

Enrollment Trends in New York Jewish Schools, 2000-2021

A Report by the Teach Coalition
Office of Jewish Education Policy and Research

By Gabriel Aaronson and Tzvi Kiwala

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Executive Summary.

Enrollment in New York yeshivas and Jewish day schools has grown tremendously since the turn of the century, from 104,797 students in 2000 to 177,252 in 2021 – a 69% increase over the two decades. This growth was primarily located in “Chassidic” and “Orthodox – Single-Gender” Jewish day schools, and in the New York City, Monsey, and Monroe regions.

However, growth over the past two decades was not constant. The rate of growth was highest from 2006 to 2015, with growth slowing considerably from 2016 onward.

Why did enrollment growth slow?

We don't see that students are leaving New York Jewish schools in grades 1-12 in higher numbers than before. Negative attrition— students leaving the system mid-careers – has hardly budged since 2016. Rather, plateauing Kindergarten enrollment seems to account for the slowdown in overall enrollment growth. This trend of stagnant or declining Kindergarten numbers is seen across the spectrum of Chassidic, Other Orthodox and non-Orthodox schools since 2015.

We considered several possible explanations for this finding. There is no evidence that Jewish school families are shrinking, or that parents are homeschooling or sending to non-Jewish schools instead.

We therefore conclude that slowing enrollment growth in New York is likely because Jewish families are moving to other states. Available data suggests that Lakewood, NJ and Southern Florida are among the most popular destinations for the young families – typified by the rapid growth of Chassidic schools in Lakewood and the Jewish schools in Florida which are at nearly 90% of maximum capacity.

We cannot definitively answer why Jewish families appear to be leaving New York. However, since 2015 we have observed the highest Jewish Kindergarten enrollment growth in states with a combination of lower cost of living, lower tuition costs, and/or government sponsored K-12 scholarships. It therefore seems likely that high cost of living and Jewish education is driving young families out of New York.

Indeed, California – which like New York has cost of living and tuition rates considerably higher than the national average – also saw a decline in Jewish Kindergarten enrollment since 2015.

Together, these trends suggest that New York Jewish families are moving to other states. We conclude that migration is likely highest among younger families whose oldest child is entering Kindergarten. Such families are generally less tethered to a community by established friendships and careers than older families. Younger families are also generally less wealthy than more established families, and therefore more sensitive to the cost of living and Jewish education.

Further research is needed to verify our conclusion that slowing enrollment growth in New York Jewish schools is the result of young Jewish families moving to other states. Further research is also needed to confirm that the cost of Jewish education is a factor driving migration.

There may also be other emergent factors unrelated to the cost of living that may be influencing migration. The rise of remote work has enabled more families to move out of state while keeping their jobs. The proliferation of non-New York communities with the amenities of Jewish life (e.g. Houston, Phoenix) has increased young Jewish families' options.

While we should continue researching the causes of slowing enrollment growth in New York Jewish schools, the New York Jewish community should take action to stem the loss.

The main factor over which the New York Jewish community has the most control is the high cost of Jewish education. The Jewish community cannot itself reduce the cost of housing or roll back the clock on remote work – but it can start making Jewish education more affordable.

One major option for increasing affordability is creating a state-funded scholarship program in New York. Such programs already exist – and substantially reduce the out-of-pocket expenses of Jewish school families – in Florida, Pennsylvania, Arizona, and other states.

State-funded scholarships are not a silver bullet. Even if every Jewish child in New York state received a scholarship worth \$8,000 – as will soon be the case in Florida, which expanded its scholarship program this year – the out-of-pocket cost of tuition in New York could still be higher than many lower cost communities.

Rather, a push for state-funded scholarships in New York must be accompanied by a concerted, coordinated effort by school leadership and communal organizations to control tuition costs. Such actions may include adopting a statewide standard for acceptable rates of tuition increase, creating a teacher training pipeline to increase the supply and reduce the cost of hiring qualified teachers, and creating an endowment to sustainably subsidize families attending Jewish schools.

Controlling tuition costs is an intractable problem without an easy solution. But if the cost of Jewish education is indeed a major factor driving young Jewish families to leave New York for other states, then tackling this problem is our best option for strengthening the long-term growth prospects of the New York Jewish community.

1. Introduction.

Jewish day schools are central to the future of Jewish communities. Not only do they train the next generation of Jewish educators and leaders, but their graduates are significantly more likely to identify as Jewish, more likely to be involved in Jewish communal life, and more likely to raise Jewish children than graduates of public schools.

In [*The Impact of Varieties of Jewish Education upon Jewish Identity: an Inter-Generational Perspective*](#) (1995), Steven Cohen found that Jewish adults and teenagers who attended Jewish day school were much more likely to become highly-involved in Jewish life than those who did not attend Jewish day school.

This finding was replicated in a follow-up study by Cohen and Laurence Kotler-Berkowitz in 2004, [*The Impact of Childhood Jewish Education on Adults' Jewish Identity: Schooling, Israel Travel, Camping and Youth Groups*](#), which found that 82% of those who attend Jewish day school for at least one year end up marrying Jews, and 96% of those who attend Jewish day school for more than six years marry within the religion.

A more recent report, [*The Jewish Education of Today's Jewish Leadership*](#) (2022), based on a survey of 2,079 North American Jewish organizational leaders, found that, "Jewish education in childhood, teen and college years is a central part of the life-trajectory of almost all of those who choose to become professional and lay leaders in the Jewish community. Significantly, the role of education is increasing."

As such, Jewish day school enrollment is a key indicator of a Jewish community's future health. Today's day school students will be tomorrow's Jewish community leaders and participants.

From 1998 to 2018, the AVI CHAI Foundation conducted a census of Jewish day schools every five years, providing invaluable insights into enrollment trends in Jewish schools. However, as of 2020 the AVI CHAI foundation has spent down its endowment and ceased operations – including its census of Jewish day schools.

This report – and the Teach Coalition Office of Jewish Education Policy and Research as a whole – seeks not only to plug the gap in communal knowledge about our Jewish day school enrollment left by the departure of the AVI CHAI Foundation, but also to further strengthen our understanding of enrollment trends with annual time-series data on Jewish school enrollment in as many states as possible. This mission is possible thanks to the annual enrollment data most states collect from their nonpublic schools.

Naturally, the first state we looked at was New York because – according to the 2018-2019 AVI CHAI census – it enrolls over 58% of Jewish school students nationwide.

Section 2 of this report discusses the data used, including the sources and methods for collecting, coding, and analyzing the data.

Section 3 presents our findings on enrollment trends in New York yeshivas and day schools.

Section 4 analyzes attrition and Kindergarten growth trends to uncover what is driving slower enrollment growth since 2015.

Section 5 considers various explanations for slowing enrollment growth and the existing evidence supporting each possibility.

Section 6 presents recommended research and actions to be conducted in response to this report.

2. Data Sources and Methods.

2.1 Data Sources.

The enrollment data in this study were drawn entirely from the New York State Education Department's (NYSED) annual Basic Educational Data System (BEDS). Every year, NYSED collects enrollment data from all nonpublic schools and publishes them on the NYSED Nonpublic School Enrollment webpage. NYSED's data on nonpublic schools includes enrollment from Pre-Kindergarten (four year olds) through twelfth grade. We included all available grade levels in our study.

We created a database in which we entered each school's grade-level enrollment numbers and address for each year. We then categorized schools by Jewish/Non-Jewish and Jewish sub-affiliation.

2.2 Categorizing Schools.

In New York's annual BEDS survey, schools self-identify their religious affiliation. Except in the case of one school¹ we used schools' self-identified affiliation to categorize schools as Jewish or non-Jewish.

Then we manually reviewed the full list of all Jewish schools to categorize them as one of:

- **Non-Orthodox** – Schools not dedicated to inculcating values of strict adherence to Talmudic halachic norms, and knowledge of these norms. These schools include community day school serving both Orthodox and non-Orthodox student populations, as well as Solomon Shechter and Reform schools.
- **Chassidic** – Schools primarily serving one or more Chassidic groups, such as Satmar, Belz, and the many other Chassidic groups.
- **Other Orthodox - Single Gender** – Schools dedicated to inculcating Talmudic halachic norms that enroll either only boys or only girls. This category generally includes the “Yeshivish” sector and, to a lesser extent, the Modern Orthodox sector.
- **Other Orthodox - Coed** – Schools inculcating Talmudic halachic norms that enroll both boys and girls. This category generally includes schools in the Modern Orthodox sector.

We chose these categories based on the results of the AVI CHAI Foundation's [Census of Jewish Day Schools in the United States 2018-2019](#). AVI CHAI had found major divergences between trends in Orthodox day schools (which saw a 77% enrollment increase from 1998 to 2018) and Non-Orthodox schools (which saw a 17% enrollment decrease from 1998 to 2018) leading us to continue to break out these categories for our study as well.

