

2011 NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SURVEY THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF WINDSOR

PART 1
BASIC DEMOGRAPHICS



JEWISH FEDERATIONS OF CANADA - UIA
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**2011 National Household Survey Analysis
The Jewish Community of Windsor**

**Part 1
Basic Demographics**

**By
Charles Shahr**

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Highlights

- The Jewish population of Windsor was 1,520 in 2011. Jews comprised 0.5% of the total Windsor population.
- Between 2001 and 2011 the size of the Windsor Jewish community stayed at about the same level, with a minimal loss of only 50 people, or 3.2%.
- Windsor has the fourteenth largest Jewish community in Canada.
- Regarding the age distribution of the Windsor Jewish community, the 0-14 year cohort decreased markedly in the last decade. There were 170 in this age group in 2011 compared to 270 in 2001. The 15-24 and 25-44 cohorts stayed at about the same levels.
- The 45-64 age group increased significantly in the last decade. There were 615 in this cohort in 2011 compared to 415 in 2001. On the other hand, the number of seniors declined somewhat in the last decade. There were 300 elderly Jews in 2011 compared to 375 in 2001.
- The median age of the Windsor Jewish community (50.7 years) is significantly higher than that of the total Windsor population (40.3 years) or the Canadian Jewish population (40.5 years).
- The size of the Jewish community's population ranks twenty-first among ethnic groups in Windsor. The top five ethnic affiliations include French, British, Canadian, Italian and German.

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2011 National Household Survey Analysis

Basic Demographics

The 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) provides a wealth of demographic information regarding the Windsor Jewish population. This analysis is the first in a series of NHS reports that examine the characteristics of the Jewish community here.

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

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

As the Windsor Jewish population continues to change, it is vital that community leaders and planners develop an accurate demographic picture of its diverse and complex nature. The 2011 National Household Survey data will help leadership make critical decisions and respond to the needs of community members in an informed and strategic way.

This report begins with an historical demographic perspective, followed by an examination of gender and age breakdowns. It then compares Windsor's Jewish population with other ethnic and religious groups.

A number of important appendices are presented in the back of this report. Appendix 1 contains an explanation regarding the utility of the National Household Survey.

Appendix 2 is a discussion of methodological considerations related to the National Household Survey, and their implications for interpreting the data presented in this study.

Table 1
Jewish Population of Windsor CMA
Historical Summary

	Jewish Population	# Change From Previous Census	% Change From Previous Census
2011	1,520	-50	-3.2
2001	1,570	-230	-12.8
1991	1,800	-355	-16.5
1981	2,155	-350	-14.0
1971	2,505	+86	+3.6
1961	2,419	-25	-1.0
1951	2,444	+201	+9.0
1941	2,243	-144	-6.0
1931	2,387	+1,405	+143.1
1921	982	+673	+217.8
1911	309	+133	+75.6
1901	176	--	--

Note: Figures for the first three rows (1991 to 2011) are based on the Revised Jewish Definition described in Appendix 3. The rest of the figures are based on the Jewish Standard Definition (1971 & 1981), or were derived from either the religion or ethnicity variables individually (1901 to 1961).

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

Census / NHS Year	Total Population	Non-Jewish Population	Jewish Population	% Jewish
2011	315,460	313,940	1,520	0.5
2001	304,955	303,390	1,570	0.5
1991	259,295	257,495	1,800	0.7

A detailed explanation of the definition used to identify Jewishness in this report is presented in Appendix 3. A description of changes to the Jewish definition is also discussed here.

Appendix 4 describes the method used for assigning ethnic affiliation so that a comparative analysis can be performed. Finally, additional data tables are presented in Appendix 5.

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

The reader should note that anyone who expressed a Jewish affiliation according to the definition used in this report (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 administered the National Household Survey, and hence, no data are available regarding their Jewish identification.

Also noteworthy is 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. These rounding errors are minor, with minimal impact on the overall interpretation and reliability of the data.

Total Population & Historical Analysis

In 2011, the Jewish population of the Windsor CMA was 1,520 (Table 1). This figure for 2011 is similar to the total of 1,570 individuals in 2001. In short, it can be concluded that the size of the Jewish population of Windsor has remained at approximately the same level in the last decade.

Table 1 further shows that between 1991 and 2001 the Jewish population here decreased by 230 people, or 12.8%. This decrease represented a trend of population losses evident since 1971. For instance, between 1981 and 1991 the community diminished by 355 people or 16.5%.

