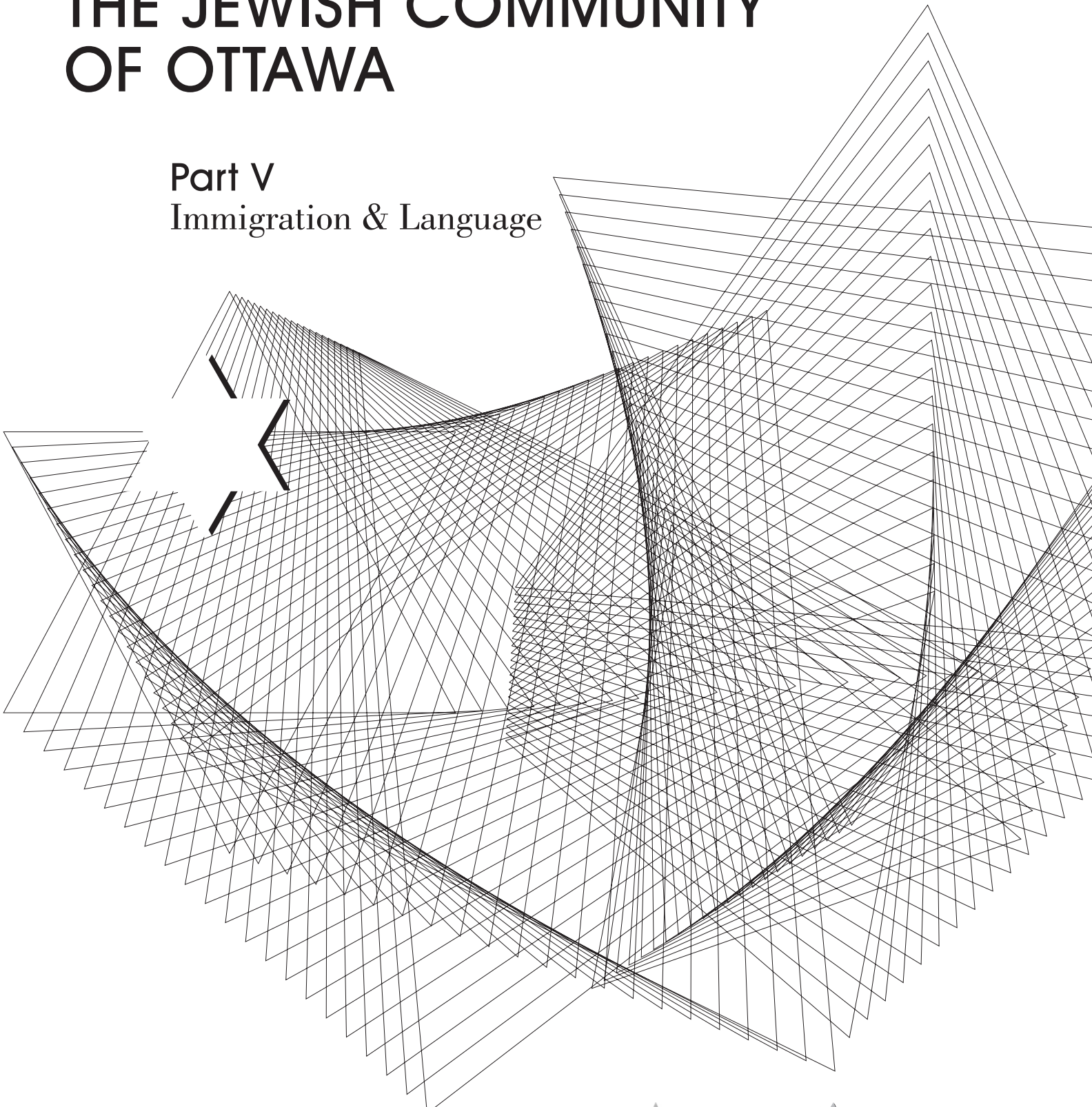


2001 Census Analysis Series **THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF OTTAWA**

Part V
Immigration & Language



By Charles Shahrar
May 2005

Jewish Community Council
of Ottawa/Vaad Ha'Ir



UIA Federations Canada
מגבית הפדרציות היהודיות בקנדה

**2001 Census Analysis
The Jewish Community of Ottawa**

**Part 5
Immigration & Language**

**By
Charles Shahar**

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

Highlights of Results

- Approximately a quarter (24.3%) of the Ottawa Jewish population are immigrants, comprising 3,265 individuals. About three-quarters (75.7%) were born in this country, or 10,180 persons.
- The proportion of Jewish immigrants in the Ottawa CMA (24.3%) is significantly lower than that of the national Jewish population (32.5%).
- In the local Jewish population, there are 825 Jews who were born in the Former Soviet Union. There are also 650 Jews who were born in Western Europe, 605 in the United States, 440 in Eastern Europe, and 305 in Israel.
- Those born in Russia are among the youngest of any immigrant group in the local Jewish community, with a median age of 38.7 years. The oldest groups include Jews born in Germany (72.3 years), Austria (68.6 years), and Romania (67.4 years).
- The significant influx of Jews from the Former Soviet Union between 1990-2001 has contributed a large recent increase to the Ottawa Jewish population. In fact, it represents among the largest immigrant influxes from a single country or region to the Ottawa metropolitan area in the history of the local Jewish community here.
- Of 3,265 foreign-born Jews residing in the local community, Nepean South has the largest number (690), followed by Alta Vista (670) and Centretown (505).
- The dominant mother tongue of Ottawa Jews is English (78.9%). A much smaller proportion (5.5%) say Russian is their mother tongue.
- The findings on poverty and income level suggest there is a window of economic vulnerability for recent immigrants, which is especially stark in the first five years after settlement.

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Census Analysis Series

Immigration & Language

The Ottawa Jewish community has a long history of responding to the needs of its immigrants. Jews from Eastern Europe began arriving in the 1880's, forming the beginnings of the Jewish community here. These individuals brought with them a rich tradition and cultural life, both religious and secular. But the life of an immigrant was not easy. The Jewish immigrant often worked from morning to night, and was poorly paid.

As a result of immigration the Ottawa Jewish population swelled in size from 418 individuals in 1901, to 1,838 in 1911, and 2,990 in 1921. The Ottawa Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society was established as far back as 1898, and the Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society was organized in 1900. Both gave particular attention to the relief of newly arrived immigrants.¹

More recently, the influx of Jewish immigrants from the Former Soviet Union (FSU) has been particularly noteworthy. In

the 1980's and 1990's Soviet Jews left their home country for a number of reasons, including rising antisemitism, an unstable political and economic situation, employment limitations, and a bleak outlook for the next generation. This large influx of Jews has recently contributed to a significant increase in the size of the local community.

Throughout many decades, immigrants have enriched the fabric of the Ottawa Jewish community, bringing with them different cultural expressions, languages, and occupational skills. The current analysis attempts to shed further light on some of the issues regarding the Jewish immigrant population in the Ottawa Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), based on figures from the 2001 Census.