Within the Orthodox school community, we further broke out the “Orthodox” category into Chassidic, Other Orthodox – Single Gender, and Other Orthodox – Coed. This is because the AVI CHAI foundation saw divergent enrollment outcomes even across these boundaries – Chabad and Chassidic schools saw enrollment growth of over 100% from 1998 to 2018, whereas Yeshivish schools saw enrollment growth of 59%, and enrollment in Centrist Orthodox and Modern Orthodox schools hardly budged.

To obtain these four sub-categories, we used the school-reported data from the 2018-2019 Census of Jewish Day Schools provided by members of the team who produced that report. We matched names

¹ One school – the Big Apple Academy on 86th street in Brooklyn – self reports as “Jewish” but presents itself to the public as unaffiliated with any religion. We excluded them from our analysis of Jewish schools in New York.

and addresses to code schools on the NYSED BEDS reports as one of “Chassidic,” “Other Orthodox,” or “Non-Orthodox.” In this way we matched about one third to one half of the schools.

For the remaining schools not listed in the 2018-2019 AVI CHAI data – mostly schools that had either closed before 2018 or opened afterwards – we had to identify these schools’ overall categorization based on the name or Internet research. For example, all schools with a name that included a Chassidic group name (e.g. “Congregation Chasidei Belz Beth Malka”) we categorized as Chassidic. Schools with websites could generally be easily found on Google and categorized based on their site literature.

A few schools (less than 25 out of 865) had simply closed too long ago to leave any Internet footprint. In such as case, a “best guess” was made based on the school’s name and location.

Once we had coded schools as one of “Chassidic,” “Other Orthodox,” or “Non-Orthodox,” we used BEDS data – which lists out male and female enrollment for all nonpublic schools – to identify which “Other Orthodox” schools were Coed or Single Gender. Any school with greater than a 19-1 ratio of Boys to Girls or vice versa was coded as “Single Gender.”

2.3 Terminology.

In most publications, school years are referred to by the calendar year in which they begin followed by the calendar year in which they end (e.g., the 2004-2005 school year). For brevity, throughout this study only the calendar year in which the school year begins is used. This is because our enrollment numbers taken from NYSED reflect enrollment in October of the calendar year when the school year began. Thus, “2004-2005 school year” becomes simply “2004” and “2020-2021 school year” becomes “2020.”

Throughout this report, when we refer to simply “New York” it is the state as a whole, and when we refer to “New York City” it is the geographic region comprised of the five boroughs – Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island.

2.4 Defining Attrition.

Attrition represents the ability to retain current students – or even attract new ones from other schools. Schools with negative attrition are losing students every year to other schools, other states, or homeschooling, while schools with positive attrition are gaining students from other schools each year.

For the purposes of this study, attrition is defined as a change – positive or negative – in the size of a student cohort over time.² In a school with zero attrition, a First Grade class of 20 in 2005 will result in a Second Grade class of 20 in 2006, a Third Grade class of 20 in 2007, and so on. By contrast, a school with negative attrition rate would have a Kindergarten class of 20 in 2005, a First Grade class of 18 in 2006, a Second Grade class of 16 in 2007, and so on.

Attrition Example: 9 th Grade Cohort, 2005-2008					
Year	9 th Grade	10 th Grade	11 th Grade	12 th Grade	Attrition = Cohort Size Change on Previous Year
2005	13	12	14	17	
2006	25	15	13	11	15 - 13 = +2
2007	18	24	14	14	14 - 15 = -1
2008	20	17	24	12	12 - 14 = -2

² This study only considers net attrition – students gained minus students lost. This methodology may differ from individual schools’ calculation of their own institution’s attrition rate. Since we did not have access to individual-level information for students enrollment, we consider only net attrition.

3. Enrollment Trends.

For the period of 2000 to 2021, enrollment in New York State Jewish schools increased every single year, even during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Enrollment began with 104,797 students in 2000, and in the first decade of the century increased by an average of 2,180 students (+2.0%) per year.

Enrollment growth picked up substantially from 2006 to 2015, growing by an average of 4,637 students (+3.5%) per year.

Then, enrollment growth rate halved from 2016 to 2021, growing by an average of 2,530 students (+1.5%) per year.

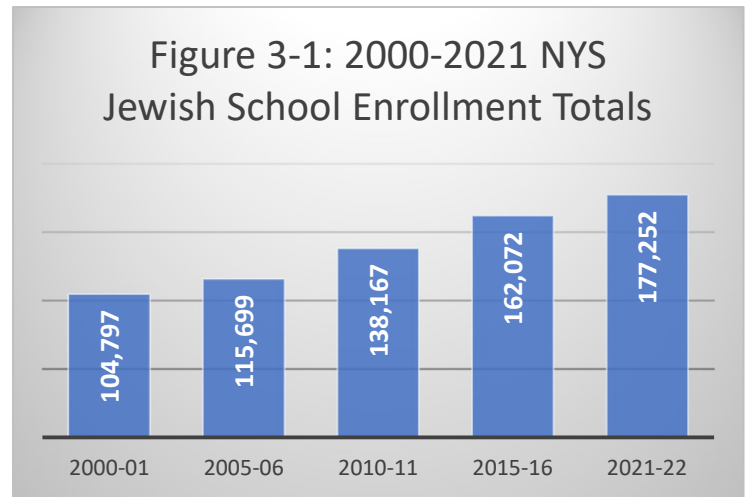


Table 3-1: Jewish School Enrollment by Grade in NYS, 2000-2021

Year	PreK	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4 th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	% Change
2000	7,716	12,412	8,612	8,218	7,979	7,647	7,780	7,454	7,248	7,033	6,172	5,860	5,406	4,618	104,797	-
2001	7,963	12,623	8,670	8,250	8,118	7,883	7,712	7,627	7,318	7,030	6,641	5,984	5,620	5,095	107,237	+2.3%
2002	8,582	12,425	9,057	8,376	8,067	7,919	7,802	7,413	7,534	7,163	6,679	6,317	5,696	5,323	108,934	+1.6%
2003	8,956	12,629	9,076	8,657	8,184	7,954	7,845	7,667	7,365	7,613	6,966	6,384	6,221	5,446	111,712	+2.6%
2004	8,657	12,560	9,377	8,711	8,633	8,190	7,967	7,739	7,616	7,353	7,258	6,703	6,144	5,829	113,555	+1.6%
2005	8,708	13,073	9,512	8,960	8,529	8,440	8,135	7,760	7,645	7,428	7,375	6,899	6,391	6,061	115,699	+1.9%
2006	9,105	13,655	9,867	9,276	9,017	8,546	8,437	8,054	7,710	7,702	7,566	7,020	6,753	6,312	120,060	+3.8%
2007	9,918	14,258	10,101	9,515	9,069	8,885	8,366	8,272	7,946	7,707	7,736	7,200	6,675	6,534	123,342	+2.7%
2008	10,740	15,881	10,420	9,952	9,620	9,189	8,854	8,446	8,408	8,041	7,989	7,488	6,969	6,644	129,453	+5.0%
2009	10,948	16,022	11,247	10,359	9,932	9,544	9,198	8,831	8,448	8,385	8,249	7,440	7,154	6,767	133,341	+3.0%
2010	11,402	16,377	11,558	11,049	10,410	9,976	9,500	9,141	8,822	8,302	8,583	7,873	7,459	6,886	138,167	+3.6%
2011	13,156	16,601	12,306	11,280	11,062	10,329	10,014	9,629	9,079	8,729	8,579	8,276	7,607	7,162	144,511	+4.6%
2012	13,517	17,313	12,280	11,872	10,926	11,029	10,293	9,683	9,333	8,694	8,831	8,202	7,779	7,095	147,467	+2.0%
2013	14,296	17,322	12,804	11,943	11,615	11,060	10,957	10,117	9,547	8,982	8,823	8,617	7,885	7,347	151,980	+3.1%
2014	14,166	17,936	13,331	12,462	11,899	11,790	11,002	10,714	10,056	9,303	9,111	8,895	8,215	7,255	156,731	+3.1%
2015	14,566	18,067	13,630	13,054	12,471	12,021	11,669	10,873	10,605	9,688	9,658	9,187	8,419	7,471	162,072	+3.4%
2016	15,226	17,645	13,787	13,096	12,719	12,329	11,862	11,252	10,561	10,095	9,754	9,508	8,622	7,404	164,534	+1.5%
2017	14,417	17,527	13,765	13,210	12,775	12,624	12,123	11,400	11,074	10,183	9,982	9,868	8,684	7,616	165,931	+0.8%
2018	14,226	17,553	13,816	13,594	13,404	12,785	12,502	11,983	11,242	10,901	9,905	9,988	9,004	7,512	169,369	+2.1%
2019	14,099	17,257	14,074	13,736	13,361	13,039	12,629	12,343	11,677	10,712	10,460	10,112	9,470	7,874	171,658	+1.4%
2020	15,069	17,392	14,247	13,811	13,470	13,047	12,891	12,511	12,283	11,373	10,877	10,786	9,462	8,307	176,431	+2.8%
2021	14,673	17,767	14,007	13,783	13,475	12,993	12,888	12,645	12,280	11,710	11,033	10,753	9,914	8,411	177,252	+0.5%

3.1 Regional Variations.

This statewide view of Jewish enrollment masks significant regional variations.

