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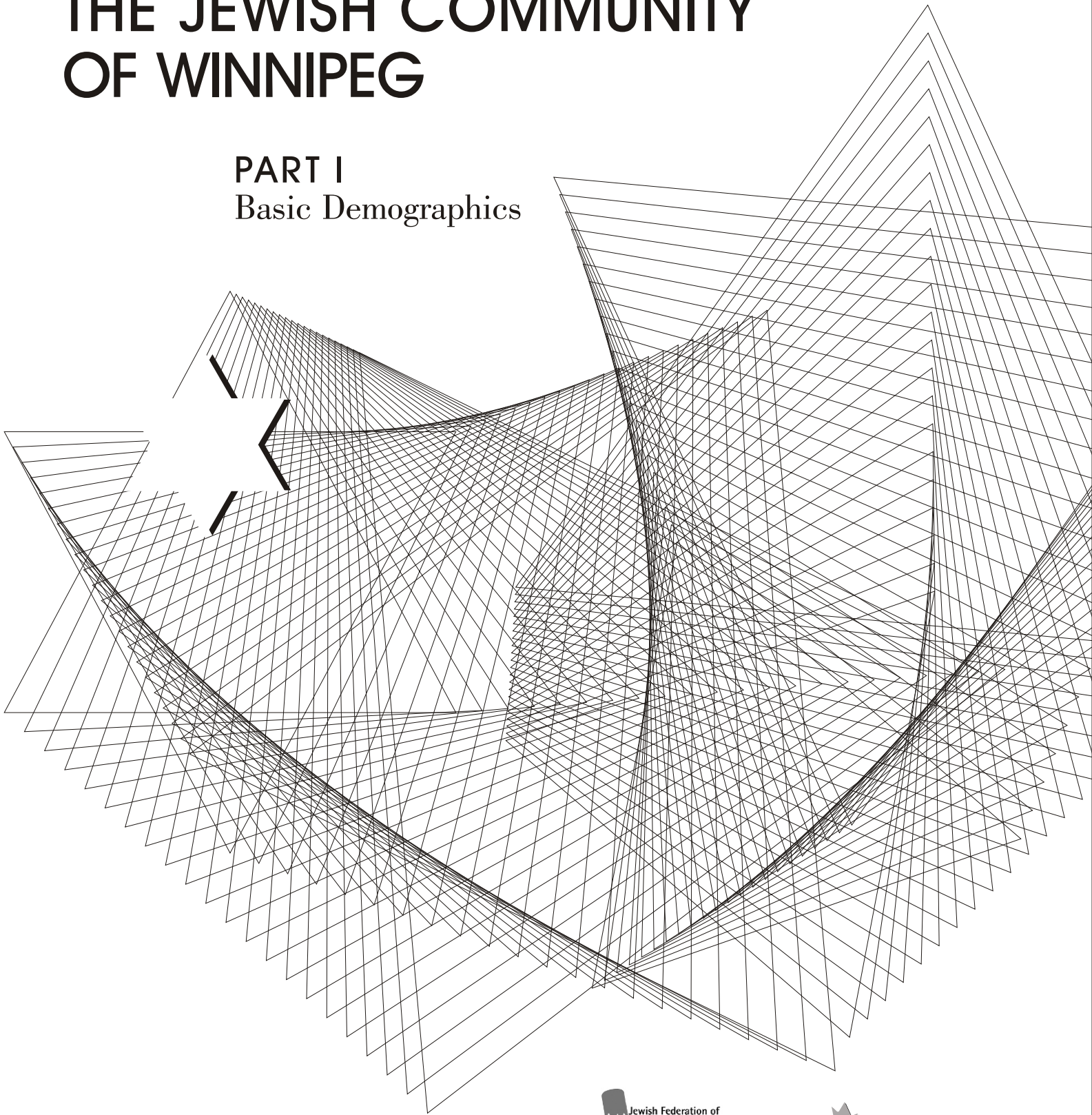
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2001 Census Analysis Series **THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF WINNIPEG**

PART I Basic Demographics



By Charles Shahr
November, 2003



מגבית הפרציות היהודיות בקנדה
UIA Federations Canada

2001 Census Analysis
The Jewish Community of Winnipeg

Part 1
Basic Demographics

By
Charles Shahr

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Highlights of Results

- The Jewish population of Winnipeg was 14,765 in 2001. Jews comprised 2.2% of the total Winnipeg population.
- Between 1991 and 2001 the Jewish community diminished by 415 people, or 2.7%. This loss was much smaller than that experienced in the two previous decades.
- Winnipeg has the fourth largest Jewish community in Canada, and about 4% of the country's Jewish population.
- The 45-64 year cohort has increased markedly in the last decade for the Winnipeg Jewish community. In 2001, there were 4,090 individuals in this age group, compared to 2,895 in 1991. This cohort represents the baby-boomer generation.
- The Jewish community has a much larger proportion of seniors 65+ years (21.5%) than Winnipeg's total population (12.9%).
- The median age of the Winnipeg Jewish community (44.5 years) is significantly older than that of the Canadian Jewish population (40.2 years).
- The size of the Jewish community's population ranks tenth among ethnic groups in Winnipeg. The top five ethnic affiliations include the British, Ukrainian, German, Canadian, and Aboriginal communities.
- Jews rank fourth in size among religious groups. Protestants are the largest group, followed by Catholics and non-specified Christians.
- A very significant proportion (97%) of the Jewish population in Manitoba resides in the Winnipeg Census Metropolitan Area.