The topics covered in this monograph include the place of birth of immigrants, their year of immigration, and their geographic distribution. Other topics include the mother tongue, home language, income distribution, income source, and poverty

¹ Kage, J. *With Faith & Thanksgiving: The Story of Two Hundred Years of Jewish Immigration and Immigrant Aid Effort in Canada (1760-1960)*. The Eagle Publishing Company Ltd., 1962.

Table 1
Place of Birth
Ottawa Jewish Population

Place of Birth	#	%
Canada	10,180	75.7
Israel	305	2.3
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	440	3.3
Former Soviet Union	825	6.1
Western Europe	650	4.8
North Africa / Middle East (excl. Israel)	145	1.1
United States	605	4.5
South America	100	0.7
Other	195	1.5
Total	13,445	100.0

status of Jewish immigrants in the Ottawa CMA.

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

Appendix 3 describes the criteria used to define poverty in this report. Appendix 4 outlines the geographic boundaries that make up the districts described in the data tables. A map showing these areas is also included in this section. Finally, Appendix 5 presents additional data tables related to the local Jewish immigrant population.

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

The Birthplace of Jews Living in the Ottawa CMA

Table 1 examines the place of birth of the Jewish population in the Ottawa CMA. About a quarter (24.3%) of the local community are immigrants, that is, were born outside Canada. They comprise 3,265 individuals. About three-quarters (75.7%) are non-immigrants. They comprise 10,180 individuals. In short, there is about three times the number of Jews in the Ottawa CMA who were born in this country compared to those born outside Canada.

The level of immigrants in the Ottawa CMA (24.3%) is lower than that of the national Jewish population (32.5%). It is lower than that of most major Jewish centres, including: the Vancouver Jewish community (35.2%), the Toronto community (34.9%), the Montreal community (33.9%), and the Calgary community (31.8%). Only the Winnipeg Jewish community has a lower proportion of immigrants (16.4%).

Table 1 reveals that the largest immigrant segment was born in the Former Soviet Union, comprising 825 individuals. There are 650 Jews born in Western Europe, 605 born in the United States, 440 in Eastern Europe (excluding the FSU), 305 in Israel,

Table 2
Country of Birth
(Detailed Breakdowns)
Ottawa Jewish Population

Country of Birth	#	Country of Birth	#
United Kingdom	285	Morocco	60
France	75	Libya	0
Spain / Portugal	15	Algeria	15
Belgium	30	Egypt	25
Netherlands	45	Ethiopia	10
Germany	115	Syria	0
Austria	35	Lebanon	10
Italy	20	Iraq	15
Greece	10	Iran	15
Rest of Western Europe	30	Rest of N. Africa / Middle East	10
Czechoslovakia	30	South Africa	45
Hungary	140	Israel	305
Poland	120	Canada	10,180
Romania	140	United States	610
Bulgaria	0	Mexico	25
Yugoslavia	10	Argentina	60
Russia	470	Chile	0
Ukraine	210	Brazil	30
Georgia	0	Rest of South America	10
Belarus	15	Rest of World	120
Kazakhstan	0	Total Jewish Population	13,470
Rest of Former Soviet Union	130		

Table 3
Age by Place of Birth
Ottawa Jewish Population

Place of Birth	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	2,425	23.8	1,870	18.4	2,215	21.8	2,740	26.9	920	9.0
Israel	50	16.9	55	18.6	65	22.0	95	32.2	30	10.2
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	9.1	215	48.9	185	42.0
Former Soviet Union	80	9.8	45	5.5	315	38.4	210	25.6	170	20.7
Western Europe	20	3.1	0	0.0	110	16.9	350	53.8	170	26.2
North Africa / Middle East (excl. Israel)	10	6.7	0	0.0	25	16.7	105	70.0	10	6.7
United States	75	12.3	50	8.2	125	20.5	305	50.0	55	9.0
South America	15	14.3	0	0.0	50	47.6	30	28.6	10	9.5
Other	15	7.7	15	7.7	70	35.9	75	38.5	20	10.3
Total	2,690	20.0	2,035	15.1	3,015	22.4	4,125	30.7	1,570	11.7

Table 4
Median Age by Country of Birth
Ottawa Jewish Population

Country of Birth	Median Age	Country of Birth	Median Age
United Kingdom	55.2	Morocco	50.3
France	51.9	Libya	--
Spain / Portugal	44.6	Algeria	--
Belgium	54.4	Egypt	59.3
Netherlands	53.8	Ethiopia	--
Germany	72.3	Syria	--
Austria	68.6	Lebanon	--
Italy	64.2	Iraq	--
Greece	--	Iran	--
Rest of Western Europe	57.7	Rest of N. Africa / Middle East	--
Czechoslovakia	53.9	South Africa	43.8
Hungary	56.7	Israel	39.4
Poland	53.4	Canada	33.0
Romania	67.4	United States	47.9
Bulgaria	--	Mexico	25.1
Yugoslavia	--	Argentina	35.8
Russia	38.7	Chile	--
Ukraine	50.2	Brazil	33.4
Georgia	--	Rest of South America	--
Belarus	--	Rest of World	49.1
Kazakhstan	--	Total Jewish Population	39.4
Rest of Former Soviet Union	44.3		

145 in North Africa / Middle East (excluding Israel), and 100 born in South America. There are 195 Jews from other parts of the world (such as Central America, Australia, South Africa, and Asia).

Table 2 contains a detailed breakdown of the country of birth of Jews living in the Ottawa CMA. In terms of Western Europe, 285 local Jews were born in the United Kingdom, 115 in Germany, 75 in France, and 185 in the rest of Western Europe.

Regarding Eastern Europe, 140 Jews were born in Hungary, 140 in Romania, 120 in Poland, and 40 in the rest of Eastern Europe. In terms of the Former Soviet Union, 470 Jews were born in Russia, 210 in the Ukraine, and 145 in the rest of the FSU.²

In terms of North Africa and the Middle East: 305 individuals were born in Israel, 60 in Morocco, and 100 in the rest of this region.

There are also 45 Jews born in South Africa living in the local community. A number of Jews originated from South America:

² The last figure includes those who said they were born in the Former Soviet Union, but did not report a currently identifiable country, such as Russia or the Ukraine.

namely, 60 from Argentina and 40 from the rest of that continent. As noted in Table 1, 610 individuals were born in the United States. Finally, 120 Jews were born in other parts of the world.

The Age Breakdowns of Immigrants

Table 3 examines age cohorts by country of birth. The percentages are read across rows. It can be seen that the age distribution of Israelis peaks between 45-64 years (32.2%), with 95 individuals. In other words, about a third of Israelis are middle-aged.

The age distribution of Jews from Eastern Europe is skewed toward the 45-64 and 65+ year cohorts. Almost half (48.9%) of Jews born in Eastern Europe are between 45-64 years, comprising 215 individuals. There is also a high percentage of those 65+ years (42%), comprising 185 persons.

