

Numbers of Jewish children in Jewish schools

Statistical bulletin for 2018/19 to 2020/21

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Certain types of data are fundamental to an understanding of how the Jewish community is changing. These include vital statistics about Jewish births, deaths, marriages and divorces, and key information about Jewish institutions such as membership of synagogues and attendance at Jewish schools. Our community statistics programme at JPR captures these data so that they can underpin various aspects of policy and planning.

/ Introduction

This paper constitutes part of the JPR community statistics programme and is one aspect of our work on schools and education. It aims to provide educational policy makers, working within and with the Jewish school sector, with data about the numbers of Jewish children enrolled in Jewish schools to monitor developments over time and to support planning. The figures within the report are based solely upon Jewish pupils in Jewish schools; they exclude Jewish students in full-time education who attend *yeshivot* and seminaries, Jewish pupils in non-Jewish schools and non-Jewish students in Jewish schools.

Amongst the key findings are:

- There were 35,825 Jewish pupils¹ studying in 133 Jewish schools² in the academic year 2020/21. This represents an increase of 1,612 pupils, or 1.5% per annum, since figures were last published for the 2017/18 academic year.
- This increase is observed in both the mainstream and strictly Orthodox sectors but mainly in the latter.³ The mainstream sector had 111 more Jewish pupils in 2020/21 compared with

¹ This figure underestimates the number of Jewish children in full-time education since boys and girls from the strictly Orthodox community may attend *yeshivot* and seminaries that are not included in the school censuses. We estimate that approximately a quarter of all strictly Orthodox children aged 11-15 do not appear in official Department for Education statistics – for the academic year 2020/21, this figure amounts to approximately 2,500 students. Primary research would be required to provide a more accurate estimate of this group or to estimate numbers in the 16-18 age group.

² The 133 Jewish schools in the 2020/21 academic year include 44 mainstream Jewish schools and 89 strictly Orthodox schools. In the mainstream Jewish sector, there are 33 primary schools, 9 secondary schools and 2 schools that comprise both educational stages. In the strictly Orthodox sector, there are 36 primary schools, 20 secondary schools and 33 schools that span both educational stages.

³ A listing at the back of this bulletin classifies schools as either strictly Orthodox or mainstream Jewish. While the classification used for some schools may be contested, we have retained those utilised in previous reports on Jewish school numbers for reasons of consistency.

2017/18; the strictly Orthodox sector had an additional 1,501 pupils over the same period. However, the growth in pupil numbers has slowed for both sectors from 2017/18 to 2020/21.

- 60% of Jewish pupils in Jewish schools are in strictly Orthodox schools; 40% are in non-strictly Orthodox or 'mainstream' Jewish schools. This is a slight shift from 58% to 42% three years prior, but a significant shift since the mid-1990s, when the ratio was 55% mainstream to 45% strictly Orthodox.
- Overall, there has been growth in the numbers of both primary and secondary school pupils since 2017/18, but this conceals a fall in primary pupil numbers for the mainstream Jewish sector over the last three academic years.
- Almost three-quarters of all Jewish pupils in Jewish schools are in schools in Greater London or South Hertfordshire (73.3%) – a drop from 74.2% in the 2017/18 academic year that has been influenced by a shift towards Manchester (27% to 29%) and away from London (67% to 65%) in the strictly Orthodox sector.
- The geographical distinction is more pronounced in the mainstream Jewish sector (where 86% are in schools in London or the surrounding area), than in the strictly Orthodox sector (where the equivalent figure is 65%).

This bulletin contains the most recent data on Jewish school enrolment in the UK. It updates an earlier bulletin by the Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) and the Board of Deputies of British Jews (2019),⁴ which included figures up to the academic year 2017/18. The bulletin also builds on previous studies, notably by JPR and the Board of Deputies of British Jews (2016),⁵ which included figures up to the academic year 2014/15, and the Jewish Leadership Council study (2008), which included figures up to 2005/06 (mainstream Jewish secondary and strictly Orthodox) and 2006/07 (mainstream Jewish primary).⁶ They, in turn, built on earlier valuable studies, for example by Braude (1981),⁷ Hart, Schmool and Cohen (2007)⁸ and Graham and Vulkan (2007).⁹

This new report includes data for three academic years that have not previously been published – 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 – using schools census data in England that were gathered by the Department for Education and schools census data in Scotland that were gathered by the Scottish Government.

2 / Key statistics

The number of Jewish pupils enrolled in Jewish schools has been climbing for several decades. Numbers have increased particularly dramatically since the mid-1990s, although the increase prior to that is even more pronounced than it first appears, as the overall size of the UK Jewish population was in a state of decline in the second half of the twentieth century – falling from an estimated 420,000 in the 1950s to about 290,000 by 2001.

⁴ Boyd, J. (2019). *Numbers of Jewish children in Jewish schools. Statistical bulletin for 2015/16 to 2017/18*. London: Institute for Jewish Policy Research and Board of Deputies of British Jews.

⁵ Staetsky, L. D. and Boyd, J. (2016). *The rise and rise of Jewish schools in the United Kingdom: Numbers, trends and policy issues*. London: Institute for Jewish Policy Research and Board of Deputies of British Jews.

⁶ Commission on Jewish Schools (2008). *The Future of Jewish Schools*. London: Jewish Leadership Council.

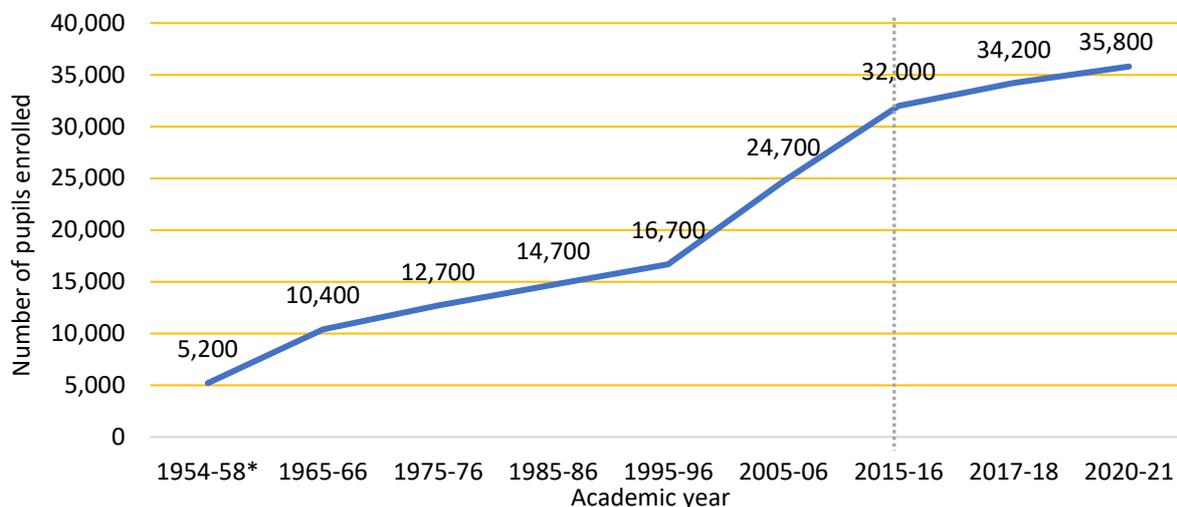
⁷ Braude, J. (1981). 'Jewish education in Britain today.' In: *Jewish Life in Britain, 1962-1977* (eds. Lipman, S. and Lipman, V.). London: Board of Deputies of British Jews.

⁸ Hart, R., Schmool, M. and Cohen, F. (2007). 'Jewish day schools in Britain, 1992/3 to 2003/4,' *Contemporary Jewry*, 137-155.