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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 Winnipeg. This analysis is the first in a series of Census reports that examine the characteristics of the Jewish population in this metropolitan area.

It is clear that Winnipeg’s Jewish population is unique in North America. It is a diverse community, with a long history of Jewish commitment and affiliation. The established communal organizations, some in recently revitalized facilities, support a level of services and programs usually found in considerably larger communities.

Recent community initiatives have focused on retaining and increasing population levels; revitalizing the community’s level of affiliation; enhancing religious and cultural life; and increasing the capacity to maintain communal programs and services. The aim of such initiatives has been to ensure that the Jewish population of Winnipeg continues to remain one of the strongest communities of its size in North America.

As the community continues to face numerous challenges related to continuity and outreach, it is vital that leaders and planners develop an accurate demographic picture of the community’s diverse population. The following analysis attempts to shed further light on the dynamics of the Jewish population here.

This report begins with an historical demographic perspective, followed by gender and age breakdowns. It then compares Winnipeg’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 examines the Jewish community within the Winnipeg Census Metropolitan Area or CMA. This corresponds to the Greater Winnipeg Area, and includes within its parameters all of the

Table 1
Jewish & Non-Jewish Populations
Winnipeg CMA

	#	%
Jewish	14,765	2.2
Non-Jewish	646,965	97.8
Total	661,730	100.0

Table 2
Jewish Population of Winnipeg CMA
Historical Summary*

	Jewish Population	# Change From Previous Census	% Change From Previous Census
2001	14,765	-415	-2.7
1991	15,180	-990	-6.1
1981	16,170	-2,790	-14.7
1971	18,960	-416	-2.1
1961	19,376	+862	+4.7
1951	18,514	+1,247	+7.2
1941	17,267	-25	-0.1
1931	17,292	+2,798	+19.3
1921	14,494	+5,485	+60.9
1911	9,009	+7,845	+674.0
1901	1,164	--	--

*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.

suburbs and municipalities surrounding the city of Winnipeg.

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 Winnipeg CMA was 14,765 (Table 1). Jews comprised 2.2% of Winnipeg's total population of 661,730.

The Jewish population figure for 2001 represented a small loss from 1991, when there were 15,180 Jews in this metropolitan area. Between 1991 and 2001 the Jewish population declined by 415 people, or 2.7% (Table 2).

The population losses between 1991 and 2001 were less profound than between 1981

and 1991. In the latter decade, the community declined by 990 people or 6.1%. Current losses are less than half as pronounced.

The current decline is also much less significant than the one experienced between 1971 and 1981, when the community decreased by 2,790 people or 14.7%.

All in all, the trends evident in Table 2 suggest that in terms of demographic continuity, the Jewish community is not showing the significant downward pressures it experienced in the 1970s and 1980's. However, the population is still experiencing some decline.

The Winnipeg Jewish community began to swell in size at the turn of the last century. Particularly large increases were evident between 1901 and 1931 as well as between 1941 and 1961. In the 1930's, restricted Jewish immigration to Canada slowed some of the growth experienced in previous decades. More recent declines in population began in the decade between 1961 and 1971.

The gains and losses described in Table 2, however, do not reveal the entire story. They

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

Census Year	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
2001	661,730	646,965	14,765	2.2
1991	645,610	630,430	15,180	2.4
1981	578,625	562,455	16,170	2.8
1971	540,260	521,300	18,960	3.5

Table 4
Winnipeg & Canadian Jewish Populations
Historical Summary

Census Year	Winnipeg Jewish Population	Canadian Jewish Population	% of Cdn Jewish Population	Ranking Among Cdn Jewish Communities
2001	14,765	370,520	4.0	4
1991	15,180	358,055	4.2	4
1981	16,170	313,865	5.2	3
1971	18,960	286,555	6.6	3

Table 5
Gender Breakdowns
Winnipeg & Canadian Jewish Populations

	Winnipeg Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
Males	7,340	49.7	182,910	49.4
Females	7,420	50.3	187,610	50.6
Total	14,760	100.0	370,520	100.0

merely represent the relative impacts of mortality, birth rate, in-migration and out-migration on the Jewish community's demographics. These interacting factors will be examined more extensively in subsequent reports.

Table 3 looks at the Jewish population relative to the total population in Winnipeg. It can be seen that the percentage of the Jewish population relative to the total has been decreasing steadily in the last three decades. In 1971, Jews comprised 3.5% of the total Winnipeg population, but in 2001 they decreased to 2.2%.

It is also evident from Table 3 that the total Winnipeg population has increased from 1981 to 2001. Calculations reveal that between 1981 and 2001 the total population of this metropolitan area increased by 14.4%. On the other hand, in those two decades the Jewish community's population declined by 8.7%.

Table 4 compares Winnipeg's Jewish population to the Canadian Jewish population. It can be seen that in 1971, Winnipeg had the third largest Jewish community in Canada. It currently ranks

fourth behind the Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver Jewish communities.

The Winnipeg community comprised about 4% of the Canadian Jewish population in 2001. In 1971, it represented 6.6% of the Canadian Jewish total.