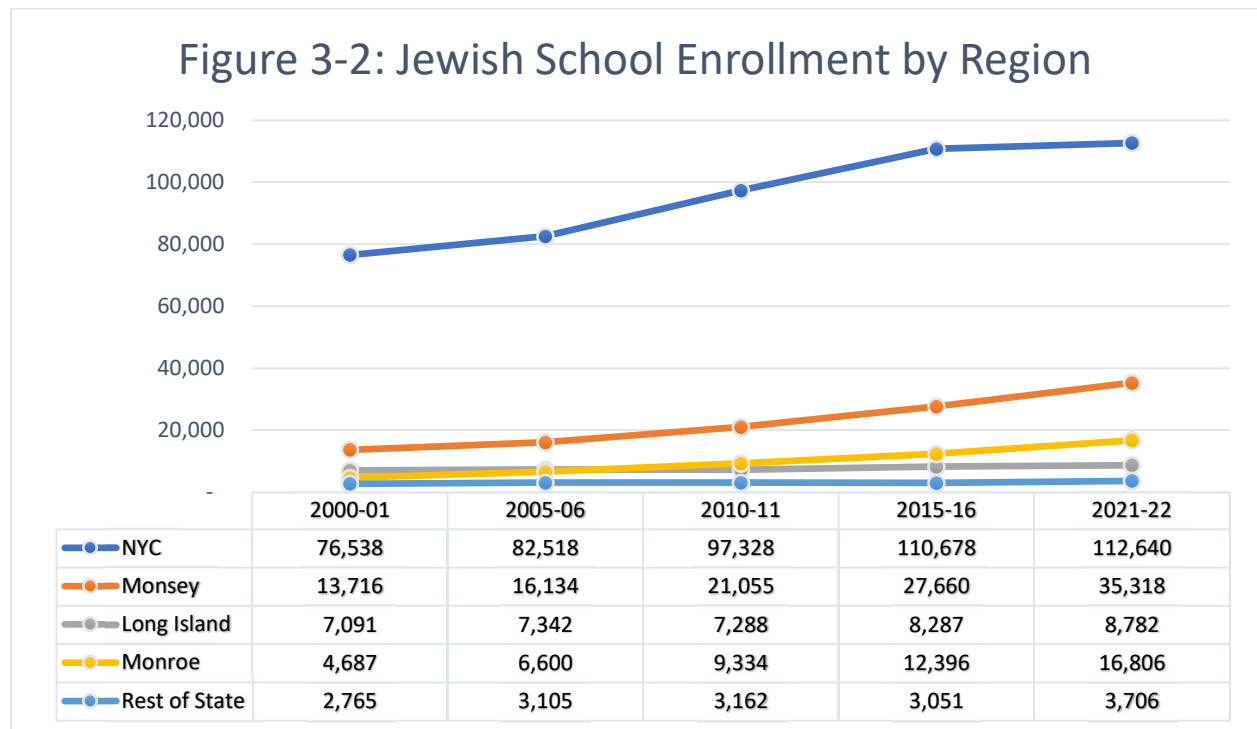
In New York City,³ enrollment trends mirrored that of the state overall. Jewish schools grew by 44% from 2000 to 2015, and then hardly changed for the next six years.

Monsey⁴ Jewish schools, by contrast, grew rapidly for the entire period – by 157% from 2000 to 2021.

Monroe⁵ Jewish schools also grew rapidly over the entire period – albeit from a lower starting enrollment – by 259% from 2000 to 2021.

Long Island⁶ Jewish schools grew slowly but steadily the entire period – by 23% from 2000 to 2021.

Jewish enrollment in the rest of the state was relatively stagnant from 2000 to 2015 but grew substantially from 2016 to 2021. This growth was driven primarily by Sullivan and Westchester counties, and offset slight enrollment declines in Albany, Broome, Dutchess, and Erie counties.



3.2 Trends in School Size.

From 2000 to 2021, enrollment grew in Jewish schools of all sizes. Growth was highest in small schools (89% growth in schools with less than 250 students) and large schools (96% growth in schools with 500-999 students). Growth was still substantial in medium-sized schools (52% growth in schools with 250-499 students) and the largest schools (50% growth in schools with over 1,000 students).

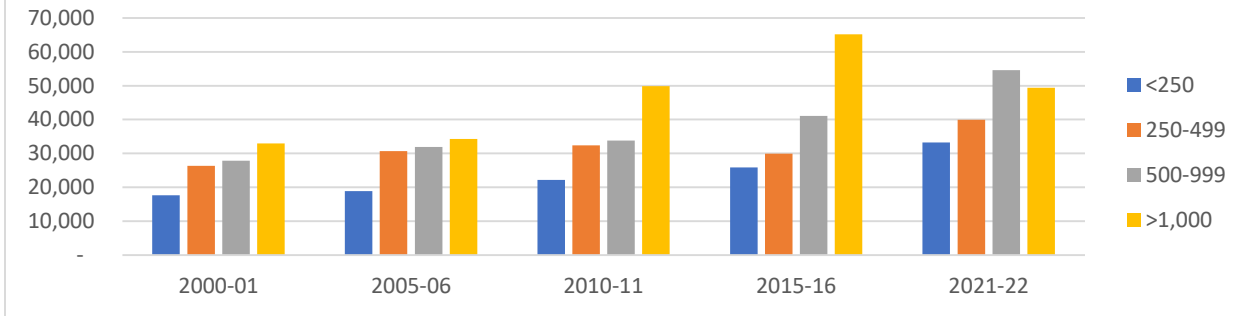
³ Including the five boroughs: Bronx, Brooklyn, Manhattan, Queens, and Staten Island.

⁴ Including all of Rockland County.

⁵ Including all of Orange County.

⁶ Including Nassau and Suffolk counties.

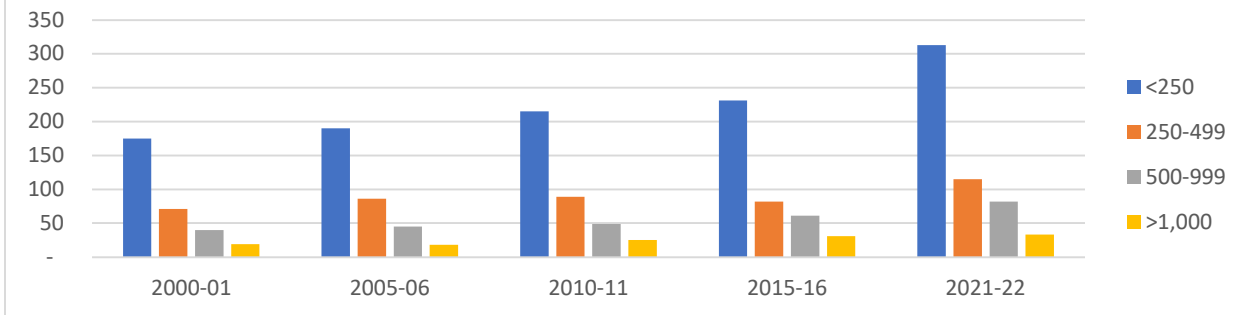
Figure 3-3: Jewish Enrollment, by School Size



As seen in Figure 3-3 above, there was a substantial shift in enrollment between 2015 and 2021 from very large schools to medium-sized schools. This is attributable to several very large Chassidic schools with over 1,000 students – e.g. United Torah Academy and KHHH of Satmar – breaking into several smaller schools. It is not clear whether these schools actually divided into new organizations, or simply administratively restructured themselves in the state’s enrollment data system.

The number of Jewish schools grew in line with enrollment – from 305 Jewish schools in 2000 to 543 Jewish schools in 2021. The bulk of this growth came from new schools in the <250 students range, but all size categories saw more schools joining the ranks throughout this period.

Figure 3-4: Number of Schools, by Size



3.3 Breakdown by Affiliation.

Enrollment trends diverged substantially among the Chassidic, Other Orthodox – Coed, Other Orthodox – Single Gender, and Non-Orthodox schools over the past two decade.

