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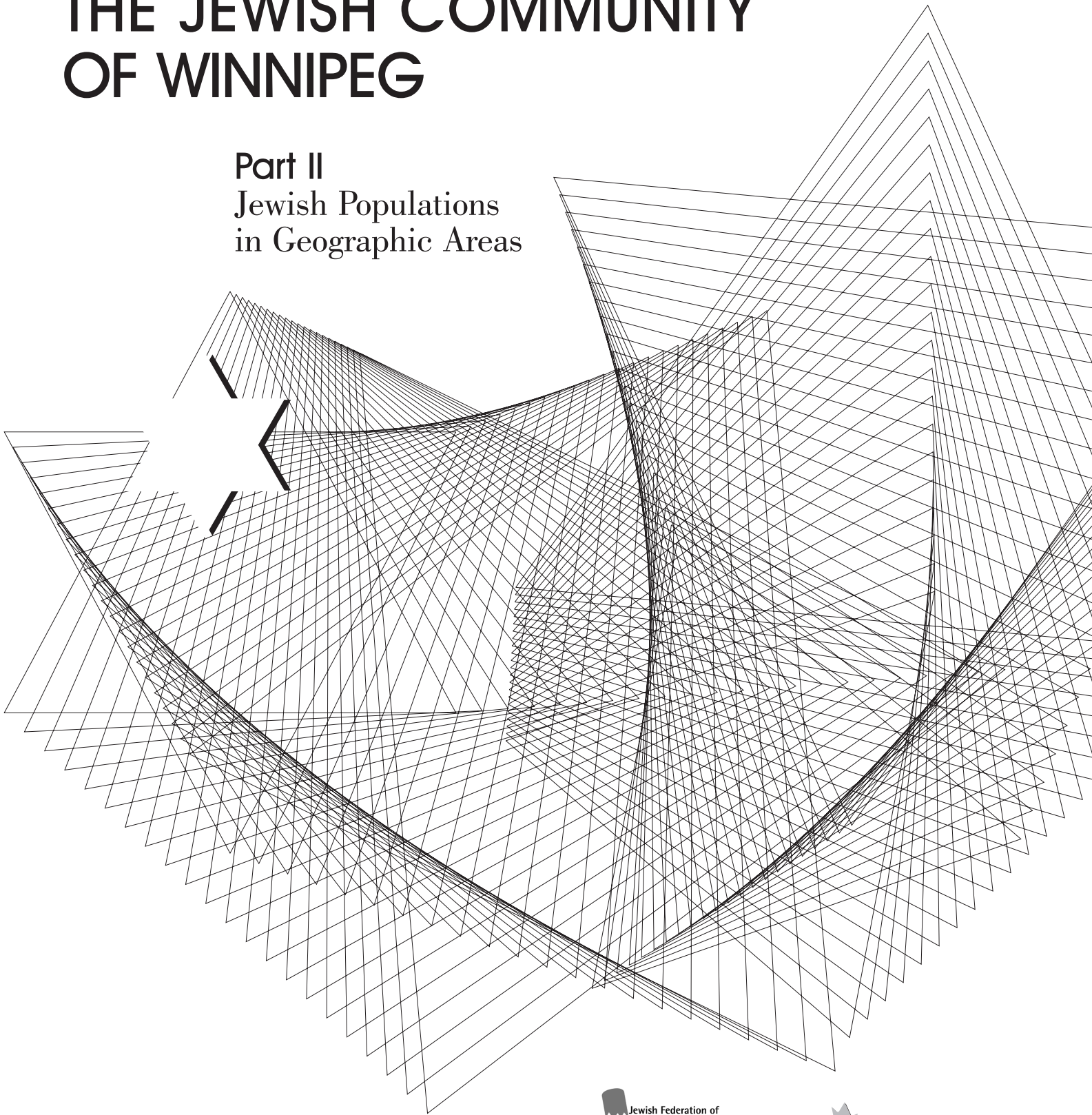
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2001 Census Analysis Series

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF WINNIPEG

Part II Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas



By Charles Shahr
March 2004



UJA Federations Canada
מגבית הפדרציות היהודיות בקנדה

2001 Census Analysis
The Jewish Community of Winnipeg

Part 2
Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

By
Charles Shahr

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Highlights of Results

- The area with the largest Jewish population in the Winnipeg Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) is South River Heights, with 2,750 Jews. Tuxedo has the second largest population, with 2,570 Jewish residents.
- South River Heights has the highest density of Jews, who comprise 17.3% of its total populace. Tuxedo has the next highest density, with Jews comprising 12.5% of its overall population.
- Nine of the fourteen geographic areas examined in this report have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001. The largest gain in terms of absolute numbers was for the Tuxedo Jewish population (+710).
- The most significant Jewish population losses between 1991 and 2001 have occurred for the areas of Garden City (-1,005) and Maples (-470).
- South River Heights has the largest number of Jewish children (660). The largest numbers of Jewish teens and young adults are found in South River Heights and Tuxedo (both 350). South River Heights has the largest number of Jews 25-44 years (565), whereas Tuxedo has the largest number of Jews 45-64 years (740).
- Garden City has 1,010 Jewish seniors. Almost a third (31.8%) of Jewish seniors in the Winnipeg CMA reside in Garden City.
- Jewish residents in Garden City have a median age of 58.1 years, the oldest average of any Jewish population in the Winnipeg CMA, or in fact, the entire country. The youngest median age of any primary area in the Winnipeg CMA is found for the North River Heights Jewish population, at 34.1 years.

