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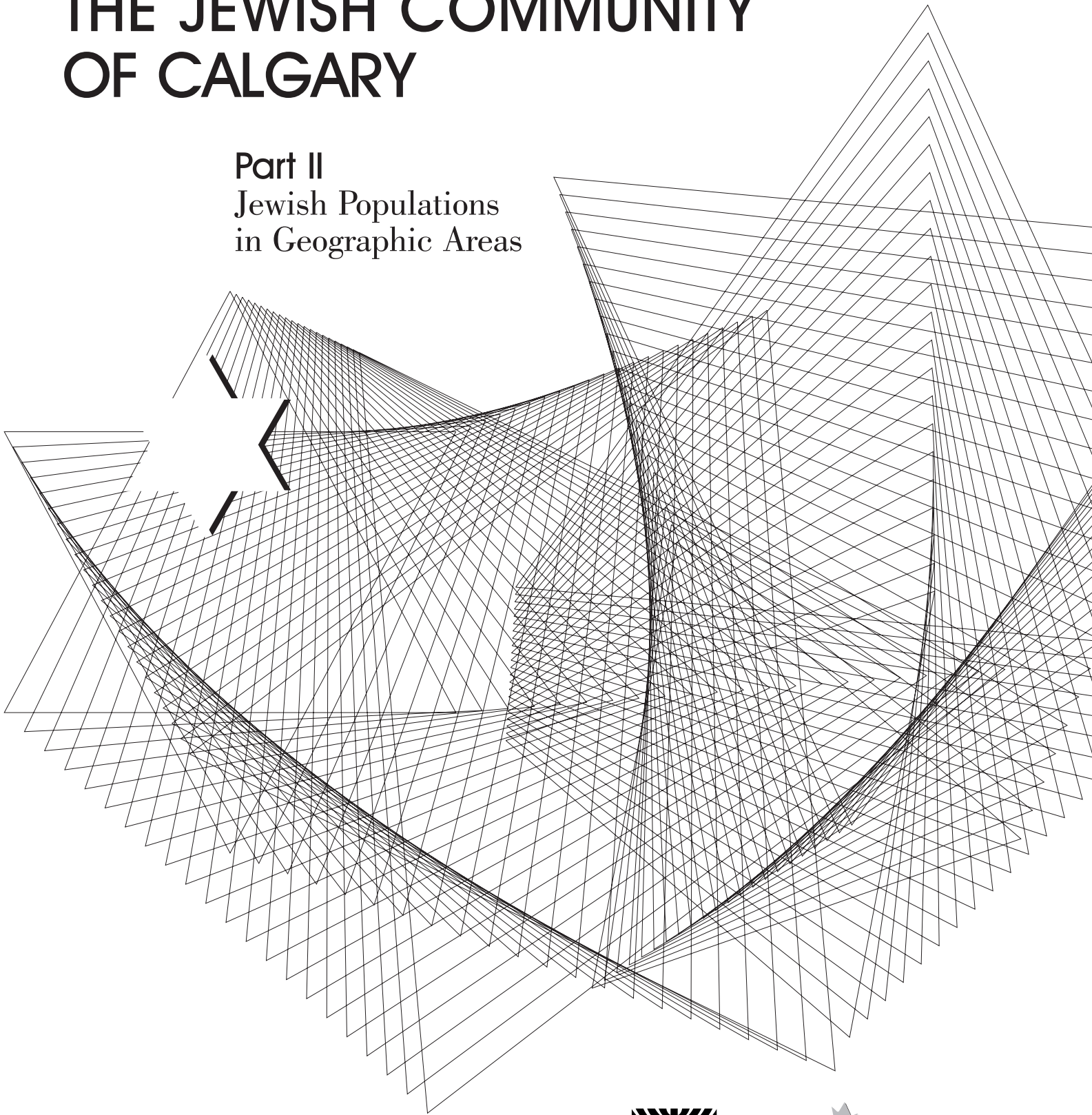
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2001 Census Analysis Series

