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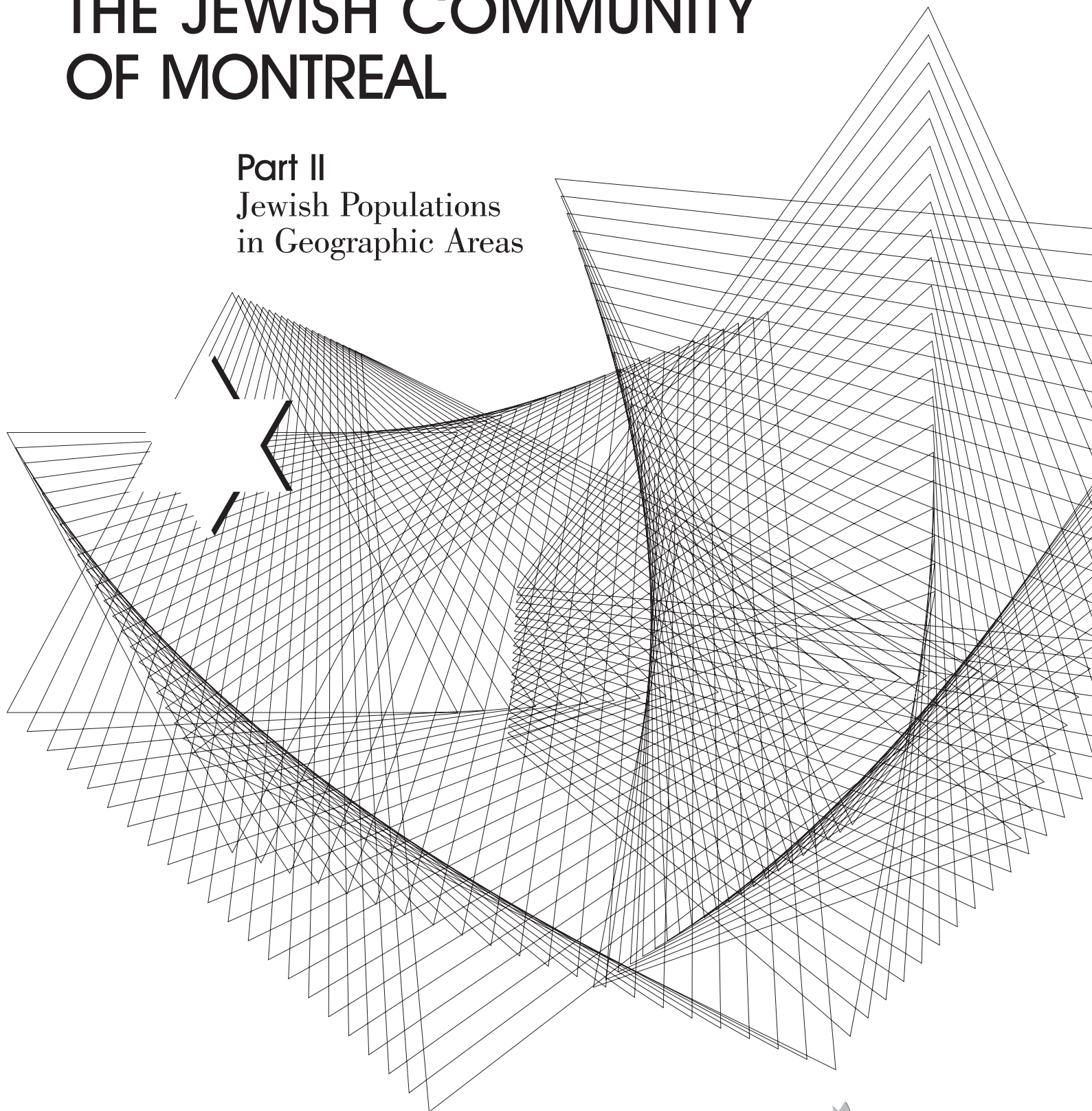
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2001 Census Analysis Series

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF MONTREAL

Part II Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas



By Charles Shahar
March 2004



UIA Federations Canada
מגבית הפרציות היהודיות בקנדה

2001 Census Analysis
The Jewish Community of Montreal

Part 2
Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

By
Charles Shahr

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Prof. Marty Lockshin, Toronto, ON

Mr. Greg Mason, Winnipeg, MB

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Highlights of Results

- The area with the largest Jewish population in the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is Cote St. Luc, with 19,785 Jews. The West Island has the second largest community, with 13,030 Jewish residents.
- Hampstead has the highest density of Jews, who comprise 74.5% of its total populace. Cote St. Luc also has a high density of Jews, comprising 69.8% of its overall population.
- Only four of the fourteen primary areas examined in this report have shown Jewish population increases between 1991 and 2001. These areas include: Outremont, Park Avenue / Park Extension, the West Island, and a miscellaneous area labeled “Rest of Montreal CMA”.
- The most significant Jewish population losses between 1991 and 2001 occurred in Chomedey, Cote des Neiges and Town of Mount Royal (TMR).
- The West Island community has the largest number of Jewish children (3,590), Jewish teens and young adults (2,130), and Jews 25-44 years (3,540), in the Montreal CMA.
- Cote St. Luc has 6,950 Jewish seniors. More than a third of Jewish elderly in the Montreal CMA reside in Cote St. Luc.
- Jewish residents in Cote St. Luc have a median age of 53 years, the highest of any Jewish population in the Montreal CMA. The youngest median age is found for the Outremont Jewish community, at 18.1 years.
- Between 1996 and 2001, the largest influx of Jews in the Montreal CMA was from the city of Montreal to Cote St. Luc / Hampstead (460 individuals).

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Census Analysis Series

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

The history of Jewish residency in Montreal follows an interesting pattern. It can generally be described as a Westward migration. At the end of the nineteenth century, Jewish immigrants who came to this city in increasing numbers, first settled in the area straddling the southern part of St. Lawrence Boulevard, close to the harbor front.

In the early 1900's Jews moved up "The Main" (St. Lawrence), beyond Sherbrooke Street, and established a thriving, vibrant community featured in local folklore, and immortalized by literary luminaries such as Israel Medres, Mordecai Richler, Hirsch Wolofsky, and Shulamis Yelin.

By the 1930's a large Jewish presence emerged in the Outremont area, growing to approximately 10,300 Jews as reported in the 1941 Census.

Throughout the 1940's, Jews began to settle in the Snowdon and Cote des Neiges districts. By the 1951 Census, Cote des Neiges had a Jewish population of 12,900,

whereas Snowdon was populated with approximately 11,600 Jews.

In the early 1950's Jews spread into areas that were traditionally restrictive or unwelcoming toward them, namely Hampstead and Town of Mount Royal (TMR). Cote St. Luc, merely farmland when Jews first began to settle there, also became a quickly growing community in the 1950's.

By the 1961 Census, there were significant Jewish populations in Chomedey and Ville St. Laurent. Finally, in the 1970's, the West Island became one of the fastest growing Jewish communities in the country, and is still experiencing significant Jewish population growth today.

This report examines the demographic characteristics of Jewish populations in various geographic areas within the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). Included are an historical analysis, age breakdowns, and comparisons with other ethnic and religious groups by area. There is

Table 1
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Primary Geographic Areas
Montreal CMA

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Centre Ville	35,140	32,730	2,415	6.9
Chomedey	69,695	65,930	3,760	5.4
Cote des Neiges	69,265	61,590	7,680	11.1
Cote St. Luc	28,345	8,560	19,785	69.8
Hampstead	6,975	1,780	5,195	74.5
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	68,825	63,015	5,810	8.4
Outremont	22,690	19,110	3,580	15.8
Park Avenue / Extension	53,975	52,225	1,750	3.2
Snowdon	29,315	22,075	7,240	24.7
Town of Mount Royal	18,395	16,140	2,255	12.3
Ville St. Laurent	76,610	68,370	8,240	10.8
Westmount	19,390	14,665	4,725	24.4
West Island	202,525	189,495	13,030	6.4
Rest of Montreal	2,679,500	2,671,995	7,500	0.3
Total Montreal CMA	3,380,645	3,287,680	92,965	2.7

also an examination of migration patterns of Jews within the Montreal CMA.