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Census Analysis Series

Jewish Populations in Geographic Areas

The history of Jewish residency in Winnipeg follows an interesting pattern. It can generally be described as a migration from the north to the south end of the city. The first waves of migration, at the end of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, saw Jews settle in what is known as the North End, an area straddling Main Street just north of the former CPR Station. These early immigrants moved progressively northward with the expansion of the city limits, and westward into new developments in the North End.

However, by the 1940's a significant Jewish presence emerged in the River Heights area of the South End. In the 1950's and 1960's, when the Jewish population reached its highest point, Jews migrated in increasing numbers from the North End to River Heights. They also gradually spread into areas that were traditionally restricted to them, namely Tuxedo.

The migration from the North End to the South End's River Heights and Tuxedo areas has continued to the present. Jews have also

increasingly moved into newer South End neighborhoods that have not traditionally hosted significant numbers of Jews. This has meant a gradual decrease in concentration in other more traditionally Jewish neighborhoods.

The movements in the Jewish population over the last few decades have had significant impact on institutions and programs. The Winnipeg community is now more spread out than ever before. This dispersion creates challenges for service delivery. For example: the school bus can't reach some of the children who need bussing because they live in neighbourhoods that don't have significant numbers of Jewish children.

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

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

	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
Maples	27,260	26,675	585	2.1
Garden City	27,270	24,735	2,535	9.3
Old North End	27,265	26,585	680	2.5
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	25,705	23,950	1,755	6.8
North River Heights	6,140	5,625	515	8.4
South River Heights	15,915	13,165	2,750	17.3
Tuxedo	20,570	18,000	2,570	12.5
Downtown / Wolseley	21,235	20,750	485	2.3
Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge	15,755	15,470	285	1.8
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	36,745	36,190	555	1.5
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	127,400	126,875	525	0.4
Other NE, South, East	202,825	201,900	925	0.5
Other South Central	62,030	61,585	445	0.7
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	45,620	45,465	155	0.3
Winnipeg CMA	661,735	646,970	14,765	2.2

Each data table in this report describes fourteen geographic areas. The eleven “primary” areas represent districts that have significant Jewish populations, or at least are important areas for consideration in their own right. Examples of such areas include South River Heights, Tuxedo, Maples and Garden City.

In addition, each table features two “complementary” areas that represent less clearly defined regions within the Winnipeg CMA. They include: “Other Northeast, South, East” and “Other South Central”. Both these areas represent neighborhoods that have traditionally not hosted significant Jewish populations, but which have seen more recent increases in the number of their Jewish residents.

Finally, each table includes a miscellaneous area labeled “Rest of Winnipeg CMA”. This latter category comprises districts not considered in any of the other areas. The sum of the fourteen geographic areas, including “Rest of Winnipeg CMA”, comprises the whole of the 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.

The Distribution of Jewish Populations

Table 1 examines the distribution of Jewish populations relative to the total populations

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

	Jewish Population	% of Total Jewish Population
Maples	585	4.0
Garden City	2,535	17.2
Old North End	680	4.6
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	1,755	11.9
North River Heights	515	3.5
South River Heights	2,750	18.6
Tuxedo	2,570	17.4
Downtown / Wolseley	485	3.3
Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge	285	1.9
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	555	3.8
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	525	3.6
Other NE, South, East	925	6.3
Other South Central	445	3.0
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	155	1.0
Winnipeg CMA	14,765	100.0

in various areas of the Winnipeg CMA. It can be seen that the district with the largest number of Jews is South River Heights, with 2,750 Jewish residents.

Tuxedo has the second largest Jewish population in the Winnipeg CMA, with 2,570 Jews. Garden City has the third largest Jewish population, with 2,535 Jews, followed by Crescentwood / Fort Rouge with 1,755 Jews.

The Old North End has 680 Jews, whereas Maples has a Jewish population of 585. East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails has a population of 555 Jews. The area comprising Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia has 525 Jews. North River Heights has 515 Jewish residents. Downtown / Wolseley has 485 Jews, whereas the Jewish population of Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge is 285.

Regarding the two “complementary” geographic areas: “Other Northeast, South, East” has 925 Jewish residents, whereas “Other South Central” has 445 Jewish residents. Finally, the miscellaneous area of “Rest of Winnipeg CMA” has a Jewish population of 155 individuals.

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 South River Heights has the highest density, with Jews comprising 17.3% of its total residents. Tuxedo has the next highest density of Jews, comprising 12.5% of its overall population. South River Heights and Tuxedo are the only areas in the Winnipeg CMA where Jews comprise at least 10% of the populace.

Jews comprise 9.3% of the total population of Garden City. They comprise 8.4% of the overall population of North River Heights. Almost 7% of the total population of Crescentwood / Fort Rouge is Jewish. On the other hand, in areas such as Old North End (2.5%), Downtown / Wolseley (2.3%), Maples (2.1%), and Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge (1.8%), Jews are a very small minority.