Calculations reveal that between 1981 and 2001 the Canadian Jewish population increased by 18.1%, whereas the Winnipeg Jewish population declined by 8.7%. It is also noteworthy, however, that between 1991 and 2001 the growth of the Canadian Jewish population slowed to a mere 3.5%.

Gender & Age Breakdowns

According to Table 5, there is a slightly lower proportion of males than females in the Winnipeg Jewish community. Over forty-nine percent (49.7%) of the Jewish population is male, compared to 50.3% female.

A slightly larger discrepancy in the gender breakdown is apparent for Canada's Jewish population. Males comprise 49.4% of the Canadian Jewish population, whereas females comprise 50.6%.

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

	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	128,370	19.4	2,600	17.6	125,770	19.4
15-24	91,240	13.8	1,720	11.6	89,520	13.8
25-44	200,425	30.3	3,180	21.5	197,245	30.5
45-64	156,135	23.6	4,090	27.7	152,045	23.5
65+	85,560	12.9	3,175	21.5	82,385	12.7
Total	661,730	100.0	14,765	100.0	646,965	100.0

Table 7
Age Breakdowns
Winnipeg & Canadian Jewish Populations

	Winnipeg Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
0-14	2,600	17.6	71,590	19.3
15-24	1,720	11.6	48,430	13.1
25-44	3,180	21.5	90,510	24.4
45-64	4,090	27.7	98,115	26.5
65+	3,175	21.5	61,875	16.7
Total	14,765	100.0	370,520	100.0

Table 6 examines age breakdowns for Winnipeg Jews, non-Jews and their totals. The Jewish population has a somewhat lower proportion of children 0-14 years of age than the total Winnipeg population (17.6% and 19.4% respectively). The Jewish population also has a lower proportion in the 15-24 year cohort than the total Winnipeg population (11.6% and 13.8% respectively).

In the economically productive age group of 25-44, the discrepancy is even more marked. Only about one in five Jews (21.5%) fall into this age cohort, whereas 30.3% of the total Winnipeg population is represented here.

The Jewish population has a somewhat higher proportion in the 45-64 year cohort than the total population (27.7% and 23.6% respectively).

Finally, the Jewish community has a much larger proportion of seniors (21.5%) than the total Winnipeg population (12.9%). This discrepancy is the most marked in terms of a comparison between these two age distributions.

Table 7 compares age distributions of the Winnipeg and Canadian Jewish populations.

It is evident that these distributions have a number of differences. For instance, there is a somewhat smaller proportion of children 0-14 years of age among the Winnipeg Jewish community than for Canadian Jews (17.6% and 19.3% respectively).

The Winnipeg Jewish community also has a somewhat lower proportion of teenagers and young adults 15-24 years of age than the Canadian community (11.6% and 13.1% respectively). The local Jewish population also has a lower percentage of those 25-44 years than the national Jewish community (21.5% and 24.4% respectively).

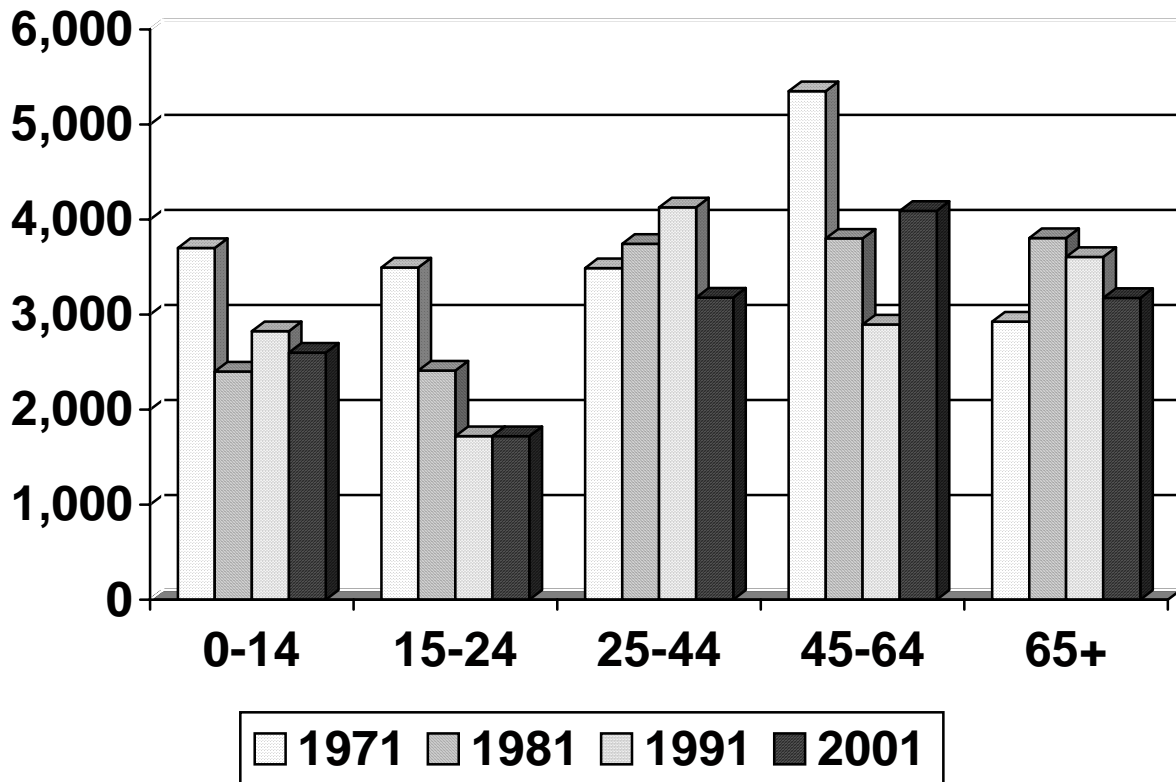
However, the Winnipeg Jewish community has a higher proportion of those 45-64 years than Canada's Jewish population (27.7% and 26.5% respectively). There is also proportionally more elderly in the Winnipeg Jewish community than in the national Jewish population (21.5% and 16.7% respectively).

