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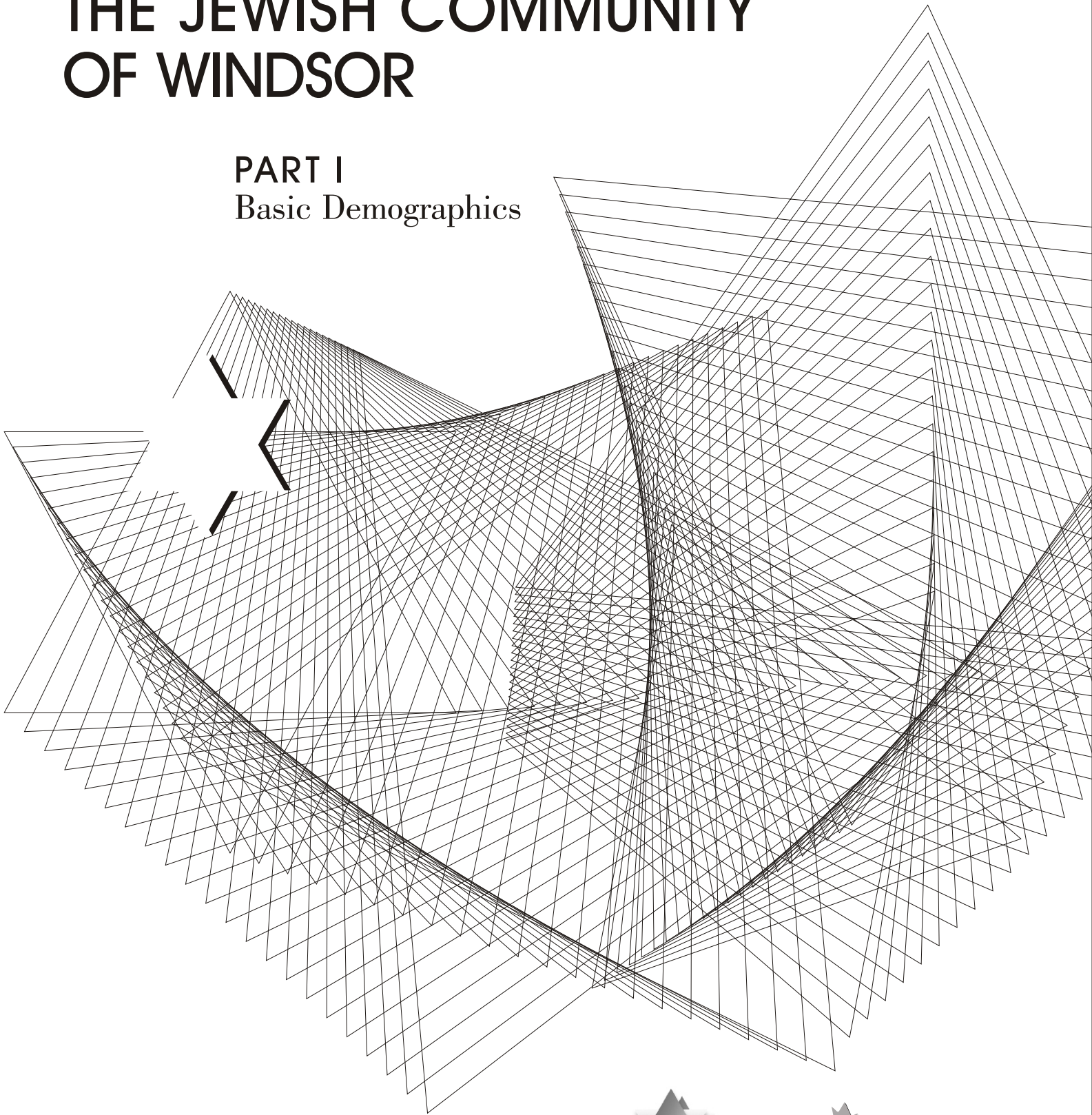
2001 Census Analysis Series