Jews are an even smaller minority in East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails (1.5%), and in “Other South Central” (0.7%). In “Other Northeast, South, East”, Jews comprise 0.5% of the population; whereas in Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia they comprise 0.4%. Finally, in the “Rest of

Table 3A
Jewish Population Distribution
Historical Summary

	2001 Population	2001-1991 % Difference	1991 Population	1991-1981 % Difference	1981 Population	1981-1971 % Difference	1971 Population
Maples	585	-44.5	1,055	+20.6	875	+993.8	80
Garden City	2,535	-28.4	3,540	-29.1	4,995	-19.2	6,185
Old North End	680	-26.9	930	-43.5	1,645	-55.5	3,700
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	1,755	-8.1	1,910	-7.3	2,060	+1.7	2,025
North River Heights	515	-30.9	745	+27.4	585	+24.5	470
South River Heights	2,750	+10.0	2,500	-13.6	2,895	-20.0	3,620
Tuxedo	2,570	+38.2	1,860	+50.0	1,240	+78.4	695
Downtown / Wolseley	485	+6.6	455	-1.1	460	+67.3	275
Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge	285	+90.0	150	+1,400.0	10	-92.0	125
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	555	+30.6	425	+608.3	60	--	0
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	525	+20.7	435	+4.8	415	-20.2	520
Other NE, South, East	925	+20.1	770	+30.5	590	-29.3	835
Other South Central	445	+56.1	285	-14.9	335	+1.5	330
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	155	+34.8	115	+2,200.0	5	-94.7	95
Winnipeg CMA	14,765	-2.7	15,175	-6.2	16,170	-14.7	18,955

Winnipeg CMA”, Jews represent merely 0.3% of the total populace.

Table 2 looks at the distribution of Jews in various areas as a percentage of the total Jewish population in the Winnipeg CMA. Almost a fifth (18.6%) of Jews in the metropolitan area reside in South River Heights, 17.4% reside in Tuxedo, and 17.2% in Garden City. These three areas comprise more than half (53.2%) of the total Jewish population in the Winnipeg Metropolitan Area.

More than one in ten Jews (11.9%) reside in Crescentwood / Fort Rouge, 4.6% reside in the Old North End, and 4% reside in Maples. The other primary areas in Table 2 each comprise less than 4% of the total Jewish population in the Winnipeg CMA. The two complementary areas combined represent 9.3% of the Jewish populace.

An Historical Perspective of Population Distributions

Table 3A 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.

From a general perspective, of the fourteen areas examined in this report, nine have shown Jewish population gains between 1991 and 2001, and five areas have shown losses.

The gains in the last decade have varied from 6.6% in Downtown / Wolseley to 90% in Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge. In absolute terms, the most impressive Jewish population increase occurred in Tuxedo, which gained 710 Jews between 1991 and 2001.

Jewish population losses ranged from -8.1% in Crescentwood / Fort Rouge to -44.5% in Maples. In absolute terms, however, Garden City had the largest Jewish population loss of 1,005 individuals.

For some Jewish communities current losses have been part of a long-term trend of population decline, such as in Garden City and Old North End. Other communities, such as Maples and North River Heights, have only recently experienced declines in their Jewish populations.

Table 3B
Gains and Losses Between 1991 & 2001
Winnipeg's Jewish Population
Selected Geographic Areas

	2001-1991 # Difference	2001 Population	1991 Population
Tuxedo	+710	2,570	1,860
South River Heights	+250	2,750	2,500
Other South Central	+160	445	285
Other NE, South, East	+155	925	770
Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge	+135	285	150
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	+130	555	425
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	+90	525	435
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	+40	155	115
Downtown / Wolseley	+30	485	455
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	-155	1,755	1,910
North River Heights	-230	515	745
Old North End	-250	680	930
Maples	-470	585	1,055
Garden City	-1,005	2,535	3,540
Winnipeg CMA	-410	14,765	15,175

In terms of individual areas: The Jewish population in Maples peaked in 1991 with 1,055 Jews, but has shown a significant decline in the last decade. Maples lost 470 Jews between 1991 and 2001. Its current Jewish population is only about two-thirds of its 1981 total.

The Garden City Jewish population has been decreasing steadily in the last three decades. This area has traditionally been the hub of the Jewish community in the Winnipeg CMA. In 1971, approximately a third of the Jewish population in the Winnipeg metropolitan area lived here. In 2001, however, Garden City lost its pre-eminence, as it became the area with the third largest Jewish population, behind South River Heights and Tuxedo.

The Old North End Jewish population has also experienced steady declines in the last three decades. In 1971, this area had the second largest number of Jews in the Winnipeg CMA. It now has only about 18% of its 1971 total.

The Jewish population in Crescentwood / Fort Rouge peaked in 1981, with 2,060 individuals. The declines in the last two decades have not been dramatic, but have

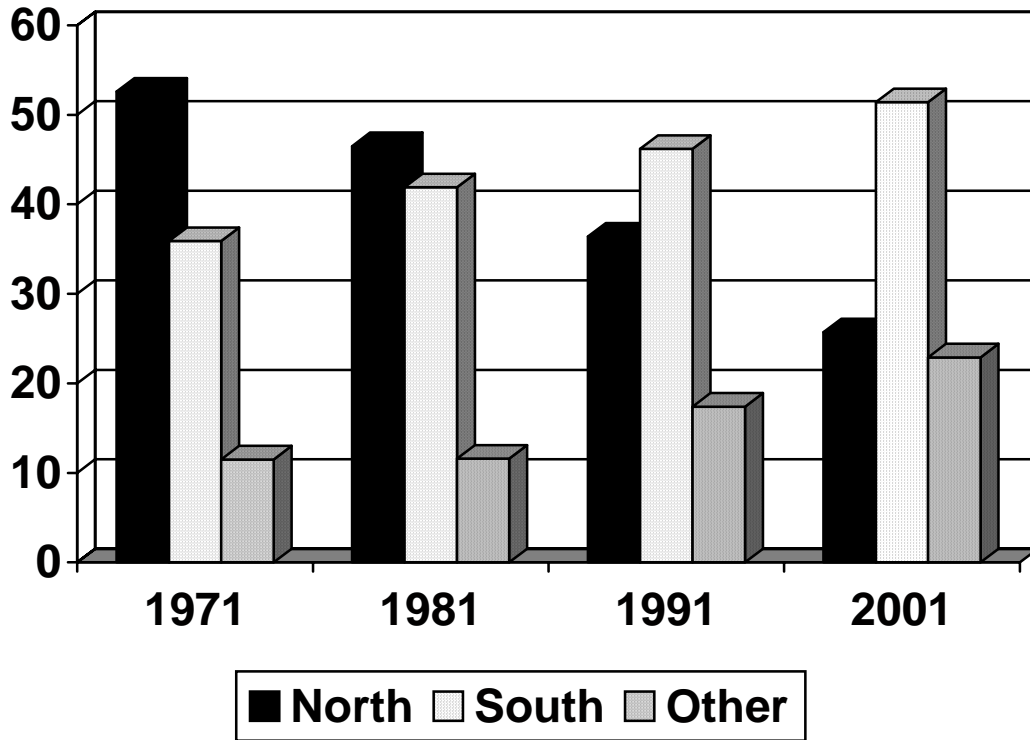
been steady nonetheless. This area now numbers 1,755 Jews, a loss of about 15% since 1981.

