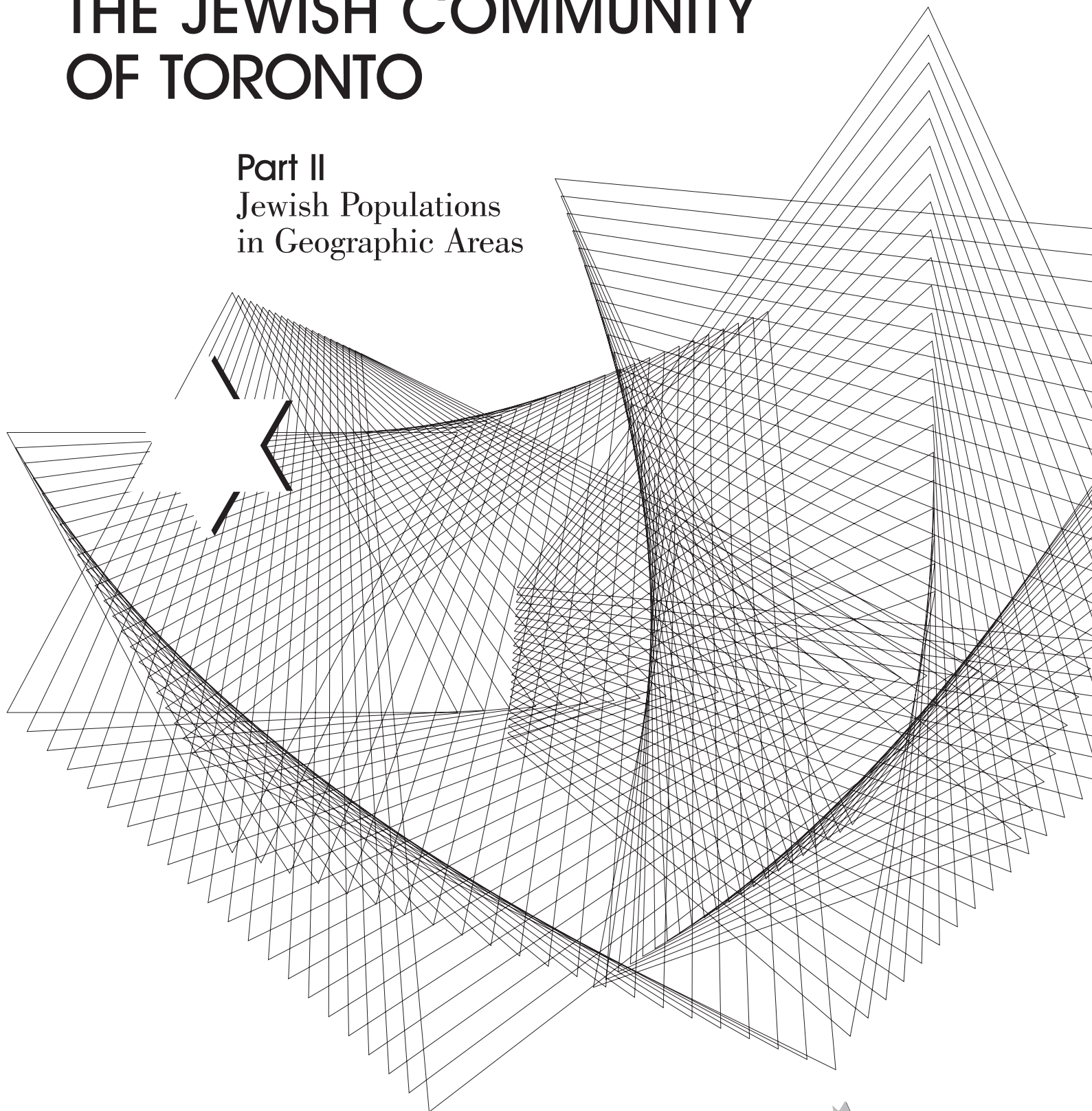


2001 Census Analysis Series **THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF TORONTO**

Part II Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas



By Charles Shahar &
Tina Rosenbaum
March 2004



2001 Census Analysis
The Jewish Community of Toronto

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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.

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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.

The researchers would like to express appreciation to Tina Rosenbaum and Ed Segalowitz for contributing their knowledge and insights regarding the Toronto Jewish community. Without their assistance this report would not be possible.

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.

Highlights of Results

- The City of Toronto, with a Jewish population of 113,795, comprises 63.5% of the 179,100 Jews residing in the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). The City of Vaughan has 34,305 Jewish residents, comprising 19.2% of the total Jewish population within the Toronto CMA. Significant Jewish populations are also found in Markham (11,395) and Richmond Hill (10,900).
- The Downtown and Central Toronto Jewish Communities comprise 20,055 and 90,475 Jews respectively. The Northern Jewish Community has a Jewish population of 59,345.
- Finch / Steeles (West) has the highest density of Jews in the Toronto CMA. Jews comprise 51.9% of the total populace in Finch / Steeles (West). Thornhill (Vaughan) also has a high density of Jews, comprising 50.7% of the overall population in that area.
- Eleven of the nineteen primary areas examined in this report have shown Jewish population increases between 1991 and 2001. The largest gains in terms of absolute numbers have been in the municipalities of Vaughan (+13,030) and Richmond Hill (+2,855).
- The most significant Jewish population losses between 1991 and 2001 have occurred in Finch / Steeles (East) (-3,690) and Finch / Steeles (West) (-2,470).
- The area Finch / Steeles (West) has the largest number of Jewish seniors (3,315). The area with the highest density of Jewish elderly is Bathurst Manor. More than a third (38.6%) of Jews in Bathurst Manor are seniors.
- Jewish residents in Bathurst Manor have a median age of 53.6 years, the highest of any Jewish population in the Toronto CMA. The youngest median age is found for the Richmond Hill Jewish community, at 32.5 years. Vaughan has a median age of 33.9 years. This compares to 39.4 years, the overall median age of Jews living within the Toronto CMA.
- Between 1996 and 2001, 61.5% of Toronto Jews did not move at all, and 29% moved to a new location within the greater metropolitan area. At the same time, 16,065 individuals from outside of the Toronto metropolitan area moved into the Toronto CMA, representing 9.5% of the 2001 Jewish population.

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Census Analysis Series

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

The history of Jewish residency in Toronto can generally be described as a northerly migration mostly concentrated in close proximity to Bathurst Street. The 2001 Census reports that over 66% of Jews living in the Toronto CMA reside along the Bathurst corridor, in the area between Dufferin and Yonge Streets.

Jews have resided in Toronto since the early nineteenth century, known then as the town of York. The first area of Jewish settlement in which the earliest synagogues were established, extended from King Street to the south, College Street to the north, Jarvis Street to the east and Spadina Avenue to the west. During this period, the Jewish population in the Toronto metropolitan area grew from 57 in 1851 to over 3,000 in 1901.

In succeeding decades, the sizable influx of Jews led to settlement further west to Bathurst Street and beyond. In 1941, the Jewish population of metropolitan Toronto approached 53,000 and the movement westward was replaced by a northward trend. By 1951, over 21,000 Jews lived in

the northern residential suburbs of York Township, Forest Hill and North York Township.

Jewish settlement continued northward into newly developed residential areas. The 1971 Census reported over 71,000 Jews residing in North York. The migration north, and general growth in population, led to the development of Jewish communal infrastructure and the Jewish community campus located at Bathurst Street north of Sheppard Avenue.

The northward migration has continued into York Region. Census data show that the Jewish population in this region increased from approximately 1,500 in 1971 to almost 60,000 in 2001. While the majority of York Region Jews live in Vaughan, Richmond Hill or Markham, the ongoing northerly trend is evident in the 164% growth of the Aurora Jewish community between 1991 and 2001. The growth of the York Region Jewish community will be further supported by the development of the Vaughan Jewish Community Campus, providing

infrastructure to serve the rapidly expanding Jewish population there.

This report examines the demographic characteristics of Jewish populations in various geographic areas within the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). Included are an historical analysis, age breakdowns, and comparisons with other ethnic and religious groups by area. There is also an examination of migration patterns of Jews between different areas in the Toronto CMA.

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

The first set examines primary geographic areas. Each primary table includes several specific areas as well as the “Rest of Toronto CMA”. This latter designation comprises suburbs and municipalities not considered in any of the other primary categories. The sum of the primary areas

comprises the total Toronto Census Metropolitan Area.

The primary tables form the core of this analysis. Each section or topic of this report will have at least an examination of the primary areas, if not the other types of data sets described below. The primary area tables are designed to be intuitively easy to read and interpret. These areas run roughly from a South to North direction, and follow the contours of the major Jewish concentrations in the Toronto CMA.

Depending on the nature of the analysis, primary areas are sometimes divided into East-West splits. In cases where comparisons are made between areas, certain primary areas will be merged to form larger units. When the analysis calls for more detailed breakdowns within areas, some areas will be split. As an example: in certain tables Finch / Steeles will be considered as a single geographic unit, in other cases, it will be split into Finch / Steeles (East) and Finch / Steeles (West).

The second set of data tables focuses on selected municipalities. Examples of such municipalities include Aurora, Mississauga, Oakville, Vaughan, and the City of Toronto.

A “Rest of Toronto CMA” category accounts for Jews who live in outlying towns with very small Jewish populations not considered elsewhere in these tables, or who reside in rural areas within the Toronto CMA.

The third set of tables looks at large “special interest” areas. These are larger regions within the Toronto CMA which represent specific catchments for service delivery, or which are regions traditionally having prominent Jewish populations. Some examples include the Downtown Jewish Community, Central Jewish Community, North York, and the Bathurst Corridor. The sum of these areas does not equal the total for the Toronto CMA, and, in fact, some of these regions overlap, or form parts of other areas in this set.

Finally, the fourth set of data tables focuses on small “special interest” areas. These include smaller districts that have significant Jewish populations, often with specific socio-economic characteristics. They may represent concentrations of elderly, young families or immigrants. Examples of small special interest areas include Bathurst Manor, Forest Hill / Cedarvale, York Mills, and Thornhill (Vaughan).

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 the areas described in the four sets of tables. The reader may want to verify the parameters of these geographic units, particularly if their borders are not clearly implied simply through their label.

Appendix 5 provides additional data tables that may be of use to community planners and service professionals. For instance, one set features discrete age breakdowns for Jews less than 19 years; and another examines 5-year age breakdowns for Jewish adults by geographic areas.

Finally, the reader should note that any minor discrepancies found when totaling columns or rows, or when comparing tables, are due to rounding of data. Such rounding up or down is built into the Statistics Canada

Table 1A
Jewish Population Distribution
Primary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Population	% of Total Jewish Population
Downtown Core	5,875	3.3
Danforth / Beaches	3,910	2.2
Bloor / St. Clair	8,295	4.6
St. Clair / Eglinton	12,965	7.2
Eglinton / Lawrence	18,040	10.1
Lawrence / Wilson	11,835	6.6
Wilson / Sheppard	13,330	7.4
Sheppard / Finch	12,330	6.9
Finch / Steeles	19,405	10.8
Vaughan	34,305	19.2
Richmond Hill	10,900	6.1
Markham	11,395	6.4
Mississauga	2,515	1.4
Scarborough	1,725	1.0
Rest of Toronto CMA	12,270	6.9
Total Toronto CMA	179,095	100.0

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.

Part 1: The Distribution of Jewish Populations in the Toronto CMA

Primary Geographic Areas: Table 1A looks at the distribution of Jewish populations in primary areas. It can be seen that the primary area with the largest number of Jews is Vaughan, with 34,305 individuals, or 19.2% of the total Jewish population in the Toronto CMA.

The Finch / Steeles district has the second largest Jewish population among primary areas, with 19,405 individuals, or 10.8% of total Jews in the Toronto CMA. Eglinton / Lawrence has the next largest Jewish population with 18,040 persons, or 10.1% of total Jews.

The Wilson / Sheppard area has the fourth largest Jewish population (13,330), followed by St. Clair / Eglinton (12,965), Sheppard / Finch (12,330), Lawrence / Wilson (11,835), Markham (11,395), and Richmond Hill (10,900). All the other primary areas specified in Table 1A contain less than 10,000 Jews.

Approximately 7% of the Jewish community lives in the “Rest of Toronto CMA”, in neighborhoods that are not traditionally considered as “Jewish areas”. Individuals who live in these localities are not necessarily a homogeneous group in terms of their levels of Jewish affiliation and their socio-economic conditions.

Selected Municipalities: Table 1B examines the Jewish population distribution across municipalities. It can be seen that the City of Toronto numbers 113,795 Jews, comprising almost two-thirds (63.5%) of the total Jewish populace in the Toronto CMA.

As mentioned in the discussion of primary areas, the municipality of Vaughan has 34,305 Jewish residents, comprising 19.2% of total Jews in the Toronto CMA. Significant Jewish populations are also found in Markham (11,395) and Richmond Hill (10,900).

Other municipalities that number more than a thousand Jews include Mississauga (2,515), Oakville (1,280), and Aurora (1,215). There are very small Jewish populations found in municipalities such as Caledon & Orangeville (220), Milton & Halton Hills (240), and King (250).

Table 1B
Jewish Population Distribution
Selected Municipalities

	Jewish Population	% of Total Jewish Population
Aurora	1,215	0.7
Brampton	800	0.4
Caledon / Orangeville	220	0.1
King	250	0.1
Newmarket	740	0.4
Milton / Halton Hills	240	0.1
Oakville	1,280	0.7
Pickering/Ajax/Uxbridge	720	0.4
Vaughan	34,305	19.2
Richmond Hill	10,900	6.1
Markham	11,395	6.4
Mississauga	2,515	1.4
Toronto (City of)	113,795	63.5
Rest of Toronto CMA*	720	0.4
Total Toronto CMA	179,095	100.0

*Includes outlying towns not represented in any of the above categories, as well as rural areas within the Toronto CMA.

Large Special Interest Areas: Table 1C looks at the distribution of Jews in large special interest areas as a proportion of the total Jewish population in the Toronto CMA.

Note that the regions of Downtown, Central and Northern Jewish Communities are contiguous, and represent distinct areas of Jewish population. They can therefore be compared to one another. They also represent approximately the three major axes of Jewish life in Toronto.

The Downtown Jewish Community stretches from Lake Ontario to St. Clair. The Central Jewish Community spans the area from St. Clair to Steeles. Finally, the Northern Jewish Community includes all of York Region.

