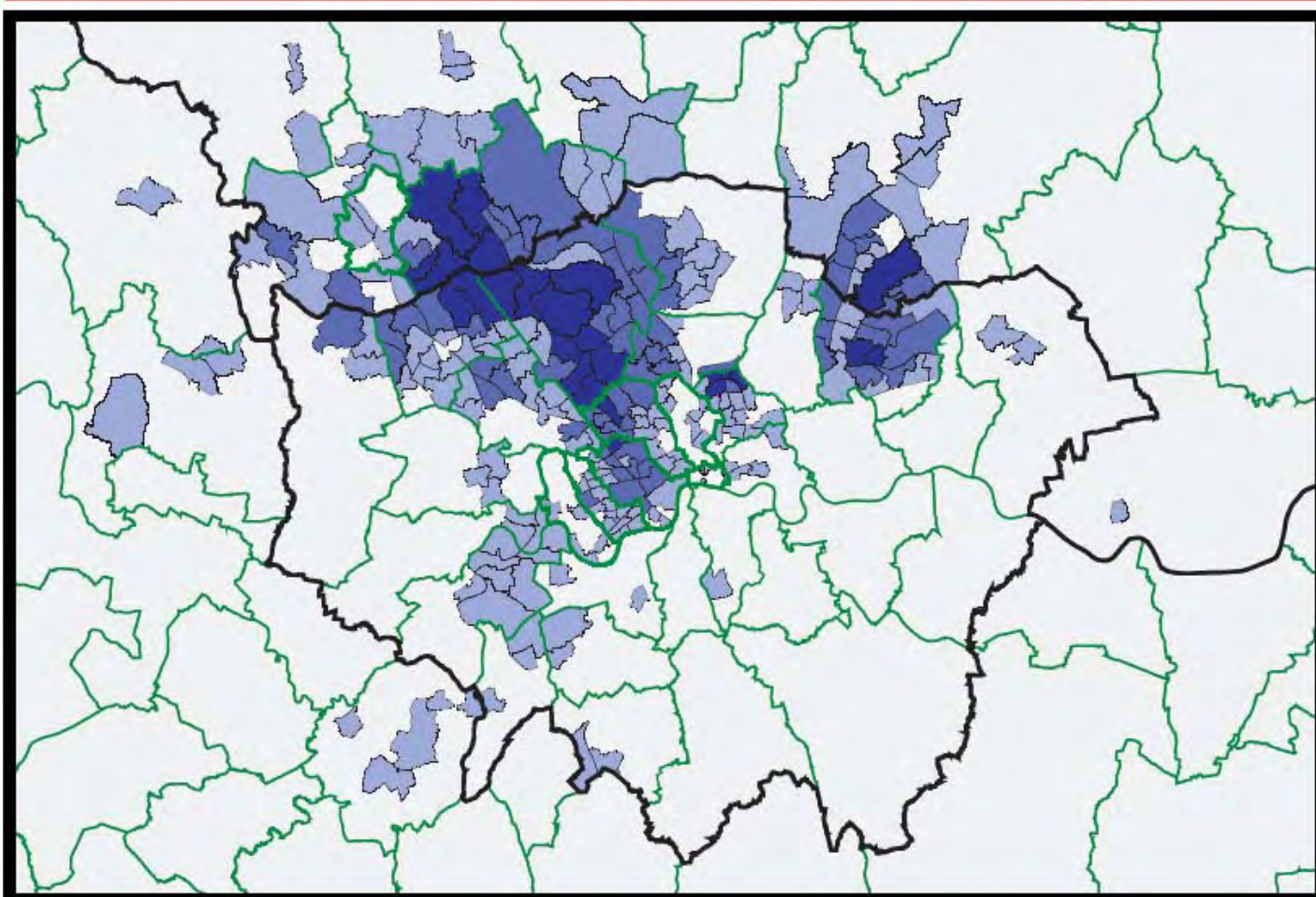


## Data Management and Analysis Group

# 2001 Census profile: The Jewish population of London



# DMAG Briefing 2006/27

September 2006

## 2001 Census profile: The Jewish population of London

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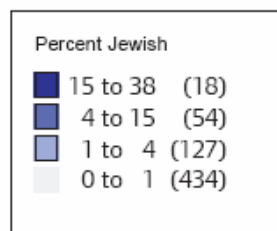
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Front cover: Percentage of population that is Jewish by religion for wards. See right for legend. Numbers in brackets represent numbers of wards in Greater London.

Acknowledgements: With thanks to Stanley Waterman, Marlana Schmool, David Graham and Irene Bruegel



## Foreword

The history of the Jewish presence in this country is an extraordinary one, worthy of celebration and reflection in equal measure. And any examination of the role of Jewish people in British life would find that London features very heavily.

This year British Jewry is celebrating a 350<sup>th</sup> anniversary of particular importance – Oliver Cromwell’s invitation to the Jews to return to Britain.

It was in London that many Jewish people first made their homes in this country and as a result many of the most significant moments in British Jewish history have occurred in our city. In the process Jewish Londoners have made a powerful contribution to the city itself, adding to it and helping London to evolve and grow. In fields as varied as science, culture, business and the arts, the Jewish contribution to London has been enormous.

This briefing helps provide a demographic picture of the Jewish community in twenty-first century London. Produced by the Greater London Authority’s widely respected Data Management and Analysis Group it is made possible by the fact that data on religion was collected for the first time in the 2001 Census, although it should be noted that an option of Jewish ethnicity was not included.

London’s Jewish population is one of our city’s most longstanding. This report finds that it is a well-established community that accounts for nearly sixty per cent of all Jewish people in England and Wales.

I hope that the information presented in this report will be of use to policy makers at all levels of government and to the Jewish communities, in ensuring that the specific needs and concerns of Jewish Londoners are understood and responded to.



**Ken Livingstone**  
Mayor of London



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## 2001 Census profile: The Jewish population of London

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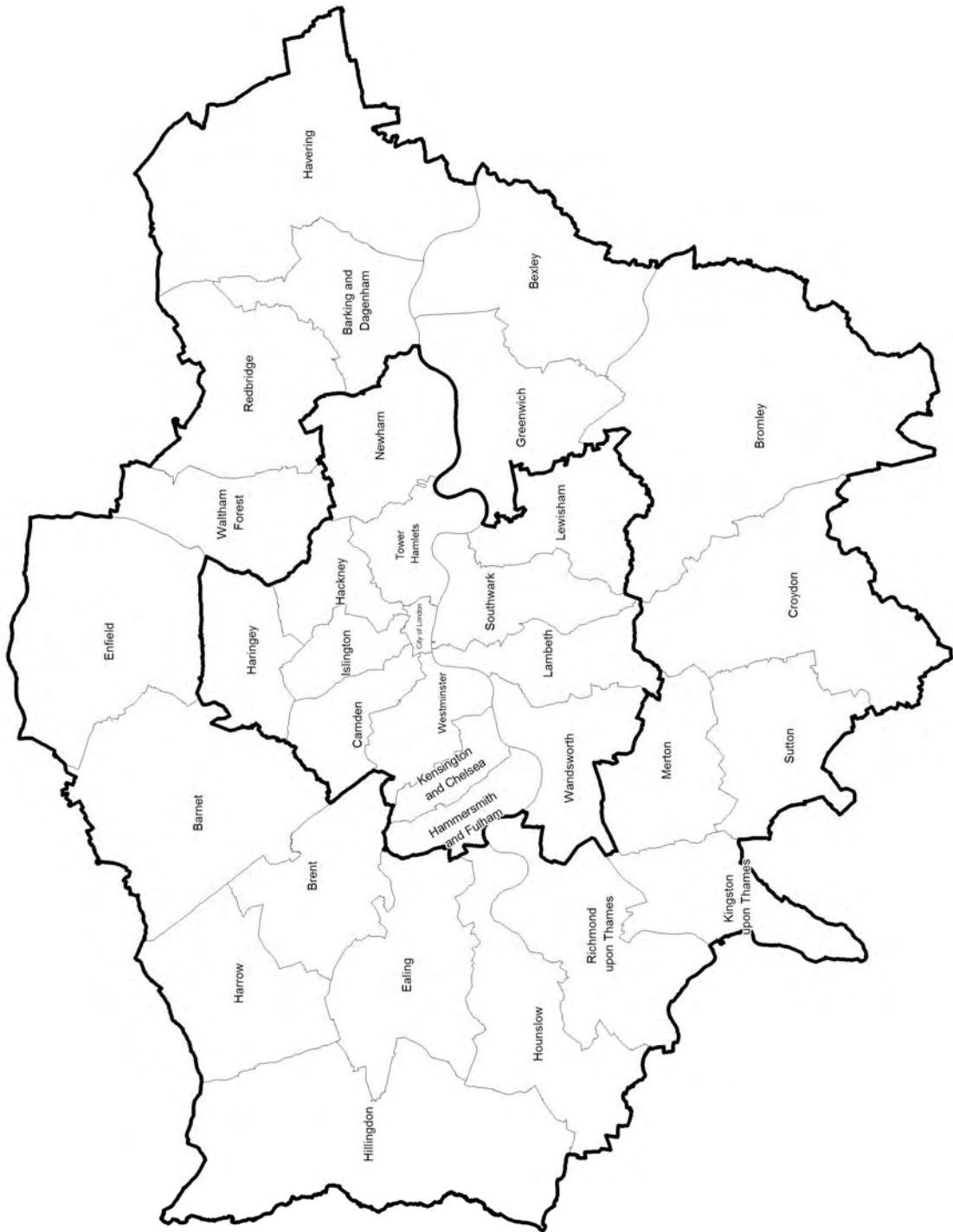
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## Borough map





## Summary of key findings

- There were 149,789 Londoners whose religion was Jewish in the 2001 Census. They made up over two per cent of the population of London and represent 58 per cent of all Jews in England and Wales.
- Barnet has the highest number of Jews of any district nationally, with around 47,000 Jews resident there. Jews make up 15 per cent of the population of Barnet and represent almost a fifth of all Jews in the country. The five districts with the highest numbers of Jews are in London, with Redbridge, Harrow, Camden and Hackney being the others. However, there is a very uneven distribution across the capital and there are many boroughs with very low numbers of Jewish people.
- Garden Suburb ward in Barnet has the highest proportion of Jewish population at 37 per cent and 13 of the top 20 wards nationally are in London.
- In general, the Jewish population is older than average. For example, the proportion of Jews aged over 50 is considerably higher than average (41 per cent compared with 27 per cent).
- The average numbers of Jews in younger age groups are lower than the numbers aged around 50 to 55, which is the peak in the Jewish population. For example, there are a quarter fewer Jews aged 10 to 19 than Jews aged 50 to 59 nationally.
- The average age of the Jewish population in London is 43, far higher than the London average of 36. The youngest Jewish borough is Hackney (33), while the oldest are Tower Hamlets (55) and the City (61), though there are relatively low numbers of Jews in the City.
- The vast majority (82 per cent) of London Jews described themselves as White British on the Census form. A further 14 per cent were White Other, while all other ethnic groups make up less than four per cent in total. Also, in London, around 9,000 people wrote in 'Jewish' as their ethnic group, though the majority of these also ticked the Jewish religion box.
- More than four-fifths of London Jews were born in the UK, though this figure is almost nine-tenths in the rest of England and Wales. Nationally, after UK born (222,153), Israel is second highest country of birth with 7,086, followed by United States (6,047), South Africa (5,680) and Germany (3,896).
- London Jews born outside the UK are more likely to hold higher level qualifications and work in managerial and professional occupations, than migrants of all other religions.
- In London 93 per cent of Jewish people who were born in the UK described themselves as White British by ethnicity. On the other hand, 54 per cent of Jewish people born outside the UK are White Other, 36 per cent are White British and ten per cent other ethnic groups.

- Jewish households are three times more likely than average to have different religions between household members.
- The majority (76 per cent) of married Jews in the UK are married to another Jew. The majority of those not marrying another Jew instead have married a Christian (65 per cent) or someone with no religion (21 per cent).
- The health of the Jewish population is generally far better than average. In London the rates of limiting long-term illness (84) and 'not good health' (96) are the 'healthiest' of all ten main Census religious groups. However, rates vary considerably by borough with Jews in most boroughs being far healthier than the borough average eg Camden, while some are far less healthy eg Newham.
- Households containing pensioners make up around a third of Jewish households compared with less than a fifth on average in London.
- The five wards with the highest proportion of Jewish households with 2 or more dependent children are all in the North Hackney/South Haringey area surrounding Stamford Hill – an area with a high concentration of Orthodox Jews.
- The proportion of Jewish households who own their property outright is the highest of any religious group at 40 per cent compared with 22 per cent on average. Also, the percentage of Jewish households who live in social rented accommodation is considerably lower than average (nine per cent compared with 26 per cent).
- In London, less than nine per cent of Jewish households are 'overcrowded' compared with 17 per cent on average. The average Jewish household size is 2.17, lower than the average of 2.35, and is lower than average in all boroughs other than Hackney.
- The percentage of Jews living in communal establishments is slightly above average. This is predominantly due to older Jews living in medical and care establishments.
- The economic activity rate for Jewish people is slightly above average, though the main difference is that Jewish people are far more likely to be self-employed and less likely to be an employee.
- In London, the percentage of economically inactive Jewish students is well above average, while the proportion of economically active students is below average.
- Over half of the working age Jewish population of London work in managerial or professional occupations, considerably higher than average.
- The proportion of Jews in London with higher-level qualifications (39 per cent) is well above the London average (31 per cent) and this applies at all age levels.

## 1 Introduction

This briefing is one of a series of profiles based on the 2001 Census statistics on ethnic group, country of birth and religion. The religious groups that are included in this series are taken from the 2001 Census religion categories.

The aim of this briefing is to present a brief picture of Jewish people in London using a range of Census based demographic variables and others such as housing, economic activity and health. The intention is to give an overall summary of the Jewish population, but not to explain all the differences between this and other religious groups.

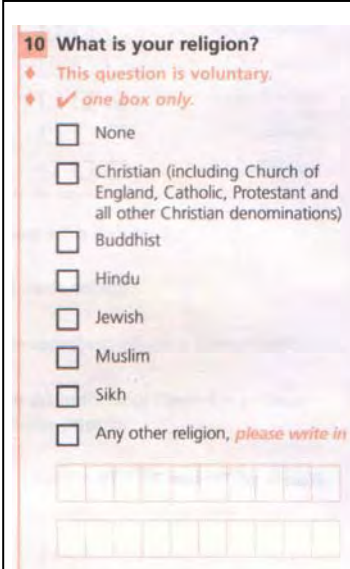
A more detailed understanding of Jewish Londoners would also have reference to Jewish community surveys and data collection efforts beyond the scope of this particular report.

There are many issues that can be taken further with more time. Some of these may be subject to further work following the receipt of additional specially commissioned tables. Throughout this briefing where the average is referred to, it means the London average (for all religions) unless otherwise stated.

### What is 'Jewish'?

It is important to note that the Jewish population referred to in this briefing comprises all those people who ticked 'Jewish' on the Census form to the question 'What is your religion?'. It is known that some Jews did not tick this box, and because the question was voluntary, it is possible that Jews, for historical or other reasons, may have a disproportionate concern to avoid reporting their religion<sup>1</sup>. Therefore, it may be expected that a higher proportion of Jews than average may be in the 'religion not stated' category. Furthermore, these factors may have caused some Jews to avoid filling in the Census form at all.

It should also be noted that in more orthodox areas, such as some parts of Hackney and Haringey, which are often also the most deprived and overcrowded sections of the Jewish community, a number of factors make it likely that there might be a lower response to the census and that the census might 'undercount' numbers of Jewish people in these areas<sup>2</sup>.



10 What is your religion?

This question is voluntary.

one box only.

None

Christian (including Church of England, Catholic, Protestant and all other Christian denominations)

Buddhist

Hindu

Jewish

Muslim

Sikh

Any other religion, please write in

<sup>1</sup> See 'Underenumeration of the Jewish population in the UK 2001 Census', Graham D and Waterman S; Population, space and place, Issue 11, 2005

<sup>2</sup> Research carried out by De Montfort University in 2002 (*Torah, Worship & Acts of Loving Kindness - Baseline Indicators for the Charedi Community in Stamford Hill*) by Holman & Holman, found that the Charedi (Orthodox Jewish) population in Stamford Hill (89% Hackney 11% Haringey) comprised circa 20,000. The census figure for the whole of Hackney's Jewish population was 10,732. Hackney Council recognised the discrepancy between the two statistics and in its population figures refers to the Holman report as the more accurate estimation.

The reason for the low census figures is the refusal of a large number of Charedi people to complete the question on religion due to historical reasons - the community has its origins in Eastern and Central Europe and are children of Holocaust survivors. This is also reflected in population figures for Salford and Barnet. It is interesting to note that in Gateshead where the Rabbinical authority gave the directive to fill in the religion question the statistics reflect the true numbers.

There are a number of secular Jews who identify themselves as Jewish by descent or culture but not by religion. Some of these ticked the 'Any other White background' box for the ethnic group question and wrote in 'Jewish' but did not tick the Jewish religion box. This briefing does not look in detail at Jewish people by ethnicity but will concentrate on the people who defined themselves as Jewish by religion.

There was no religion question in recent previous Censuses so trends over time for the Jewish population cannot be included in this briefing.

## 2 Demography

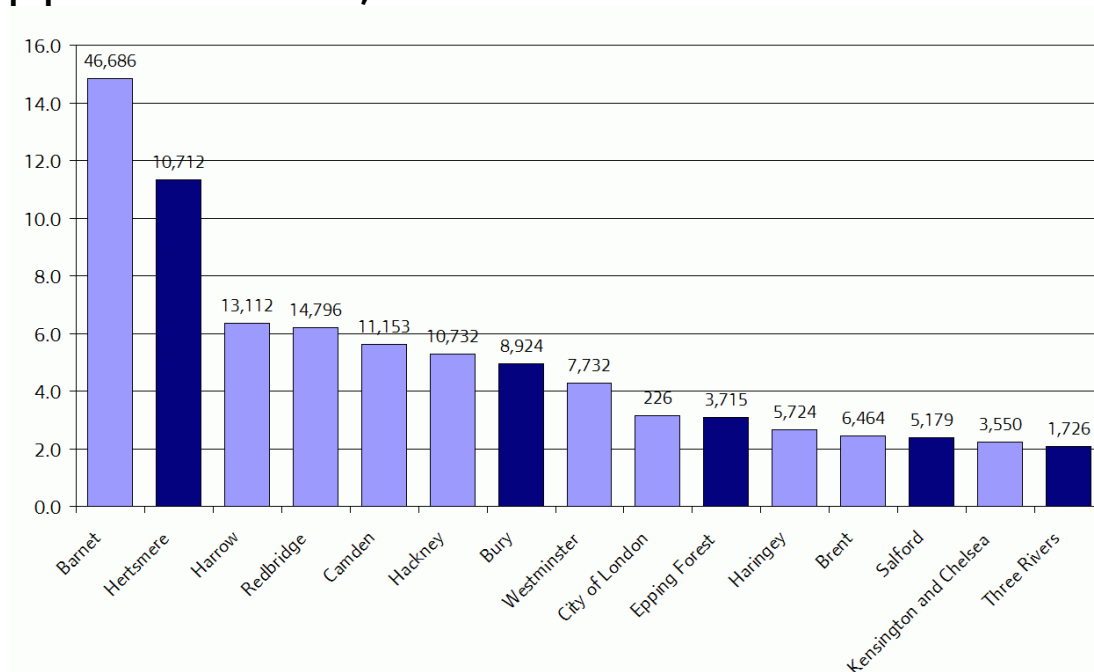
### 2.1 Number of Jews by place of residence

There were 149,789 Jews in London in the 2001 Census making up 2.1 per cent of the population. This represents 58 per cent of all the Jews in England and Wales where there were a total of 259,927. There were 266,735 Jews in the UK, which breaks down outside England and Wales as 6,443 in Scotland and 365 in Northern Ireland.

Two-thirds of the Jewish population of London are in Outer London where 2.3 per cent of the population was Jewish compared with 1.8 per cent in Inner London.

Barnet has the highest number of Jews in the country with almost 47,000 living there, which is almost 15 per cent of the population of that borough. This single borough makes up 18 per cent of Jews nationally. Ranked second nationally in percentage terms is Hertsmere, which is adjacent to Barnet but just outside London (11 per cent). The next four highest are all in London. Harrow, Redbridge, Camden (all six per cent) and Hackney (five per cent) may all be far lower than Hertsmere in terms of proportion that are Jewish, but are all higher in terms of numbers. Figure 1 shows the top 15 districts nationally with those outside London shaded darker.

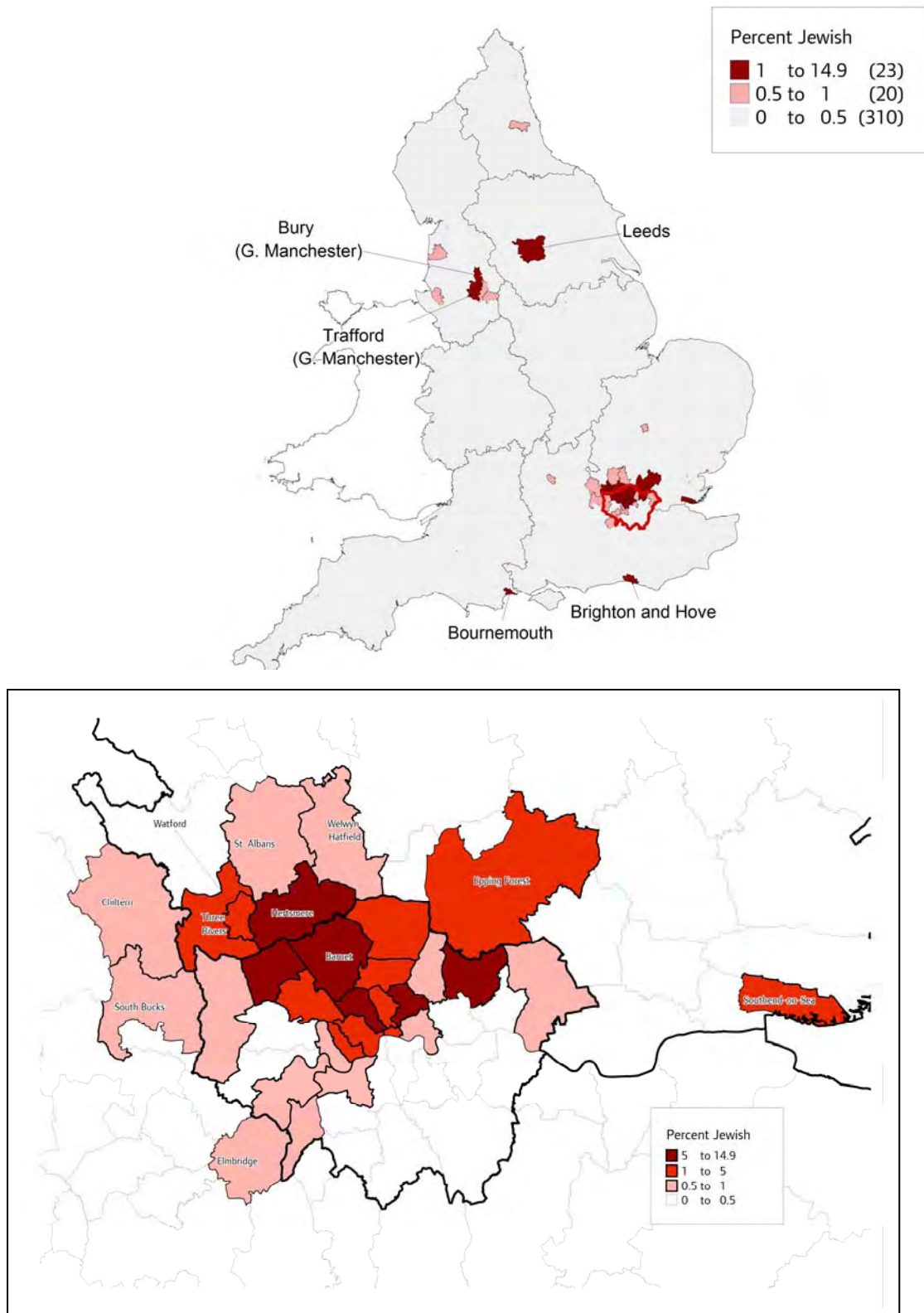
**Figure 1 Top 15 districts in England and Wales ranked by percentage of population that is Jewish, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS07

It is worth noting that the distribution of Jews across London is very uneven. In fact 11 boroughs have fewer than a thousand Jews living there and 13 boroughs have less than half a per cent Jewish which is considerably lower than the London average of 2.1 per cent.

