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CANADA'S JEWISH POPULATION SELECTED DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

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Résumé—Le but de cette étude est d'examiner des caractéristiques démographiques choisies de la population juive du Canada en ce qui concerne l'accroissement de la population, la distribution géographique et urbaine-rurale, la composition âge-sexe, la nuptialité et l'état matrimonial, langue et nativité. L'examen attire l'attention sur les données du recensement de 1971 mais des séries historiques élémentaires sont aussi présentées et discutées. Les plus grandes trouvailles d'une comparaison entre groupe juif et la population totale du Canada, révèlent une atténuation de l'accroissement de la population juive du Canada, une concentration élevée dans les grands centres, un développement intensif de "vieillissement de population" un âge avancé au (premier) mariage, une grande proportion de personnes bilingues (surtout parmi les mâles), et une grande composante d'immigrants qui sont venus au Canada de plusieurs pays.

Abstract—The objective of this paper is to review selected demographic characteristics of Canada's Jewish population with regard to population growth, geographic and urban-rural distribution, age-sex composition, nuptiality and marital status, language and nativity. The review focuses on the 1971 Census data but basic historical series are also presented and discussed. Comparing the Jewish group with Canada's total population, the major findings reveal an attenuation of the growth of Canada's Jewish population, a high concentration in large urban centres, an intensive process of "population againg," a high age at (first) marriage, a large proportion of bilingual persons (especially among males), and a large component of immigrants who came to Canada from many countries.

Introduction

Studies of the "demographic transition" in developed nations have often shown that the declines in mortality and fertility which characterized these nations over most of the last century, occurred in the Jewish population earlier and with greater intensity than in the total population. The interpretation of these and of the related differentials concerning age structure, urbanization, etc., sheds light on the determinants of basic demographic processes in general; the significance of studies related to the demographic characteristics of Jewish populations, therefore, transcends the narrow sphere of Jewish demography.

Canadian sources of demographic data, especially the censuses of Canada, offer the analyst a wealth of information on the Jewish population in this country (Yam and Freedman, 1973). The available time series are unparalleled in any other country, from the viewpoints of the length of the period covered by the data, and their continuity, detail and quality. Furthermore, the new data dissemination facilities of the 1971 Census of Canada (Canada, 1973/74) permit the analyst to obtain virtually any cross-classification he may require.

While the Canadian Jewish organizations use the available demographic data extensively for administrative purposes, the research potential embodied in these data has been virtually ignored. The only comprehensive study on the demography of Canada's Jewish community was published by the Canadian Jewish Congress (CJC) 35 years ago (Rosenberg, 1939). Unfortunately, studies of similar scope have not been encouraged in recent years, even as the need for updated and comprehensive research is increasingly felt. The present paper reviews selected demographic characteristics of Canada's Jewish population, with the

objective of calling attention to this need. The topics discussed cover population size, distribution, and composition by basic variables, such as age, sex, marital status, language and nativity. Owing to space or data limitations, no attempt is made here to analyze vital statistics, economic characteristics or variables related to the family. For similar reasons, this paper is also limited, as a rule, to the 1971 Census data on the national level; only a few comments on either historical series or data on the subnational level are incorporated.

Population Growth

In 1971, the Jewish ethnic group in Canada numbered 296,945 persons, or 1.4% of the total population (Table 1, Col. 1, 2 and 6). It ranked tenth among Canada's ethnic groups, after the British, French, German, Italian, Ukrainian, Dutch, Scandinavian, Polish and the Native Indian and Eskimo group (Canada, 1973a, Table 1, and Norland et al, pp. 57-60); it also ranked seventh among the Jewish communities in the world, after those in the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., Israel, France, Argentina and the U.K. (Shapiro, 1972, p. 600).

From the viewpoint of the growth of the Jewish population in Canada, the period 1871-1971 may be divided into two phases (Table 1). In the first, spanning the period 1871-1931, the Jewish population grew from about 1,250 persons to 156,700. In each intercensal period of this phase, the increase of the Jewish group outpaced that of the total population considerably. In the single decade 1901-11 the Jewish population grew from 16,500 to 76,200, i.e., by 362%, compared with the 34% increase of the total population. In the 1931 Census, which marked the end of the first phase, the number of Jews in Canada per 100 total population reached the record high of 1.51. In the second phase, from 1931 to 1971, the growth rate of the Jewish community showed considerable attenuation, falling below the growth rate of the total population in each intercensal period. Over the entire 40-year span of 1931-71, the Jewish population grew from 156,700 to 296,900, i.e., by 189%, compared with 208% for the total population. Consequently, the proportion of Jews in the total population declined during this phase from 1.51% to 1.38%.

A comprehensive study of the determinants of the changing growth rate of the Jewish community necessitates detailed analyses of vital statistics and migration data, analyses which are beyond the scope of this paper. Suffice it to note here that (i) the large immigration waves of Jews to Canada following the 1881 pogroms in Russia constituted the major determinant of the rapid growth in the first phase; and (ii) the low fertility of Canada's Jews, the decrease in Jewish immigration after 1931 and the aging of the Jewish immigrants who came to Canada during the first phase constituted the major determinants of the attenuated growth in later periods. Some of these points will be discussed in greater detail in subsequent sections.

Geographic and Urban-Rural Distribution

A high degree of geographical concentration has characterized the Jewish population in Canada throughout its history. The recent data on the distribution by province (Table 2, Panel A) are typical: in 1971, 91 out of every 100 Jews resided in either Ontario, Quebec or Manitoba, compared with only 68 out of every 100 Canadians who resided in these provinces. At the other extreme, the proportion of the Jewish population residing in Newfoundland, P.E.I., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Northern Territories combined, was just over 2%, compared with the national proportion of 14%.

