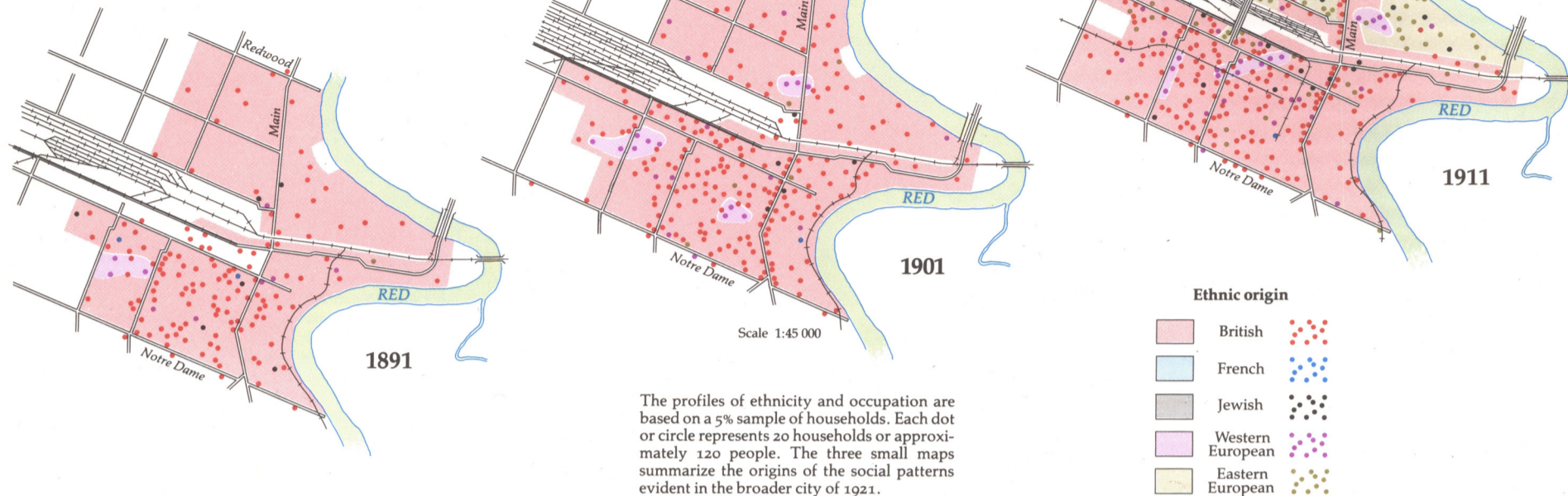


# WINNIPEG: A DIVIDED CITY

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## POPULATION BY ETHNIC ORIGIN AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE, 1891-1921



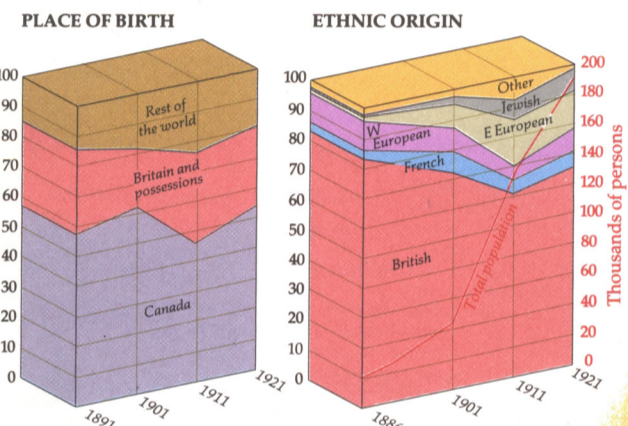
The profiles of ethnicity and occupation are based on a 5% sample of households. Each dot or circle represents 20 households or approximately 120 people. The three small maps summarize the origins of the social patterns evident in the broader city of 1921.

### Ethnic origin

- British
- French
- Jewish
- Western European
- Eastern European

One dot represents one head of a sample household (5% sample). Background colours indicate generalized residential areas.

