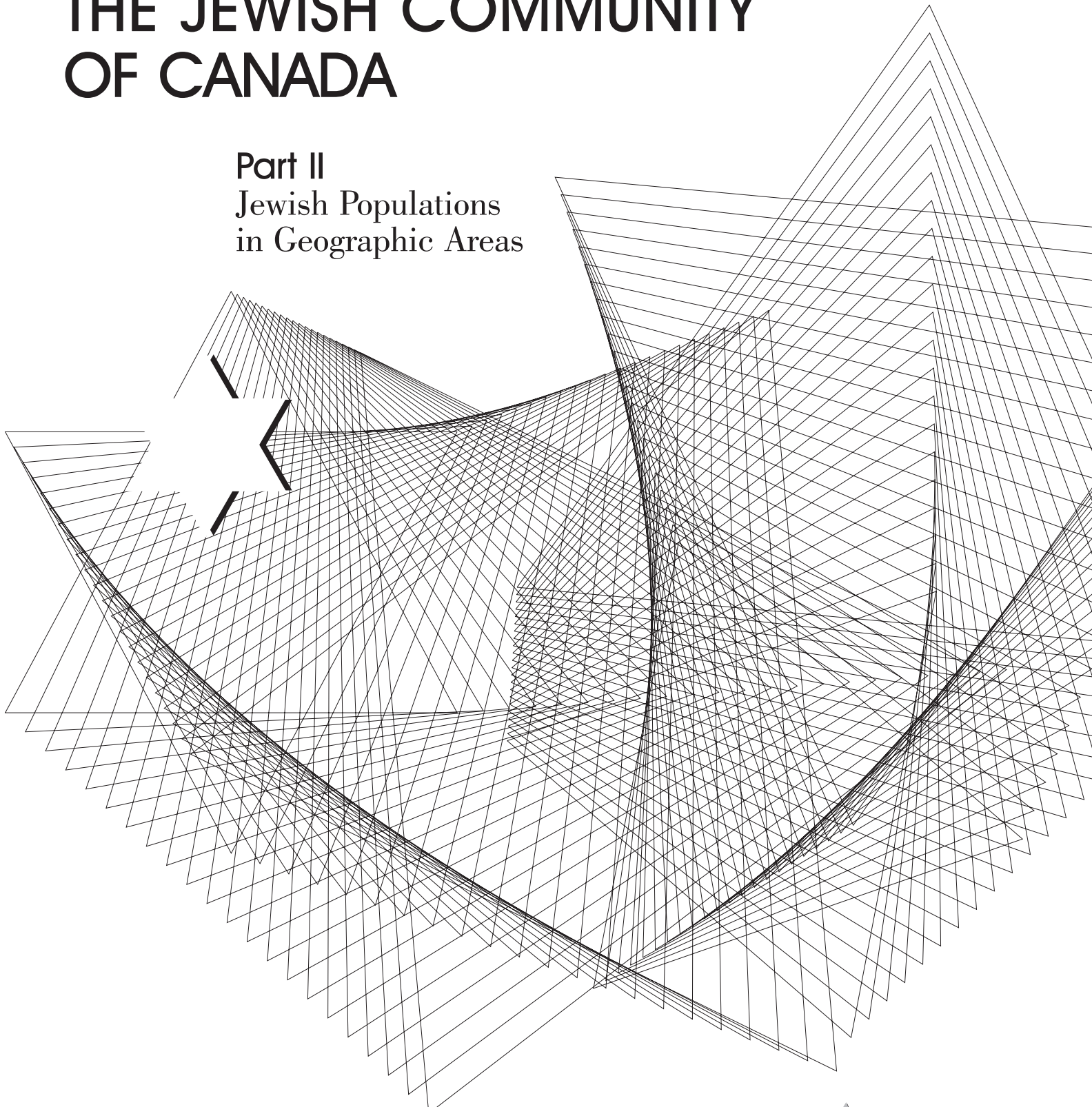


2001 Census Analysis Series

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CANADA

Part II Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas



By Charles Shahrar
March 2004



UIA Federations Canada
מגבית הפדרציות היהודיות בקנדה

2001 Census Analysis
The Jewish Community of Canada

Part 2
Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

By
Charles Shahr

UIA Federations Canada would like to thank the following members of the 2001 Census Analysis “Professional Advisory Committee” for their expert assistance throughout this project. Their technical and conceptual knowledge was an invaluable resource for the researchers involved in this effort.

Dr. Jonathan Berkowitz, Vancouver, BC

Dr. Jay Brodbar, Toronto, ON

Prof. Leo Davids, Toronto, ON

Mr. Colin Geitzler, Aylmer, QC

Ms. Jean Gerber, Vancouver, BC

Dr. Gustave Goldmann, Ottawa, ON

Dr. Jack Jedwab, Montreal, QC

Prof. Marty Lockshin, Toronto, ON

Mr. Greg Mason, Winnipeg, MB

Dr. Sheva Medjuck, Halifax, NS

Prof. Alan Moscovitch, Ottawa, ON

Prof. Morton Weinfeld, Montreal, QC

Dr. Morty Yalovsky, Montreal, QC

UIA Federations Canada would also like to thank Réal Lortie and Marc Pagé of Statistics Canada for their expertise and meticulous attention to detail. Without their assistance this report would not be possible.

The researchers would like to express appreciation to Jean Gerber, Sheva Medjuck, Tina Rosenbaum and Faye Rosenberg-Cohen for their careful review of this document.

Finally, a special acknowledgment is extended to Lioudmila Medvedtchenko for her diligent work in the extraction and verification of statistical data.

All data in this report are adapted from:

Statistics Canada, special order tabulations for UIA Federations Canada, CO-561.

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Census Analysis Series

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

Until 1901, the Jewish population of Canada was quite small. The laws of France prohibited Jews from settling in its colonies, and not until the British conquest in 1763 were Jews allowed to settle in all parts of the dominion. There were Jews among the first fur traders who established their trading posts in the Indian territories, the North West Territories and the Hudson's Bay district in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

By 1768 there was a sufficient number of Jews in Montreal to warrant the establishment of the first Jewish congregation in Canada. In 1849, sufficient Jews had settled in Toronto to permit the founding of the first synagogue in that city. Meanwhile, a Jewish community developed on the Pacific coast as a result of the whaling industry and the discovery of gold, and the third synagogue in Canada was dedicated in Victoria in 1863.

Beginning in the 1880's, the pogroms in Russia caused a tide of Jewish migration from that country to Canada. This influx not

only increased the Jewish populations of cities in Eastern Canada, but reached as far inland as Manitoba, and brought the first Jewish farm colonies to Western Canada. Before the end of the nineteenth century, Jewish congregations had also been established in Hamilton, Winnipeg, Halifax, St. John, Ottawa and London.

Continued migration from Eastern European countries swelled the ranks of Jews in several metropolitan centers. In 1851, there was only one city in Canada (Montreal) with a Jewish population of more than 100 individuals. By 1891, there were six cities with at least 100 Jews (Montreal, Hamilton, London, Toronto, Winnipeg and Victoria). And by 1911, there were 28 cities and towns in Canada with Jewish communities numbering at least 100 members.

In British Columbia, the major center of community life developed in Vancouver after the city became the terminus for the railroad in the 1880's. An early attempt to found a Reform congregation by German Jewish immigrants was succeeded by the

Table 1A
Jewish Population Distribution
Provinces & Territories

Province / Territory	Jewish Population	% of Canadian Jewish Population
Nova Scotia	2,780	0.8
New Brunswick	840	0.2
Newfoundland/Labrador	190	0.1
Prince Edward Island	105	0.0
(Total Atlantic Canada)	(3,915)	(1.1)
Quebec	94,670	25.6
Ontario	211,465	57.1
Manitoba	15,210	4.1
Saskatchewan	1,340	0.4
Alberta	13,880	3.7
British Columbia	29,875	8.1
Yukon	85	0.0
Northwest Territories	55	0.0
Nunavut	10	0.0
Total Canada	370,505	100.0

immigration of Jews from Eastern Europe, who early on established a congregation and dedicated the first synagogue building in 1921.

Today, Jews populate every corner of this country. There is a Jewish community in St. John's, Newfoundland, and in the smaller towns of Vancouver Island. There is a Jewish presence in the Northwest Territories, and even in the newer territory of Nunavut. All these individuals are bound by a common ancestry and a singular identification as Jews.

This report examines the demographic characteristics of Jewish communities across Canada. It begins with an examination of Jewish populations by provinces and territories. It then looks at Jewish communities within major Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) for each region of the country. The last section of the report presents interesting cross-country comparisons across various demographic lines.

The statistical presentations include figures for Jewish, non-Jewish and total populations, for provinces and major metropolitan areas across Canada. The

density of Jews relative to the overall population is also described for each area. Finally, an historical analysis and age breakdowns are presented as well.

Important appendices are included in the back of this report. Appendix 1 describes how "Jewishness" is defined in this analysis, specifically as a combination of religious and ethnic affiliations. There is also a discussion of Census accuracy given population size in Appendix 2, and an explanation of how ethnic affiliation was derived for this analysis in Appendix 3.

Appendix 4 describes the geographic boundaries that make up some of the municipal districts described in the last section of this report. The reader may want to verify the parameters of these geographic units, if their borders are not clearly implied through their labels.

Finally, Appendix 5 provides additional data tables across provinces and metropolitan areas. For instance, one set of tables features gender breakdowns for Jews, and another series examines 10-year age cohorts by geographic areas.

Table 1B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Provinces & Territories

Province / Territory	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Nova Scotia	897,560	894,780	2,780	0.3
New Brunswick	719,710	718,870	840	0.1
Newfoundland/Labrador	508,075	507,885	190	0.0
Prince Edward Island	133,385	133,280	105	0.1
(Total Atlantic Canada)	(2,258,730)	(2,254,815)	(3,915)	(0.2)
Quebec	7,125,575	7,030,905	94,670	1.3
Ontario	11,285,550	11,074,085	211,465	1.9
Manitoba	1,103,700	1,088,490	15,210	1.4
Saskatchewan	963,155	961,815	1,340	0.1
Alberta	2,941,150	2,927,270	13,880	0.5
British Columbia	3,868,875	3,839,000	29,875	0.8
Yukon	28,520	28,435	85	0.3
Northwest Territories	37,105	37,050	55	0.1
Nunavut	26,660	26,650	10	0.0
Total Canada	29,639,020	29,268,515	370,505	1.3

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. Given the small nature of these rounding errors, their impact on the overall interpretation and reliability of the data is extremely minimal.

Part 1: Jewish Populations by Province

Table 1A looks at the distribution of Jews in the provinces and territories as a percentage of the total Jewish population in the country. It can be seen that more than half (57.1%) of Jews in Canada reside in the province of Ontario. The Jewish community in Ontario numbers 211,465 individuals.

The province of Quebec has 94,670 Jewish residents, and about a quarter (25.6%) of the total Jewish population in the country. British Columbia has 29,875 Jews, or 8.1% of the total Jewish population of Canada.

All the other provinces have less than 5% of the national Jewish population. Manitoba has 15,210 Jewish residents, or 4.1% of the country's Jewish populace. Alberta has

13,880 Jews, or 3.7% of the total. The Atlantic Provinces have 3,915 Jews, or 1.1% of the country's overall Jewish population. Saskatchewan has 1,340 Jews, or 0.4% of the country's total.

Interestingly, there are 85 Jews in the Yukon, 55 in the Northwest Territories, and 10 in Nunavut. Although these numbers are quite small, it is nonetheless instructive that Jews populate just about every region of the country.

Table 1B examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to the total populations in the provinces and territories. It is obvious that Jews comprise very small minorities in each province. In Ontario, Jews comprise slightly less than 2% of the overall population. They comprise 1.4% of the total Manitoba population, and 1.3% of the overall populace of Quebec.

Jews comprise less than 1% of the overall population in all the other provinces. They comprise 0.8% of the total British Columbia population, and 0.5% of the Alberta populace. Jews also constitute particularly small minorities in the Atlantic Provinces (0.2%) and Saskatchewan (0.1%).

Table 1C
Historical Summary
Jewish Populations of the Provinces & Territories

Province / Territory	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Nova Scotia	2,780	+9.9	2,530	+4.8	2,415	+5.2	2,295
New Brunswick	840	-27.6	1,160	+25.4	925	+4.5	885
Newfoundland./ Labrador	190	-28.3	265	-10.2	295	+13.5	260
Prince Edward Island	105	+16.7	90	0.0	90	+125.0	40
(Total Atlantic Canada)	(3,915)	(-3.2)	(4,045)	(+8.6)	(3,725)	(+7.0)	(3,480)
Quebec	94,670	-8.1	102,960	-1.8	104,890	-7.6	113,480
Ontario	211,465	+9.3	193,480	+23.5	156,725	+20.4	130,210
Manitoba	15,210	-3.2	15,710	-5.3	16,585	-14.9	19,495
Saskatchewan	1,340	-35.0	2,060	+7.3	1,920	+1.9	1,885
Alberta	13,880	+0.9	13,755	+15.9	11,865	+76.3	6,730
British Columbia	29,875	+15.6	25,845	+43.1	18,055	+60.9	11,220
Territories	150	-25.0	200	+73.9	115	+130.0	50
Total Canada	370,505	+3.5	358,055	+14.1	313,880	+9.5	286,550

Note: Yukon, Northwest Territories & Nunavut were presented together in the 1991, 1981 & 1971 Censuses, and are therefore merged in this analysis.

All in all, Jews comprise 1.3% of the total Canadian Jewish population. Only Ontario (1.9%) and Manitoba (1.4%) fall above this national average for Jewish population density.

Table 1C examines Jewish population distributions in an historical context from 1971 to 2001. 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.

Of the ten provinces, three have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001, five have shown losses, and two have stayed approximately the same.

The provinces that have experienced Jewish population gains include: British Columbia (+15.6%), Nova Scotia (+9.9%), and Ontario (+9.3%). The provinces that have shown Jewish population losses include: Saskatchewan (-35%), Newfoundland / Labrador (-28.3%), New Brunswick (-27.6%), Quebec (-8.1%), and Manitoba (-3.2%).

The Jewish population of Alberta has stayed approximately the same in size. It grew by only 0.9%, or 125 people, between 1991 and 2001. This increase is relatively small, given the overall number of Jews in Alberta (13,880), and hence, we can conclude that the size of the Alberta community has leveled-off in the last decade.

The size of the Jewish population of Prince Edward Island has also remained approximately the same between 1991 and 2001. Despite the fact that Table 1C suggests that this community grew by 16.7%, in absolute terms, this represents an increase of only 15 individuals. This latter figure is well within the range of expected sampling error (see Appendix 2). Hence, it is not possible to conclude that there was any growth for the Jewish community here.

For some provincial Jewish communities, current losses are part of a long-term trend of population decline, such as those in Quebec and Manitoba. Other provinces, such as New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, have only recently begun to see declines in their Jewish populations.

Looking more closely at individual provinces: The Jewish population of Nova

Scotia had seen moderate growth between 1971 and 1991, gaining 10.2% in those two decades. The increase in the last decade has matched this figure (9.9%). All in all, there is a positive momentum for growth for the Jewish community of Nova Scotia.

The New Brunswick Jewish community experienced a 25.4% growth between 1981 and 1991. It reached its peak size in 1991, with 1,160 Jewish residents. However, a significant 27.6% loss in the last decade has seen the Jewish community in this province diminish to a level below its 1971 population.

The number of Jewish residents in Newfoundland / Labrador reached a peak in 1981, with 295 individuals. This community has diminished in the last two decades by 35.6%. The size of its current Jewish population (190) is below the total for 1971 (260).

The size of the Prince Edward Island Jewish community has remained fairly steady in the last two decades. In fact, as evident in Table 1C, between 1981 and 1991 there was no change at all in the numbers of Jews residing here. The community is currently about 2.5x larger than its 1971 total.

The Jewish population of the province of Quebec has decreased steadily in the last three decades. In percentage terms, the losses in the last decade (-8.1%) were more pronounced than those experienced between 1971 and 1981 (-7.6%). In absolute terms, however, the losses were greater between 1971 and 1981. In short, there appear to be continued downward pressures on the size of the Jewish population here.

