in relative terms such as the 45-54 age group (down by 6.0%) and the 75-84 year age group (down by 9.2%). These changes are mainly a result of the age/sex structure of the Jewish population and can be used to indicate the likely size of age groups in the near future.

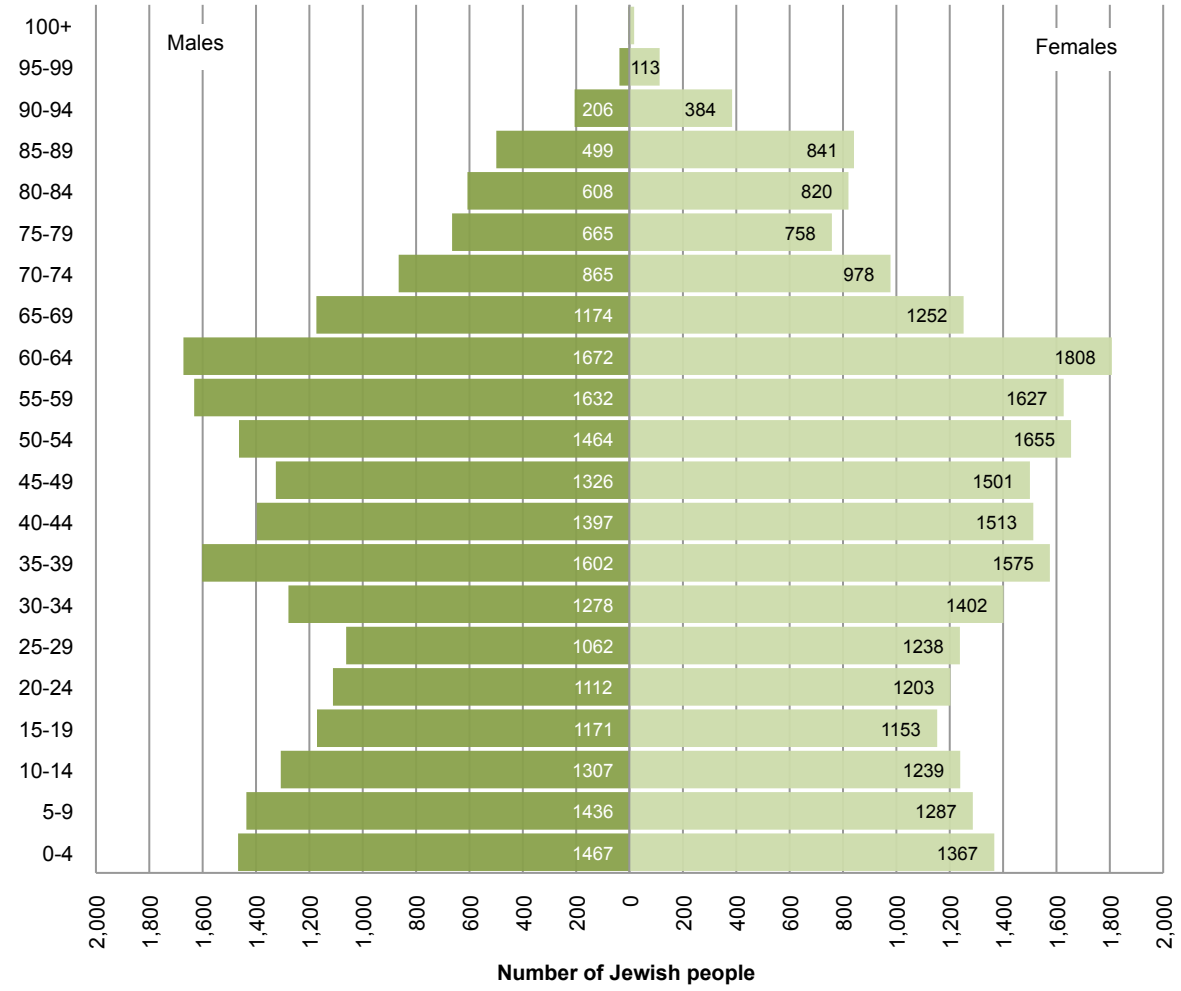
Figure 7: Jewish population change, NSW, 2001*, 2006 and 2011 (estimated)



* Data for 2001 have been inflated by a factor of 9.7% to account non-response

The age/sex structure is best examined by means of a 'population pyramid' which shows the overall 'shape' of the population. Looking at the pyramid for Jews in NSW (Figure 8) it is apparent there is a protrusion of people aged in their late fifties and early sixties—these are (post WWII) 'baby-boomers' who are now beginning to enter retirement. There is also a smaller protrusion of people in their late thirties—this represents the 'echo' of the baby-boomer generation, i.e. the relative increase in births which occurred when the baby-boomer group first formed families. Indeed, Figure 8 also shows that there is an 'echo of an echo' with a relatively large group under 5 years old, i.e. the grandchildren of the baby-boomers. In some respects this increase, though real in absolute terms, is illusory since it is a direct result of 'structural' change—i.e. more women in the peak reproductive age group (the early thirties). This is distinct from change resulting from increased birth *rates*, which, as shown below, have been declining, not increasing. In other words, it is unlikely this baby boom will continue to the next census.

Figure 8: Jewish population pyramid, NSW (estimated)



Data on the size of the Jewish population based on age in single years by sex is presented in Appendix 5.

Births

In the absence of circumcision data[8], census figures can be used to provide an estimate of the size of the Jewish birth cohort since it records the total number of babies aged under 1 on the night of the census (9th August 2011). It should be stressed that this is only an indication and therefore these data represent a proxy for Jewish 'births' rather than an actual measure.[9]

There are various ways to examine the data, three of which are presented in Table 6. This shows augmented* estimates for 2006 and 2011 as well as period averages for Australia-born children only. It suggests there were 543 Jewish 'births' in NSW in the year to the 2011 Census night. This is 7.5% lower than the equivalent number of 587 recorded in 2006.

However, if the data are analysed in terms of averages (ameliorating the possibility of either the 2006 or 2011 point estimates being anomalous), then an increase of about 21% can be seen over the two halves of the decade.

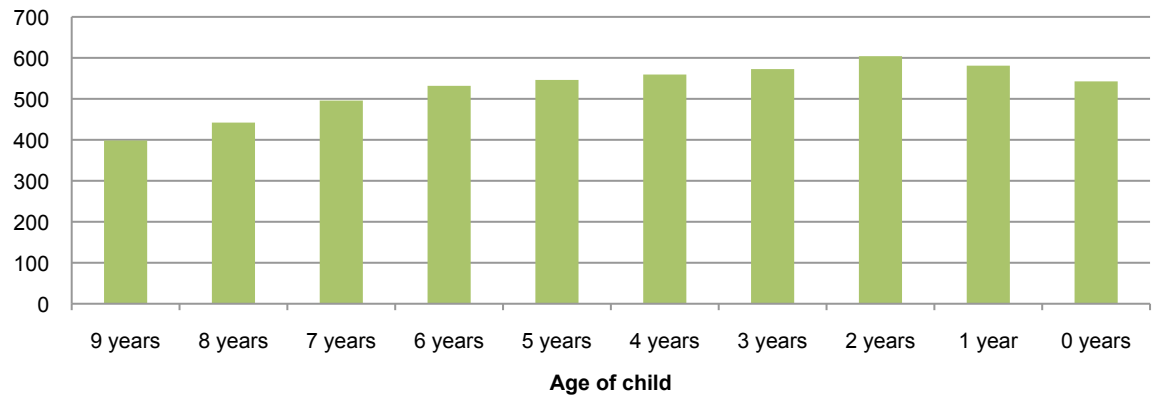
Table 6: Jewish 'births' in NSW, Australia-born, various measures, augmented estimates*

	Time period	Total 'births'	Percent change
Point estimate for 'births' in the 12 months prior to the census	2006	587	
	2011	543	-7.5%
Total number of under 5s for five-year period prior to census	2002 to 2006	2,362	
	2007 to 2011	2,860	21.1%
Five-year average number of 'births' for period prior to census	2002 to 2006	472	
	2007 to 2011	572	21.1%

* Augmented estimates attempt to take account of excess underreporting of the religion of the very young (i.e. under 2 years old) based on religion non-response data. They take no account of possible underreporting of very young children generally.

This rather confused picture, showing a decrease *and* an increase, can be explained by looking at the data for children by individual ages (Figure 9). This suggests that Jewish births peaked at about 600 per year around 2008/09 and subsequently fell back. Data from other sources (i.e. JCA's own database and figures on Jewish preschool enrolments) also point to a peak in births occurring around 2008/09. (Again, circumcision data would significantly improve our confidence in the validity of these figures.)

Figure 9: Number of children in the 2011 Census by age, NSW, augmented estimate*



* These data take no account of child deaths although these will have been tiny in number. It also takes no account of migration outflows which may have occurred (such as a family making Aliya). Both factors would imply these figures slightly underreport actual Jewish births. See Table 6 for a definition of augmented estimate.

[8] The JCA is currently setting up procedures to regularly collect circumcision data. Such figures are very useful for triangulating census data and providing an indication of intercensal birth trends whilst retaining strict confidentiality.

[9] In practice, there is some uncertainty about the accuracy of the census data relating to very young children where under-reporting appears to be slightly higher than for other groups. Figures for children under two years old should be treated with caution.

Jewish funerals (communal data)

The census does not provide information about Jewish deaths, therefore, to complete the demographic picture of the community it is necessary to turn to communal statistics on Jewish funerals. Jewish burial and cremation figures gathered by JCA from Sydney Chevra Kadisha, North Shore Temple Emanuel and Emanuel Synagogue indicate that 2,012 Jewish funerals took place in NSW between 2007 and 2011, an average of 402 per year (Table 7). By comparison, 2,786 deaths were recorded for the 2001 to 2006 period (557 per year).[10]

In 2011, a total 447 Jewish funerals were recorded in NSW, a relatively high number given the five yearly average of 402. Although not all Jews choose to have a Jewish funeral (implying that the data in Table 7 may understate the true number of Jewish deaths), these figures, taken at face value, suggest that the community may have experienced a period of natural increase (i.e. an excess of births over deaths) during the 2006 to 2011 period (see Table 6 on births in 2011). Indeed, this was predicted by Eckstein in his report on the 2006 census:

> "The small excess of deaths over births has reduced from almost 1,000 over the period 1996 to 2001 but is still negative caused by the deaths of the first wave of immigrants who arrived immediately following the war. Our next report [i.e. this one] should record an excess of births over deaths for the first time since 1986." (Eckstein, 2008 p13)

Table 7: Total Jewish burials and cremations recorded, NSW, 2007-2011

Year	Total funerals
2007	407
2008	392
2009	378
2010	388
2011	447
Average 2007-2011	402

Source: Sydney Chevra Kadisha, North Shore Temple Emanuel and Emanuel Synagogue

In summary, the first decade of the 21st century saw considerable demographic dynamism in the NSW Jewish population. In the first half of the decade (2001-2006) deaths outpaced births, on average by about 85 persons per year—i.e. natural decrease occurred. But in the second half of the decade (2007-2011), births outpaced deaths on average by about 170 persons per year—so natural increase occurred. Note this does not reflect other population changes due to net migration (see below) nor assimilation.

[10] Eckstein G., 2008 p20

JEWISH HOUSEHOLDS

Other than individuals, the most important unit of analysis in the census is the household. However, the concept of a 'Jewish household' is complicated since there are various ways in which it can be defined. A narrow definition includes any household with a Jewish Household Reference Person[11] (there are 11,358 Jewish households based on this definition); alternatively, a broader mid-range definition includes any household with at least one Jewish person but where all other people either reported Jewish or No Religion or their religion was Not Stated (14,900 Jewish households). Finally, a broad definition includes any household with at least one Jewish person but where all other people may or may not be Jewish (18,130 Jewish households in total) (see Table 8). In the following section the mid-range definition is the basis of all Jewish household calculations, unless stated otherwise.[12]

The average (enumerated) Jewish household size in NSW was 2.7 people per household, compared with 2.6 people per household in general.[13]

Table 8: Total Jewish households in NSW and average size by various definitions (enumerated)

Definition	Number of 'Jewish households'
Narrow: household reference person (HRP) is Jewish	11,358
Mid-range: at least one person is Jewish and all others are either Jewish, religion Not Stated or No Religion	14,900
Broad: at least one person is Jewish	18,130*

* This is based on 12,449 couples in which at least one person is Jewish, plus 4,208 Jewish lone persons and 1,061 Jewish lone-parent households. It also includes 412 Jews living in households with unrelated persons whose religion is Not Stated or No Religion (i.e. not including Jews living with unrelated non-Jews).

[11] The Household Reference Person "is usually the person who has identified himself/herself as person one on the Household form. […] This variable is to be used with caution as it is not an indication that a person is 'head of the household'." (ABS 2011 Census Dictionary p162)

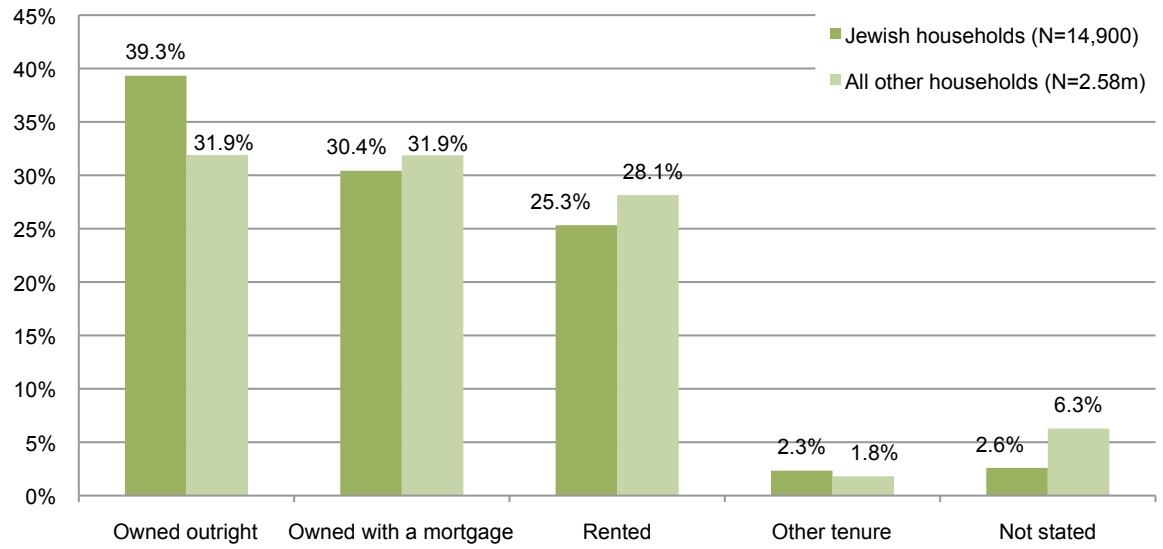
[12] Since this definition was not used in the past it is not possible to draw comparison with previous censuses. Further, household data are based on enumerated figures only (see Appendix 1).

[13] Based on estimated (i.e. adjusted) data, average Jewish household size is calculated to be 3.1pph, however, since the adjustment for individuals is not replicated for households (see Appendix 1) this figure cannot be relied upon.

HOUSEHOLD TENURE

Two out of five (39.3%) Jewish households own their own homes outright, a somewhat higher proportion than in NSW generally (31.9%). And Jews are slightly less likely to rent their home than the general NSW population (25.3% compared with 28.1% respectively) (Figure 10). A total of 3,733 Jewish households rent their homes.

Figure 10: Tenure: Jewish households compared with the rest of the population, NSW



Jewish home ownership varies considerably by location. For example, over half (54%) of Jewish households in Chatswood-Lane Cove live in homes owned outright whereas in Sydney Inner City this is the case for less than one in five (18%) households (Table 9). By contrast, renting is very common (56%) in Sydney Inner City. Two out of five Jewish homes in Eastern Suburbs–South and Ku-ring-gai are owned with a mortgage.

Table 9: Household tenure by location (Jewish households)*

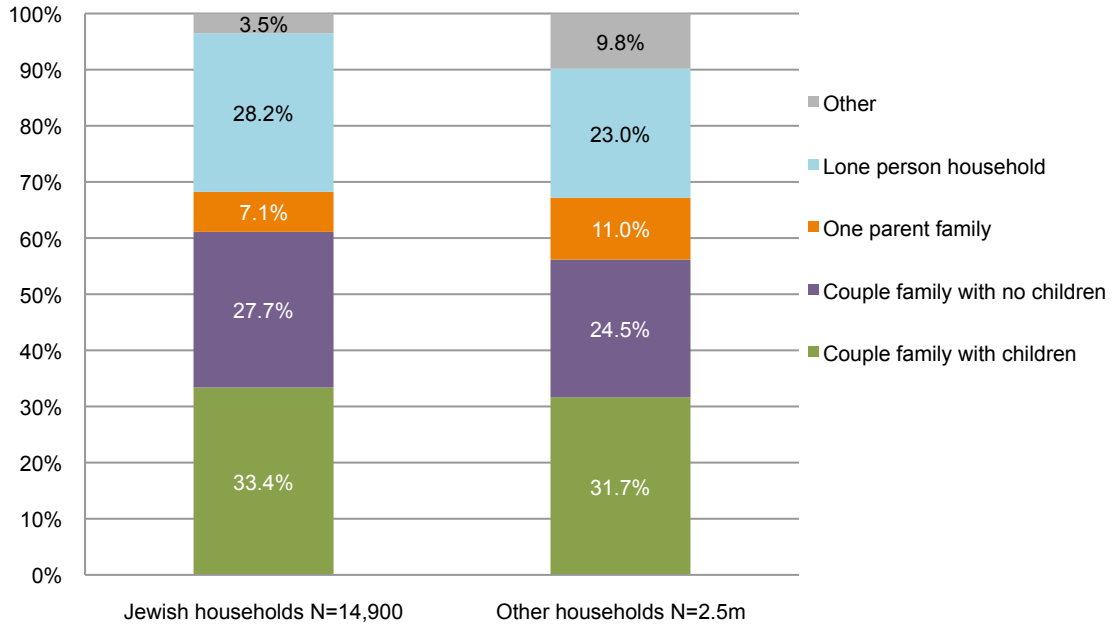
Location	Owned outright	Owned with a mortgage	Rented	Other tenure	Total	N
Eastern Suburbs - North	46%	29%	22%	2%	100%	6,878
Eastern Suburbs - South	30%	39%	29%	2%	100%	1,793
Sydney Inner City	18%	23%	56%	3%	100%	1,060
Ku-ring-gai	46%	39%	14%	2%	100%	1,182
Chatswood - Lane Cove	54%	28%	16%	3%	100%	512
North Sydney - Mosman	49%	21%	28%	1%	100%	416
Ryde - Hunters Hill	39%	30%	26%	5%	100%	193
Rest of Greater Sydney	33%	35%	29%	3%	100%	1,830
Rest of NSW	37%	30%	30%	2%	100%	649

* Orange indicates highest and green indicates lowest proportions per tenure type; Rows may not to sum to 100% due to rounding.

HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Compared with the NSW general population, Jews are more likely to live in couple families (61.1% compared with 56.2%) and they are also more likely to live alone (28.2% compared with 23.0%) (Figure 11). On the other hand, Jews are less likely to live in one parent households (7.1% compared with 11.0%). There were 1,061 one parent Jewish households in NSW.

Figure 11: Household composition – Jewish households compared with all other households, NSW 2011



Of course, these macro patterns disguise significant variation in Jewish household composition at the local level. For example, over half (52.3%) of households in Ku-ring-gai consist of couples with children, whereas almost half (45.4%) of Jewish households in Sydney Inner City consist of lone persons (Table 10). This area also has a relatively high proportion of 'Group households' (7.7%) (i.e. people who share).

Table 10: Jewish household type by location*

Location	Couple family with no children	Couple family with children	One parent family	Other family	Lone person household	Group household	Total	N
Eastern Suburbs - North	27.8%	34.4%	6.6%	0.8%	28.0%	2.4%	100%	7,091
Eastern Suburbs - South	24.3%	42.1%	8.9%	0.8%	21.4%	2.5%	100%	1,819
Sydney Inner City	30.4%	10.4%	5.0%	1.1%	45.4%	7.7%	100%	1,102
Chatswood - Lane Cove	29.6%	32.1%	7.4%	0.0%	29.2%	1.7%	100%	524
Ku-ring-gai	28.6%	52.3%	6.4%	0.2%	11.4%	1.0%	100%	1,208
North Sydney - Mosman	37.4%	20.0%	4.2%	0.0%	37.4%	1.2%	100%	431
Ryde - Hunters Hill	29.0%	27.5%	4.7%	1.6%	35.8%	1.6%	100%	193
Rest of Greater Sydney	25.8%	29.7%	9.4%	0.8%	31.5%	2.8%	100%	1,867
Rest of NSW	27.5%	24.3%	9.0%	0.9%	33.4%	5.0%	100%	659

* Orange indicates highest and green indicates lowest proportions per household type; Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Further, it is instructive to examine these spatial variations based on age group. Table 11 indicates that Eastern Suburbs – South and Upper North Shore have young families and Sydney City has both young adults and retirees. These differences are a result of multiple factors such as the availability of space (e.g. gardens for families with children), housing stock (flats for people who live alone), access to amenities (e.g. nightlife and places of work for young adults) and of course, affordability, which disproportionately affects younger people.

Table 11: Location by age group (individuals) (estimated)*

Location	0-9	10-19	20-35	35-49	50-64	65-84	85+	Total	N
East Suburbs - North	13.1%	11.3%	16.6%	18.2%	21.0%	15.4%	4.4%	100%	21,197
East Suburbs - South	15.9%	11.5%	13.3%	24.1%	17.1%	12.9%	5.1%	100%	6,879
Upper North Shore	10.7%	17.2%	13.0%	17.4%	27.2%	12.4%	2.1%	100%	4,428
Lower North Shore	10.2%	6.9%	16.1%	16.8%	25.3%	19.9%	4.8%	100%	2,566
Sydney City	5.5%	4.2%	27.9%	17.8%	19.3%	21.1%	4.2%	100%	2,560
Sydney Suburbs - Other	11.0%	7.3%	13.8%	20.7%	20.5%	16.5%	10.3%	100%	3,285
Sydney Balance	8.6%	8.4%	15.4%	22.1%	24.5%	17.7%	3.4%	100%	2,814
Country NSW	11.0%	7.8%	12.3%	21.8%	26.7%	17.8%	2.6%	100%	1,949

* Orange indicates highest and green indicates lowest proportions per cohort; Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Family households[14]

There were 8,363 Jewish married couple families and 837 Jewish de facto couple families in NSW. Jews are more likely to live as married couples than the NSW population generally (56.1% compared with 49.4% respectively) but are less likely to live in de facto relationships (5.6% compared with 8.3% respectively).

There were 4,930 Jewish families in NSW with a total of 9,510 dependent children or 1.9 children per family household[15]. The majority of these families (82.6%) are married couples (with 8,147 children), 3.8% are de facto couples (with 311 children) and a further 13.7% are lone parent families (with 1,051 children).

Ku-ring-gai has the highest proportion of Jewish married couples (79.3%) and half (50.1%) of Jewish families in Ku-ring-gai consisted of couples with dependent children. By contrast, Country NSW has the highest proportion of de facto Jewish couples (11.3%) and 16.6% in Sydney Inner City consisted of couples with dependent children (Table 12).

[14] 'Family' is a sub-set of a household and includes any household with two or more people who are related to each other.

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

Table 12: Jewish families by presence of dependent children by location*

Location	Couple with no dependent children	Couple with one or more dependent children	One parent family with adult children	One parent family with one or more DCs	Not applicable*	Total	N
Eastern Suburbs - North	7.4%	41.6%	3.2%	6.3%	41.5%	100%	5,005
Eastern Suburbs - South	6.4%	48.7%	4.5%	6.9%	33.5%	100%	1,392
Sydney Inner City	4.4%	16.6%	4.4%	8.1%	66.5%	100%	519
Ku-ring-gai	9.1%	50.1%	2.2%	5.2%	33.4%	100%	1,079
Chatswood - Lane Cove	9.1%	35.5%	4.8%	6.5%	44.1%	100%	372
North Sydney - Mosman	2.7%	29.9%	3.1%	1.9%	62.5%	100%	261
Ryde - Hunters Hill	10.3%	28.6%	5.6%	2.4%	53.2%	100%	126
Rest of Greater Sydney	6.6%	38.1%	6.2%	8.1%	41.1%	100%	1,229
Rest of NSW	0.7%	38.7%	5.9%	8.6%	46.1%	100%	408
Total	**6.9%**	**41.0%**	**3.9%**	**6.5%**	**41.7%**	**100%**	**10,391**

* N/A refers to non-family households such as lone persons and sharers; Red indicates highest and green indicates lowest proportions per family type; Rows may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Lone persons

As noted, Jews are more likely to live alone than the general population (Figure 11) which is due to their older age structure. In 2011, an estimated 4,845 Jewish people (aged 20 years and above) lived alone in NSW, slightly more (0.8%) than in 2006 (Table 13). The proportion of people in any particular age group living alone increases with age. Among young adults, less than 10% live alone whereas a third (32.3%) of people aged 85 and above do so.

Although the overall number of Jews living alone barely changed between 2006 and 2011, that is not the case for certain age groups. For example, the number of people aged 75-84 years who live alone decreased by 20.3% but the number of people aged 60-74 increased by 37.5% as did the number aged 85 years and above (up by 12.8%). In other words, due to structural changes in the Jewish population, we can expect the number of people aged 75 and above and living alone to substantially increase in the coming years.

It is also instructive to examine whether the *propensity* to live alone is changing. This is shown in the final two columns of Table 13. The proportion of people aged 85 and above who lived alone in 2006 was 36.9% but by 2011 this had declined to 32.3%. Indeed, this is the picture seen in every age group; relatively fewer Jewish people living alone in 2011 compared with 2006.

Table 13: Jewish people aged 20 and above, who live alone by age group, 2006 and 2011 (estimated*)

Age group	Total number of lone persons		Percentage change (2006 to 2011) in number of lone persons	Lone persons as a percentage of all persons in each age group	
	2006	2011		2006	2011
20-40	993	881	-11.2%	9.4%	8.4%
40-59	1,180	1,098	-6.9%	9.4%	9.1%
60-74	979	1,345	37.5%	17.5%	17.4%
75-84	1,042	830	-20.3%	31.5%	29.1%
85 and above	602	679	12.8%	36.9%	32.3%
Total (age 20+)	**4,794**	**4,845**	**0.8%**	**14.3%**	**13.7%**

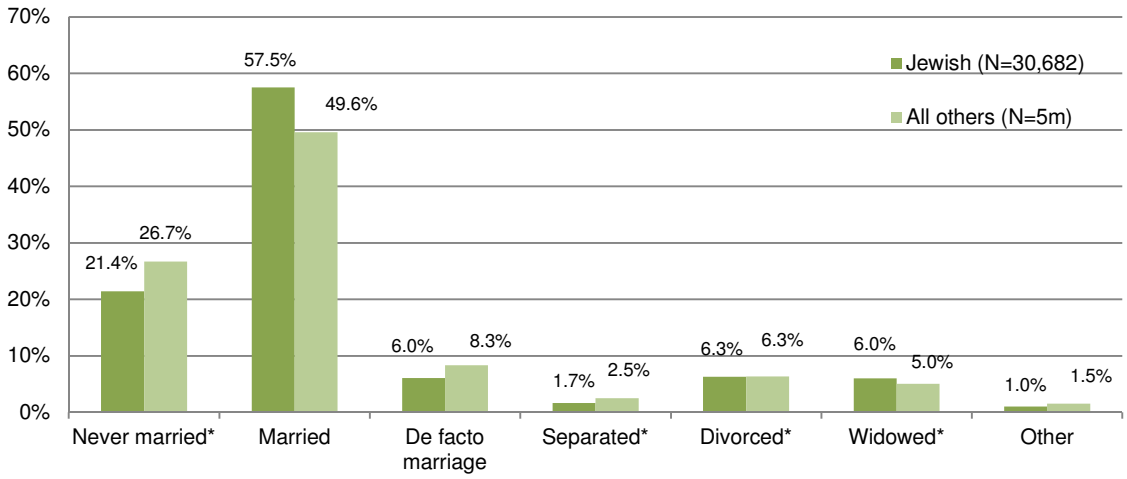
* Although data for households have not generally been adjusted (see Appendix 1), data for lone persons are arguably an exception because, by definition, they relate to Jewish individuals and so can be treated as such; hence these figures are estimates.

PARTNERSHIP STATUS

Current marital status

Jews are more likely to be married than the general population of NSW (57.5% compared with 49.6% respectively) (Figure 12). But Jews are slightly less likely to be in de facto partnerships (6.0% v 8.3%). They are also less likely to be 'Never married', probably due to the older Jewish age structure.

Figure 12: Current marital status - Jewish population and general population, (all people aged 15 and above) NSW



* These people were currently unpartnered at the time of the census.

In relative terms, between 2006 and 2011, there was a slight increase in the number of married Jews (though not all married Jews are married to other Jews) as well as a slight increase in the number of divorced Jews but a slight decrease in the number of widowed Jews (Table 14). In relative terms, there were no significant changes (see the last two columns of the table).

Table 14: Partnership status (persons aged 15 and above) NSW Jewish population, 2006 and 2011 (estimated)*

Current partnership status	Number of persons		Absolute change 2006 - 2011	% change 2006 - 2011	Percent of all Jews aged 15 and above	
	2006	2011			2006 (N=28,315)	2011 (N=30,682)
Never married	7,457	7,565	108	1.5%	22.1%	21.4%
Married	19,196	20,313	1,117	5.8%	57.0%	57.5%
De facto marriage	1,897	2,132	236	12.4%	5.6%	6.0%
Separated	561	585	23	4.2%	1.7%	1.7%
Divorced	1,951	2,229	278	14.2%	5.8%	6.3%
Widowed	2,291	2,115	-176	-7.7%	6.8%	6.0%
Other	315	368	53	16.9%	0.9%	1.0%
Total	**33,668**	**35,307**	**1,639**	**4.9%**	**100%**	**100%**

* Columns may not to sum due to rounding.

Geographically, Paddington and Waterloo have the highest proportions of adults who have never been married (36% and 29% respectively) due to their relatively large young adult populations, whereas Lindfield and Ryde have the lowest proportions (15% and 14% respectively). In terms of married Jews, the highest proportions are in Gordon (54%) and Bellevue Hill (53%); unsurprisingly Paddington and Waterloo have the lowest proportion (38% apiece). These two areas also have the highest proportions of divorced Jews.

De facto and same-sex couple households

Of the 2,132 Jews in de facto (or social) marriages, 1,896 (88.9%) were in opposite-sex couples. Of these, 61.6% have never been previously married whereas 31.7% are divorced or separated from a marriage.

There were 100 Jewish women and 137 Jewish men in de facto same-sex couples (same-sex unions cannot currently be sanctioned by marriage in Australia) (Table 15). This is about 1.1% of all Jews in partnerships, a slightly higher proportion than in NSW generally (0.9%).

Table 15: Jewish de facto marriage population by sex, age 15 and above, NSW, (estimated)*

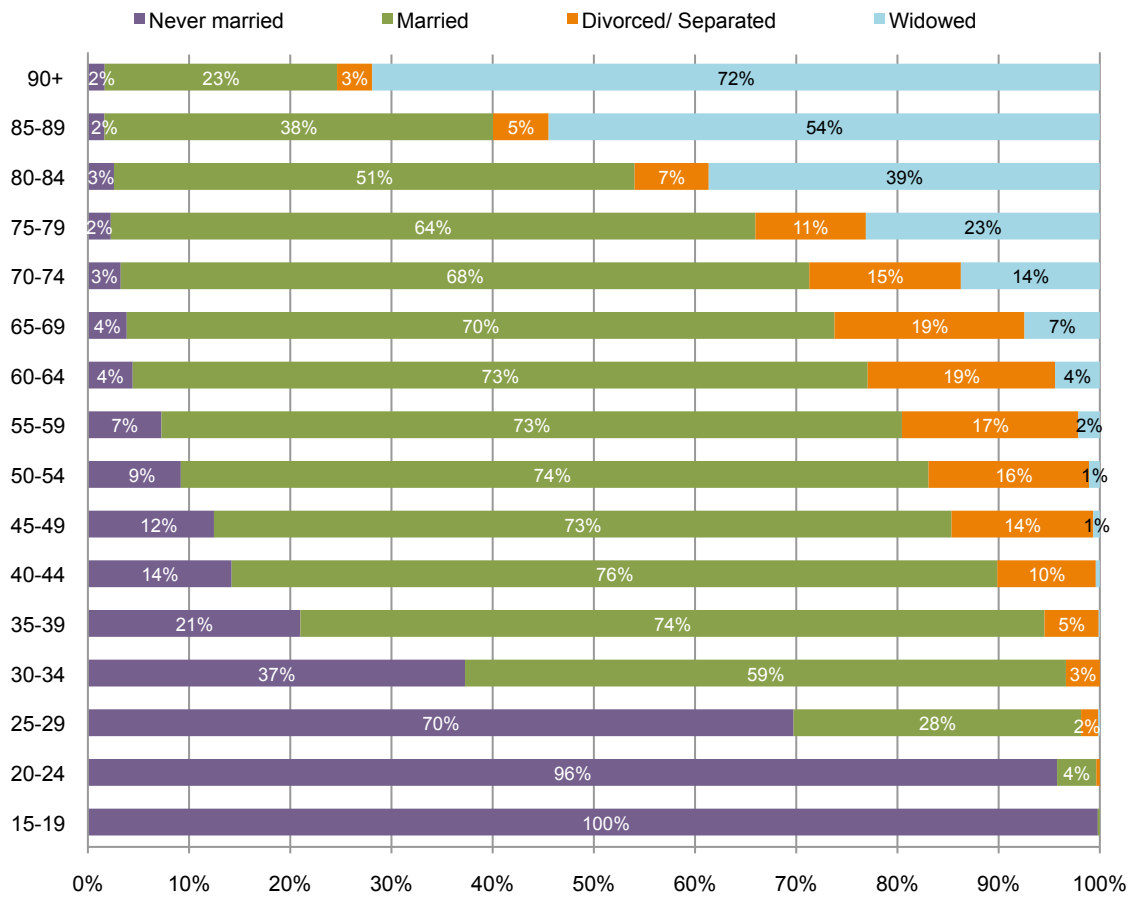
	Male	Female	Total	% of total
In opposite-sex couple	915	982	1,896	88.9%
Female in same-sex couple	-	100	100	4.7%
Male in same-sex couple	137	-	137	6.4%
Total	1,052	1,082	2,132	100%

* Rows and columns may not sum due to rounding.

Marital status and age

Although marital status is obviously related to age, it is interesting to note the precise extent to which different age groups are predisposed to different statuses. For example, 'married' becomes more prevalent than 'never married' as the main partnership status as people enter their early thirties, peaking at 76% of all people in their early forties (Figure 13). Though marriage dominates until people reach their eighties, separation and divorce become increasingly prevalent peaking at almost one in five (19%) people in their sixties. Finally, widowhood, which starts to appear at this age, becomes ever more prevalent with over half of all people in their late eighties being widowed.

