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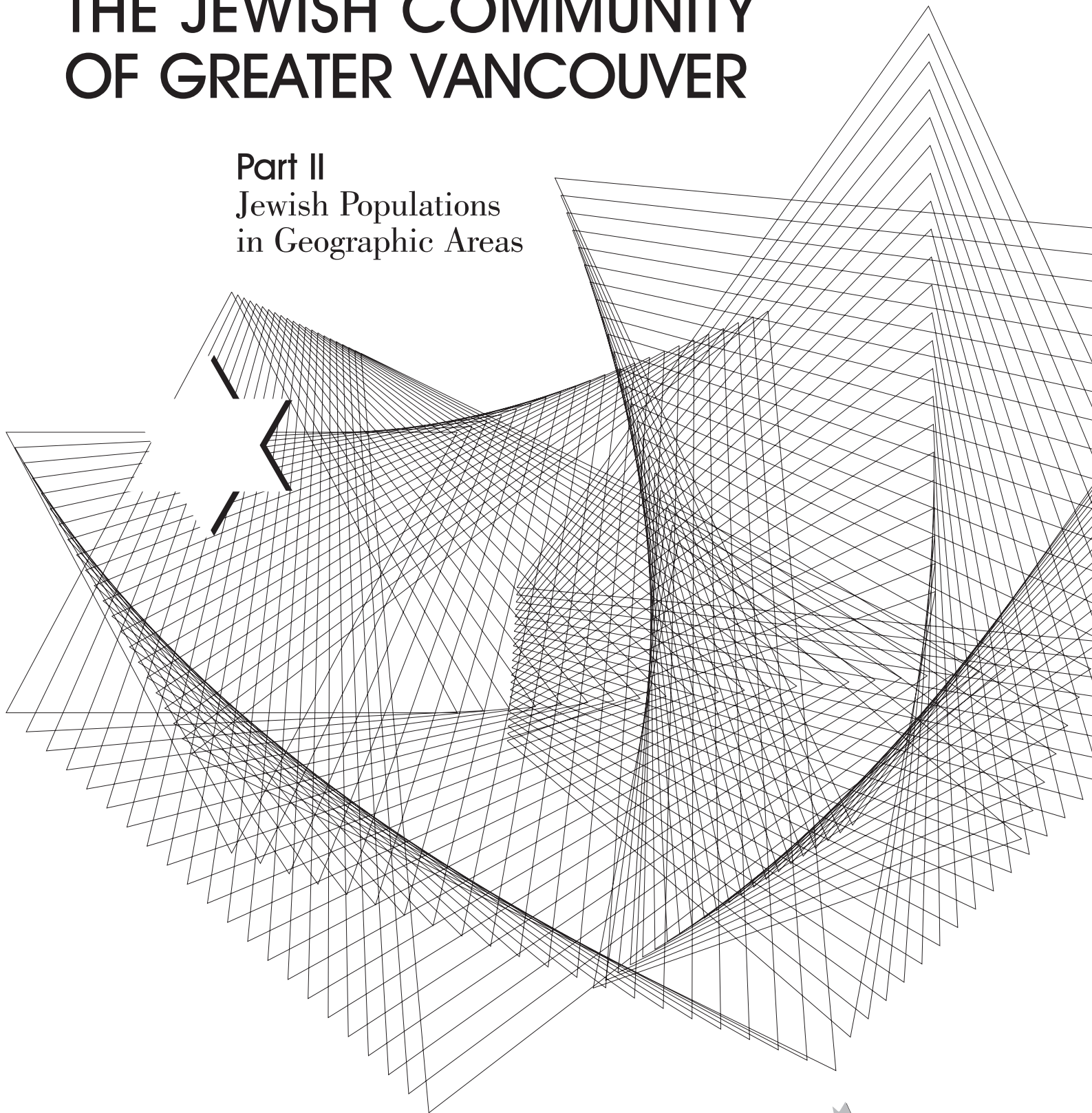
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2001 Census Analysis Series

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF GREATER VANCOUVER

Part II Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas



By Charles Shahar &
Jean Gerber
March 2004



JEWISH
FEDERATION
OF GREATER
VANCOUVER



UJA Federations Canada
מגבית הפדרציות היהודיות בקנדה

2001 Census Analysis
The Jewish Community of Greater Vancouver

Part 2
Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

By
Charles Shahar
&
Jean Gerber

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

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Dr. Gustave Goldmann, Ottawa, ON

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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.

The researchers would like to express appreciation to Jean Gerber, Jonathan Berkowitz, Alberta Levitan and David Berson for contributing their knowledge and insights regarding the Vancouver Jewish community. Without their assistance 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 area with the largest Jewish population in the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is the City of Vancouver (12,325), and more specifically, the West Side (9,380).
- The West Side of Vancouver City has the highest density of Jews, who comprise 4.1% of its total populace.
- All the geographic areas examined in this report have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001. The areas with the largest Jewish population gains were Richmond City (+530), followed by the West End of Vancouver City (+450).
- The West Side of Vancouver City has the largest number of Jewish children (1,520), Jewish teens and young adults (1,140), Jews 25-44 years (2,580), and Jews 45-64 years (2,755), in the Vancouver CMA.
- The West Side of Vancouver also has the most Jewish seniors (1,385). However, Richmond City has the highest density of Jewish elderly. Almost 18% of Jews living in Richmond City are seniors, comprising 605 individuals. The number of seniors in Richmond City has almost doubled since 1991, which has implications for future development of elder services in that area.
- Jewish residents in Surrey / White Rock have a median age of 45.4 years, the highest of any Jewish population in the Vancouver CMA. The youngest median age is found for the Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley Jewish community, at 29.2 years. As a growing suburb of young Jewish families, this area can anticipate increased service needs for this latter population.
- Between 1996 and 2001, the largest influx of Jews in the Vancouver CMA was from Richmond City to the City of Vancouver (145 individuals).

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Census Analysis Series

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

The changing residential patterns of the Jewish population of Greater Vancouver reveal important social, economic, and cultural changes in the community. At the end of the nineteenth century, and particularly in the early decades of the 20th century, substantial numbers of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe settled in the downtown East Side. German-Jewish immigrants, who settled largely in the West End of Vancouver City in the late nineteenth century, had preceded them. It was from this latter community that one of Vancouver's first mayors, David Oppenheimer, came.

By the 1930's a Jewish presence emerged in the area know as Fairmont Slopes, to the west of the original Jewish neighborhood of the downtown East Side, and across the industrial area known as False Creek, just south of downtown Vancouver City. This move westward was to continue. It marked a growing economic security for Vancouver Jews.

After World War II, new residential areas opened up south of King Edward Street along the Oak-Cambie Street axis. Jews moved into the Oakridge area in significant numbers, and continue to form a large part of that area's residents. They also moved into Kerrisdale, to the west, and as far as the University of British Columbia. Gradually, as they became a largely middle-class community, with an affluent population, they moved into the previously restricted areas of Shaughnessy and West Vancouver.

In the 1970s a new wave of suburbanization began in earnest. Jews had lived in small numbers on the North Shore of the city, mostly in West Vancouver. Now they began to move south, to Richmond, as families sought more affordable housing than was to be found in Vancouver City. They also moved east into Burnaby, Coquitlam and beyond, and into North, as well as West, Vancouver. Jewish institutions have followed as communities grew.

In the past decade, empty-nesters, as well as younger singles, have begun a trend settling

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

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Vancouver City	548,520	536,195	12,325	2.2
Greater Richmond	628,035	623,035	5,000	0.8
North Shore	173,240	170,730	2,510	1.4
Burquest	430,135	428,055	2,080	0.5
Maple Ridge / Pitt Med / Langley	187,400	186,730	670	0.4
Total Vancouver CMA	1,967,330	1,944,745	22,585	1.1

into new, high-rise condo developments in downtown Vancouver. Many are now living back in the West End, the area where German-Jews resided a century ago.

Today only slightly more than half of the metropolitan area's residents live in the City of Vancouver, the great majority in the western portions. The rest live in a wide circle around the city from White Rock, near the US border, to Lions Bay (north and west), to the edges of the Fraser Valley, east.