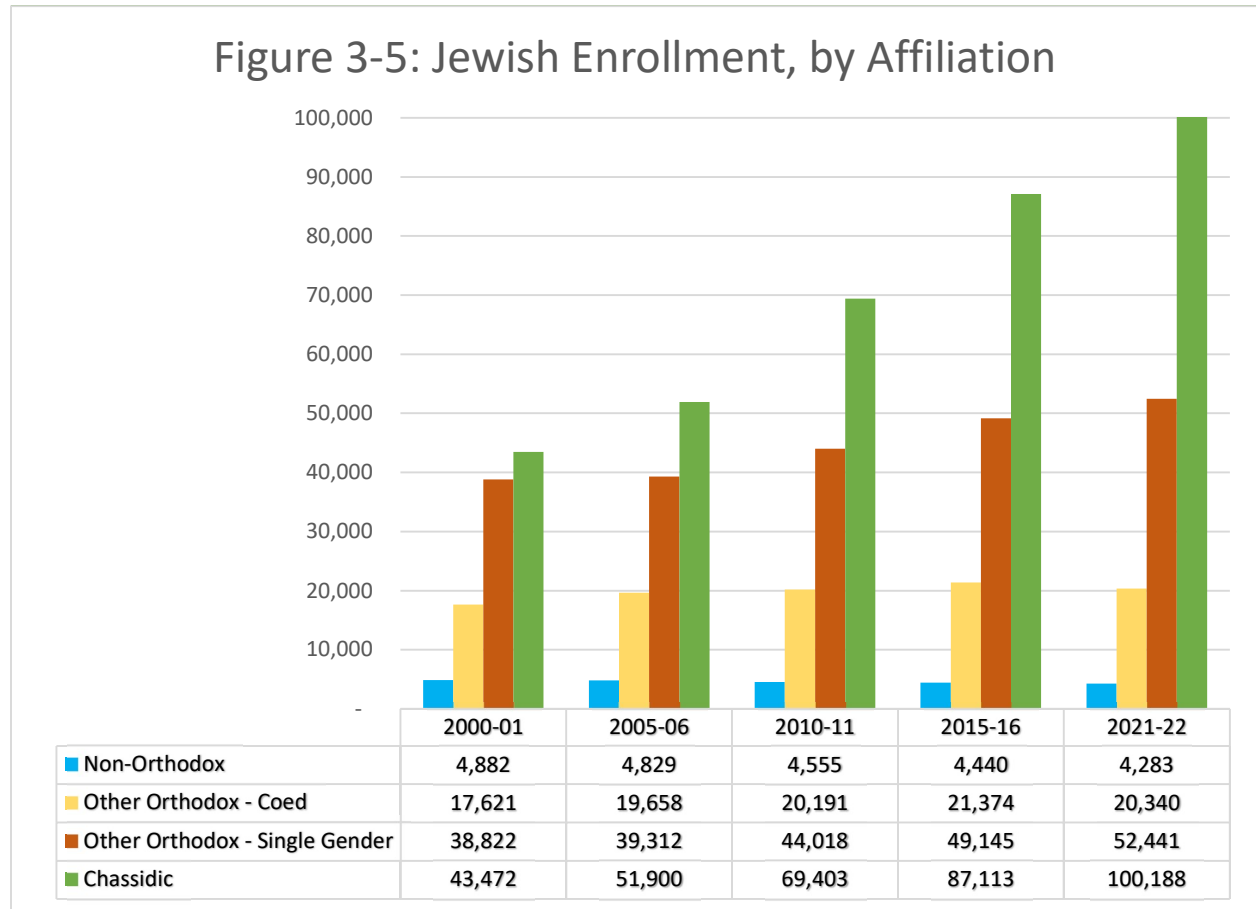
Chassidic enrollment has **skyrocketed** (+56,716 students; +130%) since 2000, primarily in Brooklyn, Monsey, and Monroe (but also in the Catskills, Westchester, and the Bronx).

Single-Gender Orthodox Schools (non-Chassidic) serve as our proxy for “right wing” Yeshivish schools. These also **grew significantly** (+13,619 students; +35%) over the past two decades, primarily in Monsey, Queens, Long Island, and Brooklyn.

Coed Orthodox Schools serve as our proxy for “Centrist Orthodox” or “Modern Orthodox” schools. These schools **grew somewhat** (+2,719 students; +15%) over the past 21 years, with growth in Queens, Westchester, the Bronx, and the rest of NYS compensating for modest declines in Manhattan, Long

Island, and Staten Island. These schools have actually seen declining enrollment (-1,034 students, -4.8%) since 2015.

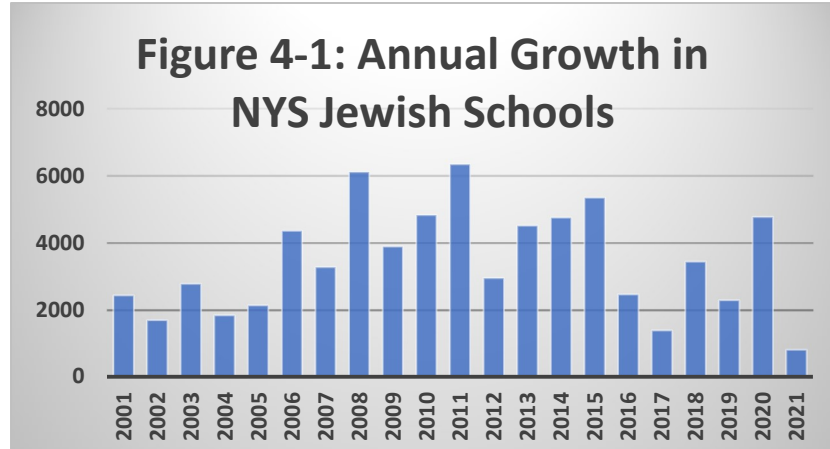
Non-Orthodox Schools saw a slight decline (-599 students; -12%) in enrollment. Substantial growth in Manhattan non-Orthodox schools didn't make up for the more substantial decline in Long Island, Rochester, Albany, and the rest of NYS.



Appendices A and B contain detailed dashboards breaking down enrollment changes by region and affiliation.

4. Deep Dive into Structural Growth and Attrition.

From 2000 to 2005, the New York Jewish school system grew by an average of +2.0% per year. From 2006 to 2015, growth accelerated to an average of +3.5% per year. However, after 2015 the growth rate declined to an average of +1.5% per year – and in 2021 posted the smallest enrollment growth on record.



This trend of higher growth from 2006 to 2015 and then slower growth after 2015 largely held true across affiliations. As shown in Table 4-1 below, Chassidic schools, Other Orthodox – Single Gender schools, and Other Orthodox – Coed schools all saw enrollment growth halve after 2015 (or even go negative, in the case of Other Orthodox – Coed schools).

Table 4-1: Average Enrollment Change by Affiliation

Time Period	Non-Orthodox	Other Orthodox - Coed	Other Orthodox - Single Gender	Chassidic	Overall
2000-2005	-0.2%	+2.2%	+0.3%	+3.6%	+2.0%
2006-2015	-0.8%	+0.9%	+2.3%	+5.2%	+3.5%
2016-2021	-0.6%	-0.8%	+1.1%	+2.4%	+1.5%

What is driving the reduced growth in most Jewish schools since 2015?

Looking at year-on-year enrollment changes for each grade cohort, we see that attrition – the number of students leaving the NYS Jewish school system mid-career – has hardly budged since 2015, but structural growth – the number of new students entering Pre-K and Kindergarten each year – has gone down.

As seen below in Table 4-2, these trends are true in schools across the spectrum. Losses from attrition are largely unchanged since 2015 – and actually improved in Non-Orthodox schools. By contrast, structural growth - new students entering Pre-K and Kindergarten each year – has gone down in every category of schools since 2015.

