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CANADIAN JEWISH POPULATION STUDIES

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A Study of
The Changes in the Geographic Distribution
of the
Jewish Population in the Metropolitan Area of Toronto
1851 - 1951

by
Louis Rosenberg, F.S.S.
Research Director,
Canadian Jewish Congress.

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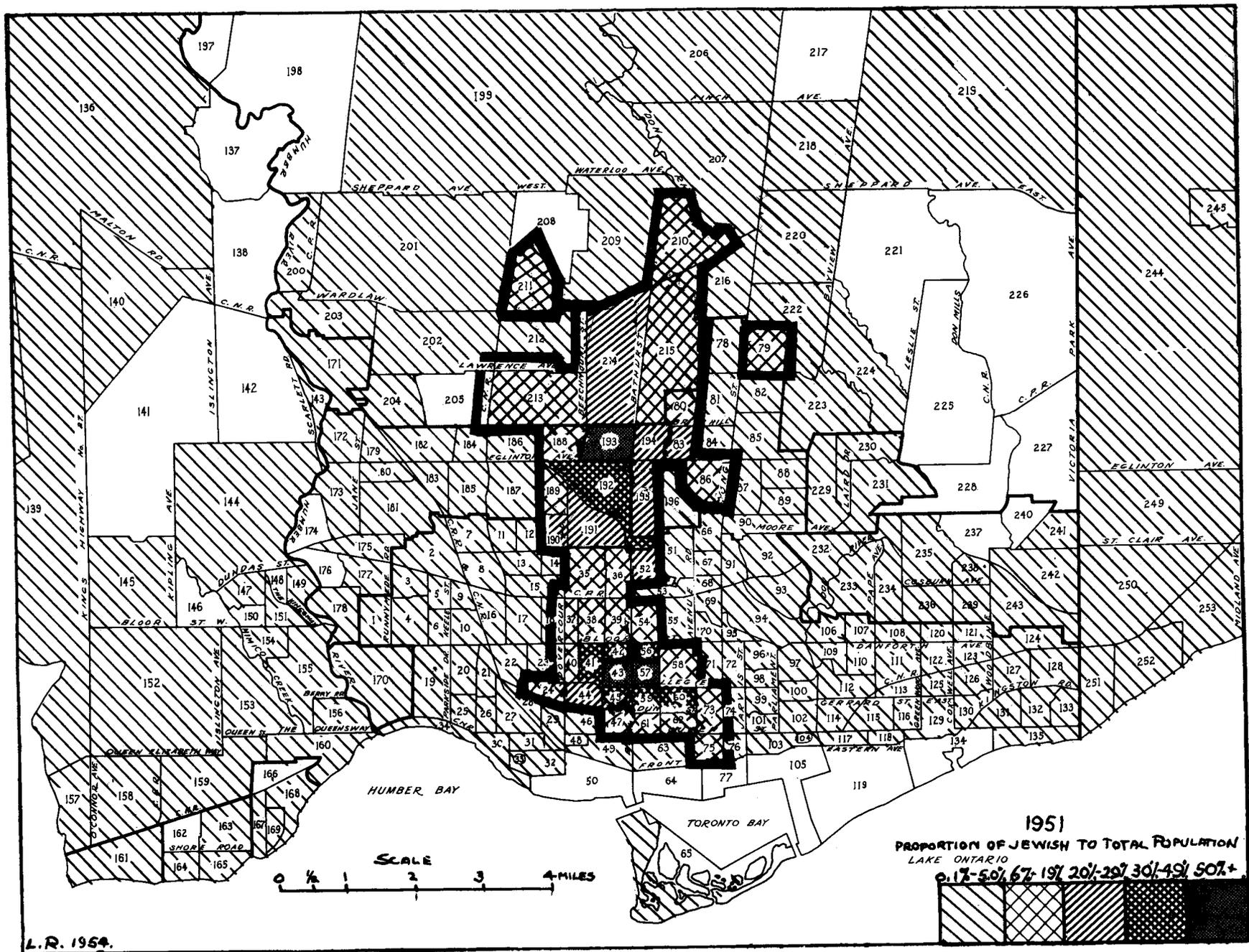


Fig. 1. Index map of census tracts in Metropolitan Toronto in 1951, showing density of Jewish population in each census tract, and area in which Jewish population is concentrated.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF TORONTO

Toronto is the third largest Jewish community in the British Commonwealth, and is exceeded in size only by the Jewish communities of London in England and Montreal in Canada. Although there were a few Jews resident as early as 1817 in the town of York as it was then known, it was not until 1849 that the first mention of a Jewish congregation in Toronto is encountered.

GROWTH:

As will be seen from Table No. 1 the Jewish population of Toronto has increased during the past century from 57 in 1851 to 66,773 in 1951. In 1851 the Jewish population of Toronto, small though it was, formed 16.2 per cent of the total Jewish population of Canada, and with the exception of the period between 1861 and 1871, this percentage has continued to increase until it formed 32.6 per cent of the total Jewish population of Canada in 1951.

Table 1 Percentage of Total Jewish Population of Canada Resident in Toronto in each Census Year 1851 - 1951

<u>Census Year</u>	<u>Jewish Population</u>		<u>Percent in Toronto</u>
	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	
a) 1851	351	57	16.2%
a) 1861	1,186	153	12.9
a) 1871	1,333	157	11.8
a) 1881	2,443	534	21.9
a) 1891	6,501	1,425	21.9
1901	16,401	3,103*	18.9
1911	75,681	18,294*	24.2
1921	126,196	34,770*	27.5
1931	156,726	46,751*	29.7
1941	168,367	52,798*	31.4
a) 1951	204,836	66,773*	32.6

* Metropolitan Toronto

a) Jews by religion

All other census years Jews by ethnic origin.

Since the Jewish population of Canada is largely urban, the percentage of the total urban population of the main ethnic groups in Canada resident in the metropolitan area of Toronto in each of the census years from 1901 to 1951, as given in Table No. 2, permits of some comparison of the extent to which various ethnic groups in Canada have concentrated in that city.

In 1931 the percentage of the total urban population of Canada who lived in Toronto reached a high point of 14.5 per cent, from which it dropped to 13.0 per cent in 1951. Among the various ethnic groups in Canada, Jews rank highest in percentage of total urban population resident in Toronto,

followed by those of Italian, Polish, Anglo-Celtic and Ukrainian origin. Of the total urban Jewish population of Canada, the percentage living in Toronto has increased steadily from 20.4 percent in 1901 to 33.1 per cent in 1951.

Jews form 5.98 percent of the total population of Toronto as compared with 5.23 percent of the population of Winnipeg and 5.09 percent of the population of Montreal. In Toronto Jews form the second largest ethnic group in the city, while in Montreal they form the third largest group, next to those of French and Anglo-Celtic origin, and in Winnipeg Jews form the fifth largest ethnic group, being exceeded by those of Anglo-Celtic, Ukrainian, French and German origin.

Table 2 Comparative Percentage of Total Urban Population of Main Ethnic Groups in Canada Resident in Metropolitan Toronto in the Census Years 1901 to 1951 inclusive.

<u>Ethnic Groups</u>	<u>1901</u>	<u>1911</u>	<u>1921</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1941</u>	<u>1951</u>
Jewish	20.4%	25.5%	28.8%	30.9%	32.4%	33.1%
Italian	15.4	15.2	17.0	19.3	16.9	20.8
Polish	?	4.8	8.9	12.1	17.1	19.5
Anglo-Celtic	16.3	17.2	19.7	22.1	21.9	18.4
Ukrainian	?	?	1.4	3.2	11.4	14.7
All origins	11.3	12.4	14.0	14.5	14.4	13.0
Russian	0.8	4.1	2.0	3.2	8.5	12.2
German	7.8	7.7	5.3	6.6	6.8	7.1
Scandinavian	2.3	1.5	3.1	3.6	4.6	5.0
Czech & Slovak	?	?	?	10.3	14.3	5.0
French	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2

Information on the numerical and percentage increase of the Jewish and other ethnic groups in Toronto during the last half of the century will be found in Tables 3, 4 and 5. From these tables it will be seen that while the Jewish population of Toronto in the period between 1901 to 1931 exceeded that of any other ethnic group except those of Anglo-Celtic origin; those of French, Ukrainian and Italian origin are rapidly catching up, and it is quite likely that one or more of these ethnic groups may exceed the Jewish population of Toronto within the next twenty years.

The largest decennial numerical increase in the Jewish population of Toronto was in the period between 1911 and 1921, and the increase of 13,994 between 1941 and 1951 was the largest decennial increase since 1921. The numerical increase of the Polish population of Toronto during the past decade from 1941 to 1951 was almost the same as that of the Jewish population, whilst the numerical increase in the population of Ukrainian origin in Toronto was very much higher than that of the Jewish population.

The percentage increase in Toronto during the period between 1921 to 1951 was highest amongst the population of Ukrainian origin, followed by the increase amongst those of Polish, French and Italian origin.

The percentage increase was more than 20 times as high among those of Ukrainian origin, ten times higher among those of Polish origin, and more than twice as high amongst those of French and Italian origin than amongst the Jewish population of Toronto. The percentage increase of the Jewish population of Toronto during the period between 1921 to 1951 was 92.1 per cent as compared with 83.5 per cent among the total population of all origins and 57.2 per cent among the population of Anglo-Celtic origin. The decennial increase of the Jewish population of Toronto between 1941 and 1951 was 26.5 per cent, as compared with 12.8 per cent in the previous decade from 1931 to 1941, and a high of 489.2 per cent in the decade from 1901 to 1911.

Table 3 Total Population and Population of Main Ethnic Groups in Metropolitan Toronto in Intercensal Periods. 1901 to 1951.

Census Year	Total							
	All Origins	Anglo-Celtic	Jewish	French	Ukrainian	Italian	Polish	Others
1901	227,490	209,047	3,103	3,187	?	1,093	?	11,060
1911	404,563	348,353	18,286	5,262	?	4,866	880	26,916
1921	608,774	316,592	34,751	9,341	1,234	8,987	2,588	35,281
1931	810,467	681,640	46,751	13,544	5,020	15,504	9,383	38,625
1941	900,491	730,480	52,779	19,323	11,823	17,887	13,094	55,105
1951	1,117,470	812,498	66,773	31,853	29,262	27,962	26,998	122,124

Table 4 Numerical Increase of Total Population and of Ethnic Groups Specified in Metropolitan Toronto in Decennial Intercensal Periods, 1851 to 1951.