Table 3
Windsor & Canadian Jewish Populations
Historical Summary

Census / NHS Year	Windsor Jewish Population	Canadian Jewish Population	% of Cdn Jewish Population	Ranking Among Cdn Jewish Communities
2011	1,520	391,665	0.4	14
2001	1,570	374,060	0.4	12
1991	1,800	359,110	0.5	11

Table 4
Gender Breakdowns
Windsor & Canadian Jewish Populations

	Windsor Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
Males	720	47.4	194,270	49.6
Females	800	52.6	197,395	50.4
Total	1,520	100.0	391,665	100.0

Between 1971 and 1981, the community experienced a decrease of 350 people or 14%.

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

Table 2 looks at the Jewish population relative to the total population in Windsor. It can be seen that the percentage of the Jewish population relative to the total has remained steady in the last decade. Jews represented 0.5% of the total Windsor population in 2011, a figure identical to that of 2001, but below that evident for the 1991 Census (0.7%).

The table also shows that the overall Windsor population grew by 3.4% between 2001 and 2011, whereas the Windsor Jewish community diminished by -3.2%. In other words, the Windsor Jewish community is not keeping in step with the rate of growth of the rest of the population.

Table 3 compares Windsor's Jewish population to the Canadian Jewish population. In 2011, Windsor's Jewish community was the fourteenth largest in Canada, and comprised 0.4% of the country's Jewish population.

Jewish communities across Canada with comparable sizes to the Windsor community (1,520) include those in Oshawa (1,670), Barrie (1,445), and St. Catharines - Niagara (1,375).

Gender & Age Breakdowns

According to Table 4, there is a larger proportion of females than males in the Windsor Jewish community. Specifically, 52.6% of the Jewish population is female and 47.4% is male.

Females outnumber males in the gender breakdown for the Jewish population of Canada, but the discrepancy is somewhat smaller than that for the Windsor Jewish community. Females comprise 50.4% of the Canadian Jewish population, whereas males comprise 49.6%.

Table 5
Age Breakdowns for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Windsor CMA

	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	56,415	17.9	170	11.1	56,245	17.9
15-24	43,050	13.6	115	7.5	42,935	13.7
25-44	79,940	25.3	325	21.3	79,620	25.4
45-64	91,025	28.9	615	40.3	90,410	28.8
65+	45,025	14.3	300	19.7	44,730	14.2
Total	315,455	100.0	1,525	100.0	313,940	100.0

Table 6
Age Breakdowns
Windsor & Canadian Jewish Populations

	Windsor Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
0-14	170	11.1	71,280	18.2
15-24	115	7.5	52,390	13.4
25-44	325	21.3	92,200	23.5
45-64	615	40.3	109,515	28.0
65+	300	19.7	66,280	16.9
Total	1,525	100.0	391,665	100.0

Table 5 examines age breakdowns for Windsor Jews, non-Jews and their totals. The Jewish population has a much lower proportion of children 0-14 years of age than the total population (11.1% and 17.9% respectively).

Windsor's Jewish population also has a lower proportion of those 15-24 years of age than the total population (7.5% and 13.6% respectively).

In the economically productive age group of 25-44, the discrepancy between the two populations is less marked. Specifically, 21.3% of Jews fall into this age cohort, whereas 25.3% of the total Windsor population is represented here.

The picture reverses for the 45-64 year cohort. The Jewish community has a significantly higher proportion for this age group (40.3%) than Windsor's total population (28.9%).

Finally, a comparison of the two age distributions shows that the Jewish community has a higher proportion of seniors (19.7%) than Windsor's total population (14.3%).

All in all, there is a significantly higher percentage of Windsor's Jewish community at the older end of the age distribution (45+ years) than in the total population: 60% of Windsor's Jews are 45+ years, compared to 43.2% of the overall population in the Windsor metropolitan area.

Table 6 compares age distributions of the Windsor and Canadian Jewish populations. There is a significantly smaller proportion of children 0-14 years of age among the Windsor community than for Canadian Jews (11.1% and 18.2% respectively).

The Windsor community has a smaller proportion for the 15-24 year cohort as well (7.5% and 13.4% respectively). In terms of the 25-44 year cohort, the Windsor Jewish community has a lower proportion than the national Jewish population (21.3% and 23.5% respectively).