⁹ Graham, D. and Vulkan, D. (2007). *Report for the Commission on Jewish Schools. The supply and demand for Jewish day school places in Britain*. London: Board of Deputies of British Jews Community Policy Research Group.

The numbers enrolled since 1995/96 have increased by an average of about 750 pupils per annum across the primary and secondary sectors; today, the number of pupils is more than double that found in the mid-1990s.

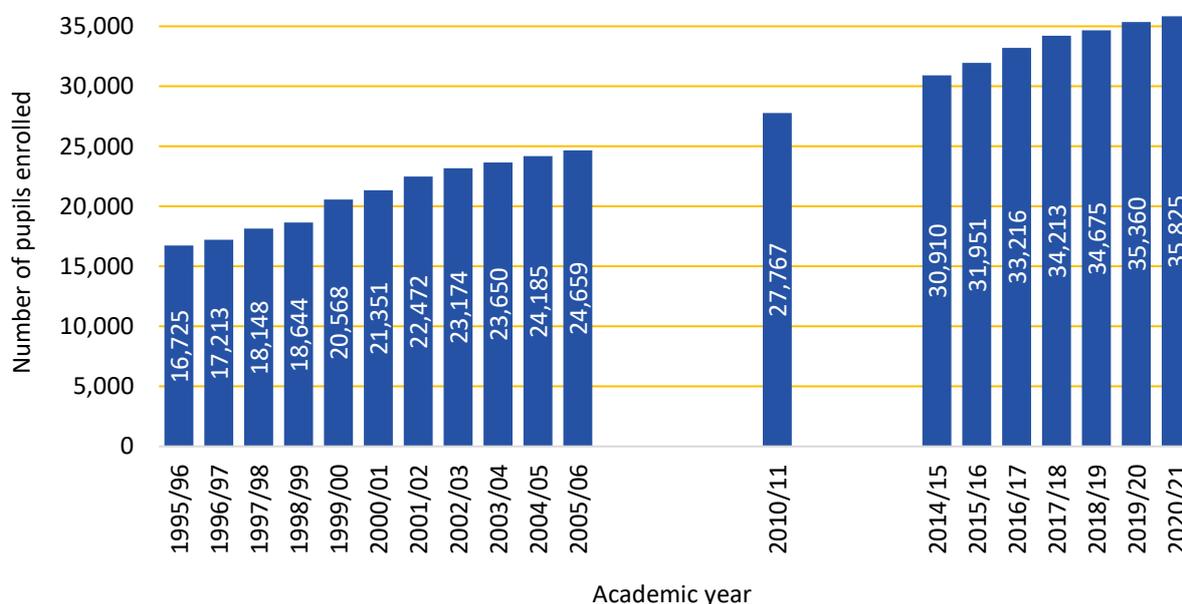
Figure 1. Number of Jewish pupils enrolled in Jewish schools in the United Kingdom, 1950s-2020/21 (rounded numbers)



* Estimated figures over this period.

Note: Data points are separated by about a decade in all instances, except for the two most recent ones to the right of the dotted line, so care should be taken in understanding the trend over time.

Figure 2. Total enrolment of Jewish pupils in Jewish schools, 1995/96-2020/21



Notes: Data are not available for the missing years.

Figures for 2015/16 to 2017/18 have been adjusted since the last published report to exclude non-Jewish pupils from additional Jewish schools identified as enrolling non-Jewish pupils, so that the recent trend is based upon consistent data over time.¹⁰

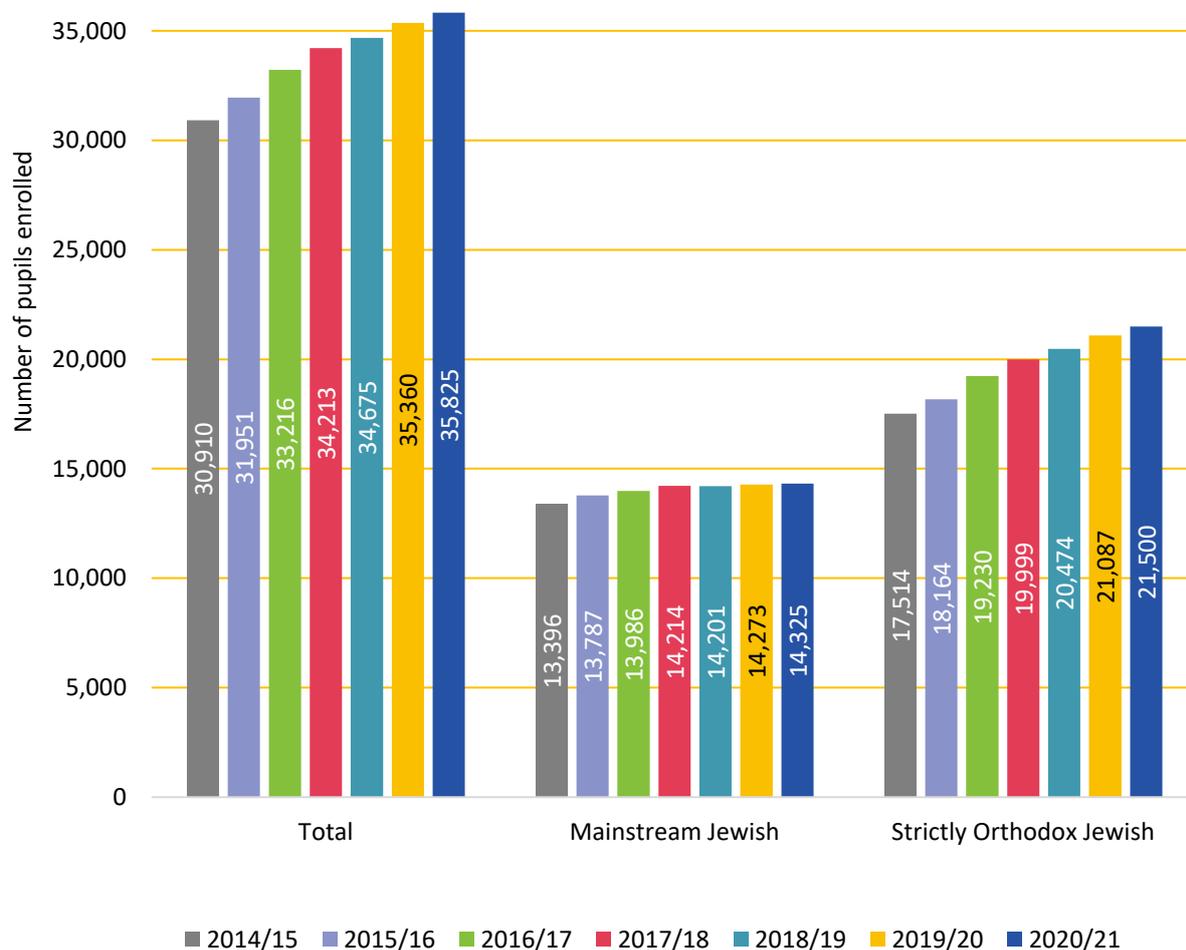
Pupil numbers are estimated for some strictly Orthodox schools that did not return data in 2018/19 (21 schools) and 2019/20 (3 schools).

¹⁰ Boyd, J. (2019).

The rise shown when figures were last published (for the academic year 2017/18) has continued, albeit at a slower pace. The increase over the three academic years since that time amounts to an extra 1,612 pupils (or 1.5% per annum); this compares to an additional 3,303 pupils, or 3.4% per annum, over the previous three academic years (from 2014/15 to 2017/18).

