

THIS PUBLICATION IS PROVIDED BY THE NORTH AMERICAN JEWISH DATA BANK WITH PERMISSION FROM THE STUDY AUTHORS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN JEWISH DATA BANK IS A COLLABORATIVE PROJECT OF THE JEWISH FEDERATIONS OF NORTH AMERICA AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT'S CENTER FOR JUDAIC STUDIES AND CONTEMPORARY JEWISH LIFE AND ROPER CENTER FOR PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH. OUR MISSION IS TO:

PROVIDE EMPIRICAL SURVEY DATASETS ABOUT THE NORTH AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY FROM NATIONAL AND LOCAL SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES AS WELL AS OTHER TYPES OF CONTEMPORARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH.

MAKE AVAILABLE SUBSTANTIVE AND METHODOLOGICAL REPORTS ON THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, IN PARTICULAR, REPORTS BASED ON DATASETS THAT ARE PART OF THE ARCHIVE.

PROMOTE THE DATA BANK TO JEWISH FEDERATIONS, COMMUNAL ORGANIZATIONS, FOUNDATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS INTERESTED IN RESEARCH CONCERNING JEWISH LIFE IN NORTH AMERICA.

ENCOURAGE ACADEMICIANS, STUDENTS, COMMUNAL PROFESSIONALS AND OTHERS TO UTILIZE DATA BANK HOLDINGS AND TO SUBMIT THEIR STUDIES TO THE ARCHIVE.

SPONSOR SEMINARS AND PROVIDE OTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCHERS AND PLANNERS TO DISCUSS ISSUES, IMPROVE METHODOLOGIES AND EXCHANGE IDEAS BASED ON QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH.

PREPARE PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER FORMS OF INFORMATION DISSEMINATION CONCERNING SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ABOUT NORTH AMERICAN JEWRY.

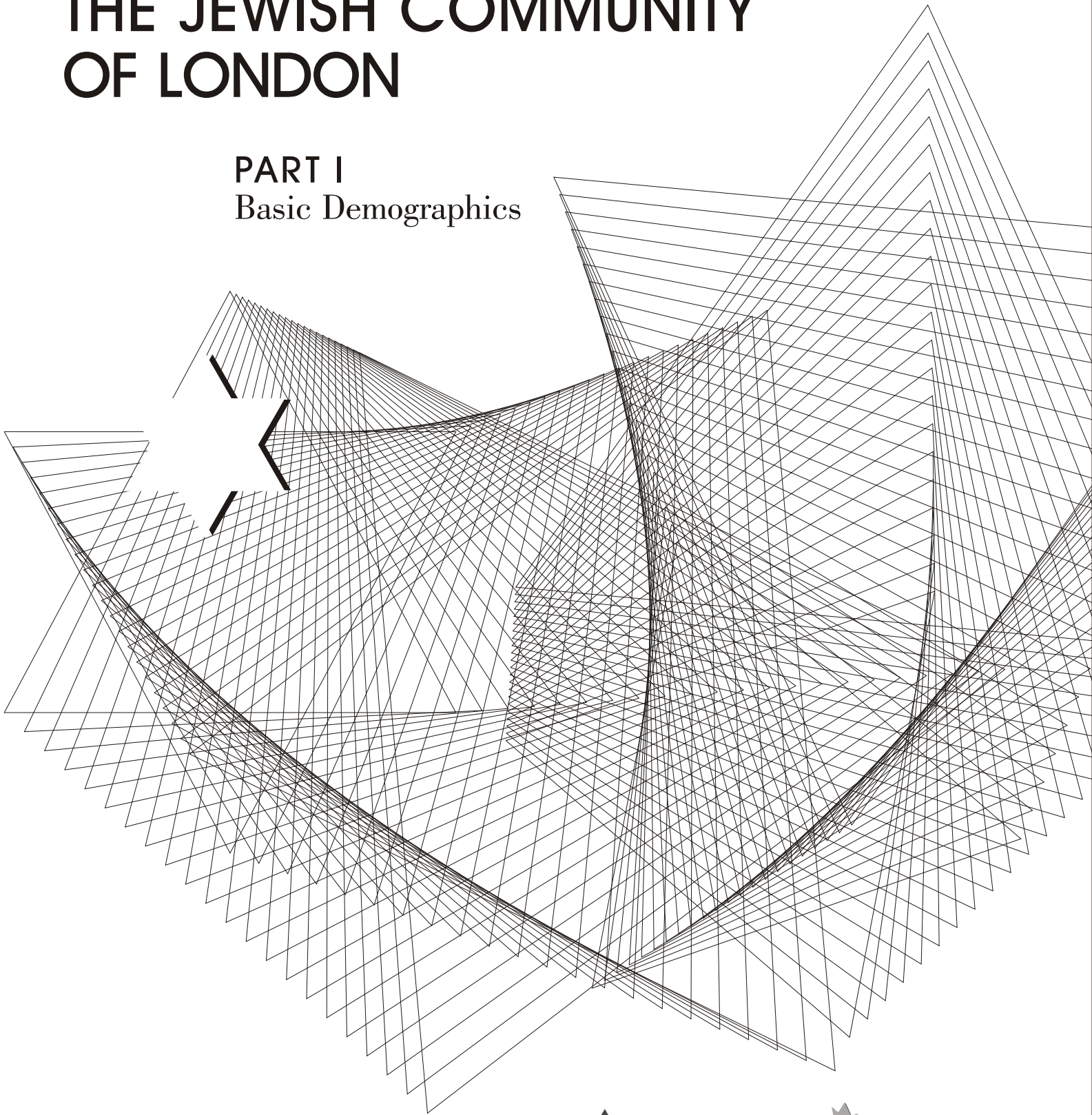
PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE TO JEWISH FEDERATIONS, RESEARCHERS, COMMUNAL PROFESSIONALS, JOURNALISTS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN RESEARCH ON THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.

