

2011

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

THE JEWISH POPULATION OF CANADA

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



JEWISH FEDERATIONS OF CANADA - UIA
UIA - הפדרציות היהודיות בקנדה
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**2011 National Household Survey Analysis
The Jewish Population of Canada**

**Part 1
Basic Demographics**

**Part 2
Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas**

**By
Charles Shahr**

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Highlights of Part 1

- The Jewish population of Canada was 391,665 in 2011. Jews comprised 1.2% of the total Canadian population.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the Jewish community of this country grew by 17,605 people, or 4.7%. The rate of growth of the national community was only a little more pronounced than that between 1991 and 2001 (4.2%).
- Regarding the age distribution of Canada's Jewish community, the number of those between 0-14 years of age has decreased in the last decade, from 72,235 in 2001 to 71,280 in 2011.
- The 15-24 year cohort has increased in the last ten years. In 2001 there were 48,885 in this cohort, compared to 52,390 in 2011. The 25-44 year cohort has remained at about the same level since 2001, currently numbering 92,200 individuals.
- The 45-64 age group has increased in the last decade, from 98,790 in 2001 to 109,515 in 2011. This bulge in the age distribution represents the "Baby Boomer" generation.
- Finally, the number of Jewish seniors (65+ years) has increased from 62,125 to 66,280 individuals in the last decade. The Jewish community has a larger proportion of seniors (16.9%) than the total Canadian population (13.9%).
- The median age of the national Jewish population (40.5 years) is slightly higher than that of Canada's overall population (40.1 years).
- The size of the Jewish community's population ranks seventeenth among ethnic groups in this country. The top five ethnic affiliations include British, Canadian, French, German, and Aboriginal.

Highlights of Part 2

- More than half (57.9%) of Jews in Canada reside in the province of Ontario, and about a quarter (23.9%) in the province of Quebec. Smaller percentages of the total reside in British Columbia (8.9%), Alberta (4%) and Manitoba (3.7%). The rest of the provinces have less than 1% each of the total Jewish population of this country.
- Of the ten provinces, six have shown Jewish population gains between 2001 and 2011, two have shown losses, and two have stayed approximately the same. The provinces that have shown Jewish population losses between 2001 and 2011 are Manitoba (-6%) and Quebec (-1.7%).
- The areas with the highest densities of Jews in Canada are the districts of Hampstead and Cote St. Luc, both in the Montreal CMA, where Jews comprise 75.2% and 62.1% of the overall population, respectively.
- The fastest-growing Jewish community of the last decade was that of Lindenwoods/Whyte Ridge in the Winnipeg CMA, with a growth of 252.6%; followed by Milton / Halton Hills in the Toronto CMA, with a 138.3% increase of population.
- The City of Vaughan, in the Toronto CMA, had by far the largest absolute increase of any Jewish community in the country, gaining 12,700 Jews between 2001 and 2011.
- The districts of Boisbriand and Outremont, both in the Montreal CMA, have the youngest Jewish populations in the country, with median ages of 13.5 years and 19.6 years, respectively. Both these areas have significant Chassidic communities.
- The oldest Jewish populations in Canada are found in the adjacent areas of Finch/Steeles East and Finch/Steeles West, both in the Toronto CMA, with median ages of 60.9 years and 57.9 years, respectively.

Table of Contents

Introduction

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

Part 1: Basic Demographics

Gender & Age Breakdowns	7
Comparisons with Other Ethnic Groups	15
Comparisons with Other Religious Affiliations	19
The Canadian Community in a Global Context.....	21

Part 2: Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

Jewish Populations by Province.....	29
The Jewish Communities of Atlantic Canada.....	39
The Jewish Communities of the Province of Quebec.....	47
The Jewish Communities of Ontario	51
The Jewish Communities of the Central Provinces & Alberta.....	63
The Jewish Communities of British Columbia.....	73
National Comparisons of Districts & Municipalities.....	81
References.....	96

Appendices

Appendix 1: The Utility of the National Household Survey	97
Appendix 2: The Revised Jewish Definition	99

Appendix 3: The Attribution of Ethnic Origins	101
Appendix 4: Additional Data Tables for Basic Demographics	103
Appendix 5: Geographic Borders	105
Appendix 6: Additional Data Tables for Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas.....	107

2011 National Household Survey Analysis

Introduction

The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) provides an important opportunity to obtain a demographic “snapshot” of Canada’s Jewish community. This analysis is the first in a series of NHS reports that examine the characteristics of the Jewish population in this country.

This report is considered particularly timely given the challenges facing Canada’s Jewish population. An important issue has been the question of demographic continuity, and more specifically, the slow growth experienced by the national community in the last two decades. This trend relates partly to the low birth rate among Jews, and to the fact that immigration to this country by Jews has been modest compared to the influx of other ethnic and religious groups.

The Jewish community of this country is older, on average, than the overall Canadian population, with a significantly larger proportion of seniors. A national priority has been servicing the needs of the elderly, and in particular, Holocaust Survivors. Another priority has been the question of looking

after the poor, particularly during recent trying economic times.

Finally, reaching out to the unaffiliated and getting them more involved in community life remains an important focus for the long-term. The challenge is to continue to offer an opportunity for people of all ages to experience and enhance their Jewish life; and to ensure that those who cannot afford the cost of participation remain involved.

As the Canadian Jewish population continues to change, it is vital that national leaders and planners develop an accurate demographic picture of its diverse nature. The following analysis attempts to shed further light on the dynamics of the Jewish population in this country.

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

Part 1 of this report then examines the national Jewish population from an historical demographic perspective, followed by a description of gender and age breakdowns. This section also compares Canada's Jewish population with other ethnic and religious groups.

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

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

Methodological Considerations

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

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

It is not clear to what extent non-response biases played a role in the results. For instance, it is possible that certain socioeconomic groups, such as the poor, less educated individuals, and recent immigrants were generally less inclined to answer the National Household Survey. Statistics Canada applied sophisticated treatments to deal with possible gaps in the data but the change in methodology has meant that it is

difficult to determine error ranges based on projections gleaned from the sample.

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

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

There may be several reasons why there has been a decline in Jewish ethnic identification, but only two will be considered here. First, since the 2001 Census, the label “Canadian” was the first on the list of ethnic sample choices. This has

changed the dynamics of the question significantly. It is possible that some people wanted to tout their attachment to Canada by indicating they were only of Canadian ethnicity. This is not an issue if they also indicated they were Jewish by religion. But if they said they had no religious identification, they could not be identified as Jewish using the traditional definition.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Part 1

Basic Demographics

In 2011, the Jewish population of Canada was 391,665 (Table 1). This figure represented a gain from 2001, when there were 374,060 Jews in this country. Between 2001 and 2011 the Jewish population increased by 17,605 people, or 4.7%.

The Jewish population increase between 2001 and 2011 was only a little more pronounced than that between 1991 and 2001. In the latter decade, the community grew by 14,950 people, or 4.2%. In short, at least for the last twenty years, the rate of growth of the Canadian Jewish population has not been remarkable.

The rate of growth experienced by the Jewish population between 1981 and 1991 was larger than for the last two decades. The Jewish community in this country gained 45,245 people, or 14.4%. This likely had to do with the beginning of significant immigration to Canada by Jews from the Former Soviet Union.

Between 1971 and 1981 the gain was less pronounced than that evident between 1981 and 1991. Between 1971 and 1981, the

national Jewish community experienced an increase of 27,315 people, or 9.5%.

Table 1 further shows that the Canadian Jewish population has been increasing in size since the first Jews began to settle here in significant numbers at the turn of the last century. Peak levels of growth were realized between 1901 and 1931, as well as between 1945 and 1971, and between 1981 and 1991. In the 1930s, restricted Jewish immigration to Canada slowed some of the growth experienced in previous decades.

The figures described in Table 1, however, do not reveal the entire story. They merely represent the relative impacts of mortality, birth rate, in-migration and out-migration on the national community's demographics. These interacting factors will be examined more extensively in subsequent reports.

Table 2 looks at the Jewish population relative to the total population in Canada. It can be seen that the percentage of the Jewish population relative to the total has remained quite steady in the last two decades. In the

Table 1
Jewish Population of Canada
Historical Summary

	Jewish Population	# Change From Previous Census	% Change From Previous Census
2011	391,665	+17,605	+4.7
2001	374,060	+14,950	+4.2
1991	359,110	+45,245	+14.4
1981	313,865	+27,315	+9.5
1971	286,550	+32,182	+12.7
1961	254,368	+49,532	+24.2
1951	204,836	+36,251	+21.5
1941	168,585	+12,819	+8.2
1931	155,766	+30,321	+24.2
1921	125,445	+50,685	+67.8
1911	74,760	+58,267	+353.3
1901	16,493	--	--

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

Table 2
Jewish Population as Percentage of Total Canadian Population
Historical Summary

Census / NHS Year	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
2011	32,852,325	32,460,660	391,665	1.2
2001	29,639,030	29,264,975	374,060	1.3
1991	26,994,040	26,634,935	359,110	1.3

2011 NHS, Jews represented 1.2% of the total population, only a slight dip from the two previous Censuses.

The growth rate of the total Canadian population has been increasing at a faster pace than that of the Jewish population. For instance, between 1991 and 2011 the growth rate for the total Canadian population was 21.7%, whereas the Jewish population grew by 9.1%.

In the last decade, the Canadian Jewish population grew by 10.8%, compared to a 4.7% growth rate for Canada's total population.

Gender & Age Breakdowns

According to Table 3, there is a slightly higher proportion of females than males in the Canadian Jewish population. More than fifty percent (50.4%) of this country's Jewish population is female, and 49.6% is male.

A slightly larger discrepancy in favor of females is apparent for the total population of Canada. More specifically, females comprise 50.8% of the overall Canadian population, whereas males comprise 49.2%.

Table 4 examines age breakdowns for Canadian Jews, non-Jews and their totals. The Jewish population has a somewhat larger proportion of children 0-14 years of age than the total population (18.2% and 17% respectively).

The Jewish population has a similar percentage in the 15-24 year cohort compared with the total Canadian population (13.4% and 13.2% respectively).

In the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the discrepancy between the two distributions is more marked. Less than a quarter (23.5%) of Jews fall into this age cohort, whereas 26.7% of Canada's total population is represented here.

The Jewish community also has a smaller proportion in the 45-64 year cohort than the Canadian population (28% and 29.3% respectively).

Finally, a comparison of the two age distributions shows that the Jewish community has a significantly higher proportion of seniors (16.9%) than the total Canadian population (13.9%).

Table 3
Gender Breakdowns
Canadian Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations

	Total Canadian Population		Canadian Jewish Population		Canadian Non-Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Males	16,163,115	49.2	194,270	49.6	15,968,840	49.2
Females	16,689,210	50.8	197,395	50.4	16,491,815	50.8
Total	32,852,325	100.0	391,665	100.0	32,460,655	100.0

Table 4
Age Breakdowns
Canadian Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations

	Total Canadian Population		Canadian Jewish Population		Canadian Non-Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	5,592,800	17.0	71,280	18.2	5,521,525	17.0
15-24	4,324,065	13.2	52,390	13.4	4,271,675	13.2
25-44	8,755,385	26.7	92,200	23.5	8,663,180	26.7
45-64	9,628,535	29.3	109,515	28.0	9,519,020	29.3
65+	4,551,535	13.9	66,280	16.9	4,485,260	13.8
Total	32,852,320	100.0	391,665	100.0	32,460,660	100.0

Table 5 is an historical summary of age breakdowns for Canada's Jewish population. A number of interesting findings can be gleaned from this table. First, the number of those between 0-14 years of age has decreased since the 2001 Census, although not as precipitously as in the decade before. In 2011 there were 71,280 children under 15 years of age, compared to 72,235 in 2001, and 75,175 in 1991.

The 15-24 year cohort has increased since 2001. In 2011 there were 52,390 in this cohort, compared to 48,885 in 2001, and 43,250 in 1991. Since this cohort of older teens and young adults represents the future of the Jewish community, this is a positive finding.

The 25-44 year cohort has remained at about the same level since 2001. In 2011, there were 92,200 individuals in this age group, compared to 92,015 in 2001. The number in this cohort for 2011 is actually below that of 1991 (110,610).

The 45-64 age group has increased since 2001. There were 109,515 individuals in this cohort in 2011, compared to 98,790 in 2001. This age group experienced particularly dramatic gains between 1991 and 2001,

when it increased by 30,305 individuals. This bulge in the distribution represents the "Baby Boomer" generation. It has dominated the age profile of the Canadian Jewish population for the last two decades.

Finally, the number of Jewish seniors likewise increased in the last decade. There were 66,280 seniors in 2011, compared to 62,125 in 2001. The Baby Boomers will begin swelling the ranks of the elderly even further by the time the next National Household Survey is conducted in 2021.

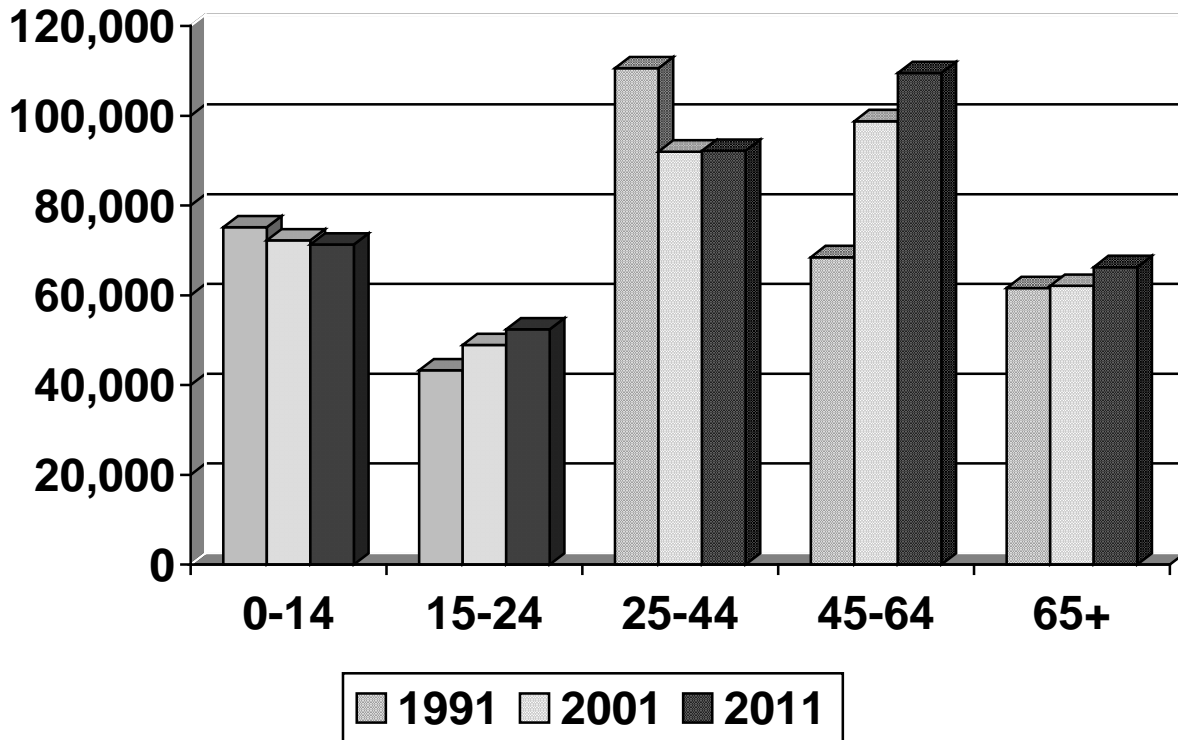
Figure 1 represents an historical analysis of age trends as measured in the last two Censuses and the NHS. This graph vividly illustrates the various peaks and valleys related to gains and losses within each age cohort. The reader should follow each age group in a step-wise progression, with each step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

It can be seen that the 0-14 age cohort has held steady levels since 1991, decreasing only slightly between 1991 and 2001. The 15-24 cohort has been increasing steadily, although not in a dramatic fashion.

Table 5
Historical Summary of Age Distributions
Canadian Jewish Population

	2011		2001		1991	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	71,280	18.2	72,235	19.3	75,175	20.9
15-24	52,390	13.4	48,885	13.1	43,250	12.0
25-44	92,200	23.5	92,015	24.6	110,610	30.8
45-64	109,515	28.0	98,790	26.4	68,485	19.1
65+	66,280	16.9	62,125	16.6	61,580	17.1
Total	391,665	100.0	374,050	100.0	359,100	100.0

Figure 1
Historical Analysis of Age Trends
Canadian Jewish Population



As Figure 1 also shows, the 25-44 cohort peaked in 1991, but then decreased significantly. It remained at steady levels in the last decade. The 45-64 cohort has increased substantially in the last twenty years. This increase is perhaps the most dramatic aspect of the entire graph.