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY

OF WINDSOR

PART I

Basic Demographics



By Charles Shahr
November, 2003



UIA Federations Canada
מגבית הפרציות היהודיות בקנדה

2001 Census Analysis
The Jewish Community of Windsor

Part 1
Basic Demographics

By
Charles Shahr

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Highlights of Results

- The Jewish population of Windsor was 1,530 in 2001. Jews comprised 0.5% of the total Windsor population.
- Between 1991 and 2001 the Windsor Jewish community declined by 255 people, or 14.3%. The community has been decreasing in size for the last three decades.
- Windsor has the twelfth largest Jewish community in Canada.
- Regarding the age distribution of the Windsor Jewish community, the 15-24 year cohort has decreased markedly in the last three decades. There were 130 in this age group in 2001, compared to 215 in 1991, and 325 in 1981.
- The 45-64 and 65+ year cohorts have remained remarkably steady since 1991. In fact, their numbers have not changed at all in the last decade.
- The median age of the Windsor Jewish community (45.9 years) is significantly older than that of the total Windsor population (35.8 years) or the Canadian Jewish population (40.2 years). In fact, in the last decade, the discrepancy between the median age for the Windsor Jewish community and these two populations has widened considerably.
- The size of the Jewish community's population ranks nineteenth among ethnic groups in Windsor. The top five ethnic affiliations include French, British, Canadian, Italian and German.
- Jews rank ninth in size among religious groups. The top five religious affiliations include Catholics, Protestants, Christian Orthodox, Muslims, and non-specified Christians.

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Census Analysis Series

Basic Demographics

The 2001 Census provides an important opportunity to obtain a demographic “snapshot” of the Jewish community in Windsor. This analysis is the first in a series of Census reports that examine the characteristics of the Jewish population in this metropolitan area.

This report is considered particularly timely given the emerging realities facing Windsor’s Jewish population. In the last decade, the community has undergone significant changes. A decline in overall population, a large proportion of elderly, and a decrease in the school-aged population are issues that have impacted greatly on the nature and composition of the community here.

A particular challenge has been finding ways to retain Jewish youth that leave elsewhere for economic opportunities. Another priority has been servicing the needs of the elderly, and in particular, Holocaust Survivors. Finally, reaching out to the unaffiliated and getting them more involved in community life remains an important focus for the long-term.

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

This report begins with an historical demographic perspective, followed by gender and age breakdowns. It then compares Windsor’s Jewish population with other ethnic and religious groups. Important explanations of the utility and reliability of the Census, as well as how Jewish identity is defined, are included in the Appendices. Additional data tables are then presented in the final part of this analysis.

The current report is an analysis of the Jewish community within the Windsor Census Metropolitan Area or CMA. This corresponds to the Greater Windsor Area, and includes within its parameters the suburbs and municipalities which surround the city of Windsor.

Table 1
Jewish Population of Windsor CMA
Historical Summary*

	Jewish Population	# Change From Previous Census	% Change From Previous Census
2001	1,530	-255	-14.3
1991	1,785	-370	-17.2
1981	2,155	-350	-14.0
1971	2,505	+86	+3.6
1961	2,419	-25	-1.0
1951	2,444	+201	+9.0
1941	2,243	-144	-6.0
1931	2,387	+1,405	+143.1
1921	982	+673	+217.8
1911	309	+133	+75.6
1901	176	--	--

*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 2
Jewish Population as Percentage of Total Windsor Population
Historical Summary

Census Year	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
2001	304,960	303,430	1,530	0.5
1991	259,295	257,510	1,785	0.7
1981	243,640	241,485	2,155	0.9
1971	258,650	256,145	2,505	1.0

Note that anyone who expressed a Jewish affiliation, and fell within the parameters of the Jewish Standard Definition (see Appendix 3), is included in this analysis. Not included are Jews living in institutions—such as nursing homes, prisons or psychiatric facilities. This is because they were not given the long form of the Census, and hence, no data are available regarding their Jewish identification.

Total Population & Historical Analysis

In 2001, the Jewish population of the Windsor CMA was 1,530 (Table 1). This figure for 2001 represented a loss from 1991, when there were 1,785 Jews in this metropolitan area. Between 1991 and 2001 the Jewish population decreased by 255 people, or 14.3%.