**Map 1 Percentage of population that is Jewish by district for England and districts surrounding London, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS07

**Table 1 Jewish population in London by borough, 2001**

	<b>All people</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Per cent Jewish</b>
Barnet	314,564	46,686	14.8
Redbridge	238,635	14,796	6.2
Harrow	206,814	13,112	6.3
Camden	198,020	11,153	5.6
Hackney	202,824	10,732	5.3
Westminster	181,286	7,732	4.3
Brent	263,464	6,464	2.5
Haringey	216,507	5,724	2.6
Enfield	273,559	5,336	2.0
Kensington and Chelsea	158,919	3,550	2.2
Hillingdon	243,006	1,977	0.8
Islington	175,797	1,846	1.1
Tower Hamlets	196,106	1,831	0.9
Wandsworth	260,380	1,691	0.6
Richmond upon Thames	172,335	1,576	0.9
Ealing	300,948	1,488	0.5
Waltham Forest	218,341	1,441	0.7
Hammersmith and Fulham	165,242	1,312	0.8
Lambeth	266,169	1,211	0.5
Havering	224,248	1,123	0.5
Bromley	295,532	1,098	0.4
Southwark	244,866	1,011	0.4
Croydon	330,587	999	0.3
Kingston upon Thames	147,273	999	0.7
Merton	187,908	882	0.5
Lewisham	248,922	699	0.3
Hounslow	212,341	684	0.3
Sutton	179,768	630	0.4
Barking and Dagenham	163,944	547	0.3
Newham	243,891	481	0.2
Greenwich	214,403	464	0.2
Bexley	218,307	288	0.1
City of London	7,185	226	3.1
Inner London	2,766,114	49,199	1.8
Outer London	4,405,977	100,590	2.3
London	7,172,091	149,789	2.1
Rest of E&W	44,869,825	110,138	0.2
Hertsmere	94,450	10,712	11.3
Epping Forest	120,896	3,715	3.1
England and Wales	52,041,916	259,927	0.5

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS07

There are districts with significant Jewish populations outside the GLA boundary – some of them contiguous with London (see Map 1). If four surrounding districts to London (Hertsmere, Three Rivers, Epping Forest and Elmbridge) were included as part of London in calculations then 64 per cent of the Jewish population of England and Wales lives in this region.

It is generally recognised that many Jews in areas outside but bordering the Greater London Authority boundary consider themselves to be Jewish Londoners to one degree or another. However, for the purposes of this report London's Jewish communities are taken to refer to those living within the Greater London Authority's administrative boundaries.

More than one per cent of the population is Jewish in 11 districts outside London including Hertsmere (11 per cent), Bury (five per cent), Epping Forest (three per cent), Salford, Three Rivers and Southend-on-sea (two per cent) and Brighton and Hove, Leeds, Watford, Trafford and Bournemouth (one per cent). In addition, 12 London boroughs have proportions greater than one per cent. The number of Jewish people in these 12 boroughs is at least 1,846 (Islington), with one exception, the City of London, where only 226 Jewish people live.

The highest percentage of Jewish population by ward nationally is Garden Suburb in Barnet, slightly higher than but the same percentage as Edgware ward also in Barnet (both 37 per cent), closely followed by Canons ward in Harrow (36 per cent). The next three are all outside London, Elstree ward in Hertsmere (35 per cent), Kersal ward in Salford (34 per cent) and Bushey Heath in Hertsmere (31 per cent), though of the top 20 wards nationally, 13 are in London with a further four in Hertsmere and the remaining three in Salford and Bury. Furthermore two-thirds of wards where more than ten per cent of the population are Jewish are in London.

There are three main concentrations of Jewish people in London (see Map 2). By far the largest one stretches North West from Westminster, through Camden, into Barnet and Harrow and the parts of Haringey, Brent and Enfield that border Barnet. This North West London cluster goes over the Greater London border into Hertsmere, Three Rivers and Watford.

Most of the cluster centres around Barnet where nine of the 20 wards have over 15 per cent of the population who are Jewish. However, not all wards in Barnet have high proportions of Jews. Burnt Oak ward has just 1.6 per cent Jewish population and Colindale two per cent, yet these wards share borders with wards containing considerably higher percentages of Jews such as Edgware (37 per cent), Hendon (30 per cent), Mill Hill (17 per cent) and Hale (18 per cent), though there are no wards in London where Jews make up the majority of the population. The ward distribution suggests that the Jewish population can vary significantly, even across relatively small areas.

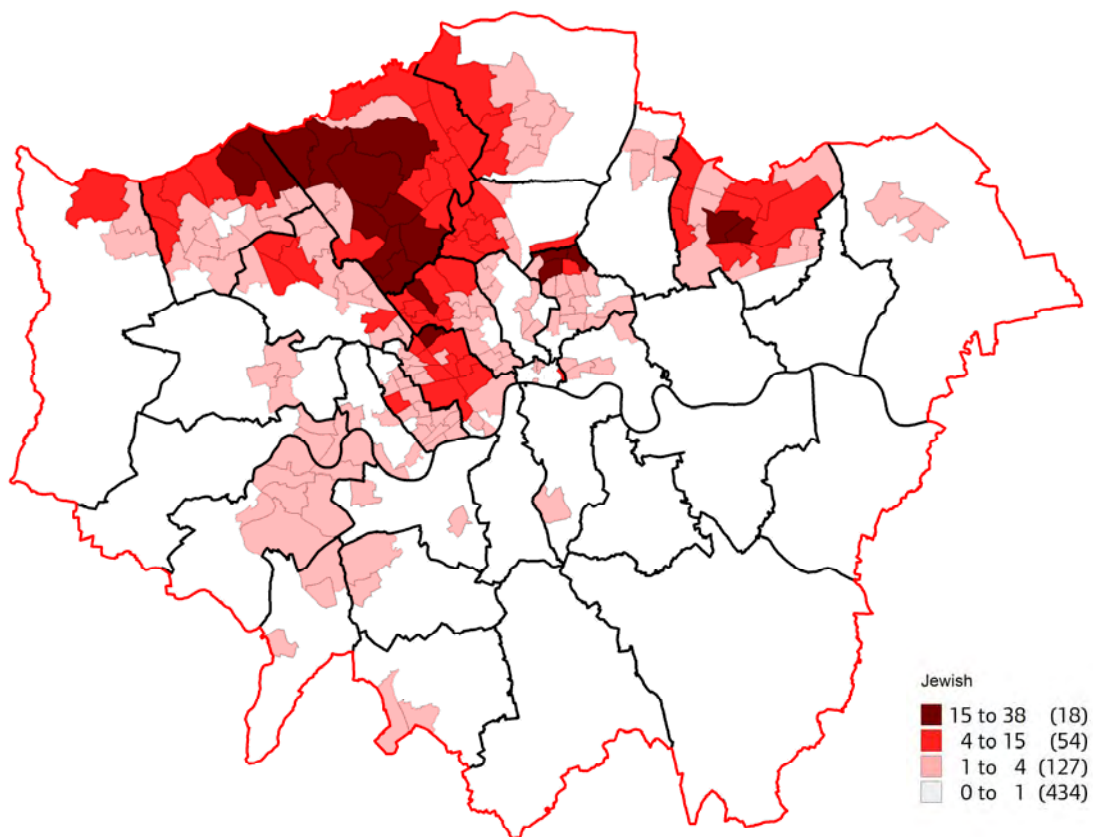
The second cluster is in the north of Hackney crossing into Haringey, around Stamford Hill and Stoke Newington and this area is considered to be more orthodox than other Jewish areas of London. It is also an area where there is relatively high poverty, especially in comparison to Jews in other parts of London. There is more detail of deprivation experienced by Jews in Hackney later in this briefing.

The third is in Redbridge centred around Barkingside and Clayhall wards, which goes over the border of London into Epping Forest around Chigwell and Grange Hill. There are smaller clusters in other parts of London such as South West London in Richmond and surrounding areas, also in Balham, Dulwich Village and in the West of Tower Hamlets particularly close to the City border.

To show the uneven Jewish distribution within wards it is useful to map the Jewish population by very small areas known as Output Areas. Map 3 shows the percentage of Jewish population by Output Area and shows the location of synagogues as well. Surrounding the majority of synagogues, though by no means all, there is a larger Jewish population. However, there are several areas with large Jewish populations where there is no synagogue and there are synagogues where there is a very low Jewish population. This would indicate that living close to a synagogue is not a factor of where Jews choose to live, particularly in non-orthodox areas, but instead most Jews want to live near to other Jews. (Even though the majority of synagogues are mapped here, the source does not claim to include every synagogue in London. The map is included for demonstration purposes).

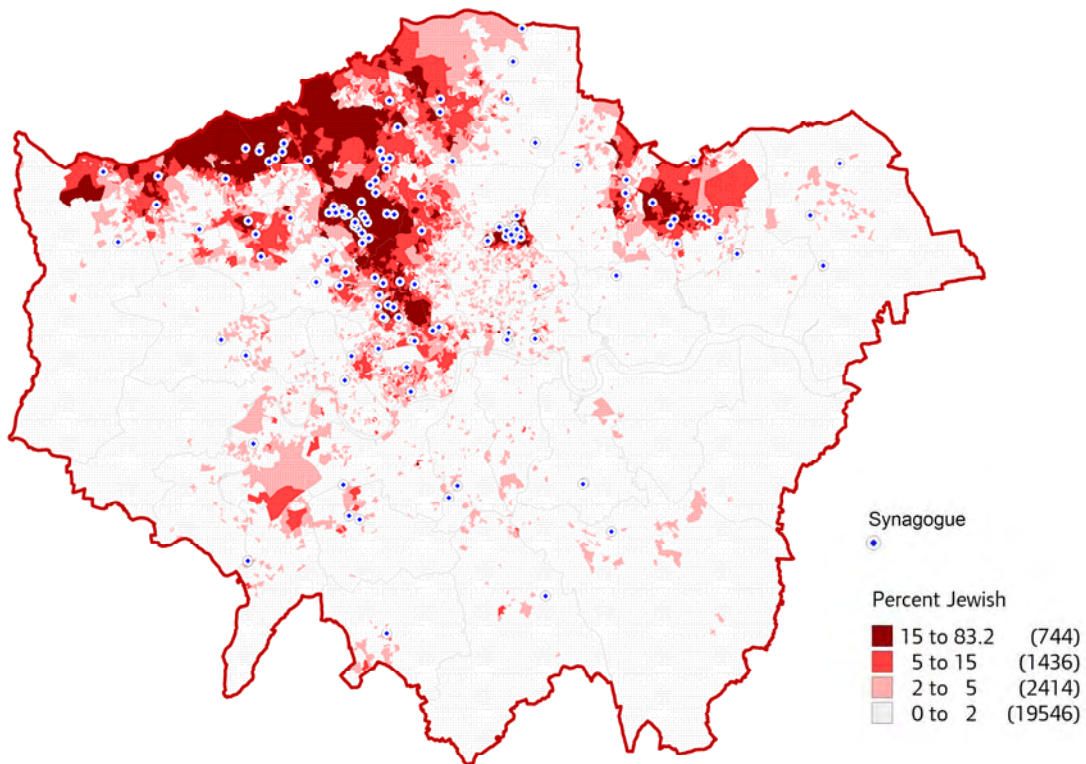
See Appendix Maps 1 to 3, which show areas with high Jewish concentrations at output area in greater detail.

## Map 2 Percentage of population that are Jewish by ward, London 2001



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS07

**Map 3 Location of synagogues and percentage of population that is Jewish by Output Area, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS07 and 192.com

## 2.2 The age structure of the Jewish population

The Jewish population of London is generally older than average. The proportion of Jews aged over 50 is 41 per cent compared with 27 per cent in London on average. This difference is even larger in the oldest age groups. For example, 13 per cent of Jews in London are aged 75 or over compared with six per cent of all Londoners. The proportion of Jews aged 16 to 24 in London is nine per cent, lower than the London average of 12 per cent.

The age structure amongst Jews nationally is much the same as in London. The only slight difference is among 16 to 24 year olds where in England and Wales the proportion is a little higher at ten per cent, slightly lower than the national average of 11 per cent.

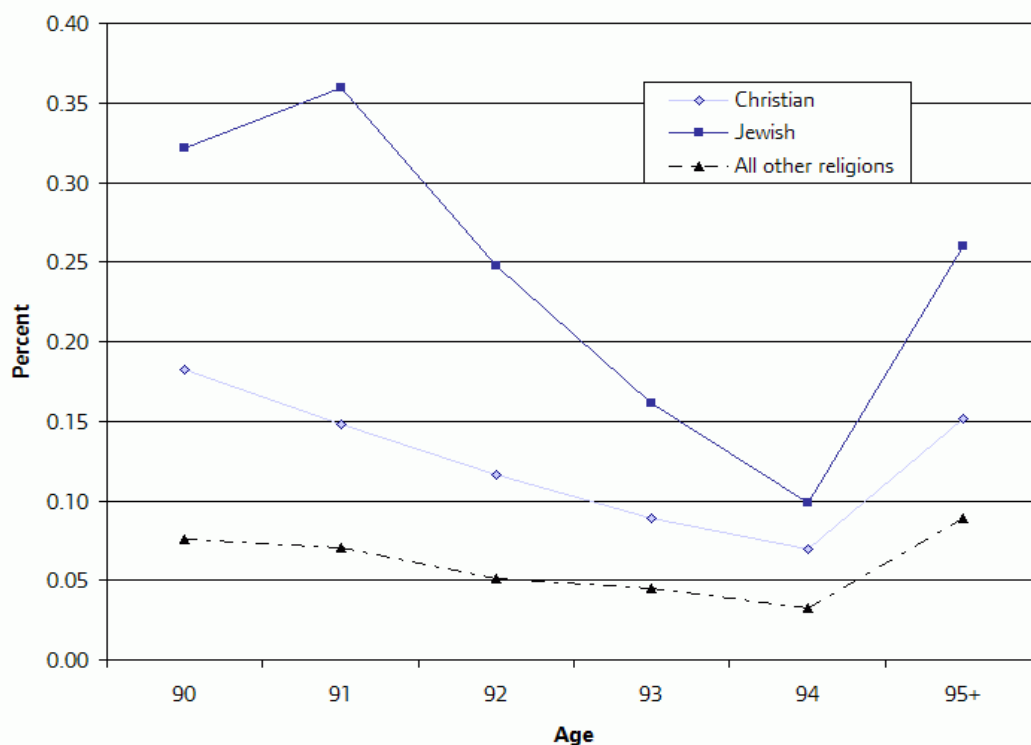
The age pyramid for Jewish people in London is proportionally far wider towards the older ages at the top in comparison with the London average (shown as a line on Figure 3). However, they both have small peaks of people aged around 55. This would have been people born just after World War II, while the large dip of people aged 57 to 61 (again in both charts) again covers the war years of 1940 to 1944. The fact that these peaks and dips occur in both the Jewish and the overall population indicates how well established the Jewish population is and how it responded to the same influences as the whole population. In other less established religious groups such as Buddhist, Sikh, Hindu and Muslim these peaks and troughs that mirror the average cannot be seen.

The numbers of Jewish Londoners aged under 55 gradually decline. For example, there are over 40 per cent fewer Jewish 16 year olds than 54 year olds in England and Wales. Furthermore, the average number of Jews of each individual year of age in their fifties is 3,662, which drops to 3,345 for Jews in their forties, then 3,312 for thirties, 3,057 twenties, 2,737 for Jews aged 10 to 19 and 2,795 for 0 to 9 year olds. This represents a fall of a quarter between Jewish people in their fifties and those aged 10 to 19. This is the national picture, whilst in London there is a further dip of Jewish people aged 18 to 23. This is not seen in the national data (or at least is far less evident), so it could be assumed that this is mostly due to students, a proportion of whom move from London to elsewhere in the country for their studies.

It is also noticeable that there is a very high proportion of Jewish people, particularly females, aged 90 or over in London. This suggests that Jewish people generally live longer than average. It is possible that this could be linked to affluence, which may have led to better diets and better lifestyles (it is widely accepted that there is a link between poverty and poor health). So in areas where Jewish Londoners live in relative poverty, such as Hackney, health would be worse and life expectancy would be lower. Further analysis of health, economic activity and occupation appear later in this briefing.

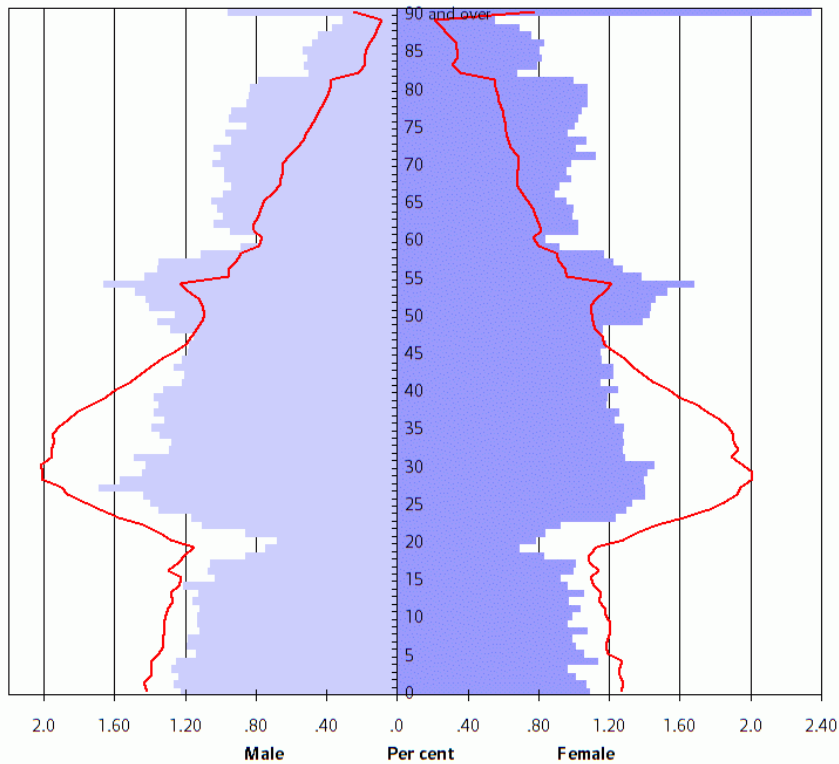
As the pyramids show most of the elderly Jewish population are women (65 per cent of Jews aged over 80 are women in London), and this is the primary reason why there are over 7,000 more Jewish women in London than men, which is equivalent to ten per cent more women. Figure 2 shows further evidence that Jews are the most likely religious group to live well into their nineties.

**Figure 2 Percentage of population aged over 90 by religion, England and Wales 2001**



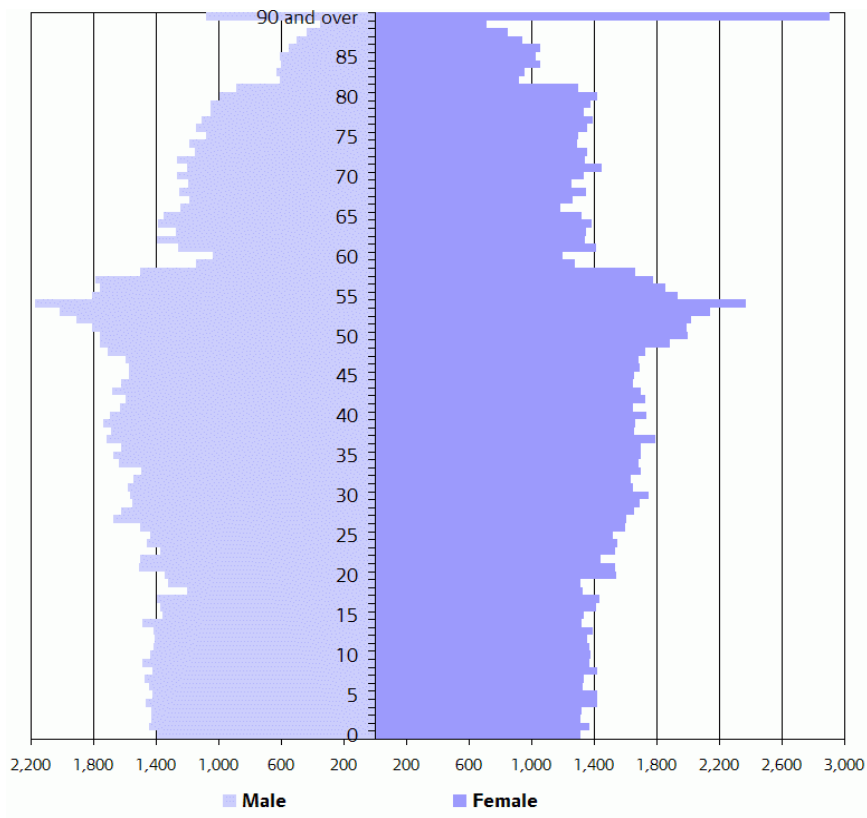
Source: 2001 Census, SARs

**Figure 3 Age and sex of Jewish population, per cent London 2001**



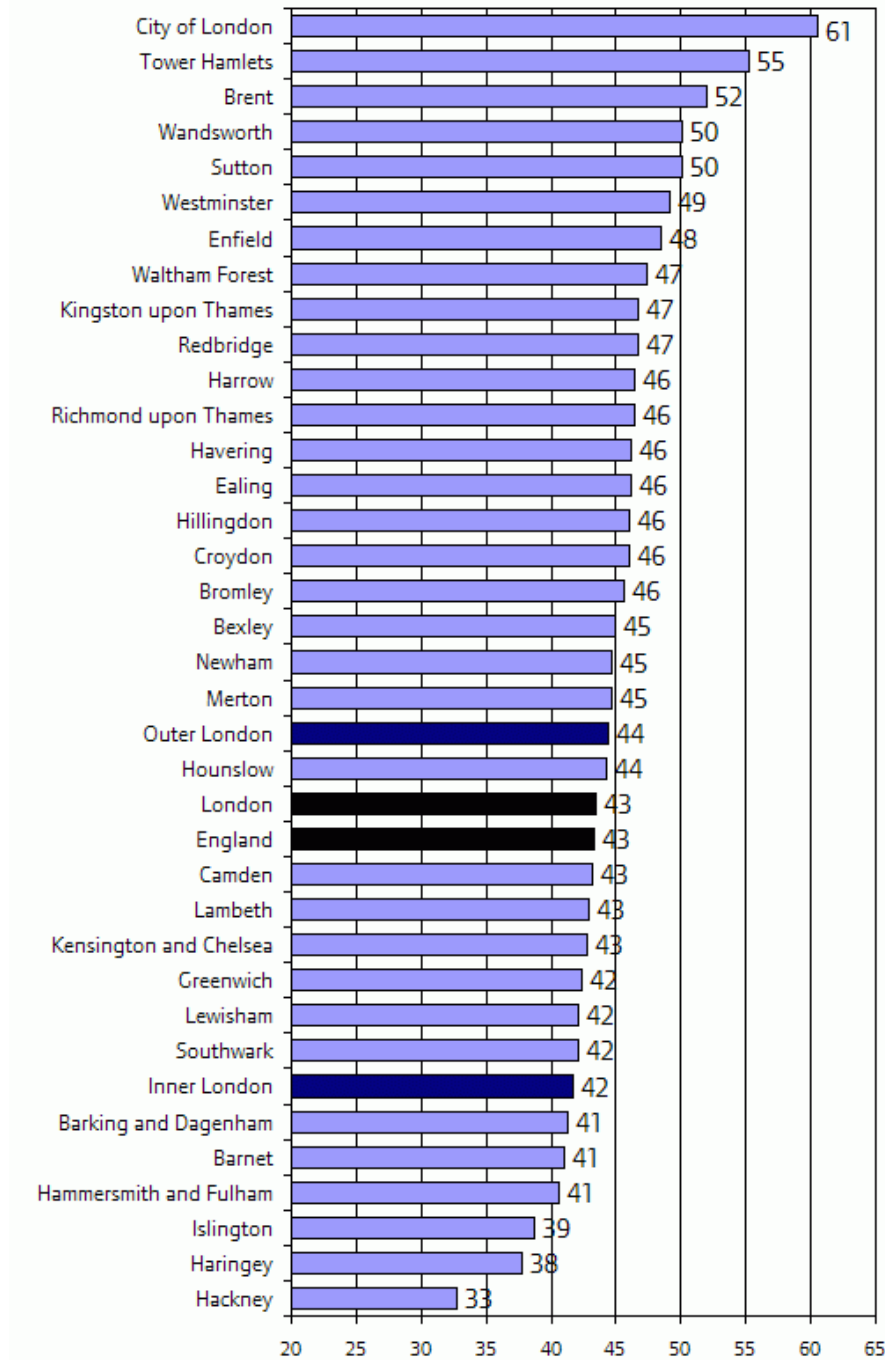
*NB the line represents the London average*

**Figure 4 Age and sex of Jewish population, England and Wales 2001**



*Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M277*

**Figure 5 Average age of Jewish population by borough, 2001**



*NB Bexley and City of London based on less than 300 persons*

*Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST149*

The average age of the Jewish population of London is 43, and is the same nationally among Jewish people, though far higher than the London average of 36. The average age for Jewish men in London is 42, while for women it is 45. In London, Jewish women outnumber Jewish men at all ages above 15, other than age 35 to 39 where there are slightly more men.