Figure 13: Marital status as a proportion of each age group, Jews NSW



Sex is also a factor here. The longer life expectancy of women than men inevitably leads to more women being widowed than men (65.0% of Jewish women in their eighties are widowed compared with 18.1% of Jewish men). Conversely, from their forties onwards, men are more likely to be married than women. However, this is not solely a matter of differential life expectancy since the prevalence of divorce is higher among women than men until both sexes reach their eighties. For example 17.9% of Jewish women in their sixties are divorced compared with 12.6% of men of that age. A possible explanation for this difference is that men are more likely to remarry than women though this cannot be determined from census data alone.

INTERMARRIAGE

The topic of intermarriage is important to the community, but the data on which we rely are complex and can be easily misunderstood. One key point from the outset is the difference between couple-based and individual-based figures. Couple-based measures produce apparently larger intermarriage percentages than individual-based data, even though they are calculated using the exact same figures.[16] Data in the following section are based on individuals with couple-based figures in the footnotes.

INTERMARRIAGE PREVALENCE

The 2011 Census recorded 20,062 Jewish people in NSW living with their partner (whether or not that partner was Jewish). However, not all people could be matched with their partner (e.g. some were overseas on census night) and some partners did not respond to the religion question, so the remainder of this analysis focuses on the 19,389 Jewish people who are currently living with (and could be matched to) their partner.[17] Of these, 14,984 had a Jewish partner and 4,405 had a partner who was not Jewish or reported No Religion.

Thus, just over three quarters (77.3%) of partnered Jews in NSW has a Jewish partner. And of the 22.7% whose partner did not report Jewish, two in three (65.7%) have a partner who is not Jewish and one in three (34.3%) has a partner who reported No Religion.[18]

Change over time

Between 2001 and 2011 the proportion of partnered Jews whose partner did not report Jewish increased only slightly, from 20.5% to 22.7%.[19] Whilst the proportion of those whose partner was not Jewish (in most cases Christian) remained stable (14.9% in 2001 and 2011), the proportion whose partner reported No Religion increased from 5.5% in 2001 to 7.8% in 2011 (Table 16).

Table 16: Religion of partner for all Jewish people living with their partner (married or de facto), 2001, 2006 and 2011, NSW*

Religion of partner	2001	2006	2011
Jewish	79.5%	79.0%	77.3%
No Religion	5.5%	6.2%	7.8%
Not Jewish	14.9%	14.8%	14.9%
Total	100%	100%	100%
N	16,763	17,466	19,389

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

[16] For example, if 5 out of 10 *couples* consist of a Jew married to a non-Jew then clearly 50% of the *couples* are intermarried. However, 10 couples consist of 20 individuals and, in this example, 5 of these people are not Jewish. So of the remaining 15 individuals who are Jewish, 5 are intermarried and 10 are in-married: i.e. 5 out of 15 Jewish *individuals* are intermarried, which is 33% and not 50%, even though both proportions are statistically accurate.

[17] This includes 420 people who could not be matched with their partner because one of them was temporarily away from home on census night. These people are not included in the remainder of the analysis. It also includes 121 Jewish people in same-sex couples, also not included in the following section. In addition, 142 Jewish peoples' partners' gave their religion as Not Stated with no Jewish ancestry and they are also not included. However, data in this section do *include* 539 partnered individuals who reported their ancestry as Jewish but their religion as either No Religion or Not Stated. Finally, it should be recognised that although the census provides the most accurate data on intermarriage available, out-married Jews may be less likely to report being Jewish in the census than in-married Jews, so these data may marginally undercount the total number of out-married Jews.

[18] These figures are based on 19,389 partnered Jews. In terms of couples in which at least one partner is Jewish (11,897 couples), in 63.0% both partners are Jewish, in 12.7% one partner is Jewish and one is No Religion and in 24.3% one partner is Jewish and one has a non-Jewish religion. Therefore, 37.0% of couples in which at least one person is Jewish have a partner who did not report Jewish by religion or ancestry.

[19] Measured in terms of couples in which at least one partner is Jewish, the proportions for intermarried Jews are 34.0% in 2001, and 37.0% in 2011.

An alternative way of examining these data is shown in Table 17. This takes account of an overall increase in the size of the Jewish partnered population over the last decade. Thus, while the number of partnered Jews increased by 15.7% between 2001 and 2011, it is apparent that the increase in the number of endogamous Jews (i.e. Jews with a Jewish partner) increased by a smaller proportion (12.4%) whereas the number of exogamous Jews (i.e. Jews with a partner who did not report Jewish) was almost double the general rate (28.5%) (Table 17). Indeed, focusing on those whose partner reported No Religion the increase from 2001 to 2011 was 63.3%. Thus, looked at in relative terms, intermarriage has increased more than twice as much as in-marriage over the decade.

Table 17: Absolute and relative change in the number of intermarried Jews 2001 to 2011, NSW

Religion of partner	2001	2011	% change 2001-2011
Jewish	13,334	14,984	12.4%
No Religion/Not Jewish	3,429	4,405	28.5%
Total (partnered Jews)	**16,763**	**19,389**	**15.7%**

Intermarriage and partnership type

These figures present the overall picture; however, intermarriage rates are sensitive to multiple factors. The key census variables that impact on the propensity towards intermarriage are type of partnership, sex, age and location.[19]

The vast majority of partnered Jews in NSW—over nine out of ten (90.9%)—are married with the remainder (9.1%) being in de facto (or cohabiting) partnerships. However, compared with married Jews, those in de facto partnerships are more than twice as likely to have a partner with a non-Jewish religion (34.4% de facto versus 12.9% married) and four times as likely to have a partner with No Religion (24.3% versus 6.4% respectively) (Table 18). Only 41.3% of Jews in de facto couples in NSW are endogamous (i.e. Jew partnered with a Jew).

Table 18: Religion of partner for all Jews living with their partner by partnership type, NSW

Religion of partner	Married	De facto	All partnered Jews
Jewish	80.7%	41.3%	77.3%
No Religion	6.4%	24.3%	7.8%
Not Jewish	12.9%	34.4%	14.9%
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
N (excluding not stated)	17,732	1,665	19,389

[19] Jewish denomination is also a key determinate of intermarriage, but the census does not capture this information. However GEN08 data indicate that non-Orthodox married Jews are more than five times as likely to have a non-Jewish spouse as Orthodox and Traditional Jews in NSW (author's calculations using the original dataset).

Intermarriage by sex

In general Jewish men are more likely to have a non-Jewish partner than Jewish women (2,334 v 2,065). However, Jewish women are more likely than Jewish men to have a partner of No Religion—this is because men tend to be more likely to report No Religion than women. Married Jewish women are almost 50% *less* likely than married Jewish men to have a non-Jewish spouse (10.7% of women versus 14.9% of men) (Table 19).

Table 19: Religion of partner by sex and partnership type, NSW, 2011

Religion of partner	Married Jewish males	Married Jewish females		De facto Jewish males	De facto Jewish females
Jewish	79.3%	82.2%		42.5%	40.2%
No Religion	5.8%	7.1%		22.2%	26.3%
Not Jewish	14.9%	10.7%		35.3%	33.5%
Total	100%	100%		100%	100%
N (excluding not stated)	9,023	8,709		810	855

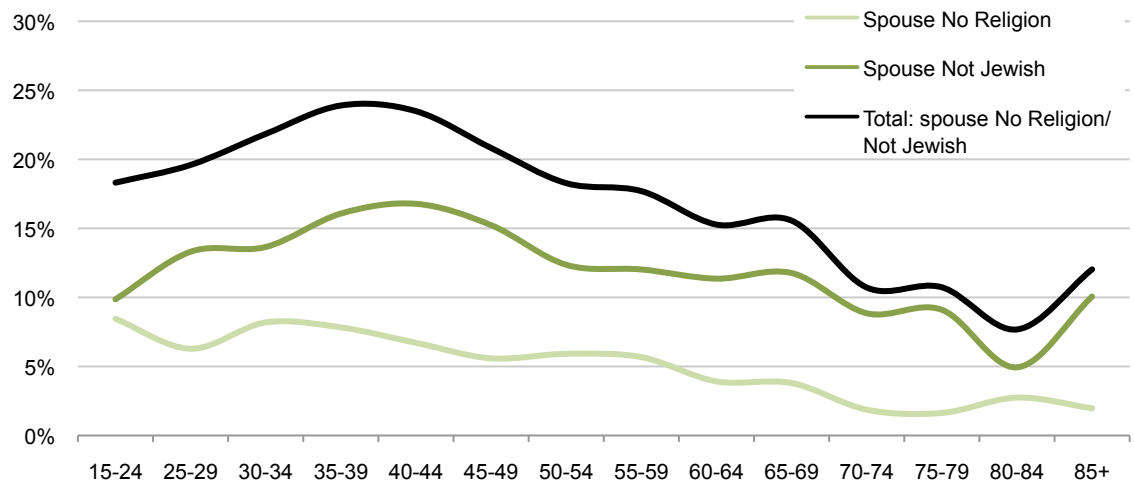
Intermarriage by age

The relationship between age and intermarriage is complex. Jews who marry at a young age tend to be more religious than those who marry later on and more religious people are more likely to marry Jews.[21] However, it is also true that in general, out-marriage has become more common in recent decades and therefore younger people are more likely to have non-Jewish spouses than older people.

Regarding married Jews only, we see that the prevalence of intermarriage is highest among people in their thirties and forties peaking at 23.9% overall for married Jews aged 35-39 (Figure 14). The proportion declines steadily as age increases; just one in ten (10.7%) married Jews in their seventies has a non-Jewish (or No Religion) spouse.

For Jews in de facto partnerships the levels are far higher. For example, 71.7% of Jews aged 40-44 in de facto partnerships have a non-Jewish partner or a partner of No Religion.

Figure 14: Religion of spouse by age, married Jewish individuals, NSW, 2011



[21] For example, GEN08 data show that 11% of Orthodox Jews aged under 30 are married compared with 7.3% of Traditional Jews and 3% of Conservative/Progressive Jews. (Author's calculations using original GEN08 dataset).

Children of intermarried couples

Out of 11,897 (married or de facto) couples in which at least one person is Jewish, just under half (46.7% or 5,554 couples) have at least one dependent child. Almost two out of five (37.5%) of these couples with children is intermarried.

In total, these 5,554 couples have about 10,882 dependent children or 2.0 children per couple. Intermarried couples have 1.8 children per couple (Table 20).

A quarter (25.1%) of all children in NSW with at least one Jewish parent (or step-parent) is not being raised Jewish—this equates to 2,731 children.

The likelihood of a child being raised Jewish is related to the religion and gender of his or her parents. Where both parents are Jewish, 97.0% of couples raise their children Jewish. When one parent is Jewish and the other is not Jewish (or No Religion) 33.9% are raised Jewish (Table 20).

However, when the child's mother is Jewish and the father is not Jewish (or No Religion), 55.6% of children are brought up Jewish; by contrast when the father is Jewish and the mother is not Jewish (or No Religion) 14.6% are raised as Jews. This significant difference can presumably be explained by the Jewish inheritance custom of matrilineal descent.

Table 20: Number and proportion of children being raised Jewish by religion by sex of parents*, NSW

Type of couple		Total number of couples with children	Total number of children	Percent of children being raised Jewish	Total number of children being raised Jewish	Total number of children not being raised Jewish	Average number of children per couple
Total (All couples with at least one Jewish person)		5,554	10,882	74.9%	8,151	2,731	1.96
By religion of partner	Jewish to Jewish	3,474	7,082	97.0%	6,872	210	2.04
	Jewish to not Jewish/ No Religion	2,080	3,800	33.9%	1,288	2,512	1.83
By sex and religion of partner	Jewish male to Non-Jewish/ No Religion female	1,101	2,034	14.6%	297	1,737	1.85
	Jewish female to Non-Jewish/ No Religion male	979	1,766	55.6%	981	785	1.80

* This includes any married or de facto couple; 'Children' refers to dependent child/ren; the maximum number of children examined is four children per couple; religion reported for the youngest child, which may include religion Not Stated, is used as a proxy for the religion of upbringing of all the children in a family.

CORE AND ENLARGED JEWISH POPULATION SIZE, NSW

These calculations permit us to estimate the size of what is known as the 'enlarged' Jewish population.[22] This includes the non-Jewish spouses and partners of Jews in NSW as well as the dependent children of Jews who are not being raised Jewish. All of these people would be automatically eligible for citizenship under Israel's Law of Return, but more importantly, it allows us to estimate the functional size of the Jewish community (e.g. for planning purposes).

Thus, in addition to the 'core' Jewish population estimated at 45,719 Jews can be added 4,405 non-Jewish (or No Religion) partners of Jews (Table 17) and 2,731 dependent children who are not being raised Jewish (Table 20). This gives an 'enlarged' Jewish population estimate of 52,855 people in NSW.

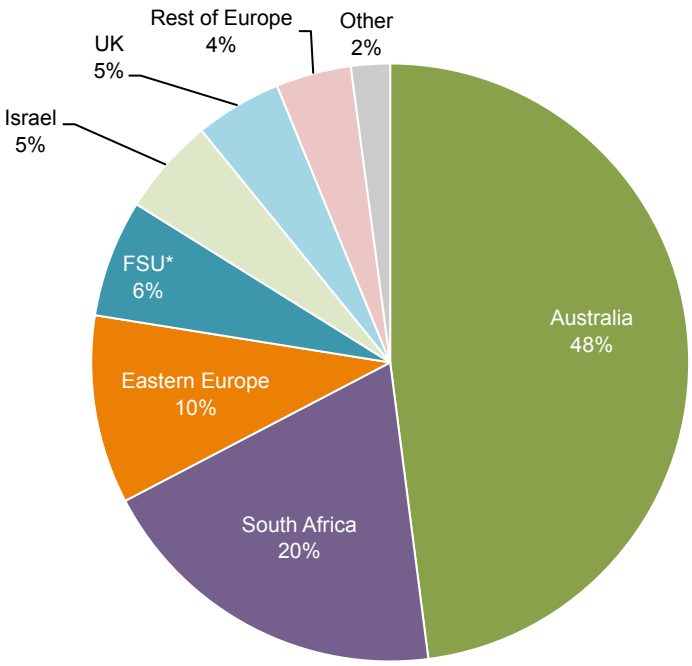
[22] A distinction can be made between the core Jewish population, which essentially includes all those who would ordinarily self-identity or would be identified by others as being Jewish (e.g. through Jewish parentage or formal conversion). The enlarged Jewish population includes all others who are not currently Jews but nevertheless have Jewish parentage as well as all non-Jewish household members (spouses, children, etc.) in mixed religious families. See DellaPergola 2005 p89

IMMIGRATION

PLACE OF BIRTH

As a traditionally immigrant community, slightly less than half (48.0%) of the Jewish population of NSW was born in Australia. This compares with almost three quarters (72.9%) for the rest of the NSW population. One in five (19.4%) Jews in NSW was born in South Africa, one in five (18.9%) was born in Europe, and one in 20 (5%) was born in Israel (Figure 15). Despite this high level of non-Australian nativity, a high proportion of Jews in NSW nevertheless hold Australian citizenship (91.4%).

Figure 15: Place of birth, Jewish population N=44,720 (estimated)



* FSU = Former Soviet Union (includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan)

Between 2006 and 2011, the proportion of Jews in NSW that was born in Australia increased by 9.9% (Table 21). This suggests the Jewish population is becoming increasingly 'native', however, immigration from certain countries showed marked increases. For example, the number of Israel-born Jews increased by 11.1%. By contrast, the number of Germany-born and Hungary-born Jews declined by 20.4% and 15.4% respectively, most likely as a result of the post-Holocaust generation passing away.

Table 21: Jewish population NSW by place of birth, change 2006 to 2011* (estimated)

Place of birth	2006	2011	Absolute change	% change
Australia	19,520	21,448	1,928	9.9%
South Africa	8,270	8,667	398	4.8%
Israel	2,118	2,353	236	11.1%
UK	2,010	2,096	86	4.3%
Eastern Europe (not Hungary, Poland)	1,696	1,507	-188	-11.1%
Ukraine	1,279	1,440	160	12.5%
Western Europe (not UK, Germany)	1,363	1,352	-11	-0.8%
USA	891	1,041	151	16.9%
Hungary	1,157	979	-178	-15.4%
Russian Federation	1,039	961	-78	-7.5%
Poland	751	629	-122	-16.2%
Germany	590	470	-120	-20.4%
FSU (not Russia, Ukraine)	394	437	44	11.1%
New Zealand	386	399	13	3.3%
Other	2,196	940	-1,256	-57.2%
Total	43,659	44,720	-	-

Country NSW has the highest proportion of Australia-born Jews (55.8%) (Table 22). Upper North Shore has the highest proportion of South Africa born (43.4% rising to 54.4% in St Ives). A quarter (25.4%) of Jews in Sydney City was born in the Former Soviet Union (FSU).

Table 22: Place of birth by location*, 2011

	Australia	South Africa	Israel	FSU	Other	Total
Eastern Suburbs - North	49.2%	20.1%	4.9%	4.6%	21.2%	100%
Eastern Suburbs - South	46.5%	17.6%	4.9%	11.8%	19.2%	100%
Upper North Shore	36.8%	43.4%	3.9%	1.0%	14.8%	100%
Lower North Shore	49.3%	15.8%	5.9%	1.6%	27.4%	100%
Sydney City	40.8%	7.3%	5.1%	25.4%	21.4%	100%
Sydney Suburbs - Other	46.7%	14.6%	6.4%	4.4%	27.9%	100%
Sydney Balance	53.3%	5.6%	4.8%	6.2%	30.0%	100%
Country NSW	55.8%	6.9%	10.2%	0.8%	26.3%	100%

* Orange indicates highest and green indicates lowest proportions per country; Rows may not to sum to 100% due to rounding.