The decrease between 1991 and 2001 represented a trend of population losses evident for the last three decades. For instance, between 1981 and 1991 the community diminished by 370 people or 17.2%. Between 1971 and 1981, the community experienced a decrease of 350 people or 14%.

In fact, the Windsor Jewish population peaked in 1951, with 2,444 persons. Between 1951 and 1971 the size of the population remained fairly steady, but losses were evident in subsequent Censuses. The largest period of in-migration took place in the 1920's. By the 1931 Census, Windsor had the seventh largest Jewish community in Canada.

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

Table 2 looks at the Jewish population relative to the total population in Windsor. It can be seen that the percentage of the Jewish population relative to the total has declined steadily in the last three decades. Jews represented 0.5% of the total Windsor population in 2001, a figure below that of the 1991 Census (0.7%). In 1971, Jews represented 1% of the overall Windsor population.

Table 3
Windsor & Canadian Jewish Populations
Historical Summary

Census Year	Windsor Jewish Population	Canadian Jewish Population	% of Cdn Jewish Population	Ranking Among Cdn Jewish Communities
2001	1,530	370,520	0.4	12
1991	1,785	358,055	0.5	11
1981	2,155	313,865	0.7	10
1971	2,505	286,555	0.9	9

Table 4
Gender Breakdowns
Windsor & Canadian Jewish Populations

	Windsor Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
Males	710	46.4	182,910	49.4
Females	820	53.6	187,610	50.6
Total	1,530	100.0	370,520	100.0

The table also shows that the overall Windsor population grew by 25.2% between 1981 and 2001, whereas the Windsor Jewish community diminished by 29%. In other words, the Windsor Jewish community is not keeping in step with the growth of the rest of the population.

Table 3 compares Windsor's Jewish population to the Canadian Jewish population. In 2001, Windsor's Jewish community was the twelfth largest in Canada, and comprised 0.4% of the country's Jewish population.

Jewish communities across Canada with comparable sizes to the Windsor community (1,530) include those in Halifax (1,985), Kitchener (1,385), and St. Catharines - Niagara (1,125).

Gender & Age Breakdowns

According to Table 4, there is a larger proportion of females than males in the Windsor Jewish community. Specifically, 53.6% of the Jewish population is female and 46.4% is male.

Females outnumber males in the gender breakdown for the Jewish population of

Canada, but the discrepancy is smaller than that for the Windsor Jewish community. Females comprise 50.6% of the Canadian Jewish population, whereas males comprise 49.4%.

Table 5 examines age breakdowns for Windsor Jews, non-Jews and their totals. The Jewish population has a lower proportion of children 0-14 years of age than the total population (16.7% and 20.3% respectively).

Windsor's Jewish population also has a lower proportion of those 15-24 years of age than the total population (8.5% and 13.6% respectively).

In the economically productive age group of 25-44, the discrepancy between the two populations is even more marked. Specifically, 23.9% of Jews fall into this age cohort, whereas 31.5% of the total Windsor population is represented here.

The picture reverses for the 45-64 year cohort. The Jewish community has a higher proportion for this age group (26.1%) than Windsor's total population (22.6%).

**Table 5
Age Breakdowns for Jews & Non-Jews
Windsor CMA**

	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	61,760	20.3	255	16.7	61,505	20.3
15-24	41,530	13.6	130	8.5	41,400	13.6
25-44	95,975	31.5	365	23.9	95,610	31.5
45-64	69,040	22.6	400	26.1	68,640	22.6
65+	36,660	12.0	380	24.8	36,280	12.0
Total	304,965	100.0	1,530	100.0	303,435	100.0

**Table 6
Age Breakdowns
Windsor & Canadian Jewish Populations**

	Windsor Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
0-14	255	16.7	71,590	19.3
15-24	130	8.5	48,430	13.1
25-44	365	23.9	90,510	24.4
45-64	400	26.1	98,115	26.5
65+	380	24.8	61,875	16.7
Total	1,530	100.0	370,520	100.0

Finally, a comparison of the two age distributions shows that the Jewish community has a significantly higher proportion of seniors (24.8%) than Windsor's total population (12.0%). In fact, the Jewish community has more than twice the proportion of seniors.