The data on the population in the various Census Metropolitan Areas (CMAs) shed additional light on the geographic concentration of the Jewish ethnic group (Table 2, Panel B). In 1971, Canada's 22 CMAs accounted for 96% of the Jewish population, compared with only 55% of the total population. The CMAs of Montreal and Toronto alone ac-

TABLE 1 - THE SIZE, INTERCENSAL CHANGE AND PERCENTAGE FOREIGN-BORN OF THE TOTAL AND THE JEWISH POPULATIONS, AND THE NUMBER OF JEWS PER 100 POPULATION, CANADA, 1871-1971

CENSUS YEAR	POPULATION		INTERCENSAL CHANGE, P.C.			JEWS PER 100 POPULATION	% FOREIGN-BORN	
	TOTAL (1)	JEWISH (2)	TOTAL POP. (3)	JEWISH POP. (4)	JEWISH/ TOTAL (5)	(6)	TOTAL (7)	JEWISH (8)
1871	3,689,257	1,233				.03		
			17.23	98.13	169.01			
1881	4,324,810	2,443				.06		
			11.76	166.11	238.11			
1891	4,833,239	6,501				.13		
			11.13	153.70	228.29			
1901	5,371,315	16,493				.31		
			34.17	362.01	344.35			
1911	7,206,643	76,199				1.06	22.02	62.81
			21.94	65.61	134.99			
1921	8,787,949	126,196				1.44	22.26	59.67
			18.08	24.19	105.17			
1931	10,376,786	156,726				1.51	22.24	56.16
			10.89	8.62	97.95			
1941	11,506,655	170,241				1.48	17.55	48.96
			21.75	20.32	98.83			
1951	14,009,429	204,836				1.46	14.70	42.97
			30.19	24.18	95.38			
1961	18,238,247	254,368				1.39	15.60	41.14
			18.26	16.74	98.71			
1971	21,568,310	296,945				1.38	15.28	37.21

DATA BASED ON THE 'MIXED ETHNICITY - RELIGION SERIES'; SEE APPENDIX.

NEWFOUNDLAND EXCLUDED FROM THE PRE-1951 DATA.

WITH REFERENCE TO CENSUS YEARS T(0) AND T(1), THE INTERCENSAL CHANGE (COL. 3 AND 4) IS COMPUTED AS:

$$100 \times \frac{\text{POPULATION IN CENSUS YEAR T(1)}}{\text{POPULATION IN CENSUS YEAR T(0)}} - 100$$

COL. 5 IS COMPUTED AS:

$$100 \times (100 + \text{COL. 4}) / (100 + \text{COL. 3})$$

SOURCES - CANADA (1915), TABLE 16.
CANADA (1925), TABLE 49.
CANADA (1936), TABLE 39.
CANADA (1946), TABLE 20.
CANADA (1953), TABLE 37.
CANADA (1962), TABLE 34.
CANADA (1963), TABLE 48.
1961 CENSUS OF CANADA, UNPUBLISHED TABULATIONS.
CANADA (1973A), TABLE 1.
CANADA (1973B), TABLE 9.
CANADA (1974D), TABLE 28.

counted for over 75% of Canada's Jews, compared with less than 25% of the total population.

This geographic concentration is basically a consequence of the urban character of the Jewish population. According to the data by urban-rural class (Table 2, Panel C), 99% of Canada's Jews were classified as urban, compared with the national figure of 76%; furthermore, 87% of Canada's Jews resided in the urban centres with 500,000 inhabitants or more, compared with the national figure of 32%. At the other extreme, the proportion of Jews in rural areas and in urban centres of less than 10,000 inhabitants was 2.4%, compared with the national figure of 35.3%.

As a result of these trends, the number of Jews per 100 total population in selected

TABLE 2 - PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL AND THE JEWISH POPULATIONS BY SELECTED VARIABLES, AND THE NUMBER OF JEWS PER 100 POPULATION IN EACH CATEGORY, CANADA, 1971

CATEGORY	JEWS	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE JEWS/TOTAL	SOURCES
CANADA	100.0	100.0	1.38	1
A - PROVINCES				
ONTARIO	45.5	35.7	1.76	1
QUEBEC	39.1	27.9	1.92	1
MANITOBA	6.7	4.6	2.03	1
ALL OTHER	8.7	31.8	.38	1
B - CMA'S				
ALL CMA'S	95.9	55.1	2.40	1
MONTREAL	38.5	12.7	4.16	1
TORONTO	37.0	12.2	4.18	1
WINNIPEG	6.5	2.5	3.59	1
OTHER CMA'S	13.9	27.7	.69	1
NON CMA'S	4.1	44.9	.13	1
C - URBAN/RURAL CLASS				
URBAN	98.8	76.2	1.78	1
URBAN SIZE GROUP				
500,000+	87.3	31.9	3.76	1
100,000-499,999	7.3	15.6	.64	1
30,000- 99,999	2.0	9.0	.30	1
10,000- 29,999	1.1	8.1	.19	1
5,000- 9,999	.6	3.9	.20	1
2,500- 4,999	.3	3.9	.10	1
1,000- 2,499	.3	3.7	.10	1
RURAL	1.2	23.8	.07	1
NON-FARM	1.0	17.2	.08	1
FARM	.2	6.6	.05	1
D - SEX				
MALES	50.3	50.1	1.38	1
FEMALES	49.7	49.9	1.37	1

CATEGORY	JEWS	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE JEWS/TOTAL	SOURCES
CANADA	100.0	100.0	1.38	1
G - LANGUAGE OF THE HOME				
ENGLISH	83.9	67.0	1.72	5
FRENCH	3.4	25.7	0.18	5
CORRESPONDING TO ETHNICITY	8.5	5.1	2.27	5
OTHER LANGUAGES	4.3	2.2	2.70	5
PER 100 REPORTING LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH & FRENCH				
YIDDISH	66.4	1.7	95.42	3,5
MAGYAR	13.3	3.2	9.96	3,5
SPANISH	3.9	1.1	8.24	3,6
POLISH	3.3	4.5	1.78	3,5
ROMANIAN	3.1	0.3	24.93	3,6
GERMAN	2.7	13.5	.48	3,5
ARABIC	1.3	1.0	3.21	3,6
RUSSIAN	0.6	0.8	1.67	3,5
ALL OTHER	5.4	73.9	.18	3,5,6
H - OFFICIAL LANGUAGE				
ENGLISH ONLY	74.4	67.1	1.53	5
FRENCH ONLY	1.4	18.0	.11	5
BOTH ENGLISH AND FRENCH	23.3	13.4	2.39	5
NEITHER ENGLISH NOR FRENCH	.9	1.5	.85	5
I - NATIVITY, PARENTAGE AND PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION				
CANADIAN-BORN (C.B.)	62.8	84.7	1.02	5
PARENTAGE, PER 100 C.B.				
BOTH PARENTS C.B.	40.1	78.2	0.5	6
FATHER ONLY C.B	7.1	4.3	1.7	6
MOTHER ONLY C.B.	12.0	6.2	2.0	6
NEITHER PARENTS C.B.	40.8	11.3	3.7	6

