

2011 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF OTTAWA

PART 1
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS
PART 2
**JEWISH POPULATIONS
IN GEOGRAPHIC AREAS**



JEWISH FEDERATIONS OF CANADA - UIA
הפדרציות היהודיות בקנדה - UIA
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**2011 National Household Survey Analysis
The Jewish Community of Ottawa**

**Part 1
Basic Demographics**

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Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas**

**By
Charles Shahr**

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Highlights of Part 1

- The Jewish population of Ottawa numbered 14,005 people in 2011. Jews comprised 1.2% of the total Ottawa population.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the Jewish community grew by only 375 individuals, or 2.8%. In the context of this finding, certain methodological considerations related to the National Household Survey are discussed in this report.
- Ottawa has the fourth largest Jewish community in Canada, comprising 3.6% of the country's Jewish population. It recently surpassed Winnipeg in terms of the size of its Jewish population.
- Regarding the age distribution of the Ottawa Jewish community, the 25-44 year cohort has decreased slightly between 2001 and 2011, after showing dramatic declines in the decade before. There were 3,040 individuals in this age group in 2011, compared to 3,120 in 2001 and 4,090 in 1991.
- On the other hand, the 45-64 age group has continued to increase in size. There were 4,585 persons in this cohort in 2011, compared to 4,130 in 2001 and 2,060 in 1991. This bulge in the age distribution represents the “Baby Boomer” generation.
- The median age of the Ottawa Jewish community (41.7 years) is now older than that of the Canadian Jewish population (40.5 years). The high median age is likely related to the fact that a significant proportion of Ottawa's Jewish community is now at least 45 years old, thereby skewing the average higher.
- The size of the Jewish community's population ranks fifteenth among ethnic groups in Ottawa. The top five ethnic affiliations include British, French, Canadian, German, and Aboriginal.

Highlights of Part 2

- The district with the largest Jewish population in the Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is Nepean South, with 2,820 Jews. Centretown has the second largest community, with 2,395 Jewish residents.
- Nepean South has the highest density of Jews, who comprise 4.3% of its total populace. Ottawa West has the next highest density, with Jews comprising 3.6% of its overall population.
- Six of the eleven geographic areas examined in this report have shown Jewish population increases between 2001 and 2011. The largest gain in terms of absolute number has been for Gatineau (+335 individuals), followed by Centretown (+245) and Barrhaven South (+220).
- The largest loss of Jewish population has been for Alta Vista (-320 individuals), followed by Nepean South (-230 individuals). The sizes of the Jewish communities in Ottawa West and Ottawa East have remained approximately the same between 2001 and 2011.
- Nepean South has the largest number of Jewish children (510), and Jewish teens and young adults (510). Centretown has the largest number of Jews 25-44 years (705), whereas Nepean South has the largest number of Jews 45-64 years (1,010).
- Alta Vista has the largest number of Jewish seniors (385). A fifth (19.6%) of Jewish elderly in the Ottawa CMA reside in Alta Vista.
- Jewish residents in Alta Vista have a median age of 49.2 years, the highest of any Jewish population in the Ottawa CMA. The lowest median age is found for the Centretown Jewish community, at 34.6 years.

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2011 National Household Survey Analysis

Introduction

The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) provides a wealth of demographic information regarding the Ottawa Jewish population. This analysis is the first in a series of reports that examine the characteristics of the Jewish community here.

In the last decade, the Ottawa Jewish population has undergone significant changes. The community is currently facing several demographic challenges, some of which are examined directly in this report.

They include the fact that the large cohort of Baby Boomers in the Jewish population here is turning elderly; intermarriage rates are significantly higher compared to other Jewish communities located in the Eastern part of the country; and the 2011 National Household Survey suggests that the growth rate of the community has slowed down somewhat.

Despite these challenges, the community remains a dynamic and vibrant one. It has built important institutions for the Jewish population spanning the gamut of services and facilities. At its core is the Jewish

Community Campus, the central address for the organized community here, and the hub of Jewish life in the city.

The community has also continued to reach out to unaffiliated and uninvolved Jews in Ottawa. Its aim has been to continue to offer an opportunity for people of all ages to experience and enhance their Jewish quality of life; and to ensure that those who cannot afford the cost of participation remain involved.

The Ottawa Jewish population was once a small and close-knit community centered in the downtown and Sandy Hill areas. Today, the community has spread out to all parts of the greater Ottawa region. Meeting the needs of a growing and more diverse Jewish community, and maintaining the special unity that exists among Jews in Ottawa, represent important communal challenges in future years.

As the Ottawa Jewish population continues to grow and change, it is vital that community leaders and planners develop an accurate demographic picture of its diverse

and complex nature. The 2011 National Household Survey data will help leadership make critical decisions and respond to the needs of community members in an informed and strategic way.

This report begins with a discussion of methodological considerations related to the National Household Survey, and their implications for interpreting the data presented in this study. A description of changes to the Jewish definition will also be discussed.

Part 1 of this report then examines the local Jewish population from an historical demographic perspective, followed by a description of gender and age breakdowns. This section also compares Ottawa's Jewish population with other ethnic and religious groups.

Part 2 describes the demographic characteristics of Jewish populations in various geographic areas; again, looking at historical data, gender and age breakdowns, as well as comparisons across different ethnic and religious affiliations.

It should be noted that the current report is an analysis of the Jewish community within

the Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area or CMA. This corresponds to the Greater Ottawa Area, and includes within its parameters the Gatineau-Hull region in the province of Quebec, as well as the suburbs and municipalities surrounding the city of Ottawa.

Also noteworthy is that anyone who expressed a Jewish affiliation according to the definition used in this report (see Appendix 2), is included in this analysis. Not included are Jews living in institutions such as nursing homes, prisons or psychiatric facilities. This is because they were not administered the National Household Survey, and hence, no data are available regarding their Jewish identification.

Methodological Considerations

The two major questions used to define who is Jewish in this report, namely religion and ethnicity, were located in what was previously known as the Long Form of the National Census. In 2011, this Long Form became voluntary rather than mandatory to fill out. Because the sample was self-selected, this instrument became a survey rather than a Census.

The National Household Survey (NHS) was distributed to a third of the households in Canada, compared to 20% of households for the Census Long Form. However, whereas the Census had an almost universal rate of response, the NHS had a 73.9% response rate across Canada, and 77.7% in the Ottawa CMA.

It is not clear to what extent non-response biases played a role in the results. For instance, it is possible that certain socioeconomic groups, such as the poor, less educated individuals, and recent immigrants were generally less inclined to answer the National Household Survey. Statistics Canada applied sophisticated treatments to deal with possible gaps in the data but the change in methodology has meant that it is difficult to determine error ranges based on projections gleaned from the sample.

This change in methodology has also made it difficult to compare the results of the National Household Survey with those of previous Censuses. *Although some tables in this report present side-by-side comparisons of 2011 NHS data with previous Censuses, these comparisons should be interpreted with caution.*

A further issue is the fact that since the 2001 Census, the number of Jews identifying themselves by ethnicity has declined dramatically. This was evident in 2006 and again in 2011. All those who considered themselves as Jewish by religion were included as Jews according to the definition employed in this report; but some who said they had no religious affiliation might have “fallen through the cracks” because they did not identify themselves as Jewish by ethnicity.

There may be several reasons why there has been a decline in Jewish ethnic identification, but only two will be considered here. First, since the 2001 Census, the label “Canadian” was the first on the list of ethnic sample choices. This has changed the dynamics of the question significantly. It is possible that some people wanted to tout their attachment to Canada by indicating they were only of Canadian ethnicity. This is not an issue if they also indicated they were Jewish by religion. But if they said they had no religious identification, they could not be identified as Jewish using the traditional definition.

Second, the order of sample choices is determined by how many people indicated a particular ethnicity in the previous Census (2006). As the number of individuals choosing Jewish as their ethnicity diminishes, the Jewish choice has fallen further down the list, and was therefore among the last sample choices in the 2011 NHS. This may have had an impact on the self-reported affiliation of people.

A final consideration has to do with the definition used to identify Jews for the purposes of this report. The “Jewish Standard Definition”, formulated by Jim Torczyner of McGill University, has been used since 1971. This definition employs a combination of religious and ethnic identification.

However, given changes in how Jews have responded to the ethnicity question, it was felt that a broader definition should be used. Hence, elements of other questions were incorporated, including place of birth, five-year mobility and knowledge of non-official languages. This new definition was called the “Revised Jewish Definition”. A full description of this definition can be found in Appendix 2.

This new Jewish definition makes comparisons between the National Household Survey and previous Censuses even more difficult. Hence, these latter Censuses were re-analyzed along the lines of the revised definition, and whenever possible, these new figures are presented in this report. Again, all comparisons of the NHS with previous Censuses, and particularly the identification of demographic trends, should be interpreted with caution.

All in all, despite the changes in methodology outlined above, the 2011 National Household Survey provides an important opportunity to better understand the demographic situation of the Ottawa Jewish population, and to make use of this data for community planning and decision-making.

We are fortunate to have a national survey which includes questions related to religion and ethnicity (the American Census does not). Also, the National Household Survey is one with a much larger scope than any Canadian Jewish community can implement on its own. Please see Appendix 1 for a more detailed description of the utility of the National Household Survey.

Part 1

Basic Demographics

In 2011, the Jewish population of the Ottawa CMA was 14,005 (Table 1). Jews comprised 1.2% of Ottawa's total population of 1,215,730.

Table 2 shows historical trends for the Ottawa Jewish population. Note that figures for the Revised Jewish Definition are included in the first three rows for 1991, 2001 and 2011. For a full explanation of the criteria used for deriving the Revised Jewish Definition, please see Appendix 2.

The Jewish Standard Definition figures are included for 1971 and 1981. Previous to 1971, no combined definition was available, so Jews were identified either on the basis of religion or ethnicity alone, depending on which was most inclusive (numbered the most Jews) at the time.

The Jewish population figure for 2011 represented a slight gain from 2001, when there were 13,630 Jews in this metropolitan area. Between 2001 and 2011 the Jewish population increased by 375 people, or 2.8% (Table 2).

The population increase between 2001 and 2011 was much less pronounced than between 1991 and 2001. In the latter decade, the community grew by 1,970 people or 16.9%. *In short, at least for the last decade, the rate of growth of the Ottawa Jewish population has leveled off somewhat.*

The finding that the Jewish population of Ottawa increased by only 375 people is perhaps the most surprising result of this report. As mentioned in the introduction, a survey methodology was used in 2011, so these comparisons with census data must be made with caution. The erosion of the ethnicity variable in identifying Jews may have also led to an underestimation of the total Jewish population in Ottawa. However, to what extent the Jewish population was underestimated (if at all) is impossible to determine given the current parameters of the NHS.

Table 2 further shows that between 1981 and 1991, the community experienced an increase of 2,305 people or 24.6%. Between 1971 and 1981 the growth was even more

Table 1
Jewish & Non-Jewish Populations
Ottawa CMA

| | # | % |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Jewish | 14,005 | 1.2 |
| Non-Jewish | 1,201,725 | 98.8 |
| Total | 1,215,730 | 100.0 |

Table 2
Jewish Population of Ottawa CMA
Historical Summary

| | Jewish Population | # Change From Previous Census | % Change From Previous Census |
|------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 2011 | 14,005 | +375 | +2.8 |
| 2001 | 13,630 | +1,970 | +16.9 |
| 1991 | 11,660 | +2,305 | +24.6 |
| 1981 | 9,355 | +2,610 | +38.7 |
| 1971 | 6,745 | +1,212 | +21.9 |
| 1961 | 5,533 | +975 | +21.4 |
| 1951 | 4,558 | +657 | +16.8 |
| 1941 | 3,901 | +470 | +13.7 |
| 1931 | 3,431 | +441 | +14.7 |
| 1921 | 2,990 | +1,152 | +62.7 |
| 1911 | 1,838 | +1,420 | +339.7 |
| 1901 | 418 | -- | -- |

Note: Figures for the first three rows (1991 to 2011) are based on the Revised Jewish Definition described in Appendix 2. The rest of the figures are based on the Jewish Standard Definition (1971 & 1981), or were derived from either the religion or ethnicity variables individually (1901 to 1961).

pronounced, with a gain of 2,610 people, or 38.7%. This latter decade marked the peak period of Jewish population growth for the Ottawa community.