Intercensal Period	Total							
	All Origins	Anglo-Celtic	Jewish	French	Ukrainian	Italian	Polish	Others
1901-11	177,073	139,306	15,183	2,075	?	3,773	?	16,736
1911-21	203,811	168,239	16,465	4,079	?	4,121	1,708	9,199
1921-31	201,693	165,048	12,000	4,203	3,796	6,517	6,795	3,334
1931-41	90,024	48,840	6,028	5,779	6,803	2,383	3,711	16,480
1941-51	216,979	82,018	13,994	12,530	17,439	10,075	13,904	67,019

Table 5 Percentage Increase of Main Ethnic Groups in Metropolitan Toronto in each of the Decades from 1901 to 1951.

Ethnic Group	1901-11	1911-21	1921-31	1931-41	1941-51	1921-51
Ukrainian	?	?	306.8%	133.5%	147.4%	2,271.3%
Polish	?	194.1%	262.5	39.4	106.2	943.2
French	65.1%	77.5	45.0	42.6	64.8	241.0
Italian	345.2	84.6	72.5	15.3	56.3	211.0
Jewish	489.2	90.0	34.5	12.8	26.5	92.1
All origins	77.8	50.4	33.1	11.1	24.1	83.5
Anglo-Celtic	66.6	48.3	39.5	7.1	11.2	57.2

NATURAL INCREASE:

In Table 6 will be found the comparative crude birth and death rates and rate of natural increase of the Jewish and total population of Ontario in the census years 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951. There is no information available concerning the birth and death rates of the Jewish population of Toronto, but since the Jewish population of Toronto forms as much as 78.1 per cent of the total Jewish population of the Province of Ontario, we may assume that the birth and death rates and rate of natural increase of the Jewish population of Ontario holds good for Toronto also.

Table No. 6 Comparative crude birth and death rates and rate of natural increase of total and Jewish population of Ontario in 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951.

Year	Crude Birth Rate per 1,000		Crude Death Rate per 1,000		Rate of Natural Increases per 1,000	
	All Origins	Jews	All Origins	Jews	All Origins	Jews
1921	25.3	19.8	11.8	2.7	13.5	17.1
1931	20.2	16.5	10.4	5.3	9.8	11.2
1941	19.1	13.4	10.4	6.5	8.7	6.9
1951	25.0	19.1	9.6	6.9	15.4	12.2

The crude Jewish birth rate in Ontario fell from 21.2 per 1,000 in 1921 to 14.2 per 1,000 in 1941, and rose again to 19.1 per 1,000 in 1951, and has always been lower than the crude birth rate of the total population of all origins in Ontario, ranging from about 12 per cent lower in 1921 to approximately 26 per cent lower in 1941. On the other hand, the crude Jewish death rate in Ontario has risen continuously during the period of 30 years for which information is available, and has more than doubled from 2.7 per 1,000 in 1921 to 6.9 per 1,000 in 1951, while the crude death rate among the total population of all origins has continued to decrease, although it still remains higher than among the Jewish population. In 1921 the crude death rate of the total population of all origins in Ontario was more than four times as high as the Jewish death rate while in 1951 the crude death rate among the total population of all origins was slightly less than one and a half times the crude death rate among the Jewish population.

Although both the crude birth rate and death rate of the Jewish population of Ontario continue to be lower than the birth and death rate among the total population, the rate of natural increase of the Jewish population, which was higher in 1921 and 1931 than the rate of natural increase of the total population of all origins, and which fell below that for the total population in 1941, still remained lower among Jews than among the total population in 1951.

The Jewish rate of natural increase, or excess of births over deaths in Ontario fell from 17.1 per 1,000 to 7.5 per 1,000 in 1941, and rose again to 12.2 per 1,000 in 1951, while the rate of natural increase among the total population in Ontario was higher in 1951 than it was in 1921, having fallen from 13.5 per 1,000 in 1921 to 8.7 per 1,000 in 1941, and risen again to 15.4 per 1,000 in 1951.

On the basis of the crude birth and death rates mentioned above, the number of Jewish births in Toronto in 1954 may be estimated at 1,410; the number of Jewish deaths at 510, and the excess of Jewish births over deaths at 900.

JEWISH POPULATION ESTIMATE, 1954

Our estimate of the Jewish population of Metropolitan Toronto in June 1954 is 74,500. This, of course, can only be approximate, for although we have some basis for estimating the probable increase of Jewish births over deaths in the period between 1951 and 1954, and we may safely assume that most of the Jewish immigrants who entered Canada in the period between June 1951 and June 1954 and who gave the Province of Ontario as their destination settled in Toronto, we have no information as to the number of Jews from other Canadian provinces and other Ontario cities who may have moved to Toronto during that period, or the number of Toronto Jewish residents who may have left Toronto to make their homes elsewhere.

If we assume the estimated Jewish population of Toronto in 1954 to be 74,500, the increase in the Jewish population during the three years from 1951 to 1954 has been 7,727, of which 2,560 may be attributed to the natural increase, or excess of births over deaths, and 5,167 may be attributed to Jews who have settled in Toronto during that period. The average annual percentage increase of the Jewish population since 1951 has been 3.8 per cent, of which 1.2 per cent has been due to natural increase and 2.6 per cent has been due to migration.

If Jewish immigration to Canada -- which has already decreased greatly since its post-war peak in 1949 -- continues at its present rate, then we may expect the Jewish population in 1961 to reach approximately 96,000. On the other hand, if we base our estimate on the Jewish rate of natural increase alone, we may expect the Jewish population of Toronto to reach approximately 80,000. We would suggest an intermediate estimate of 88,000 Jews in Toronto by 1961.

In any case there can be little doubt that the rate of increase of the Jewish population of Toronto in the future will be lower than that among the total population, since both the natural rate of increase and the percentage increase by immigration among Jews is lower than among non-Jews.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

For immigrant groups, newly arrived in a strange land, to concentrate within one area is natural and understandable. There are many factors, some social and others economic which lead to this tendency;

of which some few, such as the desire for the companionship of neighbours of the same language and traditions are matters of conscious or unconscious choice; whilst others, such as low income, proximity to place of employment and the prejudice which all too often limits the housing accommodation available for rental are, to put it mildly, involuntary. Among orthodox Jews the need for the synagogue, religious school and kosher food stores to be within easy walking distance is also an important factor which impelled them to concentrate within areas in which such facilities were available.

The prevalent impression of a "Jewish district" in a modern Canadian city as a "ghetto," a ward or district of considerable area exclusively or predominantly inhabited by Jews is not, and has never been correct. There is not and has never been in Toronto, or any other city, town or municipality in Canada, a single municipal ward or provincial or federal constituency in which the Jewish population formed a majority, or even as much as half of the total population.

Nor has the density of the Jewish population in any particular area tended to increase continually. On the contrary, the tendency in Toronto as in other cities, has been towards wider dispersion throughout the city as the Jewish population became increasingly integrated in the economic and cultural life of the new country.

As the years have gone by, the geographic distribution of the Jewish population in Toronto has undergone considerable change, as has the proportion of Canadian-born, the language spoken, the size of the family and age and occupational distribution, and all of these changes have affected the development of the Jewish community and its religious, cultural, welfare and social institutions, and are likely to affect them still more in the future.

In the series of historical maps shown in Figures 2 to 7 inclusive, are shown graphically the distribution of the Jewish population of Toronto during the past century from 1851 to 1951. The numerical and percentage distribution of the Jewish population in each of the municipal wards and suburbs of Toronto during the past century will be found in Tables 7 to 12.

In the period from 1851 to 1891, the city of Toronto was divided into nine wards, of which two, St. George's and St. Andrew's wards, ran horizontally from east to west, and occupied the area south of Queen Street. With the exception of St. Lawrence Ward in the southeastern corner of the city, the remaining six wards, i.e., St. Thomas, St. James, St. John's, St. Patrick's and St. Stephen's Wards ran vertically northwards from Queen Street to Bloor Street. Even in this early period of settlement, the Jewish population of Toronto was not concentrated in any one particular ward, and in none of them did Jews form as much as 4 per cent of the total population of all origins.

The first area of Jewish settlement in Toronto in which all of the earliest synagogues were established in the period from 1851 to 1898, was that which extended from King Street on the south, to College Street on the north, and from Jarvis Street on the east to Spadina Avenue on the west, in the southern portion of what is now Wards 2 and 3. In