E - AGE GROUP

00-14	20.9	29.6	.97	4
00-04	6.1	8.4	1.00	4
05-09	6.9	10.5	.91	4
10-14	7.9	10.7	1.02	4
15-34	30.8	31.9	1.33	4
15-19	9.1	9.8	1.28	4
20-24	9.6	8.7	1.51	4
25-29	7.2	7.4	1.34	4
30-34	5.0	6.1	1.13	4
35-64	36.9	30.4	1.67	4
35-39	5.0	5.9	1.17	4
40-44	5.7	5.9	1.33	4
45-49	6.8	5.7	1.64	4
50-54	6.7	4.9	1.87	4
55-59	6.7	4.4	2.09	4
60-64	6.1	3.6	2.33	4
65+	11.3	8.1	1.93	4
65-69	4.5	2.9	2.14	4
70-74	3.1	2.1	2.04	4
75-79	2.0	1.5	1.82	4
80+	1.7	1.6	1.50	4

F - MOTHER TONGUE

ENGLISH	69.7	60.1	1.60	5
FRENCH	3.8	26.9	0.19	5
CORRESPONDING TO ETHNICITY	16.6	9.2	2.49	5
OTHER LANGUAGES	10.0	3.9	3.56	5
PER 100 REPORTING LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH & FRENCH				
YIDDISH	62.4	1.8	98.57	2,5
MAGYAR	9.6	3.1	8.71	2,5
POLISH	6.9	4.8	4.10	2,5
GERMAN	6.1	20.0	0.85	2,5
ROMANIAN	3.2	0.4	22.52	2,6
SPANISH	2.5	0.9	8.17	2,6
RUSSIAN	2.0	1.1	4.91	2,5
ARABIC	1.5	1.0	4.13	2,6
ALL OTHER	5.8	67.0	0.24	2,5,6

FOREIGN-BORN (F.B.)	37.2	15.3	3.35	5
IMMIGRATION PERIOD, PER 100 F.B.				
PRE-WAR (-1946)	37.4	28.9	4.33	6
-1931	32.6	N.A	N.A	6
1931-45	4.8	N.A	N.A	6
POST-WAR (1946-71)	62.6	71.1	2.95	6
1946-55	25.1	23.9	3.52	6
1956-60	12.2	15.1	2.72	6
1961-65	8.7	10.5	2.76	6
1966-71	16.6	21.5	2.58	6

J - BIRTHPLACE

CANADA	62.8	84.7	1.02	5
BIRTHPLACE, PER 100 C.B.				
ONTARIO	42.8	30.8	1.42	6
QUEBEC	38.8	30.9	1.28	6
MANITOBA	8.9	5.5	1.64	6
OTHER PROVINCES	9.5	32.7	.29	6
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	37.2	15.3	3.35	5
BIRTHPLACE, PER 100 F.B.				
POLAND	27.1	4.9	18.72	6
U.S.S.R.	15.1	4.9	10.44	6
U.S.A.	10.7	9.4	3.81	6
UNITED KINGDOM	7.2	28.3	.86	6
ROUMANIA	6.5	.7	29.36	6
HUNGARY	6.1	2.1	9.84	6
MOROCCO	5.3	.2	80.21	6
ISRAEL	4.2	.2	63.66	6
GERMANY	3.4	6.4	1.76	6
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	2.3	1.3	5.94	6
AUSTRIA	2.0	1.2	5.45	6
EGYPT	1.3	.5	8.42	6
FRANCE	1.2	1.6	2.55	6
ALL OTHER	7.7	38.3	.67	6

N.A = NOT AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME; C.B.= CANADIAN-BORN; F.B.= FOREIGN-BORN.
'LANGUAGE OF THE HOME' IS AN ABBREVIATION FOR THE OFFICIAL TERM 'LANGUAGE MOST OFTEN SPOKEN AT HOME'.

SOURCES - (1) CANADA (1973A), TABLES 3 AND 6.
(2) CANADA (1973C), TABLE 17.
(3) CANADA (1973D), TABLE 26.
(4) CANADA (1974A), TABLE 4.
(5) CANADA (1974C), TABLES 21 AND 22.
(6) 1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, UNPUBLISHED TABULATIONS.

urban areas exceeded the national mean considerably. Nationally, there were 1.38 Jews per 100 total population, compared with 1.92% in Quebec, 4.16% in the CMA of Montreal, and 75% in the city of Cote-St-Luc (the latter figure cited from Canada, 1973a, Table 1). Similarly, the number of Jews per 100 total population was 1.78% in the urban areas, and 3.76% in the urban size group 500,000+.

Age-Sex Composition

In 1971, the Jewish population displayed an almost balanced sex composition (Table 2, Panel D). The sex ratio (i.e., the number of males per 1,000 females) was 1,010, reflecting, in terms of absolute numbers, an excess of only 1,500 males. The sex ratio of the Jewish population was only marginally higher than that of the total population (1,002) but considerably lower than the sex ratio of other ethnic groups with a large component of foreign-born persons (e.g., the Scandinavian, the Dutch and the Polish). The prime reasons for this phenomenon stem from the facts that (i) "overseas migrations" of Jews usually assumed the character of family migration to a greater extent than "overseas migrations" in general; and (ii) the Canadian Jewish population in 1971 included a relatively large component of pre-1931 immigrants whose sex ratio was very low, owing to the effect of sex-differential mortality on the older age groups (Table 3, lines 10 to 13).

The age structure of the Jewish population warrants a detailed examination because of the marked differences between it and the age structure of the general population (Table 2, Panel E) and because of the ensuing socio-economic implications. Owing, however, to the highly urbanized character of the Jewish ethnic group (see above), the comparison between the Jewish population and the urban component of the general population is pertinent in particular.

In comparison with Canada's urban population, the Jewish ethnic group in 1971 emerges as having undergone an intense process of "aging" (Table 3, lines 2 and 3). This is manifest in (i) the exceptionally high median age of the Jewish population (33.3 years, compared with 26.9 years for the urban population); (ii) the unusually low proportion of children among Jews (21%, compared with 28% for the urban population); (iii) the markedly high proportion of aged persons among Jews (11%, compared with 8% for the urban population); and finally (iv) the exceptionally high aged-to-child ratio of the Jewish population (0.54, compared with 0.28 for the urban population—the latter figures imply that whereas the urban population comprised approximately one aged person to every 3.5 children, the ratio in the Jewish population was approximately one aged person to every 2 children).