All in all, the Winnipeg Jewish community's age distribution is more similar to that of Canada's Jewish population than to the distribution of the total Winnipeg population. But, there are nonetheless some important discrepancies between the age

Table 8
Age by Census Year
Winnipeg Jewish Community

	2001		1991		1981		1971	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	2,600	17.6	2,825	18.6	2,400	14.9	3,700	19.5
15-24	1,720	11.6	1,720	11.3	2,410	14.9	3,495	18.4
25-44	3,180	21.5	4,130	27.2	3,745	23.2	3,490	18.4
45-64	4,090	27.7	2,895	19.1	3,800	23.5	5,350	28.2
65+	3,175	21.5	3,605	23.8	3,805	23.5	2,925	15.4
Total	14,765	100.0	15,175	100.0	16,160	100.0	18,960	100.0

Figure 1
Age by Census Year
Winnipeg Jewish Community



breakdowns for the local and national Jewish populations.

Table 8 is an historical summary of age breakdowns for Winnipeg'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 2,600 children under 15 years of age, compared to 2,825 in 1991. The 2001 figure, however, is still higher than levels for the same cohort in 1981.

The 15-24 year cohort had been shrinking steadily from 1971 to 1991. But the figure for 2001 is identical to that of 1991. In the last two Censuses there were 1,720 in this cohort, compared to 2,410 in 1981. Since this segment of older teens and young adults represents the future of the community, it is at least a positive note that there haven't been losses in this age group.

The 25-44 year cohort has decreased in the last decade. In 2001, there were 3,180 individuals in this age group, compared to 4,130 in 1991. This represents a significant drop of almost 1,000 individuals that may

have implications for the economic strength of the community in the future.

The 45-64 age group has actually increased significantly since 1991. There were 4,090 individuals in this cohort in 2001, compared to 2,895 in 1991. This bulge in the distribution represents the "baby-boomer" generation.

Finally, the number of Jewish seniors has decreased somewhat. There were 3,175 seniors in 2001, compared to 3,605 in 1991. On the other hand, the baby-boomers will begin swelling the ranks of the elderly again by the time the next Census is conducted in 2011.

Figure 1 represents an historical analysis of age trends 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 slightly in 2001 after a small peak in 1991. The 15-24 cohort had declined

Table 9
Age by Gender
Winnipeg Jewish Community

	Total		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	2,600	17.6	1,355	18.5	1,245	16.8
15-24	1,725	11.7	1,030	14.0	695	9.4
25-44	3,180	21.5	1,570	21.4	1,610	21.7
45-64	4,085	27.7	1,970	26.8	2,115	28.5
65+	3,170	21.5	1,415	19.3	1,755	23.7
Total	14,760	100.0	7,340	100.0	7,420	100.0

between 1971 and 1991, but remained at the same level between 1991 and 2001.

As Figure 1 also shows, the 25-44 cohort experienced a peak in population between 1981 and 1991, but has declined significantly in 2001. The 45-64 year cohort has increased somewhat, although not approaching 1971 levels. Finally, the seniors (65+) cohort peaked in 1981, and has diminished since that year.

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 Winnipeg Jewish community is 0.64. In 1971, the dependency ratio was 0.54, whereas in 1981 it was 0.62. The ratio peaked in 1991 at 0.74, and began to dip again in 2001, largely because of fewer children and elderly in the age distribution of that Census.

In comparison, the dependency ratio for the total Winnipeg population is 0.48, well below that of the Winnipeg Jewish community. The dependency ratio for the Canadian Jewish population is 0.56. It is 0.54 for the Toronto Jewish community and 0.70 for the Montreal Jewish community. In short, compared to most other communities, the dependency ratio for the local Jewish community is at the high end of the distribution.

A cross-tabulation of age by gender for the Winnipeg Jewish population is presented in Table 9. It can be seen that males outnumber females at the younger end of the distribution. For instance, there are 1,355 males between 0-14 years compared with 1,245 females. This is not a surprising finding since in most population distributions worldwide there is a small excess of males among births.

There are also more males than females in the 15-24 year cohort for the Jewish community. But here the discrepancy is very marked. There are 1,030 males in this age group, compared to 695 females. It is not clear why there should be such a striking difference between genders in this age cohort.