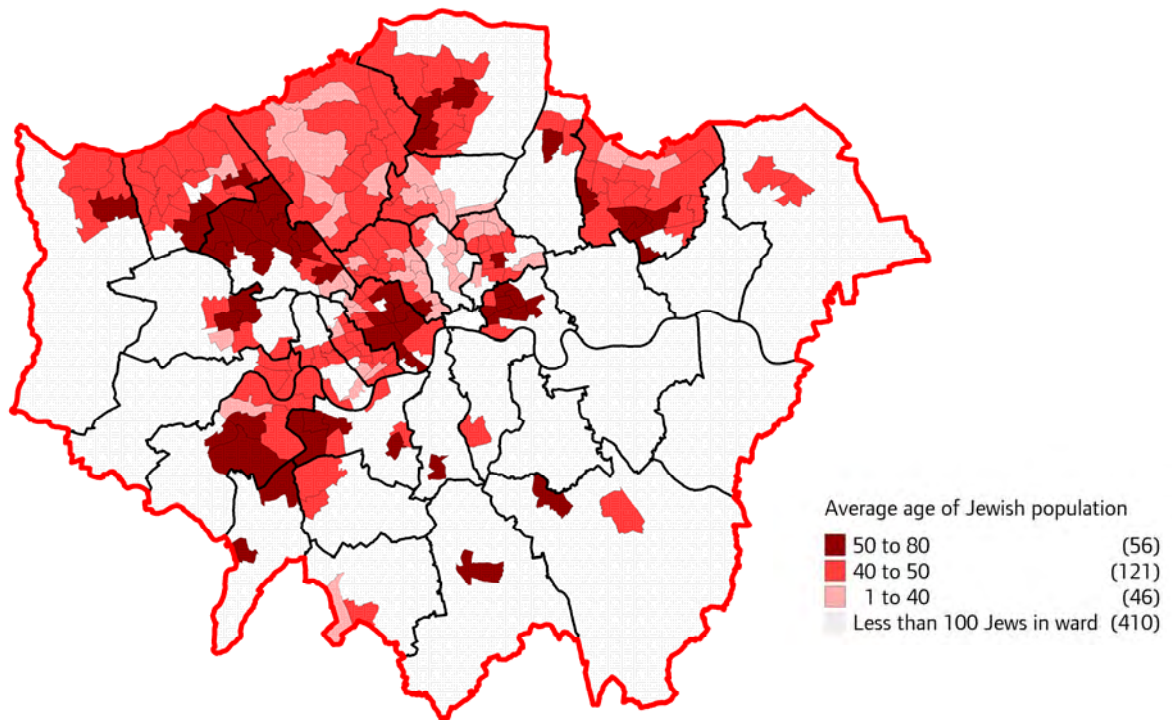
There are considerable differences in average age of Jewish Londoners between boroughs and wards. The local authority with the oldest average age is the City of London with 61, though the oldest borough is Tower Hamlets (55). Brent also has an older age structure

with the average being 52. On the other hand some boroughs such as Hackney (33), Haringey (38), Islington (39) and Barnet (41) are far younger. All of these are far closer to the overall London average.

Taking all the wards in London where there are at least 100 Jewish people resident (223 wards out of 633) the oldest is Nightingale ward in Wandsworth (79), but it is worth noting that this ward has 256 Jewish people living in medical & care communal establishments. This is followed by Whitechapel ward in Tower Hamlets (68). Of the top 20 oldest wards, eight are in Brent, four in Tower Hamlets, two each in Westminster and Wandsworth and one each in Croydon, Ealing, Lambeth and Redbridge. From these, Nightingale ward is the only one with a significant population living in communal establishments. In fact only another four wards have more than 100 Jewish people living in medical/care establishments and they are Garden Suburb ward, Coppetts ward and Hendon ward (all in Barnet) and Cranbrook ward in Redbridge.

The youngest is Springfield ward in Hackney (28), followed by Cazenove ward (28) also in Hackney. Indeed, five wards that border one another on the Hackney/Haringey border are within the 6 youngest Jewish wards in London. The other one is Harrow Road ward in the North West of Westminster where it borders Brent. In the 20 youngest Jewish wards, there are five each in Hackney and Haringey, four in Camden, two in Islington and one each in Barnet, Hammersmith and Fulham, Redbridge and Westminster. It is more likely that 'younger' wards contain higher numbers of large families with children, which is likely to be seen in more orthodox areas. These areas are more likely to be the main growth areas for the Jewish population in the future, while areas where there are mostly pensioner households are more likely to decline.

**Map 4 Average age of Jewish population by ward**

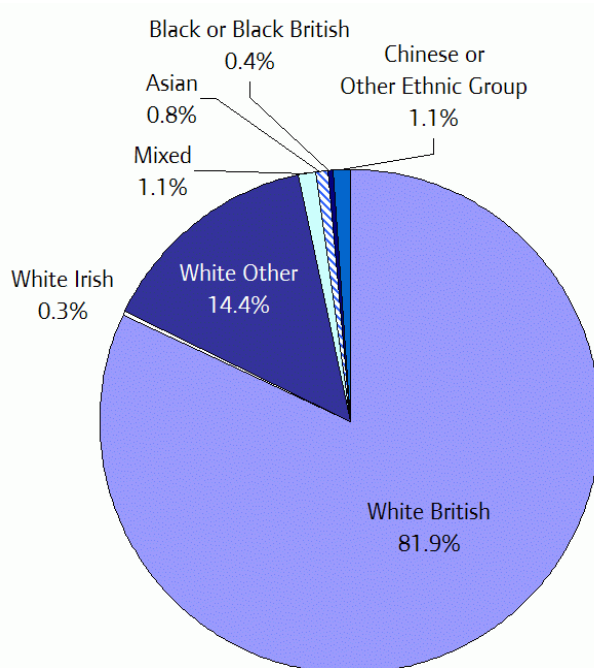


Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST149

### 2.3 Ethnic group

The vast majority (82 per cent) of London Jews described themselves as White British on the Census form. A further 14 per cent were White Other, while all other ethnic groups make up less than four per cent in total. Nationally the proportions are very similar though the percentage of White British is even higher (84 per cent) per cent while the White Other category is slightly lower (12 per cent).

**Figure 6 Ethnic group of Jewish population, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST104

It is important to note that other surveys have shown that the majority of Jews in London consider themselves to be ethnically Jewish. However, in the absence of this option in the response categories of the ethnic group Census question, the vast majority of Jewish people (by religion) described themselves as White British by ethnic group.

Despite there not being a tick box for 'Jewish' in the ethnic group question, in London there were almost 9,000 people who wrote in 'Jewish' as their ethnic group on the Census form though over 7,000 of these also ticked the Jewish religion box. There were 1,537 people who wrote in 'Jewish' by ethnic group but then either ticked the 'no religion' box or did not state a religion.

Appendix Table A15 shows data for London comparing each of these groups. In summary, Jews who are Jewish by ethnic group and have no religion are far more likely to be aged 25-49 than those who did not state a religion. Those who did not state a religion are more likely to be under 25. Those who are Jewish by ethnic group and not by religion are more likely to be economically active, have higher level qualifications and work in managerial or professional occupations, than those who are Jewish by religion. People who stated they are both Jewish by religion and ethnicity are between the two for these three variables.

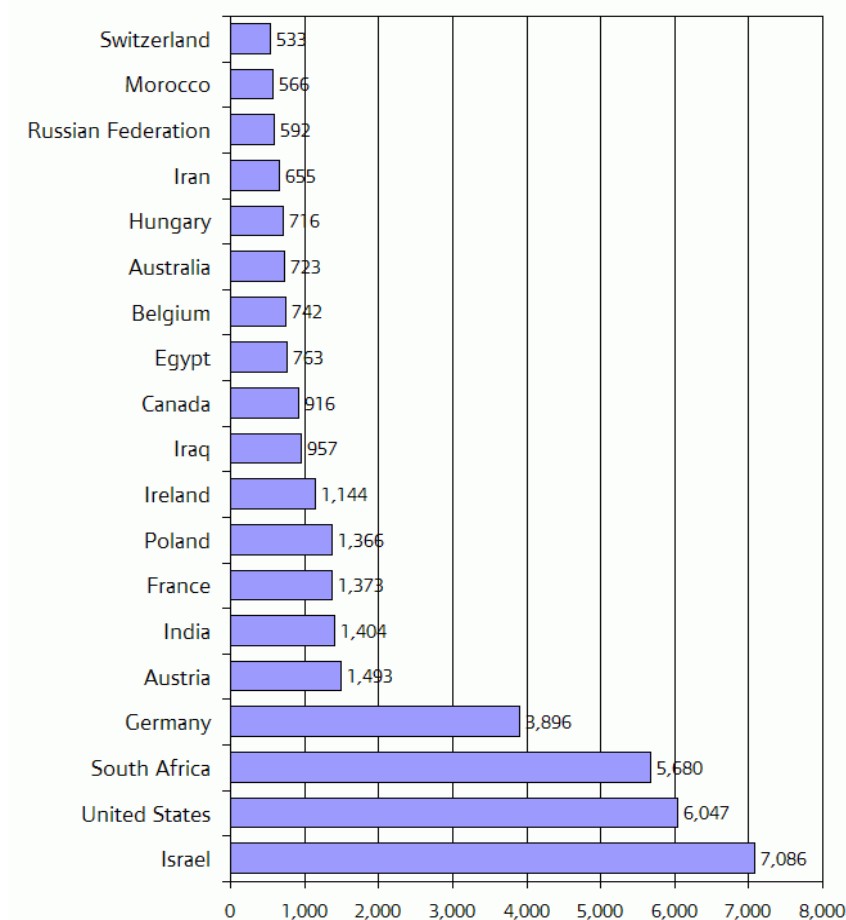
Among Jewish migrants<sup>3</sup> from outside the UK who are either Jewish by religion or ethnic group living in London, it is noticeable how few have a limiting long-term illness. Only three per cent have an LLTI compared with 18 per cent of all Jews by religion. This would suggest that healthy Jewish people are far more likely to travel to the UK from abroad. Furthermore, 64 per cent of Jewish migrants live in private rented accommodation, far more than the average of 12 per cent for all people who are Jewish by religion.

## 2.4 Country of birth of Jews

There are 163 countries of birth represented by Jewish people resident in the UK, though the UK and just four other countries account for 92 per cent of these.

More than four-fifths of London Jews were born in the UK, though this figure is almost nine-tenths in the rest of England and Wales. In London there is a higher percentage of UK born Jews than UK born Christians. The only group higher than Jews is 'no religion' (84 per cent compared with 81 per cent), though this group has a far younger age structure than Jewish. After the UK, Middle Eastern countries (4.2 per cent) and EU countries (3.8 per cent) make up the next highest groupings for London Jews (See Appendix Tables A5 and A6).

**Figure 7 Country of birth of the UK resident Jewish population born outside UK, 2001**



*NB Shows countries of birth with more than 500*

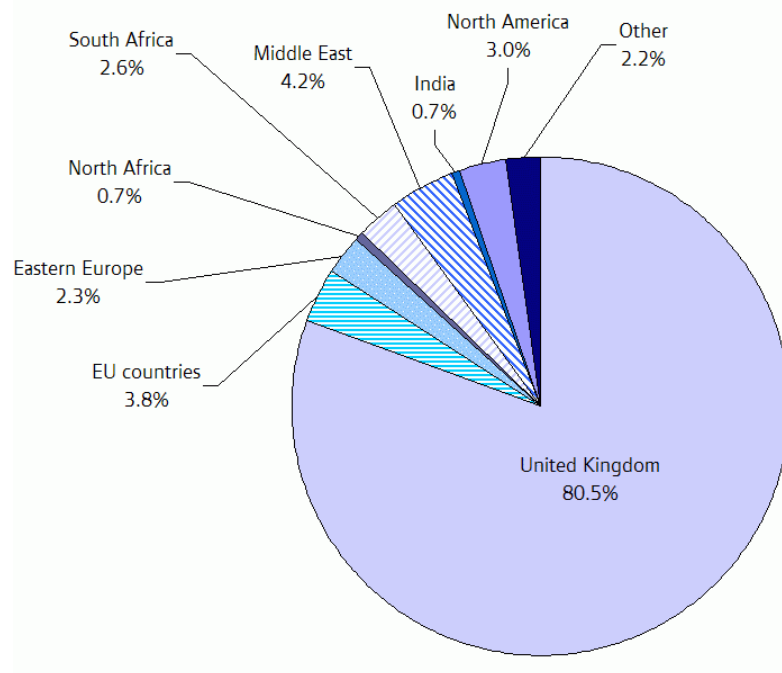
*Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0414*

<sup>3</sup> A migrant in Census terms is someone who had a different address one year before the Census

In terms of individual countries, after the UK (222,153), Israel is second highest with 7,086 Jewish people living in the UK born there. This is followed by the United States (6,047), South Africa (5,680) and Germany (3,896). There are less than 1,500 Jewish people born in any other country though there are at least 100 Jews born in 35 other countries. Almost 3,000 Jews were born in 122 countries with less than 100 Jews from each country. Included in this list are Lithuania and Latvia in eastern Europe. Outside Europe, India, Iraq, Canada and Egypt are all relatively well represented.

Each of the four highest countries of birth for Jews represents a higher percentage of the Jewish population than for any of the other religious groups. For example, 2.7 per cent of Jews resident in the UK were born in Israel but the next highest is 'Other religions' where only 0.04 per cent were born there and the average is just 0.02 per cent. Furthermore, 60 per cent of all UK residents born in Israel are Jewish.

**Figure 8 Country/region of birth of Jewish population, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST150

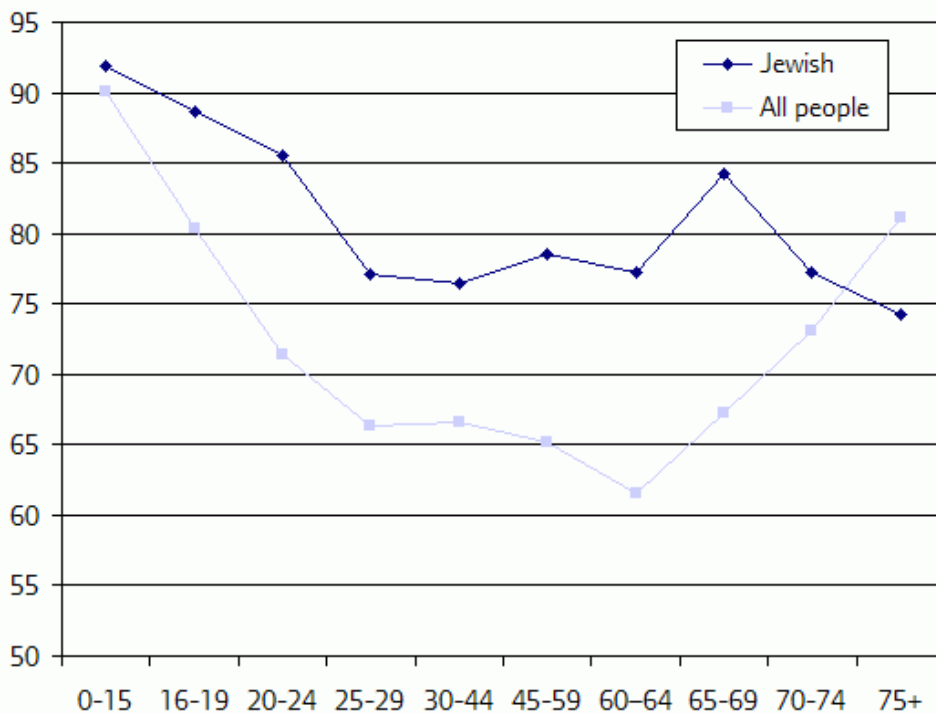
In London, 2.6 per cent of the Jewish population was born in South Africa, the highest of any religious group, compared with 0.6 per cent on average and the second highest of 0.7 (Christians). Also, 2.5 per cent of Jewish Londoners were born in the USA, far higher than average (0.6) and the next highest (0.9), which was 'Other religions'. Jews account for 2.3 per cent of all UK born Londoners but 9 per cent of all South African born Londoners and 8 per cent of USA born Londoners.

Around 58 per cent of the Jewish population in England and Wales live in London. A slightly lower proportion of UK born Jews live in London (56 per cent), but a far higher proportion of Jews born in other countries live in London (67 per cent).

At borough level, 95 per cent of Jews living in Redbridge were born in the UK, while the percentage is also very high in Enfield (92 per cent) and Harrow (89 per cent). On the other hand in Kensington and Chelsea the figure is only 53 per cent, and in Westminster it is 68 per cent.

As shown in Figure 9, Jewish Londoners aged 25 to 64 are more likely to be born in the UK than all Londoners of this age, but less likely than Jews aged 0 to 24 to be born in the UK. After age 65, the percentage of the Jewish population born in the UK slowly declines, but the average increases significantly. Only at age 75 and above is it less likely than average, that a Jewish person would be born in the UK.

**Figure 9 Percentage of people born in the UK by age, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, SARs 2001

Using Sample of Anonymised Records (SARs) data from the Census, it is possible to see that Jews born outside the UK are more likely to hold higher-level qualifications (50 per cent born outside UK compared with 38 per cent born in UK). This is the highest difference of any of the religious groups, and while Christians and people with no religion born outside the UK are also far more likely to hold higher-level qualifications, some religions such as Sikh and Hindu are less likely to have them if they are born outside the UK, while Muslim and Buddhist are about equally as likely whether they were born inside or outside the UK.

Furthermore, Jewish is the only religious group more likely to be in managerial or professional occupations if they are born outside the UK (49 per cent compared with 46 per cent). In London on average, it is five percentage points more likely that a person would be born in the UK, if they were in these occupations. It is possible that a high proportion of these Jews are living in London primarily for employment reasons and may return to their country of birth later in life. South Africa, Germany and the USA are all

considered to be countries that supply high numbers of such economic migrants to London.<sup>4</sup>

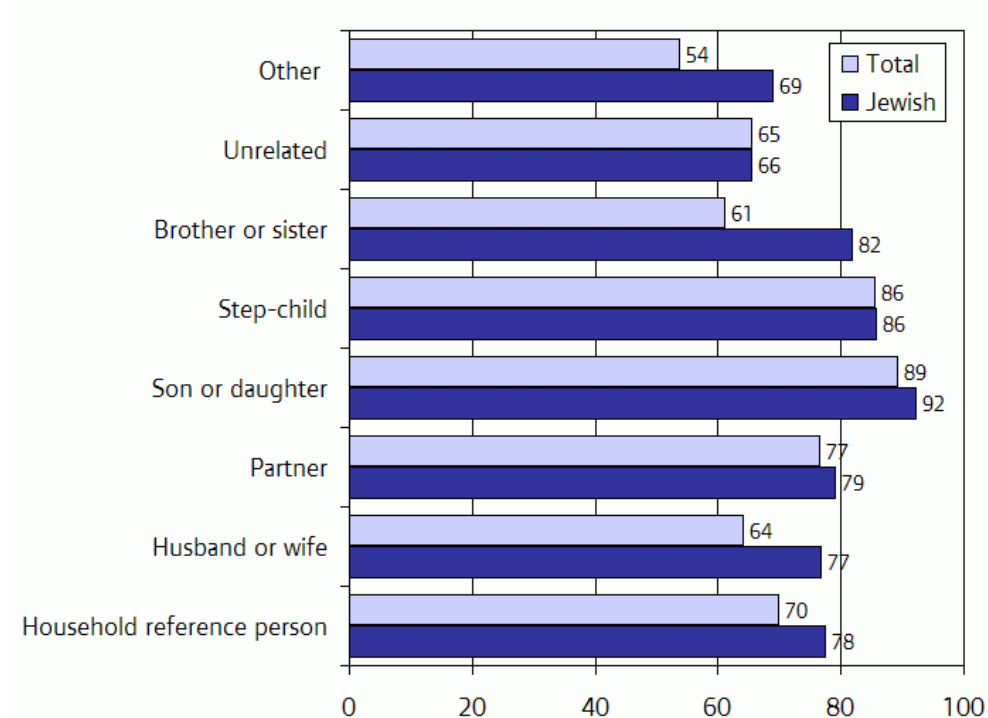
Finally, Jews born outside the UK are more likely to be in private rented accommodation. Around 27 per cent of Jewish Londoners born outside the UK rent privately, compared with 12 per cent for UK born. This is very close to the London average where 26 per cent of all people born outside the UK and 13 per cent of UK born Londoners live in private rented accommodation.

## 2.5 Population born in the UK by relationship to HRP

The Household Reference Person (HRP) in 2001 replaced head of household from the 1991 Census. For a person living alone it follows that this person is the HRP. Otherwise the HRP is assigned on a hierarchy of persons within a household based on economic activity, then age and finally order on the Census form. It is useful to see what percentage of each type of household member is born in the UK and be able to compare the Jewish group to other religious groups. The 2001 Sample of Anonymised Records (SARs) from the Census provides this data.

In London, 78 per cent of Jewish HRPs were born in the UK, which is higher than the average for London HRPs (70 per cent) and about the same as the percentage of husbands, wives or partners of Jewish HRPs that were born in the UK. Around 92 per cent of sons or daughters of Jewish HRPs were born in the UK, the second highest of all religious groups behind those with No religion.

**Figure 10 Percentage of population born in the UK by relationship to HRP, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, SARs

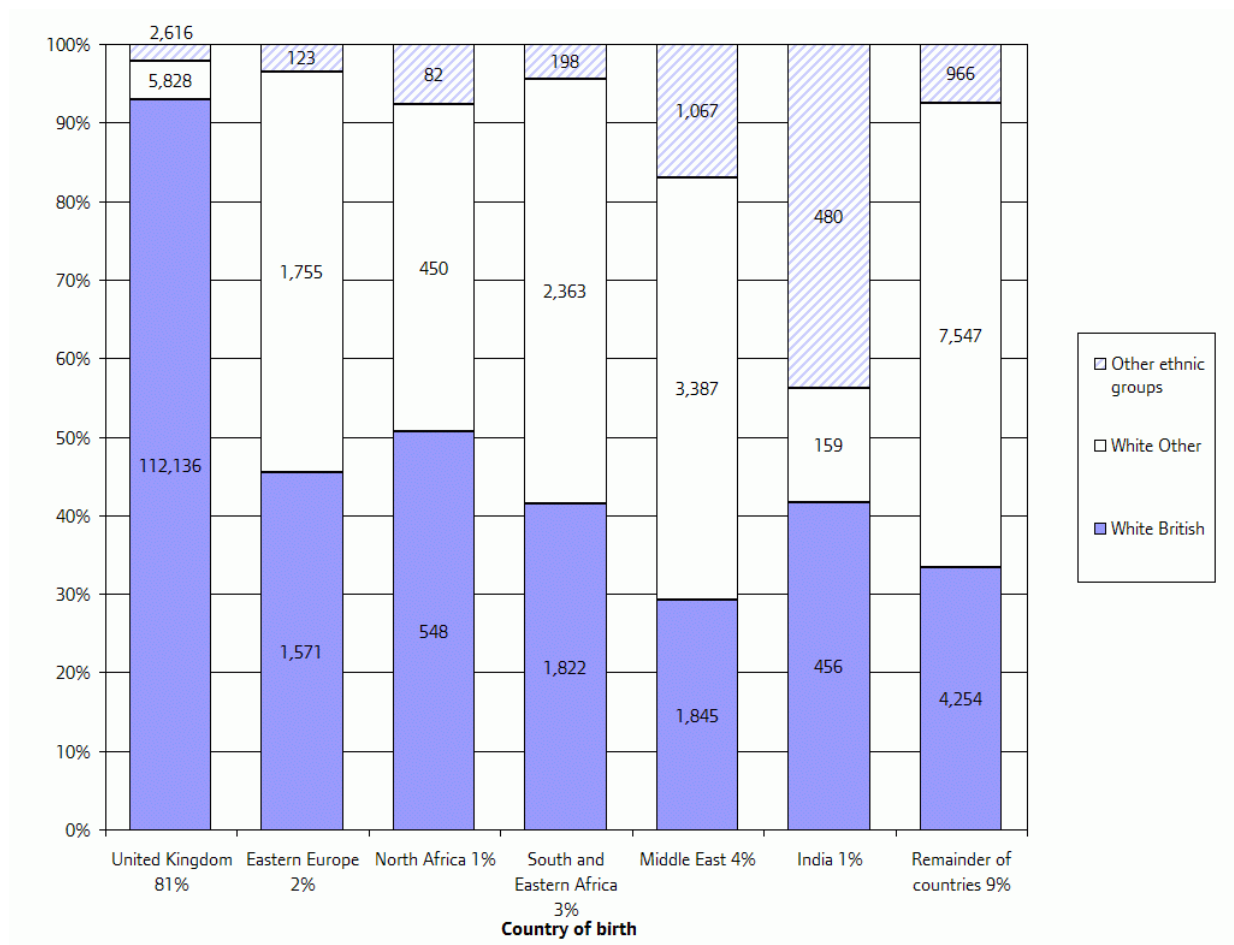
<sup>4</sup> See DMAG Briefing 2005/1 Country of birth & labour market outcomes, Lorna Spence

In London, the Jewish population for each household member type is more likely to be born in the UK than the London average, for each of the household member types (see Figure 10). However, nationally even though the percentage of Jewish household members who were born in the UK is even higher than in London, it is lower than the average for each household member type. This is mainly due to much higher percentages of all people outside London being born in the UK (see Appendix A8).