IN-MIGRATION

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

The number of Jewish migrants arriving in Australia in the calendar year before the 2011 Census is estimated to be 418 (Table 23). This was essentially the same as the figure recorded in the 2006 census. However, we cannot conclude flat migration from point estimates alone; indeed the table also shows that, overall inflows were lower in the 2006-2010 period than in the 2001-2005 period (Table 23).

Table 23: Year of arrival* in NSW, Jewish population, various years, estimated

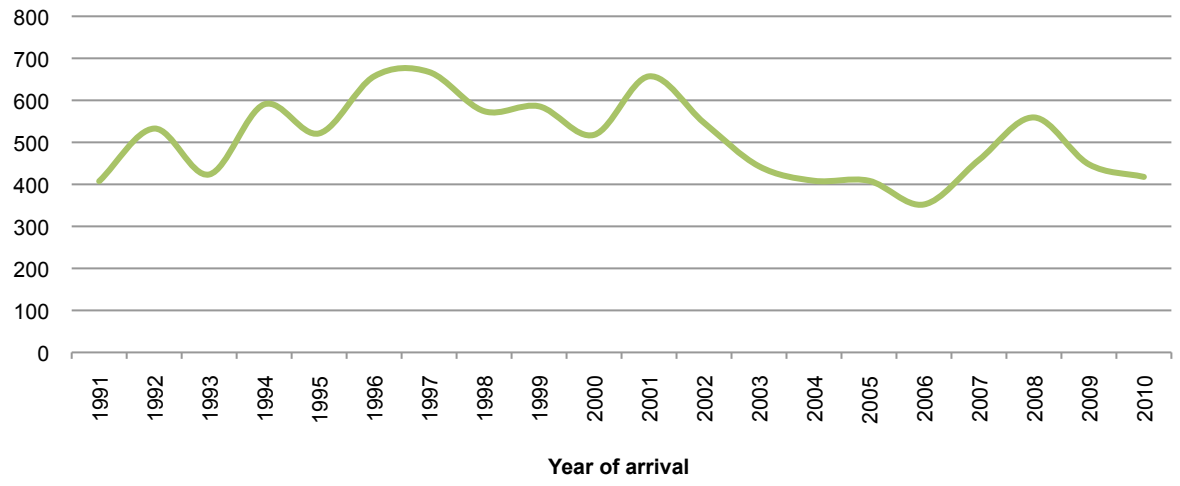
Time period	Year/period§	Number of arrivals	% change
1 year	2005	419	
	2010	418	-0.2%
5 Year total	2001-05	2,782	
	2006-10	2,235	-19.7%
5 year average	2001-05	493	
	2006-10	447	-9.3%

* The census question asks, in what year did you 'first arrive in Australia to live' for at least one year.

§ Since the census takes place in August and year of arrival data are recorded by the calendar year data for 2011 and 2006 are incomplete in each respective census hence the figures for the most recent complete datasets are presented here.

Looking at the longer term picture, Figure 16 shows migration to be rather more erratic. Migration increased during the 1990s peaking at just below 700 per year but fell back to less than 400 per year in 2006, after which it flattened out and even started to increase again. Overall, migration has arguably been flat over the decade (2001-2010).

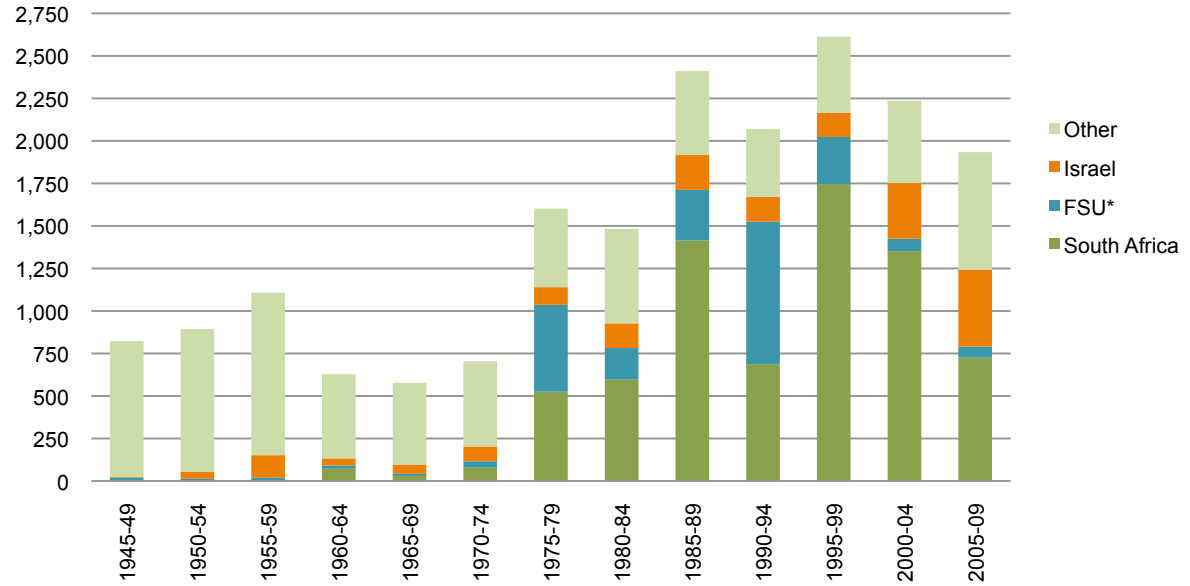
Figure 16: Number of Jewish arrivals to NSW by year*, 1991 to 2010 (estimated)



* See notes to Table 23.

However, total migration has been in decline since the late 1990s, mainly due to the contraction of South African migration which peaked in the 1995-99 period which itself eclipsed the FSU peak of the early 1990s (Figure 17). NSW has entered a new phase of Jewish migratory inflow where no single country dominates the picture.

Figure 17: Number of Jewish migrants present in NSW in 2011 by period of arrival and place of origin*



* this picture is incomplete as it only includes migrants who were present in 2011—i.e. it does not include migrants who have passed away or otherwise left Australia since their arrival.

Finally, it should be noted that the census ultimately presents an incomplete picture of migration it does not (and cannot) gather data on outflows such as the number of Australians moving to Israel (making Aliya) and elsewhere. For these figures, international census data could be consulted.

LANGUAGES

The vast majority of Jews in NSW speak English; indeed three-quarters (78.6%) speak no other language and, of the remainder, 14.7% speak English 'Very well' and 4.2% speak it 'Well'. Nevertheless, many Jews do not speak English at home (an estimated 9,732 people) and of these, the most common non-English language spoken in Jewish homes was Russian, spoken by an estimated 3,484 people. The second most common non-English language spoken at home was Hebrew with an estimated 3,075 Jewish people speaking it at home (Table 24).

Between 2006 and 2011 the number of people who spoke English at home increased by 4.8%, suggesting, as per the place of birth data, the community became less cosmopolitan. However, some foreign languages increased in prominence, especially Hebrew—the number of speakers increasing by 20.7% Russian also increased (up by 5.1%)[23] as did French (up by 25.6%, though absolute numbers are relatively small). The languages which are in decline are mainly European, particularly Hungarian and German; also in line with country of birth trends (see Table 21). Again, this is most likely due to the passing of older Holocaust survivors and other Jewish refugees from Nazi-occupied Europe.

Table 24: Language spoken at home, estimated number of Jewish people, NSW 2011 and 2006*

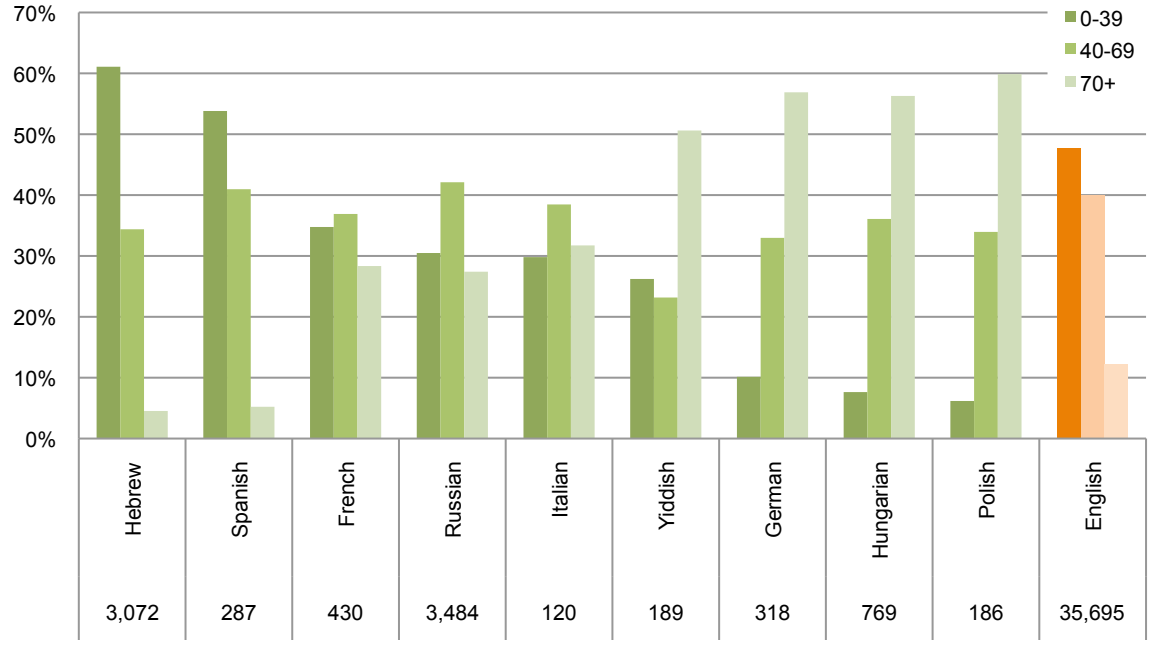
Language	2006		2011		Change 2006-2011	
	Number	%	Number	%	Total change	% change
English	34,065	78.6%	35,696	78.6%	1,631	4.8%
Russian	3,315	7.7%	3,484	7.7%	169	5.1%
Hebrew	2,548	5.9%	3,075	6.8%	527	20.7%
Hungarian	933	2.2%	771	1.7%	-162	-17.4%
French	344	0.8%	432	0.9%	88	25.6%
German	428	1.0%	318	0.7%	-110	-25.8%
Spanish	241	0.6%	288	0.6%	46	19.2%
Yiddish	224	0.5%	192	0.4%	-31	-14.0%
Polish	208	0.5%	186	0.4%	-22	-10.4%
Afrikaans	120	0.3%	142	0.3%	21	17.9%
Italian	140	0.3%	120	0.3%	-21	-14.7%
Other	747	1.7%	725	1.6%	-22	-2.9%
Total	43,314	100%	45,428	100%	2,114	4.9%

* Data exclude language not-stated responses (N=290 est. 2011). Columns may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Important differences can be observed in terms of languages spoken and age. For example, Hebrew speakers are particularly young with 61.1% aged under 40 compared with 47.8% of English speakers. By contrast, Hungarian speakers are far older—56.3% are 70 years or above compared with 12.3% of English speakers.

[23] It is of course possible that many Jewish Russian speakers arrived in Australia having formerly lived in Israel and would be labelled 'transmigrants'. However, the census does not contain that type of data.

Figure 18: Language spoken at home by age, NSW, 2011



Immigrant groups are not randomly distributed across the State and this is made clear by the data shown in Table 25. For example, Russian speakers are overrepresented in Eastern Suburbs – South (29.4%) and Sydney–City (21.5%) as are Hungarian speakers in Eastern Suburbs – North (61.5%). At a more detailed level (shown in Appendix 3), we see that 20.7% of Russian speakers live in City East and 15.9% live in Maroubra or Randwick; and 13.6% of Hebrew speakers live in Dover Heights, 9.7% in North Bondi and, interestingly, 8.3% of Hebrew speakers are in Country NSW.

Table 25: Language spoken at home, by location 2011 (estimated)*

	English	Russian	Hebrew	Hungarian	French	German	Spanish
Eastern Suburbs - North	47.3%	36.4%	48.4%	61.5%	41.8%	39.3%	25.1%
Eastern Suburbs - South	13.8%	29.4%	13.8%	12.4%	15.3%	14.0%	20.3%
Sydney - City	4.2%	21.5%	3.8%	3.3%	8.9%	4.4%	10.0%
Upper North Shore	11.1%	1.1%	8.2%	5.4%	4.2%	6.3%	5.2%
Lower North Shore	6.0%	1.2%	5.3%	7.9%	5.8%	9.9%	6.4%
Sydney - Other urban	7.1%	4.0%	7.7%	5.5%	10.8%	14.3%	14.3%
Sydney - Balance	6.2%	5.8%	4.4%	2.2%	7.1%	7.4%	15.1%
Country NSW	4.3%	0.7%	8.3%	1.6%	6.1%	4.4%	3.6%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
N	35,665	3,484	3,074	768	437	313	289

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

SOCIO-ECONOMICS

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There were an estimated 6,441 Jewish children in schools in NSW in 2011, a slight increase on the 2006 estimate of 6,383 and of 6,289 in 2001.[24] Jews are nearly twice as likely as the rest of the NSW population to send their children to private schools (66.6% compared with 35.6% among all others). They are also more likely to send their children to pre-schools and to attend university (Table 26).

Table 26: Type of educational institution attended, 2011, Jews v rest of NSW*

	Jewish N=12,300	All others N=2.1m
Pre-school	9.4%	5.9%
Infants/Primary - Government	12.0%	17.4%
Infants/Primary - Catholic	0.2%	5.4%
Infants/Primary - Other Non-Government	16.6%	2.8%
Secondary - Government	5.5%	12.7%
Secondary - Catholic	0.4%	5.1%
Secondary - Other Non-Government	17.7%	3.3%
Technical or Further Educational Institution	4.8%	7.9%
University or other Tertiary Institution	21.8%	14.1%
Other	2.2%	2.4%
Not stated	9.5%	22.8%
Total	100%	100%

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

Although the overall number of Jewish children in schools marginally increased (by 0.9%) between 2006 and 2011, the number of children in the primary sector increased by 8.4% (from an estimated 3,262 to 3,536) whereas the number of children in the secondary sector *decreased* by 6.9% (from an estimated 3,121 to 2,905). It is also apparent that the number of Jewish children attending pre-schools increased substantially (by 35.5%) between 2006 and 2011 (Table 27)[25]. This is at least partly a result of the (temporary) baby boom documented above (for example see Figure 8).

Although these shifts are largely structural (i.e. a result of a change in the total number of children per age group), there is also evidence that preferences may be changing. The overall increase in the primary sector (+8.4%) was unevenly spread between Government and non-Government schools; between 2006 and 2011 the Government primary sector increased by +18.6% whereas the non-government primary sector increased by just +2.3% (Table 27). But this shift towards Government schools at the primary level is reversed at the secondary level; whilst the secondary sector contracted by -6.9% overall, the non-Government secondary sector contracted by -4.3%, which, in relative terms, arguably represents a slight increase in take-up in this sector.

[24] Eckstein G 2003 p17.

[25] Note ABS warns that "Users of the data on pre-school attendance should be aware that some children who are in child care may be included in the pre-school figures. This has been identified as a problem with interpretation of categories by respondents." (2011 Census Dictionary p257)

Table 27: Type of educational institution, NSW, 2011 and 2006, (estimated)

	2006	2011	Percent change
Pre-school	849	1,151	35.5%
Infants/Primary - Government	1,246	1,474	18.3%
Infants/Primary - Non-Government*	2,015	2,062	2.3%
Secondary - Government	793	677	-14.7%
Secondary - Non-Government*	2,328	2,228	-4.3%
University/TAFE	3,141	3,272	4.1%
Other	313	265	-15.4%
Not stated	1,565	1,173	-25.1%
Total	12,251	12,300	0.4%

* Including non-Government Catholic schools.

Jewish schools

Since the census does not report on the type of non-Government school being attended (i.e. whether or not it is a Jewish school), we are reliant on communal data (gathered by JCA) for establishing the proportion of Jewish children who attend Jewish schools.

Among Jews in NSW, the total size of the school population barely changed between 2006 and 2011 (increasing by 0.9%). But, in addition to the broad changes just noted—growth in the primary sector and contraction in the secondary sector—there was a relative shift away from private primary towards public primary and, by contrast, a relative shift away from public secondary towards private secondary.

How does this play out in terms of Jewish schools? Almost all the growth at the primary level has been focused on non-Jewish (public) schools (+18.3%). The limited growth in the private sector was spread equally between Jewish and non-Jewish schools in absolute terms (Table 28). The primary Jewish school population barely increased in the period (up 1.4%).

By contrast, the decline at the secondary level was focused mainly on the non-Jewish (Government (-14.7%) and non-Government (-16.6%)) sector. Yet, despite an overall decline (-6.9%) in the secondary school Jewish population the Jewish secondary school sector actually increased, albeit marginally (+1.0%).

In summary, between 2006 and 2011, in relative terms, Jewish primary schools lost out mainly to public primary schools while Jewish secondary schools gained at the expense of public and (non-Jewish) private secondary schools.

Table 28: Change in school attendance by level and school type, 2006 to 2011

Level	School type	2006	2011	Absolute change	Percentage change
Primary (years K-6)	Jewish school	1,703	1,727	24	1.4%
	Private school (not Jewish)	312	335	23	7.3%
	Public school (Government)	1,246	1,474	228	18.3%
Secondary (yearr 7-12)	Jewish school	1,628	1,644	16	1.0%
	Private school (not Jewish)	700	584	-116	-16.6%
	Public school (Government)	793	677	-116	-14.7%
Total	Jewish school	3,331	3,371	40	1.2%
	Private school (not Jewish)	1,013	919	-94	-9.2%
	Public school (Government)	2,039	2,151	112	5.5%

* Data for Jewish schools—all of which are private ('non-Government')—are from JCA records; data on public ('Government') schools are from the census and based on estimates; data for non-Jewish private schools are derived by subtracting JCA data on (private) Jewish schools from estimated census data on private schools.