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CALGARY

Part II Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas



By Charles Shahar & Jack Switzer
March 2004



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The Jewish Community of Calgary

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&
Jack Switzer

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Highlights of Results

- The area with the largest Jewish population in the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is the SW sector, with 5,530 Jews. Almost 70% of Calgary's Jewish community lives in the SW region.
- The SE sector has the next largest number of Jews, with 1,055 individuals, or 13.3% of the total Calgary Jewish population.
- Of the five areas examined in this report, two have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001. In relative terms, the largest gain was for the SE sector (+33.5%); although in absolute terms, the SW sector had the largest increase, with +505 Jews.
- The NW sector was the only area to show a Jewish population loss in the last decade (-105 individuals). The sizes of Jewish populations in two areas have remained approximately the same: the NE region, and a miscellaneous area labeled "Rest of Calgary CMA".
- The SW community has the largest number of Jewish children (1,060), Jewish teens and young adults (825), Jews 25-44 years (1,455), and Jews 45-64 years (1,520), in the Calgary CMA.
- The SW Jewish population also has the largest number of Jewish seniors (670). Almost 80% of Jewish elderly in the Calgary CMA reside in the SW sector.

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Census Analysis Series

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

The history of Jewish residency in Calgary follows an interesting pattern. The first Jewish settlers (1900 – 1914) lived in “East Calgary,” the area east and north of City Hall, where multi-family housing was plentiful and rents were affordable. Most could easily walk to the community’s first synagogue, the House of Jacob, built in 1911 on Fifth Avenue East, where Chinook College now stands.

As bridges and rail underpasses were built, a few Jews moved north into the Riverside district and emerging North Hill areas. After World War I, many Jewish families bought homes south of the CPR tracks, in the Victoria Park district, on both sides of what is now Macleod Trail, between 12th and 17th Avenues.

The 1920’s saw more affluent Jewish families move west of the downtown area, into the Belt Line (or Connaught school) areas, as far west as Sunalta. Typically, Jewish newlyweds moved into desirable apartment buildings on 17th Avenue West like the Devenish, at Eighth Street.

Post-World War II prosperity saw most Jewish families leave the city core’s older areas. By now, Mount Royal had many Jews. Young families demanded new homes and luxuries long denied them. New suburbs sprouted all over Calgary, but Jewish families overwhelmingly chose those to the south, following the extension of Elbow Drive past the Elbow River.

Brittania, built in the early 1950’s was the first south-Elbow Drive district to have a substantial Jewish population. Every few years thereafter, another subdivision farther south was ready for Jewish families. Prestigious Bellaire and Mayfair west of Elbow Drive opened in the late 1950’s, and Meadowlark Park to the east. In the 1960’s came Chinook Park, Kingsland, south to Haysboro, then Southwood, and in the 1970’s Canyon Meadows. Districts west of 14th Street filled up, with Jews among the pioneers in each area.

The opening of the Calgary Jewish Community Center in 1979 seemed to permanently anchor Calgary Jewish

Table 1
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Selected Geographic Areas
Calgary CMA

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
SW Sector	256,170	250,640	5,530	2.2
SE Sector	200,090	199,035	1,055	0.5
NW Sector	229,830	229,025	805	0.4
NE Sector	185,045	184,670	375	0.2
Rest of Calgary CMA	72,170	71,995	175	0.2
Total Calgary CMA	943,305	935,365	7,940	0.8

Table 2
Jewish Population Distribution
Percent of Total Jews in Calgary CMA

	Jewish Population	% of Total Jewish Population
SW Sector	5,530	69.6
SE Sector	1,055	13.3
NW Sector	805	10.1
NE Sector	375	4.7
Rest of Calgary CMA	175	2.2
Total Calgary CMA	7,940	100.0

geography in the SW quadrant. But with many newcomers and changing family patterns, Jews are now living in a variety of places – downtown condos, university-area town homes, Western suburb acreages, attached-garage Shawnessy and Mackenzie homes, and even Haysboro bungalows.