All in all, there is a significantly higher percentage of Windsor Jews at the older end of the age distribution (45+ years) than in the total population: 50.9% of Windsor Jews are 45+ years, compared to 34.6% of the overall population in the Windsor metropolitan area.

Table 6 compares age distributions of the Windsor and Canadian Jewish populations. There is a smaller proportion of children 0-14 years of age among the Windsor community than for Canadian Jews (16.7% and 19.3% respectively).

For the 15-24 year cohort, the Windsor community has a smaller proportion as well (8.5% and 13.1% respectively). In terms of the 25-44 year cohort, the Windsor and national Jewish populations have similar percentages (23.9% and 24.4% respectively).

The Windsor community has an almost identical proportion of those 45-64 years, as the Canadian Jewish population (26.1% and 26.5% respectively).

Finally, there is a much higher percentage of elderly (65+) among the Windsor Jewish community than the national Jewish population (24.8% and 16.7% respectively).

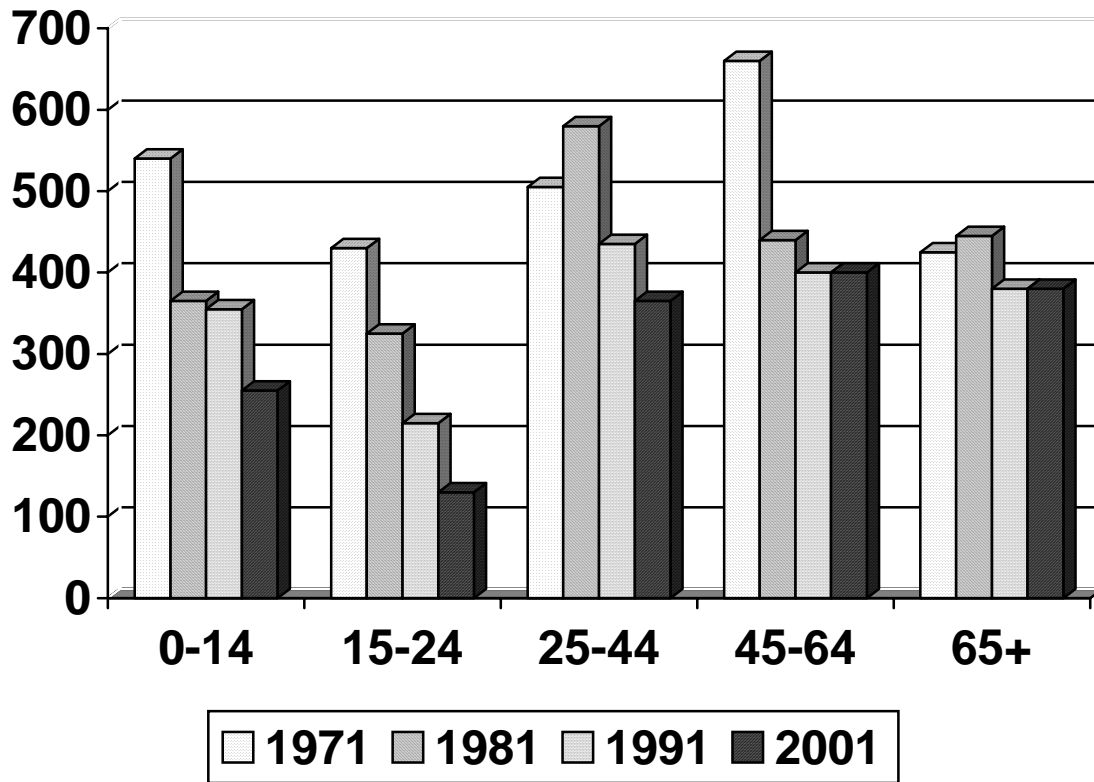
It is evident that the age distribution of Windsor's Jewish community is more similar to that of the Canadian Jewish community than the distribution for the total population of Windsor. However, there are significant differences between the Canadian and Windsor Jewish populations in terms of those below 25 years, and 65+ years. The Windsor Jewish community has a smaller proportion in the former age group, and a markedly higher proportion in the latter.