The geographic areas that were chosen for analysis in this report represent major districts and municipalities where Jews have traditionally resided. Fourteen of these “primary” areas are included in each data table.

Each table includes specific areas as well as “Rest of Montreal CMA”. This latter category comprises the Eastern part of Montreal, the North and South Shores, as well as suburbs and municipalities not considered in any of the other primary categories. “Rest of Montreal” also includes the Chasidic population residing in St. Therese, which is also part of the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area.

A number of important appendices are included in the back of this report. Appendix 1 describes how “Jewishness” is defined in this analysis, specifically as a combination of religious and ethnic affiliations. There is also a discussion of Census accuracy given population size in Appendix 2, and an explanation of how ethnic affiliation was derived for this analysis in Appendix 3.

Appendix 4 provides additional data tables for primary areas, which may be of use to community planners and service professionals. For instance, one table features discrete age breakdowns for Jews less than 19 years; another examines 5-year age breakdowns for Jewish adults by geographic areas.

A number of data tables in Appendix 5 provide statistics for complementary geographic areas. These tables include more highly differentiated breakdowns for the West Island, which is considered as a single geographic unit in the primary tables.

Finally, the reader should note that any minor discrepancies found when totaling columns or rows in the tables are due to random rounding of data. Such rounding up or down is built into the Statistics Canada processing and cannot be avoided. Given the small nature of these rounding errors, their impact on the overall interpretation and reliability of the data is extremely minimal.

The Distribution of Jewish Populations

Table 1 examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to the total populations

Table 2
Jewish Population Distribution
Percent of Total Jews in Montreal CMA

	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population
Centre Ville	2,415	2.6
Chomedey	3,760	4.0
Cote des Neiges	7,680	8.3
Cote St. Luc	19,785	21.3
Hampstead	5,195	5.6
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,810	6.2
Outremont	3,580	3.9
Park Avenue / Extension	1,750	1.9
Snowdon	7,240	7.8
Town of Mount Royal	2,255	2.4
Ville St. Laurent	8,240	8.9
Westmount	4,725	5.1
West Island	13,030	14.0
Rest of Montreal	7,500	8.1
Total Montreal CMA	92,965	100.0

in various areas of the Montreal CMA. It can be seen that the district with the largest number of Jews is Cote St. Luc, with 19,785 Jewish residents.

The West Island has the second largest number of Jews in the Montreal CMA, with 13,030 Jewish residents. The great majority of West Island Jews reside in Dollard des Ormeaux, which has a Jewish population of 10,385 (see Table 13, Appendix 5).

Ville St. Laurent has the third largest Jewish population in the Montreal CMA, with 8,240 Jews, followed by Cote des Neiges with 7,680, and Snowdon with 7,240.

Hampstead has 5,195 Jews. NDG & Montreal Ouest have a combined Jewish population of 5,810. But as shown in Table 13 of Appendix 5, NDG has 5,045 Jews—somewhat less than the Hampstead total of 5,195.

All the other areas in the Montreal CMA have less than 5,000 Jews. For instance, Westmount has a Jewish population of 4,725. There are 3,760 Jewish residents in Chomedey. The Outremont Jewish community numbers 3,580 individuals.

There are 7,500 Jews living in the “Rest of Montreal”, representing 8.1% of the total Jewish population in the Census Metropolitan Area. These individuals reside in neighborhoods that are not traditionally considered as “Jewish areas”. They are not a homogeneous group in terms of their levels of Jewish affiliation and their socio-economic conditions.

It was mentioned in the previous section that the Tosh Chasidic community of St. Therese comprises part of the “Rest of Montreal” population. An examination of Census Tracts shows that this community numbers 1,575 individuals, or 21% of the Jews living in “Rest of Montreal”.

Within “Rest of Montreal” are also included 215 Jews in Dorval, 195 Jews in LaSalle, 750 Jews in the South Shore, and 450 Jews in Verdun (including 225 in Nun’s Island).

In terms of Jewish population density (defined in this report as the percentage of Jews relative to the total population in a given area), Table 1 shows that Hampstead has the highest density, with Jews comprising 74.5% of its total residents. Cote St. Luc also has a high density of Jews, comprising 69.8% of its overall population.

Table 3
Jewish Population Distribution
Historical Summary

	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Centre Ville	2,415	-5.1	2,545	-6.3	2,715	+16.0	2,340
Chomedey	3,760	-32.4	5,560	-43.4	9,815	-16.0	11,690
Cote des Neiges	7,680	-30.3	11,020	-29.2	15,555	-32.5	23,055
Cote St. Luc	19,785	-11.1	22,265	+7.7	20,680	+13.7	18,185
Hampstead	5,195	-5.0	5,470	-3.2	5,650	+32.9	4,250
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,810	-7.6	6,290	-6.4	6,720	-10.3	7,495
Outremont	3,580	+20.7	2,965	+5.9	2,800	-30.3	4,015
Park Avenue / Extension	1,750	+19.1	1,470	-7.5	1,590	-35.4	2,460
Snowdon	7,240	-18.2	8,845	-16.6	10,610	-22.0	13,610
Town of Mount Royal	2,255	-26.2	3,055	-6.9	3,280	-2.5	3,365
Ville St. Laurent	8,240	-9.1	9,060	+2.6	8,830	-13.6	10,215
Westmount	4,725	-0.8	4,765	+17.8	4,045	+30.7	3,095
West Island	13,030	+11.5	11,685	+61.4	7,240	+143.0	2,980
Rest of Montreal	7,500	+17.1	6,405	+50.9	4,245	-19.3	5,260
Total Montreal CMA	92,970	-8.3	101,405	-2.3	103,765	-7.4	112,020

Hampstead and Cote St. Luc are the only areas in the Montreal CMA where Jews comprise the majority of the populace.

In fact, Hampstead and Cote St. Luc have the highest Jewish population densities of any district or municipality in Canada. The following are the 5 areas with the highest Jewish population densities across the country:

- Hampstead, Montreal CMA (74.5%)
- Cote St. Luc, Montreal CMA (69.8%)
- Finch / Steeles (West), Toronto CMA (51.9%)
- Thornhill (Vaughan), Toronto CMA (50.7%)
- Bathurst Manor, Toronto CMA (41.5%)

Jews comprise approximately one fifth of the total populations of Snowdon (24.7%) and Westmount (24.4%). They also comprise significant minorities in Cote des Neiges (11.1%) and Ville St. Laurent (10.8%).

It is interesting to note that Jews comprise 21.7% of the Dollard des Ormeaux population (see Table 13, Appendix 5), whereas they only comprise 6.4% of the total population of the West Island.

Jews are a very small minority in neighborhoods that have not traditionally

hosted Jewish populations. In the “Rest of Montreal CMA” they constitute only 0.3% of the overall population.

Table 2 looks at the distribution of Jews in various areas as a percentage of the total Jewish population in the Montreal CMA. Approximately 21% of Jews in the Montreal CMA reside in Cote St. Luc. The West Island has 14% of the Jewish population in the metropolitan area.