Jews born in the Former Soviet Union peak at 25-44 years (38.4%), although they also have a high representation at 45-64 years (25.6%), and at 65+ years (20.7%). There are 315 FSU-born Jews who are between 25-44 years, 210 between 45-64 years, and 170 who are 65+ years.

Table 5
Year of Immigration
Ottawa Jewish Population

Year of Immigration	#	%
Non - Immigrants	10,285	76.5
Before 1950	200	1.5
1950-1959	435	3.2
1960-1969	425	3.2
1970-1979	620	4.6
1980-1989	460	3.4
1990-2001	900	6.7
(Subtotal 1995-2001)	(650)	(4.8)
Non-permanent residents	120	0.9
Total	13,445	100.0

Jews from Western Europe peak at 45-64 years, with 350 individuals, or more than half (53.8%) of their age distribution. Likewise, individuals born in the United States peak between 45-64 years. Half (50%) of their age distribution, or 305 persons, are middle-aged.

Table 4 is a detailed summary of median age by country of birth for the Jewish population of the Ottawa CMA. Non-immigrants (those born in Canada) have a median age of 33 years. The youngest age among major immigrant groups involves those born in Russia (38.7 years). Jews from Mexico (25.1 years), Brazil (33.4 years) and Argentina (35.8 years) also have relatively young median ages, but their actual numbers are small.

At the other end of the distribution, Jews from Germany (72.3 years), Austria (68.6 years), and Romania (67.4 years) have median ages that are much higher than the median for the Jewish community as a whole (39.4 years).

Year of Immigration of Jews Residing in the Ottawa CMA

Table 5 is a breakdown of the year of immigration of Ottawa Jews. It should be

noted that this table does not represent the total number of immigrants who came to Ottawa during the specified time periods (some may have left or died in the interim), but rather, is a “snapshot” of those who stayed or survived to be enumerated by the 2001 Census.

According to Table 5, 900 immigrants arrived in the period between 1990-2001. This is a higher total than any other period described in the table, suggesting that the *momentum for Jewish immigration to Ottawa has rebounded, after experiencing a diminishment between 1980-1989.*

There were 650 immigrants who arrived between 1995-2001. These are the most recent immigrants, and further data tables in this report will provide more information regarding their characteristics and their economic adjustment.

There were 460 immigrants who came between 1980 and 1989, 620 immigrants between 1970-1979, and 425 between 1960-1969.

Finally, 435 Jews came between 1950 and 1959, and 200 before 1950. Almost all of the individuals in these latter groups are now

Table 6
Place of Birth by Year of Immigration
Ottawa Jewish Population
(Immigrants Only)

Place of Birth	Before 1960		1960-1969		1970-1979		1980-1989		1990-2001		Non-Permanent Residents	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	2.2	0	0.0	0	0.0
Israel	30	4.8	45	10.7	60	9.7	55	12.2	80	8.9	10	8.7
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	155	24.6	90	21.4	100	16.1	45	10.0	40	4.4	0	0.0
Former Soviet Union	50	7.9	15	3.6	85	13.7	145	32.2	505	56.1	35	30.4
Western Europe	285	45.2	100	23.8	125	20.2	60	13.3	40	4.4	0	0.0
North Africa / Middle East (excl. Israel)	25	4.0	55	13.1	35	5.6	20	4.4	10	1.1	0	0.0
United States	60	9.5	85	20.2	185	29.8	50	11.1	115	12.8	40	34.8
South America	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	30	6.7	45	5.0	20	17.4
Other	25	4.0	30	7.1	30	4.8	35	7.8	65	7.2	10	8.7
Total	630	100.0	420	100.0	620	100.0	450	100.0	900	100.0	115	100.0

elderly. Those who came before the Second World War are now well into their advanced years, and are at least in their eighties.

There are 120 non-permanent Jewish residents living in the Ottawa CMA. Non-permanent residents are those from another country who have had an employment authorization, a student visa, a Minister's permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the 2001 Census. Family members living with them are also included in this count.

Table 6 shows place of birth by year of immigration. In terms of immigrants arriving between 1990 and 2001, it is clear that the largest number came from the Former Soviet Union (505). *This significant influx of FSU-born immigrants has contributed a large recent increase to the Greater Ottawa Jewish population. In fact, it represents among the largest immigrant influxes from a single country or region to the Ottawa metropolitan area in the history of the Jewish community here.*

Between 1990 and 2001, 115 American-born immigrants settled in the Ottawa CMA, as well as 80 immigrants born in Israel. Between 1980 and 1989, the largest number

came from the Former Soviet Union (145), followed by Western Europe (60).

In the period between 1970 and 1979, the largest contingent of immigrants came from the United States (185), followed by Western Europe (125).

Between 1960 and 1969, the largest group of immigrants arrived from Western Europe (100), followed by immigrants from Eastern Europe (90). Finally, the largest immigrant group before 1960 came from Western Europe (285) followed by Eastern Europe (155).

The reader is referred to Table 18 in Appendix 5, for a more detailed breakdown of country of birth by year of immigration for the Ottawa Jewish community.

It should be noted that the 2001 Census does not take into account more recent waves of Jewish immigration to the Ottawa CMA. Unfortunately, it will not be possible to get a description of their numbers until the next major Census in 2011.

Table 7
Place of Birth of Immigrants by Geographic Area
Ottawa Jewish Population

District	Israel		Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)		Former Soviet Union		Western Europe		South America		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centretown	20	6.5	35	7.9	145	17.8	130	19.8	10	9.1	165	17.5
Ottawa West	40	12.9	95	21.3	85	10.4	50	7.6	0	0.0	130	13.8
Nepean West	60	19.4	60	13.5	150	18.4	30	4.6	0	0.0	55	5.8
Nepean South	55	17.7	125	28.1	160	19.6	130	19.8	40	36.4	180	19.0
Barrhaven South	20	6.5	30	6.7	0	0.0	15	2.3	0	0.0	10	1.1
Alta Vista	50	16.1	50	11.2	145	17.8	175	26.7	40	36.4	210	22.2
Ottawa East	0	0.0	15	3.4	25	3.1	30	4.6	0	0.0	55	5.8
Orleans / Residual East	20	6.5	25	5.6	15	1.8	25	3.8	0	0.0	55	5.8
Kanata / Residual West	35	11.3	0	0.0	70	8.6	20	3.1	0	0.0	50	5.3
Rest of Ottawa CMA	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	1.2	20	3.1	10	9.1	25	2.6
Gatineau	10	3.2	10	2.2	10	1.2	30	4.6	10	9.1	10	1.1
Total Ottawa / Gatineau CMA	310	100.0	445	100.0	815	100.0	655	100.0	110	100.0	945	100.0

The Geographic Distribution of Immigrants

Table 7 examines the distribution of Jewish immigrants in the Ottawa CMA across geographic areas. Totaling the figures across rows in this table indicates that Nepean South has the largest number of foreign-born Jews in the metropolitan area (690), followed by Alta Vista (670), Centretown (505), and Ottawa West (400).

In fact, 5 of 11 geographic areas described in Table 7, have at least 300 foreign-born Jews in their midst. This suggests that there is a relatively wide dispersion of Jewish immigrants throughout the Ottawa CMA.