## 2.6 Ethnic group by country of birth

Jews born in the UK are far more likely to be White British by ethnic group than Jews born elsewhere. In London 93 per cent of Jewish people who were born in the UK described themselves as White British by ethnicity. However, seven per cent of Jews born in the UK described themselves as either White Other (five per cent) or another ethnic group (two per cent). On the other hand, 54 per cent of Jewish people born outside the UK are White Other, 36 per cent are White British and ten per cent other ethnic groups. The lowest proportion was for Jewish people born in the Middle East where 29 per cent described themselves as White British compared with 54 per cent who are White Other and 17 per cent in other ethnic groups.

**Figure 11 Ethnic group by country of birth for Jews, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0328

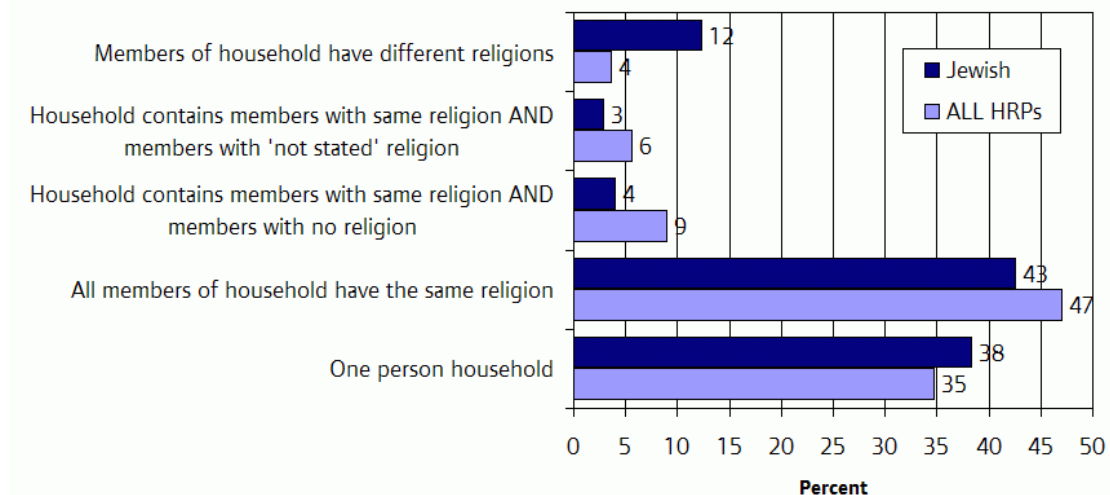
## 2.7 Multiple religious mix within households with Jewish HRP

It is slightly less likely than average that a Jewish household (defined as a household with a Jewish HRP) will have all people in that household with the same religion, 43 per cent compared with 47 per cent overall (see Figure 12). Jewish HRPs are far less likely than average to be living with people of No religion, or those who did not state a religion. However, Jewish households are three times more likely than average to have different religions between household members, 12 per cent compared with four per cent overall. This is the third highest of any religion, though a long way behind Buddhist (19 per cent) and those from 'other religions' (21 per cent). This may be due to there being a smaller 'pool' of people from some religions, or even to a greater degree of secularity.

Generally religions with larger populations are less likely to have household members with different religions. Jewish is the third smallest religious group from the Census in London with only Buddhist and 'Other religions' being smaller. It may also be because there is a higher chance that a secular Jew, who ticked the Jewish religion box, may marry someone who is not Jewish.

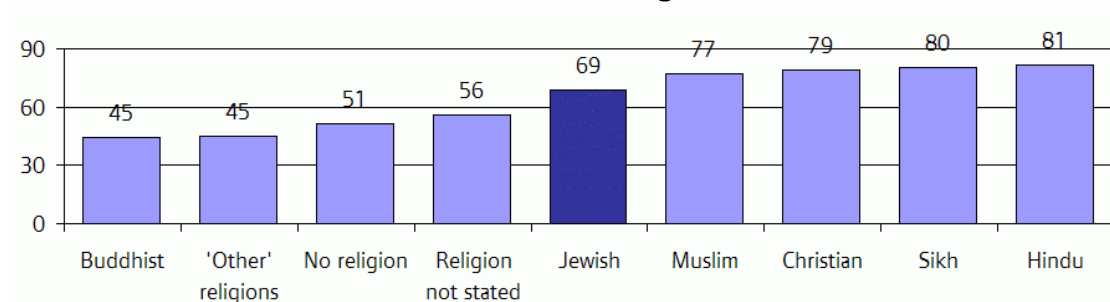
Around 69 per cent of Jewish households with more than one person only contain Jewish people. This is just below the average of 72 per cent, though if Christians are removed the average is far lower at 62 per cent.

**Figure 12 Multiple religious mix within households with Jewish HRP, London**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C403

**Figure 13 Percentage of households with more than one person where all members of the households have the same religion, London 2001**



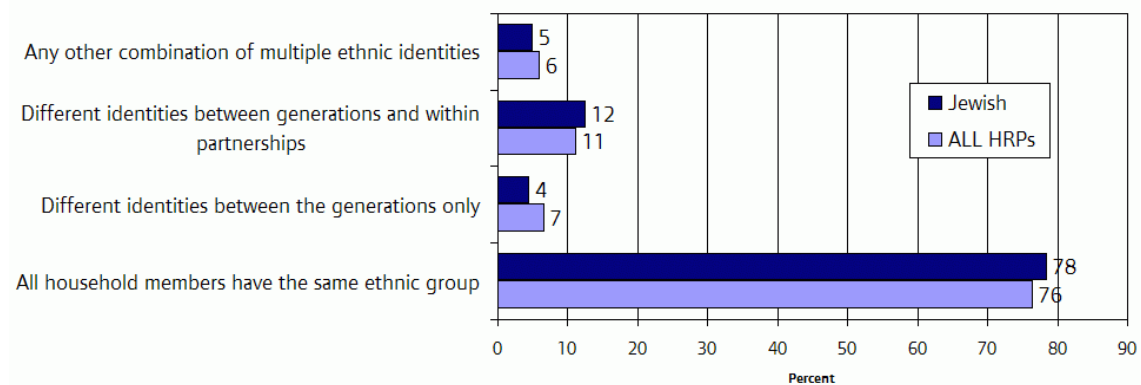
Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C403

## 2.8 Multiple ethnic mix within households with Jewish HRP

Ignoring one person households, 78 per cent of Jewish households have the same ethnic group for all household members, which is slightly higher than average, though far lower than that seen among Hindus and Sikhs. However, Jewish households have the lowest percentage of having different ethnic groups between generations, though Jewish households have the third highest proportion of different identities between generations and within partnerships.

It is perhaps no surprise that Jewish households are likely to be ethnically homogenous because the majority of Jews (over four-fifths) are White British. This would mean even if they were living with White British Christians or other religions, the ethnic group would still be the same throughout the household.

**Figure 14 Multiple ethnic mix within households with more than one member and with Jewish HRP, London**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M297

## 2.9 Religion of married couples

In England and Wales,<sup>5</sup> over three quarters (76 per cent) of all married Jewish people are married to another Jewish person. This is below the average of 88 per cent for all groups, though this is heavily weighted by the Christian proportion of 93 per cent.

Because the vast majority of people are Christian the percentage of Christians who marry other Christians is always likely to be very high. If Christians are removed from the calculations, the average of all other groups is 68 per cent, well below the Jewish figure.

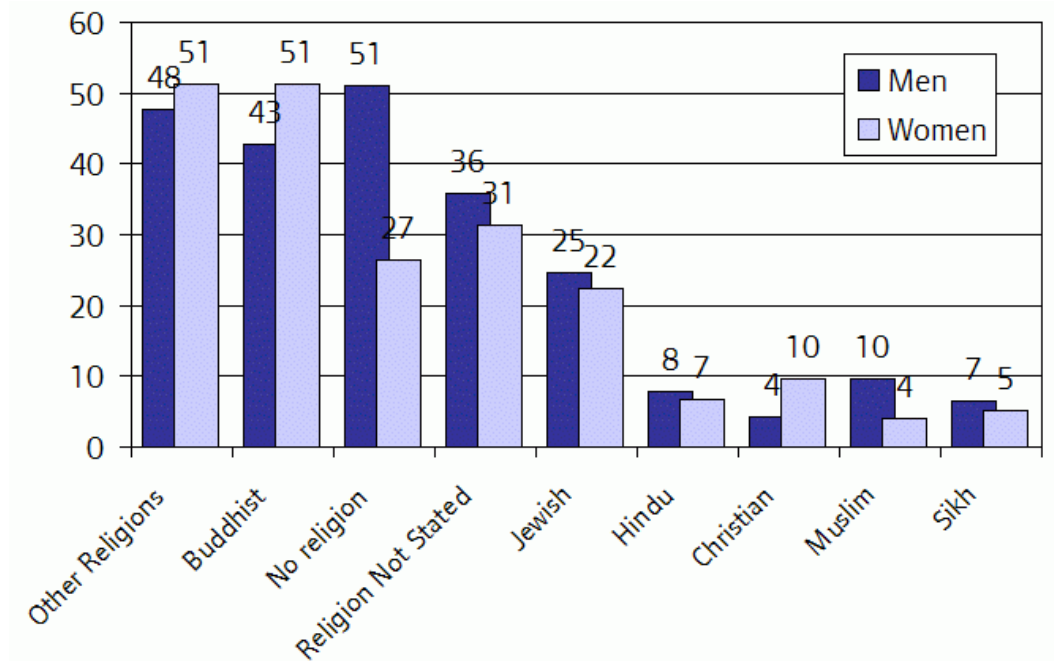
Some of the people who did not state a religion on the Census form may be Jewish. Around two per cent of married Jews are married to a person who did not state a religion, while a further five per cent are married to someone who stated they have No religion.

Among Christians and Buddhists, women are far more likely to marry outside their own religion, while those groups where men are more likely to marry outside their own religious group are Muslim, 'no religion' and 'religion not stated'. Among Jews men are slightly more likely to marry outside their religion but the difference is only three percentage points. The difference between men and women with no religion is

<sup>5</sup> Data for London has been commissioned but not yet received.

considerable. Some of this could be explained by the fact that men make up 60 per cent of married people with no religion. There are over 400,000 more married men with no religion than women. All other religions are more evenly split between men and women including Jewish which is 51 per cent men and 49 per cent women.

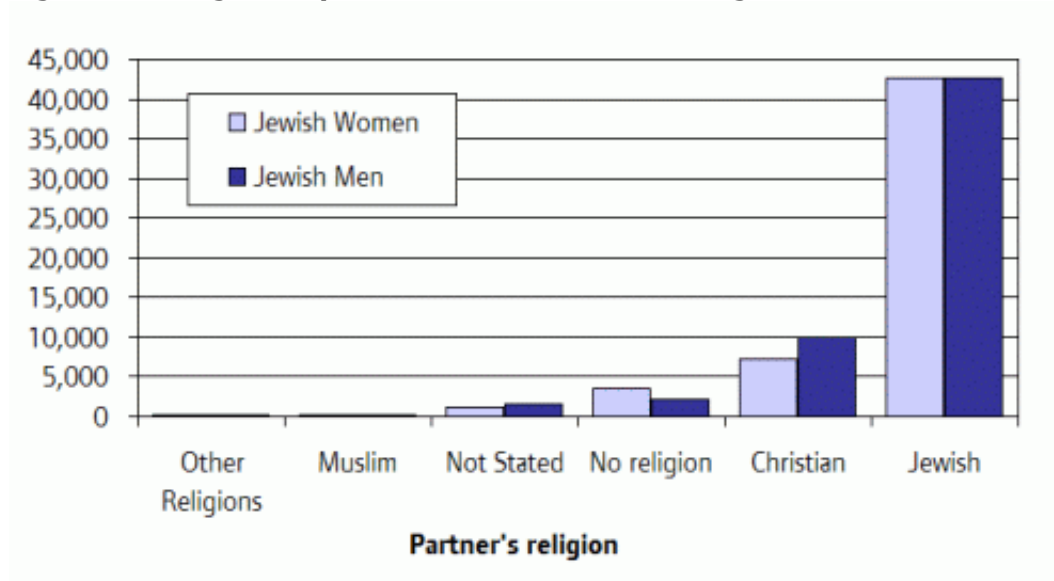
**Figure 15 Percentage of people marrying outside their own religion, England and Wales 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0400

In England and Wales, there are over 2.5 million married people who are married to a person with a different religion or no religion. One per cent of these people are Jewish. This represents around 26,000 married Jews nationally who are not married to another Jew. There are about 1,600 more Jewish men than women who fall into this category.

**Figure 16 Religion of partners for married Jews, England and Wales 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0400+

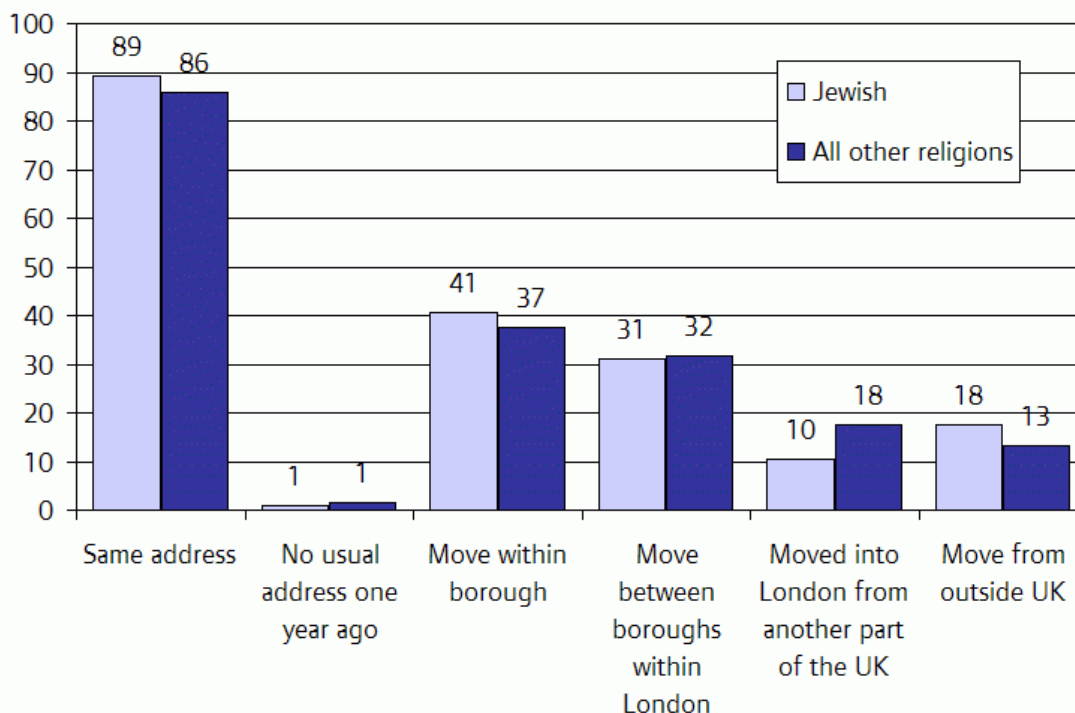
Christians made up 82 per cent of partners for people who did not marry their own religion. Indeed it is true that the majority of Jews not marrying another Jewish person, instead have married a Christian (65 per cent), but this is below average. For Jews, Christians are followed by someone with no religion (21 per cent), while religion not stated makes up 10 per cent and all other religions three per cent.

## 2.10 Migration

In London, 89 per cent of Jews had the same address one year before the Census as on Census day. This was slightly higher than average (86 per cent). Nationally, the Jewish figure and the average were the same (88 per cent). Of all Jewish Londoners who did move, 41 per cent moved within a borough, 31 per cent moved to another borough, ten per cent moved from another region in England and 18 per cent moved to London from outside the UK. For Jewish Londoners, a lower percentage of migrants came from other parts of the UK to London than seen in the London population overall, while a higher proportion came from abroad (see Figure 17).

Over half (54 per cent) of Jewish migrants in Inner London moved to another address in Inner London, while the percentage of Jews who moved but stayed within Outer London was 64 per cent. 11 per cent of Inner London Jewish migrants moved from Outer London while 15 per cent of Outer London migrants originated from Inner London.

**Figure 17 Percentage of migrants by migration indicator type, London**



Source: 2001 Census, SARs

26 per cent of Jewish migrants in Inner London came from outside the UK compared with nine per cent in Outer London. 27 per cent of Jewish migrants in the East region (which includes Hertsmere) moved from Outer London, far higher than the percentage who moved from Outer London to South East region (13 per cent). Finally, seven per cent of

Outer London Jewish migrants moved from East region, far higher than the one per cent who moved from the South East region to Outer London (see Appendix Table A7).

The average distance of a move for a Jewish migrant is 14km, the second lowest of all religious groups (Muslim being the lowest with 13km), and is considerably lower than the average of 24km. Around 40 per cent of Jewish migrants moved less than 2km compared with 33 per cent on average. However, Jewish migrants are more likely than average to have moved from outside the UK (18 per cent compared with 13 per cent) and are the third most likely to have moved to London from abroad behind Buddhists and Hindus.



### 3 Health and Housing

#### 3.1 The Health of the Jewish population

The health of the Jewish population is generally far better than average. The most accurate way to compare poor health across different areas with vastly different age structures, such as Hackney and Brent, is to use age standardised rates. This is because it would be expected that older people are more likely to suffer from health problems than young people. The rate is calculated by dividing the actual number of people with poor health with the number you would expect to be in poor health given the age structure<sup>6</sup>. All rates are compared with the overall England and Wales average of 100. *Rates higher than 100 suggest poorer health than average.* The Census provides two main measures of health – limiting long-term illness (LLTI) and general health, both of which are self-assessed.

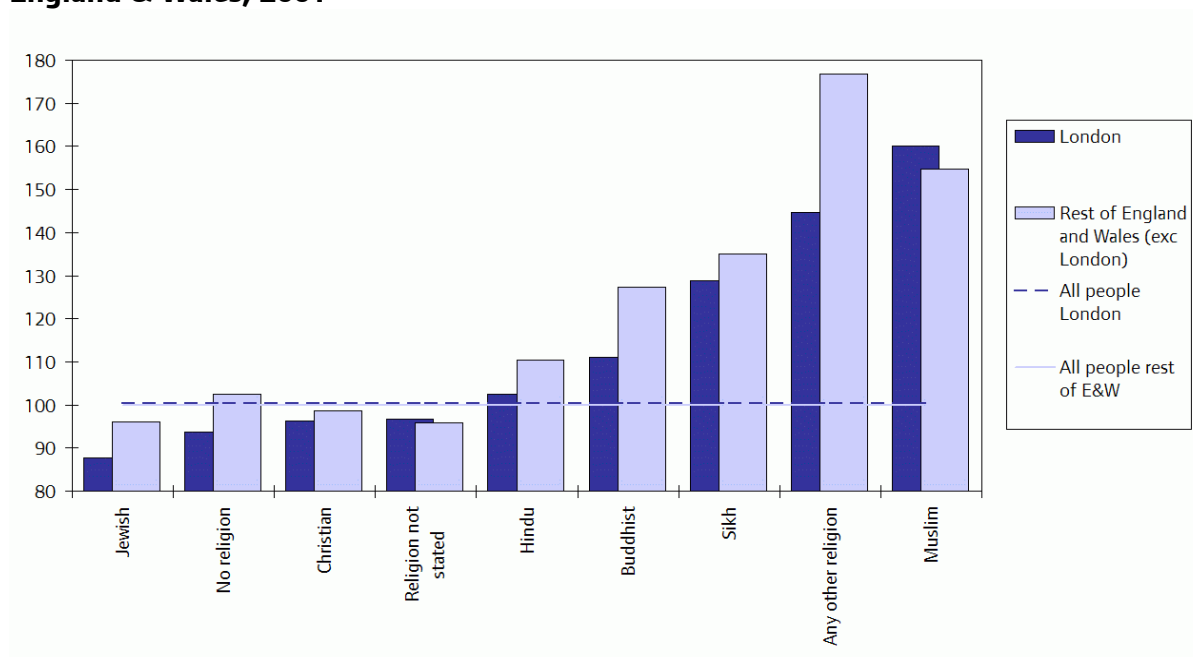
#### Limiting long-term illness (LLTI)

The rate of LLTI for Jewish people in London is 84, which is the joint lowest of any religious group along with people who have no religion. Nationally the Jewish figure is 93 and although this is higher than London, it is still the ‘healthiest’ religious group. The rate for Jewish men in London is slightly lower than women, but this is far more pronounced nationally, where Jewish men appear to be considerably healthier, though this could be associated with the relatively higher numbers of far older (over 85) Jewish women.

#### Not Good health

Similarly, the rate of ‘not good’ health for Jews in London is 96, again the healthiest rate of all the religious groups, and the rate in the rest of England and Wales is even better at 88.

**Figure 18 Age standardised ‘not good’ health rates for London and rest of England & Wales, 2001**



*NB rates above 100 indicate worse health than the E&W average*

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST152

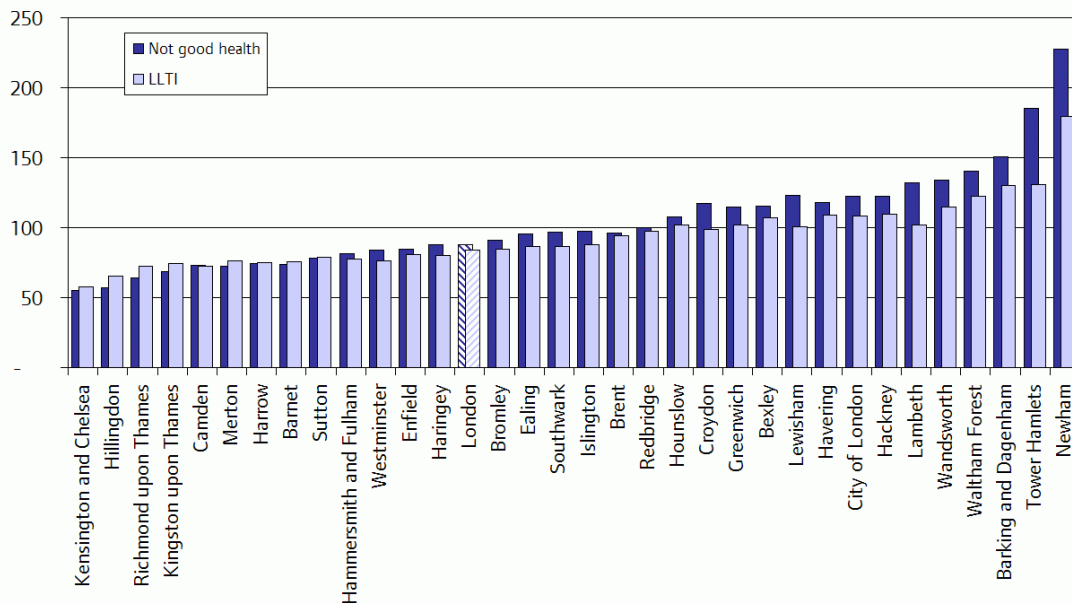
<sup>6</sup> For more on age standardisation see DMAG Briefing 2006-3 & DMAG Briefing 2004-12

At borough level there are wide variations in health among Jews. The rate of 'not good' health ranges from 55 in Kensington and Chelsea to 227 in Newham. It is perhaps no surprise that the rates are particularly high where a high proportion of the population are aged over 80, since the age standardisation only accounts for people aged 65 and over (due to the data available). Since a 65-year-old is likely to be healthier than a 95-year-old say, where there are high proportions of elderly Jews, such as Wandsworth (21 per cent), City of London (18 per cent) and Tower Hamlets (17 per cent) the rates will probably be distorted.

