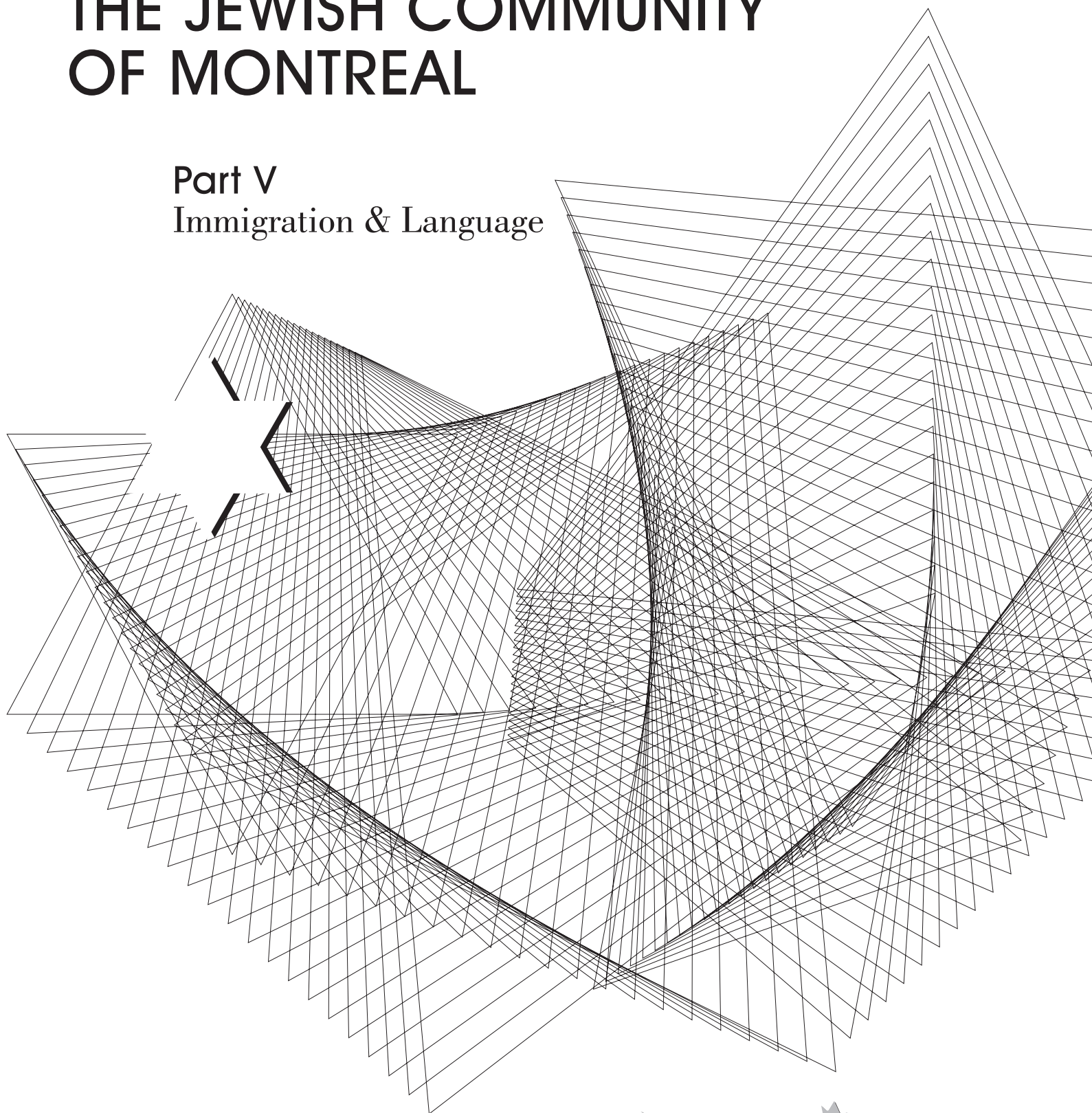


2001 Census Analysis Series **THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF MONTREAL**

Part V Immigration & Language



By Charles Shahrar
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2001 Census Analysis The Jewish Community of Montreal

Part 5 Immigration & Language

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Highlights of Results

- About a third (33.9%) of the Montreal Jewish community are immigrants, that is, they were born outside Canada, whereas 66.1% were born in this country.
- Of a total of 120,465 Jewish immigrants residing in Canada, 26.1% live in the Montreal metropolitan area, comprising 31,500 individuals.
- In the local Jewish community, there are 9,365 Jews who were born in North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel). There are also 7,020 Jews who were born in Eastern Europe, 3,950 in Western Europe, 3,415 in the Former Soviet Union, 3,300 in the United States, and 3,150 in Israel.
- Those born in Israel are among the youngest of any immigrant group in the local community, with a median age of 32.4 years. The oldest groups include Jews born in Poland (77.7 years), Czechoslovakia (75.4 years), Hungary (71.8 years), and Romania (70.8 years).
- Cote St. Luc has the largest number of foreign-born Jews in Montreal (7,325), followed by Ville St. Laurent (3,595) and Cote des Neiges (3,505). In terms of most recent immigrants (1995 – 2001), the largest number (595) have settled in the “Rest of Montreal”, in various areas outside traditional Jewish neighborhoods.
- The dominant mother tongue of Montreal Jews is English (55.8%). Almost one in five (18.2%) report French is their native language. About one in ten Montreal Jews say Yiddish is their mother tongue.
- More than two-thirds (67.9%) of the Montreal Jewish community is bilingual, including 85.5% of those between 15-24 years, and 84.6% of those between 25-34 years.
- About a quarter (27.6%) of Jewish immigrants rely on government benefits at least a decade after their arrival, whereas more than half (55.4%) earn wages or are self-employed. These figures are comparable to those of immigrants in the overall Montreal population.
- The findings on poverty and income level suggest there is a window of economic vulnerability for recent immigrants that is especially stark in the first five years after settlement.

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Census Analysis Series

Immigration & Language

This report examines the characteristics of Jewish immigrants in the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) based on figures from the 2001 Census. The data describe the linguistic and economic characteristics of immigrants. The findings also identify immigrant groups who are most economically vulnerable and in need of community intervention.

Since before the turn of the last century, Jewish immigrants have settled here in large numbers from various parts of the world, providing a stimulus for population and economic growth, and more recently, counteracting the effects of significant out-migration. Immigrants have enriched the fabric of the Jewish community here, bringing with them different cultural expressions, languages, and occupational skills.

The Montreal Jewish community has a long history of responding to the needs of its immigrants. As early as 1847, the Hebrew Philanthropic Society was established to help needy immigrants from Poland and

Germany.¹ In 1863 the Society became known as the Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society. After 1881, when more massive waves of immigrants from Eastern Europe arrived, the community mobilized on a larger scale, converting warehouses to shelters, and soliciting extensive funds from its members.¹

The Montreal Jewish population swelled in size as immigration exploded at the turn of the twentieth century. In 1891, there were 2,460 Jews living in Montreal. This figure rose to 6,916 by 1901, 28,540 by 1911, and 45,728 by 1921. The 1921 population of Jews was already about half as large as the current size of the Montreal Jewish community.

Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe brought with them a rich tradition and cultural life, both religious and secular. But the life of an immigrant was not easy. The Jewish immigrant often worked from

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

morning to night, and was poorly paid. Because of poverty and need, children would work as early as 13-14 years of age.²

The hub of the Montreal Jewish community during the first half of the twentieth century lay in the few blocks from Craig Street (St. Antoine) running north to Mount Royal Avenue, along St. Lawrence Blvd.³ This area was referred to simply as “The Main”. This intensely Jewish neighborhood was a bustling square mile of vibrant Jewish life, and a breeding ground for Jewish artists, intellectuals, professionals and entrepreneurs.³

The economic life of Canada, as of other countries, was shaken by the unprecedented industrial collapse and depression of the 1930’s. Canadian immigration policy became more and more restrictive. In 1931, the Federal Government promulgated a law which prohibited the landing in Canada of all immigrants, of all classes, all countries and all occupations, with the exception of British subjects and United States citizens with means to maintain themselves.⁴

² Kage, J. Studies on Jewish Immigration to Canada: The Growth Period of Jewish Immigration to Canada (1900-1920). Montreal, 1958. (Monograph)

³ King, J. From the Ghetto to the Main: The Story of the Jews of Montreal. The Montreal Jewish Publication Society, Montreal, 2000.

⁴ Belkin, S. Through Narrow Gates: A Review of Jewish Immigration, Colonization and Immigrant Aid

Tragically, as Germany began its virulent persecution of Jews, Canada’s restrictive immigration policy rarely wavered, spurred on in the 1930’s by antisemitism and Fascist sympathizers within the country itself. It was not until after the Second World War that immigration policy was eased, but too late to save those who had desperately sought to leave Europe.

Between 1947 and 1952, Canada admitted about 16,000 survivors of the Holocaust from Europe.⁵ Almost half of these individuals settled in Montreal. In 1956, the Hungarian Revolution erupted, and 4,500 of the 37,000 Hungarian refugees admitted to Canada were Jews (again, most survivors of the Holocaust and their families). About a third of them chose to reside in Montreal.⁶

Immigration of Sephardic Jews from North Africa and the Middle East gained momentum in the late 1950’s. Between 1957 and 1973, more than 6,500 North African Jews immigrated to Canada, and three out of

Work in Canada (1840-1940). The Eagle Publishing Company Ltd., Montreal, 1966.