In fact, the Ottawa Jewish population has been increasing steadily since before the turn of the last century. The largest increases took place between 1901 and 1921, and between 1961 and 2001.

Table 3 looks at the Jewish population relative to the total population of Ottawa. It can be seen that the percentage of Jews relative to the total population has remained relatively steady in the last twenty years. In the 2011 National Household Survey, Jews represented 1.2% of the Ottawa population, a slight decrease from the previous two Censuses.

The Jewish population has grown at a slower pace compared to the overall Ottawa population. For instance, between 1991 and 2011 the growth rate for the total Ottawa population was 33.3%, whereas the Ottawa Jewish community grew by 20.1%. In the last decade, the overall Ottawa population has grown by 15.7% compared to 2.8% for the Jewish community here.

Table 4 compares the Jewish populations of Ottawa and Canada. Ottawa's Jewish community is the fourth largest in Canada, only recently surpassing the Jewish population of Winnipeg, which currently numbers 13,690 Jews.

The Ottawa Jewish community comprised 3.6% of the Canadian Jewish population in 2011. This percentage has not changed since the 2001 Census. In 1991, it comprised 3.2% of the Canadian Jewish total.

Calculations reveal that between 1991 and 2011 the Canadian Jewish population increased by 9.1%, whereas the Ottawa Jewish population grew by 20.1%. Between 2001 and 2011, the Canadian Jewish population grew by 4.7%, whereas the Ottawa Jewish community increased by merely 2.8%.

Gender & Age Breakdowns

According to Table 5, there is a slightly higher proportion of males than females in Ottawa's Jewish community. More than fifty percent (51.6%) of the Jewish population is male, and 48.4% is female. This discrepancy

Table 3
Jewish Population as Percentage of Total Ottawa Population
Historical Summary

| Census / NHS Year | Total Population | Non-Jewish Population | Jewish Population | % Jewish |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 2011 | 1,215,730 | 1,201,725 | 14,005 | 1.2 |
| 2001 | 1,050,755 | 1,037,125 | 13,630 | 1.3 |
| 1991 | 912,100 | 900,435 | 11,660 | 1.3 |

Table 4
Ottawa & Canadian Jewish Populations
Historical Summary

| Census / NHS Year | Ottawa Jewish Population | Canadian Jewish Population | % of Cdn Jewish Population | Ranking Among Cdn Jewish Communities |
|-------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2011 | 14,005 | 391,665 | 3.6 | 4 |
| 2001 | 13,630 | 374,060 | 3.6 | 5 |
| 1991 | 11,660 | 359,110 | 3.2 | 5 |

is somewhat unusual when compared to the breakdowns of other Jewish communities in the country, where females usually outnumber males.

In fact, examining the gender breakdown for the Jewish population of Canada, it is apparent that there are fewer males (49.6%) than females (50.4%). An explanation is that females generally outnumber males in the older cohorts, and the larger proportions of elderly found elsewhere in the country account for this gender discrepancy when compared to the Ottawa community.

Table 6 examines age breakdowns for Ottawa Jews, non-Jews and their totals. The Jewish population has a lower proportion of children 0-14 years of age than Ottawa's total population (16.1% and 17.3% respectively). The Jewish population has a higher proportion in the 15-24 year cohort than the total population (15.4% and 14% respectively).

In the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the discrepancy between the two distributions is marked. About 21.7% of Jews fall into this age cohort, whereas 27.9% of the total Ottawa population is represented here. In short, there seems to be

proportionally much fewer Jews between 25-44 years of age.

The picture reverses for the 45-64 year cohort. The Jewish community has a larger proportion for this age group (32.7%) than the total Ottawa population (29%).

Finally, a comparison of these distributions shows that the Jewish community has a larger proportion of seniors (14.1%) than the total Ottawa population (11.7%).

All in all, there is a higher percentage of Ottawa Jews at the higher end of the age distribution (45+ years) than in the total population: 46.8% of Ottawa Jews are 45+ years, compared to 40.7% of the overall Ottawa population. In fact, almost half of Ottawa's Jewish community falls within this age range.

Table 7 compares age distributions of the Ottawa and Canadian Jewish populations. There is a lower proportion in the 0-14 year cohort for Ottawa Jews compared to Canadian Jews, and a higher proportion in the 15-24 age group. The Ottawa Jewish population has a lower proportion of individuals 25-44 years of age than the Canadian Jewish community.

Table 5
Gender Breakdowns
Ottawa & Canadian Jewish Populations

| | Ottawa Jewish Population | | Canadian Jewish Population | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % |
| Males | 7,235 | 51.6 | 194,270 | 49.6 |
| Females | 6,780 | 48.4 | 197,395 | 50.4 |
| Total | 14,015 | 100.0 | 391,665 | 100.0 |

Table 6
Age Breakdowns for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Ottawa CMA

| | Total | | Jews | | Non-Jews | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 0-14 | 210,730 | 17.3 | 2,255 | 16.1 | 208,475 | 17.3 |
| 15-24 | 170,420 | 14.0 | 2,160 | 15.4 | 168,265 | 14.0 |
| 25-44 | 339,710 | 27.9 | 3,040 | 21.7 | 336,670 | 28.0 |
| 45-64 | 352,340 | 29.0 | 4,585 | 32.7 | 347,760 | 28.9 |
| 65+ | 142,530 | 11.7 | 1,970 | 14.1 | 140,565 | 11.7 |
| Total | 1,215,730 | 100.0 | 14,010 | 100.0 | 1,201,735 | 100.0 |

Somewhat greater discrepancies between the two age distributions are evident for the older cohorts. The Ottawa Jewish community has a higher proportion in the 45-64 age group than Canada's Jewish population (32.7% and 28% respectively). The Ottawa Jewish community also has a lower proportion of elderly than the Canadian Jewish population (14.1% and 16.9% respectively).

Table 8 is an historical summary of age breakdowns for Ottawa's Jewish population. A number of interesting findings can be gleaned from this table. First, the number of those between 0-14 years of age has decreased in the last decade. In 2001, there were 2,725 children under 15 years in the Ottawa Jewish community, representing a peak number for this cohort. In 2011, there were 2,255 children, a decrease of 470 individuals, or -17.2%. In fact, the most recent total is below the 1991 level of 2,570 persons.

The 15-24 year cohort has been increasing steadily since 1981. The most dramatic increase occurred between 1991 and 2001, with a gain of 780 individuals in this age group. The increase between 2001 and 2011

has been considerably more modest, with a gain of only 100 persons.

The 25-44 year cohort has decreased significantly since reaching a peak in 1991. In 2001, there were 3,120 individuals in this age group, compared to 4,090 in 1991, a loss of 970 individuals. In the last decade, there was a minimal decrease of 80 persons. The number in 2011 (3,040) is actually below that of the 1981 level for this cohort (3,255).

The 45-64 age group has increased very dramatically since 1991. There were 4,130 individuals in this cohort in 2001, compared to 2,060 in 1991, an increase of 2,070 persons. There was a further increase between 2001 and 2011 of 455 individuals. The current figure of 4,585 represents a peak for this age group. This bulge in the age distribution represents the "Baby Boomer" generation. It has dominated the age profile of the Ottawa Jewish community for the last two decades.

Finally, the number of Jewish seniors in Ottawa has increased somewhat. There were 1,970 seniors in 2011, compared to 1,590 in 2001, a gain of 380 persons. This cohort

Table 7
Age Breakdowns
Ottawa & Canadian Jewish Populations

| | Ottawa Jewish Population | | Canadian Jewish Population | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % |
| 0-14 | 2,255 | 16.1 | 71,280 | 18.2 |
| 15-24 | 2,160 | 15.4 | 52,390 | 13.4 |
| 25-44 | 3,040 | 21.7 | 92,200 | 23.5 |
| 45-64 | 4,585 | 32.7 | 109,515 | 28.0 |
| 65+ | 1,970 | 14.1 | 66,280 | 16.9 |
| Total | 14,010 | 100.0 | 391,665 | 100.0 |

Table 8
Age by Census Year
Ottawa Jewish Community

| | 2011 | | 2001 | | 1991 | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 0-14 | 2,255 | 16.1 | 2,725 | 20.0 | 2,570 | 22.0 |
| 15-24 | 2,160 | 15.4 | 2,060 | 15.1 | 1,280 | 11.0 |
| 25-44 | 3,040 | 21.7 | 3,120 | 22.9 | 4,090 | 35.1 |
| 45-64 | 4,585 | 32.7 | 4,130 | 30.3 | 2,060 | 17.7 |
| 65+ | 1,970 | 14.1 | 1,590 | 11.7 | 1,665 | 14.3 |
| Total | 14,010 | 100.0 | 13,625 | 100.0 | 11,665 | 100.0 |

actually experienced a dip of 75 people between 1991 and 2001. The Baby Boomers will begin swelling the ranks of Ottawa's Jewish elderly by the time the next National Household Survey is conducted in 2021.

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

It can be seen that the 0-14 age cohort peaked in 2001, but dipped somewhat in the last decade. The 15-24 cohort increased slightly between 2001 and 2011, after rising significantly between 1991 and 2001. The 25-44 cohort experienced a peak in 1991, but declined significantly between 1991 and 2001, and diminished slightly more in the last decade.

As Figure 1 also shows, the 45-64 cohort has increased dramatically in the last two decades. Between 1991 and 2001, this increase was quite striking, and is perhaps the most prominent aspect of the entire

graph. The 45-64 age group increased again in the last decade, although not as precipitously. Finally, as noted in the description of Table 8, the number of seniors (65+) has likewise increased in the last decade, after dipping slightly between 1991 and 2001.

The graph is also useful for anticipating general demographic trends in the coming decades. For instance, the peak in 1991 of the 25-44 year "Baby Boomers" cohort translated into significant gains for the 45-64 cohort in 2001. This cohort simply moved into the next age range in the intervening decade. As mentioned above, this bulge will have an impact on the elderly cohort in the next National Household Survey, and will likely continue to "feed" into this cohort well after 2021.

The 15-24 cohort represents the children of the Baby Boomers, and it has been increasing in the last two decades. It has also been feeding into the 25-44 age group, stemming some of the major losses evident for this latter age group between 1991 and 2001.

