Immigration & Language Report

Census Analysis Series
Immigration & Language

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

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

The Toronto Jewish community has a long history of responding to the needs of its immigrants. In 1881, the Toronto branch of the Anglo-Jewish Association undertook the task of looking after needy immigrants, particularly Russian Jews. In 1882, a large number of Jewish refugees were sent by the Russo-Jewish (Mansion House) Committee based in England, for settlement in Toronto and elsewhere in Canada.[1]

In the 1890's, the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society of Toronto was established. The activities of the society expanded as the number of Jewish refugees grew. It offered newcomers a free employment bureau, free legal aid, and it also helped to organize a free dining hall which was commonly called "The Folkskich".[1]

The Toronto Jewish population swelled in size as immigration exploded in the early twentieth century. In 1891, there were 1,425 Jews living in Greater Toronto. This figure rose to 3,103 by 1901, 18,294 by 1911, and 34,527 by 1921.

[1] Belkin, S. Through Narrow Gates: A Review of Jewish Immigration, Colonization and Immigrant Aid Work in Canada (1840-1940). The Eagle Publishing Company Ltd., 1966.

Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe brought with them a rich tradition and cultural life, both religious and secular. But the life of an immigrant was not easy. The Jewish immigrant often worked from morning to night, and was poorly paid. Because of poverty and need, children would work as early as 13-14 years of age.[2]

In 1922 JIAS Canada was incorporated and the Toronto branch office was established to serve the needs of the Toronto Jewish immigrant community.

The economic life of Canada, as of other countries, was shaken by the unprecedented industrial collapse and depression of the 1930's. Canadian immigration policy became more and more restrictive. In 1931, the Federal Government promulgated a law which prohibited the landing in Canada of all immigrants, of all classes, all countries and all occupations, with the exception of British subjects and United States citizens with means to maintain themselves.[1]

Tragically, as Germany began its virulent persecution of Jews, Canada's restrictive immigration policy rarely wavered. It was not until after the Second World War that immigration policy was eased, but too late to save those who had desperately sought to leave Europe.

Between 1947 and 1952, Canada admitted about 16,000 Holocaust Survivors from Europe.[3] Of these individuals, the majority settled in the Toronto metropolitan area. In 1956, the Hungarian Revolution erupted, and 4,500 of the 37,000 Hungarian refugees admitted to Canada were Jews.[2] Again, the majority of them chose to settle in the Toronto CMA.

The final major wave of Jewish immigration came from the Former Soviet Union (FSU) in the late 1980's and throughout the 1990's. Soviet Jews left their home country for a number of reasons, including rising antisemitism, an unstable political and economic situation, employment limitations, and a bleak outlook for the next generation. The majority of FSU Jews who settled in Canada came to Toronto.

The current analysis will attempt to shed further light on some of the issues regarding

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

[3] The figure of 16,000 Survivors was derived from manuscripts of the Department of Immigration (1946-1950) and the Department of Citizenship and Immigration (1948 to 1953). They were also derived from United Jewish Relief Agencies files and CJC Archives.

the Jewish immigrant population in Greater Toronto. It is hoped that it will become an informative tool for use by community planners and service-providers alike.

The topics covered in this monograph include the place of birth of immigrants, their year of immigration, and their geographic distribution. Other topics include the mother tongue, home language, income distribution, income source, and poverty status of Jewish immigrants residing in the Toronto CMA.

Special topics include an analysis of the Jewish identification patterns of immigrants from the Former Soviet Union, and the role of immigration in promoting demographic and economic continuity.

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

Appendix 3 describes the criteria used to define poverty in this report. Appendix 4 outlines the geographic boundaries that make up the districts described in the data tables. Finally, Appendix 5 presents additional data tables related to the local Jewish immigrant population.

All mentions of "Toronto" in this presentation generally refer to the "Greater Toronto Area" or the "Toronto Census Metropolitan Area (CMA)". This includes within its parameters not only the City of Toronto, but surrounding suburbs and municipalities such as York Region to the North; Pickering, Ajax and Uxbridge to the East; and Brampton, Mississauga, and Oakville to the West. Specific references to the "City of Toronto" are always indicated as such.

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

The Birthplace of Jews Living in the Toronto CMA

Table 1 examines the place of birth of the Jewish population in the Toronto CMA. community are immigrants, that is, were born outside Canada. They comprise 62,570

Table 1
Place of Birth
Toronto Jewish Population

Place of Birth	#	%
Canada	116,530	65.1
Israel	8,060	4.5
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	11,615	6.5
Former Soviet Union	19,145	10.7
Western Europe	6,760	3.8
North Africa / Middle East (excl. Israel)	3,005	1.7
United States	6,425	3.6
South America	1,100	0.6
Other	6,460	3.6
Total	**179,100**	**100.0**

individuals. Almost two-thirds (65.1%) are non-immigrants. They comprise 116,530 individuals. In short, there are twice the number of Jews in the Toronto CMA who were born in this country compared to those born outside Canada.

The level of immigrants in the Toronto CMA (34.9%) is slightly higher than that of the national Jewish population (32.5%). It is higher than that of the Montreal Jewish community (33.9%), the Calgary community (31.8%), the Ottawa community (24.3%), and the Winnipeg community (16.4%). On the other hand, it is lower than the proportion of immigrants in the Vancouver Jewish community (35.2%).

Of 120,465 Jewish immigrants residing in Canada, 51.9% live in the Toronto CMA. In comparison, Montreal has 31,500 Jewish immigrants, or about half the number as Toronto, and Vancouver has 7,940.

Table 1 reveals that the largest immigrant segment was born in the Former Soviet Union, comprising 19,145 individuals. There are 11,615 Jews born in Eastern Europe (excluding the FSU), 8,060 born in Israel, 6,760 in Western Europe, 6,425 in the United States, 3,005 in North Africa / Middle East (excluding Israel), and 1,100 in South America. There are 6,460 Jews from other parts of the world such as Central America, Australia, the rest of Africa, and Asia.

Table 2 contains a detailed breakdown of the country of birth of Jews living in the Toronto CMA. Regarding Eastern Europe, 5,530 Jews were born in Poland, 2,550 in Romania, 2,295 in Hungary, 890 in Czechoslovakia, and 340 in the rest of Eastern Europe. In terms of the Former Soviet Union, 8,460 Jews were born in Russia, 5,000 in the Ukraine, 1,025 in Belarus, and 4,670 in the rest of the FSU.[4]

In terms of Western Europe, 3,295 local Jews were born in the United Kingdom, 1,500 in Germany, 440 in Austria, 400 in France, and 1,120 in the rest of Western Europe.

Regarding North Africa and the Middle East: 8,060 were born in Israe1, 1,875 in Morocco, 310 in Egypt, and 860 in the rest of this region.

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

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

Country of Birth	#	Country of Birth	#
United Kingdom	3,295	Morocco	1,875
France	400	Libya	25
Spain / Portugal	90	Algeria	20
Belgium	195	Egypt	310
Netherlands	190	Ethiopia	45
Germany	1,500	Syria	30
Austria	440	Lebanon	100
Italy	155	Iraq	220
Greece	70	Iran	215
Rest of Western Europe	420	Rest of N. Africa / Middle East	205
Czechoslovakia	890	South Africa	4,370
Hungary	2,295	Israel	8,060
Poland	5,530	Canada	116,535
Romania	2,550	United States	6,425
Bulgaria	90	Mexico	225
Yugoslavia	250	Argentina	265
Russia	8,460	Chile	145
Ukraine	5,000	Brazil	210
Georgia	50	Rest of South America	480
Belarus	1,025	Rest of World	1,825
Kazakhstan	85	**Total Jewish Population**	**179,100**
Rest of Former Soviet Union	4,535		

There are also 4,370 Jews born in South Africa living in the local Jewish community. In fact, in terms of specific countries of birth, South Africans comprise the sixth largest Jewish immigrant group living in the Toronto CMA, after Russian, Israeli, American, Polish and Ukrainian-born Jews.

Fewer Jews originated from South America: namely, 265 from Argentina, 210 from Brazil, and 625 from the rest of that continent. As noted in Table 1, 6,425 members of the local Jewish community were born in the United States. Mexico is the birthplace of a much smaller number of Jews living in the Toronto CMA (225). Finally, 1,825 Jews were born in other parts of the world.

Are Jews from the FSU Defining Themselves as Jewish?

According to the current analysis, there are 19,145 Jews from the Former Soviet Union residing in the Toronto CMA. Later tables will show that 15,335 of these arrived here after 1980. These figures might be below the estimates made by various local sources as to the number of FSU Jews currently living in the Toronto metropolitan area. These latter estimates have ranged from 20,000-40,000 individuals, a rather wide margin which has not been verified by empirical data.

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

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

Of 5,445 individuals born in the Former Soviet Union who came from Israel to Canada after June 1996 (and who were living in the Toronto CMA at the time of the Census):

Table 3
Age by Place of Birth
Toronto Jewish Population

Place of Birth	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	31,255	26.8	17,775	15.3	30,040	25.8	25,490	21.9	11,980	10.3
Israel	1,300	16.1	1,705	21.1	2,595	32.2	2,275	28.2	195	2.4
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	110	0.9	120	1.0	605	5.2	3,385	29.2	7,390	63.7
Former Soviet Union	1,175	6.1	2,145	11.2	6,290	32.9	6,125	32.0	3,410	17.8
Western Europe	165	2.4	200	3.0	1,220	18.1	3,185	47.2	1,980	29.3
North Africa / Middle East (excl. Israel)	10	0.3	30	1.0	590	19.5	1,580	52.3	810	26.8
United States	725	11.3	425	6.6	1,955	30.4	2,400	37.4	920	14.3
South America	120	11.0	95	8.7	480	43.8	330	30.1	70	6.4
Other	380	5.9	715	11.1	2,590	40.2	2,025	31.4	740	11.5
Total	**35,240**	**19.7**	**23,210**	**13.0**	**46,365**	**25.9**	**46,795**	**26.1**	**27,495**	**15.4**

- 73.1% identified themselves as Jewish according to the "Jewish Standard Definition", the criterion used in the present study to identify Jews (see Appendix 1).
- 12.4% had no religious affiliation, and did not consider themselves as Jewish ethnically. They were not considered as Jewish according to the "Jewish Standard Definition".
- 14.5% said they had another religion, such as Russian Orthodox. They were also not considered as Jewish according to the "Jewish Standard Definition".

These findings raise a number of important questions regarding the Jewish identification of immigrants from the FSU. Almost three-quarters of those who have arrived from Israel since 1996 identified themselves as Jews, at least according to the criteria employed in the present research. What about the rest of these immigrants?