This report examines the demographic characteristics of Jewish populations in various geographic areas within the *Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)*. This CMA is roughly equivalent to the Greater Vancouver Area, and the two terms will be used interchangeably throughout this report to designate the wider Vancouver metropolitan area.

Included in the current presentation are an historical analysis, age breakdowns, and comparisons with other ethnic and religious groups by area. There is also an examination of migration patterns of Jews between different areas in the Vancouver CMA.

The geographic areas chosen for analysis in this report represent districts and municipalities that have significant Jewish populations, or Jewish populations with particular socio-demographic characteristics, or are distinctive areas in their own right. The data tables are presented as two sets, each focusing on a different level of geographic analysis.

The first set examines primary geographic areas. Each primary table includes five major regions, the sum of which comprises the total Vancouver CMA. Because there are relatively few such areas, the reader can easily scan each table and develop a good sense of the distribution of Jewish populations along various demographic lines. Examples of primary geographic areas include Vancouver City, Greater Richmond, and the North Shore.

The second set of data tables focuses on complementary geographic areas. These include more specific districts or municipalities, which form parts of the primary areas described above. These complementary areas offer more differentiated breakdowns than what the primary tables provide, allowing for a more detailed profile of Jewish populations in

Table 1B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

		Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Vancouver City	West End	69,635	68,280	1,355	1.9
	West Side	231,050	221,670	9,380	4.1
	East Side	247,840	246,245	1,595	0.6
Greater Richmond	Richmond City	167,945	164,525	3,420	2.0
	Surrey / White Rock	363,240	362,115	1,125	0.3
	Delta / Ladner	96,850	96,395	455	0.5
North Shore	West Vancouver	46,040	45,005	1,035	2.2
	North Vancouver	127,205	125,725	1,480	1.2
Burquest	Burnaby/New Westminster	240,645	239,475	1,170	0.5
	Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody	189,485	188,580	905	0.5
Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley		187,400	186,730	670	0.4
Total Vancouver CMA		1,967,335	1,944,745	22,590	1.1

smaller areas. Examples include West Vancouver, Richmond City, and the East Side.

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 describes the geographic boundaries that make up the primary and complementary geographic areas described throughout this report. The reader may want to verify the parameters of these geographic units.

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

The reader should note that any minor discrepancies found when totaling columns

or rows, or when comparing tables, are due to rounding of data. Such random 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.

Part 1: The Distribution of Jewish Populations in the Vancouver CMA

Table 1A examines the distribution of Jewish, non-Jewish, and total populations in various primary areas of the Vancouver CMA. As this table indicates, the primary area with the largest number of Jews is Vancouver City with 12,325 Jewish residents.

The Greater Richmond area has the second largest Jewish population among primary areas, with 5,000 individuals. The North Shore has the next largest Jewish population, with 2,510 persons.

Burquest is the primary area with the fourth largest Jewish population among primary areas (2,080). Finally, Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley has 670 Jews. The total for these five primary areas comprises the

Table 2A
Percent of Total Jewish Population
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

	Jewish Population	% of Total Jewish Population
Vancouver City	12,325	54.6
Greater Richmond	5,000	22.1
North Shore	2,510	11.1
Burquest	2,080	9.2
Maple Ridge / Pitt Med / Langley	670	3.0
Total Vancouver CMA	22,585	100.0

Jewish population of the Vancouver CMA (22,585).

In terms of Jewish population density (defined in this report as the percentage of Jews relative to the total residents in a given area), Table 1A shows that the City of Vancouver has the highest density, with Jews comprising 2.2% of its total residents. The North Shore has the next highest density of Jews, comprising 1.4% of its overall population. Jews comprise 0.8% of Greater Richmond residents, 0.5% of the Burnaby population, and 0.4% of Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley residents.

Table 1B looks at the distribution of Jewish, non-Jewish and total populations in complementary areas within the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area. As mentioned in the introduction, these complementary areas offer a more differentiated picture of Jewish populations in smaller districts or municipalities than represented in the primary tables.

Table 1B includes the primary area designation in the first column, as well as the complementary or sub-area in the next column. Note that Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley is included in this table

as well. This is so that the columns will add up to the totals for the Vancouver CMA.

The complementary area with the largest Jewish population is the West Side of Vancouver, with 9,380 individuals. This area represents the hub of the Jewish community in Greater Vancouver. A significant Jewish population is also found in Richmond City (3,420).

All the other complementary areas have less than 2,000 Jews. The East Side has 1,595 Jewish residents, and North Vancouver has 1,480 Jews. The West End has 1,355 Jewish residents, Burnaby / New Westminster has a Jewish population of 1,170, and Surrey / White Rock has 1,125 Jewish residents. West Vancouver has 1,035 Jews.

In terms of population density, Jews comprise 4.1% of the overall population on the West Side of Vancouver. This latter area has the highest density of Jews in Greater Vancouver. Jews comprise 2.2% of the overall population of West Vancouver. Richmond City has a Jewish population density of 2%, followed by the West End with 1.9%.

Table 2B
Percent of Total Jewish Population
Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

		Jewish Population	% of Total Jewish Population
Vancouver City	West End	1,355	6.0
	West Side	9,380	41.5
	East Side	1,595	7.1
Greater Richmond	Richmond City	3,420	15.1
	Surrey / White Rock	1,125	5.0
	Delta / Ladner	455	2.0
North Shore	West Vancouver	1,035	4.6
	North Vancouver	1,480	6.6
Burquest	Burnaby/New Westminster	1,170	5.2
	Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody	905	4.0
Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley		670	3.0
Total Vancouver CMA		22,585	100.0

Part 2: Distributions as Percentages of Total Jews in Vancouver CMA

Table 2A looks at the distribution of Jews in primary areas as a percentage of the total Jewish population in the Vancouver CMA. More than half (54.6%) of Jews in the CMA reside in the City of Vancouver proper. Approximately one in five Jews (22.1%) live in Greater Richmond. The North Shore has 11.1% of the total Jewish population, and Burquest has 9.2%. Finally, Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley has 3% of the overall Jewish population in the Vancouver CMA.

Table 2B looks at the distribution of Jews in complementary areas as a percentage of the total Jewish community in the Vancouver CMA. The West Side of Vancouver has 41.5% of total Jews in the Census Metropolitan Area. Richmond City has 15.1% of the total Jewish population. All the other complementary areas have less than 10% of the total Jewish population.

The East Side of Vancouver has 7.1% of Greater Vancouver's Jewish population. North Vancouver has 6.6% of total Jews, and the West End of Vancouver has 6% of the total Jewish population.

Part 3: An Historical Perspective of Population Distributions

Table 3A examines Jewish population distributions for the last three decades (from 1971 to 2001), for primary areas. It is important to investigate such historical trends, not only to develop an understanding of the evolution of Jewish populations over time, but also to get a sense of their demographic outlook in the coming years.

In general terms, of the five primary areas examined in this table, all have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001. However, the Jewish populations in these areas have been growing at different rates.

In relative terms, the Jewish population with the largest gain in the last decade has been Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (+103%), although the actual number of Jews here remains small in comparison to other areas. In terms of actual numbers, the City of Vancouver has had the largest increase (990 individuals), followed by Burquest (715).

It is also obvious that although the City of Vancouver continues to have the largest

Table 3A
Historical Summary of Jewish Population
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Vancouver City	12,325	8.7	11,335	14.0	9,945	26.6	7,855
Greater Richmond	5,000	13.1	4,420	68.1	2,630	320.8	625
North Shore	2,510	15.1	2,180	63.9	1,330	40.7	945
Burquest	2,080	52.4	1,365	72.8	790	19.7	660
Maple Ridge / Pitt Med / Langley	670	103.0	330	43.5	230	--	--
Total Vancouver CMA	22,585	15.1	19,630	31.5	14,925	48.0	10,085

Jewish population of any primary area in the Vancouver CMA, its position of pre-eminence is slowly eroding. In 1971, the City of Vancouver had 77.9% of the overall Jewish population in the CMA. In 1981, it had 66.6%, and in 1991 it had 57.7%. It currently has 54.6% of the total Jewish population in the Greater Vancouver region.