⁵ The figure of 16,000 Survivors was derived from manuscripts of the Department of Immigration (1946-1950) and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration (1948 to 1953).

⁶ Kage, With Faith & Thanksgiving: The Story of Two Hundred Years of Jewish Immigration and Immigrant Aid Effort in Canada (1760-1960).

four chose to live in Montreal.⁷ By 1971, North African immigration helped bring the total Jewish population in Montreal to 112,020.

The final major wave of Jewish immigration came from the Former Soviet Union (FSU) in the late 1980's and throughout the 1990's. Soviet Jews left their home country for a number of reasons, including rising antisemitism, an unstable political and economic situation, employment limitations, a bleak outlook for the next generation, and a lack of social security. Many of the FSU Jews who settled in Canada came to Montreal, although the majority settled in Toronto. Little data is available on FSU Jews currently living in the Montreal CMA.

The current analysis will attempt to shed further light on some of the issues regarding the Jewish immigrant population in Montreal. It is hoped that it will become an informative tool for use by community planners and service-providers alike.

The topics covered in this monograph include the place of birth of immigrants, their year of immigration, and their

geographic distribution. Other topics include the mother tongue, home language, income distribution, income source, and poverty status of Jewish immigrants residing in the Montreal CMA.

Special topics include an analysis of the Jewish identification patterns of immigrants from the Former Soviet Union; a comparison of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Services (JIAS) and 2001 Census statistics regarding recent immigrants; and the role of immigration in promoting demographic and economic continuity.

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

Appendix 3 describes the criteria used to define poverty in this report. Appendix 4 presents some additional data tables related to the local Jewish immigrant population.

⁷ Kage, J. A Brief Account of the Admission of Jewish Immigrants from North Africa. Paper prepared for JIAS.

Table 1
Place of Birth
Montreal Jewish Population

Place of Birth	#	%
Canada	61,470	66.1
Israel	3,150	3.4
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	7,020	7.6
Former Soviet Union	3,415	3.7
Western Europe	3,950	4.2
North Africa / Middle East (excl. Israel)	9,365	10.1
United States	3,300	3.5
South America	555	0.6
Other	745	0.8
Total	92,970	100.0

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

The Birthplace of Jews Living in the Montreal CMA

Table 1 examines the place of birth of the Jewish population in the Montreal CMA. About a third (33.9%) of the local community are immigrants, that is, were born outside Canada. They comprise 31,500 individuals. Almost two-thirds (66.1%) are non-immigrants. They comprise 61,470 individuals. In short, there are twice the number of Jews in Montreal who were born in this country compared to those born outside Canada.

The level of immigrants in Montreal (33.9%) is slightly higher than that of the national Jewish population (32.5%). It is higher than that of Jewish communities in Calgary (31.8%), Ottawa (24.3%), and Winnipeg (16.4%). On the other hand, it is lower than the proportion of immigrants in

the Toronto (34.9%) and Vancouver (35.2%) Jewish communities.

Of 120,465 Jewish immigrants residing in Canada, 26.1% live in the Montreal CMA, or 31,500 individuals. In comparison, Toronto has 62,570 Jewish immigrants, or about twice the number as Montreal.

Table 1 reveals that the largest immigrant segment was born in North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel), comprising 9,365 individuals. There are 7,020 Jews born in Eastern Europe (excluding the FSU), 3,950 in Western Europe, 3,415 in the Former Soviet Union, 3,300 in the United States, and 3,150 in Israel. There are also 555 Jews from South America, and 745 from other parts of the world (such as Central America, Australia, the rest of Africa, and Asia).

Table 2 contains a detailed breakdown of the country of birth of Jews living in the Montreal CMA. In terms of North Africa and the Middle East: 7,265 were born in Morocco, 3,155 in Israel, 665 in Egypt, 460 in Iraq, 310 in Lebanon, 210 in Iran, and 465 in the rest of this region. There are also 150 Jews born in South Africa living in the local Jewish community.

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

Country of Birth	#	Country of Birth	#
United Kingdom	920	Morocco	7,265
France	1,210	Libya	10
Spain / Portugal	115	Algeria	100
Belgium	225	Egypt	665
Netherlands	75	Ethiopia	10
Germany	680	Syria	35
Austria	355	Lebanon	310
Italy	120	Iraq	460
Greece	35	Iran	210
Rest of Western Europe	210	Rest of N. Africa / Middle East	310
Czechoslovakia	535	South Africa	150
Hungary	1,460	Israel	3,155
Poland	3,125	Canada	61,470
Romania	1,795	United States	3,300
Bulgaria	25	Mexico	95
Yugoslavia	80	Argentina	170
Russia	1,625	Chile	45
Ukraine	690	Brazil	190
Georgia	15	Rest of South America	150
Belarus	90	Rest of World	490
Kazakhstan	40	Total Jewish Population	92,970
Rest of Former Soviet Union	955		

In terms of Western Europe, 1,210 local Jews were born in France, 920 in the United Kingdom, 680 in Germany, 355 in Austria, 225 in Belgium, and 555 in the rest of Western Europe.

Regarding Eastern Europe, 3,125 Jews were born in Poland, 1,795 in Romania, 1,460 in Hungary, 535 in Czechoslovakia, and 105 in the rest of Eastern Europe. In terms of the Former Soviet Union, 1,625 Jews were born in Russia, 690 in the Ukraine, and 1,100 in the rest of the FSU.⁸

Fewer Jews originated from South America: namely, 190 from Brazil, 170 from Argentina, and 195 from the rest of that continent. As noted in Table 1, 3,300 Montreal Jews were born in the United States. Mexico is the birthplace of a much smaller number of Jews living in Montreal (95). Finally, 490 Jews were born in other parts of the world.

Are Jews from the FSU Defining Themselves as Jewish?

According to the current analysis, there are 3,415 Jews from the Former Soviet Union

residing in the Montreal CMA. Later tables will show that 2,215 arrived here after 1980. These figures are well below the estimates made by various local sources as to the number of FSU Jews currently living in the Montreal metropolitan area. These latter estimates have ranged from 7,000-20,000 individuals, a rather wide margin which has relied on anecdotal evidence rather than empirical data.

An important question arises as to whether the Census is under-estimating the number of Jews from the Former Soviet Union residing in the local community. It is possible that these individuals are reluctant to identify themselves as Jews for a variety of reasons, including their experiences with antisemitism, and their suspicion of government-based activities. In addition, some may not feel a strong affiliation or connection to the Jewish community.

Given these considerations, the researchers performed a separate analysis that looked at the identification patterns of individuals born in the Former Soviet Union, and who came from Israel in the five years preceding the Census (1996-2001). Using the Jewish Standard Definition (see Appendix 1), it was possible to determine whether such

⁸ The last figure includes those who said they were born in the Former Soviet Union, but did not report a currently identifiable country, such as Russia or the Ukraine.

Table 3
Age by Place of Birth
Montreal Jewish Population

Place of Birth	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	16,900	27.5	9,815	16.0	12,955	21.1	12,175	19.8	9,635	15.7
Israel	335	10.7	550	17.5	1,435	45.6	720	22.9	105	3.3
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	35	0.5	70	1.0	170	2.4	1,595	22.7	5,150	73.4
Former Soviet Union	250	7.3	345	10.1	900	26.4	995	29.1	925	27.1
Western Europe	135	3.4	260	6.6	960	24.3	1,435	36.3	1,165	29.5
N. Africa / Middle East	45	0.5	115	1.2	2,160	23.1	4,595	49.1	2,445	26.1
United States	345	10.4	500	15.1	1,045	31.6	895	27.1	520	15.7
South America	35	6.4	95	17.3	200	36.4	190	34.5	30	5.5
Other	120	16.3	35	4.8	220	29.9	230	31.3	130	17.7
Total	18,200	19.6	11,785	12.7	20,045	21.6	22,830	24.6	20,105	21.6

individuals identified themselves as Jews by religion and/or ethnicity.

Of 1,030 individuals born in the Former Soviet Union who came from Israel to Canada after June 1996 (and who were living in the Montreal CMA at the time of the Census):

- 40% identified themselves as Jewish according to the “Jewish Standard Definition”, the criterion used in the present study to identify Jews (see Appendix 1).
- 21% had no religious affiliation, and did not consider themselves as Jewish ethnically. They were not considered as Jewish according to the “Jewish Standard Definition”.
- 39% said they had another religion, such as Russian Orthodox. They were also not considered as Jewish according to the “Jewish Standard Definition”.

These findings raise a number of important questions regarding the Jewish identification of immigrants from the FSU. Only 40% of those who have arrived from Israel since 1996 identified themselves as Jews, at least according to the criteria employed in the present research.

A reason for this discrepancy might be that the Law of Return, which governs the right of Jews from across the world to return to Israel, is very broad in application. Even individuals who have a grandparent who

was Jewish are eligible to immigrate to Israel with all the privileges accorded therein. A recent article on this subject notes:

(In the last few years) those classified as non-Jewish according to Jewish religious laws constitute over 55% of new-arrivals to Israel from the Former Soviet Union. Who are these “non-Jews”? A third have Jewish fathers. 20% have Jewish grandparents. Most have Jewish spouses and partners.⁹

It is clear that some of the immigrants from the FSU who come here through Israel have tenuous roots to Judaism, and some are in fact married to Jews and are not Jews themselves.

