

2011

NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF MONTREAL

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



JEWISH FEDERATIONS OF CANADA - UIA
UIA - הפדרציות היהודיות בקנדה
FÉDÉRATIONS JUIVES DU CANADA - UIA

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**2011 National Household Survey Analysis
The Jewish Community of Montreal**

**Part 1
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**By
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Highlights of Part 1

- The Jewish population of Montreal was 90,780 in 2011. Jews comprised 2.4% of the total Montreal population.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the Jewish community diminished by 2,760 people, or 3%. This loss was significantly lower than that experienced in the previous decade.
- Montreal has the second largest Jewish community in Canada, and about a quarter (23.2%) of the country's Jewish population.
- The total number of Jewish seniors has decreased since 2001, from 20,165 to 18,525 individuals. Nonetheless, the Jewish community has a much larger proportion of seniors (20.4%) than Montreal's total population (13.4%).
- The percentage of Baby Boomers (46-65 years) in the Montreal Jewish community is relatively low compared to other populations. The local community has a higher proportion of parents of Baby Boomers.
- The median age of the Montreal Jewish community (39.9 years) is somewhat younger than that of the Canadian Jewish population (40.5 years). This is a surprising finding which is probably related to the lower number of seniors in the community.
- The size of the Jewish community's population ranks eleventh among ethnic groups in Montreal. The largest representations are among the Canadian, French, Italian, Arab, British, and Caribbean communities.
- Jews rank fifth in size among religious groups. Catholics are the largest group, followed by Protestants, Muslims and Christian Orthodox.

Highlights of Part 2

- The area with the largest Jewish population in the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is Cote St. Luc, with 19,395 Jews. The West Island has the second largest community, with 12,055 Jewish residents.
- Hampstead has the highest density of Jews, who comprise 75.2% of its total populace. Cote St. Luc also has a high density of Jews, comprising 62.1% of its overall population.
- Only four of the fourteen primary areas examined in this report have shown Jewish population increases between 2001 and 2011. These areas include: Outremont, Park Avenue / Park Extension, Hampstead, and a miscellaneous area labeled “Rest of Montreal CMA”.
- The most significant Jewish population losses between 2001 and 2011 occurred in Chomedey (-40.4%), Town of Mount Royal (-36.3%), and Cote des Neiges (-31.6%).
- The Jewish population of the West Island also showed losses between 2001 and 2011, due to a decline in the number of Jews in Dollard des Ormeaux. However, the rest of the West Island showed gains in the number of Jews living there.
- The Cote St. Luc community has the largest number of Jewish children (3,145), Jewish teens and young adults (2,070), Jews 25-44 years (3,305), and Jews 45-64 years (4,585), in the Montreal CMA.
- Cote St. Luc also has 6,290 Jewish seniors (65+ years). More than a third of Jewish elderly in the Montreal CMA reside in Cote St. Luc.
- Jewish residents in Town of Mount Royal have a median age of 56.1 years, the highest of any Jewish population in the Montreal CMA. The lowest median age is found for the Tosh Chassidic community in Boisbriand (13.5 years), followed by the Outremont Jewish community (19.6 years). Both these areas have significant Ultra Orthodox communities.

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2011 National Household Survey Analysis

Introduction

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

The Montreal Jewish community underwent numerous changes over the last four decades. The social, political and economic climate in Quebec presents many challenges, and the community has adapted on numerous levels. This is reflected in changes in the dynamics of cultural groups within the community, the delivery of community-based services, and the relationship of the community with the wider Quebecois population.

The decline in Jewish numbers has led to a renewed emphasis on unity among the varied segments of the community. Other challenges have been the high numbers of seniors in the population, and the challenge of looking after the poor and other vulnerable members of the community. Finally, the issue of assisting recent

immigrants has also been an important part of the communal agenda.

Montreal's Jewish population is unique in North America. It is a close-knit, multi-cultural community, with a long history of Jewish philanthropy and a well-established system of communal organizations. Major surveys have suggested that Montreal's Jews consistently have among the highest levels of Jewish education, ritual observance, synagogue affiliation, volunteerism, and ties to Israel of any Jewish community on the continent.

As the Montreal Jewish population continues to change, it is vital that community leaders and planners develop an accurate demographic picture of its diverse and complex nature. The 2011 National Household Survey data will help leadership make critical decisions and respond to the needs of community members in an informed and strategic way.

This report begins with a discussion of methodological considerations related to the National Household Survey, and their

implications for interpreting the data presented in this study. A description of changes to the Jewish definition will also be discussed.

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

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

It should be noted that the current report examines the Jewish community within the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area or CMA. This corresponds to the Greater Montreal Area, and includes within its parameters Laval, and the North, West and South Shores.

Also noteworthy is that anyone who expressed a Jewish affiliation according to the definition used in this report (see

Appendix 2), is included in this analysis. Not included are Jews living in institutions such as nursing homes, prisons or psychiatric facilities. This is because they were not administered the National Household Survey, and hence, no data are available regarding their Jewish identification.

Methodological Considerations

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

The National Household Survey (NHS) was distributed to a third of the households in Canada, compared to 20% of households for the Census Long Form. However, whereas the Census had an almost universal rate of response, the NHS had a 73.9% response rate across Canada, and 80.3% in the Montreal CMA.

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

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

A further issue is the fact that since the 2001 Census, the number of Jews identifying themselves by ethnicity has declined dramatically. This was evident in 2006 and again in 2011. All those who considered themselves as Jewish by religion were included as Jews according to the definition employed in this report; but some who said they had no religious affiliation might have

“fallen through the cracks” because they did not identify themselves as Jewish by ethnicity.

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

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

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

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

This new Jewish definition makes comparisons between the National Household Survey and previous Censuses even more difficult. Hence, these latter Censuses were re-analyzed along the lines of the revised definition, and whenever

possible, these new figures are presented in this report. Again, all comparisons of the NHS with previous Censuses, and particularly the identification of demographic trends, should be interpreted with caution.

All in all, despite the changes in methodology outlined above, the 2011 National Household Survey provides an important opportunity to better understand the demographic situation of the Montreal 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 the Montreal CMA was 90,780 (Table 1). Jews comprised 2.4% of Montreal's total population of 3,752,475.

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

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

The Jewish population figure for 2011 represented a loss from 2001, when there were 93,540 Jews here. Between 2001 and 2011 the Jewish population declined by 2,760 people, or 3% (Table 2).

The population losses between 2001 and 2011 were much less pronounced than between 1991 and 2001. In the latter decade, the community declined by 8,020 people or 7.9%. Although some of these latter losses were attributable to out-migration, it is also likely that a large number of seniors passed away during that decade.

The current decline is more comparable to the one that occurred between 1981 and 1991, when the community lost 2,205 individuals, or 2.1% of its population. . The loss between 2001 and 2011 is slightly larger, and suggests that in terms of demographic continuity, the community is still experiencing downward pressures.

The decade spanning 1971 to 1981 marked the first time that the Jewish population began decreasing in size since the community began to swell at the turn of the last century. Particularly large increases were realized between 1901 and 1931, as well as between 1945 and 1971. In the 1930s, restricted Jewish immigration to Canada slowed the growth experienced in previous decades.

Table 1
Jewish & Non-Jewish Populations
Montreal CMA

	#	%
Jewish	90,780	2.4
Non-Jewish	3,661,695	97.6
Total	3,752,475	100.0

Table 2
Jewish Population of Montreal CMA
Historical Summary

	Jewish Population	# Change From Previous Census	% Change From Previous Census
2011	90,780	-2,760	-3.0
2001	93,540	-8,020	-7.9
1991	101,560	-2,205	-2.1
1981	103,765	-8,255	-7.4
1971	112,020	+9,296	+8.3
1961	102,724	+21,895	+21.3
1951	80,829	+17,251	+27.1
1941	63,578	+5,806	+10.0
1931	57,772	+12,044	+26.3
1921	45,728	+17,188	+60.2
1911	28,540	+21,624	+312.7
1901	6,916	--	--

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).

The gains and losses described in Table 2, however, do not reveal the entire story. They merely represent the relative impacts of mortality, birth rate, in-migration and out-migration on the Jewish community's demographics. These interacting factors will be examined more extensively in subsequent reports.

Table 3 looks at the Jewish population relative to the total population in Montreal. It can be seen that the percentage of the Jewish population relative to the total has been decreasing steadily for the last two decades. In 1991, Jews comprised 3.3% of the total Montreal population, but in 2001 they decreased to 2.8%. In 2011, they diminished further to 2.4%.

It is also evident from Table 3 that the total Montreal population has increased from 1991 to 2011. Calculations reveal that between 1991 and 2011 the total population of this metropolitan area increased by 21.4%. On the other hand, in those two decades the Jewish community's population declined by 10.6%.

Table 4 compares Montreal's Jewish population to the Canadian Jewish population. Montreal had the largest Jewish

community in Canada in 1971. It currently ranks second behind Toronto's Jewish population. Toronto's Jewish population was 188,715 in 2011, compared to 90,780 in Montreal.

Montreal comprised less than a quarter (23.2%) of the Canadian Jewish population in 2011. In 1991, it represented 28.3% of the Canadian Jewish total.

Calculations reveal that between 1991 and 2011 the Canadian Jewish population increased by 9.1%, whereas the Montreal Jewish population declined by 10.6%. It is also noteworthy, however, that between 2001 and 2011 the growth of the Canadian Jewish population slowed to 4.7%.

Gender & Age Breakdowns

According to Table 5, there is a slightly smaller proportion of males than females in Montreal's Jewish community. A little over forty-nine percent (49.2%) of the Jewish population is male, compared to 50.8% female. The longer life expectancy of female seniors largely explains this discrepancy, as will be discussed below.

Table 3
Jewish Population as Percentage of Total Montreal Population
Historical Summary

Census / NHS Year	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
2011	3,752,475	3,661,695	90,780	2.4
2001	3,380,640	3,287,100	93,540	2.8
1991	3,091,115	2,989,550	101,560	3.3

Table 4
Montreal & Canadian Jewish Populations
Historical Summary

Census / NHS Year	Montreal Jewish Population	Canadian Jewish Population	% of Cdn Jewish Population	Ranking Among Cdn Jewish Communities
2011	90,780	391,665	23.2	2
2001	93,540	374,060	25.0	2
1991	101,560	359,110	28.3	2

Table 5
Gender Breakdowns
Montreal & Canadian Jewish Populations

	Montreal Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
Males	44,700	49.2	194,270	49.6
Females	46,080	50.8	197,395	50.4
Total	90,780	100.0	391,665	100.0

A slight discrepancy in the gender breakdown is also apparent for the Jewish population of Canada, but it is not quite as marked as that for the Montreal Jewish community. Males comprise 49.6% of the Canadian Jewish population, whereas females comprise 50.4%.

