

2011

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF GREATER VANCOUVER

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



**2011 National Household Survey Analysis
The Jewish Community of Greater Vancouver**

**Part 1
Basic Demographics**

**Part 2
Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas**

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Acknowledgments

Jewish Federations of Canada - UIA would like to thank Marc Pagé of Statistics Canada for his expertise and meticulous attention to detail. Without his assistance this report would not be possible.

A special acknowledgment is extended to Duy Bach Nguyen for his diligent work in the extraction and verification of statistical data.

All data in this report are adapted from:
Statistics Canada, special order tabulations for Jewish Federations of Canada - UIA, CO-1421.

Highlights of Part 1

- The Jewish population of Greater Vancouver was 26,255 in 2011. Jews comprised 1.2% of the total Vancouver population.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the Jewish community grew by 3,255 people, or 14.2%. On the other hand, the Canadian Jewish population grew by only 4.7% between 2001 and 2011, a slower increase than that for the Greater Vancouver Jewish community.
- Greater Vancouver has the third largest Jewish community in Canada, and about 6.7% of the country's Jewish population.
- Regarding the age distribution of the Greater Vancouver Jewish community, the 45-64 age group has increased significantly since 2001. There were 7,740 individuals in this cohort in 2011, compared to 6,610 in 2001, a gain of 1,130 individuals. This age group represents the “Baby Boomer” generation.
- Children (0-14 years) have shown the next largest gain, increasing from 3,835 to 4,690 individuals between 2001 and 2011, a difference of 855 persons.
- The seniors (65+ years) cohort is steadily increasing and will likely experience a significant rise as the Baby Boomers begin to swell its ranks by the next National Household Survey in 2021.
- The median age of the Greater Vancouver Jewish community (40.3 years) is slightly younger than that of the Canadian Jewish population (40.5 years).
- A significant proportion (75%) of the Jewish population in this province is located in the Greater Vancouver area.

Highlights of Part 2

- The area with the largest Jewish population in the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is the City of Vancouver (14,325), and more specifically, the West Side (9,560).
- The West Side of Vancouver has the highest density of Jews, who comprise 3.9% of its total populace.
- Of the eleven areas examined in this report, seven have shown Jewish population gains between 2001 and 2011, two have shown population losses, and two have stayed approximately the same. The areas with the largest Jewish population increases were the West End of Vancouver (+980), the East Side of Vancouver (+785), and Surrey / White Rock (+605). North Vancouver lost 200 Jewish residents, and West Vancouver lost 115.
- The West Side of Vancouver has the largest number of Jewish children (1,695), Jewish teens and young adults (1,275), Jews 25-44 years (2,350), and Jews 45-64 years (2,810), in the Vancouver CMA.
- The West Side of Vancouver also has the most Jewish seniors (1,425). However, the West End of Vancouver has the highest density of Jewish elderly. Almost a quarter (24.3%) of Jews living in the West End are seniors, comprising 575 individuals.
- Jewish residents residing in in the West End have a median age of 47.6 years, the highest of any Jewish population in the Vancouver CMA. The lowest median age is found for the Burnaby / New Westminster Jewish community, at 33.4 years.
- There are no specific Jewish neighborhoods in the Vancouver CMA. Jews represent a significant ethnic minority only in the West Side of Vancouver City, where they rank as the fifth largest ethnic group.

Table of Contents

Introduction

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Methodological Considerations | 2 |
|-------------------------------------|---|

Part 1: Basic Demographics

| | |
|--|----|
| Gender & Age Breakdowns | 7 |
| Comparisons with Other Ethnic Groups | 19 |
| Comparisons with Other Religious Affiliations | 23 |
| The Greater Vancouver Community in a Provincial Context..... | 25 |

Part 2: Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

| | |
|---|----|
| The Distribution of Jewish Populations in the Vancouver CMA | 33 |
| Distributions as Percentages of Total Jews in Vancouver CMA..... | 35 |
| An Historical Perspective of Population Distributions | 37 |
| Age Breakdowns Across Geographic Areas..... | 45 |
| Age Breakdowns Within Geographic Areas..... | 49 |
| Median Ages by Geographic Areas | 53 |
| Ethnic Groups in Geographic Areas | 53 |
| Religious Groups in Geographic Areas | 59 |

Appendices

| | |
|--|----|
| Appendix 1: The Utility of the National Household Survey | 67 |
| Appendix 2: The Revised Jewish Definition | 69 |
| Appendix 3: The Attribution of Ethnic Origins | 71 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Appendix 4: Additional Data Tables for Basic Demographics | 73 |
| Appendix 5: Geographic Borders | 75 |
| Appendix 6: Additional Data Tables Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas | 77 |

2011 National Household Survey Analysis

Introduction

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

Greater Vancouver's Jewish population has had to face numerous challenges over the last decade. Steady population growth, an increasing cost of housing, fewer employment opportunities for young adults, a growing Jewish presence in regional communities, and decreased affiliation among certain age groups are some of the important issues that have recently preoccupied the communal agenda.

A particular challenge has been creating more opportunities for connections to Jewish communal life for people living throughout Greater Vancouver. Ensuring access to Jewish educational and cultural activities has become more difficult as the population continues to disperse. Vancouver-based organizations have focused on working collaboratively with

regional partners to introduce and maintain innovative programming that addresses such needs. As the community has grown, it has also become increasingly diverse, and numerous grass-roots organizations have formed to reflect such diversity.

As the Greater Vancouver Jewish population continues to grow and change, it is vital that community leaders and planners develop an accurate demographic picture of its diverse and complex nature. The National Household Survey data will help leadership make critical decisions and respond to the needs of community members in informed and strategic ways.

This report begins with a discussion of methodological considerations related to the 2011 National Household Survey, and their implications for interpreting the data presented in this study. A description of changes to the Jewish definition will also be discussed.

Part 1 of this report then examines the local Jewish population from an historical demographic perspective, followed by a

description of gender and age breakdowns. This section also compares Greater Vancouver's Jewish population with other ethnic and religious groups.

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

It should be noted that this report examines the Jewish community within the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). This corresponds to the Greater Vancouver Area, and includes within its parameters West & North Vancouver to the North, Surrey and White Rock to the South, Lions Bay to the West, and Maple Ridge to the East.

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

available regarding their Jewish identification.

Methodological Considerations

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

The National Household Survey (NHS) was distributed to a third of the households in Canada, compared to 20% of households for the Census Long Form. However, whereas the Census had an almost universal rate of response, the NHS had a 73.9% response rate across Canada, and 75.6% in the Vancouver CMA.

It is not clear to what extent non-response biases played a role in the results. For instance, it is possible that certain socioeconomic groups, such as the poor, less educated individuals, and recent immigrants were generally less inclined to answer the National Household Survey. Statistics

Canada applied sophisticated treatments to deal with possible gaps in the data but the change in methodology has meant that it is difficult to determine error ranges based on projections gleaned from the sample.

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

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

There may be several reasons why there has been a decline in Jewish ethnic identification, but only two will be

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

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

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

combination of religious and ethnic identification.

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

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

particularly the identification of demographic trends, should be interpreted with caution.

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

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

Part 1

Basic Demographics

In 2011, the Jewish population of Greater Vancouver was 26,255 (Table 1). Jews comprised 1.2% of Greater Vancouver's total population of 2,280,700.

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

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

The Jewish population figure for 2011 represented a gain from 2001, when there were 23,000 Jews in this metropolitan area. Between 2001 and 2011, the Jewish population here increased by 3,255 people, or 14.2% (Table 2).

The population increase between 2001 and 2011 was almost identical to that between 1991 and 2001. In the latter decade, the community grew by 3,300 people or 16.8%. In short, at least for the last two decades, the rate of growth of the Greater Vancouver Jewish population has been remarkably consistent.

Table 2 further shows that between 1981 and 1991 the gain was more pronounced than that evident between 1991 and 2001. Between 1981 and 1991, the community experienced an increase of 4,775 people or 32%.

In fact, the Greater Vancouver Jewish population has been increasing in size since the first Jews settled here in significant numbers at the turn of the last century. Particularly large increases were realized between 1921 and 1931, as well as for the last sixty years between 1951 and 2011.

Table 3 looks at the Jewish population relative to the total population in Greater Vancouver. It can be seen that the

Table 1
Jewish & Non-Jewish Populations
Greater Vancouver

| | # | % |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| Jewish | 26,255 | 1.2 |
| Non-Jewish | 2,254,445 | 98.8 |
| Total | 2,280,700 | 100.0 |

Table 2
Jewish Population of Greater Vancouver
Historical Summary

| | Jewish Population | # Change From Previous Census | % Change From Previous Census |
|------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 2011 | 26,255 | +3,255 | +14.2 |
| 2001 | 23,000 | +3,300 | +16.8 |
| 1991 | 19,700 | +4,775 | +32.0 |
| 1981 | 14,925 | +4,780 | +47.1 |
| 1971 | 10,145 | +2,844 | +39.0 |
| 1961 | 7,301 | +1,834 | +33.5 |
| 1951 | 5,467 | +2,639 | +93.3 |
| 1941 | 2,828 | +388 | +15.9 |
| 1931 | 2,440 | +1,064 | +77.3 |
| 1921 | 1,376 | +352 | +34.4 |
| 1911 | 1,024 | +810 | +378.5 |
| 1901 | 214 | -- | -- |

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

percentage of the Jewish population relative to the total seems to have been consistent for the last two decades, at 1.2%.

The growth rate of the total Greater Vancouver population has been increasing at a somewhat faster pace than that of the Jewish population. For instance, between 1991 and 2011 the growth rate for the total population was 44%, whereas the Jewish community grew by 33.3%.

Table 4 compares Greater Vancouver's Jewish population to the Canadian Jewish population. In 1991, Greater Vancouver's Jewish community became the third largest in Canada, surpassing the Jewish population of Winnipeg. It currently holds the same rank as far as its size relative to other Jewish communities in Canada is concerned.

The Greater Vancouver Jewish community comprised 6.7% of the Canadian Jewish population in 2011. This is a slight increase from 2001, when it represented 6.1% of the Canadian Jewish population.

Calculations reveal that between 1991 and 2011 the Canadian Jewish population increased by 9.1%, whereas the Greater Vancouver Jewish population grew by

33.3%. In short, the Greater Vancouver Jewish community is growing at a faster rate than the Jewish population in Canada as a whole.

This is particularly evident when only the last decade is taken into consideration. Between 2001 and 2011, the Canadian Jewish population grew by a mere 4.7%, whereas the Greater Vancouver Jewish community increased by 14.2%. In other words, whereas the Greater Vancouver Jewish community's rate of growth had slowed in the last two decades, it remains much more pronounced than that of the national Jewish population.

Gender & Age Breakdowns

According to Table 5, there is a slightly higher proportion of males than females in the Greater Vancouver Jewish community. More than fifty percent (50.2%) of the Jewish population is male and 49.8% is female. This discrepancy is somewhat unusual when compared to the breakdowns of other Jewish communities in the country, where females usually outnumber males.

Table 3
Jewish Population as Percentage of Greater Vancouver Population
Historical Summary

| Census / NHS Year | Total Population | Non-Jewish Population | Jewish Population | % Jewish |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------|
| 2011 | 2,280,700 | 2,254,445 | 26,255 | 1.2 |
| 2001 | 1,967,475 | 1,944,475 | 23,000 | 1.2 |
| 1991 | 1,584,120 | 1,564,415 | 19,700 | 1.2 |

Table 4
Greater Vancouver & Canadian Jewish Populations
Historical Summary

| Census / NHS Year | Greater Vancouver Jewish Population | Canadian Jewish Population | % of Cdn Jewish Population | Ranking Among Cdn Jewish Communities |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2011 | 26,255 | 391,665 | 6.7 | 3 |
| 2001 | 23,000 | 374,060 | 6.1 | 3 |
| 1991 | 19,700 | 359,110 | 5.5 | 3 |

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

Table 6 examines age breakdowns for Greater Vancouver Jews, non-Jews and their totals. The Jewish population has a higher proportion of children 0-14 years of age than the total population (17.9% and 15.5% respectively). The Jewish population has a lower proportion of those 15-24 years of age than the total Greater Vancouver population (11.8% and 13.3% respectively).

There is also a discrepancy in terms of the economically productive age group of 25-44 years: 27% of Jews fall into this age cohort, whereas 29.3% of Greater Vancouver's total population is represented here.