The dependency ratios of the Jewish ethnic group are of special significance from an economic viewpoint. As a consequence of the relatively large proportion of aged persons, the Jewish population displayed a high aged dependency ratio (0.17, compared with 0.13 for the urban population), but this was more than counterbalanced by the low child dependency ratio (0.31, compared with 0.44 for the urban population); the net result was an exceptionally low total dependency ratio (0.48, compared with 0.57 for the urban population).

The same general trends are also apparent if the Jewish ethnic group is compared with Canada's total population, except that the differences are more pronounced than in the comparison with urban population. An explanation of these differentials requires a detailed examination of the corresponding differences between the Jewish and the total populations with regard to natality, mortality, immigration and emigration. Some main points are reviewed briefly in the following paragraphs.

TABLE 3 - SELECTED PARAMETERS OF AGE STRUCTURE, VARIOUS SUB-GROUPS OF THE TOTAL AND THE JEWISH POPULATIONS, CANADA, 1971

NO	POPULATION	ABSOLUTE NUMBERS 00-14 (1)	15-64 (2)	65+ (3)	TOTAL (4)	PERCENTAGES 00-14 (5)	15-64 (6)	65+ (7)	DEPENDENCY RATIOS CHILD (8)	AGED (9)	TOTAL (10)	AGED TO CHILD (11)	MEDIAN AGE (12)	SEX RATIO (13)
	A - THE TOTAL, THE URBAN AND THE JEWISH POPULATIONS													
1	TOTAL	6378810	13445570	1743950	21568310	29.6	62.3	8.1	0.474	0.130	0.604	0.273	26.28	1003.7
2	THEREOF: URBAN	4647820	10442915	1320050	16410785	28.3	63.6	8.0	0.445	0.126	0.571	0.284	26.87	975.7
3	JEWISH	62020	201265	33665	296950	20.9	67.8	11.3	0.308	0.167	0.475	0.543	33.26	1010.5
	B - THE TOTAL AND THE JEWISH POPULATIONS BY NATIVITY													
	ALL NATIVITY GROUPS													
4	TOTAL	6378810	13445570	1743950	21568310	29.6	62.3	8.1	0.474	0.130	0.604	0.273	26.28	1003.7
5	JEWISH	62020	201265	33665	296950	20.9	67.8	11.3	0.308	0.167	0.475	0.543	33.26	1010.5
	CANADIAN-BORN													
6	TOTAL	6096190	11069070	1107530	18272790	33.4	60.6	6.1	0.551	0.100	0.651	0.182	23.31	1002.3
7	JEWISH	55585	125265	5595	186445	29.8	67.2	3.0	0.444	0.045	0.488	0.101	23.71	1029.6
	FOREIGN-BORN													
8	TOTAL	282620	2376500	636400	3295520	8.6	72.1	19.3	0.119	0.268	0.387	2.252	42.36	1011.4
9	JEWISH	6445	75990	28070	110495	5.8	68.8	25.4	0.085	0.369	0.454	4.362	51.74	978.8
	C - THE JEWISH FOREIGN-BORN BY PERIOD OF IMMIGRATION													
10	TOTAL	6445	75995	28050	110495	5.8	68.8	25.4	0.085	0.369	0.454	4.352	51.73	978.9
11	PRE-WAR	0	18690	22635	41320	0.0	45.2	54.8	0.0	1.211	1.211		66.21	896.6
12	-1931	0	14740	21270	36010	0.0	40.9	59.1	0.0	1.443	1.443		67.18	887.8
13	1931-45	0	3950	1360	5310	0.0	74.3	25.7	0.0	0.345	0.345	0.000	55.87	959.1
14	POST-WAR	6445	57305	5420	69170	9.3	82.8	7.8	0.112	0.095	0.207	0.841	39.59	1031.5
15	1946-50	0	12905	1515	14420	0.0	89.5	10.5	0.0	0.117	0.117		49.26	1094.7
16	1951-55	0	11910	1440	13350	0.0	89.2	10.8	0.0	0.121	0.121		47.43	1017.1
17	1956-60	635	11610	1265	13510	4.7	86.0	9.3	0.055	0.109	0.163	1.989	41.97	953.0
18	1961-65	1760	7300	520	9580	18.3	76.2	5.4	0.241	0.071	0.312	0.297	32.24	950.9
19	1966-71	4055	13580	675	18310	22.1	74.2	3.7	0.298	0.050	0.348	0.167	27.06	1100.1
	D - THE JEWISH FOREIGN-BORN BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH													
20	TOTAL	6445	75995	28050	110495	5.8	68.8	25.4	0.085	0.369	0.454	4.352	51.73	978.9
21	POLAND	110	20780	9070	29960	0.4	69.4	30.3	0.005	0.436	0.442	81.694	58.75	1110.6
22	U.S.S.R.	25	6985	9700	16710	0.1	41.8	58.0	0.003	1.388	1.392	404.167	67.10	862.0
23	U.S.A.	2140	8460	1185	11785	18.2	71.8	10.0	0.253	0.140	0.393	0.554	30.83	911.9
24	U.K.	545	5560	1895	8005	6.8	69.5	23.7	0.098	0.341	0.439	3.474	47.00	845.7
25	ROUMANIA	95	3960	630	4680	2.0	84.5	13.4	0.024	0.159	0.183	6.621	47.82	1025.1
26	HUNGARY	50	5735	960	6740	0.7	85.0	14.2	0.009	0.167	0.176	19.592	48.37	948.6
27	MOROCCO	1195	4430	185	5815	20.6	76.2	3.2	0.270	0.042	0.312	0.156	28.02	1043.2
28	ISRAEL	1290	3190	115	4590	28.1	69.4	2.5	0.405	0.035	0.440	0.088	21.03	1043.6

DEFINITIONS - CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO (COL. 8) = CHILDREN (COL. 1) / ADULTS (COL. 2);
AGED DEPENDENCY RATIO (COL. 9) = AGED PERSONS (COL. 3) / ADULTS (COL. 2);
TOTAL DEPENDENCY RATIO (COL. 10) = CHILD DEPENDENCY RATIO + AGED DEPENDENCY RATIO;
AGED-TO-CHILD RATIO (COL. 11) = AGED PERSONS (COL. 3) / CHILDREN (COL. 1);
SEX RATIO (COL. 13) = MALES PER 1,000 FEMALES.

