

Manchester Jewish Community Project

Final Report on Phase One

Report by the Centre for Voluntary Action Research

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Introduction to the Final Report on Phase One of the Manchester Jewish Community Project

This is a Centre for Voluntary Action Research (CVAR) Report on Phase One of the Manchester Jewish Community Project (MJCP).

The principal aim of Phase One of the MJCP was:

To identify current and future demographic trends (including social needs) within the Jewish community in key local authority areas in and around Manchester¹ and to consider current and future voluntary sector provision.

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¹ Manchester, Salford, Bury, Trafford and Stockport

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Executive Summary²

Introduction

This is an Executive Summary of the Centre for Voluntary Action Research Final Report on Phase One of the Manchester Jewish Community Project (MJCP).

The principal aim of Phase One of the MJCP was:

To identify current and future demographic trends (including social needs) within the Jewish community in key local authority areas in and around Manchester³ and to consider current and future voluntary sector provision.

The majority of the data presented in the report is taken directly from the standard tables of the 2001 Census datasets published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS). The analysis of relevant Census data for the Manchester area was carried out specifically for the MJCP and has not been published up to now. Other information in this report is derived from earlier relevant research work and was taken from the Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) database and data held by the Board of Deputies. Where relevant, reference is also made to findings from JPR's sample surveys of Jews in London and the South-east, and in Leeds.

Population estimate for the Manchester Jewish Community

The 2001 UK decennial Census asked, for the first time, about people's religion through a voluntary question. This yielded the most accurate, thorough and comprehensive dataset regarding UK Jews ever assembled. It gives, in unparalleled detail, a sharp and authoritative socio-economic image of the Greater Manchester Jewish Population (GMJP). However, as it was the very first opportunity to gather comprehensive data about the Jewish population of the Greater Manchester (GM) area, we can only speculate about trends; that is, how the community has changed in recent years and, therefore, what the future is likely to hold.

The data presented in this report only cover the population of those Jews who identified themselves as Jews in response to the voluntary question in the Census form on religion. On this basis the Census recorded the Greater Manchester Jewish Population to be 21,733, living in 8,615 households.

It should be noted that this figure needs to be treated with a degree of caution. First, there have been concerns about the level of enumeration which took place for the Census within the Manchester area. The Office for National Statistics, which was responsible for overseeing the exercise, has undertaken further work with some local authorities, including Manchester, resulting in a revised population estimate for Manchester some 26,000 higher than the Census figure. This upwards revision would add a maximum of 500 Jews to current figures. Second, not all Jews who were enumerated would have decided to disclose their religion; although we do not know the characteristics of Jewish non-respondents to the question on religion nor whether non-respondent Jews were equally distributed by geography, gender and other characteristics.

² Except 'Part One – Inventory of organisations and trusts', all figures in the Executive Summary refer to 29 April 2001

³ Manchester, Salford, Bury, Trafford and Stockport

Therefore, while the Census has provided the most detailed information yet about the profile of the Jewish community and is incapable of being improved upon without undertaking a specially commissioned survey of the GMJP (which itself could not guarantee more reliability), it probably gives an under-count of the Jewish population. The judgement which needs to be made is the *extent* to which the Census under-counts the size of the GMJP. Surveys carried out by JPR in London and Leeds subsequent to the Census indicate that a more accurate figure for the Greater Manchester Jewish Population would be between 23,100 and 27,200.

We recognise that even an adjusted figure of 27,200 may fall short of some people's expectations and their impressions of the actual size of the GMJP. However, other approaches to population estimates - some of which have had to be used in the past in the absence of census data - would be very unlikely to yield a more accurate figure. For example:

- School rolls can only provide figures for the number of school-age Jewish children attending Jewish schools; they do not cover all the number of school-age Jewish children attending non-Jewish schools. Consequently, school rolls can only provide, at best, incomplete data.
- Earlier research by JPR into the use of synagogue records for population estimates revealed that the available data were generally patchy and unreliable⁴. Membership itself can be fluid and records are not consistently maintained and updated. Therefore, the use of synagogue records to determine estimated population size for the GMJP is inadvisable.
- Other non-Census sources of data on the GMJP have their own shortcomings. For example, although the household size of the (small) sample used in the Broughton Park survey⁵ tallies reasonably well with the relevant Census data, the age distribution of the population studied does not. In the study sample, there is not a single person over the age of 60; yet in the three wards in which it is agreed that most of the strictly orthodox Jews live, the Census found several hundred people over 75. Projections based on this sample are therefore unlikely to be reliable given how unrepresentative it is.

In sum, whilst an adjusted upper estimate of 27,200 for the Greater Manchester Jewish Population may fall short of some people's expectations, it is based on the most reliable and complete dataset currently available.

⁴ Waterman S and Kosmin B (1986) *British Jewry in the Eighties: A Statistical and Geographical Guide* (London) Board of Deputies of British Jews

⁵ Holman C and Holman N (2003) *The Orthodox Jewish community in 'Broughton Park'*

Parts One and Two: Overview

In Parts One and Two of this report we present an analysis of data on the GMJP from the 2001 Census and other sources.

The image of the Jewish population of Greater Manchester portrayed by the Census is a 'snapshot' of the population as it was on 29 April 2001. Like all snapshots, its frame is frozen in time. All the same, it provides a picture which is unparalleled in its detail and scope. Until now, demographic data about British Jews has had to be based on local sample surveys and estimates extrapolated from partial data collected for administrative purposes such as school enrolment or synagogue membership. The 2001 Census was the first to include a question on religion and to provide, therefore, an opportunity to analyse the characteristics of the whole Jewish population of specific geographical areas such as Greater Manchester.

The emerging overall picture for the Manchester area is one of a successful, vibrant Jewish population. Compared with the ambient population of GM, it is healthier, better educated, and better housed. Stable, 'traditional' family structures are the predominant household type. There are more students, more professionals and more white-collar workers, as well as more people in senior employment positions than among the ambient population. Geographically, it is tightly knit and it is well served by a plethora of voluntary organisations.

However, within this bright positive image, the data indicate the potential incidence of poverty and dependency within some significant pockets of vulnerable or deprived households and individuals (particularly the young and the elderly).

For example:

- There are 1,692 Jewish pensioners living in single-person households in GM; proportionately, this is 12 percentage points higher than the equivalent figure among the general population
- Almost one in five (4,026) people have a limiting long-term illness; 54 per cent of this group are aged 65 and above
- Compared with the general population, the proportion of Jews in residential care homes is far greater (22 per cent versus 37 per cent, respectively).
- There are 764 Jewish dependent children living in households that lack access to at least one car.
- There are 300 Jewish dependent children living in overcrowded accommodation.
- There are 461 Jewish dependent children living in households in which no adults are in employment.

Two-thirds (14,215 people) of GM's Jewish population live in just 10 contiguous wards, which straddle the boundaries of the three local authority districts of Bury, Salford and Manchester. The data suggest a significantly higher concentration and "clustering" of social need in this Northern part of Greater Manchester than in the relatively more affluent Southern districts of Trafford and Stockport. This point is reinforced by the socio-economic class categorisation which shows a clear divide between the Northern districts (in particular Salford which has the lowest proportion of 'higher managerial' people) and the two Southern GM districts of Stockport and Trafford, both of which have three times the regional average proportion of 'higher managerial' positions, considerably more than the other LADs.

Parts One and Two: Key Findings

Inventory of organisations and trusts

- An estimated 414 financially independent organisations constitute the Jewish voluntary sector of Greater Manchester (GM)
- An estimated 44 of these organisations are grant making trusts of which half were founded during the 1990s
- Of the remaining c. 370 financially independent organisations, (where data were available), 93 are related to social/recreational activities and a further 88 to educational/welfare activities.

Geography

Geography – the Jewish population distribution

- The 2001 Census recorded the GM Jewish population to be 21,733, living in 8,615 households
- Subsequent surveys carried out by JPR in London and Leeds indicated that 21,733 Jewish people is probably an undercount and that a figure of between 23,100 and 27,200 is closer to reality
- We do not know the characteristics of those who chose not to answer the question on religion.

Geography Level 1 – Metropolitan County Level

- GM's Jews are 8.2 per cent of the total UK Jewish (Census) population of 266,740 people
- GM's Jews form less than 1 per cent of GM's general (Census) population of 2,482,328 people.

Geography Level 2 – Local Authority Districts

- Over 97 per cent of the Jews in GM live in five out of the ten local authority districts in GM: Bury, Salford, Manchester, Trafford and Stockport
- Jews do not exceed even 5 per cent of any local authority district's total population.

Geography Level 3 – Wards

- Only 24 out of the 214 wards in GM recorded 100 or more Jewish residents
- More than half of GM's total Jewish population lives in only five of the 214 wards; three quarters live in only 13 wards
- Despite this overwhelming concentration, the Jewish population does not approach a majority in any single ward. There are only four wards (Kersal, Sedgley, Pilkington Park and St. Mary's) in which Jews reach even 10 per cent of the ward total population.

Geography Level 4 – Output Areas

- There are 8,358 Output Areas (OAs) in GM (each with around 125 households); over a quarter of all GM's Jewish population lives in just 23 of these Output Areas
- Half of GM's Jewish population lives in just 0.81 per cent of its 8,358 Output Areas. In comparison, half the Jews in Greater London live in 3.55 per cent of the OAs, in Leeds they are in 1.93 per cent. The Jews in GM are thus more highly concentrated.

The Manchester-Salford-Bury core concentration

- Two-thirds (14,215 people) of GM's Jewish population live in just 10 contiguous wards, which straddle the boundaries of the three local authority districts of Bury, Salford and Manchester
- The administrative/political boundaries rarely coincide with the actual Jewish population distribution 'on the ground'. This could potentially be detrimental to the ability of Jewish community organisations to attract funding and make strategic decisions, especially when their remit straddles several administrative boundaries.

Demographic Indicators

Age analysis – Metropolitan County Level

- The age profile of GM's Jewish population is relatively young; 23 per cent of Jewish people are aged 0 to 15, compared with 21 per cent for GM's general population. This is particularly unusual, as only 17 per cent of all Jews in England & Wales are in this age group
- There are 5,685 Jewish dependent children in GM comprising 26 per cent of the Jewish population. Of these, 1,515 are aged 0 to 4 years and 3,564 aged 5 to 15
- Compared with the general population of GM aged between 20 and 44 years old, there are 22 per cent fewer Jews of that age group
- The Census recorded 2,526 Jewish people in GM aged 75 years and older, representing 12 per cent of the population; this compares with 7 per cent for the GM general population in this age group.

Age analysis – LAD level

- Half the Jewish population of Salford is aged under 25; Salford has by far the largest proportion of GMJP children aged 0 to 4 and 5 to 15
- Nearly a quarter of the total Jewish population of Broughton ward is aged under 5.

Social indicators

Ethnicity

- Around 1 in 10 (1,797) people recorded by the Census as 'Jews by religion' in GM also wrote 'Jewish' to describe their ethnicity
- 16 per cent (844 people) of Salford's 'Jews by religion' also identified themselves as 'Jews by ethnicity'
- 560 Jews reported that they were not 'White'.

Country of birth

- Of the 2,323 Jews who were non-UK born, almost half are of European origin; a quarter are from the Middle East; 10 per cent are from one of the USA, Canada or South Africa
- 471 Jewish dependent children in GM were born outside of the UK, proportionately, this is 2½ times more than equivalent for the general population of GM.

Household composition

- There are 1,692 Jewish pensioners living in single-person households in GM; this is proportionately 12 percentage points higher than the equivalent figure among the general population
- Compared with the GM general population, GM's Jews are much *less* likely to live as either:
 - cohabiting couples (14% versus 5%, respectively), or
 - as lone parents (19% versus 9%, respectively)They are much *more* likely to live as married-couples with two or more dependent children (30% versus 42%, respectively)
- Compared with the general population, Jewish dependent children are six times less likely to live in 'Cohabiting couple family' households and three times less likely to live in 'Lone parent family' households; however, there are 463 Jewish households with dependent children not conforming to the 'traditional' nuclear structure.

Household tenure

- Compared with the GM general population, Jewish households in GM are:
 - much *more* likely to own their own property (53 per cent versus 80 per cent, respectively), and
 - nearly three times *less* likely to live in 'Social rented' accommodation (24 per cent versus 8 per cent, respectively)
- The home ownership data suggest general affluence, however within the population important differences emerge: for example, in both Trafford and Stockport home ownership levels are 90 per cent or more; but in Salford, by contrast, the proportion is 68 per cent and in Manchester LAD it is less than 60 per cent.

Mobility - Access to private transport

- Compared with the general population, Jewish households in GM are much *more* likely to have access to at least two private cars (24 per cent versus 39 per cent, respectively)
- Nevertheless, one in five (1,839) Jewish households in GM lack access to even one car. Of these, 485 live in social rented accommodation, and 327 live in private rented accommodation
- There are 764 Jewish dependent children living in households that lack access to at least one car.

Overcrowding – the occupancy rating

- Compared with the general population, Jews in GM are much *more* likely to live in the least overcrowded households (42 per cent versus 65 per cent, respectively)
- Nevertheless, there are still 945 Jewish people living in overcrowded households. Two out of five of these live in Salford. In proportionate terms, people living in Manchester LAD are the most likely to experience overcrowding
- 300 Jewish dependent children live in overcrowded accommodation.

Communal establishments

- The census recorded 710 Jewish people living in communal establishments (such as care homes) in GM, more than twice the proportion in the general population. Of these, 413 people were in 'Medical/care establishments'

- Compared with the general population, the proportion of Jews in residential care homes is far greater (22 per cent versus 37 per cent, respectively).

State of health

- Compared with other religious groups, the state of health of Jews in GM is above average. Even so, almost one in five (4,026) people reported having a limiting long-term illness; 54 per cent of this group were aged 65 and above
- Only 41 per cent of Jews, aged 65 and above, living in Stockport or Trafford experienced a limiting long-term illness; the equivalent figure in Bury and Salford was 55 per cent and for Manchester LAD it was 60 per cent.

Economic Indicators

Economic activity

- Compared with the GM general population aged 16 to 24, the 2,430 Jews in GM of this age group are much more likely to be economically *inactive* (37 per cent versus 63 per cent, respectively); of these Jewish people, 90 per cent are students (1,361 people). There are a further 237 economically *active* students
- Compared with the general population, Jews in GM aged 25 and over are:
 - three times more likely to be self-employed (12 per cent versus 30 per cent, respectively) and
 - much less likely to be 'Employees' (83 per cent versus 66 per cent, respectively)
- Compared with the GM general population aged 25 and over, Jews that are economically *inactive*
 - are more likely to be so because they are 'Looking after family/home' (32 per cent versus 46 per cent)
 - are much *less* likely to be 'Permanently sick or disabled' (46 per cent versus 31 per cent, respectively)
- There were 461 Jewish dependent children living in households in which no adults were in employment.

Educational achievement

- Compared with the general population, Jews in GM:
 - aged 16 to 24, are 1.6 times more likely to have gained two or more 'A' Levels
 - aged 35 or above, are twice as likely to have achieved post-graduate and professional qualifications; overall 30 per cent of Jews and 17 per cent of non-Jews have achieved this level
 - are, in every age cohort, *less* likely to have 'No Qualifications' than non-Jews. The mean gap is 13 percentage points per age cohort.

Occupation

- Compared with the general population, Jews in GM aged 16 to 74 are:
 - 2½ times more likely to work in 'Professional Occupations' (accounting for 25 per cent of all 'Jewish' jobs)
 - twice as likely to work as 'Managers and Senior Officials' (accounting for 24 per cent of all 'Jewish' jobs)
 - more likely to work as 'Corporate Managers' (10 per cent versus 18 per cent, respectively)
 - 5½ times more likely to work as 'Health Professionals'

- almost four times more likely to work as 'Business and Public Service Professionals'
- Conversely, Jews are over 6 times less likely to be 'Process, Plant and Machine Operatives' and 5 times less likely to be in 'Elementary Trades, Plant and Storage Related Occupations'.

Industry

- Almost half of the entire Jewish working population (aged 16 to 74) in GM work in one of two industries: 'Wholesale and retail trade, repairs' or 'Real estate, renting and business activities'
- Compared with the general population, Jews in GM are almost twice as likely to be working in 'Real estate; renting and business activities'.

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification

- 3,355 Jews (25 per cent) in GM are in NS-SeC Category 2⁶ (lower managerial and professional occupations)
- Compared with the general population, Jews in GM aged 16 to 74 are:
 - twice as likely to be in NS-SeC Category 1
 - more than twice as likely to be in 'Higher professional occupations'
 - more likely to be 'Full-time students' (1,721 people) (8 per cent versus 12 per cent, respectively)
- The number of Jewish dependent children living in homes where the household head is in:
 - Category 8 ('Never worked and long term unemployed') is 141
 - Category 7 ('Routine occupations') is 127
 - Category 6 ('Semi-routine occupations') is 190.

Part Three: Key Implications

In Part Three, we draw out some of the possible implications of the data presented in Parts One and Two for the future planning and organisation of welfare and youth services for the GMJP.

Implications for the understanding of social need and for provision of welfare and youth services

The community can be described as existing in a 'social welfare squeeze' because comparatively high proportions of the total population of GMJP are at the two extremes of the age spectrum. The young and elderly are particularly likely to have needs for welfare services. At the same time there are relatively low proportions of the population in the middle age ranges who can support the young and the elderly socially and economically.

In addition, the data indicate pockets of poverty, deprivation and dependency in some geographical areas. In particular, there are wards, especially within Salford LAD, in which there are high 'scores' on a number of indicators of deprivation. Anecdotal evidence (there is no conclusive evidence either way from the Census) suggests that the individuals and households concerned are mainly members of the strictly orthodox community.

⁶ See page 81 for NS-SeC definitions

The high geographical concentrations of Jews generally (in certain wards and smaller areas) and Jews with specific characteristics, suggest a number of opportunities and challenges for providers of welfare and youth services including:

- The provision of very locally-based, customer-focused services
- The development of 'distance' services to meet the needs of those Jews living outside the areas of population concentration
- Local authority funding and government special initiative funding to respond to specialist and concentrated local need
- Closer collaboration amongst voluntary and community organisations (particularly in light of the relatively high numbers of very small organisations).

Implications for the social capital of the Greater Manchester Jewish population

There are several positive indicators for the consolidation and growth of social capital and community cohesion within and across the GMJP, including:

- The high proportion of children currently in the community which bodes well for the sustainability of the community in the future, provided they can be encouraged to stay within the GM area as they grow up and to move away from geographical areas where there is currently a high incidence of overcrowding amongst Jewish households
- The very high numbers of Jewish students currently living in the centre of Manchester and equidistant from a number of other areas of Jewish concentration which presents opportunities to provide some innovative responses which could draw short-term residents into the long-term resident Jewish community
- The generally high levels of education and the high proportion of people who are economically active in managerial and professional occupations which provides enormous benefits to the community in terms of expertise
- The tendency of Jews to live close to other Jews
- The high number of associations and communal organisations.

Against these very positive opportunities for further developing social capital and community cohesion, other key findings in this report are cause for concern and challenge assumptions that the indicators of success within the community will automatically continue in the future. These include:

- The comparatively low proportion of the GMJP in the middle age ranges reflects a high 'dependency ratio' which could be a threat to the sustainability of the community.
- The high 'scores' on a number of indicators of deprivation in certain wards, apparently principally amongst members of the strictly orthodox community.

Implications for Policy within the Jewish Community and Local Authorities

There are a number of key questions that will need to be explored by both the Jewish community and local authorities with an interest and responsibilities in this area, including:

- How to facilitate the development of cross-authority consortia/partnerships that can address needs which are clustered geographically but which are not clustered within single local authority areas?
- How to take a lead on initiatives which address the needs of the high proportion of older people amongst the GMJP?
- How to develop innovative policies aimed at keeping young people within the GM region once they migrate inwards for their higher education?
- How to develop processes and structures for the commissioning and delivery of services that can balance meeting the emerging, specific needs within the strictly orthodox community alongside achieving economies of scale in services provision for the remainder of the Jewish community?
- How the Jewish community can work with local authorities and other public agencies to improve the sustainability of neighbourhoods, particularly in the Salford LAD, and what priority the public sector attaches to this task?

Implications for future research

Finally, there are a number of areas that might benefit from further research. In particular, consideration might be given to looking into:

- The reasons why people in the 25 to 44 age group appear to be leaving the Greater Manchester area and to see if new ways of encouraging these people to stay could be found/provided by the community
- The previous place of residence of current Jewish residents of Greater Manchester (for example, 5 and 10 years previously) to enable migration trends to be monitored
- The characteristics of new migrants into the Jewish community in the Greater Manchester area, for example: country of birth, place of residence, employment status
- The distribution of Jews across the religious spectrum (in particular, people from the strictly orthodox community) within those wards and smaller areas identified as having relatively high indicators of deprivation or social needs. This could enable a judgement to be made about what kinds of services would be acceptable to local communities
- The characteristics and distribution of existing voluntary and community organisations and grant-making trusts.

Introduction to Presentation of Data

Key definitions

Throughout this report frequent reference is made to *Greater Manchester (GM)*; this refers to the administrative region defined in the 2001 Census as 'Greater Manchester Metropolitan County' which is within the boundary comprising the ten districts of Bolton, Bury, Manchester, Oldham, Rochdale, Salford, Stockport, Tameside, Trafford, and Wigan.

Frequent reference is also made to the *Jewish population of Greater Manchester or GMJP*. This refers to all people whose religion was recorded as 'Jewish' by the 2001 Census and who live in Greater Manchester. The *general population of Greater Manchester* refers to all people (including Jews) who were recorded by the 2001 Census as living in Greater Manchester.

The data presented in Part Two of this report cover the population of those Jews who identified as Jews in response to the voluntary question in the Census on religion. It is highly possible that there are more Jews than this in the GM area although we cannot be sure how many were uncounted as Jews in the Census. We do not know how many of the people who did not answer the question could in fact be regarded as Jews by some definition. Nor do we know the characteristics of those who chose not to answer the question. However, research on Jewish populations in other areas indicates that the non-respondent group is particularly likely to include single men aged 18-30, people who have recently arrived in the community and people whose religious affiliation is at either extreme of the religious spectrum.

Methodology

The majority of the data presented in Part Two is taken directly from the standard tables of the 2001 Census datasets published by the Office for National Statistics. With the exception of the section entitled 'Jewish population adjustments', all census figures quoted in this report are unadjusted.

The data in Part One (under the heading 'Inventory of organisations and trusts') are taken mainly from the Institute for Jewish Policy Research (JPR) 1999 database of Jewish, financially independent organisations. The data in Part One on synagogue membership records and synagogue affiliation were obtained from the Board of Deputies.

Where appropriate, reference is made to findings from JPR's sample surveys of Jews in London and the South-east, and in Leeds.

The UK National Census

In 2001 the UK decennial Census asked, for the first time, about people's religion.⁷ This yielded the most accurate, detailed and comprehensive dataset regarding UK Jews ever assembled. This report aims to present a picture of Manchester Jewry largely through the eyes of the Census and, in so doing, provide a tool to aid in future community development.

Prior to this Census, demographic and sociological researchers were limited in the extent to which they could gain accurate data about UK Jewry. Existing datasets,

⁷ The 1851 Census did enquire about religion but it was only a count of attendance at places of religious worship and its results are generally considered to be unreliable indicators of Manchester's Jewish population size (Williams 1976: 355).

such as synagogue membership lists, often proved to be inaccurate whilst extrapolating from other administrative records (such as mortality records) required careful data interpretation. Further, such data offer very limited opportunities to compile cross-tabulations with other demographic variables.

Publication of the results from the 2001 Census has changed much of this. It is now possible to map the Jewish population accurately, to compare different regions, cities with cities, boroughs with boroughs, blocks with blocks. We can compare different religious groupings and make accurate comments on their distribution and density, what jobs people do, what educational qualifications they have obtained, who lacks access to private transport, the state of their health and so on.

But while this census innovation undoubtedly breaks new ground in the comprehensiveness of its coverage, the data still have limitations. First, there is no comparable, pre-2001 data on the Jewish community; consequently, there is very limited potential for the identification of trends over time. Second, we know nothing about the characteristics of those Jews who chose not to respond to the religion question. Third, there are some questions relevant to Jewish community planning which are not covered in the Census such as household income. Fourth, the data we have been able to present in this report are drawn from the Standard Tables issued by the Office for National Statistics (ONS), shortly after the data had been gathered and compiled. Not everything that might be useful to the Jewish community has yet been published and due to prioritisation of workloads at the ONS, the missing data will be provided in the form of specially commissioned work that, at the time of writing, is still many months away. An example of the data that will become available in due course is that on the makeup of households; this will answer questions such as the number of households with only one Jewish person, the religion of spouses and partners, and the number of Israel-born persons in households.

Greater Manchester Jewry – History and geography

Established in the late 1700s near today's Victoria Station, Manchester Jewry numbered about 625 people in 1841, and 3,444 by 1871 (Williams 1976: 356). Immigration from Eastern Europe began in the 1840s and gathered pace throughout the 19th Century, growing rapidly towards the end of that century from the seed point of Cheetham Hill Road. Waterman and Kosmin estimated that the population was 29,500 by 1918 (1986:21). The peak population size was probably reached in the 1930s and 1940s with the arrival in Manchester of refugees fleeing Nazi persecution in Europe (Schlesinger 2003).

Having been concentrated in the central Cheetham Hill area for over 150 years, there have been several important changes in Greater Manchester's Jewish population since the 1960s (Schlesinger 2003). For instance, many Jews have migrated from 'north Manchester' to 'south Manchester' and Cheshire. The ward of Hale, formerly a small Cheshire village, has only recently been included as a part of Greater Manchester and is (possibly) one of the fastest growing Jewish areas in Europe.

According to Schlesinger (2003), these recent changes are due to two processes affecting the contemporary Jewish community. First, many Jews have become socio-economically successful, with occupations of higher status than their predecessors. This has resulted in a parallel increase in disposable incomes, leading to higher standards of living. Second, and parallel to this, is the increasingly rapid integration of many Jews into British society, causing a geographical dispersal of the Jewish population throughout the region.

Thus, today's Jews live in very different social and economic circumstances to those of the period just before and immediately after the Second World War. Nevertheless, they still mix predominantly with other Jews with large numbers choosing to live and associate with each other (Schlesinger 2003:19).⁸ Overall, Manchester's Jewish population has remained fairly constant over recent years, reflecting in particular a growth in numbers of strictly Orthodox Jews (Valins 2002:70).

Concentration not segregation

This tendency to associate closely with one another is reflected in the geographical distribution of the Jewish population of GM. This report finds that most Jews still tend to congregate residentially, with the majority living in only a few areas. A traditional view has tended to describe this general pattern of Jewish settlement choice in terms of *residential segregation*. But in reality, segregation is an oversimplification of the residential patterns and may be mistaken. For example, Waterman (1989) found that though the London Borough of Barnet was 17 per cent Jewish, over half the Jews lived in only six out of its 20 wards. Further, they failed to form a majority in any one of these six. Waterman's analysis indicates that Barnet's Jews lived in clusters within the same blocks and along the same roads. In other words, they tended to congregate, but not to segregate. This very local clustering can be explained by the desire of many Jews to live as a 'community' in areas which offer a wide variety of housing types to suit the needs of a variegated group (Waterman and Kosmin 1986). The census shows that a similar picture emerges in Greater Manchester today.

⁸ The high degree to which GM Jews live together is discussed on page 31 below.

Part One

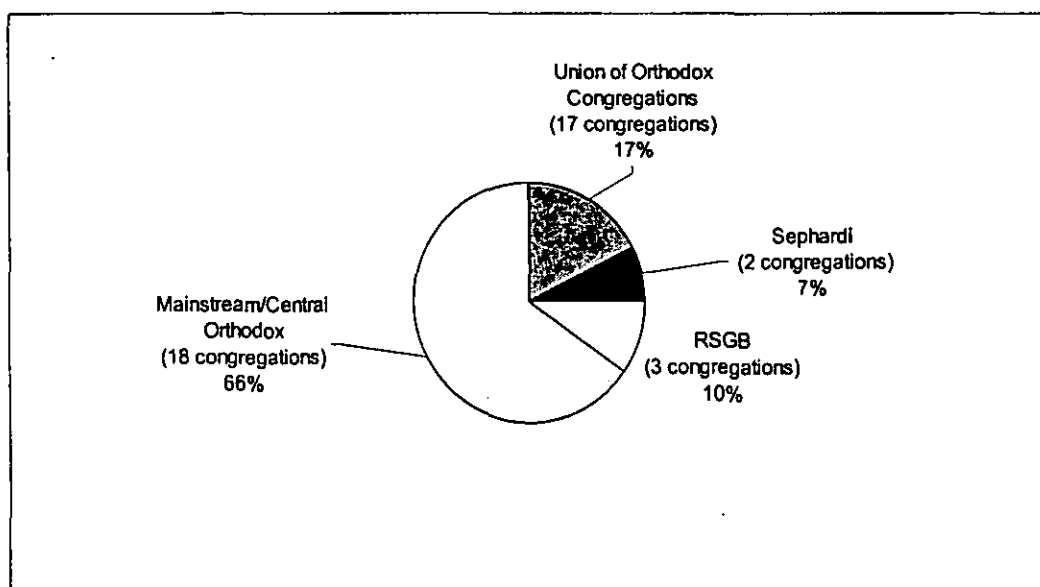
Non-Census Data

Synagogue membership records

Schmool and Cohen note that in 2001 there were 40 congregations in Greater Manchester. Synagogue membership records show that in 1995 there were 7,846 members (by household) and that this fell to 7,256 in 2001 (2002:5),⁹ a net loss of 590 or a decline of 7.5 per cent. However a contraction in synagogue membership is not synonymous with population decline and these figures should not be interpreted in this way. Further, Miller *et al* (1996) note that perhaps 30 per cent of the 'core' UK Jewish population is not affiliated to any synagogue.