The largest contingent of Israeli-born is found in Nepean West (60), but there are smaller pockets of such individuals in a number of other areas. In terms of Jews born in Eastern Europe, the largest contingent is found in Nepean South (125), followed by Ottawa West (95).

The largest number of Jews from the Former Soviet Union is also found in Nepean South (160), followed by Nepean West (150), Centretown (145), and Alta Vista (145).

Alta Vista has the largest contingent of Jews born in Western Europe (175). Table 19 in Appendix 5 confirms that many of these individuals were born in the United Kingdom (80). Other areas with significant numbers of Jews from Western Europe include Nepean South (130) and Centretown (130).

Finally, the areas with the largest numbers of Jews from South America include Nepean South (40) and Alta Vista (40).

Table 19 in Appendix 5 presents a detailed breakdown of country of birth across geographic areas for the Jewish population in the Ottawa CMA. A cursory examination of this table suggests that the largest number of Jews from the United Kingdom live in Alta Vista (80). The largest number of German Jews also reside in Alta Vista (55).

Nepean South has the largest contingents of Hungarian and Polish Jews (60 and 45), whereas Ottawa West has the largest number of Romanian Jews (45). Centretown has the largest number of Russian Jews (105), and Alta Vista has the largest number of Ukrainian Jews (65).

Table 8
Year of Immigration by Geographic Area
Ottawa Jewish Population
(Immigrants Only)

District	Before 1960		1960-1969		1970-1979		1980-1989		1990-2001		(Subtotal:1995-2001)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centretown	105	16.2	40	9.5	130	20.8	75	17.0	125	14.0	80	12.0
Ottawa West	90	13.8	85	20.2	85	13.6	45	10.2	85	9.6	55	8.3
Nepean West	70	10.8	30	7.1	20	3.2	70	15.9	125	14.0	105	15.8
Nepean South	145	22.3	110	26.2	120	19.2	105	23.9	170	19.1	125	18.8
Barrhaven South	25	3.8	0	0.0	30	4.8	15	3.4	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alta Vista	165	25.4	90	21.4	105	16.8	90	20.5	130	14.6	100	15.0
Ottawa East	10	1.5	10	2.4	55	8.8	10	2.3	40	4.5	25	3.8
Orleans / Residual East	10	1.5	25	6.0	40	6.4	0	0.0	55	6.2	45	6.8
Kanata / Residual West	20	3.1	10	2.4	25	4.0	20	4.5	100	11.2	90	13.5
Rest of Ottawa CMA	10	1.5	10	2.4	0	0.0	10	2.3	25	2.8	25	3.8
Gatineau	0	0.0	10	2.4	15	2.4	0	0.0	35	3.9	15	2.3
Total Ottawa / Gatineau CMA	650	100.0	420	100.0	625	100.0	440	100.0	890	100.0	665	100.0

Note: Non-Permanent Residents are not included in this table.

Table 9
Mother Tongue
Ottawa Jewish Population

Mother Tongue	#	%
English	10,610	78.9
French	570	4.2
Spanish	140	1.0
Russian	745	5.5
Hebrew	250	1.9
Yiddish	340	2.5
Other	785	5.8
Total	13,440	100.0

Table 10
Home Language
Ottawa Jewish Population

Home Language	#	%
English	12,150	90.4
French	305	2.3
Spanish	75	0.6
Russian	620	4.6
Hebrew	95	0.7
Yiddish	15	0.1
Other	175	1.3
Total	13,435	100.0

Table 11
Mother Tongue by Geographic Area
Ottawa Jewish Population

District	English		Russian		Spanish		Hebrew		Yiddish		All Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centretown	1,700	16.0	110	14.8	30	19.4	25	10.6	35	10.4	220	16.1
Ottawa West	1,385	13.1	65	8.7	10	6.5	25	10.6	60	17.9	195	14.3
Nepean West	840	7.9	180	24.2	10	6.5	30	12.8	10	3.0	105	7.7
Nepean South	2,395	22.6	180	24.2	40	25.8	70	29.8	85	25.4	230	16.8
Barrhaven South	720	6.8	10	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	65	4.8
Alta Vista	1,635	15.4	75	10.1	45	29.0	65	27.7	95	28.4	225	16.5
Ottawa East	400	3.8	25	3.4	10	6.5	0	0.0	10	3.0	30	2.2
Orleans / Residual East	580	5.5	25	3.4	0	0.0	10	4.3	15	4.5	110	8.1
Kanata / Residual West	485	4.6	75	10.1	0	0.0	10	4.3	15	4.5	50	3.7
Rest of Ottawa CMA	265	2.5	0	0.0	10	6.5	0	0.0	10	3.0	30	2.2
Gatineau	200	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	105	7.7
Total Ottawa / Gatineau CMA	10,605	100.0	745	100.0	155	100.0	235	100.0	335	100.0	1,365	100.0

Table 8 examines year of immigration across geographic areas. Looking at those who arrived most recently (1995-2001), the largest contingent is living in Nepean South (125), followed by Nepean West (105), and Alta Vista (100). Kanata / Residual West (90) and Centretown (80) have the next highest numbers of recent immigrants.

It is interesting that the geographic distribution of immigrants who arrived in the last forty years is similar in some respects. For instance, in most periods of arrival between 1960 and 2001, the largest proportions of immigrants are found in Nepean South. However, between 1970-79 the largest proportion is in Centretown, although Nepean South follows closely behind.

The Mother Tongue & Home Language of Jews in the Ottawa CMA

According to Table 9, the dominant mother tongue of the Ottawa Jewish community is English. More than three-quarters (78.9%) of the local Jewish population reports English as their native language, comprising 10,610 individuals. A much smaller percentage report their native language is Russian (5.5%), comprising 745 individuals.

There are even smaller percentages of those whose mother tongues are French (4.2%), Yiddish (2.5%), Hebrew (1.9%), or Spanish (1%). Finally, 5.8% claim another mother tongue, such as Polish or Romanian.

As Table 10 indicates, a significant majority (90.4%) of the local Jewish community speaks English at home, or 12,150 individuals. A much smaller proportion (4.6%) speaks Russian at home, comprising 620 persons. There are 2.3% who speak French at home, comprising 305 individuals. Smaller proportions speak Hebrew (0.7%), Spanish (0.6%), or Yiddish (0.1%). About 1% speak other languages at home.

Table 11 examines the distribution of mother tongue across geographic areas in the Ottawa CMA. The largest numbers of individuals with Russian as their native language are found in Nepean South (180) and Nepean West (180). There is also a significant contingent of Russian native speakers in Centretown (110).