SOURCES - YAM (1974B), TABLE 16.
CANADA (1974A), TABLE 4.
1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, UNPUBLISHED TABULATIONS.

1. Natality

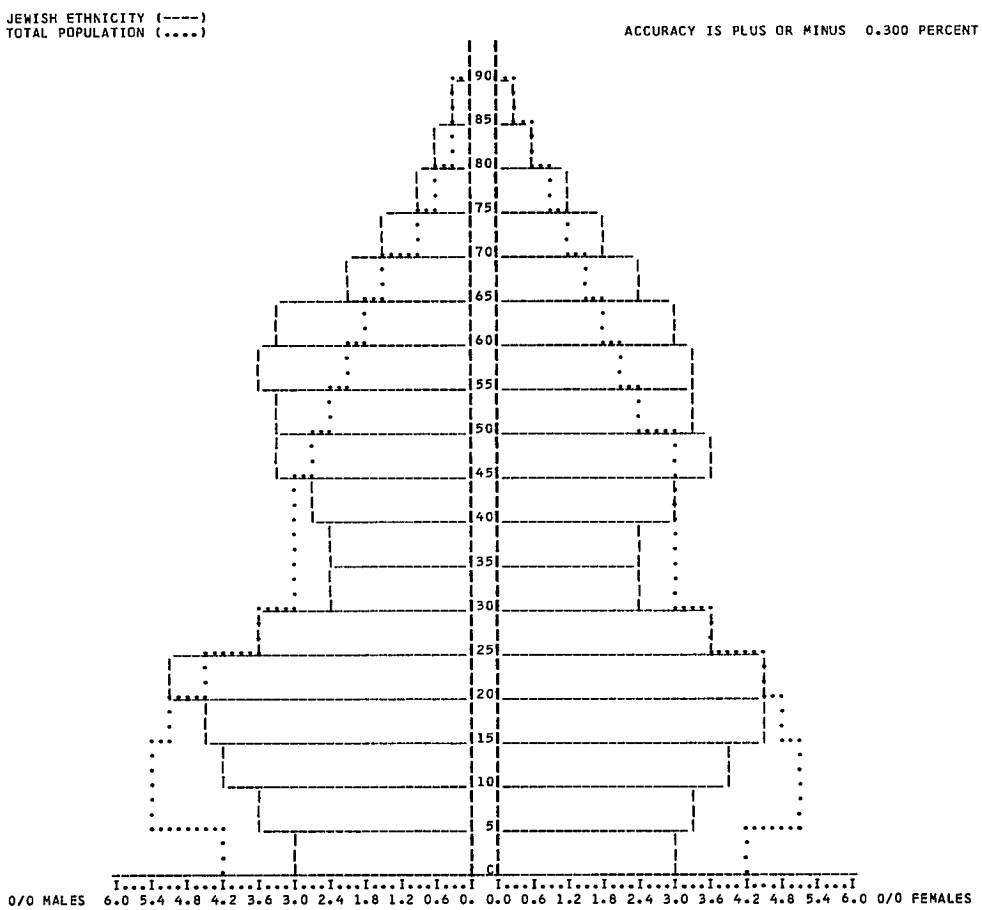
Studies of age structure (e.g., U.N., 1954 and 1956) point to declining natality as the major cause of population aging. The effects of natality on the population age structure are manifest in two ways. Firstly, populations experiencing low birth rates also comprise small proportions of children, compared with populations experiencing high birth rates. Secondly, following a decade or two of declining birth rates, the proportion of the younger children in a given population is smaller than the proportion of the older children (graphically, this phenomenon is expressed by a population pyramid with a "contracting base," as Figure 1 demonstrates). Let us examine these two points with reference to the comparison between Canada's total and Jewish populations (Figure 1 and Table 2, Panel E).

Firstly, the birth rates experienced by Canada's Jews have been considerably lower than those of the total population for several decades (Spiegelman, 1950, and Long, 1970; census data on the number of children born to mothers of a given age, as reported in Henripin, 1972, Tables 6.11 and 6.13, also confirm this finding). As expected, the propor-

tion of the 1971 Jewish population in each of the age groups 0-4, 5-9, 10-14 and 15-19 was considerably less than the corresponding proportions of the total population. The age group 0-4, for example, accounted for 8.4% of the total population, compared with only 6.1% of the Jewish population. The corresponding figures for the age range 0-19, to quote a second example, were 39.4% and 30.0%, respectively.

Secondly, following the post-war baby boom, the birth rates in Canada underwent a steep decline. This applies to both the total and the Jewish populations, each of which displayed in 1971 an age pyramid with a typical contracting base. For example, the proportion of the total population in the age group 0-4, i.e., 8.4%, was markedly below the proportion in the age group 5-9, i.e., 10.5%. However, since the birth rate decline of the Jewish population preceded that of the total population by several years (Yam, forthcoming), the pattern of contraction is evident in the pyramid of the Jewish population along a wider range of ages, i.e., from 0-4 to 20-24.

FIGURE 1 - AGE PYRAMIDS OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF THE JEWISH ETHNIC GROUP, CANADA, 1971



SOURCE - CANADA (1973A).

A phenomenon of particular interest concerns the noticeable contraction at the centre of the pyramid of the Jewish population. Particularly short bars may be discerned for the age groups 30-44 which correspond to the birth-cohorts of 1926-41. Evidently, the birth rate decline during the 1930s constituted a major contributor to this phenomenon.

2. Immigration

The effect of immigration on the age structure of the Jewish population in 1971 warrants a detailed examination because immigrants constituted almost 40% of this population (Table 2, Panel I).

Immigration waves are usually characterized by age selectivity: with certain exceptions, the age group 20-34 accounts for a noticeably high proportion of migrants. As a result, large waves of immigrants usually increase the proportion of young adults in the receiving population, and decrease the proportion of children, older adults and aged persons. In addition to this direct impact, immigrants also generate important secondary effects. Assume that immigration flows into a population abate after having maintained high levels over a given period. The relatively large groups of young adults who migrated during the years of heavy immigration eventually enter the age groups of the aged, thus generating the symptoms of population aging. Let us examine these two points with reference to the comparison between Canada's total and Jewish populations (Table 2, Panel I, and Table 3, Panel B).