The ranking of boroughs for Jews of 'not good' health is very similar to the overall London ranking, though the Jewish rates tend to be lower in each borough. Despite this, in Newham the rates of LLTI are far higher than for any other borough (180) and much higher than the average for Newham (125). Other boroughs where the health is far worse among Jews than the average include Wandsworth, Havering, Waltham Forest and Croydon. In Wandsworth this is almost certainly explained by the high proportion of Jews aged over 80, which is 21 per cent, but in the other four boroughs it is less than nine per cent so is harder to explain.

However, across many other boroughs the health of the Jewish population is far better than the average. For example, in Camden the rate of 'not good' health is 72 compared with 102 in that borough on average. Other boroughs that have significantly better health among Jews include Kensington and Chelsea, Islington, Hillingdon, Haringey, Hammersmith and Fulham, Southwark, Enfield, Hackney and Westminster.

**Figure 19 LLTI and 'not good' health by borough for Jewish population, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST152

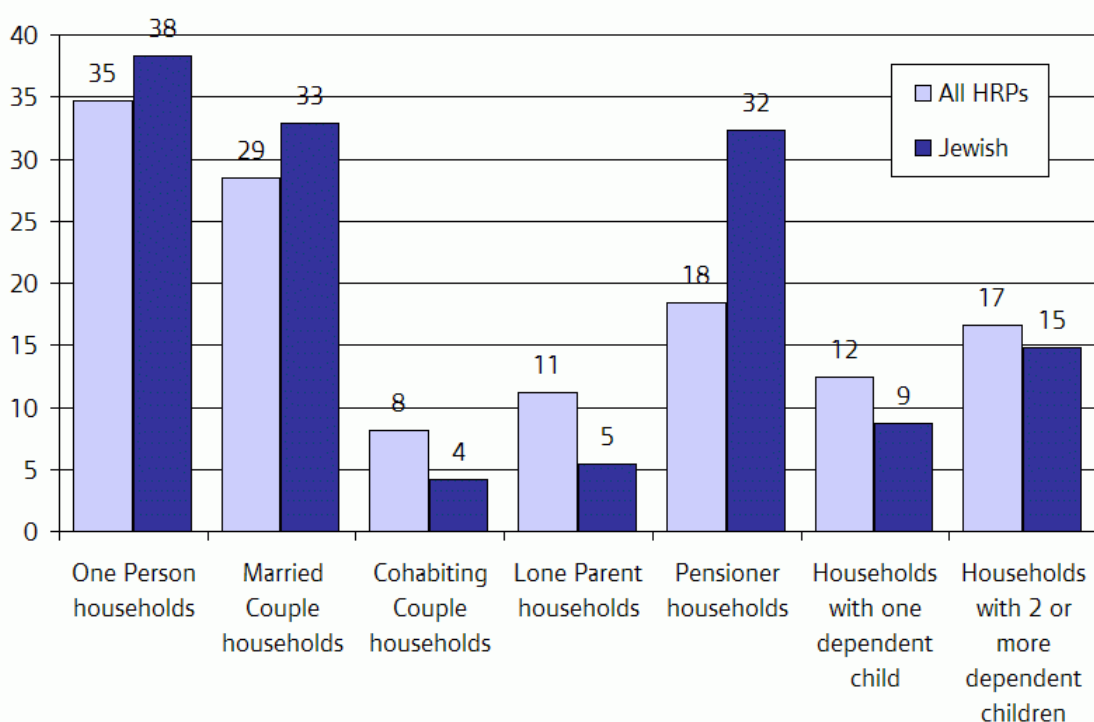
### 3.2 Household composition

Jewish households are defined as those households where the Household Reference Person<sup>7</sup> (HRP) is Jewish.

The most common household type among the Jewish population is one-person households (38 per cent) and within these the majority are lone pensioner households, making up one fifth of all Jewish households in London and more than half of all the one-person Jewish households. The proportion of Jewish one-person households that are not pensioner households is in fact slightly below average, though because of the pensioner households the proportion of one-person households is above the London average of 35 per cent. Pensioner households with more than one person make up a further 12 per cent of Jewish households.

The proportion of Jewish married couple households (33 per cent) is slightly above average though considerably less than seen in Hindu, Muslim and Sikh groups. Cohabiting couple households among Jews are not common (four per cent), especially compared with households for people with No religion (16 per cent), though similar to Hindu, Muslim and Sikh households.

**Figure 20 Household composition, per cent London 2001**



*NB Figures do not sum to 100 due to some households being in more than one category.*

*Pensioner is defined as 60+ for women and 65+ for men.*

*Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST151*

The proportion of lone parent households for Jews (five per cent) is the lowest of all the religious groups, by quite a significant margin and the rate is less than half the London average.

<sup>7</sup> For a person living alone, it follows that this person is the HRP. Otherwise it is chosen on economic activity, then age, then order on the Census form.

Among Jewish households, by far and away the most significant difference from the London average is the pensioner household category. Pensioner households make up almost a third of Jewish households, far more than the average of 18 per cent, and the next highest religious group, Christian (23 per cent). Five of the nine main religious groups in the Census have less than seven per cent in this category.

Jewish households are the least likely of the religious groups to have one dependent child (nine per cent), but are far closer to the average for households with two or more dependent children.

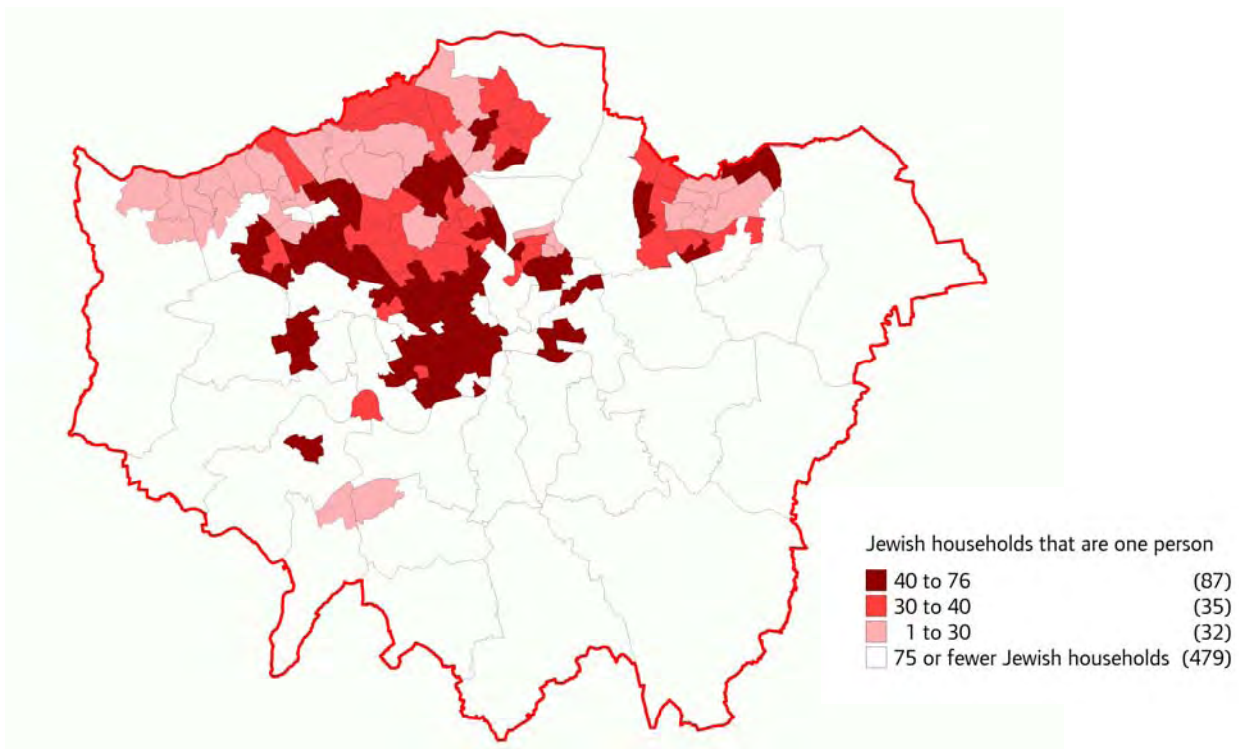
### 3.3 Household composition by ward

Jewish household types vary significantly across London. Maps 5 to 7 show the percentages of one-person households, households with two or more children and pensioner households for Jewish households in all wards where there are more than 75 Jewish households, which make up 154 wards in London.

### 3.4 Jewish one person households

Four of the top five wards are in Tower Hamlets, while four of the five bottom wards are in Harrow, though wards in Inner London are more likely to contain one person households than those in Outer London. However, the figures are largely dominated by lone pensioner households, and if these households are taken away, then the pattern is very different. Colville ward in Kensington and Chelsea has the highest proportion of one person households that are not pensioner households (49 per cent). This borough, with Westminster and Camden, contains most of the high ranking wards.

**Map 5 Percentage of Jewish households that are one person by ward, 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST151

### 3.5 Lone parent households

Although the proportions of lone parent Jewish households are low, there are a few wards above the London average. Wick ward in Hackney and Queensbury ward in Harrow are the highest (both 14 per cent), though several wards in Hackney and Redbridge appear towards the top of the rankings.

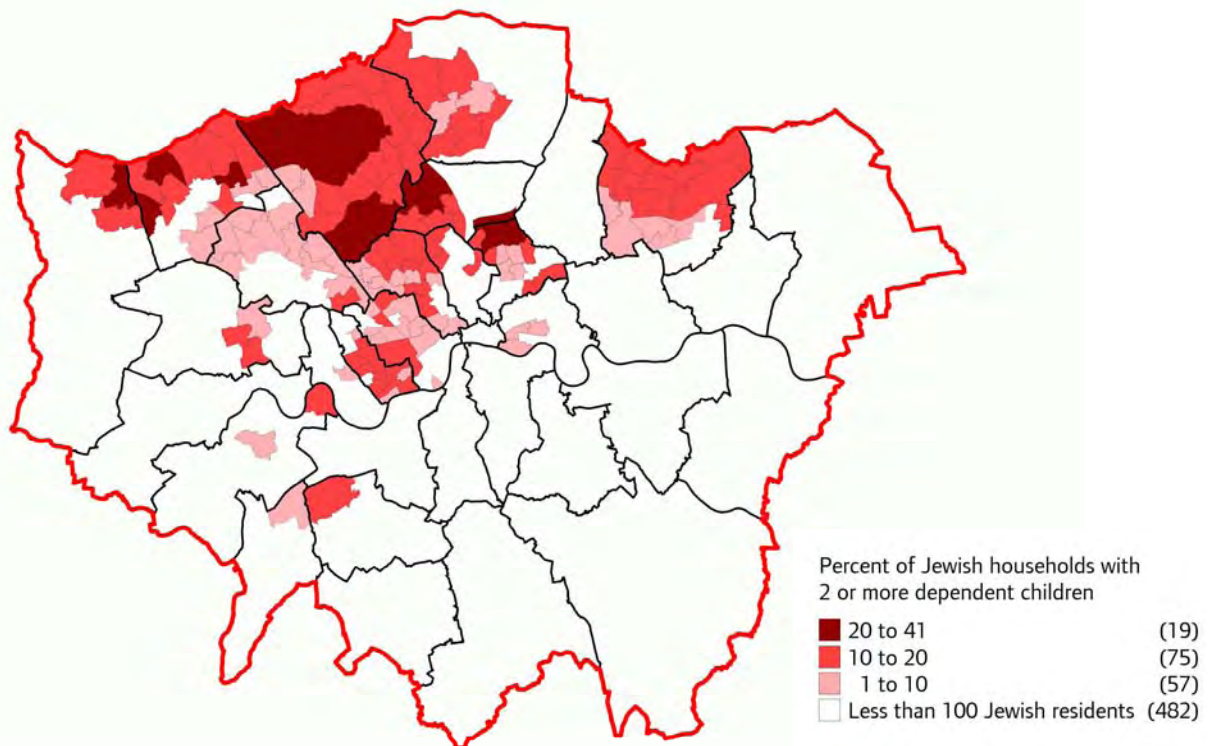
### 3.6 Households comprising couples with no children

Overall the percentage of Jewish households that are couples with no children is just below average, though wards that are well above average include Northwood Hills ward in Hillingdon (22 per cent), Coombe Hill ward in Kingston (21 per cent) and Bridge ward in Redbridge (21 per cent). Several of the wards at the top of the rankings are in Kensington and Chelsea, Harrow, Richmond and Hillingdon.

### 3.7 Households with two or more dependent children

The five top wards in percentage terms are all in the orthodox area of North Hackney/South Haringey around Stamford Hill. Springfield ward in Hackney is top (40 per cent), though all these wards have at least 34 per cent of households with two or more dependent children, all at least double the London average (17 per cent). This is well above the Jewish average for London (15 per cent), though only 27 wards are above this figure and only nine wards have more than 25 per cent for Jewish households. Other than wards in Hackney and Haringey, there is one ward in Barnet and one in Harrow in the top nine. In terms of numbers, Garden Suburb (Barnet) has most (492) and the next three wards are also in Barnet, making up a total of 1,729 households in these four wards alone.

**Map 6 Percentage of Jewish households with 2 or more dependent children**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST151

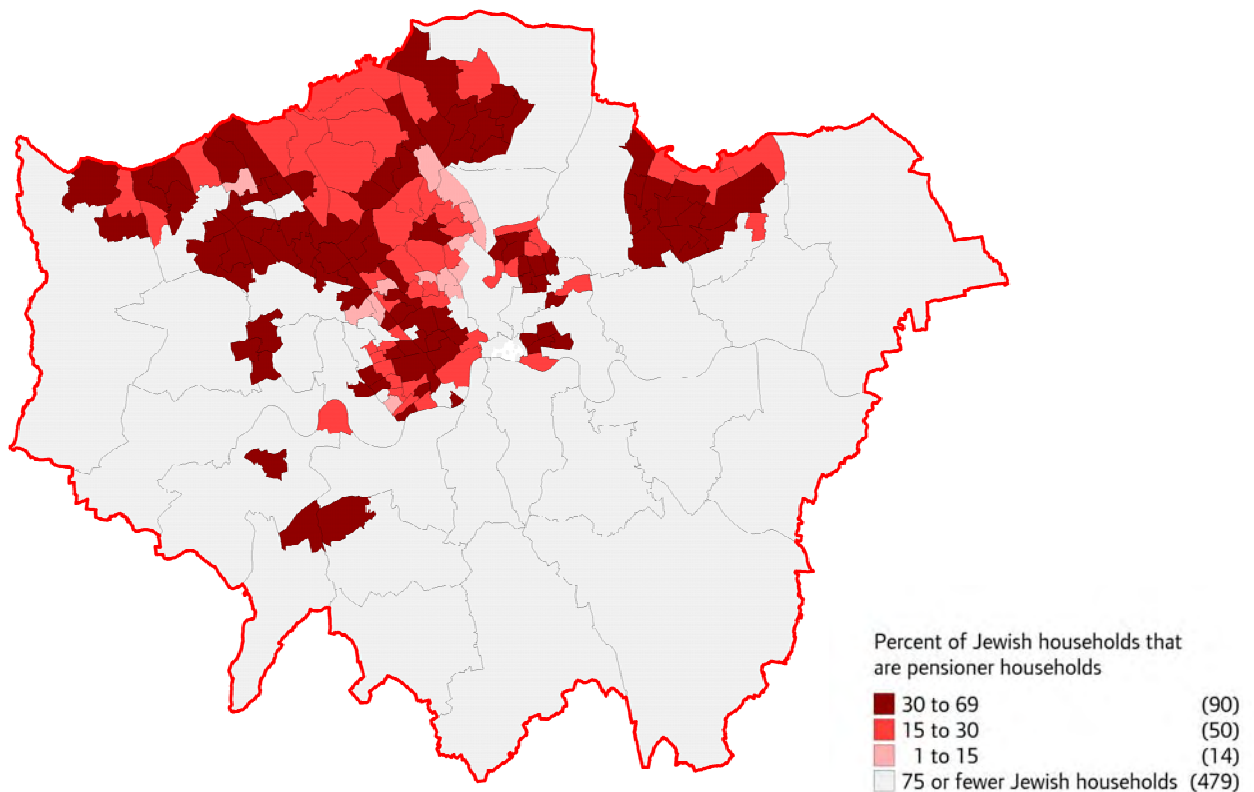
The average number of dependent children in Jewish households with children is 2.1, which is the same as the London average. Married couple households among Jews have the highest number of children on average (2.1) compared with 1.6 for both lone parent and cohabiting couple households. At borough level, by far the highest is in Hackney where the average number of dependent children is 3.5, with Haringey and Barnet next highest at 2.2.

### 3.8 Pensioner households

The highest proportions of pensioner households are in Tower Hamlets and Brent. Eight of the top ten Jewish wards are in these two boroughs. Around nine out of ten wards containing at least 100 Jewish residents have an above average proportion of pensioner households. The London average is 18 per cent, but 42 wards have over 40 per cent pensioner Jewish households.

In London there are around 22,000 Jewish pensioner households and at ward level, there are 825 Jewish pensioner households in Canons ward (Harrow) the highest in London, followed by five wards in Barnet with a total of 3,086 pensioner households.

**Map 7 Percentage of Jewish households that are pensioner households**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST151

### 3.9 Tenure

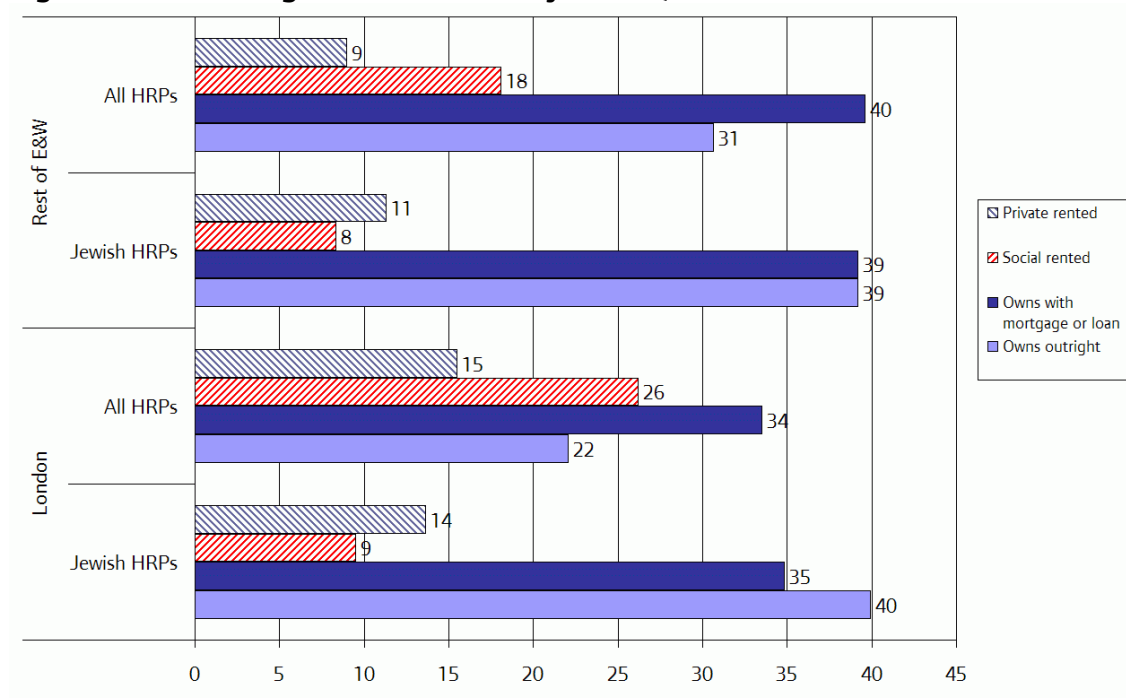
Three quarters of Jewish households own their property. The majority of these own their property outright (40 per cent), which is by far the highest of all the religious groups, the next being Sikh (25 per cent) and is almost twice the London average (22 per cent). The proportion of Jewish households who own with a mortgage or loan (35 per cent), is slightly above average, though Hindus and Sikhs are far more likely to be buying with a mortgage than other groups. Such high ownership rates among the Jewish population, relate greatly to age structure, since older people are more likely to own and have paid off any mortgage they may have had when they were younger. There are no Census tables available for tenure by age for Jewish households, but in all households in London, for example, the percentage of households that are owned increases from 21 per cent for HRPs aged under 24, to 45 per cent for those aged 25 to 34, to 59 per cent for those aged 35 to 44 and 65 per cent for HRPs aged over 45. This indicates that owning outright is closely linked with age.

The percentage of Jewish households in social rented accommodation is the lowest of the religious groups (nine per cent) and is considerably lower than the average of 26 per cent.

Private renting among Jewish households (14 per cent) is just below average (15 per cent), and only Christian (13 per cent) and Sikh (nine per cent) are lower.

The proportions of households by tenure are quite similar in London to elsewhere in England and Wales for Jews, though the proportion of Jewish community with a mortgage is slightly higher outside London.

**Figure 21 Percentage of households by tenure, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST156

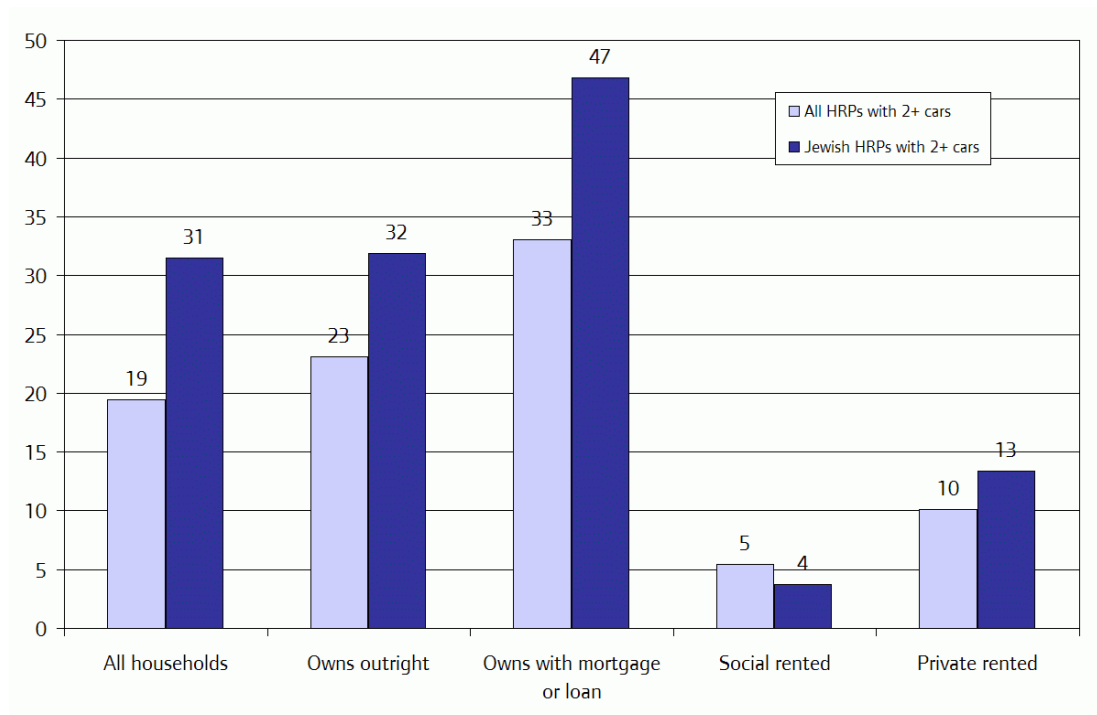
### 3.10 Car ownership

Car ownership is generally high among Jews. Almost three quarters of Jewish households have access to a car compared with less than two-thirds overall in London. Almost a third of households have two or more cars or vans, the third highest of the religious categories. The figure for Jews outside London is even higher (77 per cent), though is behind both the Hindu and Sikh proportion inside and outside London.

Jewish households in London broadly follow a pattern similar to that of the general population. Car ownership is lower in the most urban areas, higher in the suburbs and higher still in rural areas mainly due to access to good public transport links. For London's Jewish population, while this broad pattern accounts for the main influence on car ownership, it is overlaid by issues of orthodoxy (family size) and affluence. In Harrow and Barnet, (both outer London) 47 per cent and 43 per cent respectively of Jewish households own two or more cars, while in Islington the proportion is 14 per cent and in Hackney just six per cent (both Inner London).