PLEASE NOTE THAT OUR DATASETS AND REPORTS ARE PROVIDED FOR NON-COMMERCIAL USE ONLY.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE AT
[HTTP://WWW.JEWISHDATABANK.ORG](http://www.jewishdatabank.org)

2001 Census Analysis Series THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF LONDON

PART I Basic Demographics



By Charles Shahar
November, 2003



2001 Census Analysis
The Jewish Community of London

Part 1
Basic Demographics

By
Charles Shahar

UIA Federations Canada would like to thank the following members of the 2001 Census Analysis “Professional Advisory Committee” for their expert assistance throughout this project. Their technical and conceptual knowledge was an invaluable resource for the researchers involved in this effort.

Dr. Jonathan Berkowitz, Vancouver, BC

Dr. Jay Brodbar, Toronto, ON

Prof. Leo Davids, Toronto, ON

Mr. Colin Geitzler, Aylmer, QC

Ms. Jean Gerber, Vancouver, BC

Dr. Gustave Goldmann, Ottawa, ON

Dr. Jack Jedwab, Montreal, QC

Prof. Marty Lockshin, Toronto, ON

Mr. Greg Mason, Winnipeg, MB

Dr. Sheva Medjuck, Halifax, NS

Prof. Alan Moscovitch, Ottawa, ON

Prof. Morton Weinfeld, Montreal, QC

Dr. Morty Yalovsky, Montreal, QC

UIA Federations Canada would also like to thank Réal Lortie and Marc Pagé of Statistics Canada for their expertise and meticulous attention to detail. Without their patience this report would not be possible.

Finally, a special acknowledgment is extended to Lioudmila Medvedtchenko for her diligent work in the extraction and verification of statistical data.

All data in this report are adapted from:
Statistics Canada, special order tabulations for UIA Federations Canada, CO-561.

Highlights of Results

- The Jewish population of London was 2,290 in 2001. Jews comprised 0.5% of the total London population.
- Between 1991 and 2001 the Jewish community declined by 405 people, or 15%. The decrease between 1991 and 2001 reversed a trend of population growth evident for the last several decades.
- London has the tenth largest Jewish community in Canada.
- Regarding the age distribution of the London Jewish community, the 0-14 year cohort has decreased markedly in the last decade. There were 405 in this age group in 2001, compared to 770 in 1991.
- The 25-44 age group has also decreased dramatically since 1991. There were 585 individuals in this cohort in 2001, compared to 820 in 1991.
- On the other hand, the 45-64 age group has increased in the last decade. There were 710 individuals in this cohort in 2001, compared to 510 in 1991.
- The median age of the London Jewish community (37.8 years) is somewhat younger than that of the Canadian Jewish population (40.2 years).
- The size of the Jewish community's population ranks eighteenth among ethnic groups in London. The top five ethnic affiliations include British, Canadian, German, French, and Italian.
- Jews rank seventh in size among religious groups. The top five religious affiliations include Protestants, Catholics, Muslims, non-specified Christians, and Christian Orthodox.

Table of Contents

Total Population & Historical Analysis.....	3
Gender & Age Breakdowns	5
Comparisons with Other Ethnic Groups	13
Comparisons with Other Religious Affiliations	15
The London Community in a Provincial Context.....	16
Appendix 1: The Utility of the Census	17
Appendix 2: The Reliability of the Census.....	19
Appendix 3: The Jewish Standard Definition.....	21
Appendix 4: The Attribution of Ethnic Origins	23
Appendix 5: Additional Data Tables	25

Census Analysis Series

Basic Demographics

The 2001 Census provides an important opportunity to obtain a demographic “snapshot” of the Jewish community in London. This analysis is the first in a series of Census reports that examine the characteristics of the Jewish population in this metropolitan area.

This report is considered particularly timely given the emerging realities facing London’s Jewish population. A recent decline in population, absorbing immigrants from overseas and across Canada, and the multiplicity of Jewish expressions and affiliations are issues that the community must address if it is to adequately adapt and plan for its future.

It is a fortunate minority of Jews in London who have large, extended families, including seniors. Most of London’s Jews are raising families without close relatives, and have come to depend upon each other rather than on parents for religious celebrations and rituals.

The London community is close-knit, with a long history of Jewish philanthropy and a

well-established system of communal organizations. As a result, London’s Jews currently have a community center, a day school, a small camp, and there are three synagogues representing Orthodox, Conservative and Reform affiliations.

As the London population continues to change, it is vital that community leaders and planners develop an accurate demographic picture of its diverse nature. The following analysis attempts to shed further light on the dynamics of the Jewish population here.

This report begins with an historical demographic perspective, followed by gender and age breakdowns. It then compares London’s Jewish population with other ethnic and religious groups. Important explanations of the utility and reliability of the Census, as well as how Jewish identity is defined, are included in the Appendices. Additional data tables are then presented in the final part of this analysis.