Figure 1
Historical Analysis of Age Trends
Ottawa Jewish Community

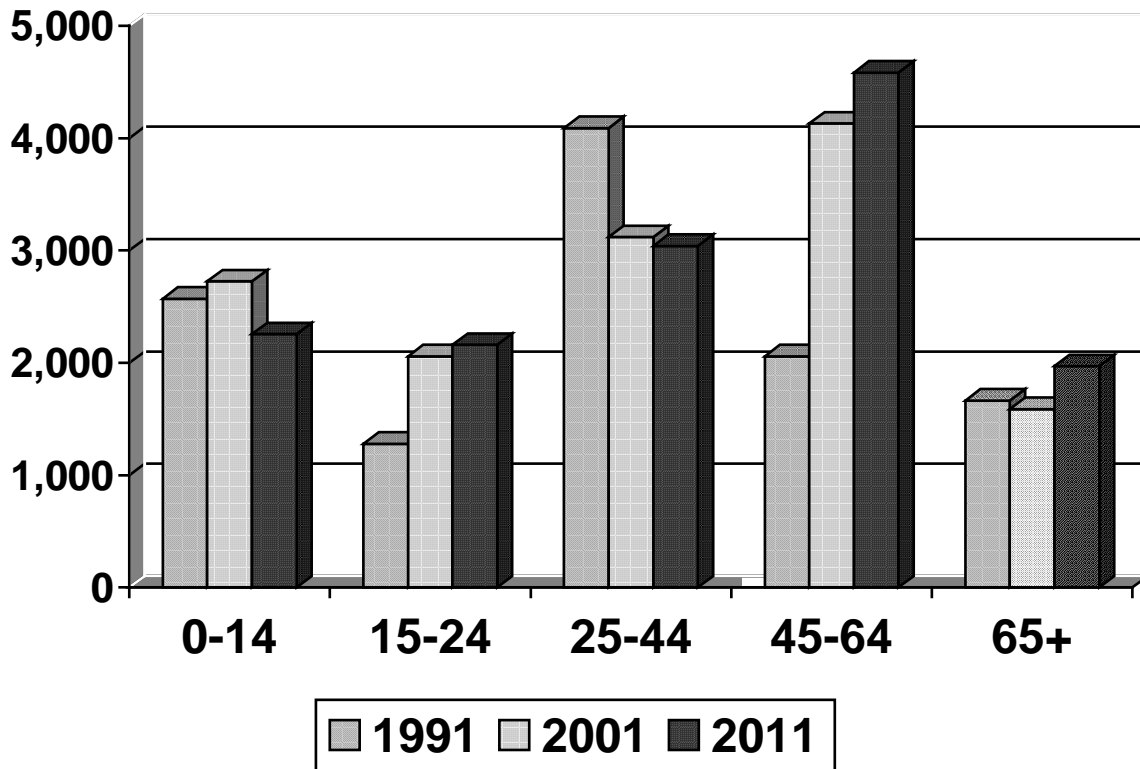


Table 9
Generational Breakdowns for Selected Populations

| Generation | Age Range | Ottawa Jewish Population | Canadian Jewish Population | Ottawa Total Population | Canadian Total Population |
|--|-----------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Generation Z (1993 to 2011) | 0-18 yrs | 21.1 | 23.5 | 22.7 | 22.3 |
| Generation Y (1972 to 1992) | 19-39 yrs | 26.5 | 25.9 | 29.3 | 27.5 |
| Generation X (1966 to 1971) | 40-45 yrs | 6.9 | 7.0 | 9.1 | 8.6 |
| Baby Boomers (1946 to 1965) | 46-65 yrs | 32.6 | 27.7 | 28.1 | 28.6 |
| World War II Generation (1941 to 1945) | 66-70 yrs | 5.2 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| Parents of Baby Boomers (1922 to 1940) | 71-89 yrs | 7.5 | 10.4 | 6.8 | 8.3 |
| 1921 and Before | 90+ yrs | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.4 |

The 45-64 year segment will likely decrease in 2021 given the current dip in the 25-44 age group. Finally, it is difficult to say whether the 15-24 age group will continue to grow, given that the 0-14 cohort will not “feed” into it as vigorously as it had in the decade between 2001 and 2011.

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

In 1971, the dependency ratio for the Ottawa Jewish community was 0.43, whereas in 1981 it was 0.55. The ratio peaked in 1991 at 0.57, and declined significantly in 2001, to 0.46. The rate is now identical to the 1971 level, at 0.43.

In comparison, the dependency ratio for the total Ottawa population is 0.41, a little lower than that of the Ottawa Jewish community (0.43). The dependency ratio for the Canadian Jewish population is 0.54. It is

0.53 for the Toronto Jewish community, 0.67 for the Montreal Jewish community, 0.46 for the Vancouver Jewish community, and 0.56 for the Winnipeg Jewish community.

In short, the dependency ratio for the Jewish community here is relatively low, suggesting the burden of looking after its economically dependent members is not as pronounced as in other major Jewish populations across Canada. This has long-term implications for the economic viability of the community, and its ability to provide services and programs for its more vulnerable members.

Table 9 describes the age distribution of the Ottawa Jewish community along generational lines. The Ottawa Jewish population seems to have a lower proportion of Generation Z individuals (0-18 years) compared to the other population groups described in the table.

The local Jewish community has a larger proportion of Generation Y individuals (19-39 years) than the Canadian Jewish community, but both the total Ottawa and Canadian populations have larger representations in this age cohort than the former groups.

Table 10
Age by Gender
Ottawa Jewish Community

| | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 0-14 | 2,255 | 16.1 | 1,065 | 14.7 | 1,190 | 17.6 |
| 15-24 | 2,160 | 15.4 | 1,120 | 15.5 | 1,040 | 15.4 |
| 25-44 | 3,040 | 21.7 | 1,605 | 22.2 | 1,440 | 21.3 |
| 45-64 | 4,585 | 32.7 | 2,360 | 32.6 | 2,220 | 32.8 |
| 65+ | 1,970 | 14.1 | 1,085 | 15.0 | 885 | 13.1 |
| Total | 14,010 | 100.0 | 7,235 | 100.0 | 6,775 | 100.0 |

Table 11
Median Age
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations by Census / NHS Year
Ottawa CMA

| Census / NHS Year | Total Population | Jewish Population | Non-Jewish Population |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 2011 | 38.6 | 41.7 | 38.6 |
| 2001 | 36.3 | 39.1 | 36.3 |
| 1991 | 32.7 | 36.8 | 32.7 |

The Ottawa Jewish community has a smaller proportion of Generation X persons (40-45 years) than all of the other populations described in Table 9, although it is just slightly lower than that of the Canadian Jewish population. It is significantly lower than the total Ottawa and Canadian populations.

The Ottawa Jewish community has a higher percentage of Baby Boomers (46-65 years) than the other populations considered in this tabulation. In fact, this figure is significantly higher than those of all the other populations, and is perhaps the most striking discrepancy presented in this breakdown.

Finally, the Ottawa Jewish community has a lower proportion of parents of Baby Boomers (71-89 years) than the percent for Canadian Jews and the Canadian total population; but a higher proportion than the Ottawa population as a whole.

A cross-tabulation of age by gender for the Ottawa Jewish population is presented in Table 10. It can be seen that females outnumber males at the youngest end of the distribution. For instance, there are 1,065 males between 0-14 years compared with 1,190 females. This is a surprising finding

since in most population distributions worldwide there is a small excess of males among births.

On the other hand, there are more males than females in all the other age groups. The discrepancy is highest among seniors, where men outnumber women by 200 individuals. The fact that there are more males than females among seniors is also a somewhat surprising finding since in most populations worldwide women generally have a longer life expectancy than men, and therefore outnumber them in the older cohorts.

The reader is referred to Tables 24 and 25 in Appendix 4 for more detailed age distributions involving 10-year age breakdowns.

Table 11 looks at median ages for the Jewish, non-Jewish and total Ottawa populations by Census / NHS year. It is clear from this table that the median age of the Jewish population in this metropolitan area has been steadily increasing. It was 30.1 years in 1971, 32.7 years in 1981, 36.8 years in 1991, and 39.1 years in 2001. It is currently at 41.7 years.

Table 12
Median Age
Canadian & Ottawa Jewish Populations by Census / NHS Year

| Census / NHS Year | Ottawa Jewish Population | Canadian Jewish Population |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 2011 | 41.7 | 40.5 |
| 2001 | 39.1 | 40.1 |
| 1991 | 36.8 | 37.3 |

The 2011 median age for the Jewish community is 3.1 years older than for the total Ottawa population. It is interesting to note that between 1991 and 2011 the Jewish community's median age has increased at a slightly slower pace than the total Ottawa population. It has increased by 4.9 years for Jews in these two decades, compared to 5.9 years for the total population.

It is also noteworthy that the gap between the Jewish community's median age and that of the total Ottawa population has grown in the last decade. In 2001, it was 2.8 years, and 3.1 years in 2011. In other words, the total Ottawa population is growing older at a faster pace than the Jewish community here.

The median ages of the Canadian and Ottawa Jewish populations are examined in Table 12. It can be seen that the median age of the Ottawa Jewish community is actually older than that of Canada's Jewish population (41.7 and 40.5 years respectively). In short, the local Jewish community is now 1.2 years older than the national average for Jews. This is a reversal of the situation in 2001, when the Canadian Jewish population was older, with a median age of 40.1 compared to 39.1 years for the Ottawa Jewish population.

The median age of the Toronto Jewish community is 40.6 years, somewhat lower than the figure for the Ottawa Jewish community (41.7 years). The median age is 39.9 years for the Montreal Jewish community, 40.3 years for the Vancouver community, and 43.1 years for the Winnipeg community. In short, in comparison to most other major Jewish populations in this country, Ottawa ranks in the middle to high end of the median age distribution.

The relatively high median age of the Ottawa Jewish population is a surprising finding related to this report (along with the fact that the community has shown minimal gains in population during the last decade). The high median age can be explained by the fact that a significant proportion of Ottawa's Jewish community is at least 45 years of age, thereby skewing the average higher. It is also evident that these latter individuals are beyond their child-bearing years. The fewer numbers in the 25-44 year cohort impact on the general level of fertility within the community, and are not replenishing it with the same vigor the Baby Boomers had twenty years previously.

Table 13
Ethnic Affiliation: Total Population of Ottawa CMA

| | # | % |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| British | 231,380 | 19.1 |
| French | 226,330 | 18.7 |
| Canadian | 217,120 | 17.9 |
| German | 63,770 | 5.3 |
| Aboriginal | 62,055 | 5.1 |
| Arab | 53,150 | 4.4 |
| Italian | 42,860 | 3.5 |
| Chinese | 42,525 | 3.5 |
| African | 41,200 | 3.4 |
| East Indian | 24,975 | 2.1 |
| Caribbean | 22,950 | 1.9 |
| Polish | 22,345 | 1.8 |
| Ukrainian | 18,960 | 1.6 |
| Latin American | 17,835 | 1.5 |
| (Jewish: full definition) | (14,005) | -- |
| Russian | 12,205 | 1.0 |
| Filipino | 10,920 | 0.9 |
| Portuguese | 9,705 | 0.8 |
| Vietnamese | 8,080 | 0.7 |
| Greek | 5,990 | 0.5 |
| Spanish | 5,525 | 0.5 |
| Pakistani | 3,075 | 0.3 |
| Japanese | 2,930 | 0.2 |
| American | 2,720 | 0.2 |
| Korean | 2,615 | 0.2 |
| Other Ethnic Groups | 60,075 | 5.0 |
| Total Ottawa CMA | 1,211,295 | 100.0 |

It is perhaps also surprising that the Montreal Jewish community is now “younger” than that of Ottawa. This relates to the fact that there was a significant mortality related to Jewish seniors in Montreal in the last two decades. The fact that the Ultra-Orthodox comprise a significant percentage of Montreal’s Jewish population, and that their birth rate is quite high, is also likely a factor.