Table 7 represents an historical summary of age breakdowns for Windsor's Jewish community. A number of interesting findings can be gleaned from this table. First, the number of those between 0-14 years of age has decreased since the 1991 Census. In 2001, there were 255 children under 15 years, compared to 355 in 1991, and 365 in 1981.

Table 7
Age by Census Year
Windsor Jewish Community

	2001		1991		1981		1971	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	255	16.7	355	19.9	365	16.9	540	21.6
15-24	130	8.5	215	12.0	325	15.1	430	17.2
25-44	365	23.9	435	24.4	580	26.9	505	20.2
45-64	400	26.1	400	22.4	440	20.4	660	26.4
65+	380	24.8	380	21.3	445	20.6	365	14.6
Total	1,530	100.0	1,785	100.0	2,155	100.0	2,500	100.0

Figure 1
Age by Census Year
Windsor Jewish Community



The 15-24 year cohort has been declining steadily in the last three decades. There were 130 individuals in this cohort in 2001, compared to 215 in 1991, and 325 in 1981. The 25-44 year cohort has also been decreasing. In 2001, there were 365 individuals in this age group, compared to 435 in 1991, and 580 in 1981.

On the other hand, the 45-64 age group has remained steady since 1991. There were 400 individuals in this cohort in 2001, and an identical number in 1991. Finally, the number of Jewish seniors has also remained steady in the last decade. There were 380 seniors in 2001, an identical number to that of 1991.

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

It can be seen that the 0-14 age cohort has dipped between 1991 and 2001, after remaining steady in the previous decade.

The 15-24 cohort has been decreasing in the last three decades. The steady decrease in the size of this cohort is perhaps the most dramatic feature of this graph.

As Figure 1 also shows, the 25-44 cohort has decreased after peaking in the 1981 Census. The 45-64 cohort has remained remarkably steady between 1991 and 2001, after experiencing a small decrease the decade before.

Finally, as noted in the summary of Table 7, the number of seniors (65+) has also remained steady in the last decade. Their numbers had peaked in the 1981 Census.

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

The dependency ratio for the Windsor Jewish community is 0.71. This ratio has been increasing in the last 30 years. In 1971

Table 8
Median Age
Selected Populations by Census Year

Census Year	Windsor Total Population	Windsor Non-Jewish Population	Windsor Jewish Population	Canadian Jewish Population
2001	35.8	35.7	45.9	40.2
1991	33.5	33.5	39.6	37.3
1981	30.2	30.1	36.9	34.6
1971	26.3	26.3	36.1	33.6

the dependency ratio was 0.57, whereas in 1981 it was 0.60. The ratio increased significantly in 1991 to 0.70, and has remained at about that level in 2001.

In comparison, the dependency ratio for the total Windsor population is 0.48, considerably below that of the Windsor Jewish community (0.71). The dependency ratio for the Canadian Jewish population is 0.56. It is 0.54 for the Toronto Jewish community, 0.70 for the Montreal Jewish community, 0.42 for the Vancouver Jewish community, and 0.46 for the Ottawa Jewish community

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

Table 8 looks at median ages for the Jewish, non-Jewish and total Windsor populations, as well as the Canadian Jewish population. It

is clear from this table that the median age of the Jewish population in this metropolitan area has been steadily increasing. In 1971 it was 36.1 years, 36.9 years in 1981, 39.6 years in 1991 and 45.9 years in 2001.

The 2001 median age for the Jewish community is 10.1 years older than that of the total Windsor population. It is interesting to note that the gap between the Jewish community's median age and that of the total Windsor population has increased significantly in the last decade. In 1991 it was 6.1 years, and 10.1 years in 2001. In other words, the Jewish community is growing older at a faster rate than the total population here.