The largest segments of Jews with Spanish as their mother tongue reside in Alta Vista (45). Those with Hebrew as their mother tongue are located in Nepean South (70), as well as Alta Vista (65). Finally, Alta Vista

Table 12
Place of Birth by Individual Income
Ottawa Jewish Population (15+ Years)

Place of Birth	No Income / Under \$25,000		\$25,000 - \$39,999		\$40,000 - \$69,999		\$70,000 - \$99,999		\$100,000 or more		Median Income
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	\$
Canada	3,255	42.0	1,015	13.1	1,770	22.8	800	10.3	915	11.8	35,284
Israel	115	45.1	40	15.7	50	19.6	35	13.7	15	5.9	32,373
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	130	29.2	55	12.4	80	18.0	75	16.9	105	23.6	55,834
Former Soviet Union	440	59.9	70	9.5	140	19.0	60	8.2	25	3.4	20,660
Western Europe	160	25.6	85	13.6	175	28.0	75	12.0	130	20.8	52,024
N. Africa / Middle East	30	20.7	25	17.2	35	24.1	20	13.8	35	24.1	65,001
United States	245	45.4	50	9.3	115	21.3	70	13.0	60	11.1	33,479
South America	45	52.9	10	11.8	20	23.5	10	11.8	0	0.0	34,268
Other	70	35.9	45	23.1	55	28.2	15	7.7	10	5.1	33,911
Total	4,490	41.7	1,395	12.9	2,440	22.6	1,160	10.8	1,295	12.0	36,204

has the largest number of individuals with Yiddish as their mother tongue (95), followed by Nepean South (85).

The reader is referred to Table 20 in Appendix 5 for an examination of home language across geographic areas.

Individual Income & Income Source of Immigrants

Table 12 examines place of birth by individual income. The percentage of adults earning under \$25,000 is highest for Jewish immigrants born in the FSU (59.9%) and those born in South America (52.9%). This is not surprising since the latter two groups are among the newest arrivals to this country.

More than two-thirds (69.4%) of Jewish immigrants from the FSU earn under \$40,000. About two-thirds (64.7%) of Jews from South America earn under \$40,000.

Table 12 also presents median incomes by place of birth (last column). Jews born in North Africa / Middle East (excl. Israel) show the highest median income (\$65,001), although their numbers are few. Those born in Eastern Europe also have a high median

income (\$55,834), followed by those born in Western Europe (\$52,024).

All the other groups have incomes below the median for the overall Jewish community, which is \$36,204. Those born in Canada have a median income of \$35,284, followed by those born in South America (\$34,268). The lowest median incomes are found among those born in the Former Soviet Union (\$20,660) and Israel (\$32,373).

Table 13 shows year of immigration by individual income. About two-thirds (69.7%) of immigrants who recently arrived (1995-2001) earn under \$25,000 per year. This low-end income is earned by 62.6% of those who came between 1990-2001, 44% of those who came between 1980-1989, 30.3% of those who came between 1970-1979, and 26.3% of those who came before 1970.

At the high end of the income scale, immigrants who arrived before 1970 have a higher percentage earning at least \$100,000 (18.3%) than any other immigrant group, or even non-immigrants (11.8%).

Table 13 also examines median incomes across various periods of immigration. The

Table 13
Year of Immigration by Individual Income
Ottawa Jewish Population (15+ Years)

Year of Immigration	No Income / Under \$25,000		\$25,000 - \$39,999		\$40,000 - \$69,999		\$70,000 - \$99,999		\$100,000 or more		Median Income
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	\$
Non-immigrants	3,295	42.1	1,020	13.0	1,780	22.8	805	10.3	920	11.8	35,243
Before 1970	280	26.3	155	14.6	255	23.9	180	16.9	195	18.3	48,919
1970 - 1979	185	30.3	70	11.5	170	27.9	80	13.1	105	17.2	50,003
1980 - 1989	200	44.0	85	18.7	90	19.8	40	8.8	40	8.8	31,612
1990 - 2001	460	62.6	65	8.8	130	17.7	65	8.8	15	2.0	19,037
(Subtotal: 1995-2001)	(345)	(69.7)	(30)	(6.1)	(65)	(13.1)	(40)	(8.1)	(15)	(3.0)	(15,291)
Non-permanent residents	50	66.7	0	0.0	15	20.0	0	0.0	10	13.3	12,325
Total	4,470	41.5	1,395	13.0	2,440	22.7	1,170	10.9	1,285	11.9	36,204

most recent arrivals (1995-2001) have a median income of \$15,291. Those who arrived between 1990-2001 have a median income of \$19,037.

Immigrants who settled here between 1980-1989 have a median income of \$31,612. The median incomes of those who came between 1970-1979 and before 1970 are very similar (\$50,003 and \$48,919, respectively). The median income of non-immigrants is \$35,243.

The above findings clearly show *there is a window of economic vulnerability for immigrants particularly in the first five years after settlement. This economic vulnerability is prominent throughout the decade after settlement. Even those who are residing here for 10-20 years continue to be economically disadvantaged, although not nearly as much as newer immigrants. Finally, it appears to require an adjustment of at least two decades for many immigrants to reach their full economic potential.*

Table 14 looks at place of birth by major income source. The percentages are read across rows. The immigrant group with the highest percentage of employed individuals earning wages or salaries is South American

Jews (71.4%), although their numbers are relatively small. A large percentage of individuals born in Israel are also earning employment wages and salaries (56.9%).

Jews from the Former Soviet Union have the lowest percentage of wage and salary earners (47%). Those from Eastern Europe also have a low percentage (48.9%) of individuals earning wages or salaries, because many of them are seniors who rely on government or private pensions.

Those from the United States have the highest percentage of individuals relying on self-employment income (14.2%). Jews born in Eastern Europe have the highest percentage of individuals relying on government pensions (17%), although the percentage is also relatively high for those born in the Former Soviet Union (16.1%).

In terms of those relying on “Other Government Sources” (such as training income or social assistance), those born in South America (28.6%) and the Former Soviet Union (15.4%) have the highest percentages. This is not surprising since they both represent relatively recent arrivals to this country.

Table 14
Place of Birth by Major Income Source
Ottawa Jewish Population (15+ Years)

Place of Birth	Wages & Salaries		Self-Employment Income		Government Pensions		Other Income from Gov't Sources		All Other Sources		No Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	5,015	64.7	670	8.6	310	4.0	245	3.2	1,195	15.4	315	4.1
Israel	145	56.9	10	3.9	10	3.9	25	9.8	45	17.6	20	7.8
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	215	48.9	40	9.1	75	17.0	15	3.4	95	21.6	0	0.0
Former Soviet Union	350	47.0	50	6.7	120	16.1	115	15.4	70	9.4	40	5.4
Western Europe	330	53.7	65	10.6	50	8.1	25	4.1	145	23.6	0	0.0
N. Africa / Middle East	80	53.3	15	10.0	10	6.7	0	0.0	35	23.3	10	6.7
United States	280	52.8	75	14.2	30	5.7	45	8.5	70	13.2	30	5.7
South America	50	71.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	28.6	0	0.0	0	0.0
Other	100	60.6	15	9.1	15	9.1	0	0.0	35	21.2	0	0.0
Total	6,565	61.2	940	8.8	620	5.8	490	4.6	1,690	15.8	415	3.9

Note: "Other Income from Government Sources" includes social assistance benefits and training income.