Finally, as noted in Table 5, the seniors (65+) cohort has shown an increase in the last decade, after staying at about the same level between 1991 and 2001.

The graph is also useful for anticipating general demographic trends in the coming decades. For instance, the peak in 1991 of the 25-44 year Baby Boomer cohort translated into significant gains for the 45-64 cohort in 2001. This cohort simply moved into the next age range in the intervening decade. As mentioned above, this bulge will have an impact on the elderly cohort in the next National Household Survey, and will likely continue to “feed” into this cohort well after 2021.

The 45-64 year segment will likely decrease somewhat in 2021 given that it will not be replenished as vigorously by the 25-44 year cohort. Finally, the 15-24 age group will likely stay at current levels, given that the 0-

14 cohort has itself stayed relatively steady in the last decade.

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

In 1971, the dependency ratio for the national Jewish community was 0.47. In 1981, it rose to 0.52. It peaked in 1991 with 0.62, but went back down to 0.56 in 2001, and decreased further to 0.54 in 2011. In comparison, the dependency ratio for the overall Canadian population is 0.45, significantly lower than that of Canada’s Jewish population (0.54).

Table 6 describes the age distribution of the Canadian Jewish community along generational lines. The Canadian Jewish population seems to have a higher proportion of Generation Z individuals (0-18 years) than the overall Canadian population.

Table 6
Generational Breakdowns
Canadian Jewish & Total Populations

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

The national Jewish community has a lower percentage of Generation Y individuals (19-39 years) compared to the total Canadian population. The Canadian Jewish community likewise has a lower proportion of Generation X persons (40-45 years) than the overall Canadian population.

The Canadian Jewish population has a lower percentage of Baby Boomers (46-65 years) than the total Canadian population. Finally, the Canadian Jewish community has higher proportions of the World War II generation (66-70 years), parents of the Baby Boomers (71-89 years), and those born in 1921 or before (90+ years), than the percentages for the total Canadian populace.

All in all, the Canadian Jewish population has higher proportions at the extremes of the generational distribution than the overall Canadian population: namely, among the youngest generation (Generation Z), and those individuals who are older than the Baby Boomer generation.

A cross-tabulation of age by gender for the Canadian Jewish population is presented in Table 7. It can be seen that males outnumber females at the younger end of the distribution. For instance, there are 36,825

males between 0-14 years compared with 34,455 females. This is not a surprising finding since in most population distributions worldwide there is a small excess of males among births.

There are also more males than females in the 15-24 age group for the national Jewish community. On the other hand, females outnumber males in the 25-44 cohort. There are also more females than males in the 45-64 age group.

The most marked gender discrepancy is found among the elderly. There are significantly more female than male seniors (35,030 and 31,245 individuals respectively). Such a discrepancy mirrors the trend of other populations worldwide resulting from the fact that men tend to have a shorter life span than that of women. This accounts for the larger proportion of females among seniors.

The reader is referred to Tables 20 and 21 in Appendix 4 for more detailed age distributions, including 10-year age breakdowns.

Table 7
Age by Gender
Canadian Jewish Population

	Total		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	71,280	18.2	36,825	19.0	34,455	17.5
15-24	52,390	13.4	26,840	13.8	25,560	12.9
25-44	92,200	23.5	45,700	23.5	46,500	23.6
45-64	109,515	28.0	53,660	27.6	55,855	28.3
65+	66,280	16.9	31,245	16.1	35,030	17.7
Total	391,665	100.0	194,270	100.0	197,400	100.0

Table 8
Median Age
Canadian Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations by Census / NHS Year

Census / NHS Year	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population
2011	40.1	40.1	40.5
2001	37.3	37.3	40.1
1991	33.2	33.2	37.3

Table 8 looks at median ages for the Jewish, non-Jewish and total Canadian populations by Census / NHS year. It is clear from this table that the median age of the Jewish population in this country has been steadily increasing. It was 33.6 years in 1971, 34.6 years in 1981, 37.3 years in 1991, 40.1 years in 2001 and 40.5 years in 2011.

The 2011 median age for the Jewish community is 0.4 years older than that of Canada's overall population. It is interesting that between 1991 and 2011 the Jewish community's median age has increased at a significantly slower pace than that of the total Canadian population. It has increased by 3.2 years for Jews in these two decades, compared to 6.9 years for the total Canadian population. In other words, the general population in this country is growing older at a faster pace than the Jewish population.

The gap in the median ages of the two populations has also narrowed considerably. It was 4.1 years in 1991, 2.8 years in 2001, and only 0.4 years in 2011.

Comparisons With Other Ethnic Groups

Table 9 looks at the ethnic affiliations of the total population of Canada. Ethnicity was a "multiple response" variable in the 2011 National Household Survey. This meant that respondents could indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. To avoid double counting, a hierarchical method of assigning affiliations was employed in this analysis. This method is described fully in Appendix 3.

Note that the category for Jewish affiliation is described as "Jewish: full definition" in Table 9. Jewish affiliation is unique because it can refer to either an ethnic or religious identification, or both. It was felt that comparisons should be made with the full definition of "Jewishness", so that the most inclusive attribution could be derived. A percentage wasn't assigned to this category because it overlapped with other groups (that is, some respondents may have described themselves as "Jewish and Russian" or "Jewish and Canadian", etc.).

An examination of Table 9 reveals that British is the ethnic category with the most

Table 9
Ethnic Affiliation
Total Canadian Population

	#	%
British	6,516,655	19.9
Canadian	6,028,250	18.4
French	3,716,840	11.4
German	2,367,480	7.2
Aboriginal	1,836,035	5.6
Chinese	1,481,675	4.5
Italian	1,377,070	4.2
East Indian	1,146,310	3.5
Ukrainian	1,049,750	3.2
Polish	644,700	2.0
Filipino	602,595	1.8
Arab	556,600	1.7
Caribbean	537,145	1.6
Russian	499,750	1.5
African	492,645	1.5
Latin American	478,915	1.5
(Jewish: full definition)	(391,665)	--
Portuguese	340,005	1.0
Greek	220,685	0.7
Vietnamese	172,250	0.5
Korean	164,365	0.5
Spanish	136,780	0.4
Pakistani	128,440	0.4
Japanese	101,020	0.3
American	85,295	0.3
All other ethnic categories	2,038,840	6.2
Total Canada	32,720,095	100.0

popular affiliation. Almost a fifth (19.9%) of this country's population indicates their ethnic affiliation as British, or 6.5 million persons. This group includes individuals of English, Irish and Scottish origins.

A significant number report they are Canadian by ethnic origin. They comprise about 6 million individuals or 18.4% of the national population.

People of French descent comprise 11.4% of the population (3.7 million persons) and rank third among ethnic groups. It should be noted that this figure is likely an underestimate. According to sources at Statistics Canada, many Quebecois associated the ethnic category of "French" with France, and therefore preferred to indicate Canadian in the 2011 NHS.

Approximately 2.4 million persons claim German descent, or 7.2% of the Canadian population. There is also a significant Aboriginal population in this country (1.8 million individuals). The Chinese rank sixth among ethnic communities and comprise 4.5% of the Canadian population. The Italian community ranks seventh, and comprises about 1.4 million persons.

There are also noteworthy East Indian and Ukrainian populations in this country, comprising 1.1 and 1 million individuals respectively. All the other ethnic groups number below a million individuals.

The Polish community numbers 644,700 people, whereas the Filipino population numbers 602,595 people. Finally, the Arab community has a population of 556,600 individuals.

The Jewish community ranks seventeenth among ethnic groups, with a population of 391,665. As noted before, because ethnicity alone is not sufficiently inclusive to accurately describe the community, this figure is derived from a combined definition of religion, ethnicity and other variables, reflecting the complex nature of Jewish identity (see Appendix 2). It is noteworthy that the Jewish community ranked twelfth among ethnic groups in 2001, five rankings above its current status.

Table 10 examines the median ages of the various ethnic groups in Canada. The populations with the lowest figures include the Pakistani (26 years), African (27.9 years), Aboriginal (28.4 years), Arab (29.3

Table 10
Ethnic Affiliation by Median Age: Total Canadian Population

	Median Age
British	48.7
American	45.9
French	44.8
German	40.7
(Jewish full definition)	(40.5)
Greek	40.4
Polish	40.3
Canadian	38.9
Spanish	38.4
Portuguese	37.8
Chinese	37.7
Italian	37.6
Ukrainian	37.5
Russian	37.4
Japanese	35.0
Vietnamese	34.5
Filipino	34.4
East Indian	33.8
Korean	33.7
Caribbean	31.2
Latin American	30.1
Arab	29.3
Aboriginal	28.4
African	27.9
Pakistani	26.0
Other Ethnic Groups	42.8
Total Canada	40.1

years), Latin American (30.1 years), Caribbean (31.2 years), Korean (33.7 years), and East Indian (33.8 years).

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

The ethnic groups with the highest median ages are the British (48.7 years), Americans (45.9 years), French (44.8 years), Germans (40.7 years), and Jews (40.5 years).

These latter ethnic groups generally involve older, more established communities, whose peak periods of immigration to this country have long passed. Since there has not been a large influx of recent immigrants among these groups, their average ages remain at fairly high levels. Most of their age distributions have a large “middle-aged” population, and generally more people who are 45+ years, and thus past their child-bearing years.

Comparisons With Other Religious Affiliations

Table 11 looks at religious affiliations for the total population of Canada. Note that the figures for the Revised Jewish Definition are cited in this analysis, although the figures for Jewish religion alone are included in the table as well.

It can be seen that Catholics are the largest group in this country, representing 39% of the population, or 12.8 million individuals. Protestants comprise the second largest group with 26.6% of the total population, or 8.7 million individuals.

Muslims are the third largest group with 3.2% of the population, or a little over one million individuals. The Christian Orthodox comprise the fourth largest group with 550,690 individuals, followed by Hindus (497,965) and Sikhs (454,965).

Jews rank seventh among religious groups with 391,665 individuals. As mentioned above, Jews were defined using both the Revised Definition (which uses religion, ethnicity, place of birth and other variables) and by religion alone. Their ranking is

Table 11
Religious Affiliation
Total Canadian Population

	#	%
Catholic	12,810,710	39.0
Protestant	8,741,355	26.6
Muslim	1,053,945	3.2
Christian Orthodox	550,690	1.7
Hindu	497,965	1.5
Sikh	454,965	1.4
(Jewish: full definition)	(391,665)	--
Buddhist	366,830	1.1
Jewish: religion alone	329,495	1.0
All other religions	160,765	0.5
Para-religious groups	35,005	0.1
No religious affiliation	7,850,610	23.9
Total Canada	32,852,335	100.0

affected by the choice of definition, as there are obviously fewer Jews when only religion is considered. There are more Buddhists than Jews when Jewish religion alone is taken into account.

It is noteworthy that almost a quarter (23.9%) of the total population, or about 7.9 million persons, say they have no religious affiliation. Within this category are included people who defined themselves as agnostics, atheists, or humanists, or who did not affiliate with any religion at all.

A very small proportion (0.1%) of the population is involved with para-religious groups, such as Paganism, Scientology, Rastafarian, and New Age affiliations.

An examination of the median ages of various religious groups is presented in Table 12. The Protestant community has the highest median age (46.3 years) of any mainstream religious group in Canada, followed by Catholics (42.9 years), Buddhists (42.3 years) and the Christian Orthodox (41 years). Jews have the next highest median age (40.5 years). Note that the median age for Jewish religion alone was not taken into consideration here.

The lowest median ages are found among Muslims (28.9 years), Sikhs (32.8 years), and Hindus (34.2 years). Those with no religious affiliation average 32.7 years, whereas those involved with para-religious groups have a median age of 36.3 years.

The Canadian Community in a Global Context

The 2011 NHS figures obtained for the Jewish population in this country were compared to those of Jewish communities around the world. The source for these latter statistics was the American Jewish Year Book of 2012.¹

It should be noted that the population figures cited for various countries in the American Jewish Year Book are often estimates based on different methodologies and approaches to defining Jewishness. The figures should therefore be considered as general approximations.

According to the American Jewish Year Book, the estimated worldwide Jewish population for 2012 was 13,746,100. More than half (57.1%) of world Jewry lived in the Diaspora in 2012, whereas 42.9% lived

Table 12
Religious Affiliation by Median Age
Total Canadian Population

	Median Age
Protestant	46.3
Catholic	42.9
Jewish: religion alone	42.6
Buddhist	42.3
Christian Orthodox	41.0
(Jewish: full definition)	(40.5)
Hindu	34.2
Sikh	32.8
Muslim	28.9
All other religions	36.7
Para-religious groups	36.3
No religious affiliation	32.7
Total Canada	40.1

in Israel. More specifically, 7,845,000 Jews lived in the Diaspora, and 5,901,100 resided in Israel. The Year Book further estimates that 5,800,000 Jews lived in North America in 2012.

The Canadian Jewish community is the fourth largest in the world. Israel has the largest Jewish population (5.9 million), followed by the United States (5.4 million), France (480,000), and Canada (391,665). The Jewish populations of the United Kingdom and Russia number 291,000 and 194,000 individuals respectively.

The Canadian Jewish community comprises 2.8% of all Jews in the world, and 5% of Jews in the Diaspora. The Jewish population of Canada comprises about 6.8% of Jews residing in North America.

¹All data for Jewish populations outside Canada were obtained from: *The World Jewish Population* by S. DellaPergola. In *The American Jewish Year Book 2012*, edited by A. Dashefsky & I. Sheskin. Springer, New York, pgs. 213-283.

Part 2

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 13A
Jewish Population Distribution
Provinces & Territories

Province / Territory	Jewish Population	% of Canadian Jewish Population
Nova Scotia	2,910	0.8
New Brunswick	860	0.2
Newfoundland/Labrador	220	0.1
Prince Edward Island	185	0.0
(Total Atlantic Canada)	(4,175)	(1.1)
Quebec	93,625	23.9
Ontario	226,610	57.9
Manitoba	14,345	3.7
Saskatchewan	1,905	0.5
Alberta	15,795	4.0
British Columbia	35,005	8.9
Yukon	145	0.0
Northwest Territories	40	0.0
Nunavut	20	0.0
Total Canada	391,665	100.0

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

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

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

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

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

Important appendices related to this section are included in the back of this report. Appendix 5 describes the geographic boundaries that make up some of the municipal districts referred to in this section. The reader may want to verify the parameters of these geographic units, if their borders are not clearly implied through their labels.

Appendix 6 provides additional data tables across provinces and metropolitan areas related to gender breakdowns for Jews.

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

Table 13B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Provinces & Territories

Province / Territory	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Nova Scotia	906,175	903,255	2,910	0.3
New Brunswick	735,835	734,970	860	0.1
Newfoundland/Labrador	507,270	507,045	220	0.0
Prince Edward Island	137,375	137,190	185	0.1
(Total Atlantic Canada)	(2,286,655)	(2,282,460)	(4,175)	(0.2)
Quebec	7,732,520	7,638,895	93,625	1.2
Ontario	12,651,795	12,425,180	226,610	1.8
Manitoba	1,174,345	1,160,000	14,345	1.2
Saskatchewan	1,008,760	1,006,860	1,905	0.2
Alberta	3,567,980	3,552,185	15,795	0.4
British Columbia	4,324,460	4,289,455	35,005	0.8
Yukon	33,320	33,175	145	0.4
Northwest Territories	40,800	40,760	40	0.1
Nunavut	31,700	31,680	20	0.1
Total Canada	32,852,320	32,460,660	391,665	1.2

Jewish Populations by Province

Table 13A looks at the distribution of Jews in the provinces and territories as a percentage of the total Jewish population in the country. It can be seen that more than half (57.9%) of Jews in Canada reside in the province of Ontario. The Jewish community in Ontario numbers 226,610 individuals.

The province of Quebec has 93,625 Jewish residents, and about a quarter (23.9%) of the total Jewish population in the country. British Columbia has 35,005 Jews, or 8.9% of the total Jewish population of Canada.

All the other provinces have less than 5% of the national Jewish population. Alberta has 15,795 Jewish residents, or 4% of the country's Jewish populace. Manitoba has 14,345 Jews, or 3.7% of the total. The Atlantic Provinces have 4,175 Jews, or 1.1% of the country's overall Jewish population. Saskatchewan has 1,905 Jews, or 0.5% of the country's total.

Interestingly, there are 145 Jews in the Yukon, 40 in the Northwest Territories, and 20 in Nunavut. Although these numbers are quite small, it is nonetheless instructive that Jews populate just about every region of the

country. On the other hand, given the methodology used in the National Household Survey, the error ranges for such small cell sizes are quite large relative to the actual figures.