Table 6 examines age breakdowns for Montreal Jews, non-Jews and their totals. The Jewish population has a higher proportion of children 0-14 years than the total population (19.6% and 16.9% respectively). A high fertility rate among the Ultra-Orthodox community may be a contributing factor here.

The proportions of the 15-24 year cohort are comparable for the Montreal Jewish and total populations (14.1% and 13.1% respectively).

However, in the economically productive age group of 25-44, the discrepancy is marked. Only about one in five Jews (21.4%) falls into this age cohort, whereas 28.5% of the total Montreal population is represented here.

There is also a lower proportion of those aged 45-64 years among Jews compared to

the total Montreal population (24.4% and 28.1% respectively).

Finally, the Jewish community has a much larger proportion of seniors (20.4%) than the total Montreal population (13.5%). This is the most marked discrepancy between these two age distributions.

Table 7 compares age distributions of the Montreal and Canadian Jewish populations. These distributions are similar, with two exceptions. First, there is a somewhat lower proportion of Montreal Jews between 45-64 years of age compared to Canadian Jews (24.4% and 28% respectively).

The second discrepancy relates to seniors. There are 20.4% elderly in the Montreal Jewish community and 16.9% in Canada's Jewish population. However, this discrepancy for seniors is not as large as that between the Jewish and total populations in Montreal.

All in all, the age distribution of Montreal's Jewish population is more similar to that of the Canadian Jewish community than to the distribution of Montreal's total population.

Table 6
Age Breakdowns for Jews & Non-Jews
Montreal CMA

	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	632,420	16.9	17,835	19.6	614,585	16.8
15-24	491,685	13.1	12,810	14.1	478,870	13.1
25-44	1,069,640	28.5	19,435	21.4	1,050,200	28.7
45-64	1,053,785	28.1	22,170	24.4	1,031,615	28.2
65+	504,950	13.5	18,525	20.4	486,425	13.3
Total	3,752,480	100.0	90,775	100.0	3,661,695	100.0

Table 7
Age Breakdowns
Montreal & Canadian Jewish Populations

	Montreal Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
0-14	17,835	19.6	71,280	18.2
15-24	12,810	14.1	52,390	13.4
25-44	19,435	21.4	92,200	23.5
45-64	22,170	24.4	109,515	28.0
65+	18,525	20.4	66,280	16.9
Total	90,775	100.0	391,665	100.0

The exception is the 45-64 age cohort, where the latter two populations are much more similar to one another.

Table 8 is an historical summary of age breakdowns for Montreal's Jewish community. A number of interesting findings can be gleaned from this table. First, the number of those between 0-14 years of age has decreased steadily since the 1991 Census. In 2011, there were 17,835 children under 15 years of age, compared to 18,305 in 2001, and 19,305 in 1991.

On the other hand, the 15-24 year cohort has rebounded somewhat since 2001. In 2011 there were 12,810 in this cohort, compared to 11,830 in 2001, and 12,450 in 1991. Since this cohort of older teens and young adults represents the future of the community, this finding is encouraging. However, it should also be noted that a significant proportion of this cohort is likely comprised of Ultra-Orthodox Jews.

The 25-44 year cohort has declined since 2001, although not as dramatically as it did in the previous decade. In 2011, there were 19,435 individuals in this age group, compared to 20,305 in 2001. The 1991 figure for this cohort was 26,165. The

continuing decline of this age group has implications for the economic strength of the community in the future.

The 45-64 age group has remained at about the same level as that of 2001, with only a slight decrease. There were 22,170 individuals in this cohort in 2011, compared to 22,935 in 2001.

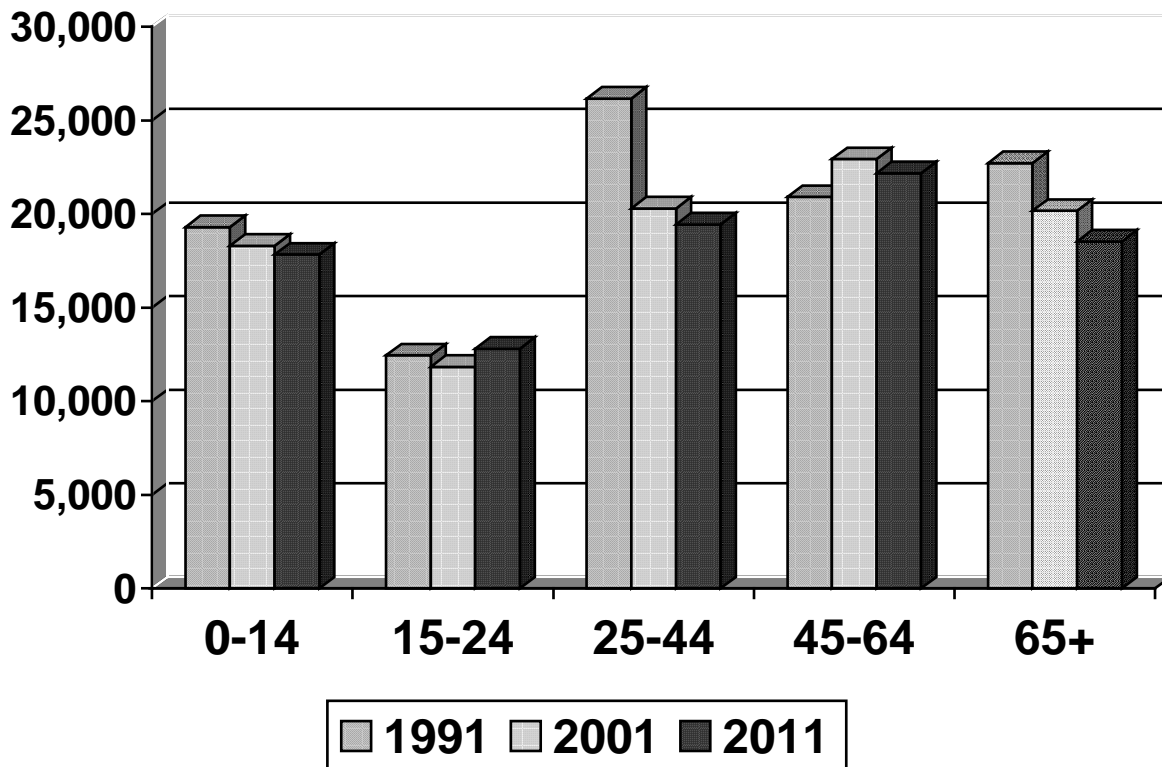
Finally, the number of seniors has diminished, having peaked in 1991. There were 18,525 seniors in 2011, compared to 20,165 in 2001 and 22,725 in 1991. It is likely that many of these seniors have passed away, but it is also possible that some have moved to other cities in Canada to join their children in the intervening decade.

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.

Table 8
Historical Summary of Age Distributions
Montreal Jewish Community

	2011		2001		1991	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	17,835	19.6	18,305	19.6	19,305	19.0
15-24	12,810	14.1	11,830	12.6	12,450	12.3
25-44	19,435	21.4	20,305	21.7	26,165	25.8
45-64	22,170	24.4	22,935	24.5	20,915	20.6
65+	18,525	20.4	20,165	21.6	22,725	22.4
Total	90,775	100.0	93,540	100.0	101,560	100.0

Figure 1
Historical Analysis of Age Trends
Montreal Jewish Community



It can be seen that the 0-14 age cohort has dropped steadily, although not markedly, since 1991. The 15-24 cohort dipped in 2001, but has increased in number in 2011.

As Figure 1 also shows, the 25-44 cohort saw a dramatic decrease between 1991 and 2001, but decreased slightly in 2011. The 45-64 year cohort has decreased somewhat, after peaking in 2001. Finally, as noted in Table 8, the seniors (65+) cohort peaked in 1991, and has diminished very steadily since then.

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

The dependency ratio for the Montreal Jewish community is 0.67. This ratio has decreased slightly from 2001 when it was 0.70, and from 1991 when it peaked at 0.71. The dependency ratio was 0.56 in 1981 and 0.48 in 1971.

In comparison, the dependency ratio for the total Montreal population is 0.43, well below that of the Montreal Jewish community (0.67). The dependency ratio for the Canadian Jewish population is 0.54. It is 0.53 for the Toronto Jewish community, and 0.46 for the Vancouver Jewish community.

In short, compared to other communities, the dependency ratio for the Jewish community here is rather high; suggesting the burden of looking after its economically dependent members is more pronounced than in other major Jewish communities across Canada. This has implications for the economic viability of the Montreal Jewish community, and its long-term ability to provide services and programs for its more vulnerable members.

Table 9 describes the age distribution of the Montreal Jewish community along generational lines. The Montreal Jewish population seems to have a fairly large proportion of Generation Z individuals (0-18 years), at least compared to the other population groups. The large contingent of Ultra-Orthodox here may explain this finding.

Table 9
Generational Breakdowns for Selected Populations

Generation	Age Range	Montreal Jewish Population	Canadian Jewish Population	Montreal Total Population	Canadian Total Population
Generation Z (1993 to 2011)	0-18 yrs	25.0	23.5	21.9	22.3
Generation Y (1972 to 1992)	19-39 yrs	25.1	25.9	29.3	27.5
Generation X (1966 to 1971)	40-45 yrs	6.1	7.0	8.8	8.6
Baby Boomers (1946 to 1965)	46-65 yrs	24.5	27.7	27.4	28.6
World War II Generation (1941 to 1945)	66-70 yrs	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.3
Parents of Baby Boomers (1922 to 1940)	71-89 yrs	13.2	10.4	8.0	8.3
1921 and Before	90+ yrs	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.4

Table 10
Age by Gender
Montreal Jewish Community

	Total		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	17,835	19.6	9,155	20.5	8,680	18.8
15-24	12,810	14.1	6,755	15.1	6,060	13.2
25-44	19,435	21.4	9,730	21.8	9,705	21.1
45-64	22,170	24.4	10,670	23.9	11,500	25.0
65+	18,525	20.4	8,390	18.8	10,130	22.0
Total	90,775	100.0	44,700	100.0	46,075	100.0

The local Jewish community has about the same percentage of Generation Y individuals (19-39 years) as the Canadian Jewish community, but both the total Montreal and Canadian populations have larger representations in this age cohort.

The Montreal Jewish community has a lower proportion of Generation X persons (40-45 years) than the age distributions of other groups; although the number is closer to that of Canadian Jews, than the total Montreal or Canadian populations.

The Montreal Jewish population also has a significantly lower percentage of Baby Boomers (46-65 years) than the other age distributions. A reason for this discrepancy may be that it was mostly Baby Boomers who left the city in the late 1970s, and throughout the 1980s. This has resulted in a smaller Baby Boomer “bulge” in the age distribution of the local Jewish community.