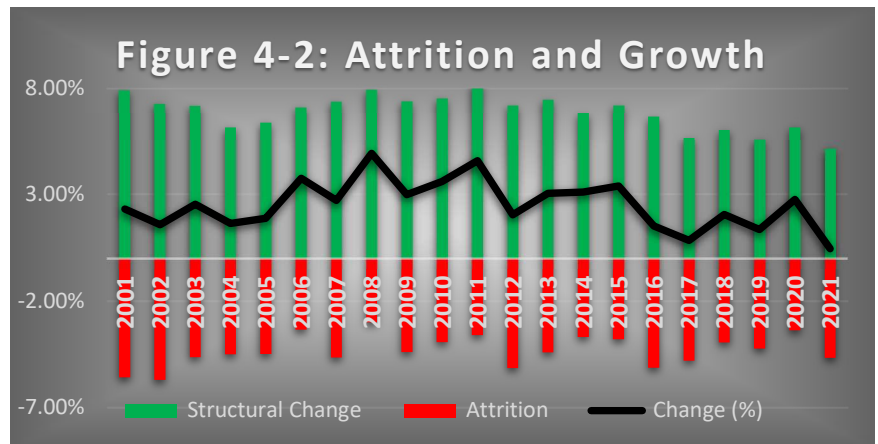
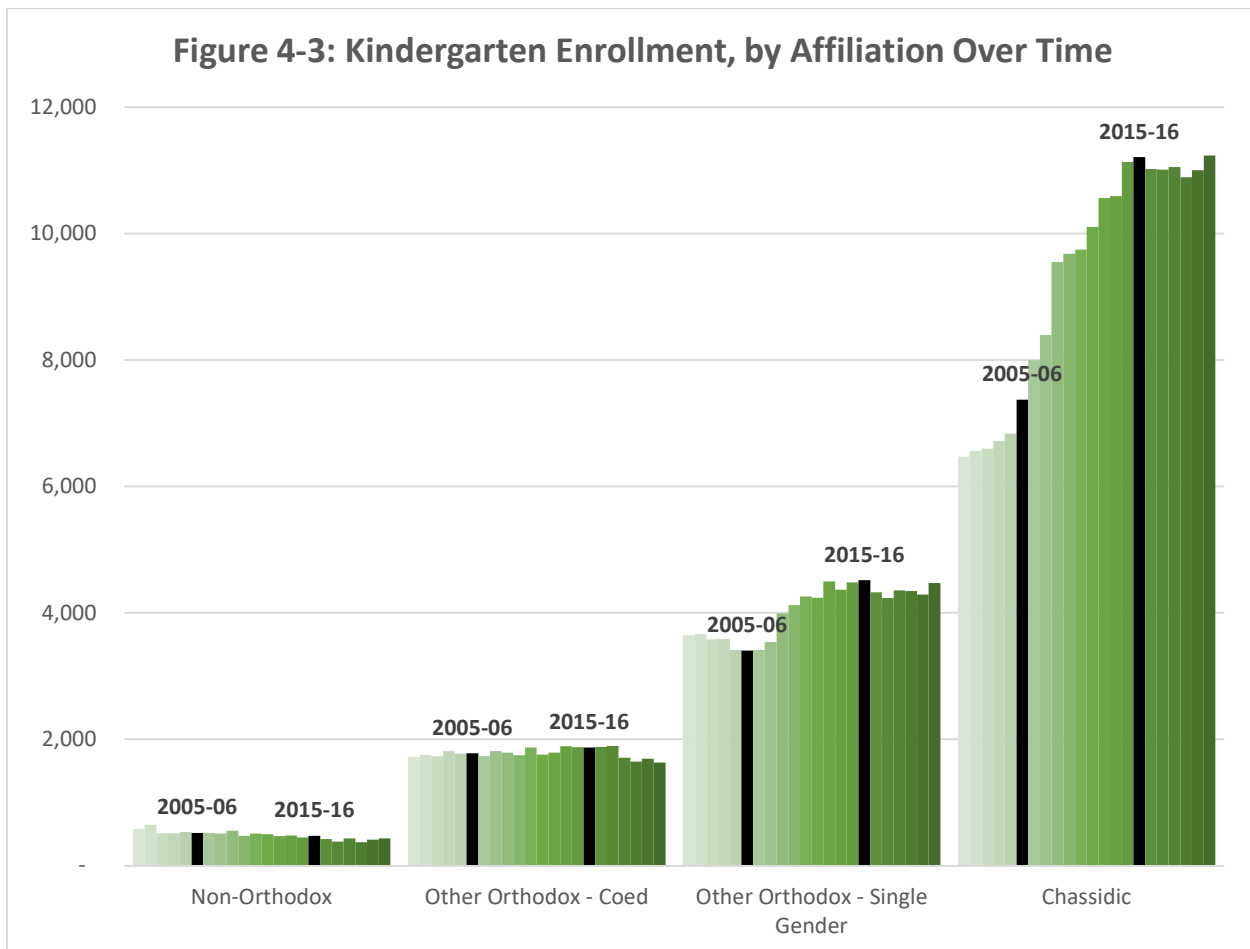


Table 4-2: Attrition and Structural Growth, by Time Period and Affiliation

		2000-05	2006-15	201620-21
Non-Orthodox	Attrition Rate	-10.9%	↗ -7.9%	↗ -5.7%
	Structural Growth Rate	10.7%	↘ 7.0%	↘ 5.0%
Other Orthodox - Coed	Attrition Rate	-3.2%	↘ -3.6%	↘ -3.9%
	Structural Growth Rate	5.4%	↘ 4.4%	↘ 2.7%
Other Orthodox - Single Gender	Attrition Rate	-2.5%	↗ -0.8%	↘ -1.3%
	Structural Growth Rate	2.7%	↘ 3.1%	↘ 2.6%
Chassidic	Attrition Rate	-7.2%	↗ -5.9%	↘ -5.8%
	Structural Growth Rate	10.8%	↘ 11.1%	↘ 8.1%
Overall	Attrition Rate	-5.0%	↗ -4.0%	↘ -4.2%
	Structural Growth Rate	7.0%	↘ 7.4%	↘ 5.7%

Note: Green and red arrows indicate a change of greater than 0.5%.

This suggests that Kindergartens in Jewish schools – which feed all other grades - aren't growing like they used to. This is born out in Figure 4-3 below. Across the spectrum of schools, Kindergarten enrollment has mostly fallen or stayed flat since 2015.



5. Discussion.

Our finding of stagnation or decline in Kindergarten grades since 2015 is worrisome. If the early grades fail to grow for a sustained period, then the Jewish school system will inevitably stagnate or shrink.

The fact that we find this issue among Jewish schools across the religious spectrum suggests there is a structural problem facing New York Jewish schools.

What could be causing this worrisome trend? There are several possible reasons:

1.

We will consider the evidence for each in turn.

2.1 Shrinking Jewish Family Sizes?

Is growth slowing in Jewish schools because having Jewish families are having fewer children?

The evidence from recent surveys of the U.S. Jewish population seem to suggest the opposite. As Table 5-1 below indicates, the overall number of children per Jewish household increased substantially from 2001 to 2013 and continued to increase somewhat from 2013 to 2020.

Given that the vast majority of Jewish day schools in New York are Orthodox, the number of children in Orthodox households is more germane for our purposes. Here too, we see from the 2013 and 2020 Pew studies that the number of children in Orthodox households increased – from 1.7 children per household in 2013 to 2.0 children per household in 2020.

It also appears that the fertility rate for Orthodox families has not changed from 2012 to 2020 – although given that the 2012 and 2020 Pew studies used a different methodology to calculate fertility rate, this point is not itself conclusive.

Table 5-1: Jewish Americans, Children Per Household and Fertility

	2001	2012	2020
Children Per Jewish Household	0.34	0.5	0.6
Children Per Orthodox Household	-	1.7	2.0
Orthodox Fertility Rate	-	3.3	3.3
<i>Data Source</i>	<i>NJPS, 2001⁷</i>	<i>Pew, 2012⁸</i>	<i>Pew, 2020⁹</i>

Do these national trends of family size growth through 2020 hold true in New York as well?

We do not know for sure - the last analysis of the New York Jewish population was the 2011 Jewish Community Study of New York conducted by the UJA Federation of New York. However, in 2011 UJA's [Jewish Community Study of New York](#) found that in 2011, the average Jewish household had 0.5

⁷ [NJPS 2000-01 - Strength, Challenge, and Diversity in the American Jewish Population](#). Page viii indicates there were 1 million Jewish children residing in 2.9 million households. The study does not break out the number of Orthodox households.

⁸ [A Portrait of Jewish Americans, 2012, Chapter 2: Intermarriage and Other Demographics](#), Household Size table.

⁹ [Jewish Americans in 2020, Chapter 10. Jewish Demographics](#). See Jewish Households in U.S. table.

children – the same as the national average, suggesting New York may move in line with the national trends.

When the next New York population study – covering New York City and Westchester, Nassau, and Suffolk counties – is completed as anticipated in 2023, the question of Jewish family size will be of particular interest.

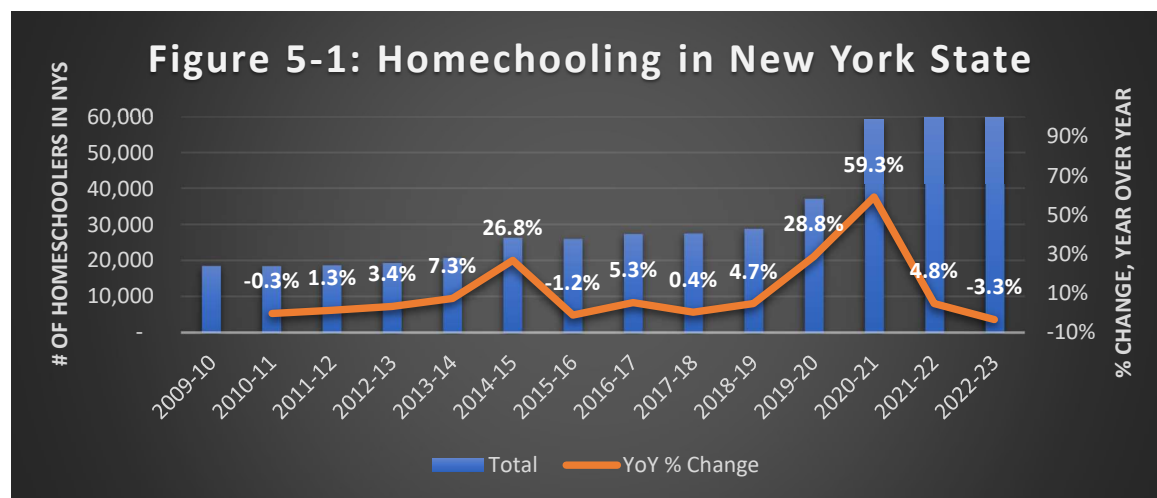
Until that data is available, there is no national level evidence that the slowing growth in New York Jewish day school enrollment is tied to shrinking family sizes.