As Table 1C shows, the Downtown Jewish Community numbers 20,055 Jews, comprising 11.2% of the total Jewish population in the Toronto CMA. The Central Jewish Community numbers 90,475 Jews, representing about half (50.5%) of Toronto's Jewish populace. Finally, the Northern Jewish Community numbers 59,345 Jews, comprising a third (33.1%) of Toronto's Jewish residents. A small fraction (5.2%) of the Jewish population in the

Toronto CMA does not reside in any of these three regions.

Regarding other special interest areas, Southern York Region is subsumed within the Northern Jewish Community, and in fact, represents the areas of highest Jewish concentration within York Region. Jews residing in Southern York Region represent 95% of the total Jewish population living in the Northern Jewish Community. Thus, figures for this area will closely parallel those for the Northern Jewish Community throughout this report. The total number of Jews residing in Southern York Region is 56,605.

The area of North York is subsumed within the Central Jewish community and is somewhat smaller than the latter. It has a Jewish population of 65,085, representing 36.3% of total Jews in the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area.

Finally, the region known as the Bathurst Corridor, which stretches from Lake Ontario through York Region, has traditionally been the center or focal point of Jewish life in the Toronto CMA. The Bathurst Street Corridor has a Jewish population of 119,275 individuals, comprising two-thirds (66.6%)

Table 1C
Jewish Population Distribution
Large Special Interest Geographic Areas

	Jewish Population	% of Total Jewish Population
Downtown J. Community	20,055	11.2
Central J. Community	90,475	50.5
Northern J. Community	59,345	33.1
Southern York Region	56,605	31.6
North York	65,085	36.3
Bathurst Corridor	119,275	66.6

Table 1D
Jewish Population Distribution
Small Special Interest Geographic Areas

	Jewish Population	% of Total Jewish Population
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	2,890	1.6
High Park / Junction	1,940	1.1
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	15,995	8.9
York Mills	7,315	4.1
Bathurst Manor	5,525	3.1
Bathurst Corridor- Sheppard/Steeles	24,110	13.5
Thornhill (Vaughan)	31,935	17.8
Thornhill (Markham)	10,540	5.9

of the Jewish population living in the metropolitan area.

Small Special Interest Areas: The geographic areas in Table 1D represent disparate Jewish populations with distinctive demographic and socio-economic characteristics; or they represent distinctive areas in their own right that merit analysis in this report.

The Annex / Bloor West / Yorkville area has a Jewish population of 2,890 individuals. The area of High Park / Junction has 1,940 Jews. Forest Hill / Cedarvale has a significant Jewish population of 15,995 individuals. In fact, this area has 8.9% of the total Jewish population in the Toronto CMA.

The Jewish population of York Mills numbers 7,315 individuals. Bathurst Manor has a significant Jewish presence, with 5,525 individuals. The Sheppard to Steeles area along the Bathurst Corridor has a Jewish population of 24,110 individuals. In fact, Bathurst Manor is subsumed within this larger area between Sheppard and Steeles.

Jews comprise 31,935 individuals in Thornhill (Vaughan), or 17.8% of the total

Jewish population in the Toronto CMA. Finally, there is also a significant Jewish presence in Thornhill (Markham), with 10,540 individuals.

Part 2: Jewish Population Density

Primary Geographic Areas: Table 2A examines the distribution of Jewish, non-Jewish, and total populations in various areas of the Toronto CMA. It also shows Jewish population density, which is defined in this report as the percentage of Jews relative to the total residents in a given area. Note that in this table some areas are split into East-West components. This allows for a more differentiated analysis of the geographic areas in question.

It can be seen that Finch / Steeles (West) has the highest density among primary areas, with Jews comprising 51.9% of its total residents. In fact, Finch / Steeles (West) is the only primary area where Jews comprise the majority of the populace.

Sheppard / Finch (West) also has a high density of Jews, comprising 40.3% of its overall population. Likewise, Wilson / Shepard (West) has a relatively high density of Jews (38.1%). In all the other primary

Table 2A
Jewish Population Densities
Primary Geographic Areas
Toronto CMA

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Downtown Core	200,430	194,555	5,875	2.9
Danforth / Beaches	172,350	168,440	3,910	2.3
Bloor / St. Clair	95,515	87,220	8,295	8.7
St. Clair / Eglinton	97,285	84,320	12,965	13.3
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	27,295	19,325	7,970	29.2
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	50,835	40,765	10,070	19.8
Lawrence / Wilson	55,780	43,945	11,835	21.2
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	13,400	8,290	5,110	38.1
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	36,550	28,330	8,220	22.5
Sheppard / Finch (West)	19,225	11,485	7,740	40.3
Sheppard / Finch (East)	82,915	78,325	4,590	5.5
Finch / Steeles (West)	18,615	8,955	9,660	51.9
Finch / Steeles (East)	70,760	61,015	9,745	13.8
Vaughan	181,595	147,290	34,305	18.9
Richmond Hill	131,595	120,695	10,900	8.3
Markham	207,945	196,550	11,395	5.5
Mississauga	610,820	608,300	2,515	0.4
Scarborough	589,430	587,705	1,725	0.3
Rest of Toronto CMA	1,985,620	1,973,345	12,270	0.6
Total Toronto CMA	4,647,960	4,468,855	179,095	3.9

areas, the Jewish population comprises less than a third of the total.

Jews comprise more than a fifth of the population in areas such as Eglinton / Lawrence (West) (29.2%), Wilson / Sheppard (East) (22.5%), and Lawrence / Wilson (21.2%).

In contrast to the above areas with relatively high densities of Jewish residents, there are very small minorities of Jews in areas such as Scarborough (0.3%), Mississauga (0.4%), Danforth / Beaches (2.3%), and the Downtown Core (2.9%).

Finally, comparisons reveal that Finch / Steeles (West) has the third highest Jewish population density of any district or municipality in Canada. The following are the 5 areas with the highest Jewish population densities across the country:

- Hampstead, Montreal CMA (74.5%)
- Cote St. Luc, Montreal CMA (69.8%)
- Finch / Steeles (West), Toronto CMA (51.9%)
- Thornhill (Vaughan), Toronto CMA (50.7%)
- Bathurst Manor, Toronto CMA (41.5%)

Selected Municipalities: Table 2B examines the distribution of Jewish, non-Jewish, and total populations in various municipalities,

as well as Jewish population densities. It can be seen that Jews comprise 18.9% of the overall population in Vaughan. On the other hand, Jews comprise less than ten percent of the total population in all the other municipalities.

Richmond Hill has a Jewish population density of 8.3%, followed by Markham with 5.5%. Jews comprise only 4.6% of the population in the City of Toronto.

Jews are a very small minority in all the other municipalities considered in Table 2B. They range from 3.1% of the total population in Aurora to 0.2% of the overall Brampton population.

Large Special Interest Areas: Table 2C looks at Jewish population densities within wider regions in the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area. As noted before, the first three regions are contiguous and can therefore be compared with one another.

Jews comprise 3.1% of the population in the Downtown Jewish Community region. This is the lowest Jewish population density of any of the three contiguous regions. Of the total populace in the Central Jewish Community region, about one in ten

Table 2B
Jewish Population Densities
Selected Municipalities
Toronto CMA

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Aurora	39,810	38,595	1,215	3.1
Brampton	324,395	323,595	800	0.2
Caledon / Orangeville	75,265	75,045	220	0.3
King	18,500	18,250	250	1.4
Newmarket	65,070	64,330	740	1.1
Milton / Halton Hills	78,990	78,750	240	0.3
Oakville	143,690	142,410	1,280	0.9
Pickering/Ajax/Uxbridge	177,475	176,755	720	0.4
Vaughan	181,595	147,290	34,305	18.9
Richmond Hill	131,595	120,695	10,900	8.3
Markham	207,945	196,550	11,395	5.5
Mississauga	610,820	608,300	2,515	0.4
Toronto (City of)	2,456,810	2,343,015	113,795	4.6
Rest of Toronto CMA*	136,000	135,275	720	0.5
Total Toronto CMA	4,647,960	4,468,855	179,095	3.9

*Includes outlying towns not represented in any of the above categories, as well as rural areas within the Toronto CMA.

individuals (10.1%) are Jews. Finally, the Northern Jewish Community has a Jewish population density of 8.2%.

In Southern York Region, approximately one in ten (10.9%) of the total population are Jews. Similarly, about one in ten (10.9%) of the overall population in the area of North York are Jews. Finally, Jews comprise about a fifth (21.1%) of the residents along the Bathurst Corridor. This relatively high concentration of Jews is not surprising given the prominence of this region in the Jewish life of Toronto.

Small Special Interest Areas: Table 2D shows Jewish population densities within smaller special interest areas. For instance, Jews comprise 11.2% of the overall population in the Annex / Bloor West / Yorkville district.

Jews are a small minority in High Park / Junction, comprising only 1.4% of the total populace in this area. More than a third (35.1%) of the total residents in Forest Hill / Cedarvale are Jewish. Jews comprise approximately a quarter (26.1%) of the total population of York Mills.

Approximately 42% of the total population in Bathurst Manor is Jewish. This is a high concentration of Jewish residents. In fact, comparisons reveal that Bathurst Manor has the fifth-highest Jewish population density of any district or municipality in Canada. Almost a third (31.4%) of the population in the Sheppard to Steeles area along the Bathurst Corridor is Jewish.

The Thornhill (Vaughan) area has among the highest concentration of Jews of any of the areas or regions considered in this report. More than half (50.7%) of the overall population here is Jewish. Thornhill (Vaughan) has the fourth-highest Jewish population density of any district or municipality in Canada. Finally, approximately one in four residents (22.6%) in Thornhill (Markham) is Jewish.

Part 3: An Historical Perspective of Population Distributions

Primary Geographic Areas: Table 3A examines Jewish population distributions for the last three decades (from 1971 to 2001), for primary geographic areas. It is important to investigate such historical trends, not only to develop an understanding of the evolution of Jewish populations over time, but also to

Table 2C
Jewish Population Densities
Large Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto CMA

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Downtown J. Community	637,600	617,545	20,055	3.1
Central J. Community	895,960	805,485	90,475	10.1
Northern J. Community	725,670	666,325	59,345	8.2
Southern York Region	521,145	464,540	56,605	10.9
North York	596,505	531,420	65,085	10.9
Bathurst Corridor	566,575	447,300	119,275	21.1

Table 2D
Jewish Population Densities
Small Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto CMA

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	25,775	22,885	2,890	11.2
High Park / Junction	141,120	139,180	1,940	1.4
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	45,550	29,555	15,995	35.1
York Mills	28,080	20,765	7,315	26.1
Bathurst Manor	13,310	7,785	5,525	41.5
Bathurst Corridor- Sheppard/Steeles	76,845	52,735	24,110	31.4
Thornhill (Vaughan)	63,010	31,075	31,935	50.7
Thornhill (Markham)	46,715	36,175	10,540	22.6

get a sense of their demographic outlook in the coming years.

In general terms, of the nineteen primary areas examined in this table, eleven have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001, five have shown population losses, and three have stayed approximately the same (less than $\pm 5\%$).

Of the eleven areas showing Jewish population growth in the last decade, four have had gains of greater than 25%: Vaughan (+61.2%), Danforth / Beaches (+47.5%), Richmond Hill (+35.5%), and Lawrence / Wilson (+27.7%). These can be considered the fastest growing Jewish communities in the Toronto CMA.

In terms of the five areas that have experienced losses in the last decade, only two have seen more than 20% declines: Finch / Steeles (East) (-27.5%) and Finch / Steeles (West) (-20.4%).

The three populations that have stayed at approximately the same level in the last decade include: Eglinton / Lawrence (West) (+3.2%), Wilson / Sheppard (East) (+0.6%), and Mississauga (+0.4%).

It is also interesting to compare Jewish population distributions by Census year, and see how the loci of population have shifted. For instance, in 1971, the Toronto area with the largest Jewish population was Sheppard / Finch (West), followed by St. Clair / Eglinton. By 1981, Finch / Steeles (East) had the largest Jewish population, followed by Sheppard / Finch (West).

According to the 1991 Census, the area with the largest Jewish population shifted to Vaughan, followed by Finch Steeles (East). Finally, in 2001, Vaughan remained the area with the largest Jewish community, followed by St. Clair / Eglinton.

A closer examination of historical trends for each primary area reveals the following: The Downtown Core's Jewish population has been steadily increasing in the last three decades. The increase between 1991 and 2001 (+930 individuals) was only slightly lower than that evident between 1981 and 1991 (+1,110 individuals).

The Danforth / Beaches Jewish population has also been increasing steadily in the last three decades. The number of Jews in this area more than doubled between 1971 and 1981. The increase between 1991 and 2001

Table 3A
Historical Summary: Toronto's Jewish Population by Primary Geographic Areas

	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Downtown Core	5,875	+18.8	4,945	+28.9	3,835	+13.5	3,380
Danforth / Beaches	3,910	+47.5	2,650	+66.7	1,590	+125.5	705
Bloor / St. Clair	8,295	+13.6	7,300	+31.8	5,540	+29.1	4,290
St. Clair / Eglinton	12,965	+10.3	11,750	+16.7	10,065	-5.4	10,645
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	7,970	+3.2	7,720	-3.9	8,030	-14.2	9,360
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	10,070	+5.5	9,545	+17.3	8,140	-6.8	8,735
Lawrence / Wilson	11,835	+27.7	9,265	-4.6	9,710	-5.5	10,280
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	5,110	+15.0	4,445	-5.7	4,715	-55.1	10,490
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	8,220	+0.6	8,170	-0.5	8,210	+27.1	6,460
Sheppard / Finch (West)	7,740	-16.3	9,250	-18.1	11,300	+5.4	10,725
Sheppard / Finch (East)	4,590	-18.7	5,645	-14.8	6,625	+39.5	4,750
Finch / Steeles (West)	9,660	-20.4	12,130	+12.9	10,745	+103.3	5,285
Finch / Steeles (East)	9,745	-27.5	13,435	-16.8	16,145	+66.2	9,715
Vaughan	34,305	+61.2	21,275	+905.9	2,115	--	--
Richmond Hill	10,900	+35.5	8,045	+819.4	875	+993.8	80
Markham	11,395	-12.9	13,085	+55.8	8,400	+538.8	1,315
Mississauga	2,515	+0.4	2,505	+58.0	1,585	+411.3	310
Scarborough	1,725	+10.2	1,565	-21.6	1,995	+132.0	860
Rest of Toronto CMA	12,270	+18.8	10,325	+6.3	9,710	-2.1	9,920
Total Toronto CMA	179,090	+9.8	163,050	+26.1	129,330	+20.5	107,305

has not been as marked as the two previous decades, but the community has shown a 47.5% growth nonetheless. In relative terms, it is among the fastest growing Jewish populations in the Toronto CMA.