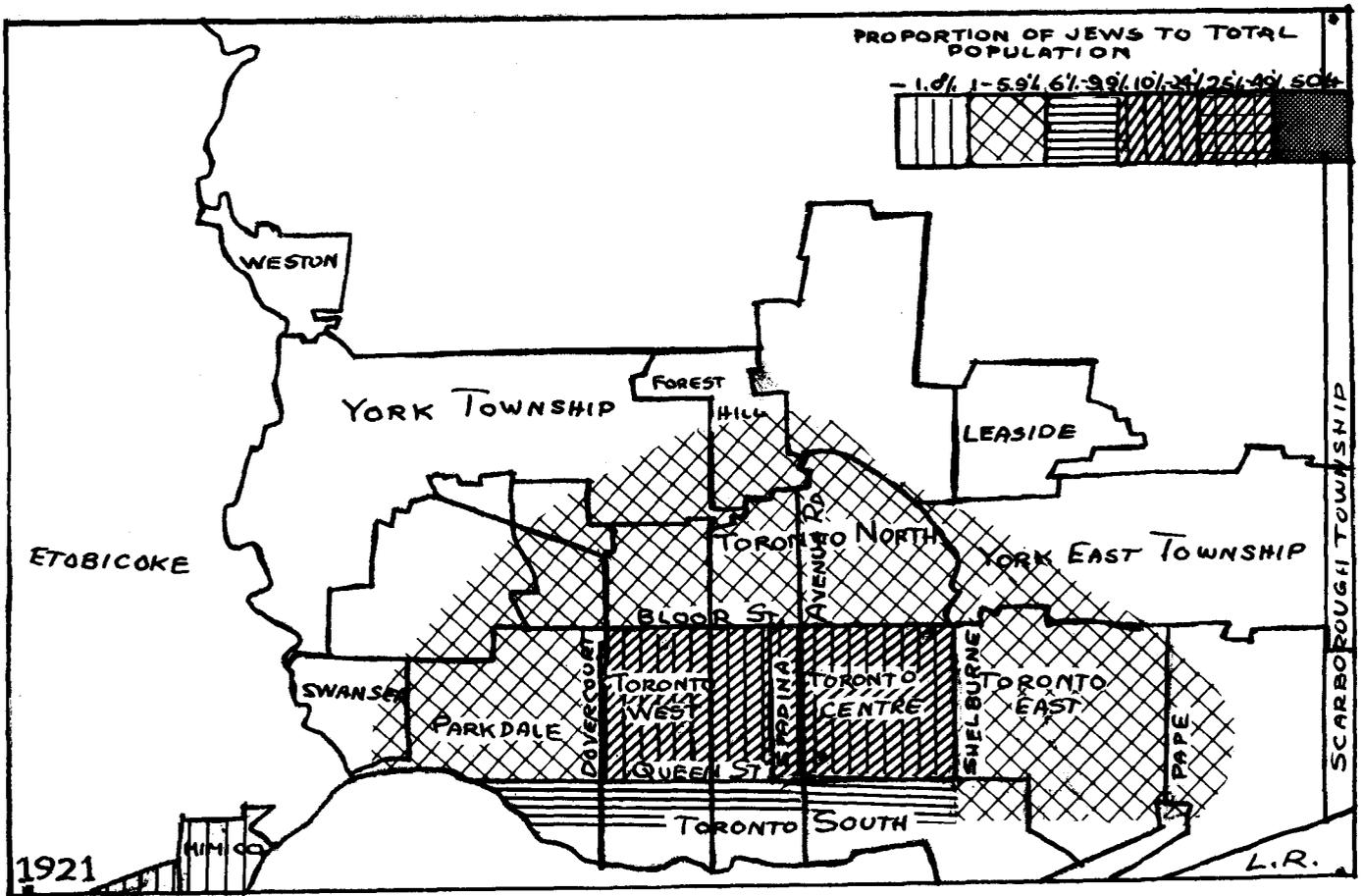


Fig. 4. Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the federal constituencies and suburbs of Toronto. 1921.

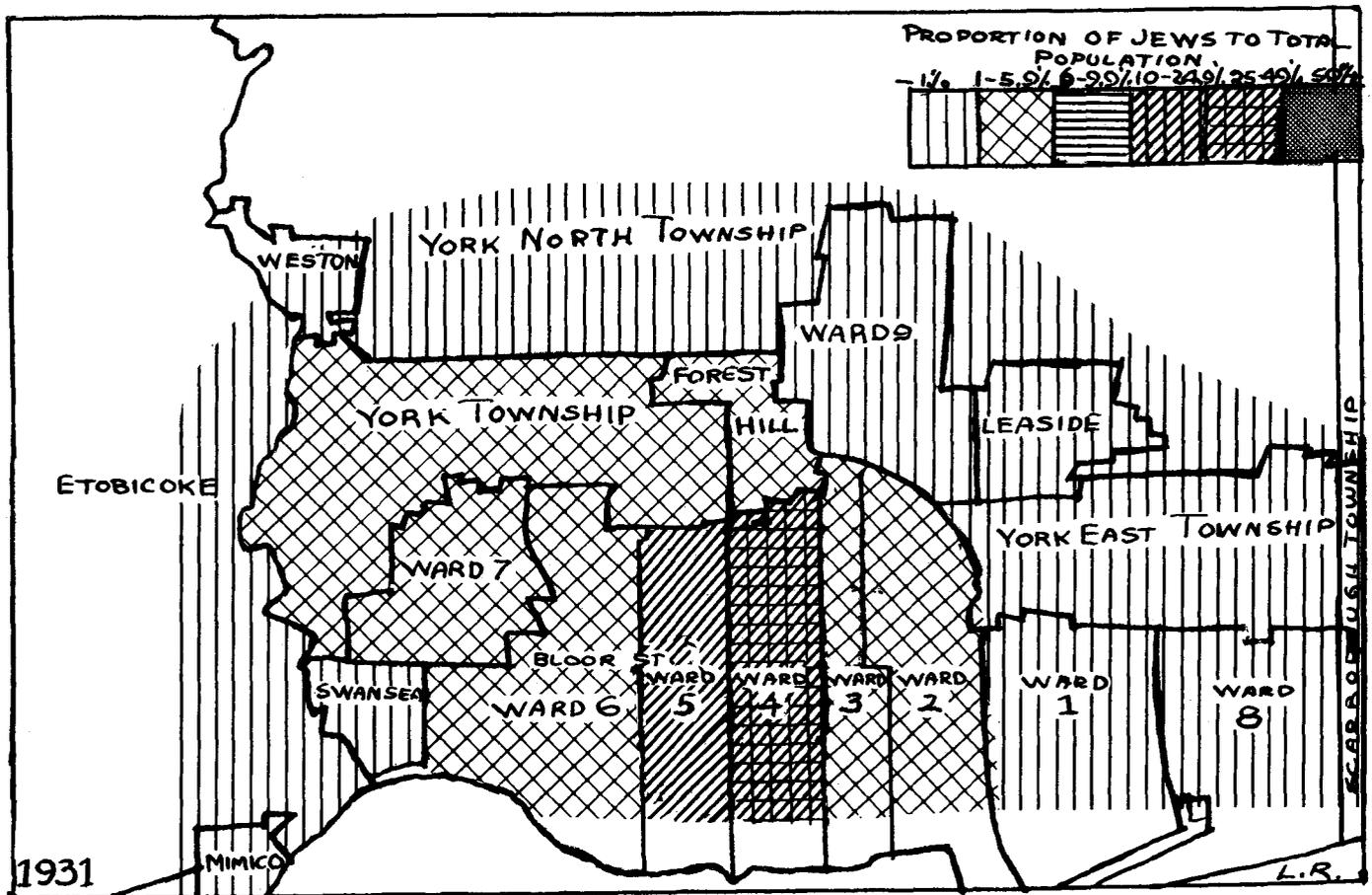


Fig. 5. Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Toronto. 1931.

this area as much as 78.83 per cent of the total Jewish population of Toronto were concentrated in 1901. Nevertheless, Jews formed only 3.1 per cent of the total population in the same area in that year. By 1931 the percentage of the total Jewish population of Toronto living in that area was only 47.37 per cent, and had fallen to 24.38 percent in 1951.

The great influx of Jewish immigration which increased the Jewish population of Toronto almost sixfold in the decade between 1901 and 1911, caused the Jewish population of Toronto to move into the area west of Spadina Avenue. This movement westward continued so that by 1931 the largest proportion of the Jewish population living in any one ward (43.48 per cent) was resident in Ward 4, between University Avenue and Bathurst Street, where it formed approximately 30 per cent of the total population of all origins; while by 1941 the Jewish population of Toronto had moved further westward, so that the largest proportion of the total Jewish population of Toronto living in any one ward (40.10 per cent) in that year was resident in Ward 5, between Bathurst Street and Dovercourt Road.

In 1901 only 13 out of a total Jewish population of 3,103 in the metropolitan area of Toronto lived outside the city of Toronto itself. By 1931 there were 1,088 Jews living in York Township and 178 Jews in Forest Hill. The trend northward replaced the trend westward in 1941, so that by 1951 approximately 67 per cent of the Jewish population of the metropolitan area of Toronto lived in the city itself, and the remaining 33 percent lived in the suburban areas. Examination of the information given in Table 9 shows that of the 21,823 Jews living in the suburban areas of Toronto, 21,217 were in the northern residential suburbs of York Township, Forest Hill and North York Township, and only 606 in the industrial suburbs east and west of Toronto.

Geographical Distribution by Census Tracts

Prior to 1951 the smallest areas within Toronto for which official statistical information on the distribution of the Jewish population was available were the municipal wards, and these areas are too large to show the changes in the geographical distribution of the Jewish population in any appreciable detail; and can only indicate broad trends.

During recent years it has become increasingly evident that the subdivision of large urban into smaller census areas for statistical purposes is necessary, and the experiment made with the subdivision of the cities of Winnipeg and Vancouver into "Census Tracts" or "Social Areas" in the 1941 Census was extended in the 1951 Census to Toronto and 13 other large Canadian cities.

As described in the official designation by the Canadian Census "Census tracts provide a means of comparison of social and economic factors within an urban community which are often obscured in totals for a city or metropolitan area as a whole. These statistical units are designed with a view to approximate uniformity in size and population, and to the inclusion of an area which is fairly homogeneous with respect to economic status and living conditions They are of value also in disclosing trends within sections of the Community."