2.2 Homeschooling?

Is the flattening of Jewish School Enrollment growth in New York since 2015 the result of more Jewish parents homeschooling their children instead of sending them to Jewish school?

According to the National Center for Education Statistics¹⁰, homeschooling rates in the United States increased steadily from 1.7 percent of all K-12 children in 1999 to 3.3 percent in 2016. After 2016 it the rate of homeschooling declined to 2.8 percent in 2019, suggesting that the flattening of growth in New York Jewish schools is unrelated to national trends.

While the U.S. Census Bureau did record a large uptick in homeschooling rates in New York Fall during the COVID-19 pandemic (from 1.2% in May 2020 to 10.1% in October 2020),¹¹ this trend began several years after Jewish day school growth slowed starting in 2016. Moreover, the year 2020 in particular saw higher than average Jewish school growth – +2.8%, compared to a post-2015 average of +1.5%.



New York State Education Department homeschooling data does show a 5,574 increase in homeschooling in 2014. However, this one-year increase – while substantial relative to the total number of New York homeschoolers – was small relative to total Jewish enrollment. Nor did the increase continue in subsequent years until the COVID-19 pandemic began.

¹⁰ Digest of Education Statistics, [Number and percentage of homeschooled students ages 5 through 17, by selected child, parent, and household characteristics: Selected years, 1999 through 2019](#), accessed on 2/21/23

¹¹ [Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey Shows Significant Increase in Homeschooling Rates in Fall 2020](#), accessed 2/21/23.

Thus, there is no evidence that a shift towards homeschool is causing slower growth in Jewish schools.

2.3 Sending to Non-Jewish Schools?

Have more parents simply started sending their young children to non-Jewish schools?

Given that plateauing Kindergarten enrollment is seen across the board – in Orthodox and Chassidic schools as well – that seems highly unlikely.

First, it be an unprecedented shift for Jewish families from insular communities to start sending their children to non-Jewish schools.

Second, data from Jewish population studies in Baltimore and Miami over the past two decades suggest no budge in the long-term trend of ~90% of Orthodox families sending their children to Jewish schools.

Table 5-2: Comparison of Full-Time Jewish Schooling Rates, Select Communities

	Year	Orthodox	Conservative	Reform	All Jewish Children
Baltimore	2010 ¹²	90%	37%	6%	42%
	2020 ¹³	89%	14%	1%	30%
	Change	-1	-23	-5	-12
Miami	2004 ¹⁴	89%	39%	20%	39%
	2014 ¹⁵	90%	39%	22%	46%
	Change	+1	0	+2	+7

Note: Baltimore and Miami are the only major Jewish communities that have completed two population studies over the past two decades for which both studies break down Jewish education enrollment by denomination.

Is this true in New York as well? We cannot say definitively because the last New York Jewish population study was the 2011. No doubt the rate of Jewish school enrollment among New York Jewish families in New York will be of major interest when the UJA Federation of New York completes its 2023 population study.

However, given that Orthodox schools comprise the vast majority of New York Jewish school enrollment and we see no shift in Orthodox families’ Jewish school enrollment rates in other states, it does not seem likely that the slowdown in Kindergarten enrollment since 2015 is due to families choosing non-Jewish schooling options.

2.4 Moving Out of New York?

Are Jewish parents leaving New York and sending their children to Jewish schools in other states?

Given that attrition – students leaving the New York Jewish school system mid-career – has stayed relatively constant since 2005, we can conclude that if parents are leaving the state, then it is primarily younger parents who never sent their children to New York Jewish schools in the first place. If older parents with several children already in grades 1-12 were leaving the state en masse, then we would see

¹² [The 2010 Greater Baltimore Jewish Community Study](#), Page 59.

¹³ [Portrait of Jewish Baltimore: Baltimore’s Jewish Community Study 2020](#), Page 62.

¹⁴ [2004 Greater Miami Jewish Federation Population Study](#), Page 742.

¹⁵ [2014 Greater Miami Jewish Federation Population Study](#), Page 761.

a large uptick in negative attrition for the New York Jewish school system. Since average attrition from 2006-2015 was -4.0% and average attrition from 2016-2021 hardly budged to -4.2%, the exodus mostly appears in the Kindergarten grades.

Indeed, Table 5-3 below shows that while New York Jewish Kindergarten enrollment **increased by 341 students annually** from 2009 to 2015, **it began decreasing after 2015** by an average of 50 students per year. Thus, it seems that many Jewish parents with younger children are failing to enter the Jewish school system in New York.

Are they going to other states?

Based on Table 5-3, it seems so. From 2013¹⁶ to 2015, **New Jersey** Jewish kindergartens grew by an average of 149 students per year; from 2016 onward, growth accelerated to 230 students per year.

We see a similar trends in the next five most populous states by Jewish enrollment – specifically **California, Florida, Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania**. Altogether Jewish Kindergartens in these states grew by an average of 22 students per year from 2009 to 2015, but growth accelerated to an average of 88 students per year from 2016 onward. New York led Jewish Kindergarten enrollment **growth prior to 2015** in these states but led Jewish Kindergarten enrollment **decline from 2016 onwards**. Conversely, Jewish Kindergarten growth in New Jersey, Florida, and other states more than quadrupled in the six years after 2015 compared to the six years before 2016.

If we assume that in New York Jewish population growth and Jewish school utilization rates have remained relatively constant, then the trend of shifting Kindergarten enrollment growth from New York to other states suggests that Kindergarten age families are leaving New York for other states – and they are doing so before their oldest children are entering the Jewish schooling system.

Table 5-3: Comparison of Jewish Kindergarten Enrollment Over Time, Select States

State	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Change, '09-'15	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change, '15-'21
New York	16,022	16,377	16,601	17,313	17,322	17,936	18,067	+2,045	17,645	17,527	17,553	17,257	17,392	17,767	-300
New Jersey	Data Not Available	4,363	4,293	4,168	4,259	4,436	4,557	+194 ('10-'15)	4,834	4,859	5,123	5,342	5,550	5,939	+1,382
Five Next Largest States ¹⁷	3,543	3,601	3,437	3,568	3,624	3,584	3,673	+130	3,617	3,793	3,864	3,862	3,800	4,200	+527
California	1,387	1,552	1,353	1,408	1,392	1,330	1,395	+8	1,311	1,388	1,429	1,322	1,328	1,375	-20
Florida	750	767	791	810	852	883	951	+201	877	984	944	1,055	1,046	1,278	+327
Maryland	685	608	689	730	710	721	656	-29	709	718	713	770	714	757	+81
Ohio	207	195	194	210	223	249	255	+48	281	295	309	311	287	321	+66
Pennsylvania	514	479	410	410	447	401	416	-98	439	408	469	404	425	469	+53

¹⁶ 2010 is the first year for which the NJ DOE provided nonpublic school enrollment data used in this study.

¹⁷ This line reflects the total Kindergarten enrollment in Jewish schools in CA, FL, MD, OH and PA . According to the 2018-2019 AVI CHAI Census of Jewish Day Schools, these states plus Illinois had the largest Jewish school populations that school year. Data for this table was sourced from each state’s respective department of education. Illinois could not be included because the IL DOE does not publish nonpublic enrollment data.

2.5 Possible Explanations.

Why would young Jewish families with Kindergarten-age children be leaving New York?

With a decision as complex as where to live, we would not expect that any single factor can explain why some states' Jewish Kindergartens are growing while others' are not (see Table 5-4). It's notable, however, that the states with negative annual Kindergarten growth (New York and California) also had the lowest overall state population growth from 2016 to 2021, the highest cost of living, and the highest median tuition per pupil in the states' private schools.

By contrast, states with the highest annual Jewish Kindergarten growth (New Jersey and Florida) also had higher population growth, lower cost of living, and median tuition below the national average.

It's also notable that four of the five states with positive enrollment growth have state-funded scholarship programs for K-12 students. Maryland has the Broadening Options and Opportunities for Students Today scholarship program, Pennsylvania has two separate scholarship tax credit programs, Ohio has a combination 8 separate school choice programs, and Florida has the largest constellation of school choice programs in the nation providing over \$1.8 billion in scholarship funding annually.