In terms of Bloor / St. Clair, the Jewish population has been steadily increasing in the last three decades. Although the gain between 1991 and 2001 has not been as pronounced as in the two previous decades, there has nonetheless been an increase of 995 people, or 13.6%.

The Jewish population in the St. Clair / Eglinton area has been increasing since 1981. The recent gains (+10.3%) have been slightly more modest than between 1981 and 1991 (+16.7%). It is noteworthy that in both 1971 and 2001, St. Clair / Eglinton had the second largest Jewish population of the primary areas considered in this report. This area continues to be an important hub for Jewish life in the Toronto CMA.

The areas of Eglinton Lawrence (West) and (East) have both seen only modest gains in their Jewish populations between 1991 and 2001 (+3.2% and +5.5% respectively). However, in the case of Eglinton Lawrence West, the community has rebounded slightly

after showing losses between 1971 and 1991.

The Lawrence / Wilson area has shown a significant increase in its Jewish population between 1991 and 2001 (+27.7%), after showing losses in the previous two decades. This area is among the fastest growing Jewish communities in the Toronto CMA.

The Jewish population in Wilson / Sheppard (West) has increased between 1991 and 2001 by 15%, after showing decreases in the previous two decades. Despite this rebound, there are only about half the number of Jews in Wilson / Sheppard (West) than in 1971.

The Jewish population of Wilson / Sheppard (East) has remained remarkably stable in the last two decades. In fact, the number of Jews here in 2001 is almost identical to the 1981 total.

The Jewish population in Sheppard / Finch (West) has seen significant losses in the last two decades, after peaking in 1981. In the latter year, this area had the second largest Jewish community in the Toronto CMA, with 11,300 individuals. Since that peak, the Jewish population in Sheppard / Finch (West) has declined by 31.5%.

The area of Sheppard / Finch (East) has likewise seen a decline in its Jewish population since its peak in 1981. This district's Jewish community has diminished by 30.7% since 1981, and now stands at 4,590 individuals.

In the last decade, the area of Finch / Steeles (West) has also seen a significant decline in terms of its Jewish population. The number of Jews in this district peaked in 1991, when it represented the fourth largest Jewish community in the Toronto CMA, with 12,130 Jews. Between 1991 and 2001 it lost 2,470 Jews.

The Finch / Steeles (East) Jewish population has likewise seen a significant decline between 1991 and 2001. This area peaked sharply in 1981 with 16,145 Jews. In that Census year, Finch / Steeles (East) represented by far the largest Jewish community in the Toronto CMA. It currently has only 60.4% of the 1981 total.

The Jewish population of Vaughan has been increasing since Jews first settled here in significant numbers during the 1970's. Between 1981 and 1991, Vaughan was the fastest growing Jewish community in the country. In that decade, Vaughan's Jewish

population increased by more than 900%, or 19,160 individuals. Recent gains have been somewhat less dramatic. For instance, between 1991 and 2001, the Vaughan Jewish community increased by 61.2%, or 13,030 individuals. On the other hand, this increase alone is larger than the Jewish population size of any primary area in the Toronto CMA, with the exception of Vaughan itself.

In relative terms, the Jewish population increases for Richmond Hill in the last three decades have been almost as dramatic as those for the municipality of Vaughan. Particularly large gains were experienced between 1981 and 1991, when the community grew by 7,170 individuals. Recent increases have been more modest, although the community has increased by more than a third between 1991 and 2001.

The Markham community peaked in 1991, with 13,085 Jews. In the last decade, the community has decreased in size by 12.9%. However, Markham still has the fourth largest Jewish community of the primary areas, with 11,395 individuals.

The Mississauga Jewish community has remained fairly stable in the last decade.

This municipality saw its largest increase in Jews between 1971 and 1981 (+411.3%). The Scarborough Jewish population experienced a small increase between 1991 and 2001 (+10.2%). The peak number of Jews for Scarborough was in 1981, with 1,995 individuals. The current Jewish population is only about 13.5% less than this peak figure.

Are Jews living increasingly in areas that have traditionally not been considered as “Jewish neighborhoods”? As Table 3A shows, between 1991 and 2001, the number of Jews in the “Rest of Toronto CMA” increased by 18.8%. In absolute terms, this represents an increase of 1,945 persons; the fourth largest increase of any primary area in the Toronto CMA.

Table 3B looks at Jewish population gains and losses across primary areas between 1991 and 2001. This table is rank ordered by descending values. It can be seen from this table that Vaughan had an increase of almost five times as many individuals as the Jewish community with the next highest level of growth. Vaughan increased by 13,030 Jews in the last decade.

Richmond Hill had the next highest increase (2,855 individuals), followed by Lawrence / Wilson (2,570), “Rest of Toronto CMA” (1,945), Danforth / Beaches (1,260), and St. Clair / Eglinton (1,215). All the other areas had gains of less than 1,000 Jews.

The Mississauga Jewish community experienced the least change in size, with a net gain of merely 10 individuals between 1991 and 2001. The Wilson / Sheppard (East) Jewish population likewise had a very small gain of only 50 persons.

Finally, the Jewish community with the most significant decline in the last decade was Finch / Steeles (East), with –3,690 persons. Finch / Steeles (West) also had a significant loss of Jews, with –2,470 individuals. Finch / Steeles East and West accounted for almost 60% of all the losses experienced among the five areas showing Jewish population declines in the Toronto CMA.

Selected Municipalities: Table 3C is an historical summary of Jewish population distributions among selected municipalities in the Toronto CMA. From a general perspective, it can be seen that eight of thirteen municipalities have experienced

Table 3B
Gains and Losses Between 1991 & 2001
Toronto's Jewish Population
Primary Geographic Areas

	2001-1991 # Difference	2001 Population	1991 Population
Vaughan	+13,030	34,305	21,275
Richmond Hill	+2,855	10,900	8,045
Lawrence / Wilson	+2,570	11,835	9,265
Rest of Toronto CMA	+1,945	12,270	10,325
Danforth / Beaches	+1,260	3,910	2,650
St. Clair / Eglinton	+1,215	12,965	11,750
Bloor / St. Clair	+995	8,295	7,300
Downtown Core	+930	5,875	4,945
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	+665	5,110	4,445
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	+525	10,070	9,545
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	+250	7,970	7,720
Scarborough	+160	1,725	1,565
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	+50	8,220	8,170
Mississauga	+10	2,515	2,505
Sheppard / Finch (East)	-1,055	4,590	5,645
Sheppard / Finch (West)	-1,510	7,740	9,250
Markham	-1,690	11,395	13,085
Finch / Steeles (West)	-2,470	9,660	12,130
Finch / Steeles (East)	-3,690	9,745	13,435
Total Toronto CMA	+16,040	179,090	163,050

Jewish population growth of greater than 25% between 1991 and 2001: Aurora, Caledon & Orangeville, King, Milton & Halton Hills, Newmarket, Oakville, Vaughan, and Richmond Hill.

Jewish populations in two municipalities have remained relatively unchanged in size between 1991 and 2001 (less than $\pm 0.5\%$): Mississauga and the City of Toronto.

Finally, only the municipality of Brampton has experienced a loss of more than 20% of its Jewish population in the last decade.

In terms of an historical analysis of specific municipalities: Aurora has seen steady increases in its Jewish population. In the last ten years, the Aurora Jewish community has grown by 755 individuals.

Brampton has lost a significant number of Jews in the last decade. The Brampton Jewish population peaked in 1991, with 1,025 individuals. It lost approximately a fifth of that total, and numbered 800 by 2001.

The Jewish populations of Caledon & Orangeville, King, and Milton & Halton Hills are rather small. Yet all have seen

increases in the last decade. The Jewish community in King is experiencing a slight rebound, after decreasing by 21.4% in the decade before.

Newmarket has seen a significant increase in the size of its Jewish population between 1991 and 2001, with a gain of 80.5%. However, in absolute terms, this gain represented only 330 individuals.

The Oakville Jewish community has also experienced a significant gain between 1991 and 2001, with an increase of 67.3%, or 515 individuals. As Table 3C shows, its Jewish population has been increasing steadily since 1971, but the gain of the last decade has been the most significant.

Finally, the Jewish population in Pickering / Ajax / Uxbridge has experienced only a modest increase of less than 100 people in the last decade. It saw the greatest gain between 1981 and 1991, when the Jewish community increased by about 4 times during this period.

For historical trends related to the Jewish communities of Vaughan, Richmond Hill, Markham and Mississauga, the reader is

Table 3C
Historical Summary of Toronto's Jewish Population
Selected Municipalities

	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Aurora	1,215	+164.1	460	+360.0	100	+100.0	50
Brampton	800	-22.0	1,025	+138.4	430	+186.7	150
Caledon / Orangeville	220	+33.3	165	+106.3	80	--	--
King	250	+51.5	165	-21.4	210	--	--
Newmarket	740	+80.5	410	+203.7	135	+170.0	50
Milton / Halton Hills	240	+77.8	135	--	NA	--	0
Oakville	1,280	+67.3	765	+101.3	380	+58.3	240
Pickering/Ajax/Uxbridge	720	+15.2	625	+290.6	160	+52.4	105
Vaughan	34,305	+61.2	21,275	+905.9	2,115	--	--
Richmond Hill	10,900	+35.5	8,045	+819.4	875	+993.8	80
Markham	11,395	-12.9	13,085	+55.8	8,400	+538.8	1,315
Mississauga	2,515	+0.4	2,505	+58.0	1,585	+411.3	310
Toronto (City of)	113,795	-0.1	113,910	-0.7	114,755	+9.6	104,705
Rest of Toronto CMA*	715	+49.0	480	+357.1	105	-65.0	300
Total Toronto CMA	179,090	+9.8	163,050	+26.1	129,330	+20.5	107,305

*Includes outlying towns not represented in any of the above categories, as well as rural areas within the Toronto CMA.

referred to the previous section dealing with primary areas.

Large Special Interest Areas: Table 3D looks at historical trends for Jewish populations in large special interest areas. As mentioned previously, the regions of the Downtown, Central and Northern Jewish Communities are contiguous, and therefore can be compared with one another.

It can be seen from this table that both the Downtown and Northern Jewish Communities have experienced increases in their Jewish populations between 1991 and 2001, whereas the Central Jewish Community has experienced a decrease in the last decade.

The Downtown Jewish Community has been increasing steadily since 1971. In the last decade, it gained 3,755 individuals, a 23% increase. This increase is similar to the gains experienced in the previous two decades. In short, there is a continuing momentum for population growth in the Downtown Jewish Community.

The Central Jewish Community has decreased by 4,245 persons in the last decade, or 4.5%. A similar decrease of 4.6%

took place between 1981 and 1991. The 1981 Census marked the peak year for the Jewish population here, with a total of almost 100,000 individuals. In fact, in 1981, there were 4 times as many Jews here as the Downtown and Northern regions combined.

Finally, the Northern Jewish Community has been increasing at a dramatic pace in the last three decades. In absolute terms, the largest increase took place between 1981 and 1991, when there was a gain of 31,870 individuals. The increase between 1991 and 2001 has been only half as large (15,585 individuals or 35.6%), but impressive nonetheless, particularly when compared to the momentum of the other two regions.

Southern York Region has shown an impressive increase of 14,200 Jews between 1991 and 2001. A particularly dramatic expansion took place between 1981 and 1991, when the size of the Jewish community here increased by 31,015 individuals. Note that the history of the Jewish Community in Southern York Region parallels that of the Northern Jewish Community, since the former represents the entire York Region, and the latter only the southern part with the heaviest Jewish concentration.

Table 3D
Historical Summary of Toronto's Jewish Population
Large Special Interest Geographic Areas

	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Downtown J. Community	20,055	+23.0	16,300	+33.3	12,225	+32.2	9,250
Central J. Community	90,475	-4.5	94,720	-4.6	99,250	+6.0	93,675
Northern J. Community	59,345	+35.6	43,760	+268.0	11,890	+700.7	1,485
Southern York Region	56,605	+33.5	42,405	+272.3	11,390	+716.5	1,395
North York	65,085	-8.2	70,905	-9.4	78,245	+8.7	71,985
Bathurst Corridor	119,275	+16.5	102,380	+35.0	75,810	-4.1	79,020

Table 3E
Historical Summary of Toronto's Jewish Population
Small Special Interest Geographic Areas

	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	2,890	+18.0	2,450	+31.0	1,870	+16.9	1,600
High Park / Junction	1,940	+30.2	1,490	+31.3	1,135	+31.2	865
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	15,995	-1.0	16,150	+8.6	14,870	-13.0	17,095
York Mills	7,315	-9.6	8,090	-6.6	8,665	+78.3	4,860
Bathurst Manor	5,525	-11.2	6,225	-28.2	8,670	+9.1	7,950
Bathurst Corridor- Sheppard/Steeles	24,110	-18.2	29,465	--	--	--	--
Thornhill (Vaughan)	31,935	+51.7	21,050	+914.5	2,075	--	--
Thornhill (Markham)	10,540	-12.4	12,030	+50.1	8,015	+557.0	1,220

The Jewish community of North York reached its peak in 1981 with 78,245 people, but has been declining since that Census year. North York lost 5,820 individuals between 1991 and 2001, or 8.2% of its Jewish population. Note that North York has a similar demographic history to the Central Jewish Community, because it represents a large area subsumed within the latter.

The Jewish population in the Bathurst Corridor has been increasing in size for the last two decades. It dipped by 4.1% between 1971 and 1981. But it rebounded by 35% between 1981 and 1991, and increased again by 16.5% between 1991 and 2001. In short, this large region continues to attract Jews, and remains the hub of Jewish life in the Toronto metropolitan area.

Small Special Interest Areas: The Jewish populations residing in the areas described in Table 3E, represent groups with a wide variety of age distributions and socio-economic characteristics. It is not surprising then that their demographic histories are varied as well.