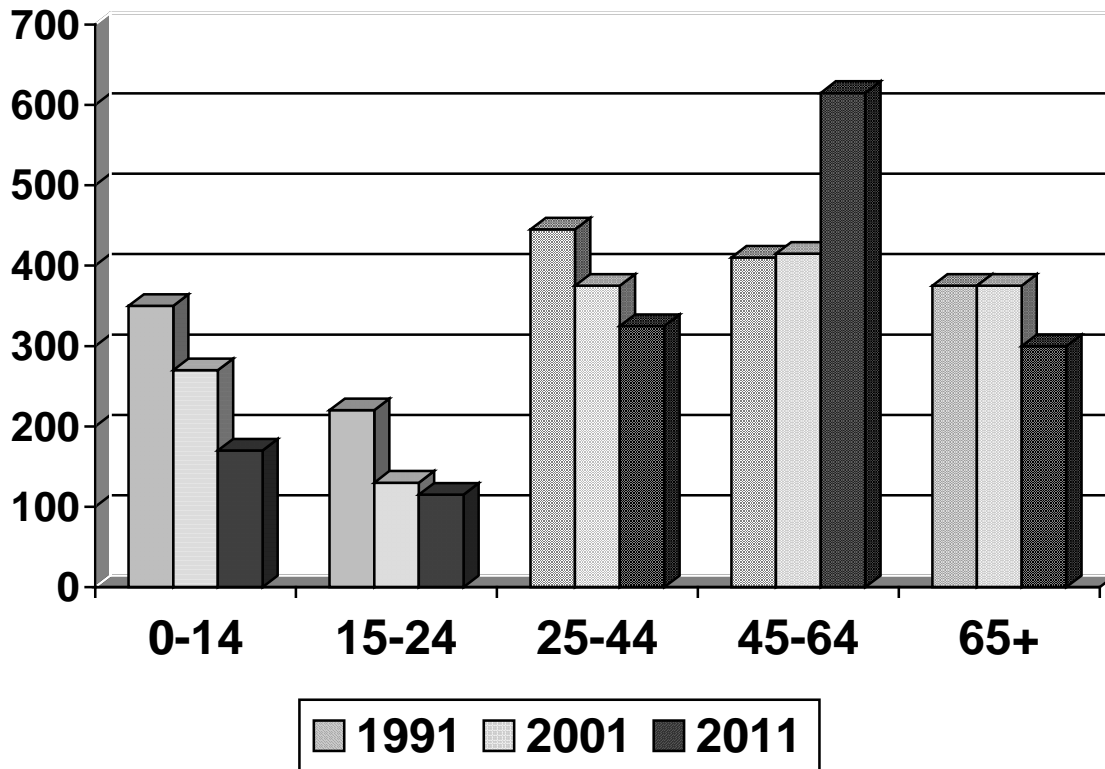
The Windsor community has a significantly higher percentage of those 45-64 years than the Canadian Jewish population (40.3% and 28% respectively).

Finally, there is a somewhat higher percentage of elderly (65+) among the

Table 7
Age by Census / NHS Year
Windsor Jewish Community

	2011		2001		1991	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	170	11.1	270	17.3	350	19.4
15-24	115	7.5	130	8.3	220	12.2
25-44	325	21.3	375	24.0	445	24.7
45-64	615	40.3	415	26.5	410	22.8
65+	300	19.7	375	24.0	375	20.8
Total	1,525	100.0	1,565	100.0	1,800	100.0

Figure 1
Historical Analysis of Age Trends
Windsor Jewish Community



Windsor Jewish community than the national Jewish population (19.7% and 16.9% respectively).

It is evident that the age distribution of Windsor's Jewish community is not similar to either that of the Canadian Jewish community or the total population of Windsor. This is particularly the case at the extreme ends of the distribution, where the Windsor Jewish community has a significantly lower percentage of those under 25 years, and a higher proportion of seniors, than the other two distributions.

Table 7 represents an historical summary of age breakdowns for Windsor's Jewish community. A number of interesting findings can be gleaned from this table. First, the number of those between 0-14 years of age has decreased steadily since the 1991 Census. In 2011, there were 170 children under 15 years, compared to 270 in 2001, and 350 in 1991.

The 15-24 year cohort has declined slightly in the last 10 years, after seeing a much more significant decline in the decade before. There were 115 individuals in this cohort in 2011, compared to 130 in 2001, and 220 in 1991. The 25-44 year cohort has

also been decreasing. In 2011, there were 325 individuals in this age group, compared to 375 in 2001, and 445 in 1991.