The North River Heights Jewish population peaked in 1991 reaching 745 Jews. It has lost almost a third of its population in the last decade. With 515 Jewish residents, it is now approaching its 1971 total.

The Jewish population in South River Heights has rebounded somewhat in the last decade. It increased by 10% between 1991 and 2001, after showing a significant decrease in the two decades before. Its current population is still less than its 1981 total of 2,895, but there appears to be some momentum for growth here.

Tuxedo's Jewish population has been increasing steadily in the last thirty years. In absolute numbers, its current increase of 710 Jews is the largest of any area in the Winnipeg CMA. As such, it is experiencing the most significant growth momentum in the metropolitan area. Tuxedo now has the second largest Jewish population in the Winnipeg CMA, after South River Heights. If current trends continue, it is possible that Tuxedo will have the largest Jewish community by the next Census in 2011.

Figure 1
Historical Trends
Jewish Populations in Broader Regions
(% of Total Winnipeg Jewish Community)



Key

The following geographic areas comprise the North, South and Other regions described in Figure 1:

North: Maples, Garden City, Old North End

South: Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge, North River Heights, South River Heights, Tuxedo

Other: Downtown / Wolseley, Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge, East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails, Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia, “Other NE, South, East”, “Other South Central”, “Rest of Winnipeg CMA”

The size of the Jewish population in Downtown / Wolseley has remained fairly steady since 1981. In fact, it currently has more Jews (485) than at any time in the last three decades.

The Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge Jewish population has been increasing steadily in the last twenty years. It has gained 90% in the last decade. Although in absolute terms this involves an increase of only 135 individuals, there seems to be a positive momentum for growth in the Jewish population of this area.

The remaining five areas (“East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails”; “Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia”; “Other NE, South, East”; “Other South Central”; and “Rest of Winnipeg CMA”) have all experienced Jewish population growth in the last decade. This suggests that Jews continue to move into districts that have not traditionally been considered as “Jewish neighborhoods”, and where Jews form only small minorities relative to the total population.

For example, considering these five areas as a geographic unit, calculations reveal that the Jewish population in these areas increased by 575 people, or 28.3% between

1991 and 2001. This comprised a third of all the increases experienced in the Winnipeg CMA by the nine areas showing Jewish population growth in the last decade.

Table 3B looks at Jewish population gains and losses across geographic areas between 1991 and 2001. This table is rank ordered by descending values. It can be seen that Tuxedo had an increase of almost three times as many individuals as the Jewish population with the next highest level of growth. Tuxedo increased by 710 Jews in the last decade.

South River Heights had the next highest increase between 1991 and 2001 (250 individuals), followed by Other South Central (160), Other Northeast, South, East (155), and Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge (135).

The Downtown / Wolseley Jewish population experienced the least change in size, with a net gain of merely 30 individuals between 1991 and 2001.

Finally, the Jewish population with the most significant decline was Garden City, with -1,005 persons. Maples also had a significant loss of Jews, with -470

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

	Total		0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Maples	580	3.9	110	4.2	65	3.8	140	4.4	220	5.4	45	1.4
Garden City	2,535	17.2	205	7.9	220	12.8	385	12.1	715	17.5	1,010	31.8
Old North End	680	4.6	75	2.9	100	5.8	125	3.9	215	5.3	165	5.2
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	1,755	11.9	165	6.3	125	7.3	380	12.0	480	11.8	605	19.0
North River Heights	510	3.5	140	5.4	65	3.8	135	4.3	140	3.4	30	0.9
South River Heights	2,760	18.7	660	25.4	350	20.3	565	17.8	730	17.9	455	14.3
Tuxedo	2,570	17.4	500	19.2	350	20.3	430	13.5	740	18.1	550	17.3
Downtown / Wolseley	485	3.3	80	3.1	50	2.9	190	6.0	110	2.7	55	1.7
Lindenwoods/Whyte Ridge	290	2.0	75	2.9	25	1.5	90	2.8	70	1.7	30	0.9
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	550	3.7	120	4.6	80	4.7	120	3.8	220	5.4	10	0.3
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	525	3.6	95	3.7	75	4.4	155	4.9	130	3.2	70	2.2
Other NE, South, East	915	6.2	255	9.8	115	6.7	275	8.7	185	4.5	85	2.7
Other South Central	445	3.0	75	2.9	90	5.2	130	4.1	90	2.2	60	1.9
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	160	1.1	45	1.7	10	0.6	55	1.7	40	1.0	10	0.3
Winnipeg CMA	14,760	100.0	2,600	100.0	1,720	100.0	3,175	100.0	4,085	100.0	3,180	100.0

individuals. The latter two areas accounted for 70% of all the losses experienced among the five areas showing Jewish population declines in the Winnipeg CMA.