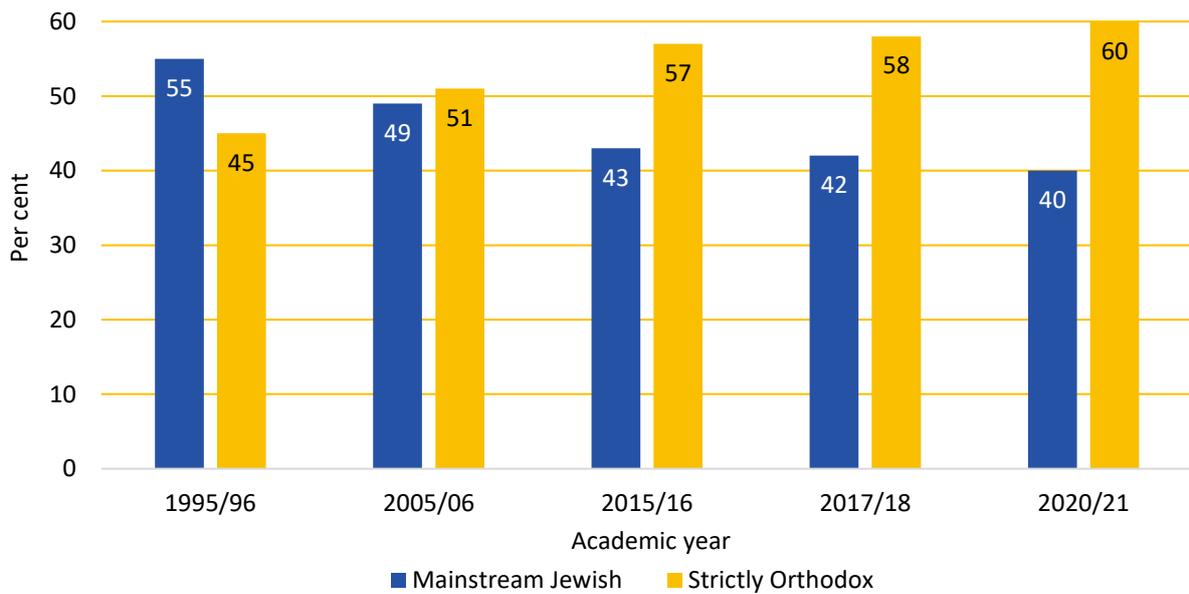
The slower growth in recent years has occurred both within the mainstream and strictly Orthodox sectors, although it is more pronounced for the mainstream (see Figure 3). There were 111 more mainstream pupils in the 2020/21 academic year than in 2017/18 – a growth rate, on average, of 0.3% per annum over these years; this compares with 2.0%, or 818 pupils, from 2014/15 to 2017/18. Likewise, the number of pupils in the strictly Orthodox sector is rising, but at a slower rate than the previous three years – on average, by 2.4% per annum from 2017/18 to 2020/21 compared with 4.5% per annum from 2014/15 to 2017/18.

Figure 3. Number of Jewish pupils in Jewish schools in the UK, by sector, 2014/15-2020/21



The most recent figures suggest that there are over 7,000 more Jewish pupils enrolled in strictly Orthodox (*haredi*) schools than in mainstream Jewish schools. In the mid-1990s, there were more Jewish pupils in mainstream Jewish schools than in strictly Orthodox ones (see Figure 4). However, parity occurred around 2005, and today, the split shown in these figures is 60:40 in favour of the *haredi* sector. In fact, the disparity is greater than this, as a significant number of *haredi* teenagers are known to be studying in *yeshivot* and seminaries that are not included in Department for Education figures (see footnote 1).

Figure 4. Compositional change of pupil population in Jewish schools, 1995/96-2020/21



Geographically, almost three-quarters of all these children are in Jewish schools in Greater London and South Hertfordshire (shown collectively as ‘London’ in Figures 5 and 6). The next most populous area is the North West – mainly Manchester, but also Liverpool – which comprises just over one-fifth of the total. The North East region relates exclusively to Gateshead – one of the key centres of the strictly Orthodox community. The remaining small number of schools, classified as ‘Other’, are situated in Birmingham, Leeds and Glasgow.

Pupil numbers continue to increase in London, the North West and North East since figures were last published for the 2017/18 academic year, with growth being most notable in the North West – on average, 3.0% per annum, compared with 1.7% in the North East and 1.1% in London. However, for the minority of schools outside of these regions, pupil numbers have remained fairly static for the last six years (between 381 to 385 pupils).

Figure 5. Enrolment of Jewish pupils in Jewish schools by geography, 2014/15-2020/21

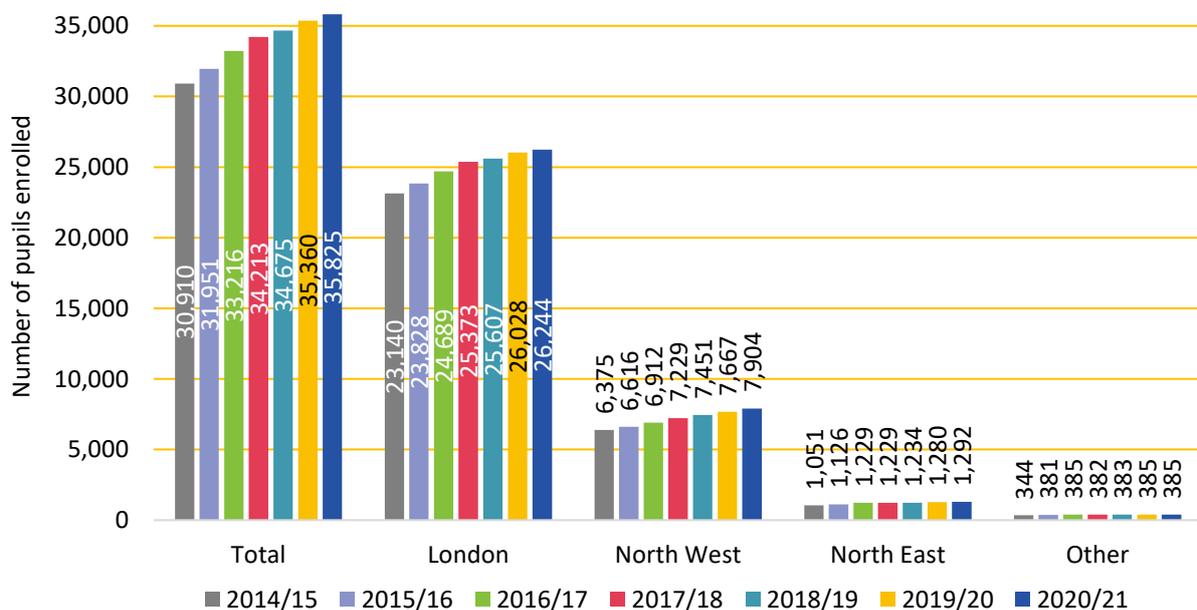
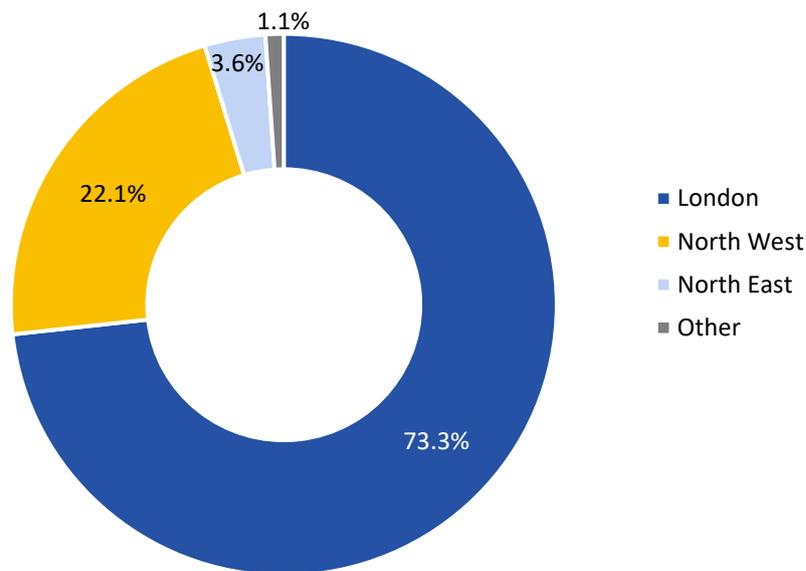
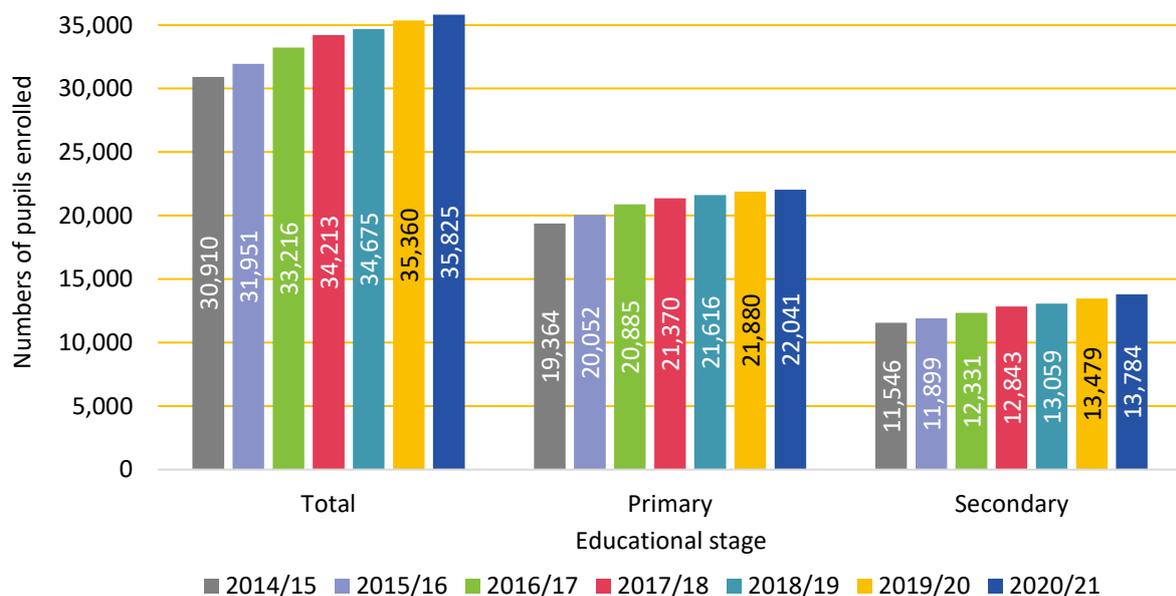