The current report is an analysis of the Jewish community within the London

Table 1
Jewish Population of London CMA
Historical Summary*

	Jewish Population	# Change From Previous Census	% Change From Previous Census
2001	2,290	-405	-15.0
1991	2,695	+360	+15.4
1981	2,335	+665	+39.8
1971	1,670	+355	+27.0
1961	1,315	+346	+35.7
1951	969	+203	+26.5
1941	766	+59	+8.3
1931	707	-2	-0.3
1921	709	+140	+24.6
1911	569	+363	+176.2
1901	206	--	--

*Data previous to 1971 are based solely on the religion variable, whereas statistics cited for 1971 to 2001 are based on the Jewish Standard Definition described in Appendix 3. No figures are available for Census Metropolitan Areas before 1941. The researchers were able to construct equivalent geographic units for Censuses previous to that year.

Table 2
Jewish Population as Percentage of Total London Population
Historical Summary

Census Year	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
2001	427,215	424,925	2,290	0.5
1991	376,720	374,025	2,695	0.6
1981	280,060	277,725	2,335	0.5
1971	286,270	284,600	1,670	0.4

Census Metropolitan Area or CMA. This corresponds to the Greater London Area, and includes within its parameters the suburbs and municipalities that surround the city of London.

Note that anyone who expressed a Jewish affiliation, and fell within the parameters of the Jewish Standard Definition (see Appendix 3), is included in this analysis. Not included are Jews living in institutions—such as nursing homes, prisons or psychiatric facilities. This is because they were not given the long form of the Census, and hence, no data are available regarding their Jewish identification.

Total Population & Historical Analysis

In 2001, the Jewish population of the London CMA was 2,290 (Table 1). The figure for 2001 represented a loss from 1991, when there were 2,695 Jews in this metropolitan area. Between 1991 and 2001 the Jewish population decreased by 405 people, or 15%.

The decrease between 1991 and 2001 reversed a trend of population growth evident for the last several decades. For

instance, between 1981 and 1991 the community grew by 360 people or 15.4%.

Table 1 further shows that between 1971 and 1981, the community experienced an increase of 665 people or 39.8%. This latter decade marked the peak period of population influx for the London Jewish community.

In fact, the London Jewish population has been increasing in size since the first Jews settled here in significant numbers at the turn of the last century. With the exception of losses or slow growth between 1921 and 1941 and between 1991 and 2001, the increases have been very steady.

The gains and losses described in Table 1, however, do not reveal the entire story. They merely represent the relative impacts of mortality, birth rate, in-migration and out-migration on the Jewish community's demographics. These interacting factors will be examined more extensively in subsequent reports.

Table 2 looks at the Jewish population relative to the total population in London. Here, it can be seen that the percentage of the Jewish population relative to the total

Table 3
London & Canadian Jewish Populations
Historical Summary

Census Year	London Jewish Population	Canadian Jewish Population	% of Cdn Jewish Population	Ranking Among Cdn Jewish Communities
2001	2,290	370,520	0.6	10
1991	2,695	358,055	0.8	9
1981	2,335	313,865	0.7	9
1971	1,670	286,555	0.6	10

Table 4
Gender Breakdowns
London & Canadian Jewish Populations

	London Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
Males	1,150	50.1	182,910	49.4
Females	1,145	49.9	187,610	50.6
Total	2,295	100.0	370,520	100.0

Table 5
Age Breakdowns for Jews & Non-Jews
London CMA

	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	84,220	19.7	405	17.7	83,815	19.7
15-24	60,205	14.1	375	16.4	59,830	14.1
25-44	129,080	30.2	585	25.5	128,495	30.2
45-64	100,290	23.5	710	31.0	99,580	23.4
65+	53,410	12.5	215	9.4	53,195	12.5
Total	427,205	100.0	2,290	100.0	424,915	100.0

has remained fairly steady in the last three decades. Jews represented 0.5% of the population in 2001, a figure slightly below that of the 1991 Census, but identical to the 1981 Census.

The table also shows that the overall London population grew by 52.5% between 1981 and 2001, whereas the London Jewish community diminished by 1.9%. In other words, the London Jewish community is not keeping in step with the growth of the rest of the population.

Table 3 compares London's Jewish population to the Canadian Jewish population. In 2001, London's Jewish community was the tenth largest in Canada, and comprised 0.6% of the country's Jewish population.

Jewish communities across Canada with comparable sizes to the London community (2,290) include those in Victoria (2,595) and Halifax (1,985).

Gender & Age Breakdowns

According to Table 4, there is about an equal proportion of males and females in the London Jewish community. Slightly more

than fifty percent (50.1%) of the Jewish population is male and 49.9% is female.

There is a slightly larger discrepancy in the gender breakdown for the Jewish population of Canada. Males comprise 49.4% of the Canadian Jewish population, whereas females comprise 50.6%.

Table 5 examines age breakdowns for London Jews, non-Jews and their totals. The Jewish population has a somewhat lower proportion of children 0-14 years of age than the total population (17.7% and 19.7% respectively).

On the other hand, London's Jewish population has a somewhat higher proportion of those 15-24 years of age than the total population (16.4% and 14.1% respectively).

In the economically productive age group of 25-44, the discrepancy between the two populations is more marked. Specifically, 25.5% of Jews fall into this age cohort, whereas 30.2% of the total London population is represented here.