An Examination of Broader Historical Trends

Further analysis presented in Figure 1 reveals even broader Jewish population trends over the last three decades. The fourteen geographic areas under consideration in this report were divided into three broad regions: North, South, and Other. The latter region represented a variety of dispersed areas not typically considered as “Jewish neighborhoods”. The key presented below Figure 1 outlines the specific geographic areas assigned to each region.

As Figure 1 indicates, there have been steady Jewish population increases in the South and Other areas, and progressive population declines in the North. More specifically, the North / South / Other split (as a % of the total Winnipeg Jewish population) was 52.6 / 35.9 / 11.5 in 1971. Currently, it is 25.7 / 51.4 / 22.9.

This represents a dramatic shift in the configuration of the Jewish population in the

Winnipeg CMA. About 23% of the Jewish populace now lives in dispersed areas, compared with 11.5% in 1971. This presents challenges for community outreach. A question is whether weaker affiliation has created this movement away from typically Jewish areas. Another issue is whether lack of geographic proximity has an impact on affiliation per se.

Comparisons of Age Breakdowns Across Geographic Areas

Table 4A compares the proportions of age groups across areas in the Winnipeg 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 South River Heights population has the largest number of Jewish children (< 15 years) among primary areas, with 660, or 25.4% of total Jewish children in the Winnipeg CMA. Tuxedo has the next largest number, with 500 children, or 19.2% of the total.

In terms of Jewish teenagers and young adults 15-24 years, the largest numbers reside in South River Heights and Tuxedo.

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

	Total	0-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65+	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Maples	580	110	19.0	65	11.2	140	24.1	220	37.9	45	7.8
Garden City	2,535	205	8.1	220	8.7	385	15.2	715	28.2	1,010	39.8
Old North End	680	75	11.0	100	14.7	125	18.4	215	31.6	165	24.3
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	1,755	165	9.4	125	7.1	380	21.7	480	27.4	605	34.5
North River Heights	510	140	27.5	65	12.7	135	26.5	140	27.5	30	5.9
South River Heights	2,760	660	23.9	350	12.7	565	20.5	730	26.4	455	16.5
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Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	525	95	18.1	75	14.3	155	29.5	130	24.8	70	13.3
Other NE, South, East	915	255	27.9	115	12.6	275	30.1	185	20.2	85	9.3
Other South Central	445	75	16.9	90	20.2	130	29.2	90	20.2	60	13.5
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	160	45	28.1	10	6.3	55	34.4	40	25.0	10	6.3
Winnipeg CMA	14,760	2,600	17.6	1,720	11.7	3,175	21.5	4,085	27.7	3,180	21.5

Each area has 350 in this cohort, or 20.3% of the total. Garden City has the next highest figure in this age group with 220, or 12.8% of the total.

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the South River Heights Jewish population again shows the highest figure with 565, or 17.8% of the total for this cohort. Tuxedo follows with 430, or 13.5% of the total. There are also significant numbers in Garden City (385) and Crescentwood / Fort Rouge (380).

Tuxedo has the largest number of those in the 45-64 age group, with 740 individuals, or 18.1% of the total. There are 730 individuals between 45-64 years in South River Heights, and 715 in Garden City.

Finally, Garden City has by far the largest number of Jewish seniors, with 1,010, or 31.8% of the Jewish elderly population in the Winnipeg CMA. That is, almost a third of Jewish seniors in the entire metropolitan area reside in Garden City. There are also significant Jewish elderly populations in Crescentwood / Fort Rouge (605), Tuxedo (550), and South River Heights (455).

Age Breakdowns Within Geographic Areas

Table 4B shows the percentages of Jewish children, teens, elderly, etc. within a certain geographic area. For instance, among primary areas, North River Heights has the highest relative percentage of Jewish children 0-14 years (27.5%), and Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge has the next highest percentage (25.9%). Both these Jewish populations have large proportions of young families. The area with the lowest percentage of Jewish children is Garden City (8.1%).

In terms of Jewish teens and young adults 15-24 years, the highest percentage among primary areas is found in the Old North End (14.7%), followed by East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails (14.5%). The lowest percentage is found in Crescentwood / Fort Rouge (7.1%).

Regarding the economically productive age group of 25-44 years, the highest percentage among primary areas is found in Downtown / Wolseley (39.2%). Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge (31%) also has a high percentage in this cohort. Garden City has the lowest proportion between 25-44 years of age (15.2%).

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

	Median Age Total Pop	Median Age Jews	Median Age Non-Jews
Maples	34.7	43.6	34.5
Garden City	41.5	58.1	39.9
Old North End	34.3	48.6	34.1
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	36.8	53.4	35.7
North River Heights	38.6	34.1	38.8
South River Heights	39.1	39.7	38.9
Tuxedo	41.2	45.1	40.5
Downtown / Wolseley	34.8	40.2	34.7
Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge	36.0	35.9	36.0
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	35.5	39.7	35.4
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	37.3	39.5	37.3
Other NE, South, East	36.6	31.4	36.6
Other South Central	38.3	35.0	38.3
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	36.5	34.0	36.5
Winnipeg CMA	37.0	44.5	36.9

In terms of Jews in the 45-64 age group, the highest percentage is found in East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails (40%). Maples also has a high percentage in the 45-64 year cohort (37.9%). In fact, the age distribution of the Maples Jewish population suggests it has a large representation of middle-aged householders whose children have moved out of the home. The lowest percentage in this age group is found in Downtown / Wolseley (22.7%).