Figure 6. Where Jewish pupils in Jewish schools are, by geographical region, 2020/21



Determining precisely how many Jewish children are in primary and secondary schools is complicated by the fact that many schools, particularly in the strictly Orthodox sector, cross the line between the two stages. Furthermore, as previously noted, children enrolled in strictly Orthodox *yeshivot* and seminaries, all of whom are of secondary school age (particularly boys aged 13 and over), are not included in the figures below. Nevertheless, the numbers demonstrate how many children of primary school age (i.e. 4-11 years, or Reception to Year 6) and secondary school age (i.e. 11-18 years, or Years 7-13) appear in official government statistics. The most recent figures show an increase in both primary and secondary pupils since 2017/18 (on average, by 1.0% and 2.4% per annum). However, these figures are average changes across the entire Jewish school system and conceal differing trends for pupil numbers by educational stage in the mainstream and strictly Orthodox sectors (as detailed in sections 3 and 4 below).

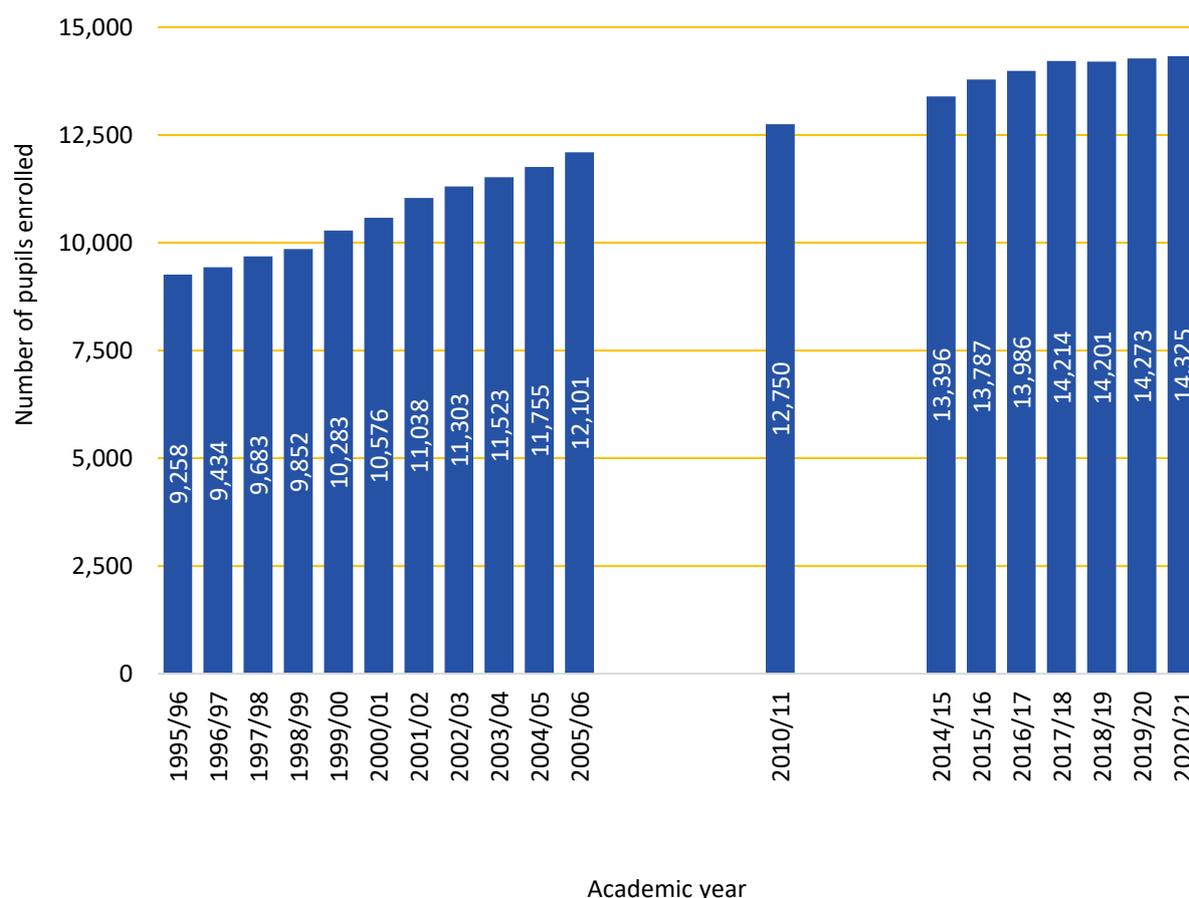
Figure 7. Numbers of Jewish pupils in Jewish schools by educational stage, 2015/16-2020/21