On the other hand, the 45-64 age group has increased precipitously since 2001. There were 615 individuals in this cohort in 2011, 415 in 2001, and 410 in 1991. This bulge in the age distribution represents the Baby Boomer generation.

Finally, the number of Jewish seniors has decreased in the last decade. There were 300 seniors in 2011, compared to 375 in 2001, and 375 in 1991. The Baby Boomers will begin to swell the ranks of the elderly by the time the next National Household Survey is conducted in 2021.

Figure 1 represents an historical analysis of age trends as measured in the last two Censuses and the NHS. 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, with each step representing a different Census / NHS year.

Table 8
Median Age
Selected Populations by Census / NHS Year

Census / NHS Year	Windsor Total Population	Windsor Non-Jewish Population	Windsor Jewish Population	Canadian Jewish Population
2011	40.3	40.2	50.7	40.5
2001	35.8	35.7	45.7	40.1
1991	33.5	33.5	39.7	37.3

It can be seen that the 0-14 age cohort has decreased steadily since 1991. In fact, the step-like progression of this trend is one of the more dramatic aspects of this graph. The 15-24 cohort has leveled off in the last decade, although it experienced a significant decline between 1991 and 2001.

As Figure 1 also shows, the 25-44 cohort has decreased steadily in the last two decades. On the other hand, the 45-64 cohort has seen a remarkable surge in the last ten years. This increase is perhaps the most dramatic aspect of the graph.

Finally, as noted in the summary of Table 7, the number of seniors (65+) has decreased in the last decade, after not changing in size in the decade before.

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). A higher dependency ratio in a community means that fewer people in their wage earning years are supporting children and non-working seniors.

The dependency ratio for the Windsor Jewish community is 0.45. This ratio has plummeted in the last decade as the numbers of children and elderly have decreased. In 1971 the dependency ratio was 0.57, whereas in 1981 it was 0.60. The ratio increased significantly in 1991 to 0.67, and remained at about that level in 2001 (0.70).

In comparison, the dependency ratio for the total Windsor population is 0.47, slightly higher than that of the Windsor Jewish community (0.45). The dependency ratio for the Canadian Jewish population is 0.54. It is 0.53 for the Toronto Jewish community, 0.67 for the Montreal Jewish community, 0.46 for the Vancouver Jewish community, and 0.56 for the Winnipeg Jewish community. In short, Windsor's dependency ratio is very low compared to other major Jewish populations across Canada.

Table 8 looks at median ages for the Jewish, non-Jewish and total Windsor populations, as well as the Canadian Jewish population. It is clear from this table that the median age of the Jewish population in this metropolitan area has been steadily increasing. In 1971 it was 36.1 years, 36.9 years in 1981, 39.7 years in 1991, 45.7 years in 2001 and 50.7 years in 2011.

Table 9
Ethnic Affiliation: Windsor CMA

	#	%
French	52,790	16.8
British	52,710	16.7
Canadian	39,415	12.5
Italian	29,410	9.3
German	22,330	7.1
Arab	18,615	5.9
Aboriginal	12,430	3.9
Polish	9,890	3.1
Ukrainian	8,065	2.6
Chinese	7,900	2.5
East Indian	6,845	2.2
African	5,740	1.8
Filipino	3,795	1.2
Russian	2,795	0.9
Latin American	2,700	0.9
Caribbean	2,460	0.8
Greek	2,230	0.7
Portuguese	1,855	0.6
Vietnamese	1,760	0.6
Pakistani	1,580	0.5
(Jewish: full definition)	(1,520)	--
American	1,410	0.4
Spanish	1,135	0.4
Korean	505	0.2
Japanese	240	0.1
All other ethnic categories	26,430	8.4
Total Windsor CMA	315,035	100.0

The 2011 median age for the Jewish community is 10.4 years older than that of the total Windsor population. It is interesting to note that the gap between the Jewish community's median age and that of the total Windsor population has increased in the last decade. It was 9.9 years in 2001, and 10.4 years in 2011. In other words, the Jewish community is growing older at a faster rate than the total population here, although not remarkably so.

Table 8 also shows that the median age of the Windsor Jewish community is significantly older than that of the Canadian Jewish population (50.7 and 40.5 years respectively).

The differences between the median ages of the Windsor and Canadian Jewish populations have increased significantly since 2001. In that Census, the Windsor Jewish community was 5.6 years older than the Canadian Jewish population; whereas in 2011, it was 10.2 years older.