There is also the issue of whether some Jews from the FSU are leaving Montreal to find employment or join family in other regions of Canada. This cannot be determined from the available Census data, but given the economic situation in the province in the last two decades, and the difficulty of acquiring two languages in Quebec, it is possible that some immigrants have chosen to settle elsewhere in Canada.

So what can we conclude regarding the question of the Jewish identification of FSU

⁹ Keren Hayesod. Solidarity Update Bulletin. No 277. January 11, 2005.

Table 4
Median Age by Country of Birth
Montreal Jewish Population

Country of Birth	Median Age	Country of Birth	Median Age
United Kingdom	54.3	Morocco	54.1
France	43.6	Libya	--
Spain / Portugal	46.8	Algeria	57.9
Belgium	53.9	Egypt	58.7
Netherlands	56.6	Ethiopia	--
Germany	57.7	Syria	63.1
Austria	69.9	Lebanon	47.6
Italy	51.7	Iraq	67.4
Greece	67.2	Iran	45.5
Rest of Western Europe	36.4	Rest of N. Africa / Middle East	60.8
Czechoslovakia	75.4	South Africa	43.1
Hungary	71.8	Israel	32.4
Poland	77.7	Canada	31.2
Romania	70.8	United States	40.5
Bulgaria	69.8	Mexico	35.6
Yugoslavia	60.6	Argentina	45.9
Russia	48.9	Chile	55.1
Ukraine	45.0	Brazil	29.2
Georgia	--	Rest of South America	29.5
Belarus	55.9	Rest of World	48.4
Kazakhstan	41.1	Total Jewish Population	41.8
Rest of Former Soviet Union	50.8		

immigrants? It is likely that the application of the “Jewish Standard Definition” did in fact underestimate the number of Jews from the Former Soviet Union living in the Montreal CMA. However, this brings up the question as to who should be considered a part of the Jewish community.

If an individual claims his/her religion to be Russian Orthodox, despite the fact that one of their grandparents was Jewish, are they to be considered members of the community? In the case of the “Jewish Standard Definition” utilized in this report (see Appendix 1), such individuals would not be included. But the question of what constitutes a community based on religious and ethnic affiliations remains a complex one, which cannot be resolved in this brief treatment alone.

It is interesting that when a similar analysis was applied to Toronto Jews born in the FSU who came from Israel after 1996, a significantly higher percentage identified themselves as Jews according to the “Jewish Standard Definition” (73.1%) compared to those living in Montreal (40%). A significantly lower percentage of Toronto’s FSU immigrants said they had another

religion (14.5%), compared to the Montreal immigrants (39%).

It is not clear why a higher percentage of Toronto’s FSU immigrants identified themselves as Jews, whereas the proportion is much lower for their counterparts in Montreal. This comparison suggests that the local Jewish community has a significant challenge ahead, in terms of integrating immigrants from the Former Soviet Union and making them feel a part of the community here.

The Age Breakdowns of Immigrants

Table 3 examines age cohorts by country of birth. The percentages are read across rows. It can be seen that the age distribution of Israelis peaks between 25-44 years (45.6%), with 1,435 individuals. In other words, almost half of Israelis are between 25-44 years old.

On the other hand, the age distribution of Jews from Eastern Europe is skewed toward the senior cohort (65+ years). Almost three-quarters (73.4%) of Jews born in Eastern Europe are elderly, comprising 5,150 individuals.

Table 5
Year of Immigration
Montreal Jewish Population

Year of Immigration	#	%
Non - Immigrants	61,945	66.6
Before 1950	2,940	3.2
1950-1959	5,095	5.5
1960-1969	5,845	6.3
1970-1979	5,790	6.2
1980-1989	4,795	5.2
1990-2001	5,875	6.3
(Subtotal: 1995-2001)	(3,090)	(3.3)
Non-permanent residents	685	0.7
Total	92,970	100.0

Jews born in the Former Soviet Union are spread almost evenly across the three cohorts representing individuals 25+ years of age. There are 900 between 25-44 years, 995 between 45-64 years, and 925 who are 65+ years.

Jews from Western Europe peak at 45-64 years, with 1,435 individuals, or about a third (36.3%) of their age distribution. Likewise, individuals from North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel) peak between 45-64 years. Almost half of their distribution (49.1%) is middle-aged, comprising 4,595 individuals.

Table 4 is a detailed summary of median age by country of birth for the Jewish population of Montreal. Non-immigrants (those born in Canada) have a median age of 31.2 years. The youngest age groups include Jews from Brazil (29.2 years) and the “Rest of South America” (29.5 years), although their actual numbers are small. The median age of individuals born in Israel is 32.4 years.

At the other end of the distribution, Jews from Poland (77.7 years), Czechoslovakia (75.4 years), Hungary (71.8 years) and Romania (70.8 years) have median ages that are much higher than the median for the

Jewish community as a whole (41.8 years). Those born in Iraq have the oldest median age of non-European Jews (67.4 years).

Year of Immigration of Montreal Jews

Table 5 is a breakdown of the year of immigration of Montreal Jews. It should be noted that this table does not represent the total number of immigrants who came to Montreal during the specified time periods (some may have left or died in the interim), but rather, is a “snapshot” of those who stayed or survived to be enumerated by the 2001 Census.

According to Table 5, 5,875 immigrants arrived in the period between 1990-2001. This is a higher total than any other period described in the table. However, attrition due to deaths or out-migration is more likely for earlier periods given that more time has elapsed. It is therefore difficult to make comparisons of immigrant numbers across time periods.

There were 3,090 immigrants who arrived between 1995-2001. These are the most recent immigrants, and further data tables in this report will provide more information

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

Place of Birth	Before 1960		1960-1969		1970-1979		1980-1989		1990-2001		Non-Permanent Residents	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	10	0.1	10	0.2	0	0.0	15	0.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
Israel	240	3.0	285	4.9	510	8.8	960	20.0	930	15.8	135	20.0
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	4,300	53.5	1,230	21.0	560	9.7	495	10.3	390	6.6	40	5.9
Former Soviet Union	670	8.3	105	1.8	265	4.6	285	5.9	1,930	32.8	155	23.0
Western Europe	1,580	19.7	545	9.3	525	9.1	555	11.6	520	8.8	50	7.4
North Africa / Middle East (excl. Israel)	640	8.0	3,250	55.5	3,060	52.9	1,690	35.2	715	12.2	10	1.5
United States	480	6.0	275	4.7	665	11.5	625	13.0	915	15.6	215	31.9
South America	10	0.1	35	0.6	95	1.6	85	1.8	265	4.5	25	3.7
Other	105	1.3	120	2.0	105	1.8	95	2.0	215	3.7	45	6.7
Total	8,035	100.0	5,855	100.0	5,785	100.0	4,805	100.0	5,880	100.0	675	100.0

regarding their characteristics and their economic adjustment.

There were 4,795 immigrants who came between 1980-1989. The Montreal Jewish community likely experienced decreased immigration during this period given the political and social climate in this province during that decade.

There were 5,790 immigrants who came between 1970-1979, and 5,845 between 1960-1969. These periods were “boom” years for Jewish immigration to this city, particularly in light of the influx of Sephardim during the late 1960’s and throughout the 1970’s.

Finally, 5,095 Jews came between 1950 and 1959, and 2,940 before 1950. Almost all of the individuals in these groups are now elderly. Those who came before the Second World War are now well into their advanced years, and are at least in their eighties.

There are 685 non-permanent Jewish residents living in Montreal. Non-permanent residents are those from another country who have had an employment authorization, a student visa, a Minister’s permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the

2001 Census. Family members living with them are also included in this count.

Table 6 shows place of birth by year of immigration. In terms of immigrants arriving between 1990 and 2001, the largest number came from the Former Soviet Union (1,930), followed by 930 from Israel, and 915 from the United States.

Between 1980 and 1989, the largest number came from North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel) (1,690), followed by Israel (960). In the period between 1970 and 1979, the largest contingent of immigrants came from North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel) (3,060), followed by the United States (665).

Between 1960 and 1969, the largest group of immigrants arrived from North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel) (3,250), followed by immigrants from Eastern Europe (1,230). Finally, the largest immigrant group before 1960 came from Eastern Europe (4,300), followed by Western Europe (1,580).

Immigration from Israel peaked between 1980 and 1989 (960), although a similar number came between 1990 and 2001 (930).

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

District	Israel		Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)		Former Soviet Union		Western Europe		North Africa / Middle East (excl. Israel)		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centre Ville	85	2.7	135	1.9	65	1.9	185	4.7	165	1.8	210	4.6
Chomedey	260	8.2	225	3.2	50	1.5	205	5.2	560	6.0	45	1.0
Cote des Neiges	200	6.3	1,010	14.4	370	10.9	305	7.7	1,070	11.4	550	12.0
Cote St Luc	645	20.4	2,520	35.9	915	26.8	635	16.1	2,000	21.4	610	13.3
Hampstead	115	3.6	275	3.9	50	1.5	170	4.3	380	4.1	215	4.7
NDG / Montreal Ouest	185	5.9	460	6.6	270	7.9	275	7.0	305	3.3	245	5.3
Outremont	125	4.0	195	2.8	25	0.7	285	7.2	75	0.8	400	8.7
Park Avenue / Ext.	120	3.8	35	0.5	0	0.0	105	2.7	45	0.5	125	2.7
Snowdon	205	6.5	700	10.0	640	18.8	320	8.1	945	10.1	405	8.8
Town of Mont Royal	50	1.6	125	1.8	25	0.7	80	2.0	385	4.1	130	2.8
Ville St. Laurent	475	15.1	415	5.9	295	8.7	255	6.5	1,950	20.8	205	4.5
Westmount	65	2.1	165	2.4	65	1.9	225	5.7	160	1.7	275	6.0
West Island	430	13.6	415	5.9	145	4.3	340	8.6	885	9.5	320	7.0
Rest of Montreal	195	6.2	345	4.9	495	14.5	560	14.2	440	4.7	865	18.8
Total Montreal CMA	3,155	100.0	7,020	100.0	3,410	100.0	3,945	100.0	9,365	100.0	4,600	100.0

It peaked between 1960 and 1969 for immigrants from North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel) (3,250), although showing a similar influx between 1970 and 1979 (3,060).