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

The geographic areas chosen for analysis in this report represent four regions that have traditionally been used to divide the Calgary metropolitan area. These include the Southwest (SW), Southeast (SE), Northwest (NW) and Northeast (NE) sectors.

Each data table also includes a miscellaneous area labeled “Rest of Calgary CMA”. This latter category comprises districts not considered in any of the four primary regions. The sum of the five geographic areas, including “Rest of Calgary CMA” comprises the whole of the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area.

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, and an explanation of how ethnic affiliation was derived for this analysis in Appendix 3.

Appendix 4 provides additional data tables that may be of use to community planners and service professionals. For instance, one table features discrete age breakdowns for Jews less than 19 years; another examines 5-year age breakdowns for Jewish adults by geographic areas.

Finally, the reader should note that any minor discrepancies found when totaling columns or rows 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 extremely minimal.

Table 3
Jewish Population Distribution
Selected Geographic Areas
Historical Summary

	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
SW Sector	5,530	+10.0	5,025	+13.0	4,445	+53.3	2,900
SE Sector	1,055	+33.5	790	+28.5	615	+251.4	175
NW Sector	805	-11.5	910	+36.8	665	+850.0	70
NE Sector	375	+1.4	370	+27.6	290	-10.8	325
Rest of Calgary CMA	175	+6.1	165	+120.0	75	--	--
Total Calgary CMA	7,940	+9.4	7,260	+19.2	6,090	+75.5	3,470

The Distribution of Jewish Populations

Table 1 examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to the total populations in various areas of the Calgary CMA. It can be seen that the district with the largest number of Jews is the SW sector. This area has 5,530 Jewish residents.

The SE sector comprises the second largest Jewish population, with 1,055 Jewish residents. The NW region has the third largest Jewish population in the Calgary CMA, with 805 Jews, followed by the NE sector with 375 Jews, and “Rest of Calgary CMA” with 175 Jews.

In terms of Jewish population density (defined in this report as the percentage of Jews relative to the total population in a given area), Table 1 shows that the SW sector has the highest density, with Jews comprising 2.2% of its total residents. The next highest density is for the SE quadrant, where Jews comprise 0.5% of the populace.

Jews comprise 0.4% of the NW sector, and 0.2% of residents in the NE area. In the “Rest of Calgary CMA”, they likewise

constitute only 0.2% of the overall population.

Table 2 looks at the distribution of Jews in various areas as a percentage of the total Jewish population in the Calgary CMA. Approximately 70% of Jews in the metropolitan area reside in the SW sector, 13.3% reside in the SE quadrant, 10.1% in the NW sector, and 4.7% in the NE quadrant. The “Rest of Calgary CMA” has 2.2% of the total Jewish population.

An Historical Perspective of Population Distributions

Table 3 examines Jewish population distributions from 1971 to 2001. It is important to investigate such historical trends, not only to develop an understanding of the evolution of Jewish communities over time, but also to get a sense of their demographic outlook in the coming years.

In general terms, of the five areas examined in this table, two have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001, one has shown a population loss, and two have stayed approximately the same.

Table 4A
Age Breakdowns for Jews
by Selected Geographic Areas
(Column %)

	Total		0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
SW Sector	5,530	69.5	1,060	69.1	825	71.4	1,455	63.1	1,520	71.9	670	78.8
SE Sector	1,060	13.3	245	16.0	130	11.3	370	16.1	245	11.6	70	8.2
NW Sector	810	10.2	115	7.5	125	10.8	265	11.5	235	11.1	70	8.2
NE Sector	375	4.7	45	2.9	60	5.2	165	7.2	75	3.5	30	3.5
Rest of Calgary CMA	185	2.3	70	4.6	15	1.3	50	2.2	40	1.9	10	1.2
Total Calgary CMA	7,960	100.0	1,535	100.0	1,155	100.0	2,305	100.0	2,115	100.0	850	100.0

In terms of individual areas: The Jewish population in the SW sector has been steadily increasing in the last three decades. This area experienced its largest gain between 1971 and 1981, of more than 1,500 Jews. Although more recent gains have been less dramatic, the SW region nonetheless experienced an increase of approximately 500 Jews in the last decade.