Table 13B examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to the total populations in the provinces and territories. It is obvious that Jews comprise very small minorities in each province. In Ontario, Jews comprise slightly less than 2% of the overall population. They comprise 1.2% of the total Quebec and Manitoba populations.

Jews comprise less than 1% of the overall population in all the other provinces. They comprise 0.8% of the total British Columbia population, and 0.4% of the Alberta populace. Jews also constitute particularly small minorities in the Atlantic Provinces and Saskatchewan (both 0.2%).

All in all, Jews comprise 1.2% of the total Canadian Jewish population. Only Ontario (1.8%) falls above this national average for Jewish population density. Quebec and Manitoba are at average levels.

Table 13C
Historical Summary
Jewish Populations of the Provinces & Territories

Province / Territory	2011 Population	2011-2001 % Difference	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population
Nova Scotia	2,910	+3.7	2,805	+10.4	2,540
New Brunswick	860	+1.8	845	-27.2	1,160
Newfoundland / Labrador	220	+15.8	190	-28.3	265
Prince Edward Island	185	+68.2	110	+22.2	90
(Total Atlantic Canada)	(4,175)	(+5.7)	(3,950)	(-2.6)	(4,055)
Quebec	93,625	-1.7	95,260	-7.6	103,145
Ontario	226,610	+6.1	213,525	+10.0	194,055
Manitoba	14,345	-6.0	15,265	-3.2	15,770
Saskatchewan	1,905	+41.6	1,345	-34.7	2,060
Alberta	15,795	+11.8	14,125	+1.7	13,885
British Columbia	35,005	+15.1	30,420	+17.3	25,940
Territories	205	+28.1	160	-22.0	205
Total Canada	391,665	+4.7	374,060	+4.2	359,110

Table 13C examines provincial Jewish population distributions in an historical context from 1991 to 2011. It is important to investigate such historical trends, not only to develop an understanding of the evolution of Jewish communities over time, but also to get a sense of their demographic outlook in the coming years. However, as explained in the introduction to this report, considering the changes in methodologies between the 1991 and 2001 Censuses and the 2011 NHS, these comparisons should be made with caution.

Of the ten provinces, six have shown Jewish population gains between 2001 and 2011, two have shown losses, and two have stayed approximately the same.

The provinces that have experienced Jewish population gains include: Prince Edward Island (+68.2%), Saskatchewan (+41.6%), Newfoundland / Labrador (+15.8%), British Columbia (+15.1%), Alberta (+11.8%), and Ontario (+6.1%). Note, however, that even though Prince Edward Island has had the largest relative gain, in absolute terms the increase is quite small (+75 individuals).

The provinces that have shown Jewish population losses between 2001 and 2011

are Manitoba (-6%) and Quebec (-1.7%). The provinces that have stayed at approximately the same levels in the last decade are Nova Scotia (+3.7%) and New Brunswick (+1.8%). Their populations have not changed much in terms of absolute numbers.

Looking more closely at individual provinces: The Jewish population of Nova Scotia saw moderate growth between 1991 and 2001 (+10.4%), but has leveled off in the last decade, with an increase of only +3.7%. The momentum of growth experienced by this community for the last several decades has thus recently slowed.

The New Brunswick Jewish community reached its peak size in 1991, with 1,160 Jewish residents. However, a significant 27.2% loss between 1991 and 2001 had seen the Jewish community in this province diminish to a level below its 1971 population. The population here has leveled off in the last decade, and has at least avoided further population declines.

The number of Jewish residents in Newfoundland / Labrador reached a peak in 1981, with 295 individuals. This community

Table 13D
Age Breakdowns
Provinces & Territories

Province / Territory	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Nova Scotia	2,910	520	17.8	385	13.2	865	29.7	700	24.0	445	15.3
New Brunswick	860	110	12.8	100	11.6	235	27.3	290	33.7	125	14.5
Newfoundland / Labrador	220	60	27.3	20	9.1	45	20.5	80	36.4	15	6.8
Prince Edward Island	185	55	32.4	0	0.0	30	17.6	85	50.0	0	0.0
(Total Atlantic Provinces)	(4,175)	(745)	(17.9)	(505)	(12.1)	(1,175)	(28.2)	(1,155)	(27.7)	(585)	(14.0)
Quebec	93,625	18,400	19.7	13,095	14.0	20,110	21.5	22,990	24.6	19,030	20.3
Ontario	226,610	40,340	17.8	30,255	13.4	53,785	23.7	65,415	28.9	36,810	16.2
Manitoba	14,345	2,465	17.2	1,915	13.3	3,045	21.2	4,265	29.7	2,655	18.5
Saskatchewan	1,905	445	23.5	235	12.4	585	30.9	435	23.0	195	10.3
Alberta	15,795	2,685	17.0	2,140	13.5	4,100	25.9	4,775	30.2	2,100	13.3
British Columbia	35,005	6,135	17.5	4,215	12.0	9,335	26.7	10,425	29.8	4,890	14.0
Yukon	145	55	42.3	0	0.0	45	34.6	30	23.1	0	0.0
Northwest Territories	40	0	0.0	10	25.0	10	25.0	20	50.0	0	0.0
Nunavut	20	0	0.0	0	0.0	10	50.0	10	50.0	0	0.0
Total Canada	391,665	71,280	18.2	52,390	13.4	92,200	23.5	109,515	28.0	66,280	16.9

then diminished in the following two decades (1981 to 2001) by 35.6%. In the last decade, there has been a 15.8% increase; but the size of its current Jewish population (220) is nonetheless below the total for 1971 (260).

The size of the Prince Edward Island Jewish community has increased by 68.2%, between 2001 and 2011, although as mentioned above, this represents only 75 individuals. Between 1981 and 2001 the numbers here had remained fairly steady. The community is currently almost 5X larger than its 1971 total of 40 persons.

The Jewish population of the province of Quebec has decreased steadily in the last several decades. In percentage terms, the losses in the last decade (-1.7%) were not as pronounced as those experienced between 1991 and 2001 (-7.6%). In short, there appear to be continued downward pressures on the size of the Jewish population here, even though the losses have appeared to slow more recently.

The size of the Jewish population of Ontario has continued to increase although more recent gains have not been as impressive as those in the past. For instance, there were

significant increases between 1971 and 1981 (+20.4%), and between 1981 and 1991 (+23.8%). Although the numbers of Ontario Jews had increased less dramatically between 1991 and 2001 (+10%), and in the last decade (+6.1%), there appears to be continued momentum for Jewish population growth in this province.

The Jewish population of Manitoba has been steadily decreasing for several decades. The recent loss (-6%) is somewhat greater than that evident between 1991 and 2001 (-3.2%). The current Jewish population in this province is approximately 75% of its 1971 total. It appears that the downward pressures on the size of the Jewish community here are continuing.

The Jewish population of Saskatchewan seems to have rebounded, after showing a significant decrease between 1991 and 2001. In the latter decade, the community diminished by 34.7%, but has more recently grown by 41.6% or 560 individuals.

The period of peak growth for the Jewish community in Alberta was between 1971 and 1981, when the number of Jews increased by 76.3%. Between 1981 and

Table 13E
Median Age for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Provinces & Territories

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Nova Scotia	43.4	37.3	43.4
New Brunswick	43.3	41.6	43.3
Newfoundland / Labrador	43.6	42.6	43.6
Prince Edward Island	42.5	50.1	42.5
Quebec	41.2	40.0	41.2
Ontario	40.0	40.8	40.0
Manitoba	37.9	42.9	37.8
Saskatchewan	37.8	34.0	37.8
Alberta	36.1	39.3	36.1
Total British Columbia	41.6	40.5	41.6
Yukon	39.0	28.1	39.0
Northwest Territories	32.1	46.7	32.0
Nunavut	24.0	36.7	24.0
Total Canada	40.1	40.5	40.1

1991, the gains were less dramatic (17%). Between 1991 and 2001 the size of the Alberta Jewish population remained fairly steady, increasing by only 1.7%. Its more recent rate of growth (11.8%) is not as impressive as in some previous decades, but shows a positive momentum nonetheless.

The Jewish population of British Columbia has been steadily increasing over the last several decades. Particularly significant gains were evident between 1971 and 1981 (+60.9%), and between 1981 and 1991 (+43.7%). More recent increases have been less pronounced. For instance, the community increased by 17.3% between 1991 and 2001, and by 15.1% in the last decade. The current Jewish population of British Columbia (35,005) is more than 3X larger than the 1971 total for the province (11,220).

Table 13D shows age distributions for Jewish populations in provinces and territories across Canada. In absolute terms, the greatest number of Jews in each cohort resides in the province of Ontario. This province has more than half of the country's Jewish population in each age group.

Table 13D also examines how Jewish children, teens, and elderly distribute within a certain province. Note that the age figures for Newfoundland / Labrador, Prince Edward Island, and the territories will not be considered in the following analysis because the Jewish populations in these areas are rather small. Statistics Canada suppresses cell sizes of less than 10 individuals. These "rounding errors" are built into the analysis and should be taken into consideration when small sample sizes are involved.

In relative terms, Saskatchewan is the province with the highest percentage of Jewish children 0-14 years (23.5%). This is likely because there is a large representation of young Jewish families in this province. New Brunswick has the lowest percentage of Jewish children (12.8%).

The highest percentage of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years is found in Quebec (14%). New Brunswick has the lowest percentage of Jewish teens and young adults (11.6%).

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the highest percentages are found in Saskatchewan

Table 14A
Jewish Population Distribution
Atlantic Canada

CMA / Region / Province	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population in Atlantic Canada
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2,120	50.7
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	185	4.4
Rest of Nova Scotia	610	14.6
Total Nova Scotia	2,910	69.6
St John, New Brunswick	195	4.7
Moncton, New Brunswick	280	6.7
Fredericton, New Brunswick	250	6.0
Rest of New Brunswick	135	3.2
Total New Brunswick	860	20.6
St. John's, Newfoundland	155	3.7
Rest of Newfoundland/Labrador	65	1.6
Total Newfoundland/Labrador	220	5.3
Total Prince Edward Island	185	4.4
Total Atlantic Canada	4,180	100.0

(30.9%) and Nova Scotia (29.7%). The lowest percentages of Jews 25-44 years are found in the provinces of Manitoba (21.2%) and Quebec (21.5%).

In terms of the 45-64 age group, the highest percentages are found in New Brunswick (33.7%) and Alberta (30.2%), suggesting that these Jewish populations have strong representations of middle-aged adults. The Saskatchewan Jewish community has the lowest percentage in this age group (23%).

Finally, Quebec and Manitoba have the highest proportions of Jewish seniors (20.3% and 18.5% respectively). In other words, about a fifth of their Jewish populations are elderly. The lowest proportion of seniors is found for the Saskatchewan Jewish community (10.3%).

Table 13E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across the provinces and territories. Only those areas with Jewish populations of more than 200 individuals are considered.

The provinces with the lowest median ages for Jews include Saskatchewan (34 years), Nova Scotia (37.3 years) and Alberta (39.3 years).

At the other end of the distribution, Manitoba has the highest median age for Jews (42.9 years), followed by New Brunswick (41.6 years).

Ontario, the province with the largest Jewish population in Canada, has a median age of 40.8 years for Jews. This is slightly higher than the average of 40.5 years for the national Jewish community.

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations across the ten provinces reveals that Jews are younger, on average, in six provinces. The widest discrepancy is for Nova Scotia, where Jews are 6.1 years younger than the median age for the province. The Jewish population of Saskatchewan is 3.8 years younger than the average.

Jews are older, on average, in four provinces. The widest discrepancy is for Prince Edward Island, where the Jewish population is 7.6 years older than the average. However, because the Jewish population here is so small the figure may be influenced by sampling error and cell suppression, and should therefore be

Table 14B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Atlantic Canada

CMA / Region / Province	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Halifax, Nova Scotia	384,545	382,420	2,120	0.6
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	99,695	99,505	185	0.2
Rest of Nova Scotia	421,940	421,330	610	0.1
Total Nova Scotia	906,175	903,255	2,910	0.3
St John, New Brunswick	125,010	124,815	195	0.2
Moncton, New Brunswick	135,520	135,235	280	0.2
Fredericton, New Brunswick	93,085	92,840	250	0.3
Rest of New Brunswick	382,225	382,085	135	0.0
Total New Brunswick	735,835	734,970	860	0.1
St. John's, Newfoundland	193,825	193,670	155	0.1
Rest of Newfoundland/Labrador	313,440	313,375	65	0.0
(Total Newfoundland/Labrador)	507,270	507,045	220	0.0
Total Prince Edward Island	137,375	137,190	185	0.1
Total Atlantic Canada	2,286,660	2,282,465	4,180	0.2

interpreted with caution. The median age of Jews in Manitoba is 5 years older than that for the province as a whole.

The Jewish Communities of Atlantic Canada

The Atlantic Region has a Jewish population of 4,180. Jews comprise 0.2% of the total populace in this area. There are minimal Jewish populations in Newfoundland / Labrador (220) and Prince Edward Island (185).

Table 14A looks at the population distribution of Jewish communities in Atlantic Canada. The Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) with the largest number of Jews is Halifax. This CMA has 2,120 Jewish residents, or 50.7% of the total Atlantic Jewish community. In short, about half of all Jews in the Atlantic Provinces live in Halifax.

All the other communities in Atlantic Canada have significantly smaller Jewish populations than that of Halifax. Looking first at Nova Scotia, Cape Breton Island has 185 Jews. The rest of the Jewish population in Nova Scotia numbers 610 people. The total number of Jews in Nova Scotia is

2,910. The Nova Scotia Jewish community comprises about 70% of total Jews in Atlantic Canada.

In terms of New Brunswick, Moncton has the second largest Jewish population in Atlantic Canada. It has 280 Jewish residents, or 6.7% of all Jews in the Atlantic Region. Fredericton has 250 Jews, whereas St. John has 195 Jewish residents.

Aside from these three metropolitan areas, the “Rest of New Brunswick” has 135 Jews. The total Jewish population in New Brunswick is 860, or 20.6% of total Jews in the Atlantic Provinces.

Regarding Newfoundland, St. John’s has 155 Jewish residents. There are 65 Jews in the “Rest of Newfoundland”. The total Jewish population in the province of Newfoundland is 220, or 5.3% of the overall number of Jews in the Atlantic Region.

Finally, Prince Edward Island has 185 Jewish residents, or 4.4% of the Atlantic Jewish community.

Table 14C
Historical Summary: Atlantic Canada's Jewish Population

CMA / Region / Province	2011 Population	2011-2001 % Difference	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2,120	+7.1	1,980	+10.9	1,785
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	185	-21.3	235	-4.1	245
Rest of Nova Scotia	610	+3.4	590	+20.4	490
Total Nova Scotia	2,910	+3.7	2,805	+10.4	2,540
St John, New Brunswick	195	+44.4	135	-46.0	250
Moncton, New Brunswick	280	+5.7	265	-10.2	295
Fredericton, New Brunswick	250	-12.3	285	-30.5	410
Rest of New Brunswick	135	-10.0	150	-26.8	205
(Total New Brunswick)	860	+1.8	845	-27.2	1,160
St. John's, Newfoundland	155	+6.9	145	-19.4	180
Rest of Nfld./Labrador	65	+44.4	45	-47.1	85
(Total Nfld./Labrador)	220	+15.8	190	-28.3	265
Total Prince Edward Island	185	+68.2	110	+22.2	90
Total Atlantic Canada	4,180	+5.8	3,950	-2.6	4,055

Table 14B examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to total populations in various communities of Atlantic Canada. Not surprisingly, Halifax has the highest density, with Jews comprising 0.6% of the total population. Fredericton has the next highest Jewish density with 0.3%. All the other metropolitan areas have Jewish densities ranging from 0.1% to 0.2%.

Table 14C examines population distributions for Jewish communities in Atlantic Canada spanning from 1991 to 2011. From a general perspective, of the six metropolitan areas examined in Table 14C (including Cape Breton), four have shown Jewish population gains between 2001 and 2011: St John (+44.4%), Halifax (+7.1%), St. John's (+6.9%), and Moncton (+5.7%). However, in absolute terms, the gains for all of these communities (with the exception of Halifax) have been minimal. For instance, St John gained only 60 people in the last decade.

Jewish population losses in the last decade have been evident for Cape Breton (-21.3%), and Fredericton (-12.3%). However, in absolute terms, the losses for Cape Breton and Fredericton have been relatively small (50 and 35 individuals respectively). These

numbers should be interpreted with caution, as there may be large sampling errors involved for such small populations.