Finally, the Montreal Jewish community has significantly higher percentages of individuals belonging to 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); although these figures are much closer to those of

Canadian Jews compared to the total populations of Montreal or Canada.

A cross-tabulation of age by gender for the Montreal Jewish population is presented in Table 10. It can be seen that males outnumber females at the younger end of the distribution. For instance, there are 9,155 males between 0-14 years of age, compared to 8,680 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 Montreal Jewish community. However, between 25-44 years the numbers are about even.

In the remaining cohorts, females outnumber males. This is particularly true among seniors. There are 10,130 female elderly compared to 8,390 male elderly 65+ years. In fact, the predominance of females begins at about the age of 60 years. 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.

Table 11
Median Age
Jewish & Non-Jewish Populations by Census / NHS Year
Montreal CMA

Census / NHS Year	Total Population	Jewish Population	Non-Jewish Population
2011	39.1	39.9	39.1
2001	37.6	41.7	37.5
1991	34.2	40.4	34.1

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

Census / NHS Year	Montreal Jewish Population	Canadian Jewish Population
2011	39.9	40.5
2001	41.7	40.1
1991	40.4	37.3

The reader is referred to Tables 24 and 25 in Appendix 4 for more detailed age distributions involving 10-year age breakdowns.

Table 11 looks at median ages for the Jewish, non-Jewish and total Montreal populations by Census / NHS year. The median age of the Jewish population in this metropolitan area seems to have decreased somewhat since 2001. It was 39.9 years in 2011 and 41.7 years in 2001. Previous Censuses reveal that it was 40.4 years in 1991, 37.7 years in 1981 and 34.9 years in 1971.

In short, the median age for the local Jewish community seems to have peaked in 2001. One explanation for the lower median age in 2011 relates to the fact that there are fewer seniors in the community, as the parents of the Baby Boomers and those born before them pass away. This explanation notwithstanding, the diminished median age of the Jewish population here is one of the major surprises of this report.

The 2011 median age for the Jewish community is quite similar to the total Montreal population. In fact, the median age of the total population has been increasing

steadily and has almost caught up to the figure for the Jewish community. Between 1991 and 2011, the median age for the total Montreal population has risen by almost 5 years, whereas it has diminished slightly for the Jewish community.

The median ages of the Canadian and Montreal Jewish populations are examined in Table 12. It can be seen that the median age of the Montreal Jewish community is slightly younger than that of the Canadian Jewish population (39.9 and 40.5 years respectively). This is a reversal of the situations in 1991 and 2001 when the Montreal Jewish community was older, on average, than the Canadian Jewish population.

The median age for Toronto's Jewish community is 40.6 years, compared to 39.9 years for the Montreal Jewish community. It is 40.3 years for the Vancouver Jewish community, 43.1 years for the Winnipeg Jewish community, and 41.7 years for the Ottawa Jewish community. In short, in comparison to other major Jewish populations across the country, Montreal actually has a younger community, on average.

Table 13
Ethnic Affiliation: Total Population of Montreal CMA

	#	%
Canadian	1,109,060	29.8
French	789,945	21.2
Italian	243,045	6.5
Arab	221,410	6.0
British	174,755	4.7
Caribbean	144,110	3.9
Latin American	105,655	2.8
Aboriginal	96,705	2.6
African	92,875	2.5
Chinese	91,480	2.5
(Jewish: full definition)	(90,780)	--
Greek	57,535	1.5
German	54,920	1.5
East Indian	44,570	1.2
Portuguese	38,950	1.0
Polish	36,100	1.0
Russian	35,955	1.0
Vietnamese	33,360	0.9
Filipino	30,755	0.8
Spanish	28,645	0.8
Ukrainian	19,025	0.5
Pakistani	10,420	0.3
American	8,280	0.2
Korean	6,095	0.2
Japanese	4,270	0.1
All other ethnic categories	239,770	6.4
Total Montreal CMA	3,717,690	100.0

Again, this relates to the fact that there has been significant mortality related to Jewish seniors in Montreal in the last two decades. The high birth rate among the Ultra-Orthodox is also likely a factor.

Comparisons With Other Ethnic Groups

Table 13 looks at the ethnic affiliations of the total population in the Montreal CMA. Ethnicity was a “multiple response” variable in the 2011 National Household Survey. This meant that respondents could indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. To avoid double counting, a hierarchical method of assigning affiliations was employed in this analysis. This method is described fully in Appendix 3.

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

described themselves as “Jewish and Russian” or “Jewish and Canadian”, etc.).

An examination of Table 13 reveals that “Canadian” is the ethnic category with the most popular affiliation. More than a quarter (29.8%) of Montrealers say their ethnic affiliation is Canadian. This is somewhat surprising given what is generally understood about the identification patterns of Quebecois in this city. According to sources at Statistics Canada, many Quebecois associated the ethnic category of “French” as relating to France, and therefore preferred to indicate Canadian. These sources also suggest that if Quebecois was included in a list of sample affiliations, many more respondents would have chosen Quebecois instead of Canadian. As it was, 21.2% of the total respondents said French is their ethnicity, making it the second most popular affiliation.

Italians rank third as far as ethnic affiliations are concerned. There are 243,045 Italians in Montreal, or 6.5% of the population. Arabs are the fourth largest ethnicity, with 221,410 individuals. The category of British – which includes individuals of English, Scottish and Irish descent – ranks fifth, with 174,755

Table 14
Ethnic Affiliation by Median Age
Total Population of Montreal CMA

	Median Age
British	45.9
French	45.2
American	43.2
Greek	43.1
Canadian	42.0
Polish	41.2
Italian	40.4
German	40.2
(Jewish full definition)	(39.9)
Ukrainian	39.8
Portuguese	39.0
Spanish	38.0
Russian	37.6
Vietnamese	36.3
Filipino	35.2
Chinese	34.1
East Indian	33.0
Aboriginal	32.9
Korean	31.8
Japanese	31.6
Caribbean	31.0
Latin American	30.5
Arab	30.4
African	28.9
Pakistani	25.0
Other Ethnic Groups	38.3
Total Montreal CMA	39.1

persons. It is interesting to note that at the turn of the last century individuals of British descent comprised more than 33% of Montreal's population, whereas they only comprise 4.7% now.

There are 144,110 individuals of Caribbean descent (including Jamaicans, Haitians, etc.) in this metropolitan area. They currently rank sixth among ethnic groups and are a rapidly growing segment of Montreal's population. Latin American individuals number 105,655, and rank seventh.

The Aboriginal population numbers 96,705 individuals, followed by individuals of African and Chinese descent (92,875 and 91,480 persons respectively).

The Jewish community ranks eleventh among ethnic groups, with a population of 90,780. 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 seventh among ethnic groups in 2001, four rankings above its current status.

The remaining ethnic groups have significantly fewer members than the Jewish community. Those who claim Greek origins number 57,535 individuals and rank twelfth. They are followed by respondents of German (54,920), East Indian (44,570) and Portuguese (38,950) origins.

Table 14 examines the median ages of the various ethnic groups in Montreal. The populations with the lowest figures include the Pakistani (25 years), African (28.9 years), Arab (30.4 years), Latin American (30.5 years), Caribbean (31 years), Japanese (31.6 years), and Korean (31.8 years) communities.

Most of these latter populations have a large number of more recent immigrants, many of whom settled in Montreal 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 (45.9 years), French (45.2 years), Americans (43.2 years), Greeks

Table 15
Religious Affiliation
Total Population of Montreal CMA

	#	%
Catholic	2,380,255	63.4
Protestant	288,555	7.7
Muslim	221,040	5.9
Christian Orthodox	122,110	3.3
(Jewish: full definition)	(90,780)	--
Jewish: religion alone	83,200	2.2
Buddhist	47,355	1.3
Hindu	32,280	0.9
Sikh	9,205	0.2
All other religions	6,240	0.2
Para-religious groups	1,585	0.0
No religious affiliation	560,650	14.9
Total Montreal CMA	3,752,475	100.0

(43.1 years), and Poles (41.2 years). Italians have a median age of 40.4 years, and Germans of 40.2 years. Jews have a median age of 39.9 years.

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

Comparisons With Other Religious Affiliations

Table 15 looks at religious affiliations for the Montreal CMA. 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 religious group in Montreal, representing 63.4% of the population, or about 2.4 million individuals. Protestants comprise the

second largest group with 7.7% of the total population, or 288,555 individuals.

Muslims are the third largest group with 5.9% of the population, or 221,040 individuals. Note that the Arabs found under ethnic affiliation had about the same number (221,410) as the Muslim total.

The Christian Orthodox comprise the fourth largest group with 122,110 individuals. Jews rank fifth among religious groups. As mentioned above, Jews were defined using both the Revised Definition (which uses religion, ethnicity, place of birth and other variables) and by religion alone. Their ranking is not affected by the choice of definition, although there are obviously fewer Jews when only religion is considered.

The other religious groups fall well below the Jewish population in terms of their numbers. For instance, Buddhists comprise 47,355 individuals, and Hindus comprise 32,280 persons. It is noteworthy that 14.9% of the total population said 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.

Table 16
Religious Affiliation by Median Age
Total Population of Montreal CMA

	Median Age
Catholic	44.0
Jewish: religion alone	41.1
Buddhist	40.5
(Jewish: full definition)	(39.9)
Christian Orthodox	39.2
Protestant	38.1
Hindu	33.1
Sikh	32.1
Muslim	29.2
All other religions	41.8
Para-religious groups	36.5
No religious affiliation	29.6
Total Montreal CMA	39.1

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 16. The Catholic community has the highest median age (44 years) of any religious group in Montreal, followed by the Buddhist community (40.5 years). The median age for the Jewish population (using the Revised Definition) is 39.9 years.

The lowest median age among mainstream affiliations is found among Muslims (29.2 years). Those with no religious affiliation average 29.6 years, whereas those involved in para-religious practices have a median age of 34 years.

The Montreal Community in a Provincial & North American Context

A very significant proportion of the Jewish population in this province is located in the Montreal CMA. Specifically, 97% of Jews in this province reside in this metropolitan area.

The total population of Jews in Quebec is 93,620. Jews make up 1.2% of the population of this province. In comparison, the Jewish population in Ontario is 226,615, or 2.4x that of Quebec. There are 35,005 Jews in British Columbia.

There are figures available for two other Jewish communities in this province. The Jewish population in Gatineau-Hull is 655, or 0.2% of a total population of 310,830. The Jewish community of Quebec City numbers 365 people. Aside from the metropolitan areas of Montreal, Gatineau and Quebec City there are 1,825 Jews living elsewhere in this province.

The Jewish population of Montreal (90,780) is ranked 17th in North America among metropolitan areas. It has a similar-sized population as the Jewish communities of Baltimore (93,400) and San Diego (89,000). In comparison, the Toronto Jewish population (188,715) ranks 8th in North America. The largest Jewish community is found in New York (1.54 million), followed by Los Angeles (519,200).