Almost 9% of Jews reside in Ville St. Laurent, and 8.3% in Cote des Neiges. The “Rest of Montreal” has 8.1% of the Jewish population in the Montreal CMA. Snowdon has 7.8% of Jews, NDG / Montreal Ouest has 6.2%, Hampstead has 5.6%, and Westmount has 5.1%. All the other areas have less than 5% of the overall Jewish population in the Montreal CMA.

An Historical Perspective of Population Distributions

Table 3 examines Jewish population distributions from 1971 to 2001. It is important to investigate such historical trends, not only to develop an understanding of the evolution of Jewish communities over

time, but also to get a sense of their demographic outlook in the coming years.

From a general perspective, of the fourteen primary areas examined in this report, only four have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001. These areas include: Outremont (+20.7%), Park Avenue / Park Extension (+19.1%), the “Rest of Montreal” (+17.1%), and the West Island (+11.5%).

The first three areas mentioned above have significant Chasidic and Ultra-Orthodox communities that are increasing in number at a faster rate than the rest of the Jewish population. This would account for the growing Jewish presence in these areas.

As noted previously, the Tosh Chasidic community is included in the “Rest of Montreal CMA”, specifically in St. Therese. The growth of this community most likely explains why the number of Jews has increased in this otherwise diverse “Rest of Montreal” area. It also appears that the South Shore Jewish community, also included within the “Rest of Montreal”, is growing in size.

The most significant Jewish population losses have occurred in Chomedey (-32.4%), Cote des Neiges (-30.3%) and Town of Mount Royal (TMR) (-26.2%).

For some Jewish communities current losses have been part of a long-term trend of population decline, such as in Chomedey, Cote des Neiges and Snowdon. Other communities, such as that of Cote St. Luc, have only recently experienced declines in their Jewish populations.

In terms of individual areas: The Jewish population in the downtown (Centre Ville) district peaked in 1981 and has been declining over the last two decades, although not in large numbers. Between 1981 and 2001, this area lost 11% of its Jewish population, or 300 individuals.

The Chomedey Jewish population peaked in 1971 reaching 11,690 individuals. Major declines were particularly evident in the last two decades. Between 1981 and 2001, this community lost 61.7% of its Jews, or 6,055 individuals. With 3,760 Jewish residents, it currently has only about a third of its peak 1971 population.

Cote des Neiges has also experienced major declines in its Jewish population. In 1971, the Jewish community in this district numbered 23,055, and was the largest in the Montreal CMA. A significant population loss took place between 1971 and 1981, when the Jewish community here declined by 7,500 people. Currently, with 7,680 Jews, the Cote des Neiges numbers are only about a third of their 1971 peak.

The Cote St. Luc Jewish community had been increasing in size since the early 1950's, when Jews first began to settle there. The Jewish population peaked in 1991 with 22,265 individuals. Recent losses between 1991 and 2001 can be attributed, in part, to the fact that many seniors passed on in the last decade. However, Cote St. Luc still has the largest Jewish population in the Montreal CMA, with 19,785 persons.

The Jewish population of Hampstead peaked in 1981, with 5,650 individuals. The current population of 5,195 is not far from this previous total, with the Hampstead population experiencing only minimal losses in the last two decades.

The Jewish population in the combined areas of NDG / Montreal Ouest has declined

in the last three decades. Currently it numbers 5,810 individuals. As seen in Table 14 of Appendix 5, NDG numbered 6,665 Jews in 1971, whereas its current Jewish population is 5,045. Montreal Ouest's Jewish population peaked in 1991 with 1,090 Jews, but has diminished significantly in the last decade to 775 Jews.

After showing major declines between 1951 and 1981, the Jewish community of Outremont has been steadily increasing. It currently numbers 3,580 Jews. In percentage terms, Outremont experienced the largest increase between 1991 and 2001, of any Jewish population in the Montreal CMA (+20.7%).

The Park Avenue / Extension area has similarly shown an increase between 1991 and 2001 of 19.1%. As previously mentioned, these increases in both the Outremont and Park Avenue areas can be attributed to the significant Chasidic and Ultra-Orthodox populations there.

As Table 3 shows, the Snowdon population has been steadily decreasing in the last three decades. The size of the current Jewish population (7,240) is almost half that of 1971 (13,610). At that time, Snowdon had

Table 4A
Age Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas
(Column %)

	Total		0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centre Ville	2,410	2.6	40	0.2	410	3.5	700	3.5	670	2.9	590	2.9
Chomedey	3,775	4.1	410	2.3	485	4.1	795	4.0	1,180	5.2	905	4.5
Cote des Neiges	7,675	8.3	1,445	7.9	725	6.2	1,485	7.4	1,560	6.8	2,460	12.2
Cote St. Luc	19,790	21.3	2,715	14.9	1,990	16.9	3,275	16.3	4,860	21.3	6,950	34.6
Hampstead	5,200	5.6	1,200	6.6	635	5.4	1,195	6.0	1,475	6.5	695	3.5
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,810	6.2	805	4.4	810	6.9	1,470	7.3	1,670	7.3	1,055	5.2
Outremont	3,580	3.9	1,565	8.6	695	5.9	650	3.2	355	1.6	315	1.6
Park Avenue / Extension	1,755	1.9	700	3.8	275	2.3	485	2.4	205	0.9	90	0.4
Snowdon	7,230	7.8	1,450	8.0	835	7.1	1,480	7.4	1,565	6.8	1,900	9.5
Town of Mount Royal	2,265	2.4	325	1.8	305	2.6	345	1.7	760	3.3	530	2.6
Ville St. Laurent	8,240	8.9	1,265	7.0	975	8.3	1,725	8.6	2,190	9.6	2,085	10.4
Westmount	4,720	5.1	940	5.2	440	3.7	920	4.6	1,365	6.0	1,055	5.2
West Island	13,030	14.0	3,590	19.7	2,130	18.1	3,540	17.6	3,150	13.8	620	3.1
Rest of Montreal	7,500	8.1	1,735	9.5	1,070	9.1	1,995	9.9	1,845	8.1	855	4.3
Total Montreal CMA	92,980	100.0	18,185	100.0	11,780	100.0	20,060	100.0	22,850	100.0	20,105	100.0

the third largest Jewish community in the Montreal CMA, after those of Cote des Neiges and Cote St. Luc.

The Jewish population of TMR has experienced a significant decline of 26.2% in the last decade. This community peaked in 1971 with 3,365 Jews. It currently has only about two-thirds of that total, with a Jewish population of 2,255 individuals.

The Jewish population of Ville St. Laurent has vacillated somewhat in the last three decades. It peaked in 1971 with 10,215 Jews, but lost about 1,400 individuals by 1981. The population rebounded slightly in 1991, with 9,060 Jews, but diminished again to 8,240 Jews in 2001. The current Jewish population in Ville St. Laurent is about 81% of the 1971 total.

The Westmount Jewish community remained steady in the last decade. It peaked in 1991, with 4,765 Jews, and has shown only a minimal loss in recent years. It currently has 4,725 Jews, a figure very close to its 1991 peak.

The West Island Jewish community has been increasing since Jews began to settle here in large numbers in the 1960's. A major

population gain took place between 1971 and 1981, when the Jewish community here grew by 143%. A significant increase also took place between 1981 and 1991 (+61.4%).

Although the West Island increases have slowed in terms of actual numbers, this area nonetheless had the largest absolute growth (+1,345 individuals) of any other Jewish community in the Montreal CMA in the last decade. This is noteworthy given that ten of the fourteen primary areas being studied in this report experienced population losses between 1991 and 2001.