Immigration from Eastern Europe came mostly before 1960 (4,300). The same can be said of immigration from Western Europe (1,580). Immigration of those born in the Former Soviet Union peaked between 1990 and 2001 (1,930). Similarly, immigration from the United States peaked between 1990 and 2001 (915).

In terms of non-permanent residents, about a third were born in the United States (215), followed by those born in the Former Soviet Union (155) and Israel (135).

The reader is referred to Table 19 in Appendix 4, for a more detailed breakdown of country of birth by year of immigration for the Montreal Jewish community.

In terms of the most recent immigrants identified in Table 19 (1995-2001): The largest number came from the United States (570), followed by the Russian Federation

(515), Israel (385), Rest of FSU¹⁰ (305), the Ukraine (285), Morocco (190), and France (125).

As immigration is a dynamic process, no doubt by the next major Census (2011) we will see these patterns continuing and changing as circumstances change for Jews around the world. It should be noted that the 2001 Census does not take into account even more recent waves of Jewish immigration to Montreal. There have been Jews arriving from Argentina and France in the last four years who are not included in this report.

A Comparison of Census and JIAS Statistics Regarding Jewish Immigrants

It is interesting to compare Census statistics regarding Jewish immigration from 1995-2001 with the number of immigrants seen by JIAS in this period. It should be noted that not all the immigrants who sought help from JIAS identified themselves as Jews, and that some individuals seen by JIAS might have left Montreal by the time the Census was taken. The following should therefore be

¹⁰ The last figure includes those who said they were born in the Former Soviet Union, but did not report a currently identifiable country, such as Russia or the Ukraine.

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

District	Before 1960		1960-1969		1970-1979		1980-1989		1990-2001		(Subtotal: 1995-2001)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centre Ville	235	2.9	100	1.7	170	2.9	125	2.6	105	1.8	70	2.3
Chomedey	295	3.7	330	5.6	285	4.9	355	7.4	75	1.3	40	1.3
Cote des Neiges	1,025	12.8	790	13.5	425	7.4	480	10.0	655	11.1	410	13.3
Cote St Luc	2,845	35.4	1,390	23.8	1,145	19.8	910	18.9	970	16.5	440	14.3
Hampstead	310	3.9	175	3.0	290	5.0	245	5.1	105	1.8	30	1.0
NDG / Montreal Ouest	400	5.0	285	4.9	345	6.0	200	4.2	355	6.0	135	4.4
Outremont	210	2.6	120	2.1	155	2.7	165	3.4	330	5.6	190	6.2
Park Avenue / Ext.	25	0.3	45	0.8	65	1.1	65	1.4	200	3.4	125	4.1
Snowdon	795	9.9	350	6.0	660	11.4	485	10.1	820	13.9	510	16.5
Town of Mont Royal	275	3.4	270	4.6	115	2.0	50	1.0	75	1.3	55	1.8
Ville St. Laurent	475	5.9	840	14.4	900	15.6	525	10.9	810	13.8	330	10.7
Westmount	370	4.6	140	2.4	160	2.8	105	2.2	130	2.2	45	1.5
West Island	365	4.5	550	9.4	590	10.2	665	13.8	305	5.2	110	3.6
Rest of Montreal	410	5.1	465	7.9	475	8.2	430	8.9	945	16.1	595	19.3
Total Montreal CMA	8,035	100.0	5,850	100.0	5,780	100.0	4,805	100.0	5,880	100.0	3,085	100.0

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

considered only as a rough comparison between these two sources of data.

Between 1995 and 2001 JIAS records show that the agency opened 1,026 files, representing 2,480 individuals. These cases involved individuals who had a Montreal address. It excluded those who had a file open while they were living in a foreign country but did not eventually immigrate to Montreal; or those who visited Montreal, sought information from JIAS, but did not eventually settle in this city.

According to the 2001 Census, there were 3,090 Jewish immigrants who arrived in Montreal between 1995 and 2001, as well as 685 non-permanent residents at the time of the 2001 Census enumeration. The total Census count is therefore 3,775 individuals.

In short, 2,480 of 3,775 immigrants were seen by JIAS between 1995 and 2001, or 65.7% of the total. Even though this is a rough comparison, it suggests that a significant majority of Jewish immigrants / non-permanent residents are in fact serviced by JIAS.

The Geographic Distribution of Immigrants

Table 7 examines the geographic distribution of Jewish immigrants residing in the Montreal CMA. Totaling the figures across rows in this table indicates that Cote St. Luc has the largest number of foreign-born Jews in Montreal (7,325), followed by Ville St. Laurent (3,595), Cote des Neiges (3,505), and Snowdon (3,215).

The largest contingent of Israelis is found in Cote St. Luc (645). In fact, one fifth (20.4%) of Israelis living in the local community are located in Cote St. Luc. Other areas with significant numbers of Israelis include Ville St. Laurent (475) and the West Island (430).

In terms of Jews born in Eastern Europe, the largest contingent is found in Cote St. Luc (2,520). More than a third (35.9%) of persons born in Eastern Europe are located in Cote St. Luc. Many of these individuals are seniors and have Yiddish as their mother tongue. Other areas with large numbers of individuals born in Eastern Europe include Cote des Neiges (1,010) and Snowdon (700).

The largest number of Jews from the Former Soviet Union is found in Cote St. Luc (915).

Table 9
Mother Tongue
Montreal Jewish Population

Mother Tongue	#	%
English	51,915	55.8
French	16,930	18.2
Spanish	1,345	1.4
Russian	2,840	3.1
Hebrew	3,160	3.4
Yiddish	9,705	10.4
Other	7,080	7.6
Total	92,975	100.0

Table 10
Home Language
Montreal Jewish Population

Home Language	#	%
English	65,460	70.4
French	15,425	16.6
Spanish	630	0.7
Russian	2,320	2.5
Hebrew	1,755	1.9
Yiddish	5,655	6.1
Other	1,730	1.9
Total	92,975	100.0

Snowdon has 640 Jews from the FSU. The “Rest of Montreal”, has 495 Jews originating from the Former Soviet Union, suggesting that some of these individuals do not necessarily settle in traditionally Jewish areas.

There are 635 Jews in Cote St. Luc who were born in Western Europe. The “Rest of Montreal” has 560 Jews from Western Europe. Table 20 in Appendix 4 confirms that many of these latter individuals were born in France. They likely live in areas that are predominantly French-speaking, particularly in the Eastern part of Montreal.

Finally, the largest number of Jews from North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel) live in Cote St. Luc (2,000), followed by 1,950 in Ville St. Laurent, and 1,070 in Cote des Neiges.

Table 20 in Appendix 4 presents a detailed breakdown of country of birth across geographic areas for the Montreal Jewish population. A cursory examination of this table suggests that the largest number of Jews from the United Kingdom live in Outremont, whereas the largest number of Jews born in France reside in the “Rest of Montreal”, likely in predominantly French-

speaking areas. The largest number of German Jews reside in Cote St. Luc.

Cote St. Luc likewise has the largest contingents of Czech, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian and Russian Jews. The largest number of Ukrainian Jews reside in “Rest of Montreal”.

In terms of Jews of Moroccan descent, the largest numbers live in Cote St. Luc (1,695) and Ville St. Laurent (1,655). Egyptian Jews have their largest contingent in Ville St. Laurent (120), whereas Jews of Iraqi descent are spread out across a number of different areas.

The largest number of South American Jews reside in the “Rest of Montreal” (175). Jews originating from the United States also have their largest representation in the “Rest of Montreal” (610). Many of these latter Jews are likely Chassidim living in the Tosh community of Boisbriand. There is an active interchange of population between this Chassidic community, and its counterpart in New York City, namely through arranged marriages.

Table 8 examines year of immigration across geographic areas. Looking at those

Table 11
Knowledge of Official Languages
Montreal Jewish Population

Official Language	#	%
English Only	24,510	26.4
French Only	3,750	4.0
Both English & French	63,165	67.9
Neither English or French	1,550	1.7
Total	92,975	100.0

who arrived most recently (between 1995-2001), the largest contingent is living in the “Rest of Montreal” (595), followed by Snowdon (510), Cote St. Luc (440), and Cote des Neiges (410). In short, the most recent immigrants have settled in a number of different areas.

A question remains where in the “Rest of Montreal” some of these most recent immigrants have settled. Although there is no direct data available in this regard, a further analysis reveals that 270 of these new arrivals are from the FSU, and 125 from the United States. Again, many of the latter are likely living in the Tosh Chassidic community in Boisbriand. It is difficult to know where the FSU immigrants have settled, but it is likely they are not living in neighborhoods containing significant numbers of Jews.