Graph 1 shows the affiliation breakdown for the 5,924 households (by membership) in Greater Manchester for which there were data in 2001. Of these, two-thirds are members of 'Mainstream/Central orthodox' synagogues. The equivalent figure in London is 49 per cent (with a further 20 per cent belonging to Liberal/Reform synagogues).¹⁰ In Leeds more than 4 in every 5 respondents belonged to an Orthodox synagogue, while 10 per cent were members of a Reform or Masorti congregation, a further 11 per cent were not members of any synagogue.¹¹

Graph 1) Membership by affiliation in Greater Manchester in 2001



Source: Marlana Schmool, Board of Deputies, personal communication 10 May 2004

The data show that GM has a different makeup from other communities. Specifically it has a strong strictly orthodox and Sephardi presence, especially when compared with Leeds, which is predominantly mainstream/central orthodox, and London which is not especially skewed towards any particular denomination. However, compared

⁹ These figures include single adult memberships but exclude those married women who have separate membership in order to obtain voting rights and young adults who live in the parental home (Schmool and Cohen 2002:5)

¹⁰ Becher *et al* p17

¹¹ Waterman 2003 p8

with other regions, there is a distinct lack of Liberal and Masorti congregations in GM.¹²

Historical population estimates

Households

Schmool and Cohen estimated the 1996 Jewish *household* population for Greater Manchester to be 7,609 (with 41 congregations) (Schmool and Cohen (1998:34). This, they note, represented an increase of 2.2 per cent on the 1990 household figure (which must therefore have been around 7,450). By 2001, they state that there were 6,307 *households* in Greater Manchester. This compares with the 2001 Census finding of 8,615 households – a difference of 2,308 households.

Population

A third set of figures attempts to actually estimate the population size of Greater Manchester. Waterman and Kosmin put the population size at 30,000 in 1985 (1986:21). Schmool and Cohen note that by 1995 this had fallen by over 13 per cent to 26,000 (1998:11); their report did not provide any analysis of the possible explanation for this. The 2001 Census result was 21,733 people.

¹² Another useful indicator at this juncture is outlook. Respondents to the London survey were 25 per cent secular (20 per cent in Leeds), 33 per cent Somewhat secular (27 per cent in Leeds), 34 per cent Somewhat religious (44 per cent in Leeds), and 8 per cent Religious (9 per cent in Leeds). (Waterman 2003 p9; Becher *et al* p23; for more in depth analysis see Graham 2003b). This suggests that Leeds regional population has a more religious profile than does London Jewry.

Inventory of organisations and trusts

Methodology

One of the key objectives of JPR's Long-term Planning for British Jewry project (JPR, 2003) was to create a database of UK Jewish communal organisations. With information drawn from the Board of Deputies' Jewish Community Information Database, the Charity Commission's lists of organisations with an interest in 'Jewish affairs', and various directories of social services, the database is used here to provide details of 414 financially independent organisations that constituted the Jewish voluntary sector of Greater Manchester in 1999. This means that there was one organisation for approximately every 55 Jews. In 2000, JPR produced a report on these organisations (see further Halfpenny and Reid 2000).

Grant making trusts (GMTs)

The Charity Commission provided JPR with information on incomes, assets and grants made by grant making trusts, however the information received was far from complete, which led JPR to contact trustees of the GMTs. JPR also reviewed the directories of grant-making trusts published by the Directory of Social Change and the Charities Aid Foundation, which contain financial and general information about most organisations.¹³

Almost 11 per cent of the 414 various organisations identified in GM were GMTs. A report on the original findings relating to GMTs was published by JPR in 2000.¹⁴ JPR's database consists of the following categories:

- Assets
- Board of Deputies' categorisations
- Charities Aid Foundation funding, beneficiaries
- Charity Commission beneficiaries, functions, and topics
- Charity number
- Contact details
- Category
- Per cent of funds given to Jewish organisations
- Beneficiaries
- Founded
- Grants Given
- Head office
- Income
- Organisation name
- Registered charity
- Trustees

The following table summarises some of JPR's research findings relating to the year of foundation, categorisation and income of the 44 GMTs. For those GMTs where data was available, 50 per cent were founded during the 1990s (note that data were only available up to the year 2000). Also where data were available, these GMTs had a combined income of £3 million, 48 per cent of which was accredited to only four: 'Charity Association Manchester Ltd', 'A W Charitable Trust', 'Debmar Benevolent Trust Limited', and 'Beauland Ltd'.

¹³ Bevan *et al*

¹⁴ Schlesinger, E. 2002

Table 1. Jewish grant making trusts in Greater Manchester

Category	Details	Number of organisations
Founded	Pre-1960	1
	1960-1969	4
	1970-1979	-
	1980-1989	7
	1990-1999	12
	<i>no data</i>	20
Category	Jewish	12
	Jewish; General	9
	Jewish; Education	1
	Jewish; Education; General	1
	Jewish; Religious Charities	1
	General	1
	<i>no data</i>	19
Income*	£500,000 or more	1
	£250,000-£499,999	4
	£100,000-£249,999	4
	£75,000-£99,999	1
	£50,000-£74,999	3
	£40,000-£49,999	-
	£30,000-£39,999	3
	£20,000-£29,999	1
	£10,000-£19,999	8
	£1,000-£9,999	6
	£1-£999	1
	<i>nil or no data</i>	12

Source: JPR 2001 Database

* Note uneven income bands

Other organisations

Of the remaining 370 financially independent organisations identified in JPR's database, Table 2 summarises the findings relating to their year of foundation, categorisation and income. For those organisations where data were available, one third were founded in the 1990s, but ten date from Victorian times and a further eight were founded before the creation of the welfare state in the 1940s.

Regarding the categorisation, where data were available, 93 organisations were related to 'Recreation' – i.e. social activities. This was by far the largest single category and substantiates the findings of Schlesinger (2003) regarding the importance of social capital in Greater Manchester. It should also be noted that there was a substantial number of 'Educational' and 'Welfare' organisations – 88 in total. These data should be interpreted with the proviso that income data were missing for over three-quarters of the organisations. However, where data were available, these organisations had a combined income of £15.4 million, over half of which was accredited to only four: 'The Manchester Jewish Homes for the Aged', 'Outreach Community and Residential Services', 'Brookvale' and 'Delamere Forest School'.

Table 2. Financially independent Jewish voluntary organisations in Greater Manchester

Category	Details	Number of organisations	
Founded	Pre-1900	10	
	1900-1924	2	
	1925-1949	7	
	1950-1959	6	
	1960-1969	25	
	1970-1979	18	
	1980-1989	23	
	1990-1999	45	
	<i>no data</i>	232	
Board of Deputies Categorisation	Burial/Cemeteries	7	
	Commercial Activities	61	
	Educational Establishment	45	
	Recreation	93	
	Resources	18	
	Synagogue	31	
	Welfare	43	
	<i>no data</i>	60	
Income*	Large†	£1,000,000 or more	4
		£500,000-£999,999	3
		£250,000-£499,999	6
		£100,000-£249,999	7
	Small†	£75,000-£99,999	5
		£50,000-£74,999	21
		£40,000-£49,999	3
		£30,000-£39,999	2
		£20,000-£29,999	10
		£10,000-£19,999	6
		£1,000-£9,999	12
		£1-£999	5
		<i>nil or no data</i>	285

Source: JPR 2001

* Note uneven income bands

†As defined by the Home Office

JPR survey findings – Charitable giving

Whilst patterns of charitable giving have been discussed elsewhere (see for example Goldberg and Kosmin 1998; Halfpenny and Reid 2000), survey findings by JPR suggest that the mean amount donated to charity by Jews in 1995 was £565, with a median amount of £100. This shows that whereas most people in that survey gave some money, it was in small amounts: 80 per cent of the total was given by just 9 per cent of respondents. Further, 16 per cent of respondents to JPR's 1995 survey had not made any donation at all. The results also showed that 44 per cent supported both Jewish and general charities, 15 per cent supported only Jewish causes and 25 per cent only general causes (Goldberg and Kosmin 1998:11). On average, donors who gave only to Jewish causes gave three times as much. In Leeds, it was found that 1 in 9 respondents gave only to Jewish charities and that more than half gave at least 50 per cent to Jewish charities.¹⁵

One in 7 in Leeds appraised their annual charitable donations at between £500 and £2,000, i.e. again the bulk came from a small number of people. Married people gave more than singles and divorcees; middle-aged people gave more than those in their 20s and 30s. Religious people gave more than secular people; this issue of how outlook affects charitable giving is discussed elsewhere.¹⁶

In London, of the 78 per cent of respondents who had made a will, around 1 in 4 said that they had included gifts or legacies to charities in their will – this figure correlated closely with age and income.¹⁷

JPR survey findings – Voluntary work

In Leeds almost half of the respondents said that they had performed some kind of voluntary work outside their homes during the previous year; 1 in 7 stated that their involvement had been as a trustee, governor or board member.¹⁸ In London, 13 per cent had done so.¹⁹ Further, 51 per cent of London respondents did at least some Jewish voluntary work. This compares favourably with the general population: according to the British Social Attitudes Survey, 75 per cent of people in the UK never engage in voluntary work for charitable organisations.²⁰

In Leeds, of those doing voluntary work for a Jewish organisation more than once a month, 34 per cent had worked for a synagogue, 28 per cent had participated in a fundraising activity, 23 per cent within the framework of a school or cultural organisation, and 22 per cent in a care home.²¹ Interestingly, about a third felt that they were not doing enough voluntary work. In London this was 1 in 4 people. More than half of Leeds respondents however, did no voluntary work at all. In London this was 48 per cent. Also in London, people who did the most voluntary work tended to describe their outlook as religious.²²

¹⁵ Waterman 2003 p13

¹⁶ Graham 2003a p66

¹⁷ *ibid.* p67

¹⁸ Waterman 2003 p12

¹⁹ Becher *et al* p47

²⁰ *ibid.* p48

²¹ Waterman 2003 p12

²² Becher *et al* p49

Part Two

Census Data Analysis

The nature of the Census Data

The following is a report on the findings of the UK 2001 National Census. These are the most comprehensive and accurate dataset ever obtained for a Jewish population in the UK. However, the data do have some limitations and these should be borne in mind when reading and interpreting the report.

Limitation 1

The census is universal in theory but not in practice. There will always be some people who fail to be included on a census form. Some groups are more at risk of non-inclusion than others, such as illegal immigrants, the homeless and the highly mobile.

Limitation 2

In the following analysis, comparisons are made with the 'general population' of Greater Manchester. This necessarily includes *all* people i.e. it includes the Jews as well. In most cases, the statistical impact of this fact will be negligible due to the very small numbers of Jews compared with GM's total population (0.88 per cent are Jewish). However this issue becomes more relevant as the unit examined is increasingly localised, where Jews constitute larger proportions of the whole population.

Limitation 3

ONS will not publish data where the number of people in an individual unit/cell is less than three. Since all published tables must relate to each other, each comes with the proviso: 'Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted to avoid the release of confidential data.' Again, statistically speaking, this will not affect the majority of the results presented in this report because the numbers involved are particularly small.

Limitation 4

In all cases where census data are referred to in this report, the figure should be assessed in the light of it reflecting the *enumerated* population and not necessarily the *actual* population size. This is because not everyone in GM will have answered every question, and indeed, since the question on religion was *optional*, there is an increased risk of non-response in this case.

Limitation 5

Of those people who did not respond to the optional question on religion, we do not know their characteristics nor are we in a position to make an estimate of the numbers of *Jews* who did not answer the question. However, research in other areas indicates that Jewish non-respondents are particularly likely to include single men aged 18-30, people who have recently arrived in the community and people whose religious affiliation is at either extreme of the religious spectrum.

Limitation 6

For those Jews who did identify as Jews we can say a lot about them and the households they live in. This is shown in the remainder of this report. However, we can only talk about characteristics on which data was collected by the Census, eg we have no data on 'mental health' (indeed, there are no national data based on mental health by religion). Nor do we have data on 'income' or 'poverty'; we only have indicators, such as housing standards and access to private transport.

Limitation 7

The census does give, in unparalleled detail, a sharp and authoritative socio-economic image of the Jews in Greater Manchester. However, the census data does not offer, and cannot provide, any indication of the *Jewishness* of this population. For example, the census does not tell us about: Jews' habits of charitable giving; their attitudes towards volunteering; the extent of their Jewish education and religious practice; their outlook – how religious or secular they see themselves as being; the type of Jewish upbringing they experienced and how it compares with their current practice; their Jewish cultural activities; the Jewish pastimes they participated in; the proportion of their friends that are Jewish; the political issues that concern them; the Jewish publications that they read, and so on.

Limitation 8

The UK 2001 National Census provides the most comprehensive and accurate data ever obtained for Jewish population in the UK. However, it should be noted that, since the religion question was only asked for the first time in the 2001 census and no previous demographic surveys of Jews in Greater Manchester have been carried out, the data presented here represents a snapshot rather than trends over time.

Jewish population adjustments²³

Improving the accuracy of the census data

How accurate is the census figure of 21,733 Jews in Greater Manchester Metropolitan County? There are many reasons to believe that this figure did not fully represent the number of Jewish people in Greater Manchester on Census Night, 29 April 2001; in all likelihood it is an undercount. The reasons for this assumption are plentiful and have been discussed elsewhere (Graham and Waterman forthcoming), nevertheless, the religion question was the only optional question in the census, due to the sensitive nature of its theme (see Aspinall 2000 for a discussion of this issue). This will have affected the accuracy of the population figure.

There are some indicators available that enable demographers to extrapolate a more accurate population figure. In 2001, shortly after the 2001 Census, JPR carried out two large-scale surveys in London and the South-east and in Leeds (Becher *et al* 2001; Waterman 2003). In London it was found that 6.4 per cent of respondents said that they had *not* reported their religion as Jewish, putting their religion as either 'None' or entering nothing at all (collectively 'Religion not stated' or 'RNS'). The equivalent RNS figure in Leeds was even higher, 8.5 per cent. Further, in London less than 84 per cent of respondents were able to definitely report that they had ticked 'Jewish' in the Census (and only 87 per cent so reported in Leeds (see Table 3).

Table 3. "In the National Census of April 29 2001, there was a voluntary question on religion. Did you answer 'Jewish' for this question?" (%)

Responses given to JPR surveys		London survey (N=2,936)	Leeds survey (N=1,417)
Yes (I chose Jewish)		83.7	86.6
(Jews not reporting Jewish)	No – I chose not to answer that question	5.3	6.4
	No – I gave a different answer	1.1	-
	No – I did not fill in a Census form	2.5	2.2
I cannot remember		7.3	4.9
Total		100	100

Source: Becher *et al* 2001; Waterman 2003

Even more dramatic data are available from the 2001 Scottish Census results, in which respondents were asked to report not only their 'current religion' but also their 'religion of upbringing.' (GRO 2003).²⁴ All told, 25 per cent of those reporting a *Jewish by upbringing* did not report that they were currently Jewish (*by religion*) (Graham 2003b). Thus, these data also provide an empirical basis for an adjustment of the Census figure of 21,733 Jews in GM. Some of the possible adjustments are presented in the Table 4.

²³ This is the only section in this report that presents adjusted Census data.

²⁴ Scotland has a slightly different census form to England and Wales.

Table 4. Various adjustments to the Jewish (Census) population in Greater Manchester

Adjustment source	Extent of adjustment	Adjusted population figure	Approximate difference in number of Jews
<i>Census 2001 record</i>	N/A	(21,733)	-
JPR London survey	(minimum adjustment +6.4 per cent)	23,100	1,350
JPR London survey	(maximum adjustment +16 per cent)	25,200	3,450
Scottish Census 2001 record	(+25 per cent)	27,200	5,450

Non-response data

ONS publishes 'Item non-response rates' for various census questions asked, including the religion question.²⁵ The results in the following Table 5 show that for example, the highest non-response rate to the religion question in GM was in the district of Manchester itself, where 10 per cent of all people (regardless of religion) did not provide an answer to the question.²⁶ The table also shows that there is little correspondence between the likelihood of a high non-response rate and number of Jews living in a particular area.

Table 5. Census Non-Response rates for the question on religion in the ten districts of Greater Manchester

District	Jewish population size (unadjusted census record)	Proportion of total population not answering the census question on Religion (Per cent)
Manchester	3,076	9.66
Salford	5,179	8.06
Tameside	85	8.02
Bolton	146	7.21
Rochdale	181	7.09
Stockport	1,654	7.00
Oldham	91	6.49
Bury	8,924	6.41
Trafford	2,314	6.29
Wigan	83	5.52
<i>Mean</i>	-	7.18

Source: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/downloads/ItemnonrespLAD.xls>

²⁵ The non-response rate for each topic is defined by ONS as (Number of non-responses + Failed multi-ticks + Inadequately described + Value out of range) / (Number of people in population - those for whom no answer was required). (ONS 2004d Glossary)

²⁶ Those who reported 'No religion' are not included in these rates.

Five-district analysis

The following section presents the results from a single table published by the Office for National Statistics (ONS).²⁷ Although it is in effect, a convenient résumé of the census output, it is *not* intended to be read as such. Rather it is presented to demonstrate the limitations of relying upon a single census table, using only one level of geography and ignoring half the districts which encompass Greater Manchester Metropolitan County. Tables 6 and 7 present results for the Greater Manchester Jewish Population: districts of Bury, Manchester, Salford, Stockport, and Trafford.

Turning first to **demographic data** for the Greater Manchester Jewish Population, it can be seen that the Local Authority District (LAD) of Manchester has a ratio of males to females of 45:55 – this represents a sizable bias towards females. The LAD with the largest mean Jewish household size is Salford with 3.1 people per household, considerably larger than the other four districts. Salford is also distinguished by the very high proportion of dependent children living there, 41 per cent being nearly double that of the other districts. This is also reflected in the fact that half of all Jewish people in Salford are under 25 years old. However, Manchester LAD has a mere 10 per cent Jewish dependent children yet still has a third of its Jewish population aged under 25, suggesting a high number of Jewish students.

In terms of **housing**, both Manchester and Salford LADs again stand out. Manchester has by far the highest proportion of people in social rented housing (12 per cent – but even this is half the proportion of the general population) and the lowest proportion of people living in a house or bungalow (60 per cent). Both districts show well above average levels of private rented accommodation. Manchester LAD also shows much higher levels of ill health, well above the average for the general population.

The five districts differ considerably in terms of educational **qualifications achieved** by Jews. In Stockport nearly half (47 per cent) of those aged 16 to 74 have higher level qualifications but in Salford this is only 23 per cent. One third of Salford's Jews aged 16 to 74 have no qualifications but even this is a lot less than the 40 per cent for Greater Manchester as a whole.

For the **socio-economic class** categorisation Salford has again (and for the reasons just mentioned) the lowest proportion of higher managerial people. But Salford is not alone – a clear divide is seen with the two southern GM districts of Stockport and Trafford, both of which have three times the regional average proportion of higher managerial positions, considerably more than the other LADs. This pattern is also reflected in the occupational data. It is here that Manchester LAD reveals almost a quarter of its Jewish population (23 per cent) are full-time students – three to five times more than in the other LADs.

²⁷ ONS 2004a Table T53

Table 6. Summary of Census data for the Jewish population of selected Greater Manchester districts

Category		Bury	Manchester LAD	Salford	Stockport	Trafford	General population of 5 LADs*	
Population	Number of Jewish people	8,924	3,076	5,179	1,654	2,314	1,284,203	
	Jews identified as a per cent of general population of 5 LADs	4.9	1.1	2.4	0.6	0.8	-	
Households	Number of households	3,501	1,486	1,656	695	997	545,786	
	Mean household size	2.5	2.1	3.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	
Gender	Per cent of Jewish population male	48	45	49	47	51	49	
Dependent Children	Per cent of households with dependent children	23.8	10.2	40.7	24.7	23.2	23.0	
Age group (%)	0 to 24	30	34	49	28	28	34	
	25 to 64	50	36	33	56	53	51	
	65 and over	20	29	18	17	19	15	
Housing**	Tenure	Owens home outright	34	29	27	38	45	21
		Owens home with a mortgage	52	26	44	55	48	42
		Social rented	3	12	4	2	2	23
		Private rented	6	23	21	3	5	9
	Type	Live in house or bungalow	88	60	76	93	82	86
		Live in flat, or maisonette	8	31	21	6	18	11
		Communal establishment	3	8	3	>1	>1	2
Health (%)	Has a limiting long-term illness	19	27	15	13	14	20	
	General health Not Good	10	14	7	7	6	11	
Educational Qualifications (% those aged 16 to 74)	No qualifications or level unknown	30	21	32	14	16	40	
	Lower level qualifications	44	50	45	39	43	43	
	Higher level qualifications	26	29	23	47	41	17	

Source: ONS 2004a Table T53 Theme Table On Religion - England And Wales

* The general population refers to the combined general population of Bury, Manchester, Salford, Stockport and Trafford

** The percentages do not sum to 100 due to the amalgamation of two separate indicators

Table 7. Summary of Census data for the Jewish population of selected Greater Manchester districts (continued)

Category	Bury (N=8,924)	Manchester (N=3,076)	Salford (N=5,179)	Stockport (N=1,654)	Trafford (N=2,314)	General population* (1,284,203)
Economic activity (% aged 16 to 74)						
Employee (Full-time)	21	17	9	23	21	28
Self-employed (Full-time)	9	5	5	12	13	4
Unemployed	2	1	1	>1	1	3
Retired	8	8	5	8	8	9
Inactive Other	10	8	10	8	11	12
Socio-economic categorisation (% age 16 and over)						
Higher managerial & professional occupations	8	8	5	18	17	6
Lower managerial & professional occupations	17	12	12	18	19	13
Intermediate occupations	8	4	4	5	5	7
Small employers and own account workers	8	4	4	8	8	4
Other	10	9	8	6	5	26
Full-time students	5	23	8	6	4	7
Occupation (% aged 16 to 74)						
Managers and Senior Officials	11	6	6	13	15	6
Professional Occupations	8	8	9	18	14	5
Associate Professional and Technical Occupations	7	6	3	7	8	6
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	7	4	4	5	5	6
Other	11	9	5	7	5	20
Industry (% aged 16 to 74)						
Manufacturing	4	2	2	4	4	6
Wholesale and retail trade	13	7	6	11	10	7
Real estate; renting and business activities	9	7	6	14	15	6
Other	19	17	13	21	17	24
Not currently working	23	38	24	22	23	29

Source: ONS 2004a Table T53 Theme Table On Religion - England And Wales

* The general population refers to the combined general population of Bury, Manchester, Salford, Stockport and Trafford

A crude methodology

Analysis such as this, although providing a useful summary of results and bringing out several potential key issues, is in fact crude. Specifically:

- The categories used are too broad, for example 'Higher Level qualifications' does not emphasise the significance of post-graduate and professional qualification amongst the Jewish population.
- The geographical distribution of the Jews *within* the LADs is uneven. Even at the lower administrative scale of the ward (of which there are about 20 per LAD), only a few wards in each LAD contain large numbers of Jewish people – and this picture continues down to even lower scales of geography (i.e. the 'output areas'). Just as Wigan and Bolton are of less interest to some community leaders because of low numbers of Jews living there, so too in effect, is over 80 per cent of the LAD of Salford.
- By including only those Jewish people who reside in the five (out of ten) LADs in Greater Manchester, one ignores 586 known Jewish people residing in the other GM districts.²⁸
- The actual geographical distribution 'on the ground' of the Jews in GM does not correspond with the distribution and boundaries of administrative areas. This crucial issue is discussed next.

Structural mismatch

This final point is of major significance for this analysis. Basically, three structures, or types of map, can be envisioned which describe the population's geographical reality:

1. The mental map – the picture of GM that people have in their minds, which is invariably biased to their own, personal experiences.²⁹
2. The administrative map – the official position of political boundaries and borders used by the authorities for taxation and the distribution of resources.
3. The census map – this is the 'truest' picture. It is the map that emerges from the census, the only survey of its kind which attempts to include everybody regardless of location, gender, religion and so on. The maps produced from the census are as accurate a demographic description of the population as it is possible to obtain. This is despite the inevitable undercounting in general and the undercounting of Jews in particular discussed on pages 12 to 15 above.

The discrepancy between these three maps/structures is demonstrated by using the example of Prestwich. Administratively, Prestwich simply does not exist. It is a postal area which straddles the districts of Bury and Manchester LAD as well as several wards (St Mary's, Sedgley and Holyrood). When referring to Prestwich, a person will have in mind that part of the area with which they are most familiar. Technically, it is therefore not possible to use census data to provide an accurate profile of 'Prestwich', even though many in the Jewish community would recognise Prestwich as an important area. A similar point applies to 'Broughton Park'.

Since the core concentration of Jews in GM straddles the junction of several administrative boundaries (three LADs and 10 wards), this mismatch between the mental, administrative and census 'maps' creates major difficulties for Jewish

²⁸ The figure of 586 Jewish people is particularly likely to be an undercount since these geographically 'peripheral' Jews tend to be more secular and less likely to identify as Jews by religion. See Graham and Waterman (forthcoming) for a discussion of this issue.

²⁹ This refers to what are often termed 'Jewish areas' or '*frum* neighbourhoods' or 'the posh bits'.

communal organisations, especially when their remit straddles several administrative boundaries. (see Map 6 on page 30 below).

The remainder of this report is based on the data available for the 10 LADs comprising GM. It provides the most accurate, quantitative portrayal of any Jewish community yet carried out in the UK.

Geography – the Jewish population distribution

For the first time, the 2001 Census enabled demographers to map the distribution of the Jewish population in Greater Manchester accurately. The data are presented on four levels, based on the extant administrative boundaries:

1. Greater Manchester Metropolitan County
2. Local Authority Districts (LADs)–Greater Manchester consists of ten LADs (see Table 9 below)
3. Wards–of which there are 214 in the Metropolitan County, approximately 20 per LAD, and
4. (Census) Output Areas–of which there are 8,358, about 40 per ward or 800 per LAD.

Geography Level 1 – Metropolitan County Level

Greater Manchester (Met County)

The Jewish population of GM (GMJP) forms the centre of gravity of the 'northern concentration' of Jews along the Liverpool-Manchester-Leeds axis, dominating Northern England and Wales (See Map 1).

The Census reported the self-identified GMJP, in terms of religion, to be 21,733 people, representing 8.2 per cent of the total UK Jewish (census) population of 266,740 people. Jews represent 0.88 per cent of GM's total population of 2,482,328 people. Put another way, one out of every 114 people in GM is Jewish which compares with three out of four who identified as Christian and one out of 20 who identified as Muslim. Nevertheless the residential density of Jews in GM is much higher than that of Jews nationally, since only one in 220 people in the UK is Jewish.

Table 8 gives details of the GM's religious makeup. It is notable that almost one in five people (464,000) either reported that they have 'No Religion' or did not respond to the census's question on religion.

Table 8. The religious identification of Greater Manchester (Metropolitan County)

Religious group	Number of people identifying	Proportion of the population of Greater Manchester (%)
Christian	1,840,599	74.1
Buddhist	5,156	0.2
Hindu	17,260	0.7
Jewish	21,733	0.9
Muslim	125,219	5.0
Sikh	3,720	0.1
Other religion	4,301	0.2
<i>No religion</i>	<i>281,273</i>	<i>11.3</i>
<i>Religion not stated</i>	<i>183,067</i>	<i>7.4</i>
Total	2,482,328	100.0

Source: ONS 2004c Table KS07 Religion (England Wales)

Geography Level 2 – Local Authority Districts

The next level of analysis down from the regional/national context of Greater Manchester is the Local Authority District (LAD) level. GM Metropolitan County consists of ten LADs. The distribution of the Jewish population throughout these ten is concentrated along a north/south axis, passing through the centre, as illustrated in Map 2.

Bury LAD has by far the largest concentration of Jews identified, with two out of five Manchester Jews living there. Table 9 shows the actual and proportional Jewish population sizes for each LAD. The most pertinent finding in these data is that over 97 per cent of the Jewish population of GM live in five out of ten LADs: Bury, Salford, Manchester, Trafford and Stockport. However, that still leaves 586 GM Jews who live outside of these five LADs.

Although the figure of almost 9,000 Jews in Bury may seem large, it should be noted that Jews do not exceed even five per cent of that (or indeed any) LAD's total population. In other words, although highly concentrated in five out of ten GM LADs, Jews only accounts for very small proportions of each LAD's total population.