The data reveal three main findings. First, in comparison with the native-born, the foreign-born components of both the total and the Jewish populations included a lower proportion of children and a higher proportion of aged persons. For example, the proportion of aged persons among the Jewish native-born was 3%, compared with 25.4% among the Jewish foreign-born. Secondly, these differentials were much greater in the Jewish population than in the total population. For example, comparing the proportion of aged persons among the foreign-born versus that among the native-born, one finds the ratio to be more than 8½:1 for the Jewish population but only 3¼:1 for the total. Thirdly, the foreign-born comprised a much higher proportion in the Jewish population (37.2%) than in the total (15.3%). Together, these trends imply that the dominant effect of past immigration waves on the 1971 age structure of the total and the Jewish populations was the secondary effect, i.e., that which intensified the aging process; the effect on the Jewish population was much stronger than on the total population, a fact which explains part of the aging differential between the total and the Jewish populations.

3. Mortality and emigration

Changes in mortality levels affect the population age structure because, as a rule, the degree of change differs from one age group to another. For example, Canadian life tables show that declining mortality levels over the last forty years have benefited children much more than aged persons. Such a trend would halt the process of population aging at least temporarily. Similarly, differences between the age structures of two populations may be partially explained by the corresponding differential mortality between these two populations. Data for many countries, including Canada, have shown that the mortality levels of the Jewish population are usually lower than those of the total population (Ruppin, 1934, Ch. VI; Spiegelman, 1948; Schmelz, 1971). It has been established, however, that the effect of mortality on differential age structure among populations is usually small, and the issue, therefore, is not pursued here further.

The significance of emigration as a determinant of age structure may be inferred from the foregoing discussion on immigration. Canadian emigration could prove particularly

significant with regard to the pre-depression years. However, registration data on Canadian emigrants are available neither by ethnicity nor for the total population. Analyses of the impact of emigration on the age pyramid of Canada's Jewish population necessitate indirect estimation methods which are beyond the scope of this paper.

Nuptiality and Marital Status

From the viewpoint of the demographic trends of a given population, census data on age, sex and marital status are important primarily because of the light they shed on the nuptiality patterns of the population studied. Ideally, the analysis of nuptiality patterns would be based on nuptiality tables, constructed from census data in conjunction with registration statistics on marriages. However, in the absence of the latter, it is possible to obtain from census data alone approximations to the major nuptiality parameters, i.e., the mean age at (first) marriage—MAM, and the probability of ever marrying—PEM (see Appendix for methodological notes concerning these measures).

In 1971, the MAMs computed from the census data on the Jewish population were 26.1 years for males and 23.4 years for females (Table 4). These MAMs were approximately 1½ years above the national figures of 24.4 years for males and 22 years for females. The corresponding PEMs were 92.9% for Jewish males and 95.9% for Jewish females, compared with the corresponding national figures of 91.1% and 92.6%.

Studies of nuptiality trends in Jewish communities throughout the world have usually revealed a pattern of early and universal marriage (Yam, 1967, Ch. 5). The relatively high PEM of the Canadian Jewish population conforms to this pattern but the relatively high MAM constitutes an interesting departure. Preliminary examinations of cross-classifications by age, sex, marital status and nativity do not seem to shed light on this phenomenon, and further explanatory analyses are warranted.

The implications of the nuptiality patterns described above vis-à-vis fertility are of special significance given the decisive role of marital fertility in determining population growth. The model applied in this study (see Appendix) shows that an "average woman" in the Jewish population would spend about 27% of her childbearing years (ages 15-49) as single, 69½% as married and 3½% as either widowed or divorced (Table 4). These figures are very close to those computed for Canada's total population (26%, 71% and 3%, respectively), implying that differential nuptiality patterns are not likely to explain why the natality levels of the Jewish population were considerably lower than those of the total population (Yam, forthcoming).

In view of the differences between the total and the Jewish populations with respect to age-sex structure (see above), a meaningful comparison of the marital status composition of these populations requires the computation of standardized distributions. The discussions in the following paragraphs are based on the standardized figures reported in Table 4.

In 1971, the proportions of single and divorced persons (of either sex) were higher in the Jewish population than in the total, while the proportions of married and widowed persons were lower. Thus, the standardized proportion of married males was 64.9% for Canada's population as a whole, compared with 63.3% for the Jewish. The corresponding standardized proportions of married females were 64.0% and 63.3%, respectively. Evidently, the differences between the Jewish and the total populations were quite small.

The differentials concerning the single and the married may be explained by the relatively high age at marriage of the Jewish population (see MAMs in Table 4). The comparatively low proportion of widowed persons in the Jewish population may be attributed in part to differential mortality (see above), while the relatively high proportion of divorced persons in the Jewish population is affected by a combination of factors related to socio-

TABLE 4 - SELECTED PARAMETERS OF NUPTIALITY AND MARITAL STATUS, THE TOTAL AND THE JEWISH POPULATIONS, CANADA, 1971

PARAMETER	--MALES--		-FEMALES-	
	TOTAL	JEWISH	TOTAL	JEWISH
CRUDE % BY MARITAL STATUS				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SINGLE	31.5	30.2	24.9	22.6
MARRIED	64.8	65.4	63.7	63.5
WIDOWED	2.6	2.8	10.0	11.9
DIVORCED	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.0
STANDARDIZED % BY MARITAL STATUS				
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SINGLE	31.2	32.7	25.2	25.6
MARRIED	64.9	63.3	64.0	63.3
WIDOWED	2.8	2.4	9.4	9.1
DIVORCED	1.1	1.5	1.4	2.0
% OF CHILDBEARING YEARS PASSED IN EACH MARITAL STATUS				
TOTAL			100.0	100.0
SINGLE			25.9	27.1
MARRIED			71.0	69.3
WIDOWED			1.6	1.4
DIVORCED			1.5	2.3
SYNTHETIC INDICES OF NUPTIALITY				
MAM	24.4	26.1	22.0	23.4
PEM	91.1	92.9	92.6	95.9

STANDARDIZATION BASED ON THE AGE DISTRIBUTION OF CANADA'S TOTAL POPULATION, 1971 (BOTH SEXES TOGETHER).

MAM = MEAN AGE AT MARRIAGE;
PEM = PROBABILITY OF EVER MARRYING;
FOR DEFINITION OF THESE AND OTHER TERMS USED IN THE TABLE, SEE APPENDIX.

SOURCES - CANADA(1973E).
1971 CENSUS OF CANADA, UNPUBLISHED TABULATIONS.

economic status, and mores and attitudes concerning divorce. It should be borne in mind, however, that the proportions of widowed and divorced persons in the Jewish population involve small absolute numbers and may be subject to a considerable margin of error (see Appendix).