Comparisons of Age Breakdowns Across Primary Geographic Areas

Table 4A compares the proportions of age groups across areas in the Montreal CMA. For instance, by looking at the column percentages in this table, we can know where the highest proportions of Jewish children, young adults, and elderly reside in the metropolitan area.

As Table 4A shows, the West Island community has the largest number of Jewish children (< 15 years), with 3,590, or 19.7% of the total Jewish children in the Montreal CMA. Cote St. Luc has the next highest

Table 4B
Age Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas
(Row %)

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centre Ville	2,410	40	1.7	410	17.0	700	29.0	670	27.8	590	24.5
Chomedey	3,775	410	10.9	485	12.8	795	21.1	1,180	31.3	905	24.0
Cote des Neiges	7,675	1,445	18.8	725	9.4	1,485	19.3	1,560	20.3	2,460	32.1
Cote St. Luc	19,790	2,715	13.7	1,990	10.1	3,275	16.5	4,860	24.6	6,950	35.1
Hampstead	5,200	1,200	23.1	635	12.2	1,195	23.0	1,475	28.4	695	13.4
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,810	805	13.9	810	13.9	1,470	25.3	1,670	28.7	1,055	18.2
Outremont	3,580	1,565	43.7	695	19.4	650	18.2	355	9.9	315	8.8
Park Avenue / Extension	1,755	700	39.9	275	15.7	485	27.6	205	11.7	90	5.1
Snowdon	7,230	1,450	20.1	835	11.5	1,480	20.5	1,565	21.6	1,900	26.3
Town of Mount Royal	2,265	325	14.3	305	13.5	345	15.2	760	33.6	530	23.4
Ville St. Laurent	8,240	1,265	15.4	975	11.8	1,725	20.9	2,190	26.6	2,085	25.3
Westmount	4,720	940	19.9	440	9.3	920	19.5	1,365	28.9	1,055	22.4
West Island	13,030	3,590	27.6	2,130	16.3	3,540	27.2	3,150	24.2	620	4.8
Rest of Montreal	7,500	1,735	23.1	1,070	14.3	1,995	26.6	1,845	24.6	855	11.4
Total Montreal CMA	92,980	18,185	19.6	11,780	12.7	20,060	21.6	22,850	24.6	20,105	21.6

number, with 2,715 children, or 14.9% of the total.

The “Rest of Montreal” has the next highest number of Jewish children with 1,735, or 9.5% of the total. The size of this figure is attributable to the Tosh Chasidic community in St. Therese, which has a significant percentage of children in its midst.

Outremont also has a sizable number of Jewish children (1,565), followed by Snowdon (1,450) and Cote des Neiges (1,445). These three areas all have significant Chasidic and Ultra-Orthodox populations.

The largest number of Jewish teenagers and young adults, 15-24 years, resides in the West Island (2,130), which has 18.1% of total Jews in this cohort. Cote St. Luc has the next highest figure in this age group (1,990), or 16.9% of the total.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the West Island again shows the highest figure with 3,540, or 17.6% of the total for this cohort. Cote St. Luc follows closely with 3,275, or 16.3% of the total.

Cote St. Luc has the largest number of those in the 45-64 age group (4,860), or 21.3% of the total. There are 3,150 individuals between 45-64 years in the West Island, and 2,190 in Ville St. Laurent.

Finally, Cote St. Luc has by far the largest number of Jewish seniors (6,950), or 34.6% of the Jewish elderly population in the Montreal CMA. That is, more than a third of all Jewish seniors in the metropolitan area reside in Cote St. Luc. There are also significant Jewish elderly populations in Cote des Neiges (2,460), Ville St. Laurent (2,085), and Snowdon (1,900).

Age Breakdowns Within Primary Geographic Areas

Table 4B shows the percentages of Jewish children, teens, elderly, etc. within a certain geographic area. For instance, Outremont has the highest relative percentage of children 0-14 years (43.7%), with Park Avenue / Extension having the next highest percentage (39.9%). These figures are not surprising given the large proportions of children among the Chassidic and Ultra-Orthodox populations residing in these areas.

Table 5
Median Ages
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Primary Geographic Areas

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Centre Ville	33.0	47.5	32.6
Chomedey	40.6	51.1	40.3
Cote des Neiges	34.0	47.4	33.1
Cote St. Luc	49.0	53.0	41.1
Hampstead	39.3	38.3	40.8
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	37.5	42.7	37.1
Outremont	38.4	18.1	41.8
Park Avenue / Extension	33.8	21.2	34.1
Snowdon	35.9	42.5	34.9
Town of Mount Royal	40.8	49.4	40.1
Ville St. Laurent	38.1	46.2	37.4
Westmount	44.2	46.1	43.4
West Island	37.6	32.3	37.9
Rest of Montreal	37.6	34.6	37.6
Total Montreal CMA	37.6	41.8	37.5

A high percentage of children is also found in the West Island (27.6%) This is likely attributable to the large presence of young Jewish families in that area.

The highest percentage of teens and young adults 15-24 years, is found in Outremont (19.4%), again likely because of the large Chassidic and Ultra-Orthodox presence in that area. There is also a high percentage of the 15-24 cohort in Centre Ville (17%), many of whom are likely university students. Finally, the West Island also has a high percentage of teens and young adults (16.3%).

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years of age, the highest percentages are found in Centre Ville (29%), Park Avenue / Extension (27.6%) and the West Island (27.2%).

In terms of the 45-64 age group, the highest percentages are found in TMR (33.6%), Chomedey (31.3%) and Westmount (28.9%). All three are established Jewish communities, with many middle-aged householders whose children have moved out of the home.

Finally, Cote St. Luc has the highest proportion of Jewish seniors. More than a third (35.1%) of the Cote St. Luc Jewish community is elderly. Cote des Neiges also has a high proportion of elderly (32.1%).

Median Ages by Geographic Areas

Table 5 looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across geographic areas. The Jewish populations with the youngest median ages include those in Outremont (18.1 years) and Park Avenue / Extension (21.2 years). Again, this is due to the significant Chasidic and Ultra-Orthodox communities in these areas, although in the case of the latter, students and young adults living in the “Le Plateau” district, may also be contributing to the low average age.

The West Island also has a relatively young median age for Jews (32.3 years), as does “Rest of Montreal” (34.6 years).

At the other end of the distribution, Cote St. Luc has the oldest median age (53 years), followed by Chomedey (51.1 years), and TMR (49.4 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total

Table 6
Population Distributions of Ethnic Groups
Primary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Aboriginal	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Vietnamese	East Indian	Pakistani	Arab	African	Caribbean
Centre Ville	2,415	395	4,075	430	345	225	160	1,155	175	4,740	695	590
Chomedey	3,765	520	680	0	20	110	250	395	275	6,570	330	1,250
Cote des Neiges	7,680	415	2,680	60	75	6,450	2,430	2,910	185	5,915	3,190	3,405
Cote St. Luc	19,785	50	370	0	235	375	25	130	10	2,070	245	455
Hampstead	5,195	10	10	10	0	50	40	20	0	355	70	35
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,815	1,115	2,520	180	545	1,180	370	800	185	2,740	2,290	3,345
Outremont	3,580	300	365	20	25	10	170	70	0	1,035	180	420
Park Ave / Extension	1,750	450	1,450	110	10	105	735	5,375	1,765	1,660	1,590	1,935
Snowdon	7,240	280	1,385	15	10	2,915	755	810	50	1,650	850	1,550
Town of Mount Royal	2,255	125	435	50	40	20	490	185	70	3,000	115	225
Ville St. Laurent	8,240	380	5,460	55	45	590	1,995	2,255	575	14,730	2,030	2,155
Westmount	4,725	185	320	55	115	145	120	285	0	1,205	175	115
West Island	13,030	1,805	5,080	600	340	2,580	755	6,030	830	12,760	2,545	6,980
Rest of Montreal	7,505	43,325	32,705	925	1,980	3,575	14,930	11,500	3,110	64,470	25,230	74,100
Total Montreal CMA	92,980	49,355	57,535	2,510	3,785	18,330	23,225	31,920	7,230	122,900	39,535	96,560

populations in the Montreal CMA reveals that Jews are older, on average, in nine of fourteen primary geographic areas. In contrast, they are younger than the totals in Hampstead, Outremont, Park Avenue / Extension, the West Island, and “Rest of Montreal”.