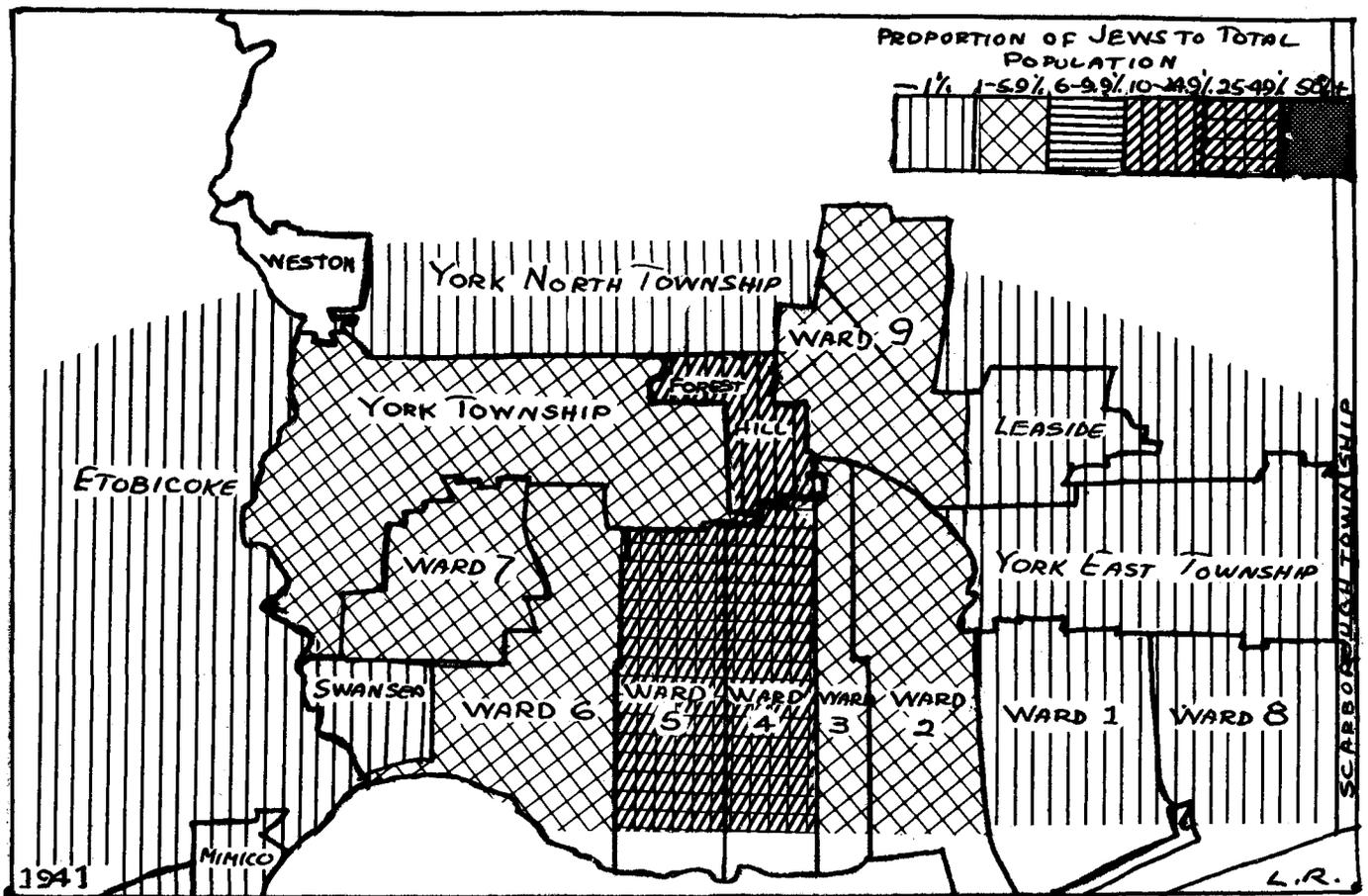


Fig. 6. Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Toronto. 1941.

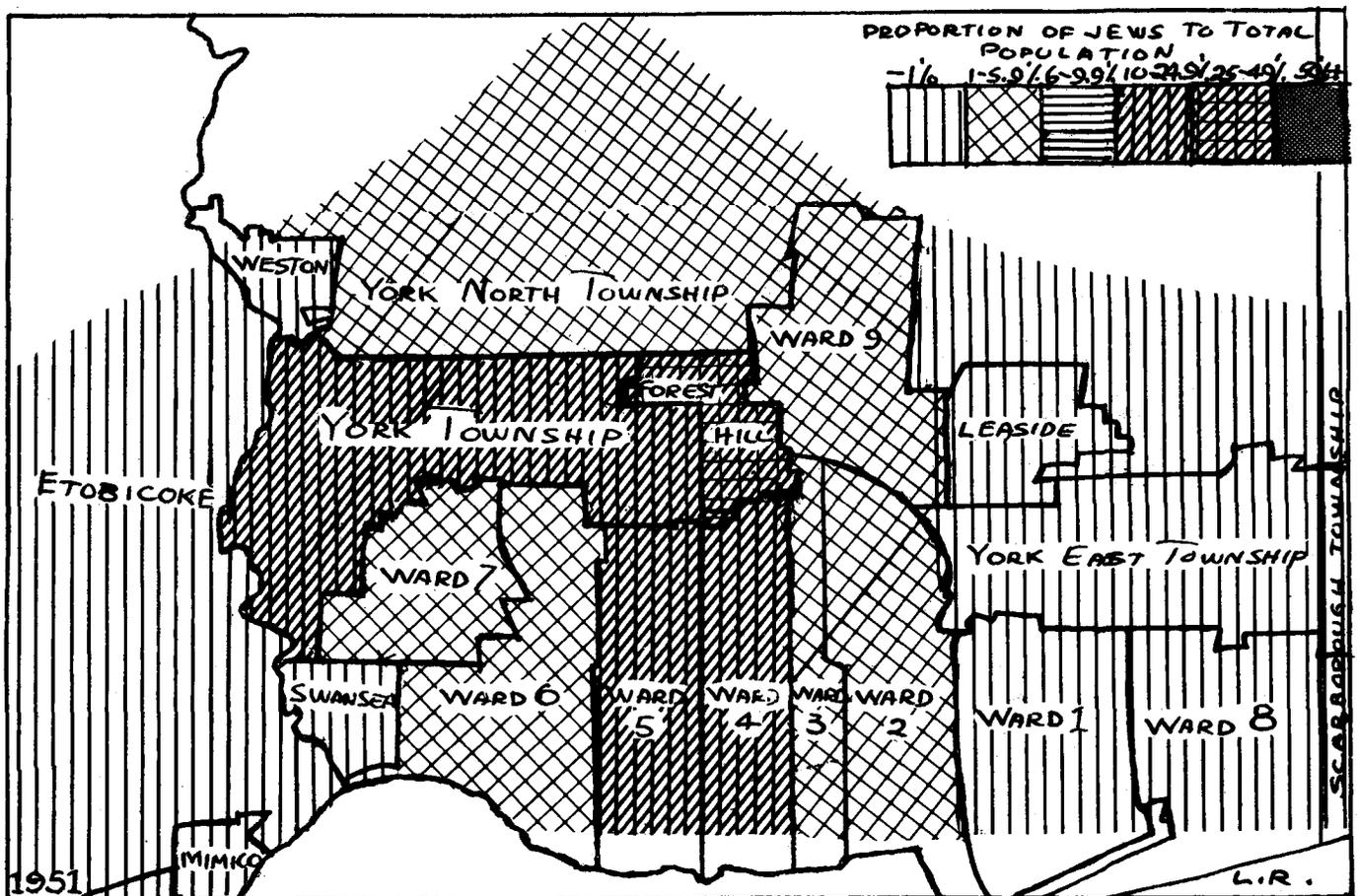


Fig. 7. Percentage of Jewish to the total population in each of the wards and suburbs of Toronto. 1951.

Table 7 Distribution of Jewish Population of Toronto and Proportion of Jews to total Population of all Origins in each Municipal Ward in the Decennial Census Years 1851 to 1891.

Wards	Number					Percent Jews to Total Population				
	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891
St. Andrew's	6	10	32	207	518	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	1.0%	3.6%
St. David's	7	22	36	15	81	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
St. George's	13	25	7	8	37	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.5
St. James	25	41	26	66	119	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9
St. John's	-	26	31	51	312	-	0.3	0.3	0.4	2.3
St. Lawrence	6	25	13	21	14	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2
St. Patrick's	-	4	12	116	165	-	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.6
St. Stephen's	-	-	-	-	59	-	-	-	-	0.2
St. Thomas	-	-	-	50	120	-	-	-	0.6	0.9
Total	57	153	157	534	1,425	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.9

Table 8 Distribution of Jewish Population of Metropolitan Toronto and Proportion of Jews to Total Population of all Origins in each Municipal Ward in Toronto and each Suburb in the Metropolitan Area, in each of the Decennial Census Years 1901 & 1931 to 1951.

	1901	1931	1941	1951	1901	1931	1941	1951
Ward 1	32	576	503	507	0.2%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%
2	299	1,754	1,130	898	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.4
3	2,147	1,817	905	801	5.4	2.8	2.3	2.1
4	534	20,329	19,810	15,480	1.2	30.5	28.8	22.5
5	62	16,665	21,172	19,149	0.2	18.7	22.9	20.6
6	16	2,382	3,162	4,331	0.1	2.1	2.6	2.6
7	-	1,105	772	652	-	2.4	1.6	1.4
8	-	677	559	532	-	0.8	0.9	0.6
9	-	-	1,033	2,600	-	-	1.4	3.6
Total								
Toronto	3,090	45,305	49,046	44,950	1.5	7.2	7.4	6.7
Leaside	-	-	19	55	-	-	0.3	0.3
Mimico	-	10	14	43	-	0.2	0.2	0.4
New Toronto	-	42	45	50	-	0.6	0.5	0.4
Weston	-	6	-	13	-	0.1	-	0.1
Long Brnach	-	19	18	10	-	0.5	0.3	0.1
Forest Hill	-	178	1,295	6,073	-	3.4	11.0	39.7
Swansea	-	4	43	65	-	0.2	0.6	0.8
Etobicoke	2	18	31	116	*	0.1	0.2	0.2
Scarborough	-	24	17	97	-	0.1	0.1	0.7
York	11	1,088	2,172	11,155	-	1.6	2.7	11.0
North York	-	16	63	3,989	-	0.2	0.3	4.6
East York	-	41	35	157	-	0.1	0.2	0.2
Total Metropolitan Toronto	3,103	46,751	52,798	66,773	1.4	5.7	5.8	6.0

*) Less than 0.1 percent.

An index map of the census tracts in the metropolitan area of Toronto in 1951 is given in Fig. 1, showing the boundaries of the census tracts, the density of the Jewish population in each census tract, and the area in which the Jewish population of Toronto is concentrated. From this map it will be seen that we have differentiated these census tracts by shading into six groups, in which greater proportion of Jews to the total population is indicated by darker shading. These six groups are areas in which

1. No Jews were resident in 1951
2. Jews formed less than 6 percent of the total population
3. Jews formed from 6 to 19 percent of the total population
4. Jews formed from 20 to 29 percent of the total population
5. Jews formed from 30 to 49 percent of the total population
6. Jews formed 50 percent or more of the total population

Since the Jewish population of Metropolitan Toronto formed 6 percent of the total population of all origins in 1951, we have outlined with a heavy line the area in which Jews form more than 6 percent of the total population, and it will be seen from the map that this area extends approximately from Queen Street in the south to Sheppard Avenue in the north, and from University Avenue and Avenue Road on the east to Dufferin Street on the west.

The metropolitan area of Toronto is divided for census purposes into 257 census tracts, but of these 10 are industrial areas with less than 100 residents, so that there are really only 247 census tracts with a residential population. There were Jews resident in 1951 in 220 out of these 247 census tracts, and of the 27 census tracts in the metropolitan area of Toronto in which there were no Jewish residents, 9 were in North York, 7 in Etobicoke, one each in York Township, East York, Leaside and Long Branch. There were only two census tracts within the city limits of Toronto in which there were no Jewish residents in 1951, of which one was in the industrial area between the Canadian National Railway tracks and the waterfront, and the other was the Don Jail.

In Table 14 in the appendix will be found a description of the boundaries of each of the census tracts in Toronto, York and North York Townships and the Village of Forest Hill, and the total and Jewish population in each of these census tracts in 1951, and the percentage of the Jewish to the total population.

The census tract with the largest number of Jews amongst its residents is not within the old area of Jewish settlement south of College Street in the city of Toronto, but in the triangular area included in Census Tract No. 192 in York Township, bounded on the north by Eglinton Avenue, on the south-west by Vaughan Road and on the east by Bathurst Street.