The Jewish school sector continues to be somewhat larger than the non-Jewish sector—9.8% bigger—although the gap was larger in 2006 (17.0%). Table 29 provides details of absolute numbers and penetration levels (in other words the proportion of the school-aged population that attends a Jewish school). Overall, Jewish day school penetration was 52% in 2011, a slight decrease on the 2006 level of 54%. But again there are differences. In 2006, penetration was similar at the primary and secondary level (54% each). But in 2011 penetration was higher at the secondary level (57%) than at the primary level (49%)—i.e. less than half of all Jewish primary school aged children now attend Jewish schools.

Table 29: Jewish school take-up based on census data (estimated) and communal records*, NSW, 2006 and 2011

Year	Type of school*	Level		Total
		Primary (K-6)	Secondary (7-12)	
2006	Jewish	1,703	1,628	3,331
	Private (not Jewish)	248	625	873
	Public (Government)	1,206	768	1,974
	Total	3,157	3,021	6,177
	Penetration‡	54%	54%	54%
2011	Jewish	1,727	1,644	3,371
	Private (not Jewish)	335	584	919
	Public (Government)	1,474	677	2,151
	Total	3,536	2,904	6,441
	Penetration‡	49%	57%	52%

* see note on Table 28.

‡ Penetration is the proportion of Jewish school aged children attending Jewish schools.

Geography and educational institutions

In terms of location, at the secondary school level there are more pupils in Eastern Suburbs – North than in the rest of Sydney and NSW combined (an estimated 1,466 pupils compared with 1,435 elsewhere). At the primary level, there are slightly fewer children in Eastern Suburbs – North relative to elsewhere in NSW (an estimated 1,679 compared with 1,858 elsewhere) (Table 30).

Table 30: Type of educational institution by location, Jewish population (estimated)*

	Pre-school	Infants/ Primary Gov.	Infants/ Primary Non-Gov.*	Secondary Gov.	Secondary Non-Gov.*	University/ TAFE	Other	Not stated	Total
Eastern Suburbs - North	591	461	1,217	135	1,331	1,464	121	589	5,910
Eastern Suburbs - South	235	292	448	94	344	440	26	148	2,028
Sydney - City	24	46	20	53	17	231	26	64	482
Upper North Shore	113	208	197	113	353	405	23	71	1,483
Lower North Shore	52	112	36	53	49	174	17	58	550
Sydney - Other urban	69	152	45	76	60	231	14	143	789
Sydney - Balance	40	128	41	105	35	178	30	46	603
Country NSW	28	83	52	39	44	158	10	53	466
Total	1,152	1,482	2,055	667	2,234	3,281	268	1,173	12,312

* Non-Government includes a few children in Catholic Schools; Small counts (< ~20) cannot be relied upon.

This is at least partly due to a significant increase in the number of children in the primary Government sector between 2006 and 2011—up 68.2% in Eastern Suburbs – South (Table 31). Indeed, with the exception of the secondary Government sector, this area has experienced large increases in all school sectors. By contrast, Eastern Suburbs – North, while experiencing growth in pre-school and primary Government sectors, has experienced a relative contraction in all other sectors. Note, Upper North Shore has seen a significant increase (51.4%) in the pre-school sector (from 86 to 125 children) but a decrease in all other sectors.

Table 31: Change in size of school and pre-school Jewish population, 2006 to 2011 selected areas *

Area*	Pre-school	Infants/ Primary - Government	Infants/ Primary - Non-Government	Secondary - Government	Secondary - Non-Government
Eastern Suburbs - North	36.0%	38.2%	-0.7%	-15.6%	-3.0%
Eastern Suburbs - South	48.1%	68.2%	28.9%	2.2%	42.8%
Upper North Shore	51.4%	-4.8%	-5.2%	-48.1%	-10.9%
Lower North Shore	44.1%	-4.0%	-21.6%	10.6%	-38.4%
Total (Sydney)	**41.7%**	**24.0%**	**3.7%**	**-20.8%**	**-1.0%**

* To accommodate the comparison between censuses, these areas are based on postcode boundaries.

QUALIFICATIONS

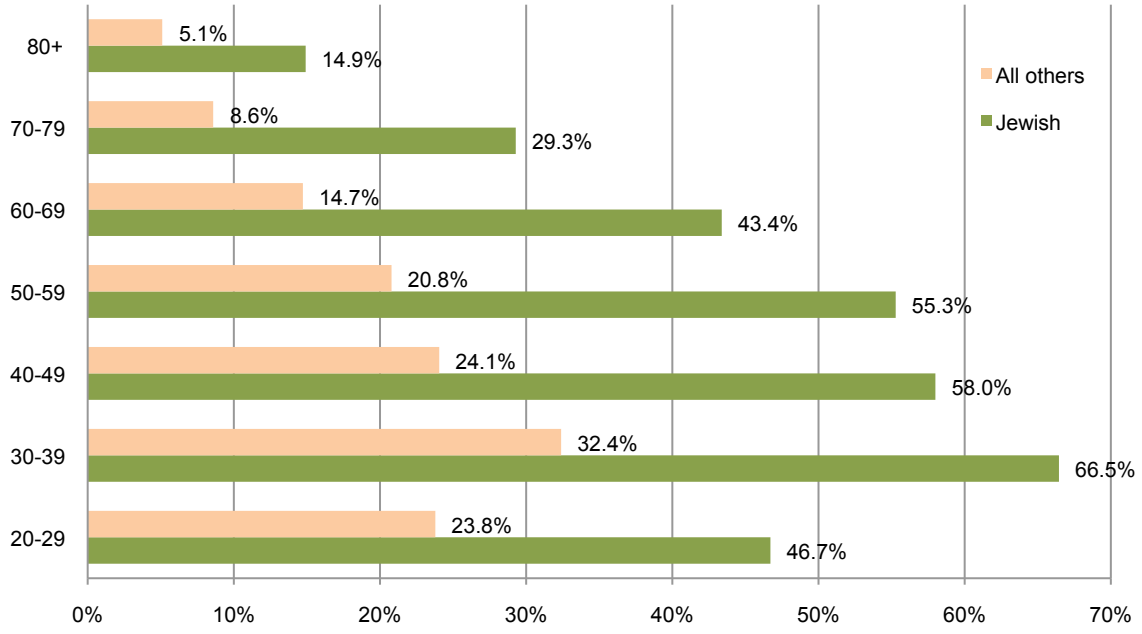
Overall, Jewish people are more likely to have completed Year 12 (age 17-19) schooling or equivalent than the rest of the NSW population. At every age group considerably higher proportions of Jews have reached this level than in general (Table 32). Among Jewish women in their twenties and thirties this level is almost universal—95.0% and 94.9% respectively have achieved Year 12. However, educational achievement is not simply a product of ability and work ethic but also, and perhaps more importantly, opportunity; hence it is sensitive to age and sex. For example, the opportunity to study beyond compulsory school age has changed over time. In general, people in their thirties are more likely to have completed high school than people in their seventies.

Table 32: Completion of Year 12 education by age and sex, Jews v rest of NSW

	Male		Female	
	Jewish	All other males	Jewish	All other females
20-29 years	91.4%	65.1%	95.0%	73.8%
30-39 years	92.4%	63.1%	94.9%	70.5%
40-49 years	88.3%	47.4%	88.7%	51.4%
50-59 years	89.1%	44.4%	86.4%	41.3%
60-69 years	82.5%	36.1%	74.0%	29.6%
70-79 years	70.8%	26.8%	60.4%	20.5%
80+	34.7%	18.4%	43.4%	12.0%

Jews in NSW are more likely to have obtained a bachelor degree or higher level qualifications than the rest of the NSW population. Indeed, Jewish people in their thirties are more than twice as likely to have obtained such qualifications (66.5% v 32.4% respectively) (Figure 19).

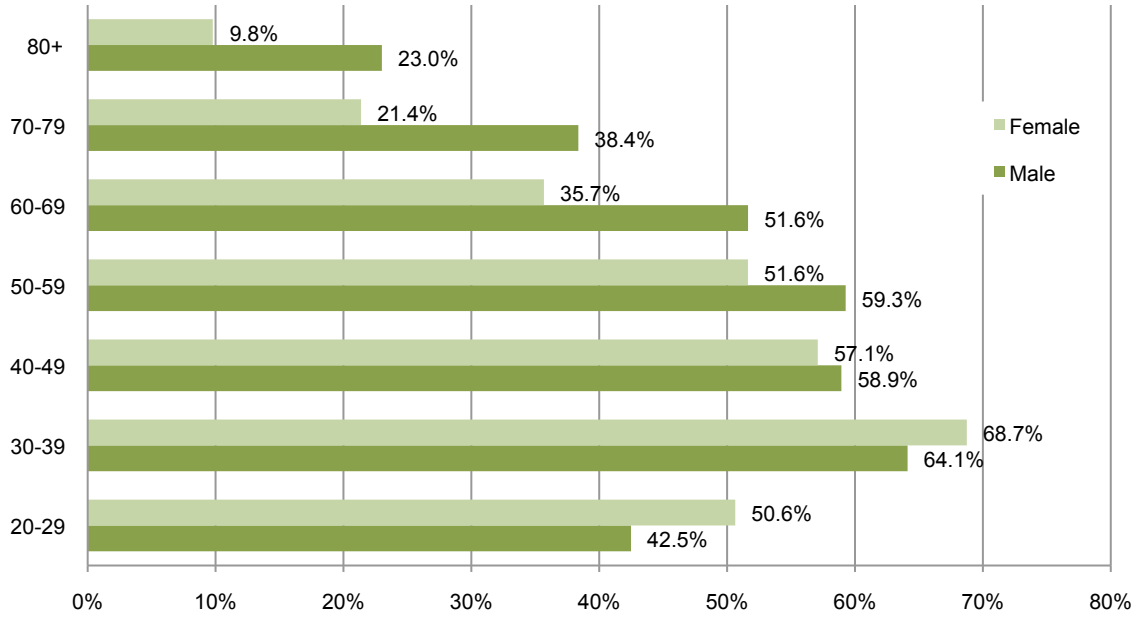
Figure 19: Proportion of people with higher level qualifications* by age group, Jews v rest of NSW



*Includes Postgraduate Degree Level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level, Bachelor Degree Level.

As noted in Table 32, gender plays a role in educational achievement. Until relatively recently, Jewish men in NSW were more likely to graduate from university than Jewish women, however, this is changing. For example, 52% of Jewish men aged in their sixties have a degree compared with 36% of women in that age group. By contrast, Jewish women in their twenties and thirties are more likely to have a bachelor degree or higher than Jewish men (Figure 20).

Figure 20: Postgraduate degree* by age and gender, Jews, NSW



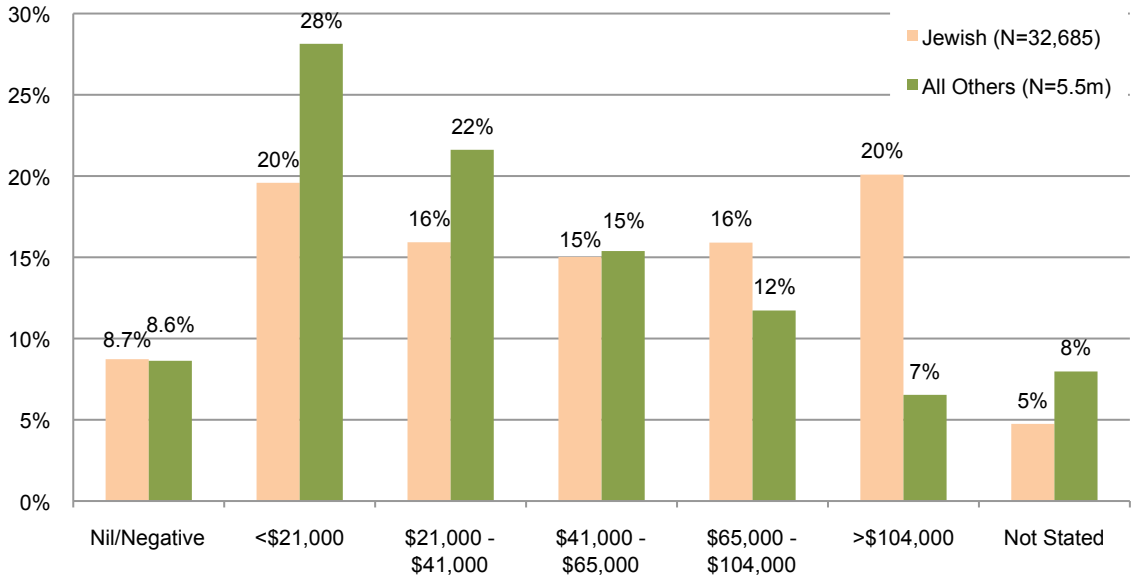
*Includes Postgraduate Degree Level, Graduate Diploma and Graduate Certificate Level, Bachelor Degree Level.

INCOME, WEALTH AND POVERTY

Personal income[26]

One in five (20%) Jews in NSW earns in excess of $104,000 per year. Jews are almost three times more likely to be in this top bracket as the general population (Figure 21).[27]

Figure 21: Personal income, Jews v rest of NSW



Before we explore the income data in detail, some caveats should be borne in mind. First, the income question is complex so it has been reproduced here in Appendix 4. Second, given the fact that so many Jews have personal incomes in the top bracket recorded by the census, the income data inevitably fail to provide an accurate picture of the income distribution among Jews. Third, although Jews in NSW have higher incomes on average than the rest of the NSW population, they are nevertheless more likely to report their income in the census than the NSW population generally (8% v 4.7%).[28]

Figure 21 also indicates that not all Jewish adults have high personal incomes. More than a quarter (28.3%) earn less than $21,000 per year ($400 per week). That said, this does not necessarily mean these people are at risk of poverty. Some may live in households with other higher income earners; for example, those caring for young children (usually mothers) who perhaps earn part-time incomes alongside their partner's full-time income. Others may be young adults living alone with relatively low outgoings.

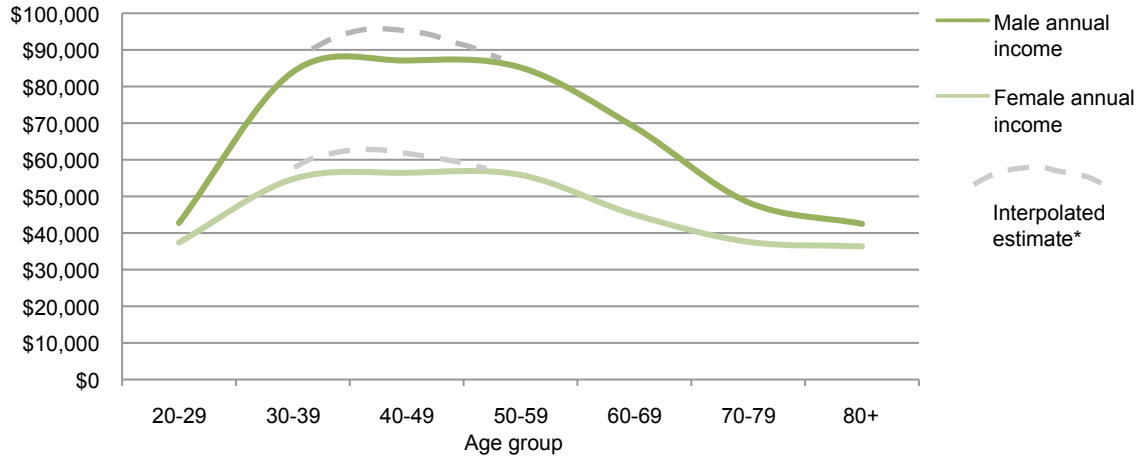
Overall we can see that personal income appears to plateau when people enter their forties and decline as they enter their sixties and retirement (Figure 22). However, this 'flattening' is probably illusory, a result of the census consolidating all people who earn in excess of $104,000 into a single category. Therefore a dashed interpolation* line has been manually added to Figure 22 which may more accurately reflect peak average incomes. Either way, Jewish men on average have considerably higher incomes than Jewish women at all ages, and especially during the family forming years (Figure 22).

[26] All income data relates to individuals aged 15 years and over.

[27] Based on average personal income, for Jews it is $55,000 per year ($1,100 per week) compared with $39,000 ($700 per week) in general. However, because the largest income bracket recorded by the census is $104,000 it is likely that averages are understated, especially among Jews.

[28] Further, Appendix 4 shows no clear relationship at the local level between areas of high average income and non-response (as has been suggested in the past – for example, see Eckstein 2008 p25 & p34).

Figure 22: Average annual personal income, Jewish males v Jewish females by age, NSW*



* Note the interpolated (dashed) estimate was added manually and is purely demonstrative; it is not based on any census data or other evidence.

Personal income by location

Personal incomes are highly variable by location. Overall, they are highest among Jews living in the Lower North Shore (average $66,000 per year) and lowest for Jews in the remote parts of NSW (average $41,000 per year). Within Sydney, average personal income is lowest in the City ($55,000 per year).

Table 33 shows income distributions in each area. Again the Lower North Shore has the highest proportion of people earning in the top bracket (27.3%) and Jews in the more peripheral parts of the city and state have the lowest incomes.