A cross-country comparison of median ages reveals that, on average, Outremont and Park Avenue / Extension have the youngest Jewish populations of any district or municipality in Canada. The following are the five areas with the youngest Jewish communities across the country:

- Outremont, Montreal CMA (18.1 years)
- Park Avenue / Extension, Montreal CMA (21.2 years)
- Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley, Vancouver CMA (29.2 years)
- Aurora, Toronto CMA (29.3 years)
- Barrhaven South, Ottawa CMA (29.4 years)

Comparisons also reveal that, on average, Cote St. Luc has the fifth-oldest Jewish population of any district or municipality in Canada. The following are the five areas with the oldest Jewish communities across the country:

- Garden City, Winnipeg CMA (58.1 years)
- Bathurst Manor, Toronto CMA (53.6 years)
- Sheppard / Finch (East), Toronto CMA (53.5 years)

- Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge, Winnipeg CMA (53.4 years)
- Cote St. Luc, Montreal CMA (53 years)

Ethnic Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 6 examines the distribution of ethnic affiliations across geographic areas. Ethnicity was defined as a “multiple response” variable in the 2001 Census, meaning 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 3.

It is important to note that the category for Jewish affiliation is described as “Jewish: full definition” in the first columns of Table 6. Jewish affiliation is unique because it can refer to either 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.

It should also be noted, however, that the Jewish designation may overlap with other categories; that is, some respondents may have described themselves as Jewish by

Table 6 (Cont'd)
Population Distributions of Ethnic Groups
Primary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Latin American	Italian	Greek	Portuguese	Russian	Ukrainian	Polish	German	Spanish	French	British
Centre Ville	2,415	955	925	525	170	660	215	545	895	445	5,405	3,130
Chomedey	3,765	790	3,180	11,255	1,625	465	180	600	1,080	440	11,325	1,915
Cote des Neiges	7,680	2,225	925	1,450	285	1,700	345	1,040	880	695	9,190	1,755
Cote St. Luc	19,785	235	1,020	145	85	1,940	255	1,255	220	195	770	1,240
Hampstead	5,195	60	220	55	0	415	65	250	55	55	220	380
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,815	1,520	5,955	1,090	490	1,820	1,205	1,990	2,050	710	10,670	9,310
Outremont	3,580	150	740	730	95	190	65	360	305	235	8,145	560
Park Ave / Extension	1,750	1,530	2,500	8,670	2,020	275	325	815	735	640	5,775	1,735
Snowdon	7,240	445	630	390	225	1,135	140	545	395	355	2,675	1,405
Town of Mount Royal	2,255	165	1,045	800	70	260	120	335	285	150	3,830	1,045
Ville St. Laurent	8,240	1,045	3,010	3,970	265	795	370	1,345	890	495	8,070	2,900
Westmount	4,725	220	705	250	15	670	325	450	885	130	2,880	3,770
West Island	13,030	2,190	17,335	5,170	1,875	2,445	2,860	4,955	6,505	1,520	32,080	27,090
Rest of Montreal	7,505	42,865	178,085	17,300	29,685	6,020	10,095	15,275	25,960	16,580	711,050	102,230
Total Montreal CMA	92,980	54,395	216,275	51,800	36,905	18,790	16,565	29,760	41,140	22,645	812,085	158,465

religion, and having another ethnic affiliation. This may not be an issue for such combinations as “Jewish and Chinese”, but might be more prevalent, for say, “Jewish and Russian”.

Individuals who reported a single-response ethnic affiliation of Canadian are not included in Table 6. This was done to accentuate ethnic categories with roots outside of Canadian origins.

Due to the large number of ethnic categories under consideration, Table 6 spreads out over two pages. Looking first at Centre Ville, French is the largest ethnic affiliation (5,405), followed by Arab (4,470), Chinese (4,075), and British (3,130). The Jewish population is the fifth largest among ethnic groups in the downtown area, with 2,415 individuals.

In Chomedey, French is the largest ethnic affiliation (11,325), followed closely by Greek (11,255). The Arab community is the next largest with 6,570 individuals. The Jewish population (3,765) is the fourth largest among ethnic affiliations in Chomedey.

In Cote des Neiges, the French are the largest ethnic group (9,190), followed by the Jewish community (7,680). There are also significant Filipino (6,450) and Arab (5,915) populations in Cote des Neiges. The Caribbean (3,405) and African (3,190) populations are likewise noteworthy.

Jews are by far the largest ethnic group in Cote St. Luc (19,785). The next largest ethnic group is Arab (2,070). Jews are also by far the largest ethnic group in Hampstead (5,195).

In NDG / Montreal Ouest, French is the most common ethnic affiliation (10,670), followed by British (9,310), and Italian (5,955). Jews are the fourth largest ethnic group with 5,815 individuals. There is also a significant Caribbean community numbering 3,345 persons in NDG / Montreal Ouest.

French is the most common ethnic affiliation in Outremont (8,145), followed by the Jewish (3,580) and Arab (1,035) communities. In Park Avenue / Extension, the Greeks are the largest ethnic group (8,670), followed by the French (5,775) and East Indians (5,375). Jews rank eighth in the Park Avenue / Extension area, with 1,750 individuals.

Table 7
Population Distributions of Religious Groups
Primary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Jewish Religion	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Christian n.i.e.	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Sikh	Other Eastern Religions	Para-Religious Groups	No Religious Affiliation
Centre Ville	2,415	2,260	12,675	3,145	1,335	945	4,765	610	700	50	160	75	8,415
Chomedey	3,765	3,665	38,915	2,775	15,905	1,545	2,145	275	1,235	220	25	0	2,985
Cote des Neiges	7,680	7,405	28,775	4,235	4,020	1,705	7,980	4,225	2,715	195	100	105	7,815
Cote St. Luc	19,785	19,445	3,520	1,310	830	250	1,375	45	95	0	0	0	1,470
Hampstead	5,195	5,170	755	290	280	30	45	15	75	0	10	10	300
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,815	5,150	30,870	11,850	3,475	1,160	3,600	525	725	25	75	145	11,215
Outremont	3,580	3,430	13,155	610	965	185	515	10	130	0	30	10	3,650
Park Avenue / Ext	1,750	1,635	16,850	3,365	9,285	835	6,705	4,440	1,085	2,175	150	80	7,365
Snowdon	7,240	6,945	9,315	2,975	1,515	580	1,500	1,780	1,035	45	45	10	3,565
Town of Mount Royal	2,255	2,205	9,785	1,110	2,005	335	1,020	85	430	0	30	0	1,400
Ville St. Laurent	8,240	8,130	31,915	4,870	8,090	2,075	7,810	1,890	3,670	725	90	80	7,245
Westmount	4,725	4,495	6,010	4,165	715	365	535	40	90	45	25	20	2,890
West Island	13,030	12,475	111,380	34,950	10,385	3,140	7,880	3,085	1,250	1,390	195	100	16,305
Rest of Montreal	7,505	6,335	2,205,015	132,290	35,870	24,300	54,320	7,055	24,610	3,060	1,375	1,605	183,665
Total Montreal CMA	92,980	88,745	2,518,935	207,940	94,675	37,450	100,195	24,080	37,845	7,930	2,310	2,240	258,285

Jews are by far the largest ethnic group in the Snowdon district, with 7,240 persons. There are also significant Filipino (2,915) and French (2,675) communities in Snowdon.