Comparisons With Other Ethnic Groups

Table 13 looks at the ethnic affiliations of the total population in the Ottawa CMA. Ethnicity was a “multiple response” variable in the 2011 National Household Survey. This meant that respondents could indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. To avoid double counting, a hierarchical method of assigning affiliations was employed. This method is described fully in Appendix 3.

Note that the category for Jewish affiliation is described as “Jewish: full definition” in Table 13. 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. A percentage wasn’t assigned to this category, however, because it overlapped with other groups (that is, some respondents may have described themselves as “Jewish and Russian” or “Jewish and Canadian”, etc.).

An examination of Table 13 reveals that “British” is the ethnic category with the most popular affiliation. One fifth (19.1%) of Ottawa’s population indicates their ethnic affiliation as British, or 231,380 persons. This group includes individuals of English, Irish and Scottish descent.

A similar percentage (18.7%) considers itself of French origin. This group comprises 226,330 persons and ranks second among ethnic groups. A significant number say they are Canadian by ethnic origin. They comprise 217,120 individuals or 17.9% of Ottawa’s total population.

Another 63,770 persons claim German ancestry, or 5.3% of the Ottawa population. The Aboriginal population ranks fifth among ethnic communities and comprises 5.1% of the total Ottawa population with 62,055 individuals.

Table 14
Ethnic Affiliation by Median Age
Total Population of Ottawa CMA

| | Median Age |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| British | 46.7 |
| French | 42.3 |
| (Jewish full definition) | (41.7) |
| German | 38.7 |
| Portuguese | 38.6 |
| Canadian | 38.3 |
| American | 37.8 |
| Greek | 37.3 |
| Russian | 36.9 |
| Vietnamese | 36.1 |
| Polish | 35.9 |
| Spanish | 35.8 |
| Chinese | 35.6 |
| Filipino | 34.6 |
| Ukrainian | 34.5 |
| Italian | 34.2 |
| East Indian | 34.1 |
| Aboriginal | 31.5 |
| Caribbean | 30.5 |
| Latin American | 29.5 |
| Japanese | 28.6 |
| Pakistani | 28.5 |
| Arab | 28.2 |
| Korean | 27.4 |
| African | 24.8 |
| Other Ethnic Groups | 40.3 |
| Total Ottawa CMA | 38.6 |

The Arab population ranks sixth, and comprises 53,150 persons. The Italian community numbers 42,860 people; the Chinese community numbers 42,525 people; and the African population numbers 41,200 people. Finally, the East Indian community rounds out the ten largest ethnic groups with 24,975 individuals.

The Jewish community ranks fifteenth among ethnic groups, with a population of 14,005. As noted before, because ethnicity alone is not sufficiently inclusive to accurately describe the community, this figure is derived from a combined definition of religion, ethnicity and other variables, reflecting the complex nature of Jewish identity (see Appendix 2).

Table 14 examines the median ages of the various ethnic groups in Ottawa. It can be seen that the populations with the lowest figures include the African (24.8 years), Korean (27.4 years), Arab (28.2 years), Pakistani (28.5 years), and Japanese (28.6 years) communities.

Most of these latter populations have a large number of more recent immigrants, many of whom settled in Ottawa in the last two decades. This infusion of people, often

involving younger families, has revitalized these communities, and has kept their median ages at lower levels than the rest of the population.

The ethnic groups with the highest median ages are the British (46.7 years), French (42.3 years), Jews (41.7 years), Germans (38.7 years) and Portuguese (38.6 years).

These latter ethnic groups are older, more established communities, whose peak periods of immigration to this city have long passed. Since there has not been a large influx of recent immigrants among these groups, their average ages remain at fairly high levels. Most of their age distributions have a large “middle-aged” population, and generally more people who are 45+ years, and thus past their child-bearing years.

Comparisons With Other Religious Affiliations

Table 15 looks at religious affiliations for the Ottawa CMA. Note that the figures for the Revised Jewish Definition are cited in this analysis, although the figures for Jewish religion alone are included in the table as well.

Table 15
Religious Affiliation
Total Population of Ottawa CMA

| | # | % |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Catholic | 586,410 | 48.2 |
| Protestant | 243,880 | 20.1 |
| Muslim | 65,875 | 5.4 |
| Christian Orthodox | 20,635 | 1.7 |
| (Jewish: full definition) | (14,005) | -- |
| Buddhist | 12,860 | 1.1 |
| Hindu | 12,295 | 1.0 |
| Jewish: religion alone | 10,980 | 0.9 |
| Sikh | 3,445 | 0.3 |
| All other religions | 5,065 | 0.4 |
| Para-religious groups | 1,500 | 0.1 |
| No religious affiliation | 252,795 | 20.8 |
| Total Ottawa CMA | 1,215,740 | 100.0 |

It can be seen that Catholics are the largest group in this metropolitan area, representing 48.2% of the population, or more than half a million individuals. Protestants comprise the second largest group with 20.1% of the total population, or 243,880 individuals.

Muslims are the third largest group with 5.4% of the population, or 65,875 individuals. The Christian Orthodox comprise the fourth largest group with 20,635 individuals.

Jews rank fifth among religious groups with 14,005 individuals. As mentioned above, Jews were defined using both the Revised Definition (which uses religion, ethnicity, place of birth and other variables) and by religion alone. Their ranking is in fact affected by the choice of definition, as there are obviously fewer Jews when only religion is considered.

It is noteworthy that 20.8% of the total population, or 252,795 persons, say they have no religious affiliation. Within this category are included people who defined themselves as agnostics, atheists, or humanists, or who did not affiliate with any religion at all.

A very small proportion (0.1%) of the population is involved with para-religious groups, such as Paganism, Scientology, Rastafarian, and New Age affiliations.

An examination of the median ages of various religious groups is presented in Table 16. The Protestant community has the highest median age (44.8 years) of any mainstream religious group in Ottawa, followed by the Jewish community (41.7 years). Note that the figure for “Jewish religion alone” is not taken into consideration because it does not adequately take into account the full range of Jewish affiliations.

The lowest median age is found among Muslims (26.5 years), followed by Sikhs (31 years). Those with no religious affiliation average 31.4 years, whereas those involved with para-religious groups have a median age of 34.8 years.

The Ottawa Community in a Provincial Context

The total population of Jews in Ontario is 226,615. Jews make up 1.8% of the population of this province. In comparison,

Table 16
Religious Affiliation by Median Age
Total Population of Ottawa CMA

| | Median Age |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Jewish: religion alone | 45.6 |
| Protestant | 44.8 |
| (Jewish: full definition) | (41.7) |
| Buddhist | 41.6 |
| Catholic | 41.3 |
| Christian Orthodox | 39.4 |
| Hindu | 35.6 |
| Sikh | 31.0 |
| Muslim | 26.5 |
| All other religions | 43.3 |
| Para-religious groups | 34.8 |
| No religious affiliation | 31.4 |
| Total Ottawa CMA | 38.6 |

the Jewish population of Quebec numbers 93,620. There are 35,005 Jews in British Columbia.

5.9% of the Jewish population in this province is located in the Ottawa CMA (only the Ontario part of the Ottawa CMA is included in this calculation). The Ontario part of the Ottawa CMA numbers 13,355 Jews, whereas the Quebec part (Gatineau-Hull) numbers 655 Jews.

The great majority of Ontario Jews reside in Toronto, which has 83.3% of Jews in this province, and a Jewish population of 188,715. There are figures available for several other Jewish communities in this province. For instance, the Jewish population in Hamilton comprises 5,110 individuals; London has a Jewish population of 2,675; Kitchener / Waterloo has 2,015 Jews; Windsor has 1,515 Jews; and Kingston has 1,185 Jews.

Part 2

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

The history of Jewish residency in Ottawa largely parallels the development of the city itself. Once a small and hardy group of Jewish pioneers made their way here in the 1890s, the community quickly began to flourish.

At first there was a small Jewish presence that consisted mostly of a few merchants who had established homes and successful businesses primarily in the Lowertown area of the city; but also consisted of small farming communities such as the one located at Billings Bridge. It was not until the turn of the last century that individual traders and farmers ventured from these isolated areas beyond the city and into the well regulated central Market.

In and around the Byward Market they were able to reside as well as carry on small businesses; secure to some extent in the financial credit afforded them by established Jewish suppliers in Montreal. As they prospered they established religious congregations nearby, bought homes in Sandy Hill, and purchased business

properties westward along Rideau and Wellington Streets.

In the early 1920s Jewish merchants, tailors, grocers and other tradesmen moved into the south central part of the city, paralleling established commercial development. Movement to the West End began in the 1930s and swelled after the end of WWII when new, single family homes accommodated the influx of professionals from other parts of the country, as well as returning veterans anxious to establish families.

As the city continued to expand, Ottawa's Jews moved to Barrhaven, Kanata and to a lesser extent Orleans. Today, while the Jewish population is mostly concentrated in the west end of the city, there are Jews living in almost all parts of the metropolitan area.

This section of the report examines the demographic characteristics of Jewish populations in various geographic areas within the Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area

Table 17
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Selected Geographic Areas
Ottawa CMA

| | Total Population | Non-Jewish Population | Jewish Population | % Jewish |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Centretown | 83,300 | 80,900 | 2,395 | 2.9 |
| Ottawa West | 48,655 | 46,875 | 1,775 | 3.6 |
| Nepean West | 69,565 | 68,420 | 1,145 | 1.6 |
| Nepean South | 66,235 | 63,410 | 2,820 | 4.3 |
| Barrhaven South | 102,260 | 101,235 | 1,025 | 1.0 |
| Alta Vista | 129,710 | 127,885 | 1,825 | 1.4 |
| Ottawa East | 49,105 | 48,595 | 510 | 1.0 |
| Orleans / Residual East | 146,180 | 145,515 | 670 | 0.5 |
| Kanata / Residual West | 107,915 | 107,110 | 800 | 0.7 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 101,985 | 101,600 | 380 | 0.4 |
| Gatineau | 310,825 | 310,175 | 655 | 0.2 |
| Total Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | 1,215,735 | 1,201,720 | 14,000 | 1.2 |

(CMA). Included are an historical analysis, age breakdowns, and comparisons with other ethnic and religious groups by area.

The geographic areas chosen for analysis in this section represent districts that have significant Jewish populations, or at least are important areas for consideration in their own right. Examples of such areas include Centretown, Nepean South, Ottawa West and Alta Vista.

Each data table includes a miscellaneous area labeled “Rest of Ottawa CMA”. This latter category comprises districts not considered in any of the other areas. Also included are figures for the Jewish population of Gatineau, in the province of Quebec. The sum of the eleven geographic areas, including “Rest of Ottawa CMA” and Gatineau, comprises the whole of the Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area.

Please note that there may be discrepancies between how Ottawa residents refer to specific neighborhoods and the geographic labels and parameters used in this report. The reader may want to verify the boundaries of these geographic units by consulting the descriptions in Appendix 5. A

map showing these areas is also included in this appendix.

Appendix 6 provides additional data tables across geographic areas, which may be of use to community planners and service professionals. For instance, one table features breakdowns by gender across different geographic areas. Another presents 10-year age breakdowns for Jews by various areas.

Finally, it is also noteworthy 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. These rounding errors are minor, with minimal impact on the overall interpretation and reliability of the data.

The Distribution of Jewish Populations

Table 17 examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to the total populations in various areas of the Ottawa CMA. It can be seen that the district with the largest number of Jews is Nepean South, with 2,820 Jewish residents.