Looking more closely at specific primary areas we find the following: The Jewish population of the City of Vancouver has been steadily increasing in the last three decades, but the momentum has been slowing. For instance, the City of Vancouver's Jewish population increased by 2,090 individuals between 1971 and 1981, compared to 1,390 between 1981 and 1991, and 990 in the last decade.

The Greater Richmond Jewish population has also been increasing steadily in the last three decades. This area showed a particularly significant gain between 1971 and 1981 (320.8%), and between 1981 and 1991 (68.1%). But more recent increases in the size of the Greater Richmond Jewish community have been less impressive (13.1%).

On the North Shore, the gain between 1991 and 2001 has likewise not been as pronounced as in the two previous decades. The major increases here came between 1981 and 1991, when the North Shore Jewish community gained 850 people. In the last decade, the North Shore increased by only 330 Jews or 15.1%.

The Jewish population in Burquest has experienced marked increases since 1981. In absolute terms, the recent gains (715 individuals) have been somewhat greater than between 1981 and 1991 (575), suggesting there is an upward momentum for Jewish population growth in this area.

Finally, the Jewish population in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley has more than doubled between 1991 and 2001 (+103%). This area likewise seems to have strong momentum for growth in terms of the size of its Jewish population.

Table 3B is an historical summary of Jewish population trends within complementary areas in the Vancouver CMA. From a general perspective, all ten areas in question have experienced Jewish population gains in the last decade. But there are important differences in rates of growth.

Table 3B
Historical Summary of Jewish Population
Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

		2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Vancouver City	West End	1,355	49.7	905	17.5	770	24.2	620
	West Side	9,380	1.5	9,240	9.0	8,475	25.6	6,745
	East Side	1,595	32.9	1,200	70.2	705	45.4	485
Greater Richmond	Richmond City	3,420	18.3	2,890	53.3	1,885	431.0	355
	Surrey / White Rock / Delta / Ladner	1,580	2.9	1,535	107.4	740	179.2	265
North Shore	West Vancouver	1,035	16.3	890	87.4	475	-5.0	500
	North Vancouver	1,480	14.3	1,295	51.5	855	94.3	440
Burquest	Burnaby/New Westminster	1,170	33.7	875	68.3	520	-4.6	545
	Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody	905	92.6	470	74.1	270	--	NA
Maple Ridge/ Pitt Meadows/ Langley		670	103.0	330	43.5	230	--	--
Total Vancouver CMA		22,585	15.1	19,630	31.5	14,925	48.0	10,085

In five of ten areas, the growth has been larger than 30%: Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (103%), Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody (92.6%); the West End of Vancouver (49.7%), Burnaby / New Westminster (33.7%), and the East Side of Vancouver (32.9%).

Jewish populations in two areas have experienced only minimal gains between 1991 and 2001: namely, the West Side of Vancouver (1.5%) and Surrey / White Rock / Delta / Ladner (2.9%).

In terms of individual areas: The West End of Vancouver has seen steady increases in its Jewish population. In the last decade, the West End Jewish community has grown by 450 individuals or 49.7%, the largest increase of the last thirty years. Much of this growth can be attributed to empty nesters, young professionals and others moving into the growing number of condo units being built in the downtown core.

In the last decade, the West Side of Vancouver has experienced only minimal growth in the size of its Jewish population (1.5%). The largest increase of the last thirty years came between 1971 and 1981, when

the West Side Jewish community gained 1,730 individuals, or 25.6%. It appears that younger families and people seeking affordable housing have chosen to move into other areas: the East side of Vancouver or into suburbs.

The Jewish population of the East Side of Vancouver has been increasing steadily in the last three decades. The largest increase was between 1981 and 1991, with a gain of almost 500 individuals. The increase in the last decade has been somewhat less pronounced, with almost 400 individuals, but the Jewish community here continues to grow at a significant rate.

Richmond City was the fastest growing Jewish community in the Vancouver CMA between 1971 and 1981. In that decade, the Jewish community here increased by 1,530 individuals, or 431%. Between 1981 and 1991, this community also grew significantly, by slightly more than 1,000 people. In the last decade, the Jewish population of Richmond City gained 530 people, a less dramatic increase than in previous decades, but significant nonetheless. Jewish community services for this area have kept pace with the growth, with four congregations and a day school.

Table 3C
Gains Between 1991 & 2001
Jewish Populations in Selected Areas

Primary Area	Complementary Area	2001-1991 # Difference	2001 Population	1991 Population
Greater Richmond	Richmond City	+530	3,420	2,890
Vancouver City	West End	+450	1,355	905
Burquest	Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody	+435	905	470
Vancouver City	East Side	+395	1,595	1,200
Greater Richmond	Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows/ Langley	+340	670	330
Burquest	Burnaby / New Westminster	+295	1,170	875
North Shore	North Vancouver	+185	1,480	1,295
North Shore	West Vancouver	+145	1,035	890
Vancouver City	West Side	+140	9,380	9,240
Surrey / White Rock / Delta / Ladner		+45	1,580	1,535
Total Vancouver CMA		+2,955	22,585	19,630

The largest gains for the Jewish population of Surrey / White Rock / Delta / Ladner came between 1981 and 1991, when the community increased by almost 800 individuals, or 107.4%. The Jewish population here has remained relatively stable between 1991 and 2001, with an increase of only 45 individuals, or 2.9%. Two Jewish community associations now serve these areas.

On the North Shore, the West Vancouver Jewish population has been increasing steadily since 1981, after experiencing a dip in the decade before. The largest gain was evident between 1981 and 1991 when the Jewish population here increased by 87.4%, or 415 individuals. The increase of the last decade has been more modest (145 individuals). The main Jewish community services for the North Shore remain a synagogue and Hebrew School.

The North Vancouver Jewish community has been increasing steadily for the last three decades. The largest gains were evident between 1981 and 1991 (440 individuals), and between 1971 and 1981 (415 individuals). The gain in the last decade was somewhat more modest (185 persons).

The Jewish population of Burnaby / New Westminster has experienced steady increases in the last two decades. Its current Jewish population (1,170) is more than twice the total of 1981 (520). It too is served by an active congregation and community association, which now has a permanent building.

The Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam, Port Moody Jewish population experienced a significant increase in the last decade of 435 individuals, or 92.6%. In other words, its Jewish community almost doubled in that period.

Table 3C looks at Jewish population gains across geographic areas between 1991 and 2001. This table, rank ordered by descending values, shows that Richmond City had the highest level of absolute growth in the last decade, increasing by 530 Jews.

The West End of Vancouver had the next highest increase (450 individuals), followed by Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody (435), the East Side of Vancouver (395), Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (340), and Burnaby / New Westminster (295). All the other areas had gains of less than 200 Jews.

Table 4A
Age Breakdowns for Jewish Community
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA
(Column %)

	Total		0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Vancouver City	12,325	54.5	1,765	47.0	1,395	48.4	3,885	60.2	3,620	55.4	1,660	56.0
Greater Richmond	5,005	22.2	915	24.4	710	24.7	1,040	16.1	1,535	23.5	805	27.2
North Shore	2,510	11.1	520	13.8	335	11.6	655	10.1	745	11.4	255	8.6
Burquest	2,080	9.2	390	10.4	285	9.9	725	11.2	490	7.5	190	6.4
Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley	675	3.0	165	4.4	155	5.4	150	2.3	150	2.3	55	1.9
Total Vancouver CMA	22,595	100.0	3,755	100.0	2,880	100.0	6,455	100.0	6,540	100.0	2,965	100.0

Finally, a cross-country comparison of relative increases between 1991-2001 among Jewish populations with at least 500 individuals, reveals that “Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley” and “Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody” are among the fastest growing Jewish populations in Canada. The following were the five fastest growing Jewish communities across the country in the last decade:

- Barrie, Ontario (+240.5%)
- Aurora, Toronto CMA (+164.1%)
- Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley, Vancouver CMA (+103%)
- Kanata / Residual West, Ottawa CMA (+96.9%)
- Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody, Vancouver CMA (+92.6%)

However, the Vancouver-area suburbs listed above still have relatively small numbers of Jews, and a dearth of core Jewish services. It remains to be seen if they will form permanent communities and develop a significant range of Jewish institutions.