The Law of Return, which governs the right of Jews from across the world to return to Israel, is very broad in application. Even individuals who have a grandparent who was Jewish are eligible to immigrate to Israel with all the privileges accorded therein. A recent article on this subject notes:

> (In the last few years) those classified as non-Jewish according to Jewish religious laws constitute over 55% of new-arrivals to Israel from the Former Soviet Union. Who are these "non-Jews"? A third have Jewish fathers. 20% have Jewish grandparents. Most have Jewish spouses and partners.[5]

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

So what can we conclude regarding the question of the Jewish identification of FSU immigrants? While it is likely that the Census did in fact underestimate the number of Jews from the Former Soviet Union living in Toronto, the majority nonetheless do consider themselves as Jews, at least according to the criteria used in this analysis.

This brings up the question as to who should be considered a part of the Jewish community. If an individual claims his/her religion to be Russian Orthodox, despite the fact that one of their grandparents was Jewish, are they to be considered members of the community? In the case of the "Jewish Standard Definition" utilized in this report (see Appendix 1), such individuals would not be included. But the question of what constitutes a community based on

[5] Keren Hayesod. Solidarity Update Bulletin. No 277. January 11, 2005.

Table 4
Median Age by Country of Birth
Toronto Jewish Population

Country of Birth	Median Age	Country of Birth	Median Age
United Kingdom	55.3	Morocco	53.6
France	52.3	Libya	62.9
Spain / Portugal	56.1	Algeria	60.3
Belgium	59.2	Egypt	60.8
Netherlands	54.4	Ethiopia	39.5
Germany	54.3	Syria	66.6
Austria	66.1	Lebanon	60.8
Italy	51.2	Iraq	64.5
Greece	66.1	Iran	48.6
Rest of Western Europe	51.8	Rest of N. Africa / Middle East	57.0
Czechoslovakia	70.1	South Africa	40.3
Hungary	67.6	Israel	32.4
Poland	77.2	Canada	31.3
Romania	61.5	United States	46.1
Bulgaria	56.3	Mexico	38.1
Yugoslavia	51.1	Argentina	42.1
Russia	43.4	Chile	48.5
Ukraine	48.6	Brazil	36.6
Georgia	47.0	Rest of South America	38.1
Belarus	44.3	Rest of World	45.3
Kazakhstan	34.7	**Total Jewish Population**	**39.4**
Rest of Former Soviet Union	45.7		

religious and ethnic affiliations remains a complex one, and cannot be resolved in this brief treatment alone.

The Age Breakdowns of Immigrants

Table 3 examines age cohorts by country of birth. The percentages are read across rows. It can be seen that the age distribution of Israelis peaks between 25-44 years (32.2%), with 2,595 individuals. In other words, about a third of Israelis are between 25-44 years old.

On the other hand, the age distribution of Jews from Eastern Europe is skewed toward the senior cohort (65+ years). Almost two-thirds (63.7%) of Jews born in Eastern Europe are elderly, comprising 7,390 individuals.

Jews born in the Former Soviet Union are spread almost evenly across the two cohorts representing individuals 25-44 and 45-64 years of age. There are 6,290 FSU-born Jews who are between 25-44 years, and 6,125 between 45-64 years.

Jews from Western Europe peak at 45-64 years, with 3,185 individuals, or almost half (47.2%) of their age distribution. Likewise, individuals from North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel) peak between 45-64 years. More than half of their distribution (52.3%) is middle-aged, comprising 1,580 individuals.

Table 4 is a detailed summary of median age by country of birth for the Jewish population of the Toronto CMA. Non-immigrants (those born in Canada) have a median age of 31.3 years. The youngest immigrant age group involves those born in Israel (32.4 years). Jews from Kazakhstan (34.7 years) and Brazil (36.6 years) also have relatively young median ages, although their actual numbers are small.

At the other end of the distribution, Jews from Poland (77.2 years), Czechoslovakia (70.1 years), and Hungary (67.6 years) have median ages that are much higher than the median for the Jewish community as a whole (39.4 years). Those born in Syria have the oldest median age of non-European Jews (66.6 years).

A further analysis reveals that the median age of Jews from the FSU is 44.9 years, somewhat higher than the median for the entire Jewish community.

Table 5
Year of Immigration
Toronto Jewish Population

Year of Immigration	#	%
Non - Immigrants	117,370	65.5
Before 1950	4,340	2.4
1950-1959	7,070	3.9
1960-1969	6,705	3.7
1970-1979	9,985	5.6
1980-1989	12,170	6.8
1990-2001	19,885	11.1
(Subtotal 1995-2001)	(11,825)	(6.6)
Non-permanent residents	1,570	0.9
Total	**179,095**	**100.0**

Year of Immigration of Toronto Jews

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

According to Table 5, 19,885 immigrants arrived in the period between 1990-2001. This is a significantly higher total than any other period described in the table, suggesting that the momentum for Jewish immigration to Toronto has been increasing, particularly in the last decade.

There were 11,825 immigrants who arrived between 1995-2001. These are the most recent immigrants, and further data tables in this report will provide more information regarding their characteristics and their economic adjustment.

There were 12,170 immigrants who came between 1980-1989, 9,985 immigrants between 1970-1979, and 6,705 between 1960-1969.

Finally, 7,070 Jews came between 1950-1959, and 4,340 before 1950. Almost all of the individuals in these groups are now elderly. Those who came before the Second World War are now well into their advanced years, and are at least in their eighties.

There are 1,570 non-permanent Jewish residents living in the Toronto CMA. Non-permanent residents are those from another country who have had an employment authorization, a student visa, a Minister's permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the 2001 Census. Family members living with them are also included in this count.

Table 6 shows place of birth by year of immigration. In terms of immigrants arriving between 1990 and 2001, it is clear that the largest number came from the Former Soviet Union (11,530). *This significant influx of FSU-born immigrants has contributed a large recent increase to the Toronto Jewish population. In fact, it represents the largest immigrant influx from a single country or region to the Toronto metropolitan area since the 1901-1911 and 1911-1921 immigrations of East European Jews.*

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

Place of Birth	Before 1960		1960-1969		1970-1979		1980-1989		1990-2001		Non-Permanent Residents	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	15	0.1	0	0.0	10	0.1	10	0.1	10	0.1	0	0.0
Israel	400	3.5	865	12.9	1,150	11.5	2,305	19.0	2,785	14.0	330	21.0
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	6,275	55.0	1,815	27.0	1,200	12.0	1,200	9.9	1,035	5.2	35	2.2
Former Soviet Union	625	5.5	240	3.6	2,490	24.9	3,805	31.3	11,530	58.0	440	27.9
Western Europe	2,860	25.1	1,140	17.0	1,120	11.2	760	6.3	595	3.0	145	9.2
North Africa / Middle East (excl. Israel)	335	2.9	1,250	18.6	800	8.0	420	3.5	165	0.8	25	1.6
United States	710	6.2	920	13.7	1,635	16.4	1,135	9.3	1,225	6.2	490	31.1
South America	40	0.4	90	1.3	260	2.6	220	1.8	395	2.0	65	4.1
Other	145	1.3	395	5.9	1,320	13.2	2,305	19.0	2,150	10.8	45	2.9
Total	**11,405**	**100.0**	**6,715**	**100.0**	**9,985**	**100.0**	**12,160**	**100.0**	**19,890**	**100.0**	**1,575**	**100.0**

Between 1990 and 2001, 2,785 Israeli-born immigrants settled in Toronto, as well as 1,225 immigrants born in the United States, and 1,035 born in Eastern Europe (excluding the FSU).

Between 1980 and 1989, the largest number also came from the Former Soviet Union (3,805), followed by Israel (2,305). In the period between 1970 and 1979, the largest contingent of immigrants likewise came from the FSU (2,490), followed by the United States (1,635). It is clear that since 1970, the Former Soviet Union has been the largest contributor of immigrant Jews to the Toronto Jewish population.

Between 1960 and 1969, the largest group of immigrants arrived from Eastern Europe (1,815), followed by immigrants from North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel) (1,250). Finally, the largest immigrant group before 1960 came from Eastern Europe (6,275) followed by Western Europe (2,860).

Immigration from Israel has been greatest between 1990 and 2001 (2,785), although a similar number came between 1980 and 1989 (2,305).

Jewish immigration from Eastern Europe came mostly before 1960 (6,275). The same can be said of immigration from Western Europe (2,860). Immigration of those born in the Former Soviet Union was greatest between 1990 and 2001 (11,530), and appears to still have momentum. Immigration from the United States peaked between 1970 and 1979 (1,635).

Immigration peaked between 1960 and 1969 for individuals from North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel) (1,250), although 800 also arrived between 1970 and 1979.

In terms of non-permanent residents, about a third were born in the United States (490), followed by those born in the Former Soviet Union (440) and Israel (330).

Table 18 in Appendix 5 provides a more detailed breakdown of country of birth by year of immigration for the Toronto Jewish community. Further highlights include the fact that Jewish immigration from the United Kingdom peaked before 1960 (1,090); from Morocco it peaked between 1960-1969 (970); and from the Republic of South Africa it peaked between 1980-1989 (1,900).

Table 7A
Place of Birth of Immigrants by Primary Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population

District	Israel		Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)		Former Soviet Union		Western Europe		South America		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Downtown Core	215	2.7	225	1.9	265	1.4	225	3.3	105	9.5	825	5.2
Danforth / Beaches	45	0.6	90	0.8	85	0.4	190	2.8	50	4.5	435	2.7
Bloor / St. Clair	200	2.5	350	3.0	105	0.5	345	5.1	25	2.3	885	5.6
St. Clair / Eglinton	215	2.7	480	4.1	170	0.9	555	8.2	60	5.5	1,055	6.6
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	335	4.2	795	6.9	340	1.8	310	4.6	20	1.8	540	3.4
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	355	4.4	615	5.3	185	1.0	475	7.0	30	2.7	955	6.0
Lawrence / Wilson	230	2.9	1,060	9.1	435	2.3	470	6.9	30	2.7	1,035	6.5
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	270	3.4	525	4.5	360	1.9	195	2.9	30	2.7	415	2.6
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	210	2.6	465	4.0	345	1.8	210	3.1	35	3.2	665	4.2
Sheppard / Finch (West)	385	4.8	1,230	10.6	1,845	9.6	250	3.7	15	1.4	395	2.5
Sheppard / Finch (East)	205	2.5	510	4.4	500	2.6	250	3.7	35	3.2	410	2.6
Finch / Steeles (West)	590	7.3	1,140	9.8	3,695	19.3	330	4.9	10	0.9	615	3.9
Finch / Steeles (East)	560	7.0	955	8.2	2,250	11.7	375	5.5	45	4.1	705	4.4
Vaughan	2,840	35.3	1,620	14.0	4,895	25.6	760	11.2	285	25.9	2,825	17.8
Richmond Hill	650	8.1	315	2.7	2,000	10.4	420	6.2	45	4.1	590	3.7
Markham	485	6.0	455	3.9	585	3.1	380	5.6	40	3.6	1,815	11.4
Rest of Toronto CMA	260	3.2	770	6.6	1,090	5.7	1,025	15.2	240	21.8	1,715	10.8
Total Toronto CMA	**8,050**	**100.0**	**11,600**	**100.0**	**19,150**	**100.0**	**6,765**	**100.0**	**1,100**	**100.0**	**15,880**	**100.0**

In terms of the most recent immigrants identified by the Census (1995-2001): The largest number came from the Russian Federation (3,555), followed by the Ukraine (1,980), Israel (1,550), Rest of FSU[6] (1,475), and South Africa (740).