3 / Mainstream Jewish sector

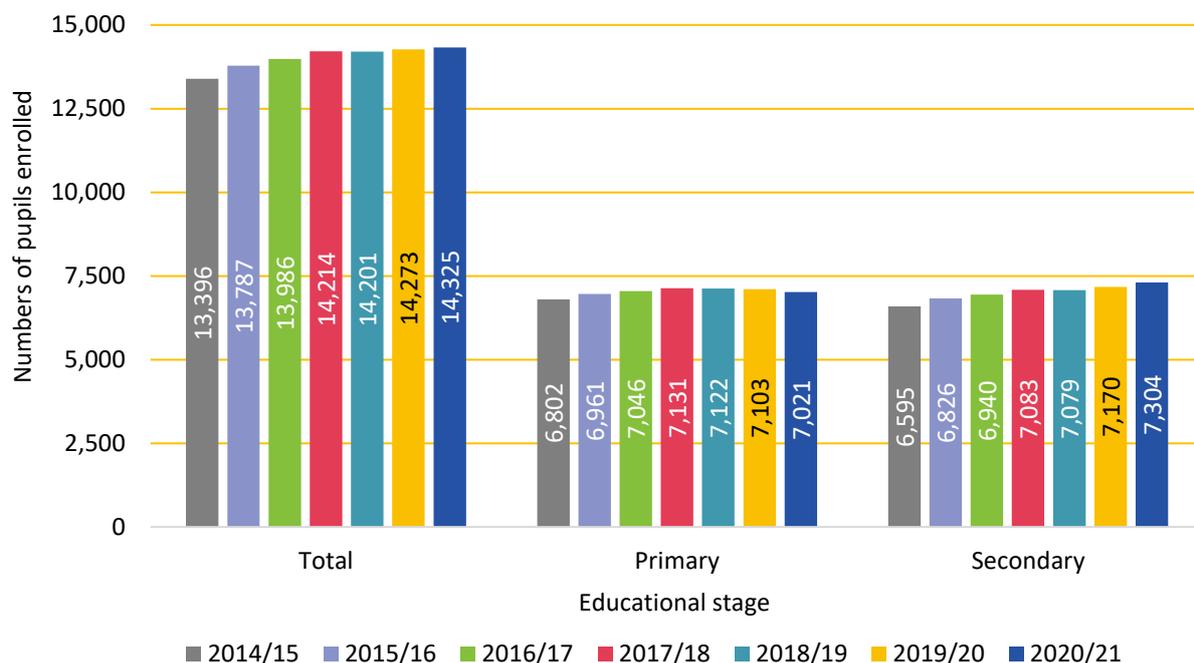
Focusing on the mainstream Jewish sector, the annual growth that has been observed since the mid-1990s has stabilised over the last three academic years. As mentioned, there were 111 more Jewish pupils in mainstream Jewish schools in 2020/21 than in 2017/18, when figures were last published, which equates to, on average, a growth rate of 0.3% per annum over that period; this compares with 2.0%, or 818 pupils, for the previous three years. A possible reason for the recent slower growth in pupil numbers may be a decline in mainstream Jewish births between 2012 to 2015 that, in turn, has reduced the current pool of primary age Jewish schoolchildren, but has had no impact yet on secondary age pupil numbers.¹¹ Indeed, the slowdown in growth in mainstream pupil numbers is affected principally by what is occurring in the primary stage of education – on average, there was a negative growth rate there of -0.5% per annum, or a reduction of 110 pupils, from 2017/18 to 2020/21 (see Figure 9). Secondary school pupil numbers exacerbate the overall trend because whilst they are still rising, they are doing so at a slower pace than previously (1.0% per annum from 2017/18 to 2020/21 compared with 2.4% from 2014/15 to 2017/18). Further research is needed to assess potential explanations for slower pupil growth, such as declining Jewish births, variations in the wider Jewish population, changes in school preferences or limits to supply. Despite the most recent trend, there are still currently over 5,000 more pupils in mainstream Jewish schools today compared with the mid-1990s, an increase of close to 55%.

Figure 8. Enrolment of Jewish pupils in mainstream Jewish schools, 1995/15-2020/21



¹¹ Mashiah, D. (2018). *Vital statistics of the UK Jewish population: births and deaths*. London: Institute for Jewish Policy Research and Board of Deputies of British Jews, op. cit., pp.12. Birth data for the mainstream Jewish population are available for 2007 to 2015.

Figure 9. Numbers of Jewish pupils in mainstream Jewish schools by educational stage, 2014/15-2020/21



Geographically, the London-regional balance of the mainstream Jewish sector is still shifting in favour of London, although the pace of change may be slowing. Whereas pupils based in London schools represented 71% of the mainstream total in the mid-1990s, today they constitute 86%. Given the predominance of mainstream Jewish schooling in London, it is these figures that shape the overall picture for the sector, despite the gradual decline in pupil numbers for the North West of England (see Figure 11).

Figure 10. Geographical change of pupil population in mainstream Jewish schools, 1995/96-2020/21

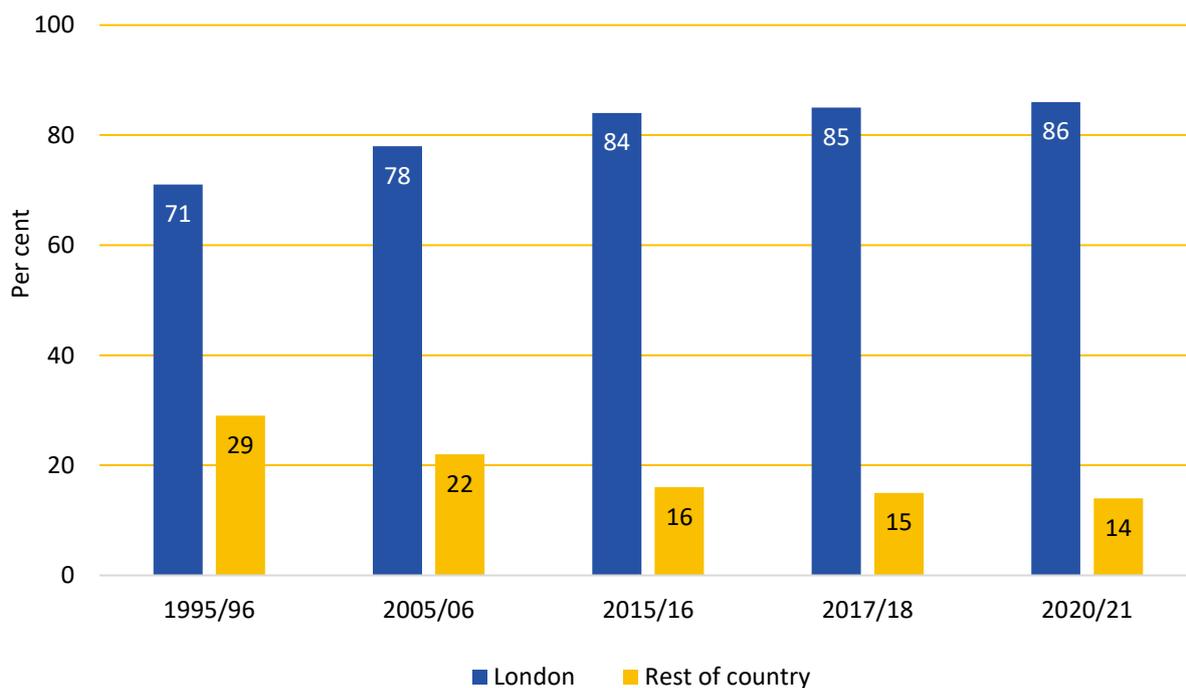
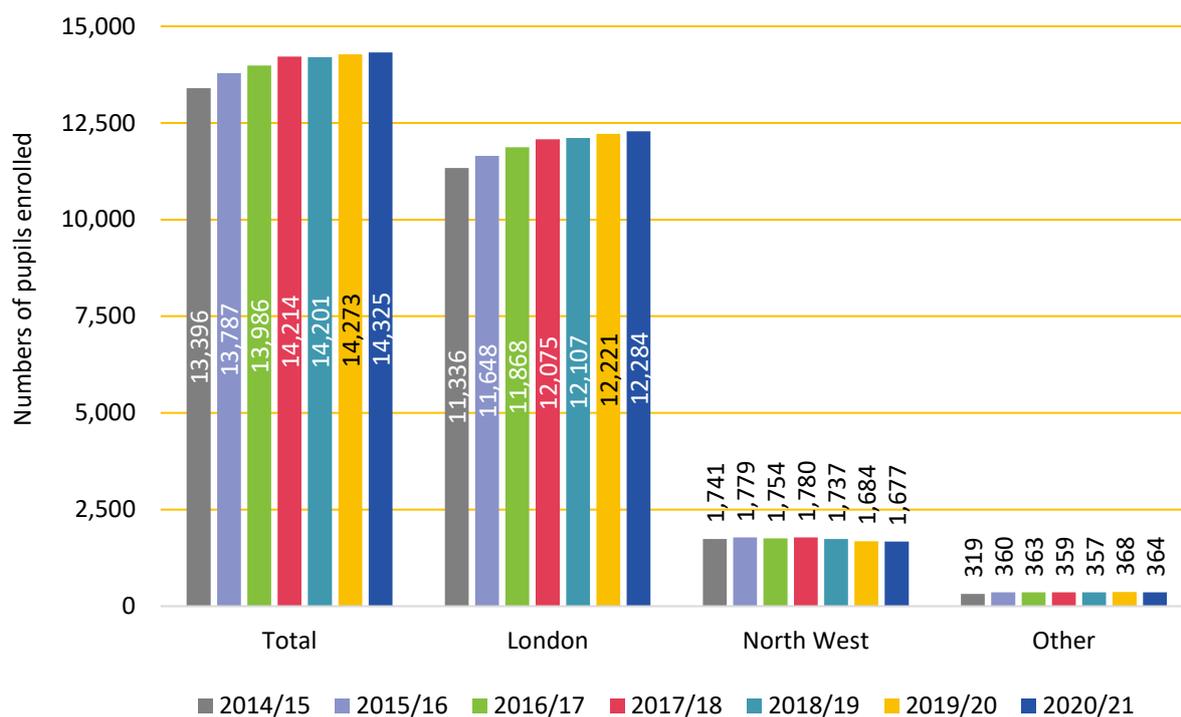