The SE Jewish population increased by about a third (33.5%) between 1991 and 2001, a gain of 265 individuals. This represents a larger increase than that experienced between 1981 and 1991, when the Jewish population here increased by 175 persons.

The Jewish population of the NW sector has diminished by more than 100 individuals in the last decade. This downward trend follows significant gains between 1971 and 1991. In fact, during its peak population in 1991, the NW comprised the second largest Jewish population in the Calgary CMA. In the last decade, the Jewish population of the SE sector has surpassed that of the NW in size.

The size of the Jewish population in the NE quadrant has not changed in the last decade,

gaining only 1.4%, or 5 individuals— an increase that can easily be accounted for by statistical error (see Appendix 2). Between 1981 and 1991, the Jewish population here rebounded somewhat, after showing a slight loss of 35 persons in the decade before.

Finally, the size of the Jewish population in the “Rest of Calgary CMA” has remained steady, gaining only 10 individuals in the last decade. The number of Jews here more than doubled between 1981 and 1991, but in absolute terms, the number of Jews in this area continues to be small compared to other regions.

Comparisons of Age Breakdowns Across Geographic Areas

Table 4A compares the proportions of age groups across areas in the Calgary CMA. For instance, by looking at the column percentages in this table, we can know where the highest proportions of Jewish children, young adults, and elderly reside in the metropolitan area.

As Table 4A shows, the SW population has by far the largest number of Jewish children (< 15 years), with 1,060, or 69.1% of the total in the Calgary CMA. The SE sector has

Table 4B
Age Breakdowns for Jews
by Selected Geographic Areas
(Row %)

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
SW Sector	5,530	1,060	19.2	825	14.9	1,455	26.3	1,520	27.5	670	12.1
SE Sector	1,060	245	23.1	130	12.3	370	34.9	245	23.1	70	6.6
NW Sector	810	115	14.2	125	15.4	265	32.7	235	29.0	70	8.6
NE Sector	375	45	12.0	60	16.0	165	44.0	75	20.0	30	8.0
Rest of Calgary CMA	185	70	37.8	15	8.1	50	27.0	40	21.6	10	5.4
Total Calgary CMA	7,960	1,535	19.3	1,155	14.5	2,305	29.0	2,115	26.6	850	10.7

the next highest number, with 245 Jewish children, or 16% of the total.

In terms of Jewish teenagers and young adults 15-24 years, the largest number resides in the SW quadrant, with 825, or 71.4% of the total for this cohort in the Calgary CMA. The SE and NW segments have similar totals for this age group, with 130 and 125 individuals between 15-24 years, respectively.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the SW segment again shows the highest figure with 1,455, or 63.1% of the total for this cohort. The SE population follows with 370, or 16.1% of the total. There are 265 Jews between 25-44 years in the NW sector, or 11.5% of the total.

The SW segment has by far the largest number of Jews in the 45-64 age group, with 1,520 individuals, or 71.9% of the total. There are 245 individuals between 45-64 years in the SE quadrant, and 235 in the NW sector.

Finally, the SW segment also has by far the largest number of Jewish seniors, with 670, or 78.8% of the Jewish elderly population in

the Calgary CMA. That is, more than three-quarters of Jewish seniors in the entire metropolitan area reside in the SW sector. There are only 70 Jewish seniors in the SE and NW sectors, respectively.

Age Breakdowns Within Geographic Areas

Table 4B shows the percentages of Jewish children, teens, elderly, etc. within a certain geographic area. Note that since it has so few Jews, the “Rest of Calgary CMA” will not be considered in the following comparisons.