Table 15
Year of Immigration by Major Income Source
Ottawa Jewish Population (15+ Years)

Year of Immigration	Wages & Salaries		Self-Employment Income		Government Pensions		Other Income from Gov't Sources		All Other Sources		No Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-immigrants	5,050	64.5	680	8.7	310	4.0	270	3.5	1,190	15.2	325	4.2
Before 1970	480	45.3	100	9.4	145	13.7	15	1.4	305	28.8	15	1.4
1970 - 1979	360	58.1	90	14.5	50	8.1	20	3.2	90	14.5	10	1.6
1980 - 1989	240	51.6	35	7.5	55	11.8	65	14.0	60	12.9	10	2.2
1990 - 2001	415	56.5	35	4.8	50	6.8	120	16.3	50	6.8	65	8.8
(Subtotal: 1995-2001)	(270)	(53.5)	(15)	(3.0)	(40)	(7.9)	(90)	(17.8)	(25)	(5.0)	(65)	(12.9)
Non-permanent residents	35	46.7	0	0.0	10	13.3	20	26.7	10	13.3	0	0.0
Total	6,580	61.0	940	8.7	620	5.8	510	4.7	1,705	15.8	425	3.9

Note: "Other Income from Government Sources" includes social assistance benefits and training income.

Table 16
Place of Birth by Poverty Status
Ottawa Jewish Population

Place of Birth	Total	Poor		Not Poor	
	#	#	%	#	%
Canada	10,160	725	7.1	9,435	92.9
Israel	305	55	18.0	250	82.0
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	440	15	3.4	425	96.6
Former Soviet Union	830	325	39.2	505	60.8
Western Europe	645	40	6.2	605	93.8
N. Africa / Middle East	150	10	6.7	140	93.3
United States	605	80	13.2	525	86.8
South America	105	30	28.6	75	71.4
Other	195	50	25.6	145	74.4
Total	13,435	1,330	9.9	12,105	90.1

Table 17
Year of Immigration by Poverty Status
Ottawa Jewish Population

Year of Immigration	Total	Poor		Not Poor	
	#	#	%	#	%
Non-immigrants	10,270	730	7.1	9,540	92.9
Before 1970	1,065	95	8.9	970	91.1
1970 - 1979	615	65	10.6	550	89.4
1980 - 1989	465	65	14.0	400	86.0
1990 - 2001	900	330	36.7	570	63.3
(Subtotal: 1995-2001)	(650)	(285)	(43.8)	(365)	(56.2)
Non-permanent residents	125	45	36.0	80	64.0
Total	13,440	1,330	9.9	12,110	90.1

The data on those earning no income are difficult to interpret since they may represent not only individuals looking for work, but students and homemakers as well.

Table 15 looks at year of immigration by major income source. The most recent immigrants (those who came between 1995 and 2001) have the highest level of reliance on “Other Government Sources”, including training incomes and social assistance benefits (17.8%). Those who arrived between 1990 and 2001 have slightly less reliance on such sources (16.3%). Reliance drops to 14% for those who came between 1980 and 1989, and 3.2% for those who arrived between 1970 and 1979.

With the passage of time, there is clearly a drop in reliance on training incomes and social assistance among immigrants, with the most significant drop-off occurring between 20-30 years after arrival.

How do these figures compare with immigrants from the general population in the Ottawa CMA? An analysis indicates that 18.9% of immigrants who arrived between 1990 and 2001 into the total (Jewish & non-Jewish) population rely on such government

benefits, a figure above that of Jewish immigrants (16.3%).

In terms of economic productivity, more than half (56.5%) of Jewish immigrants arriving between 1995-2001 earn wages or are self-employed. A larger percentage (61.3%) of those arriving between 1990-2001 receive wages or are self-employed.

Jewish immigrants have approximately the same level of economic productivity as immigrants who arrived between 1990 and 2001 into the overall Ottawa population. Almost two-thirds (60.2%) of immigrants who arrived between 1990-2001 into the general Ottawa population earn employment wages or are self-employed, compared to 61.3% of Jewish immigrants.

Poverty Levels of Immigrants

Table 16 contains a breakdown of poverty status by place of birth. The highest level of economic disadvantage is found for Jewish immigrants from the Former Soviet Union (39.2%). Jewish immigrants from South America also have a high level of disadvantage (28.6%), although their numbers are relatively small. The lowest level of poverty of any immigrant group is

experienced by Jews born in Eastern Europe (3.4%).

Table 17 examines poverty status by year of immigration. It is very clear from this table that the burden of poverty is especially prevalent among most recent immigrants. Those who arrived between 1995-2001 have a 43.8% level of disadvantage, compared to 36.7% of those who arrived between 1990-2001. The level of disadvantage then drops significantly to 14% for those who arrived between 1980-1989, and 10.6% for those who came between 1970-1979.

The findings of this table support previous conclusions regarding median income by year of immigration. *There is a window of economic vulnerability that lasts at least for a decade, and is especially stark in the five years immediately following an immigrant's arrival here.*

The poverty level of 43.8% for recent immigrants is among the highest of any segment in the Jewish community (see Part 4 of the Census Analysis Series regarding the Jewish poor), and points to the economic hardships many immigrants face in adjusting to life in this metropolitan area.

The Challenges Ahead

Jewish immigrants have settled in Eastern Ontario for several decades. Many of these individuals left their home countries due to severe political, economic or social difficulties to create a safe haven for themselves, their families and future generations.

The majority of recent Jewish immigrants to Ottawa are from the Former Soviet Union, Argentina, and Israel, each with their own unique cultural identities. As can be seen by the figures cited in this report, immigration is a dynamic process that does not end upon one's arrival to a new country. The challenges extend to include difficulties associated with how one settles, integrates and transitions into a new culture.

Jewish Immigrant Aid Services (JIAS) through Jewish Family Services has welcomed immigrants to Ottawa for many years. In order to welcome these newcomers into the Jewish community as well as into Canadian society, JIAS, JFS and other Jewish communal agencies offer a wide spectrum of services that can assist in making the transition into Canadian life a smooth one.

Cultural transitioning can be defined as the process of an immigrant moving from their culture of origin to that of a new country. The literature indicates that there are three predominant factors that influence successful transition: education, employment, and integration. Thus in order to better assist immigrants, service providers must have the competencies to aid in these factors in a culturally appropriate and sensitive manner.

Similar to most groups, immigrants are particularly concerned for the well-being of their children. Providing children with access to the Jewish school system also serves to pave the way for immigrant families to become involved in other aspects of Jewish communal life.

Many new arrivals are graduates of colleges and universities. In addition, a significant number of arrivals from European and Latin American countries have vocational training program certificates. These credentials are not always recognized in Ontario. There are many principal actors involved in the discussion of recognizing varying levels of equivalencies, and it is incumbent upon the Jewish community to provide ongoing

advocacy in this area as well as that of employment.

In terms of employment, one of the key obstacles to securing jobs and gaining valuable Canadian work experience is in the area of language skill acquisition. In Eastern Ontario, knowledge of both English and French is probably one of the most important factors for a successful transition, in particular, regarding the impact it has on the potential for employment.