In terms of individual metropolitan areas: The size of the Jewish population in Halifax has been steadily increasing over the last several decades. In 1971, the Jewish community here numbered 1,405 individuals. Between 1981 and 2001 it increased by more than a third, or 35.2%. It increased by a further 7.1% in the last decade. The current Halifax population is about 1.5X larger than its 1971 total.

The Cape Breton Jewish community has been diminishing in size for the last four decades. The largest decrease was between 1981 and 1991 (-42.4%). The current Jewish population (185) is less than a third of its 1971 total (605).

The size of the St. John Jewish population has experienced vacillations in the last four decades. In 1971, there were 325 Jews here; but the population declined by 130 individuals between 1971 and 1981. It increased by 55 Jews between 1981 and 1991, but decreased by 115 between 1991 and 2001. It then increased by 60 individuals

Table 14D
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Population of Atlantic Canada

CMA / Region / Province	Total #	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2,120	385	18.2	280	13.2	735	34.8	475	22.5	240	11.3
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	185	15	8.6	25	14.3	20	11.4	15	8.6	100	57.1
Rest of Nova Scotia	610	110	18.2	80	13.2	110	18.2	205	33.9	100	16.5
Total Nova Scotia	2,910	520	17.8	385	13.2	865	29.7	700	24.0	445	15.3
St John, New Brunswick	195	35	20.0	0	0.0	35	20.0	65	37.1	40	22.9
Moncton, New Brunswick	280	20	7.3	30	10.9	85	30.9	100	36.4	40	14.5
Fredericton, New Brunswick	250	45	18.8	25	10.4	75	31.3	70	29.2	25	10.4
Rest of New Brunswick	135	15	10.7	20	14.3	40	28.6	55	39.3	10	7.1
Total New Brunswick	860	110	12.8	100	11.6	235	27.3	290	33.7	125	14.5
St. John's, Newfoundland	155	55	36.7	0	0.0	20	13.3	60	40.0	15	10.0
Rest of Newfoundland/Labrador	65	0	0.0	0	0.0	25	50.0	25	50.0	0	0.0
Total Newfoundland/Labrador	220	60	27.3	20	9.1	45	20.5	80	36.4	15	6.8
Total Prince Edward Island	185	55	32.4	0	0.0	30	17.6	85	50.0	0	0.0
Total Atlantic Provinces	4,180	745	17.9	505	12.1	1,175	28.2	1,155	27.7	585	14.0

between 2001 and 2011. The current Jewish population of St. John (195) is 60% of its 1971 total (325).

The Moncton Jewish population peaked in 1981, with 350 individuals. This community showed declines between 1981 and 1991 (-15.7%), and between 1991 and 2001 (-10.2%). However, the population has leveled off somewhat in the last decade, with a small increase of 5.7%. It currently numbers 280 Jewish residents, slightly below its 1991 total of 295 individuals.

The Jewish community of Fredericton showed a significant increase between 1981 and 1991 (+74.5%), but it has experienced declining numbers in the last two decades. Between 1991 and 2001 it lost 30.5% of its Jewish population; and between 2001 and 2011 it lost 12.3%. The Fredericton Jewish population peaked in 1991 with 410 individuals. With a current population of 250 Jews, it has about 60% of that total.

Finally, the size of the St. John's Jewish community has leveled off in the last decade, after experiencing losses between 1981 and 2001. The Jewish population here peaked in 1981, with 250 Jews. The current population (155) is 62% of its 1981 total.

Table 14C also shows that after experiencing a dip between 1991 and 2001, the Jewish population in Atlantic Canada has rebounded in the last decade. In fact, its current population (4,180) represents a peak number, surpassing a high of 4,055 individuals reached in 1991. Most of the recent gain can be attributed to the increase in the Jewish population of Halifax. It appears that the Halifax Jewish community continues to attract people to settle in its midst, and remains the hub of the Jewish community in Atlantic Canada.

Table 14D shows age distributions for Jewish populations in the Atlantic Region. The percentages of Jewish children, teens, elderly, etc. within a certain geographic area can be gleaned from this table. Only metropolitan areas (including Cape Breton) will be considered in the following analysis.

In absolute terms, the Halifax community has the largest numbers of Jewish children 0-14 (385), Jewish young adults 15-24 (280), Jews 25-44 years (735), and Jews 45-64 years (475), of any metropolitan area in Atlantic Canada. The Halifax CMA also has the largest number of Jewish elderly (240).

Table 14E
Median Age for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Atlantic Canada

CMA / Region / Province	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Halifax, Nova Scotia	39.6	35.6	39.6
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	46.3	45.1	46.3
Rest of Nova Scotia	43.4	37.3	43.4
Total Nova Scotia	39.6	35.6	39.6
St John, New Brunswick	41.3	47.0	41.2
Moncton, New Brunswick	40.0	48.0	40.0
Fredericton, New Brunswick	39.0	34.3	39.0
Rest of New Brunswick	46.0	44.8	46.0
Total New Brunswick	43.3	41.6	43.3
St. John's, Newfoundland	39.0	43.6	39.0
Rest of Newfoundland/Labrador	46.4	39.5	46.4
Total Newfoundland/Labrador	43.6	42.6	43.6
Total Prince Edward Island	42.5	50.1	42.5

The percentages of Jewish children (0-14 years) within geographic areas range from 7.3% in Moncton to 36.7% in St. John's.

However, some of the CMAs considered in this table have very small Jewish populations, and sampling error is likely a factor whenever they are further broken down by variables such as age. Hence, for metropolitan areas with a count of less than 250 Jews, such age breakdowns should be interpreted with caution.

The percentages of Jewish teens and young adults (15-24 years) range from 0% in St. John and St. John's to 14.3% in Cape Breton. Halifax also has a relatively large representation in this age group (13.2%). Again, the figures for the smaller Jewish communities should be interpreted with caution due to the possibility of sampling error.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years of age, the lowest percentage is found in Cape Breton (11.4%) and the highest in Halifax (34.8%). Cape Breton has the lowest proportion of Jews 45-64 years (8.6%), whereas St. John's has the highest proportion in this age group (40%).

Finally, Cape Breton has by far the largest proportion of Jewish seniors. More than half (57.1%) of Cape Breton's Jewish community is elderly. St. John also has a relatively high representation of Jewish seniors (22.9%). The lowest percentage of Jewish elderly is found in St. John's (10%), followed by Fredericton (10.4%) and Halifax (11.3%).

Table 14E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across geographic areas in Atlantic Canada. The Jewish populations in metropolitan areas with the lowest median ages are those in Fredericton (34.3 years) and Halifax (35.6 years).

At the other end of the distribution, the Moncton community has the highest median age (48 years), followed by St. John (47 years).

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

Table 15A
Jewish Population Distribution
Province of Quebec

	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population in Province of Quebec
Montreal	90,780	97.0
Quebec City	365	0.4
Gatineau - Hull	655	0.7
Rest of Quebec	1,820	1.9
Total Quebec	93,625	100.0

Table 15B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Province of Quebec

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Montreal	3,752,475	3,661,690	90,780	2.4
Quebec City	746,685	746,320	365	0.0
Gatineau - Hull	310,830	310,170	655	0.2
Rest of Quebec	2,922,530	2,920,715	1,820	0.1
Total Quebec	7,732,520	7,638,895	93,625	1.2

The largest discrepancies are for Moncton, in which Jews are 8 years older than the total population; and Fredericton, in which Jews are 4.7 years younger than the overall population.

The Jewish Communities of the Province of Quebec

The province of Quebec has 93,625 Jewish residents, or 1.2% of the total population of this province. About a quarter (23.9%) of the Canadian Jewish population resides in the province of Quebec.

Table 15A looks at the distribution of Jews in metropolitan areas as a percentage of the total Jewish population in Quebec. By far the greatest number of Jews is found in the Montreal CMA. There are 90,780 Jews in Montreal, or 97% of total Jewish residents in the province of Quebec.

Gatineau-Hull has 655 Jewish residents, or 0.7% of the total Jewish population in the province. Quebec City has a population of 365 Jews, or 0.4% of the overall Jewish population. Jews in the “Rest of Quebec” comprise 1,820 individuals, or 1.9% of the overall Jewish population in the province.

Table 15B examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to total populations in various metropolitan areas within the province of Quebec. Jews comprise 2.4% of the overall population in the Montreal CMA. They are an even smaller minority in the other municipalities under consideration. For instance, Jews comprise 0.2% of the total Gatineau – Hull population, and even less of Quebec City’s overall population.

Table 15C examines Jewish population distributions from 1991 to 2011 in the province of Quebec. Gatineau – Hull, Quebec City and “Rest of Quebec” experienced Jewish population increases in the last decade. The rate of growth in Gatineau – Hull was particularly striking, by 104.7% in the last decade. In absolute terms, this translated into a gain of 335 individuals.

The Jewish population of the Montreal CMA has been steadily declining since the 1971 Census. The Jewish population here experienced a loss of 7.4% between 1971 and 1981. The decline between 1981 and 1991 was less significant (-2.1%); but the losses increased again between 1991 and 2001 (-7.9%). In the last decade the

Table 15C
Historical Summary
Jewish Population of the Province of Quebec

	2011 Population	2011-2001 % Difference	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population
Montreal	90,780	-3.0	93,540	-7.9	101,560
Quebec City	365	+73.8	210	-30.0	300
Gatineau - Hull	655	+104.7	320	+68.4	190
Rest of Quebec	1,820	+52.9	1,190	+9.7	1,085
Total Quebec	93,625	-1.7	95,260	-7.6	103,145

Table 15D
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Population of the Province of Quebec

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Montreal	90,780	17,835	19.6	12,810	14.1	19,435	21.4	22,170	24.4	18,525	20.4
Quebec City	365	85	23.9	65	18.3	125	35.2	80	22.5	0	0.0
Gatineau - Hull	655	160	24.4	75	11.5	200	30.5	170	26.0	50	7.6
Rest of Quebec	1,820	315	17.3	145	8.0	350	19.2	570	31.3	440	24.2
Total Quebec	93,625	18,400	19.7	13,095	14.0	20,110	21.5	22,990	24.6	19,030	20.3

community declined by a further 3%. The Montreal Jewish population currently comprises about 80% of its peak total in 1971.

The size of the Jewish population of Quebec City has vacillated somewhat in the last three decades. In 1971 there were 360 Jews in this metropolitan area. The Jewish community here diminished by more than half, to 150 individuals in 1981. It then rebounded to 300 individuals in 1991, but declined to a population of 210 in 2001. In the last decade, the Jewish population here increased to 365 individuals.

The Gatineau-Hull Jewish population has experienced steady increases in the last several decades. Between 1991 and 2001 the number of Jewish residents here increased by 68.4%. In the last decade the Jewish population increased by a further 104.7%. In other words, the size of the community more than doubled between 2001 and 2011, showing a strong momentum for future growth. Its current Jewish population (655) is more than 8X that of 1971 (75).

The “Rest of Quebec” has seen increases in its Jewish population since 1981. In the last three decades, the number of Jews living in

the “Rest of Quebec” increased by 110%. This suggests that more Jews are choosing to reside in the towns or rural areas of the province.

Finally, the total Jewish population of Quebec has decreased steadily in the last several decades. Since the great majority of Jews in this province reside in the Montreal CMA, Jewish population trends on a provincial level mirror those evident for the Montreal community.

Table 15D shows age breakdowns for Jewish populations in the province of Quebec. Obviously, in absolute terms, the great majority of individuals in each of the age cohorts reside in the Montreal CMA.

However, in relative terms, Gatineau-Hull has the highest percentage of Jewish children in its midst (24.4%). Montreal is the metropolitan area with the lowest percentage of Jewish children (19.6%).

The Quebec City community has the highest percentage of Jewish teenagers and young adults 15-24 years (18.3%). The Quebec City community also has the highest proportion of Jews 25-44 years (35.2%).

Table 15E
Median Age for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Province of Quebec

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Montreal	39.1	39.9	39.1
Quebec City	41.5	28.9	41.5
Gatineau - Hull	38.5	35.8	38.5
Rest of Quebec	44.6	51.9	44.6
Total Quebec	41.2	40.0	41.2

The highest percentage of Jews 45-64 years among metropolitan areas is found in Gatineau-Hull (26%). Also noteworthy is the high proportion of middle-aged adults in the “Rest of Quebec” (31.3%).

Finally, Montreal has the highest proportion of Jewish seniors among metropolitan areas in the province. More than a fifth (20.4%) of the Montreal Jewish community is elderly. Note the high level of Jewish seniors in the “Rest of Quebec” (24.2%). This may include individuals who are retired and reside in the Laurentian Hills or the Eastern Townships.

Quebec City does not appear to have any elderly Jewish residents, but given the small numbers involved it may be that cell suppression was employed here by Statistics Canada.

Table 15E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across geographic areas. The Jewish population with the lowest median age is Quebec City (28.9 years). At the other end of the distribution, the Montreal Jewish community has the highest median age among metropolitan areas (39.9 years). Note the high median age in the “Rest of Quebec” (51.9 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations reveals that Jews are younger, on average, in Quebec City and Gatineau-Hull. They are older than the overall population in the Montreal CMA, although the discrepancy between the median ages of both populations is only 0.8 years.

The Jewish Communities of Ontario

Ontario has a Jewish population of 226,610 individuals, who comprise 1.8% of the total populace in this province. More than half (57.9%) of the Canadian Jewish population resides in the province of Ontario.

Table 16A looks at the distribution of Jews in metropolitan areas as a percentage of the total Jewish population in the province. The Toronto CMA has the great majority of Jews residing in Ontario. There are 188,710 Jewish residents in the Toronto CMA, or 83.3% of the Jewish population living in this province.

Ottawa has the next largest Jewish population with 13,355 individuals, or 5.9% of total Jews in Ontario. Hamilton follows

Table 16A
Jewish Population Distribution
Province of Ontario

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population in Ontario
Toronto	188,710	83.3
Ottawa*	13,355	5.9
Barrie	1,445	0.6
Belleville	235	0.1
Brantford	165	0.1
Chatham-Kent	130	0.1
Cornwall	90	0.0
Greater Sudbury	165	0.1
Guelph	925	0.4
Hamilton	5,110	2.3
Kingston	1,185	0.5
Kitchener/Cambridge/Waterloo	2,015	0.9
London	2,675	1.2
North Bay	160	0.1
Oshawa	1,670	0.7
Owen Sound	65	0.0
Peterborough	515	0.2
Sarnia	280	0.1
Sault Ste. Marie	300	0.1
St. Catharines - Niagara	1,375	0.6
Thunder Bay	225	0.1
Timmins	100	0.0
Windsor	1,515	0.7
Rest of Ontario	4,195	1.9
Total Ontario	226,610	100.0

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

Table 16B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Province of Ontario

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Toronto	5,521,235	5,332,520	188,710	3.4
Ottawa*	904,910	891,550	13,355	1.5
Barrie	184,325	182,885	1,445	0.8
Belleville	90,660	90,420	235	0.3
Brantford	133,245	133,080	165	0.1
Chatham-Kent	102,075	101,945	130	0.1
Cornwall	57,420	57,335	90	0.2
Greater Sudbury	158,265	158,095	165	0.1
Guelph	139,675	138,750	925	0.7
Hamilton	708,175	703,060	5,110	0.7
Kingston	153,900	152,715	1,185	0.8
Kitchener/Cambridge/Waterloo	469,935	467,920	2,015	0.4
London	467,260	464,580	2,675	0.6
North Bay	62,710	62,545	160	0.3
Oshawa	351,690	350,020	1,670	0.5
Owen Sound	31,060	30,990	65	0.2
Peterborough	116,175	115,660	515	0.4
Sarnia	88,175	87,895	280	0.3
Sault Ste. Marie	78,475	78,175	300	0.4
St. Catharines - Niagara	383,970	382,590	1,375	0.4
Thunder Bay	119,145	118,920	225	0.2
Timmins	42,440	42,335	100	0.2
Windsor	315,460	313,940	1,515	0.5
Rest of Ontario	1,971,430	1,967,240	4,195	0.2
Total Ontario	12,651,795	12,425,180	226,610	1.8

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

Table 16C
Historical Summary
Ontario's Jewish Population (Part 1)

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	2011 Population	2011-2001 % Difference	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population
Toronto	188,710	+4.4	180,710	+10.5	163,470
Ottawa*	13,355	+0.3	13,310	+16.0	11,475
Barrie	1,445	+102.1	715	+240.5	210
Belleville	235	+135.0	100	-63.6	275
Brantford	165	-2.9	170	-42.4	295
Chatham-Kent	130	+271.4	35	+16.7	30
Cornwall	90	+5.9	85	+6.3	80
Greater Sudbury	165	-17.5	200	-46.7	375
Guelph	925	+20.1	770	+28.3	600
Hamilton	5,110	+7.8	4,740	-8.3	5,170
Kingston	1,185	+7.7	1,100	+25.0	880
Kitchener/Cambridge/Waterloo	2,015	--	NA	--	NA
London	2,675	+15.6	2,315	-14.7	2,715
North Bay	160	+52.4	105	+23.5	85
Oshawa	1,670	+84.5	905	+37.1	660

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

with 5,110 Jews, or 2.3% of the overall Jewish population in the province. London has 2,675 Jews, or 1.2% of Ontario's Jewish residents.