Table 8 also shows that the median age of the Windsor Jewish community is somewhat older than that of the Canadian Jewish population (45.9 and 40.2 years respectively).

The differences between the median ages of the Windsor and Canadian Jewish populations have increased significantly since 1991. In that Census, the Windsor Jewish community was 2.3 years older than the Canadian Jewish population; whereas in 2001, it was 5.7 years older.

Table 9
Ethnic Affiliation: Windsor CMA

	#	%
French	55,045	18.0
British	54,150	17.8
Canadian	47,780	15.7
Italian	29,730	9.7
German	20,345	6.7
Arab	13,515	4.4
Aboriginal	9,490	3.1
Polish	9,385	3.1
Ukrainian	8,075	2.6
Chinese	6,120	2.0
African	4,530	1.5
East Indian	4,290	1.4
Filipino	2,950	1.0
Greek	2,510	0.8
Caribbean	2,095	0.7
Latin American	2,090	0.7
Russian	1,890	0.6
Vietnamese	1,580	0.5
(Jewish: full definition)	(1,525)	--
Spanish	1,375	0.5
American	1,325	0.4
Pakistani	1,155	0.4
Portuguese	1,010	0.3
Korean	400	0.1
Japanese	165	0.1
All other ethnic categories	23,965	7.9
Total Windsor CMA	304,965	100.0

The median age is 39.4 years for the Toronto Jewish community, compared to 45.9 years for the Windsor Jewish population. It is 41.8 years for the Montreal Jewish community, 39.4 years for the Ottawa Jewish community, 44.5 years for the Winnipeg Jewish community and 39.8 years for the Vancouver Jewish community. In other words, the Windsor Jewish population is older, on average, than any of the major Jewish centres mentioned above.

Comparisons With Other Ethnic Groups

Table 9 looks at the ethnic affiliations of the total population in the Windsor CMA. Ethnicity was a “multiple response” variable in the 2001 Census. This means 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 4.

Note that the category for Jewish affiliation is described as “Jewish: full definition” in Table 9. Jewish affiliation is unique because it can refer to an ethnic or religious identification, or both. It was felt that comparisons should be made with the full

definition of “Jewishness”, so that the most inclusive attribution could be derived. A percentage wasn’t assigned to this category, however, because it overlapped with other groups (that is, some respondents may have described themselves as “Jewish and Russian” or “Jewish and Canadian”, etc.).

An examination of Table 9 reveals that French is the ethnic category with the most popular affiliation in the Windsor CMA. 18% of residents say their ethnic affiliation is French, or 55,045 persons.

A significant number also say they are British by ethnic origin. They comprise 54,150 individuals or 17.8% of the Windsor population. This group includes individuals of English, Irish and Scottish origins.

Almost 16% of the Windsor population claims a Canadian ethnic origin. This group comprises 47,780 persons and ranks third among ethnic affiliations. Another 29,730 persons claim Italian descent, or 9.7% of the Windsor population. There are also significant German and Arab populations in this city (20,345 and 13,515 individuals respectively).

Table 10
Religious Affiliation
Windsor CMA

	#	%
Catholic	160,530	52.6
Protestant	72,955	23.9
Christian Orthodox	10,825	3.5
Muslim	10,745	3.5
Christian, n.i.e.	8,600	2.8
Buddhist	2,110	0.7
Hindu	1,885	0.6
Sikh	1,630	0.5
(Jewish: full definition)	(1,525)	--
Jewish: religion alone	1,335	0.4
Para-religious groups	360	0.1
Other Eastern religions	255	0.1
No religious affiliation	33,730	11.1
Total	304,960	100.0

Note: "Christian, n.i.e." includes individuals who identified themselves as Christian but did not report a specific denomination. The category of "No religious affiliation" comprises Agnostics, Atheists, Humanists, those with No Religion, and Other n.i.e.

The remaining ethnic groups number below 10,000 individuals. The Aboriginal community ranks seventh, and comprises 9,490 persons. The Polish population numbers 9,385 people and the Ukrainian community numbers 8,075 people. Finally, the Chinese community rounds out the ten largest ethnic groups with 6,120 individuals.