It should be noted that the 2001 Census does not take into account even more recent waves of Jewish immigration to Toronto. For instance, there have been Jews arriving from Argentina in the last four years who are not included in this report. Unfortunately, it will not be possible to get a description of their numbers until the next major Census in 2011.

The Geographic Distribution of Immigrants

Table 7A examines the distribution of Jewish immigrants in the Toronto CMA across primary geographic areas. Totaling the figures across rows in this table indicates that the municipality of Vaughan has the largest number of foreign-born Jews in metropolitan Toronto (13,225), followed by Finch / Steeles (West) (6,380), Finch / Steeles (East) (4,890), and Sheppard / Finch (West) (4,120).

The "Rest of Toronto CMA" has 5,100 Jewish immigrants. These individuals are living in neighborhoods that do not necessarily have significant numbers of Jews. They may be choosing more affordable neighborhoods, may feel less connected to the Jewish community, and have lower levels of affiliation as well.

The largest contingent of Israelis is found in Vaughan (2,840). In fact, more than a third (35.3%) of Israelis living in the Toronto CMA are located in Vaughan. Other areas with significant numbers of Israelis include Richmond Hill (650), Finch / Steeles (West) (590), and Finch / Steeles (East) (560).

In terms of Jews born in Eastern Europe, the largest contingent is found in Vaughan (1,620). About one in seven Jews born in Eastern Europe (14%) are located in Vaughan. Other areas with large numbers of individuals born in Eastern Europe include Sheppard / Finch (West) (1,230) and Finch / Steeles (West) (1,140). Many of these Eastern-European Jews are seniors and have Yiddish as their mother tongue.

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

Table 7B
Place of Birth of Immigrants by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas

District	Israel		Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)		Former Soviet Union		Western Europe		South America		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Downtown J. Community	510	6.3	745	6.4	590	3.1	830	12.3	200	18.2	2,365	14.9
Central J. Community	3,385	42.0	7,990	68.9	10,495	54.8	3,545	52.4	375	34.1	6,980	44.0
Northern J. Community	3,985	49.5	2,450	21.1	7,640	39.9	1,690	25.0	370	33.6	5,395	34.0
North York	2,910	36.1	6,785	58.5	9,895	51.7	2,480	36.7	275	25.0	5,045	31.8
Bathurst Corridor	6,325	78.6	8,575	73.9	15,585	81.4	4,040	59.7	575	52.3	9,450	59.5
Toronto (City of)	3,940	48.9	8,945	77.1	11,310	59.1	4,635	68.5	650	59.1	9,820	61.8
Total Toronto CMA	**8,050**	**100.0**	**11,600**	**100.0**	**19,150**	**100.0**	**6,765**	**100.0**	**1,100**	**100.0**	**15,880**	**100.0**

Note: Percentages are based on the total Jewish Population in the Toronto CMA.

Table 7C
Place of Birth of Immigrants by Small Special Interest Geographic Areas

District	Israel		Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)		Former Soviet Union		Western Europe		South America		Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	115	1.4	115	1.0	35	0.2	130	1.9	10	0.9	350	2.2
High Park / Junction	40	0.5	45	0.4	110	0.6	90	1.3	30	2.7	220	1.4
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	270	3.4	815	7.0	285	1.5	660	9.8	40	3.6	1,125	7.1
Bathurst Manor	240	3.0	1,130	9.7	755	3.9	190	2.8	10	0.9	300	1.9
Bathurst Corridor-Sheppard/Steeles	1,420	17.6	3,075	26.5	7,870	41.1	755	11.2	90	8.2	1,490	9.4
Total Toronto CMA	**8,050**	**100.0**	**11,600**	**100.0**	**19,150**	**100.0**	**6,765**	**100.0**	**1,100**	**100.0**	**15,880**	**100.0**

Note: Percentages are based on the total Jewish Population in the Toronto CMA.

The largest number of Jews from the Former Soviet Union are also found in Vaughan (4,895), followed by Finch / Steeles (West) (3,695) and Finch / Steeles (East) (2,250). Richmond Hill has 2,000 Jews from the FSU, and Sheppard / Finch (West) has 1,845. The "Rest of Toronto CMA", has 1,090 Jews originating from the Former Soviet Union, suggesting that some of these individuals do not necessarily settle in Jewish neighborhoods.

The "Rest of Toronto CMA" has the largest contingent of Jews born in Western Europe (1,025). Table 19A in Appendix 5 confirms that many of these individuals were born in the United Kingdom (720). Other areas with significant numbers of Jews from Western Europe include Vaughan (760) and St. Clair / Eglinton (555).

Finally, the largest number of Jews from South America live in Vaughan (285), followed by 240 in the "Rest of Toronto CMA", and 105 in the Downtown Core.

Table 19A in Appendix 5 presents a detailed breakdown of country of birth across primary geographic areas for the Toronto Jewish population. A cursory examination of this table suggests that the largest number of Jews from the United Kingdom live in the "Rest of Toronto CMA", whereas the largest number of German Jews reside in St. Clair / Eglinton.

Vaughan has the largest contingents of Hungarian, Romanian, Russian and Ukrainian Jews. The largest number of Polish Jews reside in Sheppard / Finch (West).

South African Jews have their largest contingent in Markham (1,255), followed by Vaughan (940). In terms of Jews of Moroccan descent, the largest number live in Vaughan (575).

Jews originating from the United States have their largest representation in the "Rest of Toronto CMA" (825), followed by Vaughan (820).

Table 7B examines the distribution of Jewish immigrants across large special interest areas in the Toronto CMA. Note that the first three regions of Downtown, Central and Northern Jewish Communities are contiguous, and represent distinct areas of Jewish population. They can therefore be compared to one another. They also

Table 8A
Year of Immigration by Primary Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population
(Immigrants Only)

District	Before 1960		1960-1969		1970-1979		1980-1989		1990-2001		(Subtotal:1995-2001)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Downtown Core	160	1.4	245	3.6	460	4.6	230	1.9	595	3.0	415	3.5
Danforth / Beaches	90	0.8	105	1.6	255	2.6	160	1.3	215	1.1	115	1.0
Bloor / St. Clair	525	4.6	285	4.2	550	5.5	200	1.6	245	1.2	150	1.3
St. Clair / Eglinton	840	7.4	325	4.8	485	4.9	350	2.9	375	1.9	230	1.9
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	690	6.1	215	3.2	350	3.5	465	3.8	495	2.5	285	2.4
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	615	5.4	275	4.1	425	4.3	435	3.6	600	3.0	270	2.3
Lawrence / Wilson	1,020	9.0	585	8.7	430	4.3	390	3.2	710	3.6	340	2.9
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	495	4.3	215	3.2	240	2.4	360	3.0	395	2.0	235	2.0
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	485	4.3	330	4.9	335	3.4	245	2.0	500	2.5	320	2.7
Sheppard / Finch (West)	1,290	11.3	330	4.9	375	3.8	500	4.1	1,555	7.8	865	7.3
Sheppard / Finch (East)	460	4.0	295	4.4	310	3.1	330	2.7	445	2.2	240	2.0
Finch / Steeles (West)	1,105	9.7	450	6.7	705	7.1	1,125	9.2	2,835	14.2	1,965	16.6
Finch / Steeles (East)	690	6.1	475	7.1	775	7.8	925	7.6	1,905	9.6	1,170	9.9
Vaughan	1,275	11.2	1,205	17.9	2,095	21.0	3,495	28.7	4,825	24.2	2,725	23.0
Richmond Hill	345	3.0	240	3.6	595	6.0	970	8.0	1,760	8.8	1,035	8.8
Markham	555	4.9	320	4.8	505	5.1	1,345	11.0	965	4.8	495	4.2
Rest of Toronto CMA	745	6.5	825	12.3	1,095	11.0	655	5.4	1,480	7.4	970	8.2
Total Toronto CMA	**11,385**	**100.0**	**6,720**	**100.0**	**9,985**	**100.0**	**12,180**	**100.0**	**19,900**	**100.0**	**11,825**	**100.0**

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

represent approximately the three major axes of Jewish life in Toronto.

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

All the percentages featured in Table 7B are calculated using the total Jewish population in the Toronto CMA as the base (see the last row in this table).

According to Table 7B, about half of Israeli-born individuals residing in the Toronto CMA live in the Northern Jewish Community (49.5%). A similarly large proportion live in the Central Community (42%), and only 6.3% live in the Downtown Community.

The great majority of Israeli-born Jews live in the Bathurst Corridor (78.6%). About half live within the City of Toronto (48.9%), and more than a third live in North York (36.1%).

In terms of Jews from Eastern Europe, the majority (68.9%) live in the Central Jewish Community, followed by 21.1% in the Northern Community, and 6.4% in the Downtown Community.

The City of Toronto has more than three-quarters (77.1%) of all Eastern-European Jews in the Toronto CMA. A significant majority (73.9%) live in the Bathurst Corridor. More than half (58.5%) of Greater Toronto Jews born in Eastern Europe live in North York.

More than half (54.8%) of Jews born in the Former Soviet Union live in the Central Jewish Community. A smaller proportion (39.9%) live in the Northern Jewish Community. Only 3.1% live in the Downtown Community.

The great majority of Jews from the FSU (81.4%) live in the Bathurst Corridor. More than half (59.1%) live in the City of Toronto, and 51.7% reside in North York.