There are 2,015 Jews in Kitchener / Cambridge / Waterloo, 1,670 in Oshawa, 1,515 in Windsor, 1,445 in Barrie, 1,375 in St. Catharines / Niagara, and 1,185 in Kingston. All the other metropolitan areas in Ontario have Jewish populations of less than 1,000. The "Rest of Ontario" has 4,195 Jewish residents, or 1.9% of total Jews in the province.

Table 16B examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to total populations in various municipalities within the province of Ontario. Jews comprise 3.4% of the overall population in the Toronto CMA. They comprise 1.5% of the total populace in the Ottawa CMA.

Jews comprise 0.8% of the total populations of Barrie and Kingston, and 0.7% of the overall populations in Hamilton and Guelph. They comprise 0.6% of the total population in London, and 0.5% of the Oshawa and Windsor populations. Finally, they comprise

less than a half of a percent in all the other municipalities under consideration in Table 16B.

Table 16C looks at Jewish population distributions from 1991 to 2011 in the province of Ontario. This table is spread out over two pages. From a general perspective, of the 21 municipalities under consideration, 15 have shown Jewish population gains between 2001 and 2011, none have shown significant losses, and 6 have remained at approximately the same levels.

Of those municipalities that have shown Jewish population increases in the last decade, six have shown gains of more than 50%: Sault Ste. Marie (+361.5%), Chatham-Kent (+271.4%), Belleville (+135%), Barrie (102.1%), Oshawa (+84.5%), and North Bay (+52.4%). Three have shown gains between 25-50%: Thunder Bay (45.2%), Peterborough (+45.1%), and Sarnia (+27.3%).

In terms of absolute numbers, however, the largest increases were evident for Toronto (8,000), Oshawa (765), Barrie (730), Hamilton (370), and London (360).

Table 16C
Historical Summary
Ontario's Jewish Population (Part 2)

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	2011 Population	2011-2001 % Difference	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population
Owen Sound	65	-7.1	70	-17.6	85
Peterborough	515	+45.1	355	+54.3	230
Sarnia	280	+27.3	220	-13.7	255
Sault Ste. Marie	300	+361.5	65	-51.9	135
St. Catharines - Niagara	1,375	+22.2	1,125	-13.1	1,295
Thunder Bay	225	+45.2	155	-51.6	320
Timmins	100	--	NA	--	NA
Windsor	1,515	-3.5	1,570	-12.8	1,800
Rest of Ontario	4,195	--	NA	--	NA
Total Ontario	226,610	+6.1	213,525	+10.0	194,055

None of the Ontario Jewish communities showed significant losses in their Jewish populations between 2001 and 2011. Sudbury lost 17.5% of its community, but this decline represented only 35 people. In fact, the largest loss in terms of absolute numbers was 55 people for the Windsor Jewish community.

The Ontario Jewish communities that changed the least in size were Cornwall (+5 people), as well as Brantford and Owen Sound (-5 people each).

In terms of individual municipalities (only Jewish communities with at least 750 individuals will be considered): The Jewish population in Toronto has been increasing steadily in the last several decades. Between 1981 and 1991, the Toronto Jewish community increased by 26.4%, or 34,145 individuals. It gained 10.5%, or 17,240 persons, between 1991 and 2001. Increases in the last decade have been less dramatic (+4.4%), but the Jewish community here nonetheless continues to show a strong momentum for growth.

The Jewish population of the Ontario part of the Ottawa CMA has also been growing steadily in the last several decades, although

its size has leveled off recently. Between 1981 and 1991, it grew by 24.2%, or 2,235 persons. The pace of growth slowed to 16%, or a gain of 1,835 persons between 1991 and 2001. In the last decade, this community grew by only 0.3%, or 45 persons.

The Barrie Jewish community has seen a very significant increase of 102.1% in the last decade. In absolute terms, the Barrie Jewish population has had the third largest gain in the province (730 people). In fact, in the last two decades, this community has had among the highest relative growths in the country (see also Table 19E). In short, there is a very significant momentum for growth on the part of the Barrie Jewish community.

The Guelph Jewish community has experienced steady population gains in the last three decades. Between 1981 and 1991, there was a particularly strong spurt of growth, by 53.8%, or 210 individuals. More recent Jewish population increases have been less dramatic, but noteworthy nonetheless. For instance, the Gulp community increased by 28.3% between 1991 and 2001, and by 20.1% between 2001 and 2011.

Table 16D
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Population of Ontario (Part 1)

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Toronto	188,710	34,185	18.1	24,645	13.1	45,220	24.0	53,700	28.5	30,960	16.4
Ottawa*	13,355	2,090	15.6	2,085	15.6	2,845	21.3	4,415	33.1	1,920	14.4
Barrie	1,445	320	22.2	235	16.3	265	18.4	390	27.1	230	16.0
Belleville	235	30	12.8	55	23.4	60	25.5	80	34.0	10	4.3
Brantford	165	30	17.1	25	14.3	50	28.6	55	31.4	15	8.6
Chatham-Kent	130	0	0.0	0	0.0	15	13.6	50	45.5	45	40.9
Cornwall	90	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	33.3	10	16.7	30	50.0
Greater Sudbury	165	35	20.6	15	8.8	55	32.4	45	26.5	20	11.8
Guelph	925	140	15.1	220	23.8	215	23.2	310	33.5	40	4.3
Hamilton	5,110	795	15.6	635	12.4	1,145	22.4	1,490	29.2	1,045	20.5
Kingston	1,185	165	13.9	260	21.9	240	20.3	280	23.6	240	20.3
Kitchener/Cambridge/Waterloo	2,015	525	26.1	225	11.2	705	35.0	395	19.6	165	8.2
London	2,675	380	14.2	495	18.5	625	23.3	790	29.5	390	14.6
North Bay	160	0	0.0	0	0.0	70	56.0	40	32.0	15	12.0
Oshawa	1,670	350	21.0	285	17.1	340	20.4	550	33.0	140	8.4

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

The Jewish population of Hamilton peaked in 1991 with 5,170 individuals. Between 1991 and 2001, it lost 8.3% of its population, or 430 individuals. It rebounded in the last decade by 7.8%. The size of Hamilton's current Jewish population (5,110) is very similar to its 1991 total.

The Kingston Jewish community has been steadily increasing in size for the last several decades. It experienced a 25% gain between 1991 and 2001. Its gain in the last decade has been more modest (+7.7). Its current population (1,185) is almost twice as large as its 1971 total of 640.

It is not possible to examine population trends for Kitchener / Cambridge / Waterloo since these three municipalities were merged for the 2011 analysis and no separate information about the Cambridge Jewish population is available for past Censuses.

The London Jewish population peaked in 1991 with 2,715 individuals, after experiencing steady increases in the two decades before. Between 1991 and 2001, the community diminished by 400 individuals, or -14.7%. In the last decade, it rebounded by 15.6%. Its current Jewish population

(2,675) is slightly less than the 1991 total of 2,715 Jews.

The Oshawa Jewish community has experienced steady population gains in the last several decades. It increased by 26.9% between 1981 and 1991, and by 37.1% between 1991 and 2001. There was an even more pronounced level of growth in the last decade (+84.5%).

The Jewish population of St. Catharines / Niagara showed a decline of 13.1% between 1991 and 2001. It rebounded by 22.2% in the last decade, increasing by 250 people. Its current Jewish population of 1,375 represents a peak number, surpassing the previous high of 1,295 in 1991. All in all, the size of this Jewish community has stayed within a narrow range in the last forty years.

The Jewish community of Windsor has seen steady population declines in the last four decades, although the decline has been minimal in the last 10 years (-3.5%). The current Jewish population numbers 1,515 individuals, and comprises approximately 60% of the 1971 total of 2,505 Jews.

Table 16D
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Population of Ontario (Part 2)

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Owen Sound	65	20	33.3	0	0.0	10	16.7	20	33.3	10	16.7
Peterborough	515	60	11.5	70	13.5	90	17.3	155	29.8	145	27.9
Sarnia	280	40	16.0	0	0.0	70	28.0	40	16.0	100	40.0
Sault Ste. Marie	300	70	23.0	50	16.4	95	31.1	70	23.0	20	6.6
St. Catharines - Niagara	1,375	325	23.5	175	12.6	340	24.5	360	26.0	185	13.4
Thunder Bay	225	70	33.3	0.0	0.0	75	35.7	40	19.0	25	11.9
Timmins	100	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0
Windsor	1,515	170	11.1	115	7.5	325	21.3	615	40.3	300	19.7
Rest of Ontario	4,195	470	11.2	585	14.0	885	21.1	1,515	36.2	735	17.5
Total Ontario	226,610	40,340	17.8	30,255	13.4	53,785	23.7	65,415	28.9	36,810	16.2

Finally, regarding the total Jewish population in this province, the figures closely parallel those of the Toronto community. Like the Toronto community, the Jewish population of this province had significant percentage gains between 1971 and 1981, and between 1981 and 1991, but had smaller increases in the last two decades.

Table 16D looks at age distributions for the Jewish populations residing in various municipalities across Ontario. In terms of absolute numbers, the great majority of Jewish children, Jewish teenagers and young adults, Jews 25-44 years, Jews 45-64 years, and Jewish seniors of this province reside in the Toronto CMA.

However, examining only Jewish communities with at least 750 residents, in relative terms, Kitchener / Cambridge / Waterloo has the highest percentage of Jewish children in its midst (26.1%). This is likely because there is a large proportion of young Jewish families residing in this combined area. The Windsor community has the lowest percentage of Jewish children (11.1%), likely because the age distribution here is dominated by Jews 45+ years.

In terms of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years, the highest percentage is found in Guelph (23.8%). The lowest percentage for the 15-24 cohort is likewise found in Windsor (7.5%).

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years of age, the highest percentage in the province is found in Kitchener / Cambridge / Waterloo (35%), whereas Barrie has the lowest proportion of Jews in this cohort (18.4%).

The highest percentage for the 45-64 year age group is found in Windsor (40.3%). This community thus has the largest proportion of middle-aged Jews in the province. The Kitchener / Cambridge / Waterloo community has the lowest percentage of Jews 45-64 years (19.6%).

Finally, Hamilton has the largest proportion of Jewish seniors in the province. A fifth (20.5%) of the Hamilton Jewish community is elderly. Kingston and Windsor have similarly high percentages of Jewish seniors in their midst (20.3% and 19.7% respectively). Guelph has the lowest proportion of Jewish elderly (4.3%).

Table 16E
Median Age for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Province of Ontario

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Toronto	38.3	40.6	38.2
Ottawa*	38.7	42.2	38.6
Barrie	38.3	38.5	38.3
Belleville	43.3	34.6	43.3
Brantford	40.1	34.3	40.2
Chatham-Kent	43.0	55.5	43.0
Cornwall	44.7	48.0	44.7
Greater Sudbury	41.9	34.1	41.9
Guelph	38.4	33.9	38.5
Hamilton	40.9	44.5	40.8
Kingston	41.3	33.5	41.3
Kitchener/Cambridge/Waterloo	37.2	34.5	37.2
London	39.5	39.3	39.5
North Bay	42.3	39.4	42.3
Oshawa	38.6	38.9	38.6
Owen Sound	46.3	38.0	46.3
Peterborough	43.9	50.5	43.8
Sarnia	44.0	55.1	44.0
Sault Ste. Marie	44.8	38.5	44.9
St. Catharines - Niagara	43.9	40.7	43.9
Thunder Bay	43.1	32.3	43.1
Timmins	40.2	33.2	40.3
Windsor	40.3	50.7	40.2
Rest of Ontario	45.1	47.6	45.1
Total Ontario	40.0	40.8	40.0

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

Table 16E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across municipalities in the province of Ontario. Among Jewish communities with at least 750 residents, the lowest median ages include those in Kingston (33.5 years) and Guelph (33.9 years). At the other end of the distribution, the Jewish community of Windsor has the highest median age (50.7 years), followed by those of Hamilton (44.5 years) and Ottawa (42.2 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations in Ontario reveals that Jews are older, on average, in six of eleven communities where Jews number at least 750 individuals. The largest discrepancy is in Windsor where they are 10.4 years older than the total population.

They are younger than the total population in five municipalities. The largest discrepancy is in Kingston where they are 7.8 years younger than the total population.

They are very similar in median age to the total populations in London (0.2 years younger), Barrie (0.2 years older), and Oshawa (0.3 years older).

The Jewish Communities of the Central Provinces & Alberta

There are 14,345 Jews residing in Manitoba, and 1,905 in Saskatchewan. Jews comprise 1.2% and 0.2% of the total populations of these provinces, respectively. Alberta has 15,795 Jewish residents, who comprise 0.4% of the total populace.

Table 17A examines the distribution of Jewish populations across various metropolitan areas in the Central Provinces and Alberta.

The Winnipeg CMA has 13,690 Jews, or 95.4% of Jews living in Manitoba. There are 650 Jews in the “Rest of Manitoba”, comprising 4.5% of the province’s Jewish population.

In terms of Saskatchewan, Regina has a Jewish population of 900, or 47.2% of total Jews in the province. Saskatoon has 735 Jewish residents, or 38.6% of the province’s Jewish population. “Rest of Saskatchewan” numbers 270 Jews, or 14.2% of the province’s total Jewish populace.

In terms of Alberta, Calgary has a Jewish population of 8,335, or 52.8% of the

Table 17A
Jewish Population Distribution
Central Provinces & Alberta

	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population in Province
Winnipeg	13,690	95.4
Rest of Manitoba	650	4.5
Total Manitoba	14,345	100.0

Regina	900	47.2
Saskatoon	735	38.6
Rest of Saskatchewan	270	14.2
Total Saskatchewan	1,905	100.0

Calgary	8,335	52.8
Edmonton	5,550	35.1
Rest of Alberta	1,900	12.0
Total Alberta	15,795	100.0

province's Jewish residents. Edmonton has 5,550 Jews, or 35.1% of Alberta's Jewish population. The "Rest of Alberta" numbers 1,900 Jews, comprising 12% of the province's total Jewish populace.

Table 17B looks at the distribution of Jewish populations relative to total residents in various metropolitan areas within the Central Provinces and Alberta. Jews comprise 1.9% of the overall population in the Winnipeg CMA. They comprise less than one percent of the total population in all the other metropolitan areas under consideration in Table 17B.

For instance, Jews comprise 0.4% of the total Regina population, and 0.3% of the overall population in Saskatoon. They comprise 0.7% of the total population in Calgary, and 0.5% of the overall Edmonton population. In short, Jews represent a very small minority among the total populations of various metropolitan areas across the Central Provinces and Alberta.

Table 17C examines Jewish population distributions from 1991 to 2011 in Central Canada and Alberta. Of the five metropolitan areas examined in this table, all

but Winnipeg have shown Jewish population gains between 2001 and 2011.

In terms of individual areas: The Jewish population of Winnipeg has been steadily decreasing in the last several decades. For instance, between 1981 and 1991 the Jewish community here declined by 5.8%, or 935 persons. Between 1991 and 2001, the Jewish population diminished by only 2.7%, or 415 individuals. In the last decade, the decrease has been more significant, with a loss of 7.6% or 1,130 individuals.

The Jewish population in the "Rest of Manitoba" has increased by 46.1% in the last decade. Its current population (650) represents a peak number, surpassing the figures of 535 in 1971 and 530 in 1991. The Jewish population of the entire province of Manitoba largely follows the trends of its largest Jewish community, namely Winnipeg.

The Jewish population in Regina has experienced a significant increase in the last decade, after showing declines in the previous twenty years. The current population of 900 surpasses the previous peak of 855 persons in 1981.