Table 10
Median Age
Jewish & Non-Jewish Populations by Census Year
Winnipeg CMA

Census Year	Total Population	Jewish Population	Non-Jewish Population
2001	37.0	44.5	36.9
1991	33.1	40.2	32.9
1981	30.2	41.4	30.1
1971	27.4	38.3	27.3

Table 11
Median Age
Canadian & Winnipeg Jewish Populations by Census Year

Census Year	Winnipeg Jewish Population	Canadian Jewish Population
2001	44.5	40.2
1991	40.2	37.3
1981	41.4	34.6
1971	38.3	33.6

For the rest of the cohorts, however, females outnumber males. This is particularly true among seniors. There are 1,755 female elderly, compared to 1,415 male elderly. Such a discrepancy mirrors the trend of other populations worldwide with an excess of male versus female mortality. That is, males tend to have shorter life spans than females, and this accounts for the larger proportion of females among seniors.

The reader is referred to Tables 16 to 19 in Appendix 5 for more detailed age distributions, including 5-year and 10-year age breakdowns, as well as single-year breakdowns to age 19.

Table 10 looks at median ages for the Jewish, non-Jewish and total Winnipeg populations by Census year. It is clear from this table that the median age of the Jewish population in this metropolitan area has been generally increasing. It was 38.3 years in 1971, 41.4 years in 1981, 40.2 years in 1991 and 44.5 years in 2001.

It is unclear why the Jewish population decreased from 41.4 to 40.2 years between 1981 and 1991, but then increased markedly to 44.5 years in 2001.

The 2001 median age for the Jewish community is about 7.5 years older than that of the total Winnipeg population. It is interesting to note that between 1981 and 2001 the Jewish community's median age increased by 3.1 years, compared to 6.8 years for the total Winnipeg population.

It is also noteworthy that the gap between the Jewish community's median age and that of the total Winnipeg population has been eroding. In 1981, it was 11.2 years, and 7.5 years in 2001. In short, the total population is growing older faster than the Jewish community, although the difference in average ages between the two populations is still significant.

The median ages of the Canadian and Winnipeg Jewish populations are examined in Table 11. It can be seen that the median age of the Winnipeg Jewish community is somewhat older than that of the Canadian Jewish population (44.5 and 40.2 years respectively). In 1971, the median ages of the two populations were 4.7 years apart. The discrepancies became larger in 1981 and 1991. In 2001, the difference had diminished again, and comprised 4.3 years.

Table 12
Ethnic Affiliation: Winnipeg CMA

	#	%
British	129,935	19.6
Ukrainian	92,215	13.9
German	75,150	11.4
Canadian	64,165	9.7
Aboriginal	62,930	9.5
French	48,595	7.3
Filipino	30,275	4.6
Polish	26,190	4.0
Italian	14,890	2.3
(Jewish: full definition)	(14,765)	--
Russian	14,160	2.1
Chinese	12,870	1.9
East Indian	11,205	1.7
Portuguese	9,375	1.4
Caribbean	6,335	1.0
African	6,015	0.9
Latin American	4,935	0.7
Vietnamese	2,775	0.4
Arab	2,545	0.4
Greek	2,325	0.4
Spanish	2,190	0.3
Japanese	1,685	0.3
Korean	995	0.2
American	840	0.1
Pakistani	480	0.1
All other ethnic categories	38,650	5.8
Total Winnipeg CMA	661,725	100.0

The median age for Toronto's Jewish community is 39.4 years, compared to 44.5 years for Winnipeg's Jewish community. It is 41.8 years for the Montreal Jewish community, 39.8 years for the Vancouver Jewish community, and 39.4 years for the Ottawa Jewish community. In short, Winnipeg has the oldest average age of any major Jewish community in Canada.

Comparisons With Other Ethnic Groups

Table 12 looks at the ethnic affiliations of the total population in the Winnipeg 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 12. Jewish affiliation is unique because it can refer to either an ethnic or religious identification, or both. It was felt that comparisons should be made with the full definition of "Jewishness", so that the most inclusive attribution could be derived.

A percentage wasn't assigned to this category, 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 12 reveals that British is the ethnic category with the most popular affiliation. About a quarter (19.6%) of Winnipeg residents say their ethnic affiliation is British, or 129,935 persons. This group includes individuals of English, Irish and Scottish origins.

More than one in ten individuals (13.9%) are of Ukrainian origin. This group comprises 92,215 persons. Germans rank third as far as ethnic affiliations are concerned. There are 75,150 individuals of German descent in Winnipeg, or 11.4% of the population.

Another 64,165 persons say they are Canadian, or 9.7% of the Winnipeg population. The aboriginal community numbers 62,930. There are also significant French and Filipino communities (48,595 and 30,275 individuals respectively). The Polish community comprises 26,190 members.