Table 18
Jewish Population Distribution
Percent of Total Jews in Ottawa CMA

| | Jewish Population | % of Total Jewish Population |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Centretown | 2,395 | 17.1 |
| Ottawa West | 1,775 | 12.7 |
| Nepean West | 1,145 | 8.2 |
| Nepean South | 2,820 | 20.1 |
| Barrhaven South | 1,025 | 7.3 |
| Alta Vista | 1,825 | 13.0 |
| Ottawa East | 510 | 3.6 |
| Orleans / Residual East | 670 | 4.8 |
| Kanata / Residual West | 800 | 5.7 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 380 | 2.7 |
| Gatineau | 655 | 4.7 |
| Total Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | 14,000 | 100.0 |

Centretown has the second largest Jewish community, with 2,395 Jewish residents. Alta Vista has the third largest Jewish population in the Ottawa CMA, with 1,825 Jews, followed by Ottawa West with 1,775 Jews, and Nepean West with 1,145 Jews.

Barrhaven South has 1,025 Jews. Kanata / Residual West has a Jewish population of 800. Orleans / Residual East has 670 Jews and Ottawa East has 510 Jews. The region of Gatineau in the province of Quebec has 655 Jewish residents. Finally, there are 380 Jews living in the “Rest of Ottawa CMA”.

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 17 shows that Nepean South has the highest density, with Jews comprising 4.3% of its total residents. The next highest density is for Ottawa West, where Jews comprise 3.6% of the populace.

Jews comprise 2.9% of the overall population in Centretown, and 1.6% of residents in Nepean West. They comprise 1.4% of the total populace in Alta Vista, and 1% of total residents in Barrhaven South and Ottawa East. Jews comprise less than 1

percent of total populations in all the other geographic areas considered in Table 17.

Jews are a very small minority in neighborhoods that have not traditionally attracted significant Jewish populations. For instance, in Gatineau, they comprise merely 0.2% of total residents. In the “Rest of Ottawa CMA”, they constitute only 0.4% of the overall population.

Table 18 looks at the distribution of Jews in various areas as a percentage of the total Jewish population in the Ottawa CMA. About a fifth (20.1%) of Jews in the metropolitan area reside in Nepean South, 17.1% reside in Centretown, and 13% in Alta Vista. These three areas contain about half (50.2%) of the total Jewish population in the Ottawa CMA.

Ottawa West has 12.7% of total Jewish residents in the metropolitan area, whereas Nepean West has 8.2%. Barrhaven South has 7.3% of the total Jewish population, and Kanata / Residual West has 5.7%. All the other geographic areas have less than 5% of the total Jewish population in the Ottawa CMA.

Table 19A
Jewish Population Distribution
Selected Geographic Areas
Historical Summary

| | 2011 Population | 2011-2001 % Difference | 2001 Population | 2001-1991 % Difference | 1991 Population |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Centretown | 2,395 | +11.4 | 2,150 | +1.7 | 2,115 |
| Ottawa West | 1,775 | +1.4 | 1,750 | +5.4 | 1,660 |
| Nepean West | 1,145 | -6.9 | 1,230 | +39.8 | 880 |
| Nepean South | 2,820 | -7.5 | 3,050 | +15.1 | 2,650 |
| Barrhaven South | 1,025 | +27.3 | 805 | +49.1 | 540 |
| Alta Vista | 1,825 | -14.9 | 2,145 | +10.6 | 1,940 |
| Ottawa East | 510 | +5.2 | 485 | -9.3 | 535 |
| Orleans / Residual East | 670 | -8.8 | 735 | +22.5 | 600 |
| Kanata / Residual West | 800 | +23.1 | 650 | +106.3 | 315 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 380 | +22.6 | 310 | +31.9 | 235 |
| Gatineau | 655 | +104.7 | 320 | +68.4 | 190 |
| Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | 14,000 | +2.7 | 13,630 | +16.9 | 11,660 |

An Historical Perspective of Population Distributions

Table 19A examines Jewish population distributions from 1991 to 2011. 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. However, as explained in the introduction to this report, considering the changes in methodologies between the 1991 & 2001 Censuses and the 2011 NHS, these comparisons must be made with caution.

In general terms, of the eleven areas examined in this table, six have shown Jewish population gains between 2001 and 2011, four have shown population losses, and one has stayed approximately the same (less than $\pm 5\%$).

Of the six areas showing Jewish population growth in the last decade, four have had gains of at least 20%: Barrhaven South, Kanata / Residual West, Rest of Ottawa CMA, and Gatineau. However, in terms of actual numbers, Nepean South has had the largest Jewish population increase between 2001 and 2011.

Only Alta Vista showed a Jewish population loss of more than 10%, with a drop of 14.9% in the last decade. The next largest decline was for Orleans / Residual East (-8.8%).

In terms of individual areas: The size of the Jewish population in Centretown increased by 11.4% in the last decade. This area experienced a major increase in Jewish population between 1971 and 1981 (+244.1%). Since 1981, its gains have been much less dramatic.

The Ottawa West Jewish population has shown only small increases in the last three decades. Between 1981 and 1991 it increased by 8.1%; and by only 5.4% between 1991 and 2001. In the last decade, the size of the Jewish population in Ottawa West stayed fairly flat, increasing by a mere 1.4%. On the other hand, despite these minimal increases, the current size of this community (1,775) is the largest it has ever been.

The Jewish population of Nepean West has declined by 6.9% in the last decade, currently numbering 1,145 individuals. It showed a significant increase of 39.8% between 1991 and 2001, after rebounding

Table 19B
Gains and Losses Between 2001&2011
Jewish Populations in Selected Geographic Areas
Ottawa CMA

| | 2011-2001 # Difference | 2011 Population | 2001 Population |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Gatineau | 335 | 655 | 320 |
| Centretown | 245 | 2,395 | 2,150 |
| Barrhaven South | 220 | 1,025 | 805 |
| Kanata / Residual West | 150 | 800 | 650 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 70 | 380 | 310 |
| Ottawa West | 25 | 1,775 | 1,750 |
| Ottawa East | 25 | 510 | 485 |
| Orleans / Residual East | -65 | 670 | 735 |
| Nepean West | -85 | 1,145 | 1,230 |
| Nepean South | -230 | 2,820 | 3,050 |
| Alta Vista | -320 | 1,825 | 2,145 |
| Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | +370 | 14,000 | 13,630 |

from a 14.1% loss between 1981 and 1991. The 2001 population of 1,230 represented a peak level for the Jewish community here.

The Jewish population of Nepean South declined by 7.5% between 2001 and 2011, after showing consecutive increases in the previous three decades. The most dramatic gain was evident between 1971 and 1981 (+141.3%). This increase was followed by gains of 41.7% between 1981 and 1991, and 15.1% between 1991 and 2001. The 2001 population of 3,050 represented a peak level for this community.

The Jewish community in Barrhaven South has been increasing in size for the last four decades. The Jewish population here gained almost 50% between 1991 and 2001. It gained a further 27.3% in the last decade. Its current population (1,025) is more than 5X its total of 1981 (195).

Alta Vista's Jewish community showed a decline of 14.9% between 2001 and 2011, reversing a trend of growth that had been evident for several decades. However, its gains were becoming progressively less impressive. For instance, the gain between 1991 and 2001 (+10.6%) was less pronounced than that experienced between

1981 and 1991 (+21.3%), or between 1971 and 1981 (+35.6%).

The Jewish population in Ottawa East has increased by 5.2% in the last decade, a slight rebound after decreasing by 9.3% between 1991 and 2001. In absolute terms, the recent increase is only by 25 people. In fact, this change is so small that it likely falls within the error range due to sampling, at least with respect to the 2011 National Household Survey.

The Jewish population in Orleans / Residual East experienced a decline of 8.8% between 2001 and 2011, reversing a trend of growth evident in the previous three decades. The most significant gain was between 1971 and 1981 (+533.3%). Despite the recent loss of population, the community's size is only 65 people short of the 2001 peak of 735 individuals.

The Kanata / Residual West Jewish population had more than doubled between 1991 and 2001, from 315 to 650 individuals. In that decade, the Jewish community here had the highest relative increase of any area in the Ottawa CMA (+106.3%). Its current gains have been more modest (+23.1%),

Table 20A
Age Breakdowns for Jews
Selected Geographic Areas
(Column %)

| | Total | | 0-14 | | 15-24 | | 25-44 | | 45-64 | | 65+ | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Centretown | 2,395 | 17.1 | 275 | 12.2 | 420 | 19.4 | 705 | 23.1 | 685 | 15.0 | 315 | 16.1 |
| Ottawa West | 1,775 | 12.7 | 325 | 14.4 | 210 | 9.7 | 320 | 10.5 | 570 | 12.4 | 345 | 17.6 |
| Nepean West | 1,145 | 8.2 | 145 | 6.4 | 205 | 9.5 | 220 | 7.2 | 370 | 8.1 | 200 | 10.2 |
| Nepean South | 2,820 | 20.1 | 510 | 22.7 | 510 | 23.6 | 485 | 15.9 | 1,010 | 22.1 | 305 | 15.6 |
| Barrhaven South | 1,025 | 7.3 | 240 | 10.7 | 155 | 7.2 | 265 | 8.7 | 280 | 6.1 | 90 | 4.6 |
| Alta Vista | 1,825 | 13.0 | 215 | 9.6 | 230 | 10.6 | 330 | 10.8 | 670 | 14.6 | 385 | 19.6 |
| Ottawa East | 510 | 3.6 | 70 | 3.1 | 120 | 5.5 | 105 | 3.4 | 170 | 3.7 | 50 | 2.6 |
| Orleans / Residual East | 670 | 4.8 | 75 | 3.3 | 100 | 4.6 | 145 | 4.7 | 220 | 4.8 | 120 | 6.1 |
| Kanata / Residual West | 800 | 5.7 | 180 | 8.0 | 75 | 3.5 | 190 | 6.2 | 285 | 6.2 | 80 | 4.1 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 380 | 2.7 | 55 | 2.4 | 65 | 3.0 | 90 | 2.9 | 150 | 3.3 | 20 | 1.0 |
| Gatineau | 655 | 4.7 | 160 | 7.1 | 75 | 3.5 | 200 | 6.5 | 170 | 3.7 | 50 | 2.6 |
| Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | 14,000 | 100.0 | 2,250 | 100.0 | 2,165 | 100.0 | 3,055 | 100.0 | 4,580 | 100.0 | 1,960 | 100.0 |

although it continues to have among the fastest rates of Jewish population growth in this metropolitan area.

The Gatineau Jewish community has been growing steadily in the last four decades, although the numbers have been small. The current Jewish population (655) is about 6X its 1981 total (110). In fact, its relative rate of growth (+104.7%) was the highest of any Jewish population presented in Table 19A.

Table 19B looks at Jewish population gains and losses across geographic areas between 2001 and 2011. This table is rank ordered by descending values. Gatineau had the largest increase of any Jewish community in the Ottawa CMA (335 individuals).

Centretown had the next largest increase (245), followed by Barrhaven South (220), and Kanata / Residual West (150). All the other gains in various areas were for less than 100 Jews.

The largest declines were evident for Alta Vista (-320), Nepean South (-230), and Nepean West (-85). The communities of Ottawa East and Ottawa West experienced the least changes in size, with net gains of

merely 25 individuals each between 2001 and 2011.

Comparisons of Age Breakdowns Across Geographic Areas

Table 20A compares the proportions of age groups across areas in the Ottawa 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 20A shows, the Nepean South community has the largest number of Jewish children (< 15 years), with 510, or 22.7% of total Jewish children in the Ottawa CMA. Ottawa West has the next highest figure, with 325 children, or 14.4% of the total.