The picture reverses for the 45-64 year cohort. The Jewish community has a

Table 6
Age Breakdowns
London & Canadian Jewish Populations

	London Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
0-14	405	17.7	71,590	19.3
15-24	375	16.4	48,430	13.1
25-44	585	25.5	90,510	24.4
45-64	710	31.0	98,115	26.5
65+	215	9.4	61,875	16.7
Total	2,290	100.0	370,520	100.0

Table 7
Age by Census Year
London Jewish Community

	2001		1991		1981		1971	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	405	17.7	770	28.5	575	24.7	340	20.4
15-24	375	16.4	340	12.6	275	11.8	380	22.8
25-44	585	25.5	820	30.4	870	37.3	390	23.4
45-64	710	31.0	510	18.9	375	16.1	415	24.9
65+	215	9.4	260	9.6	235	10.1	140	8.4
Total	2,290	100.0	2,700	100.0	2,330	100.0	1,665	100.0

significantly higher proportion in this age group (31%) than London's total population (23.5%).

Finally, a comparison of the two age distributions shows that the Jewish community has a smaller proportion of seniors (9.4%) than London's total population (12.5%).

Table 6 compares age distributions of the London and Canadian Jewish populations. There is a smaller proportion of children 0-14 years among the London community than for Canadian Jews (17.7% and 19.3% respectively).

For the 15-24 year cohort, the picture reverses. The London community has a larger proportion in this age group (16.4% and 13.1% respectively).

In terms of the 25-44 year cohort, the London and national Jewish populations have similar percentages. The London community has a higher proportion of those 45-64 years of age than the Canadian Jewish population (31% and 26.5% respectively).

Finally, there is a much lower percentage of elderly (65+) among the London Jewish

community than the national Jewish population (9.4% and 16.7% respectively).

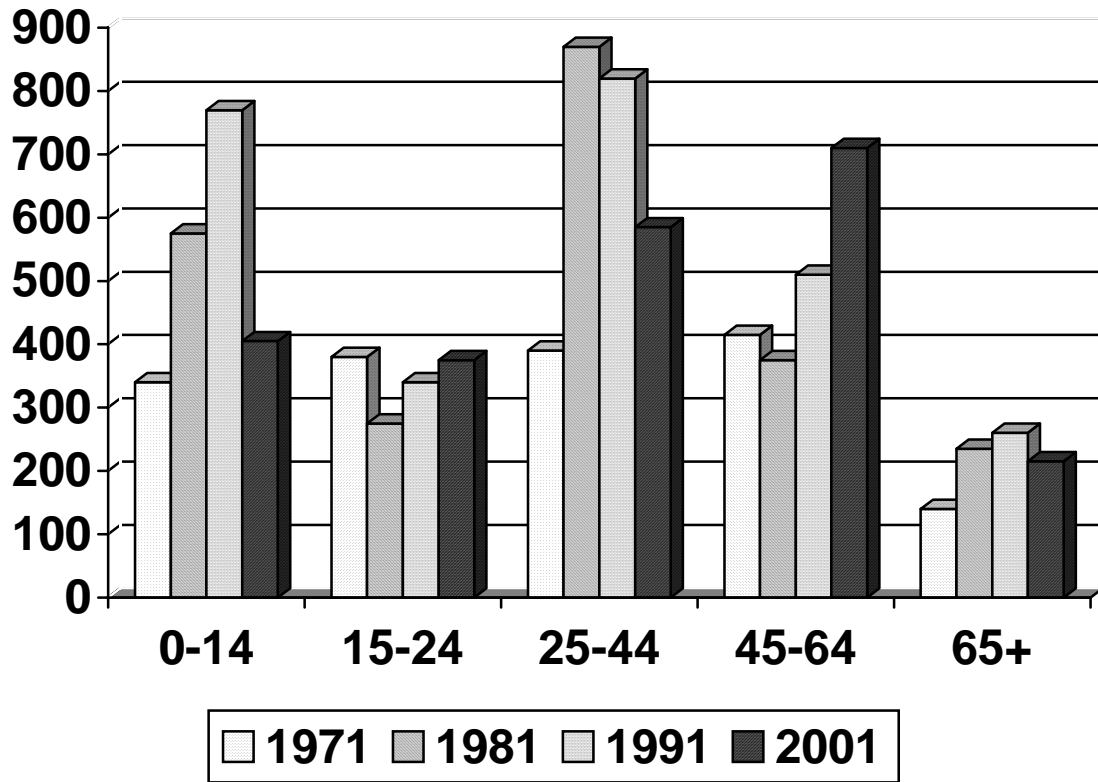
Table 7 represents an historical summary of age breakdowns for London's Jewish community. A number of interesting findings can be gleaned from this table. First, the number of those between 0-14 years of age has decreased significantly since the 1991 Census. In 2001, there were 405 children under 15 years, compared to 770 in 1991, and 575 in 1981.

The 15-24 year cohort has remained steady in the last decade. There were 375 in this cohort in 2001, compared to 340 in 1991. The 25-44 year cohort has decreased dramatically since 1991. In 2001, there were 585 individuals in this age group, compared to 820 in 1991, and 870 in 1981.

On the other hand, the 45-64 age group has increased since 1991. There were 710 individuals in this cohort in 2001, compared to 510 in 1991. This bulge in the distribution represents the "baby-boomer" generation.

Finally, the number of Jewish seniors has declined slightly in the last decade. There were 215 seniors in 2001, compared to 260 in 1991. The baby-boomers will begin

Figure 1
Age by Census Year
London Jewish Community



swelling the ranks of the elderly even further by the time the next Census is conducted in 2011.