Language Characteristics

The main *mother tongue* reported by Canada's Jewish ethnic group in 1971 was English (Table 2, Panel F). The proportion of Jews reporting English as mother tongue, 69.7%, exceeded both the national mean, 60.1%, and the proportion among the major Canadian ethnic groups other than the British, i.e., the French, 10.4%; German, 61.7%; Italian, 25.1%; Ukrainian, 48.5%; and Dutch, 61.7% (Canada, 1974c, Introductory Table). Next to English, the mother tongues most prevalent among Canada's Jews were Yiddish (16.6% of the Jewish ethnic group) and French (3.8%). The balance of the Jewish population (10%) reported as mother tongue numerous other languages, the main ones being (by rank order): Hungarian (2.5%), Polish (1.8%) and German (1.6%). These data reflect a major departure from the distributions recorded in the past; in 1931, for example, Yiddish was the mother tongue of 95% of the Jewish ethnic group (Yam and Freedman, 1973, Table 1).

The decline of Yiddish as mother tongue notwithstanding, the Jewish population in 1971 still exceeded the national mean with regard to the proportion of persons whose mother tongue "corresponded to their ethnicity," the national proportion being 9.2%.

In 1971, the general picture with regard to the *language of the home* of the Jewish population was similar to that of mother tongue (Table 2, Panel G). English, which was reported by 83.9% of Canada's Jews, emerged as the main category, followed by Yiddish (8.5%), French (3.4%) and a host of other languages (4.3%). Noteworthy is the fact that 120.4 Jews reported English as language of the home per 100 Jews who reported this language as mother tongue; for Yiddish and French the figures are 51.1 and 89.2, respectively. These data indicate a process of adoption of English on the part of the Jewish population, especially on the part of those Jews whose mother tongue was Yiddish. The 1971 data on the total population reveal a similar trend of adoption of English, albeit to a lesser degree; thus, the number of persons reporting English as language of the home per 100 reporting that language as mother tongue was 111.4 for Canada as a whole, while for Jews the figure was as high as 120.4.

A note on the data by *official language* will conclude the review of the language characteristics of the Jewish population. In 1971, ability to speak English was reported by the vast majority of the Jewish population in Canada (Table 2, Panel H). This finding conforms to the trend among other major Canadian ethnic groups, except for the French. Thus, ability to speak English only or English and French was reported by 80% of the total population, 40% of the French, 98% of the Jewish, and between 77% and 100% of the other major ethnic groups (Canada, 1974c, Introductory Table). On the other hand, the bilingual component of the Jewish population was exceptionally large, compared with that of other major ethnic groups, except for the French. The proportion reporting ability to speak both English and French was 13% for the total Canadian population, 32% for the French, 23% for the Jewish and as low as 3% to 14% for other major ethnic groups. The relatively high proportion of bilingual persons in the Jewish population may be attributed to the fact that about four out of every ten Jews in Canada reside in Quebec, and are thus exposed to French in the course of daily affairs. The hypothesis that this exposure occurs particularly in the course of one's work is supported by the remarkably high sex ratio of the bilingual component of the Jewish population (1,195, compared with 1,010 for the total Jewish population), in conjunction with the fact that labour force participation rates are higher for males than for females.

The Jewish Population by Nativity

Data on the Jewish population by nativity (including data by birth place and immigration period) are interesting per se, especially since the foreign-born comprise close to 40% of the Jewish population, but they also shed light on immigration trends in the past. Additionally, the population composition by nativity is important as a determinant of population growth and of population composition (see above).

In 1971, 37% of Canada's Jewish population was foreign-born. Among the major ethnic groups in Canada—i.e., the British, French, German, Dutch, Polish, Scandinavian, Ukrainian and Italian—only the latter included a larger proportion of foreign-born persons (54%). However, the proportions of the foreign-born among the Dutch (35%) and the Polish (33%) were close to that recorded for the Jewish group (Canada, 1974c, Table 22). The proportion of the foreign-born in the Jewish population followed a trend of steady decline from a majority of 63% in 1911, to approximately 50% in 1941, and to a minority of 37% in 1971 (Table 1, Col. 8). This change notwithstanding, the proportion of the foreign-born in the Jewish population was well above the range recorded in the censuses of

1911-71 for the proportion of the foreign-born in the total population, i.e., the range of 15%-22%.

The 1971 Census data on the foreign-born by period of immigration (Table 2, Panel I) reveal two important findings. First, the percentage of pre-war foreign-born Jewish immigrants, 37.4%, was considerably higher than the corresponding figure for the total, 28.9%. Secondly, the proportion of the foreign-born who migrated in recent years, say 1956-71, was considerably lower among the Jewish, 37.5%, than among the total, 47.2%. These findings reflect the long-term abatement of immigration of Jews to Canada; in turn, this abatement explains part of the declining growth rate of the Jewish population and the process of population aging which it underwent (see above). For example, the data in Table 3, Col. 3, reveal that of the 33,700 aged persons in the Jewish population, about 28,000 (83%) were foreign-born and 22,600 (67%) were pre-war immigrants; in contrast, out of 1,744,000 aged persons in the total population, only 636,400 (36%) were foreign-born (data on the total population by age and period of immigration are still unavailable).

The distribution by country of birth is also pertinent to the study of the foreign-born (Table 2, Panel J). In 1971, the major countries of birth of Canada's population were (by rank order): the U.K., the U.S.A., Italy, Germany, the US.S.R., Poland and Holland; each of these categories comprised 4% or more of the total foreign-born, and together they accounted for 69.6% (Canada, unpublished tables). The major countries of birth of the Jewish population were (by rank order): Poland, the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., the U.K., Romania, Hungary, Morocco and Israel; as previously, each of these categories comprised 4% or more of the pertinent foreign-born population, but together they accounted for as much as 82.2%. These data imply that the Jewish foreign-born population was more homogeneous than the total foreign-born, "homogeneity" meaning here that a few large classes included an overwhelming majority of the group examined. This finding is emphasized further by the fact that 55% of the Jewish foreign-born reported as birth place four East-European countries, viz., Poland, the U.S.S.R., Romania and Hungary. A corollary of this phenomenon is the high proportion of Jews in selected foreign-born categories. As noted above, the number of Jews per 100 total population in Canada, 1971, was 1.4; this compares with 3.4 among the foreign-born, 9.8 among the Hungarian-born, 10.4 among the U.S.S.R.-born, 18.7 among the Polish-born, 29.4 among the Romanian-born, 63.7 among the Israeli-born and 80.2 among the Moroccan-born.