The province of Ontario experienced significant increases in the size of its Jewish population between 1971 and 1981 (+20.4%), and between 1981 and 1991 (+23.5%). Although the number of Ontario Jews has increased less dramatically in the last decade (+9.3%), there appears to be a continued momentum for Jewish population growth in this province.

The Jewish population of Manitoba has been steadily decreasing in the last thirty years, although in the last decade such declines have been less dramatic (-3.2%). The current Jewish population in this province is approximately 80% of its 1971 total. It appears that the downward pressures on the size of the Jewish community here have been gradually diminishing.

Between 1971 and 1981 the Jewish population of Saskatchewan remained fairly steady, gaining only 1.9%. There was a small increase of 7.3% between 1981 and 1991. However, the Jewish population of Saskatchewan has experienced a major decline of 35 % in the last decade.

The period of peak growth for the Jewish community in Alberta was between 1971 and 1981, when the number of Jews increased by 76.3%. Between 1981 and 1991, the gains were less dramatic (15.9%). In the last decade, the size of the Alberta Jewish population has remained fairly steady, increasing by only 0.9%, or 125 individuals.

The Jewish population of British Columbia has been steadily increasing over the last three decades. Particularly significant gains were evident between 1971 and 1981 (+60.9%), and between 1981 and 1991 (+43.1%). More recent increases have been less pronounced (+15.6%). The current Jewish population of British Columbia (29,875) is about 2.7x larger than the 1971 total for the province (11,220).

Table 1D shows age distributions for Jewish populations in provinces and territories

across Canada. In absolute terms, the greatest number of Jews in each cohort resides in the province of Ontario. This province has more than half of the country's Jewish population in each age group.

Table 1D also examines how Jewish children, teens, and elderly distribute within a certain province. Note that the age figures for Newfoundland / Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and the territories will not be considered in the following analysis because the Jewish populations in these areas are rather small.

In relative terms, Saskatchewan has the highest percentage of Jewish children 0-14 years (25.5%). This is likely because there is a large representation of young Jewish families in this province. Nova Scotia has the lowest percentage of Jewish children (14.2%).

The highest percentage of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years is found in Alberta (15.2%). These are likely the children of middle-aged Jews who have a strong representation in the age distribution of the Alberta community. Manitoba has the lowest percentage of Jewish teens and young adults (11.6%).

Table 1D
Age Breakdowns
Provinces & Territories

Province / Territory	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Nova Scotia	2,790	395	14.2	420	15.1	615	22.0	850	30.5	510	18.3
New Brunswick	840	140	16.7	105	12.5	210	25.0	235	28.0	150	17.9
Newfoundland / Labrador	200	35	17.5	25	12.5	60	30.0	55	27.5	25	12.5
Prince Edward Island	105	10	9.5	25	23.8	25	23.8	35	33.3	10	9.5
(Total Atlantic Provinces)	(3,935)	(580)	(14.7)	(575)	(14.6)	(910)	(23.1)	(1,175)	(29.9)	(695)	(17.7)
Quebec	94,670	18,460	19.5	12,025	12.7	20,375	21.5	23,440	24.8	20,370	21.5
Ontario	211,465	41,610	19.7	27,745	13.1	53,835	25.5	56,380	26.7	31,895	15.1
Manitoba	15,225	2,735	18.0	1,770	11.6	3,290	21.6	4,205	27.6	3,225	21.2
Saskatchewan	1,335	340	25.5	175	13.1	325	24.3	295	22.1	200	15.0
Alberta	13,890	2,610	18.8	2,110	15.2	3,640	26.2	3,835	27.6	1,695	12.2
British Columbia	29,890	5,255	17.6	4,005	13.4	8,075	27.0	8,765	29.3	3,790	12.7
Yukon	85	10	11.8	25	29.4	30	35.3	20	23.5	0	0.0
Northwest Territories	50	10	20.0	10	20.0	20	40.0	10	20.0	0	0.0
Nunavut	10	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	100.0	0	0.0
Total Canada	370,555	71,610	19.3	48,440	13.1	90,500	24.4	98,135	26.5	61,870	16.7

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the highest percentages are found in British Columbia (27%) and Alberta (26.2%). Perhaps the availability of jobs and the relatively favorable economic conditions in these areas attract individuals of this age group. The lowest percentages of Jews 25-44 years are found in the provinces of Quebec (21.5%) and Manitoba (21.6%).

In terms of the 45-64 age group, the highest percentages are found in Nova Scotia (30.5%) and British Columbia (29.3%), suggesting these Jewish populations have strong representations of middle-aged adults. The Saskatchewan Jewish community has the lowest percentage in this age group (22.1%)

Finally, Quebec and Manitoba have the highest proportions of Jewish seniors (21.5% and 21.2% respectively). In other words, more than a fifth of their Jewish populations are elderly. The lowest proportion of seniors is found for the Alberta Jewish community (12.2%).

Table 1E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across the provinces and territories. Considering only

those areas with Jewish populations of more than 200 individuals: The provinces with the youngest median ages for Jews include Saskatchewan (37.4 years) and Alberta (38.3 years).

At the other end of the distribution, Manitoba has the oldest median age for Jews (44.2 years), followed by Nova Scotia (43.4 years), and Quebec and New Brunswick (both 41.9 years).

Ontario, the province with the largest Jewish population in Canada, has a median age of 39.5 years for Jews. This is slightly younger than the average of 40.2 years for the national Jewish community.

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations across the ten provinces reveals that Jews are older, on average, in all provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island. However, because the Jewish populations in these provinces are quite small, the figures here may be influenced by sampling error (see Appendix 2), and hence should be interpreted with caution.

Table 1E
Median Age for Jews, Non-Jews & Totals
Provinces & Territories

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Nova Scotia	38.5	43.4	38.5
New Brunswick	38.2	41.9	38.2
Newfoundland / Labrador	38.1	35.6	38.1
Prince Edward Island	37.3	31.5	37.3
Quebec	38.4	41.9	38.4
Ontario	37.0	39.5	36.9
Manitoba	36.4	44.2	36.3
Saskatchewan	36.3	37.4	36.3
Alberta	34.7	38.3	34.7
Total British Columbia	38.2	39.5	38.2
Yukon	35.8	31.1	35.8
Northwest Territories	29.5	29.2	29.5
Nunavut	21.5	38.0	21.5
Total Canada	37.3	40.2	37.3

Table 2A
Jewish Population Distribution
Atlantic Canada

CMA / Region / Province	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population in Atlantic Canada
Halifax, Nova Scotia	1,985	50.7
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	45	1.1
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	235	6.0
Rest of Nova Scotia	515	13.2
(Total Nova Scotia)	(2,780)	(71.0)
St John, New Brunswick	135	3.4
Moncton, New Brunswick	265	6.8
Fredericton, New Brunswick	290	7.4
Rest of New Brunswick	150	3.8
(Total New Brunswick)	(840)	(21.5)
St. John's, Newfoundland	145	3.7
Rest of Newfoundland/Labrador	45	1.1
(Total Newfoundland/Labrador)	(190)	(4.9)
Total Prince Edward Island	105	2.7
Total Atlantic Canada	3,915	100.0

Table 2B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Atlantic Canada

CMA / Region / Province	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Halifax, Nova Scotia	355,945	353,960	1,985	0.6
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	17,770	17,725	45	0.3
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	107,875	107,640	235	0.2
Rest of Nova Scotia	415,970	415,455	515	0.1
(Total Nova Scotia)	(897,560)	(894,780)	(2,780)	(0.3)
St John, New Brunswick	121,340	121,200	135	0.1
Moncton, New Brunswick	115,815	115,550	265	0.2
Fredericton, New Brunswick	80,690	80,400	290	0.4
Rest of New Brunswick	401,865	401,720	150	0.0
(Total New Brunswick)	(719,710)	(718,870)	(840)	(0.1)
St. John's, Newfoundland	171,100	170,955	145	0.1
Rest of Newfoundland/Labrador	336,975	336,930	45	0.0
(Total Newfoundland/Labrador)	(508,075)	(507,885)	(190)	(0.0)
Total Prince Edward Island	133,385	133,280	105	0.1
Total Atlantic Canada	2,258,730	2,254,815	3,915	0.2

Part 2. The Jewish Communities of Atlantic Canada

The Atlantic Region has a Jewish population of 3,915. Jews comprise 0.2% of the total populace in this area. There are minimal Jewish populations in Newfoundland / Labrador (190) and Prince Edward Island (105).

Table 2A looks at the population distribution of Jewish communities in Atlantic Canada. The Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) with the largest number of Jews is Halifax. This CMA has 1,985 Jewish residents, or 50.7% of the total Atlantic Jewish community. In short, about half of all Jews in the Atlantic Provinces live in Halifax.

All the other metropolitan areas in Atlantic Canada have significantly smaller Jewish populations than that of Halifax. Looking first at Nova Scotia, Yarmouth has 45 Jewish residents. Unfortunately, due to a restructuring of geographic delineations by Statistics Canada, 2001 Census figures are not available for the Sydney and Glace Bay communities per se. Only figures for Cape Breton are available. Cape Breton Island has 235 Jews.

Aside from Halifax, Yarmouth and Cape Breton Island, the “Rest of Nova Scotia” has a Jewish population of 515. The total number of Jews in Nova Scotia is 2,780. The Nova Scotia Jewish community comprises 71% of total Jews in Atlantic Canada.

In terms of New Brunswick, Fredericton has the second largest Jewish population in Atlantic Canada. It has 290 Jewish residents, or 7.4% of all Jews in the Atlantic Region. Moncton has 265 Jews, whereas St. John has 135 Jewish residents.

Aside from these three metropolitan areas, the “Rest of New Brunswick” has 150 Jews. The total Jewish population in New Brunswick is 840, or 21.5% of total Jews in the Atlantic Provinces.

Regarding Newfoundland, St. John’s has 145 Jewish residents. There are 45 Jews in the “Rest of Newfoundland”. The total Jewish population in the province of Newfoundland is 190, or 4.9% of the overall number of Jews in the Atlantic Region.

Finally, Prince Edward Island has 105 Jewish residents, or 2.7% of the Atlantic Jewish community. The total population of Jews in Atlantic Canada is 3,915.

Table 2C
Historical Summary: Atlantic Canada's Jewish Population

CMA / Region / Province	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Halifax, Nova Scotia	1,985	+11.8	1,775	+21.2	1,465	+4.3	1,405
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	45	+80.0	25	-70.6	85	-15.0	100
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	235	-4.1	245	-42.4	425	-29.8	605
Rest of Nova Scotia	515	+6.2	485	+10.2	440	+137.8	185
(Total Nova Scotia)	(2,780)	(+9.9)	(2,530)	(+4.8)	(2,415)	(+5.2)	(2,295)
St John, New Brunswick	135	-46.0	250	+28.2	195	-40.0	325
Moncton, New Brunswick	265	-10.2	295	-15.7	350	+79.5	195
Fredericton, New Brunswick	290	-29.3	410	+74.5	235	-2.1	240
Rest of New Brunswick	150	-26.8	205	+41.4	145	+16.0	125
(Total New Brunswick)	(840)	(-27.6)	(1,160)	(+25.4)	(925)	(+4.5)	(885)
St. John's, Newfoundland	145	-19.4	180	-28.0	250	+35.1	185
Rest of Nfld./Labrador	45	-47.1	85	+88.9	45	-40.0	75
(Total Nfld./Labrador)	(190)	(-28.3)	(265)	(-10.2)	(295)	(+13.5)	(260)
Total Prince Edward Island	105	+16.7	90	0.0	90	+125.0	40
Total Atlantic Canada	3,915	-3.2	4,045	+8.6	3,725	+7.0	3,480

Table 2B examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to total populations in various communities of Atlantic Canada. Not surprisingly, Halifax has the highest density, with Jews comprising 0.6% of the total population. Fredericton has the next highest Jewish density with 0.4%. All the other metropolitan areas have Jewish densities ranging from 0.1% to 0.3%.

Table 2C examines population distributions for Jewish communities in Atlantic Canada spanning from 1971 to 2001. From a general perspective, of the six metropolitan areas examined in Table 2C, only two have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001: Yarmouth (+80%) and Halifax (+11.8%). However, in absolute terms, the gain for the Yarmouth community was minimal (20 individuals).

Jewish population losses in the last decade have been evident for the following four metropolitan areas: St John (-46%), Fredericton (-29.3%), St. John's (-19.4%), and Moncton (-10.2%).

However, in absolute terms, the losses for Moncton and St. John's have been relatively small (30 and 35 individuals, respectively).

These numbers fall approximately within the range of sampling errors expected for populations of such sizes (see Appendix 2). On the other hand, the Jewish population losses for Fredericton and St. John have been more significant (120 and 115 individuals, respectively).

In terms of individual metropolitan areas: The Jewish population in Halifax has been steadily increasing in size over the last three decades. In 1971, the Jewish community here numbered 1,405 individuals. Between 1981 and 2001 it increased by more than a third, or 35.5%. The current Halifax population is about 1.4x larger than its 1971 total.

The Jewish population of Yarmouth has vacillated somewhat in the last three decades. It peaked in 1971 with 100 Jews, but lost 75 individuals by 1991. The population has rebounded slightly in the last decade, rising to 45 Jews in 2001.

The Cape Breton Jewish community has been diminishing in size for the last three decades. The largest decrease was between 1981 and 1991 (-42.4%). The current Jewish population (235) is only about a third of its 1971 total (605).

Table 2D
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Population of Atlantic Canada

CMA / Region / Province	Total #	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Halifax, Nova Scotia	1,980	265	13.4	345	17.4	455	23.0	600	30.3	315	15.9
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	50	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	20.0	25	50.0	15	30.0
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	240	35	14.6	15	6.3	30	12.5	45	18.8	115	47.9
Rest of Nova Scotia	520	95	18.3	60	11.5	120	23.1	180	34.6	65	12.5
(Total Nova Scotia)	(2,790)	(395)	(14.2)	(420)	(15.1)	(615)	(22.0)	(850)	(30.5)	(510)	(18.3)
St John, New Brunswick	140	10	7.1	0	0.0	35	25.0	45	32.1	50	35.7
Moncton, New Brunswick	260	50	19.2	45	17.3	55	21.2	65	25.0	45	17.3
Fredericton, New Brunswick	290	35	12.1	50	17.2	60	20.7	110	37.9	35	12.1
Rest of New Brunswick	150	45	30.0	10	6.7	60	40.0	15	10.0	20	13.3
(Total New Brunswick)	(840)	(140)	(16.7)	(105)	(12.5)	(210)	(25.0)	(235)	(28.0)	(150)	(17.9)
St. John's, Newfoundland	160	35	21.9	25	15.6	60	37.5	30	18.8	10	6.3
Rest of Newfoundland/Labrador	40	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	62.5	15	37.5
(Total Newfoundland/Labrador)	(200)	(35)	(17.5)	(25)	(12.5)	(60)	(30.0)	(55)	(27.5)	(25)	(12.5)
Total Prince Edward Island	105	10	9.5	25	23.8	25	23.8	35	33.3	10	9.5
Total Atlantic Provinces	3,935	580	14.7	575	14.6	910	23.1	1,175	29.9	695	17.7

The St. John Jewish population has also experienced vacillations in the last three decades. In 1971, there were 325 Jews here. But the population declined by 130 individuals between 1971 and 1981. It increased by 55 Jews between 1981 and 1991, but decreased by 115 between 1991 and 2001. The current Jewish population of St. John (135) is less than half of its 1971 total.

The Moncton Jewish population peaked in 1981, with 350 individuals. This community has shown declines in the last two decades. Numbering 265 Jewish residents in 2001, it has lost about a quarter of its peak population of 1981.

The Jewish community of Fredericton showed a significant increase between 1981 and 1991 (+74.5%), but in the last decade it has diminished by 29.3%. The Fredericton Jewish population peaked in 1991 with 410 individuals. With a current population of 290 Jews, it has about 71% of that total.

Finally, the St. John's Jewish community has experienced decreases in the last two decades. The Jewish population here peaked in 1981, with 250 Jews. The current

population (145) is less than 60% of its 1981 total.