In TMR, the French are the largest ethnic group with 3,830 people, followed by Arabs (3,000), and Jews (2,255).

In Ville St. Laurent, Arabs are the largest ethnic group with 14,730 individuals, followed by the Jewish (8,240) and French (8,070) communities. There are also significant Chinese (5,460), Greek (3,970), and Italian (3,010) populations in Ville St. Laurent.

In Westmount, Jews are the largest ethnic group (4,725), followed by the British (3,770) and French (2,880) communities.

In the West Island, the French are the largest ethnic community (32,080), followed by the British (27,090). There is also a significant Italian population in the West Island comprising 17,335 individuals. Jews rank fourth among ethnic groups here with 13,030 individuals, followed by Arabs with 12,760 persons.

Finally, in the “Rest of Montreal CMA”, Jews are a very small minority compared to other ethnic groups. This is not surprising given that Jews have not traditionally settled in these neighborhoods. The French number 711,050 in the “Rest of Montreal”, followed by Italians (178,085) and British (102,230).

In summary, of the fourteen primary areas examined in Table 6, Jews are the largest ethnic group in four areas, and rank second-largest in three areas. The four areas where they comprise the largest ethnic group include: Cote St. Luc, Hampstead, Snowdon and Westmount.

Religious Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 7 looks at religious affiliations across geographic areas. Note that the figures for the Jewish Standard Definition are cited in this section as well, although those for Jewish religion alone are likewise included in the table.

In Centre Ville, Catholics represent the largest religious group, with 12,675 individuals. The next largest mainstream groups are Muslim (4,765) and Protestant (3,145). Jews rank fourth among mainstream

religious groups in the downtown area, with 2,415 individuals.

In Chomedey, Catholics comprise the largest religious group (38,915), followed by the Christian Orthodox (15,905). Jews comprise the third largest mainstream group, with 3,765 individuals.

Regarding the Cote des Neiges population, Catholics are the largest mainstream group (28,775), followed by Muslims (7,980). Jews are the third largest religious group, with 7,680 individuals.

Jews are by far the largest religious group in Cote St. Luc, with 19,785 persons. Catholics are the second largest group, with 3,520 individuals. In Hampstead, Jews also comprise the great majority, with 5,195 individuals. Catholics are the next largest group with 755 persons.

In terms of NDG / Montreal Ouest, Catholics comprise the largest group (30,870), followed by Protestants (11,850). Jews comprise the third largest group, with 5,815 individuals. There are also significant representations from the Muslim (3,600) and Christian Orthodox (3,475) communities. It is important to note the large number of

people with no religious affiliation in this combined area (11,215), the great majority of them (10,545) living in NDG.

Catholics are the largest mainstream religious group in Outremont (13,155), followed by Jews (3,580). In Park Avenue / Park Extension, Catholics are the largest mainstream group (16,850), followed by the Christian Orthodox (9,285), and Muslims (6,705). Jews are only ranked seventh in this geographic area, with 1,750 individuals.

In Snowdon, Catholics comprise the largest group (9,315), followed by Jews (7,240). The Protestant community numbers 2,975 in this area.

Regarding TMR, Catholics are also the largest religious group, with 9,785 persons. Jews comprise the second largest community, with 2,255 individuals. There are 2,005 Christian Orthodox in TMR.

Catholics are the largest religious group in Ville St. Laurent, with 31,915 individuals. However, Jews comprise the second largest group with 8,240 persons, followed closely by the Christian Orthodox with 8,090 individuals.

In Westmount, Catholics are also the largest religious group, with 6,010 individuals. The Jewish community ranks second with 4,725 persons, followed closely by Protestants, with 4,165 individuals.

There are 111,380 Catholics in the West Island. Protestants comprise the next largest group, with 34,950 persons. Jews rank third among religious groups in the West Island, with 13,030 individuals. There are also 10,385 Christian Orthodox and 7,880 Muslims in the West Island. Note the large number of individuals who report no religious affiliation in the West Island (16,305).

Finally, Jews are a very small minority in the “Rest of Montreal”. There are 2.2 million Catholics in this widespread area, and 132,290 Protestants. Jews number only 7,505 in the “Rest of Montreal”.

Jewish Migration Patterns in the Montreal CMA

Using the Census, we are able to discern where respondents lived in 1996, five years prior to their enumeration. This mobility variable allows us to track the movements of Jews to and from various areas within the Montreal CMA.

Table 8 presents mobility patterns for the Jewish community. Since the emphasis in this analysis is on local mobility, and not on individuals who moved into Montreal areas from other parts of Canada or other countries, these groups have been lumped into one category (“Outside of Montreal CMA”) in the last column of the table.

Unfortunately, the geographic areas constructed for the five-year mobility variable do not necessarily correspond to the breakdowns used for defining the primary areas in this report. This is because Statistics Canada utilizes a different system to define geographic parameters for the five-year mobility variable.

Between 1996 and 2001, the largest influx of Jews was from the city of Montreal to Cote St. Luc / Hampstead (460 individuals). There were also significant movements from the city of Montreal to the West Island (255 people), and from the city of Montreal to the “Rest of Montreal” (225 people).

Additional noteworthy movements also took place from Ville St. Laurent to the West Island (205); from Chomedey to Ville St. Laurent (200); and from the “Rest of Montreal” to Cote St. Luc (200).

Table 8
Five-Year Mobility for Jews: Montreal CMA

Lived in 1996 →	Total	Lived in City of Montreal	Lived in Chomedey	Lived in Ville St. Laurent	Lived in Cote St. Luc / Hampstead	Lived in West Island	Lived in Rest of Montreal CMA	Non-Migrants	Non-Movers	Outside of Montreal CMA
Lived in 2001 ↓										
Centre Ville	2,415	--	10	20	0	105	35	805	1,080	325
Chomedey	3,765	85	--	15	10	30	10	665	2,790	45
Cote des Neiges	7,680	--	15	25	110	60	70	1,465	5,075	430
Cote St. Luc /Hampstead	24,985	460	95	120	--	135	200	5,065	16,865	785
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,815	--	50	15	85	90	100	1,670	3,160	345
Outremont	3,580	10	0	0	0	15	35	610	2,025	295
Park Ave / Extension	1,750	--	20	15	0	10	10	330	900	140
Snowdon	7,235	--	20	85	80	30	30	1,770	4,145	550
Town of Mount Royal	2,255	20	10	10	10	10	10	275	1,830	30
Ville St. Laurent	8,240	130	200	--	65	130	85	1,610	5,310	335
Westmount	4,720	85	0	15	55	40	20	1,075	3,005	95
West Island	13,030	255	120	205	130	--	135	1,620	9,225	430
Rest of Montreal	7,500	225	40	35	80	115	195	1,745	3,660	825
Total Montreal CMA	92,970	1,270	565	560	800	1,025	925	18,700	58,620	4,695

Note: The category of “Non-Migrants” includes those who lived in the same area, but not the same address in 1996. “Non-movers” are those who stayed at the same address between 1996-2001. The category of “Outside of Montreal CMA” includes those who lived in other parts of the province, or other parts of the rest of Canada, or outside the country in 1996. Note: Rows don’t add up to totals because a “non-applicable” category is not shown. This category includes those who were less than 5 years old in 2001, and thus not yet born in 1996. They could therefore not be included in an analysis of five-year residential patterns.