It can be seen that the SE sector has the highest percentage of Jewish children 0-14 years (23.1%), although in absolute terms, their number (245) is small than that of the SW segment. The lowest percentage of Jewish children (12%) is found in the NE sector.

The highest percentage of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years is found in the NE sector (16%). The lowest proportion (12.3%) is found in the SE region.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the highest percentage is found in the NE sector as well (44%). The

Table 5
Median Ages
Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
by Selected Geographic Areas

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
SW Sector	35.9	38.0	35.8
SE Sector	34.9	34.9	34.9
NW Sector	35.2	37.8	35.2
NE Sector	32.3	34.1	32.3
Rest of Calgary CMA	35.3	29.2	35.3
Total Calgary CMA	34.7	37.2	34.6

SW sector has the lowest percentage (26.3%).

The highest percentage of the 45-64 age group is found in the NW sector (29%), whereas the lowest is in the NE quadrant (20%). Finally, the SW segment has the highest proportion of Jewish seniors (12.1%). The lowest percentage of elderly is found in the SE sector (6.6%).

Median Ages by Geographic Areas

Table 5 looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across geographic areas. It can be seen that, not including the “Rest of Calgary CMA”, the Jewish population with the youngest median age resides in the NE sector (34.1 years).

At the other end of the distribution, the SW sector has the oldest median age (38 years). The NW Jewish population has the median age closest to the average for the entire Jewish community in the Calgary CMA.

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations reveals that Jews are younger, on average, in only the “Rest of Calgary CMA”. They are equal to the total average

in the SE region, and older than the average in the other three areas.

Ethnic Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 6 examines the distribution of ethnic affiliations across geographic areas. Ethnicity was defined as a “multiple response” variable in the 2001 Census, meaning that respondents could indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. To avoid double counting, a hierarchical method of assigning affiliation was employed in this analysis. This method is described fully in Appendix 3.

It is important to note that the category for Jewish affiliation is described as “Jewish: full definition” in the first columns of Table 6. Jewish affiliation is unique because it can refer to either an ethnic or religious identification, or both. It was felt that comparisons should be made with the full definition of “Jewishness”, so that the most inclusive attribution could be derived.

It should also be noted, however, that the Jewish designation may overlap with other categories; that is, some respondents may have described themselves as Jewish by religion, and having another ethnic

Table 6
Population Distributions of Ethnic Groups
by Selected Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Aboriginal	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Vietnamese	East Indian	Pakistani	Arab	African	Caribbean
SW Sector	5,530	7,310	9,520	1,320	1,710	4,145	645	3,400	630	3,305	2,840	1,555
SE Sector	1,055	8,855	7,745	1,120	250	4,245	4,015	4,295	485	2,545	1,370	1,150
NW Sector	810	6,160	24,695	1,415	1,495	1,560	710	6,550	890	1,940	1,965	1,200
NE Sector	375	8,235	13,960	430	290	6,025	3,360	16,645	1,140	4,120	2,550	2,450
Rest of Calgary CMA	175	3,300	480	210	115	205	150	430	0	360	225	175
Total Calgary CMA	7,945	33,860	56,400	4,495	3,860	16,180	8,880	31,320	3,145	12,270	8,950	6,530

	Jewish Full Definition	Latin American	Italian	Greek	Portuguese	Russian	Ukrainian	Polish	German	Spanish	French	British
SW Sector	5,530	1,810	6,755	1,810	955	6,475	16,270	7,960	30,325	955	15,560	75,950
SE Sector	1,055	2,250	4,460	490	850	4,530	13,310	5,310	25,465	1,185	11,640	52,470
NW Sector	810	1,600	8,685	625	480	4,730	14,750	6,165	29,795	805	12,770	60,315
NE Sector	375	2,850	5,560	395	840	3,550	8,940	4,075	19,720	1,085	10,175	35,565
Rest of Calgary CMA	175	120	2,095	170	265	1,390	4,800	1,810	12,540	130	4,625	22,230
Total Calgary CMA	7,945	8,630	27,555	3,490	3,390	20,675	58,070	25,320	117,845	4,160	54,770	246,530

affiliation. This may not be an issue for such combinations as “Jewish and Chinese”, but might be more prevalent, for say, “Jewish and Russian”.