Table 2C also shows that after experiencing two decades of moderate growth, the Jewish population in Atlantic Canada peaked in 1991, with 4,045 individuals. However, in the last decade, the number of Jews has diminished by 3.2%, or 130 individuals. Although this recent loss is not dramatic, it indicates there are downward pressures on the size of the Jewish population in the Atlantic Provinces.

All in all, it can be said that if it wasn't for recent population gains made by the Halifax Jewish community, the number of Jews in the Atlantic Provinces would have diminished more significantly in the last decade. It appears that the Halifax Jewish community continues to attract people to settle in its midst, and remains the hub of the Jewish community in Atlantic Canada.

Table 2D shows age distributions for Jewish populations in the Atlantic Region. The percentages of Jewish children, teens, elderly, etc. within a certain geographic area can be gleaned from this table.

Table 2E
Median Age for Jews, Non-Jews & Totals
Atlantic Canada

CMA / Region / Province	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Halifax, Nova Scotia	36.5	41.1	36.5
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	38.9	57.6	38.9
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	40.4	62.0	40.4
Rest of Nova Scotia	40.0	42.7	40.0
(Total Nova Scotia)	(38.5)	(43.4)	(38.5)
St John, New Brunswick	37.7	57.1	37.7
Moncton, New Brunswick	37.4	37.4	37.4
Fredericton, New Brunswick	36.5	46.3	36.5
Rest of New Brunswick	39.0	35.0	39.0
(Total New Brunswick)	(38.2)	(41.9)	(38.2)
St. John's, Newfoundland	36.0	27.3	36.0
Rest of Newfoundland/Labrador	39.2	58.7	39.2
(Total Newfoundland/Labrador)	(38.1)	(35.6)	(38.1)
Total Prince Edward Island	37.3	31.5	37.3

In absolute terms, the Halifax community has the largest numbers of Jewish children 0-14 (265), Jewish young adults 15-24 (345), Jews 25-44 years (455), and Jews 45-64 years (600), of any metropolitan area in Atlantic Canada. The Halifax CMA also has the largest number of Jewish elderly (315).

The percentages of Jewish children (0-14 years) within geographic areas range from 0% in Yarmouth to 21.9% in St. John's. However, some of the CMAs considered in this table have very small Jewish populations, and sampling error is likely a factor whenever they are further broken down by variables such as age (see Appendix 2). Hence, for metropolitan areas with a count of less than 250 Jews, such age breakdowns should be interpreted with caution.

The percentages of Jewish teens and young adults (15-24 years) range from 0% in Yarmouth and St. John to 17.4% in Halifax. It appears that Halifax has a relatively large representation in this age group. Again, the figures for the smaller Jewish communities should be interpreted with caution due to the possibility of sampling error.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years of age, the lowest percentage is found in Cape Breton (12.5%) and the highest in St. John's (37.5%). St. John's and Cape Breton have the lowest proportion of Jews 45-64 years (both 18.8%), whereas Yarmouth has the highest proportion in this age group (50%).

Finally, Cape Breton has the highest proportion of Jewish seniors. Almost half (47.9%) of Cape Breton's Jewish community is elderly. St. John also has a high representation of Jewish seniors (35.7%). The lowest percentage of Jewish elderly is found in St. John's (6.3%).

All in all, it can be concluded that Jewish communities in the Atlantic Region have a wide variability of age profiles. The St. John's community has a large representation of younger families in its midst. The Halifax community has a large contingent of Jewish young adults, the Fredericton community has a high percentage of middle-aged individuals, and Cape Breton has a large representation of Jewish elderly.

Table 2E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across geographic areas in Atlantic Canada. The Jewish

Table 3A
Jewish Population Distribution
Province of Quebec

	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population in Province of Quebec
Montreal	92,975	98.2
Quebec City	200	0.2
Gatineau - Hull	315	0.3
Rest of Quebec	1,180	1.2
Total Quebec	94,670	100.0

Table 3B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Province of Quebec

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Montreal	3,380,645	3,287,670	92,975	2.8
Quebec City	673,100	672,900	200	0.0
Gatineau - Hull	255,500	255,185	315	0.1
Rest of Quebec	2,816,330	2,815,150	1,180	0.0
Total Quebec	7,125,575	7,030,905	94,670	1.3

communities with the youngest median ages include those in St. John's (27.3 years) and Moncton (37.4 years).

At the other end of the distribution, the Cape Breton Jewish community has the oldest median age (62 years), followed by Yarmouth (57.6 years) and St. John (57.1 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations reveals that Jews are older, on average, in five of seven Atlantic communities: Halifax, Yarmouth, Cape Breton, St. John and Fredericton. They have a median age identical to the total population in Moncton. They are younger than the total population in St. John's.

Cape Breton has a Jewish population that is much older than the total population. Not only is the Cape Breton Jewish community the oldest in Atlantic Canada, but it is also noteworthy that the level of discrepancy with the total population is greater than 20 years.

Part 3: The Jewish Communities of the Province of Quebec

The province of Quebec has 94,670 Jewish residents, or 1.3% of the total population of this province. About a quarter (25.6%) of the Canadian Jewish population resides in the province of Quebec.

Table 3A looks at the distribution of Jews in metropolitan areas as a percentage of the total Jewish population in Quebec. By far the greatest number of Jews is found in the Montreal CMA. There are 92,975 Jews in Montreal, or 98.2% of total Jewish residents in the province of Quebec.

Gatineau-Hull has 315 Jewish residents, or 0.3% of the total Jewish population in the province. Quebec City has a population of 200 Jews, or 0.2% of the overall Jewish population. Jews in the "Rest of Quebec" comprise 1,180 individuals, or 1.2% of the overall Jewish population in the province.

Table 3B examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to total populations in various metropolitan areas within the province of Quebec. Jews comprise 2.8% of the overall population in the Montreal CMA.

Table 3C
Historical Summary
Jewish Population of the Province of Quebec

	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Montreal	92,975	-8.3	101,405	-2.3	103,765	-7.4	112,020
Quebec City	200	-32.2	295	+96.7	150	-58.3	360
Gatineau - Hull	315	+65.8	190	+72.7	110	+46.7	75
Rest of Quebec	1,180	+10.3	1,070	+23.7	865	-16.0	1,030
Total Quebec	94,670	-8.1	102,960	-1.8	104,890	-7.6	113,480

Table 3D
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Population of the Province of Quebec

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Montreal	92,970	18,195	19.6	11,790	12.7	20,050	21.6	22,835	24.6	20,100	21.6
Quebec City	210	15	7.1	50	23.8	70	33.3	50	23.8	25	11.9
Gatineau - Hull	315	95	30.2	50	15.9	60	19.0	100	31.7	10	3.2
Rest of Quebec	1,175	155	13.2	135	11.5	195	16.6	455	38.7	235	20.0
Total Quebec	94,670	18,460	19.5	12,025	12.7	20,375	21.5	23,440	24.8	20,370	21.5

They are an even smaller minority in the other municipalities under consideration. For instance, Jews comprise 0.1% of the total Gatineau – Hull population, and less than a tenth of a percent of Quebec City’s overall populous.

Table 3C examines Jewish population distributions from 1971 to 2001 in the province of Quebec. Gatineau – Hull and “Rest of Quebec” experienced Jewish population increases in the last decade. The Jewish communities of Montreal and Quebec City declined in size in the last decade.

The Jewish community in the Montreal CMA has been steadily declining since the 1971 Census. The Jewish population here experienced a loss of 7.4% between 1971 and 1981. The decline between 1981 and 1991 was less significant (-2.3%). In the last decade, however, the losses increased again (-8.3%). The Montreal Jewish population currently comprises about 83% of its peak total in 1971.

The size of the Jewish population of Quebec City has vacillated somewhat in the last three decades. In 1971 there were 360 Jews in this metropolitan area. The Jewish

community here diminished by more than half, to 150 individuals in 1981. It then rebounded to 295 individuals in 1991, but declined to a population of 200 in 2001.

The Gatineau-Hull Jewish population has experienced steady increases in the last three decades. Between 1991 and 2001 the number of Jewish residents here increased by 65.8%, showing a strong momentum for future growth. Its current Jewish population (315) is more than 4x that of 1971 (75).

The “Rest of Quebec” has seen increases in its Jewish population since 1981. In the last two decades, the number of Jews living in the “Rest of Quebec” increased by 36.4%. This suggests that more Jews are choosing to reside in the towns or rural areas of the province.

Finally, as indicated in Part 1 of this report, the total Jewish population of Quebec has decreased steadily in the last three decades. Since the great majority of Jews in this province reside in the Montreal CMA, Jewish population trends on a provincial level mirror those evident for the Montreal community. Indeed, as Table 3C shows, the percentage losses of Jews for both levels of

Table 3E
Median Age for Jews, Non-Jews & Totals
Province of Quebec

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Montreal	37.6	41.8	37.5
Quebec City	39.2	29.5	39.2
Gatineau - Hull	36.3	31.1	36.3
Rest of Quebec	39.5	48.1	39.5
Total Quebec	38.4	41.9	38.4

geography are very similar through the last three decades.

Table 3D shows age breakdowns for Jewish populations in the province of Quebec. Obviously, in absolute terms, the great majority of individuals in each of the age cohorts reside in the Montreal CMA.

However, in relative terms, Gatineau-Hull has the highest percentage of Jewish children in its midst (30.2%). The Quebec City community has a very low percentage of Jewish children (7.1%).

The Quebec City community has the highest percentage of Jewish teenagers and young adults 15-24 years (23.8%). The Quebec City community also has the highest proportion of Jews 25-44 years (33.3%).

The highest percentage of Jews 45-64 years among metropolitan areas is found in Gatineau-Hull (31.7%). Also noteworthy is the high proportion of middle-aged adults in the “Rest of Quebec” (38.7%).

Finally, the Montreal CMA has the highest proportion of Jewish seniors in the province. More than a fifth (21.6%) of the Montreal Jewish community is elderly. Gatineau-Hull

has by far the lowest percentage of Jewish elderly (3.2%).

Table 3E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across geographic areas. The Jewish population with the youngest median age is Quebec City (29.5 years). At the other end of the distribution, the Montreal Jewish community has the oldest median age among metropolitan areas (41.8 years). Note the high median age in the “Rest of Quebec” (48.1%).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations reveals that Jews are younger, on average, in Quebec City and Gatineau-Hull. They are older than the overall population in the Montreal CMA.

Part 4: The Jewish Communities of Ontario

Ontario has a Jewish population of 211,465 individuals, who comprise 1.9% of the total populace in this province. More than half (57.1%) of the Canadian Jewish population resides in the province of Ontario.

Table 4A looks at the distribution of Jews in metropolitan areas as a percentage of the

Table 4A
Jewish Population Distribution
Province of Ontario

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population in Ontario
Toronto	179,100	84.7
Ottawa*	13,130	6.2
Barrie	715	0.3
Belleville	100	0.0
Brantford	170	0.1
Chatham - Kent	35	0.0
Cornwall	85	0.0
Guelph	770	0.4
Hamilton	4,675	2.2
Kingston	1,090	0.5
Kitchener	1,385	0.7
London	2,290	1.1
North Bay	105	0.0
Oshawa	905	0.4
Owen Sound	70	0.0
Peterborough	355	0.2
Sarnia	220	0.1
Sault Ste. Marie	65	0.0
St. Catharine's - Niagara	1,125	0.5
Greater Sudbury	200	0.1
Thunder Bay	155	0.1
Waterloo	565	0.3
Windsor	1,525	0.7
Rest of Ontario	2,630	1.2
Total Ontario	211,465	100.0

*Includes only the Ontario part of the Ottawa CMA. The Gatineau-Hull area was included in the province of Quebec figures.

Table 4B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Province of Ontario

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Toronto	4,647,955	4,468,855	179,100	3.9
Ottawa*	795,250	782,125	13,130	1.7
Barrie	146,965	146,250	715	0.5
Belleville	86,315	86,215	100	0.1
Brantford	85,125	84,955	170	0.2
Chatham - Kent	105,850	105,815	35	0.0
Cornwall	56,355	56,270	85	0.2
Guelph	115,775	115,005	770	0.7
Hamilton	655,060	650,385	4,675	0.7
Kingston	142,765	141,675	1,090	0.8
Kitchener	409,765	408,380	1,385	0.3
London	427,215	424,925	2,290	0.5
North Bay	62,640	62,535	105	0.2
Oshawa	293,550	292,645	905	0.3
Owen Sound	30,850	30,780	70	0.2
Peterborough	100,490	100,135	355	0.4
Sarnia	87,465	87,245	220	0.3
Sault Ste. Marie	77,815	77,750	65	0.1
St. Catharine's - Niagara	371,400	370,275	1,125	0.3
Greater Sudbury	153,895	153,695	200	0.1
Thunder Bay	120,370	120,215	155	0.1
Waterloo	86,080	85,515	565	0.7
Windsor	304,955	303,430	1,525	0.5
Rest of Ontario	1,921,645	1,919,010	2,630	0.1
Total Ontario	11,285,550	11,074,085	211,465	1.9

*Includes only the Ontario part of the Ottawa CMA. The Gatineau-Hull area was included in the province of Quebec figures.

Table 4C
Historical Summary
Ontario's Jewish Population (Part 1)

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Toronto	179,100	+9.8	163,050	+26.1	129,325	+20.5	107,310
Ottawa*	13,130	+15.0	11,420	+23.6	9,240	+38.6	6,665
Barrie	715	+240.5	210	+44.8	145	+61.1	90
Belleville	100	-63.6	275	+175.0	100	-41.2	170
Brantford	170	-42.4	295	-28.0	410	+57.7	260
Chatham - Kent	35	+16.7	30	-60.0	75	-40.0	125
Cornwall	85	+6.3	80	-52.9	170	-24.4	225
Guelph	770	+28.3	600	+53.8	390	-2.5	400
Hamilton	4,675	-9.5	5,165	+10.8	4,660	+9.6	4,250
Kingston	1,090	+23.9	880	+10.7	795	+24.2	640
Kitchener	1,385	+23.1	1,125	-21.3	1,430	+21.7	1,175
London	2,290	-15.0	2,695	+15.4	2,335	+39.8	1,670
North Bay	105	+23.5	85	-39.3	140	-12.5	160
Oshawa	905	+37.1	660	+26.9	520	+15.6	450
Owen Sound	70	-17.6	85	+21.4	70	+250.0	20

*Includes only the Ontario part of the Ottawa CMA. The Gatineau-Hull area was included in the province of Quebec figures.

total Jewish population in the province. The Toronto CMA has the great majority of Jews residing in Ontario. There are 179,100 Jewish residents in the Toronto CMA, or 84.7% of the Jewish population living in this province.

Ottawa has the next largest Jewish population with 13,130 individuals, or 6.2% of total Jews in Ontario. Hamilton follows with 4,675 Jews, or 2.2% of the overall Jewish population in the province. London has 2,290 Jews, or 1.1% of Ontario's Jewish residents.

There are 1,525 Jews in Windsor, 1,385 in Kitchener, 1,125 in St. Catharine's / Niagara, and 1,090 in Kingston. All the other metropolitan areas in Ontario have Jewish populations of less than 1,000. For instance, Oshawa has 905 Jews, Guelph has 770, and Barrie has 715. The "Rest of Ontario" has 2,630 Jewish residents, or 1.2% of total Jews in the province.

Table 4B examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to total populations in various municipalities within the province of Ontario. Jews comprise 3.9% of the overall population in the

Toronto CMA. They comprise 1.7% of the total populace in the Ottawa CMA.

Jews comprise 0.8% of the total Kingston population, and 0.7% of the overall populations in Guelph, Hamilton, and Waterloo. They comprise 0.5% of the total populations in Barrie, London and Windsor. Finally, they comprise less than a half of a percentage point in all the other municipalities under consideration in Table 4B.

Table 4C looks at Jewish population distributions from 1971 to 2001 in the province of Ontario. This table is spread out over two pages. From a general perspective, of the 23 municipalities under consideration, 12 have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001, and 11 have shown losses.