Table 5-4: KG Enrollment, Population Change, Gov. Support, and Cost of Living

State	Jewish Kgn. Size Growth 2016-2021	State Population Change, 2016-2021 ¹⁸	FY21-22 State Spending on Private Schools/Scholarships ¹⁹	Cost of Living, % of National Average ²⁰	NAIS Median Private School Tuition Per Pupil (% of National Median) ²¹
<i>New York</i>	-300	+1%	\$315M; \$824/pupil	134.5%	\$37,748 (161%)
<i>New Jersey</i>	+1,382	+5%	\$129M; \$882/pupil	112.4%	\$21,559 (92%)
<i>California</i>	-20	+1%	<i>Nil</i>	137.6%	\$28,946 (123%)
<i>Florida</i>	+327	+8%	\$1,873M; \$4,516/pupil	102.8%	\$13,598 (58%)
<i>Maryland</i>	+81	+3%	\$28M; \$275/pupil	124.0%	\$28,021 (119%)
<i>Ohio</i>	+66	+1%	\$555M; \$3,343/pupil	91.9%	\$20,675 (88%)
<i>Pennsylvania</i>	+53	+2%	\$243M; \$1,097/pupil	98.2%	\$18,524 (79%)

While these factors all seem tied with kindergarten growth, none alone explains the divergent outcomes across states. Counterexamples from states with growing Jewish Kindergartens include:

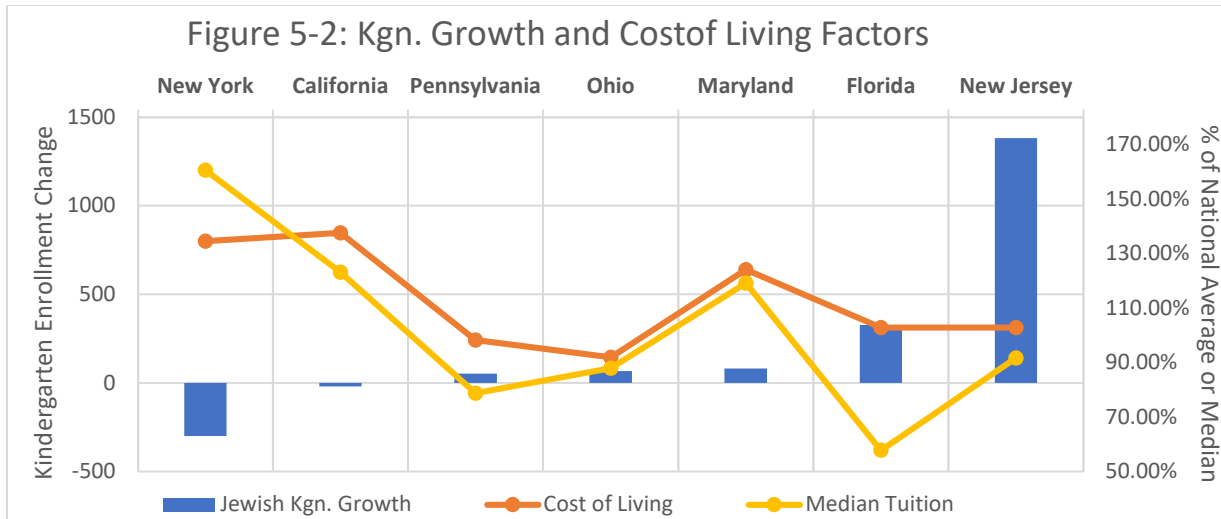
- **Ohio**, which saw +1% **population growth** from 2016 to 2021, just like New York and California.
- **Maryland**, which has a **cost of living** closer to New York's, **Median tuition** costs closer to California's, and **lower state spending** on nonpublic school students than New York.
- **New Jersey**, which has **comparable state spending** on nonpublic schools compared to New York but has the **highest rate of kindergarten growth** since 2015.

¹⁸ Source: U.S. Census Bureau, [State Population: 2010-2019](#) and [State Population Totals: 2020-2022](#).

¹⁹ As of 2023. Source: State Budgets for NY and NJ; EdChoice, [School Choice in America](#) for other states (5/11/23)

²⁰ As of 2022. Source: MO Economic Research and Information Center, [Cost of Living Data](#) (accessed 5/11/23)

²¹ As of 2022-2023 school year, after financial aid. Sources: National Association of Independent Schools [Data Analysis for School Leadership Facts at a Glance](#). The national average for all NAIS schools was \$23,515.



Rather, it seems that a combination of factors is driving young Jewish families to move outside New York. Desirability of a community, the cost of living, the cost of nonpublic school tuition, the level of government support for Jewish schooling all seem to play a role in this trend.

2.6 Limitations.

There are several possible factors we have not considered due to a dearth of available data.

Limited Historical Timeframe.

Rather than concluding that slowing Kindergarten and enrollment growth post-2015 is a new phenomenon, should we instead conclude that the high-growth period from 2006 to 2015 was an aberration? Is slowing growth after 2015 merely a reversion to the long-term norm?

This is possible. Since the state only has nonpublic school enrollment data going back to 2000, we cannot say for certain what are the very long-term historical trends for Non-Orthodox, Chassidic, and Other Orthodox schools in New York.

However, the attrition and structural growth rates from 2000-2005 do not seem to mirror those from 2016-2021. As seen in Table 4-2 above, the period 2000-2005 saw higher negative attrition and higher structural growth rates than the period 2016-2021. This was true for Non-Orthodox, Chassidic, and Other Orthodox schools alike.

Nonetheless, without data prior to 2000 we cannot conclusively say which years are an aberration and which years are a return to the long-term mean.

Jewish School Tuition Costs.

One important factor we have not considered yet is the **relative cost of Jewish education in each state**. While the National Association of Independent Schools median tuition data serves as a proxy for Jewish school tuition, there is no guarantee that Jewish school tuition rates rise and fall similarly across state borders – especially given that the NAIS data includes boarding school tuition rates, which could skew the data.

Sadly, there is currently no high quality, state level, contemporary data on the cost of Jewish education at this time. This is no doubt an important area of future research on the Jewish education system in the United States – especially considering that Orthodox families as a whole rate the cost of Jewish education as either the first or second most pressing issue they face.²²

Non-Cost of Living Explanations.

There are several other emergent realities since 2015 which – aside from cost of living and tuition consideration – could also be driving out-migration from New York.

One is the rise of remote work options, especially for knowledge and technology workers. With more and more workers now permitted to work partially or fully remotely, more New York Jewish families can maintain their existing jobs while moving to more desirable locations. New Jersey may be a particularly desirable destination for individuals who only visit the office a few days per week; the longer commute is more tolerable as it becomes less frequent.

A second is the rise of an increasing number of non-New York locations offering the amenities of a substantial Jewish community. The Orthodox Union has a “Community Fair” initiative showcasing the affordable Orthodox Jewish living prospects in North American communities as diverse as West Orange, NJ; West Hartford, CT; Philadelphia, PA; Atlanta, GA; Houston, TX; and more.

Finally, there are other possibilities that simply may not show up in our data. More parents may be enrolling children in “off the books” schools that do not report data to the New York State Education Department. It’s also possible they have made Aliyah to Israel²³, or moved to other states not considered in our study (e.g., Arizona, Nevada, Georgia).

We recommend the continuation of further Jewish population studies, a comprehensive look at Jewish enrollment nationwide, and other additional research to answer this question.

²² Source: Nishma Research, [2023 Jewish Community Profile](#), Page 11.

²³ Although this is unlikely to be the culprit – Aliyah from the United States to Israel has averaged a relatively low 2,588 since 2010, without very much year-on-year variation.

3. Recommendations.

To better understand and address the causes of slowing New York Jewish school enrollment, we recommend both further research into the driving factors and decisive action to lower the out-of-pocket cost of Jewish education in New York.