Part 2

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

The history of Jewish residency in Montreal follows an interesting pattern. It can generally be described as a westward migration. At the end of the nineteenth century, Jewish immigrants who came to this city first settled in the area straddling the southern part of St. Lawrence Boulevard, close to the harbor front.

In the early 1900s, Jews moved up “The Main” (St. Lawrence), beyond Sherbrooke Street, and established a thriving, vibrant community featured in local folklore, and immortalized by literary luminaries such as Israel Medres, Mordecai Richler, Hirsch Wolofsky, and Shulamis Yelin. In 1941, there were almost 40,000 Jews living in the vicinities of St. Lawrence and Park Avenue.

By the 1930s a large Jewish presence emerged in the Outremont area, growing to approximately 10,300 Jews as reported in the 1941 Census.

Throughout the 1940s, Jews began to settle in the Snowdon and Cote des Neiges districts. By the 1951 Census, Cote des

Neiges had a Jewish population of 12,900, whereas Snowdon was populated with approximately 11,600 Jews. There were more than twice as many Jews in these areas in the 1950s than there are today.

Throughout the 1950s Jews spread into areas that were traditionally restrictive or unwelcoming toward them, namely Hampstead and Town of Mount Royal (TMR). Cote St. Luc, merely farmland when Jews first began to settle there in the 1950s, also became a quickly growing community. At the time of the 1961 Census, the municipality of Cote St. Luc numbered 8,307 Jews, and within twenty years, grew to over 20,000 individuals. Cote St. Luc still represents the largest Jewish population in the Montreal metropolitan area.

By the 1961 Census there were also significant Jewish populations in Ville St. Laurent and Chomedey. In the 1970s, the West Island became one of the fastest-growing Jewish communities in the country, and continued to grow throughout the 1980s and 1990s. Finally, the decade previous to

the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) saw Jews moving in increasing numbers to the South and West Shores of Montreal.

This section of the report examines the demographic characteristics of Jewish populations in various geographic areas within the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). Included are an historical analysis, age breakdowns, and comparisons with other ethnic and religious groups by area.

The geographic areas that were chosen for analysis in this section represent major districts and municipalities where Jews have traditionally resided. Fourteen of these “primary” areas are included in each data table.

Each table includes specific areas as well as “Rest of Montreal CMA”. This latter category comprises the Eastern part of Montreal, the North and South Shores, as well as suburbs and municipalities not considered in any of the other primary categories. “Rest of Montreal” also includes the Chasidic population residing in St. Therese (Boisbriand), which is also part of the Montreal Census Metropolitan Area.

Appendix 5 provides additional data tables for primary areas. For instance, one table features breakdowns by gender across different geographic areas. Another presents 10-year age breakdowns for Jews by various areas.

A number of data tables in Appendix 6 provide statistics for complementary geographic areas. These tables include more highly differentiated breakdowns for the West Island, which is considered as a single geographic unit in the primary tables; as well as breakdowns for such widely disparate areas as the South Shore, West Shore, Lachine, LaSalle, Verdun, Dorval and Boisbriand.

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

The Distribution of Jewish Populations

Table 17 examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to the total populations in various areas of the Montreal CMA. It can be seen that the district with the largest number of Jews is Cote St. Luc, with 19,395 Jewish residents.

The West Island has the second largest number of Jews in the Montreal CMA, with 12,055 Jewish residents. The great majority of West Island Jews reside in Dollard des Ormeaux, which has a Jewish population of 8,335 (see Table 28, Appendix 6). Note that even though the “Rest of Montreal” has a larger Jewish population than the West Island, it was not ranked as second because it does not represent geographically contiguous districts.

Ville St. Laurent has the third largest Jewish population in the Montreal CMA, with 7,060 Jews. Hampstead (5,375), Snowdon (5,355) and Cote des Neiges (5,335) all have a similar number of Jewish residents.

All the other areas in the Montreal CMA have less than 5,000 Jews. For instance, NDG & Montreal Ouest have a combined

Jewish population of 5,585. But as shown in Table 28 of Appendix 6, NDG has 4,720 Jewish residents.

Outremont has a Jewish population of 4,610. There are 4,485 Jewish residents in Westmount.

There are 12,815 Jews living in the “Rest of Montreal”, representing 14.1% of the total Jewish population in the Census Metropolitan Area. These individuals reside in neighborhoods that are not traditionally considered as “Jewish areas”. They are a heterogeneous group in terms of their levels of Jewish affiliation and their socio-economic conditions.

It was mentioned previously that the Toshi Chasidic community of Boisbriand (St. Therese) comprises part of the “Rest of Montreal” population. An examination of Table 28 in Appendix 6 shows that this community numbers 2,100 individuals, or 16.4% of the Jews living in “Rest of Montreal”.

Within “Rest of Montreal” are also included 820 Jews in the West Shore, 290 Jews in

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

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Centre Ville	38,065	35,840	2,230	5.9
Chomedey	83,460	81,220	2,240	2.7
Cote des Neiges	66,945	61,610	5,335	8.0
Cote St. Luc	31,230	11,830	19,395	62.1
Hampstead	7,150	1,775	5,375	75.2
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	71,025	65,435	5,585	7.9
Outremont	22,945	18,330	4,610	20.1
Park Avenue / Extension	51,190	48,395	2,800	5.5
Snowdon	29,205	23,850	5,355	18.3
Town of Mount Royal	19,110	17,675	1,440	7.5
Ville St. Laurent	92,120	85,060	7,060	7.7
Westmount	19,355	14,865	4,485	23.2
West Island	213,660	201,610	12,055	5.6
Rest of Montreal	3,007,015	2,994,205	12,815	0.4
Total Montreal CMA	3,752,475	3,661,700	90,780	2.4

Dorval, 510 Jews in LaSalle, 900 Jews in the South Shore, and 570 Jews in Verdun.

In terms of Jewish population density (defined in this report as the percentage of Jews relative to the total population in a given area), Table 17 shows that Hampstead has the highest density, with Jews comprising 75.2% of its total residents. Cote St. Luc also has a high density of Jews, comprising 62.1% of its overall population. Hampstead and Cote St. Luc are the only areas in the Montreal CMA where Jews comprise the majority of the populace.

In fact, Hampstead and Cote St. Luc have the highest Jewish population densities of any district or municipality in Canada. The following are the 5 areas with the highest Jewish population densities across the country:

- Hampstead, Montreal CMA (75.2%)
- Cote St. Luc, Montreal CMA (62.1%)
- Thornhill (Vaughan), Toronto CMA (39.6%)
- Finch / Steeles (West), Toronto CMA (37.3%)
- Wilson/Sheppard (West), Toronto CMA (32.8%)

Jews comprise approximately one-fifth of the total population of Westmount (23.2%).

They also comprise significant minorities in Outremont (20.1%) and Snowdon (18.3%).

It is interesting to note that Jews comprise 17% of the Dollard des Ormeaux population (see Table 28, Appendix 6), whereas they comprise only 5.6% of the total population of the West Island. They also comprise 17% of the Montreal Ouest population.

Jews are a very small minority in neighborhoods that have not traditionally attracted Jewish populations. In the “Rest of Montreal CMA” they constitute only 0.4% of the overall population. They are also small minorities in places such as the South Shore (0.2%), LaSalle (0.7%), and Lachine (0.8%).

Table 18 looks at the distribution of Jews in various areas as a percentage of the total Jewish population in the Montreal CMA. About one of five Jews in the Montreal CMA resides in Cote St. Luc (21.4%). The West Island has 13.3% of the total Jewish population in the metropolitan area.

Almost 8% of Jews reside in Ville St. Laurent, and 6.2% in NDG / Montreal Ouest. Cote des Neiges, Snowdon and

Table 18
Jewish Population Distribution
Percent of Total Jews in Montreal CMA

	Jewish Population	% of Jewish Population
Centre Ville	2,230	2.5
Chomedey	2,240	2.5
Cote des Neiges	5,335	5.9
Cote St. Luc	19,395	21.4
Hampstead	5,375	5.9
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,585	6.2
Outremont	4,610	5.1
Park Avenue / Extension	2,800	3.1
Snowdon	5,355	5.9
Town of Mount Royal	1,440	1.6
Ville St. Laurent	7,060	7.8
Westmount	4,485	4.9
West Island	12,055	13.3
Rest of Montreal	12,815	14.1
Total Montreal CMA	90,780	100.0

Hampstead each have 5.9% of the Jewish population, whereas Outremont has 5.1%. All the other areas have less than 5% of the overall Jewish populace in the Montreal CMA. Note that the “Rest of Montreal” has 14.1% of the total Jewish population.

An Historical Perspective of Population Distributions

Table 19 examines Jewish population distributions 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 & 2001 Censuses and the 2011 NHS, these comparisons must be made with caution.

From a general perspective, of the fourteen primary areas examined in this report, only four have shown Jewish population gains between 2001 and 2011. These areas include: “Rest of Montreal” (+66.8%), Park Avenue / Park Extension (+58.6%), Outremont (+28.8%), and Hampstead (+3.4%).

The first three areas mentioned above have significant Chasidic and Ultra-Orthodox communities that are increasing in number at a faster rate than the rest of the Jewish population. This would account for the growing Jewish presence in these areas.

The complementary geographic areas described in Table 29 (Appendix 6) show why the “Rest of Montreal” has experienced such significant gains in Jews. As noted previously, the Tosh Chasidic community in Boisbriand is included in the “Rest of Montreal CMA”. The growth of this community partly explains why the number of Jews has increased in this otherwise diverse “Rest of Montreal” area. According to Table 29, the population there has grown by 42.9% between 2001 and 2011. The South Shore, West Shore, Lachine, LaSalle and Verdun Jewish communities, also included within the “Rest of Montreal”, have likewise all experienced significant levels of growth.

Among primary areas, the most significant Jewish population losses have occurred in Chomedey (-40.4%), Town of Mount Royal (TMR) (-36.3%), Cote des Neiges (-31.6%)

Table 19
Jewish Population Distribution
Historical Summary

	2011 Population	2011-2001 % Difference	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population
Centre Ville	2,230	-9.0	2,450	-4.3	2,560
Chomedey	2,240	-40.4	3,760	-32.4	5,565
Cote des Neiges	5,335	-31.6	7,795	-29.3	11,020
Cote St. Luc	19,395	-2.1	19,820	-11.1	22,295
Hampstead	5,375	+3.4	5,200	-4.9	5,470
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,585	-5.3	5,900	-6.4	6,305
Outremont	4,610	+28.8	3,580	+20.7	2,965
Park Avenue / Extension	2,800	+58.6	1,765	+20.1	1,470
Snowdon	5,355	-26.5	7,290	-17.7	8,855
Town of Mount Royal	1,440	-36.3	2,260	-26.0	3,055
Ville St. Laurent	7,060	-14.4	8,250	-9.0	9,070
Westmount	4,485	-5.1	4,725	-0.9	4,770
West Island	12,055	-7.8	13,070	+11.6	11,715
Rest of Montreal	12,815	+66.8	7,685	+19.2	6,445
Total Montreal CMA	90,780	-3.0	93,540	-7.9	101,560

and Snowdon (-26.5%). For these latter Jewish communities current losses are part of a long-term trend of population decline.