Appendix 4 shows this data in greater detail. The places where a high proportion of Jews have personal incomes in excess of $104,000 per year are Vaucluse (33%), Edgecliff (33%) and Bellevue Hill (30%). By contrast, places where high proportions have incomes below $31,000 per year are Botany (49%), Bondi South (47%), and City East (45%), and Maroubra (41%).[29]

Table 33: Jewish personal income by broad geographical groups*

Weekly	Less than $600	$600 to $1,000	$1,000 to $1,500	$1,500 to $2,000	More than $2,000	Income Not Stated	Total	N
Annual	Less than $31,000	$31,000 to $52,000	$52,000 to $78,000	$78,000 to $104,000	More than $104,000			
Eastern Suburbs - North	33.9%	14.5%	14.5%	9.5%	23.2%	4.4%	100%	14,897
Eastern Suburbs - South[1]	39.6%	14.3%	14.3%	9.5%	16.6%	5.7%	100%	4,623
Upper North Shore	37.2%	13.6%	13.5%	9.6%	22.8%	3.3%	100%	3,134
Lower North Shore	26.3%	15.1%	16.9%	11.4%	27.3%	3.0%	100%	1,922
Sydney - City	42.0%	12.5%	16.1%	10.7%	16.7%	2.0%	100%	2,062
Sydney - Other urban[2]	33.2%	14.2%	13.2%	10.3%	16.9%	12.2%	100%	2,438
Sydney - Balance	45.4%	16.9%	16.0%	8.7%	9.1%	3.9%	100%	2,134
Country NSW	50.3%	18.4%	11.1%	6.7%	9.9%	3.7%	100%	1,440
NSW Jewish average	**36.5%**	**14.6%**	**14.5%**	**9.6%**	**20.1%**	**4.8%**	**100%**	**32,650**

1) includes Botany; 2) includes Manly, Warringah, Pittwater, Hornsby, Pennant Hills, Ryde, Canada Bay, Leichhardt, Strathfield.

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

[29] Country NSW (50%) and Sydney Balance (45%) also have high proportions of Jews on lower incomes.

With the exception of unrelated people living in the same home (e.g. flatmates), income tends to be shared among household members. Thus, personal income is not necessarily the best measure of wealth and poverty so now we turn to look at household income.

Household income

As with personal income, Jewish household income is generally higher than the rest of the NSW population ($65,000 per year compared with $47,000 generally). However there are again considerable variations within the Jewish population. Table 34 shows one parent families have the lowest household incomes (after government benefits) with just under a quarter of one parent families on an income of less than $31,000 per year (out of 885 Jewish one parent families in NSW).[30]

As Figure 22 indicated, income also tends to decline as people approach retirement and this is also a time when people in couples begin to lose their partners as death rates rise. Two out of five (41.3%) people aged 65 years and above who live alone have an income of less than $21,000 per year ($400 per week) and 56% have an income of less than $31,000 per year ($600 per week).

Table 34: Jewish household income by household composition, NSW

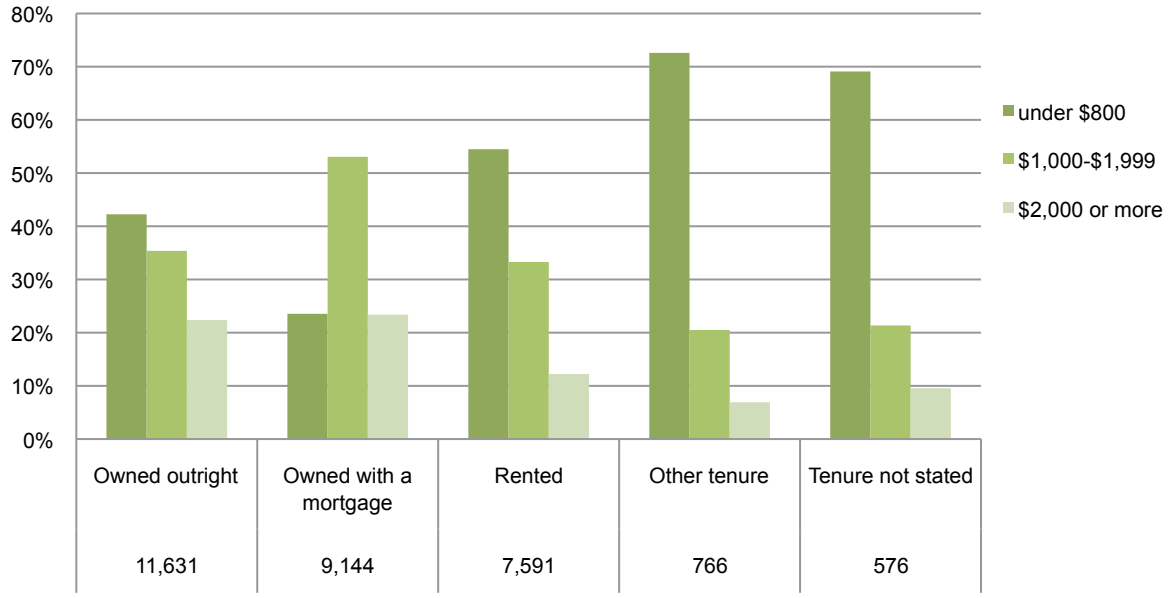
Weekly	under $600	$600-$1,000	$1,000-$2,000	$2,000+	Total	Average annual*	N
Annual	Under $31,000	$31,000-$52,000	$52,000-$104,000	$104,000+			
Couple family with no children	10.6%	24.6%	31.9%	32.9%	100%	$74,000	3,796
Couple family with children	4.6%	21.9%	55.4%	18.1%	100%	$72,000	4,206
One parent family	23.5%	40.8%	30.3%	5.4%	100%	$46,000	885
Lone person household	29.6%	27.2%	27.5%	15.7%	100%	$53,000	4,021
Group household	6.1%	32.0%	43.5%	18.4%	100%	$68,000	294

* Note this may understate the true average due to the relatively small size of the largest income bracket recorded in the census.

Unsurprisingly, household income is related to housing tenure. Over half (54%) of renters have weekly incomes of less than $800 compared to less than a quarter (24%) of households who own their own home through a mortgage (Figure 23).

[30] Household income data are based on *equivalised* total household income which is total household income adjusted to facilitate comparisons of income levels between households of differing size and composition. Equivalised total household income can be viewed as an indicator of the economic resources available to a 'standardised household'. For a lone person household it is equal to household income. For a household comprising more than one person, it is an indicator of the household income that would be needed by a lone person household to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing. (ABS Dictionary p71)

Figure 23: Jewish household income (weekly) by tenure, NSW



In terms of geography the highest earning Jewish households are in the Lower and Upper North Shore (North Sydney – Mosman) (Table 35). The areas where household incomes are lowest are again Sydney Inner City but also suburban Sydney and Country NSW where 55% of Jewish households have an annual income of less than $42,000.

Table 35: Jewish household income by location (based on equivalised income data)

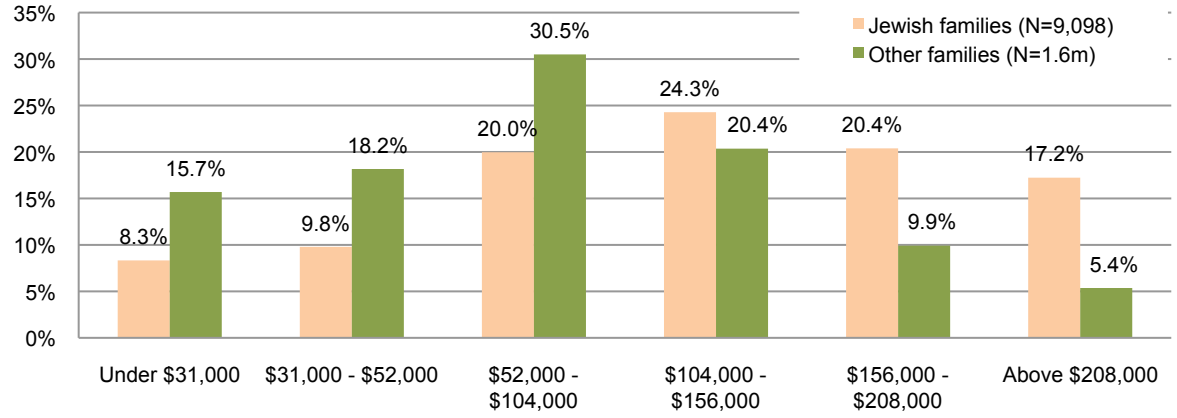
Weekly	Under $800	$800-$1,999	Above $2,000	Total	Mean annual	N
Annual	Under $42,000	$42,000 to $104,000	Above $104,000			
Eastern Suburbs - North	29%	47%	24%	100%	$69,000	6,268
Eastern Suburbs - South	34%	50%	16%	100%	$62,000	1,660
Sydney Inner City	44%	33%	23%	100%	$60,000	1,678
Ku-ring-gai	22%	57%	22%	100%	$72,000	1,026
Chatswood - Lane Cove	28%	48%	24%	100%	$71,000	1,031
North Sydney - Mosman	18%	52%	30%	100%	$77,000	585
Ryde - Hunters Hill	37%	48%	15%	100%	$62,000	472
Rest of Greater Sydney	42%	46%	12%	100%	$56,000	394
Rest of NSW	55%	35%	10%	100%	$47,000	178

Family income

In this final section on income we focus on Jewish families which, unlike Jewish households, does not include people living alone and unrelated people in shared accommodation. As a result, Jewish 'family income' tends to be somewhat higher than Jewish 'household income'. The average annual Jewish family income[31] is $136,000 per year compared with $92,000 for NSW generally. Jews are more than four times as likely to have an annual family income in excess of $260,000 (10.5%) as the general population (2.6%). Family income distributions are shown in Figure 24.

Low family income can be defined in different ways. An absolute measure is family income below $42,000 per year ($800 per week).[32] Based on this measure, 13% of Jewish families (i.e. 1,185 families) have low incomes in NSW. An alternative measure of low family income is to define it in relative terms and based on the proportion of families with an income below half the median level, i.e. below $65,000 per year. By this measure, 22.5% (or 2,051) Jewish families have low incomes.

Figure 24 Total family income (annual)*, Jewish families compared with all other families, NSW



* Incomes above $5,000 per week are amalgamated in the census data into a single category and therefore this may not provide an accurate picture of the entire income distribution. See footnote 30 (FINF).

Again, one parent families have the lowest incomes (including government benefits), with almost half the total income of couple families (Table 36).

Table 36: Average Jewish family income, by household composition, NSW

		Median weekly income	Average annual income*
Couple family with:	No dependent children*	$3,000-$3,499	$174,000
	One dependent child	$2,500-$2,999	$157,000
	Two dependent children	$2,500-$2,999	$161,000
	Three or more dependent children	$2,500-$2,999	$161,000
One parent family with:	No dependent children*	$1,250-$1,499	$88,000
	One dependent child	$800-$999	$60,000
	Two dependent children	$1,000-$1,249	$73,000
	Three or more dependent children	$800-$999	$44,000

* I.e. all children are adults; average incomes may be understated.

[31] This is based on total family income, i.e. the sum of the personal incomes reported by all family members aged 15 years and over. The census collects personal income in ranges, so before these can be summed a specific dollar amount needs to be allocated to each person. Median incomes for each range, derived using data from the Survey of Income and Housing, are used for this purpose. (ABS 2011 Census dictionary (code FINF) p63)

[32] This assumes that up to 50% of family income is spent on housing.

NON-COMMERCIAL ECONOMY

VOLUNTEERING

The census captures data on volunteering by recording whether a person spent any time engaged in unpaid voluntary work through an organisation or group, in the twelve months prior to the 2011 Census for every person aged 15 and above.[33] In total, 27.4% of Jews in NSW said they had volunteered, a somewhat higher proportion than for the remainder of the NSW population (18.4%).

Almost a third (32.1%) of Jews in the Upper North Shore volunteer compare with a fifth (20.1%) of Jews in Sydney City (Table 37).

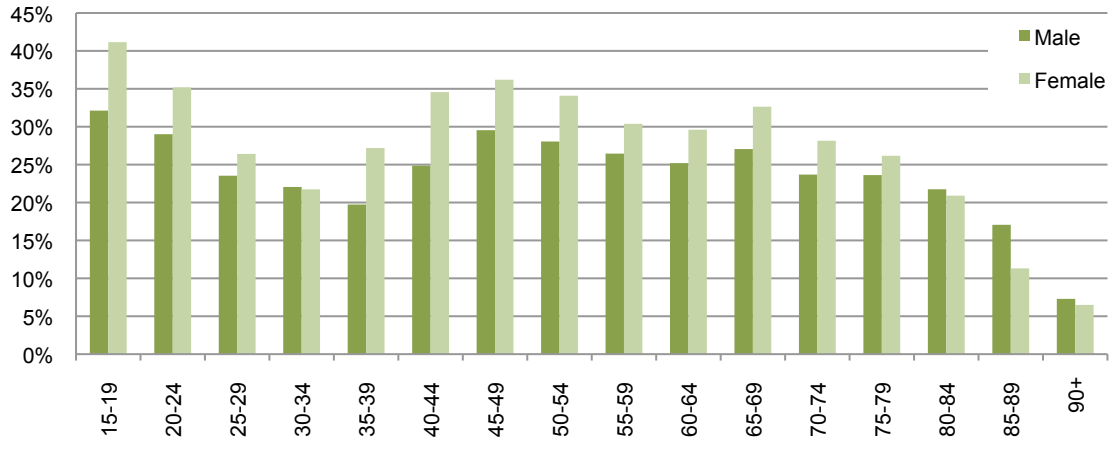
Table 37: Proportion who volunteer, by geography, Jewish population

	% who volunteer
Upper North Shore	32.1%
Lower North Shore	30.8%
Country NSW	30.1%
Easter Suburbs – North	29.4%
Sydney Other	24.4%
Sydney Balance	23.3%
Easter Suburbs – South	22.1%
Sydney City	20.1%

Volunteering is age-sensitive. Jewish teenagers in NSW are the most likely to have volunteered than other Jewish cohorts: 36.7% said they had volunteered in the 12 months prior to the 2011 Census.[34] On entering the late twenties, volunteering declines steeply, bottoming out during the family forming years and increases again as people enter middle age (with a peak of 33.1% for Jews in their 40s) and declines thereafter (Figure 25). Jews are more likely than Australians generally to volunteer at all ages.

Jewish women are more likely to volunteer than Jewish men at all age brackets up to age 74-79. The propensity to volunteer seems to be guided by lifecycle which determines the amount of spare time people have available. For example, there is little difference in volunteering between men and women aged in their early thirties but by their early forties, when most will have young families, women are more likely to volunteer than men (Figure 25).

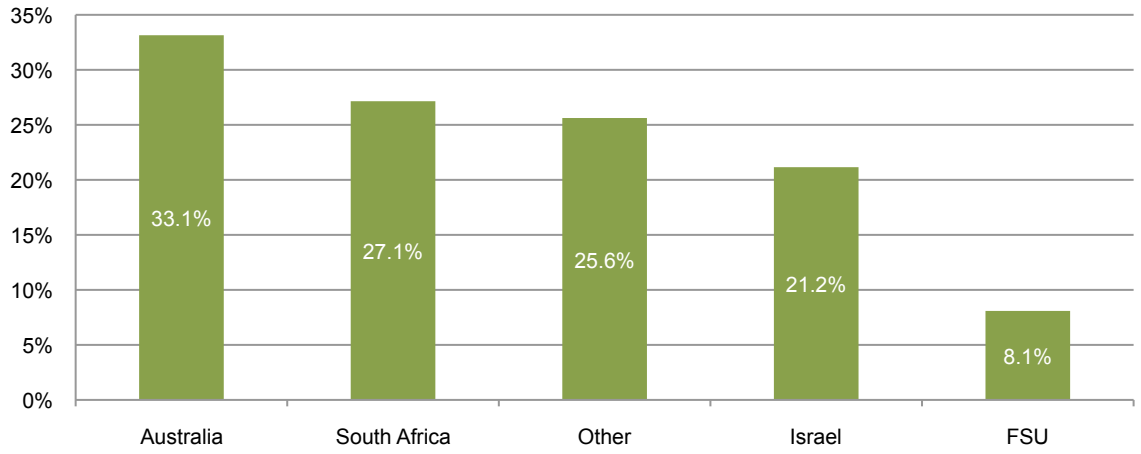
Figure 25: Proportion who volunteer, by age, Jewish population, NSW



[33] Data in the following section are net of (i.e. ignore) Not Stated responses to the volunteering question.
[34] It is likely however that much of this is carried out in the context of extracurricular school activities.

Finally, it is interesting to examine which groups are most likely to volunteer. For example, Figure 26 shows the proportion who volunteer by country of birth. The highest proportion is among the Australian born (33.1%) and the lowest is among those born in the FSU (8.1%). Although it is only possible to speculate, these differences may be a function of age as well as a result of feelings of connection with, as opposed to alienation from, society at large.