Finally, Garden City has the highest proportion of Jewish seniors. More than a third (39.8%) of the Garden City Jewish population is elderly. Crescentwood / Fort Rouge also has a high proportion of elderly (34.5%). The lowest proportion of Jewish seniors is found in East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails (1.8%).

Median Ages by Geographic Areas

Table 5 looks at median ages for Jews, non-Jews and their totals across geographic areas. The Jewish populations with the youngest median ages include those in North River Heights (34.1 years) and Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge (35.9 years).

At the other end of the distribution, Garden City has the oldest median age (58.1 years), followed by Crescentwood / Fort Rouge (53.4 years). The Tuxedo Jewish population has the median age closest to the average for the entire Jewish community in the Winnipeg CMA.

An examination of the distribution of median ages for Jews relative to total populations reveals that Jews are younger, on average, in only two of eleven primary areas in Table 5. They are younger than the totals in North River Heights and Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge.

Finally, comparisons reveal that, on average, Garden City and Crescentwood / Fort Rouge have among the oldest Jewish populations of any districts or municipalities in Canada. The following are the five areas with the oldest Jewish communities across the country:

- Garden City, Winnipeg CMA (58.1 years)
- Bathurst Manor, Toronto CMA (53.6 years)
- Sheppard / Finch (East), Toronto CMA (53.5 years)
- Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge, Winnipeg CMA (53.4 years)
- Cote St. Luc, Montreal CMA (53 years)

Table 6
Population Distributions of Ethnic Groups
Selected Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Aboriginal	Chinese	Japanese	Korean	Filipino	Vietnamese	East Indian	Pakistani	Arab	African	Caribbean
Maples	585	3,230	540	10	0	5,215	205	1,685	15	95	220	580
Garden City	2,535	2,515	170	45	10	2,070	210	80	0	10	85	220
Old North End	680	7,365	370	10	70	2,230	60	75	0	60	295	205
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	1,755	1,665	490	90	85	455	20	215	10	125	395	340
North River Heights	515	115	110	0	0	0	0	10	0	20	15	120
South River Heights	2,750	685	110	15	30	305	50	115	0	85	90	85
Tuxedo	2,570	750	285	55	25	210	20	295	25	175	95	115
Downtown / Wolseley	485	2,875	380	105	105	285	90	90	50	140	620	170
Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge	285	425	955	130	25	510	10	785	20	90	115	245
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	555	1,960	895	35	0	5,325	115	1,820	0	15	255	455
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	525	14,700	2,925	365	135	10,520	1,305	1,435	130	545	1,155	930
Other NE, South, East	925	16,575	4,405	580	325	2,555	515	3,870	150	910	2,040	2,250
Other South Central	445	6,015	960	205	135	465	165	505	40	165	585	465
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	155	4,065	275	40	35	110	10	215	35	120	55	155
Winnipeg CMA	14,765	62,940	12,870	1,685	980	30,255	2,775	11,195	475	2,555	6,020	6,335

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 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 spreads out over two pages. Looking first at Maples, Filipino is the largest ethnic affiliation (5,215), followed by Ukrainian (3,735). There is also a significant Aboriginal population in Maples (3,230). The Jewish population is the eleventh largest among ethnic groups in this area, with 585 individuals.

In Garden City, Ukrainian is the largest ethnic affiliation (7,030), followed by British (2,730). The Jewish population is the third largest among ethnic groups in Garden City, with 2,535 persons. The Aboriginal population here numbers 2,515 individuals.

In terms of the Old North End, Aboriginals comprise the largest ethnic community (7,365), followed by Ukrainians (4,000). There are also significant British (3,020) and

Table 6 (Cont'd)
Population Distributions of Ethnic Groups
Selected Geographic Areas

	Jewish Full Definition	Latin American	Italian	Greek	Portuguese	Russian	Ukrainian	Polish	German	Spanish	French	British
Maples	585	175	820	40	1,835	335	3,735	1,125	1,580	25	740	2,155
Garden City	2,535	55	615	30	895	540	7,030	2,290	1,885	40	745	2,730
Old North End	680	230	260	30	255	390	4,000	1,325	2,160	70	955	3,020
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	1,755	275	580	110	65	650	3,055	880	2,870	85	1,570	7,105
North River Heights	515	35	115	70	30	190	565	150	640	10	335	2,355
South River Heights	2,750	135	855	110	95	615	1,615	445	1,645	35	1,180	3,810
Tuxedo	2,570	85	675	285	25	590	2,410	665	2,100	20	1,070	6,230
Downtown / Wolseley	485	315	275	55	135	685	1,850	560	2,515	195	1,415	4,610
Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge	285	10	1,070	150	150	360	1,865	635	1,725	55	810	3,350
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	555	155	770	55	1,250	710	7,300	2,050	3,500	195	1,115	3,965
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	525	580	2,275	810	2,730	2,145	12,425	3,370	12,420	300	6,820	30,035
Other NE, South, East	925	2,125	4,640	400	1,525	4,605	32,000	8,695	28,140	875	16,595	38,500
Other South Central	445	680	1,135	95	220	1,320	6,470	1,835	6,585	250	10,055	14,255
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	155	85	805	90	160	1,030	7,895	2,170	7,375	45	5,180	7,815
Winnipeg CMA	14,765	4,940	14,890	2,330	9,370	14,165	92,215	26,195	75,140	2,200	48,585	129,935

Filipino (2,230) communities in the Old North End. Jews are the eighth largest ethnic group in this area, with 680 individuals.