The cross-classification by country of birth and period of immigration mirrors (within limits) the trends of 20th century immigration of Jews to Canada, for it may be safely assumed that the 1971 Census included only an insignificant number of 19th century immigrants. Some major findings, based on unpublished 1971 tabulations, are reviewed here briefly.

Among the pre-war Jewish immigrants, as enumerated in 1971, persons born in Poland and the U.S.S.R. constituted the largest groups, accounting, respectively, for 36.7% and 34.6%. Other relatively large groups consisted of those born in the U.S.A. (7.0%), the U.K. (6.7%) and Romania (6.0%). These data reflect, inter alia, the mass migration of Jews from East Europe, mainly from Galicia, the Ukraine and the Baltic regions, to the "overseas countries" (e.g., Canada and the U.S.A.). The 1881 pogroms in Czarist Russia mark the beginning of this migratory wave, which, by 1933, uprooted 4 million Jews.

Among the post-war Jewish immigrants enumerated in 1971, one may discern several large groups by birth place. These include (by rank order): Poland (21.4%), U.S.A. (12.9%), Hungary (9.3%) and Morocco (8.4%); on the other hand, the U.S.S.R.-born constituted only 3.5%. A further breakdown of the post-war period will explain these findings. Among the Jewish foreign-born who arrived in Canada in the period 1946-50, the Polish-born con-

stituted the largest group, comprising 49%. This reflects the immigration of the Polish-born Jewish refugees following World War II. Among the Jewish foreign-born who migrated in the decade 1951-60 there were two prominent groups, i.e., the Polish-born (22.5%) and the Hungarian-born (17.5%). These data mirror the renewed immigration of Jews from Poland, and the immigration wave from Hungary following the 1956 revolt. Among the Jewish foreign-born who migrated to Canada in 1961-71 the prominent groups included persons born in the U.S.A. (21.8%) and Morocco (18.2%). These data echo, respectively, the general increase in immigration from the U.S.A. to Canada, and the 1960s' exodus of the Jewish community of Morocco to countries such as France, Israel and Canada.

The underlying implication of these data points to a process of fundamental change in the composition of the Jewish foreign-born in Canada. To the East-European component, previously the dominant element among the Jewish foreign-born, are being added large immigration waves of Jews who were born in other parts of the world, e.g., the U.S.A., Morocco, and recently also Israel.

Conclusion

The preceding paragraphs reviewed a selection of the basic characteristics of the Jewish population in Canada. The highlights include: the abatement of the rate of increase of Canada's Jews, the remarkable concentration in the large urban centres and hence the high degree of geographic concentration, the intensive process of population aging, the relatively high age at marriage, the large bilingual component, and the changing composition of the sizable foreign-born group. However, a comprehensive demographic study would require that the examination be extended in *scope*—to cover topics such as education, economic variables and family and household characteristics; in *detail*—to examine historical trends and differentials on the subnational level; and in *depth*—to provide an interpretive analysis of the findings. The need for a major study to fill the lacunae in knowledge has become increasingly clear. At the same time, the available 1971 Census data, both published and unpublished, provide the necessary raw materials. These facts present a challenge to a promising research endeavour.

Appendix: Technical Notes

An accurate interpretation of the figures presented in this paper requires that the analyst be familiar with the technical aspects of the compilation and processing of the data. Especially pertinent are (i) the definitions of the terms used and the edit procedures involved in processing the data (e.g., the definition of "mother tongue" versus "language of the home"); (ii) data evaluation (e.g., in terms of the coverage, response, sampling and processing errors); and (iii) intercensal comparability (e.g., the validity of comparing the 1961 and 1971 figures on the Jewish ethnic group). Owing to space limitation these issues cannot be discussed here and the reader is referred to Canada (1972) and to the technical Appendices in Yam (1973) and Yam (1974a). Suffice it to note here that:

(i) To secure comparability, the time series on the Jewish population (Table 1) includes figures for both ethnicity (1901-41 and 1971) and religion (1871-91 and 1951-61); these data are referred to as the "mixed ethnicity-religion series."

(ii) The 1971 data on most of the variables discussed above were compiled on the basis of a $33^{1}/_{3}\%$ sample of households, while the corresponding data from previous censuses were compiled on the basis of a 100% enumeration. Most of the 1971 Census data quoted above are thus subject to sampling error, a factor which should be borne in mind especially in connection with small absolute numbers.

As a rule, this paper refers only to elementary, conventional and common demographic

measures. The exception concerns the measures of nuptiality (Section 5) which are based on techniques introduced by Hajnal (1953), Ryder (1963) and Bachi (Yam, 1967, Ch. 5). A brief résumé of these measures is given in the following paragraphs.

Assume that all first marriages occur within the age span of 15 to 49 and that census data on the distribution by sex, age (according to 5-year age groups) and marital status are available. Actually, the proportion single within each sex and age group as recorded in a given census reflects the experience of a population born over a period of 35 years. Assume, however, that (i) a theoretical population of either males or females which is born during a given 5-year period is followed as it advances from the age group 15-19; (ii) the proportions single in each group as recorded in the census being studied were experienced by this theoretical population in the course of its history; and (iii) the theoretical population is closed to migration and its mortality in the age range 15-49 is negligible. Denoting the proportions single in each group by S_{15-19}, S_{20-24}, . . . , S_{45-49}, S_{50-54}, and subject to the above mentioned assumptions:

— The propensity to marry may be measured by the indicator termed the *probability of ever marrying* (PEM), which is given by:
$PEM = 1 - {}^{1}/_{2}\,(S_{45-49} + S_{50-54})$. ..... (1)
(Occasionally, the terms *proportion ever married* or *percentage ever married* are used in lieu of "probability of ever marrying.")

— The age at marriage may be measured by the indicator termed *mean age at (first) marriage* (MAM), which is given by:
$MAM = \left\{15 + 5\,(S_{15-19} + \ldots + S_{45-49}) - 50(1 - PEM)\right\} / \text{PEM}$ ..... (2)

— With regard to females, the *proportion of the childbearing ages that an "average woman" passes while being single* may be computed by:
${}^{1}/_{7}\,(S_{15-19} + \ldots + S_{45-49})$, ... (3)
and similar computations are applicable to the other marital status groups.

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