A major factor in the growth of suburban areas outside the Vancouver City core has been the cost of housing. Vancouver housing is among the most expensive in Canada, making resettlement especially difficult for newcomers to the area.

What the Real Estate Board calls “benchmark prices” (a typical property within each area) in January 2004 for single family homes ranged from an average of \$720,000 for Vancouver’s West Side to \$450,000 for Richmond, and \$285,000 in Maple Ridge. For attached homes, the average prices were \$389,000, \$279,000, and \$186,000 respectively.

In short, as long as cheaper housing is available in certain areas, more families and individuals will be attracted to settle there. Expansion of Jewish services for newly developed suburban areas is an issue that the Jewish community must continue to address as the trend towards suburbanization continues.

Part 4: Age Breakdowns Across Geographic Areas

Table 4A compares the proportions of age groups across primary areas in the Vancouver 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. This information can be of great value to communities as they plan for new and expanded services for each age group.

Table 4B
Age Breakdowns for Jewish Community
Complementary Geographic Areas (Column %)

		0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Vancouver City	West End	25	0.7	80	2.8	635	9.9	385	5.9	220	7.4
	West Side	1,520	40.5	1,140	39.7	2,580	40.0	2,755	42.2	1,385	46.7
	East Side	220	5.9	170	5.9	670	10.4	480	7.4	50	1.7
Greater Richmond	Richmond City	650	17.3	440	15.3	750	11.6	980	15.0	605	20.4
	Surrey / White Rock	170	4.5	180	6.3	195	3.0	410	6.3	165	5.6
	Delta / Ladner	90	2.4	90	3.1	95	1.5	140	2.1	30	1.0
North Shore	West Vancouver	220	5.9	140	4.9	175	2.7	330	5.1	170	5.7
	North Vancouver	300	8.0	190	6.6	475	7.4	415	6.4	95	3.2
Burquest	Burnaby / New Westminster	145	3.9	200	7.0	405	6.3	305	4.7	110	3.7
	Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody	245	6.5	90	3.1	315	4.9	175	2.7	80	2.7
Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley		675	3.0	165	4.4	155	5.4	150	2.3	150	2.3
Total Vancouver CMA		22,595	100.0	3,755	100.0	2,880	100.0	6,455	100.0	6,540	100.0

As Table 4A shows, the City of Vancouver has the largest number of Jewish children less than 15 years, with 1,765, or 47% of the total in the Vancouver CMA. In other words, almost half of Jewish children in the Vancouver CMA reside in the City of Vancouver.

Greater Richmond has the next largest number, with 915 children, or 24.4% of total Jewish children in the Vancouver CMA. The North Shore has 520 Jewish children, Burquest has 390, and Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley has 165.

In terms of Jewish teenagers and young adults (15-24 years), the largest number resides in Vancouver City, with 1,395, or 48.4% of the total for this age group in the Vancouver CMA. Greater Richmond has the next highest figure in this cohort with 710, or 24.7% of the total.

Regarding the economically productive cohort of 25-44 years, the City of Vancouver again shows the highest figure with 3,885, or 60.2% of the total for this age group. Greater Richmond follows with 1,040 Jews in this cohort, or 16.1% of the total.

The City of Vancouver has the largest number of Jews in the 45-64 age group, with 3,620 individuals, or 55.4% of the total. There are also 1,535 individuals between 45-64 years in Greater Richmond. These “baby-boomers” will enter their senior years by the next Census in 2011, swelling the ranks of the elderly. The 45-64 cohort includes both people who are still working – many at their highest earning capacity – as well as early retirees, who may comprise a valuable resource of volunteers, a resource sorely needed by Jewish organizations.

Finally, the City of Vancouver has the largest number of Jewish seniors, with 1,660, or 56% of the Jewish elderly population in the Vancouver CMA. (Note that the Census does not count institutionalized Jews residing in facilities such as the Louis Brier.) There are also 805 Jewish seniors in Greater Richmond, 255 in the North Shore, 190 in Burquest, and 55 in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley.

Table 4B shows age distributions for complementary areas in the Vancouver CMA. It can be seen that the West Side of Vancouver has 40.5% of total Jewish children 0-14 years, or 1,520 individuals.

Table 5A
Age Breakdowns for Jewish Community
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA
(Row %)

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Vancouver City	12,325	1,765	14.3	1,395	11.3	3,885	31.5	3,620	29.4	1,660	13.5
Greater Richmond	5,005	915	18.3	710	14.2	1,040	20.8	1,535	30.7	805	16.1
North Shore	2,510	520	20.7	335	13.3	655	26.1	745	29.7	255	10.2
Burquest	2,080	390	18.8	285	13.7	725	34.9	490	23.6	190	9.1
Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley	675	165	24.4	155	23.0	150	22.2	150	22.2	55	8.1
Total Vancouver CMA	22,575	3,745	16.6	2,880	12.8	6,450	28.6	6,540	29.0	2,960	13.1

Richmond City has 650 Jewish children, or 17.3% of the total in the Vancouver CMA.

All the rest of the complementary areas have less than 500 Jewish children: North Vancouver has 300; Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody has 245; the East Side of Vancouver has 220; and West Vancouver has 220.

In terms of teens and young adults (15-24 years), the West Side of Vancouver has 1,140, or 39.7% of the total for Jews in this age group. Richmond City has 440 persons in this cohort, or 15.3% of the total. Burnaby / New Westminster has 200 Jews between 15-24 years, whereas North Vancouver has 190 Jews in this age group.

The West Side of Vancouver has 2,580 Jews between 25-44 years, or 40% of the Vancouver CMA total. Richmond City has 750, or 11.6% of the total in this age group. The East Side of Vancouver has 670 Jews between 25-44 years, followed closely by the West End with 635 individuals.

In terms of Jews 45-64 years, the West Side of Vancouver has 2,755 individuals, or 42.2% of the total for Jews in this age group. Richmond City has 980 persons, or 15% of

the total. Smaller numbers can be found on the East Side of Vancouver (480), North Vancouver (415), and Surrey / White Rock (410).

The West Side of Vancouver has 1,385 seniors 65+ years, or 46.7% of the total Jewish elderly in the Vancouver CMA. Richmond City has 605 Jewish elderly, or 20.4% of the total. There are 220 Jewish seniors in the West End, 170 in West Vancouver, and 165 in Surrey / White Rock. Thus, while Vancouver's West Side has almost the majority of elders, many also live in other areas, and indeed their numbers are increasing, calling attention to the need for programs devoted to their interests.

Part 5: Age Breakdowns Within Geographic Areas

Table 5A shows the percentages of Jewish children, teens, elderly, etc. within a certain primary area. For instance, Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley has the highest relative percentage of children 0-14 years (24.4%). The North Shore also has a high proportion of Jewish children (20.7%). These figures are likely attributable to the large representation of young Jewish families in these areas.

Table 5B
Age Breakdowns for Jewish Community
Primary Geographic Areas (Row %)

		Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
		#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Vancouver City	West End	1,345	25	1.9	80	5.9	635	47.2	385	28.6	220	16.4
	West Side	9,380	1,520	16.2	1,140	12.2	2,580	27.5	2,755	29.4	1,385	14.8
	East Side	1,590	220	13.8	170	10.7	670	42.1	480	30.2	50	3.1
Greater Richmond	Richmond City	3,425	650	19.0	440	12.8	750	21.9	980	28.6	605	17.7
	Surrey / White Rock	1,120	170	15.2	180	16.1	195	17.4	410	36.6	165	14.7
	Delta / Ladner	445	90	20.2	90	20.2	95	21.3	140	31.5	30	6.7
North Shore	West Vancouver	1,035	220	21.3	140	13.5	175	16.9	330	31.9	170	16.4
	North Vancouver	1,475	300	20.3	190	12.9	475	32.2	415	28.1	95	6.4
Burquest	Burnaby / New Westminster	1,165	145	12.4	200	17.2	405	34.8	305	26.2	110	9.4
	Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody	905	245	27.1	90	9.9	315	34.8	175	19.3	80	8.8
Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley		675	165	24.4	155	23.0	150	22.2	150	22.2	55	8.1
Total Vancouver CMA		22,575	3,745	16.6	2,880	12.8	6,450	28.6	6,540	29.0	2,960	13.1

The lowest percentage of Jewish children can be found in the City of Vancouver (14.3%), although in absolute terms, this area has the largest number.