Households that own with a mortgage are more likely to have two or more cars (47 per cent) than any other tenure. The figure is far higher than those who own outright (32 per cent) and private rented (13 per cent) though Jewish households are the second most likely to own two or more cars in both of these tenure types. On the other hand Jews with a tenure of social rented are the least likely religious group to own two or more cars (four per cent).

**Figure 22 Percentage of households with access to two or more cars by tenure, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST156

### 3.11 Overcrowding

In London, Jewish households are the least likely of the religious groups to be overcrowded. Less than nine per cent of Jewish households have an occupancy rating of -1 or less (defined as overcrowded) compared with 17 per cent on average. The occupancy rating provides a measure of overcrowding. A value of -1 implies that there is one room too few for the size and composition of the household and that there is therefore overcrowding in the household.

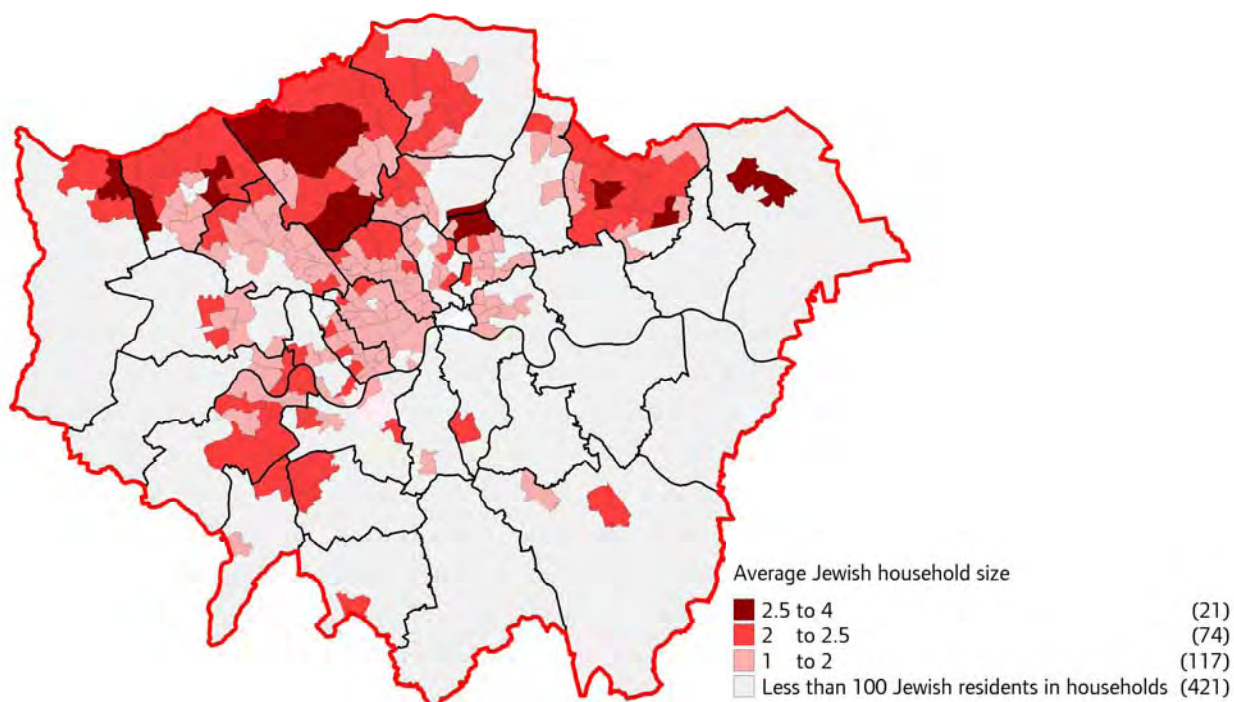
In the rest of England and Wales the proportion of Jewish households that are overcrowded is even lower (seven per cent), though is second lowest because the figure for Christians is slightly lower at six per cent.

Overcrowding varies significantly by borough. In Harrow only three per cent of Jewish households are overcrowded, whereas in Hackney overcrowding occurs in 20 per cent of households and in the City the figure is 21 per cent, both above the London average. Furthermore, there are between 13 and 15 per cent overcrowded Jewish households in eight of 14 Inner London boroughs.

### 3.12 Household size

The average size of a Jewish household in London is 2.17 persons per household, less than the average of 2.35. At borough level the average Jewish household size ranges from 1.44 in Tower Hamlets to 2.90 in neighbouring Hackney. Jewish households have fewer people than average in every borough other than Hackney where the average is 2.34.

**Map 8 Average Jewish household size by ward, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Standard Tables ST103 and ST159

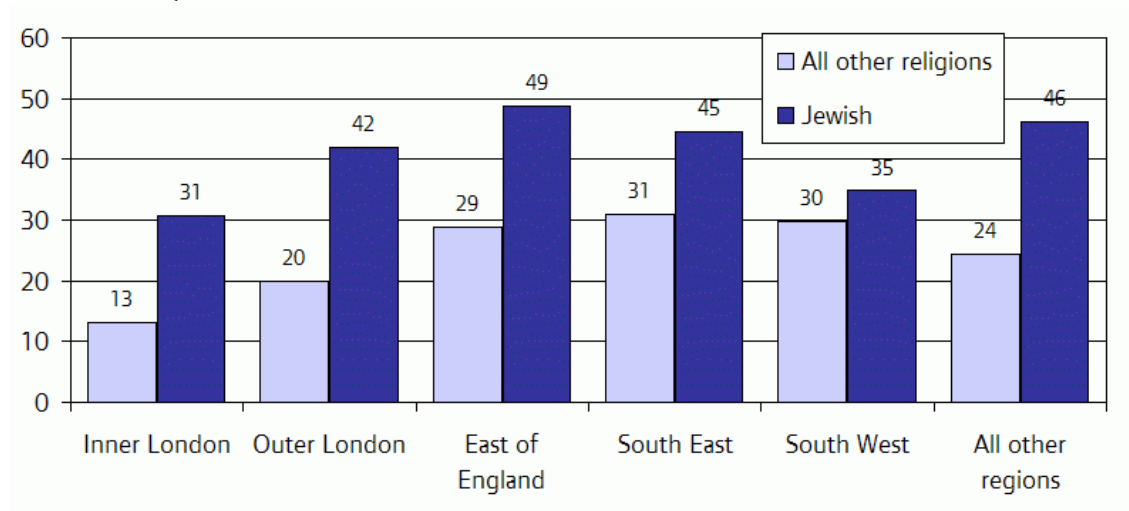
At ward level five of the top six average household sizes for Jews are in the orthodox Jewish area of North Hackney/South Haringey, the largest being Springfield ward (3.74). The other ward in the top six is in Redbridge. There are also clusters of large household sizes in North and South Barnet, Central and West Harrow and parts of Redbridge and Havering. Generally the smaller Jewish households are in Inner London with the exception being Hackney (see Map 8). This includes Westminster, Kensington and Chelsea, Camden and Tower Hamlets plus Brent (in Outer London).

### 3.13 Number of rooms in household spaces

Despite Jewish households having fewer people on average, Jewish household spaces generally have more rooms than average<sup>8</sup>. In London, 29 per cent of Jewish people live in household spaces with four rooms or less compared with 39 per cent on average. There is also a lower percentage of Jews than average living in accommodation with 5 or 6 rooms. It is only in household spaces with seven or more rooms where the percentage for Jews is above the average for all other groups (38 per cent compared with 17 per cent) (See Figure 23 and Appendix A9).

In Inner London on average only 13 per cent of household spaces have seven or more rooms compared with 31 per cent for Jews. While in outer London the average is 20 per cent compared with 42 per cent for Jewish people. Furthermore, Jewish people are more likely to live in household spaces with seven or more rooms than average in every region in England and Wales.

**Figure 23 Percentage of people who live in household spaces with seven or more rooms, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, SARs

<sup>8</sup> Does not include bathrooms, toilets, halls or landings, or rooms that can only be used for storage. All other rooms, for example, kitchens, living rooms, bedrooms, utility rooms and studies are counted.

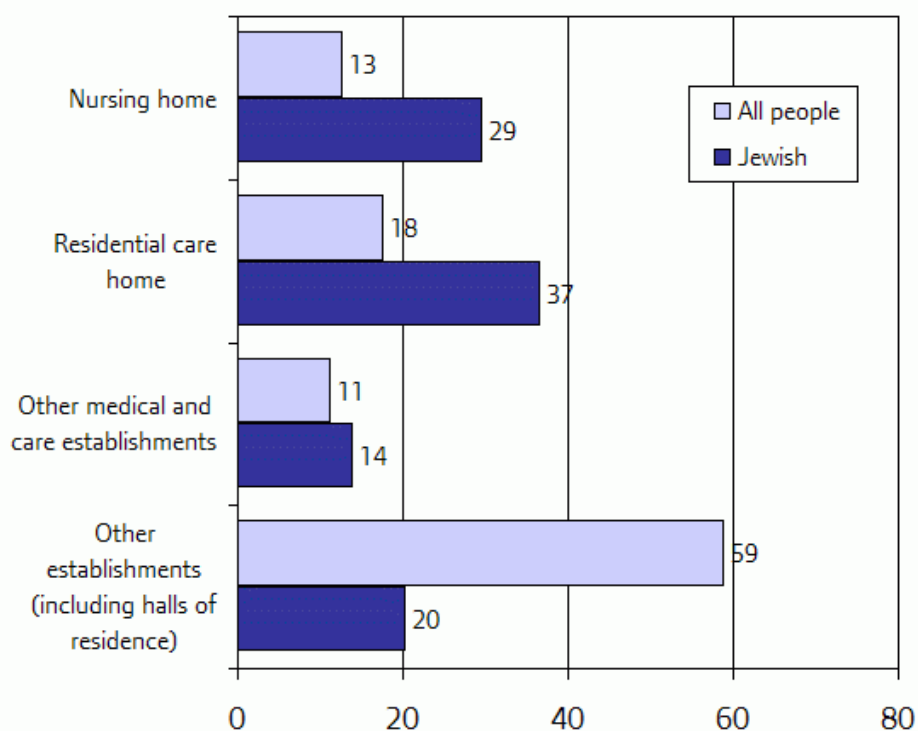
### 3.14 Communal establishments

In London there is a total of 2,835 Jewish people living in communal establishments. This is broken down as 37 per cent in residential care homes, 29 per cent in nursing homes, 14 per cent in other medical & care establishments and 20 per cent in 'Other establishments'. The first three of these categories are above average and only the last category is well below average for Jews. 'Other establishments' includes prisons, education establishments and hostels - see Figure 24.

The percentage of the Jewish population that lives in communal establishments is above average at 1.9 per cent compared with 1.3 per cent on average in London. However, there is a large difference at various ages, where Jewish people aged under 65 are less likely than average to live in a communal establishment whereas the percentage of those aged 65 and over is well above average. This may be skewed by the high number of much older Jewish people, aged around 80 and over, in medical and care establishments.

At ward level, Nightingale ward in Wandsworth has the highest number of Jewish communal establishment residents at 256, followed by Garden Suburb ward in Barnet (202). Medical and care establishments contain almost four fifths of all Jews in communal establishments and 55 per cent of the total Jewish London residents in medical and care establishments, are in just ten wards (see Appendix Table A16).

**Figure 24 Percentage of population by communal establishment type, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M296



## 4 Economic activity

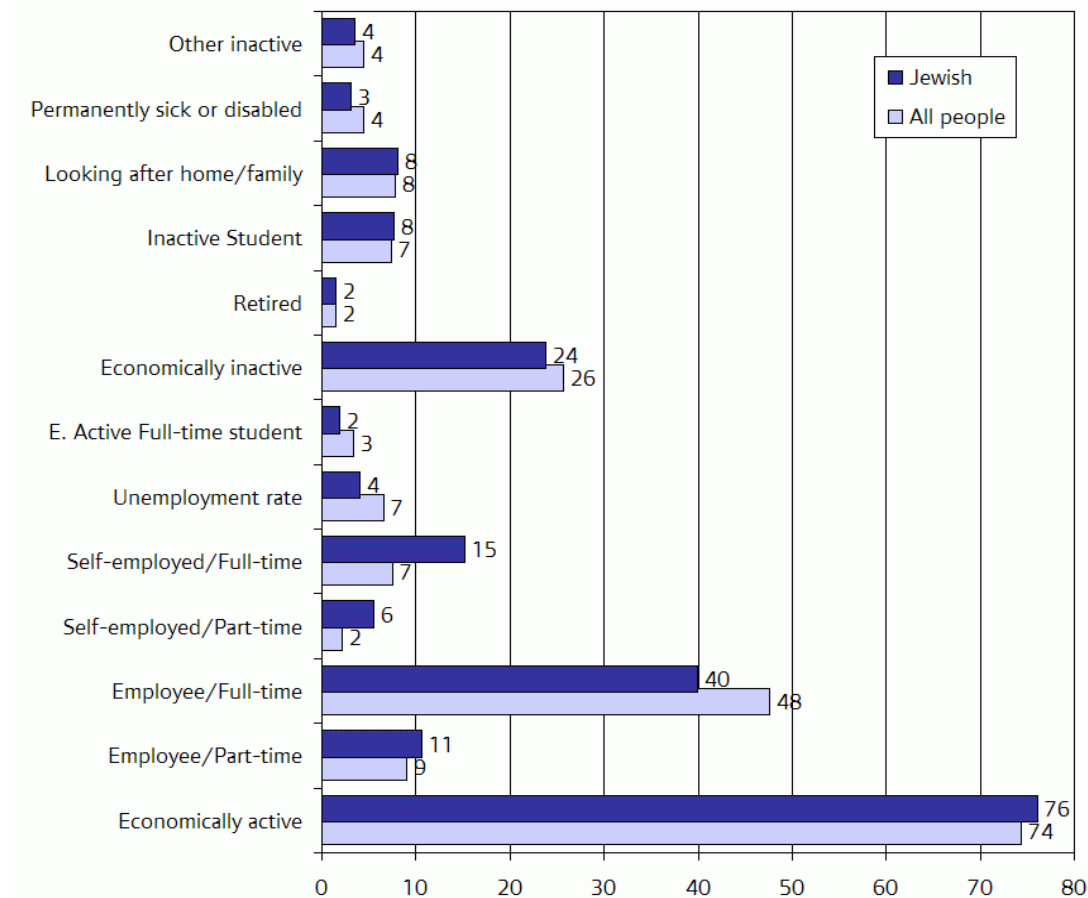
### 4.1 Economically active

The economic activity rate for the working age Jewish population in London is 76 per cent, slightly higher than the London average of 74 per cent. The key difference is that Jewish people are far more likely to be self-employed than average and less likely to be a full-time employee (working for someone else). The proportion of Jews aged 16 to pension age in self employment (21 per cent) is more than twice the average (ten per cent), whilst the proportion who are full-time employees is 40 per cent compared with 48 per cent on average.

The highest economic activity rates for working age Jewish people are in the City (85 per cent) and Richmond (82 per cent), while on the other hand there are four boroughs with a rate lower than the London average rate. These are Hackney (53 per cent), Newham (66 per cent), Tower Hamlets (68 per cent) and Barking and Dagenham (71 per cent).

The rate of self-employment among the Jewish population is higher than the London average in every London borough and 16 boroughs have more than double the average proportion. Self-employment among Jews is highest in the City (35 per cent – though there are low numbers), and is also particularly high in Richmond (25 per cent), Hillingdon and Westminster (24 per cent).

**Figure 25 Economic activity of working age people, London 2001**



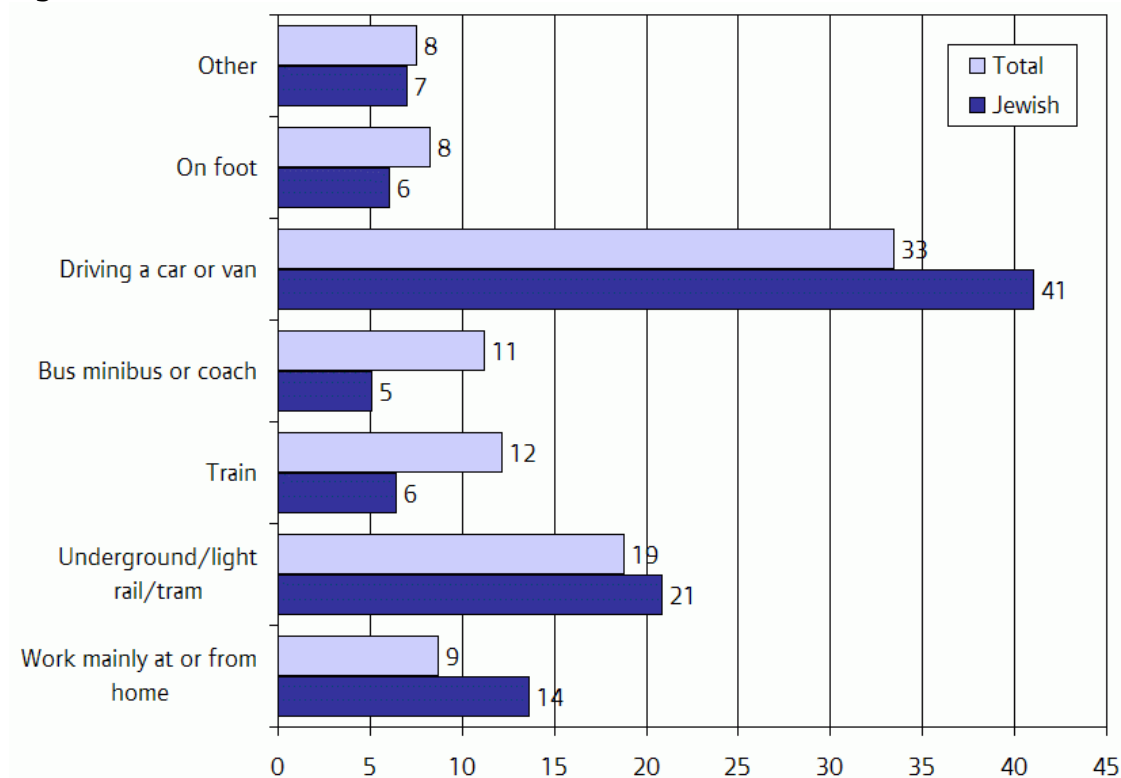
Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0120

The working age unemployment rate of the Jewish population in London is 4.0 per cent compared with 6.5 per cent on average. Four boroughs have an unemployment rate above the London average, Hackney (9.4 per cent), Tower Hamlets (8.7), Bexley (7.0) and Hammersmith and Fulham (6.8).

#### 4.2 Method of travel to work

The most popular method of travel to work for Jewish people is driving a car, which represents 41 per cent of Jews in employment in London compared with 33 per cent on average. While this may owe a lot to the greater proportions of Jews in Outer London who drive, the proportions in both Inner and Outer London are well above average (see Appendix Table A12). The next most popular method is underground (21 per cent), slightly higher than average (19 per cent). Around 14 per cent of Jewish people in employment work from home, far higher than average (nine per cent) and this may relate to the high percentage in self-employment. However, Jewish Londoners are far less likely than average to use a bus or train to get to work.

**Figure 26 Method of travel to work, London 2001**



Source: 2001 Census, SARs

#### 4.3 Economically inactive

The proportions of Jewish people in each of the economically inactive categories is relatively close to the average, though permanently sick/disabled is a little lower at three per cent compared with four per cent in London overall.

In those boroughs where economic inactivity is higher there are a few different reasons for this. In Hackney, there are very high proportions of both people aged over 16 who are inactive students (ie those students who are not also in work) and of people who look

after home/family, each making up 16 per cent of the working age population – double the average in both cases. The percentage of ‘Other inactive’ (7.4 per cent) in Hackney is more than twice the Jewish average of 3.5 per cent.

In both Newham and Tower Hamlets, 12 per cent of Jewish people are permanently sick/disabled, four times the Jewish proportion of London. Furthermore, the percentages of Jews who are ‘Other inactive’ are also very high in these boroughs (eight and six per cent respectively).

In Barking and Dagenham, a high proportion of Jews look after the home/family (12 per cent), while a further ten per cent are permanently sick/disabled – three times the average.

Southwark has a very high rate of economically inactive Jewish students (14 per cent), while Kensington and Chelsea has a high level of looking after home/family (ten per cent) and ‘Other inactive’ (six per cent) among its Jewish population.

#### **4.4 Students**

A high proportion of young Jewish people aged 16 to 24 are students in London (52 per cent compared with 45 per cent on average). Outside London, the difference is even bigger where 70 per cent of 16 to 24 year old Jews are students compared with 40 per cent on average.

Furthermore, the percentage of Jewish economically inactive young students (aged under 25) is high in London at 42 per cent compared with 32 per cent on average and outside London this pattern is even more evident where 56 per cent of young Jewish people are inactive students compared with just 26 per cent on average. However, the percentage of economically active Jewish students is lower than average at 10 per cent compared with 14 per cent on average, a pattern which again is repeated nationally.

Among Jewish Londoners, inactive students make up 82 per cent of all students compared with 70 per cent on average. This may suggest that while there are high proportions of Jewish students, the vast majority of them do not tend to work while they are studying. This is the case in all of the boroughs with a significant Jewish population other than Redbridge, where the rate of economically active Jewish students is above average, while the rate for inactive students is below average.

#### **4.5 Socio-economic classification**

The NS-SEC (National Statistics-Socio economic classification) is a classification based on occupation of all residents aged 16 to 74, introduced after the 2001 Census.

In London, 52 per cent of working age Jewish people are in ‘managerial and professional occupations’ compared with 38 per cent on average and in the rest of the country this figure for Jews is 44 per cent compared with 30 per cent on average. Both Jewish men and women have high proportions in this classification compared with all men and women in London.

Both Jewish men and women have the highest percentages in 'managerial and professional occupations'. Among Jewish men in London, 59 per cent are in this category, while the next highest group is people with no religion (50 per cent). Outside London Jewish men are even further ahead where 51 per cent are in these occupations while the next highest group is 'Other religions' with 38 per cent. Jewish women in London are the most likely group of women to be managers or professionals (45 per cent), although 'No religion' (44 per cent) is very close behind. Outside London the gap is larger where 37 per cent of Jewish women are in this category compared with 'Other religions' at 33 per cent. See Table 1.

**Table 1 Percentage of working age people in 'managerial and professional occupations' category of NS-SEC by sex, 2001**

	Male		Female	
	London	Rest of E&W	London	Rest of E&W
All people	41	33	35	27
Christian	40	32	36	27
Buddhist	40	36	29	28
Hindu	37	37	26	24
<b>Jewish</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>37</b>
Muslim	22	17	14	10
Sikh	29	23	23	17
Other	46	38	38	33
No religion	50	36	44	29
Not stated	41	31	35	26

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table SCT055 & C0280

Within London the highest percentage of Jewish residents in 'managerial and professional occupations' is in Camden (68 per cent), while Wandsworth, Richmond, Islington and Hammersmith and Fulham have 66 per cent in this category, all well above the averages in those boroughs. Indeed there are only two boroughs where the percentage of Jewish people in this top category is below average for that borough, Hackney (27 per cent) and City of London (58 per cent), though numbers in the City are low.

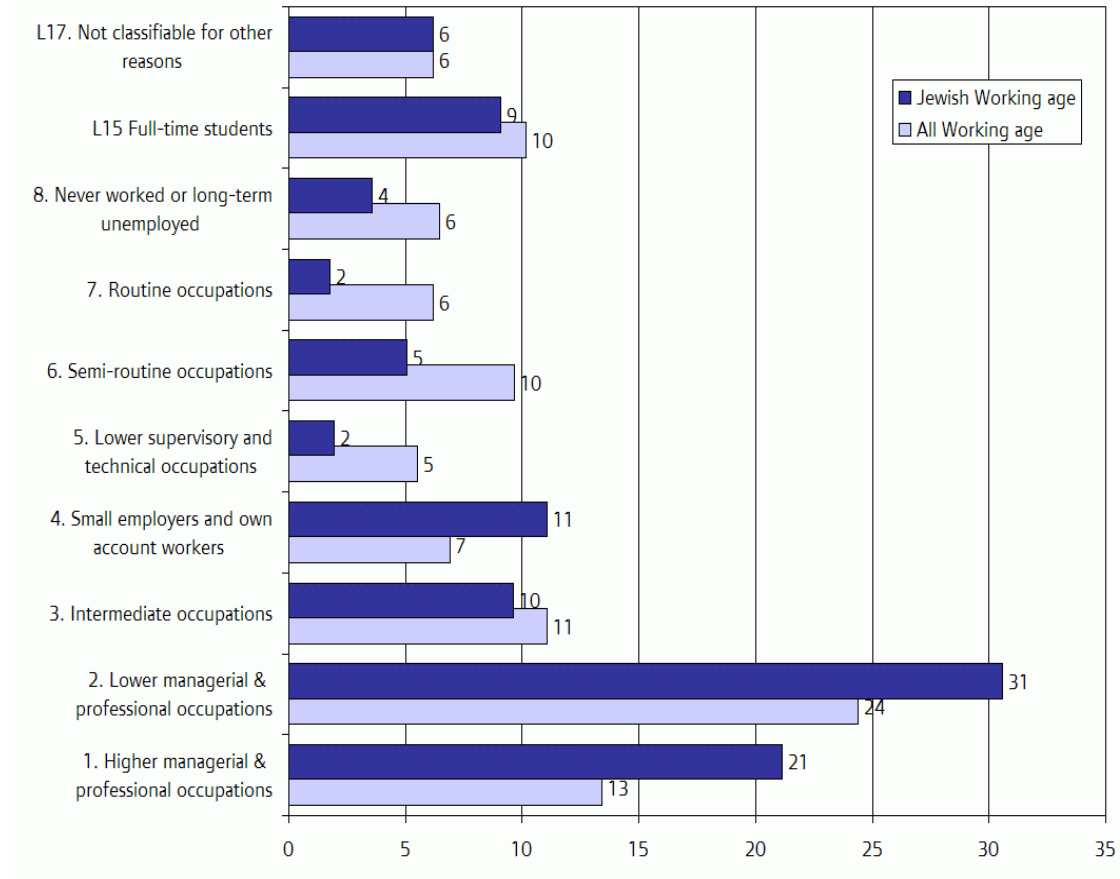
The proportion of Jewish women in 'intermediate occupations' is around average though Jewish men are below average.