It is interesting that aside from the newer immigrants (1995-2001), the geographic distribution of those who arrived in the last forty years is similar. For instance, in every period of arrival between 1960 and 2001, the largest proportions of immigrants are found in Cote St. Luc. Those who came in the 1960’s and 1970’s have the next largest proportion in Ville St. Laurent, those who

came in the 1980’s have the next largest proportion in the West Island, whereas those who came in the 1990’s have it in the “Rest of Montreal”.

The Mother Tongue & Home Language of Montreal Jews

According to Table 9, the dominant mother tongue of the Montreal Jewish community is English. More than half (55.8%) of the local Jewish population reports English as their native language, comprising 51,915 individuals. Almost one in five (18.2%) say French is their mother tongue, or 16,930 persons.

About one in ten Montreal Jews say Yiddish is their mother tongue, or 9,705 individuals. Smaller proportions say their native language is Hebrew (3.4%), Russian (3.1%), or Spanish (1.4%). Finally, 7.6% claim another mother tongue, such as Polish or Romanian.

As Table 10 indicates, a significant majority (70.4%) of the local Jewish community speaks English at home, or 65,460 individuals. One in six (16.6%) speak French at home, comprising 15,425 persons. There are 6.1% who speak Yiddish at home, comprising 5,655 individuals. Smaller

Table 12
Mother Tongue by Geographic Area
Montreal Jewish Population

District	English		French		Russian		Hebrew		Yiddish		All Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centre Ville	1,620	3.1	320	1.9	55	1.9	105	3.3	80	0.8	240	2.9
Chomedey	1,960	3.8	995	5.9	10	0.4	250	7.9	170	1.7	385	4.6
Cote des Neiges	3,980	7.7	1,315	7.8	335	11.8	190	6.0	780	8.0	1,080	12.8
Cote St Luc	10,950	21.1	3,365	19.9	685	24.0	560	17.7	1,940	20.0	2,290	27.2
Hampstead	3,820	7.4	660	3.9	40	1.4	115	3.6	275	2.8	285	3.4
NDG / Montreal Ouest	3,955	7.6	695	4.1	215	7.5	125	4.0	295	3.0	530	6.3
Outremont	760	1.5	310	1.8	0	0.0	185	5.9	2,120	21.8	210	2.5
Park Avenue / Ext.	410	0.8	150	0.9	0	0.0	30	1.0	1,120	11.5	30	0.4
Snowdon	2,935	5.7	1,790	10.6	525	18.4	335	10.6	680	7.0	970	11.5
Town of Mont Royal	1,400	2.7	510	3.0	20	0.7	45	1.4	65	0.7	210	2.5
Ville St. Laurent	3,330	6.4	3,170	18.7	260	9.1	510	16.2	320	3.3	655	7.8
Westmount	3,860	7.4	335	2.0	50	1.8	45	1.4	160	1.6	280	3.3
West Island	9,860	19.0	1,730	10.2	170	6.0	450	14.3	145	1.5	675	8.0
Rest of Montreal	3,075	5.9	1,590	9.4	485	17.0	210	6.7	1,570	16.2	575	6.8
Total Montreal CMA	51,915	100.0	16,935	100.0	2,850	100.0	3,155	100.0	9,720	100.0	8,415	100.0

proportions speak Russian (2.5%), Hebrew (1.9%), or Spanish (0.7%). Less than 2% speak other languages at home.

Table 11 is a breakdown of knowledge of official languages for the Montreal Jewish community. The Census defines knowledge of official languages as a “conversational” knowledge of English and / or French. There is a high level of bilingualism in the local community. More than two-thirds (67.9%) of the Jewish community has a conversational knowledge of English and French, comprising 63,165 individuals. About one in four (26.4%), or 24,510 persons, have knowledge of English only. Smaller proportions have knowledge of French only (4%), or have knowledge of neither English nor French (1.7%).

A further analysis reveals that age is a significant factor as far as bilingualism is concerned. For instance, 85.5% of Montreal Jews between 15-24 years are bilingual, compared to 84.6% of those 25-34 years, 80% of those 35-44 years, 78% of those 45-54 years, and 71.5% of those 55-64 years. Only 51% of seniors 65+ years are bilingual. In short, level of bilingualism diminishes significantly with age.

Table 12 examines the distribution of mother tongue across geographic areas in the Montreal CMA. The largest numbers of individuals with French as their native language are found in Cote St. Luc (3,365) and Ville St. Laurent (3,170). There are also significant contingents of French native speakers in Snowdon (1,790) and the West Island (1,730).

The largest segments of Jews with Russian as their mother tongue reside in Cote St. Luc (685) and Snowdon (525). Those with Hebrew as their mother tongue are concentrated in Cote St. Luc (560) and Ville St. Laurent (510).

Yiddish as a mother tongue is prominent among individuals in Outremont (2,120), followed by Cote St. Luc (1,940). Finally, Cote St. Luc has the largest number of individuals with “other languages” as their mother tongue (2,290).

Table 21 in Appendix 4 looks at home language across geographic areas. Cote St. Luc (3,075) and Ville St. Laurent (2,990) have the largest numbers of individuals who speak French as their home language. Hebrew as a home language is particularly prevalent in Ville St. Laurent (405). The

Table 13
Place of Birth by Individual Income
Montreal Jewish Population (15+ Years)

Place of Birth	No Income / Under \$25,000		\$25,000 - \$39,999		\$40,000 - \$69,999		\$70,000 - \$99,999		\$100,000 or more		Median Income
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	\$
Canada	22,730	51.0	7,340	16.5	7,670	17.2	2,885	6.5	3,945	8.9	26,008
Israel	1,645	58.3	510	18.1	380	13.5	115	4.1	170	6.0	20,680
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	3,755	53.8	1,340	19.2	1,215	17.4	360	5.2	315	4.5	23,094
Former Soviet Union	2,165	68.3	525	16.6	255	8.0	130	4.1	95	3.0	16,579
Western Europe	1,800	47.1	745	19.5	720	18.8	245	6.4	310	8.1	27,548
N. Africa / Middle East	4,710	50.6	1,735	18.6	1,765	18.9	555	6.0	550	5.9	25,307
United States	1,400	47.3	645	21.8	475	16.0	190	6.4	250	8.4	28,747
South America	320	62.1	90	17.5	80	15.5	10	1.9	15	2.9	18,470
Other	285	46.0	125	20.2	130	21.0	30	4.8	50	8.1	27,421
Total	38,810	51.9	13,055	17.5	12,690	17.0	4,520	6.0	5,700	7.6	25,227

largest numbers of those who speak Russian at home are found in Cote St. Luc (555) and Snowdon (505).

Yiddish is spoken as a home language by significant numbers in Outremont (2,075) and Park Avenue / Extension (1,075). These areas have large populations of Ultra Orthodox Jews, who typically speak Yiddish at home. There are 1,430 individuals in the “Rest of Montreal” who speak Yiddish at home, the great majority likely representing the Tosh Chassidic community of Boisbriand.

It seems that the prevalence of Yiddish as a home language can yield rough estimates of the size of Ultra-Orthodox populations in well-defined areas where their numbers are known to far exceed those of other Jews. It can accordingly be estimated that in the Outremont-Park Avenue area there are about 3,000 Ultra Orthodox Jews.

However, this figure does not include the Yeshiva community in the Eastern part of Cote des Neiges; or the Lubavitch community spread across Snowdon, Cote des Neiges and Hampstead, many of whom do not speak Yiddish at home.

Individual Income & Income Source of Immigrants

Table 13 examines place of birth by individual income. The percentage of adults earning under \$25,000 is highest for Jewish immigrants born in the FSU (68.3%) and those born in South America (62.1%). This is not surprising since the latter two groups are among the newest arrivals to Montreal.

The great majority (84.9%) of Jewish immigrants from the FSU earn under \$40,000, as do a large percentage from South America (79.6%).

Table 13 also presents median individual incomes by place of birth (last column). The highest median income is shown by Jews born in the United States (\$28,747), followed by those born in Western Europe (\$27,548), Canada (\$26,008), and North Africa and the Middle East (\$25,307).

All the other groups have incomes below the median for the overall Jewish community, which is \$25,227. Those from Eastern Europe have a median income of \$23,094, followed by those born in Israel (\$20,680), South America (\$18,470), and the Former Soviet Union (\$16,579). This is not a

Table 14
Year of Immigration by Individual Income
Montreal Jewish Population (15+ Years)

Year of Immigration	No Income / Under \$25,000		\$25,000 - \$39,999		\$40,000 - \$69,999		\$70,000 - \$99,999		\$100,000 or more		Median Income
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	\$
Non-immigrants	22,865	51.0	7,390	16.5	7,710	17.2	2,890	6.4	3,985	8.9	26,031
Before 1970	6,635	47.8	2,655	19.1	2,620	18.9	930	6.7	1,035	7.5	26,739
1970 - 1979	2,635	45.5	1,210	20.9	1,225	21.2	375	6.5	345	6.0	27,518
1980 - 1989	2,655	56.1	1,005	21.2	660	14.0	185	3.9	225	4.8	22,222
1990 - 2001	3,585	72.0	720	14.5	450	9.0	145	2.9	80	1.6	14,638
(Subtotal: 1995-2001)	(1,835)	(75.2)	(330)	(13.5)	(160)	(6.6)	(70)	(2.9)	(45)	(1.8)	(12,012)
Non-permanent residents	440	78.6	65	11.6	25	4.5	0	0.0	30	5.4	12,497
Total	38,815	51.9	13,045	17.4	12,690	17.0	4,525	6.1	5,700	7.6	25,227

surprising finding since the latter two groups represent the newest Jewish arrivals to Montreal.