Table 13
Ethnic Affiliation by Age for Winnipeg CMA

	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
British	13,410	10.3	12,740	9.8	37,910	29.2	40,505	31.2	25,370	19.5
Ukrainian	18,045	19.6	12,715	13.8	28,140	30.5	20,635	22.4	12,680	13.8
German	13,215	17.6	9,515	12.7	24,085	32.0	17,355	23.1	10,980	14.6
Canadian	17,125	26.7	10,930	17.0	17,750	27.7	12,045	18.8	6,325	9.9
Aboriginal	21,300	33.8	10,685	17.0	19,815	31.5	9,410	15.0	1,730	2.7
French	8,180	16.8	6,365	13.1	16,165	33.3	12,305	25.3	5,570	11.5
Filipino	7,485	24.7	5,570	18.4	8,485	28.0	6,970	23.0	1,765	5.8
Polish	4,295	16.4	3,555	13.6	7,655	29.2	6,475	24.7	4,205	16.1
Italian	3,645	24.5	2,105	14.1	4,365	29.3	3,050	20.5	1,725	11.6
(Jewish: full def)	(2,600)	(17.6)	(1,720)	(11.6)	(3,180)	(21.5)	(4,090)	(27.7)	(3,175)	(21.5)
Russian	2,855	20.2	2,350	16.6	4,825	34.1	3,070	21.7	1,060	7.5
Chinese	2,715	21.1	2,335	18.1	4,030	31.3	2,655	20.6	1,145	8.9
East Indian	2,485	22.2	1,865	16.6	3,420	30.5	2,685	24.0	755	6.7
Portuguese	1,855	19.8	1,520	16.2	3,000	32.0	2,000	21.3	1,000	10.7
Caribbean	1,795	28.3	1,060	16.7	1,735	27.3	1,315	20.7	440	6.9
African	1,775	29.5	970	16.1	2,355	39.2	730	12.1	185	3.1
Latin American	1,130	22.9	1,205	24.4	1,540	31.2	910	18.4	155	3.1
Vietnamese	745	26.8	425	15.3	1,050	37.8	425	15.3	130	4.7
Arab	835	32.9	375	14.8	860	33.9	380	15.0	90	3.5
Greek	445	19.1	340	14.6	635	27.3	585	25.2	320	13.8
Spanish	490	22.4	350	16.0	715	32.7	480	22.0	150	6.9
Japanese	285	16.8	275	16.2	480	28.3	320	18.9	335	19.8
Korean	210	21.2	280	28.3	325	32.8	145	14.6	30	3.0
American	80	9.6	115	13.8	240	28.7	235	28.1	165	19.8
Pakistani	145	30.5	85	17.9	135	28.4	110	23.2	0	0.0
Other Ethnic	3,835	9.9	3,515	9.1	10,720	27.7	11,330	29.3	9,250	23.9
Total CMA	128,380	19.4	91,245	13.8	200,435	30.3	156,125	23.6	85,560	12.9

The Jewish community ranks tenth among ethnic groups, with a population of 14,765. 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).

The Russian population is almost as large as the Jewish community, with 14,160 individuals. Finally, the Chinese and East Indian populations round out the ethnic groups with at least 10,000 people in the Winnipeg Census Metropolitan Area.

Table 13 examines the age breakdowns of the various ethnic groups in Winnipeg. It can be seen that regarding children 0-14 years, the Aboriginal (33.8%), Arab (32.9%), Pakistani (30.5%) and African (29.5%) populations have the highest proportions. The Jewish community falls in the low end of the distribution (17.6%). The American (9.6%), British (10.3%), and Polish (16.4%) communities have the lowest proportions of children.

In terms of teenagers and young adults between 15-24 years, the Korean (28.3%), Latin American (24.4%) and Filipino (18.4%) communities have the highest

proportions. The British (9.8%) have the lowest proportion. Also at the low end, the Jewish community has 11.6%, and the German community has 12.7% in this age cohort. The fact that the Jewish community has such a low percentage of teenagers and young adults relative to other ethnic groups is noteworthy.

Regarding the economically productive 25-44 year cohort, it is very significant that the Jewish community has the lowest proportion of any ethnic community in Winnipeg (21.5%). In fact, this percentage is much below the next lowest groups, the Greek and Caribbean communities (both 27.3%). The African (39.2%), Vietnamese (37.8%) and Russian (34.1%) communities have the highest proportions in this age group.

The British (31.2%) and American (28.1%) communities have the highest percentages in the 45-64 year cohort. The Jewish population has the third highest proportion in this age group with 27.7%. The lowest percentages are found among Africans (12.1%) and Koreans (14.6%).

The Jewish community has the highest proportion of any ethnic group in terms of seniors (21.5%). The Japanese (19.8%),

Table 14
Religious Affiliation
Winnipeg CMA

	#	%
Protestant	235,985	35.7
Catholic	216,420	32.7
Christian, n.i.e.	23,955	3.6
(Jewish: full definition)	(14,765)	--
Jewish: religion alone	12,760	1.9
Christian Orthodox	10,810	1.6
Buddhist	5,370	0.8
Sikh	5,320	0.8
Muslim	4,805	0.7
Hindu	3,610	0.5
Para-religious groups	2,550	0.4
Other Eastern religions	615	0.1
No religious affiliation	139,535	21.1
Total	661,735	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.

American (19.8%) and British (19.5%) populations also have high percentages of elderly. The lowest proportions of elderly are found among ethnic groups with large numbers of recent immigrants. These include Pakistanis (0%), Koreans (3%), Latin Americans (3.1%) and Africans (3.1%). However, the aboriginal population also has a very small proportion of elderly (2.7%).

In terms of median ages, the populations with the lowest figures include the Aboriginal (24.2 years), Korean (25 years), Pakistani (25.3 years), Arab (26.3 years), and Latin American (26.4 years) communities.

The ethnic groups with the highest median ages are the British (45.4 years), Jews (44.5 years), Americans (43.3 years), Poles (40 years), and Germans (38.4 years).

Please refer to Table 20 in Appendix 5 for a complete breakdown of ethnic affiliation by median age.