Table 17B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Central Provinces & Alberta

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Winnipeg	714,635	700,950	13,690	1.9
Rest of Manitoba	459,705	459,055	650	0.1
Total Manitoba	1,174,345	1,160,000	14,345	1.2
Regina	207,215	206,315	900	0.4
Saskatoon	256,435	255,700	735	0.3
Rest of Saskatchewan	545,115	544,845	270	0.0
Total Saskatchewan	1,008,760	1,006,860	1,905	0.2
Calgary	1,199,125	1,190,790	8,335	0.7
Edmonton	1,139,580	1,134,030	5,550	0.5
Rest of Alberta	1,229,265	1,227,365	1,900	0.2
Total Alberta	3,567,980	3,552,185	15,795	0.4

Table 17C
Historical Summary
Jewish Populations of Central Provinces & Alberta

	2011 Population	2011-2001 % Difference	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population
Winnipeg	13,690	-7.6	14,820	-2.7	15,235
Rest of Manitoba	650	+46.1	445	-16.0	530
Total Manitoba	14,345	-6.0	15,265	-3.2	15,770
Regina	900	+57.9	570	-14.3	665
Saskatoon	735	+44.1	510	-41.0	865
Rest of Saskatchewan	270	+1.9	265	-50.0	530
Total Saskatchewan	1,905	+41.6	1,345	-34.7	2,060
Calgary	8,335	+3.2	8,080	+9.6	7,375
Edmonton	5,550	+10.3	5,030	-8.3	5,485
Rest of Alberta	1,900	+88.1	1,010	-1.5	1,025
Total Alberta	15,795	+11.8	14,125	+1.7	13,885

Table 17D
Age Breakdowns
Jewish Populations of Central Provinces & Alberta

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Winnipeg	13,690	2,325	17.0	1,825	13.3	2,915	21.3	4,045	29.5	2,580	18.8
Rest of Manitoba	650	140	21.4	90	13.7	130	19.8	220	33.6	75	11.5
Total Manitoba	14,345	2,465	17.2	1,915	13.3	3,045	21.2	4,265	29.7	2,655	18.5

Regina	900	230	25.6	130	14.4	290	32.2	210	23.3	40	4.4
Saskatoon	735	180	24.5	75	10.2	225	30.6	160	21.8	95	12.9
Rest of Saskatchewan	270	35	13.0	35	13.0	70	25.9	70	25.9	60	22.2
Total Saskatchewan	1,905	445	23.5	235	12.4	585	30.9	435	23.0	195	10.3

Calgary	8,335	1,360	16.3	1,065	12.8	2,260	27.1	2,545	30.5	1,110	13.3
Edmonton	5,550	915	16.5	815	14.7	1,270	22.9	1,650	29.8	895	16.1
Rest of Alberta	1,900	410	21.5	260	13.6	560	29.4	580	30.4	95	5.0
Total Alberta	15,795	2,685	17.0	2,140	13.5	4,100	25.9	4,775	30.2	2,100	13.3

After experiencing a significant dip in size between 1991 and 2001, the Saskatoon Jewish community has rebounded in the last decade. Between 1991 and 2001, this community lost 41% of its Jewish population, or 355 people. More recently it gained 44.1% or 225 persons. Its current total of 735 is still well below the 1991 peak of 865 individuals.

The Jewish population of the “Rest of Saskatchewan” peaked in 1991, with 530 individuals. However, it diminished by half (-50%) between 1991 and 2001. More recently, the population in the “Rest of Saskatchewan” has leveled off, with basically no change in the last decade.

In terms of the entire province of Saskatchewan, the Jewish population here has seen a major gain between 2001 and 2011. This is not surprising given that in the last decade, the two largest Jewish communities in the province have experienced significant increases in their numbers as well.

The Jewish population of Calgary has been steadily increasing in the last several decades, although recent gains have been very modest. The most dramatic increase

was between 1971 and 1981, when the Jewish community here increased by 75.4%. Between 1981 and 1991, the Jewish population of Calgary gained 21.2%. Between 1991 and 2001, the increase was less dramatic (9.6%). In the last decade, the Calgary Jewish community gained only 3.2%, or 255 individuals.

The Edmonton Jewish community also showed a dramatic increase between 1971 and 1981 (+75.9%). Between 1981 and 1991, the community gained 16.6%. Between 1991 and 2001, however, the Edmonton Jewish community diminished by 8.3%, or 455 individuals. It has rebounded in the last decade, showing an increase of 10.3%, or 520 persons. Its current population (5,550) has surpassed the previous peak of 5,485 people in 1991.

The Jewish population in the “Rest of Alberta” had remained at about the same level between 1981 and 2001, diminishing by only 65 people. In the last decade, it has shown a significant increase of 88.1%, or almost 900 people. In terms of the entire province of Alberta, the number of Jews has increased somewhat in the last decade, by 11.8%, or 1,670 individuals.

Table 17E
Median Age for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Central Provinces & Alberta

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Winnipeg	38.6	43.1	38.5
Rest of Manitoba	36.8	39.9	36.8
Total Manitoba	37.9	42.9	37.8

Regina	36.9	33.4	37.0
Saskatoon	34.9	33.6	34.9
Rest of Saskatchewan	39.7	38.7	39.7
Total Saskatchewan	37.8	34	37.8

Calgary	36.0	39.2	36.0
Edmonton	36.0	41.8	36.0
Rest of Alberta	36.2	32.5	36.2
Total Alberta	36.1	39.3	36.1

Table 17D examines age breakdowns for municipalities in Central Canada and Alberta. In terms of absolute numbers, the Winnipeg community has the largest number of Jews across all cohorts.

In relative terms, Regina is the municipality with the highest percentage of Jewish children 0-14 years (25.6%). This is because the Regina community has a large representation of young Jewish families in its midst. The lowest percentage of Jewish children is found in Calgary (16.3%).

The highest percentage of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years is found in Edmonton (14.7%). The lowest proportion is found for the Saskatoon Jewish community (10.2%).

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the highest percentage is found for Regina's Jewish population (32.2%). The Winnipeg Jewish community has the lowest percentage in this cohort (21.3%).

The highest percentage of the 45-64 age group is found for the Calgary Jewish community (30.5%), whereas the lowest is for the Saskatoon community (21.8%).

Finally, the Winnipeg Jewish population has by far the largest proportion of Jewish seniors (18.8%). The lowest percentage of elderly is found in the Regina Jewish community (4.4%).

Table 17E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across geographic areas in Central Canada and Alberta. Regarding metropolitan areas, the Jewish population with the lowest median age resides in Regina (33.4 years). The younger population of Regina is due in part to the out-migration of Jewish seniors, who have chosen to retire in other areas, as well as an increase in the number of young adults finding work there.

At the other end of the distribution, the Winnipeg Jewish community has the highest median age (43.1 years), followed by the Edmonton community (41.8 years).

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

Table 18A
Jewish Population Distribution
Province of British Columbia

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population in British Columbia
Vancouver	26,255	75.0
Kamloops	275	0.8
Kelowna	900	2.6
Vernon	155	0.4
Prince George	185	0.5

Victoria	2,740	7.8
Campbell River	45	0.1
Nanaimo	240	0.7
Parksville	130	0.4
Duncan	110	0.3
Courtenay	265	0.8
Rest of Vancouver Island	720	2.1
Total Vancouver Island	4,265	12.2

Rest of British Columbia	2,975	8.5
Total British Columbia	35,005	100.0

The Jewish Communities of British Columbia

The province of British Columbia has a Jewish population of 35,005. Jews comprise 0.8% of total residents in this province. The Jewish community of British Columbia comprises 8.9% of the total Jewish population in the country.

Table 18A examines the distribution of Jewish populations for metropolitan areas across British Columbia. Included in this table is a subtotal for Vancouver Island.

The Vancouver CMA has a Jewish population of 26,255 individuals, or three-quarters (75%) of Jews residing in this province. The Victoria Jewish community numbers 2,740, and comprises 7.8% of total Jews in British Columbia.

Kelowna has the third largest Jewish population with 900 individuals, or 2.6% of Jews in this province. Kelowna is the only city, besides Victoria and Vancouver, which maintains a synagogue and community centre.

All the rest of the metropolitan areas in British Columbia number less than 500 Jews. For instance, Kamloops has a Jewish

population of 275, followed by Courtenay with 265, and Nanaimo with 240. There are 185 Jews in Prince George, 155 in Vernon, and 130 in Parksville.

The Jewish population on Vancouver Island numbers 4,265 individuals, or 12.2% of the total Jews residing in the province. It is noteworthy that there are 2,975 Jews living in the “Rest of British Columbia”, likely in small towns and rural areas.

Table 18B shows the distribution of Jewish populations relative to total populations in various municipalities within the province of British Columbia. Jews comprise 1.2% of the overall population in the Vancouver CMA. They comprise 0.8% of the total population in Victoria.

Jews are an even smaller minority in the other metropolitan areas under consideration in Table 18B. For instance, they comprise only 0.5% of the total populations in Kelowna, Parksville and Courtenay.

Table 18C examines Jewish population distributions across British Columbia from 1991 to 2011. In general terms, of the eleven

Table 18B
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Province of British Columbia

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Vancouver	2,280,695	2,254,440	26,255	1.2
Kamloops	96,605	96,335	275	0.3
Kelowna	176,435	175,540	900	0.5
Vernon	56,715	56,560	155	0.3
Prince George	82,865	82,680	185	0.2
Victoria	336,185	333,445	2,740	0.8
Campbell River	35,535	35,490	45	0.1
Nanaimo	95,680	95,445	240	0.3
Parksville	26,715	26,585	130	0.5
Duncan	42,220	42,105	110	0.3
Courtenay	54,195	53,930	265	0.5
Rest of Vancouver Island	98,790	98,065	720	0.7
Total Vancouver Island	714,400	710,135	4,265	0.6
Rest of British Columbia	916,735	913,760	2,975	0.3
Total British Columbia	4,324,460	4,289,455	35,005	0.8

metropolitan areas examined in this table, six have shown Jewish population gains between 2001 and 2011, and five have shown population losses.

Of the six metropolitan areas showing Jewish population increases in the last decade, three have had gains of at least 50%: Parksville (188.9%), Kelowna (74.8%) and Kamloops (52.8%). However, in terms of actual numbers, the Vancouver CMA has had the largest Jewish population increase between 2001 and 2011 (+3,255 individuals).

The five Jewish communities that have diminished in the last decade were Campbell River (-59.1%), Duncan (-43.6%), Prince George (-21.3%), Nanaimo (-14.3%), and Vernon (-8.8%). However, these communities are generally quite small, and these declines reflect a range of only 15-85 people lost. Hence, in terms of absolute numbers, none of these Jewish population declines were significant.

Focusing more closely on individual metropolitan areas (only Jewish communities with at least 150 individuals will be considered): The Jewish population in the Vancouver CMA has been increasing

steadily for several decades. Between 1971 and 1981, the Jewish community here grew by 4,780 individuals, or 47.1%. A similar gain was evident between 1981 and 1991, when the community increased by 4,775 persons, or 32%. Between 1991 and 2001, Greater Vancouver's Jewish community gained 3,300 individuals, or 16.8%. In the last decade, the community has increased by 3,255 persons, or 14.2%. In short, the community here continues to experience strong momentum for growth, although gains between 1991 and 2011 have been less pronounced than in the two previous decades.

The Jewish population of Kamloops has likewise been increasing steadily in the last several decades. A particularly large increase was evident between 1991 and 2001, when the community more than doubled in size to 180 individuals. In the last decade, the Kamloops Jewish community experienced an increase of 52.8%. The Jewish population here is currently almost 10X larger than its 1971 total of 30 individuals.

The Kelowna Jewish community saw dramatic increases between 1971 and 1991.

Table 18C
Historical Summary: British Columbia's Jewish Population

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	2011 Population	2011-2001 % Difference	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population
Vancouver	26,255	+14.2	23,000	+16.8	19,700
Kamloops	275	+52.8	180	+111.8	85
Kelowna	900	+74.8	515	+6.2	485
Vernon	155	-8.8	170	+240.0	50
Prince George	185	-21.3	235	+14.6	205
Victoria	2,740	+3.6	2,645	+29.0	2,050
Campbell River	45	-59.1	110	+46.7	75
Nanaimo	240	-14.3	280	+24.4	225
Parksville	130	+188.9	45	+50.0	30
Duncan	110	-43.6	195	+34.5	145
Courtenay	265	+39.5	190	-9.5	210
Rest of Vancouver Island	720	+48.5	485	+4.3	465
Total Vancouver Island	4,265	+7.7	3,960	+23.6	3,205
Rest of British Columbia	2,975	+26.1	2,360	+6.8	2,210
Total British Columbia	35,005	+15.1	30,420	+17.3	25,940

Between 1991 and 2001, there was only a slight gain of 30 individuals, or 6.2%. In the last decade, the Jewish population in Kelowna saw a significant increase of 74.8%. It currently numbers 900 individuals and is the third largest Jewish community in British Columbia.

The Vernon Jewish community experienced a relatively large increase between 1991 and 2001 of 120 Jews, or 240%. However, in the last decade, it decreased slightly by 8.8%, or 15 individuals. Its current Jewish population of 155 is about 8X larger than its 1971 total of 20 individuals.

The Jewish community in Prince George has been increasing in size for several decades. The Jewish population here gained 122.2% between 1971 and 1981, and 105% between 1981 and 1991. However, between 1991 and 2001 the size of the community leveled off somewhat, gaining only 30 Jews, or 14.6%. More recently, the Jewish community here experienced a drop of 21.3%, losing 50 people. Its current population of 185 is lower than its 1991 total of 205 persons.

Victoria's Jewish community had also been increasing steadily for several decades, but the size of its population has leveled off

recently. The Jewish population here experienced a significant gain between 1971 and 1981, of 550 individuals, or 144.7%. Between 1981 and 1991, the community increased dramatically by 1,120 Jews, or 120.4%. Between 1991 and 2001, the Jewish population here grew by 29%, or 595 individuals. However, in the last decade, the community grew by only 3.6%, or 95 individuals. In short, it appears that this community's momentum for growth has slowed recently.

The Nanaimo Jewish population had also been increasing steadily for several decades, but has recently experienced a loss in its population. The most significant gain was between 1981 and 1991, when the community more than doubled to reach 225 individuals. The gain between 1991 and 2001 was less dramatic (+24.4%). In the last decade, this community diminished by 14.3%, a loss of 40 individuals.

Finally, the Jewish community in Courtenay experienced major increases between 1971 and 1991. It had seen a slight decrease of 20 individuals between 1991 and 2001. In the last decade, it has rebounded with an increase of 39.5%, or 75 individuals.

**Table 18D
Age Breakdowns: Province of British Columbia**

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Vancouver	26,255	4,690	17.9	3,100	11.8	7,095	27.0	7,740	29.5	3,625	13.8
Kamloops	275	30	10.9	75	27.3	25	9.1	115	41.8	30	10.9
Kelowna	900	180	19.9	125	13.8	230	25.4	225	24.9	145	16.0
Vernon	155	30	19.4	25	16.1	35	22.6	25	16.1	40	25.8
Prince George	185	10	5.7	20	11.4	105	60.0	40	22.9	0	0.0

Victoria	2,740	380	13.9	345	12.6	710	25.9	845	30.8	460	16.8
Campbell River	45	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	20	100.0	0	0.0
Nanaimo	240	40	16.3	35	14.3	75	30.6	70	28.6	25	10.2
Parksville	130	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	40	57.1	30	42.9
Duncan	110	20	19.0	0	0.0	15	14.3	50	47.6	20	19.0
Courtenay	265	35	13.2	15	5.7	45	17.0	70	26.4	100	37.7
Rest of Vancouver Island	720	85	11.8	70	9.7	90	12.5	370	51.4	105	14.6
Total Vancouver Island	4,265	580	13.6	515	12.1	935	21.9	1,475	34.6	755	17.7

Rest of British Columbia	2,975	620	20.8	360	12.1	905	30.4	795	26.7	300	10.1
Total British Columbia	35,005	6,135	17.5	4,215	12.0	9,335	26.7	10,425	29.8	4,890	14.0

The Jewish population of Vancouver Island has been increasing steadily in the last several decades. A particularly significant increase was evident between 1981 and 1991, when the Jewish population here gained 1,765 individuals, or 122.6%. More recent gains have been less dramatic. Between 1991 and 2001, the Jewish population here grew by 755 persons, or 23.6%. In the last decade, it increased by only 305 persons, or 7.7%. The current Jewish population of Vancouver Island is about 7X larger than its 1971 total of 595 individuals.

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

Table 18D shows age breakdowns for Jewish populations in British Columbia. In absolute terms, the great majority of individuals in each of the age cohorts reside in the Vancouver CMA.

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

the highest percentage of Jewish children (< 15 years) is found in Kelowna (19.9%). The lowest percentage is found in Prince George (5.7%). However, the total population of the latter is quite small and hence sampling error related to the National Household Survey may be a factor here.