Figure 11. Enrolment of Jewish pupils in mainstream Jewish schools by geography, 2014/15-2020/21



4 / Strictly Orthodox sector

Enrolment in strictly Orthodox schools continues to increase dramatically over time, rising by 188%, or over 14,000 pupils, since the mid-1990s (see Figure 12). Furthermore, these figures do not include *haredi* children in unregistered strictly Orthodox *yeshivot* and seminaries, so all figures here should be regarded as underestimates. However, the most recent data reveal that whilst the number of pupils in strictly Orthodox schools is still rising (on average, by 2.4% per annum since 2017/18), it is doing so at a slower pace than in the previous three academic years (on average, 4.5% per annum) and less than the expected annual growth rate of the overall strictly Orthodox population (estimated to be 4.8% at the time of the 2011 Census).¹² Consistent with the mainstream sector, the slower growth in strictly Orthodox pupil numbers is taking place principally in the primary stage of education – on average, a growth rate of 1.8% per annum, or 782 pupils, from 2017/18 to 2020/21 compared with 4.3% per annum, or 1,675 pupils, from 2014/15 to 2017/18 (see Figure 13). By contrast, secondary pupil numbers in the strictly Orthodox sector are rising at a similar pace to the previous three years (4.0% per annum from 2017/18 to 2020/21 compared with 5.2% from 2014/15 to 2017/18). While the most natural explanation for the slower growth in primary pupil numbers is a decline in the number of strictly Orthodox births for the years that encompass these children, this cannot currently be determined, as births data, by sector, is only available from 2007 to 2015 (corresponding to pupils in Year 5 of the 2017/18 academic year to Reception of 2020/21), but not earlier.¹³ Other explanations for the slower growth are also possible and further research is needed to better understand the recent trend.

¹² Staetsky, L. D. and Boyd, J. (2015). *Strictly Orthodox rising. What the demography of British Jews tells us about the future of the community*. London: Institute for Jewish Policy Research.

¹³ Mashiah, D. (2018).

Figure 12. Enrolment of Jewish pupils in strictly Orthodox Jewish schools, 1995/96-2020/21

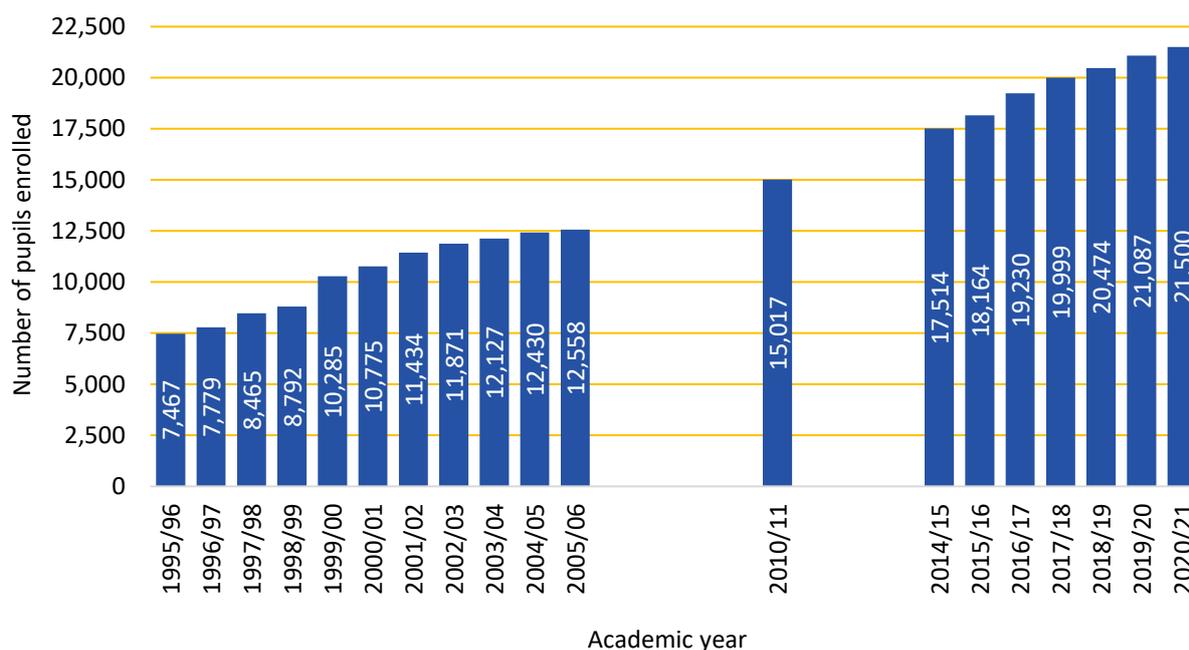
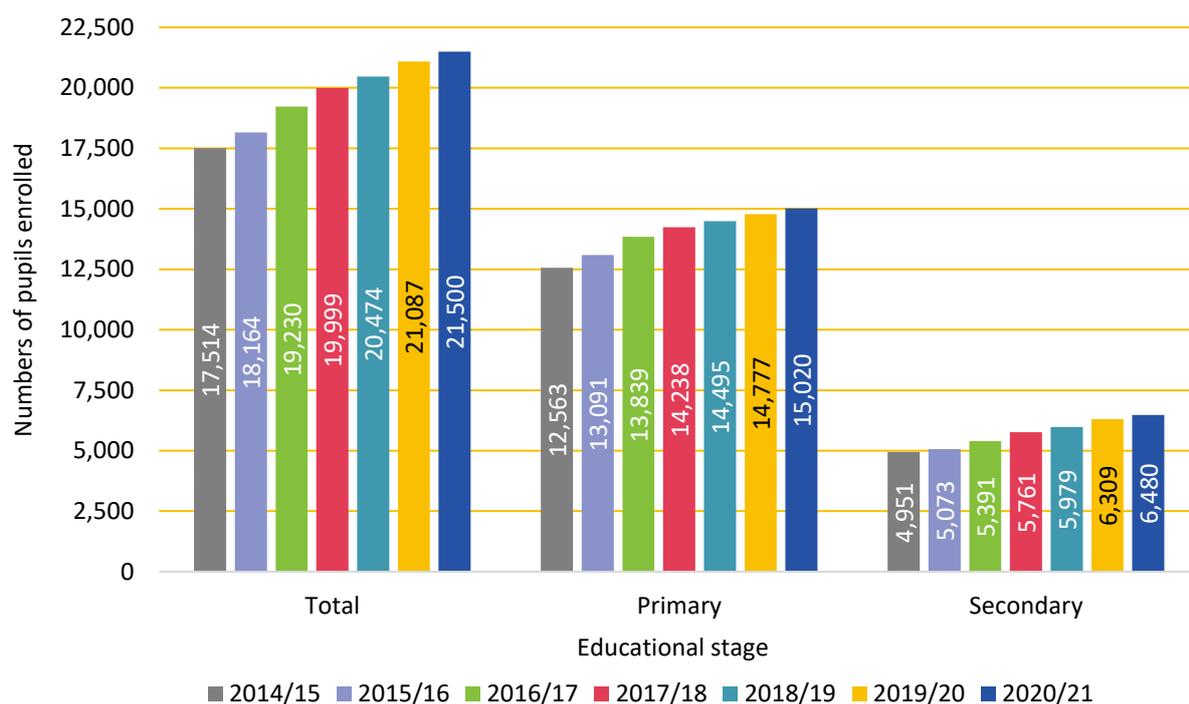