The median age is 40.6 years for the Toronto Jewish community, compared to 50.7 years for the Windsor Jewish population. It is 39.9 years for the Montreal Jewish community, 40.3 years for the

Vancouver community, 43.1 years for the Winnipeg community, 41.7 years for the Ottawa community, and 39.2 years for the Calgary community. In other words, the Windsor Jewish population is older on average than the other major Jewish centres in Canada.

Comparisons With Other Ethnic Groups

Table 9 looks at the ethnic affiliations of the total population in the Windsor CMA. Ethnicity was a "multiple response" variable in the 2011 National Household Survey. This meant that respondents could indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. To avoid double counting, a hierarchical method of assigning affiliations was employed in this analysis. This method is described fully in Appendix 4.

Note that the category for Jewish affiliation is described as "Jewish: full definition" in Table 9. Jewish affiliation is unique because it can refer to 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

Table 10
Ethnic Affiliation by Median Age: Windsor CMA

	Median Age
(Jewish full definition)	(50.7)
British	49.7
French	42.5
Russian	40.9
Spanish	40.5
German	40.3
Polish	40.0
Ukrainian	39.6
Chinese	38.4
Italian	38.2
Filipino	38.0
Greek	37.6
Korean	36.9
Canadian	36.1
Vietnamese	34.9
American	33.3
Aboriginal	32.5
Japanese	32.1
East Indian	31.2
Portuguese	30.5
Latin American	30.3
Caribbean	27.8
Arab	26.1
Pakistani	21.3
African	21.3
Other Ethnic Groups	45.3
Total Windsor CMA	40.3

percentage wasn't assigned to this category because it overlapped with other groups (that is, some respondents may have described themselves as "Jewish and Russian" or "Jewish and Canadian", etc.).

An examination of Table 9 reveals that French is the ethnic category with the most popular affiliation in the Windsor CMA. 16.8% of residents say their ethnic affiliation is French, or 52,790 persons.

Almost an identical number say they are British by ethnic origin. They comprise 52,710 individuals or 16.7% of the Windsor population. This group includes individuals of English, Irish and Scottish origins.

Almost 13% of the Windsor population claims a Canadian ethnic origin. This group comprises 39,415 persons and ranks third among ethnic affiliations. Another 29,410 persons claim Italian descent, or 9.3% of the Windsor population. There are also significant German and Arab populations in this city (22,330 and 18,615 individuals respectively). The Aboriginal community ranks seventh, and comprises 12,430 persons.

The remaining ethnic groups number below 10,000 individuals. The Polish population numbers 9,890 people and the Ukrainian community numbers 8,065 people. Finally, the Chinese community rounds out the ten largest ethnic groups with 7,900 individuals.

The Jewish community ranks twenty-first among ethnic groups, with a population of 1,520. 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, ethnicity and other variables, reflecting the complex nature of Jewish identity (see Appendix 3). It is noteworthy that the Jewish community ranked nineteenth among ethnic groups in 2001, and hence has dropped two ranks in the last decade.

Table 10 examines the median ages of the various ethnic groups in the Windsor CMA. The populations with the lowest median ages include the African (21.3 years), Pakistani (21.3 years), Arab (26.1 years), Caribbean (27.8 years), and Latin American (30.3 years) communities.

Table 11
Religious Affiliation
Windsor CMA

	#	%
Catholic	146,865	46.6
Protestant	72,725	23.1
Muslim	15,575	4.9
Christian Orthodox	10,985	3.5
Hindu	2,890	0.9
Buddhist	2,575	0.8
Sikh	1,900	0.6
(Jewish: full definition)	(1,520)	--
Jewish: religion alone	1,200	0.4
All other religions	785	0.2
Para-religious groups	290	0.1
No religious affiliation	59,675	18.9
Total Windsor CMA	315,465	100.0

These latter populations have a large number of more recent immigrants, many of whom settled in Windsor in the last two decades. This infusion of people, often involving younger families, has revitalized these communities, and has kept their median ages at lower levels than the rest of the population.

The Jewish community has the highest median age (50.7 years), followed by the British (49.7 years), French (42.5 years), Russian (40.9 years), Spanish (40.5 years) and German (40.3 years) populations.

These latter ethnic groups are older, more established communities, whose peak periods of immigration to this city have long passed. Since there has not been a large influx of recent immigrants among these groups, their average ages remain at fairly high levels. Most of their age distributions have a large “middle-aged” population, and generally more people who are 45+ years, and thus past their child-bearing years.