There are only two areas in Metropolitan Toronto in which Jews formed the majority of the population in 1951, one of which is in the older area of settlement south of Bloor Street, and the other is in the Village of Forest Hill in the new area of settlement. The one in the old area of settlement consists of Census Tracts 43 and 57 extending from College Street to Harbord Street from north to south, and from Spadina Avenue

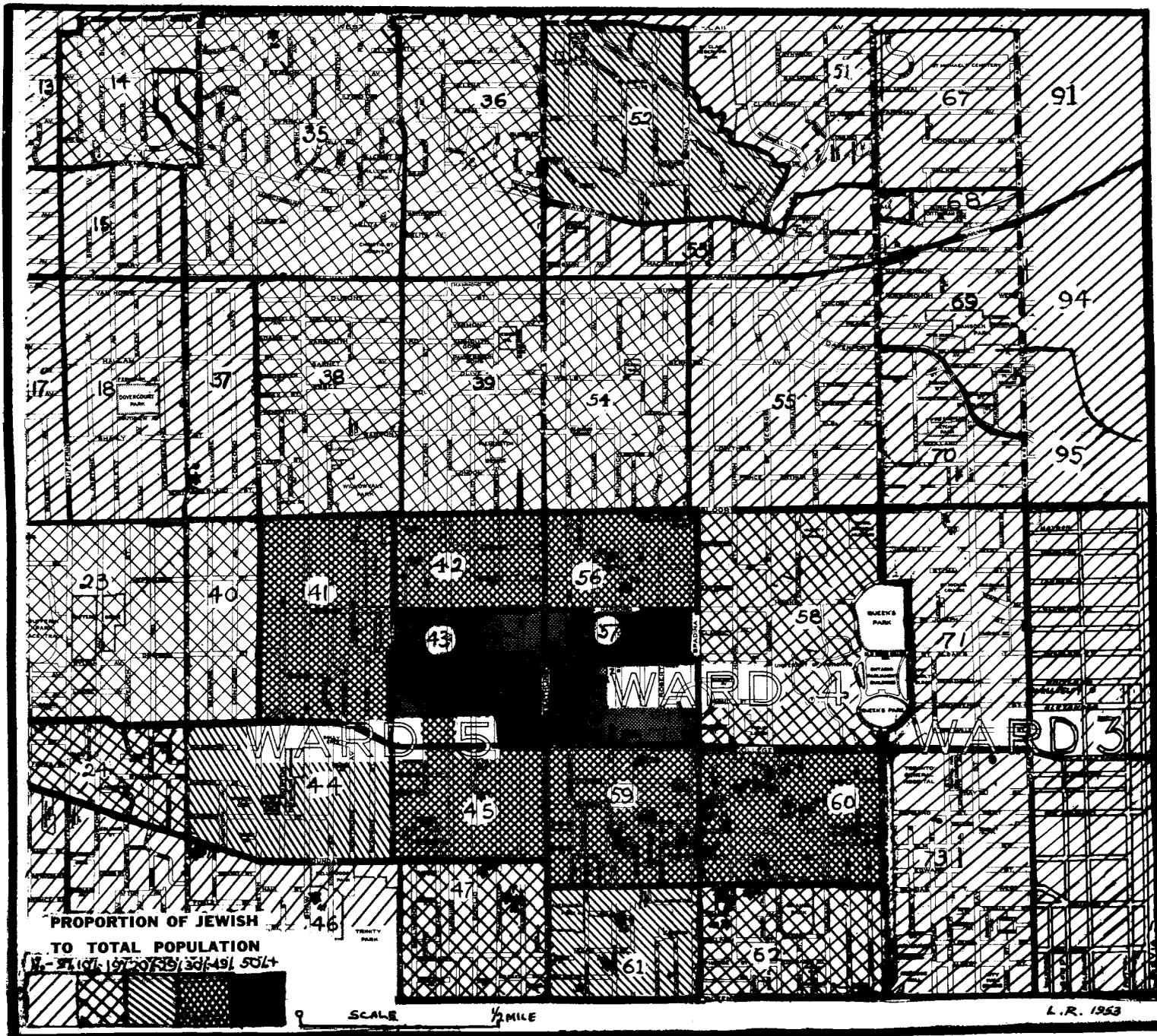


Fig. 9. Area "A", the area of Jewish settlement in Toronto south of St. Clair Avenue, showing percentage of Jewish to total population in each of the census tracts in the area.

west to Grace Street. In Census Tract 57, east of Bathurst Street, 54.51 percent of the population in 1951 was Jewish, while in the adjoining Census Tract 43, west of Bathurst Street, 55.87 percent of the population was Jewish.

In the Village of Forest Hill the area with the highest percentage of Jews in its population in 1951 was Census Tract No. 193, bounded by Briar Hill Avenue and Eglinton Avenue West on the north and south, and by Bathurst Street and Lyon Avenue on the east and west, in which 72.16 percent of the population was Jewish, the highest percentage of Jews in any census tract in Metropolitan Toronto.

The geographic distribution of the Jewish population, and the percentage of the Jewish to the total population in each of the census tracts is shown graphically on the maps in Figs. 9 and 11, and the location of the synagogues and Jewish schools, social service and recreational institutions will be found on the companion maps in Figs. 8 and 10.

We have designated the area of Jewish settlement in Toronto south of St. Clair Avenue, in which is included the area of early Jewish settlement, and the districts in which most of the Jewish population of Toronto prior to 1931 was concentrated, as Area "A," shown on the maps in Figs. 8 and 9; and the area of new Jewish settlement north of St. Clair Avenue as Area "B," shown on the maps in Figs. 10 and 11.

From the information now available concerning the distribution of the Jewish population in the various census tracts in Metropolitan Toronto, we find that out of a total Jewish population of 66,773, those living north of Bloor Street in 1951 numbered 32,024, or 48 percent, while the remaining 52 percent still lived south of Bloor Street. In 1921 only 1,690 Jews or 3.3 percent of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Toronto lived north of Bloor Street, while 96.7 percent of the Jewish population lived south of Bloor Street. It may be safely estimated that in 1954 slightly more than half of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Toronto lives north of Bloor Street.

The trend to wider dispersion of the Jewish population into newly-developed residential areas continues, and has now become so widespread that no Jewish religious, cultural or recreational institution in any one area can adequately and conveniently serve the entire Jewish population of Metropolitan Toronto. Jewish group activities now tend to develop on a neighbourhood basis, and at least three such neighbourhood areas have already developed.

1) The Harbord - Bathurst Area

The neighbourhood which is oldest in length of settlement and still has the largest number of Jews living within its area is that included within a mile radius of the corner of Harbord and Bathurst Streets, in which 31,489 Jews were resident in 1951. The Jewish population within this area constituted 47 percent of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Toronto, and formed 25.5 percent of the total population within that neighbourhood.

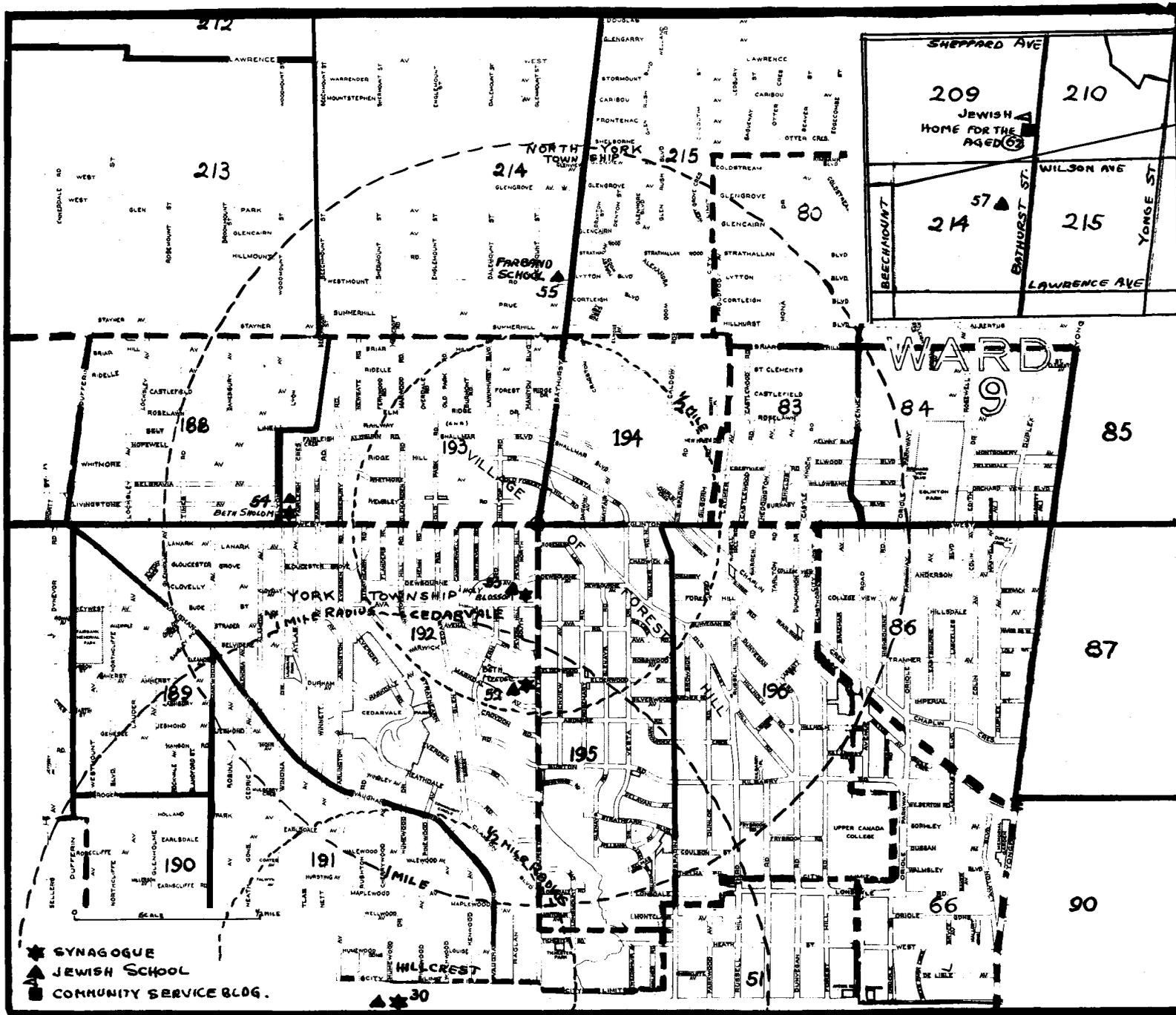


Fig. 10. Area "B", the area of new Jewish settlement in Metropolitan Toronto, north of St. Clair Avenue, showing location of synagogues, schools and other Jewish community buildings.