Of the eight disparate areas described in Table 3E, the “Annex / Bloor West / Yorkville” area, the “High Park / Junction”

district, and “Thornhill (Vaughan)” have all seen significant increases in their Jewish populations between 1991 and 2001.

On the other hand, the areas of “York Mills”, “Bathurst Manor”, “Bathurst Corridor-Sheppard/Steeles”, and “Thornhill (Markham)” have all experienced significant declines in their Jewish populations between 1991 and 2001. The Jewish community in “Forest Hill / Cedarvale” has remained roughly the same size in the last decade.

Examining these areas individually: The Annex / Bloor West / Yorkville Jewish population has been increasing steadily in the last three decades. The largest gain was evident between 1981 and 1991 when the Jewish population here increased by 31%. Recent gains have been more modest.

The Jewish population of High Park / Junction has been increasing at a steady pace in the last three decades, although none of these increases have been dramatic. Its current Jewish population (1,940) is more than twice the total of 1971 (865).

The Forest Hill / Cedarvale Jewish community rebounded by 8.6% between

Table 4A
Age Breakdowns by Primary Geography
Toronto Jewish Population
(Column %)

	Total		0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Downtown Core	5,880	3.3	605	1.7	645	2.8	2,665	5.7	1,365	2.9	600	2.2
Danforth / Beaches	3,915	2.2	980	2.8	390	1.7	1,330	2.9	1,065	2.3	150	0.5
Bloor / St. Clair	8,305	4.6	1,160	3.3	880	3.8	2,495	5.4	2,610	5.6	1,160	4.2
St. Clair / Eglinton	12,970	7.2	2,620	7.4	1,485	6.4	3,805	8.2	3,260	7.0	1,800	6.5
Eglinton / Lawrence	18,020	10.1	4,065	11.5	2,260	9.7	4,715	10.2	4,000	8.5	2,980	10.8
Lawrence / Wilson	11,830	6.6	2,655	7.5	1,265	5.4	2,835	6.1	2,665	5.7	2,410	8.8
Wilson / Sheppard	13,315	7.4	2,965	8.4	1,690	7.3	2,825	6.1	3,300	7.1	2,535	9.2
Sheppard / Finch	12,330	6.9	1,400	4.0	1,175	5.1	2,630	5.7	3,055	6.5	4,070	14.8
Finch / Steeles	19,410	10.8	1,970	5.6	2,385	10.3	3,405	7.3	5,725	12.2	5,925	21.6
Vaughan	34,305	19.2	8,980	25.5	5,355	23.1	8,930	19.3	8,340	17.8	2,700	9.8
Richmond Hill	10,895	6.1	2,725	7.7	1,515	6.5	3,505	7.6	2,655	5.7	495	1.8
Markham	11,400	6.4	1,840	5.2	2,550	11.0	2,155	4.6	4,270	9.1	585	2.1
Mississauga	2,510	1.4	460	1.3	375	1.6	645	1.4	835	1.8	195	0.7
Scarborough	1,725	1.0	305	0.9	200	0.9	440	0.9	495	1.1	285	1.0
Rest of Toronto CMA	12,265	6.8	2,490	7.1	1,040	4.5	3,985	8.6	3,155	6.7	1,595	5.8
Total Toronto CMA	179,075	100.0	35,220	100.0	23,210	100.0	46,365	100.0	46,795	100.0	27,485	100.0

1981 and 1991, after showing a decrease of 13% between 1971 and 1981. In the last decade, its numbers have remained fairly steady, with a decrease of only 155 individuals, or 1%. However, the current Jewish population of 15,995 is lower than the 1971 total of 17,095.

The York Mills Jewish community peaked sharply in 1981 with 8,665 individuals, but has been decreasing in size for the last two decades. Its current Jewish population of 7,315 is about 84% of its peak total in 1981.

The Bathurst Manor Jewish community has been decreasing for the last two decades. The Jewish population here peaked in 1981 with 8,670 individuals. In 2001, it was only approximately 64% of this peak total. The decrease between 1991 and 2001 (-11.2%), however, was not as pronounced as that between 1981 and 1991 (-28.2%).

The Jewish population of the Sheppard / Steeles area in the Bathurst Corridor has declined by 18.2% in the last decade, or 5,355 people.

The Thornhill (Vaughan) Jewish community experienced a particularly dramatic gain between 1981 and 1991, when its population

increased by about 10 times, from 2,075 to 21,050 individuals. This is undoubtedly the most striking population growth experienced by any Jewish community in the Toronto CMA in the last thirty years. The more recent increase between 1991 and 2001 has not been as dramatic, but has nonetheless involved a gain of 10,885 individuals, or 51.7%.

Finally, the Jewish community in Thornhill (Markham) peaked in 1991 with 12,030 individuals, but has experienced a 12.4% decline in the last decade. Its current population is approximately 1,500 less than the 1991 total.

Part 4: Comparisons of Age Breakdowns Across Geographic Areas

Primary Geographic Areas: Table 4A compares the proportions of age groups across primary areas in the Toronto CMA. For instance, by looking at the column percentages in this table, we can see where the largest proportions of Jewish children, young adults, and elderly reside in the metropolitan area. Note that East-West splits were combined in this table for certain primary areas.

As Table 4A shows, the Vaughan Jewish community has by far the largest number of children less than 15 years, with 8,980, or 25.5% of the total Jewish children in the Toronto CMA. In other words, one in four Jewish children in the Toronto CMA resides in the municipality of Vaughan.

Eglinton / Lawrence has the next highest number, with 4,065 children, or 11.5% of the total. Wilson / Sheppard also has a sizable number of Jewish children (2,965), followed by Richmond Hill (2,725), and Lawrence / Wilson (2,655).

In terms of Jewish teenagers and young adults (15-24 years), the largest number resides in Vaughan, with 5,355, or 23.1% of the total for this age group in the Toronto CMA. Markham has the next highest figure in this cohort with 2,550, or 11% of the total.

Other areas that have significant representations in the 15-24 year age group include Finch / Steeles (2,385), Eglinton / Lawrence (2,260), and Wilson / Sheppard (1,690).

Regarding the economically productive cohort of 25-44 years, Vaughan again has

the highest figure with 8,930, or 19.3% of the total for this age group. Eglinton / Lawrence follows with 4,715, or 10.2% of the total.

Significant numbers of Jews in the 25-44 year cohort can also be found in “Rest of Toronto CMA” (3,985); St. Clair /Eglinton (3,805); Richmond Hill (3,505); and Finch / Steeles (3,405).

Vaughan also has the largest number of those in the 45-64 age group, with 8,340 individuals, or 17.8% of the total. There are 5,725 individuals between 45-64 years in Finch / Steeles; 4,270 in Markham; 4,000 in Eglinton / Lawrence; and 3,300 in Wilson / Sheppard. It can be expected that as these “baby-boomers” enter their senior years, these areas will begin to see more swelling in the ranks of their elderly by the next Census in 2011.

Finally, Finch / Steeles has the largest number of Jewish seniors, with 5,925, or 21.6% of the Jewish elderly population in the Toronto CMA. There are also significant Jewish elderly populations in Sheppard / Finch (4,070), Eglinton / Lawrence (2,980), Vaughan (2,700), and Wilson / Sheppard (2,535).

Large Special Interest Areas: Table 4B shows age distributions for major regions in the Toronto CMA. Note that the percentages in each column add up to more than 100% because there is geographic overlap between some of these areas.

The first three regions are contiguous, and therefore can be compared to one another. It can be seen that the Downtown Jewish Community has 3,165 children (<15 years), comprising 9% of total Toronto Jews in this age group. The Central Jewish Community has 15,835 children, or 45% of Jews in this cohort. Finally, the Northern Jewish Community has 14,380 children, or 40.8% of total Jews in this age group. Jewish children living outside these three regions comprise 5.2% of the total in the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area.

In terms of teens and young adults (15-24 years), the Downtown Jewish community has 2,085, or 9% of the total for Jews in this age group. The Central Jewish Community has 10,405 persons in this cohort, or 44.8% of the total. Finally, the Northern Jewish community has 9,695 persons, or 41.8% of this age group. Jews 15-24 years living outside these three regions comprise 4.4% of the total in the Toronto CMA.

The Downtown Jewish Community has 7,305 Jews between 25-44 years, or 15.8% of the Toronto CMA total. The Central Jewish Community has 20,855, or 45% of the total in this metropolitan area. The Northern Jewish community has 15,485, or 33.4% of the total. Jews between 25-44 years living outside these three regions comprise 5.7% of the total in the Toronto CMA.

In terms of Jews 45-64 years, the Downtown Jewish Community has 5,475 individuals, or 11.7% of the total for Jews in this age group. The Central Jewish Community has 22,780 persons, or 48.7% of the total. Finally, the Northern Jewish has 15,880 individuals, or 33.9% of the total. Jews 45-64 years living outside these three regions comprise 5.7% of the total.

The Downtown Jewish Community has 2,030 seniors 65+ years, or 7.4% of total Jews in this cohort. The Central Jewish Community has by far the largest number of elderly, with 20,605 individuals, or 75% of the total. Finally, the Northern Jewish Community has 3,910, or 14.2% of the total. Elderly Jews living outside these three regions comprise 3.4% of total Jewish seniors in the Toronto CMA.

Table 4B
Age Breakdowns by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	% of Total Jews in Toronto CMA	#	% of Total Jews in Toronto CMA	#	% of Total Jews in Toronto CMA	#	% of Total Jews in Toronto CMA	#	% of Total Jews in Toronto CMA
Downtown J. Community	20,060	3,165	9.0	2,085	9.0	7,305	15.8	5,475	11.7	2,030	7.4
Central J. Community	90,480	15,835	45.0	10,405	44.8	20,855	45.0	22,780	48.7	20,605	75.0
Northern J. Community	59,350	14,380	40.8	9,695	41.8	15,485	33.4	15,880	33.9	3,910	14.2
Southern York Region	56,605	13,550	38.5	9,425	40.6	14,590	31.5	15,260	32.6	3,780	13.8
North York	65,085	10,755	30.5	7,585	32.7	13,185	28.4	16,485	35.2	17,075	62.1
Bathurst Corridor	119,280	25,135	71.4	15,090	65.0	30,535	65.9	28,470	60.8	20,050	72.9

There are 13,550 Jewish children 0-14 years in Southern York Region, or 38.5% of the total in the Toronto CMA. There is also a high representation of Jews 15-24 years, with 9,425, or 40.6% of the total. This region has almost a third of Jews between 25-44 years and 45-64 years, with 14,590 and 15,260 individuals respectively. Finally, Southern York Region has 3,780 Jewish elderly, or 13.8% of the total in the Toronto CMA.

North York has 10,755 Jewish children 0-14 years, or 30.5% of the total in the Toronto CMA. There are 7,585 Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years, comprising almost a third (32.7%) of the total. There are 13,185 Jews between 25-44 years, or 28.4% of the total. North York has more than a third (35.2%) of Jews 45-64 years in the Toronto CMA, or 16,485 individuals. Finally, this area has almost two-thirds (62.1%) of all Jewish elderly (65+), with 17,075.

Examining the data for the Bathurst Corridor, it is evident that this region has a high proportion of totals across all age ranges. There are 25,135 children (0-14 years), or 71.4% of Jewish children in the Toronto CMA. There are 15,090 individuals between 15-24, or 65% of total Jews in this

age group. There are also 30,535 persons between 25-44 years, or 65.9% of Jews in this cohort. The Bathurst Corridor has 28,470 Jews between 45-64, or 60.8% of the total. Finally, this region has 20,050 elderly Jews, or almost three-quarters (72.9%) of the total in the Toronto CMA.

Part 5: Age Breakdowns Within Geographic Areas

Primary Geographic Areas: Table 5A shows the percentages of age cohorts within a certain geographic area. Using this table, we can determine the “relative” proportion of children, young adults or elderly residing in a given area. For instance, it can be seen that Vaughan has the highest percentage of children 0-14 years (26.2%). This is attributable to the large presence of young Jewish families in Vaughan.

Wilson / Sheppard (West) also has a high proportion of Jewish children (25.3%). The areas of Danforth / Beaches and Richmond Hill have the next highest percentages of Jewish children, both with 25% of their populations. Again, this is due to the significant presence of young Jewish families residing in these latter areas.

Table 5A
Age Breakdowns by Primary Geography (Row %)

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Downtown Core	5,880	605	10.3	645	11.0	2,665	45.3	1,365	23.2	600	10.2
Danforth / Beaches	3,915	980	25.0	390	10.0	1,330	34.0	1,065	27.2	150	3.8
Bloor / St. Clair	8,305	1,160	14.0	880	10.6	2,495	30.0	2,610	31.4	1,160	14.0
St. Clair / Eglinton	12,970	2,620	20.2	1,485	11.4	3,805	29.3	3,260	25.1	1,800	13.9
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	7,955	1,840	23.1	1,035	13.0	1,890	23.8	1,640	20.6	1,550	19.5
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	10,065	2,225	22.1	1,225	12.2	2,825	28.1	2,360	23.4	1,430	14.2
Lawrence / Wilson	11,830	2,655	22.4	1,265	10.7	2,835	24.0	2,665	22.5	2,410	20.4
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	5,105	1,290	25.3	530	10.4	1,165	22.8	840	16.5	1,280	25.1
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	8,210	1,675	20.4	1,160	14.1	1,660	20.2	2,460	30.0	1,255	15.3
Sheppard / Finch (West)	7,740	990	12.8	840	10.9	1,520	19.6	1,705	22.0	2,685	34.7
Sheppard / Finch (East)	4,590	410	8.9	335	7.3	1,110	24.2	1,350	29.4	1,385	30.2
Finch / Steeles (West)	9,660	1,050	10.9	1,075	11.1	1,660	17.2	2,560	26.5	3,315	34.3
Finch / Steeles (East)	9,750	920	9.4	1,310	13.4	1,745	17.9	3,165	32.5	2,610	26.8
Vaughan	34,305	8,980	26.2	5,355	15.6	8,930	26.0	8,340	24.3	2,700	7.9
Richmond Hill	10,895	2,725	25.0	1,515	13.9	3,505	32.2	2,655	24.4	495	4.5
Markham	11,400	1,840	16.1	2,550	22.4	2,155	18.9	4,270	37.5	585	5.1
Mississauga	2,510	460	18.3	375	14.9	645	25.7	835	33.3	195	7.8
Scarborough	1,725	305	17.7	200	11.6	440	25.5	495	28.7	285	16.5
Rest of Toronto CMA	12,265	2,490	20.3	1,040	8.5	3,985	32.5	3,155	25.7	1,595	13.0
Total Toronto CMA	179,075	35,220	19.7	23,210	13.0	46,365	25.9	46,795	26.1	27,485	15.3

The lowest proportions of Jewish children can be found in Sheppard / Finch (East) (8.9%). Finch / Steeles (East) also has a low proportion of Jewish children (9.4%). In the cases of both areas, individuals 45+ years dominate the age distributions.