Comparisons With Other Religious Affiliations

Table 11 looks at religious affiliations for the Windsor CMA. Note that the figures for the Revised Jewish Definition are cited in

this analysis, although the figures for Jewish religion alone are included in the table as well.

It can be seen that Catholics are the largest religious group in this metropolitan area, representing 46.6% of the total population, or 146,865 individuals. Protestants comprise the second largest group with 23.1% of the population, or 72,725 individuals.

Muslims are the third largest group with 4.9% of the population, or 15,575 individuals. The Christian Orthodox comprise the fourth largest group with 10,985 individuals, followed by Hindus with 2,890 individuals.

Jews rank eighth among religious groups. As mentioned above, Jews were defined using both the Revised Definition (which uses religion, ethnicity, place of birth and other variables) 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.

It is noteworthy that 18.9% of the total population, or 59,675 persons, say they have

Table 12
Religious Affiliation by Median Age
Windsor CMA

	Median Age
Jewish: religion alone	54.7
(Jewish: full definition)	(50.7)
Protestant	45.7
Christian Orthodox	42.8
Buddhist	42.7
Catholic	42.2
Hindu	34.1
Sikh	33.9
Muslim	23.2
All other religions	44.1
Para-religious groups	26.7
No religious affiliation	33.7
Total Windsor CMA	40.3

no religious affiliation. Within this category are included people who defined themselves as agnostics, atheists, or humanists, or who did not affiliate with any religion at all.

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

An examination of the median ages of various religious groups is presented in Table 12. The Jewish community has the highest median age (50.7 years) of any mainstream religious group in Windsor, followed by the Protestant community (45.7 years). The lowest median age is found among Muslims (23.2 years). Those with no religious affiliation average 33.7 years, whereas those involved with para-religious groups have a median age of 26.7 years.

The Windsor Community in a Provincial Context

The total population of Jews in Ontario is 226,615. Jews make up 1.8% of the population of this province. In comparison, the Jewish population of Quebec numbers 93,620. There are 35,005 Jews in British Columbia.

0.7% of the Jewish population in this province is located in the Windsor CMA. The great majority of Ontario Jews reside in Toronto, which has 83.2% of Jews in this province, and a Jewish population of 188,715. There are figures available for several other Jewish communities in this province. For instance, the Jewish population in Ottawa comprises 14,005 individuals; Hamilton has a Jewish population of 5,110; London has 2,675 Jews; and Kitchener / Waterloo has 2,010 Jews.

Appendix 1

The Utility of the National Household Survey

The information gleaned from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) 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, continued, expanded, or even discontinued.

Another application of the NHS 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 schools. It is also possible to compare base populations of the poor, single parents, young adults, Baby Boomers, etc. to the number of clients serviced by community agencies, in order to estimate what proportions of these segments specific agencies are reaching.

Information about base populations can also be used as a tool when conducting community surveys, so that proper demographic segmentations can be done to ensure the samples are representative of the wider population of Jews in a given metropolitan area.

The NHS can also 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 NHS.

The NHS can provide valuable information to secure funding from various levels of government, foundations, or other sources, by showing that certain critical needs exist in the community. For instance, it is possible to estimate the number of long-term nursing-care beds that are needed (now or in the near future) given the numbers of seniors in the age distribution.

The issue of “urban sprawl” can also be investigated using the NHS. That is, to what extent are Jews moving outside traditionally Jewish neighborhoods into areas which are at the periphery of Jewish life, and how will services to them be impacted as a result?

Finally, the NHS can be used to establish demographic trends over time, by comparing

the latest figures to those of previous Censuses. These comparisons provide important indications of the extent to which a community has changed. Unfortunately, given the recent changes in methodology, comparisons of the NHS with previous Censuses must be treated with caution.

Appendix 2

Methodological Considerations

The two major questions used to define who is Jewish in this report, namely religion and ethnicity, were located in what was previously known as the Long Form of the National Census. In 2011, this Long Form became voluntary rather than mandatory to fill out. Because the sample was self-selected, this instrument became a survey rather than a Census.

The National Household Survey (NHS) was distributed to a third of the households in Canada, compared to 20% of households for the Census Long Form. However, whereas the Census had an almost universal rate of response, the NHS had a 73.9% response rate across Canada, and 71.9% in the Windsor CMA.