If the Bathurst Corridor is considered the hub of the Jewish community in the Toronto CMA, then it is clear that Jews from the FSU are most likely to settle in this region (81.4%), followed by those born in Israel (78.6%). Least likely to settle in the Bathurst Corridor are immigrant Jews from South America (52.3%).

Table 8B
Year of Immigration by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population (Immigrants Only)

District	Before 1960		1960-1969		1970-1979		1980-1989		1990-2001		(Subtotal:1995-2001)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Downtown J. Community	825	7.2	685	10.2	1,405	14.1	650	5.3	1,260	6.3	795	6.7
Central J. Community	7,905	69.4	3,665	54.5	4,535	45.4	5,215	42.8	10,195	51.2	6,205	52.5
Northern J. Community	2,265	19.9	1,805	26.9	3,355	33.6	5,885	48.3	7,695	38.7	4,340	36.7
North York	6,375	56.0	3,005	44.7	3,585	35.9	4,430	36.4	9,075	45.6	5,390	45.6
Bathurst Corridor	8,270	72.6	4,305	64.1	6,620	66.3	8,595	70.6	15,195	76.4	9,050	76.5
Toronto (City of)	8,930	78.4	4,595	68.4	6,215	62.2	5,985	49.1	11,820	59.4	7,220	61.1
Total Toronto CMA	**11,385**	**100.0**	**6,720**	**100.0**	**9,985**	**100.0**	**12,180**	**100.0**	**19,900**	**100.0**	**11,825**	**100.0**

Note: Non-Permanent Residents are not included in this table. Percentages are based on the total Jewish Population in the Toronto CMA.

Table 8C
Year of Immigration by Small Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population (Immigrants Only)

District	Before 1960		1960-1969		1970-1979		1980-1989		1990-2001		(Subtotal:1995-2001)	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	200	1.8	65	1.0	205	2.1	105	0.9	110	0.6	80	0.7
High Park / Junction	65	0.6	65	1.0	125	1.3	55	0.5	190	1.0	115	1.0
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	1,120	9.8	430	6.4	490	4.9	420	3.4	565	2.8	435	3.7
Bathurst Manor	1,165	10.2	255	3.8	275	2.8	245	2.0	630	3.2	260	2.2
Bathurst Corridor-Sheppard/Steeles	2,855	25.1	1,135	16.9	1,715	17.2	2,330	19.1	6,305	31.7	3,995	33.8
Total Toronto CMA	**11,385**	**100.0**	**6,720**	**100.0**	**9,985**	**100.0**	**12,180**	**100.0**	**19,900**	**100.0**	**11,825**	**100.0**

Note: Non-Permanent Residents are not included in this table. Percentages are based on the total Jewish Population in the Toronto CMA.

The geographic areas described in Table 7C represent small special interest districts within the Toronto CMA. The Bathurst Corridor between Sheppard and Steeles is the only area with significant proportions of Jewish immigrants. For instance, 17.6% of Israeli-born Jews in the Toronto CMA reside in this area, as well as 26.5% of Jews from Eastern Europe, and 41.1% of Jews from the FSU. About one in ten Jews from Western Europe reside in Forest Hill / Cedarvale (9.8%).

The reader is referred to Tables 19B and 19C in Appendix 5, for detailed breakdowns of country of birth across large and small special interest geographic areas.

Table 8A examines year of immigration across primary geographic areas. Looking at those who arrived most recently (1995-2001), the largest contingent is living in Vaughan (2,725), followed by Finch / Steeles (West) (1,965), Finch / Steeles (East) (1,170), and Richmond Hill (1,035). Just under 1,000 immigrants have settled in the "Rest of Toronto" CMA, in areas that are not traditionally considered to be Jewish neighborhoods.

It is interesting that the geographic distribution of those who arrived in the last forty years is similar in some respects. For instance, in every period of arrival between 1960 and 2001, the largest proportion of immigrants is found in Vaughan. Those who came in the 1960's and 1970's have the next largest proportion in "Rest of Toronto CMA"; those who came in the 1980's have the next largest proportion in Markham; whereas those who came in the 1990's have it in Finch / Steeles (West).

Table 8B looks at the distribution of year of immigration across large special interest areas within the Toronto CMA. As noted before, the first three regions are contiguous and can therefore be compared with one another.

The majority of recent immigrants who arrived between 1995-2001 reside in the Central Jewish Community (52.5%). About a third (36.7%) reside in the Northern Jewish Community, and 6.7% in the Downtown Community.

About three-quarters (76.5%) of those who arrived between 1995-2001 live in the Bathurst Corridor. The majority (61.1%) of recent immigrants reside in the City of

Table 9
Mother Tongue
Toronto Jewish Population

Mother Tongue	#	%
English	127,805	71.4
French	3,230	1.8
Spanish	2,170	1.2
Russian	18,890	10.5
Hebrew	7,645	4.3
Yiddish	7,725	4.3
Other	11,640	6.5
Total	**179,105**	**100.0**

Table 10
Home Language
Toronto Jewish Population

Home Language	#	%
English	153,525	85.7
French	1,260	0.7
Spanish	1,025	0.6
Russian	15,160	8.5
Hebrew	4,190	2.3
Yiddish	1,255	0.7
Other	2,685	1.5
Total	**179,100**	**100.0**

Toronto. Almost half (45.6%) of these immigrants live in North York.

Table 8C looks at year of immigration across small special interest areas. About a third (33.8%) of all recent immigrants who came between 1995 and 2001 reside in the Bathurst Corridor between Sheppard and Steeles. The other areas examined in this table have relatively small numbers of recent Jewish immigrants.

The Mother Tongue & Home Language of Toronto Jews

According to Table 9, the dominant mother tongue of the Toronto Jewish community is English. Almost three-quarters (71.4%) of the local Jewish population reports English as their native language, comprising 127,805 individuals. About one in ten (10.5%) say Russian is their mother tongue, or 18,890 persons.

Smaller proportions say their native language is Hebrew (4.3%), Yiddish (4.3%), French (1.8%), or Spanish (1.2%). Finally, 6.5% claim another mother tongue, such as Polish or Romanian.

As Table 10 indicates, a significant majority (85.7%) of the local Jewish community speaks English at home, or 153,525 individuals. About one in twelve (8.5%) speak Russian at home, comprising 15,160 persons. There are 2.3% who speak Hebrew at home, comprising 4,190 individuals. Smaller proportions speak Yiddish (0.7%), French (0.7%), or Spanish (0.6%). Less than 2% speak other languages at home.

Table 11A examines the distribution of mother tongue across primary geographic areas in the Toronto CMA. The largest numbers of individuals with Russian as their native language are found in Vaughan (5,225) and Finch / Steeles (West) (3,555). There are also significant contingents of Russian native speakers in Finch / Steeles (East) (2,145) and Richmond Hill (2,135).

The largest segments of Jews with Yiddish as their mother tongue reside in Vaughan (1,160) and Finch / Steeles (West) (905). Those with Hebrew as their mother tongue are concentrated in Vaughan (2,855), as well as Richmond Hill (590) and Finch / Steeles (East) (580). Finally, Vaughan has the largest number of individuals with Spanish as their mother tongue (685).

Table 11B looks at the distribution of mother tongue across large special interest

Table 11A
Mother Tongue by Primary Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population

District	English		Russian		Yiddish		Hebrew		Spanish		All Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Downtown Core	4,480	3.5	255	1.4	115	1.5	225	3.0	130	6.0	665	4.5
Danforth / Beaches	3,450	2.7	105	0.6	40	0.5	30	0.4	30	1.4	245	1.6
Bloor / St. Clair	7,100	5.6	70	0.4	225	2.9	215	2.8	50	2.3	630	4.2
St. Clair / Eglinton	11,320	8.9	125	0.7	365	4.7	175	2.3	115	5.3	865	5.8
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	6,035	4.7	310	1.6	560	7.2	310	4.1	45	2.1	700	4.7
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	8,395	6.6	140	0.7	370	4.8	385	5.0	50	2.3	730	4.9
Lawrence / Wilson	9,175	7.2	365	1.9	870	11.3	240	3.1	170	7.8	1,015	6.8
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	3,435	2.7	310	1.6	490	6.3	210	2.8	70	3.2	605	4.1
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	6,885	5.4	310	1.6	325	4.2	210	2.8	65	3.0	425	2.9
Sheppard / Finch (West)	3,860	3.0	1,765	9.3	750	9.7	385	5.0	95	4.4	880	5.9
Sheppard / Finch (East)	2,990	2.3	435	2.3	250	3.2	170	2.2	40	1.8	700	4.7
Finch / Steeles (West)	3,450	2.7	3,555	18.8	905	11.7	395	5.2	210	9.6	1,145	7.7
Finch / Steeles (East)	5,195	4.1	2,145	11.4	605	7.8	580	7.6	125	5.7	1,095	7.4
Vaughan	22,160	17.3	5,225	27.7	1,160	15.0	2,855	37.4	685	31.4	2,210	14.9
Richmond Hill	7,280	5.7	2,135	11.3	180	2.3	590	7.7	55	2.5	660	4.4
Markham	9,435	7.4	505	2.7	280	3.6	430	5.6	20	0.9	730	4.9
Rest of Toronto CMA	13,150	10.3	1,130	6.0	235	3.0	220	2.9	225	10.3	1,555	10.5
Total Toronto CMA	**127,795**	**100.0**	**18,885**	**100.0**	**7,725**	**100.0**	**7,625**	**100.0**	**2,180**	**100.0**	**14,855**	**100.0**

Table 11B
Mother Tongue by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population

District	English		Russian		Yiddish		Hebrew		Spanish		All Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Downtown J. Community	16,645	13.0	580	3.1	405	5.2	490	6.4	225	10.3	1,705	11.5
Central J. Community	62,460	48.9	9,835	52.1	5,560	72.0	3,100	40.7	1,040	47.7	8,480	57.1
Northern J. Community	41,160	32.2	8,060	42.7	1,665	21.6	3,895	51.1	765	35.1	3,790	25.5
North York	40,760	31.9	9,330	49.4	4,705	60.9	2,600	34.1	870	39.9	6,820	45.9
Bathurst Corridor	80,050	62.6	15,440	81.8	6,230	80.6	6,030	79.1	1,655	75.9	9,865	66.4
Toronto (City of)	81,630	63.9	10,640	56.3	5,995	77.6	3,615	47.4	1,340	61.5	10,575	71.2
Total Toronto CMA	**127,795**	**100.0**	**18,885**	**100.0**	**7,725**	**100.0**	**7,625**	**100.0**	**2,180**	**100.0**	**14,855**	**100.0**

Note: Percentages are based on the total Jewish Population in the Toronto CMA.