Of those municipalities that have shown Jewish population increases in the last decade, five have shown gains of more than 25%: Barrie (240.5%), Peterborough (54.3%), Waterloo (44.9%), Oshawa (37.1%), and Guelph (28.3%).

In terms of absolute numbers, however, the largest increases were evident for Toronto

Table 4C
Historical Summary
Ontario's Jewish Population (Part 2)

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Peterborough	355	+54.3	230	-33.3	345	+76.9	195
Sarnia	220	-13.7	255	+13.3	225	+4.7	215
Sault Ste. Marie	65	-51.9	135	-34.1	205	+57.7	130
St. Catharine's-Niagara	1,125	-13.1	1,295	+12.1	1,155	+1.3	1,140
Greater Sudbury	200	-46.7	375	+120.6	170	-32.0	250
Thunder Bay	155	-51.6	320	+166.7	120	-29.4	170
Waterloo	565	+44.9	390	-2.5	400	+6.7	375
Windsor	1,525	-14.6	1,785	-17.2	2,155	-14.0	2,505
Rest of Ontario	2,630	+28.9	2,040	-4.9	2,145	+32.4	1,620
Total Ontario	211,465	+9.3	193,480	+23.5	156,725	+20.4	130,210

(16,050), Ottawa (1,710), Barrie (505), and Kitchener (260).

Jewish communities that have lost more than a quarter of their Jewish population between 1991 and 2001 have included those in Belleville (-63.6%), Sault Ste. Marie (-51.9%), Thunder Bay (-51.6%), Sudbury (-46.7%), and Brantford (-42.4%).

In absolute terms, however, the largest decreases were evident for Hamilton (-490), London (-405), and Windsor (-260).

For some Jewish communities, such as that of Windsor, the current losses have been part of a long-term trend of population decline. Other communities, such as those of Hamilton and London, have only recently experienced declines in their Jewish populations.

In terms of individual municipalities (only Jewish communities with at least 500 individuals will be considered): The Jewish population in Toronto has been increasing steadily in the last several decades. Between 1971 and 1981, the Toronto Jewish community increased by 20.5%, or 22,015 individuals. It gained 26.1%, or 33,725 persons, between 1981 and 1991. Increases

in the last decade have been less dramatic (9.8%), but the Jewish community here continues to show a strong momentum for growth nonetheless.

The Ottawa Jewish population has also been growing steadily in the last three decades. Between 1971 and 1981, it grew by 38.6%, or 2,575 persons. The pace of growth slowed to 23.6%, or a gain of 2,180 persons between 1981 and 1991. In the last decade, this community grew by 15%, or 1,710 persons. Despite the progressively smaller increases, like the Toronto community, the Ottawa Jewish population continues to show a strong impetus for growth.

The Barrie Jewish community has seen a very significant increase (240.5%) in the last decade. In fact, this community has had the highest relative growth of any Jewish population in the country between 1991 and 2001(see Table 7C). In absolute terms, the Barrie Jewish community has had the third largest gain in the province (505 people). In short, there is a very significant momentum for growth on the part of the Barrie Jewish community.

The Guelph Jewish community has experienced population gains in the last two

Table 4D
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Population of Ontario (Part 1)

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Toronto	179,100	35,235	19.7	23,210	13.0	46,365	25.9	46,795	26.1	27,495	15.4
Ottawa*	13,130	2,595	19.8	1,985	15.1	2,965	22.6	4,020	30.6	1,565	11.9
Barrie	720	170	23.6	100	13.9	185	25.7	145	20.1	120	16.7
Belleville	90	10	11.1	15	16.7	0	0.0	40	44.4	25	27.8
Brantford	170	30	17.6	10	5.9	45	26.5	55	32.4	30	17.6
Chatham - Kent	20	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cornwall	80	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	18.8	20	25.0	45	56.3
Guelph	770	205	26.6	100	13.0	270	35.1	140	18.2	55	7.1
Hamilton	4,675	775	16.6	715	15.3	1,005	21.5	1,315	28.1	865	18.5
Kingston	1,090	235	21.6	180	16.5	220	20.2	315	28.9	140	12.8
Kitchener	1,385	275	19.9	215	15.5	345	24.9	425	30.7	125	9.0
London	2,295	405	17.6	375	16.3	590	25.7	710	30.9	215	9.4
North Bay	105	20	19.0	0	0.0	20	19.0	40	38.1	25	23.8
Oshawa	905	175	19.3	100	11.0	245	27.1	280	30.9	105	11.6
Owen Sound	60	15	25.0	10	16.7	15	25.0	20	33.3	0	0.0

*Includes only the Ontario part of the Ottawa CMA. The Gatineau-Hull area was included in the province of Quebec figures.

decades. Between 1981 and 1991, there was a particularly strong spurt of growth, by 53.8%, or 210 individuals. More recent Jewish population increases have been less dramatic (+28.3%), but noteworthy nonetheless.

The Jewish population of Hamilton peaked in 1991 with 5,165 individuals. In the last decade, it lost 9.5% of its population, or almost 500 individuals. The size of Hamilton's current Jewish population (4,675) is very similar to its 1981 total (4,660).

The Kingston Jewish community has been steadily increasing in size for the last three decades. It experienced a 23.9% gain between 1991 and 2001. Its current population (1,090) is about 1.7x larger than its 1971 total of 640.

The size of the Jewish population of Kitchener has vacillated somewhat in the last thirty years. The community increased by 21.7% between 1971 and 1981, but dipped by 21.3% between 1981 and 1991. It has rebounded by 23.1% in the last decade, although the size of its current Jewish population (1,385) has not quite reached its peak of 1,430 Jews in 1981.

The London Jewish population peaked in 1991 with 2,695 individuals, after experiencing steady increases in the two decades before. In the last decade, the community diminished by 405 individuals. Its current Jewish population (2,290) is less than the 1981 total of 2,335 Jews.

The Oshawa Jewish community has experienced steady population gains in the last three decades. Between 1971 and 1981, it increased by 15.6%, and by 26.9% between 1981 and 1991. The pace of growth has increased even more in the last decade (37.1%).

The Jewish population of St. Catharine's / Niagara showed an increase of 12.1% between 1981 and 1991, but it decreased by 13.1% between 1991 and 2001. Its current Jewish population (1,125) is slightly lower than the 1971 (1,140) and 1981 (1,155) figures. All in all, the size of this Jewish community has stayed within a narrow population range in the last thirty years.

The Waterloo Jewish community remained steady between 1971 and 1991, with little change in size. In the last decade, the Jewish population here increased by 44.9%, to 565 individuals.

Table 4D
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Population of Ontario (Part 2)

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Peterborough	360	85	23.6	50	13.9	80	22.2	80	22.2	65	18.1
Sarnia	215	40	18.6	55	25.6	20	9.3	60	27.9	40	18.6
Sault Ste. Marie	70	10	14.3	0	0.0	30	42.9	15	21.4	15	21.4
St. Catharine's - Niagara	1,130	190	16.8	110	9.7	220	19.5	390	34.5	220	19.5
Greater Sudbury	200	30	15.0	20	10.0	80	40.0	70	35.0	0	0.0
Thunder Bay	155	40	25.8	30	19.4	40	25.8	35	22.6	10	6.5
Waterloo	570	115	20.2	115	20.2	145	25.4	150	26.3	45	7.9
Windsor	1,530	255	16.7	130	8.5	370	24.2	400	26.1	375	24.5
Rest of Ontario	2,640	700	26.5	220	8.3	545	20.6	860	32.6	315	11.9
Total Ontario	211,465	41,610	19.7	27,745	13.1	53,835	25.5	56,380	26.7	31,895	15.1

The Jewish community of Windsor has seen steady population declines in the last three decades. The current Jewish population numbers 1,525 individuals, and comprises approximately 60% of the 1971 total of 2,505 Jews.

In terms of the “Rest of Ontario”, the Jewish population here saw an increase of 32.4% between 1971 and 1981. It dropped by 4.9% between 1981 and 1991, but rebounded by 28.9% between 1991 and 2001. It seems there are more Jews choosing to reside in the towns and rural areas of this province, although in relative terms, these individuals still comprise only a very small minority of Jews living in Ontario.

Finally, regarding the total Jewish population in this province, the figures closely parallel those of the Toronto community. It can be seen that like the Toronto community, the Jewish population of this province had significant percentage gains between 1971 and 1981 (20.4%), and between 1981 and 1991 (23.5%), but had a smaller increase in the last decade (9.3%).

Table 4D looks at age distributions for the Jewish populations residing in various municipalities across Ontario. In terms of

absolute numbers, the great majority of Jewish children, Jewish teenagers and young adults, Jews 25-44 years, Jews 45-64 years, and Jewish seniors of this province reside in the Toronto CMA.

However, examining only Jewish communities with at least 500 residents, in relative terms, Guelph has the highest percentage of Jewish children in its midst (26.6%). This is likely because there is a large proportion of young Jewish families residing in Guelph. The Hamilton community has the lowest percentage of Jewish children (16.6%), likely because the age distribution is dominated by Jews 45+ years.

In terms of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years, the highest percentage is found in Waterloo (20.2%), likely because of the large number of university students living in this area. The lowest percentage for the 15-24 cohort is found in Windsor (8.5%).

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years of age, the highest percentage in the province is found in Guelph (35.1%), whereas St. Catharine’s / Niagara has the lowest proportion of Jews in this cohort (19.5%).

Table 4E
Median Age for Jews, Non-Jews & Totals
Province of Ontario

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Toronto	36.0	39.4	35.9
Ottawa*	36.4	39.7	36.3
Barrie	34.9	37.1	34.9
Belleville	38.7	52.0	38.7
Brantford	37.2	47.2	37.2
Chatham - Kent	38.1	40.8	38.1
Cornwall	39.6	62.9	39.5
Guelph	35.4	36.6	35.4
Hamilton	37.6	42.2	37.6
Kingston	37.9	40.3	37.9
Kitchener	35.0	38.5	35.0
London	36.7	37.8	36.7
North Bay	38.3	51.2	38.2
Oshawa	35.6	39.6	35.6
Owen Sound	40.8	39.7	40.8
Peterborough	40.1	39.6	40.1
Sarnia	39.8	43.1	39.8
Sault Ste. Marie	40.6	43.8	40.6
St. Catharine's - Niagara	39.8	48.4	39.8
Greater Sudbury	38.6	39.5	38.6
Thunder Bay	38.8	26.3	38.9
Waterloo	34.9	34.3	34.9
Windsor	35.8	45.9	35.7
Rest of Ontario	39.3	40.2	39.3
Total Ontario	37.0	39.5	36.9

*Includes only the Ontario part of the Ottawa CMA. The Gatineau-Hull area was included in the province of Quebec figures.

The highest percentage for the 45-64 year age group is found in St. Catharine's / Niagara (34.5%). This community has the largest proportion of middle-aged Jews in the province. The Guelph community has the lowest percentage of Jews 45-64 years (18.2%).

Finally, Windsor has the highest proportion of Jewish seniors in the province. Almost a quarter (24.5%) of the Windsor Jewish community is elderly. Guelph has the lowest proportion of elderly (7.1%).

Table 4E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across municipalities in the province of Ontario. Among Jewish communities with at least 500 residents, the youngest median ages include those in Waterloo (34.3 years) and Guelph (36.6 years). At the other end of the distribution, the Jewish community of St. Catharine's / Niagara has the oldest median age (48.4 years), followed by those of Windsor (45.9 years) and Hamilton (42.2 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations in Ontario reveals that Jews are older, on average, in eleven of twelve

communities where Jews number at least 500 individuals. They are younger than the total population only in the municipality of Waterloo.

Part 5: The Jewish Communities of the Central Provinces & Alberta

There are 15,210 Jews residing in Manitoba, and 1,340 in Saskatchewan. Jews comprise 1.4% and 0.1% of the total populations of these provinces, respectively. Alberta has 13,880 Jewish residents, who comprise 0.5% of the total populace.

Table 5A examines the distribution of Jewish populations across various metropolitan areas in the Central Provinces and Alberta. The Winnipeg CMA has 14,760 Jews, or 97% of Jews living in Manitoba. There are 450 Jews in the "Rest of Manitoba", or 3% of the province's Jewish population. The total Jewish population of Manitoba numbers 15,210.

In terms of Saskatchewan, Regina has a Jewish population of 565, or 42.2% of total Jews in the province. Saskatoon has 505 Jewish residents, or 37.7% of the province's Jewish population. "Rest of Saskatchewan" numbers 270 Jews, or 20.1% of the

Table 5A
Jewish Population Distribution
Central Provinces & Alberta

	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population in Province
Winnipeg	14,760	97.0
Rest of Manitoba	450	3.0
Total Manitoba	15,210	100.0
Regina	565	42.2
Saskatoon	505	37.7
Rest of Saskatchewan	270	20.1
Total Saskatchewan	1,340	100.0
Calgary	7,950	57.3
Edmonton	4,920	35.4
Rest of Alberta	1,010	7.3
Total Alberta	13,880	100.0

province's total Jewish populace. The total Jewish population of Saskatchewan is 1,340.

In terms of Alberta, Calgary has a Jewish population of 7,950, or 57.3% of the province's Jewish residents. Edmonton has 4,920 Jews, or 35.4% of Alberta's Jewish population. The "Rest of Alberta" numbers 1,010 Jews, comprising 7.3% of the province's total Jewish populace. The total Alberta Jewish population is 13,880.

Table 5B looks at the distribution of Jewish populations relative to total residents in various metropolitan areas within the Central Provinces and Alberta. Jews comprise 2.2% of the overall population in the Winnipeg CMA. They comprise less than one percent of the population in all the other metropolitan areas under consideration in Table 5B.

For instance, Jews comprise 0.3% of the total Regina population, and 0.2% of the overall population in Saskatoon. They comprise 0.8% of the total population in Calgary, and 0.5% of the overall Edmonton population. In short, Jews represent a very small minority among the total populations of various metropolitan areas across the Central Provinces and Alberta.

Table 5C examines Jewish population distributions from 1971 to 2001 in Central Canada and Alberta. In general terms, of the five metropolitan areas examined in this table, only Calgary has shown a Jewish population gain between 1991 and 2001. The Jewish communities of Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon and Edmonton have all experienced Jewish population losses.

For some Jewish communities, such as that of Winnipeg, the current losses have been part of a long-term trend of population decline. Other communities, such as those of Saskatoon and Edmonton, have only recently experienced declines in their Jewish populations.

In terms of individual areas: The Jewish population of Winnipeg has been steadily decreasing in the last three decades. However, these decreases have been progressively smaller. For instance, between 1971 and 1981, Winnipeg lost 14.7% of its Jewish population, or 2,790 individuals. Between 1981 and 1991 the Jewish community here declined by 6.1%, or 990 persons. In the last decade, the Jewish population diminished by only 2.8%, or 420 individuals.