The Jewish community has a similar proportion of those 45-64 years (29.5%) as

the total Greater Vancouver population (29.1%).

Finally, a comparison of these two age distributions shows that the Jewish community has a larger proportion of seniors (13.8%) than the total Greater Vancouver population (12.8%).

All in all, there is a somewhat higher percentage of Jews at the higher end of the age distribution (45+ years) than in the total population: 43.3% of Jews are 45+ years, compared to 41.9% of the overall Greater Vancouver population.

Table 7 compares age distributions of the Jewish populations of Greater Vancouver and Canada. It is evident that these distributions have a number of differences. For instance, there is a slightly smaller proportion of children 0-14 years of age among the Greater Vancouver Jewish community than for Canadian Jews (17.9% and 18.2% respectively).

There is also a somewhat smaller proportion for the 15-24 year cohort among the Greater Vancouver Jewish community in comparison to the Canadian Jewish population (11.8% and 13.4% respectively).

Table 5
Gender Breakdowns
Greater Vancouver & Canadian Jewish Populations

| | Greater Vancouver Jewish Population | | Canadian Jewish Population | |
|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % |
| Males | 13,185 | 50.2 | 194,270 | 49.6 |
| Females | 13,070 | 49.8 | 197,395 | 50.4 |
| Total | 26,255 | 100.0 | 391,665 | 100.0 |

Table 6
Age Breakdowns for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Greater Vancouver

| | Total | | Jews | | Non-Jews | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 0-14 | 354,470 | 15.5 | 4,690 | 17.9 | 349,780 | 15.5 |
| 15-24 | 302,930 | 13.3 | 3,100 | 11.8 | 299,830 | 13.3 |
| 25-44 | 668,065 | 29.3 | 7,095 | 27.0 | 660,975 | 29.3 |
| 45-64 | 662,660 | 29.1 | 7,740 | 29.5 | 654,915 | 29.0 |
| 65+ | 292,565 | 12.8 | 3,625 | 13.8 | 288,945 | 12.8 |
| Total | 2,280,690 | 100.0 | 26,250 | 100.0 | 2,254,445 | 100.0 |

On the other hand, the local Jewish community has a much higher percentage of those 25-44 years than the national Jewish population (27% and 23.5% respectively).

The local Jewish community also has a higher proportion of those 45-64 years than the Canadian Jewish population (29.5% and 28% respectively). But there are proportionally fewer elderly in the Greater Vancouver Jewish community than in the national Jewish population (13.8% and 16.9% respectively).

In summary, for individuals 25+ years, the Greater Vancouver Jewish community's age distribution is more similar to that of the total Greater Vancouver population than to the distribution of the Canadian Jewish population.

Table 8 is an historical summary of age breakdowns for Greater Vancouver's Jewish community. A number of interesting findings can be gleaned from this table. First, the number of those between 0-14 years of age has increased since the 2001 Census, and is even higher than the peak reached in 1991. In 2011, there were 4,690 children under 15 years of age, compared to 3,835 in 2001, and 4,235 in 1991.

The 15-24 year cohort has increased steadily since 1991, although not as rapidly in the last decade. In 2011 there were 3,100 in this cohort, compared to 2,930 in 2001, and 2,285 in 1991. Since this cohort of older teens and young adults represents the future of the community, this is a positive finding.

The 25-44 year cohort has increased since 2001. In 2011, there were 7,095 individuals in this age group, compared to 6,640 in 2001. The number in 2001 is about at the 1991 level of 6,995.

The 45-64 age group has actually increased very dramatically since 2001. There were 7,740 individuals in this cohort in 2011, compared to 6,610 in 2001. This bulge in the distribution represents the "Baby Boomer" generation. There were only 3,600 such individuals in 1991. Hence, there are now more than twice as many in this age group as there were two decades ago.

Finally, the number of Jewish seniors has increased as well. There were 3,625 seniors in 2011, compared to 2,995 in 2001. The Baby Boomers will swell the ranks of the elderly by the time the next National Household Survey is conducted in 2021.

Table 7
Age Breakdowns
Greater Vancouver & Canadian Jewish Populations

| | Greater Vancouver Jewish Population | | Canadian Jewish Population | |
|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % |
| 0-14 | 4,690 | 17.9 | 71,280 | 18.2 |
| 15-24 | 3,100 | 11.8 | 52,390 | 13.4 |
| 25-44 | 7,095 | 27.0 | 92,200 | 23.5 |
| 45-64 | 7,740 | 29.5 | 109,515 | 28.0 |
| 65+ | 3,625 | 13.8 | 66,280 | 16.9 |
| Total | 26,250 | 100.0 | 391,665 | 100.0 |

Table 8
Historical Summary of Age Distributions
Greater Vancouver Jewish Community

| | 2011 | | 2001 | | 1991 | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 0-14 | 4,690 | 17.9 | 3,835 | 16.7 | 4,235 | 21.5 |
| 15-24 | 3,100 | 11.8 | 2,930 | 12.7 | 2,285 | 11.6 |
| 25-44 | 7,095 | 27.0 | 6,640 | 28.9 | 6,995 | 35.5 |
| 45-64 | 7,740 | 29.5 | 6,610 | 28.7 | 3,600 | 18.3 |
| 65+ | 3,625 | 13.8 | 2,995 | 13.0 | 2,590 | 13.1 |
| Total | 26,250 | 100.0 | 23,010 | 100.0 | 19,705 | 100.0 |

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

It can be seen that the 0-14 age cohort has shown an increase in 2011, after dipping in 2001. The 15-24 cohort has shown a steady increase since 1991, although the gain has been less pronounced between 1991 and 2001 than in the previous decade.

As Figure 1 also shows, the 25-44 cohort dipped in 2001, but has increased in 2011 to levels slightly above 1991. The 45-64 cohort has increased markedly in the last two decades. The rise between 1991 and 2001 is perhaps the most dramatic aspect of the entire graph, and represents the Baby Boomer generation. This group has increased significantly again between 2001 and 2011.

Finally, as noted in the summary of Table 8, the seniors (65+) cohort has been rising steadily. Its growth is the most consistent

feature of this graph, and is represented by a step-like progression in the last set of bars.

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

The dependency ratio for the Greater Vancouver Jewish community is 0.46. This ratio has vacillated somewhat in the last 30 years. In 1981 the dependency ratio was 0.44. The ratio peaked in 1991 at 0.53, and went back down to 0.42 in 2001. The current ratio represents a slight rise since 2001.

In comparison, the dependency ratio for the total Greater Vancouver population is 0.40, somewhat lower than that of the local Jewish community (0.46). The dependency ratio for the Canadian Jewish population is 0.54. It is 0.53 for the Toronto Jewish community, 0.67 for the Montreal Jewish community, 0.56 for the Winnipeg Jewish

Figure 1
Historical Analysis of Age Trends
Vancouver Jewish Community

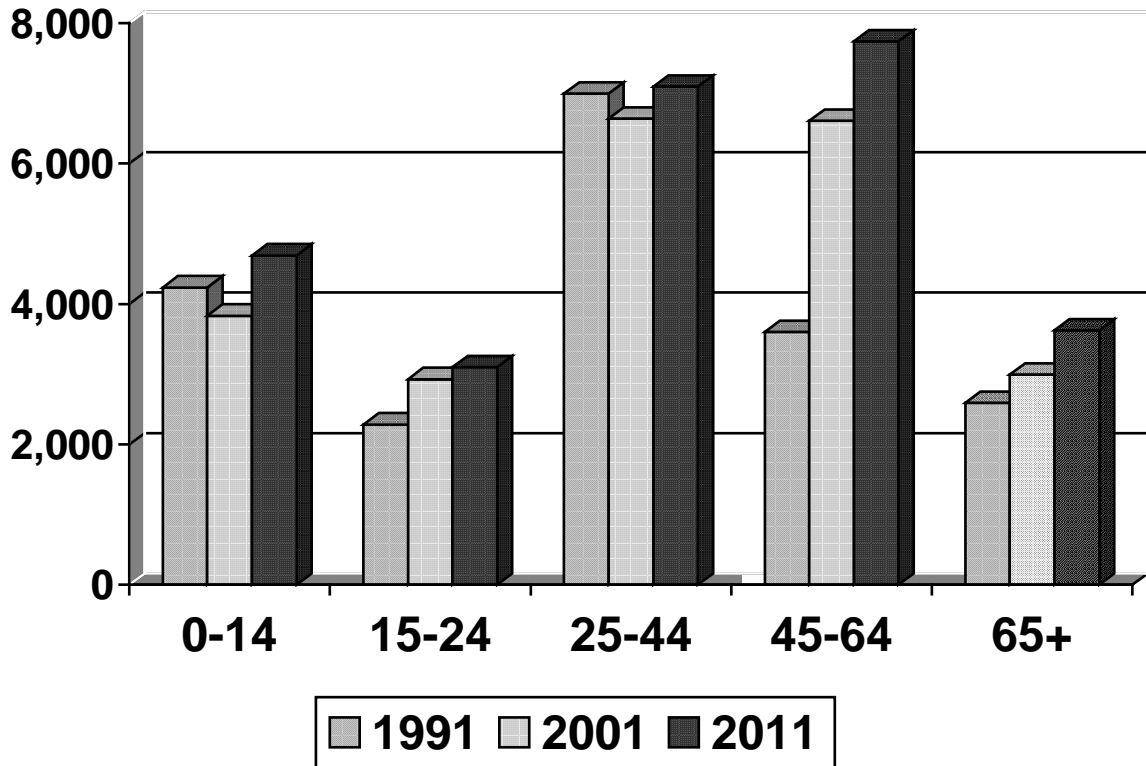


Table 9
Generational Breakdowns for Selected Populations

| Generation | Age Range | Vancouver Jewish Population | Canadian Jewish Population | Vancouver Total Population | Canadian Total Population |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Generation Z (1993 to 2011) | 0-18 yrs | 22.6 | 23.5 | 20.6 | 22.3 |
| Generation Y (1972 to 1992) | 19-39 yrs | 26.9 | 25.9 | 29.6 | 27.5 |
| Generation X (1966 to 1971) | 40-45 yrs | 8.6 | 7.0 | 9.5 | 8.6 |
| Baby Boomers (1946 to 1965) | 46-65 yrs | 29.0 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 28.6 |
| World War II Generation (1941 to 1945) | 66-70 yrs | 4.5 | 4.7 | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| Parents of Baby Boomers (1922 to 1940) | 71-89 yrs | 7.9 | 10.4 | 7.7 | 8.3 |
| 1921 and Before | 90+ yrs | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.4 |

community, and 0.42 for the Calgary Jewish community.

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

Table 9 describes the age distribution of the Greater Vancouver Jewish community along generational lines. The Vancouver Jewish population seems to have a somewhat greater proportion of Generation Z individuals (0-18 years) than the total Greater Vancouver population, but a lower percentage than the Canadian Jewish community.

The local Jewish community has a larger proportion of Generation Y individuals (19-39 years) than the Canadian Jewish community, but a lower percentage than the total Greater Vancouver population. This is the reverse of the situation evident for the Generation Z breakdowns.

The Vancouver Jewish community likewise has a higher proportion of Generation X persons (40-45 years) than the Canadian Jewish population; but the figure is lower than the percentage for the total Greater Vancouver population.

The Vancouver Jewish population has a higher percentage of Baby Boomers (46-65 years) than both the Canadian Jewish population and the total Greater Vancouver population.

Finally, the Vancouver Jewish community has a much lower proportion of the parents of Baby Boomers (71-89 years) than that for Canadian Jews; but this figure is comparable with that of the total Greater Vancouver population.

All in all, it is evident from Table 9 that the percentage distribution along generational lines for Vancouver Jews is more similar to the overall Canadian population, than to either the total Greater Vancouver population or the total Canadian Jewish population. The Vancouver Jewish community seems to have a generally younger generational profile than the Canadian Jewish population, but an older

Table 10
Age by Gender
Greater Vancouver Jewish Community

| | Total | | Male | | Female | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 0-14 | 4,690 | 17.9 | 2,505 | 19.0 | 2,185 | 16.7 |
| 15-24 | 3,100 | 11.8 | 1,455 | 11.0 | 1,645 | 12.6 |
| 25-44 | 7,095 | 27.0 | 3,405 | 25.8 | 3,695 | 28.3 |
| 45-64 | 7,740 | 29.5 | 4,025 | 30.5 | 3,720 | 28.5 |
| 65+ | 3,625 | 13.8 | 1,790 | 13.6 | 1,830 | 14.0 |
| Total | 26,250 | 100.0 | 13,180 | 100.0 | 13,075 | 100.0 |

profile than the total Greater Vancouver population.