2) The Hillcrest Area

Next in size of its resident Jewish population in the area within one mile radius of St. Clair Avenue West and Winona Drive, in which 16,634 Jews lived in 1951, constituting 24.9 percent of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Toronto and forming 18.6 percent of the total population of all origins within that radius.

3) Cedarvale - Forest Hill Area

Third in size is the Jewish population within one mile radius of Bathurst Street and Eglinton Avenue West, in which 16,107 Jews lived in 1951, constituting 24.1 percent of the total Jewish population of Metropolitan Toronto, and forming 26.8 percent of the total population of all origins within that area.

There is some overlapping between the circles enclosing the Harbord-Bathurst and Hillcrest areas, and the circles enclosing the Hillcrest and Cedarvale-Forest Hill areas, but the Jewish population covered by these three circles is approximately 58,800, or 88 percent of total Jewish population of Metropolitan Toronto.

Census tracts in Toronto in which 1,000 or more Jews were resident in 1951 numbered 20, of which 12 were in the Harbord - Bathurst area, 3 were in the Hillcrest area, and 5 were in the Cedarvale - Forest Hill area.

Location of Jewish Community Institutions

Since the migration of the Jewish population into the suburban area north of St. Clair Avenue has been comparatively recent, it is quite natural to find the majority of the Jewish community institutions, such as synagogues, schools, recreational centres and social service agencies, concentrated in the older area of settlement south of St. Clair Avenue, and although three of the newest and largest synagogues have been erected recently in the new residential area north of St. Clair Avenue, and the new Jewish Home for the Aged and the Farband Folk School have also been erected in that area, the new Y.M. and Y.W.H.A. Community Centre, Mount Sinai Hospital, and Jewish Community Services Building have all been erected recently in the older area of Jewish Settlement south of St. Clair Avenue, and the large Jewish population in the lower and middle income brackets still living in this southern area will in all probability be sufficient to make full use of the Jewish community facilities in this neighbourhood for the present generation.

A key to the location of Jewish community institutions of various types in Toronto will be found in Table 10 giving the number of the census tract in which they are situated and the key number by which they are indicated on the maps in Figs. 8 and 10.

From that Table it will be seen that of the 11 Jewish educational institutions in 1954 in Toronto, 6 were situated in the older area of settlement in Area "A," south of St. Clair Avenue, while 5 were situated in the newer residential area of Area "B," north of St. Clair Avenue. Four of the schools in Area "B" were congregational schools and only the Farband Folk School was unaffiliated with a synagogue.

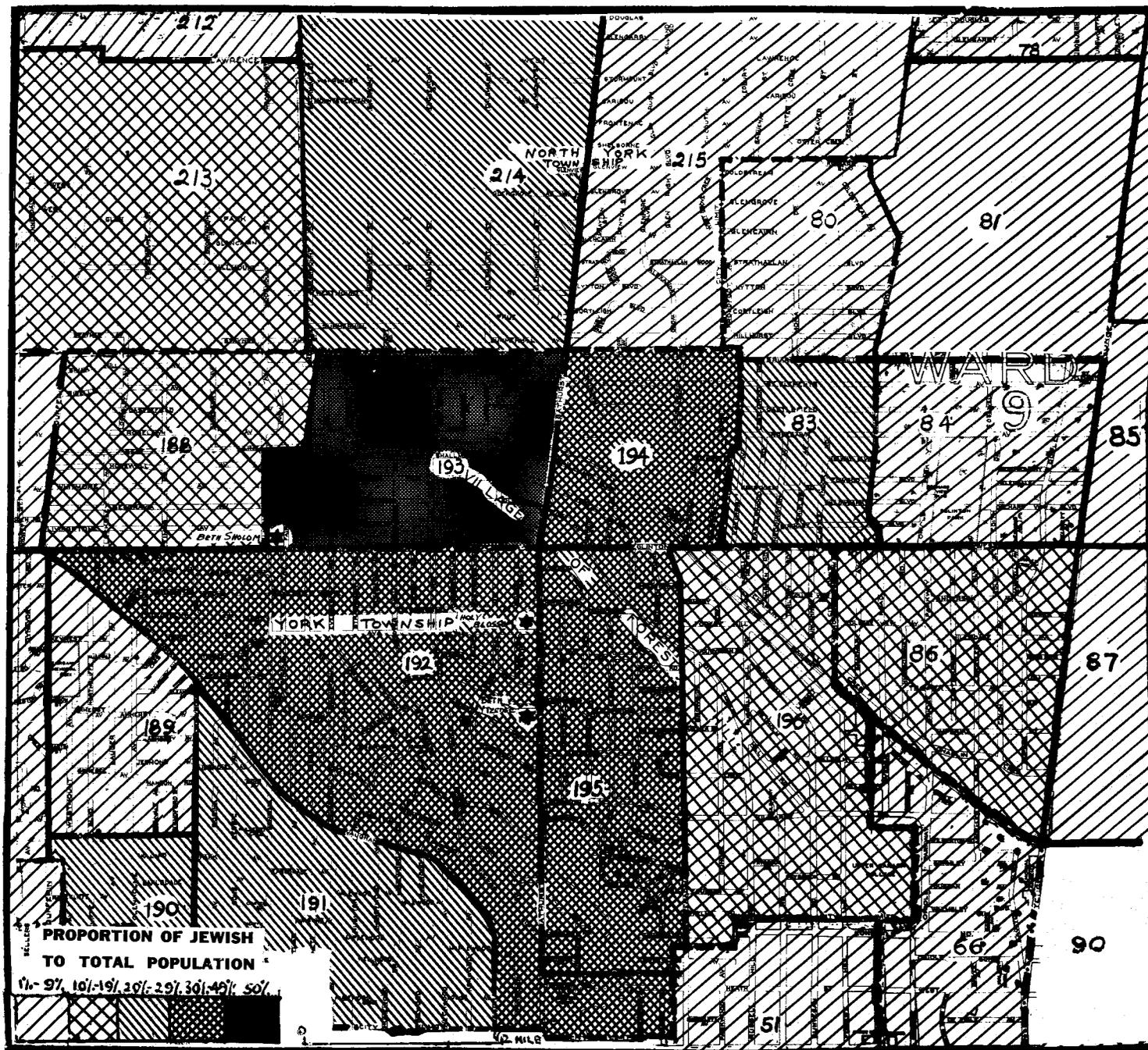


Fig. 11. Area "B", the area of new Jewish settlement in Metropolitan Toronto, north of St. Clair Avenue, showing percentage of Jewish to total population in each of the census tracts in the area.

Of the 48 synagogues listed, 43 were situated in Area "A," while 5 were situated in Area "B," the newer area of Jewish settlement. It must be borne in mind, however, that the majority of the 43 synagogues in Area "A," are small "neighbourhood" synagogues, in many cases housed in converted premises, not ideally adapted to their use as synagogues, while the synagogues erected in Area "B" are large, modern structures, not only specially designed for use as synagogues, but also containing auditoriums and educational and recreational facilities.

There appears to be no great degree of correlation between greater density of Jewish population in an area and the number of synagogues within the same area. The greater degree of correlation appears to be between the date of Jewish settlement in the area, and the number of synagogues in the same area. In the south-eastern corner of Area "A," south of College Street and east of Bathurst Street, which is one of the oldest areas of Jewish settlement in Toronto, there were 23 synagogues for a resident Jewish population of 6,661; while in the north-western corner of Area "A," west of Spadina Avenue and north of College Street, there were 11 synagogues for a Jewish population of 8,514, and in the newer area of Jewish settlement in Cedarvale and Forest Hill Village there were 5 synagogues for a resident Jewish population of 18,171.

The earlier the date of Jewish settlement within an area, the larger the number of small Orthodox Congregations within that area. The more recent the date of Jewish settlement within the area, the smaller the number of Congregations, the larger the synagogues, and the larger the proportion of Conservative and Reform Congregations within that area.

Of the 6 buildings occupied by Jewish social service agencies in Toronto, all, with the exception of the new Jewish Home for the Aged, are situated in Area "A," south of St. Clair Avenue; and of these in Area "A," all are concentrated within Census Tract No. 60, between University Avenue and Spadina Avenue from east to west, and from Dundas Street West to College Street from south to north.

Table 13. Key to Location of Jewish Community Institutions in Toronto

Area "A" - ~~North~~^{South} of St. Clair Avenue

<u>Census Tract No.</u>	<u>Schools & Other Educational Institutions</u>	<u>Map Key No.</u>
43	Farband Folk School, 476 Euclid Ave.	4
43	Jewish Public Library, 458 Markham St.	57
45	Euclid Ave. Talmud Torah, 175 Euclid Ave.	3
57	Brunswick Ave. Talmud Torah, 9 Brunswick Ave.	1
57	Borochow School, 330 Lippincott St.	57
60	Workmen's Circle Peretz School, 206 Beverley St.	56

Synagogues

3	Knesseth Israel, 52 Maria St.	25
18	Beth Judah, 805 Dovercourt Ave.	19
41	Torah Chaim Yeshiva Congregation, 705 College St.	27
43	Agudath Achim, 383 Markham St.	10
43	Shaarei Tzedec, 397 Markham St.	31
43	Torah V'Avodah, 396 Markham St.	49
43	Beth Mordecai, 571 College St.	51
45	Achduth Israel, 257 Euclid Ave.	9
46	Machzikei Bnai Israel, 229 Dovercourt Rd.	37
46	Anshei Chmelnik, 70 Huron St.	41
46	Bnai Israel, 257 Shaw St.	44
47	Tifereth Israel, 43 Huron St.	48
47	Kehilat Jacob, 128 Markham St.	32
47	Agudath Israel, 131 Palmerston Ave.	11
56	First Nareyever Congregation, 187 Brunswick Ave.	23
56	Shaarei Shabath, 225 Brunswick Ave.	45
57	Adath Israel, 557 Bathurst St.	7
57	Chevra Shass, 54 Brunswick Ave.	21
57	Husiatiner Klaus Beth Israel, 96 Brunswick Ave.	17
59	Anshei Minsk, 10-12 St. Andrew's St.	12
59	Anshei Slipia, 43 Oxford St.	14
59	Kiever Congregation, 25 Bellevue Ave.	34
59	Anshei Lida, 237 Augusta Ave.	36
59	Moldaver Congregation, 265 Augusta Ave.	40
59	Chevra Mikra Kodesh, 247 Augusta Ave.	50
60	Ostrovitzer Congregation, 58 Cecil St.	42
60	Shlomei Emuna Israel, 153 Huron St.	28
60	Chevra Mishnayoth, 125 Huron St.	20
60	Beth Jacob, 23 Henry St.	18
60	Anshei Shidlow, 124 D'Arcy St.	13
60	Torath Emeth Yeshiva Congregation, 68 D'Arcy St.	47
60	Anshei Driltz, 414 Markham St.	16
60	Kol Yakov Anshei Emess, 347 Markham St.	24
60	Beizetchiner Bnai Jacob, 216 Beverley St.	26
60	Anshei Apt, 217 Beverley St.	29
60	Hebrew Men of England, 359 Spadina Ave.	39
61	Lubavitcher Congregation, 91-93 Dennison Ave.	35
61	Rosh Pinah, 27 Dennison Ave.	43