Table 11C
Mother Tongue by Small Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population

District	English		Russian		Yiddish		Hebrew		Spanish		All Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	2,430	1.9	40	0.2	55	0.7	130	1.7	10	0.5	220	1.5
High Park / Junction	1,625	1.3	120	0.6	15	0.2	15	0.2	25	1.1	145	1.0
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	13,695	10.7	200	1.1	660	8.5	285	3.7	100	4.6	1,055	7.1
Bathurst Manor	3,070	2.4	700	3.7	675	8.7	255	3.3	65	3.0	770	5.2
Bathurst Corridor-Sheppard/Steeles	10,025	7.8	7,575	40.1	2,060	26.7	1,240	16.3	415	19.0	2,795	18.8
Total Toronto CMA	**127,795**	**100.0**	**18,885**	**100.0**	**7,725**	**100.0**	**7,625**	**100.0**	**2,180**	**100.0**	**14,855**	**100.0**

Note: Percentages are based on the total Jewish Population in the Toronto CMA.

Table 12
Place of Birth by Individual Income
Toronto Jewish Population (15+ Years)

Place of Birth	No Income / Under $25,000		$25,000 - $39,999		$40,000 - $69,999		$70,000 - $99,999		$100,000 or more		Median Income
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	$
Canada	35,035	41.1	13,405	15.7	17,570	20.6	7,690	9.0	11,575	13.6	34,925
Israel	3,295	48.7	1,175	17.4	1,340	19.8	425	6.3	525	7.8	29,332
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	5,280	45.9	2,085	18.1	2,110	18.3	885	7.7	1,145	10.0	28,183
Former Soviet Union	10,480	58.3	2,980	16.6	3,020	16.8	860	4.8	630	3.5	20,337
Western Europe	2,475	37.5	1,245	18.9	1,400	21.2	615	9.3	865	13.1	34,962
N. Africa / Middle East	1,435	47.8	425	14.1	655	21.8	180	6.0	310	10.3	27,226
United States	1,795	31.4	955	16.7	1,300	22.8	770	13.5	890	15.6	42,501
South America	390	40.2	195	20.1	145	14.9	145	14.9	95	9.8	34,427
Other	2,410	39.7	1,075	17.7	1,300	21.4	485	8.0	805	13.3	35,037
Total	**62,595**	**43.5**	**23,540**	**16.4**	**28,840**	**20.0**	**12,055**	**8.4**	**16,840**	**11.7**	**32,003**

areas. More than a half (52.1%) of those with Russian as their mother tongue reside in the Central Jewish Community. A large percentage (42.7%) also live in the Northern Jewish Community, whereas only 3.1% reside in the Downtown community. The great majority (81.8%) of those with a Russian mother tongue live in the Bathurst Corridor, whereas more than half (56.3%) live in the City of Toronto, and about half (49.4%) live in North York.

In terms of those with a Yiddish mother tongue, almost three-quarters (72%) reside in the Central Jewish Community, 21.6% in the Northern Community, and 5.2% in the Downtown Community. The great majority of Yiddish native-speakers live along the Bathurst Corridor (80.6%), whereas 77.6% reside in the City of Toronto, and 60.9% live in North York.

Regarding individuals who report Hebrew as a native language: slightly more than half (51.1%) live in the Northern Jewish Community, 40.7% reside in the Central Community, and 6.4% live in the Downtown Community. The great majority (79.1%) of Hebrew native speakers live in the Bathurst Corridor, almost half (47.4%) reside in the City of Toronto, and 34.1% live in North York.

Finally, almost half (47.7%) of those who report Spanish as their mother tongue reside in the Central Jewish Community, 35.1% in the Northern Community, and 10.3% in the Downtown Community. Three-quarters (75.9%) of Jews who are Spanish native speakers live in the Bathurst Corridor, whereas 61.5% reside in the City of Toronto and 39.9% live in North York.

Table 20A in Appendix 5 looks at home language across primary geographic areas. Vaughan (3,740) and Finch / Steeles (West) (3,280) have the largest numbers of individuals who speak Russian as their home language.

Yiddish as a home language is prevalent in Lawrence / Wilson (240). Large numbers of those who speak Hebrew at home are found in Vaughan (1,635) and Finch / Steeles (East) (520).

The reader is referred to Tables 20B and 20C in Appendix 5, for detailed breakdowns of home language across large and small special interest areas, respectively.

Table 13
Year of Immigration by Individual Income
Toronto Jewish Population (15+ Years)

Year of Immigration	No Income / Under $25,000		$25,000 - $39,999		$40,000 - $69,999		$70,000 - $99,999		$100,000 or more		Median Income
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	$
Non-immigrants	35,320	41.1	13,455	15.7	17,695	20.6	7,735	9.0	11,650	13.6	34,925
Before 1970	7,075	39.1	3,380	18.7	3,845	21.2	1,630	9.0	2,185	12.1	33,332
1970 - 1979	3,735	37.4	1,645	16.5	2,195	22.0	980	9.8	1,425	14.3	35,908
1980 - 1989	5,530	46.3	2,330	19.5	2,395	20.1	820	6.9	860	7.2	29,069
1990 - 2001	10,100	60.5	2,600	15.6	2,580	15.4	825	4.9	595	3.6	19,947
(Subtotal: 1995-2001)	(6,150)	(65.2)	(1,260)	(13.4)	(1,385)	(14.7)	(425)	(4.5)	(215)	(2.3)	(17,377)
Non-permanent residents	835	66.0	125	9.9	130	10.3	65	5.1	110	8.7	18,196
Total	**62,595**	**43.5**	**23,535**	**16.4**	**28,840**	**20.0**	**12,055**	**8.4**	**16,825**	**11.7**	**32,003**

Individual Income & Income Source of Immigrants

Table 12 examines place of birth by individual income. The percentage of adults earning under $25,000 is highest for Jewish immigrants born in the FSU (58.3%) and those born in Israel (48.7%).

About three-quarters (74.9%) of Jewish immigrants from the FSU earn under $40,000. This is not surprising since they are among the newest arrivals to the Toronto CMA. About two-thirds (66.1%) of Israeli-born individuals earn under $40,000.

Table 12 also presents median incomes by place of birth (last column). The highest median income is shown by Jews born in the United States ($42,501), followed by those born in Western Europe ($34,962), Canada ($34,925), and South America ($34,427). Those born in "Other Areas" have a median income of $35,037.

All the other groups have incomes below the median for the overall Jewish community, which is $32,003. Those from Israel have a median income of $29,332, followed by those born in Eastern Europe ($28,183). The lowest median incomes are found among those born in North Africa and the Middle East (excluding Israel) ($27,226) and the Former Soviet Union ($20,337).

Table 13 shows year of immigration by individual income. About two-thirds (65.2%) of immigrants who recently arrived (1995-2001) earn under $25,000 per year. This low-end income is earned by 60.5% of those who came between 1990 and 2001, 46.3% of those who came between 1980 and 1989, and 37.4% of those who came between 1970 and 1979.

At the high end of the income scale, non-immigrants (13.6%) and those who came before 1980 (12.8%) have a higher percentage earning at least $100,000, than those who arrived between 1980-1989 (7.2%) or 1990-2001 (3.6%).

Table 13 also examines median incomes across various periods of immigration. The most recent arrivals (1995-2001) have a median income of $17,377. Those who arrived between 1990-2001 have a median income of $19,947.

Immigrants who settled here between 1980 and 1989 have a median income of $29,069. The median incomes of those who came

Table 14
Place of Birth by Major Income Source
Toronto Jewish Population (15+ Years)

Place of Birth	Wages & Salaries		Self-Employment Income		Government Pensions		Other Income from Gov't Sources		All Other Sources		No Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Canada	52,235	61.3	9,090	10.7	5,475	6.4	3,655	4.3	10,935	12.8	3,880	4.6
Israel	4,645	68.8	695	10.3	110	1.6	490	7.3	345	5.1	470	7.0
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	3,335	29.0	715	6.2	3,975	34.6	365	3.2	2,965	25.8	145	1.3
Former Soviet Union	9,425	52.5	1,460	8.1	2,595	14.4	2,040	11.4	1,220	6.8	1,225	6.8
Western Europe	3,255	49.3	755	11.4	1,035	15.7	315	4.8	1,145	17.3	95	1.4
N. Africa / Middle East	1,525	50.7	275	9.2	600	20.0	210	7.0	315	10.5	80	2.7
United States	3,385	59.3	525	9.2	315	5.5	325	5.7	955	16.7	205	3.6
South America	660	68.0	70	7.2	35	3.6	30	3.1	80	8.2	95	9.8
Other	3,870	63.7	635	10.4	330	5.4	375	6.2	640	10.5	230	3.8
Total	**82,335**	**57.2**	**14,220**	**9.9**	**14,470**	**10.1**	**7,805**	**5.4**	**18,600**	**12.9**	**6,425**	**4.5**

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

between 1970-1979 ($35,908), before 1970 ($33,332), and non-immigrants ($34,925) are very similar.

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

Table 14 looks at place of birth by major income source. The percentages are read across rows. The group with the highest percentage of employed individuals earning wages or salaries is Israelis (68.8%). This is not surprising since Israelis have a relatively younger age distribution, and more individuals in the economically productive age groups. A large percentage of Jews from South America are also earning employment wages and salaries (68%).

Jews from Eastern Europe have the lowest percentage of wage and salary earners (29%), because many of them are seniors who rely on government pensions. Those from Western Europe (49.3%), North Africa / Middle East (50.7%), and the FSU (52.5%) also have low percentages of individuals earning wages or salaries.

Those born in Western Europe have the highest percentage of individuals relying on self-employment income (11.4%). Jews born in Eastern Europe have a relatively high percentage of individuals relying on government pensions (34.6%).

In terms of those relying on "Other Government Sources" (such as training income and social assistance), those born in the Former Soviet Union (11.4%) and in Israel (7.3%) have the highest percentages.

Those born in Eastern Europe (excluding the FSU) have a particularly high proportion of individuals relying on "All Other" sources of income (25.8%). Many of these persons are seniors who rely on private pensions and investment incomes.