Individuals who reported a single-response ethnic affiliation of Canadian are not included in Table 6. This was done to accentuate ethnic categories with roots outside of Canadian origins.

Due to the large number of ethnic categories under consideration, Table 6 is divided into two parts. Looking first at the SW sector, British is the most common ethnic affiliation (75,950), followed by German (30,325), Ukrainian (16,270), and French (15,560). There is also a significant Chinese population in the SW sector (9,520). The Jewish community is the tenth largest among ethnic groups here, with 5,530 individuals.

In the SE quadrant, British is the largest ethnic affiliation (52,470), followed by German (25,465) and Ukrainian (13,310). There are also significant French (11,640) and Aboriginal (8,855) populations here. The Jewish community (1,055) is the nineteenth largest among ethnic affiliations in the SE segment.

In terms of the NW region, the British are again the largest ethnic group (60,315), followed by Germans (29,795). There is also a significant Chinese population in this sector (24,695). Jews rank nineteenth among ethnic communities here, with 810 individuals.

The British are the largest ethnic group in the NE sector (35,565). The next largest ethnic group is the Germans (19,720), followed by the East Indian (16,645), Chinese (13,960), and French (10,175) communities. Jews comprise a very small minority among ethnic groups in the NE region (375).

Finally, in the “Rest of Calgary CMA”, Jews also comprise a very small minority compared to other ethnic groups. The British number 22,230 in the “Rest of Calgary”, followed by the Germans (12,540) and Ukrainians (4,800). Jews number only 175 in this region.

Religious Groups in Geographic Areas

Table 7 looks at religious affiliations across geographic areas. Note that the figures for the Jewish Standard Definition are cited in

Table 7
Population Distributions of Religious Groups
by Selected Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Jewish Religion	Catholic	Protestant	Christian Orthodox	Christian n.i.e.	Muslim	Hindu	Buddhist	Sikh	Other Eastern Religions	Para-Religious Groups	No Religious Affiliation
SW Sector	5,530	4,755	68,965	92,975	5,175	10,560	5,835	1,250	2,100	315	290	675	63,275
SE Sector	1,055	870	56,035	73,120	1,825	7,815	4,210	1,040	4,710	1,540	225	530	48,165
NW Sector	810	580	57,475	82,185	2,375	11,125	4,900	2,350	3,570	1,130	475	510	63,170
NE Sector	375	210	48,930	51,335	1,560	7,665	10,720	2,520	6,025	10,220	295	410	45,145
Rest of Calgary CMA	175	110	17,115	32,300	315	3,440	260	105	230	120	75	295	17,820
Total Calgary CMA	7,945	6,525	248,520	331,915	11,250	40,605	25,925	7,265	16,635	13,325	1,360	2,420	237,575

this section as well, although those for Jewish religion alone are likewise included in the table.

In the SW sector, Protestants represent the largest religious group, with 92,975 individuals. The next largest group includes Catholics (68,965). There is also a significant Muslim community here, numbering 5,835 persons. Jews rank fourth among mainstream religious groups in the SW quadrant, with 5,530 individuals. Note the large number of individuals in this area not affiliated with any religion (63,275).

In the SE region, Protestants comprise the largest religious group with 73,120 persons, followed by Catholics (56,035). There are significant Buddhist (4,710) and Muslim (4,210) communities here as well. Jews comprise the seventh largest mainstream religious group in the SE quadrant, with 1,055 individuals.

Regarding the NW sector, Protestants are again the largest mainstream group (82,185), followed by Catholics (57,475). There is also a significant Muslim community here (4,900). Jews are the eighth largest mainstream group in the NW segment, with 810 individuals.