In terms of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years, by far the largest percentage is found in Markham (22.4%). This group likely represents the children of middle-aged adults, who dominate the age distribution of Markham Jews. The lowest proportion of Jews 15-24 years is found in Sheppard / Finch (East) (7.3%).

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years of age, by far the highest percentage is found in the Downtown Core (45.3%). These are likely to be career-minded individuals who prefer to reside in the dynamic hub of the city's core, and are not necessarily raising families. High percentages of Jews 25-44 years of age are also found in Danforth / Beaches (34%), "Rest of Toronto CMA" (32.5%), and Richmond Hill (32.2%).

The lowest percentages of Jews 25-44 years are found in Finch / Steeles East and West (17.9% and 17.2% respectively). Again, this

is because of the dominance of individuals 45+ years in the age distributions of these areas.

In terms of the 45-64 age group, the highest percentages are found in Markham (37.5%), Mississauga (33.3%), and Finch / Steeles (East) (32.5%). The lowest proportion of Jews 45-64 years is found in Wilson / Sheppard (West) (16.5%).

Finally, Sheppard / Finch (West) has the highest proportion of Jewish seniors. More than a third (34.7%) of the latter area's Jewish population is elderly. Finch / Steeles (West) also has a significantly high proportion of elderly (34.3%), followed by Sheppard / Finch (East) (30.2%).

The Jewish community with the lowest proportion of seniors is Danforth / Beaches (3.8%). Richmond Hill also has a particularly low percentage of Jewish seniors (4.5%).

Selected Municipalities: As shown in Table 5B, the municipality of Aurora has a particularly high proportion of Jewish children 0-14 years (34.2%). This is due to the large representation of young Jewish families in this area.

Table 5B
Age Breakdowns by Selected Municipalities
Toronto Jewish Population
(Row %)

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Aurora	1,215	415	34.2	120	9.9	435	35.8	230	18.9	15	1.2
Brampton	805	210	26.1	75	9.3	285	35.4	195	24.2	40	5.0
Caledon / Orangeville	215	45	20.9	15	7.0	75	34.9	65	30.2	15	7.0
King	245	65	26.5	25	10.2	45	18.4	100	40.8	10	4.1
Newmarket	735	190	25.9	80	10.9	280	38.1	140	19.0	45	6.1
Milton / Halton Hills	235	40	17.0	50	21.3	55	23.4	55	23.4	35	14.9
Oakville	1,275	345	27.1	105	8.2	380	29.8	325	25.5	120	9.4
Pickering/Ajax/Uxbridge	730	200	27.4	70	9.6	265	36.3	135	18.5	60	8.2
Vaughan	34,305	8,980	26.2	5,355	15.6	8,930	26.0	8,340	24.3	2,700	7.9
Richmond Hill	10,895	2,725	25.0	1,515	13.9	3,505	32.2	2,655	24.4	495	4.5
Markham	11,400	1,840	16.1	2,550	22.4	2,155	18.9	4,270	37.5	585	5.1
Mississauga	2,510	460	18.3	375	14.9	645	25.7	835	33.3	195	7.8
Toronto (City of)	113,790	19,505	17.1	12,810	11.3	29,125	25.6	29,250	25.7	23,100	20.3
Rest of Toronto CMA*	720	200	27.8	65	9.0	185	25.7	200	27.8	70	9.7
Total Toronto CMA	179,075	35,220	19.7	23,210	13.0	46,365	25.9	46,795	26.1	27,485	15.3

*Includes outlying towns not represented in any of the above categories, as well as rural areas within the Toronto CMA.

In terms of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years, Markham is the municipality with the highest percentage (22.4%), but Milton & Halton Hills also has a high proportion (21.3%).

Newmarket has the highest proportion of Jews 25-44 years (38.1%), followed by Pickering, Ajax & Uxbridge (36.3%). In terms of Jews 45-64 years, King has the highest percentage (40.8%), followed by Markham (37.5%). Finally, the City of Toronto has by far the highest proportion of Jewish seniors (20.3%) of any municipality.

Large Special Interest Areas: Table 5C looks at age breakdowns within larger regions in the Toronto CMA. The Downtown, Central and Northern Jewish Communities are contiguous and can be directly compared with one another.

From a relative perspective, it can be seen that the Northern Jewish Community has larger representations of Jewish children, teens and young adults. The Downtown Jewish Community has a larger proportion in the 24-45 age group. All three regions are similarly represented in the 45-64 cohort. Finally, by far the largest representation of

Jewish seniors is found in the Central Jewish Community.

On a more general level, the following conclusions can be reached: The Northern Jewish Community has 40.5% of its Jewish population under 25 years, compared to 29% of the Central Jewish Community, and 26.2% of the Downtown Jewish Community. The Central Jewish Community has 48% of its Jewish population 45+ years, compared to 37.4% of the Downtown Jewish Community, and 33.4% of the Northern Jewish Community. These are important differences in the demographic makeup of these communities.

Southern York Region has a much higher proportion of Jewish children than North York (23.9% and 16.5% respectively). In fact, Southern York Region also has higher percentages of Jews 15-24 and 25-44 years. Both areas have similar proportions in the 45-64 age group. But North York has a much higher proportion of seniors than Southern York Region (26.2% and 6.7% respectively).

Small Special Interest Areas: Table 5D is an examination of age breakdowns within selected smaller areas in the Toronto CMA.

Table 5C
Age Breakdowns by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas (Row %)

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Downtown J. Community	20,060	3,165	15.8	2,085	10.4	7,305	36.4	5,475	27.3	2,030	10.1
Central J. Community	90,480	15,835	17.5	10,405	11.5	20,855	23.0	22,780	25.2	20,605	22.8
Northern J. Community	59,350	14,380	24.2	9,695	16.3	15,485	26.1	15,880	26.8	3,910	6.6
Southern York Region	56,605	13,550	23.9	9,425	16.7	14,590	25.8	15,260	27.0	3,780	6.7
North York	65,085	10,755	16.5	7,585	11.7	13,185	20.3	16,485	25.3	17,075	26.2
Bathurst Corridor	119,280	25,135	21.1	15,090	12.7	30,535	25.6	28,470	23.9	20,050	16.8

Table 5D
Age Breakdowns by Small Special Interest Geographic Areas (Row %)

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Annex/Bloor W./Yorkville	2,885	445	15.4	230	8.0	1,030	35.7	870	30.2	310	10.7
High Park / Junction	1,940	445	22.9	165	8.5	825	42.5	415	21.4	90	4.6
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	15,995	3,110	19.4	1,915	12.0	4,215	26.4	3,980	24.9	2,775	17.3
York Mills	7,310	1,335	18.3	1,275	17.4	1,215	16.6	2,515	34.4	970	13.3
Bathurst Manor	5,525	700	12.7	535	9.7	990	17.9	1,170	21.2	2,130	38.6
Bathurst Corridor-Sheppard/Steeles	24,105	2,810	11.7	2,735	11.3	4,540	18.8	6,220	25.8	7,800	32.4
Thornhill (Vaughan)	31,925	8,260	25.9	5,060	15.8	8,055	25.2	7,900	24.7	2,650	8.3
Thornhill (Markham)	10,535	1,635	15.5	2,425	23.0	1,900	18.0	4,020	38.2	555	5.3

It can be seen that Thornhill (Vaughan) and High Park / Junction have the largest percentages of children (25.9% and 22.9% respectively). Both areas have a preponderance of young Jewish families in their midst.

In terms of teens and young adults (15-24 years), Thornhill (Markham) has the highest representation in this age group (23%). As mentioned previously, these are the children of households with middle-aged adults, of which there is a large percentage in this area.

The district of High Park / Junction has a large representation in the 25-44 age group (42.5%), and there is also a high proportion of this cohort in Annex / Bloor West / Yorkville (35.7%). Regarding the 45-64 age group, there is a particularly high percentage in Thornhill (Markham) (38.2%).

Finally, more than a third (38.6%) of Jews living in Bathurst Manor are elderly. In fact of all the areas, regions and municipalities examined in this report, Bathurst Manor has the highest relative proportion of seniors in the Toronto CMA. The Sheppard to Steeles area in the Bathurst Corridor, which

includes the area of Bathurst Manor, also has a high percentage of elderly (32.4%).

Part 6: Median Ages by Geographic Areas

Primary Geographic Areas: Table 6A looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across primary geographic areas. The Jewish populations with the youngest median ages include those in Richmond Hill (32.5 years) and Vaughan (33.9 years). The Downtown Core also has a relatively young median age for Jews (34.3 years).

At the other end of the distribution, Sheppard / Finch (East) has the oldest median age for Jews (53.5 years), followed by Finch / Steeles (West) (52.7 years), Finch / Steeles (East) (51.7 years), and Sheppard / Finch (West) (50.6 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations reveals that Jews are older, on average, in fourteen of nineteen primary geographic areas. In contrast, they are younger than the totals in the Downtown Core, Danforth / Beaches, Eglinton / Lawrence (East), Vaughan, and Richmond Hill.

Table 6A
Median Ages for Jews, Non-Jews & Totals
Primary Geographic Areas

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Downtown Core	34.7	34.3	34.7
Danforth / Beaches	36.9	36.4	36.9
Bloor / St. Clair	37.7	41.4	37.5
St. Clair / Eglinton	37.0	37.6	36.9
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	36.9	38.2	36.7
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	37.0	36.5	37.1
Lawrence / Wilson	38.7	39.7	38.5
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	38.0	38.6	37.7
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	38.7	41.5	38.3
Sheppard / Finch (West)	39.7	50.6	36.0
Sheppard / Finch (East)	39.0	53.5	38.4
Finch / Steeles (West)	42.1	52.7	35.2
Finch / Steeles (East)	40.6	51.7	39.4
Vaughan	34.1	33.9	34.1
Richmond Hill	36.0	32.5	36.2
Markham	37.1	39.3	37.1
Mississauga	34.9	39.4	34.9
Scarborough	36.6	41.2	36.6
Rest of Toronto CMA	35.7	39.4	35.6
Total Toronto CMA	36.0	39.4	35.9

Selected Municipalities: Table 6B reveals that Aurora has a particularly young Jewish community (29.3 years). As mentioned above, Richmond Hill (32.5 years) also has a relatively young Jewish population, as does Newmarket (32.9 years) and Vaughan (33.9 years).

King has the oldest Jewish community of any municipality considered in Table 6B (42.7 years). The City of Toronto also has an older Jewish population, on average, than almost all the other municipalities (42.1 years).

Large Special Interest Areas: Table 6C shows that in terms of the first three contiguous regions, it is the Northern Jewish Community which is the youngest (34 years); the Central Jewish Community is oldest (43.4 years); whereas the Downtown Jewish Community falls between these two regions (37.1 years).

Comparing the median ages of the total and Jewish populations, it is evident from Table 6C that only the Northern Jewish Community is somewhat younger than the total population in that region, whereas the Downtown and Central Communities are older than their respective total populations.

Not surprisingly, Southern York Region has a very similar median age to that of the Northern Jewish Community (34.2 and 34 years respectively), given that Southern York Region is a smaller part of the latter area.

The Jewish community of North York has the highest median age of any of the regions considered in this table (46.3 years). The large proportion of elderly Jews in this area accounts for this finding.

Small Special Interest Areas: Table 6D shows that the area with the youngest Jewish population is High Park / Junction (33.6 years), followed by Thornhill (Vaughan) (34.5 years), and the Annex / Bloor West / Yorkville district (38 years).

Bathurst Manor has the oldest Jewish community of any of the areas, regions or municipalities examined in this report (53.6 years). In fact, comparisons reveal that, on average, Bathurst Manor has the second-oldest Jewish population of any district or municipality in Canada. The following are the five areas with the oldest Jewish communities across the country:

- Garden City, Winnipeg CMA (58.1 years)
- Bathurst Manor, Toronto CMA (53.6 years)

Table 6B
Median Ages for Jews, Non-Jews & Totals
Selected Municipalities

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Aurora	35.4	29.3	35.6
Brampton	32.8	36.6	32.8
Caledon / Orangeville	34.9	34.7	34.9
King	39.4	42.7	39.4
Newmarket	34.9	32.9	34.9
Milton / Halton Hills	36.9	38.6	36.9
Oakville	37.0	37.9	37.0
Pickering/Ajax/Uxbridge	35.3	36.1	35.3
Vaughan	34.1	33.9	34.1
Richmond Hill	36.0	32.5	36.2
Markham	37.1	39.3	37.1
Mississauga	34.9	39.4	34.9
Toronto (City of)	36.7	42.1	36.5
Rest of Toronto CMA	NA	NA	NA
Total Toronto CMA	36.0	39.4	35.9

Sheppard / Finch (East), Toronto CMA (53.5 years)

- Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge, Winnipeg CMA (53.4 years)
- Cote St. Luc, Montreal CMA (53 years)

The Sheppard to Steeles area of the Bathurst Corridor, which includes Bathurst Manor, also has a relatively older Jewish population (50.8 years).

Part 7: Ethnic Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 7 examines the distribution of ethnic affiliations across geographic areas. Ethnicity was defined as a “multiple response” variable in the 2001 Census, meaning that respondents could indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. To avoid double counting, a hierarchical method of assigning affiliation was employed in this analysis. This method is described fully in Appendix 3.

It is important to note that the category for Jewish affiliation is described as “Jewish: full definition” in the first columns of Table 7. Jewish affiliation is unique because it can refer to either an ethnic or religious identification, or both. It was felt that comparisons should be made with the full

definition of “Jewishness”, so that the most inclusive attribution could be derived.

It should also be noted, however, that the Jewish designation may overlap with other categories; that is, some respondents may have described themselves as Jewish by religion, and having another ethnic affiliation. This may not be an issue for such combinations as “Jewish and Chinese”, but might be more prevalent, for say, “Jewish and Russian”.