Centretown has the next largest number of Jewish children with 275, or 12.2% of the total. Barrhaven South follows with 240 Jewish children, or 10.7% of the total in the metropolitan area.

In terms of Jewish teenagers and young adults 15-24 years, the largest number is found in Nepean South, with 510, or 23.6%

Table 20B
Age Breakdowns for Jews
Selected Geographic Areas
(Row %)

| | Total | 0-14 | | 15-24 | | 25-44 | | 45-64 | | 65+ | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | # | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Centretown | 2,395 | 275 | 11.5 | 420 | 17.5 | 705 | 29.4 | 685 | 28.5 | 315 | 13.1 |
| Ottawa West | 1,775 | 325 | 18.4 | 210 | 11.9 | 320 | 18.1 | 570 | 32.2 | 345 | 19.5 |
| Nepean West | 1,145 | 145 | 12.7 | 205 | 18.0 | 220 | 19.3 | 370 | 32.5 | 200 | 17.5 |
| Nepean South | 2,820 | 510 | 18.1 | 510 | 18.1 | 485 | 17.2 | 1,010 | 35.8 | 305 | 10.8 |
| Barrhaven South | 1,025 | 240 | 23.3 | 155 | 15.0 | 265 | 25.7 | 280 | 27.2 | 90 | 8.7 |
| Alta Vista | 1,825 | 215 | 11.7 | 230 | 12.6 | 330 | 18.0 | 670 | 36.6 | 385 | 21.0 |
| Ottawa East | 510 | 70 | 13.6 | 120 | 23.3 | 105 | 20.4 | 170 | 33.0 | 50 | 9.7 |
| Orleans / Residual East | 670 | 75 | 11.4 | 100 | 15.2 | 145 | 22.0 | 220 | 33.3 | 120 | 18.2 |
| Kanata / Residual West | 800 | 180 | 22.2 | 75 | 9.3 | 190 | 23.5 | 285 | 35.2 | 80 | 9.9 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 380 | 55 | 14.5 | 65 | 17.1 | 90 | 23.7 | 150 | 39.5 | 20 | 5.3 |
| Gatineau | 655 | 160 | 24.4 | 75 | 11.5 | 200 | 30.5 | 170 | 26.0 | 50 | 7.6 |
| Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | 14,000 | 2,250 | 16.1 | 2,165 | 15.5 | 3,055 | 21.8 | 4,580 | 32.7 | 1,960 | 14.0 |

of the total for this cohort. Centretown has the next highest figure in this age group with 420, or 19.4% of the total.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, Centretown shows the highest figure with 705, or 23.1% of total Jews in this cohort. Nepean South follows with 485, or 15.9% of the total. There are 330 Jews between 25-44 years in Alta Vista, or 10.8%; followed closely by Ottawa West with 320 individuals, or 10.5% of the total.

Nepean South has by far the largest number of Jews in the 45-64 age group, with 1,010 individuals, or 22.1% of the total. There are 685 individuals between 45-64 years in Centretown, and 670 in Alta Vista.

Finally, Alta Vista has the largest number of Jewish seniors, with 385, or 19.6% of the Jewish elderly population in the Ottawa CMA. That is, one of five Jewish seniors in the entire metropolitan area resides in Alta Vista. There are also significant Jewish elderly populations in Ottawa West (345) and Nepean South (305).

Age Breakdowns Within Geographic Areas

Table 20B shows the percentages of Jewish children, teens, elderly, etc. within a certain geographic area. For instance, Gatineau has the highest percentage of Jewish children 0-14 years (24.4%), although in absolute terms, their number is rather small (160). A high percentage of children is also found in Barrhaven South (23.3%), as well as Kanata / Residual West (22.2%). These figures are likely attributable to the large presence of young Jewish families in the above areas.

The largest percentage of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years is found in Ottawa East (23.3%), although again the number here is quite small (120). There are also high percentages of the 15-24 cohort in Nepean South (18.1%), and Nepean West (18%). In the case of Nepean South, this age group likely represents the children of middle-aged adults, who dominate the age distribution of Jews in this area.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years of age, the highest percentages are found in Gatineau (30.5%), Centretown (29.4%), and Barrhaven South (25.7%).

Table 21
Median Ages
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Selected Geographic Areas

| | Median Age Total Pop | Median Age Jews | Median Age Non-Jews |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Centretown | 35.1 | 34.6 | 35.1 |
| Ottawa West | 43.7 | 45.6 | 43.7 |
| Nepean West | 37.3 | 45.0 | 37.2 |
| Nepean South | 41.4 | 41.6 | 41.4 |
| Barrhaven South | 36.5 | 36.4 | 36.5 |
| Alta Vista | 37.2 | 49.2 | 37.0 |
| Ottawa East | 41.7 | 37.0 | 41.7 |
| Orleans / Residual East | 39.9 | 46.1 | 39.9 |
| Kanata / Residual West | 37.9 | 43.1 | 37.9 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 41.0 | 41.6 | 41.0 |
| Gatineau | 38.5 | 35.8 | 38.5 |
| Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | 38.6 | 41.7 | 38.6 |

In terms of the 45-64 age group, the highest percentages are found in the “Rest of Ottawa CMA” (39.5%), Alta Vista (36.6%), and Nepean South (35.8%).

Finally, Alta Vista has the highest proportion of Jewish seniors. More than a fifth (21%) of the Alta Vista Jewish community is elderly. Ottawa West also has a high proportion of elderly (19.5%).

Median Ages by Geographic Areas

Table 21 looks at median ages for Jews, areas. The Jewish populations with the lowest median ages include those in Centretown (34.6 years), Gatineau (35.8 years), and Barrhaven South (36.4 years).

At the other end of the distribution, Alta Vista has the highest median age (49.2 years), followed by Orleans / Residual East (46.1 years). The Ottawa West Jewish population has the next highest median age (45.6 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations reveals that Jews are younger, on average, in only four of eleven areas in Table 21. The area that is “most” younger

than the total is Ottawa East (-4.7 years). The areas that are “most” older than the total are Alta Vista (+12 years) and Nepean West (+7.7 years).

Ethnic Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 22 examines the distribution of ethnic affiliations across geographic areas. Ethnicity was defined as a “multiple response” variable in the 2011 National Household Survey, 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 22. Jewish affiliation in this context refers to the “Revised Jewish Definition” described in Appendix 2. 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

Table 22
Population Distributions of Ethnic Groups
Selected Geographic Areas

| | Jewish Full Definition | Aboriginal | Chinese | Japanese | Korean | Filipino | Vietnamese | East Indian | Pakistani | Arab | African | Caribbean |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Centretown | 2,395 | 3,685 | 4,030 | 390 | 260 | 505 | 685 | 2,175 | 190 | 2,400 | 3,475 | 1,205 |
| Ottawa West | 1,775 | 1,760 | 1,940 | 255 | 150 | 440 | 290 | 875 | 40 | 1,285 | 1,045 | 615 |
| Nepean West | 1,145 | 2,845 | 3,735 | 100 | 200 | 1,470 | 925 | 1,685 | 235 | 4,190 | 3,910 | 1,830 |
| Nepean South | 2,820 | 2,275 | 4,045 | 215 | 240 | 1,070 | 475 | 1,985 | 145 | 2,975 | 1,660 | 1,005 |
| Barrhaven South | 1,025 | 4,185 | 6,525 | 210 | 330 | 1,205 | 1,395 | 4,860 | 440 | 3,955 | 2,270 | 1,960 |
| Alta Vista | 1,825 | 4,025 | 5,775 | 505 | 280 | 1,970 | 1,045 | 3,590 | 485 | 15,675 | 10,520 | 3,570 |
| Ottawa East | 510 | 2,825 | 930 | 100 | 70 | 975 | 170 | 915 | 215 | 3,020 | 3,095 | 1,475 |
| Orleans / Residual East | 670 | 7,075 | 4,250 | 320 | 340 | 1,780 | 955 | 4,055 | 845 | 6,480 | 4,925 | 5,915 |
| Kanata / Residual West | 800 | 3,525 | 7,720 | 320 | 440 | 905 | 1,350 | 3,435 | 350 | 3,050 | 1,885 | 1,325 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 380 | 5,595 | 1,120 | 135 | 100 | 210 | 80 | 665 | 0 | 1,000 | 540 | 660 |
| Gatineau | 655 | 24,260 | 2,455 | 380 | 210 | 395 | 715 | 735 | 110 | 9,120 | 7,890 | 3,380 |
| Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | 14,000 | 62,055 | 42,525 | 2,930 | 2,615 | 10,920 | 8,080 | 24,975 | 3,075 | 53,150 | 41,200 | 22,950 |

categories; that is, some respondents may have described themselves as Jewish by religion, and as having an ethnic affiliation other than Jewish, such as Russian or Polish. They therefore may have been counted twice as both Jewish and Russian. This is inevitable given the types of comparisons implemented in this table.

Individuals who reported a single-response ethnic affiliation of Canadian are not included in Table 22. This was done to emphasize ethnic categories with roots outside of Canadian origins.

Due to the large number of ethnic categories under consideration, Table 22 spreads out over two pages. Looking first at Centretown, British is the most common ethnic affiliation (21,375), followed by French (12,430), German (5,845), and Chinese (4,030). The Jewish population is the ninth largest among ethnic groups in Centretown, with 2,395 individuals.

In Ottawa West, British is the largest ethnic affiliation (15,815), followed by French (6,180). The German community is also prominent, with 3,915 individuals. The Jewish population (1,775) is the sixth largest among ethnic affiliations in Ottawa West.

In terms of Nepean West, the British are again the largest ethnic group (15,870), followed by the French (7,385). There are also significant Arab (4,190), German (3,955) and African (3,910) populations in Nepean West. The Jewish population ranks sixteenth among ethnic communities (1,145).

The British are by far the largest ethnic group in Nepean South (15,985). The next largest ethnic affiliation is French (6,820), followed by Italian (5,250) and Chinese (4,045). Jews rank seventh among ethnic groups in Nepean South (2,820).

In Barrhaven South, British is again the most common ethnic affiliation (22,835), followed by French (13,705), and Chinese (6,525). Jews are the seventeenth largest ethnic group with 1,025 individuals.

In terms of Alta Vista, British is the most common ethnic affiliation (23,745), followed by Arab (15,675) and French (14,515). There are also significant African (10,520) and German (6,930) populations in Alta Vista. Jews rank fourteenth among ethnic groups in this area (1,825).