The Jewish community ranks nineteenth among ethnic groups, with a population of 1,525. As noted before, because ethnicity alone is not sufficiently inclusive to accurately describe the community, this figure is derived from a combined definition of religion and ethnicity (see Appendix 4).

In terms of median ages, the ethnic groups with the lowest figures include the African (23.4 years), Latin American (25.2 years), Pakistani (25.3 years), Caribbean (25.4 years), and Arab (26.0 years) communities.

The Jewish community has the highest median age (45.9 years), followed by the British population (44.1 years), the Ukrainian community (37.7 years), and the Greek and French populations (both 36.8 years).

Please refer to Table 15 in Appendix 5 for a complete breakdown of ethnic affiliation by median age.

Comparisons With Other Religious Affiliations

Table 10 looks at religious affiliations for the Windsor CMA. Note that the figures for the Jewish Standard Definition are cited in this analysis as well, although the figures for Jewish religion alone are likewise included in the table.

It can be seen that Catholics are the largest religious group in this metropolitan area, representing 52.6% of the population, or 160,530 individuals. Protestants comprise the second largest group with 23.9% of the total population, or 72,955 individuals.

The Christian Orthodox are the third largest group with 3.5% of the population, or 10,825 individuals. Muslims comprise the fourth largest group with 10,745 individuals, followed by “Christians not included elsewhere” with 8,600 individuals.

Jews rank ninth among religious groups. Note that Jews were defined using both the Standard Definition (which uses religion and

ethnicity) and by religion alone. Their ranking is not affected by the choice of definition, although there are obviously fewer Jews when only religion is taken into account.

It is noteworthy that 11.1% of the total population, or 33,730 persons, say they have no religious affiliation. Within this category are included people who defined themselves as agnostics, atheists, or humanists, or who affiliated with no religion at all.

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

The Jewish community has the highest median age (45.9 years) of any mainstream religious group in Windsor, followed by the Protestant community (40.7 years). The lowest median age is found among Muslims (24.4 years). Those with no religious affiliation average 29.5 years, whereas those involved with Para-religious groups have a median age of 37.2 years.

Please refer to Table 16 in Appendix 5 for a complete breakdown of religious affiliation by median age.

The Windsor Community in a Provincial Context

The total population of Jews in Ontario is 211,465. Jews make up 1.9% of the population of this province. In comparison, the Jewish population of Quebec numbers 94,665. There are 29,875 Jews in British Columbia, and 15,210 Jews in Manitoba.

0.7% of the Jewish population in this province is located in the Windsor CMA. The great majority of Ontario Jews reside in Toronto, which has 84.7% of Jews in this province, and a Jewish population of 179,100. There are figures available for several other Jewish communities in Ontario. For instance, there are 13,445 Jews in Ottawa; 4,675 Jews in Hamilton; 1,530 in Windsor; 1,390 in Kitchener; and 1,095 in Kingston.

Appendix 1

The Utility of the Census

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

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

community agencies, in order to determine what proportions of these segments specific agencies are reaching.

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

Finally, the Census can be used to establish demographic trends over time, by comparing the latest figures to those of previous Censuses. These comparisons provide important indications to what extent a community has changed, and where it might be headed in the coming years.

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. In terms of non-response errors, responses to the Census cannot be obtained from a certain number of households and/or individuals due to extended absence or other 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 the data obtained from the Jewish population. For instance, certain segments of the Jewish community may be more reticent to answer the questions in the Census 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.