Figure 26: Proportion of group that volunteers by country of birth, Jews, NSW

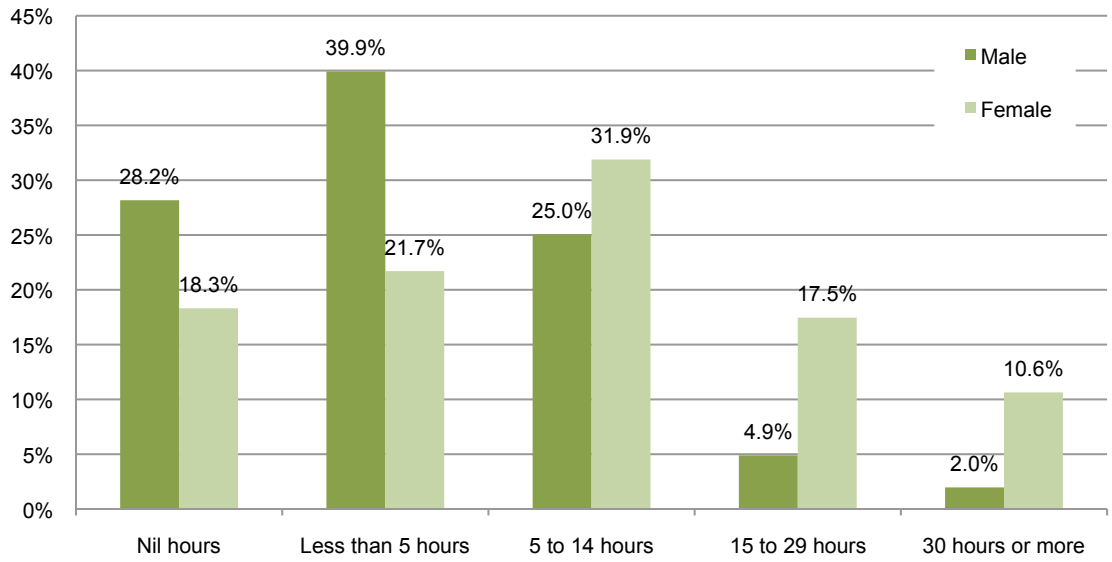


UNPAID DOMESTIC WORK

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

Jewish men are far less likely than Jewish women to carry out unpaid domestic work (Figure 27). Over a quarter of all men (28.2%) did no domestic work in the week prior to the census compared with 18.3% of Jewish women. And Jewish women were over four times more likely to do 15 hours or more unpaid domestic work per week than Jewish men.

Figure 27: Number of hours spent doing unpaid domestic work, by sex, Jewish population, NSW

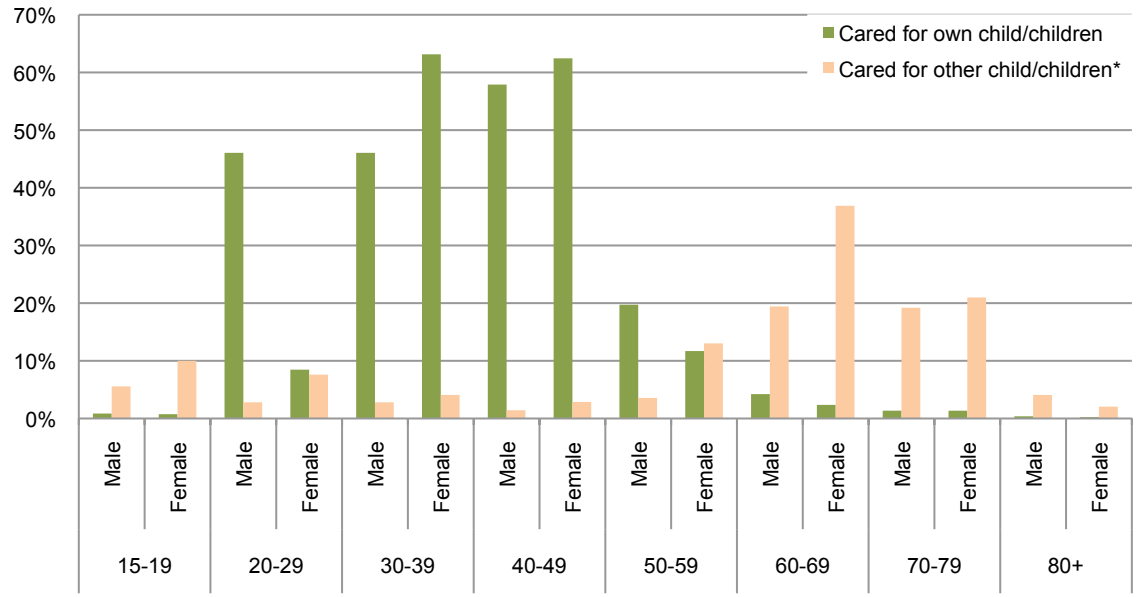


UNPAID CHILDCARE

The census enquired whether people had spent time, unpaid, caring for a child or children aged under 15 years in the two weeks prior to the census. This includes looking after their own children but also other people's children, such as grandchildren or the children of relatives and friends.

Unsurprisingly, own childcare peaks for men and women in their late thirties and forties (Figure 28). We see that 71% of women aged 35-39 and 61% of men aged 40-44 were engaged in child care (not shown). It is interesting to note that whilst own childcare diminishes rapidly after the forties (Figure 28), for many people, childcare nevertheless continues well into their sixties and seventies—36.9% of Jewish women in their sixties and 21% of those in their seventies look after a child/children, and for most, this will have been a grandchild. This provides an indication of the extent to which the burden of childcare is shared within the community.

Figure 28: Provision of unpaid childcare by age and sex, Jewish population, NSW*



* This includes a minority of individuals who also looked after their own child(ren).

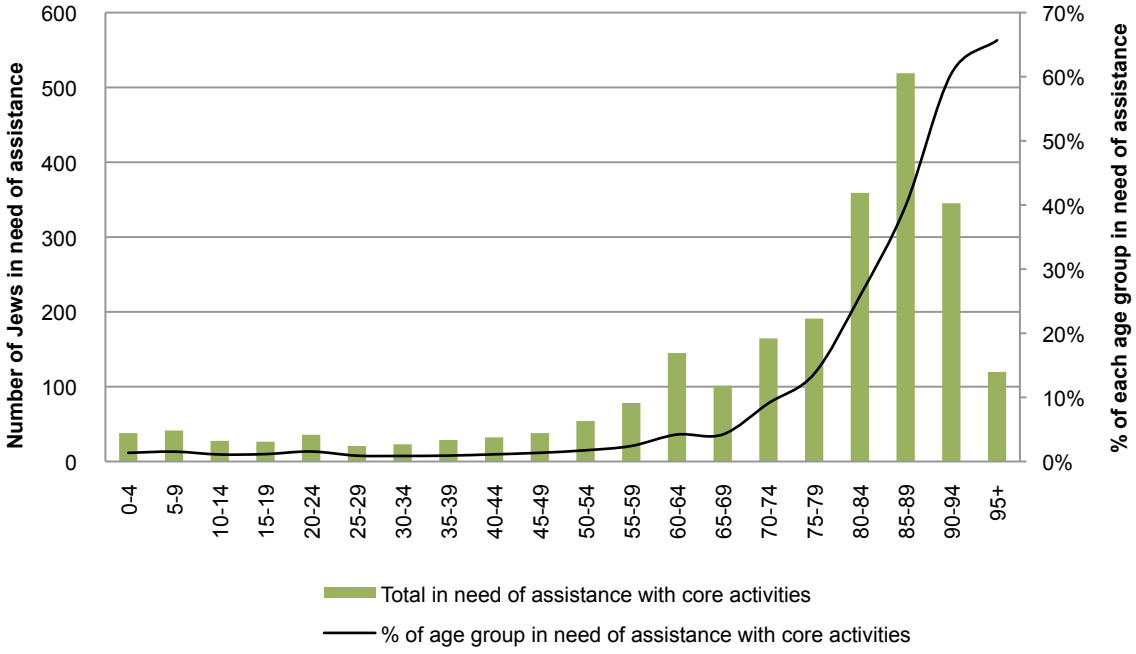
§ Excludes care for a child provided through an organisation or club.

CARE AND WELFARE

NEED FOR CARE ASSISTANCE

The 2011 Census recorded an estimated 2,389 Jewish people in NSW in need of assistance with core activities[35]. Need, however, is often closely related to age and over half (56.2%) of those in need, or an estimated 1,343 people, are aged 80 and above. The data shown in Figure 29 indicate that in terms of absolute size, the number of people needing assistance is greatest among those aged 80-94 (left-hand axis). But the graph also shows the proportion of each cohort in need; this averages 1.2% for people under 50 years and 3.1% for people aged 50 to 69 but it rises steeply thereafter (right-hand axis).

Figure 29: Need for assistance with core activities by age – estimated number of Jewish people and percent of each age group, NSW



Care facilities

The census distinguishes between people who live at home and those who live in 'non-private dwellings'[36]. In terms of the retired and elderly population the most important types of non-private dwellings are nursing homes and accommodation for the retired.[37] In 2011, there were an estimated 863 Jews living in such facilities in NSW of which 81% were in nursing homes (Table 38). This total represents an increase of almost 20% since 2006. (Note part of this increase was a result of the opening, between the censuses, of an additional care home in Randwick. JCA records indicate there are now about 660 beds in Jewish care homes in NSW.) It is also the case that the average age of people in such facilities has increased—34.1% were aged 90 and above in 2006 compared with 38.9% in 2011.

[35] ABS defines *need* as follows: "People with a profound or severe disability are defined as those people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability, long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age." ABS 2011 Census dictionary p42

[36] A 'Non-Private Dwelling' is defined as somewhere that provides a communal or transitory type of accommodation. They are classified according to their function and include nursing homes, hotels, motels, guest houses, prisons, student halls, religious and charitable institutions, boarding schools, defence establishments, hospitals and other communal dwellings.

[37] The full label is 'Accommodation for the retired or aged (not self-contained)'. The 2011 Census dictionary (p175) notes this 'refers to hostel type accommodation (with common living and eating facilities) provided for retired or aged people who are generally in good health and capable of looking after themselves.' Note homes for the retired such as B'nai B'rith Retirement Villages and Lifestyle Manor are *not* included in these figures since residents have private addresses and live independently.

Table 38: Jewish residents of nursing homes and accommodation for the retired* by age, 2006 and 2011, NSW (estimated)

	2006	2011	% change 2006-2011
Age 50-69	30	29	-3.2%
70-79	77	64	-16.6%
80-89	369	434	17.7%
90+	246	336	36.5%
Total	722	863	19.6%

* See footnote 36

In addition to those in care homes and retirement homes in 2011, about 200 Jewish people in NSW were living in other care facilities (but also defined as non-private dwellings) such as hospitals and respite facilities.[38]

Just over one in five Jewish people aged 80 and above lives in a nursing home or accommodation for the retired, as opposed to their own home (Table 39). The proportion increased from 18.1% in 2006 to 21.7% in 2011. Further, over two in five (43.7%) of those aged 90 and above lived in such accommodation in 2011.

Table 39: Percentage of all Jewish people who live in a nursing home or accommodation for the retired by age, 2006 and 2011

Age	2006	2011
80-89	13.3%	15.7%
90+	39.9%	43.7%
Total (80+)	18.1%	21.7%

In terms of Jewish people 'in need of assistance' (see footnote 34) and who lived in their own homes, 553 lived alone and a further 885 lived with a spouse or someone else (Table 40). Overall, the number of people in need of assistance living at home and who live alone decreased slightly (by 2.0%) between 2006 and 2011, while the number of people in need of assistance and who live with others increased by 11.4% over the period.

Table 40: Jewish persons in need of assistance who live at home* by age, 2006 and 2011, NSW (estimated)

	Lone person			Living with spouse or others		
	2006	2011	% change 2006-2011	2006	2011	% change 2006-2011
Age 50-69	76	97	27.0%	199	249	25.2%
70-79	70	83	18.1%	219	213	-2.7%
80-89	293	244	-16.6%	290	338	16.6%
90+	105	109	4.5%	87	85	-1.9%
Total	**543**	**533**	**-2.0%**	**794**	**885**	**11.4%**

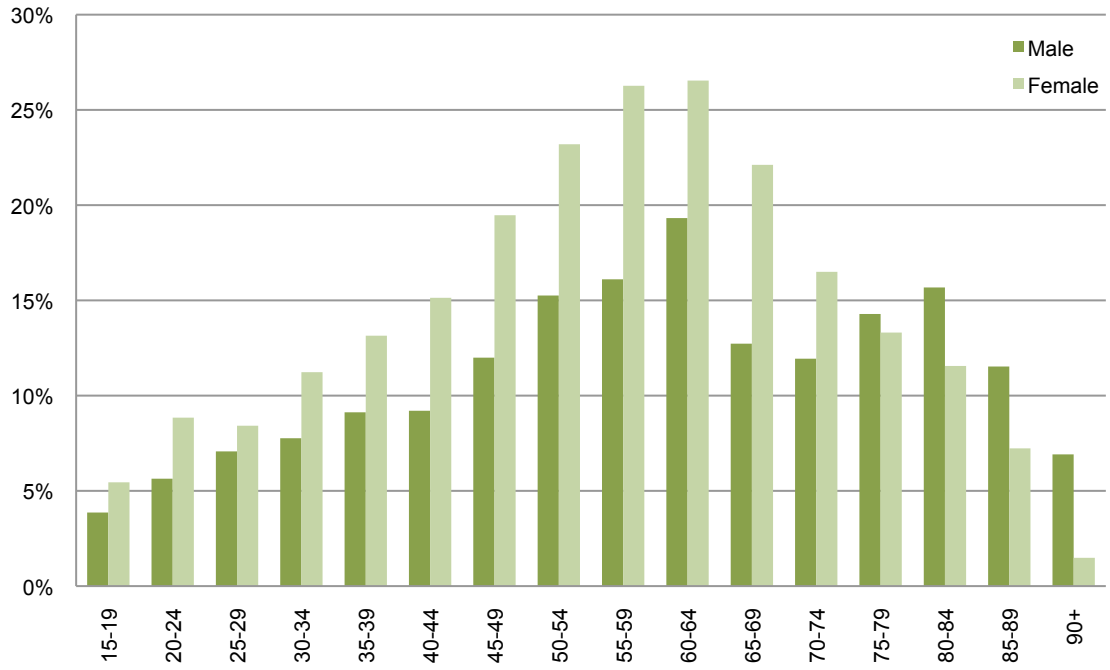
* Excludes those in non-private dwellings such as nursing and retirement homes

[38] Specifically these are: Public hospital (not psychiatric); Private hospital (not psychiatric); Psychiatric hospital or institution; Hostel for the disabled; Other welfare institution. Note due to state level data being unavailable, this figure has been imputed based on a the nation-wide estimate of 457 Jews in such institutions.

UNPAID CARE PROVISION

Unpaid care provision[39] is also reported in the census and this shows that an estimated 5,024 Jews aged 15 and above provided unpaid care to others (who were not necessarily Jewish) in NSW. Care givers are more likely to be female than male—60.7% of unpaid care is provided by women. The proportion of people giving care increases steadily until it peaks in the sixties where over a quarter (26.5%) of women provide care, and proportions decline thereafter as people begin to require care themselves (Figure 30).

Figure 30: Provision of unpaid care, by age and sex, NSW



[39] ABS defines unpaid care provision as "people who in the two weeks prior to Census Night spent time providing unpaid care, help or assistance to family members or others because of a disability, a long term illness or problems related to old age. This includes people who are in receipt of a Carer Allowance or Carer Payment. It does not include work done through a voluntary organisation or group." ABS 2011, Census Dictionary p171

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 ADJUSTMENTS TO CENSUS DATA

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

In light of such issues, methodologies have been developed and jointly agreed for the first time by researchers in Sydney and Melbourne, for taking the same approach to handling the adjustment of census counts. Since there are several ways in which adjustments could have been made, the resulting adjusted data are considered ***estimates***.

The adjustment has been calculated by taking account of census data on religion non-response, ancestry, and Hebrew and Yiddish speakers. Communal data on Jewish funerals for the period 2006-2011 were also taken into consideration to provide an independent dataset for comparative purposes. However, these do not form part of the adjustment calculation which is presented in the table below.

This shows the 2011 Census adjustment factor is 13.1%, however this should **not** be applied as a direct inflationary factor (i.e. X + 13.1% where X is the enumerated census figure). This is because 13.1% is a proportion of an unknown Jewish total, rather than a proportion of a known number of people reporting their religion as Jewish. Therefore, all adjusted 2011 Census data in this report have been calculated by **dividing the enumerated figures by 0.869** (i.e. 1 - 0.131). Note also this adjustment (0.869) is specific to the 2011 Census data only. The adjustment factor for the 2006 census is based on the same calculation as shown in the table but uses inputs from 2006 rather than 2011. Thus, the adjustment factor for 2006 census data is 15.1% and is applied by dividing the enumerated figure by 0.841 (i.e. 1 - 0.159).

Calculation for the adjustment of enumerated 2011 Census data for Jews

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

Unadjusted figures – historical census data, intermarriage and Jewish household data

Since the adjustment factors described above are specific to Jews in two specific censuses (2006 and 2011), they cannot be applied to earlier census datasets. Adjustments to census data earlier than 2006 require separate factors. These have not been calculated due to a lack of available data, and therefore figures relating to, and being compared with, earlier censuses present enumerated counts only, unless otherwise stated.

Similarly, these adjustment factors cannot be used for data on intermarriage since the adjustments only relate to Jews. Adjusting the data for Jewish peoples' non-Jewish partners and partners of No Religion has not been attempted and only enumerated data are presented. However, the commissioned data on intermarriage reported here defines 'Jewish' in the broadest sense, and does include people who claim Jewish ancestry but not Jewish religion (see footnote 17).

Finally, a 'Jewish household' can be defined in various ways but here it is defined as any household in which at least one person reported their religion as Jewish and any other members not doing so reported either No Religion or Religion Not Stated. Therefore, households in which Jews live with people of non-Jewish religions are not included in 'Jewish household' figures (however, these are explored in the intermarriage data). All multi-person household figures are based on enumerated data and have not been adjusted for undercount, should this have occurred.

APPENDIX 2 INTRODUCTION TO ABS'S NEW GEOGRAPHICAL BOUNDARY SYSTEM

In July 2011 the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) changed the way it delineates geographical boundaries in Australia. The former Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) systems was discontinued and replaced by the Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS).

The ASGS is a hierarchical system where layers nest sequentially, one above another. In general, six layers are used in this report: the top layer is Australia and the bottom layer (i.e. the smallest units) are known as 'SA1's which generally have a population of between 200 and 800 people; there are approximately 55,000 SA1s across the whole of Australia.[40]

The following table provides a summary of the six layers and their labels and relates them to the Jewish population.