In terms of individual areas: The Jewish population in the downtown (Centre Ville) district peaked in 1981 and has been steadily declining over the last three decades, although not in large numbers. Between 1991 and 2011, this area lost 12.9% of its Jewish population, or 330 individuals.

The Chomedey Jewish population peaked in 1971 reaching 11,690 individuals. Major declines have been evident since then. As Table 19 shows, between 1991 and 2011, this community lost 59.7% of its Jews, or 3,325 individuals. With only 2,240 Jewish residents, it currently has only 19.2% of its peak 1971 population.

Cote des Neiges has also experienced major declines in its Jewish population. In 1971, the Jewish community in this district numbered 23,055, and was the largest in the Montreal CMA. A significant population loss took place between 1971 and 1981, when the Jewish community here declined by 7,500 people. Since 1991, it has declined by a further 5,685 people. Currently, with

5,335 Jews, the Cote des Neiges numbers are only about a quarter of their 1971 peak.

The Cote St. Luc Jewish community had been increasing in size since the early 1950s, when Jews first began to settle there. The Jewish population peaked in 1991 with 22,295 individuals. Interestingly, the community shrank by 11.1% between 1991 and 2001. This may be attributed, in part, to the fact that many seniors passed away in that decade. There was again a slight decrease in the Jewish population here between 2001 and 2011 (-2.1%). However, according to the 2011 National Household Survey, Cote St. Luc still has the largest Jewish population in the Montreal CMA, with 19,395 persons.

The Jewish population of Hampstead peaked in 1981, with 5,650 individuals. The current population of 5,375 is not far from this previous total, with the Hampstead population experiencing only minimal changes in the last two decades. In fact, the changes have been so small that they are likely within the error ranges due to sampling, at least with respect to the 2011 National Household Survey.

The Jewish population in the combined areas of NDG / Montreal Ouest has declined in the last two decades. Currently it numbers 5,585 individuals. NDG numbered 6,665 Jews in 1971, whereas its current Jewish population is 4,720 (see Appendix 6, Table 29). Montreal Ouest's Jewish population peaked in 1991 with 1,090 Jews, but diminished to 780 in 2001, and has rebounded slightly to 865 in 2011.

After showing major declines between 1951 and 1981, the Jewish community of Outremont has been steadily increasing. It currently numbers 4,610 Jews. In percentage terms, Outremont experienced an increase of 28.8% between 2001 and 2011. It was one of only 4 primary areas in the Montreal CMA to experience an increase in its Jewish population.

The Park Avenue / Extension area has also shown an increase between 2001 and 2011, of 58.6%. These increases in both the Outremont and Park Avenue areas can be attributed to the significant Chasidic and Ultra-Orthodox populations there.

As Table 19 shows, the Jewish population of Snowdon has been steadily decreasing in the last two decades. Currently, its size (5,355)

is only 39.3% that of 1971 (13,610). At that time, Snowdon had the third largest Jewish community in the Montreal CMA, after those of Cote des Neiges and Cote St. Luc.

The Jewish population of TMR has experienced significant declines in the last two decades. This community peaked in 1971 with 3,365 Jews. It currently has less than half of that total, with a Jewish population of 1,440 individuals.

The Jewish population of Ville St. Laurent has been declining in the last two decades. It peaked in 1971 with 10,215 Jews, but lost about 1,400 individuals by 1981. The population rebounded slightly in 1991, with 9,070 Jews, but diminished again to 8,250 Jews in 2001. The current Jewish population in Ville St. Laurent (7,060) is about two-thirds of the 1971 total.

The Westmount Jewish community declined somewhat in the last decade. It peaked in 1991, with 4,770 Jews, and showed a minimal loss in 2001. It currently has 4,485 Jews, representing a loss of 5.1% between 2001 and 2011.

The West Island Jewish community has been increasing since Jews began to settle

here in large numbers in the 1960s. A major population gain took place between 1971 and 1981, when the Jewish community here grew by 143%. A significant increase also took place between 1981 and 1991 (+61.4%). The increase slowed to 11.6% between 1991 and 2001.

The West Island showed a decrease of 7.8% in the last decade. Table 29 (Appendix 6) indicates that every area within the West Island actually showed Jewish population gains, with the exception of Dollard des Ormeaux. In fact, calculations reveal that excluding Dollard, the West Island actually gained 1,045 Jews between 2001 and 2011.

One of the surprising findings of this report is that the Jewish population of Dollard has in fact diminished by 2,065 people in the last decade. This population drop accounts for the overall loss of Jews in the entire West Island area. It is particularly striking because the Dollard community peaked in 2001, with a population of 10,400 Jews.

It is difficult to say why there has been such a significant loss among Jews in Dollard. It is possible that this loss has something to do with the change of methodology in 2011 and

may be a sampling artifact; or the erosion of the effectiveness of the ethnicity variable in identifying Jews may have had an impact in the Jewish count here.

But this loss may also reflect “genuine” trends that have seriously impacted the makeup of the Dollard community. Some possible explanations for this decline in Jews include: older residents (65+ years) of Dollard are moving closer to Montreal for the sake of convenience; younger adults have moved out of their parents’ homes and are settling elsewhere; and younger families are finding housing in Dollard to be too expensive and are looking for more reasonable alternatives (such as West of Dollard, Lachine, LaSalle, and the South Shore).

Comparisons of Age Breakdowns Across Primary Geographic Areas

Table 20A compares the proportions of age groups across areas in the Montreal CMA. For instance, by looking at the column percentages in this table, we can know where the highest proportions of Jewish children, young adults, and elderly reside in the metropolitan area.

Table 20A
Age Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas
(Column %)

	Total		0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centre Ville	2,230	2.5	45	0.3	465	3.6	545	2.8	480	2.2	705	3.8
Chomedey	2,240	2.5	275	1.5	310	2.4	360	1.9	625	2.8	670	3.6
Cote des Neiges	5,335	5.9	1,140	6.4	760	5.9	925	4.8	1,130	5.1	1,380	7.4
Cote St. Luc	19,395	21.4	3,145	17.6	2,070	16.2	3,305	17.0	4,585	20.7	6,290	34.0
Hampstead	5,375	5.9	1,160	6.5	950	7.4	900	4.6	1,540	6.9	825	4.5
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,585	6.2	925	5.2	790	6.2	1,220	6.3	1,605	7.2	1,035	5.6
Outremont	4,610	5.1	1,850	10.4	955	7.5	900	4.6	620	2.8	280	1.5
Park Avenue / Extension	2,800	3.1	900	5.0	480	3.7	955	4.9	345	1.6	125	0.7
Snowdon	5,355	5.9	1,115	6.3	700	5.5	1,190	6.1	1,240	5.6	1,110	6.0
Town of Mount Royal	1,440	1.6	195	1.1	170	1.3	215	1.1	335	1.5	520	2.8
Ville St. Laurent	7,060	7.8	955	5.4	835	6.5	1,400	7.2	1,825	8.2	2,040	11.0
Westmount	4,485	4.9	675	3.8	665	5.2	615	3.2	1,265	5.7	1,265	6.8
West Island	12,055	13.3	2,545	14.3	1,985	15.5	2,745	14.1	3,795	17.1	985	5.3
Rest of Montreal	12,815	14.1	2,915	16.3	1,680	13.1	4,155	21.4	2,775	12.5	1,295	7.0
Total Montreal CMA	90,780	100.0	17,840	100.0	12,815	100.0	19,430	100.0	22,165	100.0	18,525	100.0

As Table 20A shows, the Cote St. Luc community has the largest number of Jewish children (< 15 years), with 3,145, or 17.6% of the total Jewish children in the Montreal CMA. The “Rest of Montreal” has the next highest number of Jewish children with 2,915, or 16.3% of the total. The size of this figure is largely attributable to the Tosh Chasidic community in Sainte-Therese (Boisbriand), which has a significant percentage of children.

The West Island has 2,545 children, or 14.3% of the total. Outremont also has a sizable number of Jewish children (1,850). This latter area has significant Chasidic and Ultra-Orthodox populations.

The largest number of Jewish teenagers and young adults, 15-24 years, resides in Cote St. Luc (2,070), which has 16.2% of total Jews in this cohort. The West Island has the next highest figure in this age group (1,985), or 15.5% of the total.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the Rest of Montreal shows the highest figure with 4,155, or 21.4% of the total for this cohort. Cote St. Luc follows with 3,305, or 17% of the total.

The West Island has 2,745 persons, or 14.1% of the total in this age group.

Cote St. Luc has the largest number of those in the 45-64 age group (4,585), or 20.7% of the total. There are 3,795 individuals between 45-64 years in the West Island, and 2,775 in the Rest of Montreal.

Finally, Cote St. Luc has by far the largest number of Jewish seniors (6,290), or 34% of the Jewish elderly population in the Montreal CMA. That is, more than a third of all Jewish seniors in the metropolitan area reside in Cote St. Luc. There is also a significant Jewish elderly population in Ville St. Laurent (2,040).

Age Breakdowns Within Primary Geographic Areas

Table 20B shows the percentages of Jewish children, teens, elderly, etc. within a certain geographic area. For instance, 40.2% of the Jewish population in Outremont is comprised of children 0-14 years; 32.1% of Jews in Park Avenue / Extension is likewise children. These figures are not surprising given the large proportions of children among the Chasidic and Ultra-Orthodox populations residing in these areas.