A cross-tabulation of age by gender for the Greater Vancouver Jewish population is presented in Table 10. It can be seen that males outnumber females at the younger end of the distribution. For instance, there are 2,505 males between 0-14 years compared with 2,185 females. This is not a surprising finding since in most population distributions worldwide there is a small excess of males among births.

For both the 15-24 and 25-44 year cohorts, females outnumber males. For instance, there are 1,645 females compared to 1,455 males among those 15-24 years; and there are 3,695 females compared to 3,405 males among those 25-44 years.

For the 45-64 age cohort the situation once again reverses, with males outnumbering females (4,025 and 3,720 individuals respectively).

There are 1,830 females compared to 1,790 males among the elderly. This is not a large difference. In fact, in most age distributions worldwide, this discrepancy is significantly larger, resulting from the fact that men tend

to have a shorter life span than that of women. This accounts for the larger proportion of females among seniors.

The reader is referred to Tables 25 and 26 in Appendix 4 for more detailed age distributions involving 10-year age breakdowns.

Table 11 looks at median ages for the Greater Vancouver Jewish, non-Jewish and total populations by Census / NHS year. It is clear from this table that the median age of the local Jewish population has been steadily increasing. It was 35.7 years in 1991, 39.6 years in 2001, and 40.3 years in 2011.

The 2011 median age for the Jewish community is only 0.5 years older than that for the total Greater Vancouver population. It is interesting to note that between 1991 and 2011 the Jewish community's median age has increased at a somewhat slower pace than the total population. It has increased by 4.6 years in these two decades, compared to 5.5 years for the Greater Vancouver population.

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

| Census / NHS Year | Total Population | Jewish Population | Non-Jewish Population |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 2011 | 39.8 | 40.3 | 39.8 |
| 2001 | 37.2 | 39.6 | 37.2 |
| 1991 | 34.3 | 35.7 | 34.2 |

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

| Census / NHS Year | Greater Vancouver Jewish Population | Canadian Jewish Population |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2011 | 40.3 | 40.5 |
| 2001 | 39.6 | 40.1 |
| 1991 | 35.7 | 37.3 |

It is also noteworthy that the gap between the Jewish community's median age and that of the total population has decreased significantly in the last decade. In 2001, it was 2.4 years, and only 0.5 years in 2011. In other words, the total Greater Vancouver population is growing older at a faster rate than the local Jewish community.

The median ages of the Canadian and local Jewish populations are examined in Table 12. It can be seen that the median age of the Greater Vancouver Jewish community is slightly younger than that of the Canadian Jewish population (40.3 and 40.5 years respectively).

The differences between the median ages of the Greater Vancouver and Canadian Jewish populations have been diminishing steadily over several decades. In 1971 that difference was 2.3 years; it was 1.7 years in 1981, 1.6 years in 1991 and 0.5 years in 2001. Hence, the 0.2 year difference in 2011 is the closest margin since the 1971 Census. In short, the Jewish community of Greater Vancouver is growing older at a faster pace than Canada's Jewish population.

The median age for Toronto's Jewish community is 40.6 years, compared to 40.3

years for the Greater Vancouver Jewish community. Toronto's Jewish community is therefore slightly older, on average. The median age is 39.9 years for the Montreal Jewish community, 43.1 years for the Winnipeg Jewish community, and 41.7 years for the Ottawa Jewish community.

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

Comparisons With Other Ethnic Groups

Table 13 looks at the ethnic affiliations of the total population in the Vancouver CMA. Ethnicity was a "multiple response" variable in the 2011 National Household Survey. This meant that respondents could indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. To avoid double counting, a hierarchical method of assigning affiliations was employed in this

Table 13
Ethnic Affiliation
Total Population of Greater Vancouver

| | # | % |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| British | 443,375 | 19.5 |
| Chinese | 431,870 | 19.0 |
| East Indian | 215,430 | 9.5 |
| German | 147,545 | 6.5 |
| Canadian | 130,885 | 5.8 |
| Filipino | 106,360 | 4.7 |
| French | 80,120 | 3.5 |
| Italian | 73,545 | 3.2 |
| Ukrainian | 67,720 | 3.0 |
| Aboriginal | 64,945 | 2.9 |
| Korean | 48,685 | 2.1 |
| Russian | 46,230 | 2.0 |
| Polish | 40,145 | 1.8 |
| Latin American | 34,595 | 1.5 |
| Japanese | 31,075 | 1.4 |
| (Jewish: full definition) | (26,255) | -- |
| Vietnamese | 24,320 | 1.1 |
| African | 23,520 | 1.0 |
| Arab | 17,330 | 0.8 |
| Portuguese | 15,060 | 0.7 |
| Spanish | 11,880 | 0.5 |
| Greek | 11,355 | 0.5 |
| Caribbean | 9,730 | 0.4 |
| Pakistani | 6,735 | 0.3 |
| American | 5,255 | 0.2 |
| All other ethnic categories | 185,975 | 8.2 |
| Total Greater Vancouver | 2,273,685 | 100.0 |

analysis. This method is described fully in Appendix 3.

Note that the category for Jewish affiliation is described as “Jewish: full definition” in Table 13. Jewish affiliation is unique because it can refer to either an ethnic or religious identification, or both. It was felt that comparisons should be made with the full definition of “Jewishness”, so that the most inclusive attribution could be derived. A percentage wasn’t assigned to this category because it overlapped with other groups (that is, some respondents may have described themselves as “Jewish and Russian” or “Jewish and Canadian”, etc.).

An examination of Table 13 reveals that British is the ethnic category with the most popular affiliation. About one-fifth (19.5%) of Greater Vancouver residents say their ethnic affiliation is British, or 443,375 persons. This group includes individuals of English, Irish and Scottish origins.

Likewise, almost one in five individuals (19%) are of Chinese origin. This group comprises 431,870 persons. A significant number say they are East Indian by ethnic affiliation. They comprise 215,430

individuals or 9.5% of Greater Vancouver’s population.

Another 147,545 persons claim German descent, or 6.5% of the Greater Vancouver population. There are 130,885 who say they are of Canadian affiliation, or 5.8%. There is also a significant Filipino population in this metropolitan area (106,360 individuals), comprising 4.7% of Greater Vancouver’s population.

All the other ethnic groups number below 100,000 individuals. The French community ranks seventh, and comprises 80,120 persons. The Italians number 73,545 people, and the Ukrainians number 67,720 people. Finally, the Aboriginal community rounds out the ten largest ethnic groups with 64,945 individuals.

The Jewish community ranks sixteenth among ethnic groups, with a population of 26,255. As noted before, because ethnicity alone is not sufficiently inclusive to accurately describe the community, this figure is derived from a combined definition of religion, ethnicity and other variables, reflecting the complex nature of Jewish identity (see Appendix 2). It is noteworthy

Table 14
Ethnic Affiliation by Median Age
Total Population of Greater Vancouver

| | Median Age |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| British | 48.8 |
| American | 44.5 |
| French | 43.2 |
| German | 42.2 |
| (Jewish full definition) | (40.3) |
| Chinese | 40.1 |
| Polish | 40.1 |
| Russian | 39.8 |
| Greek | 39.5 |
| Ukrainian | 39.2 |
| Portuguese | 38.2 |
| Spanish | 37.5 |
| Italian | 37.2 |
| Japanese | 36.5 |
| Filipino | 35.3 |
| East Indian | 34.3 |
| Korean | 33.3 |
| Aboriginal | 32.0 |
| Vietnamese | 31.2 |
| Caribbean | 30.9 |
| Canadian | 30.6 |
| Latin American | 30.5 |
| African | 29.9 |
| Pakistani | 28.0 |
| Arab | 27.7 |
| Other Ethnic Groups | 42.6 |
| Total Greater Vancouver | 39.8 |

that the Jewish community ranked fifteenth among ethnic groups in 2001, and hence has moved up one rank in the last decade.

Table 14 examines the median ages of the various ethnic groups in Greater Vancouver. The populations with the lowest median ages include the Arab (27.7 years), Pakistani (28 years), African (29.9 years), Latin American (30.5 years), and Caribbean (30.9 years) communities.

Most of these latter populations have a large number of more recent immigrants, many of whom settled in Greater Vancouver in the last two decades. This infusion of people, often involving younger families, has consistently revitalized these communities, and has kept their median ages at lower levels than the rest of the population.

The ethnic groups with the highest median ages are the British (48.8 years), Americans (44.5 years), French (43.2 years), Germans (42.2 years), and Jews (40.3 years).

These latter ethnic groups are older, more established communities, whose peak periods of immigration to this city have long passed. Since there has not been a large influx of recent immigrants among these

groups, their average ages remain at fairly high levels. Most of their age distributions have a large “middle-aged” population, and generally more people who are 45+ years, and thus past their child-bearing years.

Comparisons With Other Religious Affiliations

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

It can be seen that Protestants are the largest group in this metropolitan area, representing 23.7% of the population, or more than half a million individuals. Catholics comprise the second largest group with 16.6% of the total population, or 378,265 individuals.

Sikhs are the third largest group with 6.8% of the population, or 155,945 individuals. Buddhists comprise the fourth largest group with 78,465 individuals, followed by Muslims (73,215) and Hindus (40,030). Christian Orthodox are represented by 31,895 individuals.

Table 15
Religious Affiliation
Total Population of Greater Vancouver

| | # | % |
|----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Protestant | 540,010 | 23.7 |
| Catholic | 378,265 | 16.6 |
| Sikh | 155,945 | 6.8 |
| Buddhist | 78,465 | 3.4 |
| Muslim | 73,215 | 3.2 |
| Hindu | 40,030 | 1.8 |
| Christian Orthodox | 31,895 | 1.4 |
| (Jewish: full definition) | (26,255) | -- |
| Jewish: religion alone | 18,735 | 0.8 |
| All other religions | 15,620 | 0.7 |
| Para-religious groups | 3,110 | 0.1 |
| No religious affiliation | 945,405 | 41.5 |
| Total Greater Vancouver | 2,280,695 | 100.0 |

Jews rank eighth among religious groups. As mentioned above, Jews were defined using both the Revised Definition (which uses religion, ethnicity, place of birth and other variables) and by religion alone. Their ranking is not affected by the choice of definition, although there are obviously fewer Jews when only religion is considered.

It is noteworthy that 41.5% of the total population, or 945,405 persons, say they have no religious affiliation. Within this category are included people who defined themselves as agnostics, atheists, or humanists, or who did not affiliate with any religion at all.

Only a very small proportion (0.1%) of the population is involved with para-religious groups, such as Paganism, Scientology, Rastafarian, and New Age affiliations. This is surprising given the typical stereotypes associated with the abundance of spiritual groups on the West Coast.

An examination of the median ages of various religious groups is presented in Table 16. The Protestant community has the highest median age (46.9 years) of any mainstream religious group in Greater

Vancouver, followed by the Buddhist (45.1 years), Catholic (42.3 years), Christian Orthodox (40.9 years) and Jewish (40.3 years) communities.

The lowest median age is found among Muslims (32.8 years), followed by the Sikh (33.5 years) and Hindu (34.6 years) populations. Those with no religious affiliation average 36.3 years, whereas those involved in para-religious practices have a median age of 41.2 years.

The Greater Vancouver Community in a Provincial Context

The total population of Jews in British Columbia is 35,005. Jews make up 0.8% of the population of this province. In comparison, the Jewish population of Ontario numbers 226,615. There are 93,620 Jews in the province of Quebec.

A significant proportion of the Jewish population in this province is located in the Greater Vancouver area. Specifically, 75% of Jews in this province reside in this metropolitan area.

Table 16
Religious Affiliation by Median Age
Total Population of Greater Vancouver

| | Median Age |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Protestant | 46.9 |
| Buddhist | 45.1 |
| Jewish: religion alone | 44.1 |
| Catholic | 42.3 |
| Christian Orthodox | 40.9 |
| (Jewish: full definition) | (40.3) |
| Hindu | 34.6 |
| Sikh | 33.5 |
| Muslim | 32.8 |
| All other religions | 42.4 |
| Para-religious groups | 41.2 |
| No religious affiliation | 36.3 |
| Total Greater Vancouver | 39.8 |

There are figures available for other Jewish communities in this province. The total Jewish population on Vancouver Island is 4,265. The Jewish community of Victoria numbers 2,740 individuals, followed by 265

Jews in Courtenay, 240 in Nanaimo, 130 in Parksville, and 110 in Duncan. Outside the Lower Mainland, there are 900 Jews in Kelowna, 275 in Kamloops, 185 in Prince George, and 155 in Vernon.