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

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

Year of Immigration	Wages & Salaries		Self-Employment Income		Government Pensions		Other Income from Gov't Sources		All Other Sources		No Income	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Non-immigrants	52,640	61.3	9,145	10.6	5,480	6.4	3,685	4.3	11,010	12.8	3,910	4.6
Before 1970	6,385	35.2	1,430	7.9	4,920	27.2	500	2.8	4,690	25.9	195	1.1
1970 – 1979	5,815	58.3	1,225	12.3	1,340	13.4	580	5.8	900	9.0	120	1.2
1980 – 1989	7,580	63.5	1,035	8.7	1,225	10.3	830	6.9	830	6.9	445	3.7
1990 – 2001	9,360	56.0	1,320	7.9	1,395	8.3	2,005	12.0	1,040	6.2	1,590	9.5
(Subtotal: 1995-2001)	(5,065)	(53.7)	(615)	(6.5)	(620)	(6.6)	(1,280)	(13.6)	(635)	(6.7)	(1,225)	(13.0)
Non-permanent residents	575	46.2	70	5.6	115	9.2	205	16.5	125	10.0	155	12.4
Total	82,355	57.2	14,225	9.9	14,475	10.1	7,805	5.4	18,595	12.9	6,415	4.5

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

Table 15 looks at year of immigration by major income source. The most recent immigrants (those who came between 1995 and 2001) have the highest level of reliance on “Other Government Sources”, including social assistance and training incomes (13.6%). Those who arrived between 1990 and 2001 have a very similar level of reliance on such sources (12%). Reliance drops to 6.9% for those who came between 1980 and 1989, and 5.8% for those who arrived between 1970 and 1979.

When all government benefits are considered (including government pensions), 20.2% of Jewish immigrants arriving between 1995 and 2001 are dependent upon such benefits. This figure is almost identical to those who arrived between 1990 and 2001 (20.3%), and similar to those who settled between 1980 and 1989 (17.2%), and between 1970 and 1979 (19.2%).

The bottom line is that about a fifth of Jewish immigrants rely on government benefits at least for a decade after their arrival. On the other hand, immigrants who have been here 20 or even 30 years have a similar likelihood of relying on government support, although this latter group may be more reliant on pensions than on welfare or training benefits.

How do these figures compare with immigrants from the general population in the Toronto CMA? An analysis indicates that 20.5% of immigrants who arrived between 1990 and 2001 into the total (Jewish & non-Jewish) population rely on government benefits, a figure very comparable to that of Jewish immigrants (20.3%).

In terms of economic productivity, almost two-thirds (60.2%) of Jewish immigrants arriving between 1995-2001 earn wages or are self-employed. A similar percentage (63.9%) of those arriving between 1990 and 2001 receive wages or are self-employed. The latter figure is a little below the average (67.1%) for the overall Jewish community in the Toronto CMA.

In fact, Jewish immigrants have the same level of economic productivity as immigrants in the general Greater Toronto population who arrived between 1990 and 2001. Just under two-thirds (63%) of immigrants who arrived between 1990 and 2001 into the general Toronto population earn employment wages or are self-

Table 16
Place of Birth by Poverty Status
Toronto Jewish Population

Place of Birth	Total	Poor		Not Poor	
	#	#	%	#	%
Canada	116,400	8,810	7.6	107,590	92.4
Israel	8,055	1,165	14.5	6,890	85.5
Eastern Europe (excl. FSU)	11,610	2,210	19.0	9,400	81.0
Former Soviet Union	19,150	4,860	25.4	14,290	74.6
Western Europe	6,740	715	10.6	6,025	89.4
N. Africa / Middle East	3,000	500	16.7	2,500	83.3
United States	6,415	490	7.6	5,925	92.4
South America	1,095	175	16.0	920	84.0
Other	6,455	825	12.8	5,630	87.2
Total	**178,920**	**19,750**	**11.0**	**159,170**	**89.0**

employed, compared to 63.9% of Jewish immigrants.

Poverty Levels of Immigrants

Table 16 contains a breakdown of poverty status by place of birth. The highest level of economic disadvantage is found for Jewish immigrants from the Former Soviet Union (25.4%), followed by individuals born in Eastern Europe (19%). The lowest level of poverty of any immigrant group is experienced by Jews born in the United States (7.6%).

All immigrant groups (except those born in the United States) have a higher level of poverty than individuals born in Canada (7.6%). This is not surprising since second and third generation Canadians do not have the same economic burdens as their immigrant parents or grandparents.

Table 17 examines poverty status by year of immigration. It is very clear from this table that the burden of poverty is especially prevalent among most recent immigrants. Those who arrived between 1995-2001 have a 31% level of economic disadvantage, compared to 25.3% of those who arrived between 1990 and 2001. The level of disadvantage then drops significantly to 12.9% for those who arrived between 1980 and 1989, 13.1% for those who came between 1970 and 1979, and 13.3% for those who settled here before 1970.

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

The poverty level of 31% for recent immigrants is among the highest of any segment in the Jewish community (see Part 4 of the Census Analysis Series regarding the Jewish poor), and points to the economic hardships many immigrants face in adjusting to life in this metropolitan area.

The Role of Immigration in Promoting Demographic & Economic Continuity

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

Table 17
Year of Immigration by Poverty Status
Toronto Jewish Population

Year of Immigration	Total	Poor		Not Poor	
	#	#	%	#	%
Non-immigrants	117,235	8,870	7.6	108,365	92.4
Before 1970	18,110	2,410	13.3	15,700	86.7
1970 – 1979	9,975	1,305	13.1	8,670	86.9
1980 – 1989	12,170	1,570	12.9	10,600	87.1
1990 – 2001	19,885	5,040	25.3	14,845	74.7
(Subtotal: 1995-2001)	(11,820)	(3,665)	(31.0)	(8,155)	(69.0)
Non-permanent residents	1,550	555	35.8	995	64.2
Total	**178,925**	**19,750**	**11.0**	**159,175**	**89.0**

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

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

The Toronto Jewish community also experienced significant increases in immigration after 1945, when Canadian immigration laws became less restrictive, and the post-war economy began to boom. The influx of Jews in the last three decades has been augmented by in-migration from other parts of Canada, particularly from the province of Quebec after 1976.

As shown in Table 21 (Appendix 5), the size of the Greater Toronto Jewish community has continued to increase in the last decade, but at a slower pace than in the 1970s and 1980s. A major reason for the slower growth has been the significant attrition of elderly in the last decade. However, notwithstanding this fact, our current population of 179,100 is more than twice the size of the 1961 Jewish community.

In fact, further analysis of the Census data reveals that between 1996-2001, 5,610 Jews migrated to the Toronto CMA from the rest of Canada, and 10,370 immigrated to Greater Toronto from outside Canada (see Appendix 5, Table 22). During this period, the number of births in the Toronto Jewish population is estimated at 10,000 individuals.

Providing downward pressure on the population, we find that 3,300 Jews left the Toronto CMA for the rest of Canada between 1996-2001. Unfortunately, it is not possible to determine how many local Jews left for countries outside Canada using the Census data alone. The number of deceased in the community during this period is estimated at about 7,000 individuals.

It is clear from Table 22 that there are a large number of births in the community, as well as significant in-migration from the rest of this country. However, given the number

of deaths, as well as the out-migration to other parts of Canada, without the mitigating effects of immigration, the Jewish population here would not have experienced even the 9.8% growth of the last decade.

Table 23 (Appendix 5) shows the sizes of different ethnic groups in the Toronto CMA in 1991 and 2001, as well as the percent change in that decade. Certain ethnic groups have shown significant growth between 1991-2001. This is evident for the Jamaican community (+549.3%), as well as the Russian (+228%), East Indian (+107.5%), Sri Lankan (+101.1%), Filipino (+93.9%), and Vietnamese (+83.7%) communities.

The Jewish community is in the lower part of the distribution with a gain of 9.8%. Populations with losses or minimal gains include the French (-3.4%), Dutch (-1%), German (+0.1%), and Scottish (+1.4%) communities.

These latter populations have had minimal numbers of recent immigrants. They can be defined as "older", more established communities that have not regenerated their numbers in this metropolitan area, and have experienced significant diminishment from natural attrition as well.

Table 24 (Appendix 5) clearly shows that ethnic communities with newer waves of immigrants have median ages that are well below those of "older" communities. For instance, the median ages for newer communities include: Pakistani (25.2 years), African (26.2 years), Latin American (29.3 years), Arab (30 years), Caribbean (31.1 years), and East Indian (31.4 years).

The median ages for older communities include British (43.2 years), Jewish (39.4 years), German (38.6 years), Ukrainian (38.4 years), Polish (38.2 years), Japanese (37.3 years), and Greek (37.2 years). Especially in the case of the British, Germans and Poles the major immigration periods transpired several years ago, and these ethnic groups are not necessarily experiencing significant natural growth by way of fertility.

Those communities that are getting "new blood" are renewing themselves. This trend has implications for their future continuity, and for the economic and political clout they will exercise in the future. Specifically, it has implications for their ability to draw upon a future pool of leaders, the size of their workforce, their voting power in terms

of their sheer numbers, and by extension, their influence in the local and wider milieu.

Table 25 (Appendix 5) examines the education levels of recent immigrants (1990-2001), total immigrants, and non-immigrants in the Jewish population. It can be seen that 50% of recent immigrants have a university degree, compared to 43% of total immigrants, and 47.6% of non-immigrants.

The table also shows that 27.2% of recent immigrants have a university graduate degree, compared to 21.9% of all immigrants, and 19.5% of non-immigrants. In short, recent immigrants appear to have a higher level of education than other immigrants and non-immigrants. Recent immigrants are thus replenishing the Jewish community with a highly skilled workforce, thereby contributing to its economic viability in the long term.

The Challenges Ahead

Jewish immigrants have settled here in large numbers for several decades, but particularly during the period 1990 – 2001, when almost 20,000 newcomers arrived in Toronto. Many of these individuals left their home countries due to political, economic or social difficulties to find safe haven for themselves, their families and future generations.

The majority of recent Jewish immigrants (1990 – 2001) are from the Former Soviet Union (58%) and, to a lesser extent from Israel (14%) and the United States (6.2%). The 2001 Census does not reflect the yet more recent waves of Jewish immigration from Argentina and Israel.

The figures cited in this report demonstrate that immigration is a dynamic process that does not end upon one's arrival to a new country. The challenges extend to include those associated with resettlement, integration and making the transition into a new culture.

It is important to recognize that the settlement process can take far longer than what has been traditionally thought of as a two-year period. As this report suggests, it may, in fact, extend up to five or ten years with accompanying implications for service delivery.

Cultural transitioning can be defined as the process of an immigrant moving from their culture of origin to that of a new country.

Those immigrants who are successful in this process are able to secure economic, occupational and social security within the new culture. The literature suggests that there are three predominant factors that influence successful transition: education, employment, and integration.