Looking at total out-migration from specific areas: The largest out-migration was from the city of Montreal (1,270 people), followed by the West Island (1,025), and Cote St. Luc / Hampstead (800).

Perhaps the most surprising finding is the relatively large out-migration from the West Island to other parts of the Montreal CMA. In-migration, however, made up some of the difference for this loss. Specifically, 845 in-migrants from within Montreal, and 430 in-migrants from other parts of the country or outside Canada (see last column), shifted the balance in a positive direction. These figures, however, do not reveal the entire story. In-migration aside, it is likely that the large number of Jewish births in the West Island accounted for a significant percentage of the population growth there.

In terms of non-movers (those who stayed at the same address between 1996 and 2001), TMR had the highest proportion (83%). There were also high percentages of non-movers in Chomedey (76.4%) and the West Island (76.1%).

The highest level of movers (defined here as those who didn't stay at the same residence) was found in Centre Ville (54.6%). This is not surprising given the large student population there. The "Rest of Montreal CMA" also had a highly mobile population (47.1%).

Finally, NDG / Montreal Ouest (42.7%) had a high level of movers, although this percentage would have likely been significantly higher if only NDG was taken into account.

Appendix 1

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 in 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 agnostics, atheists and humanists, as well as those having no religion. Since it is possible to be Jewish and 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 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. Regarding 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 data obtained from the Jewish population. For instance, certain segments of the Jewish community may be reticent to answer Census questions 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.

Members of the Chassidic and Ultra-Orthodox communities may be 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 Tash 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 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 4
Additional Data Tables for Primary Geographic Areas

Table 9
Gender Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Centre Ville	2,415	1,270	52.6	1,145	47.4
Chomedey	3,765	1,845	49.0	1,920	51.0
Cote des Neiges	7,680	3,685	48.0	3,995	52.0
Cote St. Luc	19,785	9,115	46.1	10,670	53.9
Hampstead	5,195	2,535	48.8	2,660	51.2
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,810	2,900	49.9	2,910	50.1
Outremont	3,585	1,850	51.6	1,735	48.4
Park Avenue / Extension	1,750	950	54.3	800	45.7
Snowdon	7,235	3,470	48.0	3,765	52.0
Town of Mount Royal	2,255	1,120	49.7	1,135	50.3
Ville St. Laurent	8,240	3,965	48.1	4,275	51.9
Westmount	4,725	2,295	48.6	2,430	51.4
West Island	13,035	6,580	50.5	6,455	49.5
Rest of Montreal	7,500	3,955	52.7	3,550	47.3
Total Montreal CMA	92,980	45,530	49.0	47,440	51.0

Table 10
Age Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Centre Ville	2,415	35	15	410	470	230	330	340	330	200	55
Chomedey	3,770	110	295	485	435	355	475	705	595	290	25
Cote des Neiges	7,675	430	1,020	725	705	780	890	670	915	1,180	360
Cote St. Luc	19,805	880	1,835	1,990	1,610	1,670	2,570	2,290	2,665	3,290	1,005
Hampstead	5,190	380	825	635	520	675	790	680	395	235	55
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,810	300	510	810	770	700	1,040	625	495	380	180
Outremont	3,570	590	980	695	310	340	265	85	85	140	80
Park Avenue / Extension	1,750	325	375	275	340	140	155	50	45	25	20
Snowdon	7,235	520	930	835	820	665	890	675	585	855	460
Town of Mount Royal	2,250	45	275	305	180	160	395	365	270	190	65
Ville St. Laurent	8,230	375	890	975	830	890	1,240	940	1,050	875	165
Westmount	4,705	325	615	440	350	565	725	640	520	305	220
West Island	13,025	910	2,675	2,130	1,145	2,395	2,165	985	445	135	40
Rest of Montreal	7,495	580	1,155	1,070	990	1,000	1,245	600	410	400	45
Total Montreal CMA	92,925	5,805	12,395	11,780	9,475	10,565	13,175	9,650	8,805	8,500	2,775

Table 11
Discrete Age Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Centre Ville	20	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	35	20	0	0	45
Chomedey	20	10	45	10	30	25	25	50	25	35	35	40	10	45	10	20	35	35	25	55
Cote des Neiges	55	110	60	125	85	125	115	80	85	110	100	90	85	70	150	70	85	135	85	65
Cote St. Luc	150	185	185	185	175	205	175	165	175	190	155	200	140	205	240	230	160	135	260	210
Hampstead	75	55	80	95	75	95	70	80	80	95	55	80	60	85	120	45	100	95	55	40
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	125	45	25	60	40	65	40	45	40	75	65	55	45	35	45	100	85	60	55	80
Outremont	170	95	125	95	105	115	70	160	70	95	70	70	120	100	100	80	55	85	65	65
Park Ave / Extension	60	65	65	45	90	50	80	45	30	20	25	25	45	20	45	15	50	25	15	30
Snowdon	145	130	85	80	80	85	85	85	70	105	140	85	115	85	80	85	70	95	70	110
Town of Mount Royal	10	30	0	0	10	20	30	10	25	15	45	30	35	30	40	25	35	35	45	40
Ville St. Laurent	65	100	60	75	75	65	35	135	100	55	70	60	110	125	135	75	135	90	80	70
Westmount	65	55	70	65	70	20	45	80	50	110	25	60	70	95	50	65	35	45	40	35
West Island	150	235	165	185	175	265	205	280	285	275	310	270	250	285	255	270	270	185	225	270
Rest of Montreal	155	105	90	110	120	165	85	100	165	90	150	95	110	105	85	95	70	125	65	115
Total Montreal CMA	1,265	1,220	1,055	1,140	1,130	1,300	1,060	1,315	1,210	1,270	1,245	1,160	1,195	1,295	1,355	1,210	1,205	1,145	1,085	1,230

Table 12
Five-Year Age Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas

	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Centre Ville	305	310	165	140	85	120	205	220	120	200	125	110	95	30	30
Chomedey	315	265	165	200	155	155	320	360	350	280	315	210	85	20	0
Cote des Neiges	290	310	395	370	410	420	475	345	320	405	515	630	550	275	90
Cote St. Luc	1,000	800	810	735	930	1,090	1,480	1,230	1,065	1,375	1,285	1,840	1,450	690	310
Hampstead	295	240	280	325	350	370	425	375	305	155	245	115	125	55	0
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	435	355	415	330	370	460	585	350	275	240	255	205	175	140	35
Outremont	360	220	85	180	160	175	95	45	35	20	65	100	35	55	30
Park Avenue / Extension	140	250	95	80	65	75	80	35	15	15	25	20	10	10	10
Snowdon	415	410	410	405	260	370	525	370	305	255	330	470	385	335	120
Town of Mount Royal	120	120	60	80	80	190	210	195	165	120	150	130	60	65	0
Ville St. Laurent	530	465	370	400	490	585	655	490	455	575	480	630	245	110	50
Westmount	225	160	195	290	280	295	425	350	290	245	280	115	190	165	55
West Island	905	475	670	1,160	1,235	1,220	945	625	360	280	160	110	25	30	15
Rest of Montreal	600	510	480	510	495	595	650	330	265	150	265	290	110	35	10
Total Montreal CMA	5,935	4,890	4,595	5,205	5,365	6,120	7,075	5,320	4,325	4,315	4,495	4,975	3,540	2,015	755

Appendix 5
Data Tables for Complementary Areas

Table 13
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Complementary Geographic Areas