Employment is a key factor for social and economic integration. In order to secure employment in Eastern Ontario, it is beneficial to have a working knowledge of both French and English. Arrivals from France who speak only French are finding it a challenge, as employers prefer hiring individuals with a command of both languages.

While approximately 61% of Jewish immigrants (1990-2001) are wage earners or self-employed, 23.1% rely on government assistance. Many professionals who have trained in their country of origin are not able to practice their chosen occupation in Ontario and experience occupational stress.

If the Ottawa Jewish Community considers immigration as a priority and has successfully attracted immigrants, then it should be our communal responsibility to offer them the assistance required to overcome the single most common barrier to finding employment – the ability to communicate in French and English.

While it is impossible to recognize the equivalency of every profession throughout the world, the Jewish Community must remain actively involved with the various professional orders and with provincial government officials to relax the standards of acceptance into an « Order » and make this area more accessible for immigrants.

Finally, integration is most successful when a community embraces the new immigrant group. Successful integration results when immigrants have been able to maintain aspects of their culture of origin, while at the same time developing skills and knowledge about the new culture.

Other obstacles to successful integration include challenges in family structure, stress

related to the trauma of immigration, and racial and ethnic discrimination. As stated in Table 13 of this report, the *window of vulnerability* for new immigrants is greatest during the first five years here, but can extend up to ten years after settlement.

Community planners and service providers must continue to work in a cooperative manner as immigration impacts on almost every aspect of Jewish communal life. This includes establishing contacts, promoting advocacy and developing partnerships with a variety of government agencies and specialized groups.

As the situation for Jews throughout the world becomes increasingly precarious, the role of Jewish community agencies remains vital to successful transitioning. We must encourage the promotion of cultural sensitivity amongst ourselves, our children and our community, and embrace the richness of each new group as it arrives.

Appendix 1

The Jewish Standard Definition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2

The Reliability of the Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recent immigrant populations, who are suspicious of government-sponsored projects and are wary of being identified as Jewish, may avoid indicating such an affiliation, or may answer certain questions more cautiously.

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

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

The level of sampling error inherent in any cell of a data table can be precisely calculated. Statistics Canada provides a table that measures these errors, and they are summarized below. Obviously, for large cell values, the potential error due to sampling will be proportionally smaller than for smaller ones.

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

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

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

Appendix 3

The Low-Income Cut-Offs

This report uses the Statistics Canada measure of poverty. According to Statistics Canada, a person is living in poverty if they reside in a household containing a certain number of people who earn a total yearly income that falls under the “Low Income Cut-Off” (LICO). Hence, this criterion is based solely on information related to household size and household income.

There are some limitations related to this measure. Firstly, it does not take into account information regarding a person’s “net worth”. An individual can own a dwelling and an automobile yet can be classified as poor using the LICO criterion because their assets are not taken into account. There are some elderly, for instance, who own a house or a condominium, but receive a low pension income, and therefore fall under the poverty cut-off.

Also, there is a measure of arbitrariness to the definition employed by Statistics Canada. The low-income cut-offs are calculated taking into account how much of their total income Canadian households

spend on food, clothing and shelter, and estimating that households spending about a half or more of their income on such necessities would be in “strained” circumstances.

The reasoning is that any household spending such a high proportion of its income on these essentials has too little money left over for other important expenditures. Using these assumptions, low-income cut-off points are then set for different sizes of households.

Another limitation of the use of the LICO as a measure of poverty is that it takes into account only three basic necessities (food, clothing and shelter). A more meaningful measurement, critics argue, would be to determine the cost of a “basket” of all necessities, including such expenditures as transport, personal care, household supplies, recreation, health, and insurance. The main problem with this alternative approach is the difficulty of determining what ought to be

included in the basket of basic necessities of life and what ought to be excluded.³

Another issue regarding poverty relates to the cost of living “Jewishly”. The current definition of poverty does not take into account the cost of maintaining a Kosher diet, of buying various accoutrements necessary for proper holiday observances, or paying synagogue dues. Households experiencing financial strains may not be able to meet some of the basic demands of their traditions. This can represent a reality to disadvantaged Jews that is not necessarily part of the life experiences of secular Jews or non-Jews.

Despite the limitations described above, “The Poverty Line”, as derived from the low-income cut-off specified by Statistics Canada, remains the most comprehensive method for assessing financial disadvantage. In the case of the Census, it can be cross-tabulated with other important variables (such as age, family structure, labor force activity, income source, etc.), to yield a broad profile of the characteristics and

conditions of economically disadvantaged Jews.

The 2000 Low-Income Cut Offs were used for the 2001 Census analysis. The table below describes the interactions of household size and household income that determine these cut-offs.

**Low Income Cut-Offs for the year 2000
Urban areas of 500,000+ people**

Household Size	Household Income Cut-Off (\$)
1	18,371
2	22,964
3	28,560
4	34,572
5	38,646
6	42,719
7+	46,793

Source for the above table: 2001 Census Dictionary Reference Guide (pg. 149). Published by Statistics Canada, August 2002. Catalogue No. 92-378 XPE.

³ For a more comprehensive analysis of the LICO as a measure of poverty, see: “Poverty: Where to Draw the Line. The Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, May 31, 2000.” Their Web Site can be accessed at: <http://www.policyalternatives.ca/manitoba/FastFactsMay31-00.pdf>

Appendix 4

Geographic Borders & Map

Centretown:

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 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 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