A key obstacle to securing meaningful employment is lack of Canadian work experience. Other barriers include English language proficiency, and the fact that Canadian professional associations and licensing bodies do not recognize the academic and professional credentials of some newcomers. As a result, many professionals are not able to practice their chosen occupation.

Consistent with these barriers to self-sufficiency, about one-fifth of Toronto Jewish immigrants rely on government benefits for at least a decade after their arrival. The findings on poverty and income level suggest that, there is a window of economic vulnerability for recent immigrants. This economic vulnerability is prominent throughout the decade after settlement in spite of the fact that newer waves of immigrants are highly educated and skilled. In fact, 50% of recent immigrants have a university degree and 27.2% a graduate degree.

The Toronto Jewish community has set as a priority welcoming and assisting newcomers. JIAS (Jewish Immigrant Aid Services) Toronto, other Jewish communal agencies and various groups and organizations offer a wide spectrum of programs and services designed to smooth the transition into Canadian and Jewish community life.

JIAS, as the primary agency serving Jewish immigrants, has provided resettlement and integration services to a substantial proportion of the more than 11,000 Jewish immigrants and their families that have arrived from the Former Soviet Union during the period 1990 – 2001.

JIAS provides an array of programming including: information and referral; settlement and adaptation counseling; orientation to Toronto and its Jewish community; financial assistance; English as a second language instruction; children's and youth programs; mentoring and integration programs; and (in partnership with community and government sponsored agencies) vocational counseling.

Looking forward, community planners and service providers must continue to work collaboratively to facilitate the resettlement, adaptation, and integration of newcomers into Canadian society and Jewish communal life. This is essential, as the immigration and settlement process impacts on all aspects of a newcomer's life.

The community can establish and extend partnerships with a variety of government, communal and specialized agencies and organizations; promote advocacy and mentoring, particularly relating to accessing the Canadian job market and the recognition of professional credentials; and expand and enhance services to facilitate integration and respond to identified needs.

The integration of newcomers can be further enhanced by increased opportunities for participation in the breadth and scope of Jewish community life through camping and day and supplementary school attendance, Jewish Community Centre and synagogue membership, and by taking leadership roles within community agencies and organizations and on communal boards and committees.

It is very important to recognize the enormous contribution made by newcomers to the overall strength, vitality and viability of the community. Immigration has been a critical factor in the growth of the Toronto Jewish population. Moving forward, the community will sustain and further its efforts to welcome, support and integrate newcomers as they adapt to Canadian society and become fully participating members of our community.

Appendix 1
The Jewish Standard Definition

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

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

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

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

Using this criterion, it is not possible to say how a person behaves "Jewishly": for instance, whether they adhere to traditions or attend synagogue on a regular basis. However, despite this limitation, the fact that we can identify Jewish affiliation at all is critical for using the Census as a tool to better understand our community. The Jewish Standard Definition is meant to be as inclusive as possible, reflecting the varied expressions that comprise the richness of the Jewish experience.

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

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

Appendix 2
The Reliability of the Census

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

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

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

Finally, sampling errors apply only to the long-form. Statistics based on this form are projected from a 20% sample of households. The responses to long-form questions, when projected to represent the whole population inevitably differ from the responses that would have been obtained if these questions were asked of all households.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3
The Low-Income Cut-Offs

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

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

Also, there is a measure of arbitrariness to the definition employed by Statistics Canada. The low-income cut-offs are calculated taking into account how much of their total income Canadian households spend on food, clothing and shelter, and estimating that households spending about a half or more of their income on such necessities would be in “strained” circumstances.

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

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

included in the basket of basic necessities of life and what ought to be excluded.[7]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 4
Geographic Borders

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

Primary Geographic Areas

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large Special Interest Areas

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

Central Toronto Jewish Community:
South: St. Clair Ave.; North: Steeles Ave.; East: Victoria Park Ave.; West: Humber River

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

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

Small Special Interest Areas

Bathurst Corridor - Sheppard/Steeles:
South: Sheppard Ave.; North: Steeles Ave.; East: Yonge St.; West: Dufferin St.

Appendix 5
Additional Data Tables

Table 18
Country of Birth by Year of Immigration
Toronto Jewish Population
(Immigrants Only)

Country of Birth	Before 1960	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2001	(Subtotal: 1995-2001)
United Kingdom	1,090	660	700	400	320	160
France	145	55	75	20	55	20
Spain / Portugal	10	20	25	20	10	0
Belgium	100	25	40	10	0	10
Netherlands	95	25	10	20	35	15
Germany	910	170	135	150	90	45
Austria	320	65	15	30	0	0
Italy	60	25	45	20	0	0
Greece	25	10	15	20	0	0
Rest of Western Europe	125	80	60	65	80	15
Czechoslovakia	455	205	90	75	60	25
Hungary	1,325	385	195	200	155	95
Poland	4,025	645	320	305	205	55
Romania	440	500	565	580	455	130
Bulgaria	0	35	10	30	15	10
Yugoslavia	25	45	25	15	145	45
Russian Federation	390	145	880	1,680	5,160	3,555
Ukraine	65	20	1,075	815	2,950	1,980
Georgia	0	0	0	20	20	15
Belarus	10	10	95	245	650	420
Kazakhstan	10	10	0	0	65	65
Rest of FSU	155	65	440	1,035	2,685	1,475

Table 18
Country of Birth by Year of Immigration
Toronto Jewish Population
(Immigrants Only)
(cont'd)

Country of Birth	Before 1960	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990-2001	(Subtotal: 1995-2001)
Morocco	165	970	455	235	45	10
Libya	10	15	0	0	10	0
Algeria	0	0	10	0	0	0
Egypt	70	80	105	30	0	0
Ethiopia	0	0	0	25	10	10
Syria	0	10	10	0	10	0
Lebanon	10	35	45	0	10	0
Iraq	15	50	110	40	0	0
Iran	25	20	20	65	80	20
Rest of N.Africa / Mid.East	45	70	40	40	15	0
South Africa, Republic of	10	140	850	1,900	1,450	740
Israel	400	865	1,150	2,300	2,780	1,550
Canada	10	10	15	10	0	10
United States	715	915	1,630	1,135	1,225	665
Mexico	0	0	40	75	105	75
Argentina	0	15	60	100	80	55
Chile	10	0	100	25	0	0
Brazil	20	0	35	0	90	40
Rest of South America	10	70	65	95	220	130
Rest of World	140	260	430	305	580	370
Total	**11,435**	**6,725**	**9,985**	**12,135**	**19,865**	**11,810**

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

Table 19A
Country of Birth by Primary Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population

District	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Germany	Austria	Rest of W. Europe	Czech.	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Rest of E. Europe
Downtown Core	120	20	20	30	0	30	0	100	50	60	15
Danforth / Beaches	135	10	0	20	20	10	15	55	0	15	0
Bloor / St. Clair	190	30	0	65	30	25	40	85	145	75	0
St. Clair / Eglinton	245	30	15	185	40	20	45	115	190	105	30
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	110	20	0	105	40	30	70	140	365	170	45
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	205	30	10	120	50	70	75	180	220	125	15
Lawrence / Wilson	210	25	20	145	15	55	120	195	570	175	10
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	80	0	10	40	20	30	65	85	320	50	10
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	105	10	0	30	45	20	15	145	215	100	0
Sheppard / Finch (West)	115	20	20	50	20	10	65	150	880	120	10
Sheppard / Finch (East)	110	0	25	65	0	40	55	100	150	180	25
Finch / Steeles (West)	105	10	25	100	15	80	50	150	650	270	15
Finch / Steeles (East)	190	35	0	50	15	85	85	115	490	275	0
Vaughan	295	80	25	175	30	155	95	305	800	380	45
Richmond Hill	170	0	10	120	10	125	10	50	110	130	25
Markham	190	10	10	95	50	35	30	125	160	140	0
Rest of Toronto CMA	720	80	10	100	45	80	65	200	220	205	85
Total Toronto CMA	**3,295**	**410**	**200**	**1,495**	**445**	**900**	**900**	**2,295**	**5,535**	**2,575**	**330**

Table 19A
Country of Birth by Primary Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population
(cont'd)

District	Russian Fed.	Ukraine	Rest of FSU	Morocco	Egypt	Rest of N. Africa / Mid East	South Africa	Israel	South America	United States	Canada	Rest of World
Downtown Core	110	100	55	35	0	10	125	215	105	400	4,010	245
Danforth / Beaches	55	20	20	20	10	0	45	50	55	245	3,010	100
Bloor / St. Clair	50	25	35	65	25	50	130	200	25	525	6,375	105
St. Clair / Eglinton	115	15	40	60	10	20	285	215	45	565	10,440	115
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	165	110	65	95	0	0	45	330	20	355	5,630	25
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	75	45	60	35	10	70	240	355	35	495	7,460	110
Lawrence / Wilson	185	130	120	125	0	20	145	230	20	585	8,575	150
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	120	120	120	125	0	65	25	270	25	185	3,315	10
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	165	100	85	20	10	40	295	210	35	235	6,285	70
Sheppard / Finch (West)	810	455	585	100	20	35	60	385	10	140	3,610	40
Sheppard / Finch (East)	270	110	120	25	20	15	125	210	30	170	2,685	50
Finch / Steeles (West)	1,540	1,080	1,075	235	20	55	75	595	0	165	3,285	55
Finch / Steeles (East)	1,055	640	565	140	30	70	170	560	50	205	4,845	75
Vaughan	1,995	1,240	1,655	575	30	210	940	2,840	285	820	21,070	265
Richmond Hill	850	430	715	50	25	30	210	650	50	200	6,880	80
Markham	395	65	130	75	20	25	1,255	485	40	305	7,630	130
Rest of Toronto CMA	515	315	270	90	70	100	190	255	235	825	11,415	465
Total Toronto CMA	**8,470**	**5,000**	**5,715**	**1,870**	**300**	**815**	**4,360**	**8,055**	**1,065**	**6,420**	**116,520**	**2,090**

Table 19B
Country of Birth by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population

District	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Germany	Austria	Rest of W. Europe	Czech.	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Rest of E. Europe
Downtown J. Community	485	65	25	130	45	85	70	255	225	150	35
Central J. Community	1,545	200	125	915	275	490	660	1,455	4,090	1,580	200
Northern J. Community	730	110	40	405	100	305	135	485	1,085	680	75
North York	1,070	150	115	590	185	370	560	1,175	3,650	1,265	135
Bathurst Corridor	1,735	260	140	1,060	250	600	655	1,520	4,545	1,645	205
Toronto (City of)	2,220	280	155	1,065	335	575	745	1,765	4,390	1,785	265

Table 19B
Country of Birth by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population
(cont'd)