Individuals who reported a single-response ethnic affiliation of Canadian are not included in Table 7. This was done to accentuate ethnic categories with roots outside of Canadian origins.

Due to the large number of ethnic categories under consideration, Table 7 spreads out over two pages. Looking first at the Downtown Core, British is the most common ethnic affiliation (31,035), followed by Chinese (29,375), Portuguese (17,170), African (8,465), and Filipino (8,405). The Jewish population is the eleventh largest among ethnic groups in the downtown area, with 5,875 individuals.

Table 6C
Median Ages for Jews, Non-Jews & Totals
Large Special Interest Geographic Areas

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Downtown J. Community	36.1	37.1	36.0
Central J. Community	36.8	43.4	36.3
Northern J. Community	35.8	34.0	35.9
Southern York Region	35.7	34.2	35.8
North York	37.2	46.3	36.5
Bathurst Corridor	36.6	38.8	36.2

Table 6D
Median Ages for Jews, Non-Jews & Totals
Small Special Interest Geographic Areas

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	36.3	38.0	36.1
High Park / Junction	35.6	33.6	35.7
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	38.1	40.1	37.4
York Mills	40.5	43.6	39.8
Bathurst Manor	41.2	53.6	36.8
Bathurst Corridor- Sheppard/Steeles	40.9	50.8	37.9
Thornhill (Vaughan)	36.5	34.5	37.7
Thornhill (Markham)	40.6	39.8	40.8

In Danforth / Beaches, British is by far the largest ethnic affiliation (44,150), followed by Chinese (25,415) and French (8,855). The Greek community is next largest with 8,580 individuals. The Jewish population (3,920) is the ninth largest among ethnic communities in Danforth / Beaches.

In terms of Bloor / St Clair, the British are the largest ethnic group (24,170), followed by the Jewish population (8,295). There are also significant Portuguese (8,080) and Italian (7,720) communities in Bloor / St Clair.

The British are by far the largest ethnic group in St. Clair / Eglinton (23,875). Jews are the next largest ethnic community (12,965). There is also a significant Italian population in St. Clair / Eglinton (7,160).

In Eglinton / Lawrence (West), Jews are the largest ethnic community (7,970), followed by Italians (3,960). In Eglinton / Lawrence (East), the British are the largest ethnic group (15,000), followed by the Jewish community (10,070).

In terms of Lawrence / Wilson, British is the most common ethnic affiliation (12,310),

followed closely by Jews (11,835). The next largest ethnic group is Italian (4,185).

In Wilson / Sheppard (West), Jews are the largest ethnic group (5,110), followed by the Italian (1,530) and Filipino (1,505) communities. Regarding Wilson / Sheppard (East), Jews also comprise the largest ethnic group (8,220), followed by the British (7,055), and Chinese (4,110).

Jews are by far the largest ethnic group in Sheppard / Finch (West), with 7,740 persons, followed by Russians (2,195). However, as mentioned at the beginning of this section, there may be overlap between these affiliations. The Chinese are by far the largest ethnic community in Sheppard / Finch (East) (21,215), followed by the British (10,070). Jews rank third in this district with 4,590 individuals.

In Finch / Steeles (West), Jews are by far the largest ethnic group with 9,660 persons, followed by Russians (4,120). Again, there might be overlap between these two groups. In Finch / Steeles (East), Chinese is by far the most common ethnic affiliation (19,410), followed by the Jewish (9,745) and British (7,570) populations.

Table 7
Ethnic Groups by Primary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Aboriginal	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Vietnamese	East Indian	Pakistani	Arab	African	Caribbean
Downtown Core	5,875	2,635	29,375	1,365	3,285	8,405	3,685	7,530	1,585	2,520	8,465	7,780
Danforth / Beaches	3,910	3,555	25,415	1,070	480	3,830	1,430	5,025	1,435	1,010	3,315	5,485
Bloor / St. Clair	8,295	935	6,670	615	1,095	1,470	665	2,080	45	815	1,580	2,405
St. Clair / Eglinton	12,965	920	3,850	720	630	3,605	400	1,650	130	960	2,095	4,170
Eglinton/Lawrence (W.)	7,970	160	805	55	115	1,570	140	700	85	310	825	960
Eglinton/Lawrence (E.)	10,070	340	1,600	350	360	1,350	45	915	35	675	520	740
Lawrence / Wilson	11,835	295	3,200	290	220	2,330	140	1,100	35	530	1,820	1,525
Wilson / Sheppard (W.)	5,110	100	445	10	115	1,505	75	175	0	120	280	475
Wilson / Sheppard (E.)	8,220	180	4,110	410	1,245	985	60	635	15	400	370	755
Sheppard / Finch (W.)	7,740	110	405	45	545	1,525	150	335	75	275	175	360
Sheppard / Finch (E.)	4,590	350	21,215	665	3,340	2,025	155	4,090	340	2,450	1,075	2,655
Finch / Steeles (W.)	9,660	10	455	15	690	1,085	15	450	10	205	200	305
Finch / Steeles (E.)	9,745	270	19,410	485	3,610	1,770	65	3,110	215	885	975	1,775
Vaughan	34,305	470	7,415	275	1,410	2,595	1,140	8,805	1,245	2,320	1,460	3,380
Richmond Hill	10,900	835	29,600	470	1,470	1,610	305	7,190	615	3,015	985	2,495
Markham	11,395	810	63,875	720	2,240	4,980	435	19,070	1,650	2,835	2,215	7,975
Mississauga	2,515	4,735	39,965	2,195	5,145	24,125	7,485	68,085	9,665	16,465	11,000	33,185
Scarborough	1,725	4,885	109,595	2,895	3,430	31,140	1,730	61,510	5,765	8,910	17,600	48,970
Rest of Toronto CMA	12,270	22,810	67,875	6,525	13,030	36,375	17,745	148,455	13,545	24,695	54,370	116,725
Total Toronto CMA	179,090	44,405	435,280	19,175	42,455	132,280	35,865	340,910	36,490	69,395	109,325	242,120

Regarding the municipality of Vaughan, Italians are by far the largest ethnic group with 79,035 individuals, followed by the Jewish community (34,305). There are also 8,805 persons of East Indian origin residing in Vaughan.

In Richmond Hill, the Chinese are the largest ethnic group (29,600), followed by the British (17,595) and Italian (15,995) communities. Jews are the fourth largest ethnic group in Richmond Hill (10,900).

In terms of Markham, the Chinese are by far the largest ethnic community (63,875), followed by the British (28,330). There is also a significant East Indian population in Markham, comprising 19,070 individuals. Jews rank fourth among ethnic groups with 11,395 individuals, followed closely by Italians with 11,320 persons.

In Mississauga, British is by far the most common ethnic affiliation (96,900). There is a very significant East Indian population in this municipality (68,085). There are also noteworthy Italian (45,735), Chinese (39,965), and Polish (36,680) communities. Jews are among the smallest of ethnic groups examined in Mississauga, with 2,515 individuals.

In terms of Scarborough, the Chinese are by far the largest ethnic group (109,595). There are also significant British (86,455), East Indian (61,510), and Caribbean (48,970) populations. Jews represent the smallest ethnic community considered in Scarborough, with 1,725 individuals.

Finally, in the “Rest of Toronto CMA”, Jews are a small minority with 12,270 individuals, compared to other ethnic groups. This is not surprising given that Jews have traditionally not settled in these neighborhoods. The British number 448,060 in the “Rest of Toronto CMA”, followed by Italians (190,310), and East Indians (148,455).

In summary, of the nineteen primary areas examined in Table 7, Jews are the largest ethnic group in five areas, and rank second-largest in six areas. The five areas where they comprise the largest ethnic group include: Eglinton / Lawrence (West), Wilson / Sheppard (West), Wilson / Sheppard (East), Sheppard / Finch (West), and Finch / Steeles (West).

Although only primary areas were highlighted in this section, ethnic breakdowns for the City of Toronto suggest

Table 7 (cont'd)
Ethnic Groups by Primary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Latin American	Italian	Greek	Portuguese	Russian	Ukrainian	Polish	German	Spanish	French	British
Downtown Core	5,875	3,430	8,180	1,575	17,170	2,925	3,755	4,405	7,205	1,925	7,665	31,035
Danforth / Beaches	3,910	1,790	7,820	8,580	1,840	1,900	2,840	3,015	8,135	715	8,855	44,150
Bloor / St. Clair	8,295	2,205	7,720	1,965	8,080	1,905	2,105	2,225	4,780	720	4,270	24,170
St. Clair / Eglinton	12,965	2,100	7,160	1,955	4,125	2,315	1,745	2,900	4,215	985	3,825	23,875
Eglinton/Lawrence (W.)	7,970	830	3,960	520	1,100	1,240	485	945	485	275	370	2,080
Eglinton/Lawrence (E.)	10,070	570	1,820	720	320	1,475	830	1,700	2,410	235	2,400	15,000
Lawrence / Wilson	11,835	760	4,185	1,120	525	1,245	970	1,760	2,575	380	1,670	12,310
Wilson / Sheppard (W.)	5,110	160	1,530	320	110	785	90	545	225	120	160	845
Wilson / Sheppard (E.)	8,220	365	1,365	490	150	1,555	580	1,130	1,355	305	730	7,055
Sheppard / Finch (W.)	7,740	140	1,765	550	175	2,195	525	785	215	125	240	1,055
Sheppard / Finch (E.)	4,590	610	3,275	2,580	545	1,430	830	1,390	2,090	310	1,485	10,070
Finch / Steeles (W.)	9,660	85	235	115	115	4,120	635	640	215	50	135	485
Finch / Steeles (E.)	9,745	635	3,465	1,270	250	2,960	905	1,055	1,775	240	1,035	7,570
Vaughan	34,305	2,345	79,035	2,030	3,525	5,945	1,135	3,785	2,110	1,105	1,700	8,455
Richmond Hill	10,900	805	15,995	3,355	1,085	4,425	1,795	2,460	4,470	435	2,805	17,595
Markham	11,395	1,415	11,320	5,615	1,595	2,160	2,105	2,505	5,905	525	3,980	28,330
Mississauga	2,515	9,710	45,735	6,080	27,620	3,460	15,085	36,680	20,425	3,920	18,300	96,900
Scarborough	1,725	4,930	20,425	16,210	5,895	2,015	4,535	6,610	14,980	2,205	13,310	86,455
Rest of Toronto CMA	12,270	37,695	190,310	24,480	72,900	15,475	48,180	58,125	89,015	17,270	74,230	448,060
Total Toronto CMA	179,090	70,580	415,300	79,530	147,125	59,530	89,130	132,660	172,585	31,845	147,165	865,495

that the most common ethnic affiliation is British (389,965), followed by Chinese (273,570), Italian (178,550), East Indian (164,570), and Caribbean (143,620). The Jewish community is the sixth largest ethnic group with 113,795 individuals.

Part 8: Religious Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 8 looks at religious affiliations across primary geographic areas. Note that the figures for the Jewish Standard Definition are cited in this section as well, although those for Jewish religion alone are likewise included in the table.

In the Downtown Core, Catholics represent the largest religious group, with 63,955 individuals. The next largest mainstream groups are Protestants (30,135) and Muslims (12,145). Jews rank sixth among mainstream religious groups, with 5,875 individuals. Note the large number of persons with no religious affiliation in the downtown area (58,730).

In the Danforth / Beaches district, Protestants comprise the largest religious group (40,525), followed closely by Catholics (39,500). There is also a

significant Christian Orthodox community here (12,030). Jews comprise the sixth largest mainstream religious group, with 3,910 individuals. There is a large contingent of non-affiliated individuals in Danforth / Beaches as well (54,480).

In terms of Bloor / St. Clair, Catholics are the largest mainstream group (30,595), followed by Protestants (23,655). Jews are the third largest religious group, with 8,295 individuals.

Catholics comprise the largest religious group in St. Clair / Eglinton, with 29,735 persons. Protestants are the second largest group, with 26,355 individuals. Jews comprise the third largest religious community, with 12,965 individuals.

In terms of Eglinton / Lawrence (West), Catholics are the largest group with 8,955 individuals, followed by Jews with 7,970 persons. In Eglinton / Lawrence (East), Protestants are the largest group, with 15,475 individuals, followed by Catholics (10,750). Jews comprise the third largest group, with 10,070 persons.

Catholics are the largest mainstream religious group in Lawrence / Wilson

Table 8
Religious Groups by Primary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Jewish Religion	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Christian n.i.e.	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Sikh	Other Eastern Religions	Para-Religious Groups	No Religious Affiliation
Downtown Core	5,875	4,800	63,955	30,135	5,655	7,845	12,145	6,545	8,615	390	680	925	58,730
Danforth / Beaches	3,910	2,760	39,500	40,525	12,030	4,600	8,065	1,735	7,670	170	200	600	54,480
Bloor / St. Clair	8,295	7,295	30,595	23,655	2,935	2,165	1,645	845	2,195	215	395	280	23,300
St. Clair / Eglinton	12,965	12,225	29,735	26,355	3,810	2,615	2,435	765	1,105	70	245	200	17,730
Eglinton/Lawrence (W.)	7,970	7,690	8,955	2,960	2,085	815	865	375	420	110	15	20	2,990
Eglinton/Lawrence (E.)	10,070	9,510	10,750	15,475	2,430	970	1,110	475	415	0	120	55	9,535
Lawrence / Wilson	11,835	11,525	14,880	14,805	2,330	1,270	2,040	480	545	50	50	50	7,755
Wilson / Sheppard (W.)	5,110	4,980	4,005	1,570	655	460	205	70	115	20	15	30	1,280
Wilson / Sheppard (E.)	8,220	7,835	7,080	9,310	1,850	1,040	1,800	350	505	0	70	15	6,695
Sheppard / Finch (W.)	7,740	7,185	4,830	2,005	1,710	550	520	240	105	50	10	10	2,000
Sheppard / Finch (E.)	4,590	4,200	18,335	16,385	6,085	4,515	7,160	2,230	3,100	360	565	50	19,930
Finch / Steeles (W.)	9,660	8,475	2,150	1,280	1,630	730	475	285	235	25	45	10	3,285
Finch / Steeles (E.)	9,745	8,905	16,135	12,645	3,525	4,145	3,985	1,695	2,130	120	180	20	17,285
Vaughan	34,305	33,090	101,325	13,230	5,255	2,600	4,415	4,490	2,925	3,105	395	40	10,730
Richmond Hill	10,900	10,130	39,850	25,220	7,700	5,470	9,970	2,470	2,645	530	830	40	26,755
Markham	11,395	10,940	53,035	42,795	10,265	8,845	11,020	11,890	7,115	3,380	460	70	48,125
Mississauga	2,515	1,905	257,440	133,205	19,095	17,990	41,840	29,165	11,600	23,425	1,695	380	73,080
Scarborough	1,725	1,425	154,475	134,915	29,720	27,570	45,880	57,070	16,345	3,925	1,575	520	116,000
Rest of Toronto CMA	12,270	9,645	721,855	584,590	59,925	66,230	98,535	70,120	29,370	54,660	3,450	2,240	285,005
Total Toronto CMA	179,090	164,520	1,578,885	1,131,060	178,690	160,425	254,110	191,295	97,155	90,605	10,995	5,555	784,690

(14,880), followed closely by Protestants (14,805). Jews are the third largest religious group in Lawrence / Wilson, with 11,835 persons.