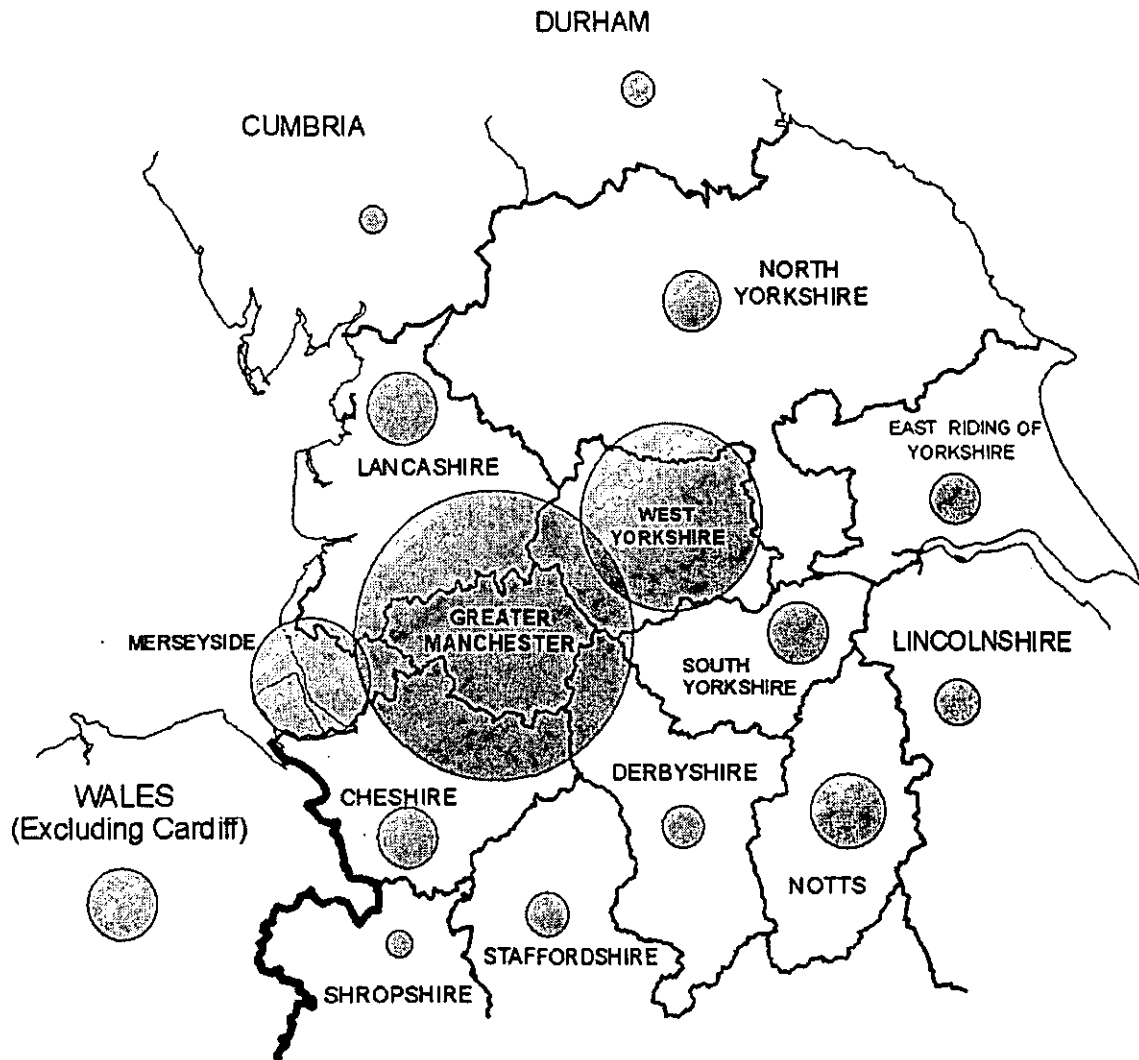
Table 9. The Jewish population of Greater Manchester (Met County), by LAD

Local Authority District (LAD)	Total Jewish population	Cumulative percentage of Jewish population	Proportion of LAD that is Jewish
Bury	8,924	41.1	4.9
Salford	5,179	64.9	2.4
Manchester	3,076	79.0	1.1
Trafford	2,314	89.7	0.8
Stockport	1,654	97.3	0.6
Rochdale	181	98.1	0.1
Bolton	146	98.8	<0.1
Oldham	91	99.2	<0.1
Tameside	85	99.6	<0.1
Wigan	83	100.0	<0.1
Total	21,733	-	-

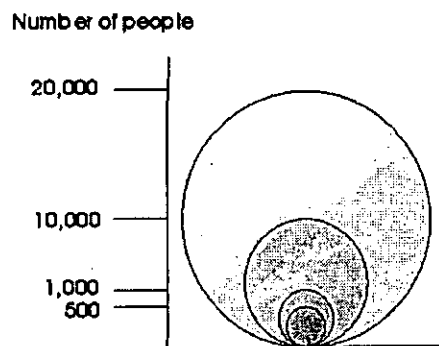
Source: ONS 2004c Table KS07

Map 1. The Jewish population of Greater Manchester in a wider regional context

Source: Ordnance survey 2001; ONS 2003c Table KS07

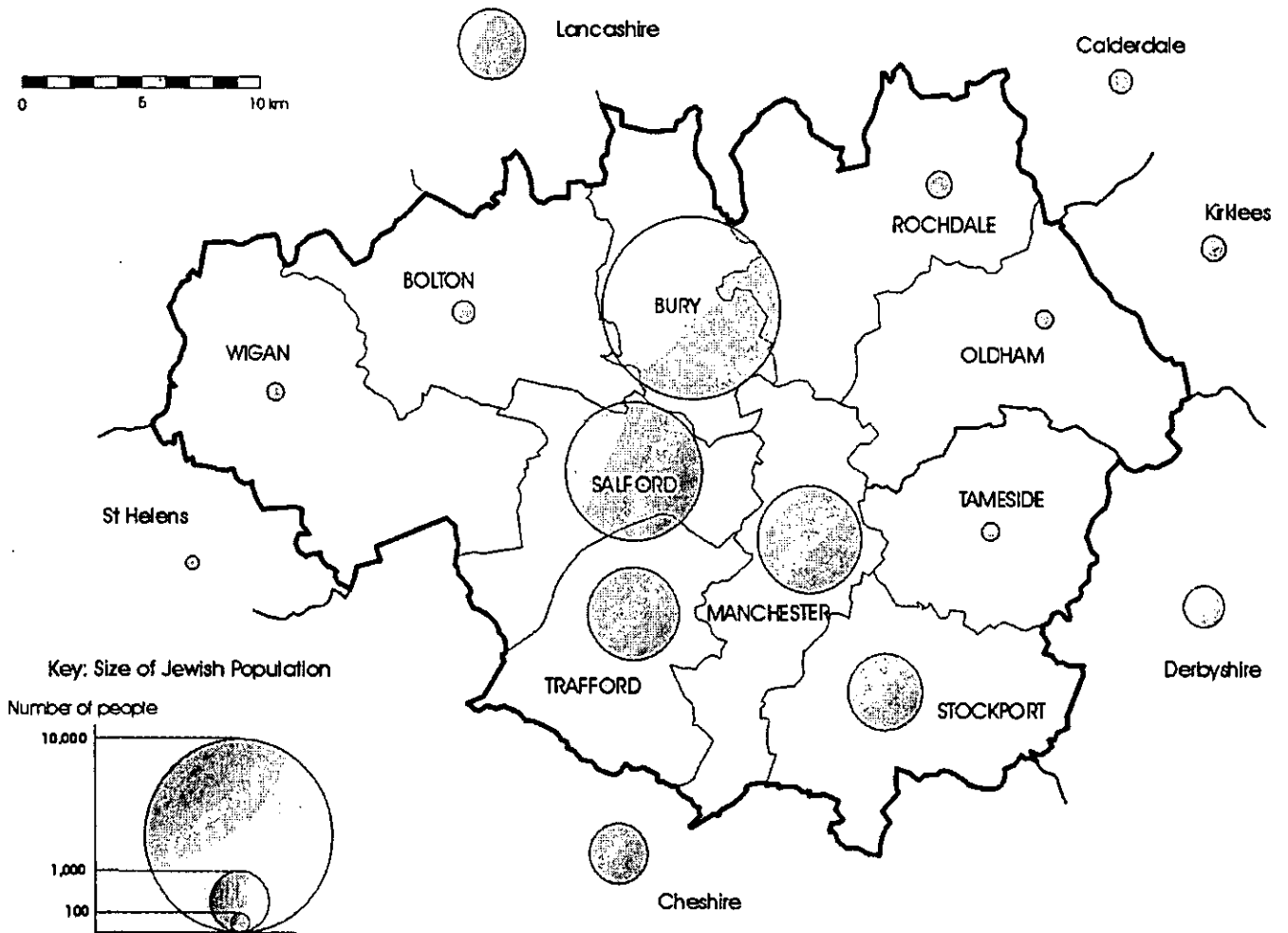


Key: Size of Jewish Population



Map 2. The distribution of the Jewish population of Greater Manchester (Met County), by LAD

Source: The Boundary Committee for England 2004 (adapted by JPR); ONS 2004c Table KS07



Geography Level 3 – Wards

There are 214 wards in Greater Manchester (Metropolitan County), and only 16 of these (7½ per cent) recorded no Jews at the 2001 Census.³⁰ Nine of these 16 wards are in Wigan, three in Tameside, two in Oldham and one in each of Bolton and Rochdale. Thus, every ward in the five main LADs does contain Jews.

Of the 198 wards that did record Jews, only 24 (12 per cent) have 100 or more Jewish residents. (See Table 10) The pattern of concentration already noted at the LAD level is repeated here, but to a greater extreme. Over half GM's Jewish population (53 per cent) live in only five out of 214 wards (Kersal, Sedgley, Pilkington Park, St. Mary's and Crumpsall), each with a Jewish population of at least 1,000 people.

Table 10 The Jewish population of Greater Manchester (Met County) (by wards with over 100 Jewish residents)

Ward name	LAD name	Total Jewish population of ward	Percentage of ward that is Jewish	Cumulative percentage for Jews in Greater Manchester
Kersal	Salford	4,025	33.7	18.5
Sedgley	Bury	2,899	26.1	31.9
Pilkington Park	Bury	2,245	22.4	42.2
St. Mary's	Bury	1,402	12.1	48.6
Crumpsall	Manchester	1,021	9.0	53.3
Cheadle	Stockport	909	6.4	57.5
Unsworth	Bury	825	8.2	61.3
Hale	Trafford	818	7.9	65.1
Broughton	Salford	671	8.6	68.2
Bowdon	Trafford	614	5.2	71.0
Radcliffe South	Bury	448	4.2	73.1
Holyrood	Bury	383	3.6	74.8
Altrincham	Trafford	323	3.0	76.3
Didsbury	Manchester	307	2.1	77.7
Besses	Bury	296	3.2	79.1
Fallowfield	Manchester	222	1.6	80.1
Barlow Moor	Manchester	210	1.6	81.1
Cheadle Hulme North	Stockport	187	1.3	81.9
Old Moat	Manchester	167	1.1	82.7
Mersey St. Mary's	Trafford	167	1.4	83.5
Withington	Manchester	166	1.2	84.2
Rusholme	Manchester	132	0.9	84.8
West Bramhall	Stockport	114	0.8	85.4
Heald Green	Stockport	106	0.8	85.8

Source: ONS 2004c Table KS07

³⁰ Because the smallest population count that ONS will publish is three (for confidentiality purposes), a more accurate way of stating this would be '7½ per cent of the wards do not contain at least three or more Jews.'

Further, three quarters (76 per cent) live in only 13 wards. Yet despite this overwhelming concentration, in no ward does the Jewish population even approach a majority. In terms of proportion of the total population, only in Kersal ward in Salford, with over 4,000 Jews, do Jews reach even one third of the total population for the ward. In fact, only in four wards (Kersal, Sedgley, Pilkington Park and St. Mary's) do Jews exceed even ten per cent of the total population.

Just as there was an uneven population distribution of Jews throughout the LADs, there is also a similar uneven distribution *within* the LADs.

Bury

Within Bury LAD, Map 3 shows that 95 per cent of Bury's Jewish population lives in seven out of its 16 wards, all of which are in the south. Further, one third of Bury's Jewish population (33 per cent) lives in Sedgley ward alone (incorporating the area of Sedgley Park) and almost three quarters (73 per cent) live in the three southern wards of St. Mary's, Pilkington Park and Sedgley.

Salford

The adjacent Salford LAD has the second largest number of Jews in GM, and here, the geographical bias is even more pronounced than in Bury, as shown in Map 4. Of the 5,179 Jews in Salford, a massive 78 per cent live in a single ward, Kersal (incorporating the area of Broughton Park). If the adjacent Broughton ward is added to this, then these two wards alone account for 91 per cent of Salford's Jewish population.

Manchester

Manchester LAD, is unusual in that it is the only district where the Jewish population is somewhat dispersed. Even so, one third (33 per cent) live in the north-eastern ward of Crumpsall (see Map 5³¹). Manchester LAD is different because it incorporates GM's university district (also shown in the map) and over one third (1,024) of the people in this LAD live in wards adjacent to the vicinity of the university.

Table 11. The Jewish population of 'university wards' in Manchester LAD

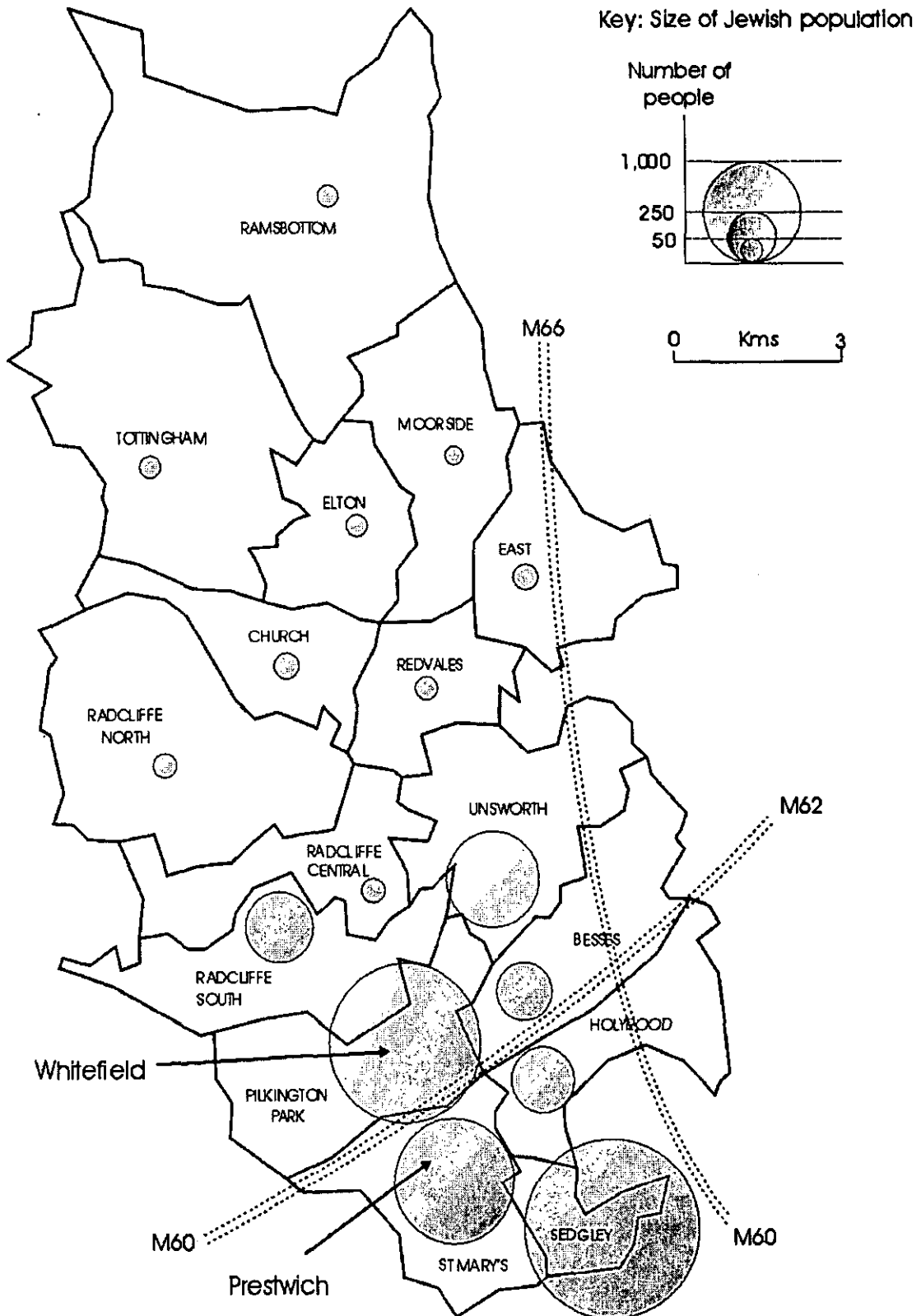
Ward name	Number of Jewish people
Didsbury	307
Fallowfield	222
Barlow Moor	210
Old Moat	167
Withington	166
Rusholme	132
Total	1,204

Source: ONS 2004c Table KS07

³¹ Note, the size and location of Cheadle ward in adjacent Stockport has been added for reference in Map 5.

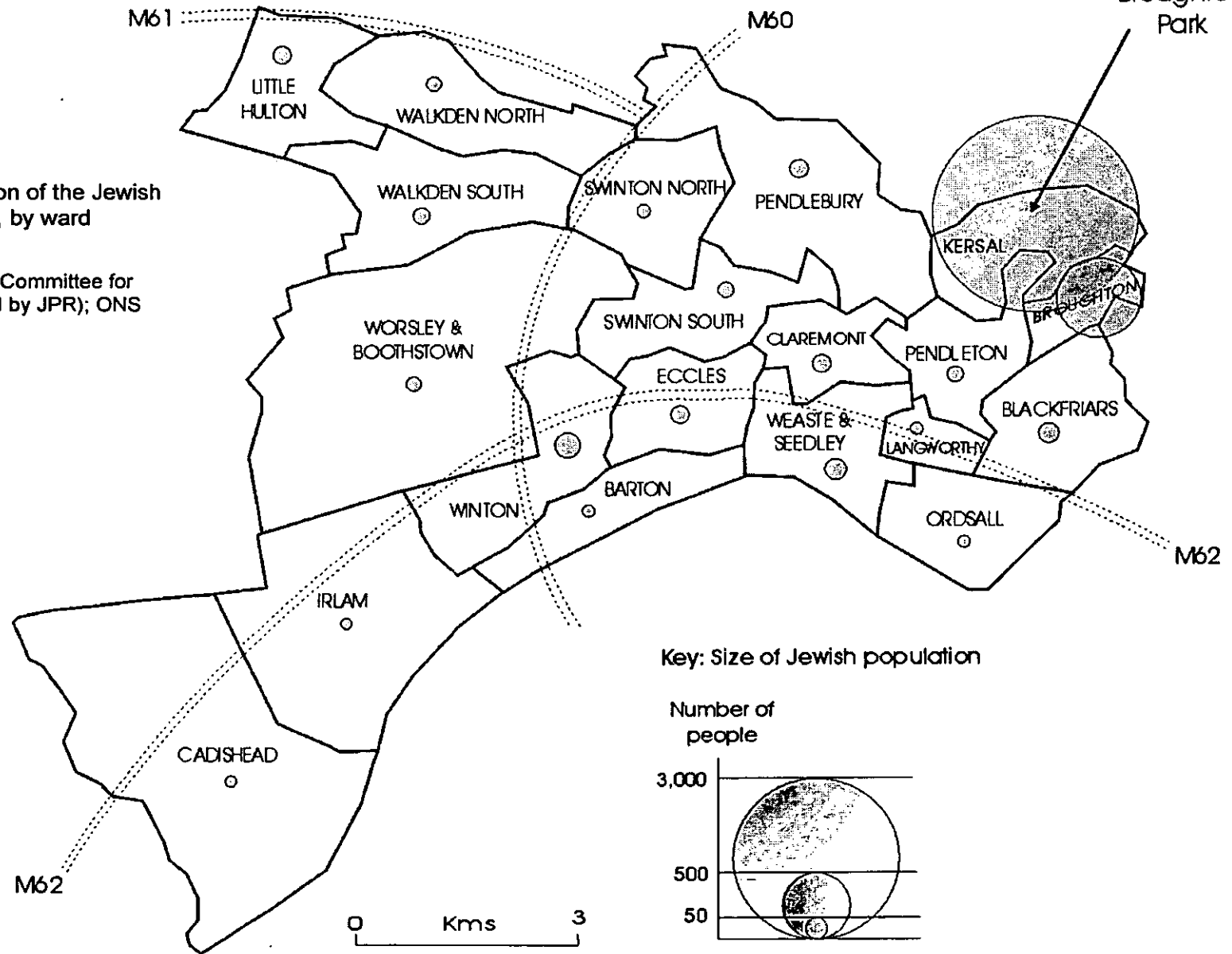
Map 3. The distribution of the Jewish population of Bury, by ward

Source: The Boundary Committee for England 2004 (adapted by JPR); ONS 2004c Table KS07



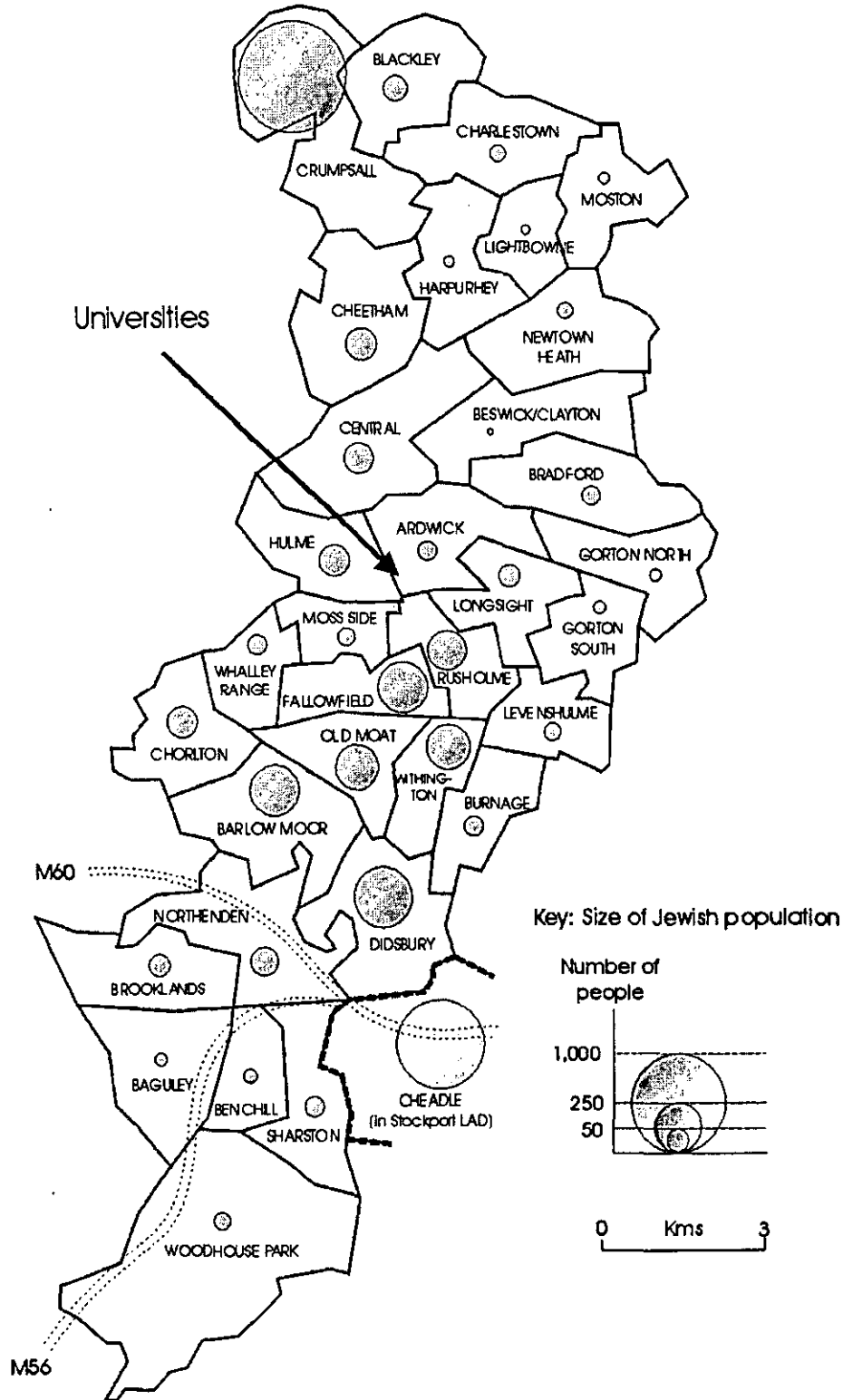
Map 4. The distribution of the Jewish population of Salford, by ward

Source: The Boundary Committee for England 2004 (adapted by JPR); ONS 2004c Table KS07



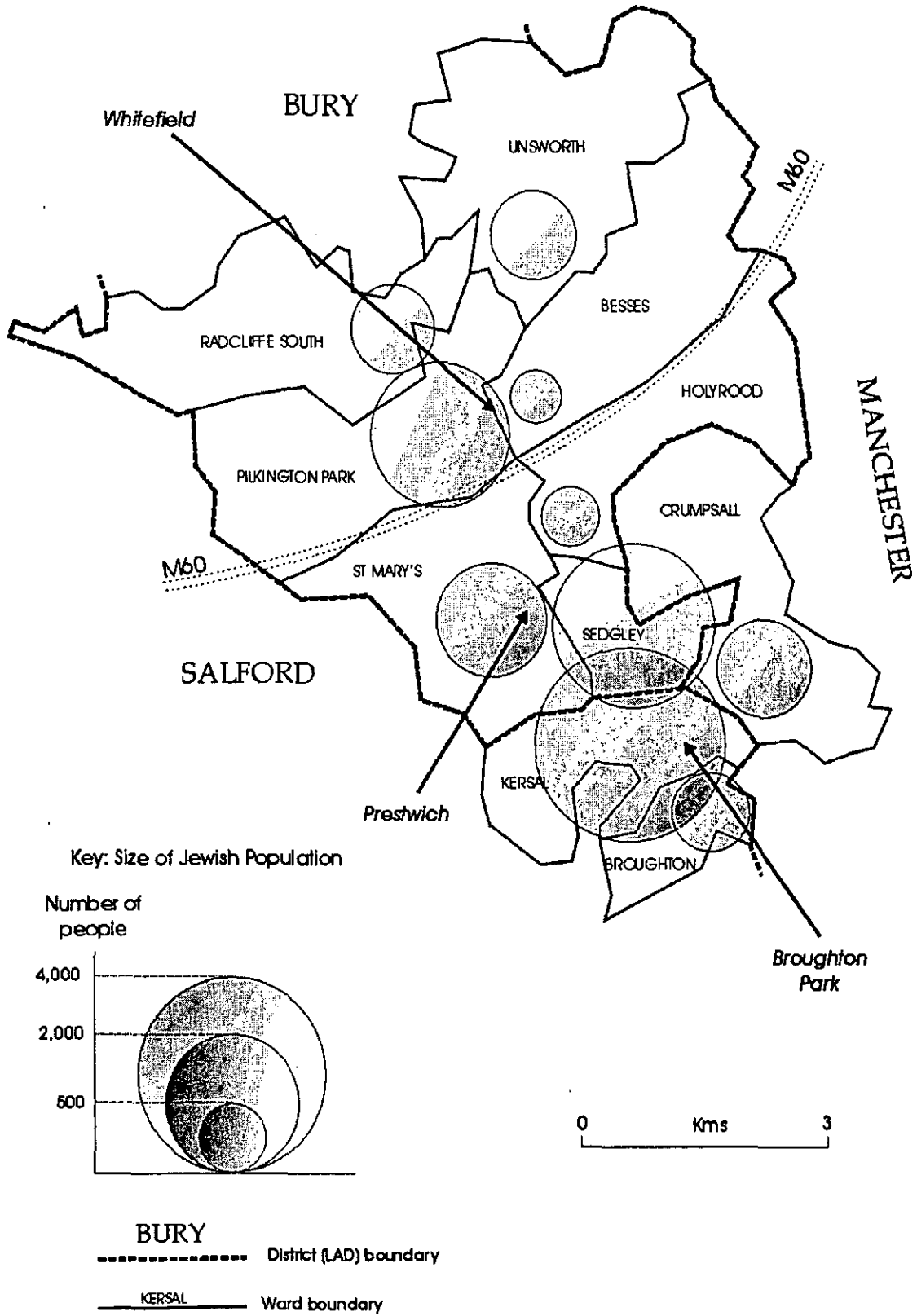
Map 5. The distribution of the Jewish population of Manchester (LAD), by ward

Source: The Boundary Committee for England 2004 (adapted by JPR); ONS 2004c Table KS07



Map 6. The Jewish population concentration at the Bury/Salford/Manchester conjunction

Source: The Boundary Committee for England 2004 (adapted by JPR); ONS 2004c Table KS07



The Manchester-Salford-Bury core concentration

Closer analysis of these data show that two-thirds of Greater Manchester's Jewish population (14,215 people) live in just 10 adjacent wards at the conjunction of the LADs of Bury, Salford and Manchester, concentrated within a 2-mile radius north and south of the M60 motorway. (See Map 6)

The significance of this map goes far beyond the proof it provides of continued Jewish residential clustering. Its key benefit is that it shows how little in common the administrative/political borders have with the actual Jewish population distribution on the ground. This problem was discussed in the section 'Five-district analysis'.

The Southern Manchester satellites

It is common to speak of north and south Manchester. The areas around Hale and Cheadle do indeed contain high concentrations of Jews and both are in the southern limits of the Metropolitan County. Over 1,700 Jews live in these two wards. However, it is more accurate to think of these two areas as *satellites* of the main concentration.³² A second reason why the idea of a north/south cleavage is misleading is that Manchester LAD geographically straddles both the north and the south with a relatively even distribution of Jews. Table 12 shows the relative proportions of Jews in the 'north' and 'south' of Greater Manchester (including the student areas).