Table 20B
Age Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas
(Row %)

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Centre Ville	2,230	45	2.0	465	20.8	545	24.3	480	21.4	705	31.5
Chomedey	2,240	275	12.3	310	13.8	360	16.1	625	27.9	670	29.9
Cote des Neiges	5,335	1,140	21.4	760	14.2	925	17.3	1,130	21.2	1,380	25.9
Cote St. Luc	19,395	3,145	16.2	2,070	10.7	3,305	17.0	4,585	23.6	6,290	32.4
Hampstead	5,375	1,160	21.6	950	17.7	900	16.7	1,540	28.7	825	15.3
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,585	925	16.6	790	14.2	1,220	21.9	1,605	28.8	1,035	18.6
Outremont	4,610	1,850	40.2	955	20.7	900	19.5	620	13.5	280	6.1
Park Avenue / Extension	2,800	900	32.1	480	17.1	955	34.0	345	12.3	125	4.5
Snowdon	5,355	1,115	20.8	700	13.1	1,190	22.2	1,240	23.2	1,110	20.7
Town of Mount Royal	1,440	195	13.6	170	11.8	215	15.0	335	23.3	520	36.2
Ville St. Laurent	7,060	955	13.5	835	11.8	1,400	19.8	1,825	25.9	2,040	28.9
Westmount	4,485	675	15.1	665	14.8	615	13.7	1,265	28.2	1,265	28.2
West Island	12,055	2,545	21.1	1,985	16.5	2,745	22.8	3,795	31.5	985	8.2
Rest of Montreal	12,815	2,915	22.7	1,680	13.1	4,155	32.4	2,775	21.6	1,295	10.1
Total Montreal CMA	90,780	17,840	19.7	12,815	14.1	19,430	21.4	22,165	24.4	18,525	20.4

The highest percentage of teens and young adults 15-24 years, is found in Centre Ville (20.8%), many of whom are likely university students. There is also a high percentage of the 15-24 cohort in Outremont (20.7%), again likely because of the large Chassidic and Ultra-Orthodox population in this area. Hampstead has 17.7% of its Jewish population in this age group.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years of age, the highest percentages are found in Park Avenue / Extension (34%), Rest of Montreal (32.4%), Centre Ville (24.3%), and the West Island (22.8%).

The highest percentages of those in the 45-64 age group are found in the West Island (31.5%), NDG / Montreal Ouest (28.8%), Hampstead (28.7%) and Westmount (28.2%). These areas generally have many middle-aged householders whose children have moved out of the home.

Finally, Town of Mount Royal (TMR) has the highest proportion of Jewish seniors. More than a third (36.2%) of the TMR Jewish community is elderly. Cote St. Luc also has a large proportion of Jewish seniors (32.4%), as does Centre Ville (31.5%).

Median Ages by Geographic Areas

Table 21 looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across primary geographic areas. The Jewish populations with the lowest median ages include those in Outremont (19.6 years) and Park Avenue / Extension (25.6 years). Again, this is due to the significant Chasidic and Ultra-Orthodox communities in these areas; although in the case of Park Avenue / Extension, students and young adults living in the “Le Plateau” district, may also be contributing to the low median age.

Table 33 in Appendix 6 suggests that the median age for the Boisbriand community is 13.5 years. This is a striking figure, which points to the very high fertility rates, and consequently high proportion of younger children, amid the Chasidic Tosh community there.

The median age for the West Island has increased significantly in the last decade, from 32.5 years in 2001 to 38.4 years in 2011. This suggests that perhaps the children of middle aged parents have not stayed in the West Island after leaving their homes, but have chosen to settle elsewhere.

Table 21
Median Ages
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Primary Geographic Areas

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Centre Ville	30.2	50.5	29.9
Chomedey	41.9	51.5	41.7
Cote des Neiges	33.7	40.8	33.5
Cote St. Luc	44.8	52.1	38.2
Hampstead	40.1	39.3	41.5
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	38.1	42.4	37.8
Outremont	37.0	19.6	41.7
Park Avenue / Extension	34.8	25.6	35.4
Snowdon	35.7	37.8	35.5
Town of Mount Royal	41.7	56.1	40.8
Ville St. Laurent	37.5	50.4	36.8
Westmount	45.9	50.6	45.0
West Island	41.6	38.4	41.9
Rest of Montreal	39.3	33.2	39.3
Total Montreal CMA	39.1	39.9	39.1

It is also possible that fewer younger families are settling in the West Island than was the case a decade ago.

At the other end of the distribution, Town of Mount Royal has the highest median age (56.1 years), followed by Cote St. Luc (52.1 years), Chomedey (51.5 years), and Westmount (50.6 years).

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations in the Montreal CMA reveals that Jews are older, on average, in nine of fourteen primary geographic areas. In contrast, they are younger than the totals in Hampstead, Outremont, Park Avenue / Extension, the West Island, and Rest of Montreal.

A cross-country comparison of median ages reveals that, on average, Boisbriand, Outremont and Park Avenue / Extension have the youngest Jewish populations of any district or municipality in Canada. The following are the five areas with the youngest Jewish communities across the country:

- Boisbriand, Montreal CMA (13.5 years)
- Outremont, Montreal CMA (19.6 years)

- Park Avenue / Extension, Montreal CMA (25.6 years)
- NW Sector, Calgary CMA (31.5 years)
- Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia, Winnipeg CMA (32.7 years)

Comparisons also reveal that, on average, TMR has the fifth-oldest Jewish population of any district or municipality in Canada. The following are the five areas with the oldest Jewish communities across the country:

- Finch/Steeles East, Toronto CMA (60.9 years)
- Finch/Steeles West, Toronto CMA (57.9 years)
- Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge, Winnipeg CMA (57.7 years)
- Garden City, Winnipeg CMA (56.9 years)
- Town of Mount Royal, Montreal CMA (56.1 years)

Ethnic Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 22 examines the distribution of ethnic affiliations across geographic areas. Ethnicity was defined as a “multiple response” variable in the 2011 National Household Survey, meaning that respondents could indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. To avoid double counting, a hierarchical method of assigning affiliation was employed in this analysis. This method is described fully in Appendix 3.

Table 22
Population Distributions of Ethnic Groups
Primary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Aboriginal	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Vietnamese	East Indian	Pakistani	Arab	African	Caribbean
Centre Ville	2,230	395	5,065	210	600	225	295	1,670	220	6,380	1,065	550
Chomedey	2,240	910	1,105	40	60	325	580	1,195	750	13,005	1,340	2,080
Cote des Neiges	5,335	625	2,760	70	185	7,940	1,985	1,645	385	8,765	4,575	3,275
Cote St. Luc	19,395	100	750	25	325	995	15	205	30	3,330	655	795
Hampstead	5,375	25	130	0	25	60	25	0	0	1,050	60	35
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,585	1,265	4,495	325	720	1,820	335	1,290	385	3,835	3,455	3,890
Outremont	4,610	345	360	65	35	70	245	65	0	1,085	225	260
Park Ave / Extension	2,800	820	1,115	100	85	130	570	4,525	2,185	2,370	1,725	2,620
Snowdon	5,355	330	1,395	65	85	4,855	605	545	75	2,270	1,210	1,765
Town of Mount Royal	1,440	180	705	30	0	85	610	335	40	3,020	380	390
Ville St. Laurent	7,060	590	8,930	140	285	1,410	2,530	2,375	1,065	19,990	5,370	2,765
Westmount	4,485	200	560	155	265	125	110	245	0	1,240	150	290
West Island	12,055	3,050	8,245	410	630	5,415	970	9,740	1,300	17,160	4,950	7,940
Rest of Montreal	12,815	87,870	55,860	2,635	2,790	7,300	24,485	20,735	3,990	137,915	67,715	117,455
Total Montreal CMA	90,780	96,705	91,480	4,270	6,095	30,755	33,360	44,570	10,420	221,410	92,875	144,110

It is important to note that the category for Jewish affiliation is described as “Jewish: full definition” in the first columns of Table 22. Jewish affiliation in this context refers to the “Revised Jewish Definition” described in Appendix 2. It was felt that comparisons should be made with the full definition of “Jewishness”, so that the most inclusive attribution could be derived.

It should also be noted, however, that the Jewish designation may overlap with other categories; that is, some respondents may have described themselves as Jewish by religion, and as having an ethnic affiliation other than Jewish, such as Russian or Polish. They therefore may have been counted twice as both Jewish and Russian. This is inevitable given the types of comparisons implemented in this table.

Individuals who reported a single-response ethnic affiliation of Canadian are not included in Table 22. This was done to emphasize ethnic categories with roots outside of Canadian origins.

Due to the large number of ethnic categories under consideration, Table 22 spreads out over two pages. Looking first at Centre Ville, Arab is the largest ethnic affiliation

(6,380), followed by Chinese (5,065), French (4,240), and British (2,560). The Jewish population is the fifth largest among ethnic groups in the downtown area, with 2,230 individuals.

In Chomedey, Arab is the largest ethnic affiliation (13,005), followed by Greek (12,195), French (9,595), and Italian (4,440). The Jewish population (2,240) is the fifth largest among ethnic affiliations in Chomedey.

In Cote des Neiges, the Arabs are the largest ethnic group (8,765), followed by the Filipino community (7,940). There are also significant numbers of French (7,150) and Jewish (5,335) individuals in Cote des Neiges.

Jews are by far the largest ethnic group in Cote St. Luc (19,395). The next largest ethnic groups are Russian (4,065) and Arab (3,330). Again, the Jewish and Russian ethnicities may have overlapped with one another. Jews are also by far the largest ethnic group in Hampstead (5,375), although there are also 1,050 Arabs there.

Table 22 (Cont'd)
Population Distributions of Ethnic Groups
Primary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Latin American	Italian	Greek	Portuguese	Russian	Ukrainian	Polish	German	Spanish	French	British
Centre Ville	2,230	1,425	1,455	480	180	830	290	805	945	600	4,240	2,560
Chomedey	2,240	1,855	4,440	12,195	1,745	620	245	655	945	510	9,595	2,015
Cote des Neiges	5,335	3,415	1,355	920	365	1,720	295	1,065	720	715	7,150	1,370
Cote St. Luc	19,395	595	1,095	190	160	4,065	685	1,930	300	420	690	965
Hampstead	5,375	45	190	130	70	745	130	480	65	40	275	185
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,585	2,610	5,765	745	435	2,635	790	1,630	2,160	620	9,175	7,775
Outremont	4,610	390	1,220	440	140	240	160	715	725	265	6,525	935
Park Ave / Extension	2,800	2,550	1,665	6,970	1,075	475	455	720	790	460	4,965	2,260
Snowdon	5,355	1,025	600	455	215	1,695	295	800	270	285	2,285	980
Town of Mount Royal	1,440	280	1,470	920	110	360	175	325	265	155	3,285	860
Ville St. Laurent	7,060	3,400	3,780	4,420	450	1,635	520	1,030	665	620	6,380	2,000
Westmount	4,485	425	1,095	325	40	1,375	225	880	780	205	2,395	3,035
West Island	12,055	4,635	18,995	6,155	2,290	4,630	2,710	5,635	6,725	1,610	27,090	23,860
Rest of Montreal	12,815	83,005	199,920	23,190	31,670	14,925	12,055	19,425	39,565	22,145	705,890	125,955
Total Montreal CMA	90,780	105,655	243,045	57,535	38,950	35,955	19,025	36,100	54,920	28,645	789,945	174,755

In NDG / Montreal Ouest, French is the most common ethnic affiliation (9,175), followed by British (7,775), and Italian (5,765). Jews are the fourth largest ethnic group with 5,585 individuals. There is also a significant Chinese community numbering 4,495 persons in NDG / Montreal Ouest.