Table 14 shows year of immigration by individual income. Three-quarters (75.2%) of the most recent arrivals (1995-2001) earn under \$25,000 per year. This low-end income is earned by 72% of those who came between 1990 and 2001, 56.1% of those who came between 1980 and 1989, and 45.5% of those who came between 1970 and 1979.

At the high end of the income scale, non-immigrants have a higher percentage (8.9%) earning at least \$100,000, than those who arrived before 1970 (7.5%), between 1970-1979 (6%), 1980-1989 (4.8%) or 1990-2001 (1.6%).

Table 14 also examines median incomes across various periods of immigration. The most recent arrivals (1995-2001) have a median income of \$12,012. Those who arrived between 1990-2001 have a median income of \$14,638.

Immigrants who settled here between 1980 and 1989 have a median income of \$22,222. On the other hand, the median incomes of

those who came between 1970-1979 (\$27,518), before 1970 (\$26,739), and non-immigrants (\$26,031) are very similar.

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

Table 15 looks at place of birth by major income source. The percentages are read across rows. The group with the highest percentage of employed individuals earning wages or salaries is Israelis (62.1%). This is not surprising since Israelis have a relatively younger age distribution, and more individuals in the economically productive age groups. A large percentage of Jews from South America are earning employment wages and salaries (55.7%), although their median income is quite low (see Table 13).

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

Place of Birth	Wages & Salaries		Self-Employment Income		Government Pensions		Other Income from Gov't Sources		All Other Sources		No Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	23,750	53.3	2,945	6.6	4,595	10.3	3,400	7.6	7,095	15.9	2,780	6.2
Israel	1,745	62.1	300	10.7	70	2.5	380	13.5	175	6.2	140	5.0
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	1,580	22.7	210	3.0	2,885	41.4	225	3.2	2,005	28.8	65	0.9
Former Soviet Union	1,230	38.9	75	2.4	575	18.2	585	18.5	460	14.5	240	7.6
Western Europe	1,760	46.2	255	6.7	545	14.3	320	8.4	750	19.7	180	4.7
N. Africa / Middle East	4,715	50.6	650	7.0	1,765	18.9	965	10.3	990	10.6	240	2.6
United States	1,525	51.5	185	6.3	155	5.2	420	14.2	490	16.6	185	6.3
South America	295	55.7	30	5.7	35	6.6	90	17.0	20	3.8	60	11.3
Other	355	57.3	40	6.5	70	11.3	60	9.7	70	11.3	25	4.0
Total	36,955	49.4	4,690	6.3	10,695	14.3	6,445	8.6	12,055	16.1	3,915	5.2

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

Jews from Eastern Europe have the lowest percentage of wage and salary earners (22.7%), because many of them are seniors who rely on government pensions. Those from the FSU also have a low percentage of individuals earning wages or salaries (38.9%).

Those born in Israel have the highest percentage of individuals relying on self-employment income (10.7%). Individuals from North Africa / Middle East have the next highest percentage of self-employed persons (7%), although not significantly above the average for the entire Jewish community (6.3%).

Jews born in Eastern Europe have a very high percentage of individuals relying on government pensions (41.4%). In terms of those relying on “Other Government Sources” (such as training income and social assistance), those born in the Former Soviet Union (18.5%) and in South America (17%) have the highest percentages. Again, this is not surprising since they represent the newest arrivals to the community, and are thus the most economically vulnerable of immigrant groups.

Those born in Eastern Europe (excluding the FSU) have a particularly high proportion of individuals relying on “All Other” sources of income (28.8%). Many of these persons are seniors who rely on private pensions and investment incomes.

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

Table 16 looks at year of immigration by major income source. The most recent immigrants (those who came between 1995 and 2001) have the highest level of reliance on “Other Government Sources”, including social assistance and training incomes (23.9%). Those who arrived between 1990 and 2001 have a very similar level of reliance on such sources (22%). Reliance drops to 14% for those who came between 1980 and 1989, and 8.8% for those who arrived between 1970 and 1979.

When all government benefits are considered (including government pensions), 28% of Jewish immigrants arriving between 1995 and 2001 are dependent upon such benefits, compared to 27.6% of those who came between 1990 and

Table 16
Year of Immigration by Major Income Source
Montreal Jewish Population (15+ Years)

Year of Immigration	Wages & Salaries		Self-Employment Income		Government Pensions		Other Income from Gov't Sources		All Other Sources		No Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-immigrants	23,880	53.3	2,985	6.7	4,600	10.3	3,435	7.7	7,110	15.9	2,820	6.3
Before 1970	4,260	30.7	635	4.6	4,515	32.5	615	4.4	3,685	26.5	175	1.3
1970 - 1979	3,360	58.1	465	8.0	870	15.0	510	8.8	470	8.1	110	1.9
1980 - 1989	2,735	57.7	340	7.2	390	8.2	665	14.0	355	7.5	255	5.4
1990 - 2001	2,510	50.4	250	5.0	280	5.6	1,095	22.0	355	7.1	495	9.9
(Subtotal: 1995-2001)	(1,150)	(47.4)	(55)	(2.3)	(100)	(4.1)	(580)	(23.9)	(175)	(7.2)	(365)	(15.1)
Non-permanent residents	205	36.6	30	5.4	55	9.8	135	24.1	70	12.5	65	11.6
Total	36,950	49.4	4,705	6.3	10,710	14.3	6,455	8.6	12,045	16.1	3,920	5.2

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

2001, 22.2% who came between 1980 and 1989, and 23.8% who settled between 1970 and 1979.

The bottom line is that about a quarter of Jewish immigrants rely on government benefits at least for a decade after their arrival. How does this compare with immigrants from the general Montreal population? An analysis indicates that 27.8% of immigrants who arrived between 1990 and 2001 in the total (Jewish & non-Jewish) population rely on government benefits, a figure very comparable to that of Jewish immigrants (27.6%).

In terms of economic productivity, about half (49.7%) of Jewish immigrants arriving between 1995-2001 earn wages or are self-employed. More than half (55.4%) of those arriving between 1990 and 2001 receive wages or are self-employed. The latter figure is close to the average (55.7%) for the overall Jewish community in Montreal.

In fact, Jewish immigrants have about the same level of productivity as immigrants in the general Montreal population who arrived between 1990 and 2001. About half (54.3%) of immigrants who arrived between 1990 and 2001 into the general Montreal

community earn employment wages or are self-employed, compared to 55.4% of Jewish immigrants.

Poverty Levels of Immigrants

Table 17 contains a breakdown of poverty status by place of birth. The highest level of economic disadvantage is found for Jewish immigrants from the Former Soviet Union (35.8%), followed by individuals born in Israel (26.7%). The lowest level of poverty of any immigrant group is experienced by Jews from North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel) (18%).

All immigrant groups have a higher level of poverty than individuals born in Canada (16.3%). This is not surprising since second and third generation Canadians do not have the same economic burdens as their immigrant parents or grandparents.

Table 18 examines poverty status by year of immigration. It is very clear from this table that the burden of poverty is especially prevalent among most recent immigrants. Those who arrived between 1995-2001 have a 43.8% level of economic disadvantage, compared to 37.4% of those who arrived between 1990 and 2001. The level of

Table 17
Place of Birth by Poverty Status
Montreal Jewish Population

Place of Birth	Total	Poor		Not Poor	
	#	#	%	#	%
Canada	61,435	9,990	16.3	51,445	83.7
Israel	3,145	840	26.7	2,305	73.3
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	7,015	1,475	21.0	5,540	79.0
Former Soviet Union	3,420	1,225	35.8	2,195	64.2
Western Europe	3,950	830	21.0	3,120	79.0
N. Africa / Middle East	9,355	1,685	18.0	7,670	82.0
United States	3,295	770	23.4	2,525	76.6
South America	550	130	23.6	420	76.4
Other	740	165	22.3	575	77.7
Total	92,905	17,110	18.4	75,795	81.6

Table 18
Year of Immigration by Poverty Status
Montreal Jewish Population

Year of Immigration	Total	Poor		Not Poor	
	#	#	%	#	%
Non-immigrants	61,910	10,120	16.3	51,790	83.7
Before 1970	13,875	2,490	17.9	11,385	82.1
1970 - 1979	5,785	1,020	17.6	4,765	82.4
1980 - 1989	4,795	935	19.5	3,860	80.5
1990 - 2001	5,865	2,195	37.4	3,670	62.6
(Subtotal: 1995-2001)	(3,080)	(1,350)	(43.8)	(1,730)	(56.2)
Non-permanent residents	675	350	51.9	325	48.1
Total	92,905	17,110	18.4	75,795	81.6

disadvantage then drops significantly to 19.5% for those who arrived between 1980 and 1989, 17.6% for those who came between 1970 and 1979, and 17.9% for those who settled here before 1970.