Table 5B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Central Provinces & Alberta

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Winnipeg	661,725	646,965	14,760	2.2
Rest of Manitoba	441,975	441,525	450	0.1
Total Manitoba	1,103,700	1,088,490	15,210	1.4

Regina	190,020	189,455	565	0.3
Saskatoon	222,630	222,125	505	0.2
Rest of Saskatchewan	550,505	550,235	270	0.0
Total Saskatchewan	963,155	961,815	1,340	0.1

Calgary	943,315	935,365	7,950	0.8
Edmonton	927,020	922,100	4,920	0.5
Rest of Alberta	1,070,815	1,069,805	1,010	0.1
Total Alberta	2,941,150	2,927,270	13,880	0.5

Table 5C
Historical Summary
Jewish Populations of Central Provinces & Alberta

	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Winnipeg	14,760	-2.8	15,180	-6.1	16,170	-14.7	18,960
Rest of Manitoba	450	-15.1	530	+26.2	420	-21.5	535
Total Manitoba	15,210	-3.2	15,710	-5.3	16,585	-14.9	19,495
Regina	565	-15.0	665	-22.2	855	+3.0	830
Saskatoon	505	-42.0	870	+33.8	650	+18.2	550
Rest of Saskatchewan	270	-48.6	525	+26.5	415	-17.8	505
Total Saskatchewan	1,340	-35.0	2,060	+7.3	1,920	+1.9	1,885
Calgary	7,950	+9.6	7,255	+19.2	6,085	+75.4	3,470
Edmonton	4,920	-10.1	5,470	+16.3	4,705	+75.9	2,675
Rest of Alberta	1,010	-1.9	1,030	-4.2	1,075	+83.8	585
Total Alberta	13,880	+0.9	13,755	+15.9	11,865	+76.3	6,730

Table 5D
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Populations of Central Provinces & Alberta

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Winnipeg	14,775	2,605	17.6	1,725	11.7	3,180	21.5	4,090	27.7	3,175	21.5
Rest of Manitoba	450	130	28.9	45	10.0	110	24.4	115	25.6	50	11.1
Total Manitoba	15,225	2,735	18.0	1,770	11.6	3,290	21.6	4,205	27.6	3,225	21.2

Regina	565	185	32.7	60	10.6	150	26.5	85	15.0	85	15.0
Saskatoon	505	105	20.8	70	13.9	120	23.8	130	25.7	80	15.8
Rest of Saskatchewan	265	50	18.9	45	17.0	55	20.8	80	30.2	35	13.2
Total Saskatchewan	1,335	340	25.5	175	13.1	325	24.3	295	22.1	200	15.0

Calgary	7,950	1,530	19.2	1,160	14.6	2,295	28.9	2,120	26.7	845	10.6
Edmonton	4,930	830	16.8	770	15.6	1,085	22.0	1,480	30.0	765	15.5
Rest of Alberta	1,010	250	24.8	180	17.8	260	25.7	235	23.3	85	8.4
Total Alberta	13,890	2,610	18.8	2,110	15.2	3,640	26.2	3,835	27.6	1,695	12.2

The Jewish population in the “Rest of Manitoba” has diminished by 15.1% in the last decade. Its current population (450) is about the size of its 1981 total (420). The Jewish population of the entire province of Manitoba largely follows the trends of its largest Jewish community, that of Winnipeg.

The size of the Jewish population in Regina has experienced a decline in the last twenty years. The Jewish community here peaked in 1981 with 855 persons. Regina currently has 565 Jews, or about two-thirds of its 1981 total.

After experiencing significant increases between 1971 and 1991, the Saskatoon Jewish community peaked in 1991 with 870 Jews. However, in the last decade, Saskatoon has lost 42% of its Jewish population, and currently numbers 505 Jews. This dramatic decline has meant that the community now has slightly less than its 1971 total of 550.

The Jewish population of the “Rest of Saskatchewan” peaked in 1991, with 525 individuals. However, it diminished by almost a half (-48.6%) in the last decade. In terms of the entire province of Saskatchewan, the Jewish population here

has seen a major decline between 1991 and 2001. This is not surprising given that in the last decade, the two largest Jewish communities in the province have experienced losses in their numbers as well.

The Jewish population of Calgary has been steadily increasing in the last three decades. The most dramatic gain was between 1971 and 1981, when the Jewish community here increased by 75.4%. Between 1981 and 1991, the Jewish population of Calgary gained 19.2%. In the last decade, gains have been less dramatic (9.6%), but it appears that the Calgary Jewish community continues to have momentum for future growth.

The Edmonton Jewish community also showed dramatic increases between 1971 and 1981 (75.9%). Between 1981 and 1991, the community gained 16.3%. It peaked with a population of 5,470 Jews in 1991. In the last decade, however, the Edmonton Jewish community has diminished by 10.1%, or 550 individuals.

The Jewish population in the “Rest of Alberta” has remained at about the same size in the last two decades, diminishing by only 65 people. In terms of the entire

Table 5E
Median Age for Jews, Non-Jews & Totals
Central Provinces & Alberta

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Winnipeg	37.0	44.5	36.9
Rest of Manitoba	35.4	38.7	35.4
Total Manitoba	36.4	44.2	36.3

Regina	35.5	35.2	35.5
Saskatoon	34.0	37.8	34.0
Rest of Saskatchewan	37.6	43.2	37.6
Total Saskatchewan	36.3	37.4	36.3

Calgary	34.7	37.2	34.6
Edmonton	35.1	42.3	35.1
Rest of Alberta	34.4	29.4	34.4
Total Alberta	34.7	38.3	34.7

province of Alberta, the number of Jews has remained fairly steady in the last decade, increasing by only 0.9%, or 125 individuals. This is likely because gains for the Jewish community of Calgary have cancelled out the losses of Jews evident in other parts of the province.

Table 5D examines age breakdowns for municipalities in Central Canada and Alberta. In terms of absolute numbers, the Winnipeg community has the largest number of Jews across all cohorts.

In relative terms, Regina is the municipality with the highest percentage of Jewish children 0-14 years (32.7%). This is because the Regina community has a large representation of young Jewish families in its midst. The lowest percentage of Jewish children is found in Edmonton (16.8%).

The highest percentage of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years is found in Edmonton (15.6%). The lowest proportion is found in the Regina Jewish community (10.6%).

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the highest percentage is found among Calgary Jews (28.9%). The

Winnipeg Jewish community has the lowest percentage in this cohort (21.5%).

The highest percentage of the 45-64 age group is found in the Edmonton Jewish community (30%), whereas the lowest is in the Regina community (15%). Finally, the Winnipeg Jewish population has by far the largest proportion of Jewish seniors (21.5%). The lowest percentage of elderly is found in the Calgary Jewish community (10.6%).

Table 5E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across geographic areas in Central Canada and Alberta. Regarding metropolitan areas, the Jewish population with the youngest median age resides in Regina (35.2 years). The younger population of Regina is due partly to the out-migration of Jewish seniors, who have chosen to retire to other areas, as much as the growth in young adults finding work there.

At the other end of the distribution, the Winnipeg Jewish community has the oldest median age (44.5 years), followed closely by the Edmonton community (42.3 years).

Table 6A
Jewish Population Distribution
Province of British Columbia

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population in British Columbia
Vancouver	22,590	75.6
Kamloops	180	0.6
Kelowna	515	1.7
Vernon	170	0.6
Prince George	235	0.8
Victoria	2,595	8.7
Campbell River	110	0.4
Nanaimo	280	0.9
Parksville	45	0.2
Duncan	195	0.7
Port Alberni	30	0.1
Courtenay	190	0.6
Rest of Vancouver Island	425	1.4
(Total Vancouver Island)	(3,870)	(13.0)
Rest of British Columbia	2,315	7.7
Total British Columbia	29,875	100.0

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations in metropolitan areas reveals that Jews are younger, on average, in only Regina. They are older than the total populations in Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton.

Part 6: The Jewish Communities of British Columbia

The province of British Columbia has a Jewish population of 29,875. Jews comprise 0.8% of total residents in this province. The Jewish community of British Columbia comprises 8.1% of the total Jewish population in the country.

Table 6A examines the distribution of Jewish populations for metropolitan areas across British Columbia. Included in this table is a subtotal for Vancouver Island.

The Vancouver CMA has a Jewish population of 22,590 individuals, or about three-quarters (75.6%) of Jews residing in this province. The Victoria Jewish community numbers 2,595, and comprises 8.7% of total Jews in British Columbia.

Kelowna has the third largest Jewish population with 515 individuals, or 1.7% of

Jews in this province. Kelowna is the only other city, besides Victoria and the Vancouver CMA, which maintains a synagogue / community centre.

All the rest of the metropolitan areas in British Columbia number less than 500 Jews. For instance, Nanaimo has a Jewish population of 280, followed by Prince George with 235, and Duncan with 195. There are 190 Jews in Courtenay, 180 in Kamloops, and 170 in Vernon.

The Jewish population on Vancouver Island numbers 3,870 individuals, or 13% of total Jews residing in the province. It is noteworthy that there are 2,315 Jews living in the “Rest of British Columbia”, likely in small towns and rural areas.

Table 6B shows the distribution of Jewish populations relative to total populations in various municipalities within the province of British Columbia. Jews comprise 1.1% of the overall population in the Vancouver CMA. They comprise 0.8% of the total population in Victoria.

Jews are an even smaller minority in the other metropolitan areas under consideration in Table 6B. For instance, they comprise

Table 6B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Province of British Columbia

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Vancouver	1,967,480	1,944,890	22,590	1.1
Kamloops	86,020	85,840	180	0.2
Kelowna	145,950	145,435	515	0.4
Vernon	50,810	50,640	170	0.3
Prince George	84,615	84,380	235	0.3
Victoria	306,970	304,375	2,595	0.8
Campbell River	33,705	33,595	110	0.3
Nanaimo	84,470	84,190	280	0.3
Parksville	24,120	24,075	45	0.2
Duncan	38,235	38,040	195	0.5
Port Alberni	25,185	25,155	30	0.1
Courtenay	46,685	46,495	190	0.4
Rest of Vancouver Island	93,425	93,000	425	0.5
(Total Vancouver Island)	(652,795)	(648,925)	(3,870)	(0.6)
Rest of British Columbia	881,205	878,890	2,315	0.3
Total British Columbia	3,868,875	3,839,000	29,875	0.8

only 0.5% of the overall Duncan population, and 0.4% of the total populations in Kelowna and Courtenay.

Table 6C examines Jewish population distributions across British Columbia from 1971 to 2001. In general terms, of the twelve metropolitan areas examined in this table, ten have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001, and two have shown population losses.

Of the ten metropolitan areas showing Jewish population increases in the last decade, three have had gains of at least 50%: Kamloops, Vernon, and Parksville. However, in terms of actual numbers, the Vancouver CMA has had the largest Jewish population increase between 1991 and 2001 (+2,940 individuals).

The two Jewish communities that have shown decreases in the last decade were in Port Alberni and Courtenay, both on Vancouver Island. However, the Port Alberni population is very small, and the decline of 53.8% reflected only a loss of 35 individuals. The 9.5% decline for Courtenay reflected a loss of only 20 individuals. Hence, in terms of absolute numbers, these

Jewish population declines were not significant.

Focusing more closely on individual metropolitan areas (only Jewish communities with at least 150 individuals will be considered): The Jewish population in the Vancouver CMA has been increasing steadily in the last three decades. Between 1971 and 1981, the Jewish community here grew by 4,780 individuals, or 47.1%. A similar gain was evident between 1981 and 1991, when the community increased by 4,725 persons, or 31.7%. In the last decade, Greater Vancouver's Jewish community gained 2,940 individuals, or 15%. In short, gains between 1991 and 2001 have been less pronounced than in the two previous decades, but the Jewish population here continues to experience strong momentum for growth nonetheless.

The Jewish population of Kamloops has been increasing steadily in the last thirty years. A particularly large increase was evident in the last decade, when the Kamloops community more than doubled in size to 180 individuals. The Jewish population here is currently about 6x larger than its 1971 total.

Table 6C
Historical Summary: British Columbia's Jewish Population

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Vancouver	22,590	+15.0	19,650	+31.7	14,925	+47.1	10,145
Kamloops	180	+111.8	85	+41.7	60	+100.0	30
Kelowna	515	+6.2	485	+203.1	160	+1,500.0	10
Vernon	170	+240.0	50	-9.1	55	+175.0	20
Prince George	235	+14.6	205	+105.0	100	+122.2	45
Victoria	2,595	+28.1	2,025	+117.7	930	+144.7	380
Campbell River	110	+46.7	75	+650.0	10	-33.3	15
Nanaimo	280	+24.4	225	+125.0	100	+81.8	55
Parksville	45	+50.0	30	+200.0	10	--	--
Duncan	195	+34.5	145	--	--	--	--
Port Alberni	30	-53.8	65	+44.4	45	0.0	45
Courtenay	190	-9.5	210	+121.1	95	+533.3	15
Rest of Vancouver Island	425	+6.3	400	+60.0	250	+194.1	85
(Total Vancouver Island)	(3,870)	(+21.9)	(3,175)	(+120.5)	(1,440)	(+142.0)	(595)
Rest of British Columbia	2,315	+5.5	2,195	+66.9	1,315	+250.7	375
Total British Columbia	29,875	+15.6	25,845	+43.1	18,055	+60.9	11,220

The Kelowna Jewish community saw dramatic increases between 1971 and 1991. However, in the last decade, there has been only a slight gain of 30 individuals, or 6.2%. In short, the size of the Jewish community in Kelowna has recently leveled-off. It currently numbers 515 individuals.

The Vernon Jewish community experienced a relatively large increase in the last decade, of 120 Jews, or 240%. Its current Jewish population of 170, is more than 8x larger than its 1971 total.

The Jewish community in Prince George has been increasing in size for the last three decades. The Jewish population here gained 122.2% between 1971 and 1981, and 105% between 1981 and 1991. However, the size of the community has recently leveled-off somewhat, gaining only 30 Jews, or 14.6% in the last decade.

Victoria's Jewish community has also been increasing steadily in the last thirty years. The Jewish population here experienced a significant gain between 1971 and 1981, of 550 individuals, or 144.7%. Between 1981 and 1991, the community increased dramatically by 1,095 Jews, or 117.7%. In the last decade, the Jewish community grew

by 28.1%, or 570 individuals. In short, there is a continuing strong impetus for growth for the Victoria Jewish community.

The Nanaimo Jewish population has also been increasing steadily in the last three decades. The most significant gain was between 1981 and 1991, when the community more than doubled to reach 225 individuals. Although recent gains have been less dramatic, there has been a five-fold increase in the size of the Jewish population in Nanaimo since 1971.

The Duncan Jewish population has increased by 50 individuals in the last decade, or 34.5%. The community numbered 145 Jews in 1991, and 195 in 2001. It is not possible to say how many Jews resided in this metropolitan area before 1991, since such figures were not available from Statistics Canada.

Finally, the Jewish community in Courtenay experienced major increases between 1971 and 1991. However, it has seen a slight decrease of 20 individuals between 1991 and 2001. This loss falls within the range of expected sampling error for such a population size (see Appendix 2), so it can be concluded that the size of the Courtenay

Table 6D
Age Breakdowns: Province of British Columbia

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Vancouver	22,590	3,750	16.6	2,880	12.7	6,455	28.6	6,540	29.0	2,965	13.1
Kamloops	185	45	24.3	40	21.6	25	13.5	55	29.7	20	10.8
Kelowna	510	100	19.6	110	21.6	105	20.6	130	25.5	65	12.7
Vernon	170	40	23.5	35	20.6	35	20.6	40	23.5	20	11.8
Prince George	235	70	29.8	25	10.6	75	31.9	45	19.1	20	8.5

Victoria	2,590	505	19.5	405	15.6	475	18.3	850	32.8	355	13.7
Campbell River	115	40	34.8	10	8.7	10	8.7	45	39.1	10	8.7
Nanaimo	285	55	19.3	45	15.8	60	21.1	95	33.3	30	10.5
Parksville	50	10	20.0	10	20.0	0	0.0	15	30.0	15	30.0
Duncan	200	65	32.5	15	7.5	60	30.0	60	30.0	0	0.0
Port Alberni	30	0	0.0	20	66.7	10	33.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Courtenay	190	60	31.6	20	10.5	40	21.1	60	31.6	10	5.3
Rest of Vancouver Island	430	85	19.8	55	12.8	90	20.9	140	32.6	60	14.0
(Total Vancouver Island)	(3,890)	(820)	(21.1)	(580)	(14.9)	(745)	(19.2)	(1,265)	(32.5)	(480)	(12.3)

Rest of British Columbia	2,310	430	18.6	335	14.5	635	27.5	690	29.9	220	9.5
Total British Columbia	29,890	5,255	17.6	4,005	13.4	8,075	27.0	8,765	29.3	3,790	12.7

Jewish community has likely leveled-off in the last decade.

The Jewish population of Vancouver Island has been increasing steadily in the last three decades. A particularly significant increase was evident between 1981 and 1991, when the Jewish population here gained 1,735 individuals, or 120.5%. More recent gains have been less dramatic. Between 1991 and 2001, the Jewish population here grew by 695 persons, or 21.9%. The current Jewish population of Vancouver Island is about 6.5x larger than its 1971 total.

The total Jewish population of British Columbia has been increasing steadily over the last three decades. The demographic trends for the province closely mirror those of the Greater Vancouver community, since the latter represents a significant proportion of the province's total Jews.