Table 12. North/south population distribution for Greater Manchester

	LAD	Jewish population	Total	Per cent
North	Bury	8,924	15,581	72
	Salford	5,179		
	Manchester (northern wards see Map 5)	1,478		
South	Trafford	2,314	5,566	25
	Stockport	1,654		
	Manchester (southern wards – see Map 5)	1,598		
Peripheral LADs		586	586	3
Total		-	21,733	100

Source: ONS 2004c Table KS07

Trafford

In Trafford, over a third (35 per cent) of the LAD's Jewish population live in Hale ward, and three quarters (76 per cent) live in a cluster of three adjacent southern wards: Bowdon, Altrincham and Hale. (See Map 7)

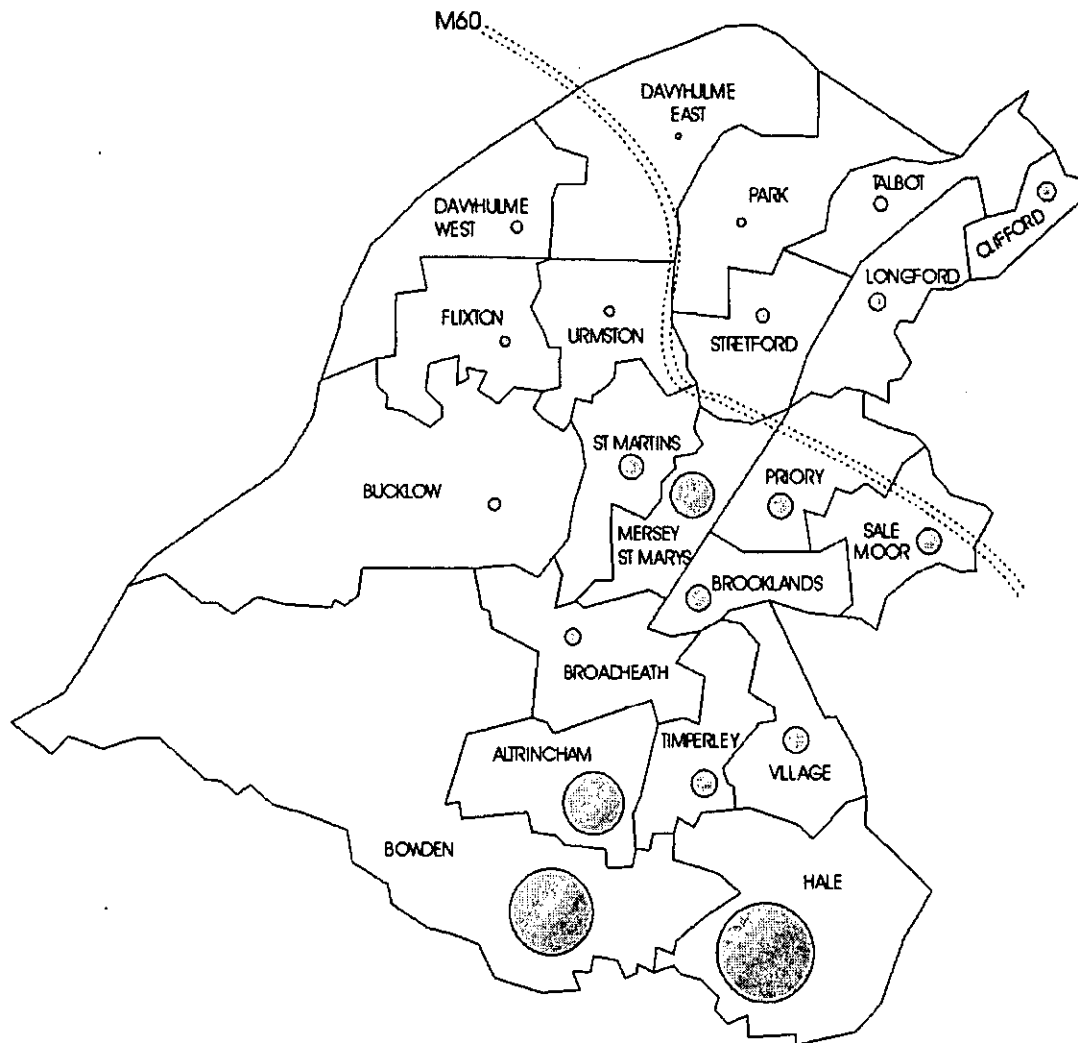
Stockport

The other main concentration of Jews in GM is also seen in the south in Stockport LAD. Of these, well over half (55 per cent or 909 people) live in Cheadle ward. The relative size and location of this population can be seen in Map 5 of Manchester LAD.

³² There are however, considerable differences in terms of socio-economics, as discussed in detail in sections below.

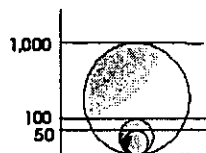
Map 7. The distribution of the Jewish population of Trafford, by ward

Source: The Boundary Committee for England 2004 (adapted by JPR); ONS 2004c Table KS07



Key: Size of Jewish population

Number of people



0 Kms 3

Geography Level 4 – Output Areas

Level 4 geography is the smallest unit at which the census data are available for analysis. Designed specifically for statistical purposes, with around 125 households per unit, Output Areas (OAs) 'tend towards homogeneity'.³³ They generally comprise whole unit postcodes nesting within the wards, following natural boundaries where possible, but the underlying street patterns and postcodes result in convoluted unit shapes. In England and Wales there are over 175,000 Output Areas, 80 per cent of which comprise between 110 and 139 households.

The table shows the number of wards and Output Areas per LAD in GM. Note that the relationship is not linear – Bury, for example, has less than half the number of wards of Manchester LAD yet is divided into many more OAs.

Table 13. Number of wards and Output Areas per LAD for Greater Manchester (Met county)

Local Authority District (LAD)	Number of Wards	Number of Output Areas
Manchester	33	865
Wigan	24	598
Trafford	21	1,341
Stockport	21	710
Salford	20	673
Rochdale	20	756
Bolton	20	962
Oldham	20	725
Tameside	19	717
Bury	16	1,011
Total	214	8,358

Source: ONS 2004b Table CAS103

Each of the 214 wards in GM contains, on average, about 40 OAs and each OA contains just over 300 people. However a few contain as many as 2,000 people. Of the 8,358 Output Areas in GM, less than one in five (1,517 or 18.2 per cent) contain at least three Jews.³⁴

Unlike LADs and wards,³⁵ Output Areas are not identified by names but rather by numbers. Table 14 shows the largest OAs based on the size of the Jewish population. Only one OA has more than 400 Jews (Kersal OA16, N=470) and only four have more than 300. As can be seen, just 23 OAs account for over a quarter of all GM's Jewish population. All of these 'Jewish' Output Areas are either in Bury or Salford and all are in one of only five wards: Kersal, Broughton, St Mary's, Pilkington Park, and Sedgley.

³³ Source: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/census2001/op12.asp>

³⁴ Caveat: As already noted, due to issues of confidentiality, data involving counts of less than three people are not published by ONS. This is of greater relevance for Output Areas analysis but statistically makes little or no difference to the analyses carried out in this report. Nevertheless, any findings made about Output Areas should bear this in mind – zero does not necessarily mean zero number of people.

³⁵ LADs and wards are all coded individually – See Appendix

Table 14. Largest Output Areas by total Jewish population (for 25 per cent of the population)

	LAD name	Ward name	Output Area ID	Number of Jews	Cumulative per cent
1	Salford	Kersal	16	472	2.2
2	Salford	Broughton	27	370	3.9
3	Salford	Kersal	18	342	5.4
4	Salford	Kersal	10	336	7.0
5	Salford	Kersal	29	283	8.3
6	Bury	St Mary's	05	263	9.5
7	Bury	Pilkington Park	25	251	10.7
8	Salford	Kersal	36	247	11.8
9	Bury	Pilkington Park	29	231	12.9
10	Bury	Sedgley	14	231	13.9
11	Salford	Kersal	04	223	14.9
12	Salford	Kersal	07	219	16.0
13	Bury	Sedgley	12	211	16.9
14	Bury	Pilkington Park	24	200	17.8
15	Bury	St Mary's	29	198	18.8
16	Bury	Pilkington Park	32	198	19.7
17	Bury	Sedgley	20	196	20.6
18	Salford	Kersal	20	194	21.5
19	Bury	Sedgley	13	193	22.3
20	Salford	Kersal	33	187	23.2
21	Bury	Pilkington Park	34	187	24.1
22	Salford	Broughton	05	186	24.9
23	Bury	Sedgley	17	185	25.8

Source: ONS 2004b Table CAS103

The pattern of concentration shown at higher levels of geography is repeated again at Output Area level. Maps show that OAs containing the largest Jewish populations tend to be adjacent to each other and again, ignore administrative boundaries.

Jewish majorities

Another way of looking at the data is by the *proportion* of each OA that is Jewish. Table 15 shows the 26 output areas in which Jews form a majority. Half of all Jews in Greater Manchester live in less than 1 per cent of all its OAs. However, not a single OA is even 75 per cent Jewish. Nevertheless, OA36 in Kersal, at over 73 per cent Jewish, is the 'most Jewish' OA in the UK. All told, only four OAs are over 70 per cent Jewish and only 11 are over 60 per cent Jewish.

Compared with Table 13 above, which is based on absolute numbers, these data show a greater variety of locations. For example, Table 15 includes an Output Area in Manchester LAD. And because of this additional OA, Crumpsall ward now appears in the list together with the five key wards of Kersal, Broughton, St Mary's, Pilkington Park, and Sedgley noted above.

Table 15. Largest 'Jewish' Output Areas as a proportion of the total population
 (for all those at least 50 per cent Jewish)

	LAD name	Ward name	Output Area ID	Number of Jews	Proportion of Output Area Jewish (%)
1	Salford	Kersal	36	247	73.3
2	Salford	Kersal	09	169	70.7
3	Salford	Kersal	29	283	70.4
4	Salford	Kersal	16	472	70.3
5	Bury	Pilkington Park	25	251	69.7
6	Bury	Pilkington Park	29	231	65.6
7	Bury	Pilkington Park	23	182	64.8
8	Salford	Kersal	32	177	64.6
9	Salford	Kersal	07	219	62.9
10	Salford	Kersal	04	223	61.1
11	Salford	Kersal	10	336	60.4
12	Bury	St Marys	29	198	59.5
13	Bury	Pilkington Park	24	200	59.3
14	Manchester	Crumpsall	24	161	59.2
15	Salford	Kersal	18	342	59.0
16	Bury	Sedgley	12	211	57.3
17	Salford	Kersal	31	145	56.6
18	Salford	Broughton	27	370	55.5
19	Salford	Kersal	20	194	54.8
20	Bury	Pilkington Park	32	198	54.5
21	Salford	Kersal	35	148	53.6
22	Bury	Pilkington Park	05	138	53.5
23	Salford	Kersal	33	187	53.4
24	Bury	Sedgley	14	231	53.0
25	Bury	Sedgley	17	185	51.2
26	Salford	Kersal	30	121	50.8

Source: ONS 2004b Table CAS103

These findings show that the Jewish population of Greater Manchester, even by Jewish standards, is highly concentrated, in a very small number of areas.

- 25 per cent of the Greater Manchester's Jewish population lives in 23 Output Areas, just 0.28 per cent of all its Output Areas. The equivalent figure for Greater London is 1 per cent of OAs
- 50 per cent of the Greater Manchester's Jewish population lives in 68 Output Areas, just 0.81 per cent of all its Output Areas. The equivalent figure for Greater London is 3.55 per cent (and 1.93 in Leeds)
- 90 per cent of the Greater Manchester Jewish population lives in less than 10 per cent of all its Output Areas. The equivalent figure for Greater London is 27 per cent

JPR's survey findings – Jewish neighbours

Some of JPR's surveys from London and Leeds offer a useful insight as to how this concentration is perceived by the Jews themselves. In Leeds, high levels of clustering were also found – 59 per cent of respondents reported that they had a Jewish next-door neighbour (or if a flat dweller, a Jewish neighbour on the same floor). In North-west London this figure was 68 per cent. It rose to 74 per cent when

Leeds respondents were asked about Jewish neighbours living no more than three doors away (89 per cent in NW London); 87 per cent said they knew of Jews living on the same street (97 per cent in NW London). Only 5 per cent of respondents in Leeds reported that they did not know if they had any Jewish neighbours.^{36,37}

Having looked at the geographical distribution of Greater Manchester's Jewish population the next section examines the demographic, social and economic data that the census produced.

³⁶ Waterman 2003 p23

³⁷ Becher *et al* p23

Demography

Gender

Nationally, there are more females than males in the UK. This pattern is reflected in the fact that just under 49 per cent of the general population of Greater Manchester are male; this means there are roughly 105 females for every 100 males (see Table 16). This imbalance is slightly more exaggerated for the Jewish population, with 107 Jewish females to every 100 Jewish males, and the Jewish gender imbalance is greater than for any of the other minority religious groups in GM.

The dramatic gender imbalance in the identified Christian group (113 females to 100 males) is probably a result of the even more dramatic (though opposite) imbalance in the 'No Religion' group.³⁸ This 'No Religion' group will of course include among others, Jewish males who are more likely to see themselves as ethnically Jewish, thus creating the observed Jewish gender bias (here observed only in those regarding themselves as 'Jewish by religion').

Table 16. Identified by religion and gender in Greater Manchester

Group in Greater Manchester	Per.cent male	Number of females per 100 males
All people	48.7	105
Christian	46.9	113
'Other' religion	48.3	107
Jewish	48.4	107
Sikh	49.8	101
<i>Religion not stated</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>99</i>
Hindu	50.5	98
Muslim	51.5	94
Buddhist	52.1	92
<i>No religion</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>74</i>

Source: ONS 2004a Table T53

'No Religion' does not necessarily mean a person was born without a religion, since they may well have rejected their inherited *religious* identity. However that does take into account those who chose to identify with a religious group on a cultural or ethnic level.³⁹ Unfortunately, because 'No Religion' is itself a religious category, it is impossible to assess what proportion of this group is Jewish. It is however possible to gain an insight by looking at anecdotal evidence from the Scottish Census which asked a twofold religion question about both current religion and religion of

³⁸ The universal propensity for men to be less religious than women is well documented and has again been demonstrated empirically here. For further discussion see Stark, 2002.

³⁹ There is an interesting, and increasingly popular tendency, amongst Jews to consider their Jewish identity in cultural, rather than religious, terms, especially for males. The implication is that a greater proportion of Jews (by ethnicity, by culture, by upbringing etc) would be included in this group than for most other religions. See further Graham, 2003a; and Kosmin, 2002

upbringing. Here, 10 per cent of those who said that their upbringing was Jewish, also gave their current affiliation as 'No religion'.⁴⁰

Gender of dependent children

For various indicators, the Census provides details of what it terms *dependent children* (DC). These are defined as 'a person aged 0 to 15 in a household (whether or not in a family) or aged 16 to 18 in full time education and living in a family with his or her parent(s).' (ONS 2004d) There are 5,685 dependent Jewish children in Greater Manchester. Dependent children therefore comprise 26 per cent of the Jewish population, a slightly higher proportion than for the general population of GM, of whom 24 per cent are dependent children. The ratios of males to females are, however, virtually identical.⁴¹

Table 17. Dependent children in Greater Manchester, by gender

Gender	Number of Jewish dependent children	Proportion for the Jewish population	Proportion for the general population
Males	2,931	51.6	51.0
Females	2,754	48.4	49.0

Source: ONS 2004a Table T52

⁴⁰ At the time of writing Scottish data were not available by gender but it is likely that this group exhibited a bias towards males.

⁴¹ It is common in all societies for the gender ratio at birth to be biased towards males.

Age Analysis

The following section details the findings of the census on the age structure of the Jewish population. The analysis is presented structurally, based on the increasingly detailed descriptions as follows: Metropolitan County level, LAD level, ward level and Output Area level. At each stage, different information can be gleaned from the census to help form a better understanding of the age picture.

Age analysis – Metropolitan County Level

Almost a quarter (23 per cent) of the Jewish population of Greater Manchester is aged 0 to 15, compared with 21 per cent for the general population. This is unusual, as 17 per cent of all Jews in England and Wales are aged 0 to 15 compared with 20 per cent for the general population (JPR 2003:48). This strongly suggests that the age profile of the Greater Manchester Jewish population is *relatively* young.

However, and as Table 18 shows, at the older end of the age scale, amongst those aged 65 to 74, and 75 and over, the Jews have the highest proportion of any religious sub-group (21 per cent) in GM and almost 6 percentage points more than the general population.

Table 18. Age structure by religious sub-group in Greater Manchester, (%)

Sub group	0 to 15	16 to 24	25 to 49	50 to 59	60 to 64	65 to 74	75 & over
All people	21	12	35	12	5	8	7
Christian	19	10	34	14	6	9	8
Buddhist	12	17	51	12	3	3	2
Hindu	19	18	41	11	4	5	2
Jewish	23	11	28	13	4	9	12
Muslim	36	19	35	5	2	3	1
Sikh	28	24	36	6	2	3	1
Any other religion	8	14	52	14	4	6	3
No religion	23	18	44	8	2	2	2
Religion not stated	29	11	30	10	4	7	9

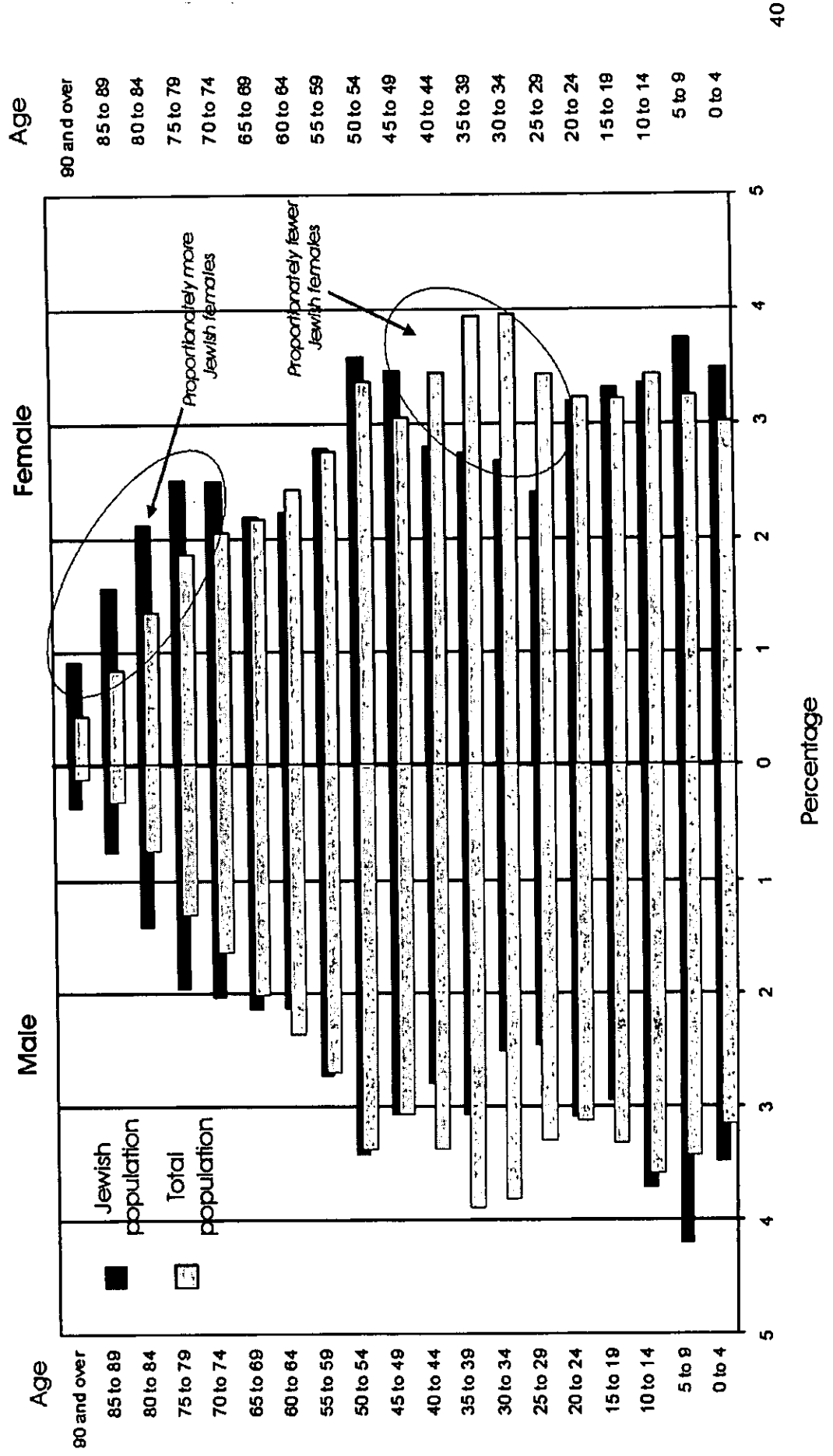
Source: ONS 2004a Table T53

Population pyramid

The 2001 Census data is available in 5-year cohorts, and allows for the first time, the creation of a Jewish population pyramid. The population pyramid is a useful tool used by demographers to graphically illustrate the 'shape' of a population's age structure and compare different populations. Graph 2 shows the distinctive pyramid for the Jewish population of GM by gender compared with the general population. In the diagram, black bars which extend beyond grey bars show proportionately more Jews whilst grey bars that extend beyond black bars show proportionately fewer Jews.

Graph 2) Population pyramid comparing the Jewish and general populations of Greater Manchester

Source: ONS 2004a Table S149



Three interesting differences emerge in this pyramid. First, in the age cohorts above 64 years, the Jewish population is proportionately much larger than the general population. In fact, relatively speaking, there are 38 per cent more Jews aged over 65 than in the general population (21 per cent compared with 15 per cent). Second, the age cohorts below ten years old show a similar picture with proportionately more Jewish children. Relatively speaking, there are 16 per cent more Jewish children than in the general population. Over time this may lead to significant increases in need for essential welfare services, in particular health care, education and housing.

These two points alone make this pyramid highly unusual. Normally a pyramid is either top-heavy or bottom-heavy, but rarely both. An explanation for this can be sought in the third point to arise from Graph 2, namely that there is a 'missing generation' in Greater Manchester. For those aged between 20 and 44 years old, the number of Jews is far fewer (22 per cent) than for the general population. In fact, there is a greater proportion of Jewish females in their late seventies in Greater Manchester than in their late twenties (which are key child bearing years). This could possibly indicate a future decline in birth rates.

These discrepancies warrant explanation. Several are possible but it is most likely that the key reason for this middle group to be relatively so small is the result of out-migration. After graduation, many Jews who grew up in GM quite probably moved to London for reasons of work and marriage, where opportunities are greater. However, this is speculative and would require a separate survey to prove conclusively.

Jewish dependent children – age structure

The age structure of the DC population (defined on page 38 above) is shown in Table 19. Note that the age cohorts are not even hence the appearance of large size differences from cohort to cohort. The most interesting point here is how similar the proportions between Jews and non-Jews are. This is despite the fact that the Jews have a relatively high proportion of their population in this young age group.

Table 19. Age structure dependent children in Greater Manchester

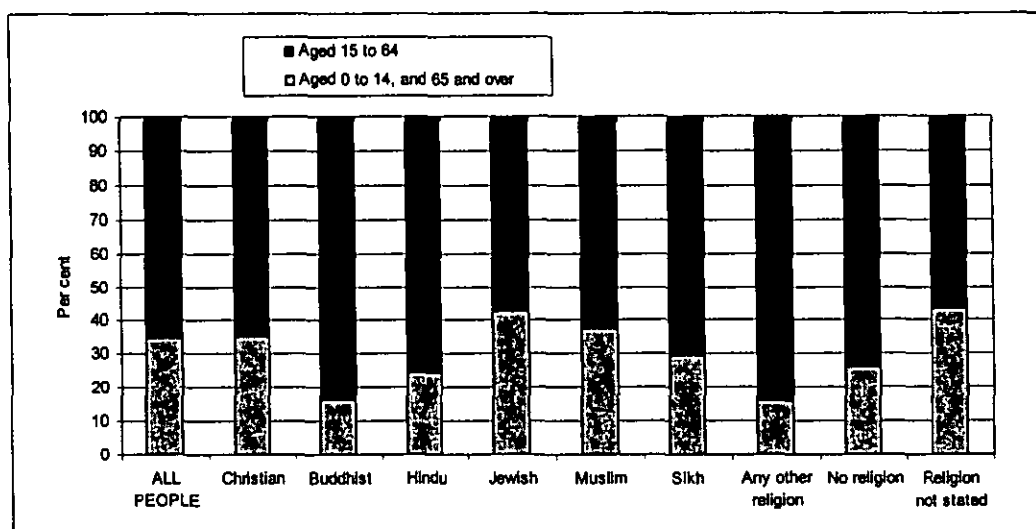
Age cohort	Number that are Jewish	Proportion of Jewish DCs per cohort	Proportion of DC in general population per cohort
0 to 2	895	15.7	15.2
3 to 4	619	10.9	10.8
5 to 7	1,019	17.9	16.4
8 to 9	709	12.5	11.9
10 to 11	630	11.1	12.1
12 to 14	906	15.9	17.6
15 to 16	527	9.3	10.5
17 to 18	380	6.7	5.4
Total	5,685	100.0	100.0

Source: ONS 2004a Table T52

Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio is calculated as the number of individuals aged below 15 or above 64 compared with the number of individuals aged 15 to 64, (i.e. the ratio of people below and above working age to those of working age). A high ratio means many dependent people. The graph shows the Jewish population has the second highest Dependency Ratio of any group except 'Religion Not stated'.

Graph 3) The dependency ratio for religious sub-groups in Greater Manchester



Source: ONS 2004a Table S149

Age analysis – LAD level

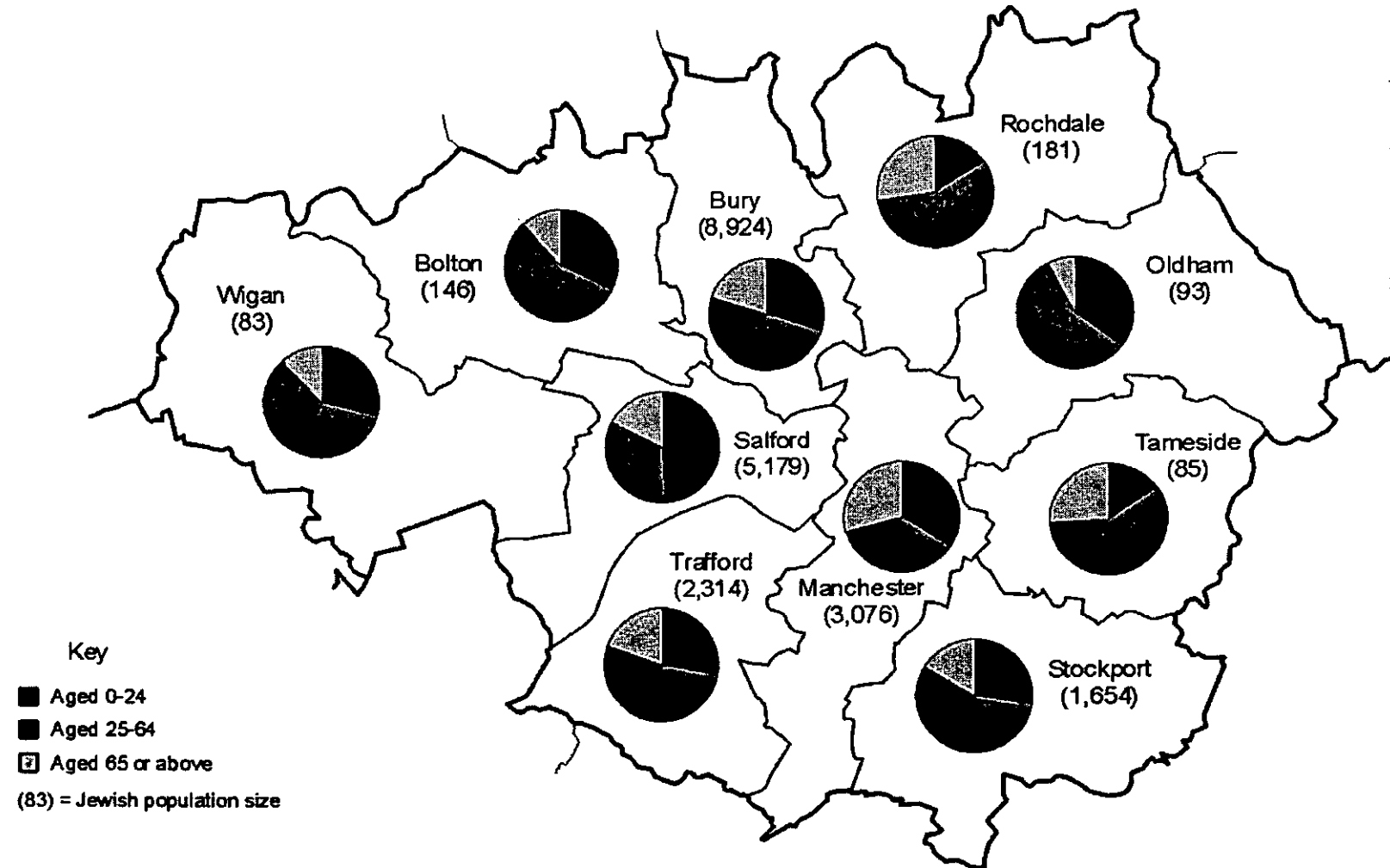
Map 8 shows the age structure of the Jewish population for each LAD in Greater Manchester. It makes it easier to compare districts and highlights where important differences lie. Since the data do not easily permit the calculation of a useful median age,⁴² this map gives a crude indication of the age structure.

There are several points of interest. Most conspicuous is Salford (incorporating the wards of Kersal and Broughton), where the proportion of Jewish people aged 0 to 24 is almost half (49 per cent) of the population, and is much higher than for any other district, with GM's average being 30 per cent. In contrast, Manchester LAD has the greatest proportion of older people (aged 65 or above) at 29 per cent – half as much again as the average.

⁴² Median age is the point where exactly one half of the population is older, and the other half is younger. The calculation requires data in the form of year on year age cohorts. Such data was unavailable at the time of writing.