Part 2

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

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

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

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

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

While the community has become increasingly dispersed and families have

Table 17A
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

| | Total Population | Non-Jewish Population | Jewish Population | % Jewish |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Vancouver City | 603,955 | 589,625 | 14,325 | 2.4 |
| Greater Richmond | 777,950 | 772,020 | 5,930 | 0.8 |
| North Shore | 181,515 | 179,285 | 2,225 | 1.2 |
| Burquest | 496,125 | 493,220 | 2,900 | 0.6 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Med / Langley | 221,155 | 220,290 | 870 | 0.4 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 2,280,700 | 2,254,440 | 26,250 | 1.2 |

moved into the suburbs, few new institutions have developed. Over the past ten years, more young families are purchasing homes in East Vancouver where prices are more affordable and they can remain close to their families and stay connected to existing Jewish institutions and day schools.

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

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

Included in the current presentation are an historical analysis, age breakdowns, and comparisons with other ethnic and religious groups by area.

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

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

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

Table 17B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

| | | Total Population | Non-Jewish Population | Jewish Population | % Jewish |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------|
| Vancouver City | West End | 95,775 | 93,400 | 2,370 | 2.5 |
| | West Side | 248,230 | 238,670 | 9,560 | 3.9 |
| | East Side | 259,955 | 257,555 | 2,395 | 0.9 |
| Greater Richmond | Richmond City | 196,405 | 192,865 | 3,540 | 1.8 |
| | Surrey / White Rock | 482,080 | 480,305 | 1,780 | 0.4 |
| | Delta / Ladner | 99,465 | 98,855 | 615 | 0.6 |
| North Shore | West Vancouver | 48,095 | 47,165 | 930 | 1.9 |
| | North Vancouver | 133,415 | 132,125 | 1,290 | 1.0 |
| Burquest | Burnaby/New Westminster | 278,250 | 276,660 | 1,590 | 0.6 |
| | Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody | 217,870 | 216,555 | 1,315 | 0.6 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley | | 221,155 | 220,290 | 870 | 0.4 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | | 2,280,700 | 2,254,440 | 26,250 | 1.2 |

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

Important appendices are included in the back of this report. Appendix 5 describes the geographic boundaries that make up the primary and complementary geographic areas described throughout this section. The reader may want to verify the parameters of these geographic units.

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

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

The Distribution of Jewish Populations in the Vancouver CMA

Table 17A examines the distribution of Jewish, non-Jewish, and total populations in various primary areas of the Vancouver CMA. As this table indicates, the primary area with the largest number of Jews is Vancouver City with 14,325 Jewish residents.

The Greater Richmond area has the second largest Jewish population among primary areas, with 5,930 individuals. Burquest has the next largest Jewish population, with 2,900 persons.

The North Shore is the primary area with the fourth largest Jewish population among primary areas (2,225). Finally, Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley has 870 Jews. The total for these five primary areas comprises the Jewish population of the Vancouver CMA (26,250).

In terms of Jewish population density (defined in this report as the percentage of Jews relative to the total residents in a given area), Table 17A shows that the City of Vancouver has the highest density, with

Table 18A
Percent of Total Jewish Population
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

| | Jewish Population | % of Total Jewish Population |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Vancouver City | 14,325 | 54.6 |
| Greater Richmond | 5,930 | 22.6 |
| North Shore | 2,225 | 8.5 |
| Burquest | 2,900 | 11.0 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Med / Langley | 870 | 3.3 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,250 | 100.0 |

Jews comprising 2.4% of its total residents. The North Shore has the next highest density of Jews, comprising 1.2% of its overall population. Jews comprise 0.8% of Greater Richmond residents, 0.6% of the Burquest population, and 0.4% of Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley residents

Table 17B looks at the distribution of Jewish, non-Jewish and total populations in complementary areas within the Vancouver Census Metropolitan Area. As mentioned in the introduction to this section, these complementary areas offer a more differentiated picture of Jewish populations in smaller districts or municipalities than represented in the primary tables.

Table 17B includes the primary area designation in the first column, as well as the complementary or sub-area in the next column. Note that Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley is included in this table as well. This is so that the columns will add up to the totals for the Vancouver CMA.

The complementary area with the largest Jewish population is the West Side of Vancouver, with 9,560 individuals. This area represents the hub of the Jewish community in Greater Vancouver. A

significant Jewish population is also found in Richmond City (3,540).

All the other complementary areas have less than 2,500 Jews. The East Side has 2,395 Jewish residents, and the West End has 2,370 Jews. Surrey / White Rock has 1,780 Jewish residents, Burnaby / New Westminster has a Jewish population of 1,590, and North Vancouver has 1,290 Jewish residents. Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody has 1,315 Jews.

In terms of population density, Jews comprise 3.9% of the overall population on the West Side of Vancouver. This latter area has the highest density of Jews in Greater Vancouver. Jews comprise 2.5% of the overall population of the West End. West Vancouver has a Jewish population density of 1.9%, followed by Richmond City with 1.8%.

Distributions as Percentages of Total Jews in Vancouver CMA

Table 18A looks at the distribution of Jews in primary areas as a percentage of the total Jewish population in the Vancouver CMA.

Table 18B
Percent of Total Jewish Population
Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

| | | Jewish Population | % of Total Jewish Population |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Vancouver City | West End | 2,370 | 9.0 |
| | West Side | 9,560 | 36.4 |
| | East Side | 2,395 | 9.1 |
| Greater Richmond | Richmond City | 3,540 | 13.5 |
| | Surrey / White Rock | 1,780 | 6.8 |
| | Delta / Ladner | 615 | 2.3 |
| North Shore | West Vancouver | 930 | 3.5 |
| | North Vancouver | 1,290 | 4.9 |
| Burquest | Burnaby/New Westminster | 1,590 | 6.1 |
| | Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody | 1,315 | 5.0 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley | | 870 | 3.3 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | | 26,250 | 100.0 |

More than half (54.6%) of Jews in the CMA reside in the City of Vancouver proper. Approximately one in four Jews (22.6%) live in Greater Richmond. Burquest has 11% of the total Jewish population, and the North Shore has 8.5%. Finally, Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley has 3.3% of the overall Jewish population in the Vancouver CMA.

Table 18B looks at the distribution of Jews in complementary areas as a percentage of the total Jewish community in the Vancouver CMA. The West Side of Vancouver has 36.4% of total Jews in the Census Metropolitan Area. Richmond City has 13.5% of the total Jewish population. All the other complementary areas have less than 10% of the total Jewish population.

The East Side of Vancouver has 9.1% of Greater Vancouver's Jewish population. The West End of Vancouver has 9% of total Jews, and Surrey / White Rock has 6.8% of the total Jewish population.

An Historical Perspective of Population Distributions

Table 19A examines Jewish population distributions from 1991 to 2011 for primary areas. It is important to investigate such historical trends, not only to develop an

understanding of the evolution of Jewish communities over time, but also to get a sense of their demographic outlook in the coming years. However, as explained in the introduction to this report, considering the changes in methodologies between the 1991 & 2001 Censuses and the 2011 NHS, these comparisons must be performed with caution.

In general terms, of the five primary areas examined in this table, four have shown Jewish population gains between 2001 and 2011. However, the Jewish populations in these four areas have been growing at different rates.

In relative terms, the Jewish population with the largest gain in the last decade has been Burquest (+34.6%), followed by Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (+23.4%). In terms of actual numbers, the City of Vancouver has had the largest increase (1,840 individuals), followed by Greater Richmond (805).

The City of Vancouver continues to have the largest Jewish population in the Vancouver CMA, and although its position of pre-eminence has been slowly eroding, its share of the Jewish population seems to have

Table 19A
Historical Summary of Jewish Population
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

| | 2011 Population | 2011-2001 % Difference | 2001 Population | 2001-1991 % Difference | 1991 Population |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Vancouver City | 14,325 | +14.7 | 12,485 | +9.9 | 11,360 |
| Greater Richmond | 5,930 | +15.7 | 5,125 | +15.6 | 4,435 |
| North Shore | 2,225 | -12.2 | 2,535 | +16.3 | 2,180 |
| Burquest | 2,900 | +34.6 | 2,155 | +57.3 | 1,370 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Med / Langley | 870 | +23.4 | 705 | +107.4 | 340 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,250 | +14.1 | 23,000 | +16.8 | 19,700 |

leveled off. For instance, in 1971, the City of Vancouver had 77.9% of the overall Jewish population in the CMA. In 1981 it had 66.6%, in 1991 it had 57.7%, and in 2001 it had 54.3%. It currently has 54.6% of the total Jewish population in the Greater Vancouver region, an identical proportion to 2001.

Looking more closely at specific primary areas we find the following: The Jewish population of the City of Vancouver has been steadily increasing in the last four decades. For instance, the City of Vancouver's Jewish population increased by 2,090 individuals between 1971 and 1981, compared to 1,415 between 1981 and 1991, 1,125 between 1991 and 2001, and 1,840 between 2001 and 2011. The latter increase was the largest in three decades.

The Greater Richmond Jewish population has also been increasing steadily in the last several decades. This area showed a particularly significant gain between 1971 and 1981 (320.8%), and between 1981 and 1991 (68.6%). But more recent increases in the size of the Greater Richmond Jewish community have been less impressive: 15.6% between 1991 and 2001, and 15.7% between 2001 and 2011.

The North Shore was the only primary area to see a decrease between 2001 and 2011. A major increase here came between 1981 and 1991, when the North Shore Jewish community gained 850 people. Between 1991 and 2001, the North Shore increased by only 355 Jews or 16.3%. It decreased by 310 persons in the last decade, or by -12.2%.

The Jewish population in Burquest has been increasing steadily in the last four decades. The more recent gain (+34.6%) has been a little less vigorous than that between 1991 and 2001 (+57.3%), suggesting that the momentum has slowed somewhat but is still heading in an upward direction.

Finally, the Jewish population in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley had more than doubled between 1991 and 2001 (+107.4%). In the last decade, it has increased by 23.4%.

Table 19B is an historical summary of Jewish population trends within complementary areas in the Vancouver CMA. In general terms, of the eleven areas examined in this table, seven have shown Jewish population gains between 2001 and 2011, two have shown population losses,

Table 19B
Historical Summary of Jewish Population
Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

| | | 2011 Population | 2011-2001 % Difference | 2001 Population | 2001-1991 % Difference | 1991 Population |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Vancouver City | West End | 2,370 | +70.5 | 1,390 | +53.6 | 905 |
| | West Side | 9,560 | +0.8 | 9,480 | +2.4 | 9,255 |
| | East Side | 2,395 | +48.8 | 1,610 | +34.2 | 1,200 |
| Greater Richmond | Richmond City | 3,540 | +1.9 | 3,475 | +20.0 | 2,895 |
| | Surrey / White Rock | 1,780 | +51.5 | 1,175 | 0.0 | 1,175 |
| | Delta / Ladner | 615 | +28.1 | 480 | +29.7 | 370 |
| North Shore | West Vancouver | 930 | -11.0 | 1,045 | +17.4 | 890 |
| | North Vancouver | 1,290 | -13.4 | 1,490 | +15.1 | 1,295 |
| Burquest | Burnaby/New Westminster | 1,590 | +27.7 | 1,245 | +41.5 | 880 |
| | Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody | 1,315 | +44.5 | 910 | +85.7 | 490 |
| Maple Ridge/ Pitt Meadows/ Langley | | 870 | +23.4 | 705 | +107.4 | 340 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | | 26,250 | +14.1 | 23,000 | +16.8 | 19,700 |

and two have stayed approximately the same (less than $\pm 5\%$).

In four areas, the growth has been larger than 30%: the West End of Vancouver (70.5%), Surrey / White Rock (51.5%), the East Side of Vancouver (48.8%), and Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody (44.5%).

Less impressive gains were evident for / Delta / Ladner (28.1%), Burnaby / New Westminster (27.7%), and Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (23.4%).

Jewish populations in two areas have stayed at very similar levels between 2001 and 2011: namely, the West Side of Vancouver (0.8%) and Richmond City (1.9%).