Barrhaven 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

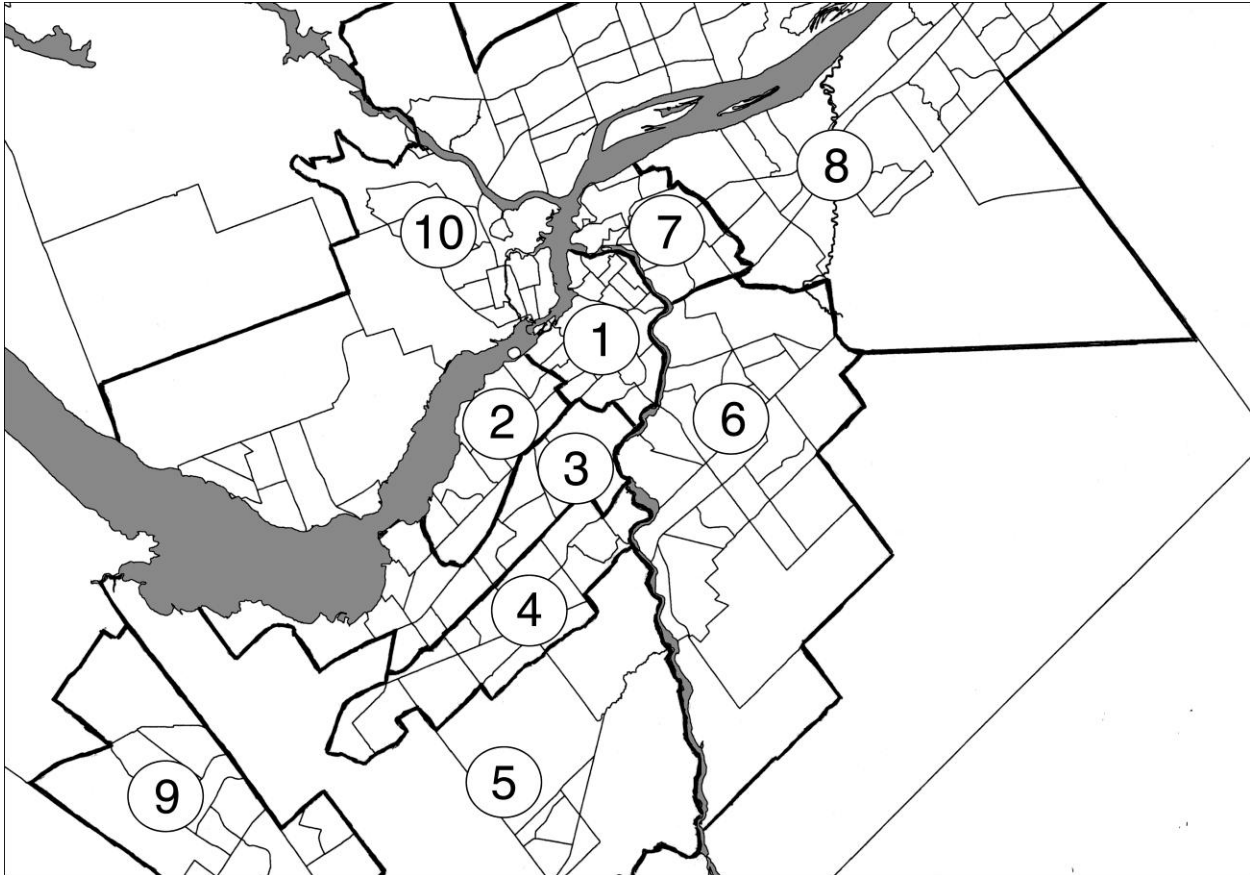
Kanata / Residual West:

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 5 Additional Data Tables

**Table 18
Country of Birth by Year of Immigration
Ottawa Jewish Population
(Immigrants Only)**

Country of Birth	Before 1960	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2001	(Subtotal: 1995-2001)
United Kingdom	80	60	70	30	15	10
France	20	0	20	10	25	20
Spain / Portugal	0	0	0	10	0	0
Belgium	10	0	10	0	0	0
Netherlands	20	0	15	0	0	0
Germany	80	10	10	10	0	0
Austria	35	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	10	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of Western Europe	20	10	0	0	0	0
Czechoslovakia	10	0	10	10	0	0
Hungary	70	30	20	15	0	0
Poland	65	15	30	0	0	0
Romania	10	40	30	20	35	20
Bulgaria	0	0	10	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	10	10
Russian Federation	40	0	50	80	295	230
Ukraine	0	0	25	20	160	110
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belarus	0	0	0	15	0	0
Kazakhstan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of FSU	0	10	10	35	50	45

Table 18
Country of Birth by Year of Immigration
Ottawa Jewish Population
(Immigrants Only)
(cont'd)

Country of Birth	Before 1960	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2001	(Subtotal: 1995-2001)
Morocco	10	35	10	0	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	10	0	0	10	0	0
Egypt	0	15	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	0	10	0
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iraq	0	0	10	0	0	0
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of N.Africa / Mid.East	10	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa, Republic of	0	0	20	15	0	0
Israel	25	45	55	60	80	70
Canada	0	0	0	10	0	0
United States	65	85	185	50	120	75
Mexico	0	0	0	0	20	15
Argentina	0	0	0	20	10	15
Chile	0	0	0	10	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	30	20
Rest of South America	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of World	25	25	10	15	35	15
Total	605	390	600	445	895	655

Note: Non-Permanent Residents are not included in this table.

Table 19
Country of Birth by Geographic Area
Ottawa Jewish Population

District	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Germany	Austria	Rest of W. Europe	Czech.	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Rest of E. Europe
Centretown	65	15	0	10	10	25	0	25	0	15	0
Ottawa West	10	0	10	10	0	10	10	15	15	45	0
Nepean West	20	0	0	10	0	20	0	10	20	30	0
Nepean South	60	20	0	20	10	30	10	60	45	15	0
Barrhaven South	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	15	10
Alta Vista	80	0	10	55	10	20	10	15	20	10	0
Ottawa East	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Orleans / Residual East	0	0	15	0	0	10	0	0	10	20	0
Kanata / Residual West	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rest of Ottawa CMA	0	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gatineau	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Ottawa / Gatineau CMA	270	65	35	125	40	125	30	135	110	150	10

Table 19
Country of Birth by Geographic Area
Ottawa Jewish Population
(cont'd)

District	Russian Fed.	Ukraine	Rest of FSU	Morocco	Egypt	Rest of N. Africa / Mid East	South Africa	Israel	South America	United States	Canada	Rest of World
Centretown	105	20	25	10	10	10	10	25	10	105	1,620	35
Ottawa West	60	15	10	10	0	0	10	35	0	100	1,345	10
Nepean West	75	35	35	10	0	0	0	60	0	35	800	15
Nepean South	85	40	35	10	10	10	10	50	30	120	2,315	20
Barrhaven South	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	10	725	0
Alta Vista	50	65	30	0	20	45	15	50	45	105	1,470	35
Ottawa East	10	15	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	30	345	10
Orleans / Residual East	10	0	10	10	0	0	0	15	0	45	595	0
Kanata / Residual West	60	10	0	10	0	0	10	40	0	20	460	10
Rest of Ottawa CMA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	250	0
Gatineau	10	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0
Total Ottawa / Gatineau CMA	465	200	145	70	40	75	55	305	85	595	10,170	135

Table 20
Home Language by Geographic Area
Ottawa Jewish Population

District	English		Russian		Spanish		Hebrew		Yiddish		All Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centretown	1,975	16.2	75	12.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	80	16.3
Ottawa West	1,610	13.2	65	10.6	0	0.0	25	27.8	10	50.0	35	7.1
Nepean West	970	8.0	145	23.6	0	0.0	10	11.1	0	0.0	40	8.2
Nepean South	2,820	23.2	120	19.5	35	43.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	3.1
Barrhaven South	785	6.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	11.1	0	0.0	0	0.0
Alta Vista	1,870	15.4	80	13.0	35	43.8	35	38.9	10	50.0	110	22.4
Ottawa East	435	3.6	20	3.3	10	12.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	4.1
Orleans / Residual East	635	5.2	25	4.1	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	75	15.3
Kanata / Residual West	535	4.4	75	12.2	0	0.0	10	11.1	0	0.0	10	2.0
Rest of Ottawa CMA	300	2.5	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	3.1
Gatineau	220	1.8	10	1.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	90	18.4
Total Ottawa /Gatineau CMA	12,155	100.0	615	100.0	80	100.0	90	100.0	20	100.0	490	100.0