Map 8. The age structure of the Jewish population of Greater Manchester, by LAD

Source: The Boundary Committee for England 2004 (adapted by JPR); ONS 2004a Census Table S103



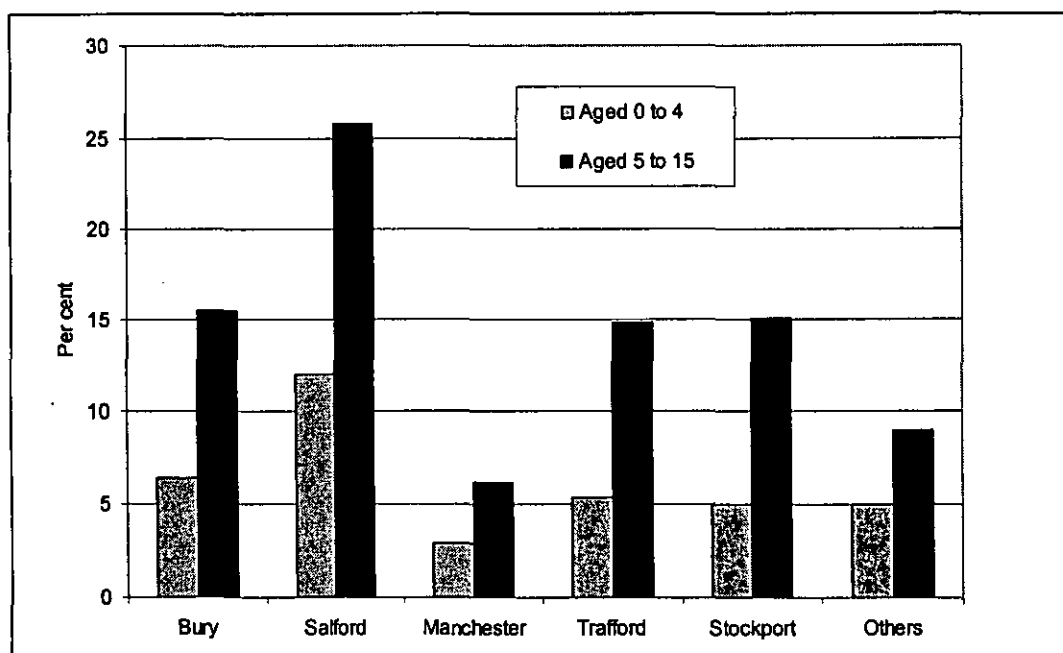
Children aged 0 to 4 and 5 to 15

In Greater Manchester, just over 6 per cent of the population is aged 0 to 4 years old. For the Jewish population the proportion is slightly higher, 7 per cent (or 1,515 people). A total 3,564 Jews in Greater Manchester were recorded as being 5 to 15 years old, representing 16 per cent of the Jewish population, compared with 15 per cent for the general population of GM.

By LAD

At the level of LAD Graph 4 shows that Salford has by far the highest proportion of young children in both the 0 to 4 and 5 to 15 age groups. Manchester LAD on the other hand, shows a distinct lacuna of the very young. For the 'Other' peripheral LADs it is interesting to note that the proportion of 0 to 4 year olds is similar to the main LADs yet the proportion of 5 to 15 years olds is far fewer.

Graph 4) Jewish populations in Greater Manchester for people aged 0 to 4 (N=1,515) and 5 to 15 years (N=3,564), by LAD



Source: ONS 2004a Table S149

By ward

Nearly a quarter of the population of Broughton ward is aged 0 to 4, and 80 per cent of all Jewish children in this age group in GM live in just ten wards, as shown in Table 20. For those in the older age group of 5 to 15 years, the pattern (as expected) is similar but Broughton ward again stands out as having a particularly young age profile. Where there are large numbers of people aged 0-15, the age cohorts above 15 show relatively few people: this is suggestive of recent growth.

Table 20. Large Jewish populations in Greater Manchester for people aged 0 to 4 and 5 to 15 years, by ward

Ward name	Number of Jews aged 0 to 4	Proportion of Jews in ward aged 0 to 4	Ward name	Number of Jews aged 5 to 15	Proportion of Jews in ward aged 5 to 15
Broughton	155	23.1	Broughton	209	31.1
Kersal	406	10.1	Kersal	1,032	25.6
Sedgley	274	9.5	Hale	168	20.5
Radcliffe Sth	34	7.6	Sedgley	556	19.2
Hale	50	6.1	Cheadle	152	16.7
Bowdon	35	5.7	Pilkington Pk	368	16.4
Pilkington Pk	123	5.5	Bowdon	96	15.6
Cheadle	45	5.0	Unsworth	126	15.3
Crumpsall	37	3.6	St. Mary's	133	9.5
St. Mary's	49	3.5	Crumpsall	82	8.0

Source: ONS 2004c Table CAST10 Theme Table on Religion

Students and other Young People

By ward

The Census recorded 1,771 Jewish Students in GM in 2001. This figure is even more likely to be an undercount than the total Jewish population figure because of the nature of student residences. Of these 1,771, 173 were over 24 years old leaving 1,598 Jewish students aged 24 or younger enumerated in the Census.

Estimated figures for the proportion of students and non-students can be arrived at by dividing this figure by 3 for each university year (which gives an average of 532 Jewish for each university year) and then subtracting this number from the respective totals for people in GM aged 15-19 (the data show 1,362 people) and people aged 20-24 (the data show 1,367 people). This would give the following figures:

- 15-19 : 532 students, 830 non-students
- 20-24: 1,064 students, 303 non-students

Furthermore, it is probable that a number of the 1,060 Jewish people aged 25-29 are also students.

The data available for Jews aged 16 to 29 years old show that in Manchester LAD, there are eight wards where all (or nearly all) Jewish residents are in this age group. It is assumed that they are likely to be, almost exclusively, students. In all, Table 21 identifies 623 Jewish people in wards in Manchester LAD, in which least half the Jewish population is aged 16 to 29.

Table 21. Probable 'student wards' in Manchester LAD

Ward name	Number of Jewish people aged 16 to 29	Proportion of Jews in ward aged 16 to 29 (%)
Hulme	72	86.7
Fallowfield	188	84.7
Rusholme	105	79.5
Central	50	63.3
Longsight	24	60.0
Ardwick	17	56.7
Old Moat	84	50.3
Withington	83	50.0

Source: ONS 2004c Table CAST10 3

By Output Area

These data can be developed further at the Output Area level. Fallowfield, for example, contains 38 OAs. Of the 188 Jews aged 16 to 29 in the ward, 91 per cent live in just four OAs: OA12=43 people, OA32=32 people, OA34=38 people, and OA36=59 people.

The following table lists OAs where 100 per cent of the Jewish residents are aged 0 to 24. There are 212 such OAs, but 169 of these contain only three Jewish people. Those with ten or more Jews aged 0 to 24 are listed in Table 22, all but one of which is in Manchester LAD. In none of these OAs do the Jews even approach a majority.

Table 22. Output Areas in which 100 per cent* of the Jewish population is aged under 25

LAD name	Ward name	OA id	Percent aged 0 to 24	Number of Jewish people aged 0 to 24	Per cent of output area that is Jewish
Manchester	Rusholme	09	100	47	5.1
Manchester	Fallowfield	12		43	1.9
Manchester	Fallowfield	34		38	7.3
Manchester	Hulme	25		33	15.6
Manchester	Fallowfield	32		32	9.7
Manchester	Withington	34		18	4.1
Manchester	Hulme	12		17	1.4
Manchester	Old Moat	39		12	2.8
Manchester	Hulme	01		11	0.7
Salford	Pendleton	22		10	0.6
Manchester	Fallowfield	36		95	58
Manchester	Rusholme	08	89	24	4.1
Manchester	Old Moat	27	80	12	3.9

Source: ONS 2004b Table CAS103

* Three OAs are below 100 per cent as noted

Aged 0 to 4 at Output Area level

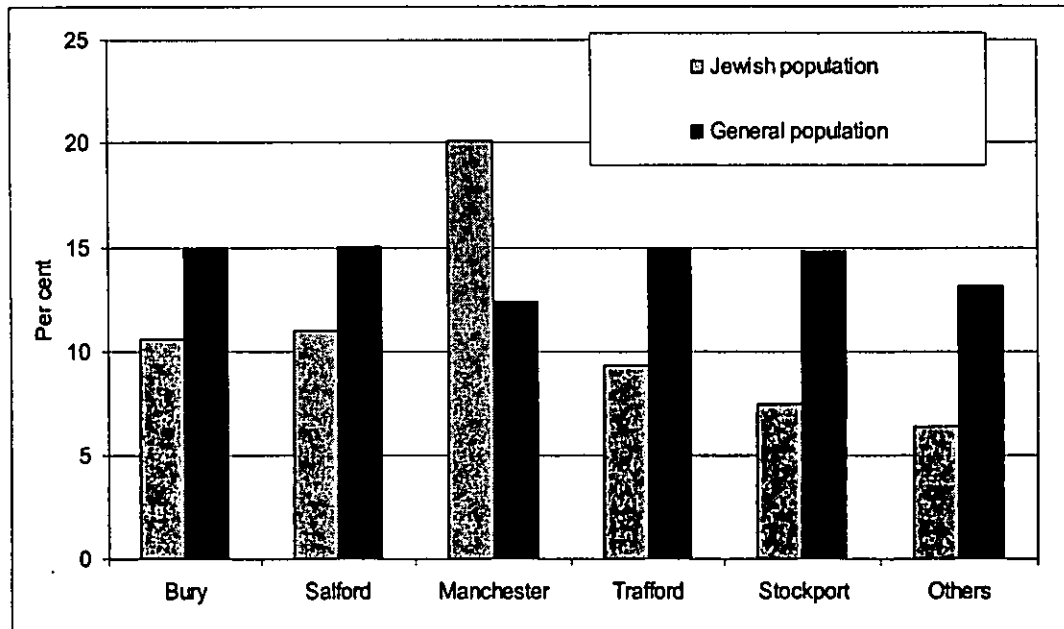
834 Jewish children (55 per cent of the total in Greater Manchester) aged 0 to 4 were identified by the census to be living in the wards of Kersal, Broughton and Sedgley in 2001. In Kersal, with 404 children aged 0 to 4, four Output Areas recorded more than 30 children OA16=69, OA10=36, OA18=36, and OA7=32. In Sedgley, with 274 0 to 4 year olds, only one Output Area recorded more than 30 children, OA20=36. However in Broughton, with 156 Jewish children, almost all live in just two Output Areas: OA26 with 103 children and OA5 with 43.

Older people – aged 75 and above

By LAD

The census recorded 2,526 Jewish people in Greater Manchester aged 75 years and older. For the Metropolitan County as a whole, 7 per cent of all people are in this age group, compared with almost 12 per cent for the Jews. Graph 5 shows the disproportionately large number of older Jewish people living in Manchester LAD very clearly – over one fifth of the Jewish population is 75 or over. Conversely, the more peripheral LADs have relatively few (just 6 per cent). It is also conspicuous in being the only LAD with a disproportionately large number of Jews aged 75 or older compared with the general population of the same age.

Graph 5) The Jewish population in Greater Manchester aged 75 years and above (N=2,526), by LAD



Source: ONS 2004 a Table S149

Older people by ward

Table 23 shows the wards in Greater Manchester with either proportionately or absolutely large Jewish populations aged 75 and above. These 15 wards account for 84 per cent of all Jewish people in this age group. As noted, Manchester LAD has a particularly high proportion of older people. The table shows that 40 per cent of the Jewish population of the ward of Barlow Moor is aged 75 and above.

Table 23. The Jewish population of Greater Manchester for people aged 75 and above, by ward

LAD name	Ward name	Number of Jews aged 75 and above	Proportion of Jews in ward aged 75 and above
Manchester	Barlow Moor	84	40.0
Manchester	Cheetham	27	31.4
Manchester	Didsbury	93	30.3
Manchester	Crumpsall	282	27.6
Bury	St. Mary's	339	24.2
Manchester	Withington	30	18.1
Trafford	Altrincham	57	17.6
Bury	Besses	39	13.2
Salford	Kersal	517	12.8
Bury	Holyrood	39	10.2
Bury	Sedgley	274	9.5
Trafford	Bowdon	55	9.0
Stockport	Cheadle	65	7.2
Bury	Pilkington Park	156	6.9
Trafford	Hale	53	6.5

Source: ONS 2004b Table CAST10 Theme Table on Religion

By Output Area⁴³

Greater Manchester is the only place outside London that has a choice of voluntary sector Jewish homes. Within GM there are four residential care homes; Beenstock (recently opened in Broughton Park catering for strictly orthodox Jews), Heathlands (in Prestwich, the largest facility), Newlands (in Salford) and Morris Feinmann (in Didsbury in the south of Manchester) (Valins 2002:211).⁴⁴ The existence of these facilities obviously boosts the numbers of people aged 75 and over in the relevant OAs.

In Kersal ward, with 517 people aged 75 or above, three Output Areas recorded more than 40 people each; OA09=66, OA31=52, and OA07=46. In Sedgley ward, only one OA recorded more than 40 people 75 or over, OA21 with 46 residents. Similarly in Crumpsall ward, OA21 also had 46 residents of this age. However in St Mary's ward OA05 had 219 residents aged 75 or above – this is clearly the location of a residential care home.

⁴³ See also Communal establishments on page 60

⁴⁴ Other relevant Jewish voluntary organisations include, the Manchester Jewish Federation (the result of a merger between Jewish social services and Manchester Jews' Benevolent society), Manchester Jewish Community Care, (which includes the Nicky Alliance Day Centre), Langdon College, Outreach Community and Residential Services, Manchester Jewish housing association, Broughton Park Jewish housing association, the Jewish Soup Kitchen and Aguda Community Services (Valins 2002:211).

Social Indicators

The following section presents data from the Census which helps to build a social profile of the Jewish population in Greater Manchester. The data available cover ethnic makeup, country of birth, state of health, type and of accommodation, tenure, the extent of overcrowding and access to motor transportation.

Ethnicity

In addition to the voluntary question on religion, the Census also asked a mandatory question on ethnicity. In total, 21,173 Jews in Greater Manchester (97 per cent) described themselves as being 'White'. Although the thrust of these response categories was essentially based on skin colour, it is known that some Jewish people see themselves as members of a Jewish ethnic group. Whilst some regard their Jewishness in exclusively ethnic/cultural Jewish terms, others view it in tandem with a religious Jewish identity. In some countries, such as Canada this tendency is officially recognised in the census, and 'Jewish' is one of several 'ethnic origin' options from which respondents can choose. In the UK however, 'Jewish' was not an available ethnic category, so Jews wishing to identify themselves solely along ethnicity lines, were only able to do so by writing the word 'Jewish' by the 'White Other' write-in option. Indeed, over 2,000 people did so: almost 1 in 10 Jews in GM. Of these, 237 were 'White-Irish-Jewish'. The remaining 1,797 were White-Other-Jewish. It is reasonable to assume that this would have been a higher figure had the census form indicated that 'Jewish' was an acceptable response to this question.

Table 24 shows the geographic distribution of this 'White-Other-Jewish' group. Clear differences emerge between the LADs in the propensity of Jews to identify as ethnically Jewish. In Bury they were least likely to do so with over 93 per cent of the Jewish population stating their ethnicity as 'White-British' only. However, in Salford (incorporating Kersal and Broughton wards) only 79 per cent did so, i.e. 16 per cent (844 people) of the Jews in Salford identified as ethnically Jewish in the census (they wrote White-Other-Jewish on the census form).

Table 24. Identified ethnicity of identified Jews in Greater Manchester* (by LAD)

LAD name	Identified Jews by religion	Ethnicity		
		White-British	White-Irish	White-Other-White
Bury	8,923	8,317 (93.2%)	108	368
Salford	5,179	4,078 (78.7%)	71	844
Manchester	3,079	2,648 (86.0%)	33	294
Trafford	2,314	2,128 (92.0%)	15	138
Stockport	1,654	1,461 (88.3%)	6	127
Other LADs	594	507 (85.4%)	4	26

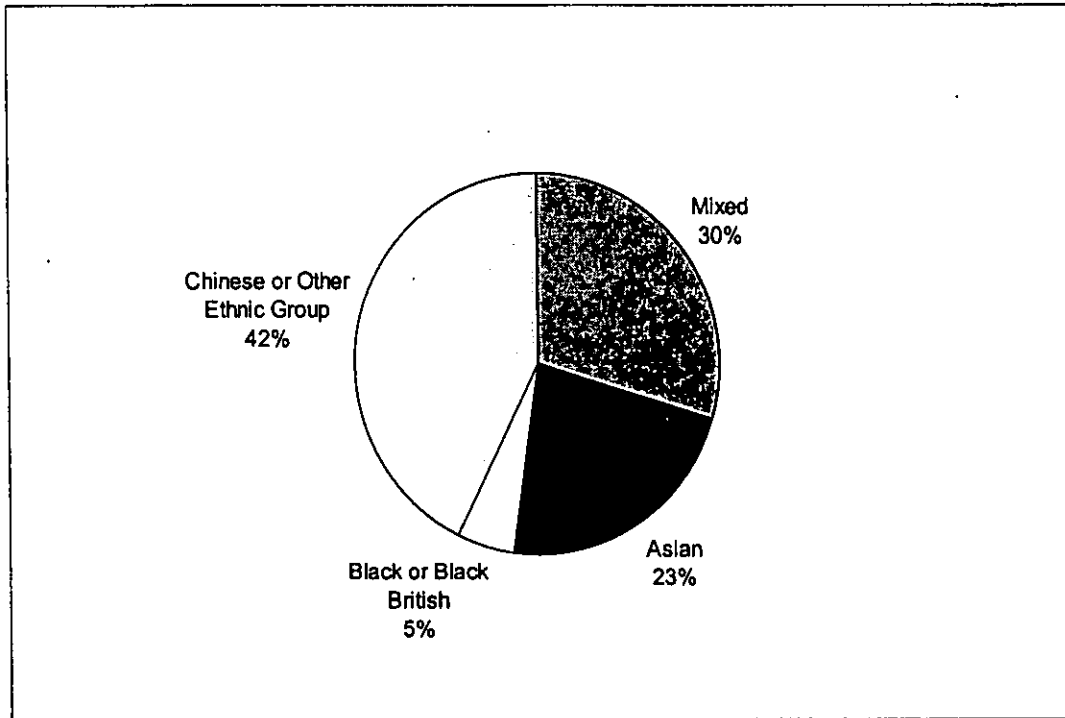
Source: ONS 2004a Table S104

* For people who wrote 'Jewish' into the write-in option

The following graph shows the ethnic makeup of the 560 Jews who reported that they were *not* White. Two-fifths of this group (240 people) reported that they were 'Chinese or Other ethnic group', which presumably refers to the Middle East.⁴⁵

⁴⁵ Data on Country of Birth: Israel was not available at the time of writing.

Graph 6) The ethnic composition of non 'White' Jews in Greater Manchester (N=560)



Source: ONS 2004a Table S104

Country of birth

Census data on country of birth adds more perspective to the image created by the ethnicity results. These not only provide details of where the majority of Greater Manchester's Jews came from, but also shed light on the ethnic origin lacuna noted above, a result of the census's colouration of ethnicity. As Table 25 shows, a total of 2,858 Jews (13 per cent of GM's Jewish population) were *not* born in England, a substantial proportion but far smaller than London's 21 per cent non-English born Jewish population. This suggests that GM Jews are more ethnically homogenous.

Table 25. The Country of Birth of Jews in Greater Manchester

Country/Region of Birth		Number of Jewish people	Per cent of Jewish population
UK	England	18,875	86.8
	Scotland	330	1.5
	Wales	138	0.6
	Other UK	68	0.3
'The West'	Europe (non-UK)	1,085	5.0
	USA/Canada	227	1.0
	Oceania	32	0.1
Rest of the World	Africa	276	1.3
	Middle East	559	2.6
	Asia	62	0.3
	South America	40	0.2
	Other	42	0.2
Total		21,734	100.0

Source: ONS 2004a Table S150

The non-UK born amounts to 2,323 people of which almost half (47 per cent) are of European origin, a quarter (24 per cent) are from the Middle East,⁴⁶ and about 10 per cent are from one of either the USA, Canada or South Africa.

⁴⁶ ONS have not yet published any data on Israel specifically

Country of birth data are also available by gender and reveal some interesting differences. Overall, there are almost 7 per cent more females than males in GM, but this ratio is much distorted depending on the country/region analysed. Table 26 shows that there are over 50 per cent more Jewish females than males of EU origin,⁴⁷ whereas for other European countries the ratio is balanced.

Table 26. The Country of Birth of Jews in Greater Manchester by gender

Country/Region	Jewish Males	Jewish Females	Per cent by which females outnumber males
England	9,196	9,679	5.3
EU countries**	204	311	52.5
Ireland	107	136	27.1
Scotland	147	183	24.5
North America	114	134	17.5
Asia	308	313	1.6
Europe (Non-EU)	161	160	-0.6
Africa	143	133	-7.0

Source: ONS 2004a Table S150

** Only places with 100 or more originating

* As of 2001 (not UK/Ireland)

Dependent children

Regarding Jewish dependent children, the data show that the vast majority were born in the UK. Nevertheless, the proportion of Jewish dependent children in GM who were born outside the UK is still over 2½ times greater than for the general GM population. This amounted to 471 children or 7.3 per cent of all Jewish DCs.⁴⁸

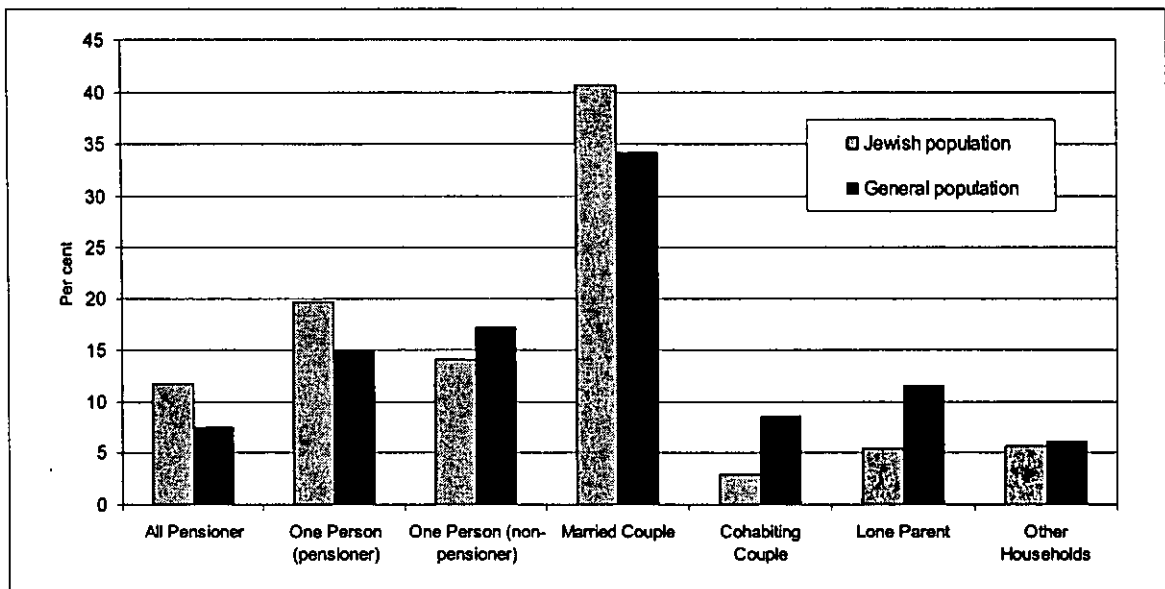
⁴⁷ As at 2001

⁴⁸ Source ONS 2004a Table T52

Household composition

The census enables us to observe the household composition of the Jewish population and compare it with the general population in Greater Manchester. The census indicated that there are 8,615 households in GM where the 'household reference person' (HRP)⁴⁹ reported that they he or she was Jewish. The graph below shows what the broad household makeup looks like. 'Other Households' includes student households.

Graph 7) Household composition in Greater Manchester by HRP (N=8,615)



Source: ONS 2004a Table S151

In total, a third (34 per cent) of all Jewish households in GM are single-person households (which is similar to the 32 per cent for the GM general population). However of these, 58 per cent are single pensioners (1,692 people) – and this is 12 percentage points higher than the proportion for the general GM population.

⁴⁹ The Household Reference Person HRP is the de facto head of household (ONS 2004d Glossary) or the designated Census form filler. These data reflect the religion of the HRP only – not the religion of the entire household. It is therefore likely that some Jewish households included here are not exclusively Jewish and conversely, there may be 'non-Jewish households' within the general population that do contain Jews but are not included in the Jewish figures. JPR has requested the data from ONS regarding this issue. At the time of writing, this information had not yet been made available.

Table 27. Number of households by type where the HRP is Jewish

Household type		Number of households	
One Person (N=2,908)	Pensioner	1,692	
	Other	1,216	
One Family and no other (N=5,220)	All pensioners	1,008	
	Married Couple Households (N=3,503)	No children	999
		With one or more dependent children	2,046
		All children non-dependent	440
	Cohabiting Couple Households (N=251)	No children	163
		With one or more dependent children	81
	Lone Parent Households (N=465)	With one or more dependent children	255
All children non-dependent		210	
Other households (N=480)	with one or more dependent children	127	
	all student	82	
	all pensioners	53	
	Other*	218	
Total		8,590	

Source: ONS 2004a Table S151

* 'Other' means a household with dependent children living with neither a married couple, a cohabiting couple nor a lone parent

Households containing a 'Single-family and no other', constitute by far the largest Jewish household type (61 per cent compared with 62 per cent for the general population). Again, the proportion of all-pensioner households is greater than that for the general population (19 per cent versus 12 per cent respectively). There are proportionately many more Jewish single-family households, which consist of a married couple (with or without children) than for the general population (67 per cent versus 55 per cent, respectively). This is because the Jews are far less likely than the general population to live as a cohabiting couple (5 per cent versus 14 per cent respectively), and less likely to live as lone parents (9 per cent versus 19 per cent, respectively).

The proportion of married couple households with 'two or more dependent children' is much higher amongst the Jews (42 per cent) compared with the general population (30 per cent). Although this is confirmation of the vibrancy of the nuclear family for many Jews in Greater Manchester, there are nevertheless, 463 Jewish households with dependent children which do not conform to the traditional nuclear structure. This represents 5 per cent of all Jewish households, but is still only a third of the proportion of the general population.

Further confirmation of the stable household makeup for Jewish dependent children in GM is highlighted in Table 28. It shows that of the 5,685 Jewish dependent children, 88 per cent live in 'Married couple family' households. This compares with only 59 per cent for the GM general population. Further, Jewish dependent children are six times less likely to live in 'Cohabiting couple family' households and three times less likely to live in 'Lone parent family' households than the general population.

Table 28. Family types for dependent children in Greater Manchester

Family Type	Number of Jewish DCs	Per cent of all Jewish DCs	Per cent of all DCs in Greater Manchester
Married couple family	5,018	88	59
Lone parent family	524	9	27
Cohabiting couple family	103	2	12
Not in a family	40	1	1

Source: ONS 2004a Table T52

This finding is corroborated by independent findings from JPR's surveys of London and Leeds. With regard to marital status, Jews are likely to be married, with only 1 in 20 divorced or separated. This figure was half that of the general population in England and Wales, where just under 11 per cent are divorced or separated. In London, 77 per cent of respondents were 'Married or living with a partner', and 7 per cent were 'Single (never married)'; for Leeds the results were 64 per cent and 9 per cent respectively.⁵⁰

JPR's survey of Leeds also found that only a quarter of the respondents lived in households with three or more members and only a 'tiny proportion' with six or more members.⁵¹

⁵⁰ JPR 2003 p63. Potential biases in the survey samples should be borne in mind when interpreting these data.

⁵¹ Waterman 2003 p21

Household tenure

The census provides housing tenure details for the Jewish population. Table 29 shows that a substantial 80 per cent of Jewish headed households in GM own their own property (compared with only 65 per cent for the general population) and over half of these (53 per cent) own their property outright.^{52, 53}

Table 29. Tenure of households in Greater Manchester where the HRP is Jewish

Type of Tenure	Proportion of the Jewish population	Proportion of the general population
Owned (N=6,829)	79.3	65.4
Owns outright	52.5	41.3
Owns with mortgage or loan	47.0	57.8
Shared ownership	0.5	0.9
Social rented (N=712)	8.3	23.9
Rented from council	37.6	74.1
Other Social rented*	62.4	25.9
Private rented* (N=945)	11.0	8.4
Private landlord or letting agency	90.7	90.6
Employer of a household member	0.3	0.8
Relative or friend of household member	8.7	6.5
Other	0.3	2.0
Living rent free[‡] (N=128)	1.5	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: ONS 2004a Table S156

* Other social rented includes rented from Registered Social Landlord; Housing association; Housing Co-operative and Charitable Trust.

* Private rented: renting from a private landlord or letting agency; employer of a household member; or relative or friend of a household member or other person.

‡ 'Living rent free' could include households that are living in accommodation other than private rented.

This table also shows that the Jews are nearly three times less likely to live in 'Social rented' accommodation compared with the GM general population (8 per cent compared with 24 per cent respectively). They are slightly more likely to live in 'Private rented' accommodation (11 per cent compared with 8 per cent respectively).

Fourteen per cent of Jewish dependent children (799 children), live in 'Private rented' accommodation (which is twice the proportion for the general population). Further, 81 DCs live in accommodation 'Rented from council' and 37 live in 'Other social rented' accommodation.

⁵² These are higher proportions than for the Jewish populations of London and Leeds, where respectively 75 per cent and 74 per cent own their own homes, of which 46 per cent and 43 per cent (respectively) own them outright.