Figure 13. Numbers of Jewish pupils in strictly Orthodox Jewish schools by educational stage, 2018/19-2020/21



Geographically, in contrast to the situation in the mainstream sector, the proportion of *haredi* pupils in schools in London compared to elsewhere has been declining over time, falling from 72% to 65% since the mid-1990s (see Figure 15). The balance is seen to be shifting slowly to Manchester, which today has 29% of all *haredi* pupils in Jewish schools, an increase from the 19% found in the mid-1990s. Of course, the actual numbers continue to increase in both places, as well as in Gateshead.

Figure 14. Enrolment of Jewish pupils in strictly Orthodox Jewish schools by geography, 2014/15-2020/21

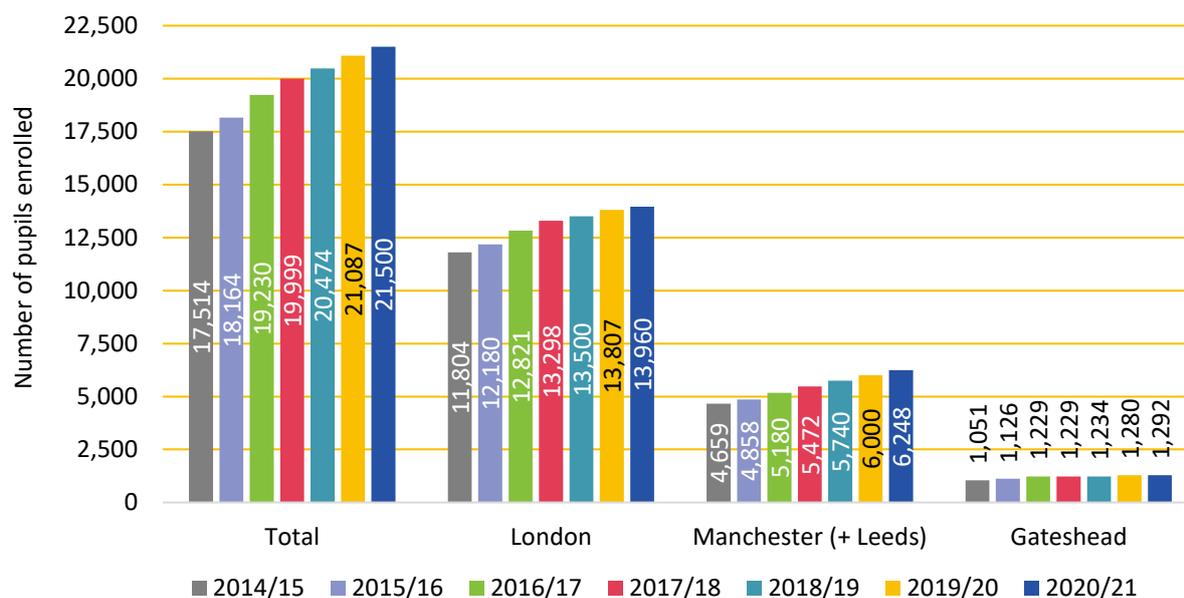
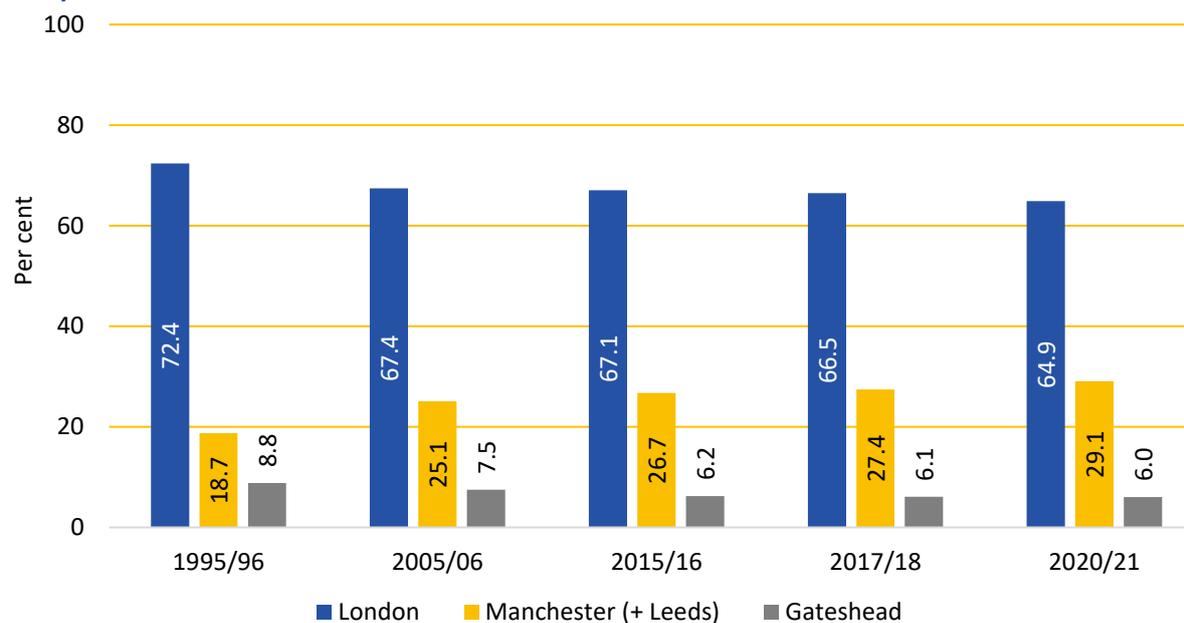


Figure 15. Geographical change of pupil population in strictly Orthodox Jewish schools, 1995/96-2020/21



5 / Methodological notes

The previously unpublished data contained within this report (for the academic years 2018/19 to 2020/21) are primarily drawn from the statistics on pupils in England as collected in the school censuses conducted by the Department for Education, and in Scotland by the Scottish Government. Numbers have been adjusted to account for non-Jewish students enrolled in Jewish schools. The Jewish schools captured in the latest censuses for 2018/19, 2019/20 and 2020/21 are listed below; note that some of the schools shown were only operational for one or two of the three academic years and schools that split into separate schools for boys and girls within the analytical period appear both

in their original and split form. Pupil numbers were estimated for schools in the strictly Orthodox sector that did not return data for the 2018/19 (21 schools) and 2019/20 (3 schools) academic years. Historical data come from previous reports on enrolment in Jewish schools, most notably Boyd (2019).