French is the most common ethnic affiliation in Outremont (6,525), followed by the Jewish (4,610) and Arab (1,085) communities. In Park Avenue / Extension, the Greeks are the largest ethnic group (6,970), followed by the French (4,965) and East Indians (4,525). Jews rank fourth in the Park Avenue / Extension area, with 2,800 individuals.

Jews are the largest ethnic group in the Snowdon district, with 5,355 persons. There are also significant Filipino (4,855), French (2,285), and Arab (2,270) communities in Snowdon.

In TMR, the French are the largest ethnic group with 3,285 people, followed by Arabs (3,020), and Italians (1,470). Jews are next largest with a population of 1,440 individuals.

In Ville St. Laurent, Arabs are by far the largest ethnic group with 19,990 individuals, followed by the Chinese (8,930) and Jewish (7,060) communities. There are also significant French (6,380), African (5,370), and Greek (4,420) populations in Ville St. Laurent.

In Westmount, Jews are the largest ethnic group (4,485), followed by the British (3,035) and French (2,395) communities.

In the West Island, the French are the largest ethnic community (27,090), followed by the British (23,860). There is also a significant Italian population in the West Island comprising 18,995 individuals, as well as a sizable Arab population (17,160). Jews rank fifth among ethnic groups here with 12,055 individuals.

Finally, in the “Rest of Montreal CMA”, Jews are a very small minority compared to other ethnic groups. This is not surprising given that Jews have not traditionally settled in these neighborhoods. The French number 705,890 in the “Rest of Montreal”, followed by Italians (199,920) and Arabs (137,915).

Table 23
Population Distributions of Religious Groups
Primary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Jewish Religion	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Sikh	Other Religions	Para-Religious Groups	No Religious Affiliation
Centre Ville	2,230	1,915	10,145	3,620	1,165	6,815	770	665	130	140	55	12,650
Chomedey	2,240	2,090	36,760	7,920	18,335	8,405	820	1,185	490	100	0	7,330
Cote des Neiges	5,335	5,045	24,670	7,095	3,850	10,835	2,735	1,590	55	160	0	10,890
Cote St. Luc	19,395	18,755	4,105	2,165	1,750	1,215	80	85	0	60	0	3,005
Hampstead	5,375	5,355	585	245	170	175	0	45	0	0	0	570
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,585	4,855	25,575	11,390	3,880	5,185	530	745	40	270	95	18,455
Outremont	4,610	4,430	10,445	830	900	520	0	175	0	50	0	5,595
Park Avenue / Ext	2,800	2,435	12,555	4,235	6,740	7,210	4,210	750	1,785	170	55	11,050
Snowdon	5,355	4,950	9,530	3,805	1,325	2,380	980	630	0	95	15	5,505
Town of Mount Royal	1,440	1,385	9,120	1,695	1,985	1,460	40	520	0	40	0	2,860
Ville St. Laurent	7,060	6,830	31,135	9,825	9,310	15,680	2,930	3,975	105	240	20	12,070
Westmount	4,485	4,300	6,095	3,280	710	760	60	175	0	120	0	3,830
West Island	12,055	11,240	99,030	35,930	14,065	13,810	6,140	1,745	2,660	475	170	28,400
Rest of Montreal	12,815	9,615	2,100,500	196,520	57,920	146,595	12,980	35,060	3,935	4,315	1,145	438,430
Total Montreal CMA	90,780	83,200	2,380,255	288,555	122,110	221,040	32,280	47,355	9,205	6,240	1,585	560,650

In summary, of the fourteen primary areas examined in Table 22, Jews are the largest ethnic group in four areas, and rank second-largest in one area. The four areas where they comprise the largest ethnic group include: Cote St. Luc, Hampstead, Snowdon and Westmount. They rank second in Outremont.

Religious Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 23 looks at religious affiliations across geographic areas. Note that the figures for the Revised Jewish Definition are cited in this section as well, although those for Jewish religion alone are likewise included in the table.

In Centre Ville, Catholics represent the largest religious group, with 10,145 individuals. The next largest mainstream groups are Muslim (6,815) and Protestant (3,620). Jews rank fourth among mainstream religious groups in the downtown area, with 2,230 individuals. Note that those with no religious affiliation number 12,650 in the downtown core.

In Chomedey, Catholics comprise the largest religious group (36,760), followed by the

Christian Orthodox (18,335). Muslims number 8,405 persons. Jews comprise the fifth largest mainstream group, with 2,240 individuals.

Regarding the Cote des Neiges population, Catholics are the largest mainstream group (24,670), followed by Muslims (10,835). Protestants number 7,095 persons. Jews are the fourth largest religious group, with 5,335 individuals.

Jews are by far the largest religious group in Cote St. Luc, with 19,395 persons. Catholics are the second largest group, with 4,105 individuals. In Hampstead, Jews also comprise the great majority, with 5,375 individuals. Catholics are the next largest group with 585 persons.

In terms of NDG / Montreal Ouest, Catholics comprise the largest group (25,575), followed by Protestants (11,390). Jews comprise the third largest group, with 5,585 individuals. There are also significant representations from the Muslim (5,185) and Christian Orthodox (3,880) communities. It is important to note the large number of people with no religious affiliation in this combined area (18,455), the great majority of them (17,450) living in NDG.

Catholics are the largest mainstream religious group in Outremont (10,445), followed by Jews (4,610). In Park Avenue / Park Extension, Catholics are the largest mainstream group (12,555), followed by Muslims (7,210) and the Christian Orthodox (6,740). Jews are only ranked sixth in this geographic area, with 2,800 individuals.

In Snowdon, Catholics comprise the largest group (9,530), followed by Jews (5,355). The Protestant community numbers 3,805 in this area.

Regarding TMR, Catholics are also the largest religious group, with 9,120 persons. Jews comprise the fifth largest community, with 1,440 individuals.

Catholics are the largest religious group in Ville St. Laurent, with 31,135 individuals. Muslims comprise the second largest group with 15,680 persons; followed by Protestants with 9,825 and Christian Orthodox with 9,310 individuals. Jews rank fifth in Ville St. Laurent with 7,060 people.

In Westmount, Catholics are also the largest religious group, with 6,095 individuals. The Jewish community ranks second with 4,485 persons, followed by Protestants with 3,280 individuals.

There are 99,030 Catholics in the West Island. Protestants comprise the next largest group, with 35,930 persons. There are also 14,065 Christian Orthodox and 13,810 Muslims in the West Island. Jews rank fifth among religious groups in the West Island, with 12,055 individuals. Note the large number of individuals who report no religious affiliation in the West Island (28,400).

Finally, Jews are a very small minority in the “Rest of Montreal”. There are 2.1 million Catholics in this widespread area, and 196,520 Protestants. Jews number only 12,815 in the “Rest of Montreal”.

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 for Basic Demographics

Table 24
Detailed Age Breakdowns for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Montreal CMA

	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	223,175	5.9	6,070	6.7	217,095	5.9
5-14	409,245	10.9	11,760	13.0	397,485	10.9
15-24	491,680	13.1	12,815	14.1	478,870	13.1
25-34	532,190	14.2	9,915	10.9	522,275	14.3
35-44	537,450	14.3	9,520	10.5	527,930	14.4
45-54	592,360	15.8	9,710	10.7	582,645	15.9
55-64	461,430	12.3	12,465	13.7	448,965	12.3
65-74	292,720	7.8	8,805	9.7	283,910	7.8
75-84	167,950	4.5	6,485	7.1	161,470	4.4
85+	44,280	1.2	3,230	3.6	41,045	1.1
Total	3,752,480	100.0	90,775	100.0	3,661,690	100.0

Table 25
Detailed Age Breakdowns
Montreal & Canadian Jewish Populations

	Montreal Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
0-4	6,070	6.7	24,530	6.3
5-14	11,760	13.0	46,750	11.9
15-24	12,815	14.1	52,395	13.4
25-34	9,915	10.9	47,015	12.0
35-44	9,520	10.5	45,185	11.5
45-54	9,710	10.7	50,910	13.0
55-64	12,465	13.7	58,610	15.0
65-74	8,805	9.7	34,295	8.8
75-84	6,485	7.1	21,860	5.6
85+	3,230	3.6	10,125	2.6
Total	90,775	100.0	391,675	100.0

Appendix 5
Additional Data Tables for Primary Geographic Areas

Table 26
Gender Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Centre Ville	2,230	1,115	50.0	1,115	50.0
Chomedey	2,240	1,095	48.9	1,145	51.1
Cote des Neiges	5,335	2,650	49.7	2,685	50.3
Cote St. Luc	19,395	9,075	46.8	10,315	53.2
Hampstead	5,375	2,605	48.5	2,770	51.5
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,585	2,640	47.3	2,940	52.7
Outremont	4,610	2,375	51.5	2,235	48.5
Park Avenue / Extension	2,800	1,440	51.5	1,355	48.5
Snowdon	5,355	2,490	46.5	2,860	53.5
Town of Mount Royal	1,440	680	47.4	755	52.6
Ville St. Laurent	7,060	3,490	49.4	3,570	50.6
Westmount	4,485	2,040	45.5	2,445	54.5
West Island	12,055	6,115	50.7	5,940	49.3
Rest of Montreal	12,815	6,870	53.6	5,945	46.4
Total Montreal CMA	90,780	44,700	49.2	46,080	50.8

Table 27
Age Breakdowns for Jews
Primary Geographic Areas

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Centre Ville	2,230	0	25	465	430	110	140	340	335	275	90
Chomedey	2,240	90	185	310	160	195	295	330	305	335	35
Cote des Neiges	5,335	335	805	760	515	410	400	730	645	460	270
Cote St. Luc	19,395	950	2,200	2,070	1,490	1,815	1,755	2,830	2,520	2,305	1,465
Hampstead	5,375	285	875	950	375	525	820	715	520	215	100
NDG / Mtl. Ouest	5,585	320	605	790	575	650	705	900	555	285	195
Outremont	4,610	735	1,120	955	610	290	255	365	115	105	60
Park Avenue / Extension	2,800	380	515	480	615	340	160	185	50	50	0
Snowdon	5,355	395	720	700	760	425	535	700	495	390	230
Town of Mount Royal	1,440	50	140	170	70	140	130	210	235	180	100
Ville St. Laurent	7,060	375	580	835	750	650	690	1,135	900	870	270
Westmount	4,485	165	515	665	225	395	550	720	645	460	155
West Island	12,055	785	1,760	1,985	1,045	1,700	1,870	1,925	695	245	50
Rest of Montreal	12,815	1,195	1,720	1,680	2,295	1,865	1,400	1,370	800	320	180
Total Montreal CMA	90,780	6,070	11,760	12,815	9,915	9,520	9,710	12,465	8,805	6,485	3,230