The highest percentage of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years is found in Kamloops (27.3%). The lowest percentage for the 15-24 cohort is found in Courtenay (5.7%). Again, the populations in these two areas are quite small and may be prone to sampling errors.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years of age, the highest percentage is found in Nanaimo (30.6%). The Vancouver CMA also has a large proportion in this cohort (27%). The lowest percentage is found in Kamloops (9.1%).

In terms of the 45-64 age group, the highest percentage is found in Kamloops (41.8%), and the lowest percentage in Vernon (16.1%). Note the generally high percentage of middle-aged Jews in Vancouver Island (34.6%).

Table 18E
Median Age for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Province of British Columbia

Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Vancouver	39.8	40.3	39.8
Kamloops	42.3	48.3	42.3
Kelowna	43.8	37.1	43.9
Vernon	46.4	39.3	46.4
Prince George	39.0	30.8	39.1
Victoria	43.5	42.5	43.5
Campbell River	45.5	47.2	45.4
Nanaimo	44.6	37.5	44.6
Parksville	59.1	49.4	59.2
Duncan	45.7	54.4	45.7
Courtenay	47.7	53.7	47.6
Rest of Vancouver Island	49.1	57.7	49.1
Total Vancouver Island	45.9	47.2	45.9
Rest of British Columbia	42.9	37.0	43.0
Total British Columbia	41.6	40.5	41.6

Finally, Courtenay and Vernon have the highest percentages of Jewish seniors (37.7% and 25.8% respectively), although in terms of absolute numbers, only a total of 140 seniors are represented by these two smaller communities. Apparently, there are no Jewish elderly to be found in Prince George (0%), but again sampling error or cell suppression (Statistics Canada suppresses cell numbers that are smaller than 15 individuals) may be factors here.

Table 18E looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across metropolitan areas. Considering only communities with at least 150 Jewish residents, the Prince George Jewish community has the lowest median age (30.8 years). At the other end of the distribution, the highest median ages for Jews include those in Courtenay (53.7 years), Kamloops (48.3 years), and Victoria (42.5 years). Note the very high median age for “Rest of Vancouver Island” (57.7 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations reveals that Jews are younger, on average, in five of eight metropolitan areas where they number more than 150 individuals. They are older than the total

population in the Vancouver CMA, Kamloops and Courtenay.

The largest discrepancy where Jews are younger than the overall population is for the Prince George community (8.2 years less than the total median age). The largest discrepancy where Jews are older than the overall median age is for the Courtenay and Kamloops populations (both 6 years greater than the total median age).

National Comparisons of Districts & Municipalities

Tables 19A to 19G present cross-Canada comparisons of Jewish populations within districts and municipalities along various demographic parameters. Table 19A looks at the top 20 Jewish population densities (defined in this report as the percentage of Jews relative to the total population in a given area), as indicated in the 2011 National Household Survey. Note that some of the areas in this table overlap with one another.

The area with the highest density of Jews in Canada is the district of Hampstead in the Montreal CMA, where Jews comprise almost three-quarters (75.2%) of the overall

Table 19A
Highest Density of Jews
National Comparison of Districts & Municipalities
2011 National Household Survey

Area	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Hampstead, Montreal CMA	7,150	1,775	5,375	75.2
Cote St. Luc, Montreal CMA	31,230	11,830	19,395	62.1
Thornhill (Vaughan), Toronto CMA	116,740	70,570	46,175	39.6
Finch / Steeles (West), Toronto CMA	19,215	12,055	7,160	37.3
Wilson / Sheppard (West), Toronto CMA	14,550	9,785	4,770	32.8
Forest Hill / Cedarvale, Toronto CMA	45,190	31,025	14,165	31.3
Bathurst Manor, Toronto CMA	15,080	10,595	4,490	29.8
Sheppard / Finch (West), Toronto CMA	21,230	15,355	5,875	27.7
Westmount, Montreal CMA	19,355	14,865	4,485	23.2
Eglinton / Lawrence (West), Toronto CMA	83,005	65,210	17,800	21.4
Bathurst Corridor- Sheppard/Steeles, Toronto CMA	88,330	69,580	18,750	21.2
York Mills, Toronto CMA	29,150	23,160	5,990	20.5
Lawrence / Wilson, Toronto CMA	60,110	47,950	12,160	20.2
Outremont, Montreal CMA	22,945	18,330	4,610	20.1
Bathurst Corridor, Toronto CMA	677,935	550,535	127,400	18.8
Snowdon, Montreal CMA	29,205	23,850	5,355	18.3
Montreal Ouest, Montreal CMA	5,075	4,210	865	17.0
Dollard des Ormeaux, Montreal CMA	49,110	40,770	8,335	17.0
City of Vaughan, Toronto CMA	286,300	239,165	47,135	16.5
Wilson / Sheppard (East), Toronto CMA	52,400	44,090	8,310	15.9

Note: Some areas overlap with one another.

population. The next highest density is represented by Cote St. Luc, also in the Montreal CMA, where Jews comprise 62.1% of the overall population. These two areas are the only districts in Canada where Jews comprise a majority (>50%) of the total population.

The district of Thornhill (Vaughan) in the Toronto CMA has the third highest Jewish density in the country, with Jews comprising 39.6% of the total population (see Appendix 5 for a delineation of boundaries for this and other Toronto districts mentioned below). Finch / Steeles (West), also in the Toronto CMA, has the fourth highest Jewish population density, with Jews comprising 37.3% of the total populace.

The area of Wilson / Sheppard (West) in the Toronto CMA has the fifth highest Jewish population density in the country, with Jews comprising 32.8% of its total residents. The next highest Jewish population density is found in Forest Hill / Cedarvale in the Toronto CMA (31.3%). Bathurst Manor has a Jewish population density of 29.8%.

Sheppard / Finch (West) has a Jewish population density of 27.7%. Note, however, that this area overlaps with Bathurst Manor.

In fact, Bathurst Manor is subsumed within the parameters of Sheppard / Finch (West). In all of the areas mentioned thus far Jews comprise at least a quarter of the total population.

Westmount in the Montreal CMA has a Jewish population density of 23.2%. The area of Eglinton / Lawrence (West) has 21.4% Jewish residents. This area overlaps (albeit minimally) with Forest Hill / Cedarvale.

Sheppard to Steeles in the Bathurst Corridor of the Toronto CMA has a Jewish population density of 21.2%. Note that this larger area contains three aforementioned districts within its parameters: Finch / Steeles (West), Wilson / Sheppard (West), and Bathurst Manor.

Also in the Toronto CMA, York Mills has a Jewish population density of 20.5%, while Lawrence / Wilson has a Jewish population density of 20.2%. Outremont, in the Montreal CMA, has a Jewish population density of 20.1%.

If we eliminate overlap, Outremont rounds out the 10 districts with the highest Jewish

Table 19B
Historical Summary
Rankings of Jewish Populations

Rank	2011 NHS		2001 Census		1991 Census		1981 Census	
	CMA	Population	CMA	Population	CMA	Population	CMA	Population
1	Toronto	188,710	Toronto	180,710	Toronto	163,470	Toronto	129,325
2	Montreal	90,780	Montreal	93,540	Montreal	101,560	Montreal	103,765
3	Vancouver	26,255	Vancouver	23,000	Vancouver	19,700	Winnipeg	16,170
4	Ottawa	14,010	Winnipeg	14,820	Winnipeg	15,235	Vancouver	14,925
5	Winnipeg	13,690	Ottawa	13,630	Ottawa	11,660	Ottawa	9,355
6	Calgary	8,335	Calgary	8,080	Calgary	7,375	Calgary	6,085
7	Edmonton	5,550	Edmonton	5,030	Edmonton	5,485	Edmonton	4,705
8	Hamilton	5,110	Hamilton	4,740	Hamilton	5,170	Hamilton	4,660
9	Victoria	2,740	Victoria	2,645	London	2,715	London	2,335
10	London	2,675	London	2,315	Victoria	2,050	Windsor	2,155
11	Halifax	2,120	Halifax	1,980	Windsor	1,800	Halifax	1,465
12	Kitchener	2,015	Windsor	1,570	Halifax	1,775	Kitchener	1,430
13	Oshawa	1,670	Kitchener	1,420	St. Catharines	1,295	St. Catharines	1,155
14	Windsor	1,515	St. Catharines	1,125	Kitchener	1,125	Victoria	930
15	Barrie	1,445	Kingston	1,100	Kingston	880	Regina	855

Note: Ottawa includes Gatineau-Hull. St. Catharines includes Niagara. In 2011, the populations of Kitchener, Cambridge and Waterloo were combined.

population densities in Canada. Six of the top ten areas (not including overlap) are in the Toronto CMA, and four are in the Montreal CMA. In fact, there are no other metropolitan areas represented in Table 19A. Tuxedo and South River Heights, both in the Winnipeg CMA, fall just short of inclusion in this list, with Jewish population densities of 14.7% and 13.3%, respectively.

Table 19B presents the fifteen largest Jewish communities in Canada, as indicated in the last three Censuses (1981, 1991, and 2001) and the National Household Survey (2011). This table allows for an historical perspective on the shifts in rankings of Jewish populations by size. Note that all future references to geographic areas in the analysis of this table refer to CMAs, or Census Metropolitan Areas.

In 1971, Montreal had the largest Jewish community in the country, and Toronto had the second largest. By 1981, however, Toronto surpassed the Montreal Jewish community in size. These first and second place rankings have remained the same since then, and will likely remain unchanged for the foreseeable future.

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

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

Finally, in 1971, the Windsor Jewish community was ninth largest in the country. The London Jewish community was tenth largest. However, in 1981, the London Jewish community surpassed that of Windsor. In 1991, the London community remained ninth ranked, but the Victoria Jewish population became the tenth largest in the country. By 2001, the Victoria Jewish

Table 19C
Fastest-Growing Jewish Communities in Canada
2001-2011

Area	% Difference	2011 Population	2001 Population
Lindenwoods/Whyte Ridge, Winnipeg CMA	252.6	1,005	285
Milton / Halton Hills, Toronto CMA	138.3	560	235
LaSalle, Montreal CMA	131.8	510	220
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia, Winnipeg CMA	115.9	1,155	535
West Shore, Montreal CMA	110.3	820	390
Gatineau, Quebec Part of Ottawa CMA	104.7	655	320
Barrie, Ontario	102.1	1,445	715
Pointe Claire, Montreal CMA	86.5	690	370
Oshawa, Ontario	84.5	1,670	905
Kelowna, British Columbia	74.8	900	515
West End, Vancouver CMA	70.5	2,370	1,390
Park Avenue / Extension, Montreal CMA	58.6	2,800	1,765
Regina, Saskatchewan	57.9	900	570
Surrey/White Rock, Vancouver CMA	51.5	1,780	1,175
NW Sector, Calgary CMA	50.9	1,260	835
East Side, Vancouver CMA	48.8	2,395	1,610
Peterborough, Ontario	45.1	515	355
Rest of West Island, Montreal CMA*	44.6	1,330	920
Pickering/Ajax/Uxbridge, Toronto CMA	44.5	1,055	730
Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody, Vancouver CMA	44.5	1,315	910
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	44.1	735	510

Note: Some areas overlap with one another. Only areas with Jewish populations of at least 500 in 2011 were considered in this analysis.

*Rest of West Island does not include Dollard des Ormeaux, Pierrefonds, Pointe Claire or Beaconsfield. It includes such areas as Kirkland, Roxboro, Baie d'Urfe, etc.

population surpassed that of London, to become ninth largest, and has stayed in that position in 2011.

Table 19C examines the fastest-growing Jewish populations between 1991 and 2001. This table looks at “relative growth”, rather than changes in absolute numbers. Thus, a community can grow by a significant percentage level, but in terms of actual numbers, their growth may not be very large. Table 19D will subsequently examine population growth in terms of absolute numbers.

Note that in Table 19C, only Jewish populations with at least 500 individuals in 2011 were included for analysis. It is also important to mention that some of the areas examined in this table overlap with one another.

The fastest-growing Jewish community of the last decade was that of Lindenwoods/Whyte Ridge in the Winnipeg CMA, with a growth of 252.6%. The second fastest-growing Jewish community was that of Milton / Halton Hills in the Toronto CMA, with a 138.3% increase of population.

While the absolute number of Jews in Lasalle remains small in comparison to other areas of the Montreal CMA, the Jewish community there grew by 131.8% between 2001 and 2011.

The Jewish population in the district of Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia, in the Winnipeg CMA, more than doubled between 2001 and 2011, increasing by 115.9%. The West Shore of Montreal experienced a 110.3% gain in its Jewish population in the last decade. The Jewish community of Gatineau in the Ottawa CMA rose by 104.7%. A similar gain was shown for the Jewish population of Barrie, Ontario (102.1%).

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

The Jewish population in the district of Pointe Claire, in the Montreal CMA, experienced an 86.5% rise in the last decade. Oshawa, Ontario, showed an 84.5% increase in the size of its Jewish population. The Jewish community of Kelowna, British Columbia, experienced a 74.8% gain in the last decade.

Table 19D
Jewish Communities with Largest Population Increases
2001-2011

Area	# Difference	2011 Population	2001 Population
Vaughan, Toronto CMA	12,700	47,135	34,435
Downtown Core, Toronto CMA	1,860	7,860	6,000
Bloor/St. Clair, Toronto CMA	1,550	9,870	8,320
Park Avenue / Extension, Montreal CMA	1,035	2,800	1,765
Outremont, Montreal CMA	1,030	4,610	3,580
West End, Vancouver CMA	980	2,370	1,390
Greater Richmond, Vancouver CMA	805	5,930	5,125
High Park / Junction, Toronto CMA	790	2,755	1,965
East Side, Vancouver CMA	785	2,395	1,610
Oshawa, Ontario	765	1,670	905
Barrie, Ontario	730	1,445	715
Lindenwoods/Whyte Ridge, Winnipeg CMA	720	1,005	285
Richmond Hill, Toronto CMA	685	11,735	11,050
Boisbriand, Montreal CMA	630	2,100	1,470
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia, Winnipeg CMA	620	1,155	535
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville, Toronto CMA	615	3,520	2,905
Surrey/White Rock, Vancouver CMA	605	1,780	1,175
Edmonton, Alberta	515	5,545	5,030
Danforth/Beaches, Toronto CMA	465	4,405	3,940
West Shore, Montreal CMA	430	820	390

Note: Some areas overlap with one another.

The West End of Vancouver had an increase of 70.5% in its Jewish population. The Jewish community in Park Avenue / Extension, located in the Montreal CMA, had a 58.6% increase. A similar gain was shown by the Jewish population of Regina, in Saskatchewan (57.9%).

Surrey / White Rock, in the Vancouver CMA, had a 51.5% gain in its Jewish population between 2001 and 2011. Finally, the NW Sector of Calgary had a 50.9% in the size of its Jewish community.

All of the 15 Jewish communities mentioned above experienced increases of at least half (50%) of their 2001 totals. Of these 15 areas, five are located in the province of Quebec (including Gatineau), three are in Ontario, three are in British Columbia, two are in Manitoba, and one each in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Table 19D looks at Jewish communities with the largest increases in absolute numbers between 2001 and 2011. Note again that some of the districts included in this table overlap with one another.

The City of Vaughan, in the Toronto CMA, had by far the largest absolute increase of

any Jewish community in the country, gaining 12,700 Jews between 2001 and 2011. These gains are impressive when it is considered that Vaughan gained almost 7X the number of Jews as the area with the next largest increase.

The Downtown Core of the Toronto CMA had a gain of 1,860 people, the second largest increase in the country. The district of Bloor / St. Clair, also in the Toronto CMA, had a gain of 1,550 Jewish residents.

Park Avenue / Extension, in the Montreal CMA, had a Jewish population increase of 1,035 individuals. Likewise, the municipality of Outremont, in the Montreal CMA, experienced a rise of 1,030 in the size of its Jewish population. Both Park Avenue / Extension and Outremont have large Ultra-Orthodox communities.

The West End of Vancouver had an increase of 980 Jews between 2001 and 2011. The Greater Richmond community, also in the Vancouver CMA, experienced a rise of 805 Jews. The Jewish population of High Park / Junction, in the Toronto CMA, had a gain of 790 persons, while the East Side of Vancouver had an increase of 785 Jews.