Synagogues (Cont'd)

<u>Census Tract No.</u>		<u>Map Key No.</u>
62	*Beth Hamedrash Hagodol, 69 McCaul St.	38
73	*Goel Tzedek, 403 University Ave.	8
62	Bnai Abraham, 444 Huron St.	22
62	Anshei Stashow, 410 Dundas St.W.	15
62	Anshei Kieltz, 450 Dundas St.W.	33

Social Service Agencies

54	Y.M. & Y.W.H.A. Community Centre, Bloor St. at Spadina Ave.	60
60	Jewish Home for the Aged (Old building), 31 Cecil St.	61
60	Folks Farein & Hachnossoss Orchin, 37 Cecil St.	64
60	Mt. Sinai Hospital (new building), University Ave. at Elm St.	63
60	Jewish Community Services Bldg., 150 Beverley St.	66
	a) Canadian Jewish Congress	"
	b) United Jewish Relief Agencies	"
	c) United Jewish Welfare Fund of Tor.	"
	d) Bureau of Jewish Education	"
	e) Jewish Family & Child Service	"
	f) Jewish Vocational Service	"
	g) Jewish Immigrant Aid Society	"

Zionist Organizations

56	Toronto Zionist Council, 651 Spadina Ave. Hadassah	"
57	Mizrachi Organization, 461 Spadina Ave.	"
58	Labour Zionist Centre, 110 St. George St.	"
	Poalei Zion Council, 110	"
	Histadruth Campaign, "	"
	Pioneer Women's Council "	"

Area "B", ^{New} South of St. Clair Avenue

Schools & Other Educational Institutions

35	Shaarei Shomayim Congregational School, 840 St. Clair Ave. West	30
192	Beth Tzedec Cong. School, 1700 Bathurst St.	52
192	Holy Blossom Cong. School, 1950 Bathurst St.	53
193	Beth Sholom Cong. School, 1445 Eglinton Ave. W.	54
214	Farband Folk School, 12 Viewmount Ave.	55

*) Congregations have united, and will move to new Beth Tzedec Synagogue in Area "B" upon completion.

Area "B", South of St. Clair Ave. (Cont'd)

<u>Census Tract No.</u>	<u>Synagogues</u>	<u>Map Key No.</u>
35	Shaarei Shomayim, 840 St. Clair Ave. West	30
192	Beth Tzedec, 1700 Bathurst St.	52
192	Holy Blossom, 1950 Bathurst St.	53
193	Beth Sholom, 1445 Eglinton Ave. West	54
195	Yavne Zion, 651 Spadina Ave.	46
<u>Social Service Agencies</u>		
214	Jewish Home for the Aged (new building) 3554 Bathurst St.	214

Table 14 Total & Jewish Population in each of the Census Tracts in Toronto, York & North York Townships & Forest Hill; & Percentage of Jews to Total Population in each Census Tract — 1951.

<u>Census Tract Boundaries</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>
<u>Ward 7</u>			
<u>Census Tract</u>			
1 Jane to Runnymede Annette to Bloor	7,962	67	0.84
2 CPR line north to city limits CNR line west to city boundary	2,237	4	0.18
3 Runnymede to Quebec CPR line to Annette	6,412	215	3.34
4 Runnymede to Quebec Annette to Bloor	6,860	76	1.18
5 Quebec to Keele CPR line to Humberside	4,309	98	2.27
6 Quebec to Keele Humberside to Bloor	4,324	58	1.34
7 St. Clair to City limits Between CNR lines	5,100	51	1.00
8 St. Clair south to CPR Between CNR lines	6,384	66	1.03
9 Humberside to CPR Keele St. to CNR	2,730	17	0.62
Total, Ward 7	46,318	652	1.40

<u>Ward 6</u>	<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Percent</u>
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>
10	Keele to CNR Humberside to Bloor	6,004	105	1.75
11	CNR to Harvie St. St. Clair to city limits	2,918	58	1.99
12	Harvie to Westmount St. Clair to city limits	6,548	242	3.77
13	CNR west to Dufferin St. Clair to Davenport	5,377	199	3.70
14	Dufferin to Oakwood Davenport to city limits	3,628	635	17.50
15	CNR to Dovercourt Davenport to CPR	4,104	55	1.34
16	CPR to Bloor between CNR lines	6,661	45	0.68
17	CNR to Dufferin CPR to Bloor	9,525	197	2.07
18	Dufferin to Dovercourt CPR to Bloor	6,843	186	2.72
19	Parkside to city limits Bloor to CNR	8	-	-
20	Parkside to Roncesvalles Bloor to High Park	7,687	99	1.29
21	Roncesvalles to CNR Bloor to Fermanagh	5,472	66	1.21
22	CNR to Brock Bloor to Dundas	6,307	94	1.49
23	Brock to Dovercourt Bloor to College	7,459	821	1.10
24	Brock to Dovercourt College to Dundas	4,548	855	18.80
25	Parkside to Roncesvalles High Park to Queen	5,890	66	1.12
26	Roncesvalles to Sorauren Fermanagh to Queen	4,984	62	1.22
27	Sorauren to CNR CNR to Queen	7,868	80	1.02
28	CNR to Dufferin Dundas to CNR	4,629	144	3.10
29	Dufferin to Dovercourt Dundas to CNR	7,436	194	2.61
30	Lake Shore Rd. to Jameson Queen to King	4,758	40	0.84
31	Jameson to CNR Queen to King	3,546	46	1.30
32 & 33	Jameson to Atlantic King to CNR	5,980	36	0.60
34	Lake Shore to CNR Spencer Ave. to city limits	760	6	0.78
Total, Ward 6		128,940	4,331	2.58

<u>Ward 5</u>		<u>Population</u>		<u>Percent</u>
<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>	
35 St. Clair to CPR Oakwood & Dovercourt to Christie	9,585	1,045	10.90%	
36 Christie to Bathurst St. Clair to CPR	4,223	545	12.88	
37 Dovercourt to Ossington CPR to Bloor	4,375	286	6.54	
38 Ossington to Christie CPR to Bloor	7,289	990	13.58	
39 Christie to Bathurst CPR to Bloor	8,913	1,765	19.69	
40 Dovercourt to Ossington Bloor to College	4,383	550	12.55	
41 Ossington to Grace Bloor to College	7,459	2,685	36.00	
42 Grace to Bathurst Bloor to Harbord	4,478	1,869	41.74	
43 Bathurst to Grace Harbord to College	6,250	3,492	55.87	
44 Dovercourt to Grace College to Dundas	8,231	2,184	26.53	
45 Grace to Bathurst College to Dundas	6,004	2,090	34.81	
46 Dovercourt to Gorevale Dundas to Queen	6,807	330	4.85	
47 Dundas to Queen Gorevale to Bathurst	7,164	1,073	14.98	
48 Dovercourt to Shaw Queen to King St.	1,171	88	7.51	
49 Shaw to Bathurst Queen to CNR	5,564	157	2.82	
50 Spencer to Bathurst CNR to Lakeshore	847	-	-	
Total, Ward 5		92,743	19,149	20.64

Ward 4

51 Spadina to Avenue Rd. Lonsdale to Ardwold & Poplar Plains	3,708	167	4.50
52 Bathurst to Spadina St. Clair to Davenport	3,177	879	27.67
53 Bathurst to Avenue Rd. Davenport to CPR	2,493	121	4.85
54 Bathurst to Spadina CPR to Bloor	7,953	1,518	19.69
55 Spadina to Avenue Rd. CPR to Bloor	9,186	463	5.04

Ward 4 (Cont'd)

<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>
56 Bathurst to Spadina Bloor to Harbord	3,689	1,595	43.24
57 Bathurst to Spadina Harbord to College	6,287	3,427	54.51
58 Spadina to Queen's Park Bloor to College	4,063	511	12.57
59 Bathurst to Spadina College to Dundas	6,287	2,733	43.47
60 Spadina to University College to Dundas	6,005	2,437	40.58
61 Bathurst to Spadina Dundas to Queen	4,440	758	17.07
62 Spadina to University Dundas to Queen	4,172	733	17.57
63 Bathurst to University Queen to Front St.	4,601	132	2.86
64 Bathurst to York St. Front St. to Toronto Bay	28	-	-
65 Centre Island	2,750	6	0.22
Total, Ward 4	68,839	15,480	22.49

Ward 3

66 Avenue Rd. to Yonge CNR to St. Clair	4,805	252	5.24
67 Avenue Rd. to Yonge St. Clair to Alcorn	2,749	47	1.71
68 Avenue Rd. to Yonge Alcorn to CPR	1,837	22	1.20
69 Avenue Rd. to Yonge CPR to Davenport	4,976	58	1.16
70 Avenue Rd. to Yonge Davenport to Bloor	3,073	35	1.14
71 Queen's Park to Yonge Bloor to College	4,094	47	1.15
72 Yonge to Jarvis Bloor to Carlton	8,741	88	1.01
73 University to Yonge College to Queen	2,988	185	6.19
74 Yonge to Jarvis Carlton to Queen	4,972	42	0.84
75 University to Yonge Queen to Front St.	305	20	6.56
76 Yonge to Jarvis Queen to Front St.	122	5	4.10
77 York to Jarvis Front St. to Toronto Bay	2	-	-
Total, Ward 3	38,664	801	2.07