Finally, the two areas that showed declines in their Jewish populations were North Vancouver (-13.4%) and West Vancouver (-11%).

In terms of individual areas: The West End of Vancouver has shown steady increases in its Jewish population. In the last decade, the West End Jewish community has grown by 980 individuals or 70.5%. This is more than double the gain of 485 individuals evident between 1991 and 2001. Much of this

growth can be attributed to empty nesters, young professionals and others moving into the growing number of condo units being built in the downtown core.

In the last two decades, the West Side of Vancouver has experienced only minimal growth in the size of its Jewish population: 0.8% between 2001 and 2011, and 2.4% between 1991 and 2001. It appears that younger families and people seeking affordable housing have chosen to move into other areas: the East side of Vancouver or into suburbs.

The Jewish population of the East Side of Vancouver has been increasing steadily in the last three decades. Between 1981 and 1991, it gained almost 500 individuals. Between 1991 and 2001 it increased by 410 persons. In the last decade, the gain was even more significant, at 785 individuals.

Richmond City was the fastest-growing Jewish community in the Vancouver CMA between 1971 and 1981. In that decade, the

Jewish community here increased by 1,530 individuals, or 431%. Between 1981 and 1991, this community also grew

Table 19C
Gains Between 2001 & 2011
Jewish Populations in Selected Areas

| Primary Area | Complementary Area | 2011-2001 # Difference | 2011 Population | 2001 Population |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Vancouver City | West End | +980 | 2,370 | 1,390 |
| Vancouver City | East Side | +785 | 2,395 | 1,610 |
| Greater Richmond | Surrey / White Rock | +605 | 1,780 | 1,175 |
| Burquest | Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody | +405 | 1,315 | 910 |
| Burquest | Burnaby / New Westminster | +345 | 1,590 | 1,245 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows/ Langley | | +165 | 870 | 705 |
| Vancouver City | West Side | +80 | 9,560 | 9,480 |
| Greater Richmond | Richmond City | +65 | 3,540 | 3,475 |
| North Shore | West Vancouver | -115 | 930 | 1,045 |
| North Shore | North Vancouver | -200 | 1,290 | 1,490 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | | +3,255 | 26,255 | 23,000 |

significantly, by slightly more than 1,000 people. Between 1991 and 2001, the Jewish population of Richmond City gained 580 people. In the last decade, the size of the community has leveled off, with a gain of only 65 individuals, or 1.9%.

The Jewish population of Surrey / White Rock remained at 1,175 individuals between 1991 and 2001. However, in the last decade it increased by 605 persons, or 51.5%. This is a significant gain and suggests Surrey / White Rock is among the fastest-growing Jewish communities in the Greater Vancouver area.

The Delta / Ladner Jewish community has shown steady increases in the last two decades. For instance, between 1991 and 2001 it increased by 110 individuals, or 29.7%. In the last decade it increased by 135 individuals or 28.1%.

On the North Shore, the West Vancouver Jewish population shrank in the last decade. The largest gain was evident between 1981 and 1991 when the Jewish population increased by 87.4%, or 415 individuals. The increase between 1991 and 2001 was more modest (155 individuals). In the last decade,

the Jewish population here decreased by 115 individuals, or 11%.

The North Vancouver Jewish community likewise has shown a declining Jewish population between 2001 and 2011. The largest gains here were evident between 1981 and 1991 (440 individuals), and between 1971 and 1981 (415 individuals). The gain between 1991 and 2001 was more modest (195 persons). In the last decade, this Jewish community lost 200 persons, or 13.4%.

The Jewish population of Burnaby / New Westminister has experienced steady increases in the last three decades. Its current Jewish population (1,590) is more than three times the total of 1981 (520).

The Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam, Port Moody Jewish population experienced a significant increase between 1991 and 2001 of 420 individuals, or 85.7%. In the last decade, it gained 405 individuals, or 44.5%.

Table 19C looks at Jewish population gains across geographic areas between 2001 and 2011. This table, rank ordered by

Table 20A
Age Breakdowns for Jewish Community
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA
(Column %)

| | Total | | 0-14 | | 15-24 | | 25-44 | | 45-64 | | 65+ | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Vancouver City | 14,325 | 54.6 | 2,285 | 48.8 | 1,600 | 51.5 | 4,170 | 58.7 | 4,190 | 54.1 | 2,095 | 57.8 |
| Greater Richmond | 5,930 | 22.6 | 1,085 | 23.2 | 755 | 24.3 | 1,435 | 20.2 | 1,815 | 23.4 | 845 | 23.3 |
| North Shore | 2,225 | 8.5 | 435 | 9.3 | 365 | 11.8 | 350 | 4.9 | 780 | 10.1 | 295 | 8.1 |
| Burquest | 2,900 | 11.0 | 710 | 15.2 | 255 | 8.2 | 950 | 13.4 | 710 | 9.2 | 280 | 7.7 |
| Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley | 870 | 3.3 | 170 | 3.6 | 130 | 4.2 | 195 | 2.7 | 255 | 3.3 | 110 | 3.0 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,250 | 100.0 | 4,685 | 100.0 | 3,105 | 100.0 | 7,100 | 100.0 | 7,750 | 100.0 | 3,625 | 100.0 |

descending values, shows that the West End of Vancouver had the highest level of absolute growth in the last decade, increasing by 980 Jews.

The East Side of Vancouver had the next highest increase (785 individuals), followed by Surrey / White Rock (605), Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody (405), Burnaby / New Westminster (345), and Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (165).

Age Breakdowns Across Geographic Areas

Table 20A compares the proportions of age groups across primary areas in the Vancouver CMA. For instance, by looking at the column percentages in this table, we can know where the highest proportions of Jewish children, young adults, and elderly reside in the metropolitan area. This information will be of great value to communities as they plan for new and expanded services for each age group.

As Table 20A shows, the City of Vancouver has the largest number of Jewish children under the age of 15 years, with 2,285, or 48.8% of the total in the Vancouver CMA. In other words, almost half of Jewish

children in the Vancouver CMA reside in the City of Vancouver.

Greater Richmond has the next largest number, with 1,085 children, or 23.2% of total Jewish children in the Vancouver CMA. Burquest has 710 Jewish children, the North Shore has 435, and Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley has 170.

In terms of Jewish teenagers and young adults (15-24 years), the largest number resides in Vancouver City, with 1,600, or 51.5% of the total for this age group in the Vancouver CMA. Greater Richmond has the next highest figure in this cohort with 755, or 24.3% of the total.

Regarding the economically productive cohort of 25-44 years, the City of Vancouver again shows the highest figure with 4,170, or 58.7% of the total for this age group. Greater Richmond follows with 1,435 Jews in this cohort, or 20.2% of the total.

The City of Vancouver has the largest number of Jews in the 45-64 age group, with 4,190 individuals, or 54.1% of the total.

Table 20B
Age Breakdowns for Jewish Community
Complementary Geographic Areas (Column %)

| | | 0-14 | | 15-24 | | 25-44 | | 45-64 | | 65+ | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Vancouver City | West End | 110 | 2.3 | 105 | 3.4 | 890 | 12.6 | 690 | 8.9 | 575 | 15.9 |
| | West Side | 1,695 | 36.1 | 1,275 | 41.2 | 2,350 | 33.1 | 2,810 | 36.3 | 1,425 | 39.3 |
| | East Side | 485 | 10.3 | 210 | 6.8 | 925 | 13.0 | 685 | 8.9 | 95 | 2.6 |
| Greater Richmond | Richmond City | 655 | 14.0 | 425 | 13.7 | 790 | 11.1 | 1,120 | 14.5 | 555 | 15.3 |
| | Surrey / White Rock | 290 | 6.2 | 270 | 8.7 | 450 | 6.3 | 545 | 7.0 | 220 | 6.1 |
| | Delta / Ladner | 145 | 3.1 | 60 | 1.9 | 190 | 2.7 | 145 | 1.9 | 70 | 1.9 |
| North Shore | West Vancouver | 235 | 5.0 | 150 | 4.8 | 120 | 1.7 | 315 | 4.1 | 110 | 3.0 |
| | North Vancouver | 200 | 4.3 | 215 | 6.9 | 230 | 3.2 | 460 | 5.9 | 185 | 5.1 |
| Burquest | Burnaby / New Westminster | 345 | 7.4 | 145 | 4.7 | 555 | 7.8 | 405 | 5.2 | 135 | 3.7 |
| | Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody | 360 | 7.7 | 110 | 3.6 | 395 | 5.6 | 310 | 4.0 | 145 | 4.0 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley | | 170 | 3.6 | 130 | 4.2 | 195 | 2.8 | 255 | 3.3 | 110 | 3.0 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | | 4,690 | 100.0 | 3,095 | 100.0 | 7,090 | 100.0 | 7,740 | 100.0 | 3,625 | 100.0 |

There are also 1,815 individuals between 45-64 years in Greater Richmond. These Baby Boomers will enter their senior years by the next National Household Survey in 2021, swelling the ranks of the elderly. The 45-64 cohort includes both people who are still working – many at their highest earning capacity – as well as early retirees, who may comprise a valuable resource of volunteers, a resource sorely needed by Jewish organizations.

Finally, the City of Vancouver has the largest number of Jewish seniors, with 2,095, or 57.8% of the Jewish elderly population in the Vancouver CMA. (Note that the National Household Survey does not count institutionalized Jews residing in facilities such as the Louis Brier.) There are also 845 Jewish seniors in Greater Richmond, 295 in the North Shore, 280 in Burnaby, and 110 in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley.

Table 20B shows age distributions for complementary areas in the Vancouver CMA. It can be seen that the West Side of Vancouver has more than a third (36.1%) of total Jewish children 0-14 years, or 1,695 individuals. Richmond City has 655 Jewish

children, or 14% of the total in the Vancouver CMA.

All the rest of the complementary areas have less than 500 Jewish children: the East Side of Vancouver has 485; Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody has 360; Burnaby / New Westminster has 345; and Surrey / White Rock has 290.

In terms of teens and young adults (15-24 years), the West Side of Vancouver has 1,275, or 41.2% of the total for Jews in this age group. Richmond City has 425 persons in this cohort, or 13.7% of the total. Surrey / White Rock has 270 Jews between 15-24 years, whereas North Vancouver has 215 Jews in this age group.

The West Side of Vancouver has 2,350 Jews between 25-44 years, or 33.1% of the Vancouver CMA total. The East Side of Vancouver has 925, or 13% of the total in this age group. The West End has 890, or 12.6% of the total. Richmond City has 790 Jews between 25-44 years, or 11.1% of the total.

In terms of Jews 45-64 years, the West Side of Vancouver has 2,810 individuals, or

Table 21A
Age Breakdowns for Jewish Community
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA
(Row %)

| | Total | 0-14 | | 15-24 | | 25-44 | | 45-64 | | 65+ | |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | # | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Vancouver City | 14,325 | 2,285 | 15.9 | 1,600 | 11.2 | 4,170 | 29.1 | 4,190 | 29.2 | 2,095 | 14.6 |
| Greater Richmond | 5,930 | 1,085 | 18.3 | 755 | 12.7 | 1,435 | 24.2 | 1,815 | 30.6 | 845 | 14.2 |
| North Shore | 2,225 | 435 | 19.6 | 365 | 16.4 | 350 | 15.7 | 780 | 35.1 | 295 | 13.3 |
| Burquest | 2,900 | 710 | 24.4 | 255 | 8.8 | 950 | 32.7 | 710 | 24.4 | 280 | 9.6 |
| Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley | 870 | 170 | 19.8 | 130 | 15.1 | 195 | 22.7 | 255 | 29.7 | 110 | 12.8 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,250 | 4,685 | 17.8 | 3,100 | 11.8 | 7,095 | 27.0 | 7,745 | 29.5 | 3,625 | 13.8 |

36.3% of the total for Jews in this age group. Richmond City has 1,120 persons, or 14.5% of the total. Smaller numbers can be found in the West End (690) and the East Side of Vancouver (685).

The West Side of Vancouver has 1,425 seniors 65+ years, or 39.3% of the total Jewish elderly in the Vancouver CMA. The West End has 575 Jewish seniors, or 15.9% of the total. Richmond City has 555 Jewish elderly, or 15.3% of the total. There are 220 Jewish seniors in Surrey / White Rock and 185 in North Vancouver. Thus, while Vancouver's West Side has a significant number of elders, many also live in other areas, and indeed their numbers are increasing, calling attention to the need for programs devoted to their interests.