In terms of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years, by far the highest relative percentage is again found in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (23%).

The lowest proportion of Jews 15-24 years is found in the City of Vancouver (11.3%), although in absolute terms, this area again has the largest number.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, by far the highest relative percentage is found in Burquest (34.9%). A high percentage of Jews 25-44 years is also found in the City of Vancouver (31.5%).

The lowest percentage of Jews 25-44 years is found in Greater Richmond (20.8%). This is because middle-aged individuals 45-64 years dominate the age distribution of this area.

The highest relative percentage of persons 45-64 years old is found in Greater Richmond (30.7%), followed by the North

Shore (29.7%). The lowest proportion of Jews 45-64 years is found in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (22.2%).

Finally, Greater Richmond has the highest relative proportion of Jewish seniors (16.1%), followed by the City of Vancouver (13.5%). The Jewish community with the lowest proportion of seniors is Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (8.1%). Burquest also has a low percentage of Jewish seniors (9.1%).

Table 5B looks at the age breakdowns within complementary areas in the Vancouver CMA. Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody has the highest relative percentage of Jewish children 0-14 years (27.1%). As mentioned previously, Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley also has a large proportion of children (24.4%). Both these areas have a preponderance of young Jewish families in their midst.

At the other end of the distribution, the West End Jewish population has an exceptionally small percentage of children (1.9%). This is likely due to the fact that most of the Jewish population in that area comprises older persons without young families, or younger people who have not yet begun a family.

Table 6A
Median Ages
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Primary Geographic Areas

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Vancouver City	36.9	40.1	36.9
Greater Richmond	36.9	42.3	36.9
North Shore	40.5	40.7	40.5
Burquest	37.0	36.8	37.0
Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley	36.8	29.2	36.8
Total Vancouver CMA	37.2	39.8	37.2

Burnaby / New Westminster has the next lowest percentage of children (12.4%).

In terms of Jewish teens and young adults (15-24 years), Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley has the highest representation in this age group (23%). Delta / Ladner also has a high percentage in this cohort (20.2%), although the number is rather small in absolute terms.

The lowest proportion in the 15-24 year cohort is found in the West End (5.9%). The area of Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody also has a relatively low percentage of Jews in this age group (9.9%).

The West End Jewish community has a significant representation in the 25-44 age group (47.2%), and there is also a high proportion of this cohort among Jews on the East Side of Vancouver (42.1%). The lowest proportions are found in West Vancouver (16.9%) and Surrey / White Rock (17.4%).

There is a particularly high percentage of Jews in the 45-64 age group in Surrey / White Rock (36.6%), suggesting a preponderance of middle-aged householders in this area. The lowest percentage in this age cohort is found among Jews in Port

Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody (19.3%).

Finally, the area with the highest relative percentage of Jewish seniors is Richmond City (17.7%). The increase in seniors living in Richmond City will be a challenge for future community development. The West End (16.4%) and West Vancouver (16.4%) likewise have high proportions of seniors. The East Side of Vancouver has a low percentage of Jewish elderly (3.1%), as does North Vancouver (6.4%).

Part 6: Median Ages by Geographic Areas

Table 6A looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across primary areas. It can be seen that the Jewish population with the youngest median age resides in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (29.2 years). Greater Richmond has the oldest median age (42.3 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations reveals that Jews are younger, on average, in two of five primary geographic areas. However, it is only in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley that

Table 6B
Median Ages
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Complementary Geographic Areas

		Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Vancouver City	West End	36.9	41.6	36.8
	West Side	37.0	40.6	36.9
	East Side	36.9	36.3	36.9
Greater Richmond	Richmond City	38.1	41.9	38.0
	Surrey / White Rock	36.0	45.4	36.0
	Delta / Ladner	38.2	40.0	38.1
North Shore	West Vancouver	46.0	43.9	46.1
	North Vancouver	38.8	38.4	38.8
Burquest	Burnaby / New Westminster	37.6	37.1	37.6
	Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody	36.2	36.6	36.2
Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley		36.8	29.2	36.8
Total Vancouver CMA		37.2	39.8	37.2

they are significantly younger than the overall population. In the City of Vancouver, and particularly in Greater Richmond, they are significantly older than the total population.

In terms of complementary areas, Table 6B shows that the area with the youngest Jewish population is again Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (29.2 years), followed by the East Side of Vancouver (36.3 years).

Surrey / White Rock has the oldest Jewish community of any of the complementary areas (45.4 years). West Vancouver also has a relatively older Jewish population (43.9 years).

Jews are younger than the total population in five of eleven complementary areas examined in Table 6B. The greatest discrepancy is for Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley, where Jews are younger than the overall populace by 7.6 years. The largest difference at the other end of the distribution is in Surrey / White Rock, where Jews are older than the total population by 9.4 years.

Finally, a cross-country comparison of median ages reveals that, on average, Maple

Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley has the third youngest Jewish population 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)

Part 7: Ethnic Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 7A examines the distribution of ethnic affiliations across primary 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 7A. 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

**Table 7A
Ethnic Groups
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA**

	Jewish Full Definition	Aboriginal	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Vietnamese	East Indian	Pakistani	Arab	African	Caribbean
Vancouver City	12,325	14,425	164,400	8,965	6,575	21,905	11,585	26,080	790	2,780	4,090	2,315
Greater Richmond	5,000	15,160	88,415	7,100	6,325	19,075	4,770	87,485	2,645	3,400	4,410	3,180
North Shore	2,510	4,330	10,750	2,885	2,195	2,825	80	3,825	170	930	1,240	420
Burquest	2,075	10,925	80,310	5,415	11,925	11,490	2,430	20,015	890	2,915	4,290	2,115
Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley	670	7,490	3,580	1,205	1,530	975	545	3,440	140	555	810	685
Total Vancouver CMA	22,580	52,330	347,455	25,570	28,550	56,270	19,410	140,845	4,635	10,580	14,840	8,715

	Jewish Full Definition	Latin American	Italian	Greek	Portuguese	Russian	Ukrainian	Polish	German	Spanish	French	British
Vancouver City	12,325	7,100	16,595	4,680	4,180	8,045	13,255	7,855	29,040	3,040	19,920	100,890
Greater Richmond	5,000	5,470	13,475	2,695	3,680	9,605	23,450	11,270	46,875	2,780	22,550	142,280
North Shore	2,510	1,975	5,975	1,070	575	2,855	5,540	3,600	14,945	890	7,605	63,130
Burquest	2,075	5,520	22,000	1,835	3,720	7,155	14,040	8,935	29,625	2,000	17,460	94,020
Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley	670	1,120	6,360	735	940	4,100	9,785	3,755	22,515	635	11,885	64,680
Total Vancouver CMA	22,580	21,185	64,405	11,015	13,095	31,760	66,070	35,415	143,000	9,345	79,420	465,000

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 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 7A. This was done to accentuate ethnic categories with roots outside of Canadian origins.

Due to the large number of ethnic categories under consideration, Table 7A is divided into two parts. Looking first at the City of Vancouver, Chinese is the most common ethnic affiliation (164,400), followed by British (100,890). There are also significant German (29,040), East Indian (26,080), and Filipino (21,905) populations here. The Jewish community is the tenth largest among ethnic groups in the City of Vancouver, with 12,325 individuals.

In Greater Richmond, British is by far the most common ethnic affiliation (142,280), followed by Chinese (88,415) and East Indian (87,485). The German community is next largest with 46,875 individuals. The Jewish population (5,000) is the fifteenth largest among ethnic affiliations in Greater Richmond.

In terms of the North Shore, the British are by far the largest ethnic group (63,130), followed by the German (14,945) and Chinese (10,750) communities. Jews rank thirteenth in this area with 2,510 individuals.