It is possible that members of the Chassidic and Ultra-Orthodox communities are 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% enumeration 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 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 from 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 as agnostics, atheists and humanists, as well as having no religion. Since it is possible to be Jewish and to have such affiliations, it was felt that this 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 4

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 for this analysis whereby a respondent would only be assigned one ethnic category. This system involved a hierarchy where an ethnic group would get precedence over those below it. The following order of precedence was established:

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

Rather than using a strictly ethnic definition of Jewishness, comparisons between Jews and other ethnic categories were made using the 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 5 Additional Data Tables

**Table 11
Age by Gender
Windsor Jewish Community**

	Total		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	255	16.7	155	22.0	100	12.1
15-24	130	8.5	65	9.2	65	7.9
25-44	370	24.2	145	20.6	225	27.3
45-64	400	26.1	195	27.7	205	24.8
65+	375	24.5	145	20.6	230	27.9
Total	1,530	100.0	705	100.0	825	100.0

Table 12
Age Breakdowns for Jews & Non-Jews
Windsor CMA

	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	19,580	6.4	80	5.2	19,500	6.4
5-14	42,180	13.8	175	11.4	42,005	13.8
15-24	41,530	13.6	130	8.5	41,400	13.6
25-34	45,150	14.8	140	9.1	45,010	14.8
35-44	50,825	16.7	230	15.0	50,595	16.7
45-54	41,735	13.7	235	15.3	41,500	13.7
55-64	27,305	9.0	165	10.7	27,140	8.9
65-74	21,015	6.9	160	10.4	20,855	6.9
75-84	12,750	4.2	150	9.8	12,600	4.2
85+	2,890	0.9	70	4.6	2,820	0.9
Total	304,960	100.0	1,535	100.0	303,425	100.0

Table 13
Age Breakdowns
Windsor & Canadian Jewish Populations

	Windsor Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
0-4	80	5.2	21,245	5.7
5-14	175	11.4	50,345	13.6
15-24	130	8.5	48,430	13.1
25-34	140	9.1	41,005	11.1
35-44	230	15.0	49,510	13.4
45-54	235	15.3	61,170	16.5
55-64	165	10.7	36,940	10.0
65-74	160	10.4	28,560	7.7
75-84	150	9.8	25,360	6.8
85+	70	4.6	7,955	2.1
Total	1,535	100.0	370,520	100.0

Table 14
Age Breakdowns by Census Year
Windsor Jewish Community

	2001		1991		1981		1971	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	80	5.2	170	9.5	110	5.1	150	6.0
5-14	175	11.4	185	10.3	255	11.8	390	15.5
15-24	130	8.5	215	12.0	330	15.3	430	17.1
25-34	140	9.1	190	10.6	335	15.5	245	9.8
35-44	230	15.0	250	13.9	245	11.3	255	10.2
45-54	235	15.3	280	15.6	215	10.0	325	12.9
55-64	165	10.7	125	7.0	220	10.2	340	13.5
65-74	160	10.4	165	9.2	265	12.3	230	9.2
75-84	150	9.8	150	8.4	150	6.9	110	4.4
85+	70	4.6	65	3.6	35	1.6	35	1.4
Total	1,535	100.0	1,795	100.0	2,160	100.0	2,510	100.0

Table 15
Ethnic Affiliation by Median Age: Windsor CMA

	Median Age
French	36.8
British	44.1
Canadian	31.3
Italian	35.2
German	35.3
Arab	26.0
Aboriginal	26.4
Polish	34.4
Ukrainian	37.7
Chinese	31.5
African	23.4
East Indian	29.4
Filipino	33.0
Greek	36.8
Caribbean	25.4
Latin American	25.2
Russian	34.4
Vietnamese	29.4
(Jewish: full definition)	(45.9)
Spanish	30.3
American	32.2
Pakistani	25.3
Portuguese	29.4
Korean	33.7
Japanese	35.4
Other Ethnic	40.6
Total	35.8

Table 16
Religious Affiliation by Median Age
Windsor CMA

	Median Age
Catholic	36.1
Protestant	40.7
Christian Orthodox	39.1
Muslim	24.4
Christian, n.i.e.	28.5
Buddhist	33.3
Hindu	29.0
Sikh	29.4
(Jewish: full definition)	(45.9)
Jewish: religion alone	48.4
Para-religious groups	37.2
Other Eastern religions	32.8
No religious affiliation	29.5
Total	35.8

Note: "Christian, n.i.e." includes individuals who identified themselves as Christian but did not report a specific denomination. The category of "No religious affiliation" comprises Agnostics, Atheists, Humanists, those with No Religion, and Other n.i.e.