Table 22
Population Distributions of Ethnic Groups
Selected Geographic Areas
(cont'd)

| | Jewish Full Definition | Latin American | Italian | Greek | Portuguese | Russian | Ukrainian | Polish | German | Spanish | French | British |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Centretown | 2,395 | 1,620 | 3,455 | 390 | 460 | 1,505 | 2,110 | 2,130 | 5,845 | 435 | 12,430 | 21,375 |
| Ottawa West | 1,775 | 695 | 2,255 | 390 | 260 | 975 | 1,170 | 1,260 | 3,915 | 235 | 6,180 | 15,815 |
| Nepean West | 1,145 | 1,200 | 2,780 | 385 | 335 | 1,215 | 1,500 | 1,660 | 3,955 | 180 | 7,385 | 15,870 |
| Nepean South | 2,820 | 905 | 5,250 | 705 | 310 | 1,430 | 1,385 | 1,950 | 4,040 | 280 | 6,820 | 15,985 |
| Barrhaven South | 1,025 | 1,430 | 6,200 | 910 | 620 | 1,260 | 1,595 | 2,380 | 6,005 | 475 | 13,705 | 22,835 |
| Alta Vista | 1,825 | 2,375 | 5,350 | 935 | 1,085 | 1,350 | 1,820 | 2,685 | 6,930 | 605 | 14,515 | 23,745 |
| Ottawa East | 510 | 975 | 1,070 | 90 | 700 | 415 | 640 | 520 | 2,610 | 500 | 9,365 | 8,075 |
| Orleans / Residual East | 670 | 2,045 | 3,725 | 510 | 1,605 | 1,080 | 2,945 | 2,980 | 7,635 | 735 | 32,270 | 27,130 |
| Kanata / Residual West | 800 | 1,150 | 4,500 | 690 | 245 | 1,435 | 2,555 | 2,860 | 7,925 | 410 | 12,125 | 31,405 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 380 | 665 | 3,375 | 400 | 460 | 645 | 1,945 | 2,065 | 7,590 | 330 | 21,605 | 29,925 |
| Gatineau | 655 | 4,775 | 4,900 | 585 | 3,630 | 895 | 1,285 | 1,855 | 7,315 | 1,345 | 89,935 | 19,230 |
| Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | 14,000 | 17,835 | 42,860 | 5,990 | 9,705 | 12,205 | 18,960 | 22,345 | 63,770 | 5,525 | 226,330 | 231,380 |

In Ottawa East, the French are the largest ethnic group (9,365), followed by the British (8,075), African (3,095), and Arab (3,020) populations. Jews rank sixteenth among ethnic communities in Ottawa East, with 510 individuals.

The French are also the largest ethnic group in Orleans / Residual East, with 32,270 persons, followed by the British population (27,130). There are also significant German (7,635), Aboriginal (7,075), and Arab (6,480) communities in this area. The Jewish population is the twentieth in size among ethnic groups in Orleans / Residual East (670).

In Kanata / Residual West, the British are the largest ethnic group with 31,405 people, followed by the French (12,125), German (7,925) and Chinese (7,720) communities. Jews rank seventeenth among ethnic groups with 800 people.

Regarding Gatineau, the French are by far the largest ethnic group with 89,935 individuals, followed by the Aboriginal (24,260) and British (19,230) communities. There are also significant Arab (9,120) and African (7,890) populations in Gatineau. Jews are a very small minority in this

geographic area, numbering only 655 individuals.

Finally, in the “Rest of Ottawa CMA”, Jews are also a very small minority compared to other ethnic groups. The British number 29,925, followed by the French (21,605) and Germans (7,590). The Jewish population in the “Rest of Ottawa CMA” comprises merely 380 individuals.

Religious Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 23 looks at religious affiliations across geographic areas. Note that the figures for the Revised Jewish Definition are cited in this section as well, although those for Jewish religion alone are likewise included in the table.

In Centretown, Catholics represent the largest religious group, with 25,025 individuals. The next largest groups are Protestants (17,325) and Muslims (3,560). Jews rank fourth among mainstream religious groups in Centretown, with 2,395 individuals. Note the large number of individuals in this geographic area not affiliated with any religion (30,840).

Table 23
Population Distributions of Religious Groups
Selected Geographic Areas

| | Jewish Full Definition | Jewish Religion | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Muslim | Hindu | Buddhist | Sikh | Other Religions | Para- Religious Groups | No Religious Affiliation |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Centretown | 2,395 | 1,745 | 25,025 | 17,325 | 1,710 | 3,560 | 875 | 1,210 | 225 | 685 | 115 | 30,840 |
| Ottawa West | 1,775 | 1,515 | 14,660 | 13,800 | 910 | 1,515 | 225 | 630 | 80 | 660 | 70 | 14,600 |
| Nepean West | 1,145 | 885 | 22,760 | 16,760 | 1,310 | 7,405 | 750 | 1,680 | 165 | 560 | 165 | 17,125 |
| Nepean South | 2,820 | 2,520 | 23,175 | 16,845 | 1,805 | 3,975 | 1,050 | 865 | 240 | 400 | 85 | 15,265 |
| Barrhaven South | 1,025 | 870 | 42,295 | 24,480 | 2,190 | 5,535 | 3,030 | 1,655 | 1,040 | 320 | 75 | 20,770 |
| Alta Vista | 1,825 | 1,525 | 46,165 | 28,685 | 3,960 | 19,390 | 1,955 | 1,960 | 335 | 495 | 130 | 25,100 |
| Ottawa East | 510 | 365 | 22,825 | 9,520 | 520 | 4,075 | 415 | 405 | 75 | 280 | 115 | 10,515 |
| Orleans/Residual East | 670 | 465 | 74,700 | 31,855 | 2,080 | 8,150 | 1,555 | 1,060 | 540 | 425 | 195 | 25,165 |
| Kanata/Residual West | 800 | 510 | 37,945 | 31,890 | 2,415 | 4,475 | 1,945 | 2,045 | 660 | 560 | 50 | 25,420 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 380 | 270 | 51,880 | 30,965 | 715 | 505 | 190 | 220 | 65 | 200 | 50 | 16,915 |
| Gatineau | 655 | 325 | 224,985 | 21,760 | 3,025 | 7,290 | 300 | 1,125 | 25 | 485 | 435 | 51,070 |
| Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | 14,000 | 10,980 | 586,410 | 243,880 | 20,635 | 65,875 | 12,295 | 12,860 | 3,445 | 5,065 | 1,500 | 252,795 |

In Ottawa West, Catholics comprise the largest religious group with 14,660 persons, followed closely by Protestants (13,800). Jews comprise the third largest mainstream religious group, with 1,775 individuals.

In terms of Nepean West, Catholics are again the largest mainstream group (22,760), followed by Protestants (16,760). There is also a significant Muslim community here (7,405). Jews are the sixth largest mainstream group in Nepean West, with 1,145 individuals.

Catholics are the largest religious group in Nepean South, with 23,175 persons. Protestants are the second largest group (16,845), followed by Muslims (3,975). Jews are the fourth largest mainstream religious group, with 2,820 individuals.

In terms of Barrhaven South, Catholics are by far the largest group with 42,295 individuals, followed by Protestants with 24,480 people. There is also a significant Muslim community here (5,535). Jews are the eighth largest group, with 1,025 individuals.

Catholics are the largest religious group in Alta Vista (46,165), followed by Protestants

(28,685). The largest Muslim population in the Ottawa CMA is located in Alta Vista (19,390). There is also a significant Christian Orthodox community here (3,960). Jews rank seventh among mainstream religious groups in Alta Vista (1,825).

In Ottawa East, Catholics are by far the largest religious group (22,825), followed by Protestants (9,520), and Muslims (4,075). Jews rank fifth among mainstream groups in this geographic area, with 510 individuals.

In Orleans / Residual East, Catholics again comprise the largest group (74,700), followed by Protestants (31,855). There is a significant Muslim community here as well (8,150). Jews rank seventh among mainstream religious groups in Orleans / Residual East, with 670 individuals.

Regarding Kanata / Residual West, Catholics are the largest religious group, with 37,945 persons, followed closely by Protestants (31,890). Jews comprise the seventh largest community, with 800 individuals.

Catholics are by far the largest religious group in Gatineau, with 224,985 individuals. Protestants comprise the second largest

group with 21,760 persons. Jews are a very small minority in Gatineau, with 655 individuals.

Finally, Jews are also a very small minority in the “Rest of Ottawa CMA”. There are 51,880 Catholics in this miscellaneous area, and 30,965 Protestants. Jews number only 380 persons in the “Rest of Ottawa CMA”.

Appendix 1

The Utility of the National Household Survey

The information gleaned from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) is useful from a number of perspectives. From a communal planning perspective, the data can be utilized to identify segments of the Jewish population at risk (economically and socially), and determine where they reside. It can also be used to examine whether, given certain demographic realities, programs or services should be established, continued, expanded, or even discontinued.

Another application of the NHS involves establishing population bases in order to determine what percentage of certain segments a service, program or philanthropic effort is reaching. For instance, knowledge of the base population of Jewish school-aged children can allow us to determine what percentages of these children attend Jewish schools. It is also possible to compare base populations of the poor, single parents, young adults, Baby Boomers, etc. to the number of clients serviced by community agencies, in order to estimate what proportions of these segments specific agencies are reaching.

Information about base populations can also be used as a tool when conducting community surveys, so that proper demographic segmentations can be done to ensure the samples are representative of the wider population of Jews in a given metropolitan area.

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

The NHS can provide valuable information to secure funding from various levels of government, foundations, or other sources, by showing that certain critical needs exist in the community. For instance, it is possible to estimate the number of long-term nursing-care beds that are needed (now or in the near future) given the numbers of seniors in the age distribution.

The issue of “urban sprawl” can also be investigated using the NHS. That is, to what extent are Jews moving outside traditionally Jewish neighborhoods into areas which are at the periphery of Jewish life, and how will services to them be impacted as a result?

Finally, the NHS can be used to establish demographic trends over time, by comparing

the latest figures to those of previous Censuses. These comparisons provide important indications of the extent to which a community has changed. Unfortunately, given the recent changes in methodology, comparisons of the NHS with previous Censuses must be performed with caution.

Appendix 2

The Revised Jewish Definition

Since 1971 all major analyses related to the Census have utilized 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 using a combination of religious and ethnic identification.

According to this criterion, a Jew was defined as anyone who specified he or she was:

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

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

It is important to note that the category of “no religious affiliation” is broader than that of “no religion” because it includes those who consider themselves as agnostics, atheists and humanists, as well as having no

religion. Since it is possible to be Jewish and to have such affiliations, it was felt that this would better reflect the broad spectrum of Jewish adherence.

Given the marked decline in the number of Jews who identified themselves as ethnically Jewish since 2001, it was decided to expand the above definition of Jewishness. This “Revised Jewish Definition” incorporates more than just the religion and ethnicity variables in the National Household Survey.

According to this new criterion a Jew is defined as anyone who is:

- Jewish by religion and ethnicity.
- Jewish by religion and having another ethnicity.
- Having no religious affiliation and Jewish or Israeli by ethnicity.
- Having no religious affiliation and having knowledge of Hebrew or Yiddish as a “non-official” language.
- Having no religious affiliation and born in Israel.
- Having no religious affiliation and living in Israel in 2006.

A check was done to see whether the above criteria would erroneously include groups who should not be considered as Jews. For

instance, there are Arab Israelis who might have no religious affiliation. Since their mother tongue would be Arabic, and they would likely identify as having an Arab ethnicity, it was straightforward to determine that there were virtually no such individuals who were wrongly identified as Jews according to the Revised Jewish Definition.

All in all, the Revised Jewish Definition did not result in substantial increases in the Jewish populations of various metropolitan areas. The table below shows the differences

in numbers using the revised and standard definitions.

Finally, it is not possible to say how a person behaves “Jewishly” using any definition of Jewishness based on the NHS. For instance, we cannot know whether they adhere to traditions or attend synagogue on a regular basis. No questions of these types were asked in the National Household Survey. Despite this limitation, the fact that we can identify Jewish affiliation at all is critical for using the NHS as a tool for better understanding our community.