Table 6D shows age breakdowns for Jewish populations in British Columbia. In absolute terms, the great majority of individuals in each of the age cohorts reside in the Vancouver CMA.

In relative terms, and considering only metropolitan areas with at least 150 Jews,

the highest percentage of Jewish children (< 15 years) is found in Duncan (32.5%), although the actual numbers here are quite small. The lowest percentage is found in the Vancouver CMA (16.6%).

The highest percentage of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years is found in Kamloops and Kelowna (both 21.6%). The lowest percentage for the 15-24 cohort is found in Duncan (7.5%).

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years of age, the highest percentage is found in Prince George (31.9%). The lowest percentage is found in Kamloops (13.5%).

In terms of the 45-64 age group, the highest percentage is found in Nanaimo (33.3%), and the lowest percentage in Prince George (19.1%). Note the generally high percentage of middle-aged Jews in Vancouver Island (32.5%).

Finally, Victoria has the highest percentage of Jewish seniors (13.7%). This proportion is similar to that found for the Vancouver CMA (13.1%). Apparently, there are no Jewish elderly to be found in Duncan (0%),

Table 6E
Median Age for Jews, Non-Jews & Totals
Province of British Columbia

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Vancouver	37.2	39.8	37.2
Kamloops	38.1	33.3	38.1
Kelowna	40.8	35.1	40.8
Vernon	41.4	31.4	41.5
Prince George	34.5	38.9	34.5
Victoria	40.6	39.9	40.6
Campbell River	38.4	37.6	38.4
Nanaimo	40.2	39.6	40.2
Parksville	52.1	54.3	52.1
Duncan	40.7	32.3	40.8
Port Alberni	41.5	19.4	41.5
Courtenay	41.5	31.4	41.5
Rest of Vancouver Island	42.0	44.0	42.0
(Total Vancouver Island)	(41.1)	(39.8)	(41.1)
Rest of British Columbia	38.3	38.4	38.3
Total British Columbia	38.2	39.5	38.2

and a very small proportion in Courtenay (5.3%).

Table 6E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across metropolitan areas. Considering only communities with at least 150 Jewish residents: The youngest median ages for Jews include those in Vernon (31.4 years), Courtenay (31.4 years), and Duncan (32.3 years). At the other end of the distribution, the Victoria Jewish community has the oldest median age (39.9 years), followed closely by the Jewish community in the Vancouver CMA (39.8 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations reveals that Jews are younger, on average, in seven of nine metropolitan areas where they number more than 150 individuals. They are older than the total population only in the Vancouver CMA and Prince George.

Part 7: National Comparisons of Districts & Municipalities

Tables 7A to 7G present cross-Canada comparisons of Jewish populations within districts and municipalities along various

demographic parameters. Table 7A looks at Jewish population densities (defined in this report as the percentage of Jews relative to the total population in a given area), as indicated in the 2001 Census. Note that some of the areas in this table overlap with one another.

The area with the highest density of Jews in Canada is the district of Hampstead in the Montreal CMA, where Jews comprise almost three-quarters (74.5%) of the overall population. The next highest density is represented by Cote St. Luc, also in the Montreal CMA, where Jews comprise 69.8% of the overall population.

The district of Finch / Steeles (West) in the Toronto CMA has the third highest Jewish density in the country, with Jews comprising 51.9% of the total population (see Appendix 4 for a delineation of boundaries for this and other Toronto districts mentioned below). Thornhill (Vaughan), also in the Toronto CMA, has the fourth highest Jewish population density, with Jews comprising 50.7% of the total populace. The above four areas are the only districts in Canada where Jews comprise a majority (>50%) of the total population.

Table 7A
Highest Density of Jews
National Comparison of Districts & Municipalities
2001 Census

Area	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Hampstead, Montreal CMA	6,975	1,780	5,195	74.5
Cote St. Luc, Montreal CMA	28,345	8,560	19,785	69.8
Finch / Steeles (West), Toronto CMA	18,615	8,955	9,660	51.9
Thornhill (Vaughan), Toronto CMA	63,010	31,075	31,935	50.7
Bathurst Manor, Toronto CMA	13,310	7,785	5,525	41.5
Sheppard / Finch (West), Toronto CMA	19,225	11,485	7,740	40.3
Wilson / Sheppard (West), Toronto CMA	13,400	8,290	5,110	38.1
Forest Hill / Cedarvale, Toronto CMA	45,550	29,555	15,995	35.1
Bathurst Corridor- Sheppard/Steeles, Toronto CMA	76,845	52,735	24,110	31.4
Eglinton / Lawrence (West), Toronto CMA	27,295	19,325	7,970	29.2
York Mills, Toronto CMA	28,080	20,765	7,315	26.1
Snowdon, Montreal CMA	29,315	22,075	7,240	24.7
Westmount, Montreal CMA	19,390	14,665	4,725	24.4
Thornhill (Markham) , Toronto CMA	46,715	36,175	10,540	22.6
Wilson / Sheppard (East), Toronto CMA	36,550	28,330	8,220	22.5
Dollard des Ormeaux, Montreal CMA	47,845	37,460	10,385	21.7
Lawrence / Wilson, Toronto CMA	55,780	43,945	11,835	21.2
Eglinton / Lawrence (East), Toronto CMA	50,835	40,765	10,070	19.8
City of Vaughan, Toronto CMA	181,595	147,290	34,305	18.9
South River Heights, Winnipeg CMA	15,915	13,165	2,750	17.3

Note: Some areas overlap with one another.

Table 7B
Historical Summary
Rankings of Jewish Populations (Part 1)

Rank	2001 Census		1991 Census		1981 Census		1971 Census	
	CMA	Population	CMA	Population	CMA	Population	CMA	Population
1	Toronto	179,100	Toronto	163,050	Toronto	129,325	Montreal	112,020
2	Montreal	92,975	Montreal	101,405	Montreal	103,765	Toronto	107,310
3	Vancouver	22,590	Vancouver	19,650	Winnipeg	16,170	Winnipeg	18,960
4	Winnipeg	14,760	Winnipeg	15,180	Vancouver	14,925	Vancouver	10,145
5	Ottawa	13,445	Ottawa	11,610	Ottawa	9,355	Ottawa	6,745
6	Calgary	7,950	Calgary	7,255	Calgary	6,085	Hamilton	4,250
7	Edmonton	4,920	Edmonton	5,470	Edmonton	4,705	Calgary	3,470
8	Hamilton	4,675	Hamilton	5,165	Hamilton	4,660	Edmonton	2,675
9	Victoria	2,595	London	2,695	London	2,335	Windsor	2,505
10	London	2,290	Victoria	2,025	Windsor	2,155	London	1,670
11	Halifax	1,985	Windsor	1,785	Halifax	1,465	Halifax	1,405
12	Windsor	1,525	Halifax	1,775	Kitchener	1,430	Kitchener	1,175
13	Kitchener	1,385	St. Catharines	1,295	St. Catharines	1,155	St. Catharines	1,140
14	St. Catharines	1,125	Kitchener	1,125	Victoria	930	Regina	830
15	Kingston	1,090	Kingston	880	Regina	855	Kingston	640

Note: Ottawa includes Gatineau-Hull. St. Catharines includes Niagara.

Table 7B
Historical Summary
Rankings of Jewish Populations (Part 2)

Rank	2001 Census		1991 Census		1981 Census		1971 Census	
	Community	Population	Community	Population	Community	Population	Community	Population
16	Oshawa	905	Saskatoon	870	Kingston	795	Sydney	610
17	Guelph	770	Regina	665	Saskatoon	650	Saskatoon	550
18	Barrie	715	Oshawa	660	Oshawa	520	Oshawa	450
19	Waterloo	565	Guelph	600	Sydney	425	Guelph	400
20	Regina	565	Kelowna	485	Brantford	410	Victoria	380
21	Kelowna	515	Fredericton	410	Waterloo	400	Waterloo	375
22	Saskatoon	505	Waterloo	390	Guelph	390	Quebec City	360
23	Peterborough	355	Sudbury	375	Moncton	350	St John	325
24	Fredericton	290	Thunder Bay	320	Peterborough	345	Brantford	260
25	Nanaimo	280	Moncton	295	Fredericton	235	Sudbury	250
26	Moncton	265	Quebec City	295	Sarnia CA	225	Fredericton	240
27	Prince George	235	Brantford	295	Sault Ste. Marie	205	Cornwall	225
28	Sarnia	220	Belleville	275	St John	195	Sarnia	215
29	Quebec City	200	Sarnia	255	Cornwall	170	Moncton	195
30	Sudbury	200	St John	250	Sudbury	170	Peterborough	195

The area of Bathurst Manor in the Toronto CMA has the fifth highest Jewish population density in the country, with Jews comprising 41.5% of its total residents. The next highest Jewish population density is found in Sheppard / Finch (West), in the Toronto CMA (40.3%). Note, however, that this area overlaps with Bathurst Manor. In fact, Bathurst Manor is subsumed within the parameters of Sheppard / Finch (West).

Wilson / Sheppard (West), in the Toronto CMA, has a Jewish population density of 38.1%. Forest Hill / Cedarvale, also in the Toronto CMA, has a Jewish population density of 35.1%. In all of the areas mentioned thus far Jews comprise at least a third of the total population.

The area of Sheppard to Steeles in the Bathurst Corridor of the Toronto CMA has 31.4% Jewish residents. Note that this larger area contains three aforementioned districts within its parameters: Finch / Steeles (West), Wilson / Sheppard (West), and Bathurst Manor.

The area of Eglinton / Lawrence (West) in the Toronto CMA has a Jewish population density of 29.2%. This area overlaps (albeit minimally) with Forest Hill / Cedarvale.

York Mills, also in the Toronto CMA, has a Jewish population density of 26.1%.

In Snowdon, within the Montreal CMA, 24.7% of total residents are Jews. The Westmount Jewish population, also in the Montreal CMA, has 24.4% Jewish residents.

If we eliminate overlap, Westmount rounds out the 10 districts with the highest Jewish population densities in Canada. Six of the top ten areas (not including overlap) are in the Toronto CMA, and four are in the Montreal CMA. The only area in Table 7A not located in these two CMAs is South River Heights, in the Winnipeg Metropolitan Area. South River Heights has a Jewish population density of 17.3%.

Table 7B presents the thirty largest Jewish communities in Canada, as indicated in the last four Censuses. This table allows for an historical perspective on the shifts in rankings of Jewish populations by size. Note that all future references to geographic areas in the analysis of this table refer to CMAs, or Census Metropolitan Areas.

In 1971, Montreal had the largest Jewish community in the country, and Toronto had the second largest. By 1981, however,

Table 7C
Fastest Growing Jewish Communities in Canada
1991-2001

Area	% Difference	2001 Population	1991 Population
Barrie, Ontario	240.5	715	210
Aurora, Toronto CMA	164.1	1,215	460
Maple Ridge/ Pitt Meadows/ Langley, Vancouver CMA	103.0	670	330
Kanata / Residual West, Ottawa CMA	96.9	630	320
Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody, Vancouver CMA	92.6	905	470
Newmarket, Toronto CMA	80.5	740	410
Oakville, Toronto CMA	67.3	1,280	765
City of Vaughan, Toronto CMA	61.2	34,305	21,275
Thornhill (Vaughan), Toronto CMA	51.7	31,935	21,050
Barrhaven South, Ottawa CMA	50.0	810	540
West End, Vancouver CMA	49.7	1,355	905
Danforth / Beaches, Toronto CMA	47.5	3,910	2,650
Rest of West Island, Montreal CMA*	46.8	910	620
Waterloo, Ontario	44.9	565	390
Tuxedo, Winnipeg CMA	38.2	2,570	1,860
Oshawa, Ontario	37.1	905	660
Richmond Hill, Toronto CMA	35.5	10,900	8,045
Burnaby / New Westminster, Vancouver CMA	33.7	1,170	875
SE Sector, Calgary CMA	33.5	1,055	790
Nepean West, Ottawa CMA	33.0	1,170	880

Note: Some areas overlap with one another. Only areas with Jewish populations of at least 500 in 2001 were considered in this analysis.

*Rest of West Island does not include Dollard des Ormeaux, Pierrefonds, Pointe Claire or Beaconsfield. It includes such areas as Kirkland, Roxboro, Baie d'Urfe, etc. For more information on this area, please see "Montreal, Census Analysis Series, Part 2, Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas."

Toronto surpassed the Montreal Jewish community in size. These first and second place rankings remained the same in 1991 and 2001, and will likely remain unchanged for the foreseeable future.

In 1971, Winnipeg had the third largest Jewish community in the country, followed by Vancouver with 10,145 Jews. Ottawa was the fifth largest community. These ranking did not change in 1981. But in 1991, Vancouver surpassed Winnipeg as the third largest Jewish community in Canada. By 2001, the size of the Jewish population of Ottawa approached that of Winnipeg, and it is likely that by the next Census in 2011, Ottawa will have the fourth largest Jewish population in the country.

The sixth largest Jewish population in 1971 was located in Hamilton, followed by Calgary and Edmonton. However, in 1981, the Calgary and Edmonton communities surpassed the Hamilton Jewish population, to become sixth and seventh ranked, respectively. These positions remained unchanged in 1991 and 2001.

Finally, in 1971, the Windsor Jewish community was ninth largest in the country. The London Jewish community was tenth

largest. However, in 1981, the London Jewish community surpassed that of Windsor. In 1991, the London community remained ninth ranked, but the Victoria Jewish population became the tenth largest in the country. By 2001, the Victoria Jewish population surpassed that of London, to become ninth largest.

Table 7C examines the fastest growing Jewish populations between 1991 and 2001. This table looks at “relative growth”, rather than changes in absolute numbers. Thus, a community can grow by a certain percentage level, but in terms of actual numbers, their growth may not be as large as those of other Jewish populations. Table 7D will examine population growth in terms of absolute numbers.

Note that in Table 7C, only Jewish populations with at least 500 individuals in 2001 were included for analysis. It is also important to mention that some of the areas examined in this table overlap with one another.

The fastest growing Jewish community of the last decade was that of Barrie, Ontario, with a growth of 240.5%. The second fastest growing Jewish community was that of

Table 7D
Jewish Communities with Largest Population Increases
1991-2001

Area	# Difference	2001 Population	1991 Population
City of Vaughan, Toronto CMA	13,030	34,305	21,275
Thornhill (Vaughan), Toronto CMA	10,885	31,935	21,050
Richmond Hill, Toronto CMA	2,855	10,900	8,045
Lawrence / Wilson, Toronto CMA	2,570	11,835	9,265
Rest of Toronto CMA*	1,945	12,270	10,325
West Island, Montreal CMA	1,345	13,030	11,685
Danforth / Beaches, Toronto CMA	1,260	3,910	2,650
St. Clair / Eglinton, Toronto CMA	1,215	12,965	11,750
Rest of Montreal, Montreal CMA**	1,095	7,500	6,405
Dollard des Ormeaux, Montreal CMA	1,095	10,385	9,290
Bloor / St. Clair, Toronto CMA	995	8,295	7,300
Downtown Core, Toronto CMA	930	5,875	4,945
Aurora, Toronto CMA	755	1,215	460
Tuxedo, Winnipeg CMA	710	2,570	1,860
Wilson / Sheppard (West), Toronto CMA	665	5,110	4,445
Outremont, Montreal CMA	615	3,580	2,965
Victoria, British Columbia	570	2,595	2,025
Richmond City, Vancouver CMA	530	3,420	2,890
Eglinton / Lawrence (East), Toronto CMA	525	10,070	9,545
Oakville, Toronto CMA	515	1,280	765

Note: Some areas overlap with one another.

*Rest of Toronto CMA includes districts and municipalities not included in any of the primary areas described in the report: "Toronto, Census Analysis Series, Part 2, Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas."

**Rest of Montreal CMA comprises the Eastern part of Montreal, the North and South Shores, as well as suburbs and municipalities not considered in any of the other primary categories described in "Montreal, Census Analysis Series, Part 2, Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas."

Aurora in the Toronto CMA, with a 164.1% increase of population.