Name of School	Local Authority	Sector
Ahavas Torah Boys Academy	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Aim Habonim	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Akiva School	Barnet	Mainstream
Alma Primary	Barnet	Mainstream
Ateres Elisheva	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Ateres Girls High School	Gateshead	Strictly Orthodox
Avigdor Hirsch Torah Temimah Primary School	Brent	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Aharon School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Chinuch Lebonos Girls School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Hatalmud School	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Malka Girls School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Malka Girls School	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Medrash Elyon	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Rochel d'Satmar Girls' School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Rochel D'Satmar School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Rochel Mcr Girls' School	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Ruchel D`Satmar	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Ruchel Girls School	Manchester	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Ruchel Girls School (primary)	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Ruchel Girls School (secondary)	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Soroh Schneirer	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Trana Girls' School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Yaakov Girls School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Yaakov High School	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Beis Yaakov Primary School	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Beit Shvidler Primary School	Barnet	Mainstream
Beth Jacob Grammar School for Girls	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Bnei Zion Community School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Bnois Jerusalem Girls School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Bnos Beis Yaakov Primary School	Brent	Strictly Orthodox
Bnos Margulis Viznitz Girls' School	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Bnos Yisroel School Manchester	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Bnos Zion of Bobov	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Bobov Primary Boys School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Brodetsky Primary School	Leeds	Mainstream
Broughton Jewish Cassel Fox Primary School	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Bury and Whitefield Jewish Primary School	Bury	Mainstream
Calderwood Lodge	East Renfrewshire	Mainstream
Clore Shalom School	Hertfordshire	Mainstream
Clore Tikva School	Redbridge	Mainstream
Eden Primary	Haringey	Mainstream
Edgware Jewish Girls - Beis Chinuch	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Etz Chaim Boys School	Manchester	Strictly Orthodox
Etz Chaim Jewish Primary School	Barnet	Mainstream
Gateshead Jewish Boarding School	Gateshead	Strictly Orthodox

Gateshead Jewish Nursery School	Gateshead	Strictly Orthodox
Keser Torah Boys' School (Gateshead Jewish Primary School)	Gateshead	Strictly Orthodox
Gesher School	Brent	Mainstream
Haskel School	Gateshead	Strictly Orthodox
Hasmonean High School	Barnet	Mainstream
Hasmonean High School for Boys	Barnet	Mainstream
Hasmonean High School for Girls	Barnet	Mainstream
Hasmonean Primary School	Barnet	Mainstream
Hertsmere Jewish Primary School	Hertfordshire	Mainstream
Immanuel College	Hertfordshire	Mainstream
Independent Jewish Day School	Barnet	Mainstream
JCoSS	Barnet	Mainstream
JFS	Brent	Mainstream
Kantor King Solomon High School	Redbridge	Mainstream
Kerem School	Barnet	Mainstream
Kerem Shloime	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Keser Girls School	Gateshead	Strictly Orthodox
King David High School	Liverpool	Mainstream
King David Junior and Infant School	Birmingham	Mainstream
King David Primary School	Liverpool	Mainstream
King David Primary School	Manchester	Mainstream
Kisharon School	Barnet	Mainstream
Leeds Jewish Free School	Leeds	Mainstream
Leeds Menorah School	Leeds	Strictly Orthodox
Lubavitch Girls Primary School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Lubavitch House School (Senior Girls)	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Lubavitch Junior Boys	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Lubavitch Senior Boys School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Lubavitch Yeshiva Ketanah of London	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Manchester Jewish School for Special Education	Manchester	Strictly Orthodox
Manchester Junior Girls' School	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Manchester Mesivta School	Bury	Strictly Orthodox
Manchester Senior Girls School (Beis Chinuch High School)	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Mathilda Marks-Kennedy Jewish Primary School	Barnet	Mainstream
Mechinoh School	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Menorah Foundation School	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Menorah Grammar School	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Menorah High School for Girls	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Menorah Primary School	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Mosaic Jewish Primary School	Wandsworth	Mainstream
Naima Jewish Preparatory School	Westminster	Mainstream
Nancy Reuben Primary School	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
North Cheshire Jewish Primary School	Stockport	Mainstream
North West London Jewish Day School	Brent	Mainstream
Oholei Yosef Yitzchok Lubavitch School	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Ohr Emes	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
OYY Lubavitch Boys School	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Pardes House Grammar School	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Pardes House Primary School	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox

Peninim	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Rimon Jewish Primary School	Barnet	Mainstream
Rosh Pinah Primary School	Barnet	Mainstream
Sacks Morasha Jewish Primary School	Barnet	Mainstream
Shalom Noam Primary School (The Noam Primary School)	Barnet	Mainstream
Shiras Devorah High School	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Shoshanim	Gateshead	Strictly Orthodox
Side By Side School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Simon Marks Jewish Primary School	Hackney	Mainstream
Sinai Jewish Primary School	Brent	Mainstream
Talmud Torah Chaim Meirim Wiznitz School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Talmud Torah Chinuch Norim	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Talmud Torah London	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Talmud Torah Machzikei Hadass School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Talmud Torah Tiferes Shlomo	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Talmud Torah Toldas Yakov Yosef School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Talmud Torah Yetev Lev	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Talmud Torah Yetev Lev	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Tashbar Boys' Nursery School	Gateshead	Strictly Orthodox
Tashbar of Edgware	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Tashbar of Manchester	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
The Gateshead Cheder Primary School	Gateshead	Strictly Orthodox
The King David High School	Manchester	Mainstream
The Moriah Jewish Day School	Harrow	Mainstream
Tiferes	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Tiferes High School	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Torah Vodaas	Barnet	Strictly Orthodox
Toras Emes	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
TTD Gur School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Vishnitz Girls School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Wiznitz Cheder School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Wohl Ilford Jewish Primary School	Redbridge	Mainstream
Wolfson Hillel Primary School	Enfield	Mainstream
Yavneh College	Hertfordshire	Mainstream
Yavneh Primary School	Hertfordshire	Mainstream
Yeshivah Ohr Torah School	Salford	Strictly Orthodox
Yesodey Hatorah Girls School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Yesodey Hatorah School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Yesodey Hatorah Senior Girls School	Hackney	Strictly Orthodox
Yesoiday Hatorah Boys Academy	Bury	Strictly Orthodox
Yesoiday Hatorah Girls Academy	Bury	Strictly Orthodox
Yesoiday Hatorah School	Bury	Strictly Orthodox

/ Acknowledgments

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/ About the Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR)

The Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) is a London-based research organisation, consultancy and think-tank. It aims to advance the prospects of Jewish communities in the United Kingdom and across Europe by conducting research and informing policy development in dialogue with those best placed to positively influence Jewish life. Web: www.jpr.org.uk.

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