Comparisons With Other Religious Affiliations

Table 14 looks at religious affiliations for the Winnipeg 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 Protestants are the largest group in this metropolitan area, representing 35.7% of the population, or 235,985 individuals. Catholics comprise the second largest group with 32.7% of the total population, or 216,420 individuals.

“Christians not indicated elsewhere” are the third largest group with 3.6% of the population, or 23,955 individuals. Jews rank fourth 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 considered.

Table 15
Religious Affiliation by Age
Winnipeg CMA

	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Protestant	39,540	16.8	27,410	11.6	64,395	27.3	62,965	26.7	41,675	17.7
Catholic	40,895	18.9	29,770	13.8	64,905	30.0	52,700	24.4	28,155	13.0
Christian, n.i.e.	6,040	25.2	4,540	18.9	8,290	34.6	3,995	16.7	1,095	4.6
(Jewish: full def)	(2,600)	(17.6)	(1,720)	(11.6)	(3,180)	(21.5)	(4,090)	(27.7)	(3,175)	(21.5)
Jewish: religion alone	1,995	15.6	1,460	11.4	2,590	20.3	3,725	29.2	2,985	23.4
Christian Orthodox	1,330	12.3	1,010	9.3	3,225	29.8	2,895	26.8	2,350	21.7
Buddhist	890	16.6	860	16.0	1,895	35.3	1,195	22.3	525	9.8
Sikh	1,290	24.3	970	18.3	1,695	31.9	1,080	20.3	280	5.3
Muslim	1,355	28.2	785	16.3	1,705	35.4	825	17.2	140	2.9
Hindu	655	18.2	610	16.9	1,040	28.8	1,000	27.7	300	8.3
Para-Religions	460	18.0	585	22.9	960	37.6	505	19.8	45	1.8
Other Eastern	105	17.2	90	14.8	210	34.4	185	30.3	20	3.3
No religious affil	33,815	24.2	23,155	16.6	49,520	35.5	25,050	18.0	7,990	5.7
Total	128,370	19.4	91,245	13.8	200,430	30.3	156,120	23.6	85,560	12.9

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 Christian Orthodox account for 1.6% of the Winnipeg population with 10,810 individuals. All the other groups fall below 10,000 people.

It is noteworthy that 21.1% of the total population said they have no religious affiliation. Within this category are included people who defined themselves as agnostics, atheists, or humanists, or who affiliated with no religion at all.

A very small proportion (0.4%) of the population are involved with Para-religious groups, such as Paganism, Scientology, Rastafarian, and New Age affiliations.

An examination of religious affiliation by age is presented in Table 15. It can be seen that among the mainstream religions, groups with the highest percentages of children (0-14 years) are Muslims (28.2%) and Sikhs (24.3%). Those with the lowest percentages of children include the Christian Orthodox (12.3%), Buddhists (16.6%), and Protestants (16.8%). The Jewish community falls in the lower end of the distribution (17.6%).

Among those 15-24 years of age, the mainstream groups with the highest proportions include Sikhs (18.3%) and

Hindus (16.9%). The Jewish community falls in the lower end of the distribution (11.6%). Only the Christian Orthodox have a lower percentage for this age cohort (9.3%). Protestants have the same proportion (11.6%) as Jews.

In the 25-44 year cohort, the mainstream religions with the highest proportions include Muslims (35.4%) and Buddhists (35.3%). It is noteworthy that the Jewish community has the lowest proportion in this age group (21.5%).

Regarding the 45-64 age group, Jews and Hindus have the highest proportions (both 27.7%), whereas Muslims (17.2%) have the lowest proportions.

Finally, in terms of the elderly population (65+), the Christian Orthodox community has the highest percentage (21.7%), with the Jewish community having the next highest figure (21.5%). Muslims (2.9%) and Sikhs (5.3%) are the mainstream religious groups that have the lowest proportions.

The Jewish community has the highest median age (44.5 years) of any religious group in Winnipeg, followed by the Christian Orthodox (44.1 years) and

Protestant (41.7 years) communities. The lowest median age is found among Muslims (28.1 years). Those with no religious affiliation average 29.4 years, whereas those involved in Para-religious practices have a median age of 29.5 years.

Please refer to Table 21 in Appendix 5 for a complete breakdown of religious affiliation by median age.

The Winnipeg Community in a Provincial Context

The total population of Jews in Manitoba is 15,210. Jews make up 1.4% of the population of this province. In comparison, the Jewish population in Ontario is 211,465. There are 29,875 Jews in British Columbia.

A very significant proportion of the Jewish population in this province is located in the Winnipeg CMA. Specifically, 97% of Jews in Manitoba reside in this metropolitan area. Only 450 Jews reside elsewhere in the province.

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 in order to determine what percentage of certain segments a service, program or philanthropic effort is reaching. For instance, knowledge of the base population of Jewish school-aged children can allow us to determine what percentages of these children attend Jewish versus 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.