While the absolute number of Jews in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley remains small in comparison to other areas of the Vancouver CMA, the Jewish community here grew by 103% between 1991 and 2001.

The three areas mentioned above represent the only districts or municipalities where the Jewish population had at least doubled in the last decade.

The Jewish population in the district of Kanata / Residual West, in the Ottawa CMA, almost doubled between 1991 and 2001, increasing by 96.9%. Port Coquitlam / Coquitlam / Port Moody, in the Vancouver CMA, experienced a 92.6% gain in its Jewish population in the last decade.

The Newmarket Jewish community, located in the Toronto CMA, had a gain of 80.5% in its Jewish population. The Oakville Jewish community, also located in the Toronto CMA, had a 67.3% level of growth in the last decade.

The City of Vaughan, in the Toronto CMA, had a 61.2% gain in its Jewish population

between 1991 and 2001. Thornhill (Vaughan), which is subsumed within the City of Vaughan, and represents the latter's main area of Jewish concentration, had a 51.7% increase in the last decade.

Barrhaven South, in the Ottawa CMA, had a 50% increase in its Jewish population. Finally, the West End of Vancouver City had a 49.7% gain in Jewish residents between 1991 and 2001.

The above areas (eliminating overlap) include the ten fastest growing Jewish populations in the country. Seven of the ten areas are located in the province of Ontario, and three are located in British Columbia.

Table 7D looks at Jewish communities with the largest increases in absolute numbers between 1991 and 2001. Note again that some of the districts included in this table overlap with one another.

The City of Vaughan, in the Toronto CMA, had the largest absolute increase of any Jewish community in the country, gaining 13,030 Jews between 1991 and 2001. The Thornhill (Vaughan) area, which is

Table 7E
Fastest Growing Jewish Communities in Canada
Historical Summary

Community	1991-2001 % Difference	Community	1981-1991 % Difference	Community	1981-1971 % Difference
Barrie, Ontario	240.5	Thornhill (Vaughan) , Toronto CMA	914.5	City of Vaughan, Toronto CMA	**
Aurora, Toronto CMA	164.1	City of Vaughan, Toronto CMA	905.9	Thornhill (Vaughan) , Toronto CMA	**
Maple Ridge/ Pitt Meadows/ Langley, Vancouver CMA	103.0	Richmond Hill, Toronto CMA	819.4	Richmond Hill, Toronto CMA	993.8
Kanata / Residual West, Ottawa CMA	96.9	Pickering/Ajax/Uxbridge, Tor CMA	290.6	Maples, Winnipeg CMA	993.8
Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody, Vancouver CMA	92.6	Barrhaven South, Ottawa CMA	176.9	NW Sector, Calgary CMA	850.0
Newmarket, Toronto CMA	80.5	Pierrefonds, Montreal CMA	171.2	Thornhill (Markham) , Toronto CMA	557.0
Oakville, Toronto CMA	67.3	Brampton, Toronto CMA	138.4	Markham, Toronto CMA	538.8
City of Vaughan, Toronto CMA	61.2	Victoria, British Columbia	117.7	Richmond City, Vancouver CMA	431.0
Thornhill (Vaughan), Toronto CMA	51.7	Surrey / White Rock / Delta / Ladner, Vancouver CMA	107.4	Mississauga, Toronto CMA	411.3
Barrhaven South, Ottawa CMA	50.0	Oakville, Toronto CMA	101.3	SE Sector, Calgary CMA	251.4
West End, Vancouver CMA	49.7	West Vancouver, Vancouver CMA	87.4	Centretown , Ottawa CMA	244.1
Danforth / Beaches, Toronto CMA	47.5	Pointe Claire, Montreal CMA	82.5	Surrey / White Rock / Delta / Ladner, Vancouver CMA	179.2
Rest of West Island, Montreal CMA*	46.8	East Side, Vancouver CMA	70.2	Dollard des Ormeaux, Montreal CMA	167.1
Waterloo, Ontario	44.9	Burnaby/New Westminster, VancCMA	68.3	Victoria, British Columbia	144.7
Tuxedo, Winnipeg CMA	38.2	Danforth / Beaches, Toronto CMA	66.7	West Island, Montreal CMA	143.0

Note: Some areas overlap with one another. Only areas with populations of at least 500 Jews in last Census of decade in question were considered in this analysis.

*Rest of West Island does not include Dollard des Ormeaux, Pierrefonds, Pointe Claire or Beaconsfield. It includes such areas as Kirkland, Roxboro, Baie d'Urfe, etc. For more information on this area, please see "Montreal, Census Analysis Series, Part 2, Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas."

** The calculated percentage change is exceptionally high since there were no Jews residing in these areas in 1971.

subsumed within the City of Vaughan, increased by 10,885 Jews.

These gains are impressive, when it is considered that Thornhill (Vaughan) gained almost 4x the number of Jews as the area with the next largest increase, Richmond Hill.

Richmond Hill, in the Toronto CMA, had a gain of 2,855 Jewish residents, the second largest increase (eliminating overlap) in the country. The district of Lawrence / Wilson, in the Toronto CMA, had a Jewish population increase of 2,570 individuals.

The “Rest of Toronto CMA”, consisting of areas not traditionally considered as “Jewish neighborhoods” had an increase of 1,945 Jews, suggesting that Jews are increasingly spreading out in the Toronto Metropolitan Area. For more information about this area, please see “Toronto, Census Analysis Series, Part 2”.

The West Island, in the Montreal CMA, had an increase of 1,345 Jews between 1991 and 2001. The West Island rounds out the five areas (not including overlap) with the largest increases in Jewish population in the country. Of these five areas, four are located

in the province of Ontario, and one in Quebec.

The area with the sixth largest growth in Jewish population (not including overlap) is the district of Danforth / Beaches in the Toronto CMA, with a gain of 1,260 Jews. The area of St. Clair / Eglinton, also in the Toronto CMA, had a gain of 1,215 Jews between 1991 and 2001.

The “Rest of Montreal CMA” experienced an increase of 1,095 in the last decade, mostly taking place on the South Shore, and in the Chassidic community located in St. Therese. For more information about the “Rest of Montreal” area, please see “Montreal, Census Analysis Series, Part 2”.

Table 7E looks at the fastest growing Jewish communities from an historical perspective, spanning the Census years from 1971 to 2001. As with Table 7C, the growth represented here refers to percentage increases, rather than gains in absolute numbers. Only areas with Jewish populations of at least 500 (in the latter Census of the decade in question) are included here. Note that there is overlap between some areas described in this table.

Table 7F
Youngest Jewish Communities in Canada
2001 Census

Area	Jewish Population	Median Age
Outremont, Montreal CMA	3,580	18.1
Park Avenue / Extension, Montreal CMA	1,750	21.2
Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley, Vancouver CMA	670	29.2
Aurora, Toronto CMA	1,215	29.3
Barrhaven South, Ottawa CMA	810	29.4
West Island, Montreal CMA	13,030	32.3
Kanata / Residual West, Ottawa CMA	630	32.3
Richmond Hill, Toronto CMA	10,900	32.5
Newmarket, Toronto CMA	740	32.9
High Park / Junction, Toronto CMA	1,940	33.6
Vaughan, Toronto CMA	34,305	33.9
North River Heights, Winnipeg CMA	515	34.1
Southern York Region, Toronto CMA	56,605	34.2
Waterloo, Ontario	565	34.3
Downtown Core, Toronto CMA	5,875	34.3
Thornhill (Vaughan) , Toronto CMA	31,935	34.5
SE Sector, Calgary CMA	1,055	34.9
Kelowna, British Columbia	515	35.1
Regina, Saskatchewan	565	35.2
Pickering/Ajax/Uxbridge, Toronto CMA	720	36.1

Note: Some areas overlap with one another. Only areas with Jewish populations of at least 500 individuals were included in this analysis.

Table 7E shows that the City of Vaughan, in the Toronto CMA, experienced the highest percentage increase of Jews in the country between 1971 and 1981. In fact, the percentage increase was so significantly high, that a specific figure is not even provided in the table. The population went from no Jews in 1971 to 2,115 in 1981. The Thornhill (Vaughan) Jewish population, which is subsumed within the City of Vaughan, likewise saw a very high percentage increase.

Between 1971 and 1981, the second highest percentage increase (not including overlap) was for the Richmond Hill Jewish community, in the Toronto CMA, which grew by 993.8%; and for the Maples Jewish community, in the Winnipeg CMA, which also grew by 993.8%.

The fourth fastest growing Jewish community between 1971 and 1981 was the NW Sector in Calgary, which increased by 850%. The fifth fastest growing community was Thornhill (Markham), in the Toronto CMA, which grew by 557%.

In summary, between 1971 and 1981, of the five fastest growing Jewish communities in

the country, three were in the Toronto CMA, one in Winnipeg, and another in Calgary.

Between 1981 and 1991, Thornhill (Vaughan) had the fastest growing Jewish population in the country. It grew by 914.5% in that decade. The Jewish population in the City of Vaughan, which includes Thornhill (Vaughan), grew by 905.9% between 1981 and 1991.

The second fastest growing Jewish community (not including overlap) was Richmond Hill, with an increase of 819.4% between 1981 and 1991. The next fastest growing Jewish community was in Pickering / Ajax / Uxbridge, in the Toronto CMA, with a 290.6% increase in size.

The Jewish population of Barrhaven South, in the Ottawa CMA, experienced an increase of 176.9% between 1981 and 1991. The Pierrefonds Jewish population, in the Montreal CMA, rounded out the five fastest growing Jewish communities between 1981 and 1991, with a 171.2% increase in size.

In summary, between 1981 and 1991, of the five fastest growing Jewish communities in the country, three were in the Toronto CMA,

Table 7G
Oldest Jewish Communities in Canada
2001 Census

Area	Jewish Population	Median Age
Garden City, Winnipeg CMA	2,535	58.1
Bathurst Manor, Toronto CMA	5,525	53.6
Sheppard / Finch (East), Toronto CMA	4,590	53.5
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge, Winnipeg CMA	1,755	53.4
Cote St. Luc, Montreal CMA	19,785	53.0
Finch / Steeles (West), Toronto CMA	9,660	52.7
Finch / Steeles (East), Toronto CMA	9,745	51.7
Chomedey, Montreal CMA	3,760	51.1
Bathurst Corridor- Sheppard/Steeles, Toronto CMA	24,110	50.8
Sheppard / Finch (West), Toronto CMA	7,740	50.6
Town of Mount Royal, Montreal CMA	2,255	49.4
Old North End, Winnipeg CMA	680	48.6
St. Catharine's - Niagara, Ontario	1,125	48.4
Centre Ville, Montreal CMA	2,415	47.5
Cote des Neiges, Montreal CMA	7,680	47.4
North York, Toronto CMA	65,085	46.3
Ville St. Laurent, Montreal CMA	8,240	46.2
Westmount, Montreal CMA	4,725	46.1
Windsor, Ontario	1,530	45.9
Ottawa West, Ottawa CMA	1,740	45.9

Note: Some areas overlap with one another. Only areas with Jewish populations of at least 500 individuals were included in this analysis.

one in the Ottawa metropolitan area, and another in the Montreal CMA.

The fastest growing Jewish communities between 1991 and 2001, were previously described in the analysis of Table 7C. Interestingly, in comparison to other decades, only one area among the five fastest growing Jewish communities between 1991 and 2001 was located in the Toronto CMA. Percentage increases related to the City of Vaughan or Thornhill (Vaughan) were no longer at the top of the rankings. However, as discussed in the analysis of Table 7D, in absolute terms, the municipality of Vaughan continued to gain larger numbers of Jews than any other area in Canada.

Table 7F shows Jewish communities with the youngest median ages across the country, as indicated in the 2001 Census. Note there is overlap between some geographic areas described in this table.

Outremont, in the Montreal CMA, has the youngest Jewish population, with a median age of 18.1 years. The second youngest community is in Park Avenue / Extension, also in the Montreal CMA, with a median

age of 21.2 years. These figures are not surprising given the large proportions of children among the Chassidic and Ultra-Orthodox populations residing in these districts.

The next youngest Jewish community is located in Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley, in the Vancouver CMA, with a median age of 29.2 years. The Jewish population in Aurora, in the Toronto CMA, has a median age of 29.3 years. These figures reflect communities that are attracting younger Jewish families to their midst.

The Barrhaven South Jewish population, located in the Ottawa CMA, is the fifth youngest Jewish community in the country, with a median age of 29.4 years. Jews in the West Island, in the Montreal CMA, have a median age of 32.3 years, as do Jews residing in Kanata / Residual West, in the Ottawa CMA. These are all likewise areas with large representations of young Jewish families.

The Jewish population of Richmond Hill, in the Toronto CMA, has a median age of 32.5 years; whereas that of Newmarket, also in

the Toronto CMA, has a median age of 32.9 years. Finally, the community of High Park / Junction, in the Toronto CMA, rounds out the ten youngest Jewish communities in the country, with a median age of 33.6 years.

Of the ten youngest Jewish communities in Canada, four are located in the Toronto CMA, three in the Montreal CMA, two in the Ottawa CMA, and one in the Vancouver CMA.

Table 7G examines the Jewish communities with the oldest median ages across the country, as indicated in the 2001 Census. Note that there is overlap between some geographic areas described in this table.

Garden City, in the Winnipeg CMA, has the oldest Jewish population in Canada, with a median age of 58.1 years. The area of Bathurst Manor, in the Toronto CMA, has the next oldest Jewish population, with a median age of 53.6 years.

The Sheppard / Finch (East) Jewish community, also in the Toronto CMA, has an average age of 53.5 years. The fourth oldest Jewish population in the country is in Crescentwood / Fort Rouge, in the Winnipeg CMA, with a median age of 53.4 years. Cote

St. Luc, in the Montreal CMA, rounds out the five oldest Jewish communities in Canada, with a median age of 53 years.

The area of Finch / Steeles (West), in the Toronto CMA, has a Jewish population with a median age of 52.7 years. The Finch / Steeles (East) area, also in the Toronto CMA, has the seventh oldest Jewish population in Canada, with a median age of 51.7 years. The Chomedey Jewish community, in the Montreal CMA, has a median age of 51.1 years.

Jews living in the area between Sheppard and Steeles in the Bathurst Corridor of the Toronto CMA, have a median age of 50.8 years. However, this larger area overlaps with four smaller districts mentioned above: Bathurst Manor, Sheppard / Finch (East), Finch/ Steeles (West), and Finch / Steeles (East).

The Sheppard / Finch (West) area, in the Toronto CMA, has similar geographic parameters to Bathurst Manor described above, but is somewhat larger than the latter. It has a Jewish population with a median age of 50.6 years.

The Town of Mount Royal, in the Montreal CMA, has a Jewish population with a median age of 49.4 years. The Old North End, in the Winnipeg CMA, rounds out the ten oldest Jewish communities in the country (not including overlap), with a median age of 48.6 years.

If overlap is eliminated, of the ten oldest Jewish communities in Canada, four are located in the Toronto CMA, three in the Montreal CMA, and three in the Winnipeg CMA.

References

Parts of the historical descriptions in the introduction to this report were adapted from:

Rosenberg, Louis. *Canada's Jews: A Social and Economic Study of the Jews in Canada*. Bureau of Social & Economic Research, Canadian Jewish Congress, 1939, pgs. 9-10.

Rosenberg, Louis. *A Study of the Changes in the Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population in the Metropolitan Area of Toronto*. Bureau of Social & Economic Research, Canadian Jewish Congress, 1954.

Appendix 1

The Jewish Standard Definition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2

The Reliability of the Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3

The Attribution of Ethnic Origins

Ethnic origin was a multiple-response variable in the 2001 Census, meaning that respondents were allowed to indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. If all the multiple ethnic affiliations were included in the Census analysis the total would equal more than 100% because some people had more than one response to this question. A system was therefore devised whereby a respondent would only be assigned one ethnic category. This system involved a hierarchy where an ethnic group would get precedence over those below it. The following order of precedence was established:

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

Rather than using a strictly ethnic definition of Jewishness, comparisons between Jews and other ethnic categories were made using the Jewish Standard Definition as the criterion. This definition uses a combination of religion and ethnicity, and is more inclusive than a strictly ethnic identification of Jewishness. For instance, out of a sense of patriotism some Jews may have said their ethnic background was single-response Canadian. As such, they would not have been counted in the ethnicity-only definition.