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

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

The Role of Immigration in Promoting Demographic & Economic Continuity

Immigration strengthens and energizes a community. It brings individuals with new skills, experiences, and ways of thinking. It expands the labor force and economic productivity of a community. Finally, immigration contributes to the cultural

diversity of a population, a fact that is celebrated as part of the unique nature of what it means to be Jewish in Montreal.

It is during periods of significant influxes of immigrants that the local Jewish community has seen its greatest rise in numbers. The level of growth in the period between 1895-1920 was staggering. Jewish immigrant aid groups struggled to absorb the flood of newcomers, and the community itself was mobilized to deal with this massive influx. Many of the communal services we see today had their genesis in grass-roots efforts to help needy immigrants settle in this city.

Another “boom” period of Jewish immigration to Montreal took place between 1950-1975, when Canadian immigration laws were less restrictive, and newcomers were welcomed into the multi-cultural mosaic of Canadian society. By 1975, however, the socio-political climate in the province triggered important demographic changes in the local Jewish population.

As shown in Table 22 (Appendix 4), the size of the Montreal Jewish community has decreased significantly in the last 30 years. It peaked in 1971 with 112,020 individuals. Between 1971 and 2001, the local Jewish

population diminished by 19,050 individuals, or 17%. Our current population of 92,970 is about the size of the Jewish community in the mid-1950s.

A major reason for this diminishment has been significant out-migration. Jews have left for both the rest of Canada, and other countries. The significant attrition of elderly between 1991 and 2001 also contributed to a lower overall population of Jews in Montreal, a fact reflected in the diminishing presence of Jewish seniors.

In fact, further analysis of the Census data reveals that between 1996-2001, 3,875 Jews left Montreal for the rest of Canada (see Table 23, Appendix 4). Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine how many Montreal Jews left for countries outside Canada using the Census data alone. The number of deaths in the community during this period is estimated at about 6,000 individuals.

On the positive side, 1,645 Jews migrated to Montreal from the rest of Canada, and 3,060 immigrated to Montreal from outside Canada between 1996-2001. During this period, the number of births in the Montreal

Jewish population is estimated at 5,615 individuals.

From the above figures it is clear that births alone cannot counteract the effect of population losses related to out-migration and deaths. Without the mitigating effects of immigration, the Jewish population here would have certainly experienced an even larger population decline.

Table 24 (Appendix 4) shows the sizes of different ethnic groups in the Montreal CMA in 1991 and 2001, as well as the percent change in that decade. Certain ethnic groups have shown significant growth between 1991-2001. This is evident for the Russian community (+190.7%), as well as the Arab (+91.4%), Haitian (+83.8%), East Indian (+61.4%), and Chinese (+50.3%) communities.

The Jewish community shows the second largest percentage loss of any community in the Montreal CMA (-8.3%). Other populations with losses or minimal growth include the Scottish (-10.7%), German (-5.7%), Ukrainian (+0.6%), and Greek (+2.8%) communities.

These latter populations have had minimal numbers of recent immigrants. They can be defined as “older”, more established communities, that have not significantly regenerated their numbers in this metropolitan area, and some have experienced significant out-migration as well.

Table 25 (Appendix 4) clearly shows that ethnic communities with newer waves of immigrants have median ages that are well below those of “older” communities. For instance, the median ages for newer communities include: African (25.5 years), Pakistani (27.2 years), Latin American (27.3 years), and Caribbean (28.3 years).

The median ages for older communities include British (43.7 years), Polish (42.0 years), Jewish (41.8 years) and French (41.3 years). These are ethnic groups where the major immigration periods transpired many years ago, and which are experiencing little natural growth by way of fertility.

Those communities that are getting “new blood” are renewing themselves. This trend has implications for their future continuity, and for the economic and political clout they will exercise in the future. Specifically, it

has implications for their ability to draw upon a future pool of leaders, the size of their workforce, their voting power in terms of their sheer numbers, and by extension, their influence in the local and wider milieu.

Table 26 (Appendix 4) examines the education levels of recent immigrants (1990-2001), total immigrants, and non-immigrants in the Jewish population. It can be seen that 42.8% of recent immigrants have a university degree, compared to 34.8% of total immigrants, and 38.4% of non-immigrants.

The table also shows that 18.2% of recent immigrants have a university graduate degree, compared to 14.6% of all immigrants, and 14.3% of non-immigrants. In short, recent Jewish immigrants appear to have a higher level of education than other immigrants and non-immigrants. Recent immigrants are thus replenishing the Jewish community with a highly skilled workforce, thereby contributing to its economic viability in the long term.

The Challenges Ahead

Jewish immigrants have settled in Montreal in large numbers for over a century. Many

of these individuals left their home countries due to severe political, economic or social difficulties to create a safe haven for themselves, their families and future generations.

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

As indicated in this report, Jewish Immigrant Aid Services (JIAS) has welcomed two-thirds of immigrants who arrived between 1995 and 2001. In order to welcome these newcomers into the Jewish community as well as into Quebec society, JIAS and other Jewish communal agencies offer a wide spectrum of services designed to make the transition into Canadian life a smooth one.

Immigration is an important issue in Quebec society and in particular for the Jewish community. In a report submitted by la

ministre des Relations avec les citoyens et de l'Immigration (MRCI) titled "Les personnes immigrantes formées à l'étranger et l'accès aux professions et métiers réglementés"¹¹ the MRCI discusses the importance of growing Quebec's population through immigration in order to help offset low birthrates, an aging population and a declining workforce.

The Montreal Jewish community is faced with a similar challenge. In order to counter the effects of significant out-migration, the community has made a similar commitment to increase its numbers through immigration.

Regardless of country of origin, the literature on immigration indicates that there are three predominant factors that influence successful transitioning into a new culture: education, employment, and integration.¹² Thus in order to better assist immigrants, service providers must have the competencies to aid in these factors in a culturally appropriate and sensitive manner.

¹¹ Les personnes immigrantes formées à l'étranger et l'accès aux professions et métiers réglementés. Des valeurs partagées des intérêts communs. Plan d'Action. La ministre des relations avec les citoyens et de l'Immigration (MRCI). septembre 2004. www.mrci.gouv.qc.ca

¹² Sinacore, A. (2005), *Immigrants' Experiences of Cultural Transitioning and Occupational Stress*. To be presented to the Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association. Montreal, Quebec.

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

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

In terms of employment, one of the key obstacles to securing jobs and gaining valuable Canadian work experience is in the area of language skill acquisition. Nowhere is the issue of language more profound in Canada than in Quebec. While 68% of the Jewish community claim to have knowledge of both English and French, language skill acquisition is probably one of the most important factors for a successful transition,

in particular, regarding the impact it has on the potential for employment.

While the provincial government offers paid French courses, there is an eight-month waiting period to access these courses. As they are only offered in French, this does not help those individuals who require English, and who must pursue courses at their own expense.

Many agencies within the Jewish community are dealing with the issue of language skills acquisition. While several agencies offer courses, this problem cannot be resolved in a vacuum. It requires an ongoing dialogue with government agencies as well as establishing partnerships with language program centers offered throughout the city.

While approximately 55% of Jewish immigrants who came after 1990 are wage earners or self-employed, nearly 28% rely on government assistance. Many professionals who have trained in their country of origin are not able to practice their chosen occupation in Quebec and experience occupational stress, often due to underemployment where they work for low

wages at jobs that don't match their skill levels.

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

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

The integration of newcomers can be particularly enhanced by increased opportunities to participate in the breadth and scope of Jewish community life through Jewish Community Centre and synagogue

membership, and by taking leadership roles within community agencies and organizations and on communal boards and committees.

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

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

Appendix 1

The Jewish Standard Definition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2

The Reliability of the Census

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3

The Low-Income Cut-Offs

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

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

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

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

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

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

included in the basket of basic necessities of life and what ought to be excluded.¹³

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

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

conditions of economically disadvantaged Jews.

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

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

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

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

¹³ For a more comprehensive analysis of the LICO as a measure of poverty, see: “Poverty: Where to Draw the Line. The Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives, May 31, 2000.” Their Web Site can be accessed at: <http://www.policyalternatives.ca/manitoba/FastFactsMay31-00.pdf>

Appendix 4

Additional Data Tables

Table 19
Country of Birth by Year of Immigration
Montreal Jewish Population
(Immigrants Only)

Country of Birth	Before 1960	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2001	(Subtotal: 1995-2001)
United Kingdom	300	160	130	95	90	65
France	255	150	235	295	250	125
Spain / Portugal	10	45	20	45	10	0
Belgium	90	35	10	25	60	35
Netherlands	45	0	20	10	0	0
Germany	480	95	30	25	40	20
Austria	295	0	15	25	15	0
Italy	65	40	10	10	0	0
Greece	30	0	10	0	0	0
Rest of Western Europe	30	15	40	25	65	45
Czechoslovakia	395	60	40	0	20	10
Hungary	950	290	50	85	75	45
Poland	2,280	395	135	170	120	30
Romania	650	450	330	220	135	25
Bulgaria	10	10	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	10	25	0	0	40	25
Russian Federation	370	35	110	130	905	515
Ukraine	40	15	75	40	480	285
Georgia	0	0	0	10	0	10
Belarus	20	0	0	0	75	60
Kazakhstan	10	10	0	0	30	25
Rest of FSU	240	50	80	105	435	305

Table 19
Country of Birth by Year of Immigration
Montreal Jewish Population
(Immigrants Only)
(cont'd)