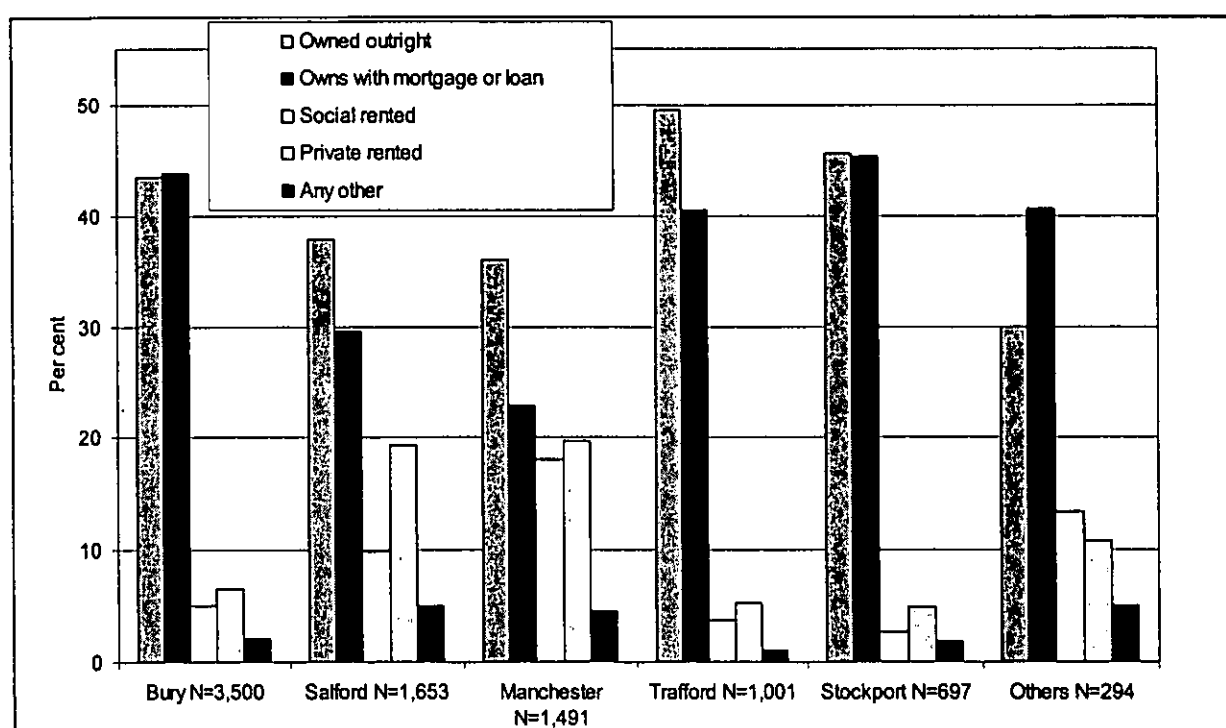
⁵³ It is interesting to note that JPR's survey of the Leeds Jewish population showed 64 per cent of respondents owned their own home. There were also high levels of residential stability with more than 3 in 5 respondents having lived at their current address for more than 10 years (Waterman 2003 p21). This was also the situation in London (Becher *et al* p19).

Tenure by LAD

The spatial distribution of the results shows that tenure patterns vary depending on LAD. For example, Trafford and Stockport both show household ownership levels of 90 per cent or more (either outright or with a mortgage), and Bury is not far behind with 88 per cent. However, Salford exhibits ownership levels of 68 per cent whilst less than 60 per cent of those in Manchester LAD own their own home.

Unsurprisingly therefore, both Manchester LAD and Salford show relatively high levels of 'Private rented' tenure and Manchester also has high levels of 'Social rented' tenure. The graph highlights this situation and shows the results for the five largest (by household) LADs and an amalgamation of the five smallest LADs (by Jewish population), called 'Others'.

Graph 8) Housing Tenure for households where HPR is Jewish, by LAD



Source: ONS 2004a Table S156

If these data are used to indicate affluence, then as a group, the Jewish population of Greater Manchester is clearly much better off than the general population. But within the community, households located in Trafford, Stockport and, to a certain extent, Bury are in a considerably stronger position than those in Manchester, Salford and 'Others'.

Mobility - Access to private transport

Another indicator of affluence is access to motor vehicles, data on which are also available from the census. This helps highlight issues relating to [lack of] mobility within the Jewish population. Overall, 39 per cent of Jewish households in Greater Manchester have access to at least two cars, far higher than the 24 per cent for the general population. However, that still leaves one in five Jewish households in GM without such access and the details are shown below in relation to housing tenure type.

Table 30. Access to cars by tenure in Greater Manchester where the HRP is Jewish (%)

Type of Tenure		Number of cars or vans*			Total	N
		None (N=1,839)	One (N=3,375)	Two or more (N=3,394)		
Owners	Owns outright	20.7	43.5	35.9	100	3,587
	Owns with mortgage or loan	6.3	34.8	58.9	100	3,209
	Shared ownership	36.4	39.4	24.2	100	33
Social renters	Rented from council	64.2	31.7	4.1	100	268
	Other social rented	70.5	26.8	2.7	100	444
Private renters	Private landlord or letting agency	35.1	45.6	19.3	100	857
	Relative or friend of a household member	31.7	57.3	11.0	100	82
Living rent free	Living rent free	56.3	33.6	10.2	100	128

Source: ONS 2004a Table S156

* Car or van availability includes any company car or van if available for private use.

Of the 1,839 households which lack access to a car, not all will be in this position through choice. For example, two-thirds (485 households) of those who live in Social Rented accommodation lack motor access. A further 327 households in Private Rented accommodation also lack access. The data also reveal that 87 per cent of Jewish dependent children have access to at least one car. However, that still leaves 764 dependent children who do not.⁵⁴

JPR's survey of London Jewry found that 92 per cent of respondents had access to at least one vehicle; most had access to more than one. Respondents were less likely to have access to a motor vehicle if they were from a single-person household (29 per cent) or aged over 74 (also 29 per cent).⁵⁵ In Leeds, JPR found that 76 per cent of respondents had access to at least one vehicle; however 24 per cent had no access and therefore depended on public transport or the good will of others for mobility. The survey found that two-thirds of all those without access were aged 75 or above. Coupled with difficulties that many older people have with using public transport, the Leeds survey found for example, that 27 per cent of those over 74 could not go shopping on their own, and it was suggested that this amounted to a major issue for social planners.⁵⁶

⁵⁴ Source: ONS 2004a Table T52

⁵⁵ Becher *et al* p23

⁵⁶ Waterman 2003 p25, p28

Mobility by LAD

Geographically, the vast majority of households without motor access are in Salford, Manchester, and Bury, each with about 30 per cent of the total Jewish households. Bearing this in mind, Manchester LAD has a relatively high proportion of people in social rented accommodation who lack such access (12 per cent of all households with no car access in the LAD, compared with an average of 7 per cent for all the other LADs). The greatest proportion of zero access in 'Private rented landlord or letting agency' accommodation is in Salford accounting for a quarter of all zero access in the LAD. (See Table 31)

Table 31. Tenure of those with *no* access to cars in Greater Manchester where the HRP is Jewish, by LAD

Type of Tenure	Manchester	Salford	Bury	Stockport	Trafford	Others ^o
N	564	558	543	67	59	72
Per cent of all households with zero access	30.3	30.0	29.1	3.6	3.2	0.8
Social rented	12.2	7.7	7.6	7.5	5.1	8.5
Other Social rented	23.2	13.3	13.3	13.4	25.4	18.9
Private rented landlord or letting agency	18.1	25.1	7.2	7.5	10.2	18.1

Source: ONS 2004a Table S156

^o Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Tameside, and Wigan combined

Overcrowding – the occupancy rating

The census also provides information about the extent (or otherwise) of overcrowding in households using an index called the Occupancy Rating (OR). This is based on the number of people per room in a household and assumes that every household, including one-person households, requires a minimum of two common rooms (excluding bathroom(s)). A value of -1 or less implies that the household is overcrowded (i.e. there is at least one room too few).

Table 32 shows that proportion of Jews in Greater Manchester living in households with the highest occupancy rating (level +2 or more), is far higher than that of the general population. Further, the proportion of those living in overcrowded accommodation (i.e. with an occupancy rating of -1 (too few rooms)) is half the proportion for the general population. Nevertheless, there are still 945 people to whom this applies.

Table 32. Occupancy Rating for people in households in Greater Manchester

Occupancy rating	Total number of Jewish people	Proportion of Jewish people	Proportion of general population
+ 2 or more (under-occupied)	13,644	65.1	42.4
1	4,017	19.2	27.6
0	2,355	11.2	21.2
-1 or less (overcrowded)	945	4.5	8.8

Source: ONS 2004a Table S159

Overcrowding by LAD

The following table shows that almost two out of five Jewish people in Greater Manchester living in overcrowded accommodation are in Salford. However proportionately, it is those living in Manchester LAD who are most likely to experience overcrowding.

Table 33. Overcrowding* amongst Jews in Greater Manchester, by LAD

LAD name	Number of Jewish people in overcrowded accommodation	Proportion of all Jewish people in Greater Manchester in overcrowded accommodation	Proportion of Jewish population in LAD in overcrowded accommodation
Salford	361	38.9	7.2
Manchester	287	30.9	10.2
Bury	187	20.2	2.2
Trafford	42	4.5	1.8
Stockport	19	2.0	1.2
Others	31	<1	5.4
Total	928	100	-

Source: ONS 2004a Table S159

* With an Occupancy Rating of -1 or less

Regarding Jewish dependent children, just over 5 per cent are residing in overcrowded accommodation (OR of -1 or less), which is 2½ times fewer than the proportion for the general population. Nonetheless, this still encompasses 300 DCs.

Communal establishments⁵⁷

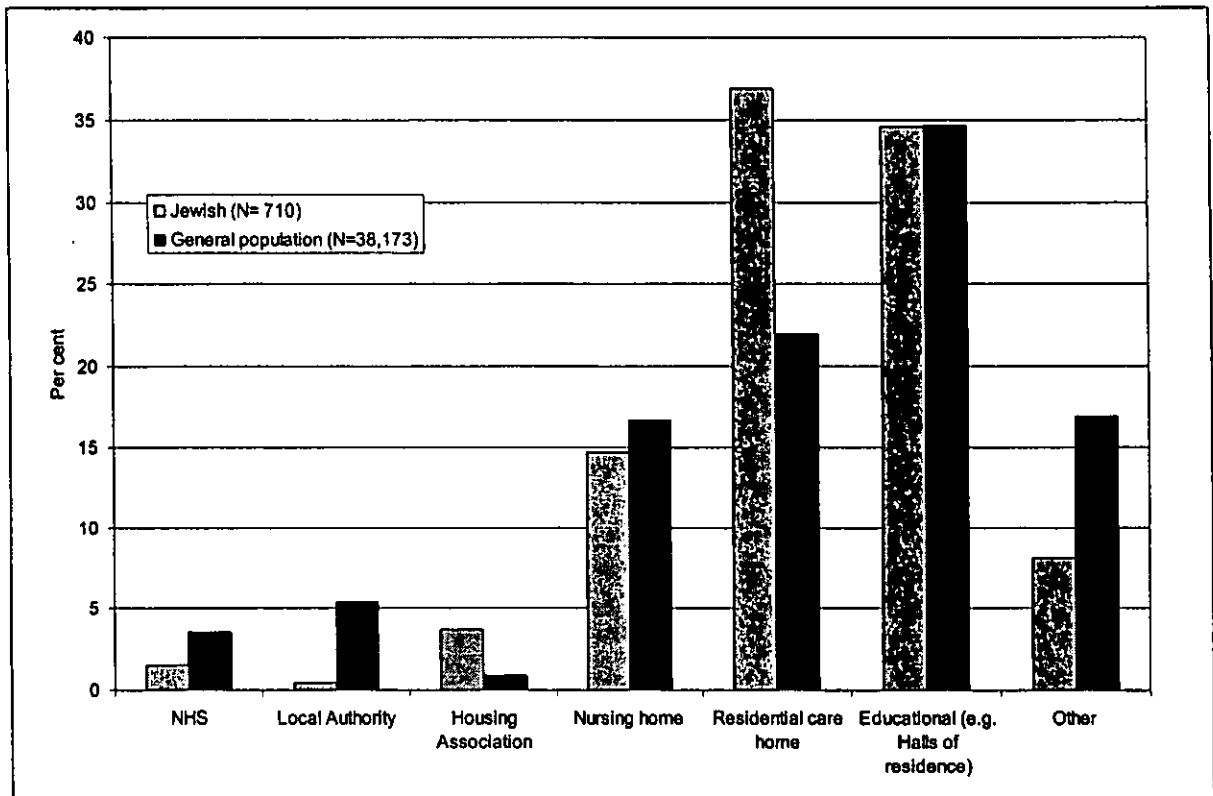
Not all people live in houses or flats, so the census provides details (broken down by gender and religion) of other types of establishment in which people live. This generally refers to 'communal establishments' such as care homes, halls of residence and hospitals. In all, 710 Jewish people (3.3 per cent of the total Jewish population) in Greater Manchester were found by the census to be living in such establishments. This is more than twice the proportion of 1.5 per cent for the general population. Of these 710 people, 413 (58 per cent) live in 'Medical/care establishments' of which two thirds (262) live in residential care homes and one quarter (104) live in nursing homes. Graph 9 below shows that compared with the

⁵⁷ See also Older people – aged 75 and above on page 47

general population, the proportion of Jews in residential care homes is far greater (37 per cent versus 22 per cent).

Of the 297 Jewish people in non-medical/care establishments (i.e. 'Other establishments'), most (83 per cent) reside in student halls of residence (the equivalent for the general population is 69 per cent), a reflection of the popularity of GM among Jewish students nationally.

Graph 9) Type of communal establishment by population size in Greater Manchester



Source: ONS 2004a Table S161

Communal establishments by gender

There are almost 2½ times as many Jewish females as males in 'Medical and care establishments' in Greater Manchester and almost 1½ times as many in 'Educational establishment (including Halls of residence)'.

By LAD

In terms of location, 36 per cent of those in communal establishments are in Bury (the majority of which (257 people) are in medical/care establishments), 35 per cent are in Manchester LAD and 25 per cent are in Salford. Of those living in student halls of residence, 142 are in Manchester and 102 are in Salford.

State of health

The final social indicator available from census data for religious groups is concerned with the general state of health of the population and defines a period of 12 months prior to Census Night (29 April 2001) for assessment. The table below shows that

compared with other religious groups, the state of health of Jews in Greater Manchester is above average.

Table 34. State of health of people in Greater Manchester by religious group (%)

Religious group	With 'limiting long-term illness'	'Not [in] Good Health'
<i>All People</i>	20	11
Any other religion	28	18
Christian	22	12
Religion not stated	21	10
Jewish	19	9
Buddhist	17	11
Hindu	17	10
Sikh	16	10
Muslim	14	9
No religion	13	8

Source: ONS 2004a Table T53

Table 35 shows that almost one in five (19 per cent) Jews reported that they have a 'Limiting Long-Term Illness'. This amounts to over 4,000 people, but proportionately is slightly less than for the general population. Well over half of this group (54 per cent) are aged 65 and over.

Table 35. Limiting long-term illness and general health in Greater Manchester

State of health	Number that are Jewish	Per cent of Jewish population	Per cent of general population
With Limiting Long-Term Illness	4,026	18.5	20.4
Good or Fairly Good Health	2,290	10.5	10.8
Not Good Health	1,736	8.0	9.6
Without Limiting Long-Term Illness	17,707	81.5	79.6
Good or Fairly Good Health	17,418	80.1	78.1
Not good health	289	1.3	1.5

Source: ONS 2004a Table S152

The data show that the proportion of Jews with a limiting long-term illness is smaller for all age groups (0 to 15, 16 to 49, 50 to 64, and 65 years or above) compared with the general population. For those aged 50 to 64, Jewish people in GM are considerably less likely to have a limiting long-term illness than the general population (21 per cent versus 33 per cent, respectively). This gap is much smaller for those aged 65 or above (54 per cent versus 57 per cent, respectively). In total 2,407 people in GM aged 65 and above, reported having a limiting long-term illness.

Health by LAD

Of the five largest LADs (by Jewish population size), the places where Jews aged over 64 are least likely to experience limiting long-term illness are Stockport and Trafford with only 41 per cent. This compares with 55 per cent for both Bury and Salford and 60 per cent for Manchester of those aged over 64. The census also noted that 174 Jewish dependent children have a limiting long-term illness of which 64 live in Bury, 36 in Manchester and 33 in Salford.

JPR survey findings

Survey findings by JPR in London offer anecdotal evidence to support these 'healthy' findings. In Leeds it was found that Jews tend not to consume alcohol or smoke cigarettes. Only 15 per cent of Jews in London stated that they drank 'regularly' (and for most this meant less than two glasses of wine a day) and only 1 in 10 smoked (with virtually no one smoking more than 40 cigarettes a day).⁵⁸

Regarding exercise, the surveys found that just under half of respondents in London exercised regularly, while a further 3 in 10 exercised once in a while. In Leeds, 42 per cent exercised regularly and 32 per cent did so once in while.⁵⁹

Important distinctions were noted between Jews and the general population for the health characteristics which, it has been suggested, reflect differences in class, age, diet and genetics. When asked about limiting long-term illnesses or disabilities, 20 per cent in London stated that they had such a condition, compared with 30 per cent in Leeds – this reflects the older age profile of Jews in Leeds. In Leeds, 70 per cent of respondents aged 75 and over reported a 'long-standing illness or disability'; in London the figure was 50 per cent.⁶⁰ The JPR's London survey found that a relatively high proportion of respondents aged 75 and over reported some health conditions such as high blood pressure (39 per cent), asthma (7 per cent), heart disease (23 per cent) or diabetes (10 per cent).⁶¹

⁵⁸ JPR 2003 p63

⁵⁹ *ibid.* p64

⁶⁰ *ibid.*

⁶¹ *ibid.*

Economic Indicators

The next section of this analysis presents data from the census which focuses on economic indicators relating to Greater Manchester's Jewish population. The data available cover economic activity, qualifications, occupation, industries worked in and socio-economic categorisations.

Economic activity

The census asked several questions relating to people's 'economic activity'. These data are provided as standard tables by ONS broken down by religion, age and gender, and show who is economically active (either working or seeking work) and who is economically inactive (such as those who are retired or studying).

The 16 to 24 year old age cohort

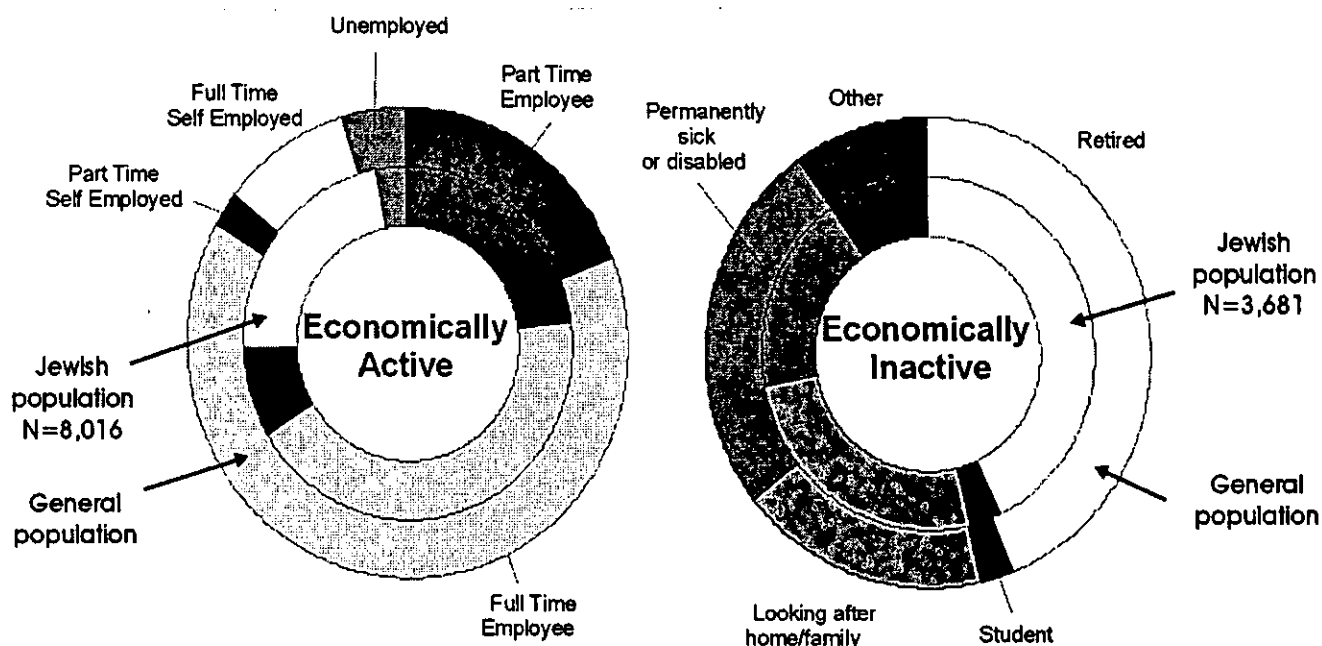
The youngest group which is potentially economically active is aged 16 to 24, and consists of 2,430 people (about 11 per cent of the Jewish population). Sixty-three per cent of this group is economically *inactive*, which contrasts starkly with 37 per cent of the GM general population. Of these economically inactive Jews, 90 per cent are students (1,361 people) (compared with only 74 per cent in the general population).⁶² A further 10 per cent (237 people) in this age group are also full-time students but are economically *active*.

The 25 years and over age cohort

For the 'working age' cohort, consisting of 11,697 Jewish people, 69 per cent are economically active, a slightly greater proportion than for the general population's 65 per cent. The following graph shows the breakdown of economic activity for those aged 25 years and above.

⁶² For more information on students see National Statistics Socio-economic Classification on page 81-82

Graph 10) Economic in/activity for those aged 25 and above in Greater Manchester



Source: ONS 2004a Table S153

The diagram shows that for the larger, economically active group (numbering 8,016 Jewish people), the key difference between the Jewish and general populations is type of employment. The GM Jews are three times more likely to be self-employed (either full or part time) compared with non-Jews. Consequently, only 66 per cent of economically active Jews are 'Employees' - much less than the 83 per cent for the GM general population.

Of the economically inactive group (numbering 3,681 people), 43 per cent were retired – similar to the 44 per cent for the general population. However, of those people who are economically inactive but not because of retirement, the data show that Jews are much more likely than the general population to be 'Looking after family/home' (46 per cent versus 32 per cent), and much less likely to be 'Permanently sick or disabled' (31 per cent versus 46 per cent respectively).

Economic activity by gender

Two approaches are available when examining differences in economic activity between the genders. On the one hand there are the difference between males and females *within* the Jewish population and, on the other is the difference *between* Jewish males and their non-Jewish counterparts (and similarly for females).

Within the Jewish population, for those aged over 24, females are five times more likely to take on part-time employment than males and twice as likely to be economically inactive, mostly because of family commitments. For the under 25s, Jewish females and males are equally likely to be students.

Between groups, Jewish males aged over 24 are 2½ times more likely to be self-employed and twice as likely to work part-time as non-Jewish males. A similar picture is revealed for females however, they are also 1.4 times as likely as their non-Jewish

counterparts to be looking after the family/home. In the younger, 16 to 24 year old age group, Jewish females are 1.3 times more likely to be studying (87 per cent versus 65 per cent of the general female GM population).

Economic activity by LAD

In Manchester LAD, where 35 per cent of the Jewish population is aged 16 to 24, 99 per cent of the economically inactive are full-time students (see Table 36). In all LADs, the proportion of those who are economically inactive in this cohort is higher than Greater Manchester's average of 74 per cent.

Table 36. Economic activity for Jews aged 16 to 24 in Greater Manchester, by LAD (%)

Category	Bury	Salford	Manchester	Trafford	Stockport	Others ^o
<i>N</i>	719	593	762	174	126	54
Proportion of population aged 16 to 24	12	22	35	11	10	12
Economically Inactive	49	64	78	52	66	46
... of which, Students	83	83	99	84	93	76

Source: ONS 2004a Table S153

^o Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Tameside, and Wigan combined

For the 25 years and above age group, Stockport has the highest proportion of Jewish, economically active people (75 per cent) closely followed by Trafford and Bury. Salford and Manchester have rates of economic activity which are lower than the average for GM's general population of 65 per cent. Because of its young population profile Salford also has by far the lowest proportion of retired people (numbering only 32 per cent of all inactive Jewish people); by comparison, Stockport and Manchester have 50 per cent. Unsurprisingly, Salford also exhibits the highest rate of people 'Looking after family at home' (36 per cent of all inactives) closely followed by Trafford (35 per cent). Finally, people living in the five peripheral LADs ('Others') are much more likely to be 'Permanently sick or disabled' than even GM's average (36 per cent compared with 26 per cent of the economically inactive general population – but this only refers to 45 people).

Table 37. Economic activity for Jews aged 25 years and above in Greater Manchester, by LAD (%)

Category	Bury	Salford	Manchester	Trafford	Stockport	Others ^o	
<i>N</i>	5,307	2,063	1,407	1,459	1,075	379	
Economically Active	70	62	64	71	75	67	
Economically Inactive	30	38	36	30	25	33	
of which	Retired	45.3	32.1	49.8	41.8	50.2	44.4
	Looking after home/family	24.5	36.2	12.8	34.5	24.5	14.5
	Permanently sick or disabled	18.7	14.5	25.4	9.5	14.1	36.3
	Other (including students)	11.5	17.1	12.0	14.2	11.2	4.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	

Source: ONS 2004a Table S153

^o Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Tameside, and Wigan combined

Economic activity and dependent children

The following table shows that Jewish dependent children are 40 per cent less likely than their non-Jewish counterparts, to live in a household in which no adults are working (8 per cent versus 22 per cent). Nevertheless, there are 461 Jewish dependent children in households in which no adults are in employment.

Table 38. Adults in employment in household containing dependent children in Greater Manchester

Number of adults in employment in household	Number of Jewish dependent children	Per cent of Jewish dependent children	Per cent of all dependent children
None	461	8.1	21.5
One	2,167	38.1	31.5
Two or more	3,057	53.8	46.9

Source: ONS 2004a Table T52

Educational achievement

The census provides data on educational achievement and presents the results in five aggregated qualification brackets:

Table 39. Census coding of qualifications

No qualifications	Number of academic, vocational or professional qualifications
Level 1	1 or more 'O' levels/CSE/GCSE (any grade); NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ
Level 2	5 or more 'O' levels; 5+ CSEs (grade 1); 5+ GCSEs (grade *A - C); School Certificate; 1+ A levels/AS levels; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ or equivalents
Level 3	Two or more 'A' levels; 4+ AS levels; Higher School Certificate; NVQ level 3; Advanced GNVQ
Levels 4/5	First degree; Higher Degree; NVQ levels 4 - 5; HND; HNC; Qualified Teacher Status; Qualified Medical Doctor; Qualified Dentist; Qualified Nurse; Midwife; Health Visitor
Other qualifications/ level unknown	Other qualifications (e.g. City and Guilds; RSA/OCR; BTEC/Edexcel); Other Professional Qualifications

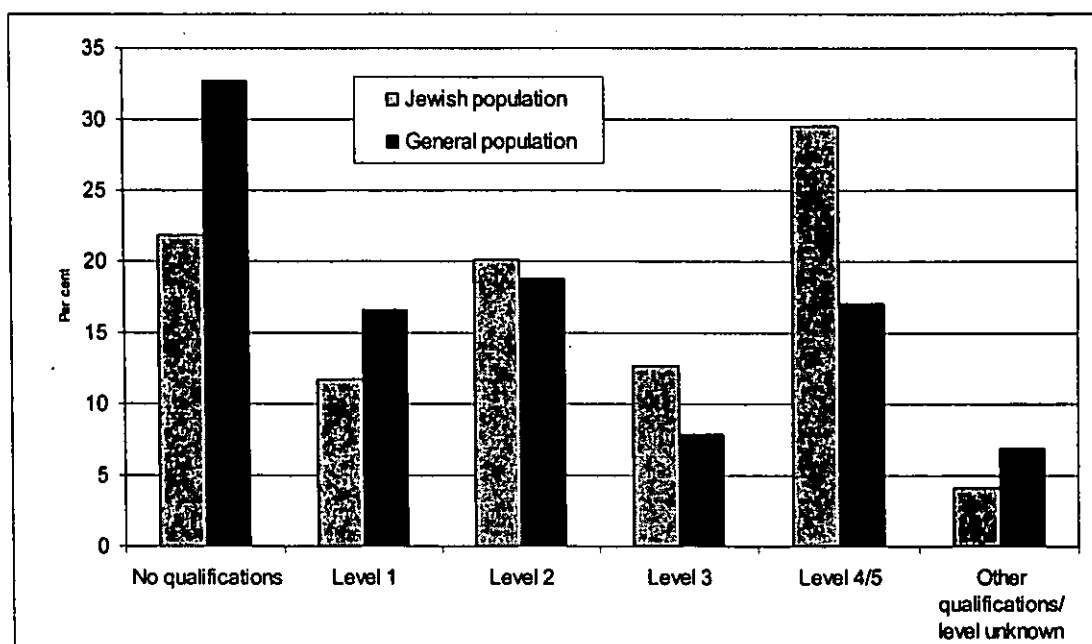
Source: ONS 2004d Glossary

Graph 11 shows the proportion of people achieving each qualification level for the Jewish and the general population. For lower level qualifications (No qualifications and Level 1) the proportion of Jews is smaller than for the general GM population; (22 per cent versus 33 per cent, respectively). For higher-level qualifications (Levels 4/5), the situation reverses so that a Jewish person in GM is almost twice as likely to have achieved Levels 4/5 as someone in the general population.