Figure 1 represents an historical analysis of age trends as measured in the last four Censuses. This graph vividly illustrates the various peaks and valleys related to gains and losses within each age cohort. The reader should follow each age group in a step-wise progression, each step representing a different Census year.

It can be seen that the 0-14 age cohort has dipped very significantly since 1991, after increasing steadily since 1971. The 15-24 cohort has increased in the last two decades, after dipping somewhat in 1981.

As Figure 1 also shows, the 25-44 cohort decreased significantly between 1991 and 2001, after experiencing only a slight dip in the decade before. This decrease is perhaps the most dramatic feature of the entire graph.

The 45-64 cohort has increased markedly between 1991 and 2001, after experiencing a smaller increase the decade before.

Finally, as noted in the summary of Table 7, the number of seniors (65+) has dipped slightly in the last decade. Their numbers had increased steadily since 1971, till before their current decline.

The graph is also useful for anticipating general demographic trends in the coming decades. For instance, the peak in 1981 and 1991 of the 25-44 year “baby-boomer” cohort translated into significant gains for the 45-64 cohort in 2001. This cohort simply moved into the next age range in the intervening decade. As mentioned above, this bulge will have an impact on the elderly cohort in the next Census, and will likely continue to “feed” into this cohort for at least another decade following 2011.

The 15-24 age group represents the children of the baby-boomers. It will begin to “feed” into the 25-44 age group by the 2011 Census. The 45-64 year segment will decrease in 2011 given the current dip in the 25-44 year cohort.

Finally, it is very likely that the 15-24 age group will not continue to grow, given that the 0-14 cohort will not “feed” into it as vigorously as it had in the decade between 1991 and 2001.

Table 8
Median Age
Selected Populations by Census Year
London CMA

Census Year	London Total Population	London Non-Jewish Population	London Jewish Population	Canadian Jewish Population
2001	36.7	36.7	37.8	40.2
1991	32.7	32.7	32.6	37.3
1981	29.4	29.4	30.2	34.6
1971	27.2	27.2	28.4	33.6

Using age breakdowns, it is possible to calculate the dependency ratio for a particular community. The dependency ratio is the proportion of children (0-14 years) and seniors (65+ years) relative to economically productive adults (15-64 years). The higher the dependency ratio of a community, the fewer the people in their wage earning years to support children and non-working seniors.

The dependency ratio for the London Jewish community is 0.37. This ratio has vacillated significantly in the last 30 years. In 1971 the dependency ratio was 0.41, whereas in 1981 it was 0.53. The ratio peaked in 1991 at 0.62, and has gone back down significantly in 2001. The peak in 1991 was due to the large number of children 0-14 years.

In comparison, the dependency ratio for the total London population is 0.48, considerably above that of the London Jewish community (0.37). The dependency ratio for the Canadian Jewish population is 0.56. It is 0.54 for the Toronto Jewish community, 0.70 for the Montreal Jewish community, and 0.42 for the Vancouver Jewish community.

In short, compared to other communities, the dependency ratio for the Jewish community here is rather low, suggesting the burden of looking after its economically dependent members is not as pronounced as for other major Jewish centers across Canada.

Table 8 looks at median ages for the Jewish, non-Jewish and total London populations, as well as the Canadian Jewish population. It is clear from this table that the median age of the Jewish population in this metropolitan area has been steadily increasing. In 1971 it was 28.4 years, 30.2 years in 1981, 32.6 years in 1991 and 37.8 years in 2001.

The 2001 median age for the Jewish community is 1.1 years older than that of the total London population. It is also interesting to note that the gap between the Jewish community's median age and that of the total London population has increased in the last decade. In 1991 it was 0.1 years, and 1.1 years in 2001. In other words, the Jewish community is growing older at a faster rate than the total London population.

Table 8 also shows that the median age of the London Jewish community is somewhat younger than that of the Canadian Jewish

Table 9
Ethnic Affiliation: London CMA

	#	%
British	151,940	35.6
Canadian	69,360	16.2
German	39,865	9.3
French	27,700	6.5
Italian	16,650	3.9
Polish	14,240	3.3
Portuguese	9,895	2.3
Aboriginal	9,875	2.3
Ukrainian	8,655	2.0
Arab	8,220	1.9
Chinese	5,840	1.4
Latin American	4,355	1.0
East Indian	4,180	1.0
African	3,930	0.9
Caribbean	3,910	0.9
Greek	3,790	0.9
Russian	2,815	0.7
(Jewish: full definition)	(2,290)	--
Spanish	1,940	0.5
Korean	1,715	0.4
Vietnamese	1,575	0.4
Filipino	1,565	0.4
American	1,015	0.2
Japanese	640	0.1
Pakistani	570	0.1
All other ethnic categories	32,970	7.7
Total London CMA	427,210	100.0

population (37.8 and 40.2 years respectively).

The difference between the median ages of the London and Canadian Jewish populations has decreased since 1991. In that Census, the London Jewish community was 4.7 years younger than the Canadian Jewish population, whereas in 2001, it was only 2.4 years younger.

The median age is 39.4 years for the Toronto Jewish community, compared to 37.8 years for the London Jewish population. It is 41.8 for the Montreal Jewish community, 39.4 years for the Ottawa Jewish community, 44.5 years for the Winnipeg Jewish community and 39.8 years for the Vancouver Jewish community. In other words, the London Jewish population is younger on average, than any of the major Jewish communities in the country.