Protestants comprise the largest religious group in the NE sector, with 51,335 persons. Catholics are the second largest group (48,930), followed by Muslims (10,720). There is also a significant Sikh community here (10,220). Jews are the eighth largest mainstream religious group in the NE quadrant, with 375 individuals.

Finally, Jews comprise a very small minority in the “Rest of Calgary CMA”. There are 32,300 Protestants in this miscellaneous area, and 17,115 Catholics. Jews number only 175 persons in the “Rest of Calgary CMA”.

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 Tash Chasidic community of Montreal, which is fairly isolated geographically from the rest of the Jewish population, has had significant representation in previous Censuses, although it is unclear as to what extent their enumeration was complete.

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

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

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

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

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

Appendix 3

The Attribution of Ethnic Origins

Ethnic origin was a multiple-response variable in the 2001 Census, meaning that respondents were allowed to indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. If all the multiple ethnic affiliations were included in the Census analysis the total would equal more than 100% because some people had more than one response to this question. A system was therefore devised whereby a respondent would only be assigned one ethnic category. This system involved a hierarchy where an ethnic group would get precedence over those below it. The following order of precedence was established:

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

Rather than using a strictly ethnic definition of Jewishness, comparisons between Jews and other ethnic categories were made using the Jewish Standard Definition as the criterion. This definition uses a combination of religion and ethnicity, and is more inclusive than a strictly ethnic identification of Jewishness. For instance, out of a sense of patriotism some Jews may have said their ethnic background was single-response Canadian. As such, they would not have been counted in the ethnicity-only definition.

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

Appendix 4
Additional Data Tables

Table 8
Gender Breakdowns for Jews
by Selected Geographic Areas

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
SW Sector	5,530	2,875	52.0	2,655	48.0
SE Sector	1,055	520	49.3	535	50.7
NW Sector	805	390	48.4	415	51.6
NE Sector	375	205	54.7	170	45.3
Rest of Calgary CMA	180	90	50.0	90	50.0
Total Calgary CMA	7,945	4,080	51.4	3,865	48.6

Table 9
Age Breakdowns for Jews
by Selected Geographic Areas

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
SW Sector	5,545	290	775	825	610	850	1,005	520	325	245	100
SE Sector	1,065	60	185	130	155	215	180	65	20	55	0
NW Sector	810	70	45	125	140	125	170	65	35	25	10
NE Sector	385	25	20	60	90	75	50	25	15	10	15
Rest of Calgary CMA	175	0	60	15	15	35	20	20	0	10	0
Total Calgary CMA	7,980	445	1,085	1,155	1,010	1,300	1,425	695	395	345	125

Table 10
Discrete Age Breakdowns for Jews
by Selected Geographic Areas

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
SW Sector	65	60	45	60	55	50	100	55	70	80	70	95	110	90	55	70	110	50	115	80
SE Sector	20	25	10	0	10	15	15	25	20	10	15	20	25	10	30	10	25	15	10	10
NW Sector	10	10	20	20	10	10	0	0	0	0	15	10	10	10	0	20	0	10	10	20
NE Sector	0	10	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	0	0	10	10	0	0
Rest of Calgary CMA	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	20	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Total Calgary CMA	95	115	75	80	85	95	115	80	100	110	120	135	145	120	85	100	145	95	135	110

Table 11
Five-Year Age Breakdowns for Jews
by Selected Geographic Areas

	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85-89	90+
SW Sector	405	225	380	415	430	555	450	320	200	165	160	180	65	80	15
SE Sector	65	55	100	110	105	115	60	50	15	15	10	25	25	0	0
NW Sector	65	65	80	35	85	110	60	40	20	10	20	10	15	10	10
NE Sector	40	55	35	50	20	15	35	15	10	10	0	0	10	10	10
Rest of Calgary CMA	10	0	0	15	20	15	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Calgary CMA	585	400	595	625	660	810	615	445	245	200	190	215	115	100	35