The British are also the largest ethnic group in Burnaby (94,020). The Chinese are the next largest ethnic community (80,310), followed by Germans (29,625). There is also a significant Italian population in Burnaby (22,000). Jews comprise the twentieth largest ethnic group with 2,075 individuals.

Finally, in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley, the British are the largest ethnic community (64,680), followed by German (22,515) and French (11,885) affiliations. Jews rank nineteenth among ethnic groups with 670 persons.

**Table 7B
Ethnic Groups
Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA**

	Jewish Full Definition	Aboriginal	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Vietnamese	East Indian	Pakistani	Arab	African	Caribbean
West End	1,355	2,635	8,405	2,535	2,045	1,035	225	1,235	210	570	610	415
West Side	9,375	4,005	55,905	3,810	2,615	6,180	1,290	8,920	270	1,240	1,490	980
East Side	1,595	7,785	100,090	2,620	1,910	14,690	10,070	15,930	315	970	1,985	920
Richmond City	3,420	2,115	65,550	3,865	850	7,185	745	12,160	410	1,225	1,135	965
Surrey / White Rock	1,125	10,580	17,235	2,250	5,155	10,320	3,850	64,945	1,935	1,965	2,745	1,840
Delta / Ladner	455	2,465	5,625	980	325	1,565	170	10,380	305	210	530	375
West Vancouver	1,035	900	3,715	560	650	320	20	890	10	225	240	125
North Vancouver	1,475	3,430	7,040	2,325	1,545	2,505	60	2,935	170	705	1,005	295
Burnaby/New Westminster	1,170	6,035	52,720	3,815	6,485	7,525	1,800	14,590	700	1,780	2,675	980
Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody	905	4,895	27,590	1,600	5,440	3,960	640	5,420	190	1,135	1,610	1,135
Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley	670	7,490	3,580	1,205	1,530	975	545	3,440	140	555	810	685
Total Vancouver CMA	22,580	52,330	347,455	25,570	28,550	56,270	19,410	140,845	4,635	10,580	14,840	8,715

Table 7B examines ethnic affiliations by complementary areas for the Vancouver CMA. Examining the West End, it can be seen that the British are the largest ethnic group (17,580), followed by Chinese (8,405) and German (4,950) affiliations. Jews are the twelfth largest ethnic community in the West End with 1,355 individuals.

On the West Side of Vancouver, British is the most common ethnic affiliation (57,750), followed closely by Chinese (55,905). The Germans number 15,440 individuals, and 10,485 represent the French. Jews are the fifth largest ethnic group on the West Side with 9,375 persons.

On the East Side of Vancouver, the Chinese are by far the largest ethnic group (100,090). The next largest ethnic affiliation is British (25,560), followed by the East Indian community (15,930). The largest concentrations in the Vancouver CMA of Filipinos (14,690) and Vietnamese (10,070) are also found here. Jews rank eighteenth in this ethnically diverse area, with 1,595 persons.

Regarding Richmond City, the Chinese also comprise by far the largest ethnic community here (65,550), followed by the

British (26,105), and East Indian (12,160) populations. The Jewish community is ninth largest among ethnic groups with 3,420 persons.

The British are the largest ethnic group in Surrey / White Rock with 85,070 persons. There are also significant East Indian (64,945) and German (29,580) communities here. The largest concentrations of Ukrainians (15,045), French (13,965) and Aboriginals (10,580) in the Vancouver CMA reside in Surrey / White Rock. Jews are a very small minority, ranking last among the ethnic categories considered for this area.

The British are by far the largest ethnic group in Delta / Ladner (31,110), followed by East Indians (10,380). There is also a significant German population (9,630). Jews rank seventeenth among ethnic communities in Delta / Ladner with 455 individuals.

In West Vancouver, the British are by far the largest ethnic group with 18,805 people, followed by the German (3,945) and Chinese (3,715) populations. Jews rank seventh among ethnic communities with 1,035 individuals.

Table 7B (Cont'd)
Ethnic Groups
Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

	Jewish Full Definition	Latin American	Italian	Greek	Portuguese	Russian	Ukrainian	Polish	German	Spanish	French	British
West End	1,355	1,115	1,905	385	275	1,440	2,680	1,500	4,950	575	4,005	17,580
West Side	9,375	2,295	5,445	3,170	960	4,510	6,330	3,975	15,440	1,040	10,485	57,750
East Side	1,595	3,685	9,245	1,125	2,950	2,095	4,240	2,380	8,650	1,425	5,430	25,560
Richmond City	3,420	1,240	2,450	535	630	2,395	3,840	2,070	7,665	720	4,205	26,105
Surrey / White Rock	1,125	3,715	8,575	1,685	2,265	5,500	15,045	7,370	29,580	1,725	13,965	85,070
Delta / Ladner	455	520	2,445	475	790	1,710	4,565	1,830	9,630	335	4,380	31,110
West Vancouver	1,035	295	1,180	220	85	695	1,130	875	3,945	300	1,840	18,805
North Vancouver	1,475	1,680	4,800	850	485	2,160	4,410	2,725	11,005	590	5,760	44,325
Burnaby/New Westminster	1,170	3,395	12,615	1,080	2,285	3,700	6,625	4,470	14,225	1,255	7,515	45,385
Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody	905	2,125	9,390	760	1,435	3,455	7,415	4,465	15,395	750	9,950	48,635
Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley	670	1,120	6,360	735	940	4,100	9,785	3,755	22,515	635	11,885	64,680
Total Vancouver CMA	22,580	21,185	64,405	11,015	13,095	31,760	66,070	35,415	143,000	9,345	79,420	465,000

Regarding North Vancouver, the British are again by far the largest ethnic group with 44,325 individuals, followed by the Germans (11,005) and Chinese (7,040). Jews rank fifteenth among ethnic groups with 1,475 individuals.

In Burnaby / New Westminster, the Chinese are the largest ethnic group (52,720), followed by the British (45,385) and East Indian (14,590) communities. The largest presence of Italians in the Vancouver CMA is located here with 12,615 individuals. Jews are the twentieth ranked ethnic group in Burnaby / New Westminster (1,170).

In terms of Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody, the British are by far the largest ethnic community (48,635), followed by the Chinese (27,590). There is also a significant German population here comprising 15,395 individuals. Jews rank nineteenth among ethnic groups with 905 persons.

One conclusion to be drawn from these comparisons is that nowhere in the Vancouver CMA do Jews represent a significant ethnic minority, with the possible exception of the West Side of Vancouver City. Historically, Jews have shared neighborhoods with a wide variety of other

ethnic groups. With the exception of the Oakridge area on the West Side of Vancouver, they have not clustered in one particular neighborhood. If any other community has shared the migration across the city and south into the suburbs, it has been the Chinese community.

Part 8: Religious Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 8A looks at religious affiliations across primary areas in the Vancouver CMA. 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 the City of Vancouver, Catholics represent the largest mainstream religious group, with 103,710 individuals. The next largest groups are Protestants (96,425) and Buddhists (37,285). Jews rank fifth among mainstream religious groups, with 12,325 individuals. Note the very large number of persons with no religious affiliation in the City of Vancouver (231,220).

In Greater Richmond, Protestants comprise the largest mainstream religious group with 167,075 persons, followed by Catholics

**Table 8A
Religious Groups
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA**

	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
Vancouver City	12,325	9,790	103,710	96,425	9,245	24,240	9,840	7,730	37,285	15,220	1,285	2,520	231,220
Greater Richmond	5,000	4,025	107,245	167,075	5,580	33,500	16,825	13,830	19,390	71,790	960	1,215	186,590
North Shore	2,510	1,785	31,050	59,380	1,995	6,640	10,040	570	2,515	785	1,100	495	56,900
Burquest	2,075	1,315	91,910	105,900	8,330	25,455	15,230	4,915	14,015	8,745	1,835	1,490	151,005
Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley	670	355	30,850	70,370	1,370	11,785	655	365	1,340	2,465	395	470	66,980
Total Vancouver CMA	22,580	17,270	364,765	499,150	26,520	101,620	52,590	27,410	74,545	99,005	5,575	6,190	692,695

(107,245). There is also a significant Sikh community here (71,790). Jews comprise the eighth largest mainstream religious group, with 5,000 individuals. There is a large contingent of non-affiliated individuals in Greater Richmond as well (186,590).