ASGS boundary definitions

Unit label	Number of units nationwide	Example of a specific unit by name	Jewish population in specified unit (enumerated)
National	1	Australia	97,336
State	9	New South Wales	39,729
GCCSA*	34	Greater Sydney	38,001
SA4	106	Sydney - Eastern Suburbs	23,790
SA3	350	Eastern Suburbs - North	18,419
SA2	2,200	Dover Heights	4,543
SA1	55,000	1134422‡	270

* Greater Capital City Statistical Areas

‡ SA1 units do not have labels so they are identified by numeric codes

ABS notes that,

> "While there are superficial similarities between the ASGS and the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), it is important to recognise that the two are fundamentally different and there are significant differences between their respective regions, both in their geographical extent and their conceptual foundation. As a whole, the ASGS represents a more comprehensive, flexible and consistent way of defining Australia's statistical geography than the ASGC."[41]

ABS therefore strongly encourages census data users to apply the ASGS boundaries for comparability purposes and this report utilises this new system. But in the past, reports on NSW's Jewish population have utilised other geographical systems, notably the postcode and Local Government Area (LGA) structures. While both of these systems may be more familiar to the lay person, they are technically inferior for the purposes of mapping the Jewish population.[42]

This change therefore presents us with a comparability problem in the current report. Since only 2011 Census data are available based on the new ASGS structure, comparisons with earlier censuses at geographical levels below that of the city are not possible. Thus, where more detailed geographical change is analysed in this report, it is necessarily based on postcode and LGA boundaries which, although inferior to the new ASGS system, are nevertheless compatible with the present and past census data sets.

[40] See: http://www.abs.gov.au/websitedbs/D3310114.nsf/home/Australian+Statistical+Geography+Standard+%28ASGS%29

[41] ABS 'Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 1 – Main Structure and Greater Capital City Statistical Areas" July 2011 cat # 1270.0.55.001, p vii

[42] For example, they do not mesh either with each other or with other layers.

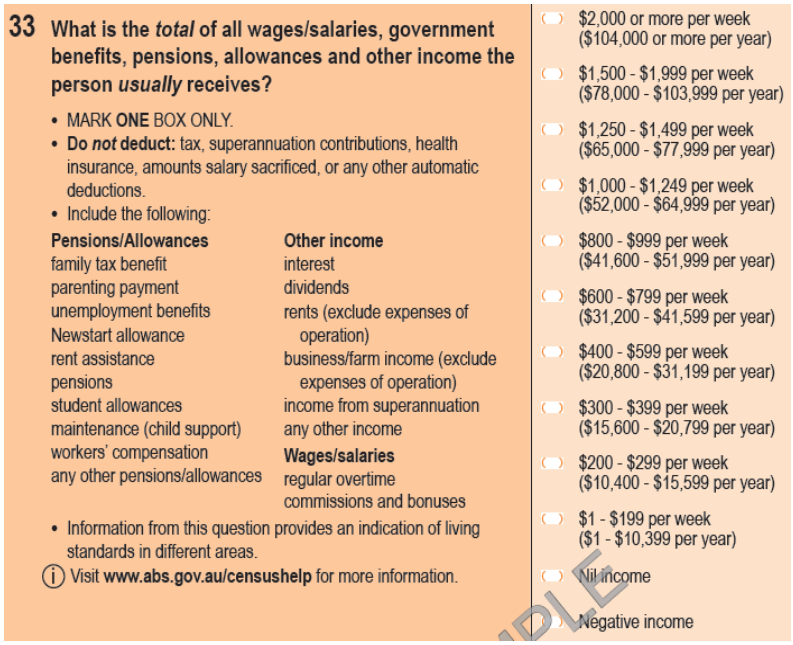
APPENDIX 3 RUSSIAN AND HEBREW BY DETAILED LOCATION

Russian and Hebrew spoken at home, by detailed location, 2011 (estimated) (ordered by size of Narrow areas)

Broad areas	Narrow areas	Russian N=3,484		Hebrew N=3,074	
		%	Total	%	Total
Eastern Suburbs - North	Dover Heights	8.1%	36.4%	13.6%	48.4%
	Rose Bay	1.8%		2.1%	
	Bellevue Hill	1.8%		5.4%	
	Vaucluse	1.1%		2.2%	
	Bondi South	6.1%		3.9%	
	North Bondi	7.6%		9.7%	
	Bondi Junction	6.0%		6.0%	
	Edgecliff	0.9%		1.3%	
	Woollahra	0.6%		1.0%	
	Bronte	2.3%		2.8%	
	Paddington	0.2%		0.6%	
Eastern Suburbs - South (including Botany)	Randwick	7.4%	29.4%	3.0%	13.8%
	Maroubra	8.6%		3.2%	
	Coogee (includes Clovelly)	3.9%		1.3%	
	Kensington (includes Kingsford)	2.3%		2.0%	
	Malabar (includes La Perouse - Chifley)	1.7%		2.7%	
	Botany	5.6%		1.6%	
Lower North Shore	Willoughby (includes Castle Cove - Northbridge)	0.0%	1.2%	0.4%	5.3%
	Lane Cove	0.6%		2.9%	
	North Sydney - Mosman	0.5%		1.9%	
Upper North Shore (Ku-ring-gai)	St. Ives	0.5%	1.1%	4.5%	8.2%
	Killara	0.1%		1.5%	
	Lindfield (includes Roseville)	0.1%		0.8%	
	Far Upper North	0.5%		1.3%	
Sydney City	City East	20.7%	21.5%	2.2%	3.8%
	City West	0.8%		1.6%	
Sydney Suburbs Other	Ryde (Pennant Hills - Epping, Ryde - Hunters Hill)	1.8%	4.0%	3.1%	7.7%
	Hornsby	1.1%		1.0%	
	Northern Beaches (Manly, Pittwater, Warringah)	0.6%		2.1%	
	Inner West (Canada Bay, Leichhardt, Strathfield - Burwood - Ashfield)	0.6%		1.6%	
Sydney Balance	**Sydney Balance**	5.8%	5.8%	4.4%	4.4%
Country NSW	**Country NSW**	0.7%	0.7%	8.3%	8.3%
TOTAL NSW		**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

APPENDIX 4 INCOME QUESTION WORDING AND DATA BY DETAILED LOCATION

Income question wording in the 2011 Census



33 What is the *total* of all wages/salaries, government benefits, pensions, allowances and other income the person *usually* receives?

- MARK **ONE** BOX ONLY.
- **Do *not* deduct:** tax, superannuation contributions, health insurance, amounts salary sacrificed, or any other automatic deductions.
- Include the following:

Pensions/Allowances
family tax benefit
parenting payment
unemployment benefits
Newstart allowance
rent assistance
pensions
student allowances
maintenance (child support)
workers' compensation
any other pensions/allowances

Other income
interest
dividends
rents (exclude expenses of operation)
business/farm income (exclude expenses of operation)
income from superannuation
any other income

Wages/salaries
regular overtime
commissions and bonuses

- Information from this question provides an indication of living standards in different areas.

ⓘ Visit **www.abs.gov.au/censushelp** for more information.

- $2,000 or more per week ($104,000 or more per year)
- $1,500 - $1,999 per week ($78,000 - $103,999 per year)
- $1,250 - $1,499 per week ($65,000 - $77,999 per year)
- $1,000 - $1,249 per week ($52,000 - $64,999 per year)
- $800 - $999 per week ($41,600 - $51,999 per year)
- $600 - $799 per week ($31,200 - $41,599 per year)
- $400 - $599 per week ($20,800 - $31,199 per year)
- $300 - $399 per week ($15,600 - $20,799 per year)
- $200 - $299 per week ($10,400 - $15,599 per year)
- $1 - $199 per week ($1 - $10,399 per year)
- Nil income
- Negative income

Source: ABS 2011 Census, Household Form (sample) p10

Jewish personal income by detailed location (ordered by highest income bracket) (estimated)

Location	Less than $31,000	$31,000 to $52,000	$52,000 to $78,000	$78,000 to $104,000	More than $104,000	Income Not Stated	Total	N
Vaucluse	30.0%	12.6%	11.9%	7.5%	33.3%	4.7%	100%	1,358
Edgecliff	22.5%	14.2%	16.1%	9.7%	32.6%	4.9%	100%	1,234
Bellevue Hill	28.8%	13.6%	13.3%	10.4%	30.2%	3.7%	100%	2,608
Paddington	23.5%	9.5%	15.5%	17.6%	29.8%	4.2%	100%	387
Lower North Shore	22.0%	14.5%	18.6%	12.9%	28.9%	3.1%	100%	961
Willoughby	29.1%	12.0%	17.1%	9.1%	28.5%	4.3%	100%	432
Killara	33.6%	15.6%	11.6%	7.4%	25.4%	6.4%	100%	466
Coogee	37.1%	11.3%	15.5%	10.1%	25.0%	0.9%	100%	750
Lane Cove	29.9%	17.4%	14.7%	11.0%	24.7%	2.2%	100%	819
Woollahra	30.2%	11.5%	14.0%	12.8%	24.2%	7.3%	100%	618
Rose Bay	31.7%	16.8%	14.4%	10.2%	23.7%	3.3%	100%	1,049
St Ives	39.8%	12.6%	13.0%	9.4%	23.0%	2.3%	100%	2,129
Inner West	32.7%	14.9%	14.7%	13.3%	22.4%	1.9%	100%	780
Lindfield	32.3%	14.5%	15.0%	12.8%	21.5%	4.0%	100%	460
Northern Beaches	34.7%	16.3%	15.1%	10.5%	21.4%	2.0%	100%	800
Dover Heights	35.0%	14.8%	14.7%	9.2%	21.4%	4.9%	100%	4,049
Far Upper North	34.2%	15.2%	16.1%	9.4%	21.1%	4.0%	100%	551
Kensington	37.7%	14.4%	15.6%	12.7%	18.1%	1.6%	100%	736
North Bondi	37.9%	14.4%	15.4%	9.5%	18.1%	4.7%	100%	2,629
Bondi Junction	41.2%	15.0%	14.1%	8.6%	17.3%	3.8%	100%	1,499
Bronte	38.5%	18.1%	15.7%	7.7%	17.1%	2.9%	100%	705
City East	44.5%	12.0%	15.4%	9.1%	16.7%	2.3%	100%	1,855
City West	32.9%	14.2%	18.9%	16.4%	16.7%	0.9%	100%	518
Maroubra	41.3%	16.2%	14.0%	8.8%	16.3%	3.3%	100%	1,387
Randwick	35.5%	13.6%	12.9%	9.1%	15.8%	13.1%	100%	1,470
Ryde	27.7%	10.4%	10.2%	6.9%	11.3%	33.5%	100%	872
Malabar	43.3%	15.0%	16.6%	8.7%	11.1%	5.3%	100%	436
Bondi South	46.8%	16.2%	15.1%	7.8%	10.6%	3.4%	100%	1,006
Country NSW	50.3%	18.4%	11.1%	6.7%	9.9%	3.7%	100%	1,657
Botany	49.1%	14.9%	13.8%	8.3%	9.8%	4.0%	100%	541
Sydney Balance	45.4%	16.9%	16.0%	8.7%	9.1%	3.9%	100%	2,456
Hornsby	44.3%	17.3%	13.0%	11.4%	8.5%	5.5%	100%	353

APPENDIX 5 AGE AND SEX BY SINGLE YEARS

Age in single year cohorts by sex, Jewish population NSW, 2011 (estimated)

Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total	Age	Males	Females	Total
0	257	212	**468**	35	304	315	**619**	70	177	200	**377**
1	276	293	**570**	36	299	301	**601**	71	169	198	**367**
2	310	296	**605**	37	339	321	**661**	72	162	190	**352**
3	306	287	**593**	38	330	318	**648**	73	175	206	**381**
4	320	284	**604**	39	329	325	**654**	74	181	184	**365**
5	314	278	**593**	40	308	344	**652**	75	157	157	**313**
6	320	268	**588**	41	291	344	**635**	76	124	176	**300**
7	290	274	**564**	42	278	274	**552**	77	112	135	**246**
8	259	255	**514**	43	252	269	**521**	78	140	162	**303**
9	250	213	**463**	44	272	282	**554**	79	124	133	**258**
10	281	250	**530**	45	238	249	**487**	80	139	155	**295**
11	259	246	**505**	46	281	297	**578**	81	128	168	**296**
12	255	226	**481**	47	259	321	**580**	82	127	175	**301**
13	258	252	**510**	48	274	311	**585**	83	105	160	**265**
14	254	261	**516**	49	276	320	**596**	84	109	165	**274**
15	234	254	**488**	50	244	321	**565**	85	107	159	**266**
16	250	251	**501**	51	259	354	**613**	86	102	206	**308**
17	266	238	**504**	52	326	328	**654**	87	119	180	**298**
18	215	182	**397**	53	326	330	**656**	88	97	162	**259**
19	213	224	**437**	54	307	322	**629**	89	74	131	**205**
20	226	273	**498**	55	304	344	**648**	90	75	122	**197**
21	232	229	**461**	56	315	304	**619**	91	56	112	**168**
22	221	220	**441**	57	306	364	**670**	92	29	67	**96**
23	223	234	**457**	58	352	316	**669**	93	28	52	**79**
24	214	245	**459**	59	356	303	**658**	94	14	33	**47**
25	196	247	**443**	60	315	342	**657**	95+	45	120	**165**
26	219	255	**474**	61	318	318	**635**				
27	238	238	**476**	62	316	350	**666**				
28	203	249	**451**	63	337	396	**733**				
29	206	251	**457**	64	382	406	**788**				
30	267	247	**514**	65	307	334	**641**				
31	224	278	**503**	66	257	274	**530**				
32	259	287	**545**	67	217	243	**460**				
33	247	275	**522**	68	208	200	**409**				
34	281	313	**594**	69	189	199	**388**				
								Total	**21,987**	**23,731**	**45,718**

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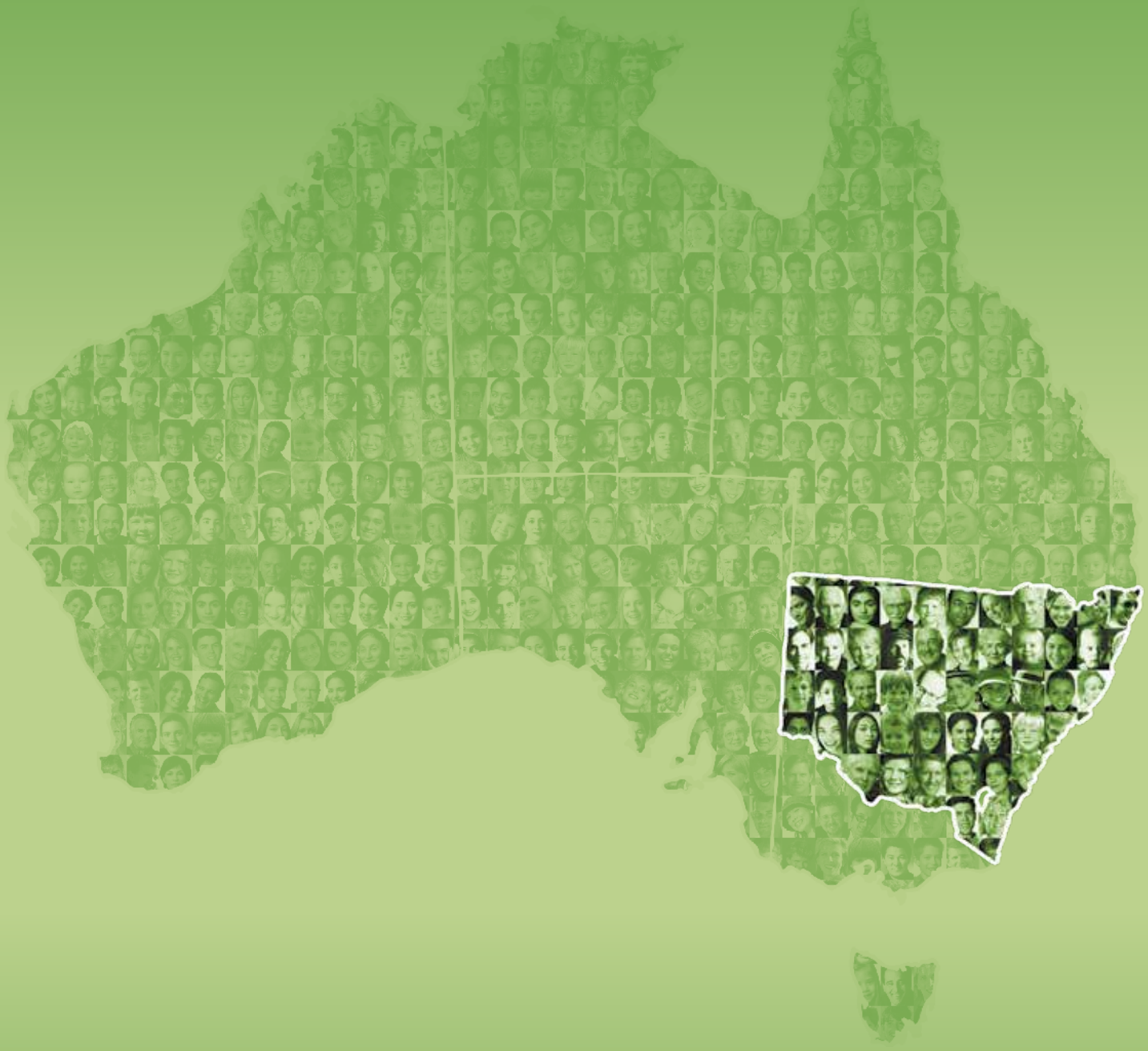

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