## POPULATION OF WINNIPEG AND ST BONIFACE



## OCCUPATION AND INCOME, 1921

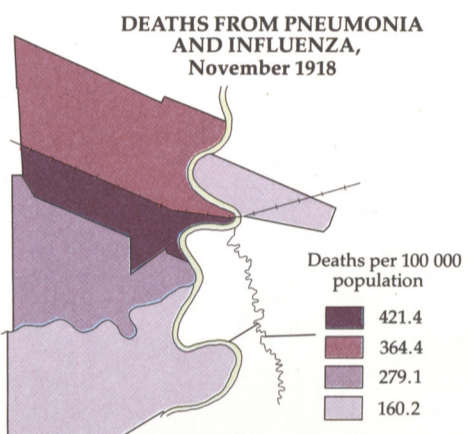
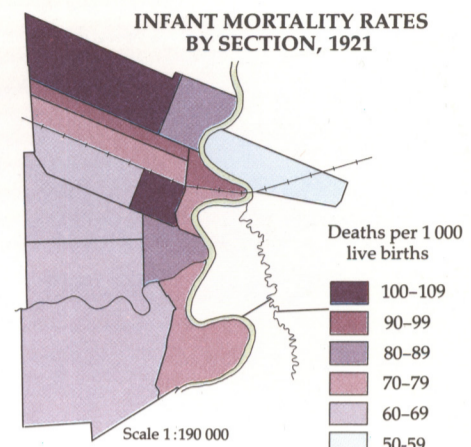
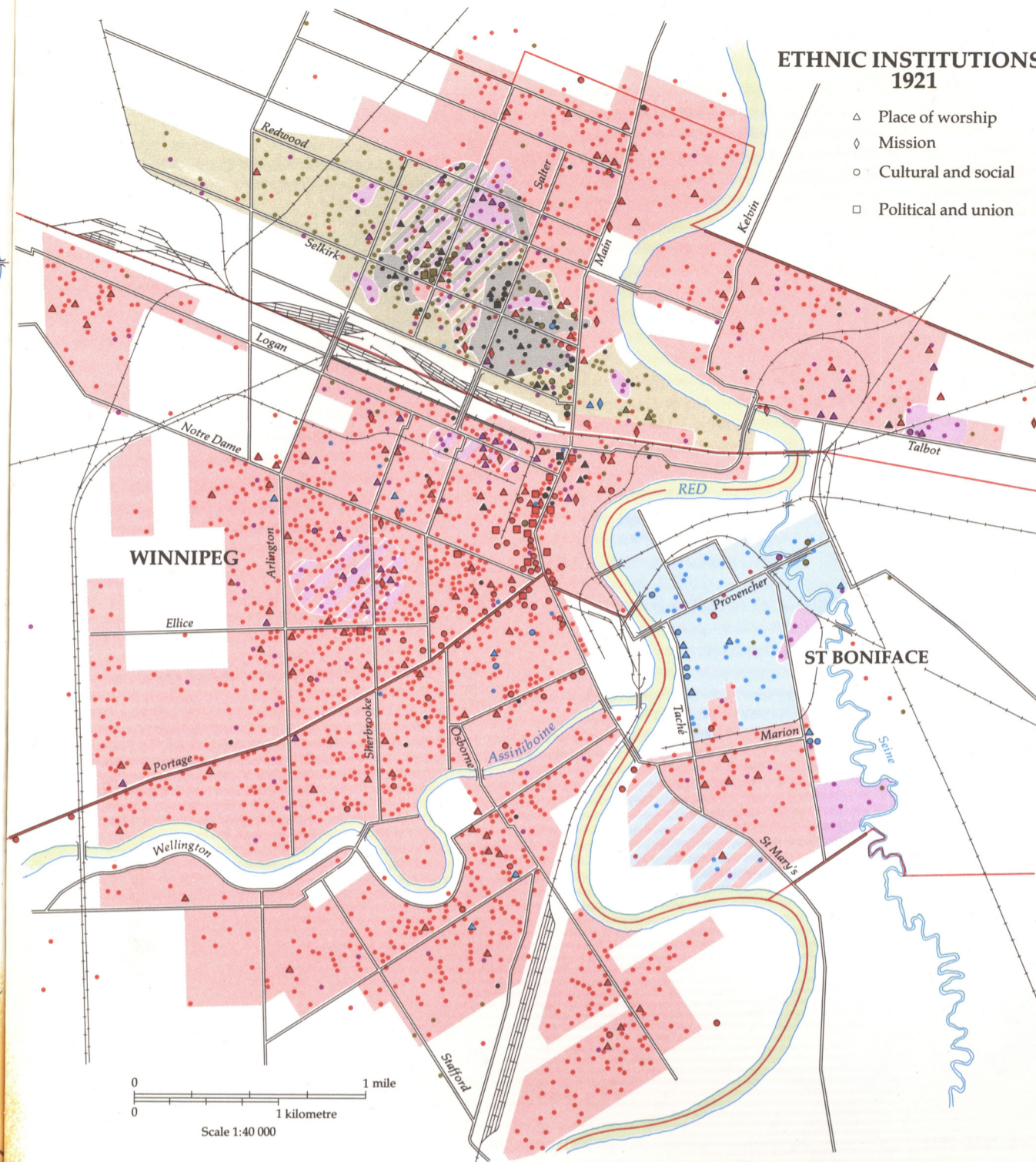
- White-collar workers**
    - \$1500 or more ..... High income
    - Less than \$1500 ..... Middle and low income
  - Blue-collar workers**
    - \$1100-2500 ..... High and middle income
    - Less than \$1100 ..... Low income
  - Other**
    - Small businessmen and self-employed
- Ward boundary