Regarding the North Shore, Protestants comprise the largest mainstream group (59,380), followed by Catholics (31,050). Jews are the fifth largest religious group, with 2,510 individuals.

Protestants are the largest religious group in Burquest (105,900), followed by Catholics (91,910). Muslims are the third largest mainstream group, with 15,230 individuals. Jews rank eighth among religious communities here with 2,075 persons. Note the large number of unaffiliated individuals in Burquest (151,005).

Finally, in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley, Protestants comprise the largest group with 70,370 individuals, followed by Catholics with 30,850 people. Jews rank sixth among mainstream religious groups with 670 individuals.

Table 8B examines the distribution of religious groups within complementary

areas. In the West End, Catholics and Protestants have approximately equal representation (13,605 and 13,515 individuals, respectively). Jews comprise the sixth largest mainstream religious group, with 1,355 persons.

Protestants are the largest mainstream religious group on the West Side of Vancouver (53,565), followed by Catholics (40,655). Buddhists are the third largest mainstream group on the West Side (11,755), followed by Jews (9,375).

On the East Side of Vancouver, Catholics represent the largest mainstream group (49,450), followed by Protestants (29,345) and Buddhists (23,220). Jews are the eighth largest religious group with 1,595 persons.

The number of unaffiliated people on the East Side of Vancouver is significant (109,560). The largest number of those affiliated with Para-religious groups is also located on the East Side of Vancouver (1,315). However, it is likely that this latter segment was generally under-estimated in the Census, due to their reluctance to identify their Para-religious activities as a formal type of religious affiliation.

Table 8B
Religious Groups in Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

	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
West End	1,355	1,000	13,605	13,515	2,165	2,700	2,230	235	2,310	215	250	330	31,080
West Side	9,375	7,785	40,655	53,565	4,545	10,235	3,370	2,135	11,755	5,145	400	880	90,585
East Side	1,595	1,015	49,450	29,345	2,535	11,305	4,245	5,365	23,220	9,855	630	1,315	109,560
Richmond City	3,420	2,980	30,855	33,350	1,625	9,195	5,415	2,340	11,140	7,170	405	230	63,240
Surrey / White Rock	1,125	735	59,185	100,890	3,190	20,415	10,080	9,680	6,755	56,365	420	795	94,740
Delta / Ladner	455	315	17,210	32,835	760	3,890	1,330	1,815	1,500	8,255	140	190	28,615
West Vancouver	1,035	810	6,565	18,570	260	1,340	2,720	140	905	125	145	130	14,330
North Vancouver	1,475	975	24,485	40,810	1,735	5,305	7,320	430	1,610	660	955	360	42,565
Burnaby/New Westminster	1,170	685	50,810	53,320	5,425	14,290	10,155	3,225	9,980	6,930	910	880	84,030
Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody	905	630	41,100	52,580	2,900	11,165	5,070	1,685	4,030	1,815	925	610	66,980
Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley	670	355	30,850	70,370	1,370	11,785	655	365	1,340	2,465	395	470	66,980
Total Vancouver CMA	22,580	17,270	364,765	499,150	26,520	101,620	52,590	27,410	74,545	99,005	5,575	6,190	692,695

In Richmond City, Protestants are the largest religious group (33,350), followed by Catholics (30,855). Buddhists also comprise a significant number (11,140). Jews comprise the sixth largest mainstream religious affiliation with 3,420 individuals.

In Surrey / White Rock, Protestants comprise the largest mainstream group (100,890), followed by Catholics (59,185). There is also a significant population of Sikhs in this area (56,365). The largest Muslim community in the Vancouver CMA is found in Surrey / White Rock (10,080). Jews rank eighth among mainstream religious groups with 1,125 individuals.

Regarding Delta / Ladner, Protestants are the largest religious group, with 32,835 persons, followed by Catholics (17,210). Jews comprise the eighth largest mainstream community, with 455 persons.

Protestants are the largest religious group in West Vancouver, with 18,570 individuals, followed by Catholics (6,565). Jews rank fourth among religious groups in this area with 1,035 persons.

In North Vancouver, Protestants are likewise the largest religious group (40,810),

followed by Catholics (24,485). The Jewish community ranks sixth among mainstream religions in North Vancouver, with 1,475 persons.

In Burnaby / New Westminster, there are 53,320 Protestants, followed by 50,810 Catholics. Muslims also comprise a significant population in this area (10,155). The Jewish community represents the eighth largest mainstream group, with 1,170 persons. Note the relatively large representation of those with no religious affiliation (84,030).

Finally, in Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody, Protestants comprise the largest mainstream group, with 52,580 persons, followed by Catholics (41,100). Jews rank eighth among religious groups in this area, with 905 individuals.

Part 9: Jewish Migration Patterns Between Geographic Areas

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 Vancouver CMA.

Table 9
Five-Year Mobility for Jews
Vancouver CMA

Lived in 1996 →	Total	Vancouver City	Surrey/ White Rock	Burnaby	Richmond City	West Vancouver	North Vancouver	Rest of Vancouver	Non-Migrants	Non-Movers	Outside of Vancouver CMA
Lived in 2001 ↓											
City of Vancouver	12,325	--	20	20	145	20	60	95	3,185	6,290	2,025
Richmond City	3,420	90	15	0	--	10	0	0	790	1,985	420
Surrey/White Rock	1,125	40	45*	0	65	0	25	10	180	610	95
Delta / Ladner	455	25	0	0	15	0	0	0	85	270	35
West Vancouver	1,035	35	0	0	0	--	10	0	185	600	150
North Vancouver	1,480	75	0	0	0	15	--	10	250	835	205
Burnaby/New Westmin	1,170	45	0	25**	20	0	10	35	240	515	215
Port Coq, Coquitlam, Port Moody	910	20	15	20	20	0	15	80	125	435	110
Maple Ridge / Pitt Med / Langley	670	0	35	25	20	0	0	0	145	320	60
Total Vanc CMA	22,590	330	130	90	285	45	120	230	5,185	11,860	3,310

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 Vancouver 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.

*Includes migration of Jews from Surrey to White Rock and vice versa between 1996 and 2001.

**Includes migration of Jews from Burnaby to New Westminster between 1996 and 2001.

Table 9 presents mobility patterns for the Jewish community. Since the emphasis in this analysis is on local mobility, and not on individuals who moved into the Vancouver CMA from other parts of Canada or other countries, these groups have been lumped into one category (“Outside of Vancouver CMA”) in the last column of the table.

Unfortunately, the geographic areas constructed for the five-year mobility variable (top row of Table 9) do not necessarily correspond to the current breakdowns (first column of Table 9), because Statistics Canada uses a different system to define geographic parameters for the five-year mobility variable. The bottom line is that no analysis is possible of mobility patterns within the City of Vancouver, but only between major municipalities within the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area itself.

Between 1996 and 2001, the largest influx of Jews was from Richmond City to the City of Vancouver (145 individuals). All the other movements between areas numbered below 100 persons. For instance, 90 Jews moved from the City of Vancouver to Richmond City; 75 from the City of Vancouver to North Vancouver; 65 from

Richmond City to Surrey / White Rock; and 60 from North Vancouver to the City of Vancouver.

Table 9 further shows that the largest total out-migration was from the City of Vancouver (330 people). In other words, the City of Vancouver had the largest losses of Jews to the rest of the metropolitan area. Richmond City also had significant out-migration (285). West Vancouver saw the least Jewish out-migration of any area (45).

However, although the City of Vancouver had the largest out-migration of Jews within the Vancouver Metropolitan Area, it also had the largest influx from outside the CMA (from the rest of Canada, or other countries), with 2,025 individuals. This more than made up for the losses it experienced to other parts of the CMA.

Richmond City had the next largest influx from outside the Vancouver CMA, with 420 individuals, also more than sufficient to compensate for losses to the rest of the metropolitan area.

Regarding non-movers (those who stayed at the same address between 1996 and 2001), Delta / Ladner had the highest proportion at

62.8%. There were also high percentages of non-movers in West Vancouver (61.2%) and Richmond City (60%).