Appendix 6

Data Tables for Complementary Areas

Table 28
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Complementary Geographic Areas

	Total Population	Jewish Population	Non-Jewish Population	% Jewish
NDG	65,945	4,720	61,225	7.2
Montreal Ouest	5,075	865	4,210	17.0
Dollard des Ormeaux	49,110	8,335	40,770	17.0
Pierrefonds	61,620	1,235	60,385	2.0
Pointe Claire	29,665	690	28,975	2.3
Beaconsfield	19,280	460	18,820	2.4
Rest of West Island	53,990	1,330	52,655	2.5
South Shore	385,765	900	384,875	0.2
West Shore	92,240	820	91,425	0.9
Lachine	39,930	335	39,595	0.8
LaSalle	72,675	510	72,165	0.7
Verdun	64,720	570	64,145	0.9
Dorval	17,820	290	17,525	1.6
Boisbriand	22,290	2,100	20,190	9.4

Table 29
Historical Summary of Montreal's Jewish Population
Complementary Geographic Areas

	2011 Population	2011-2001 % Difference	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population
NDG	4,720	-7.9	5,125	-1.8	5,220
Montreal Ouest	865	+10.9	780	-28.4	1,090
Dollard des Ormeaux	8,335	-19.9	10,400	+11.7	9,310
Pierrefonds	1,235	+28.0	965	+7.8	895
Pointe Claire	690	+86.5	370	-29.5	525
Beaconsfield	460	+10.8	415	+16.9	355
Rest of West Island	1,330	+44.6	920	+47.2	625
South Shore	900	+30.4	690	--	N/A
West Shore	820	+110.3	390	--	N/A
Lachine	335	+168.0	125	--	N/A
LaSalle	510	+131.8	220	--	N/A
Verdun	570	+23.9	460	--	N/A
Dorval	290	+31.8	220	--	N/A
Boisbriand	2,100	+42.9	1,470	--	N/A

Table 30
Gender Breakdowns by Complementary Geographic Areas

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
NDG	4,720	2,215	46.9	2,505	53.1
Montreal Ouest	865	425	49.1	440	50.9
Dollard des Ormeaux	8,335	4,155	49.9	4,180	50.1
Pierrefonds	1,235	660	53.2	580	46.8
Pointe Claire	690	380	54.7	315	45.3
Beaconsfield	460	215	46.7	245	53.3
Rest of West Island	1,330	700	52.6	630	47.4
South Shore	900	470	52.5	425	47.5
West Shore	820	430	52.8	385	47.2
Lachine	335	175	52.2	160	47.8
LaSalle	510	330	64.7	180	35.3
Verdun	570	295	51.8	275	48.2
Dorval	290	160	55.2	130	44.8
Boisbriand	2,100	1,125	53.7	970	46.3

Table 31
Age Breakdowns by Complementary Geographic Areas
(Row %)

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
NDG	4,720	750	15.9	640	13.5	1,095	23.2	1,330	28.1	910	19.3
Montreal Ouest	865	175	20.1	155	17.8	130	14.9	280	32.2	130	14.9
Dollard des Ormeaux	8,335	1,815	21.8	1,425	17.1	1,820	21.8	2,685	32.2	595	7.1
Pierrefonds	1,235	240	19.4	165	13.4	345	27.9	360	29.1	125	10.1
Pointe Claire	690	105	15.2	85	12.3	150	21.7	230	33.3	120	17.4
Beaconsfield	460	55	12.0	90	19.6	80	17.4	175	38.0	60	13.0
Rest of West Island	1,330	335	25.1	220	16.5	350	26.2	345	25.8	85	6.4
South Shore	900	235	26.0	75	8.3	235	26.0	265	29.3	95	10.5
West Shore	820	180	22.1	115	14.1	170	20.9	295	36.2	55	6.7
Lachine	335	55	16.4	35	10.4	95	28.4	115	34.3	35	10.4
LaSalle	510	120	23.8	40	7.9	160	31.7	160	31.7	25	5.0
Verdun	570	90	15.8	65	11.4	225	39.5	95	16.7	95	16.7
Dorval	290	50	17.2	25	8.6	65	22.4	70	24.1	80	27.6
Boisbriand	2,100	1,145	54.4	335	15.9	435	20.7	190	9.0	0	0.0

Table 32
Age Breakdowns by Complementary Geographic Areas

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
NDG	4,720	270	480	640	550	545	580	750	450	275	185
Montreal Ouest	865	50	130	155	30	110	125	155	105	15	0
Dollard des Ormeaux	8,335	505	1,305	1,425	665	1,150	1,325	1,365	465	105	20
Pierrefonds	1,235	120	120	165	165	180	205	155	65	60	0
Pointe Claire	690	20	85	85	70	85	80	145	95	25	0
Beaconsfield	460	0	45	90	20	65	80	95	25	25	0
Rest of West Island	1,330	140	195	220	130	220	175	165	45	25	0
South Shore	900	70	160	75	105	125	120	145	65	25	0
West Shore	820	40	135	115	95	70	175	120	45	0	0
Lachine	335	25	35	35	40	60	50	70	35	0	0
LaSalle	510	35	85	40	55	105	90	65	20	0	0
Verdun	570	55	30	65	140	80	55	40	65	20	0
Dorval	290	15	30	25	35	35	40	35	75	0	0
Boisbriand	2,100	430	715	335	255	180	105	85	0	0	0

Table 33
Median Ages
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Complementary Geographic Areas

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
NDG	37.8	42.4	37.5
Montreal Ouest	43.3	42.4	43.4
Dollard des Ormeaux	40.9	38.0	41.8
Pierrefonds	39.0	37.6	39.1
Pointe Claire	45.0	45.4	45.0
Beaconsfield	43.1	47.3	43.0
Rest of West Island	42.4	33.6	42.6
South Shore	41.1	39.5	41.1
West Shore	38.5	38.1	38.5
Lachine	40.2	40.0	40.2
LaSalle	41.9	36.4	42.0
Verdun	39.3	33.9	39.3
Dorval	44.0	46.1	44.0
Boisbriand	35.7	13.5	38.7

Table 34
Ethnic Groups by Complementary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Aboriginal	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Vietnamese	East Indian	Pakistani	Arab	African	Caribbean
NDG	4,720	1,195	4,385	315	640	1,795	325	1,210	375	3,630	3,350	3,795
Montreal Ouest	865	75	105	0	85	25	0	75	0	200	105	100
Dollard des Ormeaux	8,335	390	1,790	25	90	1,960	415	3,360	250	5,735	1,110	2,025
Pierrefonds	1,235	1,015	2,485	115	65	2,155	280	3,565	635	5,950	2,575	3,980
Pointe Claire	690	630	1,345	90	105	615	155	930	80	1,050	335	500
Beaconsfield	460	250	440	30	115	60	0	410	0	835	175	150
Rest of West Island	1,330	765	2,180	135	260	625	115	1,470	330	3,600	760	1,285
South Shore	900	11,140	15,485	415	600	1,535	3,385	4,785	795	15,495	7,660	9,040
West Shore	820	2,955	1,115	85	110	800	195	1,715	125	2,495	1,415	1,530
Lachine	335	1,310	1,210	40	100	785	95	725	110	1,045	1,795	1,695
LaSalle	510	1,255	2,935	255	170	465	425	2,850	270	3,485	4,285	5,085
Verdun	570	2,560	2,705	195	475	245	450	685	80	2,855	1,430	730
Dorval	290	550	700	20	190	550	125	335	50	645	175	625
Boisbriand	2,100	410	100	0	0	0	0	25	0	350	65	295

Table 34
Ethnic Groups by Complementary Geographic Areas
(Cont'd)

	Jewish Full Definition	Latin American	Italian	Greek	Portuguese	Russian	Ukrainian	Polish	German	Spanish	French	British
NDG	4,720	2,560	5,185	650	405	2,455	730	1,485	1,950	575	8,415	6,700
Montreal Ouest	865	45	580	90	30	180	65	145	215	45	760	1,075
Dollard des Ormeaux	8,335	1,075	3,720	2,035	465	1,845	425	1,575	830	490	3,020	3,345
Pierrefonds	1,235	1,685	4,805	1,185	760	935	660	1,400	1,640	405	6,615	4,305
Pointe Claire	690	535	2,205	840	290	505	545	790	1,150	230	4,970	6,320
Beaconsfield	460	240	1,895	380	160	420	415	400	1,230	140	3,525	4,230
Rest of West Island	1,330	1,100	6,370	1,710	610	925	665	1,470	1,875	350	8,965	5,660
South Shore	900	10,795	12,175	3,545	3,510	2,050	1,500	2,400	5,545	2,985	97,305	17,930
West Shore	820	1,300	4,785	985	905	755	1,020	1,630	3,250	550	20,795	10,665
Lachine	335	830	1,865	205	180	550	380	395	795	330	7,845	3,250
LaSalle	510	2,770	8,580	745	710	1,255	785	1,415	705	720	9,100	4,820
Verdun	570	2,605	2,210	355	265	985	495	750	1,330	590	16,335	5,060
Dorval	290	725	1,345	265	100	270	310	325	670	200	3,105	2,815
Boisbriand	2,100	270	770	150	295	25	20	95	270	75	5,145	590

Table 35
Religious Groups by Complementary Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Jewish Religion	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Sikh	Other Religions	Para-Religious Groups	No Religious Affiliation
NDG	4,720	4,050	23,655	10,345	3,755	5,060	525	720	40	255	90	17,450
Montreal Ouest	865	800	1,925	1,040	125	130	0	20	0	15	0	1,010
Dollard des Ormx	8,335	8,080	17,740	6,745	3,965	3,980	2,390	690	1,145	130	30	4,220
Pierrefonds	1,235	1,050	28,165	10,750	4,410	6,070	2,640	560	955	115	-	6,905
Pointe Claire	690	500	13,195	6,895	1,430	800	375	230	175	100	65	5,900
Beaconsfield	460	385	9,365	4,175	720	485	240	40	0	40	0	3,805
Rest of WI	1,330	1,225	30,575	7,360	3,545	2,475	495	235	370	90	65	7,570
South Shore	900	480	265,000	24,915	9,170	18,690	2,050	4,815	470	550	135	59,500
West Shore	820	625	60,985	11,025	2,420	2,060	960	365	545	210	40	13,010
Lachine	335	285	23,440	5,385	1,170	1,825	305	340	105	50	25	7,000
LaSalle	510	350	40,365	9,995	2,675	5,405	1,120	950	1,625	180	35	9,960
Verdun	570	400	38,530	5,045	1,365	3,345	410	640	0	155	45	14,790
Dorval	290	240	9,385	3,515	600	645	180	130	0	95	35	3,010
Boisbriand	2,100	2,085	16,595	685	185	285	0	380	0	25	0	2,045