Comparisons With Other Ethnic Groups

Table 9 looks at the ethnic affiliations of the total population in the London CMA. Ethnicity was a “multiple response” variable in the 2001 Census. This means that

respondents could indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. To avoid double counting, a hierarchical method of assigning affiliation was employed in this analysis. This method is described fully in Appendix 4.

Note that the category for Jewish affiliation is described as “Jewish: full definition” in Table 9. Jewish affiliation is unique because it can refer to an ethnic or religious identification, or both. It was felt that comparisons should be made with the full definition of “Jewishness”, so that the most inclusive attribution could be derived. A percentage wasn’t assigned to this category, however, because it overlapped with other groups (that is, some respondents may have described themselves as “Jewish and Russian” or “Jewish and Canadian”, etc.).

An examination of Table 9 reveals that British is the ethnic category with the most popular affiliation. More than a third (35.6%) of London residents say their ethnic affiliation is British, or 151,940 persons. This group includes individuals of English, Irish and Scottish origins.

A significant number say they are Canadian by ethnic origin. They comprise 69,360 individuals or 16.2% of the London

Table 10
Religious Affiliation
London CMA

	#	%
Protestant	188,020	44.0
Catholic	119,230	27.9
Muslim	11,725	2.7
Christian, n.i.e.	10,355	2.4
Christian Orthodox	6,320	1.5
Buddhist	2,610	0.6
(Jewish: full definition)	(2,290)	--
Jewish: religion alone	1,880	0.4
Hindu	1,455	0.3
Para-religious groups	960	0.2
Sikh	520	0.1
Other Eastern religions	465	0.1
No religious affiliation	83,680	19.6
Total	427,220	100.0

Note: "Christian, n.i.e." includes individuals who identified themselves as Christian but did not report a specific denomination. The category of "No religious affiliation" comprises Agnostics, Atheists, Humanists, those with No Religion, and Other n.i.e.

population. Almost one in ten individuals (9.3%) are of German origin. This group comprises 39,865 persons and ranks third among ethnic groups.

Another 27,700 persons claim French descent, or 6.5% of the total London population. There are also significant Italian and Polish populations in this city (16,650 and 14,240 individuals respectively).

The remaining ethnic groups number below 10,000 individuals. The Portuguese community ranks seventh, and comprises 9,895 persons. The Aboriginal population numbers 9,875 people, and the Ukrainian community numbers 8,655 people. Finally, the Arab community rounds out the ten largest ethnic groups with 8,220 individuals.

The Jewish community ranks eighteenth among ethnic groups, with a population of 2,290. As noted before, because ethnicity alone is not sufficiently inclusive to accurately describe the community, this figure is derived from a combined definition of religion and ethnicity (see Appendix 4).

In terms of median ages, the populations with the lowest figures include the African (22.1 years), Pakistani (23.2 years), Arab

(23.3 years), and Aboriginal (24.2 years) communities.

The British have the highest median age (42.8 years), followed by the Jewish community (37.8 years), and the German and American populations (both 36.2 years).

Please refer to Table 15 in Appendix 5 for a complete breakdown of ethnic affiliation by median age.

Comparisons With Other Religious Affiliations

Table 10 looks at religious affiliations for the London CMA. Note that the figures for the Jewish Standard Definition are cited in this analysis as well, although those for Jewish religion alone are likewise included in the table.

It can be seen that Protestants are the largest group in this metropolitan area, representing 44% of the population, or 188,020 individuals. Catholics comprise the second largest group with 27.9% of the total population, or 119,230 individuals.

Muslims are the third largest group with 2.7% of the population, or 11,725

individuals. “Christians not included elsewhere” comprise the fourth largest group with 10,355 individuals, followed by the Christian Orthodox with 6,320 individuals.

Jews rank seventh among religious groups. Note that Jews were defined using both the Standard Definition (which uses religion and ethnicity) and by religion alone. Their ranking is not affected by the choice of definition, although there are obviously fewer Jews when only religion is taken into account.

It is noteworthy that 19.6% of the total population, or 83,680 persons, say they have no religious affiliation. Within this category are included people who defined themselves as agnostics, atheists, or humanists, or who affiliated with no religion at all.

A very small proportion (0.2%) of the population are involved with Para-religious groups, such as Paganism, Scientology, Rastafarian, and New Age affiliations.

The Protestant community has the highest median age (42.6 years) of any mainstream religious group in London, followed by the Jewish population (37.8 years). The lowest

median age is found among Muslims (22.2 years). Those with no religious affiliation average 28.3 years, whereas those involved with Para-religious groups have a median age of 29.3 years.

Please refer to Table 16 in Appendix 5 for a complete breakdown of religious affiliation by median age.

The London Community in a Provincial Context

The total population of Jews in Ontario is 211,465. Jews make up 1.9% of the population of this province. In comparison, the Jewish population of Quebec numbers 94,665. There are 29,875 Jews in British Columbia, and 15,210 Jews in Manitoba.

1.1% of the Jewish population in this province is located in the London CMA. The great majority of Ontario Jews reside in Toronto, which has 84.7% of Jews in this province, and a Jewish population of 179,100. There are figures available for several other Jewish communities in Ontario. For instance, there are 13,445 Jews in Ottawa; 4,675 Jews in Hamilton; 1,530 in Windsor; 1,390 in Kitchener; and 1,095 in Kingston.