Age Breakdowns Within Geographic Areas

Table 21A shows the percentages of Jewish children, teens, elderly, etc. within a certain primary area. For instance, 24.4% of the Jewish population in Burquest is comprised of children 0-14 years. This is the only area where the proportion of children is greater than 20%, likely attributable to the large representation of young Jewish families here. Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley

has 19.8% and the North Shore has 19.6% children.

The lowest percentage of Jewish children can be found in the City of Vancouver (15.9%), although in absolute terms, this area has the largest number.

In terms of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years, the highest relative percentages are found in the North Shore (16.4%), followed by in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley (15.1%).

The lowest proportion of Jews 15-24 years is found in Burquest (8.8%). The City of Vancouver also has a low percentage in this age group (11.2%), although in absolute terms, this area again has the largest number.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the highest relative percentage is found in Burquest (32.7%). A high percentage of Jews 25-44 years is also found in the City of Vancouver (29.1%).

The lowest percentage of Jews 25-44 years is found in the North Shore (15.7%). This is because middle-aged individuals 45-64

Table 21B
Age Breakdowns for Jewish Community
Primary Geographic Areas (Row %)

| | | Total | 0-14 | | 15-24 | | 25-44 | | 45-64 | | 65+ | |
|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | | # | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| Vancouver City | West End | 2,370 | 110 | 4.6 | 105 | 4.4 | 890 | 37.6 | 690 | 29.1 | 575 | 24.3 |
| | West Side | 9,560 | 1,695 | 17.7 | 1,275 | 13.3 | 2,350 | 24.6 | 2,810 | 29.4 | 1,425 | 14.9 |
| | East Side | 2,395 | 485 | 20.2 | 210 | 8.8 | 925 | 38.5 | 685 | 28.5 | 95 | 4.0 |
| Greater Richmond | Richmond City | 3,540 | 655 | 18.5 | 425 | 12.0 | 790 | 22.3 | 1,120 | 31.6 | 555 | 15.7 |
| | Surrey / White Rock | 1,780 | 290 | 16.3 | 270 | 15.2 | 450 | 25.4 | 545 | 30.7 | 220 | 12.4 |
| | Delta / Ladner | 615 | 145 | 23.8 | 60 | 9.8 | 190 | 31.1 | 145 | 23.8 | 70 | 11.5 |
| North Shore | West Vancouver | 930 | 235 | 25.3 | 150 | 16.1 | 120 | 12.9 | 315 | 33.9 | 110 | 11.8 |
| | North Vancouver | 1,290 | 200 | 15.5 | 215 | 16.7 | 230 | 17.8 | 460 | 35.7 | 185 | 14.3 |
| Burquest | Burnaby / New Westminster | 1,590 | 345 | 21.8 | 145 | 9.1 | 555 | 35.0 | 405 | 25.6 | 135 | 8.5 |
| | Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody | 1,315 | 360 | 27.3 | 110 | 8.3 | 395 | 29.9 | 310 | 23.5 | 145 | 11.0 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley | | 870 | 170 | 19.8 | 130 | 15.1 | 195 | 22.7 | 255 | 29.7 | 110 | 12.8 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | | 26,255 | 4,690 | 17.9 | 3,095 | 11.8 | 7,090 | 27.0 | 7,740 | 29.5 | 3,625 | 13.8 |

years dominate the age distribution of this area. The highest relative percentage of persons 45-64 years old is found in the North Shore (35.1%), followed by Greater Richmond (30.6%). The lowest proportion of Jews 45-64 years is found in Burquest (24.4%).

Finally, the City of Vancouver has the highest relative proportion of Jewish seniors (14.6%), followed by Greater Richmond (14.2%). The Jewish community with the lowest proportion of seniors is Burquest (9.6%).

Table 21B looks at age breakdowns within complementary areas in the Vancouver CMA. Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody has the highest relative percentage of Jewish children 0-14 years (27.3%). This area has a preponderance of young Jewish families in its midst.

At the other end of the distribution, the West End Jewish population has an exceptionally small percentage of children (4.6%). North Vancouver has the next lowest percentage of children (15.5%).

In terms of Jewish teens and young adults (15-24 years), North Vancouver has the

highest representation in this age group (16.7%). West Vancouver also has a relatively high percentage in this cohort (16.1%), although the number is rather small in absolute terms.

The lowest proportion in the 15-24 year cohort is found in the West End (4.4%). The area of Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody also has a relatively low percentage of Jews in this age group (8.3%).

The East Side Jewish community has a significant representation in the 25-44 age group (38.5%), and there is also a high proportion of this cohort among Jews in the West End (37.6%). The lowest proportions are found in West Vancouver (12.9%) and North Vancouver (17.8%).

There is a particularly high percentage of Jews in the 45-64 age group in North Vancouver (35.7%), suggesting a preponderance of middle-aged householders in this area. There is also a high percentage of this age cohort in West Vancouver (33.9%). The lowest proportion of 45-64 adults is found among Jews in Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody (23.5%).

Table 22A
Median Ages
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Primary Geographic Areas

| | Median Age Total Pop | Median Age Jews | Median Age Non-Jews |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Vancouver City | 38.9 | 40.2 | 38.8 |
| Greater Richmond | 39.5 | 42.1 | 39.4 |
| North Shore | 44.1 | 42.9 | 44.1 |
| Burquest | 39.9 | 33.9 | 39.9 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley | 40.0 | 38.8 | 40.0 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 39.8 | 40.3 | 39.8 |

Finally, the area with by far the highest relative percentage of Jewish seniors is the West End (24.3%), followed by Richmond City (15.7%) and the West Side of Vancouver (14.9%). The East Side of Vancouver has a low percentage of Jewish elderly (4%), as does Burnaby / New Westminster (8.5%).

Median Ages by Geographic Areas

Table 22A looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across primary areas. It can be seen that the Jewish population with the lowest median age resides in Burquest (33.9 years). The North Shore's Jewish community has the highest median age (42.9 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations reveals that Jews are younger, on average, in three of five primary geographic areas. However, it is only in Burquest that they are significantly younger than the overall population. In the City of Vancouver and Greater Richmond, they are older than the total population.

In terms of complementary areas, Table 22B shows that the area with the youngest Jewish

population is Burnaby / New Westminster (33.4 years), followed by the East Side of Vancouver (34.5 years).

The West End has the oldest Jewish community of any of the complementary areas (47.6 years). North Vancouver also has a relatively older Jewish population (44.8 years).

Jews are younger than the total population in six of eleven complementary areas examined in Table 22B. The greatest discrepancy is for Burnaby / New Westminster, where Jews are younger than the overall populace by 6.7 years. The largest difference at the other end of the distribution is in the West End, where Jews are older than the total population by 11.5 years.

Ethnic Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 23A examines the distribution of ethnic affiliations across primary areas. Ethnicity was defined as a "multiple response" variable in the 2011 National Household Survey, meaning that respondents could indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. To avoid double counting,

Table 22B
Median Ages
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Complementary Geographic Areas

| | | Median Age Total Pop | Median Age Jews | Median Age Non-Jews |
|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Vancouver City | West End | 36.1 | 47.6 | 35.9 |
| | West Side | 39.7 | 40.4 | 39.6 |
| | East Side | 39.6 | 34.5 | 39.6 |
| Greater Richmond | Richmond City | 41.7 | 43.2 | 41.7 |
| | Surrey / White Rock | 37.8 | 41.5 | 37.8 |
| | Delta / Ladner | 42.6 | 38.1 | 42.7 |
| North Shore | West Vancouver | 49.0 | 42.5 | 49.1 |
| | North Vancouver | 42.2 | 44.8 | 42.2 |
| Burquest | Burnaby / New Westminster | 40.1 | 33.4 | 40.1 |
| | Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody | 39.6 | 34.7 | 39.6 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley | | 40.0 | 38.8 | 40.0 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | | 39.8 | 40.3 | 39.8 |

a hierarchical method of assigning affiliation was employed in this analysis. This method is described fully in Appendix 3.

It is important to note that the category for Jewish affiliation is described as “Jewish: full definition” in the first columns of Table 23A. Jewish affiliation is unique because it can refer to either an ethnic or religious identification, or both. It was felt that comparisons should be made with the full definition of “Jewishness”, so that the most inclusive attribution could be derived.

It should also be noted, however, that the Jewish designation may overlap with other categories; that is, some respondents may have described themselves as Jewish by religion, and as having an ethnic affiliation other than Jewish, such as “Russian” or “Polish”.

Individuals who reported a single-response ethnic affiliation of Canadian are not included in Table 23A. This was done to accentuate ethnic categories with roots outside of Canadian origins.

Due to the large number of ethnic categories under consideration, Table 23A is divided into two parts. Looking first at the City of

Vancouver, Chinese is the most common ethnic affiliation (174,850), followed by British (101,010). There are also significant Filipino (34,270), German (32,065), and East Indian (29,475) populations here. The Jewish community is the tenth largest among ethnic groups in the City of Vancouver, with 14,325 individuals.

In Greater Richmond, East Indian is the most common ethnic affiliation (150,505), followed by Chinese (131,435) and British (129,350). The German community is next largest with 45,665 individuals. The Jewish population (5,930) is the seventeenth largest among ethnic affiliations in Greater Richmond.

In terms of the North Shore, the British are by far the largest ethnic group (58,570), followed by the German (14,975) and Chinese (12,260) communities. Jews rank fifteenth in this area with 2,225 individuals.

The Chinese are the largest ethnic group in Burnaby (106,915). The British are the next largest ethnic community (84,555), followed by Germans (28,865). There are also significant East Indian and Italian

Table 23A
Ethnic Groups
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

| | Jewish Full Definition | Aboriginal | Chinese | Japanese | Korean | Filipino | Vietnamese | East Indian | Pakistani | Arab | African | Caribbean |
|----------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Vancouver City | 14,325 | 15,600 | 174,850 | 10,925 | 9,885 | 34,270 | 11,630 | 29,475 | 685 | 4,870 | 5,985 | 2,565 |
| Greater Richmond | 5,930 | 19,830 | 131,435 | 8,405 | 10,765 | 40,340 | 8,265 | 150,505 | 5,385 | 5,770 | 7,210 | 3,115 |
| North Shore | 2,225 | 5,340 | 12,260 | 2,715 | 3,950 | 5,560 | 310 | 4,665 | 100 | 1,225 | 1,935 | 635 |
| Burquest | 2,900 | 13,515 | 106,915 | 7,525 | 20,135 | 22,610 | 3,055 | 25,325 | 500 | 4,630 | 6,155 | 2,480 |
| Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley | 870 | 10,655 | 6,410 | 1,505 | 3,950 | 3,580 | 1,065 | 5,460 | 60 | 830 | 2,230 | 940 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,250 | 64,945 | 431,870 | 31,075 | 48,685 | 106,360 | 24,320 | 215,430 | 6,735 | 17,330 | 23,520 | 9,730 |

| | Jewish Full Definition | Latin American | Italian | Greek | Portuguese | Russian | Ukrainian | Polish | German | Spanish | French | British |
|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Vancouver City | 14,325 | 10,950 | 18,545 | 4,100 | 4,165 | 11,705 | 14,680 | 9,345 | 32,065 | 3,830 | 20,800 | 101,010 |
| Greater Richmond | 5,930 | 9,440 | 14,860 | 3,145 | 4,280 | 13,320 | 20,860 | 11,730 | 45,665 | 3,250 | 21,195 | 129,350 |
| North Shore | 2,225 | 2,525 | 7,150 | 1,105 | 710 | 3,350 | 6,280 | 4,045 | 14,975 | 1,320 | 8,515 | 58,570 |
| Burquest | 2,900 | 9,215 | 25,235 | 2,160 | 4,105 | 11,775 | 14,705 | 9,800 | 28,865 | 2,620 | 16,940 | 84,555 |
| Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley | 870 | 2,455 | 7,745 | 845 | 1,800 | 6,085 | 11,190 | 5,225 | 25,970 | 855 | 12,680 | 69,890 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,250 | 34,595 | 73,545 | 11,355 | 15,060 | 46,230 | 67,720 | 40,145 | 147,545 | 11,880 | 80,120 | 443,375 |

populations in Burquest (25,325 and 25,235 persons respectively). Jews comprise the nineteenth largest ethnic group with 2,900 individuals.