<u>Ward 9</u>		<u>Population</u>		<u>Percent</u>
<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>	
78 City limits to Yonge Roe & Nairn to Lawrence	10,574	124	1.17	
79 Yonge E. to City Limits City limits S. to Lawrence	5,941	59	0.99	
80 City limits E. to Avenue Rd. Willow to Briar Hill	2,626	204	7.77	
81 Avenue Rd. to Yonge Lawrence to Briar Ave.	6,418	105	1.64	
82 Yonge E. to city limits Lawrence to Blythwood	3,292	12	0.37	
83 City limits to Avenue Rd. Briar Hill to Eglinton	3,777	754	20.00	
84 Avenue Rd. to Yonge Briar Hill to Eglinton	5,255	229	4.36	
85 Yonge E. to city limits Blythwood to Eglinton	8,985	82	0.94	
86 Elmsthorpe to Yonge Eglinton to CNR	6,459	822	12.73	
87 Yonge to Mt. Pleasant Eglinton to Merton	7,259	92	1.26	
88 Mt. Pleasant to city limits Eglinton to Belsize	6,564	95	1.44	
89 Mt. Pleasant to city limits Belsize to Merton	5,049	22	0.44	
90 Mt. Pleasant Cemetery	14	-	-	
Total, Ward 9		72,213	2,600	3.60

<u>Ward 2</u>				
91 Yonge to Mt. Pleasant Glen Elm & Moore to St. Clair Ave.	3,101	27	0.87	
92 Mt. Pleasant to city limits Moore Ave. to CPR	5,307	79	1.49	
93 Mt. Pleasant to city limits CPR to Park Drive	4,001	108	2.70	
94 Yonge to Don River Park Drive to Rosedale Valley	4,781	36	0.75	
95 Yonge to Mt. Pleasant Rosedale Valley to Bloor	988	8	0.82	
96 Jarvis to Parliament Bloor to Wellesley	6,599	45	0.68	
97 Parliament to Don River Danforth to Winchester	4,018	11	0.27	
98 Jarvis to Parliament Wellesley to Carlton	5,840	72	1.23	
99 Jarvis to Parliament Carlton to Dundas	7,577	74	0.98	
100 Parliament to Don River Winchester to Gerrard	4,683	43	0.92	

<u>Ward 2 (Cont 'd)</u>		<u>Population</u>		<u>Percent</u>
<u>Census Tract</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>	
101 Jarvis to Parliament Dundas to Queen	5,672	200	3.53	
102 Parliament to Don River Gerrard to Queen	8,534	85	1.00	
103 & 104 Jarvis to Don River Queen to Front	4,830	110	2.28	
105 Jarvis to Don River Front St. to Toronto Bay	23	-	-	
 Total, Ward 2	 65,954	 898	 1.36	

<u>Ward 1</u>				
106 Don River to Jackman City limits to Danforth	4,333	24	0.55	
107 Jackman to Pape City limits to Danforth	5,728	17	0.30	
108 Pape to Greenwood City limits to Danforth	5,130	89	1.73	
109 Don River to Hampton Danforth to Bain	4,159	15	0.36	
110 Hampton to Pape Danforth to Bain	5,062	49	0.97	
111 Pape to Greenwood Danforth to CNR	8,584	24	0.28	
112 Don River to Pape Bain to Gerrard	8,200	17	0.21	
113 Pape to Greenwood CNR to Gerrard	3,639	17	0.47	
114 Don River to CNR Gerrard to Queen	9,742	84	0.88	
115 CNR to Jones Gerrard to Queen	7,639	75	0.98	
116 Jones to Greenwood Gerrard to Queen	5,958	40	0.67	
117 Don River to Pape Queen to Eastern	3,218	15	0.47	
118 Pape to Coxwell Queen to Eastern	3,630	41	1.13	
119 Don River to Leslie Eastern to Lakefront	1,426	-	-	
 Total, Ward 1	 76,448	 507	 0.66	

<u>Ward 8</u>		<u>Population</u>		<u>Percent</u>
<u>Census Tract</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>
120	Greenwood to Coxwell City limits to Danforth	3,659	55	1.50
121	Coxwell to Woodbine City limits to Danforth	3,922	62	1.58
122	Greenwood to Coxwell Danforth to CNR	4,020	13	0.37
123	Coxwell to Woodbine Danforth to CNR	4,559	9	0.20
124	City limits to CNR Woodbine to Victoria Park	7,116	76	1.07
125	Greenwood to Coxwell CNR to Eastwood	4,114	35	0.85
126	Coxwell to Woodbine CNR to Eastwood	5,635	23	0.41
127	Woodbine to Main CNR to Kingston	6,387	15	0.23
128	Main to Victoria Park CNR to Kingston	7,243	27	0.37
129	Greenwood to Coxwell Eastwood to Eastern	8,789	57	0.65
130	Coxwell to Woodbine Eastwood to Kingston	3,437	2	0.06
131	Kingston to Lee Kingston to Queen	9,292	35	0.38
132	Lee to Balsam Kingston to Queen	4,338	34	0.78
133	Balsam to Victoria Park Kingston to Queen	5,483	32	0.58
134	Leslie to Woodbine Eastern & Queen to Lakefront	100	-	-
135	Woodbine to Victoria Park Queen to Lakefront	7,591	57	0.75
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		85,685	532	0.62

Etobicoke

Census Tract #136-160 53,779 116 0.22

Long Branch

Census Tract #161 8,727 10 0.11

New Toronto

Census Tract #162-165 11,194 50 0.45

Mimico

Census Tract #166-169 11,342 43 0.38

	<u>Population</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>
<u>Swansea</u>			
Census Tract #170	8,072	65	0.80
<u>Weston</u>			
Census Tract #171	8,677	13	0.15
<u>York Township</u>			
<u>Census Tract</u>			
172 Humber River to Jane City limits S. to Eglinton	1,780	19	1.07
173 Humber River to Jane Eglinton to Eileen	2,483	4	0.16
174 Humber River to Scarlett Humber River to Eileen	16	-	-
175 Eileen to Jane Corbett to CPR	4,947	3	0.06
176 Humber River to Gooch CPR to St. Marks	457	-	-
177 Gooch to city limits CPR to Annette	6,713	20	0.30
178 Humber River to Jane St. Marks to Bloor	4,652	42	0.90
179 Jane to CNR Cobalt to Eglinton	2,980	1	0.03
180 Jane to CNR Eglinton to Lambton	1,968	7	0.35
181 Jane to CNR Lambton to Corbett	5,402	2	0.03
182 CNR to Keele York Township limits to Eglinton	707	6	0.85
183 CNR to Keele Eglinton to city limits	1,798	15	0.83
184 Keele to CNR York Township limits to Eglinton	2,137	24	1.12
185 Keele to CNR Eglinton to city limits	8,059	46	0.57
186 CNR to Dufferin York Township limits to Eglinton	3,635	170	4.67
187 CNR to Dufferin Eglinton to city limits	9,862	190	1.93
188 Dufferin to Lyon York Twshp. limits to Eglinton	4,976	728	14.63
189 Dufferin to Oakwood Vaughan to Rogers	5,519	411	7.41
190 Westmount to Oakwood Rogers to St. Clair	5,651	1,181	20.90

<u>York Township (Cont 'd)</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>
<u>Census Tract</u>			
191 Oakwood to Vaughan Vaughan to St. Clair	12,340	2,561	20.75
192 Vaughan to Bathurst Eglinton to Vaughan	15,500	5,725	36.93
Total, York Township	101,582	11,155	10.98

Forest Hill Village

<u>Census Tract</u>			
193 Lyon to Bathurst Briar Hill to Eglinton	3,743	2,701	72.16
194 Bathurst to Latimer Briar Hill to Eglinton	1,914	637	33.28
195 Bathurst to Spadina Eglinton to Bantry	5,138	1,955	38.05
196 Spadina to city limits Eglinton to Thelma	4,510	780	17.29
Total, Forest Hill Village	15,305	6,073	39.68

North York Township

<u>Census Tract</u>			
197 Humber River East Steele's Ave. to Humber	857	-	-
198 Humber River to Wendell Steele's Ave. to Sheppard	291	-	-
199 Wendell to Don River Steele's Ave. to Sheppard	808	5	0.62
200 Humber River to CPR Sheppard to Wardlaw	1,775	15	0.85
201 CPR to CNR Sheppard to West Bypass	3,005	19	0.63
202 Jane to CNR West Bypass to Lawrence	3,047	9	0.30
203 Humber River to Jane Wardlaw S. to N. York limits	2,123	12	0.55
204 CNR east Lawrence S. to York Township	2,993	15	0.50
205 CNR west Lawrence S. to York Township	55	-	-
206 Don River to Yonge Steele's Ave. to Finch	2,939	7	0.24

<u>North York Township (Cont'd)</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>
<u>Census Tract</u>			
207 Don River to Yonge Finch to Don River	9,140	43	0.47
208 CNR to Sunnyview Sheppard to Wilson	167	-	-
209 Sunnyview to Bathurst Waterloo to West Bypass	4,524	232	5.13
210 Bathurst to Don River Don River to West Bypass	1,654	114	6.89
211 CNR to Dufferin West Bypass north	1,992	140	7.02
212 CNR to Beechmount Wardlaw to Lawrence	1,418	12	0.85
213 CNR to Beechmount Lawrence to York Township	4,562	512	11.22
214 Beechmount to Bathurst West Bypass to Forest Hill	5,592	1,219	21.80
215 Bathurst to city limits West Bypass to Forest Hill	12,318	1,412	11.46
216 Avenue Rd. to Yonge West Bypass to city limits	4,127	32	0.78
217 Yonge to Bayview Steele's to Finch	2,885	-	-
218 Yonge to Bayview Finch to Sheppard	7,710	17	0.22
219 Bayview to Victoria Park Steele's to Sheppard	844	5	0.59
220 Yonge to Bayview Sheppard to York Mills	4,973	116	2.33
221 Bayview to Don Mills Sheppard to Don River	556	-	-
222 Yonge to Bayview York Mills to Lawrence	1,445	18	1.25
223 City limits to Don River Don River to Fairfield	2,290	20	0.87
224 Bayview to Leslie Don River	982	15	1.52
225 Leslie to Don Mills Don Mills to Eglinton	143	-	-
226 Don Mills to Victoria Park Sheppard to CPR	203	-	-
227 Don River to Victoria Park CPR to Northline	463	-	-
228 Don River Eglinton to East York	17	-	-
Total, North York Township	85,897	3,989	4.64

<u>Loaside</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Jews</u>	<u>Jews</u>
Census Tract #229-231	16,233	55	0.34
 <u>East York</u>			
Census Tract #232-243	64,616	157	0.24
 <u>Scarborough</u>			
Census Tract #244-257	56,292	97	0.17