Appendix 1

The Utility of the Census

The information gleaned from the Census is useful from a number of perspectives. From a communal planning perspective, the data can be utilized to identify segments of the Jewish population at risk (economically and socially), and determine where they reside. It can also be used to examine whether, given certain demographic realities, programs or services should be established or continued.

The Census data can also be used to establish population bases of certain segments in the community, in order to determine what percentage a specific service, program or philanthropic effort is reaching. For instance, knowledge of the base population of Jewish school-aged children can allow us to determine what percentages of these children attend Jewish elementary or high schools. It is also

possible to compare base populations of the poor, single parents, etc. to the number of clients serviced by community agencies, in order to determine what percentages of these segments specific agencies are reaching.

The Census can be used to examine important questions related to community continuity. For instance: the adaptation of Jewish immigrant populations; the affiliation levels of children in intermarried families; and the migration patterns of Jews across the country are among the issues that can be examined using the Census.

Finally, the Census can be used to establish trends over time, by comparing the latest figures to those of previous Censuses. These comparisons provide important indications of how much a community has changed, and where it might be headed.

Appendix 2

The Reliability of the Census

The Census is a massive and complex undertaking, and although high standards are applied throughout the process, a certain level of error still characterizes the endeavor. Such errors can arise at virtually any point in the Census process, from the preparation of materials to the collection of data and the processing of information.

There are a number of principal types of errors that impact on the Census. In coverage errors, dwellings or individuals are missed, incorrectly enumerated or counted more than once. In terms of non-response errors, responses to the Census cannot be obtained from a certain number of households and/or individuals because of extended absence or extenuating circumstances.

In response errors, the respondent misunderstands a Census question and answers incorrectly or uses the wrong response box. Processing errors occur during the coding and inputting of data.

Finally, sampling errors apply only to the long-form. Statistics based on this form are

projected from a 20% sample of households. The responses to long-form questions, when projected to represent the whole population inevitably differ from the responses that would have been obtained if these questions were asked of all households.

Statistics Canada has a number of quality control measures that ensure Census data are as reliable as possible. Representatives edit the questionnaires when they are returned, and follow up on missing information. There are also quality control measures in place during the coding and data entry stages.

Despite these controls, a number of errors and response-biases can nonetheless impact on data obtained from the Jewish population. For instance, certain segments of the Jewish community may be more reticent to answer the questions in the Census fully or accurately.

Recent immigrant populations who are suspicious of government-sponsored projects, and are wary of being identified as Jewish, may avoid indicating such an

affiliation, or may answer certain questions more cautiously.

It is possible that members of the Chassidic and Ultra-Orthodox communities are more reluctant to participate fully in the Census effort, due to specific biblical injunctions that prohibit Jews from “being counted.” It is unclear whether such restrictions have had an impact on their responses, but anecdotal evidence suggests that these communities respond adequately. For instance, the Tosh Chasidic community of Montreal, which is fairly isolated geographically from the rest of the Jewish population, has had significant representation in previous Censuses, although it is unclear as to what extent their enumeration was complete.

Finally, since both the religion and ethnicity questions are only included in the long-form of the Census, sampling error arising from projections based on a 20% sampling of households is a factor in all Census analyses related to the Jewish community.

The level of sampling error inherent in any cell of a data table can be precisely calculated. Statistics Canada provides a table that measures these errors, and they are summarized below. Obviously, for large cell

values, the potential error due to sampling will be proportionally smaller than for smaller ones.

When using the table, the reader should consider the right column as reflective of the average level of error expected for a given cell size. Of course, some cells may reflect errors smaller or larger than the average. About ninety percent of errors will fall between \pm the average error specified below. Ten percent of errors are expected to fall outside this range.

Cell Value	Average Error
50 or less	15
100	20
200	30
500	45
1,000	65
2,000	90
5,000	140
10,000	200
20,000	280
50,000	450
100,000	630

Source for Appendix 2: 2001 Census Dictionary Reference Guide (pg. 275). Published by Statistics Canada, August 2002. Catalogue No. 92-378-XPE.

Appendix 3

The Jewish Standard Definition

This report uses what is known as the “Jewish Standard Definition” to distinguish who is Jewish from the rest of the population. Jim Torczyner of McGill University and the Jewish Federation of Montreal formulated this definition in 1981, using a combination of religious and ethnic identification.

According to this criterion, a Jew is defined as anyone who specified that they were:

- Jewish by religion and ethnicity.
- Jewish by religion and having another ethnicity.
- Jewish by ethnicity with no religious affiliation.

Anyone who specified another religion (Catholic, Muslim, etc.) and a Jewish ethnicity were excluded for the above definition.

Using this criterion, it is not possible to say how a person behaves “Jewishly”: for instance, whether they adhere to traditions or attend synagogue on a regular basis. However, despite this limitation, the fact that we can identify Jewish affiliation at all

is critical for using the Census as a tool to better understand our community. The Jewish Standard Definition is meant to be as inclusive as possible, reflecting the varied expressions that comprise the richness of the Jewish experience.

It is important to note that a significant change to the “Jewish Standard Definition” was implemented in the current analysis of Census data. The category of those who had “no religion and a Jewish ethnicity” was expanded to include those with “no religious affiliation and a Jewish ethnicity”.

The category of “no religious affiliation” is broader than that of “no religion” because it includes those who consider themselves as agnostics, atheists and humanists, as well as having no religion. Since it is possible to be Jewish and to have such affiliations, it was felt that this change would better reflect the broad spectrum of Jewish affiliation. Data from previous Censuses have been re-analyzed to ensure compatibility with the current criterion.