District	Russian Fed.	Ukraine	Rest of FSU	Morocco	Egypt	Rest of N. Africa / Mid East	South Africa	Israel	South America	United States	Canada	Rest of World
Downtown J. Community	285	175	135	125	35	90	340	510	205	1,300	14,815	475
Central J. Community	4,710	2,905	2,880	990	150	420	1,490	3,390	370	3,175	57,705	755
Northern J. Community	3,265	1,815	2,555	715	85	275	2,445	3,980	375	1,405	37,805	480
North York	4,370	2,780	2,745	880	130	365	925	2,910	280	2,175	37,695	565
Bathurst Corridor	6,660	4,190	4,730	1,535	150	615	2,040	6,330	575	4,135	74,725	975
Toronto (City of)	5,100	3,145	3,060	1,135	185	550	1,860	3,940	650	4,635	74,495	1,450

Table 19C
Country of Birth by Small Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population

District	United Kingdom	France	Belgium	Germany	Austria	Rest of W. Europe	Czech.	Hungary	Poland	Romania	Rest of E. Europe
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	75	20	0	15	10	10	20	40	45	10	0
High Park / Junction	35	20	0	10	10	10	10	0	10	0	0
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	245	25	10	275	55	60	65	160	365	200	30
Bathurst Manor	80	10	15	40	15	30	65	145	810	105	0
Bathurst Corridor-Sheppard/Steeles	315	40	55	185	40	120	175	395	1,920	540	45

Table 19C
Country of Birth by Small Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population
(cont'd)

District	Russian Fed.	Ukraine	Rest of FSU	Morocco	Egypt	Rest of N. Africa / Mid East	South Africa	Israel	South America	United States	Canada	Rest of World
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	25	0	15	0	0	35	60	110	0	210	2,145	50
High Park / Junction	55	35	25	10	0	10	30	40	35	145	1,420	25
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	125	90	75	105	15	40	295	270	35	580	12,795	105
Bathurst Manor	330	200	220	60	0	35	50	240	20	130	2,900	20
Bathurst Corridor-Sheppard/Steeles	3,440	2,185	2,255	435	70	155	215	1,420	90	490	9,410	125

Table 20A
Home Language by Primary Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population

District	English		Russian		Yiddish		Hebrew		Spanish		All Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Downtown Core	5,270	3.4	180	1.2	20	1.6	45	1.1	35	3.4	320	8.1
Danforth / Beaches	3,740	2.4	65	0.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	100	2.5
Bloor / St. Clair	8,075	5.3	30	0.2	0	0.0	55	1.3	0	0.0	135	3.4
St. Clair / Eglinton	12,625	8.2	60	0.4	15	1.2	10	0.2	70	6.8	185	4.7
Eglinton / Lawrence (West)	7,225	4.7	265	1.7	90	7.2	210	5.0	10	1.0	155	3.9
Eglinton / Lawrence (East)	9,640	6.3	100	0.7	65	5.2	95	2.3	15	1.5	155	3.9
Lawrence / Wilson	10,860	7.1	315	2.1	240	19.3	125	3.0	90	8.7	205	5.2
Wilson / Sheppard (West)	4,545	3.0	220	1.5	55	4.4	80	1.9	15	1.5	200	5.1
Wilson / Sheppard (East)	7,705	5.0	255	1.7	50	4.0	65	1.5	15	1.5	120	3.1
Sheppard / Finch (West)	5,405	3.5	1,635	10.8	185	14.9	230	5.5	90	8.7	200	5.1
Sheppard / Finch (East)	3,860	2.5	385	2.5	20	1.6	65	1.5	15	1.5	240	6.1
Finch / Steeles (West)	5,285	3.4	3,280	21.7	175	14.1	460	11.0	170	16.5	290	7.4
Finch / Steeles (East)	6,970	4.5	1,835	12.1	85	6.8	520	12.4	25	2.4	310	7.9
Vaughan	27,830	18.1	3,740	24.7	225	18.1	1,635	39.0	355	34.5	510	13.0
Richmond Hill	8,835	5.8	1,575	10.4	0	0.0	330	7.9	20	1.9	130	3.3
Markham	10,615	6.9	370	2.4	0	0.0	210	5.0	0	0.0	200	5.1
Rest of Toronto CMA	15,015	9.8	835	5.5	20	1.6	60	1.4	105	10.2	475	12.1
Total Toronto CMA	**153,500**	**100.0**	**15,145**	**100.0**	**1,245**	**100.0**	**4,195**	**100.0**	**1,030**	**100.0**	**3,930**	**100.0**

Table 20B
Home Language by Large Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population

District	English		Russian		Yiddish		Hebrew		Spanish		All Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Downtown J. Community	18,905	12.3	390	2.6	25	2.0	110	2.6	45	4.4	575	14.6
Central J. Community	76,210	49.6	8,630	57.0	1,000	80.3	1,880	44.8	540	52.4	2,220	56.5
Northern J. Community	49,865	32.5	5,820	38.4	230	18.5	2,180	52.0	380	36.9	865	22.0
North York	51,820	33.8	8,240	54.4	965	77.5	1,705	40.6	465	45.1	1,890	48.1
Bathurst Corridor	98,600	64.2	12,660	83.6	1,225	98.4	3,595	85.7	830	80.6	2,380	60.6
Toronto (City of)	98,040	63.9	9,200	60.7	1,030	82.7	1,990	47.4	610	59.2	2,930	74.6
Total Toronto CMA	**153,500**	**100.0**	**15,145**	**100.0**	**1,245**	**100.0**	**4,195**	**100.0**	**1,030**	**100.0**	**3,930**	**100.0**

Note: Percentages are based on the total Jewish Population in the Toronto CMA.

Table 20C
Home Language by Small Special Interest Geographic Areas
Toronto Jewish Population

District	English		Russian		Yiddish		Hebrew		Spanish		All Other	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Annex / Bloor W. / Yorkville	2,815	1.8	15	0.1	0	0.0	55	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0
High Park / Junction	1,810	1.2	90	0.6	10	0.8	15	0.4	10	1.0	15	0.4
Forest Hill / Cedarvale	15,440	10.1	160	1.1	30	2.4	140	3.3	35	3.4	190	4.8
Bathurst Manor	4,360	2.8	625	4.1	185	14.9	150	3.6	55	5.3	155	3.9
Bathurst Corridor-Sheppard/Steeles	14,650	9.5	6,920	45.7	465	37.3	1,115	26.6	280	27.2	685	17.4
Total Toronto CMA	**153,500**	**100.0**	**15,145**	**100.0**	**1,245**	**100.0**	**4,195**	**100.0**	**1,030**	**100.0**	**3,930**	**100.0**

Note: Percentages are based on the total Jewish Population in the Toronto CMA.

Table 21
Jewish Population of Toronto CMA
Historical Summary

	Jewish Population	# Change From Previous Census	% Change From Previous Census
2001	179,100	+16,050	+9.8
1991	163,050	+33,725	+26.1
1981	129,325	+22,015	+20.5
1971	107,310	+18,662	+21.0
1961	88,648	+21,875	+32.8
1951	66,773	+14,335	+27.4
1941	52,418	+5,816	+12.5
1931	46,602	+12,075	+35.0
1921	34,527	--	--

*Data previous to 1971 are based solely on the religion variable, whereas statistics cited for 1971 to 2001 are based on the Jewish Standard Definition described in Appendix 3. No figures are available for Census Metropolitan Areas before 1941. The researchers were able to construct equivalent geographic units for Censuses previous to that year.

Table 22
Immigration & Migration Patterns for Jews: 1996-2001
Toronto CMA

To Toronto CMA From the Rest of Canada **(In-Migration)**	From Toronto CMA To the Rest of Canada **(Out-Migration)**	Gain / Loss
5,610	3,300	+2,310

To Toronto CMA From Outside Canada **(Immigration)**	From Toronto CMA To Outside Canada **(Emigration)**	Gain / Loss
10,370	NA	NA

Table 23
Ethnic Populations 1991-2001
Toronto CMA

	1991	2001	% Change
Jamaican	23,230	150,840	+549.3
Russian	19,065	62,540	+228.0
East Indian	166,715	345,855	+107.5
Sri Lankan	22,500	45,240	+101.1
Filipino	72,425	140,405	+93.9
Vietnamese	24,550	45,100	+83.7
Chinese	252,440	435,685	+72.6
Spanish	49,490	65,600	+32.6
Polish	130,945	166,700	+27.3
Hungarian	36,955	46,790	+26.6
Portuguese	140,910	171,545	+21.7
Ukrainian	91,480	104,490	+14.2
Greek	75,575	85,375	+13.0
Italian	387,375	429,380	+10.8
Jewish: full definition	**163,050**	**179,100**	+9.8
Irish	456,940	487,210	+6.6
Scottish	509,735	517,115	+1.4
German	219,860	220,135	+0.1
Dutch	86,710	85,860	-1.0
French	228,210	220,540	-3.4
English	--	783,770	--
Canadian	--	861,945	--

Note: Only ethnic groups with at least 45,000 individuals in 2001 were included in this breakdown. All groups are totals of single and multiple responses. Hence, some overlap between groups is possible. Responses for English and Canadian ethnicity were not directly comparable between 1991 and 2001.

Table 24
Ethnic Affiliation by Median Age
Toronto CMA

	Median Age
Pakistani	25.2
African	26.2
Aboriginal	29.2
Latin American	29.3
Arab	30.0
Caribbean	31.1
East Indian	31.4
Vietnamese	31.5
Korean	32.1
Spanish	33.0
Filipino	34.0
Portuguese	34.7
Russian	35.5
Chinese	35.9
Italian	35.9
French	36.9
American	37.0
Greek	37.2
Japanese	37.3
Polish	38.2
Ukrainian	38.4
German	38.6
Jewish: full definition	**39.4**
British	43.2
Total Toronto CMA	36.0

Table 25
Level of Education for Immigrants and Non-Immigrants
Toronto Jewish Population (15 + Years)

Level of Education	Recent Immigrants (1990-2001)		Total Immigrants		Non-Immigrants	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Elementary / Secondary	5,255	31.5	21,420	37.8	33,490	39.0
Community College / Trades Certificate	3,085	18.5	10,935	19.3	11,400	13.3
Bachelor's Degree	3,805	22.8	11,945	21.1	24,120	28.1
Master's Degree	3,675	22.0	9,400	16.6	12,690	14.8
Medicine Degree / Doctorate	870	5.2	3,030	5.3	4,070	4.7
Total	**16,690**	**100.0**	**56,730**	**100.0**	**85,770**	**100.0**

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