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

Appendix 4

Geographic Borders

Primary Geographic Areas: Toronto CMA

Downtown Core:

South: Lake Ontario; North: Bloor St.; East: Don Valley Parkway; West: Dufferin St.

Danforth / Beaches:

South: Lake Ontario; North: Cosburn Ave.; East: Victoria Park Ave.; West: Don Valley Parkway

Bloor / St. Clair:

South: Bloor St.; North: St. Clair Ave.; East: Don River; West: Dufferin St.

St Clair / Eglinton:

South: St. Clair Ave.; North: Eglinton Ave.; East: Laird Dr.; West: Dufferin St.

Eglinton / Lawrence (West):

South: Eglinton Ave.; North: Lawrence Ave.; East: Bathurst St.; West: Dufferin St.

Eglinton / Lawrence (East):

South: Eglinton Ave.; North: Lawrence Ave.; East: Leslie St.; West: Bathurst St.

Lawrence / Wilson:

South: Lawrence Ave.; North: Hwy 401 / York Mills Rd.; East: Leslie St.; West: Dufferin St.

Wilson / Sheppard (West):

South: Hwy 401; North: Sheppard Ave.; East: Bathurst St.; West: William R. Allen Rd / Dufferin St.

Wilson / Sheppard (East):

South: Hwy 401/ York Mills Rd.; North: Sheppard Ave.; East: East Don River; West: Bathurst St.

Sheppard / Finch (West):

South: Sheppard Ave.; North: Finch Ave.; East: Bathurst St.; West: William R. Allen Rd.

Sheppard / Finch (East):

South: Sheppard Ave.; North: Finch Ave.; East: Victoria Park Ave.; West: Bathurst St.

Finch / Steeles (West):

South: Finch Ave.; North: Steeles Ave.; East: Bathurst St.; West: West Don River

Finch / Steeles (East):

South: Finch Ave.; North: Steeles Ave.; East: Victoria Park Ave.; West: Bathurst St.

Toronto CMA: Other Areas

Southern York Region:

Vaughan, Richmond Hill and Markham

Bathurst Corridor - Sheppard/Steeles:

South: Sheppard Ave.; North: Steeles Ave.; East: Yonge St.; West: Dufferin St.

Thornhill (Vaughan)

South: Steeles Ave.; North: Hwy 7; East: Yonge St.; West: Dufferin St. / CN Railway Tracks

Appendix 5

Additional Data Tables

Table 8A
Gender Breakdowns
Jewish Populations of the Provinces & Territories

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Nova Scotia	2,780	1,335	48.0	1,445	52.0
New Brunswick	840	460	54.8	380	45.2
Newfoundland/Labrador	205	115	56.1	90	43.9
Prince Edward Island	105	40	38.1	65	61.9
(Total Atlantic Canada)	(3,930)	(1,950)	(49.6)	(1,980)	(50.4)
Quebec	94,660	46,515	49.1	48,145	50.9
Ontario	211,465	103,990	49.2	107,475	50.8
Manitoba	15,205	7,565	49.8	7,640	50.2
Saskatchewan	1,335	740	55.4	595	44.6
Alberta	13,885	7,080	51.0	6,805	49.0
British Columbia	29,860	14,975	50.2	14,885	49.8
Yukon	80	40	50.0	40	50.0
Northwest Territories	55	30	54.5	25	45.5
Total Canada	370,475	182,885	49.4	187,590	50.6

Table 8B
Gender Breakdowns
Jewish Population of Atlantic Canada

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Halifax, Nova Scotia	1,985	955	48.1	1,030	51.9
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	45	30	66.7	15	33.3
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	235	105	44.7	130	55.3
Rest of Nova Scotia	515	245	47.6	270	52.4
(Total Nova Scotia)	(2,780)	(1,335)	(48.0)	(1,445)	(52.0)
St John, New Brunswick	135	75	55.6	60	44.4
Moncton, New Brunswick	265	155	58.5	110	41.5
Fredericton, New Brunswick	285	155	54.4	130	45.6
Rest of New Brunswick	155	75	48.4	80	51.6
(Total New Brunswick)	(840)	(460)	(54.8)	(380)	(45.2)
St. John's, Newfoundland	155	90	58.1	65	41.9
Rest of Newfoundland/Labrador	50	25	50.0	25	50.0
(Total Newfoundland/Labrador)	(205)	(115)	(56.1)	(90)	(43.9)
Total Prince Edward Island	105	40	38.1	65	61.9
Total Atlantic Canada	3,930	1,950	49.6	1,980	50.4

Table 8C
Gender Breakdowns
Jewish Population of the Province of Quebec

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Montreal	92,970	45,530	49.0	47,440	51.0
Quebec City	200	140	70.0	60	30.0
Gatineau - Hull	320	175	54.7	145	45.3
Rest of Quebec	1,170	670	57.3	500	42.7
Total Quebec	94,660	46,515	49.1	48,145	50.9

Table 8D
Gender Breakdowns
Ontario's Jewish Population (Part 1)

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Toronto	179,100	87,465	48.8	91,635	51.2
Ottawa*	13,125	6,675	50.9	6,450	49.1
Barrie	720	345	47.9	375	52.1
Belleville	100	45	45.0	55	55.0
Brantford	170	110	64.7	60	35.3
Chatham - Kent	40	30	75.0	10	25.0
Cornwall	85	55	64.7	30	35.3
Guelph	775	375	48.4	400	51.6
Hamilton	4,675	2,435	52.1	2,240	47.9
Kingston	1,090	520	47.7	570	52.3
Kitchener	1,390	715	51.4	675	48.6
London	2,295	1,145	49.9	1,150	50.1
North Bay	105	80	76.2	25	23.8
Oshawa	905	470	51.9	435	48.1
Owen Sound	60	35	58.3	25	41.7
Peterborough	360	190	52.8	170	47.2
Sarnia	215	115	53.5	100	46.5

*Includes only the Ontario part of the Ottawa CMA. The Gatineau-Hull area was included in the province of Quebec figures.

Table 8D
Gender Breakdowns
Ontario's Jewish Population (Part 2)

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Sault Ste. Marie	65	40	61.5	25	38.5
St. Catharine's - Niagara	1,125	600	53.3	525	46.7
Greater Sudbury	195	105	53.8	90	46.2
Thunder Bay	150	70	46.7	80	53.3
Waterloo	565	280	49.6	285	50.4
Windsor	1,530	710	46.4	820	53.6
Rest of Ontario	2,625	1,380	52.6	1,245	47.4
Total Ontario	211,465	103,990	49.2	107,475	50.8

Table 8E
Gender Breakdowns
Jewish Populations of Central Provinces & Alberta

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Winnipeg	14,760	7,340	49.7	7,420	50.3
Rest of Manitoba	445	225	50.6	220	49.4
Total Manitoba	15,205	7,565	49.8	7,640	50.2
Regina	560	315	56.3	245	43.8
Saskatoon	505	240	47.5	265	52.5
Rest of Saskatchewan	270	185	68.5	85	31.5
Total Saskatchewan	1,335	740	55.4	595	44.6
Calgary	7,945	4,080	51.4	3,865	48.6
Edmonton	4,925	2,450	49.7	2,475	50.3
Rest of Alberta	1,015	550	54.2	465	45.8
Total Alberta	13,885	7,080	51.0	6,805	49.0

Table 8F
Gender Breakdowns
British Columbia's Jewish Population

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Vancouver	22,585	11,440	50.7	11,145	49.3
Kamloops	180	110	61.1	70	38.9
Kelowna	515	275	53.4	240	46.6
Vernon	165	75	45.5	90	54.5
Prince George	235	125	53.2	110	46.8

Victoria	2,590	1,210	46.7	1,380	53.3
Campbell River	110	50	45.5	60	54.5
Nanaimo	280	160	57.1	120	42.9
Parksville	45	20	44.4	25	55.6
Duncan	190	55	28.9	135	71.1
Port Alberni	30	0	0.0	30	100.0
Courtenay	190	100	52.6	90	47.4
Rest of Vancouver Island	430	230	53.5	200	46.5
(Total Vancouver Island)	(3,865)	(1,825)	(47.2)	(2,040)	(52.8)

Rest of British Columbia	2,315	1,125	48.6	1,190	51.4
Total British Columbia	29,860	14,975	50.2	14,885	49.8

Table 9A
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Populations of the Provinces & Territories

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Nova Scotia	2,795	85	310	420	310	310	520	325	195	225	95
New Brunswick	835	50	90	105	105	110	145	100	65	40	25
Newfoundland / Labrador	195	20	10	25	35	15	30	30	20	0	10
Prince Edward Island	110	0	10	25	15	20	15	15	10	0	0
(Total Atlantic Canada)	(3,935)	(155)	(420)	(575)	(465)	(455)	(710)	(470)	(290)	(265)	(130)
Quebec	94,660	5,910	12,555	12,025	9,630	10,740	13,560	9,865	8,950	8,625	2,800
Ontario	211,455	12,245	29,365	27,745	24,120	29,715	35,830	20,545	15,030	13,005	3,855
Manitoba	15,195	665	2,065	1,770	1,330	1,965	2,670	1,525	1,455	1,285	465
Saskatchewan	1,345	80	265	175	105	210	225	60	120	95	10
Alberta	13,890	730	1,880	2,110	1,595	2,040	2,485	1,345	800	675	230
British Columbia	29,840	1,465	3,770	4,005	3,695	4,365	5,655	3,100	1,905	1,405	475
Yukon	85	0	10	25	15	10	25	0	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	70	0	10	10	20	20	0	10	0	0	0
Total Canada	370,475	21,250	50,340	48,440	40,975	49,520	61,160	36,920	28,550	25,355	7,965

Table 9B
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Population of Atlantic Canada

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Halifax, Nova Scotia	1,980	65	205	345	270	185	360	240	135	145	30
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia	45	0	0	0	0	15	10	10	0	0	10
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	250	0	35	15	0	30	40	10	25	50	45
Rest of Nova Scotia	520	20	70	60	40	80	110	65	35	30	10
Total Nova Scotia	2,795	85	310	420	310	310	520	325	195	225	95
St John, New Brunswick	135	0	10	0	10	25	20	20	25	10	15
Moncton, New Brunswick	270	25	30	45	30	20	25	45	30	10	10
Fredericton, New Brunswick	285	10	20	50	40	25	85	25	10	20	0
Rest of New Brunswick	145	15	30	10	25	40	15	10	0	0	0
Total New Brunswick	835	50	90	105	105	110	145	100	65	40	25
St. John's, Newfoundland	145	20	10	25	35	15	20	10	10	0	0
Rest of Nfld/Labrador	50	0	0	0	0	0	10	20	10	0	10
Total Nfld/Labrador	195	20	10	25	35	15	30	30	20	0	10
Total Prince Edward Island	110	0	10	25	15	20	15	15	10	0	0
Total Atlantic Canada	3,935	155	420	575	465	455	710	470	290	265	130

Table 9C
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Population of the Province of Quebec

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Montreal	92,960	5,805	12,385	11,790	9,475	10,570	13,185	9,645	8,810	8,510	2,785
Quebec City	205	10	10	50	55	20	15	30	0	15	0
Gatineau -Hull	325	50	45	50	40	20	80	20	10	10	0
Rest of Quebec	1,170	45	115	135	60	130	280	170	130	90	15
Total Quebec	94,660	5,910	12,555	12,025	9,630	10,740	13,560	9,865	8,950	8,625	2,800

Table 9D
Age Breakdowns
Ontario's Jewish Population (Part 1)

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Toronto	179,105	10,490	24,750	23,210	21,165	25,195	30,090	16,710	12,780	11,335	3,380
Ottawa*	13,140	655	1,940	1,985	1,205	1,760	2,415	1,600	790	605	185
Barrie	720	55	110	100	55	135	90	55	100	20	0
Belleville	110	0	10	15	0	10	25	20	20	10	0
Brantford	180	10	15	10	25	25	30	25	20	10	10
Chatham - Kent	30	0	0	0	10	10	10	0	0	0	0
Cornwall	85	0	10	0	0	15	0	10	25	10	15
Guelph	785	50	155	100	60	210	120	20	30	30	10
Hamilton	4,665	220	550	715	495	510	800	510	350	445	70
Kingston	1,085	95	140	180	75	145	135	180	80	35	20
Kitchener	1,385	80	195	215	175	165	255	175	80	20	25
London	2,300	130	275	375	285	305	425	290	130	70	15
North Bay	90	15	10	0	0	20	25	10	0	10	0
Oshawa	900	55	120	100	70	170	160	125	65	25	10
Owen Sound	85	0	25	10	0	20	20	0	10	0	0

*Includes only the Ontario part of the Ottawa CMA. The Gatineau-Hull area was included in the province of Quebec figures.

Table 9D
Age Breakdowns
Ontario's Jewish Population (Part 2)

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Peterborough	355	10	75	50	30	50	45	35	40	10	10
Sarnia	225	10	35	55	10	10	55	10	30	10	0
Sault Ste. Marie	75	0	10	0	15	20	10	10	0	10	0
St. Catharine's - Niagara	1,125	40	145	110	50	165	200	190	140	65	20
Greater Sudbury	195	0	20	20	35	60	30	30	0	0	0
Thunder Bay	150	15	30	30	20	15	30	0	0	10	0
Waterloo	570	50	70	115	60	80	95	55	35	10	0
Windsor	1,520	75	175	130	145	225	230	165	160	145	70
Rest of Ontario	2,575	190	500	220	135	395	535	320	145	120	15
Total Ontario	211,455	12,245	29,365	27,745	24,120	29,715	35,830	20,545	15,030	13,005	3,855

Table 9E
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Populations of Central Provinces & Alberta

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Winnipeg	14,745	635	1,960	1,725	1,300	1,885	2,580	1,500	1,435	1,260	465
Rest of Manitoba	450	30	105	45	30	80	90	25	20	25	0
Total Manitoba	15,195	665	2,065	1,770	1,330	1,965	2,670	1,525	1,455	1,285	465

Regina	565	55	130	60	40	110	75	10	40	45	0
Saskatoon	515	25	80	70	55	60	110	25	60	30	0
Rest of Saskatchewan	265	0	55	45	10	40	40	25	20	20	10
Total Saskatchewan	1,345	80	265	175	105	210	225	60	120	95	10

Calgary	7,945	450	1,080	1,160	1,005	1,290	1,425	690	390	335	120
Edmonton	4,925	215	610	770	450	630	895	585	390	295	85
Rest of Alberta	1,020	65	190	180	140	120	165	70	20	45	25
Total Alberta	13,890	730	1,880	2,110	1,595	2,040	2,485	1,345	800	675	230

Table 9F
Age Breakdowns
British Columbia's Jewish Population

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Vancouver	22,580	995	2,750	2,880	3,040	3,415	4,140	2,400	1,460	1,065	435
Kamloops	185	20	25	40	10	10	35	20	10	15	0
Kelowna	510	25	75	110	40	65	80	45	50	20	0
Vernon	150	10	35	35	15	20	35	0	0	0	0
Prince George	235	30	40	25	10	70	35	0	15	10	0

Victoria	2,580	170	330	405	240	225	565	290	190	135	30
Campbell River	110	10	30	10	0	10	30	20	0	0	0
Nanaimo	285	0	50	45	20	45	75	15	10	25	0
Parksville	45	0	0	10	0	0	20	0	15	0	0
Duncan	185	30	40	15	35	20	35	10	0	0	0
Port Alberni	20	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Courtenay	190	20	40	20	20	20	40	20	0	10	0
Rest of Vancouver Island	440	30	50	55	10	80	90	60	40	25	0
Total Vancouver Island	3,855	260	540	580	325	400	855	415	255	195	30

Rest of British Columbia	2,325	125	305	335	255	385	475	220	115	100	10
Total British Columbia	29,840	1,465	3,770	4,005	3,695	4,365	5,655	3,100	1,905	1,405	475