Table 19E
Fastest-Growing Jewish Communities in Canada
Historical Summary

Community	2001-2011 % Difference	Community	1991-2001 % Difference
Lindenwoods/Whyte Ridge, Winnipeg CMA	252.6	Barrie, Ontario	240.5
Milton / Halton Hills, Toronto CMA	138.3	Aurora, Toronto CMA	171.4
LaSalle, Montreal CMA	131.8	Maple R/Pitt Med/Langley, Vancouver CMA	107.4
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia, Winnipeg CMA	115.9	Kanata/Residual West, Ottawa CMA	106.3
West Shore, Montreal CMA	110.3	Port Coquitlam, Coquitlam, Port Moody, Vancouver CMA	85.7
Gatineau, Quebec Part of Ottawa CMA	104.7	Newmarket, Toronto CMA	80.5
Barrie, Ontario	102.1	Oakville, Toronto CMA	68.6
Pointe Claire, Montreal CMA	86.5	Vaughan, Toronto CMA	61.8
Oshawa, Ontario	84.5	Burquest, Vancouver CMA	57.3
Kelowna, British Columbia	74.8	West End, Vancouver CMA	53.6
West End, Vancouver CMA	70.5	Barrhaven South, Ottawa CMA	49.1
Park Avenue / Extension, Montreal CMA	58.6	Danforth/Beaches, Toronto CMA	48.4
Regina, Saskatchewan	57.9	Rest of West Island, Montreal CMA*	47.2
Surrey/White Rock, Vancouver CMA	51.5	Burnaby / New Westminster, Vancouver CMA	41.5
NW Sector, Calgary CMA	50.9	Nepean West, Ottawa CMA	39.8

Note: Some areas overlap with one another. Only areas with populations of at least 500 Jews in the 2011 National Household Survey (for 2001-2011 comparisons) or the 2001 Census (for 1991-2001 comparisons) were considered in this analysis.

*Rest of West Island does not include Dollard des Ormeaux, Pierrefonds, Pointe Claire or Beaconsfield. It includes such areas as Kirkland, Roxboro, Baie d'Urfe, etc.

Finally, Oshawa, in Ontario, gained 765 people in the size of its Jewish community.

Oshawa rounds out the ten areas with the largest “absolute” increases in Jewish population in the country. Of these ten areas, five are located in the province of Ontario, three in British Columbia, and two in Quebec.

Table 19E looks at the fastest-growing Jewish communities from an historical perspective, spanning from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses to the 2011 National Household Survey. As with Table 19C, the growth represented here refers to percentage increases, rather than gains in absolute numbers. Only areas with Jewish populations of at least 500 in 2011 are included here. Note that there is overlap between some areas described in this table.

Table 19E shows that between 1991 and 2001, Barrie, Ontario, had the fastest-growing Jewish population in the country. It grew by 240.5% in that decade. The Jewish population of Aurora, in the Toronto CMA, grew by 171.4% between 1991 and 2001.

The third fastest-growing Jewish community was Maple Ridge / Pitt Meadows / Langley,

in the Vancouver CMA, with an increase of 107.4% between 1991 and 2001. The next fastest-growing Jewish community was in Kanata / Residual West, in the Ottawa CMA, with a 106.3% increase in size.

Of the 10 fastest-growing communities between 1991 and 2001, six were in Ontario and four were in British Columbia.

The fastest-growing Jewish communities between 2001 and 2011 were previously described in the analysis of Table 19C. Interestingly, in comparison to the previous decade, the ten fastest-growing Jewish communities were spread out much more across the country. Four were situated in the province of Quebec, three in Ontario, two in Manitoba, and one in British Columbia.

Table 19F shows Jewish communities with the lowest median ages across Canada, as indicated in the 2011 National Household Survey. Note there is overlap between some geographic areas described in this table.

Boisbriand, in the Montreal CMA, has by far the youngest Jewish population, with a

Table 19F
Youngest Jewish Communities in Canada
2011 National Household Survey

Area	Jewish Population	Median Age
Boisbriand, Montreal CMA	2,100	13.5
Outremont, Montreal CMA	4,610	19.6
Park Avenue / Extension, Montreal CMA	2,800	25.6
NW Sector, Calgary CMA	1,260	31.5
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia, Winnipeg CMA	1,155	32.7
Regina, Saskatchewan	900	33.4
Burnaby / New Westminster, Vancouver CMA	1,590	33.4
Kingston, Ontario	1,185	33.5
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan	735	33.6
Rest of West Island, Montreal CMA	1,330	33.6
Other NE, South, East, Winnipeg CMA	1,245	33.6
Other South Central, Winnipeg CMA	505	33.6
Verdun, Montreal CMA	570	33.9
Burquest, Vancouver CMA	2,900	33.9
Guelph, Ontario	925	33.9
Newmarket, Toronto CMA	1,010	34.1
Kitchener - Cambridge – Waterloo, Ontario	2,010	34.5
East Side, Vancouver CMA	2,395	34.5
Centretown, Ottawa CMA	2,395	34.6
High Park / Junction, Toronto CMA	2,755	34.7

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

median age of 13.5 years. The Tosh Chassidic community resides in this area. In fact, there are no other Jews presently living in the municipality of Boisbriand, aside from members of this community.

The second youngest Jewish community is in Outremont, also in the Montreal CMA, with a median age of 19.6 years. The Jewish population in the area of Park Avenue / Extension has a median age of 25.6 years. These two districts likewise have large communities of Ultra-Orthodox in their midst.

The next youngest Jewish community is located in the NW Sector of the Calgary CMA, with a median age of 31.5 years. The Jewish population of Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia, in the Winnipeg CMA, has a median age of 32.7 years. These figures reflect communities that are attracting younger Jewish families to their midst.

The Regina Jewish community has a median age of 33.4 years. The Burnaby / New Westminister Jewish population, located in the Vancouver CMA, likewise has a median age of 33.4 years. The Kingston Jewish community has a median age of 33.5 years.

Of the fifteen youngest Jewish communities in Canada, five are located in the province of Quebec, three in Manitoba, two each in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia, and one in Alberta.

Table 19G examines the Jewish communities with the highest median ages across the country, as indicated in the 2011 National Household Survey. Note that there is overlap between some geographic areas described in this table.

The area of Finch/Steeles East, in the Toronto CMA, has the oldest Jewish population in Canada, with a median age of 60.9 years. The adjacent area of Finch/Steeles West has the next oldest Jewish population, with a median age of 57.9 years.

Crescentwood / Fort Rouge, in the Winnipeg CMA, has the third oldest Jewish community, with a median age of 57.7 years. The Garden City Jewish population, also in the Winnipeg CMA, has a median age of 56.9 years. Town of Mount Royal, in the Montreal CMA, rounds out the five oldest Jewish populations, with an average age of 56.1 years.

Table 19G
Oldest Jewish Communities in Canada
2011 National Household Survey

Area	Jewish Population	Median Age
Finch/Steeles East, Toronto CMA	6,835	60.9
Finch/Steeles West, Toronto CMA	7,160	57.9
Crescentwood/Ft. Rouge, Winnipeg CMA	1,305	57.7
Garden City, Winnipeg CMA	1,110	56.9
Town of Mont Royal, Montreal CMA	1,440	56.1
Sheppard/Finch East, Toronto CMA	4,375	54.6
Thornhill (Markham), Toronto CMA	7,185	53.8
Cote St. Luc, Montreal CMA	19,395	52.1
Chomedey, Montreal CMA	2,240	51.5
Windsor, Ontario	1,520	50.7
Westmount, Montreal CMA	4,485	50.6
Tuxedo, Winnipeg CMA	2,990	50.6
Centre Ville, Montreal CMA	2,230	50.5
Peterborough, Ontario	515	50.5
Ville St. Laurent, Montreal CMA	7,060	50.4
York Mills, Toronto CMA	5,990	49.3
Alta Vista, Ottawa CMA	1,825	49.2
Bathurst Manor, Toronto CMA	4,490	47.8
Sheppard/Finch West, Toronto CMA	5,875	47.7
West End, Vancouver CMA	2,370	47.6

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

The Sheppard / Finch (East) Jewish community, in the Toronto CMA, has an average age of 54.6 years. The next oldest Jewish population is in Thornhill (Markham), in the Toronto CMA, with a median age of 53.8 years. The Cote St. Luc community, in the Montreal CMA, has a median age of 52.1 years.

The Jewish population in the district of Chomedey, in the Montreal CMA, has a

median age of 51.5 years. Finally, Windsor rounds out the ten oldest Jewish communities in Canada with a median age of 50.7 years.

Of the ten Jewish communities in Canada with the highest median ages, five are located in the province of Ontario, three in Quebec and two in Manitoba.

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Parts of the historical descriptions in the introduction to Part 2 of this report were adapted from:

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Appendix 1

The Utility of the National Household Survey

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 2

The Revised Jewish Definition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

in numbers using the revised and standard definitions.

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

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

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

Appendix 3

The Attribution of Ethnic Origins

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 4 Additional Data Tables Basic Demographics

**Table 20
Age Breakdowns
Canadian Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations**

	Total Canadian Population		Canadian Jewish Population		Canadian Non-Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	1,873,690	5.7	24,530	6.3	1,849,160	5.7
5-14	3,719,105	11.3	46,750	11.9	3,672,360	11.3
15-24	4,324,065	13.2	52,395	13.4	4,271,675	13.2
25-34	4,293,950	13.1	47,015	12.0	4,246,935	13.1
35-44	4,461,435	13.6	45,185	11.5	4,416,250	13.6
45-54	5,289,560	16.1	50,910	13.0	5,238,650	16.1
55-64	4,338,980	13.2	58,610	15.0	4,280,370	13.2
65-74	2,624,535	8.0	34,295	8.8	2,590,240	8.0
75-84	1,497,920	4.6	21,860	5.6	1,476,060	4.5
85+	429,085	1.3	10,125	2.6	418,960	1.3
Total	32,852,325	100.0	391,675	100.0	32,460,660	100.0

Table 21
Age by Census / NHS Year
Canadian Jewish Community

	2011		2001		1991	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	24,530	6.3	21,370	5.7	26,000	7.2
5-14	46,750	11.9	50,865	13.6	49,175	13.7
15-24	52,395	13.4	48,885	13.1	43,250	12.0
25-34	47,015	12.0	41,665	11.1	47,555	13.2
35-44	45,185	11.5	50,355	13.5	63,055	17.6
45-54	50,910	13.0	61,665	16.5	38,285	10.7
55-64	58,610	15.0	37,125	9.9	30,200	8.4
65-74	34,295	8.8	28,685	7.7	34,415	9.6
75-84	21,860	5.6	25,450	6.8	22,545	6.3
85+	10,125	2.6	7,985	2.1	4,620	1.3
Total	391,675	100.0	374,050	100.0	359,100	100.0

Appendix 5

Geographic Borders

Primary Geographic Areas: Toronto CMA

Downtown Core:

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

Danforth / Beaches:

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

Bloor / St. Clair:

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

St Clair / Eglinton:

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

Eglinton / Lawrence (West):

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

Eglinton / Lawrence (East):

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

Lawrence / Wilson:

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

Wilson / Sheppard (West):

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

Wilson / Sheppard (East):

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

Sheppard / Finch (West):

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

Sheppard / Finch (East):

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

Finch / Steeles (West):

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

Finch / Steeles (East):

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

Toronto CMA: Other Areas

Southern York Region:

Vaughan, Richmond Hill and Markham

Bathurst Corridor - Sheppard/Steeles:

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

Thornhill (Vaughan)

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

Appendix 6

Additional Data Tables

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

Table 22A
Gender Breakdowns
Jewish Populations of the Provinces & Territories

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Nova Scotia	2,910	1,420	48.8	1,490	51.2
New Brunswick	860	420	48.6	445	51.4
Newfoundland/Labrador	220	115	52.3	105	47.7
Prince Edward Island	185	60	32.4	125	67.6
(Total Atlantic Canada)	(4,175)	(2,015)	(48.2)	(2,165)	(51.8)
Quebec	93,625	46,190	49.3	47,435	50.7
Ontario	226,610	112,415	49.6	114,195	50.4
Manitoba	14,345	7,045	49.1	7,295	50.9
Saskatchewan	1,905	1,060	55.8	840	44.2
Alberta	15,795	7,905	50.1	7,880	49.9
British Columbia	35,005	17,550	50.1	17,455	49.9
Yukon	145	50	34.5	95	65.5
Northwest Territories	40	20	57.1	15	42.9
Nunavut	20	10	50.0	10	50.0
Total Canada	391,665	194,270	49.6	197,395	50.4

Table 22B
Gender Breakdowns
Jewish Population of Atlantic Canada

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2,120	990	46.7	1,130	53.3
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia	185	120	64.9	65	35.1
Rest of Nova Scotia	610	310	50.4	305	49.6
Total Nova Scotia	2,910	1,420	48.8	1,490	51.2
St John, New Brunswick	195	85	43.6	110	56.4
Moncton, New Brunswick	280	150	53.6	130	46.4
Fredericton, New Brunswick	250	105	42.9	140	57.1
Rest of New Brunswick	135	80	59.3	55	40.7
Total New Brunswick	860	420	48.6	445	51.4
St. John's, Newfoundland	155	75	48.4	80	51.6
Rest of Newfoundland/Labrador	65	40	57.1	30	42.9
Total Newfoundland/Labrador	220	115	52.3	105	47.7
Total Prince Edward Island	185	60	32.4	125	67.6
Total Atlantic Canada	4,175	2,015	48.2	2,165	51.8

Table 22C
Gender Breakdowns
Jewish Population of the Province of Quebec

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Montreal	90,780	44,700	49.2	46,080	50.8
Quebec City	365	205	55.4	165	44.6
Gatineau - Hull	655	380	57.6	280	42.4
Rest of Quebec	1,820	910	49.9	915	50.1
Total Quebec	93,625	46,190	49.3	47,435	50.7

Table 22D
Gender Breakdowns
Ontario's Jewish Population (Part 1)

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Toronto	188,710	93,000	49.3	95,710	50.7
Ottawa*	13,355	6,855	51.3	6,500	48.7
Barrie	1,445	780	54.2	660	45.8
Belleville	235	130	56.5	100	43.5
Brantford	165	95	55.9	75	44.1
Chatham-Kent	130	45	34.6	85	65.4
Cornwall	90	45	50.0	45	50.0
Greater Sudbury	165	105	63.6	60	36.4
Guelph	925	470	50.8	455	49.2
Hamilton	5,110	2,675	52.3	2,435	47.7
Kingston	1,185	635	53.4	555	46.6
Kitchener/Cambridge/Waterloo	2,015	1,000	49.8	1,010	50.2
London	2,675	1,290	48.1	1,390	51.9
North Bay	160	100	62.5	60	37.5
Oshawa	1,670	920	54.9	755	45.1
Owen Sound	65	25	38.5	40	61.5
Peterborough	515	205	39.4	315	60.6

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

Table 22D
Gender Breakdowns
Ontario's Jewish Population (Part 2)

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Sarnia	280	180	64.3	100	35.7
Sault Ste. Marie	300	190	62.3	115	37.7
St. Catharines - Niagara	1,375	650	47.3	725	52.7
Thunder Bay	225	135	60.0	90	40.0
Timmins	100	55	55.0	45	45.0
Windsor	1,515	715	47.4	795	52.6
Rest of Ontario	4,195	2,115	50.5	2,075	49.5
Total Ontario	226,610	112,415	49.6	114,195	50.4

Table 22E
Gender Breakdowns
Jewish Populations of Central Provinces & Alberta

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Winnipeg	13,690	6,695	48.9	6,995	51.1
Rest of Manitoba	650	350	53.8	300	46.2
Total Manitoba	14,345	7,045	49.1	7,295	50.9
Regina	900	510	56.7	390	43.3
Saskatoon	735	420	57.1	315	42.9
Rest of Saskatchewan	270	130	49.1	135	50.0
Total Saskatchewan	1,905	1,060	55.8	840	44.1
Calgary	8,335	4,145	49.7	4,195	50.3
Edmonton	5,550	2,830	51.0	2,715	48.9
Rest of Alberta	1,900	930	48.9	970	51.1
Total Alberta	15,795	7,905	50.1	7,880	49.9

Table 22F
Gender Breakdowns
British Columbia's Jewish Population

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Vancouver	26,255	13,180	50.2	13,075	49.8
Kamloops	275	110	40.7	160	58.2
Kelowna	900	485	53.9	415	46.1
Vernon	155	55	35.5	100	64.5
Prince George	185	140	75.7	45	24.3

Victoria	2,740	1,360	49.7	1,375	50.2
Campbell River	45	30	60.0	20	44.4
Nanaimo	240	80	34.0	155	64.6
Parksville	130	85	68.0	40	30.8
Duncan	110	70	63.6	40	36.4
Port Alberni	0	0	--	0	--
Courtenay	265	125	47.2	140	52.8
Rest of Vancouver Island	720	370	51.0	355	49.3
Total Vancouver Island	4,265	2,125	49.9	2,135	50.1

Rest of British Columbia	2,975	1,450	48.7	1,525	51.3
Total British Columbia	35,005	17,550	50.1	17,455	49.9