The British are by far the largest ethnic group in Crescentwood / Fort Rouge (7,105). The next largest ethnic groups are Ukrainians (3,055) and Germans (2,870). Jews rank fourth among ethnic communities (1,755) in Crescentwood / Fort Rouge.

In North River Heights, British is the most common ethnic affiliation (2,355), followed by German (640) and Ukrainian (565). Jews are the fourth largest ethnic group with 515 individuals.

In South River Heights, the British are the largest ethnic group (3,810), followed by the Jewish community (2,750).

In Tuxedo, British is the most common ethnic affiliation (6,230). Jews represent the second largest ethnic community (2,570). There are also significant Ukrainian (2,410) and German (2,100) populations in Tuxedo.

The British are also the largest ethnic group in Downtown / Wolseley, with 4,610 persons. There are also significant Aboriginal (2,875) and German (2,515)

communities in Downtown / Wolseley. Jews rank ninth among ethnic groups in this area, with 485 persons.

In Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge, the British are the largest ethnic group with 3,350 people, followed by Ukrainians (1,865), and Germans (1,725). There is also a significant Italian population here (1,070). Jews are the twelfth largest ethnic community in Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge, with 285 individuals.

Regarding the five remaining areas, Jews comprise a very small minority among other ethnic affiliations. Noteworthy ethnic representations include large Ukrainian (7,300) and Filipino (5,325) communities in East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails. The Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia region has significant British (30,035), Aboriginal (14,700), Ukrainian (12,425), and German (12,420) populations.

There are significant British (38,500), Ukrainian (32,000), German (28,140), French (16,595) and Aboriginal (16,575) populations in “Other North East, South, East”. Finally, there are large British (14,255) and French (10,055) communities in “Other South Central”.

Table 7
Population Distributions of Religious Groups
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
Maples	585	495	13,270	5,655	415	795	190	275	270	1,435	25	40	4,375
Garden City	2,535	2,390	12,060	5,725	890	695	40	50	220	0	0	75	5,120
Old North End	680	580	10,395	6,965	650	1,335	15	15	265	10	10	355	6,665
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	1,755	1,455	6,100	8,225	420	905	165	100	165	25	55	130	7,965
North River Heights	515	490	1,045	2,795	125	195	15	0	0	0	0	0	1,470
South River Heights	2,750	2,585	3,815	5,605	295	440	55	30	85	50	35	35	2,895
Tuxedo	2,570	2,480	4,520	8,515	445	520	260	115	15	160	10	35	3,505
Downtown / Wolseley	485	395	4,320	6,460	490	1,380	395	50	270	10	40	350	7,080
Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge	285	280	4,610	6,305	245	340	315	370	200	215	35	20	2,820
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	555	465	15,885	10,755	580	1,375	45	440	280	1,360	15	10	5,545
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	525	295	38,040	49,300	1,700	4,520	1,105	640	2,175	245	140	605	28,635
Other NE, South, East	925	475	63,745	80,000	3,465	7,670	1,505	1,265	1,020	1,605	125	450	41,505
Other South Central	445	290	22,905	20,555	645	1,895	595	160	360	130	105	225	14,175
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	155	105	15,710	19,110	440	1,900	110	105	45	75	20	230	7,780
Winnipeg CMA	14,765	12,780	216,420	235,970	10,805	23,965	4,810	3,615	5,370	5,320	615	2,560	139,535

In summary, in none of the eleven primary areas examined in Table 6, are Jews the largest ethnic group. They rank second largest in two areas: South River Heights and Tuxedo. They rank third largest in Garden City, and fourth largest in Crescentwood / Fort Rouge and North River Heights.

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

In Maples, Catholics represent the largest religious group, with 13,270 individuals. The next largest groups are Protestants (5,655) and Sikhs (1,435). Jews rank fourth among mainstream religious groups in Maples, with 585 individuals.

In Garden City, Catholics comprise the largest religious group with 12,060 persons, followed by Protestants (5,725). Jews comprise the third largest mainstream religious group, with 2,535 individuals.

In terms of the Old North End, Catholics are again the largest group (10,395), followed by Protestants (6,965). Jews are the third largest mainstream religious group, with 680 individuals.

Protestants comprise the largest religious group in Crescentwood / Fort Rouge, with 8,225 persons. Catholics are the second largest group, with 6,100 individuals. Jews rank third among mainstream religious groups (1,755).

In North River Heights, Protestants are the largest group, with 2,795 individuals. Catholics are the next largest group with 1,045 persons, followed by Jews (515).

Regarding South River Heights, Protestants represent the largest group with 5,605 individuals, followed by Catholics with 3,815 people. Jews are the third largest group, with 2,750 individuals.

Protestants are the largest mainstream religious group in Tuxedo (8,515), followed by Catholics (4,520). Jews rank third among mainstream religious groups in Tuxedo (2,570).

In Downtown / Wolseley, Protestants comprise the largest group (6,460), followed by Catholics (4,320), and Christian Orthodox (490). Jews rank fourth in this geographic area, with 485 individuals. Relative to the mainstream religious groups, note the large number of unaffiliated individuals in Downtown / Wolseley (7,080).

In Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge, Protestants comprise the largest group (6,305), followed

by Catholics (4,610). Jews rank fifth among religious groups in this area, with 285 individuals.

Finally, Jews are a very small minority in the five remaining geographic areas described in Table 7. There are 179,720 Protestants in these areas combined, and 156,285 Catholics. Jews number only 2,605 in these regions.

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
Selected Geographic Areas

	Total	Male		Female	
	#	#	%	#	%
Maples	580	290	50.0	290	50.0
Garden City	2,540	1,190	46.9	1,350	53.1
Old North End	680	345	50.7	335	49.3
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	1,755	775	44.2	980	55.8
North River Heights	510	280	54.9	230	45.1
South River Heights	2,745	1,335	48.6	1,410	51.4
Tuxedo	2,570	1,270	49.4	1,300	50.6
Downtown / Wolseley	480	265	55.2	215	44.8
Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge	280	135	48.2	145	51.8
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	560	275	49.1	285	50.9
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	525	310	59.0	215	41.0
Other NE, South, East	925	525	56.8	400	43.2
Other South Central	445	270	60.7	175	39.3
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	155	65	41.9	90	58.1
Winnipeg CMA	14,750	7,330	49.7	7,420	50.3

Table 9
Age Breakdowns for Jews
Selected Geographic Areas

	Total	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+
Maples	585	35	75	65	55	90	145	70	25	25	0
Garden City	2,535	45	155	220	180	205	370	350	495	400	115
Old North End	675	10	65	100	65	60	145	70	40	85	35
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	1,755	35	135	125	175	195	245	235	200	255	155
North River Heights	525	25	120	65	60	80	100	40	25	0	10
South River Heights	2,750	185	475	350	215	345	480	250	165	220	65
Tuxedo	2,580	80	420	350	110	325	505	240	325	170	55
Downtown / Wolseley	490	35	50	50	85	105	65	40	25	25	10
Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge	280	35	35	25	45	50	45	20	25	0	0
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	555	20	95	80	40	90	170	50	10	0	0
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	515	25	70	75	70	90	75	50	35	25	0
Other NE, South, East	915	50	205	115	130	155	115	70	60	15	0
Other South Central	460	40	35	90	60	75	75	20	25	25	15
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	145	15	30	10	25	30	35	0	0	0	0
Winnipeg CMA	14,765	635	1,965	1,720	1,315	1,895	2,570	1,505	1,455	1,245	460

Table 10
Discrete Age Breakdowns for Jews
Selected Geographic Areas

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Maples	0	0	10	10	20	15	0	10	10	10	10	0	10	15	0	10	10	20	0	0
Garden City	0	0	10	10	15	10	20	0	10	10	20	30	25	10	30	25	10	25	40	20
Old North End	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	10	10	20	10	20	0	0	0	15	20	0	0
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	25	0	10	0	0	10	10	0	25	25	10	20	15	10	10	10	10	0	20	10
North River Heights	10	0	10	10	0	0	20	0	10	25	15	10	15	10	20	10	10	15	10	0
South River Heights	20	50	35	35	45	40	55	50	35	60	30	50	65	25	60	55	40	25	25	45
Tuxedo	0	20	10	10	30	40	25	40	40	55	45	45	50	50	30	70	60	45	45	35
Downtown / Wolseley	0	0	15	0	15	0	10	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
Lindenwoods/Whyte Ridge	10	10	10	10	0	10	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	0	0	0	0	15	0	10	0	0	10	20	0	45	10	10	10	25	10	10	10
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	0	10	0	10	0	0	10	10	10	10	10	20	0	0	0	10	0	0	10	10
Other NE, South, East	0	0	15	25	10	20	25	20	10	10	40	0	40	20	10	25	15	0	15	0
Other South Central	0	15	0	20	0	0	10	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	10	10	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Winnipeg CMA	65	105	125	140	175	145	205	155	195	245	220	185	285	160	180	235	205	160	175	140

Table 11
Five-Year Age Breakdowns for Jews
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+
Maples	30	45	10	25	70	55	85	40	35	20	0	0	15	0	0
Garden City	100	100	80	90	115	170	195	160	190	185	305	285	120	100	15
Old North End	55	40	20	35	25	85	55	45	25	20	20	45	50	35	10
Crescentwood / Ft. Rouge	85	80	95	75	120	105	140	100	135	115	85	155	100	95	55
North River Heights	25	25	30	10	65	40	60	30	10	20	0	0	0	15	0
South River Heights	165	100	115	165	175	265	215	150	105	70	95	115	100	25	40
Tuxedo	100	50	55	95	220	315	185	145	95	150	170	85	90	55	0
Downtown / Wolseley	45	55	35	25	80	40	25	25	20	10	15	15	0	0	10
Lindenwoods / Whyte Ridge	15	10	30	20	30	15	35	0	15	15	10	10	0	0	0
East St. Paul / Riverbend / Amber Trails	30	20	20	45	40	115	60	30	20	0	0	0	0	0	0
Charleswood / St. James / Assiniboia	40	30	40	40	55	50	35	40	15	15	20	0	25	0	0
Other NE, South, East	50	65	60	60	95	50	65	40	30	20	35	10	10	0	10
Other South Central	80	50	10	35	35	40	35	0	10	15	10	10	10	10	10
Rest of Winnipeg CMA	0	10	15	10	25	10	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnipeg CMA	820	680	615	730	1,150	1,355	1,220	805	705	655	765	730	520	335	150