Appendix 4

The Attribution of Ethnic Origins

Ethnic origin was a multiple-response variable in the 2001 Census, meaning that respondents were allowed to indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. If all the multiple ethnic affiliations were included in the Census analysis the total would equal more than 100% because some people had more than one response to this question. A system was therefore devised whereby a respondent would only be assigned one ethnic category. This system involved a hierarchy where an ethnic group would get precedence over those below it. The following order of precedence was established:

Aboriginal, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Vietnamese, East Indian, Pakistani, Arab, African, Caribbean, South / Central American, Italian, Greek, Portuguese, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, German, Spanish, French, British, American, Canadian, Jewish, Other.

Rather than using a strictly ethnic definition of Jewishness, comparisons between Jews and other ethnic categories were made using the Jewish Standard Definition as the criterion. This definition uses a combination of religion and ethnicity, and is more inclusive than a strictly ethnic identification of Jewishness. For instance, out of a sense of patriotism some Jews may have said their ethnic background was single-response Canadian. As such, they would not have been counted in the ethnicity-only definition.

On the other hand, some converts likely considered themselves Jews by religion, but not ethnicity. They could not be appropriately compared as Jews to other ethnic categories, and yet they would be included in the Jewish Standard Definition. In short, the issue of Jewish affiliation is a complex one and there are shortcomings associated with whatever definition is used.

Appendix 5 Additional Data Tables

**Table 11
Age by Gender
London Jewish Community**

	Total		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	400	17.5	190	16.7	210	18.3
15-24	375	16.4	175	15.4	200	17.4
25-44	590	25.8	285	25.0	305	26.5
45-64	710	31.0	385	33.8	325	28.3
65+	215	9.4	105	9.2	110	9.6
Total	2,290	100.0	1,140	100.0	1,150	100.0

Table 12
Age Breakdowns for Jews & Non-Jews
London CMA

	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	24,780	5.8	130	5.7	24,650	5.8
5-14	59,445	13.9	275	12.0	59,170	13.9
15-24	60,205	14.1	375	16.4	59,830	14.1
25-34	58,105	13.6	285	12.5	57,820	13.6
35-44	70,975	16.6	300	13.1	70,675	16.6
45-54	61,160	14.3	420	18.4	60,740	14.3
55-64	39,130	9.2	285	12.5	38,845	9.1
65-74	29,580	6.9	130	5.7	29,450	6.9
75-84	19,330	4.5	65	2.8	19,265	4.5
85+	4,505	1.1	20	0.9	4,485	1.1
Total	427,215	100.0	2,285	100.0	424,930	100.0

Table 13
Age Breakdowns
London & Canadian Jewish Populations

	London Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
0-4	130	5.7	21,245	5.7
5-14	275	12.0	50,345	13.6
15-24	375	16.4	48,430	13.1
25-34	285	12.5	41,005	11.1
35-44	300	13.1	49,510	13.4
45-54	420	18.4	61,170	16.5
55-64	285	12.5	36,940	10.0
65-74	130	5.7	28,560	7.7
75-84	65	2.8	25,360	6.8
85+	20	0.9	7,955	2.1
Total	2,285	100.0	370,520	100.0

Table 14
Age by Census Year
London Jewish Community

	2001		1991		1981		1971	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	130	5.7	205	7.6	135	5.8	125	7.5
5-14	275	12.0	565	21.0	435	18.6	220	13.2
15-24	375	16.4	340	12.6	275	11.8	375	22.5
25-34	285	12.5	320	11.9	550	23.6	230	13.8
35-44	300	13.1	500	18.6	320	13.7	165	9.9
45-54	420	18.4	350	13.0	215	9.2	170	10.2
55-64	285	12.5	165	6.1	165	7.1	245	14.7
65-74	130	5.7	125	4.6	185	7.9	95	5.7
75-84	65	2.8	115	4.3	45	1.9	30	1.8
85+	20	0.9	10	0.4	10	0.4	15	0.9
Total	2,285	100.0	2,695	100.0	2,335	100.0	1,670	100.0

Table 15
Ethnic Affiliation by Median Age: London CMA

	Median Age
British	42.8
Canadian	31.2
German	36.2
French	33.9
Italian	31.1
Polish	34.0
Portuguese	30.3
Aboriginal	24.2
Ukrainian	31.4
Arab	23.3
Chinese	31.1
Latin American	27.3
East Indian	29.3
African	22.1
Caribbean	28.3
Greek	34.3
Russian	30.4
(Jewish: full definition)	(37.8)
Spanish	29.4
Korean	30.3
Vietnamese	28.3
Filipino	29.5
American	36.2
Japanese	32.3
Pakistani	23.2
Other Ethnic	40.3
Total	36.7

Table 16
Religious Affiliation by Median Age
London CMA

	Median Age
Protestant	42.6
Catholic	36.0
Muslim	22.2
Christian, n.i.e.	29.1
Christian Orthodox	35.8
Buddhist	33.9
(Jewish: full definition)	(37.8)
Jewish: religion alone	41.2
Hindu	31.3
Para-religious groups	29.3
Sikh	27.3
Other Eastern religions	34.9
No religious affiliation	28.3
Total	36.7

Note: “Christian, n.i.e.” includes individuals who identified themselves as Christian but did not report a specific denomination. The category of “No religious affiliation” comprises Agnostics, Atheists, Humanists, those with No Religion, and Other n.i.e.