The highest level of movers (those who did not stay in the same address between 1996 and 2001) was found in Burnaby / New Westminster (53.4%).

People move within metropolitan areas for a variety of reasons. They may move when their family needs more space – a bigger house -- or when they need a smaller one, when the family contracts. Young singles may choose a neighborhood where other singles live, then seek new housing when they marry and begin a family. Elders may move to one-level condo accommodations when they are tired of stairs and lawn maintenance. In fact we do not know if an area is chosen for its proximity to Jewish

services, such as schools or community centers, or for its affordable housing. It is reasonable to suppose that housing cost factors are more pressing than the nearness of a Jewish service, which is accessible by car.

The challenge arises when newcomers arrive with limited resources. They then may find themselves forced to live far from the Jewish community, and without accessible transportation to bring them closer. Also, persons living in poverty will struggle to find affordable housing, and affordable and convenient transportation that can bring them to community services. These factors should guide future service planning. More information on poverty and immigration and their effects on the Jewish community will appear in future reports.

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 Toshi 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

Geographic Borders

Primary Geographic Areas:

Vancouver City: East Side, West Side, West End.

Greater Richmond: Richmond City, Surrey, White Rock, Delta, and Ladner.

North Shore: West Vancouver, North Vancouver.

Burquest: Burnaby, Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, New Westminster, and Port Moody.

Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows, Langley: All three municipalities

Complementary Geographic Areas:

West End of Vancouver City

West Side of Vancouver City: From University of British Columbia to Main/Fraser Streets; from False Creek to Fraser River.

East Side of Vancouver City: From Main / Fraser to Boundary Road; Harbour east of West End to Fraser River.

West Vancouver: Municipality of West Vancouver to Lions Bay.

North Vancouver: Both municipalities of North Vancouver.

Richmond City: Municipality of Richmond.

Surrey / White Rock: Areas south and west of Richmond City.

Delta / Ladner: Both municipalities.

Burnaby/New Westminster: City of Burnaby and City of Westminster.

Appendix 5
Additional Data Tables

Table 10A
Gender Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Vancouver City	12,325	6,140	49.8	6,185	50.2
Greater Richmond	5,000	2,590	51.8	2,410	48.2
North Shore	2,515	1,280	50.9	1,235	49.1
Burquest	2,080	1,075	51.7	1,005	48.3
Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley	670	355	53.0	315	47.0
Total Vancouver CMA	22,585	11,440	50.7	11,145	49.3

Table 10B
Gender Breakdowns for Jews
Complementary Geographic Areas

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
West End	1,355	780	57.6	575	42.4
West Side	9,375	4,560	48.6	4,815	51.4
East Side	1,595	800	50.2	795	49.8
Richmond City	3,420	1,815	53.1	1,605	46.9
Surrey / White Rock	1,130	525	46.5	605	53.5
Delta / Ladner	450	250	55.6	200	44.4
West Vancouver	1,040	525	50.5	515	49.5
North Vancouver	1,475	755	51.2	720	48.8
Burnaby / New Westminster	1,170	610	52.1	560	47.9
Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody	905	470	51.9	435	48.1

Table 11A
Ten-Year 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+
Vancouver City	12,330	465	1,295	1,395	2,055	1,830	2,230	1,395	705	650	310
Greater Richmond	5,000	195	720	710	385	660	1,025	510	415	300	80
North Shore	2,515	145	375	335	255	405	450	290	185	50	25
Burquest	2,070	130	260	285	300	420	300	190	120	50	15
Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley	660	65	95	155	45	100	140	10	35	15	0
Total Vancouver CMA	22,575	1,000	2,745	2,880	3,040	3,415	4,145	2,395	1,460	1,065	430

Table 11B
Ten-Year Age Breakdowns for Jews
Complementary Geographic Areas

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
West End	1,340	10	15	80	385	250	185	195	110	75	35
West Side	9,365	390	1,125	1,140	1,295	1,280	1,690	1,065	565	545	270
East Side	1,595	60	155	170	380	295	345	140	25	25	0
Richmond City	3,420	115	535	440	260	490	630	350	310	240	50
Surrey / White Rock	1,135	60	115	180	100	100	275	135	95	45	30
Delta / Ladner	460	25	70	90	30	65	120	25	20	15	0
West Vancouver	1,030	60	155	140	60	120	210	115	130	20	20
North Vancouver	1,485	90	215	190	195	285	240	175	60	25	10
Burnaby/New Westmin	1,175	60	85	200	205	205	170	140	55	40	15
Port Coq, Coquitlam, Port Moody	905	65	175	90	95	225	125	55	65	10	0

Table 12A
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
Vancouver City	100	85	100	110	70	100	155	95	85	130	130	125	155	180	135	130	140	120	110	130
Greater Richmond	35	20	25	60	50	70	65	80	75	90	60	85	70	70	65	70	105	60	85	70
North Shore	40	30	25	25	20	20	10	25	30	30	40	35	55	70	50	50	40	45	25	20
Burquest	25	15	55	25	15	10	35	30	35	20	55	15	15	20	15	40	30	35	25	20
Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley	10	10	15	0	20	15	10	15	10	15	15	0	0	10	10	10	20	30	0	0
Total Vancouver CMA	210	160	220	220	175	215	275	245	235	285	300	260	295	350	275	300	335	290	245	240

Table 12B
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+
Vancouver City	765	945	1,110	935	895	985	1,240	840	555	335	360	340	305	225	80
Greater Richmond	325	195	185	350	310	445	575	325	190	195	220	160	145	75	10
North Shore	150	110	140	125	280	230	225	135	160	105	75	35	15	20	0
Burquest	135	125	175	230	195	150	150	110	80	40	80	30	20	10	10
Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley	90	30	20	65	40	70	65	10	0	10	25	0	10	0	0
Total Vancouver CMA	1,465	1,405	1,630	1,705	1,720	1,880	2,255	1,420	985	685	760	565	495	330	100

Table 12C
Discrete Age Breakdowns for Jews
Complementary Geographic Areas

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
West End	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Side	75	80	80	95	65	70	150	90	80	110	120	95	135	180	105	105	125	100	95	100
East Side	20	0	15	20	0	30	10	10	10	15	15	30	15	0	25	20	15	15	15	25
Richmond City	25	0	15	50	20	60	45	65	65	40	50	70	55	35	50	30	70	25	45	45
Surrey / White Rock	10	10	15	0	25	0	20	0	10	35	0	15	0	15	0	15	20	30	30	10
Delta / Ladner	10	0	10	10	10	10	0	10	0	10	10	0	10	15	10	25	10	10	15	15
West Vancouver	20	15	0	10	10	10	0	0	20	10	25	10	20	40	25	40	20	25	15	0
North Vancouver	20	15	20	20	10	15	10	20	15	20	20	20	35	30	25	10	20	20	15	20
Burnaby/New Westmin	15	0	15	20	15	0	10	10	10	10	35	0	0	15	10	40	15	25	15	15
Port Coq, Coquitlam, Port Moody	10	10	40	0	0	10	35	25	40	15	30	15	10	10	0	10	15	10	15	10

Table 12D
Five-Year Age Breakdowns for Jews
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+
West End	75	150	230	155	95	60	125	120	80	50	60	40	40	25	10
West Side	610	585	715	660	620	750	945	645	415	265	300	300	255	200	75
East Side	75	210	170	120	175	175	175	80	60	20	0	0	20	0	0
Richmond City	230	125	130	285	205	275	360	235	115	170	135	130	115	45	0
Surrey / White Rock	75	60	35	45	55	145	130	75	60	10	80	25	20	25	0
Delta / Ladner	25	15	15	20	50	30	85	10	10	15	10	10	10	0	0
West Vancouver	40	15	45	55	65	110	100	45	70	70	60	15	0	15	0
North Vancouver	105	100	90	75	210	120	120	90	90	40	20	15	0	0	10
Burnaby/New Westminster	95	85	115	90	115	70	100	75	60	20	35	20	20	10	10
Port Coq, Coquitlam, Port Moody	40	40	55	145	75	80	50	35	20	25	45	10	10	0	0