In Wilson / Sheppard (West), Jews are the largest mainstream group (5,110), followed by Catholics (4,005). Regarding Wilson / Sheppard (East), Protestants are the largest religious group (9,310), followed by the Jewish community (8,220). Catholics also comprise a significant number in Wilson / Sheppard (East) (7,080).

In Sheppard / Finch (West), Jews comprise the largest mainstream group (7,740), followed by Catholics (4,830). Regarding Sheppard / Finch (East), Catholics are by far the largest religious group, with 18,335 persons, followed by Protestants (16,385). There is also a significant Muslim population here (7,160). Jews comprise the fifth largest community, with 4,590 persons. Note the relatively large contingent of religiously unaffiliated individuals in Sheppard / Finch (East) (19,930).

Jews are by far the largest religious group in Finch / Steeles (West), with 9,660 individuals, followed by Catholics (2,150). In Finch / Steeles (East), Catholics are the

largest religious group (16,135), followed by Protestants (12,645). The Jewish community ranks third in Finch / Steeles (East), with 9,745 persons. Note the relatively large population in this area of those with no religious affiliation (17,285).

There are 101,325 Catholics in the municipality of Vaughan. The Jewish community comprises the next largest group, with 34,305 persons. Protestants also have a significant representation in Vaughan (13,230).

In Richmond Hill, Catholics comprise the largest mainstream group, with 39,850 persons, followed by Protestants (25,220). Jews rank third among religious groups in this area, with 10,900 individuals. There are also 9,970 Muslims and 7,700 Christian Orthodox in Richmond Hill. Note the relatively large number of individuals who have no religious affiliation (26,755).

In terms of Markham, Catholics are the largest mainstream group, with 53,035 individuals, followed by Protestants (42,795). Hindus rank third with a population of 11,890, followed closely by Jews (11,395) and Muslims (11,020).

Table 9
Five-Year Mobility for Jews
Toronto CMA

Lived in 1996 →	Total	Vaughan	Richmond Hill	Markham	Mississauga	City of Toronto	Rest of Toronto	Non-Migrants	Non-Movers	Outside of Toronto CMA
Lived in 2001 ↓										
Aurora	1,215	0	100	60	0	115	0	135	535	80
Oakville	1,275	0	0	10	35	45	25	165	670	250
Vaughan	34,310	--	290	240	45	1,880	80	6,930	19,595	2,825
Richmond Hill	10,900	25	--	740	0	1,170	35	2,535	4,415	1,100
Markham	11,395	10	160	--	0	385	50	1,910	8,040	510
Mississauga	2,515	0	0	20	--	145	20	555	1,345	325
City of Toronto	113,790	205	485	1,135	130	--	315	27,345	67,360	10,655
Rest of Toronto CMA	3,690	0	75	130	70	465	145	390	1,745	320
Total Toronto CMA	179,090	240	1,110	2,335	280	4,205	670	39,965	103,705	16,065

Note: The category of “Non-Migrants” includes those who lived in the same area, but not the same address in 1996. “Non-movers” are those who stayed at the same address between 1996 -2001. The category of “Outside of Toronto CMA” includes those who lived in other parts of the province, or other parts of the rest of Canada, or outside the country in 1996. Note: Rows don’t add up to totals because a “non-applicable” category is not shown. This category includes those who were less than 5 years old in 2001, and thus not yet born in 1996. They could therefore not be included in an analysis of five-year residential patterns.

Markham also has a large contingent of unaffiliated individuals (48,125).

Regarding Mississauga, Catholics are by far the largest community, numbering about a quarter of a million (257,440) people. There are 133,205 Protestants here, as well as a significant number of Muslims (41,840). The Jewish community is very small (2,515) relative to other religious affiliations.

In Scarborough, Catholics are the largest religious group (154,475), followed by Protestants (134,915), and Hindus (57,070). There is also a significant Muslim population here (45,880). Jews represent a very small contingent in this area (1,725). The number of unaffiliated in Scarborough is very large (116,000).

Finally, Jews are a very small minority in the “Rest of Toronto CMA”. There are 721,855 Catholics in this widespread area, 584,590 Protestants, as well as 98,535 Muslims. Jews number only 12,270 in the “Rest of Toronto CMA”.

In summary, of the nineteen primary areas examined in Table 8, Jews are the largest religious group in three areas, and the second largest in three other areas. The

primary areas where Jews comprise the largest religious group include: Wilson / Sheppard (West), Sheppard / Finch (West), and Finch / Steeles (West).

Although only primary areas were highlighted in this section, breakdowns of religious affiliations for the City of Toronto indicate that Catholics are the largest group (771,195), followed by Protestants (520,405), Muslims (165,135), Christian Orthodox (119,365), and Hindus (118,765). The Jewish community is the sixth largest religious group with 113,795 individuals.

Part 9: Jewish Migration Patterns Between Geographic Areas

Using the Census, we are able to discern where respondents lived five years prior to their enumeration, in 1996. This five-year mobility variable allows us to track the movement of Jews to and from various areas within the Toronto CMA.

Table 9 presents mobility patterns for the Jewish community. Since the emphasis in this analysis is on local mobility, and not on individuals who moved into the Toronto CMA from other parts of Canada or other countries, these groups of migrants and immigrants have been combined into one

category (“Outside of Toronto CMA”) in the last column of the table.

Please note that a separate national report will be published regarding immigration patterns within Canada, particularly between Census Metropolitan Areas. A later report in the current Toronto Census Analysis Series will address the issue of immigration from other countries to the Toronto CMA.

Unfortunately, the geographic areas constructed for the five-year mobility variable (top row of Table 9) do not necessarily correspond to the current breakdowns (first column of Table 9), because Statistics Canada uses a different system to define geographic parameters for the five-year mobility variable. As a result, no analysis is possible of mobility patterns within the City of Toronto, but only between major municipalities within the Toronto Census Metropolitan Area itself.

During the period 1996 – 2001, 61.5% of Toronto Jews did not move at all, and 29% moved to a new location within the greater metropolitan area. At the same time, 16,605 individuals (9.5% of the 2001 Toronto CMA Jewish population) moved into the Toronto CMA from other areas in Canada or other

countries. Note that in the above calculations, those who were less than 5 years old in 2001 were excluded from the percentage base, since they were not yet born in 1996, and could thus not be included in an analysis of 5-year residential patterns.

Between 1996 and 2001, the largest migration of Jews was from the City of Toronto to Vaughan (1,880 individuals). There was also a significant movement from the City of Toronto to Richmond Hill (1,170 people). Interestingly, there were noteworthy movements from Markham to the City of Toronto (1,135) and from Markham to Richmond Hill (740). These four movements accounted for 56% of all Jewish migration between areas in the Toronto CMA.

The rest of the movements were smaller in scale. There were 485 Jews who moved from Richmond Hill to the City of Toronto; 385 from the City of Toronto to Markham; and 290 from Richmond Hill to Vaughan.

Table 9 further shows that the largest total out-migration was from the City of Toronto (4,205 people). In other words, the City of Toronto had the largest losses to the rest of the metropolitan area. Markham (2,335) and

Richmond Hill (1,110) also had significant out-migration. Vaughan saw a minimal amount of out-migration (240).

However, although the City of Toronto had the largest out-migration of Jews within the Toronto Metropolitan Area, it also had the largest influx from outside the CMA (from the rest of Canada, or other countries), with 10,655 individuals. This more than made up

for the losses it experienced to other parts of the CMA. Vaughan had the next largest influx from outside the Toronto CMA, with 2,825 individuals.

Markham had the highest proportion of non-movers. About 73% of the Markham Jewish population stayed at the same address between 1996 and 2001.

References

Parts of the Introduction adapted from: Rosenberg, Louis. "A Study of the Changes in the Geographic Distribution of the Jewish Population in the Metropolitan Area of Toronto 1851 – 1951." Canadian Jewish Population Studies. Jewish Community Series No. 2. June 1, 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

(Note: Boundaries are referential as geographic areas may be irregular.)

Primary Geographic Areas: East/West Split

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.

Primary Geographic Areas: East/West Merged

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:

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

Lawrence / Wilson:

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

Wilson / Sheppard:

South: Hwy 401 / York Mills Rd.; North: Sheppard Ave.; East: East Don River; West: William R. Allen Rd. / Dufferin St.

Sheppard / Finch:

South: Sheppard Ave.; North: Finch Ave.; East: Victoria Park Ave.; West: William R. Allen Rd.

Finch / Steeles:

South: Finch Ave.; North: Steeles Ave.; East: Victoria Park Ave.; West: West Don River

Large Special Interest Areas

Downtown Jewish Community:

South: Lake Ontario; North: St. Clair Ave.; East: Victoria Park Ave.; West: Humber River

Central Toronto Jewish Community:

South: St. Clair Ave.; North: Steeles Ave.; East: Victoria Park Ave.; West: Humber River

Northern Jewish Community:

York Region, Includes: Aurora, East Gwillimbury, Georgina, King, Markham, Newmarket, Richmond Hill, Vaughan, Whitchurch-Stouffville

Southern York Region:

Vaughan, Richmond Hill and Markham

Bathurst Corridor

South: Lake Ontario; North: To Aurora; East: Yonge St.; West: Dufferin St.

Small Special Interest Areas

Annex/ Bloor West/Yorkville:

South: Bloor St.; North: Dupont Ave.; East: Yonge St.; West: Christie St.

Bathurst Corridor - Sheppard/Steeles:

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

Thornhill (Markham):

South: Steeles Ave.; North: Hwy 7; East: Woodbine Ave.; West: Yonge St.

Thornhill (Vaughan)

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

Appendix 5
Additional Data Tables

Table 10A
Gender Breakdowns by Primary Geography
Toronto Jewish Community

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Downtown Core	5,880	3,070	52.2	2,810	47.8
Danforth / Beaches	3,905	1,980	50.7	1,925	49.3
Bloor / St. Clair	8,295	3,965	47.8	4,330	52.2
St. Clair / Eglinton	12,965	6,040	46.6	6,925	53.4
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	7,960	3,815	47.9	4,145	52.1
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	10,070	4,730	47.0	5,340	53.0
Lawrence / Wilson	11,830	5,815	49.2	6,015	50.8
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	5,115	2,545	49.8	2,570	50.2
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	8,215	3,955	48.1	4,260	51.9
Sheppard / Finch (West)	7,745	3,615	46.7	4,130	53.3
Sheppard / Finch (East)	4,590	2,150	46.8	2,440	53.2
Finch / Steeles (West)	9,665	4,430	45.8	5,235	54.2
Finch / Steeles (East)	9,745	4,765	48.9	4,980	51.1
Vaughan	34,310	17,035	49.7	17,275	50.3
Richmond Hill	10,905	5,580	51.2	5,325	48.8
Markham	11,400	5,920	51.9	5,480	48.1
Mississauga	2,515	1,335	53.1	1,180	46.9
Scarborough	1,720	805	46.8	915	53.2
Rest of Toronto CMA	12,270	5,910	48.2	6,360	51.8
Total Toronto CMA	179,100	87,460	48.8	91,640	51.2

Table 10B
Gender Breakdowns by Selected Municipalities
Toronto Jewish Community

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Aurora	1,215	580	47.7	635	52.3
Brampton	795	360	45.3	435	54.7
Caledon / Orangeville	220	100	45.5	120	54.5
King	245	125	51.0	120	49.0
Newmarket	735	400	54.4	335	45.6
Milton / Halton Hills	235	70	29.8	165	70.2
Oakville	1,275	590	46.3	685	53.7
Pickering/Ajax/Uxbridge	720	360	50.0	360	50.0
Vaughan	34,310	17,035	49.7	17,275	50.3
Richmond Hill	10,905	5,580	51.2	5,325	48.8
Markham	11,400	5,920	51.9	5,480	48.1
Mississauga	2,515	1,335	53.1	1,180	46.9
Toronto (City of)	113,795	54,650	48.0	59,145	52.0
Rest of Toronto CMA*	735	355	48.3	380	51.7
Total Toronto CMA	179,100	87,460	48.8	91,640	51.2

*Includes outlying towns not represented in any of the above categories, as well as rural areas within the Toronto CMA.