It is not clear to what extent non-response biases played a role in the results. For instance, it is possible that certain socioeconomic groups, such as the poor, less educated individuals, and recent immigrants were generally less inclined to answer the National Household Survey. Statistics Canada applied sophisticated treatments to deal with possible gaps in the data but the

change in methodology has meant that it is difficult to determine error ranges based on projections gleaned from the sample.

This change in methodology has also made it difficult to compare the results of the National Household Survey with those of previous Censuses. Although some tables in this report present side-by-side comparisons of 2011 NHS data with previous Censuses, these comparisons should be interpreted with caution.

A further issue is the fact that since the 2001 Census, the number of Jews identifying themselves by ethnicity has declined dramatically. This was evident in 2006 and again in 2011. All those who considered themselves as Jewish by religion were included as Jews according to the definition employed in this report; but some who said they had no religious affiliation might have “fallen through the cracks” because they did not identify themselves as Jewish by ethnicity.

There may be several reasons why there has been a decline in Jewish ethnic

identification, but only two will be considered here. First, since the 2001 Census, the label “Canadian” was the first on the list of ethnic sample choices. This has changed the dynamics of the question significantly. It is possible that some people wanted to tout their attachment to Canada by indicating they were only of Canadian ethnicity. This is not an issue if they also indicated they were Jewish by religion. But if they said they had no religious identification, they could not be identified as Jewish using the traditional definition.

Second, the order of sample choices is determined by how many people indicated a particular ethnicity in the previous Census (2006). As the number of individuals choosing Jewish as their ethnicity diminishes, the Jewish choice has fallen further down the list, and was therefore among the last sample choices in the 2011 NHS. This may have had an impact on the self-reported affiliation of people.

A final consideration has to do with the definition used to identify Jews for the purposes of this report. The “Jewish Standard Definition”, formulated by Jim Torczyner of McGill University, has been used since 1971. This definition employs a

combination of religious and ethnic identification.

However, given changes in how Jews have responded to the ethnicity question, it was felt that a broader definition should be used. Hence, elements of other questions were incorporated, including place of birth, five-year mobility and knowledge of non-official languages. This new definition was called the “Revised Jewish Definition”. A full description of this definition can be found in Appendix 3.

This new Jewish definition makes comparisons between the National Household Survey and previous Censuses even more difficult. Hence, these latter Censuses were re-analyzed along the lines of the revised definition, and whenever possible, these new figures are presented in this report. Again, all comparisons of the NHS with previous Censuses, and particularly the identification of demographic trends, should be interpreted with caution.

All in all, despite the changes in methodology outlined above, the 2011 National Household Survey provides an important opportunity to better understand

the demographic situation of the Windsor Jewish population, and to make use of this data for community planning and decision-making.

We are fortunate to have a national survey which includes questions related to religion

and ethnicity (the American Census does not). Also, the National Household Survey is one with a much larger scope than any Canadian Jewish community can implement on its own. Please see Appendix 1 for a more detailed description of the utility of the National Household Survey.

Appendix 3

The Revised Jewish Definition

Since 1971 all major analyses related to the Census have utilized 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 using a combination of religious and ethnic identification.

According to this criterion, a Jew was defined as anyone who specified he or she was:

- Jewish by religion and ethnicity.
- Jewish by religion and having another ethnicity.
- Having no religious affiliation and Jewish by ethnicity.

Anyone who specified another religion (Catholic, Muslim, etc.) and a Jewish ethnicity was excluded from the above definition.

It is important to note that 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 would better reflect the broad spectrum of Jewish adherence.

Given the marked decline in the number of Jews who identified themselves as ethnically Jewish since 2001, it was decided to expand the above definition of Jewishness. This “Revised Jewish Definition” incorporates more than just the religion and ethnicity variables in the National Household Survey.

According to this new criterion a Jew is defined as anyone who is:

- Jewish by religion and ethnicity.
- Jewish by religion and having another ethnicity.
- Having no religious affiliation and Jewish or Israeli by ethnicity.
- Having no religious affiliation and having knowledge of Hebrew or Yiddish as a “non-official” language.
- Having no religious affiliation and born in Israel.
- Having no religious affiliation and living in Israel in 2006.

A check was done to see whether the above criteria would erroneously include groups who should not be considered as Jews. For

instance, there are Arab Israelis who might have no religious affiliation. Since their mother tongue would be Arabic, and they would likely identify as having an Arab ethnicity, it was straightforward to determine that there were virtually no such individuals who were wrongly identified as Jews according to the Revised Jewish Definition.