Jewish Populations Based on Standard & Revised Definitions 2011 National Household Survey

| | Jewish Standard Definition | Revised Jewish Definition |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Halifax CMA | 2,080 | 2,120 |
| Montréal CMA | 89,665 | 90,780 |
| Toronto CMA | 186,010 | 188,715 |
| Ottawa CMA | 13,850 | 14,005 |
| Hamilton CMA | 5,055 | 5,110 |
| Kitchener CMA | 1,970 | 2,015 |
| London CMA | 2,610 | 2,675 |
| Windsor CMA | 1,475 | 1,520 |
| Winnipeg CMA | 13,260 | 13,690 |
| Calgary CMA | 8,210 | 8,340 |
| Edmonton CMA | 5,440 | 5,550 |
| Vancouver CMA | 25,740 | 26,255 |
| Victoria CMA | 2,630 | 2,740 |
| Total Canada | 385,345 | 391,665 |

Appendix 3

The Attribution of Ethnic Origins

Ethnic origin was a multiple-response variable in the 2011 National Household Survey, meaning that respondents were allowed to indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. If all the multiple ethnic affiliations were included in the NHS analysis the total would equal more than 100% because some people had more than one response to this question. A system was therefore devised for this analysis 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, Latin 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 Revised Jewish Definition as the

criterion (see Appendix 2). This definition uses a combination of several variables (including religion, ethnicity, place of birth and knowledge of non-official language, etc.), 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 Revised Jewish 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 Basic Demographics

Table 24
Age Breakdowns for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Ottawa CMA

| | Total | | Jews | | Non-Jews | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 0-4 | 70,985 | 5.8 | 720 | 5.1 | 70,270 | 5.8 |
| 5-14 | 139,740 | 11.5 | 1,535 | 11.0 | 138,200 | 11.5 |
| 15-24 | 170,420 | 14.0 | 2,160 | 15.4 | 168,260 | 14.0 |
| 25-34 | 165,735 | 13.6 | 1,590 | 11.4 | 164,140 | 13.7 |
| 35-44 | 173,975 | 14.3 | 1,450 | 10.4 | 172,525 | 14.4 |
| 45-54 | 201,315 | 16.6 | 1,950 | 13.9 | 199,370 | 16.6 |
| 55-64 | 151,025 | 12.4 | 2,630 | 18.8 | 148,390 | 12.3 |
| 65-74 | 84,800 | 7.0 | 1,220 | 8.7 | 83,580 | 7.0 |
| 75-84 | 45,575 | 3.7 | 510 | 3.6 | 45,060 | 3.7 |
| 85+ | 12,160 | 1.0 | 240 | 1.7 | 11,920 | 1.0 |
| Total | 1,215,730 | 100.0 | 14,005 | 100.0 | 1,201,715 | 100.0 |

Table 25
Age Breakdowns
Ottawa & Canadian Jewish Populations

| | Ottawa Jewish Population | | Canadian Jewish Population | |
|--------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % |
| 0-4 | 720 | 5.1 | 24,530 | 6.3 |
| 5-14 | 1,535 | 11.0 | 46,750 | 11.9 |
| 15-24 | 2,160 | 15.4 | 52,395 | 13.4 |
| 25-34 | 1,590 | 11.4 | 47,015 | 12.0 |
| 35-44 | 1,450 | 10.4 | 45,185 | 11.5 |
| 45-54 | 1,950 | 13.9 | 50,910 | 13.0 |
| 55-64 | 2,630 | 18.8 | 58,610 | 15.0 |
| 65-74 | 1,220 | 8.7 | 34,295 | 8.8 |
| 75-84 | 510 | 3.6 | 21,860 | 5.6 |
| 85+ | 240 | 1.7 | 10,125 | 2.6 |
| Total | 14,005 | 100.0 | 391,675 | 100.0 |

Appendix 5

Geographic Borders & Map

Centertown:

North of Riverside Drive;
East of Bayswater Avenue;
South of Ottawa River;
West of Rideau River

Ottawa West:

North of the Queensway (Hwy 417) and
Carling Avenue;
East of the Ottawa River Parkway;
South of the Ottawa River;
West of Bayswater Avenue

Nepean West:

North of Baseline Road and Hogs Back;
East of Range Road and Richmond Road;
South of the Queensway (Hwy 417);
West of the Rideau River

Nepean South:

North of West Hunt Club Road to the
Rideau River;
East of Moodie Drive;
South of Baseline Road;
West of Rideau River

Barhaven South:

North of Rideau Valley Drive;
East of Richmond Road;
South of West Hunt Club Road;
West of the Rideau River

Alta Vista:

North of Leitrim Road and Armstrong Road;
East of the Rideau River;
South of the Queensway (Hwy 417);
West of Bank Street and Innes Road

Ottawa East:

North of the Queensway (Hwy 417);
East of Rideau River;
South of Ottawa River;

West of Aviation Parkway

Orleans/Residential East:

North of Innes Road;
East of Aviation Parkway;
South of Ottawa River;
West of Trim Road and Mer Bleu Road

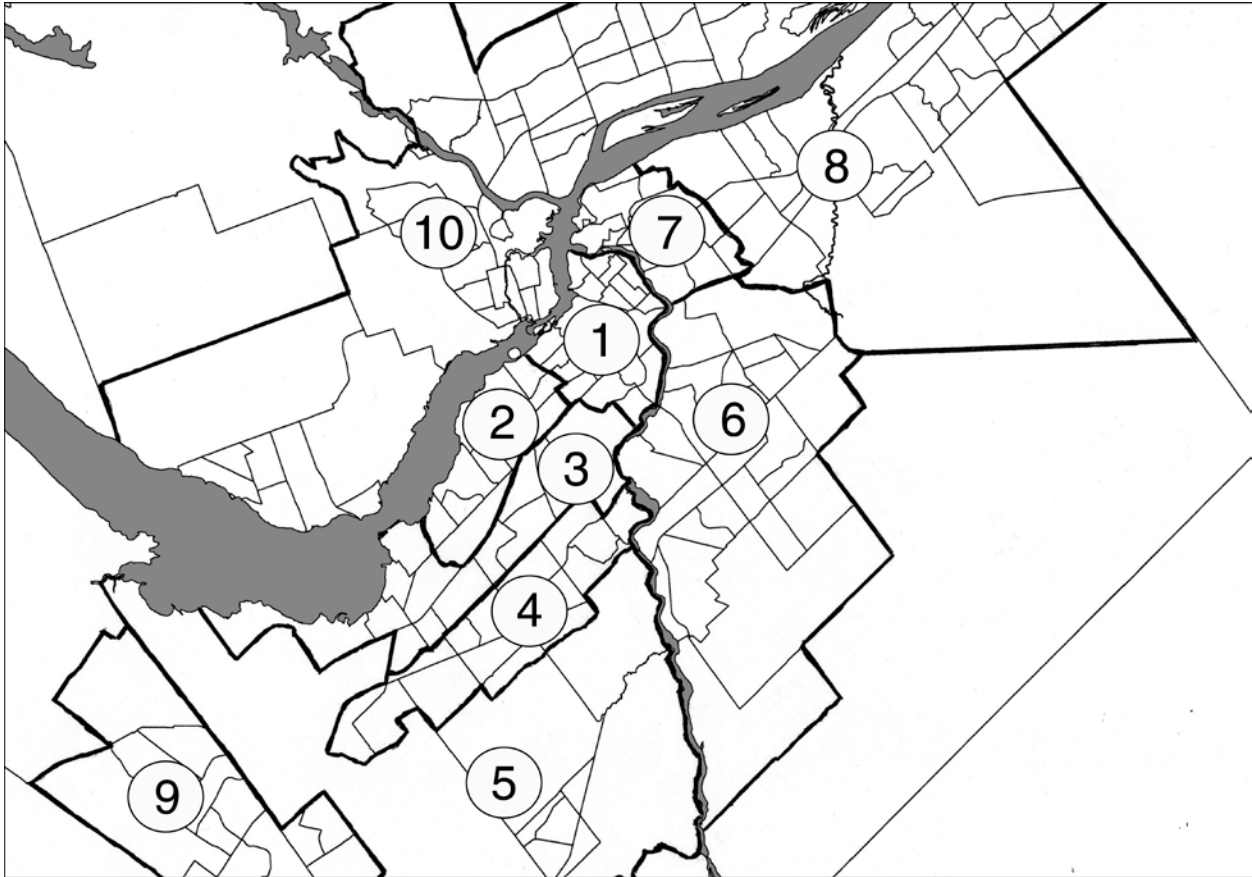
Kanata / Residual West:

North of Fernbank Road;
East of Huntman Drive, Rothourne Road
and 2nd Line Road;
South of Old Carp Road;
West of Herzberg Road, March Road,
Eagleson Road and Richmond Road

Gatineau:

North of Ottawa River;
East of Chemin Terry Fox;
South of Boul.Taché, Aut 50 and Chemin
Pink;
West of Boul. de l'Aéroport

Ottawa CMA by Geographic Areas



Key

1. Centretown
2. Ottawa West
3. Nepean West
4. Nepean South
5. Barrhaven South
6. Alta Vista
7. Ottawa East
8. Orleans / Residual East
9. Kanata / Residual West
10. Gatineau

Appendix 6

Additional Data Tables

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

Table 26
Gender Breakdowns for Jews
Selected Geographic Areas

| | Total | Male | | Female | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | # | # | % | # | % |
| Centretown | 2,395 | 1,200 | 50.1 | 1,195 | 49.9 |
| Ottawa West | 1,775 | 840 | 47.3 | 935 | 52.7 |
| Nepean West | 1,150 | 575 | 50.0 | 575 | 50.0 |
| Nepean South | 2,825 | 1,450 | 51.3 | 1,375 | 48.7 |
| Barrhaven South | 1,025 | 510 | 49.8 | 515 | 50.2 |
| Alta Vista | 1,825 | 1,020 | 55.9 | 805 | 44.1 |
| Ottawa East | 510 | 280 | 54.4 | 235 | 45.6 |
| Orleans / Residual East | 670 | 400 | 60.2 | 265 | 39.8 |
| Kanata / Residual West | 800 | 375 | 46.9 | 425 | 53.1 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 380 | 200 | 53.3 | 175 | 46.7 |
| Gatineau | 655 | 375 | 57.3 | 280 | 42.7 |
| Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | 14,010 | 7,235 | 51.6 | 6,780 | 48.4 |

Table 27
Age Breakdowns for Jews
Selected Geographic Areas

| | Total | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85+ |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|
| Centretown | 2,395 | 80 | 195 | 420 | 520 | 180 | 255 | 435 | 220 | 60 | 35 |
| Ottawa West | 1,775 | 100 | 230 | 210 | 180 | 140 | 180 | 390 | 170 | 130 | 55 |
| Nepean West | 1,145 | 40 | 110 | 205 | 105 | 120 | 190 | 185 | 140 | 50 | 20 |
| Nepean South | 2,820 | 110 | 400 | 510 | 190 | 295 | 405 | 610 | 250 | 60 | 0 |
| Barrhaven South | 1,025 | 75 | 165 | 155 | 105 | 160 | 170 | 105 | 75 | 20 | 0 |
| Alta Vista | 1,825 | 80 | 130 | 230 | 170 | 155 | 320 | 350 | 130 | 135 | 120 |
| Ottawa East | 510 | 45 | 20 | 120 | 60 | 45 | 50 | 125 | 35 | 15 | 0 |
| Orleans / Residual East | 670 | 25 | 50 | 100 | 55 | 90 | 95 | 125 | 100 | 0 | 0 |
| Kanata / Residual West | 800 | 40 | 135 | 75 | 75 | 110 | 165 | 120 | 60 | 15 | 0 |
| Rest of Ottawa CMA | 380 | 25 | 30 | 65 | 50 | 45 | 55 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gatineau | 655 | 100 | 65 | 75 | 80 | 120 | 70 | 100 | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Ottawa / Gatineau CMA | 14,005 | 720 | 1,535 | 2,160 | 1,590 | 1,450 | 1,950 | 2,630 | 1,220 | 510 | 240 |