Table 10C
Gender Breakdowns by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Community

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Downtown J. Community	20,060	9,935	49.5	10,125	50.5
Central J. Community	90,470	43,165	47.7	47,305	52.3
Northern J. Community	59,345	29,930	50.4	29,415	49.6

Southern York Region	56,600	28,525	50.4	28,075	49.6
North York	65,080	31,170	47.9	33,910	52.1
Bathurst Corridor	119,280	57,650	48.3	61,630	51.7

Table 10D
Gender Breakdowns by Small Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Community

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	2,895	1,375	47.5	1,520	52.5
High Park / Junction	1,950	940	48.2	1,010	51.8
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	15,995	7,580	47.4	8,415	52.6
York Mills	7,315	3,680	50.3	3,635	49.7
Bathurst Manor	5,530	2,560	46.3	2,970	53.7
Bathurst Corridor- Sheppard/Steeles	24,110	11,300	46.9	12,810	53.1
Thornhill (Vaughan)	31,935	15,810	49.5	16,125	50.5
Thornhill (Markham)	10,540	5,465	51.9	5,075	48.1

Table 11A
Age Breakdowns by Primary Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Community

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Downtown Core	5,875	315	295	645	1,770	895	775	585	295	235	65
Danforth / Beaches	3,910	385	595	390	475	850	860	205	110	30	10
Bloor / St. Clair	8,315	385	780	880	1,425	1,070	1,620	990	580	455	130
St. Clair / Eglinton	12,965	805	1,815	1,485	1,865	1,945	2,145	1,110	760	730	305
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	7,950	625	1,210	1,035	860	1,030	1,135	510	545	680	320
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	10,055	630	1,590	1,225	1,415	1,405	1,600	760	580	575	275
Lawrence / Wilson	11,820	850	1,800	1,265	1,145	1,690	1,525	1,135	1,065	1,035	310
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	5,115	420	875	530	445	720	595	250	430	630	220
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	8,225	405	1,275	1,160	715	945	1,520	945	630	515	115
Sheppard / Finch (West)	7,740	285	705	840	695	825	1,005	700	1,065	1,250	370
Sheppard / Finch (East)	4,580	110	300	335	615	495	575	765	625	650	110
Finch / Steeles (West)	9,660	315	740	1,075	700	955	1,545	1,020	1,370	1,460	480
Finch / Steeles (East)	9,745	220	700	1,310	990	750	1,615	1,545	1,370	990	255
Vaughan	34,305	2,425	6,555	5,355	3,255	5,675	6,180	2,160	1,465	1,095	140
Richmond Hill	10,895	875	1,850	1,515	1,605	1,900	1,700	960	330	125	35
Markham	11,385	330	1,505	2,550	965	1,185	2,875	1,390	385	145	55
Mississauga	2,520	105	350	375	300	350	525	310	130	65	10
Scarborough	1,720	105	195	200	240	200	280	215	165	105	15
Rest of Toronto CMA	12,275	885	1,605	1,040	1,700	2,290	2,000	1,160	865	565	165
Total Toronto CMA	179,055	10,475	24,740	23,210	21,180	25,175	30,075	16,715	12,765	11,335	3,385

Table 11B
Age Breakdowns by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Community

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Downtown J. Community	20,070	1,255	1,915	2,085	4,060	3,245	3,600	1,880	1,055	760	215
Central J. Community	90,480	4,725	11,105	10,405	9,765	11,090	13,700	9,085	8,845	8,900	2,860
Northern J. Community	59,340	3,980	10,400	9,695	6,240	9,245	11,160	4,715	2,285	1,370	250
Southern York Region	56,605	3,635	9,915	9,425	5,825	8,765	10,750	4,510	2,185	1,360	235
North York	65,085	3,135	7,615	7,585	6,045	7,145	9,405	7,080	7,400	7,435	2,240
Bathurst Corridor	119,285	7,575	17,565	15,090	13,650	16,885	18,865	9,605	8,595	8,710	2,745

Table 11C
Age Breakdowns by Small Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Community

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	2,885	145	300	230	645	385	535	335	180	110	20
High Park / Junction	1,950	185	260	165	405	425	315	100	50	25	20
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	15,990	785	2,325	1,915	1,950	2,265	2,645	1,330	1,155	1,105	515
York Mills	7,320	180	1,155	1,275	425	795	1,465	1,045	665	270	45
Bathurst Manor	5,530	210	485	535	415	580	685	485	810	1,050	275
Bathurst Corridor-Sheppard/Steeles	24,105	805	2,005	2,735	2,100	2,440	3,710	2,510	3,380	3,445	975
Thornhill (Vaughan)	31,935	2,120	6,145	5,060	2,800	5,255	5,870	2,035	1,430	1,080	140
Thornhill (Markham)	10,540	300	1,335	2,425	860	1,040	2,730	1,290	375	135	50

Table 12A
Discrete Age Breakdowns by Primary Geographic Areas

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Downtown Core	95	45	85	50	45	30	30	15	15	55	25	15	30	40	40	45	25	0	30	20
Danforth / Beaches	80	55	130	65	45	70	65	60	75	30	90	45	55	65	35	75	45	35	50	55
Bloor / St. Clair	75	60	100	50	100	65	80	70	45	55	65	100	80	60	155	125	75	105	70	95
St. Clair / Eglinton	190	195	150	145	130	75	145	170	185	170	235	230	230	190	185	150	170	185	160	130
Eglinton/Lawrence (W.)	120	140	115	130	125	70	115	125	115	155	110	140	90	140	160	150	145	65	140	135
Eglinton/Lawrence (E.)	120	150	80	150	135	150	165	135	105	170	155	155	175	180	195	180	110	175	60	135
Lawrence / Wilson	210	170	155	160	165	190	220	185	235	180	240	135	180	100	140	165	155	130	140	110
Wilson / Sheppard (W.)	80	75	105	65	95	70	105	130	125	60	105	75	70	90	45	55	75	55	65	55
Wilson / Sheppard (E.)	75	85	50	80	105	95	100	120	145	120	135	145	120	125	165	150	105	115	160	140
Sheppard / Finch (W.)	30	55	65	65	70	85	85	75	80	45	45	75	65	65	90	75	85	80	110	90
Sheppard / Finch (E.)	25	15	30	30	15	30	25	25	45	20	35	30	25	45	25	25	40	35	50	10
Finch / Steeles (W.)	75	45	40	80	75	110	60	70	50	25	60	65	110	110	85	95	150	100	105	125
Finch / Steeles (E.)	55	55	35	25	45	80	60	30	50	55	70	80	105	50	120	90	130	125	85	150
Vaughan	345	435	560	610	485	610	730	610	595	585	720	710	530	760	710	660	680	635	660	600
Richmond Hill	235	185	200	130	125	200	225	160	180	215	190	165	185	175	160	205	155	215	140	135
Markham	70	45	40	95	80	75	95	135	160	130	160	165	185	170	230	285	245	265	280	295
Mississauga	15	20	10	15	40	20	15	45	30	30	55	55	35	30	35	45	70	35	15	40
Scarborough	20	10	15	30	30	25	15	15	45	10	35	0	10	25	25	25	10	25	25	15
Rest of Toronto CMA	155	240	155	195	145	165	130	215	130	190	120	185	150	185	140	150	90	100	85	115
Total Toronto CMA	2,070	2,080	2,120	2,170	2,055	2,215	2,465	2,390	2,410	2,300	2,650	2,570	2,430	2,605	2,740	2,750	2,560	2,480	2,430	2,450

Table 12B
Discrete Age Breakdowns by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Community

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Downtown J. Community	265	220	365	180	220	215	210	160	160	165	185	185	170	210	260	260	170	165	155	170
Central J. Community	995	985	830	930	985	960	1,095	1,060	1,140	1,015	1,190	1,130	1,165	1,100	1,250	1,160	1,180	1,070	1,095	1,075
Northern J. Community	700	760	855	925	740	920	1,070	960	990	985	1,090	1,095	970	1,180	1,145	1,215	1,120	1,160	1,090	1,055
Southern York Region	645	670	800	835	690	885	1,055	905	935	925	1,075	1,045	895	1,105	1,095	1,160	1,075	1,120	1,075	1,030
North York	625	635	545	635	705	705	805	725	815	665	820	705	795	750	845	855	870	740	815	795
Bathurst Corridor	1,435	1,495	1,585	1,530	1,525	1,640	1,930	1,665	1,615	1,620	1,840	1,840	1,680	1,820	1,920	1,775	1,765	1,740	1,595	1,655

Table 12C
Discrete Age Breakdowns by Small Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Community

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	30	15	45	10	55	25	20	45	25	25	30	40	30	20	50	35	45	10	10	40
High Park / Junction	20	50	60	15	40	50	25	15	10	25	10	30	10	45	45	15	10	20	15	0
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	175	145	175	130	160	125	170	235	220	245	225	310	250	250	295	225	220	250	175	200
York Mills	25	35	25	55	45	60	85	105	145	105	155	100	145	110	145	185	165	110	170	125
Bathurst Manor	25	50	40	55	40	80	55	55	55	25	35	45	45	20	65	35	70	60	65	65
Bathurst Corridor-Sheppard/Steeles	165	135	140	175	190	250	210	190	155	120	165	190	260	205	250	215	310	290	285	305
Thornhill (Vaughan)	275	380	495	545	425	565	675	585	555	530	675	655	505	725	685	645	665	580	630	565
Thornhill (Markham)	65	35	40	80	80	50	65	125	150	110	160	150	160	155	225	275	230	245	270	255

Table 12D
Five-Year Age Breakdowns by Primary Geographic Areas

	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Downtown Core	520	1,050	720	440	455	390	390	315	270	185	110	145	95	30	35
Danforth / Beaches	135	195	280	475	380	470	390	130	75	55	55	10	20	10	0
Bloor / St. Clair	405	705	725	555	515	770	845	550	440	300	275	285	165	75	55
St. Clair / Eglinton	685	895	970	980	965	1,060	1,085	715	395	380	380	385	350	185	120
Eglinton/Lawrence (W.)	400	390	475	395	635	580	555	325	180	210	340	440	250	235	80
Eglinton/Lawrence (E.)	570	780	635	580	830	840	755	445	320	315	265	310	270	170	105
Lawrence / Wilson	560	440	710	920	775	720	805	640	505	540	525	660	375	220	90
Wilson / Sheppard (W.)	220	150	300	415	305	335	255	135	110	185	255	370	260	170	45
Wilson / Sheppard (E.)	485	335	375	390	555	705	815	485	455	330	300	290	220	75	40
Sheppard / Finch (W.)	395	330	365	390	435	455	550	310	390	450	615	715	540	245	130
Sheppard / Finch (E.)	180	315	300	240	260	270	310	400	365	305	325	405	245	85	25
Finch / Steeles (W.)	490	350	350	395	560	685	860	435	585	640	740	875	590	375	105
Finch / Steeles (E.)	730	655	330	355	395	610	1,010	795	750	735	635	555	435	235	20
Vaughan	2,115	1,535	1,720	2,390	3,285	3,375	2,800	1,210	950	730	735	675	420	105	35
Richmond Hill	665	735	870	915	990	835	860	490	470	190	140	75	45	20	20
Markham	1,185	650	315	435	745	1,285	1,595	880	510	210	180	95	45	40	20
Mississauga	170	140	160	155	190	205	320	185	130	45	80	35	25	10	0
Scarborough	105	100	140	85	110	160	120	155	70	75	90	60	45	10	15
Rest of Toronto CMA	505	715	990	1,025	1,260	995	1,005	665	490	510	350	300	270	105	60
Total Toronto CMA	10,520	10,465	10,730	11,535	13,645	14,745	15,325	9,265	7,460	6,390	6,395	6,685	4,665	2,400	1,000

Table 12E
Five-Year Age Breakdowns by Selected Municipalities
Toronto Jewish Community

	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Aurora	45	75	130	105	120	90	85	30	25	0	10	0	0	0	0
Brampton	20	25	70	85	110	55	60	50	30	25	10	0	10	10	--
Caledon / Orangeville	10	20	35	15	10	15	25	25	0	10	0	0	0	0	--
King	10	0	15	0	20	30	25	30	15	15	0	0	0	0	--
Newmarket	20	30	80	90	80	45	30	20	45	35	10	0	0	0	--
Milton / Halton Hills	40	0	10	30	20	15	25	10	0	15	15	10	0	0	--
Oakville	55	65	55	95	165	115	70	110	30	40	40	10	20	15	0
Pickering/Ajax/Uxbridge	0	10	55	100	100	45	60	20	10	20	20	15	10	0	--
Vaughan	2,115	1,535	1,720	2,390	3,285	3,375	2,800	1,210	950	730	735	675	420	105	35
Richmond Hill	665	735	870	915	990	835	860	490	470	190	140	75	45	20	20
Markham	1,185	650	315	435	745	1,285	1,595	880	510	210	180	95	45	40	20
Mississauga	170	140	160	155	190	205	320	185	130	45	80	35	25	10	0
Toronto (City of)	6,165	7,160	7,115	7,085	7,760	8,580	9,270	6,190	5,210	5,050	5,120	5,745	4,085	2,180	920
Rest of Toronto CMA*	20	20	100	35	50	55	100	15	35	5	35	25	5	20	5
Total Toronto CMA	10,520	10,465	10,730	11,535	13,645	14,745	15,325	9,265	7,460	6,390	6,395	6,685	4,665	2,400	1,000

*Includes outlying towns not represented in any of the above categories, as well as rural areas within the Toronto CMA.

Table 12F
Five-Year Age Breakdowns by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Community

	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Downtown J. Community	1,165	2,140	1,925	1,690	1,555	1,795	1,805	1,065	810	590	460	460	295	120	95
Central J. Community	4,820	4,815	4,945	5,215	5,875	6,500	7,200	4,845	4,240	4,310	4,535	5,195	3,705	2,050	810
Northern J. Community	4,050	3,040	3,195	3,960	5,285	5,695	5,470	2,670	2,040	1,185	1,100	860	510	175	80
Southern York Region	3,960	2,920	2,910	3,735	5,025	5,500	5,255	2,580	1,930	1,130	1,055	850	510	160	80
North York	3,505	3,015	3,030	3,340	3,805	4,305	5,100	3,545	3,535	3,625	3,775	4,385	3,055	1,625	610
Bathurst Corridor	6,560	6,505	7,140	7,780	9,105	9,720	9,145	5,195	4,410	4,085	4,515	5,140	3,570	1,920	820

Table 12G
Five-Year Age Breakdowns by Small Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Community

	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	100	310	335	200	190	220	315	175	160	100	80	60	50	15	0
High Park / Junction	100	200	205	225	200	140	175	70	30	30	20	0	15	10	10
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	850	960	990	990	1,280	1,365	1,285	860	475	530	625	630	475	340	180
York Mills	525	260	160	310	485	615	850	560	490	410	255	160	105	30	15
Bathurst Manor	240	185	230	260	320	295	385	205	280	335	475	585	460	180	95
Bathurst Corridor-Sheppard/Steeles	1,335	1,110	995	1,080	1,360	1,700	2,010	1,135	1,380	1,570	1,815	2,005	1,435	725	250
Thornhill (Vaughan)	1,975	1,385	1,415	2,160	3,090	3,215	2,650	1,120	915	715	720	675	410	100	40
Thornhill (Markham)	1,150	580	280	370	670	1,215	1,515	810	475	200	180	85	50	30	15