As the Gateway to the West on the transcontinental railways, Winnipeg became an important transportation and wholesaling centre. The city's population was predominantly composed of anglophone migrants from Ontario and Britain; a francophone population continued to live east of the Red River in St Boniface. Ethnic and social divisions deepened after the arrival of large numbers of European immigrants in the early 20th century. Jobs for unskilled and semi-skilled workers were plentiful but low-paying. Most immigrants had little choice but to seek the cheapest housing available, near the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) freight yards. North of the tracks, the North End became one of Canada's first multicultural neighbourhoods; it was characterized by high densities, low-quality housing stock, and poverty. Professional and managerial classes marked out impressive suburban tracts near and especially south of the Assiniboine River. In between, the residential mixing of social and occupational groups juxtaposed working-class and petty-proprietor groups of British and western European backgrounds. These residential patterns persisted into the second half of the century.

## ETHNIC INSTITUTIONS, 1921

- △ Place of worship
- ◇ Mission
- Cultural and social
- Political and union

Each of the city's ethnic groups developed a wide array of religious, mutual benefit, and cultural institutions. For the better-off this often meant comfortable suburban churches; for those less prosperous an institutional support system of labour and political groups as well as churches helped them to cope with their new life and circumstances.



Housing and health conditions corresponded closely with socio-economic status in Winnipeg. Housing in the South End was characterized by better sanitary facilities and more interior and private yard space than housing in the North End. Pockets of high infant-mortality rates were an especially revealing indicator of poverty, as were the local effects of the 1918 influenza epidemic.

A strong relationship between ethnicity and occupational status existed in Winnipeg in 1921. Most white-collar workers were English-speaking and lived in the central and southern segments of the city. People of Slavic, Jewish, and French origin were more likely to be engaged in blue-collar occupations and to reside in the northern half of the city or, in the case of the Francophones, in St Boniface.

Most residents were employed in transportation, services, and light manufacturing in a small zone near the tracks, the river, and the financial district. Phases of suburban expansion sorted the socio-economic groups but patterns of growth were strongly influenced by the barriers of the rivers and the freight yards.

## URBAN GROWTH AND LAND USE

- Urban growth**
  - 1884
  - 1901
  - 1914
- Land use, 1913**
  - Commercial
  - Industrial