All in all, the Revised Jewish Definition did not result in substantial increases in the Jewish populations of various metropolitan areas. The table below shows the differences

in numbers using the revised and standard definitions.

Finally, it is not possible to say how a person behaves “Jewishly” using any definition of Jewishness based on the NHS. For instance, we cannot know whether they adhere to traditions or attend synagogue on a regular basis. No questions of these types were asked in the National Household Survey. Despite this limitation, the fact that we can identify Jewish affiliation at all is critical for using the NHS as a tool for better understanding our community.

Jewish Populations Based on Standard & Revised Definitions 2011 National Household Survey

	Jewish Standard Definition	Revised Jewish Definition
Halifax CMA	2,080	2,120
Montréal CMA	89,665	90,780
Toronto CMA	186,010	188,715
Ottawa CMA	13,850	14,010
Hamilton CMA	5,055	5,110
Kitchener CMA	1,970	2,015
London CMA	2,610	2,675
Windsor CMA	1,475	1,520
Winnipeg CMA	13,260	13,690
Calgary CMA	8,210	8,340
Edmonton CMA	5,440	5,550
Vancouver CMA	25,740	26,255
Victoria CMA	2,630	2,740
Total Canada	385,345	391,665

Appendix 4

The Attribution of Ethnic Origins

Ethnic origin was a multiple-response variable in the 2011 National Household Survey, meaning that respondents were allowed to indicate more than one ethnic affiliation. If all the multiple ethnic affiliations were included in the NHS 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 Revised Jewish Definition as the criterion (see Appendix 3). This definition uses a combination of several variables (including religion, ethnicity, place of birth and knowledge of non-official language, etc.), 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 Revised Jewish 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 13
Age by Gender
Windsor Jewish Community**

	Total		Male		Female	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-14	170	11.1	85	11.8	80	10.1
15-24	115	7.5	45	6.3	75	9.4
25-44	325	21.3	140	19.4	180	22.6
45-64	615	40.3	300	41.7	315	39.6
65+	300	19.7	150	20.8	145	18.2
Total	1,525	100.0	720	100.0	795	100.0

Table 14
Age Breakdowns for Jewish, Non-Jewish & Total Populations
Windsor CMA

	Total		Jews		Non-Jews	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	17,275	5.5	55	3.6	17,215	5.5
5-14	39,145	12.4	115	7.6	39,030	12.4
15-24	43,050	13.6	120	7.9	42,935	13.7
25-34	36,170	11.5	140	9.2	36,030	11.5
35-44	43,770	13.9	180	11.9	43,585	13.9
45-54	50,290	15.9	225	14.9	50,065	15.9
55-64	40,730	12.9	385	25.4	40,345	12.9
65-74	25,210	8.0	175	11.6	25,035	8.0
75-84	14,630	4.6	100	6.6	14,530	4.6
85+	5,185	1.6	20	1.3	5,165	1.6
Total	315,455	100.0	1,515	100.0	313,935	100.0

Table 15
Age Breakdowns
Windsor & Canadian Jewish Populations

	Windsor Jewish Population		Canadian Jewish Population	
	#	%	#	%
0-4	55	3.6	24,530	6.3
5-14	115	7.6	46,750	11.9
15-24	120	7.9	52,395	13.4
25-34	140	9.2	47,015	12.0
35-44	180	11.9	45,185	11.5
45-54	225	14.9	50,910	13.0
55-64	385	25.4	58,610	15.0
65-74	175	11.6	34,295	8.8
75-84	100	6.6	21,860	5.6
85+	20	1.3	10,125	2.6
Total	1,515	100.0	391,675	100.0

Table 16
Age Breakdowns by Census Year
Windsor Jewish Community

	2011		2001		1991	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
0-4	55	3.6	75	4.8	170	9.4
5-14	115	7.6	195	12.4	180	10.0
15-24	120	7.9	130	8.3	220	12.2
25-34	140	9.2	145	9.2	190	10.5
35-44	180	11.9	230	14.6	255	14.1
45-54	225	14.9	250	15.9	285	15.8
55-64	385	25.4	170	10.8	125	6.9
65-74	175	11.6	160	10.2	165	9.1
75-84	100	6.6	145	9.2	150	8.3
85+	20	1.3	70	4.5	65	3.6
Total	1,515	100.0	1,570	100.0	1,805	100.0