	Total Population	Jewish Population	Non-Jewish Population	% Jewish
NDG	63,665	5,045	58,630	7.9
Montreal Ouest	5,160	775	4,390	15.0
Dollard des Ormeaux	47,845	10,385	37,460	21.7
Pierrefonds	54,305	950	53,355	1.7
Pointe Claire	29,060	370	28,690	1.3
Beaconsfield	19,195	415	18,780	2.2
Rest of West Island	52,120	910	51,210	1.7

Table 14
Historical Summary of Montreal's Jewish Population
Complementary Geographic Areas

	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
NDG	5,045	-3.0	5,200	-8.7	5,695	-14.6	6,665
Montreal Ouest	775	-28.9	1,090	+6.3	1,025	+24.2	825
Dollard des Ormeaux	10,385	+11.8	9,290	+58.8	5,850	+167.1	2,190
Pierrefonds	950	+6.1	895	+171.2	330	+73.7	190
Pointe Claire	370	-28.8	520	+82.5	285	+128.0	125
Beaconsfield	415	+16.9	355	-6.6	380	+31.0	290
Rest of West Island	910	+46.8	620	+55.0	400	+122.2	180

Table 15
Age Breakdowns by Complementary Geographic Areas
(Row %)

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NDG	5,040	685	13.6	655	13.0	1,350	26.8	1,390	27.6	960	19.0
Montreal Ouest	770	125	16.2	155	20.1	120	15.6	280	36.4	90	11.7
Dollard des Ormeaux	10,380	2,925	28.2	1,810	17.4	2,705	26.1	2,530	24.4	410	3.9
Pierrefonds	960	235	24.5	125	13.0	330	34.4	220	22.9	50	5.2
Pointe Claire	370	90	24.3	35	9.5	105	28.4	100	27.0	40	10.8
Beaconsfield	410	105	25.6	60	14.6	100	24.4	95	23.2	50	12.2
Rest of West Island	905	235	26.0	100	11.0	300	33.1	205	22.7	65	7.2

Table 16
Age Breakdowns by Complementary Geographic Areas

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
NDG	5,035	265	415	655	730	620	870	515	450	340	175
Montreal Ouest	770	30	95	155	40	80	170	110	50	40	0
Dollard des Ormeaux	10,385	710	2,220	1,810	835	1,870	1,780	750	305	70	35
Pierrefonds	950	80	150	125	150	180	135	80	40	10	0
Pointe Claire	385	15	85	35	15	90	65	40	30	10	0
Beaconsfield	420	45	65	60	25	75	60	40	25	25	0
Rest of West Island	905	70	160	100	120	185	125	75	45	15	10

Table 17
Median Ages
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Complementary Geographic Areas

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
NDG	37.3	42.5	37.0
Montreal Ouest	40.2	44.3	39.7
Dollard des Ormeaux	36.9	31.2	38.2
Pierrefonds	36.2	33.2	36.2
Pointe Claire	40.1	39.9	40.1
Beaconsfield	39.4	35.9	39.5
Rest of West Island	37.6	35.3	37.6

Table 18
Ethnic Groups by Complementary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Aboriginal	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Vietnamese	East Indian	Pakistani	Arab	African	Caribbean
NDG	5,040	1,105	2,385	175	480	1,165	370	785	165	2,665	2,200	3,310
Montreal Ouest	775	15	140	10	65	10	0	15	20	70	95	40
Dollard des Ormeaux	10,385	215	1,375	65	50	1,200	295	2,550	290	4,950	510	1,705
Pierrefonds	955	615	1,225	85	75	790	105	1,775	440	4,065	1,445	3,535
Pointe Claire	370	245	890	245	100	230	70	520	15	700	115	525
Beaconsfield	410	130	235	15	10	145	115	290	0	585	95	105
Rest of West Island	910	595	1,350	190	110	220	165	895	85	2,455	370	1,115

	Jewish Full Definition	Latin American	Italian	Greek	Portuguese	Russian	Ukrainian	Polish	German	Spanish	French	British
NDG	5,040	1,465	5,495	1,035	475	1,695	1,025	1,725	1,865	690	9,840	8,185
Montreal Ouest	775	55	465	60	15	120	175	260	180	15	820	1,125
Dollard des Ormeaux	10,385	500	3,715	2,085	340	1,325	500	1,320	985	375	4,610	4,050
Pierrefonds	955	795	4,515	1,310	675	340	765	1,330	1,245	390	8,495	5,325
Pointe Claire	370	330	1,880	340	190	295	485	830	1,250	215	5,280	7,345
Beaconsfield	410	210	1,260	245	95	165	485	440	1,230	235	3,485	4,545
Rest of West Island	910	360	5,965	1,190	570	325	620	1,040	1,800	310	10,215	5,825

Table 19
Religious Groups by Complementary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Jewish Religion	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Christian n.i.e.	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Sikh	Other Eastern Religions	Para-Religious Groups	No Religious Affiliation
NDG	5,040	4,445	28,705	10,495	3,305	1,130	3,570	510	720	25	75	140	10,545
Montreal Ouest	775	715	2,170	1,355	175	30	35	10	0	0	0	10	670
Dollard des Ormx	10,385	10,115	18,820	6,090	3,790	930	2,615	1,420	445	710	65	15	2,840
Pierrefonds	955	870	32,230	8,565	2,995	895	3,145	1,120	335	370	10	35	3,735
Pointe Claire	370	290	14,880	8,275	835	415	435	225	140	40	45	35	3,440
Beaconsfield	410	370	10,055	5,125	500	265	460	135	65	30	20	0	2,165
Rest of WI	910	835	35,390	6,900	2,260	630	1,215	175	265	235	65	15	4,130

Table 20
Gender Breakdowns by Complementary Geographic Areas

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
NDG	5,045	2,500	49.6	2,545	50.4
Montreal Ouest	770	400	51.7	370	48.1
Dollard des Ormeaux	10,385	5,270	50.7	5,115	49.3
Pierrefonds	955	495	51.8	460	48.2
Pointe Claire	370	175	47.3	195	52.7
Beaconsfield	410	185	45.1	225	54.9
Rest of West Island	910	455	50.0	455	50.0

Table 21
Discrete Age Breakdowns by Complementary Geographic Areas

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
NDG	125	40	15	60	25	50	40	35	40	60	65	45	30	10	35	85	65	45	40	70
Montreal Ouest	10	0	10	0	10	15	0	10	0	20	0	10	15	25	10	20	15	20	10	10
Dollard des Ormeaux	115	200	115	155	135	210	150	215	260	210	270	230	215	250	215	230	240	145	185	240
Pierrefonds	15	15	10	15	20	25	10	15	10	20	15	20	0	15	25	15	20	10	25	10
Pointe Claire	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	15	0	15	0	10	10	20	0	10	0	0	0	0
Beaconsfield	15	10	0	10	25	20	0	15	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0
Rest of West Island	0	20	35	10	0	15	35	15	0	25	10	20	15	0	20	15	0	20	10	10

Table 22
Five-Year Age Breakdowns by Complementary Geographic Areas

	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+
NDG	360	325	405	300	320	385	485	305	205	205	240	175	170	140	30
Montreal Ouest	80	25	10	30	50	75	100	45	70	35	10	30	15	0	0
Dollard des Ormeaux	775	330	505	895	975	1,005	775	480	270	190	115	55	15	20	15
Pierrefonds	45	60	90	100	80	75	60	65	20	25	15	10	10	0	0
Pointe Claire	0	10	10	50	40	40	25	15	25	20	10	10	0	10	0
Beaconsfield	35	0	25	20	55	20	40	15	20	10	10	30	0	0	0
Rest of West Island	45	65	55	95	90	80	45	50	30	35	10	10	10	0	0