The proportion who are small employers or own account workers is far higher than average at 11 per cent compared with seven per cent. The highest percentage for Jews is in Redbridge (16 per cent), though Havering, Hillingdon, Enfield and Harrow are also very high (13 per cent). Jewish women are twice as likely to be in this category compared with all women in London.

Semi-routine or routine occupations account for seven per cent compared with 16 per cent in London on average. All boroughs have a lower percentage of Jews in these types of occupations than the average for the borough, although the highest percentage is in Barking and Dagenham (20 per cent), while the lowest is in Camden (three per cent).

There is a low proportion of the Jewish population (around half the average percentage) in the 'never worked or long-term unemployed' classification. However, there is a high proportion of Jewish women who are 'not classifiable for other reasons', which is the highest of all religions in London at ten per cent. Among Jewish men the figures are lower than average. This evens out the percentage at six per cent, the same as the average.

**Figure 27 NS-SEC of working age people, per cent London 2001**



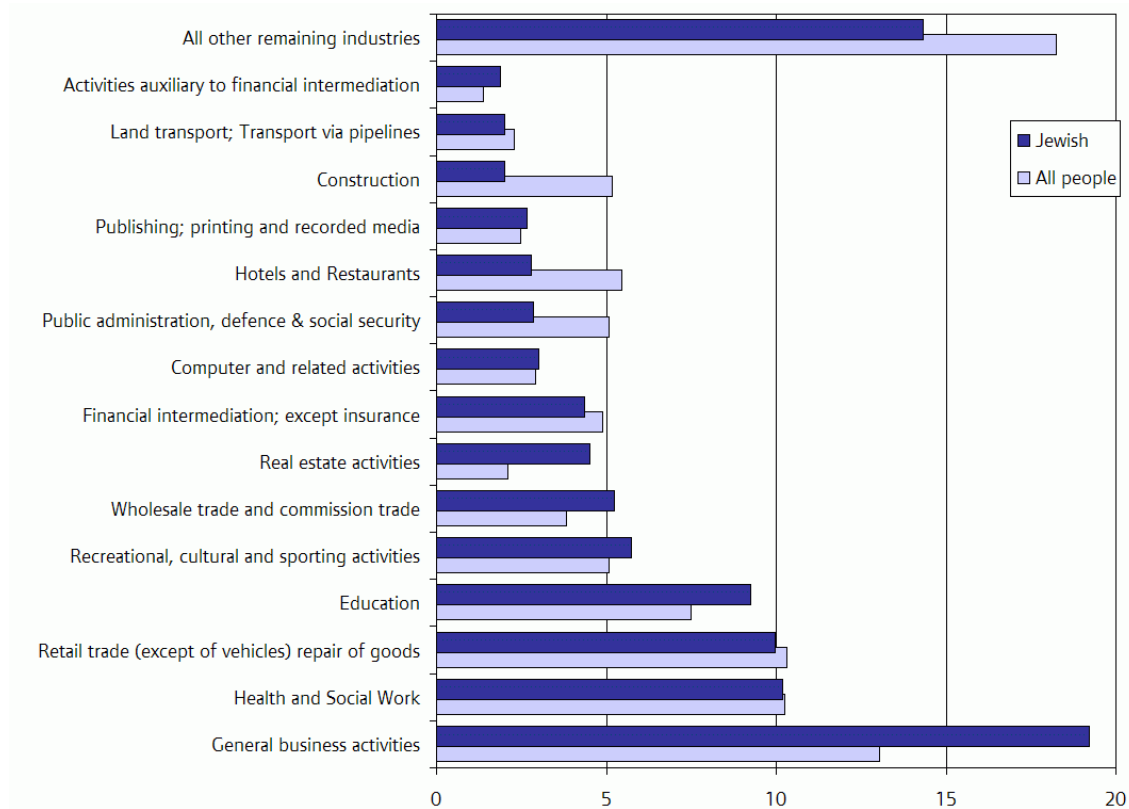
Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table SCT055 & C0280

#### 4.6 Industry

The largest single industry represented by the Jewish community in is 'other business activities' (19 per cent), far more than average. Other sectors where Jewish people are more likely to be working than average include 'education' (nine per cent), 'wholesale and commission trade' and 'real estate activities' (both five per cent). Industries that account for high proportions of Jewish people are 'health and social work' and 'retail trade' (both ten per cent) and 'recreational, cultural and sporting activities' (six per cent).

At borough level some well-represented industries among Jewish people include the 'wholesale and retail trade' in Enfield and Redbridge, 'transport, storage and communications' in Redbridge, 'financial intermediation' in Kensington and Chelsea and Westminster, 'real estate, renting and business activities' in Camden, Westminster and Kensington and Chelsea, 'education' in Hackney and 'health and social work' for Jewish people resident in Haringey.

**Figure 28 Top 15 Industry sub-sectors for Jewish population, per cent London 2001**



*NB This chart shows the top 15 industries plus the remainder in All 'Other' industries.*

*Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table M306*

#### **4.7 Qualifications**

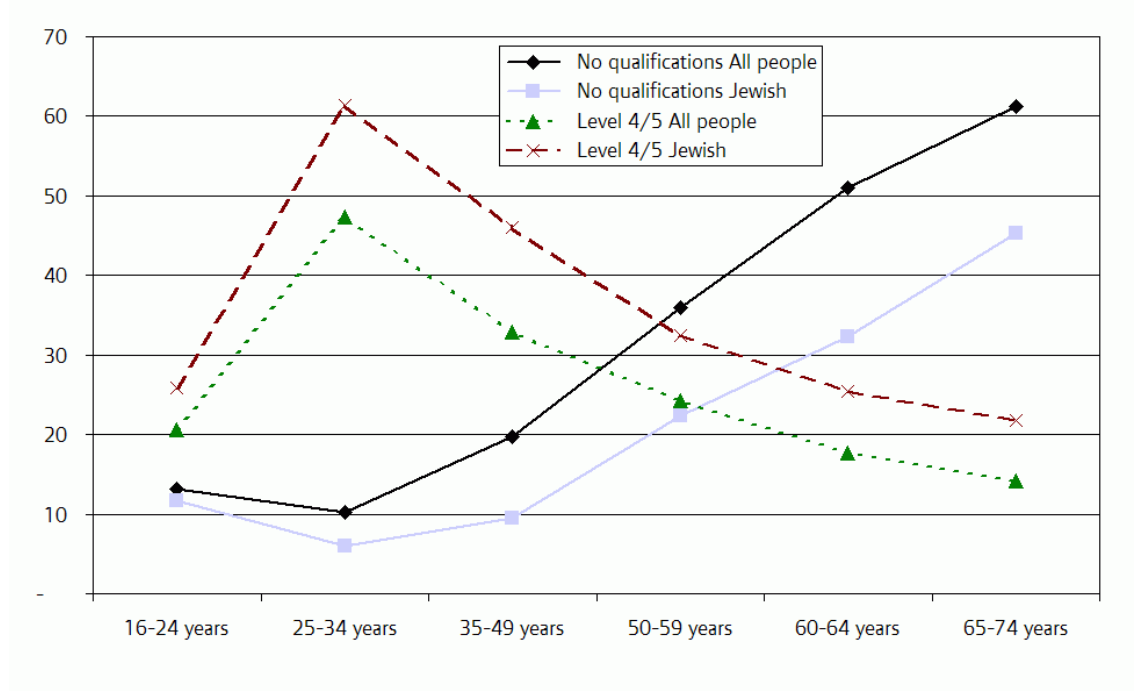
The proportion of Jews aged 16 to 74 in London with higher-level qualifications (that is first degree, higher degree, NVQ level 4-5 or equivalent or qualified teacher, dentist, doctor or midwife) is well above the London average (39 per cent compared with 31 per cent), though is slightly lower than people with no religion, people with 'Other' religions or Buddhists in London.

The borough with the highest proportion with higher-level qualifications is Islington where two-thirds of Jewish people are in this category, though Kensington and Chelsea, Camden, Hammersmith and Fulham, Wandsworth and Richmond are all above 60 per cent. At the other end of the rankings are Barking and Dagenham (11 per cent), Havering, Redbridge (both 14 per cent) and Hackney (18 per cent).

Overall, 18 per cent of Jewish people aged 16 to 74 in London have no qualifications, compared with 24 per cent on average. However, qualification levels are closely related to age and it is more likely that older people will have no qualifications than younger people.

At all ages Jewish Londoners have higher proportions of higher-level qualifications and lower proportions of no qualifications when compared with the average. In older age groups, Jewish people have considerably lower proportions with no qualifications than average.

**Figure 29 Qualifications by age, per cent 2001**



**Note:**

*No qualifications* Describes people without any academic, vocational or professional qualifications.

*Level 1:* 1+ 'O' level passes, 1+ CSE/GCSE any grades, NVQ level 1, Foundation GNVQ

*Level 2:* 5+ 'O' level passes, 5+ CSEs (grade 1). 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), School Certificate, 1+'A' levels/ AS levels, NVQ level 2, Intermediate GNVQ

*Level 3:* 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, Higher School certificate, NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ

*Level 4/5:* First degree, Higher degree, NVQ Levels 4 and 5, HNC, HND, Qualified Teacher status, Qualified Medical Doctor, Qualified Dentist, Qualified Nurse, Midwife, Health Visitor

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST158



## Appendices

**Table A1 Borough Summary – All boroughs with at least one per cent Jewish population\***

Borough	Barnet	Harrow	Redbridge	Camden	Hackney	Westminster	Haringey	Brent	Kensington and Chelsea	Enfield	Islington	London Jewish
Jewish population	46,686	13,112	14,796	11,153	10,732	7,732	5,724	6,464	3,550	5,336	1,846	149,789
Per cent Jewish	14.8	6.3	6.2	5.6	5.3	4.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.1	2.1
<b>Age (%)</b>												
0 to 15	21	15	14	13	36	11	24	8	15	12	12	17
16 to 24	9	9	9	8	13	7	6	8	7	9	10	9
25 to 49	32	27	28	41	24	32	40	27	41	29	54	33
50 to 59	13	17	16	12	7	14	11	16	13	15	10	13
60 to 64	4	6	6	5	3	6	4	5	5	7	3	5
65 to 74	9	11	13	9	6	12	6	14	9	13	5	10
75 and over	12	15	14	13	10	19	8	21	10	15	6	13
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Tenure of people in households (%)</b>												
Owns Outright	37	43	36	37	18	36	31	47	37	43	19	35
Owns with mortgage	48	49	51	33	23	26	47	33	22	44	39	41
Social rented	2	2	4	6	25	7	5	7	6	4	18	7
Private rented	9	4	5	20	32	27	14	9	31	6	20	13
<b>Households</b>												
2 or more dependent children	20	15	13	10	28	7	20	7	11	12	10	15
2 or more cars	43	47	34	24	6	19	28	27	18	38	14	31
Overcrowded (-1 or less)	5	3	5	14	20	14	10	7	15	5	15	9
Average h'hold size	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.8	2.2
<b>Economic activity 16-74 (%)</b>												
Aged 16 to 74	67	70	72	75	54	71	68	70	75	73	82	69
Econ'ly active 16-74	69	69	66	73	49	68	73	66	69	68	78	68
Unempl'nt rate 16-74	3.2	2.8	3.4	3.6	8.8	3.9	4.3	3.0	5.7	3.2	4.9	3.8
Higher level qualific'ns	40	30	14	63	18	52	54	38	64	25	66	39
<b>Health rates &amp; country of birth</b>												
LLTI **	76	75	97	72	109	77	80	94	58	81	88	84
Not Good health **	74	74	100	73	123	84	88	96	55	85	98	88
Born in UK	80	89	95	71	76	68	79	79	53	92	75	80

\* excludes City of London due to low numbers \*\*These are age-standardised rates, E&W average=100

Source: 2001 Census, Theme Table TT053, and Standard Table ST152 and ST156

**Table A2 Jewish population summary by borough, 2001**

	Jewish	Per cent Jewish	Under 16	16 to pension age	Pension age and over	Jewish households (HRPs)
City of London	226	3.1	0	110	116	160
Barking and Dagenham	547	0.3	76	356	115	288
Barnet	46,686	14.8	10,012	25,983	10,691	18,925
Bexley	288	0.1	43	183	62	133
Brent	6,464	2.5	523	3,446	2,495	3,330
Bromley	1,098	0.4	149	646	303	520
Camden	11,153	5.6	1,427	7,083	2,643	5,774
Croydon	999	0.3	129	617	253	498
Ealing	1,488	0.5	205	894	389	761
Enfield	5,336	2.0	624	2,957	1,755	2,537
Greenwich	464	0.2	61	307	96	237
Hackney	10,732	5.3	3,879	4,966	1,887	3,666
Hammersmith and Fulham	1,312	0.8	167	937	208	717
Haringey	5,724	2.6	1,372	3,414	938	2,478
Harrow	13,112	6.3	2,026	7,270	3,816	5,729
Havering	1,123	0.5	118	721	284	514
Hillingdon	1,977	0.8	307	1,107	563	887
Hounslow	684	0.3	82	476	126	376
Islington	1,846	1.1	213	1,396	237	1,006
Kensington and Chelsea	3,550	2.2	532	2,232	786	1,871
Kingston upon Thames	999	0.7	137	582	280	474
Lambeth	1,211	0.5	135	808	268	674
Lewisham	699	0.3	47	532	120	383
Merton	882	0.5	126	512	244	442
Newham	481	0.2	55	313	113	249
Redbridge	14,796	6.2	2,086	8,265	4,445	6,486
Richmond upon Thames	1,576	0.9	218	934	424	793
Southwark	1,011	0.4	108	708	195	479
Sutton	630	0.4	66	359	205	309
Tower Hamlets	1,831	0.9	76	973	782	1,240
Waltham Forest	1,441	0.7	159	861	421	762
Wandsworth	1,691	0.6	151	957	583	735
Westminster	7,732	4.3	821	4,283	2,628	4,449
Inner London	49,199	1.8	8,987	28,712	11,500	23,890
Outer London	100,590	2.3	17,148	56,476	26,966	43,987
London	149,789	2.1	26,135	85,264	38,390	67,877
Rest of E&W	110,138	0.2	18,442	65,569	26,127	48,453
Hertsmere	10,712	11.3	2,713	6,420	1,579	3,979
Epping Forest	3,715	3.1	696	2,356	663	1,485
England and Wales	259,927	0.5	44,577	150,833	64,517	116,330

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST103 & ST151

**Table A3 Top 45 districts in England and Wales for numbers of Jewish people**

			All people	Jewish	% Jewish
1	Barnet	London	314,564	46,686	14.8
2	Redbridge	London	238,635	14,796	6.2
3	Harrow	London	206,814	13,112	6.3
4	Camden	London	198,020	11,153	5.6
5	Hackney	London	202,824	10,732	5.3
6	Hertsmere	East	94,450	10,712	11.3
7	Bury	North West	180,608	8,924	4.9
8	Leeds	Yorkshire and the Humber	715,402	8,267	1.2
9	Westminster	London	181,286	7,732	4.3
10	Brent	London	263,464	6,464	2.5
11	Haringey	London	216,507	5,724	2.6
12	Enfield	London	273,559	5,336	2.0
13	Salford	North West	216,103	5,179	2.4
14	Epping Forest	East	120,896	3,715	3.1
15	Kensington and Chelsea	London	158,919	3,550	2.2
16	Brighton and Hove UA	South East	247,817	3,358	1.4
17	Manchester	North West	392,819	3,076	0.8
18	Southend-on-Sea UA	East	160,257	2,721	1.7
19	Liverpool	North West	439,473	2,698	0.6
20	Birmingham	West Midlands	977,087	2,343	0.2
21	Trafford	North West	210,145	2,314	1.1
22	Hillingdon	London	243,006	1,977	0.8
23	Islington	London	175,797	1,846	1.1
24	Tower Hamlets	London	196,106	1,831	0.9
25	Three Rivers	East	82,848	1,726	2.1
26	Wandsworth	London	260,380	1,691	0.6
27	Bournemouth UA	South West	163,444	1,667	1.0
28	Stockport	North West	284,528	1,654	0.6
29	Richmond upon Thames	London	172,335	1,576	0.9
30	Gateshead	North East	191,151	1,564	0.8
31	Ealing	London	300,948	1,488	0.5
32	Waltham Forest	London	218,341	1,441	0.7
33	Hammersmith and Fulham	London	165,242	1,312	0.8
34	Lambeth	London	266,169	1,211	0.5
35	St. Albans	East	129,005	1,187	0.9
36	Havering	London	224,248	1,123	0.5
37	Bromley	London	295,532	1,098	0.4
38	Oxford	South East	134,248	1,091	0.8
39	Southwark	London	244,866	1,011	0.4
40	Croydon	London	330,587	999	0.3
41	Kingston upon Thames	London	147,273	999	0.7
42	Cardiff	Wales	305,353	941	0.3
43	Elmbridge	South East	121,936	936	0.8
44	Watford	East	79,726	892	1.1
45	Merton	London	187,908	882	0.5
England and Wales			52,041,916	259,927	0.5

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS07

**Table A4 Wards in England & Wales with a Jewish population of over 1,000**

	<b>Ward</b>	<b>District</b>	<b>Region</b>	<b>All people</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
1	Garden Suburb	Barnet	London	14,727	5,460	37
2	Edgware	Barnet	London	14,816	5,436	37
3	Golders Green	Barnet	London	16,249	4,790	29
4	Hendon	Barnet	London	15,377	4,680	30
5	Kersal	Salford	North West	11,940	4,025	34
6	Finchley Church End	Barnet	London	13,810	3,949	29
7	North	Leeds	Yorkshire and the Humber	22,171	3,928	18
8	Canons	Harrow	London	10,091	3,622	36
9	Childs Hill	Barnet	London	17,261	3,108	18
10	Sedgley	Bury	North West	11,115	2,899	26
11	Hale	Barnet	London	15,663	2,800	18
12	Mill Hill	Barnet	London	15,379	2,592	17
13	Springfield	Hackney	London	10,859	2,552	24
14	Stanmore Park	Harrow	London	9,339	2,552	27
15	Totteridge	Barnet	London	14,449	2,411	17
16	Barkingside	Redbridge	London	11,303	2,383	21
17	Clayhall	Redbridge	London	11,855	2,361	20
18	New River	Hackney	London	11,504	2,346	20
19	Pilkington Park	Bury	North West	10,004	2,245	22
20	West Hendon	Barnet	London	14,587	2,118	15
21	Bushey Heath	Hertsmere	East	6,476	2,004	31
22	Frognal and Fitzjohns	Camden	London	11,632	1,985	17
23	Lordship	Hackney	London	11,299	1,949	17
24	Elstree	Hertsmere	East	4,765	1,658	35
25	Swiss Cottage	Camden	London	11,663	1,616	14
26	Abbey Road	Westminster	London	9,554	1,572	16
27	Moortown	Leeds	Yorkshire and the Humber	21,473	1,542	7
28	Cockfosters	Enfield	London	12,536	1,461	12
29	Aldbrough	Redbridge	London	11,611	1,458	13
30	Oakleigh	Barnet	London	14,740	1,406	10
31	St. Mary's	Bury	North West	11,610	1,402	12
32	Cazenove	Hackney	London	10,500	1,390	13
33	Seven Sisters	Haringey	London	13,179	1,351	10
34	Belsize	Camden	London	11,653	1,340	11
35	Kenton	Brent	London	11,872	1,306	11
36	Belmont	Harrow	London	9,506	1,303	14
37	Fullwell	Redbridge	London	11,269	1,299	12
38	Cranbrook	Redbridge	London	11,858	1,291	11
39	West Finchley	Barnet	London	14,264	1,280	9
40	Aldenham East	Hertsmere	East	4,822	1,252	26
41	Hampstead Town	Camden	London	10,617	1,245	12
42	Regent's Park	Westminster	London	11,049	1,221	11
43	East Finchley	Barnet	London	14,534	1,204	8
44	Bensham	Gateshead	North East	7,487	1,177	16
45	Hatch End	Harrow	London	10,098	1,149	11
46	Woodhouse	Barnet	London	15,533	1,045	7
47	Crumpsall	Manchester	North West	11,363	1,021	9

Source: 2001 Census, Key Statistics Table KS07

**Table A5 Country of birth of Jewish population, UK 2001**

<b>Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Number</b>
1	UK	222,153	29	Argentina	255
2	Israel	7,086	30	Jamaica	247
3	United States	6,047	31	Czechoslovakia*	211
4	South Africa	5,680	32	Brazil	208
5	Germany	3,896	33	Ukraine	201
6	Austria	1,493	34	New Zealand	174
7	India	1,404	35	Sweden	157
8	France	1,373	36	Gibraltar	143
9	Poland	1,366	37	Denmark	141
10	Ireland	1,144	38	Kenya	130
11	Iraq	957	39	Pakistan	123
12	Canada	916	40	Slovakia*	115
13	Egypt	763	41	Myanmar	106
14	Belgium	742	42	Lithuania	90
15	Australia	723	43	Spain	90
16	Hungary	716	44	Greece	87
17	Iran, Islamic Republic of	655	45	Singapore	84
18	Russian Federation	592	46	Hong Kong	80
19	Morocco	566	47	Zambia	80
20	Switzerland	533	48	Tunisia	78
21	Turkey	498	49	Lebanon	75
22	Zimbabwe	380	50	Latvia	73
23	Czech Republic*	373	51	Algeria	72
24	Romania	371	52	Chile	70
25	Elsewhere not stated	366	53	China	62
26	Yemen	345	54	Cyprus	62
27	Netherlands	336	55	Colombia	52
28	Italy	293	56	Nigeria	51

*NB Table contains only countries of birth with more than 50 Jews*

\* Czech Republic, Czechoslovakia and Slovakia all appear separately in the table depending on what was written on the census form. Together they total 699.

*Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0414*

**Table A6 Percentage of population by country/region of birth, per cent 2001**

	All people	Christian	Buddhist	Hindu	Jewish	Muslim	Sikh	Any other religion	No religion	Religion not stated
<b>ENGLAND &amp; WALES</b>										
All people	52,041,912	37,338,486	144,453	552,418	259,928	1,546,625	329,356	150,721	7,709,267	4,010,658
United Kingdom*	91.1	93.8	46.1	37.5	83.2	46.4	56.1	80.8	93.7	91.3
Republic of Ireland	0.9	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.9
Other Western Europe	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.3	3.6	0.6	0.2	1.8	1.6	1.6
Eastern Europe	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.8	3.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6
North Africa	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Central & Western Africa	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
South & Eastern Africa	1.0	0.6	0.7	20.7	2.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	0.5	0.9
Middle East	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	3.5	6.1	0.1	1.6	0.2	0.4
Far East	0.7	0.4	41.5	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.7
South Asia	1.9	0.3	6.8	37.6	0.6	32.0	36.1	4.0	0.2	1.3
North America	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	2.7	0.3	0.2	2.1	0.8	1.3
South America	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1
Oceania	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.3
Other	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2
<b>LONDON</b>										
All people	7,172,098	4,176,175	54,297	291,975	149,793	607,084	104,233	36,559	1,130,616	621,366
United Kingdom*	73.0	78.2	33.7	35.0	80.5	39.4	52.5	55.8	83.8	75.3
Republic of Ireland	2.2	3.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.0
Other Western Europe	3.2	3.7	2.0	0.4	4.1	0.7	0.2	1.9	3.5	3.6
Eastern Europe	1.7	1.2	0.3	0.0	2.3	6.9	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.9
North Africa	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	3.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
Central & Western Africa	2.2	2.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	1.9
South & Eastern Africa	3.7	2.3	0.9	21.9	2.9	9.2	9.2	18.3	1.2	2.8
Middle East	1.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	4.2	8.7	0.1	2.8	0.5	1.4
Far East	1.9	1.1	49.3	0.8	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.2	3.6	1.7
South Asia	5.4	0.9	9.8	38.5	0.8	27.2	35.4	10.5	0.4	3.1
North America	2.9	3.5	1.4	0.5	3.0	0.4	0.2	3.7	2.2	3.9
South America	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
Oceania	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.2	2.2	1.0
Other	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5

\* inc Channel Islands and the Isle of Man

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST150

**Table A7 Percentage of migrants\* from selected regions by region of residence**

<b>Origin</b>	<b>Destination</b>		<b>Inner London</b>		<b>Outer London</b>		<b>East of England</b>		<b>South East</b>	
	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Jewish</b>	<b>Total</b>
Same address as now	84	83	92	88	88	88	83	87		
No usual address	1	2	0	1	0	1	1	1		
Migrant from outside UK	26	16	9	11	7	6	16	7		
Inner London	54	55	15	15	4	3	8	3		
Outer London	11	11	64	57	27	6	13	5		
East of England	3	3	7	3	52	72	6	3		
South East	1	6	1	6	5	4	49	71		
South West	0	2	0	1	1	1	3	3		
Other regions	5	8	4	6	5	7	4	7		

\* A migrant is someone who had a different address in 2000 to 2001.

NB In this table area of residence in 2001 is along the top, area of residence in 2000 down the side.

The percentages for those cells where there has been a change in address are out of all migrants.

Source: 2001 Census, SARs

**Table A8 Percentage born in the UK by relationship to HRP, 2001**

	HRP	Husband / wife	Partner	Son / daughter	Step-child	Brother / sister	Un-related	Other
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>								
Christian	93	93	93	97	97	88	84	90
Buddhist	49	23	65	72	18	33	39	23
Hindu	11	9	25	82	61	28	41	25
Jewish	82	80	84	93	91	85	75	72
Muslim	15	17	28	79	56	51	29	43
Sikh	27	27	53	94	88	64	66	44
Other religion	89	83	91	95	97	85	89	76
No religion	93	91	94	98	97	92	86	92
Religion not stated	90	89	92	95	95	84	82	83
Total	94	94	95	98	98	87	88	86
<b>LONDON</b>								
Christian	75	74	75	92	86	68	64	64
Buddhist	31	7	40	63	25	15	27	15
Hindu	8	7	19	80	70	23	29	21
Jewish	78	77	79	92	86	82	66	69
Muslim	11	11	20	70	47	42	23	36
Sikh	23	23	47	91	100	66	58	41
Other religion	70	45	78	83	89	64	75	42
No religion	82	75	83	95	89	80	74	79
Religion not stated	71	63	77	81	66	63	66	61
Total	70	64	77	89	86	61	65	54

Source: 2001 Census, SARs

**Table A9 Percentage of people living in occupied household spaces by number of rooms by selected region, 2001**

	1 to 4 rooms	5 to 6 rooms	7 or more rooms
<b>JEWISH</b>			
Inner London	41	28	31
Outer London	24	35	42
East of England	18	33	49
South East	22	33	45
South West	26	39	35
All other regions	20	34	46
<b>ALL OTHER PEOPLE (excluding Jewish)</b>			
Inner London	52	35	13
Outer London	31	49	20
East of England	20	51	29
South East	21	48	31
South West	22	49	30
All other regions	20	55	24

Source: 2001 Census, SARs

**Table A10 Age-standardised rates of limiting long-term illness and not good health, 2001**

	LLTI		Not Good health	
	All people	Jewish	All people	Jewish
City of London	73	108	77	122
Barking and Dagenham	117	130	126	151
Barnet	85	76	84	74
Bexley	86	107	82	116
Brent	99	94	107	96
Bromley	81	85	74	91
Camden	102	72	114	73
Croydon	89	99	90	117
Ealing	96	86	102	95
Enfield	96	81	99	85
Greenwich	107	102	113	115
Hackney	127	109	146	123
Hammersmith and Fulham	96	77	104	82
Haringey	105	80	118	88
Harrow	86	75	81	74
Havering	90	109	86	118
Hillingdon	88	65	85	57
Hounslow	95	102	100	108
Islington	118	88	139	98
Kensington and Chelsea	81	58	87	55
Kingston upon Thames	77	74	73	69
Lambeth	100	102	111	132
Lewisham	102	101	109	123
Merton	84	76	84	72
Newham	125	180	143	227
Redbridge	96	97	97	100
Richmond upon Thames	72	72	67	64
Southwark	105	87	114	97
Sutton	86	79	81	78
Tower Hamlets	122	131	144	185
Waltham Forest	105	122	112	141
Wandsworth	89	114	92	134
Westminster	89	77	99	84
Inner London	104	88	116	98
Outer London	91	83	92	83
London	96	84	100	88
Rest of E&W	101	93	100	96
England and Wales	100	88	100	91

*NB England and Wales is 100 and rates above 100 represent worse than average health.*

*Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST152*

**Table A11 Breakdown of economically active working age population, 2001**

	Economically Active		Employee		Self Employed		Unemployment rate	
	All	Jewish	All	Jewish	All	Jewish	All	Jewish
City of London*	81	85	60	51	15	35	4.8	0.0
Barking and Dagenham	71	71	57	56	6	9.3	7.2	5.6
Barnet	75	76	55	50	13	22	5.1	3.4
Bexley*	80	78	64	61	10	10	4.2	7.0
Brent	72	78	53	53	10	20	7.7	3.1
Bromley	80	80	63	54	11	20	3.9	5.2
Camden	69	79	49	51	12	23	7.7	3.7
Croydon	78	77	61	53	9	19	5.6	5.2
Ealing	75	79	58	54	9	19	5.8	3.5
Enfield	74	80	56	54	10	21	6.4	3.3
Greenwich	73	78	55	58	8	12	8.4	5.0
Hackney	67	53	47	36	9	11	11.3	9.4
Hammersmith and Fulham	75	80	56	52	11	21	7.2	6.8
Haringey	71	78	51	52	10	22	9.0	4.4
Harrow	76	79	59	51	11	23	4.5	2.9
Havering	79	80	63	59	10	17	3.9	2.8
Hillingdon	78	81	63	52	9	25	4.0	2.2
Hounslow	76	80	61	54	8	22	4.7	3.4
Islington	71	82	51	55	10	20	9.0	5.1
Kensington and Chelsea	71	75	50	46	14	23	7.3	6.2
Kingston upon Thames	79	79	61	54	10	21	3.5	3.2
Lambeth	76	81	57	57	9	18	8.6	4.9
Lewisham	75	78	57	53	8	16	8.2	3.6
Merton	79	81	63	56	10	18	4.6	3.6
Newham	64	66	46	50	5	11	11.6	3.4
Redbridge	74	79	56	53	10	20	5.6	3.5
Richmond upon Thames	80	82	61	53	13	25	3.6	3.1
Southwark	72	74	53	49	8	17	9.4	4.8
Sutton	81	81	65	61	11	15	3.6	2.1
Tower Hamlets	64	68	47	48	6	12	11.3	8.7
Waltham Forest	74	79	57	61	8	12	7.4	5.8
Wandsworth	79	82	62	57	10	21	5.3	4.1
Westminster	71	76	52	47	11	24	6.9	4.1
London	74	76	57	51	10	21	6.5	4.0
Rest of E&W	76	72	61	48	9	18	4.9	3.9
England and Wales	76	74	60	49	9	20	5.1	3.9

\*Based on low numbers

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table C0120

**Table A12 Method of travel to work for people in employment, per cent 2001**

	Inner London		Outer London		East of England		South East	
	Jewish	Total	Jewish	Total	Jewish	Total	Jewish	Total
Work mainly at or from home	15	9	13	9	15	9	14	10
Underground/light rail	25	27	19	14	6	1	1	0
Train	5	10	7	13	8	6	11	6
Bus minibus or coach	9	15	3	9	2	4	4	4
Motor cycle scooter or moped	2	2	1	1	1	1	0	1
Driving a car or van	26	20	48	42	57	59	57	59
Passenger in a car or van	1	2	3	3	3	6	3	6
Taxi or minicab	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0
Bicycle	3	4	1	2	2	4	2	3
On foot	13	11	3	7	4	9	7	10
Other	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: 2001 Census, SARs

**Table A13 Students by age and borough, per cent 2001**

	Aged 16 to 24				Aged 25 to 74			
	EA Full time Students		*EIA Students		EA Full time Students		EIA Students	
	All people	Jewish	All people	Jewish	All people	Jewish	All people	Jewish
City of London	11	0	37	100	0.8	0.0	1.9	0.0
Barking and Dagenham	11	12	22	26	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.8
<b>Barnet</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.9</b>
Bexley	14	14	19	27	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0
<b>Brent</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Bromley	14	14	23	34	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0
<b>Camden</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.9</b>
Croydon	14	16	24	31	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.9
Ealing	14	15	33	34	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.7
<b>Enfield</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Greenwich	15	19	28	38	1.0	1.3	1.6	0.0
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Hammersmith and Fulham	9	9	33	43	0.9	0.3	2.3	1.7
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Harrow</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>
Havering	13	11	19	20	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Hillingdon	17	12	26	44	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5
Hounslow	15	7	28	45	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.0
Islington	12	11	36	43	1.1	0.8	2.6	1.9
<b>Kensington and Chelsea</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
Kingston upon Thames	21	11	34	51	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.8
Lambeth	12	12	29	25	1.4	1.4	2.4	1.8
Lewisham	14	27	29	35	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.2
Merton	14	20	28	41	0.7	1.0	1.3	0.0
Newham	14	14	35	33	1.7	0.9	2.5	1.9
<b>Redbridge</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Richmond upon Thames	16	15	33	47	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.9
Southwark	13	12	39	57	1.6	1.2	3.2	3.7
Sutton	14	20	19	37	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7
Tower Hamlets	12	9	32	38	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.9
Waltham Forest	14	9	28	14	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.9
Wandsworth	12	6	27	38	0.8	0.3	1.8	1.9
<b>Westminster</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Inner London	12	7	35	46	1.2	0.7	2.5	1.9
Outer London	15	11	29	40	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.7
London	14	10	32	42	0.9	0.4	1.7	1.1
Rest of E&W	15	14	26	56	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.1
England & Wales	15	12	27	49	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.1

\*EA= Economically active; EIA= Economically Inactive

NB Boroughs in Bold have over 2,500 Jews aged 16 to 74

Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST153

**Table A14 NS-SEC of working age Jewish population, per cent 2001**

	1. Higher managerial & prof occupations	2. Lower managerial & prof occupations	3. Intermediate occupations	4. Small employers and own acc workers	5. Lower supervisory & technical occupations	6. Semi-routine occupations	7. Routine occupations	8. Never worked or long-term unemployed	L15 Full-time students	L17. Not classifiable for other reasons
City of London	27	31	2	9	2	6	2	5	8	8
Barking and Dagenham	7	20	14	10	7	12	9	7	5	10
<b>Barnet</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>6</b>
Bexley	9	31	16	10	6	11	2	6	4	5
<b>Brent</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>
Bromley	17	31	13	11	3	6	2	2	7	7
<b>Camden</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>
Croydon	14	33	11	11	4	8	3	6	5	6
Ealing	25	33	9	8	3	3	2	3	7	6
<b>Enfield</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
Greenwich	19	32	9	6	2	7	4	3	11	7
<b>Hackney</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>9</b>
Hammersmith and Fulham	27	38	4	10	2	2	2	2	7	5
<b>Haringey</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Harrow</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
Havering	8	25	17	13	5	10	5	3	5	9
Hillingdon	22	29	12	13	1	6	2	1	7	5
Hounslow	23	33	9	9	4	4	3	2	6	6
Islington	29	36	5	7	1	4	1	2	9	4
<b>Kensington and Chelsea</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8</b>
Kingston upon Thames	26	33	8	11	1	6	1	2	8	4
Lambeth	24	39	6	6	4	4	2	3	8	5
Lewisham	16	33	9	9	2	7	4	3	12	5
Merton	25	31	7	11	3	5	2	3	8	5
Newham	11	22	9	9	5	13	5	4	9	13
<b>Redbridge</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
Richmond upon Thames	34	32	6	10	1	3	1	2	7	4
Southwark	23	27	8	8	2	5	3	4	16	4
Sutton	19	31	12	9	3	7	2	4	8	5
Tower Hamlets	16	25	8	8	3	9	4	7	10	12
Waltham Forest	11	31	14	10	4	9	5	5	3	8
Wandsworth	32	35	7	9	1	2	1	3	7	4
<b>Westminster</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>
London	21	31	10	11	2	5	2	4	9	6
Rest of E&W	18	27	9	11	3	6	3	3	14	7
England and Wales	10	21	11	8	8	13	10	4	8	7

*NB Boroughs in bold have over 2,500 Jews aged 16 to 74*

*Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Table SCT055*

**Table A15 Summary table for Jews by ethnicity and religion, London per cent 2001**

	Jewish by religion only	Jewish religion AND write-in Jewish ethnic group	Ethnic write-in Jewish with religion not stated or no religion		Migrants**	
			Total	No religion	Religion not stated	Total
<b>All people</b>	142,676	7,113	1,537	966	571	2,398
Males	47	51	53	54	52	50
Females	53	49	47	46	48	50
<b>Age:</b>						
0 - 15	17	26	17	9	29	16
16 - 24	9	11	7	5	11	23
25 - 49	32	38	47	53	36	52
50 - 59	14	11	16	19	10	5
60 - 64	5	3	4	4	5	2
65 - 74	10	4	5	5	5	2
75 and over	14	7	4	4	6	1
16 - 74	69	67	79	87	66	83
Limiting long-term illness	18	14	15	16	15	3
<b>Tenure:</b>						
Owns	77	65	68	74	59	23
Social rented	7	8	10	7	15	2
Private rented	12	23	16	14	19	64
Other	4	4	5	4	7	11
Economically active*	68	69	78	83	66	64
Higher level qualifications*	39	50	69	77	52	68
Managerial & professional occs*	45	51	64	67	56	57

\* These percentages are out of the population aged 16 to 74.

\*\*Migrants who are Jewish by either ethnicity or religion and who lived outside the UK 1 year before Census day

Source: 2001 Census, Commissioned Tables C0476 and C0593

**Table A16 Jewish residents in communal establishments by ward, 2001**

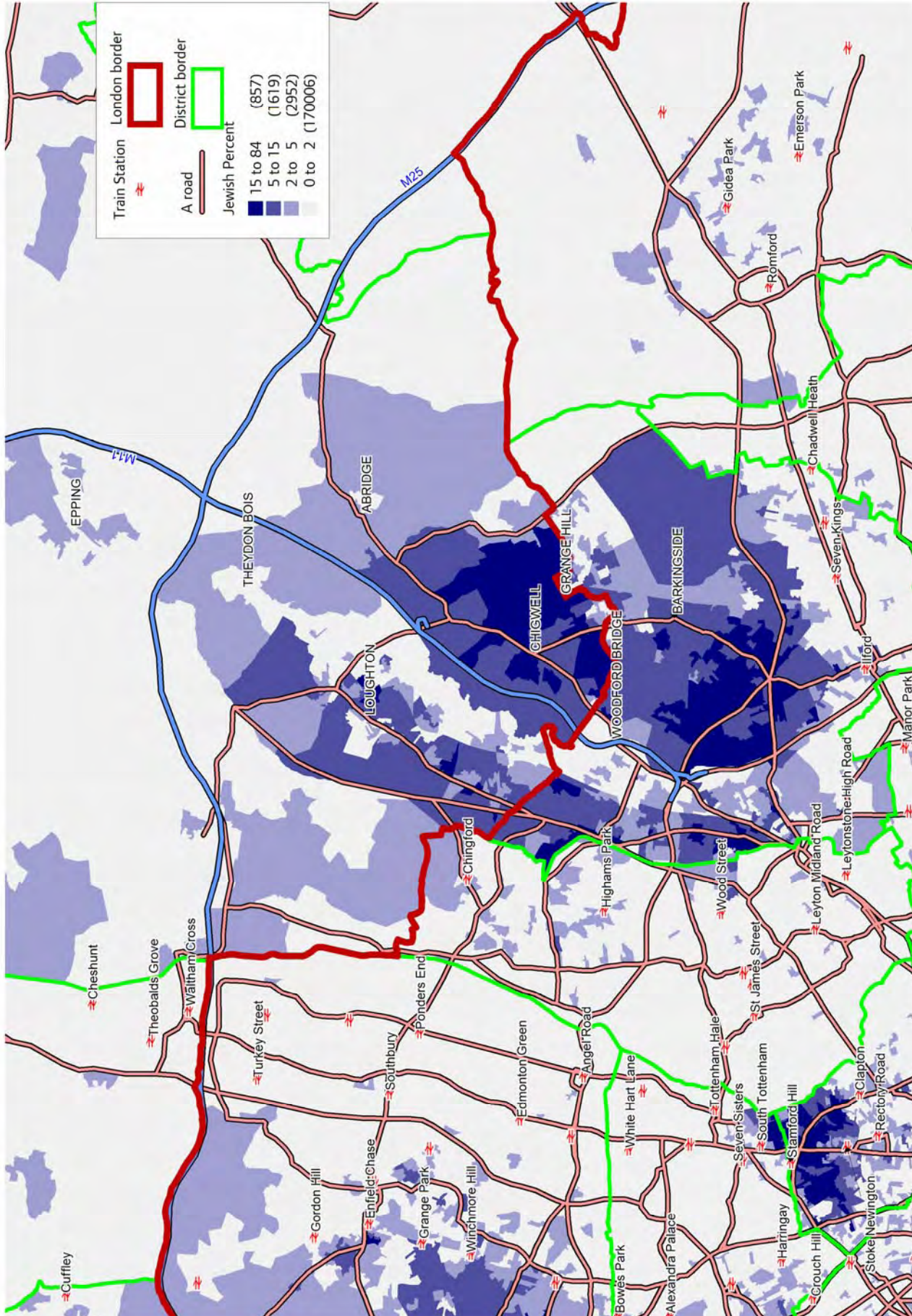
<b>Ward</b>	<b>Borough</b>	<b>Medical and care establishments</b>	<b>Other communal establishments</b>	<b>Total</b>
Nightingale	Wandsworth	256	0	256
Garden Suburb	Barnet	195	7	202
Cranbrook	Redbridge	130	0	130
Coppetts	Barnet	120	0	120
Hendon	Barnet	117	3	120
Golders Green	Barnet	69	42	111
Frognaal and Fitzjohns	Camden	81	6	87
Childs Hill	Barnet	83	3	86
Fortis Green	Haringey	60	3	63
West Finchley	Barnet	56	6	62
Hale	Barnet	49	0	49
Brondebury Park	Brent	40	7	47
Brownswood	Hackney	46	0	46
Lordship	Hackney	39	0	39
The Lane	Southwark	39	0	39
Fortune Green	Camden	34	3	37
King's Cross	Camden	0	35	35
Bloomsbury	Camden	0	32	32
Oakleigh	Barnet	28	0	28
Snaresbrook	Redbridge	28	0	28
Cathedrals	Southwark	3	24	27
Brompton	Kensington and Chelsea	0	25	25
West Hendon	Barnet	15	6	21
Woodhouse	Barnet	21	0	21
Harrow Weald	Harrow	21	0	21
West End	Westminster	0	21	21
St. Dunstan's & Stepney Green	Tower Hamlets	6	14	20
Canons	Harrow	19	0	19
High Barnet	Barnet	18	0	18
Grange	Enfield	18	0	18
Fairfield	Croydon	17	0	17
Stanmore Park	Harrow	16	0	16
Chaucer	Southwark	0	16	16
Mill Hill	Barnet	12	3	15
Holborn and Covent Garden	Camden	0	15	15

NB Table shows all wards with at least 15 Jewish people resident in communal establishments

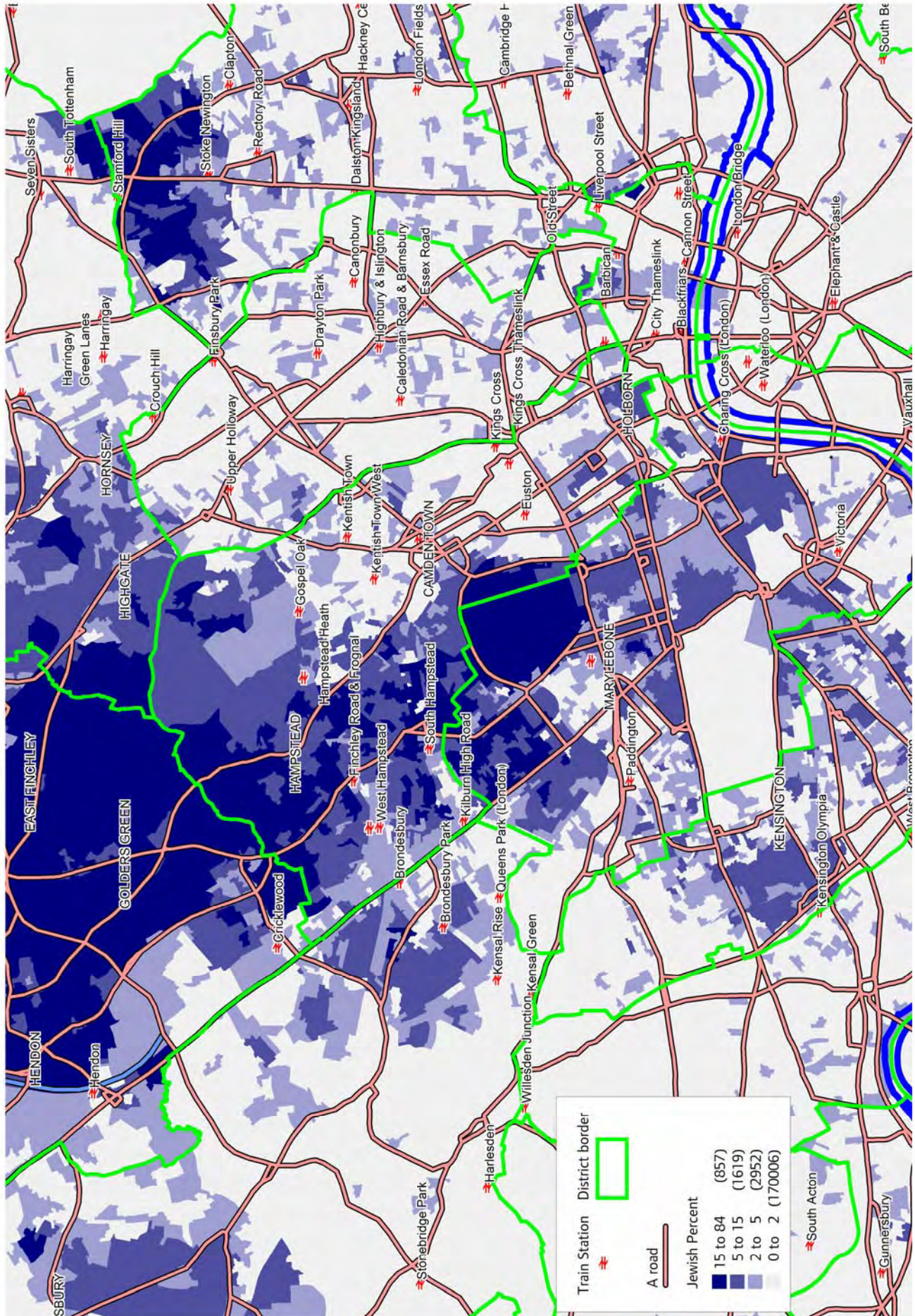
Source: 2001 Census, Standard Table ST161



**Appendix Map 2 Per cent Jewish by output area, North East London and Epping Forest**



Appendix Map 3 Per cent Jewish by output area, Central London



## Regular Briefings from the GLA Data Management and Analysis Group

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DMAG 2006/2	Simpson's diversity indices for wards 1991 and 2001	Gareth Piggott
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DMAG 2006/6	Parents and Work in London	Lorna Spence
DMAG 2006/7	Claimant Count Model: Technical Note 2006	Lorna Spence/Georgia Hay
DMAG 2006/8	Demography Team Workplan 2006-07	John Hollis
DMAG 2006/9	Benefits Data for London: No. 4: Housing and Council Tax Benefits	Lovedeep Vaid
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