This clearly indicates that Jews in Greater Manchester are better educated and to a higher degree than the general population.⁶³ However, this is not the whole picture, since qualifications are obtained at different stages of life. Thus, a more accurate analysis takes into account the age of the populations concerned. Table 40 summarises these data and shows that for each of the six age cohorts, the Jewish population has a lower percentage with 'No qualifications' and a greater percentage of 'Level 4/5' compared with the general population in Greater Manchester. In fact, from the age of 35, by which time most post-graduate and professional qualifications have been gained, GM Jews are twice as likely as the general GM population to have achieved the highest levels 4/5 in every age cohort.

⁶³ This theme was also noted in Leeds – see Waterman 2003 p19

Graph 11) Highest level of qualification achieved in Greater Manchester



Source: ONS 2004a Table S158

Table 40. Highest qualification achieved in Greater Manchester, by age*

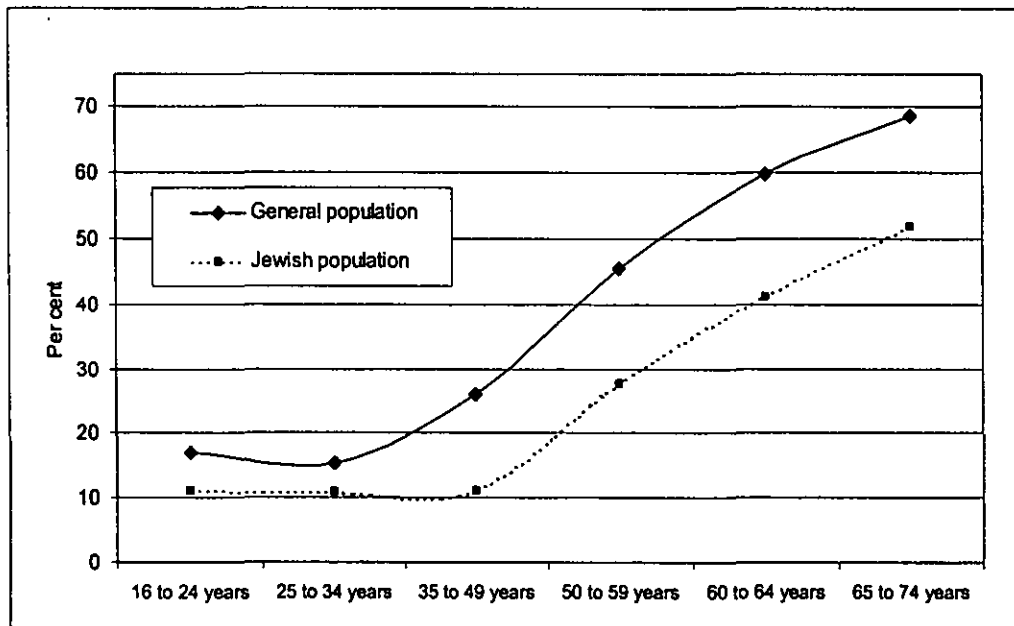
Age cohort	Qualification	Per cent of Jewish Population	Per cent of general population
16 to 24 years	None	11	17
	Levels 1-3	74	71
	Level 4/5	14	11
25 to 34 years	None	11	15
	Levels 1-3	46	56
	Level 4/5	41	26
35 to 49 years	None	11	26
	Levels 1-3	45	48
	Level 4/5	40	20
50 to 59 years	None	28	46
	Levels 1-3	36	25
	Level 4/5	29	15
60 to 64 years	None	41	60
	Levels 1-3	30	17
	Level 4/5	24	12
65 to 74 years	None	52	69
	Levels 1-3	24	13
	Level 4/5	19	10

Source: ONS 2004a Table S158

* Note that the widths of the age cohorts vary

Examining the qualification levels more closely, the following set of graphs compares Jewish and non-Jewish educational achievements. For those with 'No qualifications', it is clear that age is an important factor; from the late 20s, the older a person is, the more likely they are to have no qualifications. This is a reflection of the importance modern society places on qualification attainment. However, at every age cohort presented Jews are less likely to have 'No Qualifications' than non-Jews in Greater Manchester (the mean gap being 13 percentage points less at each cohort).

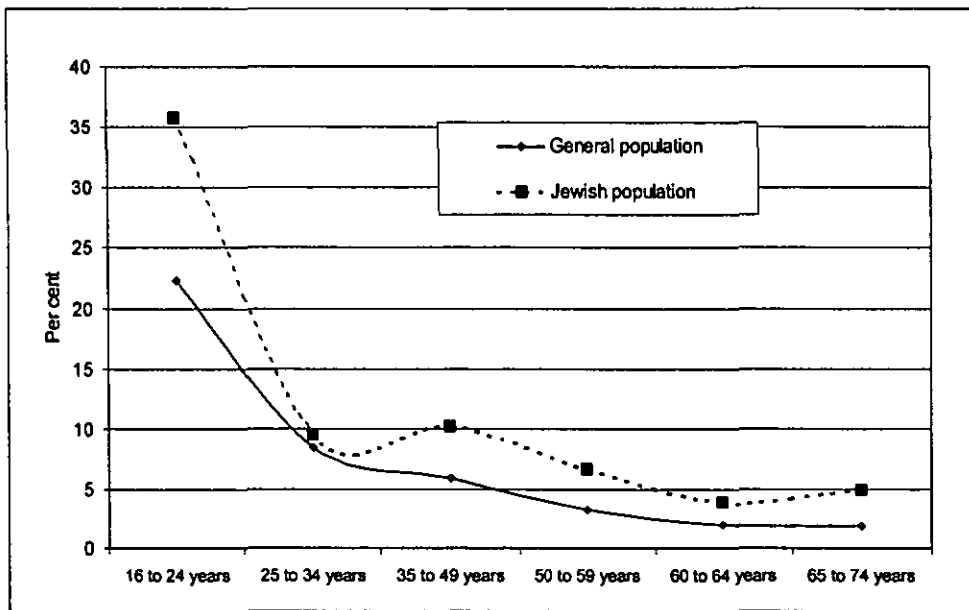
Graph 12) No qualifications achieved. Jews and non-Jews in Greater Manchester



Source: ONS 2004a Table S158

The next graph shows the proportion of people who have achieved at least Level 3 qualifications. In all age cohorts, Jews are more likely to have achieved this level than non-Jews, with the widest gap appearing in the 16 to 24 year cohort in which Jews are 1.6 times more likely to have done so than non-Jews.

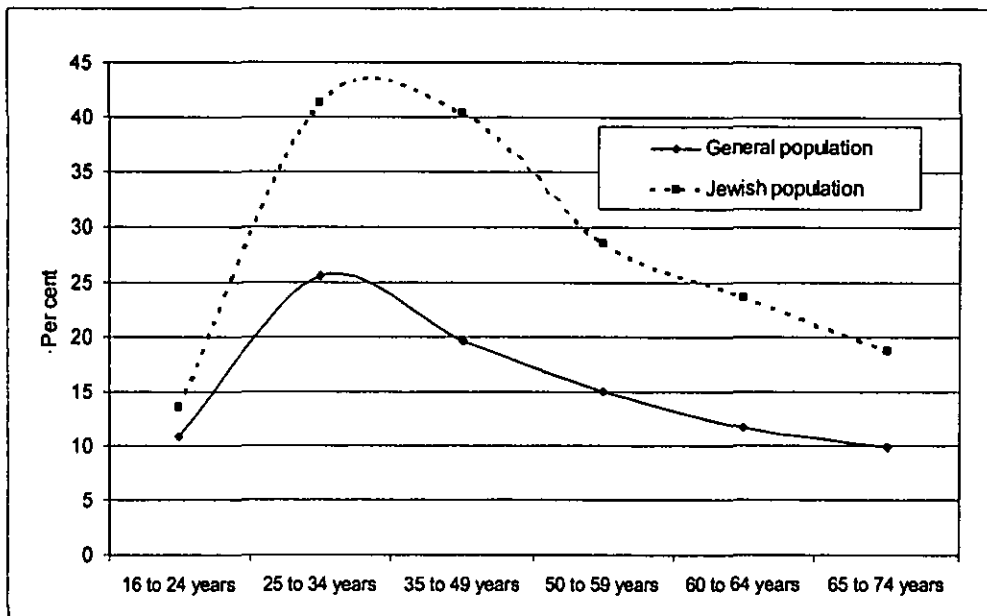
Graph 13) At least Level 3 qualifications achieved. Jews and non-Jews in Greater Manchester



Source: ONS 2004a Table S158

The highest qualification level reported by the census dataset is (the combined) Level 4/5. Overall, 17 per cent of non-Jews and 30 per cent of Jews have achieved this level (i.e. almost twice as many). Excluding the 16 to 24 year cohort of whom the majority will not have been in education long enough to have achieved Level 4/5; it is clear that the GM Jewish population gains proportionately many more qualifications per age cohort than the general GM population.

Graph 14) At least Level 4/5 qualifications achieved. Jews and non-Jews in Greater Manchester



Source: ONS 2004a Table S158

Qualifications by LAD

Stockport has the highest qualified Jewish population of any LAD, closely followed by Trafford. Nearly half (47 per cent) of all Jews aged 16 to 74 living in Stockport, have at least Level 4/5 qualifications. This contrasts with Salford where less than a quarter of its Jewish population has these qualifications. In Salford, where the age profile is much younger than the other LADs, 28 per cent of 16 to 75 year olds have no qualifications at all. (Of the 593 people aged 16 to 24 in Salford, 26 per cent have no qualifications). Nevertheless, it is notable that Salford's Jewish population is still considerably better qualified than the average for GM's population at large.

Table 41. Highest qualifications achieved in Greater Manchester, for Jews aged 16 to 74, by LAD (%)

Qualification	Average for all people in Greater Manchester	Bury	Salford	Manchester	Trafford	Stockport	Others ^o
N	1,781,882	6,026	2,654	2,176	1,628	1,195	423
No qualifications	33	25	28	17	14	11	25
Level 1	17	13	13	8	11	9	9
Level 2	19	21	21	13	23	22	17
Level 3	8	9	11	29	10	9	9
Level 4/5	17	26	23	29	41	47	31
Other/unknown	7	5	4	4	2	2	7

Source: ONS 2004a Table S158

^o Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Tameside, and Wigan combined

Other religious groups

Compared with other religious groups, Jews are least likely to have no qualifications. Only those of 'Any other religion' and 'No religion' fare better. At the same time, Jews in GM are *not* the mostly highly qualified of the religious groups. Buddhists and Hindus, as well as those of 'Any other religion' all have higher proportions of people achieving Level 4/5 qualifications. (See Table 42)

Table 42. Highest qualifications achieved in Greater Manchester, for people aged 16 to 74, by religious group (%)

Category	N	'No qualifications'	Level 4/5 qualifications
<i>Mean</i>	1,781,882	33	17
Buddhist	4,436	27	37
Hindu	13,545	28	33
Any other religion	3,827	15	32
Jewish	14,128	22	30
No religion	211,963	20	27
Sikh	2,642	31	22
Religion not stated	114,793	33	19
Muslim	78,889	42	18
Christian	1,337,659	34	15

Source: ONS 2004a Table S158

Jewish Education

One important aspect of education the census cannot report on is religious (Jewish) education, either formal or informal. JPR has published several reports on this subject,⁶⁴ and the surveys in London and Leeds elicited some interesting data. In the surveys, parents were asked about the impact of Jewish schooling/education on their children's Jewish identity; 91 per cent (in Leeds) felt it was important for their children to mix with other Jewish children.⁶⁵ In London, JPR found that attitudes towards Jewish education were closely related to parents' outlook – how religious or secular they saw themselves as being.⁶⁶ Those with a more religious outlook tended to be more likely to agree that Jewish education contributes to a sense of Jewish identity. Overall, the vast majority of parents believed that some form of Jewish education was important. Nevertheless 45 per cent of parents expressed a view that Jewish day school education can act to 'insulate children from the real world'.⁶⁷

The way in which parents chose schools for their children was also analysed and the results suggested that parents' perception of a school's 'ethos' and academic standards was of primary importance. Obviously much of the relevance of these findings depends on the availability of Jewish schools in an area and the competitiveness of the quality of education that they are able to provide.

⁶⁴ See for example Valins 2003; and Valins, Kosmin and Goldberg 2001

⁶⁵ Waterman Leeds 2003 p14

⁶⁶ Becher *et al* p51-57

⁶⁷ Becher *et al* p55

Occupation

Occupation is summarised in the census using nine broad- and 25 sub-categories, covering options as varied as 'Corporate Managers', 'Health Professionals', 'Skilled Metal and Electrical Trades' and 'Sales Occupations'.⁶⁸ The results are summarised in the following table:

Table 43. Occupations of people in Greater Manchester*

Type of occupation	Number that are Jewish (N=8,575)	Per cent of Jewish population	Per cent of general population
Professional	2,141	25	10
Managers and Senior Officials	2,084	24	13
Associate Professional & Technical	1,289	15	13
Administrative and Secretarial	1,191	14	14
Sales and Customer Service	659	8	8
Personal Service	388	5	7
Elementary	296	3	13
Skilled Trades	294	3	11
Process, Plant & Machine Operatives	233	3	10

Source: ONS 2004a Table S154

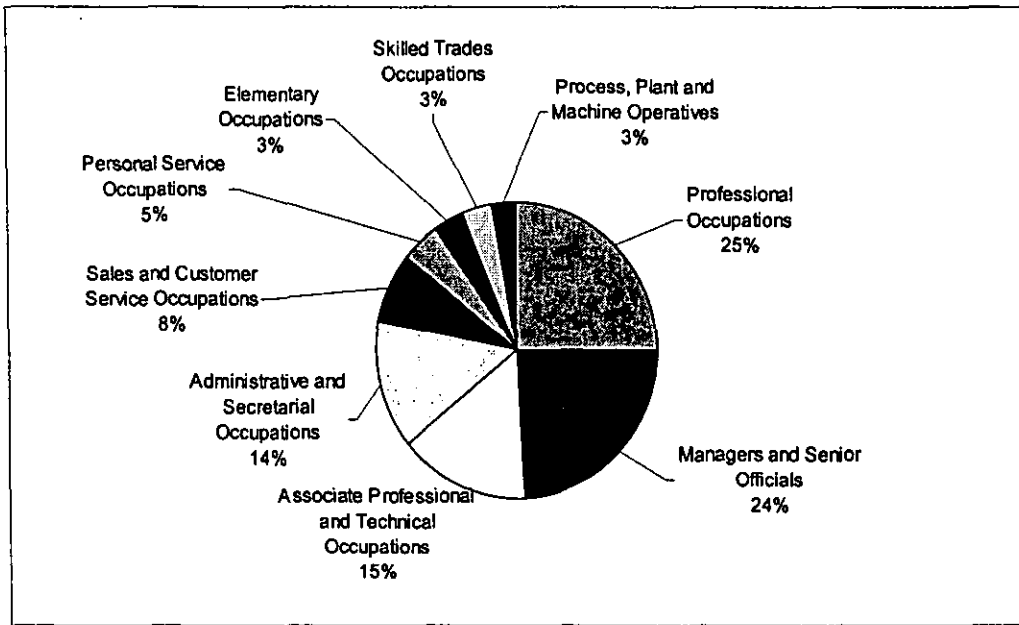
* For all people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the April 2001 Census

A quarter of all Greater Manchester's Jews work in 'Professional Occupations' – they are 2½ times more likely to be in a professional job than the general GM population. A similar situation applies to 'Managers and Senior Officials', with GM Jews being almost twice as likely to be in these roles compared with the general population (24 per cent versus 13 per cent). Graph 15 shows how occupations are distributed amongst the Jewish population.

Graph 16 below presents details of 15 occupational sub-categories (together accounting for over 90 per cent of all jobs) plus 'Others' and compares the Jewish and the general populations of GM. There are several striking points about this graph. First, a very large proportion of Jews are employed as 'Corporate Managers' – a category which accounts for almost a fifth of all 'Jewish' jobs. Not only is this proportion far higher than the general population's equivalent (18 per cent versus 10 per cent), it is also far higher than the next most popular Jewish occupational category – 'Teaching and research professions' which account for just under 10 per cent of all 'Jewish' occupations in GM.

⁶⁸ The classification codes are taken from the Census which are based on the SOC2000 (Standard Occupation Classification). The 9 categories and codes are: 1. Managers and Senior Officials; 2. Professional Occupations; 3. Associate Professional and Technical Occupations; 4. Administrative and Secretarial Occupations; 5. Skilled Trades Occupations; 6. Personal Service Occupations; 7. Sales and Customer Service Occupations; 8. Process; Plant and Machine Operatives; and 9. Elementary Occupations.

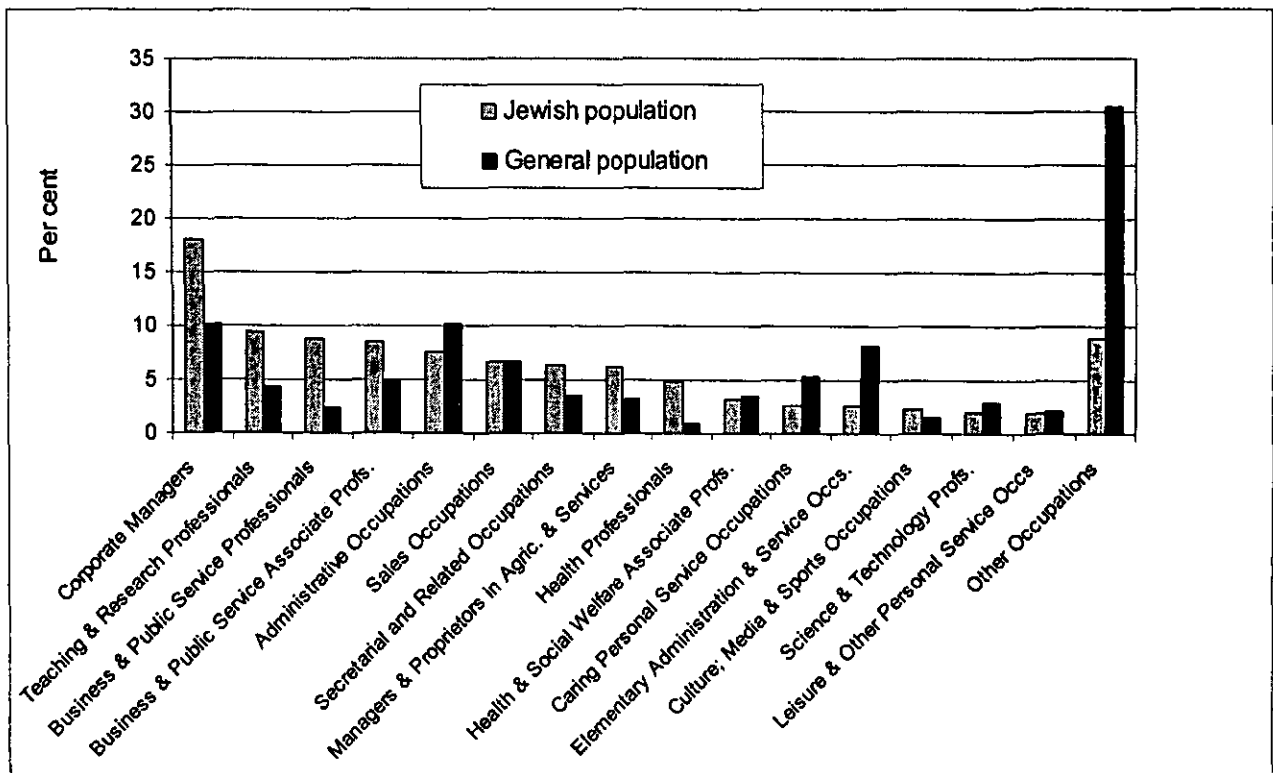
Graph 15) Occupation of Jews in Greater Manchester (N=8,575)*



Source: ONS 2004a Table S154

* For all people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the April 2001 Census

Graph 16) Occupation for people in Greater Manchester, by sub-category*



Source: ONS 2004a Table S154

* For all people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the April 2001 Census

It is striking that the distribution of the pattern of (sub-)occupational categories amongst Jews in GM shows virtually no correlation whatsoever with that of the general population of GM. Only in 'Sales Occupations', and to a certain extent 'Health and Social Welfare Associate Professionals' and 'Leisure and Other Personal Service Occupations', is there a correspondence between Jews and non-Jews in propensities to work in such roles.

Clearly, Jews in GM tend to 'crowd' into only a few types of occupation. In terms of over-representation in particular roles, (for all those aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the Census), GM Jews are, for example, 5½ times more likely to be 'Health Professionals' than the general GM population, 3.7 times more likely to be 'Business and Public Service Professionals' and twice as likely to be 'Teaching and Research Professionals', 'Managers and Proprietors in Agriculture and Services', 'Secretarial and Related Occupations', 'Business and Public Service Associate Professionals' and 'Corporate Managers'. Conversely, Jews are 6.3 times *less* likely to be 'Process, Plant and Machine Operatives' and five times *less* likely to be in 'Elementary Trades; Plant and Storage Related Occupations'.

Occupation by gender

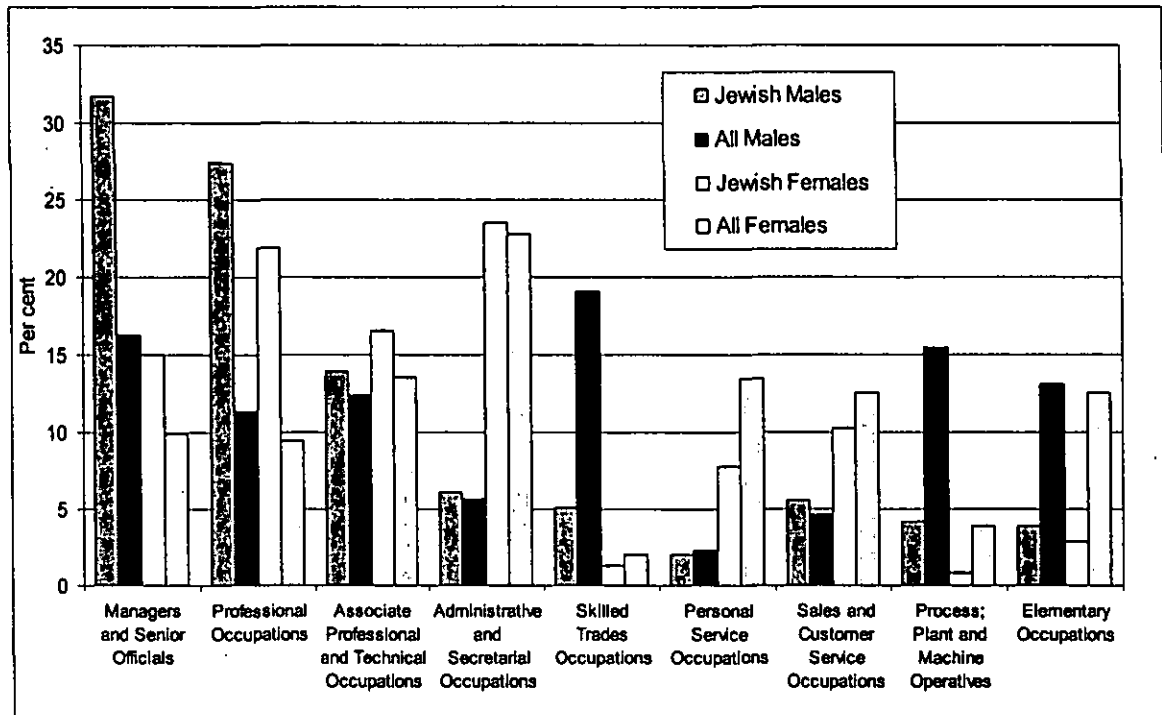
The census also provides details of occupation by gender. This information highlights the gender bias in certain industries and several points are worthy of note. The proportion of Jewish, male 'Managers and Senior Officials' is not only twice as large as the Jewish female equivalent (of whom only 15 per cent take on such roles) but also its non-Jewish male equivalent (32 per cent versus 16 per cent). If the ratio of males to females in the general population is used for comparison, then Jewish females are underrepresented in this key category. However, in the category 'Professional Occupations', although the proportion of Jewish males is still far larger than that of non-Jewish males (27 per cent versus 11 per cent), it is only relatively larger than the Jewish female proportion of 22 per cent. (See Graph 17)

Several occupations appear to have large gender biases: for example, 'Administrative and Secretarial Occupations', 'Personal Service Occupations' and 'Sales and Customer Service Occupations' are, on the whole, female dominated. And Jewish females are much more likely than Jewish males to be in these roles. However, for the male dominated industries, 'Skilled Trades Occupations' and 'Process; Plant and Machine Operatives' Jewish men are underrepresented compared with males in the general population.

Occupation by LAD

Differences in occupation emerge in terms of location for the Jewish population. In Trafford, a third (33 per cent) of people are 'Managers and Senior Officials' compared with only 18 per cent of those in Manchester LAD. Over a third of the Jews in Stockport (36 per cent) are in 'Professional Occupations' compared with only 19 per cent of those in Bury. Table 44 shows that similar differences also occur in the next two most important occupational categories; 'Associate Professional & Technical Occupations' and 'Administrative and Secretarial Occupations'.

Graph 17) Occupation for people in Greater Manchester, by gender*



Source: ONS 2004a Table S154

* For all people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the April 2001 Census

Table 44. Occupations of the Jewish population in Greater Manchester, by LAD* (%)

Occupational category	Bury	Salford	Trafford	Manchester	Stockport	Others ^o
N	3,934	1,421	1,092	1,016	833	284
Professional Occupations	19	34	29	25	36	18
Managers and Senior Officials	25	22	33	18	26	20
Associate Professional & Technical Occupations	15	10	17	18	13	19
Administrative and Secretarial Occupations	16	14	10	13	11	9
Sales and Customer Service Occupations	10	6	4	7	6	8
Personal Service Occupations	5	4	2	6	3	7
Skilled Trades Occupations	4	4	3	3	2	7
Elementary Occupations	3	3	2	7	2	4
Process; Plant and Machine Operatives	3	3	1	3	2	7

Source: Table S154 Gender And Occupation By Religion

* For all people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the April 2001 Census

^o Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Tameside, and Wigan combined

Industry

The Census classifies the economy into 17 industrial categories ranging from fishing to finance. Table 45 presents the results and compares the Jewish and general economically active populations of Greater Manchester (defined as all people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the Census). The industry in which Jews are most numerous, 'Wholesale and retail trade; repairs', (employing 25 per cent of the population) is also the most popular amongst GM's general population, but to a smaller extent. In the case of 'Real estate; renting and business activities', the second most popular industry for GM Jews, they are almost twice as likely to be working in that sector as the general GM population. In the case of 'Manufacture' the reverse is true.

Table 45. Industry worked in for people in Greater Manchester^o

Industry*	Number that are Jewish (N=8,572)	Proportion of Jewish population	Proportion of general population
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	2,170	25	18
Real estate, renting and business activities	1,891	22	12
Education	1,036	12	8
Health and social work	985	11	12
Manufacture	724	8	17
Transport, storage and communications	377	4	7
Financial Intermediation	323	4	4
Public admin. & defence, social security	278	3	5
Hotels and restaurants	207	2	5
Construction	150	2	7
Other [‡]	431	5	6

Source: ONS 2004a Table S155

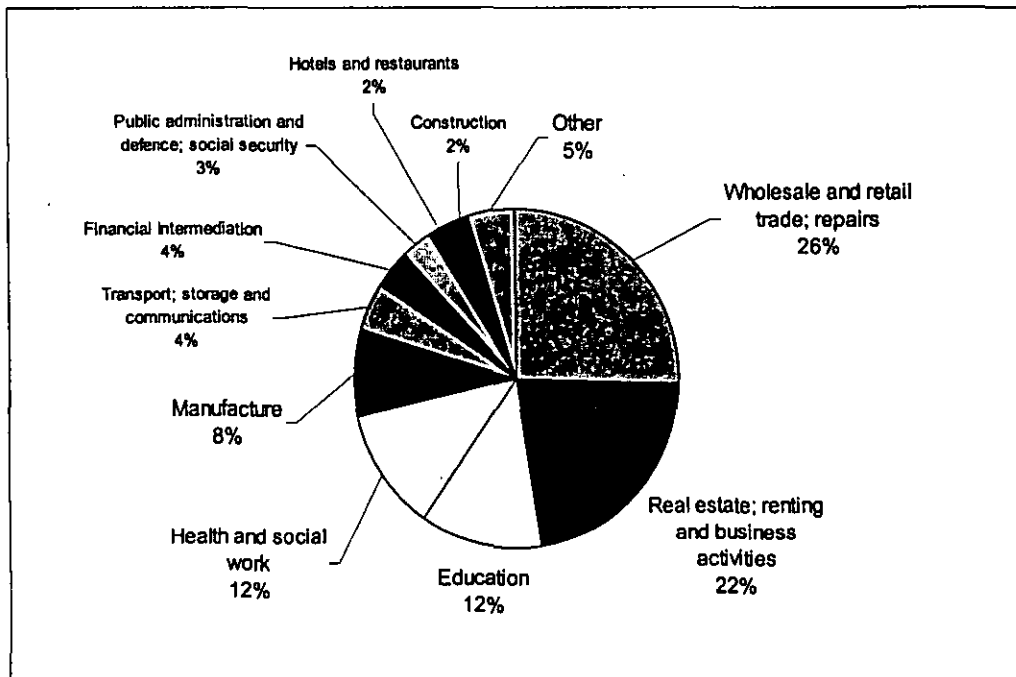
^o For all people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the April 2001 Census

* The industry categorisation is based on the 'UK Standard Industrial Classifications of Economic Activities 1992' (SIC92)

[‡] 'Other' industry includes Agriculture; hunting and forestry, Mining and quarrying, Fishing, Electricity; gas and water supply, other community; social personal service activities; private households with employed persons and extra-territorial organisations and bodies which include activities of international bodies.

The extent of the Jewish bias towards particular industries is highlighted in Graph 18 which shows that nearly half (48 per cent) of the Jewish working population worked in one of only two industries, 'Wholesale and retail trade, repairs' or 'Real estate, renting and business activities'.