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 Toshi 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 16
Age Breakdowns for Jews & Non-Jews
Winnipeg CMA**

	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	39,040	5.9	635	4.3	38,405	5.9
5-14	89,330	13.5	1,965	13.3	87,365	13.5
15-24	91,240	13.8	1,720	11.7	89,520	13.8
25-34	90,455	13.7	1,300	8.8	89,155	13.8
35-44	109,970	16.6	1,880	12.7	108,090	16.7
45-54	97,270	14.7	2,580	17.5	94,690	14.6
55-64	58,855	8.9	1,505	10.2	57,350	8.9
65-74	45,390	6.9	1,435	9.7	43,955	6.8
75-84	31,355	4.7	1,265	8.6	30,090	4.7
85+	8,805	1.3	470	3.2	8,335	1.3
Total	661,710	100.0	14,755	100.0	646,955	100.0

Table 17
Age Breakdowns
Winnipeg & Canadian Jewish Populations

	Winnipeg Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
0-4	635	4.3	21,245	5.7
5-14	1,965	13.3	50,345	13.6
15-24	1,720	11.7	48,430	13.1
25-34	1,300	8.8	41,005	11.1
35-44	1,880	12.7	49,510	13.4
45-54	2,580	17.5	61,170	16.5
55-64	1,505	10.2	36,940	10.0
65-74	1,435	9.7	28,560	7.7
75-84	1,265	8.6	25,360	6.8
85+	470	3.2	7,955	2.1
Total	14,755	100.0	370,520	100.0

Table 18
Age by Census Year
Winnipeg Jewish Community

	2001		1991		1981		1971	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	635	4.3	925	6.1	720	4.5	1,000	5.3
5-14	1,965	13.3	1,905	12.5	1,680	10.4	2,700	14.2
15-24	1,720	11.7	1,720	11.3	2,405	14.9	3,495	18.4
25-34	1,300	8.8	1,775	11.7	2,155	13.3	1,810	9.5
35-44	1,880	12.7	2,355	15.5	1,590	9.8	1,685	8.9
45-54	2,580	17.5	1,445	9.5	1,535	9.5	2,510	13.2
55-64	1,505	10.2	1,450	9.5	2,265	14.0	2,840	15.0
65-74	1,435	9.7	1,900	12.5	2,625	16.2	1,785	9.4
75-84	1,265	8.6	1,335	8.8	1,005	6.2	910	4.8
85+	470	3.2	375	2.5	180	1.1	225	1.2
Total	14,755	100.0	15,185	100.0	16,160	100.0	18,960	100.0

Table 19
Discrete Age Breakdowns by Gender
Winnipeg Jewish Community

	Total		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Under 1 year	90	0.6	65	0.9	25	0.3
1	115	0.8	70	1.0	45	0.6
2	130	0.9	85	1.2	45	0.6
3	130	0.9	80	1.1	50	0.7
4	165	1.1	70	1.0	95	1.3
5	140	0.9	45	0.6	95	1.3
6	215	1.5	130	1.8	85	1.1
7	160	1.1	80	1.1	80	1.1
8	170	1.2	80	1.1	90	1.2
9	230	1.6	105	1.4	125	1.7
10	225	1.5	115	1.6	110	1.5
11	195	1.3	80	1.1	115	1.6
12	290	2.0	160	2.2	130	1.8
13	150	1.0	95	1.3	55	0.7
14	170	1.2	85	1.2	85	1.1
15	235	1.6	145	2.0	90	1.2
16	185	1.3	110	1.5	75	1.0
17	145	1.0	95	1.3	50	0.7
18	180	1.2	100	1.4	80	1.1
19	170	1.2	85	1.2	85	1.1

Table 19 (cont'd)
Five-Year Age Breakdowns by Gender
Winnipeg Jewish Community

	Total		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
20-24	820	5.6	495	6.8	325	4.4
25-29	680	4.6	335	4.6	345	4.7
30-34	620	4.2	300	4.1	320	4.3
35-39	725	4.9	320	4.4	405	5.5
40-44	1,160	7.9	615	8.4	545	7.3
45-49	1,355	9.2	700	9.5	655	8.8
50-54	1,225	8.3	595	8.1	630	8.5
55-59	805	5.5	405	5.5	400	5.4
60-64	695	4.7	270	3.7	425	5.7
65-69	670	4.5	340	4.6	330	4.5
70-74	765	5.2	330	4.5	435	5.9
75-79	750	5.1	320	4.4	430	5.8
80-84	515	3.5	255	3.5	260	3.5
85-89	335	2.3	145	2.0	190	2.6
90+	135	0.9	25	0.3	110	1.5
Total	14,745	100.0	7,330	100.0	7,415	100.0

Table 20
Ethnic Affiliation by Median Age for Winnipeg CMA

	Median Age
British	45.4
Ukrainian	36.5
German	38.4
Canadian	29.3
Aboriginal	24.2
French	38.0
Filipino	30.4
Polish	40.0
Italian	32.9
(Jewish: full definition)	(44.5)
Russian	33.5
Chinese	32.6
East Indian	31.2
Portuguese	33.4
Caribbean	28.2
African	27.2
Latin American	26.4
Vietnamese	30.2
Arab	26.3
Greek	35.6
Spanish	34.0
Japanese	37.7
Korean	25.0
American	43.3
Pakistani	25.3
Other Ethnic	46.0
Total	37.0

Table 21
Religious Affiliation by Median Age
Winnipeg CMA

	Median Age
Protestant	41.7
Catholic	37.4
Christian, n.i.e.	27.5
(Jewish: full definition)	(44.5)
Jewish: religion alone	46.4
Christian Orthodox	44.1
Buddhist	35.3
Sikh	28.4
Muslim	28.1
Hindu	35.7
Para-religious groups	29.5
Other Eastern religions	38.1
No religious affiliation	29.4
Total	37.0

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.