Country of Birth	Before 1960	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2001	(Subtotal: 1995-2001)
Morocco	210	2,490	2,540	1,390	625	190
Libya	0	10	0	0	0	0
Algeria	20	35	20	15	10	0
Egypt	165	340	120	25	10	10
Ethiopia	0	0	0	10	10	10
Syria	0	15	10	0	0	0
Lebanon	10	80	160	35	25	10
Iraq	90	160	165	25	15	10
Iran	20	20	10	130	30	10
Rest of N.Africa / Mid. East	100	105	30	65	0	0
South Africa, Republic of	10	20	30	30	30	10
Israel	240	280	510	960	930	385
Canada	10	0	0	15	0	0
United States	480	275	665	625	915	570
Mexico	0	10	10	0	45	20
Argentina	10	15	20	35	80	40
Chile	0	0	20	0	20	10
Brazil	0	10	40	10	95	50
Rest of South America	0	10	20	35	65	55
Rest of World	100	95	65	65	130	85
Total	8,040	5,850	5,775	4,785	5,880	3,090

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

Table 20
Country of Birth by Geographic Area
Montreal Jewish Population

District	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Germany	Austria	Rest of W. Europe	Czech.	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Rest of E. Europe
Centre Ville	40	45	0	60	15	25	0	20	60	55	0
Chomedey	25	75	15	40	20	35	0	30	110	75	15
Cote des Neiges	30	95	30	80	45	35	135	235	305	300	40
Cote St Luc	115	180	40	155	55	80	190	470	1,265	590	0
Hampstead	50	50	10	25	10	20	30	55	170	25	0
NDG / Montreal Ouest	115	65	10	30	25	35	0	100	230	120	10
Outremont	140	55	25	15	25	20	50	60	45	35	0
Park Avenue / Ext.	35	10	45	10	10	20	15	15	15	0	0
Snowdon	55	105	10	30	40	80	50	130	360	155	0
Town of Mont Royal	20	30	10	0	0	25	0	25	70	25	10
Ville St. Laurent	45	115	10	30	35	20	25	40	235	120	0
Westmount	80	50	10	65	20	20	0	45	55	60	10
West Island	75	115	10	60	25	65	10	120	115	155	15
Rest of Montreal	105	225	20	75	35	95	20	115	105	90	10
Total Montreal CMA	930	1,215	245	675	360	575	525	1,460	3,140	1,805	110

Table 20
Country of Birth by Geographic Area
Montreal Jewish Population
(cont'd)

District	Russian Fed.	Ukraine	Rest of FSU	Morocco	Egypt	Iraq	Rest of N. Africa / Mid East	Israel	South America	United States	Canada	Rest of World
Centre Ville	30	15	15	90	25	30	20	85	15	180	1,570	10
Chomedey	30	0	20	475	60	20	15	260	10	35	2,410	0
Cote des Neiges	150	40	180	850	65	35	140	200	0	455	4,170	70
Cote St Luc	505	115	290	1,695	85	65	155	640	70	460	12,460	70
Hampstead	15	20	15	300	0	25	65	115	35	170	3,995	10
NDG / Montreal Ouest	115	55	100	175	50	45	30	185	30	165	4,080	45
Outremont	10	15	10	45	0	0	35	125	45	315	2,475	45
Park Avenue / Ext.	0	0	0	35	0	10	0	115	10	105	1,310	10
Snowdon	250	160	230	790	40	0	115	205	85	235	4,025	95
Town of Mont Royal	10	10	15	140	70	75	95	55	20	75	1,460	55
Ville St. Laurent	150	70	70	1,655	120	65	120	475	10	80	4,645	110
Westmount	40	10	15	70	30	35	25	65	30	220	3,770	30
West Island	80	25	55	620	65	65	135	425	30	200	10,490	100
Rest of Montreal	235	170	85	325	55	0	65	195	175	610	4,600	85
Total Montreal CMA	1,620	705	1,100	7,265	665	470	1,015	3,145	565	3,305	61,460	735

Table 21
Home Language by Geographic Area
Montreal Jewish Population

District	English		French		Russian		Hebrew		Yiddish		All Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centre Ville	1,965	3.0	295	1.9	30	1.3	40	2.3	0	0.0	80	3.4
Chomedey	2,520	3.8	915	5.9	0	0.0	155	8.8	55	1.0	115	4.9
Cote des Neiges	5,245	8.0	1,405	9.1	280	12.1	80	4.6	235	4.1	440	18.6
Cote St Luc	14,950	22.8	3,075	19.9	555	24.0	275	15.7	425	7.5	505	21.4
Hampstead	4,510	6.9	505	3.3	10	0.4	75	4.3	10	0.2	80	3.4
NDG / Montreal Ouest	4,865	7.4	560	3.6	200	8.7	0	0.0	25	0.4	170	7.2
Outremont	1,025	1.6	300	1.9	0	0.0	140	8.0	2,075	36.6	45	1.9
Park Avenue / Ext.	545	0.8	90	0.6	0	0.0	25	1.4	1,075	19.0	15	0.6
Snowdon	4,290	6.6	1,695	11.0	505	21.9	150	8.5	290	5.1	310	13.1
Town of Mont Royal	1,715	2.6	385	2.5	15	0.6	80	4.6	0	0.0	60	2.5
Ville St. Laurent	4,425	6.8	2,990	19.4	195	8.4	405	23.1	45	0.8	185	7.8
Westmount	4,480	6.8	190	1.2	10	0.4	15	0.9	0	0.0	25	1.1
West Island	11,325	17.3	1,200	7.8	120	5.2	255	14.5	0	0.0	135	5.7
Rest of Montreal	3,610	5.5	1,820	11.8	390	16.9	60	3.4	1,430	25.2	195	8.3
Total Montreal CMA	65,470	100.0	15,425	100.0	2,310	100.0	1,755	100.0	5,665	100.0	2,360	100.0

Table 22
Jewish Population of Montreal CMA
Historical Summary

	Jewish Population	# Change From Previous Census	% Change From Previous Census
2001	92,970	-8,435	-8.3
1991	101,405	-2,360	-2.3
1981	103,765	-8,255	-7.4
1971	112,020	+9,296	+8.3
1961	102,724	+21,895	+21.3
1951	80,829	+17,251	+27.1
1941	63,578	+5,806	+10.0

Table 23
Immigration & Migration Patterns for Jews: 1996-2001
Montreal CMA

To Montreal CMA From the Rest of Canada (In-Migration)	From Montreal CMA To the Rest of Canada (Out-Migration)	Gain / Loss
1,645	3,875	-2,230

To Montreal CMA From Outside Canada (Immigration)	From Montreal CMA To Outside Canada (Emigration)	Gain / Loss
3,060	NA	NA

Table 24
Ethnic Populations 1991-2001
Montreal CMA

	1991	2001	% Change
Russian	7,050	20,495	+190.7
Arab (not specified)	11,255	21,545	+91.4
Haitian	38,060	69,945	+83.8
East Indian (not specified)	20,050	32,370	+61.4
Chinese	38,365	57,655	+50.3
Vietnamese	19,265	25,605	+32.9
Lebanese	34,205	43,740	+27.9
Spanish	28,690	35,245	+22.8
Portuguese	36,810	41,050	+11.5
Aboriginal	39,105	42,655	+9.1
Polish	35,545	38,615	+8.6
Italian	207,315	224,460	+8.3
Irish	148,845	161,235	+8.3
Greek	54,325	55,865	+2.8
Ukrainian	19,930	20,050	+0.6
German	57,115	53,850	-5.7
Jewish: full definition	101,405	92,970	-8.3
Scottish	106,100	94,705	-10.7
English	--	134,115	--
Canadian	--	1,885,085	--
French	--	900,485	--

Note: Only ethnic groups with at least 20,000 individuals were included in this breakdown. All groups are total of single and multiple responses. Hence, some overlap between groups is possible. "Not specified" means that the specific category of Arab or East Indian ethnicity was not mentioned. Responses for English, French and Canadian ethnicity were not directly comparable between 1991 and 2001.

Table 25
Ethnic Affiliation by Median Age
Montreal CMA

	Median Age
African	25.5
Pakistani	27.2
Latin American	27.3
Caribbean	28.3
Korean	28.4
Arab	30.0
Aboriginal	30.3
East Indian	31.0
Japanese	31.2
Chinese	32.4
Filipino	34.2
Spanish	34.6
Vietnamese	34.9
Portuguese	35.7
Canadian	37.5
Russian	37.5
Italian	37.8
Greek	37.9
German	39.3
American	39.3
Ukrainian	40.3
French	41.3
Jewish: full definition	41.8
Polish	42.0
British	43.7
Total Montreal CMA	37.6

Table 26
Level of Education for Immigrants and Non-Immigrants
Montreal Jewish Population (15 + Years)

Level of Education	Recent Immigrants (1990-2001)		Total Immigrants		Non-Immigrants	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Elementary / Secondary	1,805	36.3	13,765	46.9	19,820	44.3
CEGEP / Trades	1,035	20.8	5,370	18.3	7,775	17.4
Bachelor's Degree	1,225	24.6	5,920	20.2	10,785	24.1
Master's Degree	650	13.1	3,210	10.9	5,075	11.3
Medicine / Doctorate	255	5.1	1,095	3.7	1,335	3.0
Total	4,970	100.0	29,360	100.0	44,790	100.0

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