Finally, in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley, the British are by far the largest ethnic community (69,890), followed by German (25,970) and French (12,680) affiliations. Jews rank nineteenth among ethnic groups with 870 persons.

Table 23B examines ethnic affiliations by complementary areas for the Vancouver CMA. Examining the West End, it can be seen that the British are the largest ethnic group (20,710), followed by Chinese (11,440) and German (6,865) affiliations. Jews are the thirteenth largest ethnic community in the West End with 2,370 individuals.

On the West Side of Vancouver, Chinese is the most common ethnic affiliation (64,985), followed by British (53,850). The Germans number 15,685 individuals, and 10,880 people represent the East Indian community. Jews are the fifth largest ethnic group on the West Side with 9,560 persons.

On the East Side of Vancouver, the Chinese are by far the largest ethnic group (98,425). The next largest ethnic affiliation is British (26,455). Large concentrations of Filipinos (23,095), East Indians (15,965) and Vietnamese (10,085) are also found here. Jews rank seventeenth in this ethnically diverse area, with 2,395 persons.

Regarding Richmond City, the Chinese also comprise by far the largest ethnic community here (92,735), followed by the British (20,700) and East Indian (14,480) populations. The Jewish community is eighth largest among ethnic groups with 3,540 persons.

The East Indians are by far the largest ethnic group in Surrey / White Rock with 121,425 persons. There are also significant British (80,735) and Chinese (32,680) communities here. The largest concentrations of Filipinos (25,545), French (13,720), Ukrainians (13,580), and Aboriginals (13,990) in the Vancouver CMA reside in Surrey / White Rock. Jews are a very small minority, ranking almost last among the ethnic categories considered for this area.

Table 23B
Ethnic Groups
Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

| | Jewish Full Definition | Aboriginal | Chinese | Japanese | Korean | Filipino | Vietnamese | East Indian | Pakistani | Arab | African | Caribbean |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| West End | 2,370 | 2,600 | 11,440 | 3,105 | 3,820 | 1,830 | 285 | 2,625 | 115 | 1,855 | 990 | 535 |
| West Side | 9,560 | 5,330 | 64,985 | 4,560 | 4,220 | 9,335 | 1,265 | 10,880 | 195 | 1,920 | 2,240 | 1,135 |
| East Side | 2,395 | 7,670 | 98,425 | 3,255 | 1,845 | 23,095 | 10,085 | 15,965 | 375 | 1,095 | 2,750 | 895 |
| Richmond City | 3,540 | 2,695 | 92,735 | 4,125 | 1,390 | 12,255 | 825 | 14,480 | 665 | 1,380 | 1,150 | 555 |
| Surrey / White Rock | 1,780 | 13,990 | 32,680 | 3,075 | 8,930 | 25,545 | 7,275 | 121,425 | 3,980 | 4,050 | 5,580 | 2,215 |
| Delta / Ladner | 615 | 3,150 | 6,020 | 1,205 | 440 | 2,540 | 155 | 14,600 | 740 | 345 | 485 | 340 |
| West Vancouver | 930 | 1,535 | 4,850 | 600 | 1,040 | 495 | 160 | 1,050 | 15 | 310 | 450 | 80 |
| North Vancouver | 1,290 | 3,805 | 7,410 | 2,115 | 2,910 | 5,070 | 145 | 3,615 | 80 | 925 | 1,485 | 555 |
| Burnaby/New Westminster | 1,590 | 6,380 | 74,925 | 4,740 | 8,845 | 15,805 | 2,255 | 17,800 | 315 | 2,890 | 3,815 | 1,340 |
| Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody | 1,315 | 7,135 | 31,985 | 2,785 | 11,285 | 6,805 | 800 | 7,525 | 190 | 1,745 | 2,340 | 1,140 |
| Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley | 870 | 10,655 | 6,410 | 1,505 | 3,950 | 3,580 | 1,065 | 5,460 | 60 | 830 | 2,230 | 940 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,255 | 64,945 | 431,870 | 31,075 | 48,685 | 106,360 | 24,320 | 215,430 | 6,735 | 17,330 | 23,520 | 9,730 |

The British are by far the largest ethnic group in Delta / Ladner (27,915), followed by East Indians (14,600). There is also a significant German population (9,285). Jews rank seventeenth among ethnic communities in Delta / Ladner with 615 individuals.

In West Vancouver, the British are by far the largest ethnic group with 16,255 people, followed by the Chinese (4,850) and German (3,655) populations. Jews rank eleventh among ethnic communities with 930 individuals.

Regarding North Vancouver, the British are again by far the largest ethnic group with 42,310 individuals, followed by the Germans (11,315) and Chinese (7,410). Jews rank sixteenth among ethnic groups with 1,290 individuals.

In Burnaby / New Westminster, the Chinese are the largest ethnic group (74,925), followed by the British (39,500) and East Indian (17,800) communities. The largest presence of Italians in the Vancouver CMA is located here with 13,470 individuals. Jews are the nineteenth ranked ethnic group in Burnaby / New Westminster (1,590).

In terms of Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody, the British are the largest ethnic community (45,050), followed by the Chinese (31,985). There is also a significant German population here comprising 15,170 individuals. Jews rank eighteenth among ethnic groups with 1,315 persons.

One conclusion to be drawn from these comparisons is that nowhere in the Vancouver CMA do Jews represent a significant ethnic minority, with the possible exception of the West Side of Vancouver City, where they rank as fifth. Historically, Jews have shared neighborhoods with a wide variety of other ethnic groups. With the exception of the Oakridge area on the West Side of Vancouver, they have not clustered in one particular neighborhood. If any other community has shared the migration across the city and south into the suburbs, it has been the Chinese community.

Religious Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 24A looks at religious affiliations across primary areas in the Vancouver CMA. Note that the figures for the Revised Jewish Definition are cited in this section as

Table 23B (Cont'd)
Ethnic Groups
Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

| | Jewish Full Definition | Latin American | Italian | Greek | Portuguese | Russian | Ukrainian | Polish | German | Spanish | French | British |
|--|------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| West End | 2,370 | 2,630 | 3,240 | 490 | 505 | 2,975 | 3,360 | 2,120 | 6,865 | 995 | 5,020 | 20,710 |
| West Side | 9,560 | 3,360 | 6,830 | 2,625 | 775 | 5,855 | 7,125 | 4,315 | 15,685 | 1,415 | 9,150 | 53,850 |
| East Side | 2,395 | 4,960 | 8,475 | 985 | 2,880 | 2,875 | 4,190 | 2,910 | 9,515 | 1,420 | 6,630 | 26,455 |
| Richmond City | 3,540 | 2,015 | 2,060 | 835 | 745 | 3,775 | 3,400 | 1,955 | 6,530 | 800 | 3,400 | 20,700 |
| Surrey / White Rock | 1,780 | 6,390 | 9,795 | 1,640 | 2,740 | 7,260 | 13,580 | 7,690 | 29,855 | 1,990 | 13,720 | 80,735 |
| Delta / Ladner | 615 | 1,030 | 3,005 | 675 | 800 | 2,280 | 3,880 | 2,090 | 9,285 | 455 | 4,070 | 27,915 |
| West Vancouver | 930 | 345 | 1,765 | 210 | 125 | 955 | 1,690 | 835 | 3,655 | 390 | 2,020 | 16,255 |
| North Vancouver | 1,290 | 2,180 | 5,385 | 890 | 580 | 2,395 | 4,590 | 3,210 | 11,315 | 930 | 6,490 | 42,310 |
| Burnaby/New Westminster | 1,590 | 5,020 | 13,470 | 1,190 | 2,340 | 6,375 | 6,850 | 4,125 | 13,695 | 1,525 | 8,245 | 39,500 |
| Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody | 1,315 | 4,200 | 11,765 | 970 | 1,765 | 5,390 | 7,860 | 5,675 | 15,170 | 1,095 | 8,695 | 45,050 |
| Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley | 870 | 2,455 | 7,745 | 845 | 1,800 | 6,085 | 11,190 | 5,225 | 25,970 | 855 | 12,680 | 69,890 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,255 | 34,595 | 73,545 | 11,355 | 15,060 | 46,230 | 67,720 | 40,145 | 147,545 | 11,880 | 80,120 | 443,375 |

well, although those for Jewish religion alone are likewise included in the table.

In the City of Vancouver, Protestants represent the largest mainstream religious group, with 106,455 individuals. The next largest groups are Catholics (103,155) and Buddhists (33,965). Jews rank fifth among mainstream religious groups, with 14,325 individuals. Note the very large number of persons with no religious affiliation in the City of Vancouver (295,795).

In Greater Richmond, Protestants comprise the largest mainstream religious group with 184,795 persons, followed by Sikhs (124,085). There is also a significant Catholic population here (113,255). Jews comprise the eighth largest mainstream religious group, with 5,930 individuals. There is a large contingent of non-affiliated individuals in Greater Richmond as well (266,055).

Regarding the North Shore, Protestants comprise the largest mainstream group (52,305), followed by Catholics (30,295). Jews are the fifth largest religious group, with 2,225 individuals.

Protestants are the largest religious group in Burquest (117,730), followed by Catholics (100,015). Muslims are the third largest mainstream group, with 20,435 individuals. Jews rank ninth among religious communities here with 2,900 persons. Note the large number of unaffiliated individuals in Burquest (206,435).

Finally, in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley, Protestants comprise the largest group with 78,730 individuals, followed by Catholics with 31,540 people. Jews rank eighth among mainstream religious groups with 870 individuals.

Table 24B examines the distribution of religious groups within complementary areas. In the West End, Protestants and Catholics have similar representations (16,485 and 15,350 individuals respectively). Jews comprise the sixth largest mainstream religious group, with 2,370 persons.

Protestants are the largest mainstream religious group on the West Side of Vancouver (51,180), followed by Catholics (38,020). Buddhists are the third largest mainstream group on the West Side (9,815),

Table 24A
Religious Groups
Primary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA

| | Jewish Full Definition | Jewish Religion | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Muslim | Hindu | Buddhist | Sikh | Other Religions | Para-Religious Groups | No Religious Affiliation |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Vancouver City | 14,325 | 10,715 | 103,155 | 106,455 | 8,690 | 13,815 | 8,345 | 33,965 | 16,955 | 5,040 | 1,030 | 295,795 |
| Greater Richmond | 5,930 | 4,545 | 113,255 | 184,795 | 7,215 | 26,680 | 22,995 | 24,490 | 124,085 | 3,065 | 775 | 266,055 |
| North Shore | 2,225 | 1,545 | 30,295 | 52,305 | 2,260 | 11,060 | 620 | 2,130 | 920 | 2,470 | 265 | 77,645 |
| Burquest | 2,900 | 1,490 | 100,015 | 117,730 | 11,830 | 20,435 | 7,400 | 15,600 | 10,560 | 3,890 | 740 | 206,435 |
| Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley | 870 | 445 | 31,540 | 78,730 | 1,900 | 1,225 | 670 | 2,285 | 3,425 | 1,160 | 305 | 99,475 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,250 | 18,735 | 378,265 | 540,010 | 31,895 | 73,215 | 40,030 | 78,465 | 155,945 | 15,620 | 3,110 | 945,405 |

followed by Jews (9,560). Note the large number of people here with no religious affiliation (121,835).

On the East Side of Vancouver, Catholics are the largest mainstream group (49,790), followed by Protestants (38,785) and Buddhists (21,570). Jews are the seventh largest religious group with 2,395 persons.

The number of unaffiliated people on the East Side of Vancouver is significant (124,195). The largest number of those affiliated with para-religious groups is also located on the East Side of Vancouver, although their number is fairly small (540). It is likely that this latter segment was generally underestimated in the NHS, due to their reluctance to identify their para-religious activities as a formal type of religious affiliation.

In Richmond City, Protestants are the largest religious group (39,775), followed by Catholics (31,380). Buddhists also comprise a significant number (12,535). Jews comprise the sixth largest mainstream religious affiliation with 3,540 individuals.

In Surrey / White Rock, Protestants comprise the largest mainstream group

(115,805). There is also a significant population of Sikhs in this area (104,810). The Catholic population is also noteworthy (67,310). The largest Muslim community in the Vancouver CMA is found in Surrey / White Rock (18,565). Jews rank ninth among mainstream religious groups with 1,780 individuals.