Graph 18) Industry worked in for the Jewish population of Greater Manchester*



Source: ONS 2004a Table S155

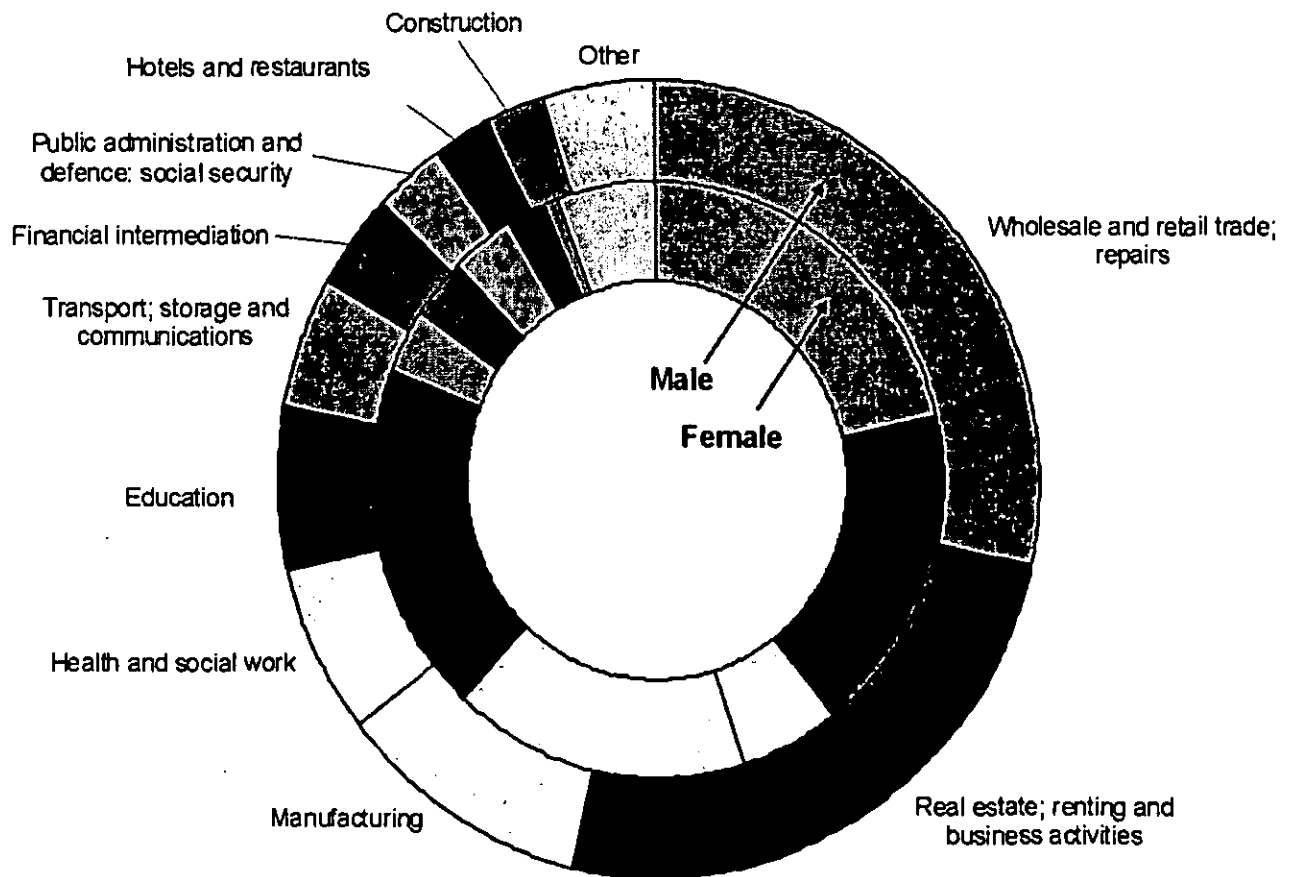
* For all people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the April 2001 Census

Industry by gender

In five out of 17 industrial categories, Jews are proportionally over-represented. In two of these, it is only Jewish males who are over-represented – 'Health and social work' and 'Financial intermediation' which together account for 54 per cent of Jewish male jobs (compared with 40 per cent for females). But in 'Education' and 'Health and social work' the reverse is true with 36 per cent of Jewish females in these two industries compared with only 14 per cent of Jewish males. (See Graph 19)

Compared with the general population, Jewish males are twice as likely as their non-Jewish counterparts to work in 'Real estate, renting and business activities' and 1½ times as likely to work in 'Wholesale and retail trade; repairs', 'Health and social work' and 'Education'. For Jewish females only in 'Education' and 'Real estate, renting and business activities' are they also over-represented, by as much as 50 per cent.

Graph 19) Industry worked in for the Jewish population of Greater Manchester, by gender*



Source: ONS 2004a Table S155

* For all people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the April 2001 Census

Industry by LAD

Data relating to the residential location of Jews and the industries in which they work, show some very interesting results. For example, almost one third of Jews in Trafford (32 per cent) work in 'Real estate; renting and business activities' a considerably greater proportion than any other location (or industry). Similarly, almost a quarter (24 per cent) of people in Salford work in 'Education' compared with a mere 6 per cent of those in Trafford (see Table 46). A final interesting point is that people living in the peripheral LADs, i.e. 'Others', show a distinctly different pattern of choice to the five main Jewish LADs; they are much more evenly distributed across the industrial categories and show the largest proportions of any districts in no less than six out of 11 industries, mostly the least 'Jewishly' popular ones.

Table 46. Industry worked in for the Jewish population of Greater Manchester, by LAD (%)^a

Industry	Mean	Bury	Salford	Trafford	Manchester	Stockport	Others ^b
N	8,572	3,929	1,413	1,088	1,020	833	290
Wholesale and retail trade, repairs	23	29	24	22	20	22	22
Real estate, renting and business activities	22	20	21	32	20	27	12
Education	12	9	24	6	12	12	8
Health and social work	13	11	10	11	16	11	17
Manufacture	9	9	7	9	7	8	12
Transport, storage and communications	4	5	3	3	6	3	5
Financial Intermediation	3	4	2	5	3	5	1
Public admin. & defence, social security	4	3	2	3	4	4	6
Hotels and restaurants	3	2	2	2	4	2	5
Construction	2	2	1	2	1	1	3
Other	5	5	4	5	7	4	8

Source: ONS 2004a Table S155

^a For all people aged 16 to 74 in employment the week before the April 2001 Census

^b Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Tameside, and Wigan combined

National Statistics Socio-economic Classification

The concept of social class in contemporary social policy is based on a socio-economic indicator known as the National Statistics Socio-economic Classification or NS-SeC. The classification itself is derived using data on occupation and employment status taken from the census and national social surveys.⁶⁹

'Employment status' is a concept which includes various indicators such as whether an individual is an employer, self-employed or an employee, and also the size of the organisation for which they work. NS-SeC consists of 13 categories, L1 to L13 (six of which are sub-categories), and has three methods of derivation depending on the information gathered.⁷⁰ An individual's income is not part of this calculation.

In the census, eight classes are presented in the output data plus six sub-divisions, with an additional 'Not classified' category. GM Jews are twice as likely to be in NS-SeC Category 1 as the general GM population, the larger proportion of whom are in professional occupations. Table 47 shows that there are 80 people among the Jewish population (aged 16 to 74) who consider themselves to be 'Long term unemployed' and 399 who have 'Never worked'.

⁶⁹ Specifically it is information about occupation coded to occupational unit group (OUG) level of the Standard Occupational Classification 2000 (SOC2000). Information about employment status and size of organisation in the form of an employment status variable (ONS 2004e)

⁷⁰ ONS 2004e

Table 47. National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) for people in Greater Manchester^o

Category	Number that are Jewish	Proportion of Jewish population	Proportion of general population
1. Higher managerial and professional occupations	2,024	14	7
1.1 Large employers and higher managerial occupations	551	27	39
1.2 Higher professional occupations	1,473	73	61
2. Lower managerial and professional occupations	3,355	24	17
3. Intermediate occupations	1,282	9	10
4. Small employers and own account workers	1,423	10	6
5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations	295	2	7
6. Semi-routine occupations	830	6	12
7. Routine occupations	280	2	10
8. Never worked and long term unemployed	479	3	4
L14.1 Never worked	399	83	77
L14.2 Long term unemployed	80	17	23
Not classified	4,160	29	26
L15. Full-time students*	1,721	41	29
L17. Not classifiable for other reasons**	2,439	59	71
Total	14,128	100	100

Source: ONS 2004a Table S157

^o For people aged 16 to 74

* In the NS-SeC classification all full-time students are recorded in the 'full-time students' category regardless of if they are economically active or not.

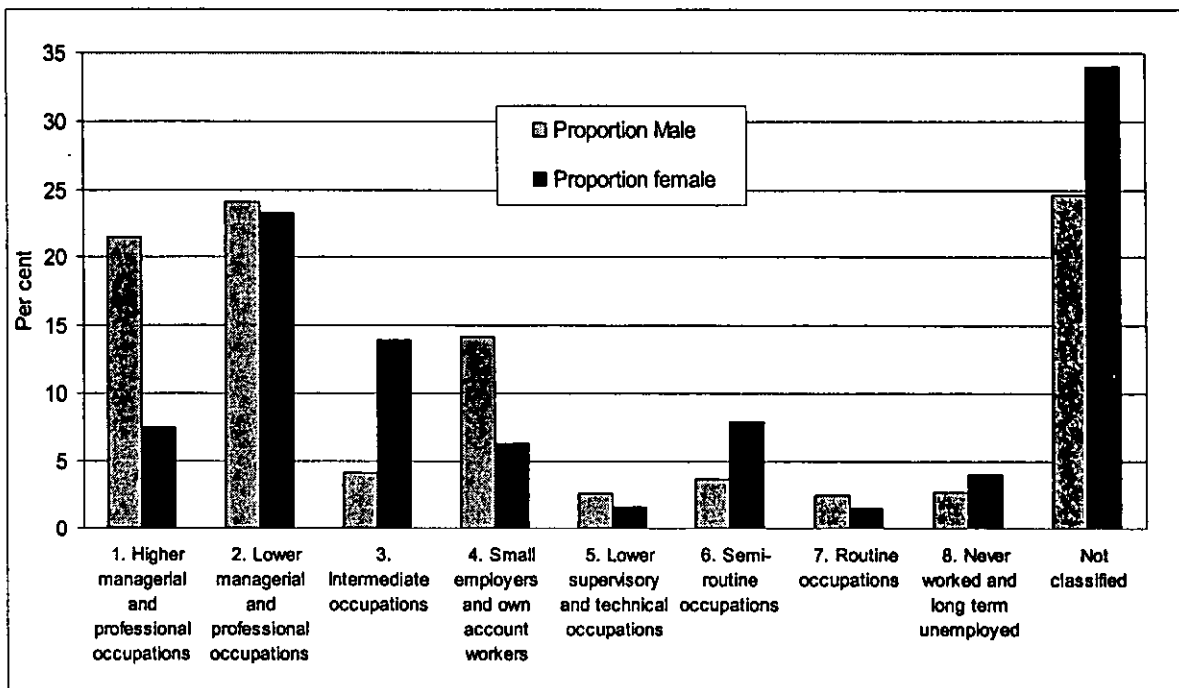
** 'Not classifiable for other reasons' (L17) includes people whose occupation has not been coded and those who cannot be allocated to an NS-SeC category.

Table 47 shows that in three out of the eight NS-SeC categories, GM Jews are disproportionately represented. They are more than twice as likely as the general population to be in 'Higher professional occupations' (10 per cent versus 4 per cent), 'Lower managerial and professional occupations' (this group accounts for the largest single proportion of Jews in any category, 3,355 people) and 'Small employers and own account workers'. Further, 12 per cent of GM Jews (1,721 people) are 'Full-time students' (compared with 8 per cent of the general GM population). It should also be noted that 17 per cent of Jews, and 19 per cent of the general population are 'Not classifiable for other reasons'. As was seen in the data on occupation, the Jews in GM are more likely to be in the higher NS-SeC categories compared with the general population.

NS-SeC by gender

The data show that two NS-SeC categories within the Jewish population are male dominated and two are female dominated (see Graph 20). There are almost three times as many males in Category 1 than females and more than twice as many in Category 4 ('Small employers and own account workers'). Women dominate Category 3 ('Intermediate occupations') in which there are more than three times as many as men and Category 6 ('Semi-routine occupations') in which there are twice as many. Interestingly, the category 'Not classifiable for other reasons' contains 773 more females than males.

Graph 20) National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (NS-SeC) for people in Greater Manchester aged 16 to 74 by gender



Source: ONS 2004a Table S157

Compared with the general population, Jewish males in GM are twice as likely to be in NS-SeC Category 1 as non-Jewish men, and Jewish females are more than twice as likely to be in this category as non-Jewish females.

Jewish dependent children

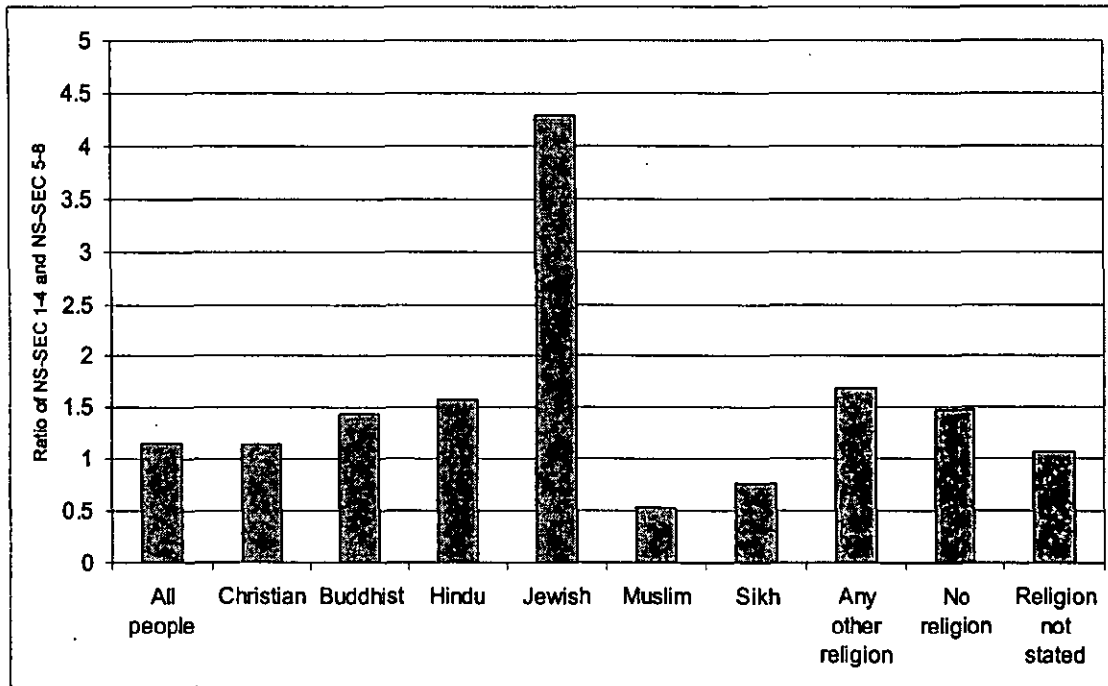
The census recorded that 85 per cent of Jewish dependent children live in households where the HRP is in one of four NS-SeC categories noted.⁷¹ The equivalent proportion for the general population is less than half (48 per cent). However, there were 141 dependent children in households where the HRP is Category 8 'Never worked and long term unemployed', 127 who live in households where the HRP is in Category 7 'Routine occupations', and 190 who live in households where the HRP is in Category 6 'Semi-routine occupations'. In each of these latter categories the proportions are considerably lower than for the general population.

⁷¹ Source: ONS 2004a Table T53

Other religious groups

NS-SeC data also show that as a group, the Jewish population is achieving comparatively, extremely well. By comparing the number of people in NS-SeC categories one to four with the number of people in NS-SeC categories five to eight, the following remarkable graph is seen.

Graph 21) NS-SeC categories 1 to 4 compared with NS-SeC categories 5 to 8, in Greater Manchester, by religious group



Source: ONS 2004a Table T53

NS-SeC by LAD

From a location point of view, Table 48 continues the trend already noted in the analysis of occupation. Once again, Trafford and Stockport stand out with 50 per cent of their Jewish populations in NS-SeC Categories 1 or 2. In Manchester it is only 28 per cent but this is mostly explained by the very high proportion of full-time students (701 people) – one third of the population. Salford shows a relatively very high proportion of people (193) in Category 8 'Never worked and long term unemployed'. Salford also has the lowest proportion of people in categories 1 and 2 (33 per cent) (ignoring Manchester LAD) partly explained by its high proportion of students (15 per cent).

Part Three

Key Implications

Introduction

In this Part Three of the Report, we draw out some of the possible implications of the data presented in Parts One and Two for the future planning and organisation of welfare and youth services for the Manchester Jewish community. We would emphasise that these are in the form of tentative suggestions only; detailed specific studies are prerequisites for being able to draw more firm conclusions. Moreover, the Census data do not allow us to discern changes over time since this would require measurements at two points in time and we only have measurements so far at one point in time, April 2001.

Bearing in mind these provisos, as well as the acknowledged limitations of the Census data discussed in Part Two, pages 12 and 13, we look here at possible implications of the data in four main areas:

- Implications for the understanding of social need and for provision of welfare and youth services
- Implications for the 'social capital' of the Greater Manchester Jewish Population (GMJP)
- Implications for policy within the Jewish community and local authorities
- Implications for future research.

Implications for understanding of social need and for provision of welfare and youth services

The Greater Manchester Jewish community can be described as existing in a 'social welfare squeeze' because comparatively high proportions of the total population are at the two extremes of the age spectrum. The young and the elderly are, all things being equal, the age groups which are most likely to be in need of community services. At the same time, a relatively low proportion of people in the middle age range are economically active and/or available to provide financial and volunteering resources to support the young and the elderly of the community.

The 'social welfare squeeze' is reflected in a number of findings from the Census data.

- One tenth of the total Jewish population is both aged over 65 and has a limiting long term illness
- A high proportion of older people live alone
- A comparatively low proportion of the population in the middle age cohorts, especially those aged 25-44, suggests fewer sons and daughters living locally to provide assistance to older people
- 300 dependent children live in overcrowded households. (From a social welfare services perspective this could be balanced by the more positive finding that 88% of Jewish dependent children live in a married couple household which could imply low levels of need for specialist care for children.)

In addition, the data indicate some pockets of poverty, deprivation and dependency in particular geographical areas and thus the need for social services responses. For example,

- 5% of GMJP households are overcrowded, two out of five of which are in Salford. 10% of Manchester (LAD) households are overcrowded
- One tenth of GMJP households both rent their accommodation and have no access to a car. (This combination of characteristics is generally indicative of material deprivation although it is possible that some of these households in the GMJP case are in fact student households rather than families.)

In addition to these indicators of need for welfare services, the Census data suggest a number of opportunities and possibilities for providers of welfare services to the GMJP. The data show a high geographical concentration of Jews generally (in certain wards and smaller areas, especially in Bury and Salford, but also in some parts of Trafford and Stockport). This suggests opportunities for:

- The provision of very locally-based, customer-focused services
- The development of 'distance' services (for example by creative use of ICTs; or collaboration with local non-Jewish organisations) to meet the needs of those Jews living outside the areas of population concentration
- Local authority funding and government special initiative funding to respond to specialist and concentrated local need
- Closer collaboration amongst voluntary and community organisations (particularly in light of the relatively high numbers of very small organisations).

Although it is clear from the Census that there are some wards where Jews in general, or Jews with certain characteristics, are clustered, it should be noted that the Census does not tell us about the religious affiliation of Jews within these clusters. This is a barrier to the planning of services to respond to clusters of need since we know that many strictly orthodox people want specialist services and not ones offered on a community-wide basis. Conversely we know from earlier research that many Jews are not interested in services which are run according to strict orthodox principles. The Commissioners might wish to consider carrying out some in-depth studies into wards and smaller areas in which indicators of need are clustered to investigate how those needs are distributed by religious affiliation.

Implications for the 'social capital' of the Greater Manchester Jewish Population

The Census data provide several positive indicators for the consolidation and growth of 'social capital' and community cohesion within, and across, the GMJP.

First, the high proportion of children currently in the community bodes well for the sustainability of the community in the future, provided they can be encouraged to stay within the GM area as they grow up and to move away from geographical areas where there is currently a high incidence of overcrowding amongst Jewish households. The Commissioners might wish to conduct research into why young people currently leave the GM area so as to explore new ways of encouraging younger people to stay. New or additional responses might include:

- Specific youth-oriented educational, recreational and/or cultural activities
- Specialist housing provision for young Jewish singles
- Assistance with finding first jobs and/or training opportunities.

Second, attention might be paid to the very high numbers of Jewish students currently living in the centre of Manchester and equidistant from a number of other areas of Jewish concentration. This presents opportunities for the GMJP to provide some innovative responses which could draw in short-term residents into the long-term resident Jewish community; not only providing a resource to the community while they are students but also, perhaps, encouraging them to stay in the GM area after completing their studies.

Third, the generally high levels of education and the high proportion of people who are economically active in managerial and professional occupations potentially provides enormous benefits to the community in terms of specialist expertise. Here again there may be opportunities to develop innovative ways of drawing on that expertise for the common good, for example through mentoring for Jewish students or through episodic (ie short term) volunteering roles.

Fourth, the data show that although most Jews live very close to other Jews they are not residentially segregated from the non-Jewish population. This raises opportunities for cooperation with other religious and ethnic minorities in provision of services and in drawing down local authority funding.

Finally, the high number of (generally small) voluntary and community organisations within the Greater Manchester area suggests a highly 'community-minded' and socially conscious population. The specific and general benefits that such groups provide could be further enhanced if there were mechanisms for coordinating and supporting their activities (eg. more 'infrastructure' bodies). In this way collaboration and trust might be built without resorting to full scale merger - which is likely to be resisted by the majority of existing organisations.

Against these very positive opportunities for further developing social capital and community cohesion, other key findings in this report are cause for concern and challenge assumptions that the indicators of success within the community will automatically continue in the future.

First, the comparatively low proportion of the GMJP in the middle age ranges reflects a high 'dependency ratio' which could be a threat to the sustainability of the community. For this is the group from which volunteers and major donors are drawn and the group which economically sustains the young and the old economically dependent population.

Second, the higher than average proportion of dependent children born outside the UK suggests a highly mobile population. This may lower the potential to build cohesive and socially sustainable local Jewish communities.

Third, there are some wards, especially within Salford LAD, in which there are high 'scores' on a number of indicators of deprivation. Anecdotal evidence (there is no evidence either way from the Census) suggests that the individuals and households concerned are mainly members of the strictly orthodox community. This poses a number of dilemmas for planners of welfare and youth services as it is generally assumed that the needs of this group have to be met through specialist services from which other Jews are excluded. Consideration may need to be given to achieving a

balance between responsibility for meeting the needs of this specialist group alongside achieving economies of scale in services provision for the remainder of the Jewish community.

Implications for Policy for the Jewish Community and Local Authorities

Building on our assessment of the implications of the data presented in Parts One and Two for welfare provision and social capital within the GMJP, we can identify four key questions which merit exploration by both the Jewish community and also the local authorities with an interest in this area. (These are additional to the policy question raised above of how to balance the needs of the strictly orthodox community with those of the remainder of the Jewish community.)

First, there is the question of how to secure a response to the fact that the Jewish population, and those with high welfare needs, are clustered geographically. Since we know that they are clustered on the ground but in a manner which crosses local authority boundaries, it may be necessary to facilitate the development of cross-authority consortia (or 'partnerships') that can address needs which are clustered geographically but which are not clustered within a single local authority area. This is particularly evident in the geographical area at the junction of Bury, Manchester and Salford local authorities. Serious consideration may need to be given to how the Jewish community can work with local authorities and other public agencies to improve the sustainability of neighbourhoods, particularly in the Salford LAD, and what priority the public sector attaches to this task.

Second, there is the issue of how to take a lead on initiatives which address the needs of the high proportion of older people amongst the GMJP. We know from earlier work by the Institute for Jewish Policy Research that Jewish welfare services and Jewish voluntary organisations are widely respected and we also know that central government is generally well disposed to specialist faith based initiatives. The question for the Greater Manchester Jewish community is how to build on this favourable environment to further develop appropriate services for older people in the GM area. This could include developing innovative ways of responding to needs including, for example, the use of ICTs to maintain contact with isolated people and a shift from institutionally-based services to home-based and community-based services.

Third, there is the puzzle of how to develop innovative policies aimed at keeping young people within the GM region once they migrate inwards for their higher education. Such policies could also serve to discourage young people from leaving GM to obtain higher education, to get jobs or to find partners. There is also the question of how to capitalise on the high number of students temporarily resident in central Manchester to the benefit of the community.

Fourth, there is the issue of how to develop processes and structures for the commissioning and delivery of services that can balance meeting the emerging, specific needs within the strictly orthodox community alongside achieving economies of scale in services provision for the remainder of the Jewish community.

Implications for future research

Based on the analysis above, we can identify several areas that might benefit from further research. In particular, consideration might be given to examining:

- The reasons why people in the 25 to 44 age group appear to be leaving the Greater Manchester area and to see if new ways of encouraging these people to stay could be found/provided by the community
- The previous place of residence of current Jewish residents of Greater Manchester (for example, 5 and 10 years previously) to enable migration trends to be monitored
- The characteristics of new migrants into the Jewish community in the Greater Manchester area, for example: country of birth, place of residence, employment status
- The distribution of Jews across the religious spectrum (in particular, people from the strictly orthodox community) within those wards and smaller areas identified as having relatively high indicators of deprivation or social needs. This could enable a judgement to be made about what kinds of services would be acceptable to local communities
- The characteristics and distribution of existing community organisations and grant-making trusts.

In Conclusion

In this final Part Three of the report on Phase One of the Manchester Jewish Community Project, we have critically analysed the available data on the Jewish population of Greater Manchester. This has enabled us to set out some *tentative* suggestions about the implications for the future planning and organisation of welfare services for the Manchester Jewish community.

A broad picture of the Greater Manchester Jewish Population as it was at April 2001 emerges clearly from the data presented in Parts One and Two. In this final part of the report we have built on that data to raise some initial ideas about the implications of the findings for the planning of current and future Jewish voluntary sector provision.

Appendix

Glossary and definitions

DC	-	Dependent Children (definition page 38)
GM	-	Greater Manchester (definition page 1)
GMT	-	Grant making trust
HRP	-	Household Reference Person (definition page 53)
JPR	-	The Institute for Jewish Policy Research
LAD	-	Local Authority District
NS-SeC	-	National Statistics Socio-economic Classification (definition page 81)
OA	-	Output Area
ONS	-	The Office for National Statistics
OR	-	Occupancy Rating (definition page 59)
RNS	-	Religion not stated
GMJP	-	Greater Manchester Jewish Population

LAD and ward codes

The Office for National Statistics applies codes to every geographical unit in the UK. Table 49 shows the codes for the ten LADs in GM. Table 50 shows the codes used for all wards with a Jewish population of at least 50 people.

Table 48. Codes for LADs in Greater Manchester

LAD name	LAD code
Bolton	BL
Bury	BM
Manchester	BN
Oldham	BP
Rochdale	BQ
Salford	BR
Stockport	BS
Tameside	BT
Trafford	BU
Wigan	BW

Source: ONS 2004? Table KS07

Table 49. Codes for wards in Greater Manchester where the Jewish population numbers at least 50 people		
LAD	name	code
Trafford	Altrincham	BUFA
Manchester	Barlow Moor	BNFC
Bury	Besses	BMFA
Manchester	Blackley	BNFF
Trafford	Bowdon	BUFB
Trafford	Brooklands	BUFD
Salford	Broughton	BRFC
Manchester	Central	BNFK
Stockport	Cheadle	BSFD
Stockport	Cheadle Hulme North	BSFE
Stockport	Cheadle Hulme South	BSFF
Manchester	Cheetham	BNFM
Manchester	Chorlton	BNFN
Bury	Church	BMFB
Manchester	Crumpsall	BNFP
Manchester	Didsbury	BNFQ
Bury	East	BMFC
Manchester	Fallowfield	BNFR
Trafford	Hale	BUFK
Stockport	Heald Green	BSFM
Bury	Holyrood	BMFE
Manchester	Hulme	BNFW
Salford	Kersal	BRFH
Trafford	Mersey St. Mary's	BUFM
Manchester	Northenden	BNGD
Manchester	Old Moat	BNGE
Bury	Pilkington Park	BMFG
Bury	Radcliffe Central	BMFH
Bury	Radcliffe North	BMFJ
Bury	Radcliffe South	BMFK
Manchester	Rusholme	BNGF
Bury	Sedgley	BMFP
Bury	St. Mary's	BMFN
Trafford	Timperley	BUFU
Bury	Unsworth	BMFR
Trafford	Village	BUFX
Stockport	West Bramhall	BSFX
Salford	Winton	BRFU
Manchester	Withington	BNGJ

Source: ONS 2004? Table KS07

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 - Table S150 Gender and country of birth by religion
 - Table S151 Household composition by religion of household reference person (HRP)
 - Table S152 Gender and age and limiting long-term illness and general health by religion
 - Table S153 Gender and age and economic activity by religion
 - Table S154 Gender and occupation by religion
 - Table S155 Gender and industry by religion
 - Table S156 Tenure and number of cars or vans by religion of household reference person (HRP)
 - Table S157 Gender and NS-SEC by religion
 - Table S158 Age and highest level of qualification by religion
 - Table S159 Shared/unshared dwelling and central heating and occupancy rating by religion
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