Regarding Delta / Ladner, Protestants are the largest religious group, with 29,215 persons, followed by Catholics (14,560) and Sikhs (10,490). Jews comprise the eighth largest mainstream community, with 615 persons.

Protestants are the largest religious group in West Vancouver, with 14,990 individuals, followed by Catholics (6,435). Jews rank fifth among religious groups in this area with 930 persons.

In North Vancouver, Protestants are likewise the largest religious group (37,310), followed by Catholics (23,865). The Jewish community ranks sixth among mainstream religions in North Vancouver, with 1,290 persons.

**Table 24B
Religious Groups
Complementary Geographic Areas
Vancouver CMA**

| | Jewish Full Definition | Jewish Religion | Catholic | Protestant | Christian Orthodox | Muslim | Hindu | Buddhist | Sikh | Other Religions | Para-Religious Groups | No Religious Affiliation |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| West End | 2,370 | 1,565 | 15,350 | 16,485 | 2,375 | 5,235 | 750 | 2,580 | 550 | 1,020 | 95 | 49,760 |
| West Side | 9,560 | 7,670 | 38,020 | 51,180 | 4,200 | 4,035 | 2,820 | 9,815 | 6,145 | 2,110 | 395 | 121,835 |
| East Side | 2,395 | 1,475 | 49,790 | 38,785 | 2,115 | 4,550 | 4,780 | 21,570 | 10,260 | 1,910 | 540 | 124,195 |
| Richmond City | 3,540 | 2,910 | 31,380 | 39,775 | 2,455 | 6,095 | 3,105 | 12,535 | 8,785 | 795 | 120 | 88,445 |
| Surrey / White Rock | 1,780 | 1,210 | 67,310 | 115,805 | 3,850 | 18,565 | 16,880 | 10,665 | 104,810 | 1,835 | 510 | 140,635 |
| Delta / Ladner | 615 | 430 | 14,560 | 29,215 | 910 | 2,015 | 3,010 | 1,290 | 10,490 | 430 | 145 | 36,975 |
| West Vancouver | 930 | 710 | 6,435 | 14,990 | 560 | 3,545 | 145 | 965 | 115 | 580 | 35 | 20,015 |
| North Vancouver | 1,290 | 835 | 23,865 | 37,310 | 1,705 | 7,515 | 475 | 1,165 | 810 | 1,890 | 225 | 57,625 |
| Burnaby/New Westminster | 1,590 | 705 | 54,890 | 61,780 | 6,955 | 11,765 | 5,455 | 11,600 | 7,685 | 1,650 | 395 | 115,365 |
| Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody | 1,315 | 785 | 45,125 | 55,945 | 4,875 | 8,675 | 1,940 | 4,000 | 2,875 | 2,235 | 345 | 91,070 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley | 870 | 445 | 31,540 | 78,730 | 1,900 | 1,225 | 670 | 2,285 | 3,425 | 1,160 | 305 | 99,475 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,255 | 18,735 | 378,265 | 540,010 | 31,895 | 73,215 | 40,030 | 78,465 | 155,945 | 15,620 | 3,110 | 945,405 |

In Burnaby / New Westminster, there are 61,780 Protestants, followed by 54,890 Catholics. Muslims also comprise a significant population in this area (11,765), as do Buddhists (11,600). The Jewish community represents the ninth largest mainstream group, with 1,590 persons. Note the relatively large representation of those with no religious affiliation (115,365).

Finally, in Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody, Protestants comprise the largest mainstream group, with 55,945 persons, followed by Catholics (45,125). Jews rank ninth among religious groups in this area, with 1,315 individuals.

Appendix 1

The Utility of the National Household Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2

The Revised Jewish Definition

Since 1971 all major analyses related to the Census have utilized what is known as the “Jewish Standard Definition” to distinguish who is Jewish from the rest of the population. Jim Torczyner of McGill University and the Jewish Federation of Montreal formulated this definition using a combination of religious and ethnic identification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in numbers using the revised and standard definitions.

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

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

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

Appendix 3

The Attribution of Ethnic Origins

Ethnic origin was a multiple-response variable in the 2011 National Household Survey, meaning that respondents were allowed to indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. If all the multiple ethnic affiliations were included in the NHS analysis the total would equal more than 100% because some people had more than one response to this question. A system was therefore devised for this analysis whereby a respondent would only be assigned one ethnic category. This system involved a hierarchy where an ethnic group would get precedence over those below it. The following order of precedence was established:

Aboriginal, Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Filipino, Vietnamese, East Indian, Pakistani, Arab, African, Caribbean, Latin American, Italian, Greek, Portuguese, Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, German, Spanish, French, British, American, Canadian, Jewish, Other.

Rather than using a strictly ethnic definition of Jewishness, comparisons between Jews and other ethnic categories were made using the Revised Jewish Definition as the

criterion (see Appendix 2). This definition uses a combination of several variables (including religion, ethnicity, place of birth and knowledge of non-official language, etc.), and is more inclusive than a strictly ethnic identification of Jewishness. For instance, out of a sense of patriotism some Jews may have said their ethnic background was single-response Canadian. As such, they would not have been counted in the ethnicity-only definition.

On the other hand, some converts likely considered themselves Jews by religion, but not ethnicity. They could not be appropriately compared as Jews to other ethnic categories, and yet they would be included in the Revised Jewish Definition. In short, the issue of Jewish affiliation is a complex one and there are shortcomings associated with whatever definition is used.

Appendix 4 Additional Data Tables Basic Demographics

**Table 25
Age Breakdowns for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Greater Vancouver**

| | Total | | Jews | | Non-Jews | |
|--------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| 0-4 | 115,305 | 5.1 | 1,660 | 6.3 | 113,650 | 5.0 |
| 5-14 | 239,165 | 10.5 | 3,025 | 11.5 | 236,135 | 10.5 |
| 15-24 | 302,930 | 13.3 | 3,100 | 11.8 | 299,830 | 13.3 |
| 25-34 | 328,360 | 14.4 | 3,610 | 13.8 | 324,750 | 14.4 |
| 35-44 | 339,710 | 14.9 | 3,490 | 13.3 | 336,225 | 14.9 |
| 45-54 | 371,330 | 16.3 | 3,665 | 14.0 | 367,670 | 16.3 |
| 55-64 | 291,330 | 12.8 | 4,080 | 15.5 | 287,245 | 12.7 |
| 65-74 | 164,545 | 7.2 | 2,050 | 7.8 | 162,495 | 7.2 |
| 75-84 | 97,100 | 4.3 | 1,150 | 4.4 | 95,955 | 4.3 |
| 85+ | 30,920 | 1.4 | 420 | 1.6 | 30,500 | 1.4 |
| Total | 2,280,695 | 100.0 | 26,250 | 100.0 | 2,254,455 | 100.0 |

Table 26
Age Breakdowns
Greater Vancouver & Canadian Jewish Populations

| | Greater Vancouver Jewish Population | | Canadian Jewish Population | |
|--------------|--|--------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| | # | % | # | % |
| 0-4 | 1,660 | 6.3 | 24,530 | 6.3 |
| 5-14 | 3,025 | 11.5 | 46,750 | 11.9 |
| 15-24 | 3,100 | 11.8 | 52,395 | 13.4 |
| 25-34 | 3,610 | 13.8 | 47,015 | 12.0 |
| 35-44 | 3,490 | 13.3 | 45,185 | 11.5 |
| 45-54 | 3,665 | 14.0 | 50,910 | 13.0 |
| 55-64 | 4,080 | 15.5 | 58,610 | 15.0 |
| 65-74 | 2,050 | 7.8 | 34,295 | 8.8 |
| 75-84 | 1,150 | 4.4 | 21,860 | 5.6 |
| 85+ | 420 | 1.6 | 10,125 | 2.6 |
| Total | 26,250 | 100.0 | 391,675 | 100.0 |

Appendix 5

Geographic Borders

Primary Geographic Areas:

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

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

North Shore: West Vancouver, North Vancouver.

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

Maple Ridge, Pitt Meadows, Langley: All three municipalities

Complementary Geographic Areas:

West End of Vancouver City

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

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

West Vancouver: Municipality of West Vancouver to Lions Bay.

North Vancouver: Both municipalities of North Vancouver.

Richmond City: Municipality of Richmond.

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

Delta / Ladner: Both municipalities.

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

Appendix 6

Additional Data Tables

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

Table 27A
Gender Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas

| | Total | Male | | Female | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| | # | # | % | # | % |
| Vancouver City | 14,330 | 6,955 | 48.5 | 7,375 | 51.5 |
| Greater Richmond | 5,930 | 3,000 | 50.6 | 2,930 | 49.4 |
| North Shore | 2,225 | 1,230 | 55.4 | 990 | 44.6 |
| Burquest | 2,900 | 1,585 | 54.7 | 1,315 | 45.3 |
| Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley | 870 | 410 | 47.1 | 460 | 52.9 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,255 | 13,185 | 50.2 | 13,070 | 49.8 |

Table 27B
Gender Breakdowns for Jews
Complementary Geographic Areas

| | Total | Male | | Female | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|--------|------|
| | # | # | % | # | % |
| West End | 2,370 | 1,290 | 54.4 | 1,080 | 45.6 |
| West Side | 9,560 | 4,515 | 47.2 | 5,045 | 52.8 |
| East Side | 2,395 | 1,145 | 47.8 | 1,250 | 52.2 |
| Richmond City | 3,545 | 1,830 | 51.6 | 1,715 | 48.4 |
| Surrey / White Rock | 1,775 | 905 | 51.0 | 870 | 49.0 |
| Delta / Ladner | 615 | 265 | 43.4 | 345 | 56.6 |
| West Vancouver | 930 | 525 | 56.1 | 410 | 43.9 |
| North Vancouver | 1,290 | 710 | 54.8 | 585 | 45.2 |
| Burnaby / New Westminster | 1,590 | 850 | 53.5 | 740 | 46.5 |
| Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody | 1,315 | 740 | 56.3 | 575 | 43.7 |

Table 28A
Ten-Year Age Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas

| | Total | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85+ |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Vancouver City | 14,325 | 860 | 1,420 | 1,600 | 2,275 | 1,895 | 1,875 | 2,310 | 1,170 | 685 | 235 |
| Greater Richmond | 5,930 | 300 | 790 | 755 | 615 | 820 | 905 | 910 | 445 | 265 | 130 |
| North Shore | 2,225 | 135 | 300 | 365 | 135 | 210 | 400 | 380 | 180 | 75 | 35 |
| Burquest | 2,900 | 335 | 370 | 255 | 510 | 435 | 355 | 355 | 210 | 55 | 10 |
| Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley | 870 | 30 | 145 | 130 | 75 | 125 | 135 | 120 | 45 | 70 | 0 |
| Total Vancouver CMA | 26,255 | 1,660 | 3,025 | 3,100 | 3,610 | 3,490 | 3,665 | 4,080 | 2,050 | 1,150 | 420 |

Table 28B
Ten-Year Age Breakdowns for Jews
Complementary Geographic Areas

| | Total | 0-4 | 5-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65-74 | 75-84 | 85+ |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| West End | 2,370 | 60 | 50 | 105 | 540 | 345 | 300 | 390 | 350 | 205 | 20 |
| West Side | 9,560 | 525 | 1,160 | 1,275 | 1,195 | 1,165 | 1,205 | 1,605 | 745 | 475 | 210 |
| East Side | 2,395 | 275 | 210 | 210 | 540 | 390 | 370 | 315 | 80 | 0 | 0 |
| Richmond City | 3,540 | 160 | 490 | 425 | 350 | 435 | 540 | 585 | 260 | 195 | 100 |
| Surrey / White Rock | 1,780 | 85 | 205 | 270 | 190 | 255 | 295 | 250 | 155 | 50 | 20 |
| Delta / Ladner | 615 | 50 | 95 | 60 | 70 | 125 | 75 | 80 | 35 | 25 | 0 |
| West Vancouver | 930 | 70 | 170 | 150 | 20 | 100 | 145 | 165 | 50 | 40 | 25 |
| North Vancouver | 1,290 | 70 | 130 | 215 | 110 | 120 | 250 | 215 | 135 | 40 | 10 |
| Burnaby/New Westmin | 1,590 | 165 | 185 | 145 | 325 | 235 | 190 | 215 | 80 | 40 | 15 |
| Port Coq, Coquitlam, Port Moody | 1,315 | 175 | 185 | 110 | 190 | 205 | 170 | 140 | 130 | 10 | 0 |