3.1 Recommended Research.

We recommend further research into:

- **Contemporary Fertility and Jewish Day School Utilization Rates in New York Jewish Families –** Our conclusion that young Jewish families are leaving New York hinges on the assumption that rates at which Jewish families have children and send them to Jewish schools has not substantially changed since the last New York Jewish population study in 2011. We recommend that the ongoing population study commissioned by UJA Federation of New York survey Jewish families on these specific questions, as well as the question of out-migration, to confirm our tentative conclusions in this study.
 - Priority – High, as the UJA Federation of New York 2023 population study is already underway.
 - Note – The UJA study will only cover New York City and nearby counties; the Monroe and Monsey communities will not be included. Given the growing Jewish population in Monsey and Monroe, the respective Jewish federations for those areas may want to consider commissioning Jewish population studies as well.
- **Jewish Enrollment Trends in Other States –** This study should be reproduced in as many other states as possible to get a full picture of enrollment trends in the overall U.S. Jewish education system. A fuller picture would enable us to make stronger inferences as to where Jewish students may be migrating to and from. In particular, studies in other states should also categorize schools by “Non-Orthodox,” “Orthodox – Single Gender,” “Orthodox – Coed,” and “Chassidic” to strengthen conclusions about migration – the presumption being that parents enrolled in a Chassidic school in New York would likewise seek a Chassidic school in whichever state they migrate to.
 - Priority – High, starting with the states with the highest Jewish school enrollment based on the 2018-2019 AVI CHAI Census of Jewish Day Schools.
- **Jewish School Tuition Trends –** Research is needed to provide high-quality data on the out-of-pocket costs of Jewish education across different types of school, communities, states, and time periods. This would help us ascertain whether New York Jewish schools have become more expensive relative to those in other states – and whether this may be driving migration and enrollment trends.
 - Priority – Medium, as it already seems clear from the NAIS data that relative tuition costs are a factor. This understanding merely needs to be refined and quantified for Jewish schools in particular. When reviewing tuition trends, New York, New Jersey, and Florida should be prioritized, as they saw the largest shift in Kindergarten enrollment growth rates since 2015.
- **Longitudinal Correlation Between Cost of Living and Enrollment Trends -** Our snapshot of data on Kindergarten enrollment, cost of living, and cost of tuition suggests that cost of living is likely a major factor in young Jewish families leaving New York. But to truly explain the *change* in

enrollment trends, we would need to correlate changes over time. We recommend that future research include a longitudinal analysis of time-series data on Jewish communities in multiple regions correlating changes in cost of living and enrollment trends can conclusively show a link between cost of living and enrollment.

- Priority – Medium. We can be relatively confident that there is a causal effect between cost of living and Jewish migration, but more research is needed to quantify this effect.

3.2 Recommended Advocacy Action.

The high cost of Jewish living is likely one of the main reasons for declining enrollment growth in the feeder grades in New York Jewish schools. The New York Jewish community should make a concerted effort to lower the out-of-pocket costs of Jewish education. This effort should include a major advocacy campaign for state-funded K-12 scholarships.

Such scholarship programs already exist in other states, with the Florida and Pennsylvania programs providing the largest annual funding for local Jewish schools. In April 2023, the Florida legislature passed a law making every child in the state eligible for a state-funded scholarship of roughly \$8,000. This was the culmination of over 20 years of advocacy and gradual expansion to the state’s various scholarship programs.

The New York Jewish community should immediately begin advocating for a similar program in New York, and continue advocating until they achieve full state funding parity with public school students. As with any political advocacy effort, this campaign must stay focused and be sustained over many years to bear fruit. Once successful, this program could substantially reduce cost of Jewish education for New York families.

Teach NYS, a division of the Orthodox Union, has already demonstrated increased state funding is the inevitable outcome of sustained grassroots advocacy. Over the past decade, Teach NYS and its coalition partners have more than doubled state funding for nonpublic schools and created the first-ever STEM teacher education program whereby the state covers a portion of Math, Science, and Technology teacher salaries in nonpublic schools.

A major campaign with buy-in from the entire New York Jewish community sustained over several years can make state-funded scholarships a reality for New York Jewish families – and help stem the tide of out-migration from the state.

3.3 Recommended Communal Actions.

Government funding is only a partial solution to the challenge of the high cost of Jewish living in New York. Schools, communal leaders, and Jewish organizations should work together to establish a plan and framework for reducing the cost of Jewish education. Such actions should be informed by research and past efforts, and may include:

- **Improving Information** – Tracking and publishing tuition rates among the schools in a region to increase transparency and market competition among schools.
- **Setting Benchmarks** - Setting a standard for “reasonable” annual tuition increases (e.g., “Inflation +1%”) and obtaining buy-in from as many schools as possible to adhere to this

standard. Any such standard could include reasonable exceptions, such as unexpected enrollment fluctuations or capital campaigns for a new building.

- **Teacher Pipeline** – Creating an apprenticeship program that trains prospective teachers within the boundary of an existing Jewish under the guidance of a master teacher within that school. Such a program would increase the supply of high-quality teachers and guide them towards positions in the Jewish school where they trained. By increasing the supply of qualified teachers, this would reduce the cost for schools to hire and retain educators.
- **Establishing an Endowment for Jewish Education in New York** – Creating a privately-funded endowment that collects donations to build a large principal fund, invests that fund, and pays out investment proceeds to support New York Jewish education. This would mirror the endowments operated by many universities and Jewish day schools. A key factor is that this “Endowment for Jewish Education” would seek to fundraise from all donors in New York – particularly via estate donations – and would distribute funding to all Jewish school students in New York.

These are just a few examples of the actions the New York Jewish community can take to start controlling the high cost of Jewish living in the state of New York.

Appendix A

Jewish Enrollment Dashboards, by Sub-Affiliation

Table A-1: "Chassidic" Enrollment Dashboard																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	3,347	6,469	3,707	3,305	3,275	2,981	3,157	3,085	2,970	2,813	2,377	2,258	1,995	1,642	43,381			89
2001	3,577	6,562	3,896	3,533	3,328	3,294	3,124	3,113	3,007	2,762	2,576	2,307	2,130	1,865	45,074	1,693	3.9%	94
2002	4,080	6,596	4,112	3,665	3,408	3,212	3,229	2,888	3,057	2,818	2,592	2,368	2,097	1,932	46,054	980	2.2%	94
2003	4,558	6,717	4,211	3,908	3,580	3,378	3,233	3,226	2,934	3,119	2,894	2,456	2,315	1,953	48,482	2,428	5.3%	101
2004	4,032	6,836	4,503	4,034	3,974	3,634	3,388	3,201	3,190	2,899	2,986	2,680	2,285	2,139	49,781	1,299	2.7%	101
2005	3,992	7,371	4,600	4,216	3,954	3,853	3,689	3,331	3,213	3,075	3,071	2,689	2,456	2,323	51,833	2,052	4.1%	100
2006	4,279	7,994	4,831	4,471	4,306	4,051	3,919	3,707	3,385	3,167	3,329	2,890	2,649	2,582	55,560	3,727	7.2%	103
2007	5,274	8,396	5,203	4,629	4,346	4,247	3,900	3,885	3,659	3,306	3,343	3,069	2,644	2,635	58,536	2,976	5.4%	97
2008	5,683	9,551	5,237	5,036	4,669	4,379	4,229	3,961	3,974	3,676	3,654	3,139	2,858	2,651	62,697	4,161	7.1%	104
2009	5,823	9,682	5,879	5,282	5,039	4,694	4,458	4,270	3,967	3,858	4,023	3,226	2,848	2,765	65,814	3,117	5.0%	109
2010	6,352	9,746	6,132	5,803	5,351	5,086	4,708	4,420	4,219	3,843	4,060	3,644	3,235	2,794	69,393	3,579	5.4%	114
2011	7,631	10,107	6,694	5,983	5,824	5,357	5,193	4,840	4,379	4,054	4,059	3,903	3,372	3,108	74,504	5,111	7.4%	122
2012	8,061	10,563	6,679	6,302	5,720	5,820	5,349	4,919	4,595	4,058	4,205	3,810	3,393	3,125	76,599	2,095	2.8%	118
2013	8,924	10,591	6,982	6,437	6,105	5,816	5,802	5,229	4,795	4,267	4,181	4,104	3,531	3,126	79,890	3,291	4.3%	125
2014	8,761	11,132	7,335	6,743	6,432	6,300	5,867	5,655	5,186	4,553	4,399	4,320	3,761	3,210	83,654	3,764	4.7%	128
2015	8,911	11,209	7,614	7,030	6,673	6,549	6,206	5,731	5,490	4,873	4,964	4,537	3,963	3,321	87,071	3,417	4.1%	131
2016	9,504	11,021	7,726	7,229	6,855	6,725	6,468	5,966	5,536	5,148	4,962	4,814	4,063	3,216	89,233	2,162	2.5%	148
2017	8,923	11,013	7,781	7,274	6,963	6,835	6,522	6,120	5,811	5,254	5,139	4,975	4,130	3,350	90,090	857	1.0%	156
2018	8,993	11,055	7,977	7,786	7,548	7,092	6,785	6,486	6,088	5,617	5,149	5,099	4,364	3,396	93,435	3,345	3.7%	203
2019	8,859	10,889	8,093	7,946	7,604	7,299	6,976	6,676	6,238	5,523	5,350	5,194	4,754	3,634	95,035	1,600	1.7%	208
2020	9,903	11,004	8,428	8,127	7,832	7,426	7,174	6,998	6,632	5,991	5,718	5,621	4,664	3,967	99,485	4,450	4.7%	215
2021	9,894	11,235	8,215	8,019	7,743	7,356	7,271	7,033	6,808	6,273	5,781	5,633	4,949	3,898	100,108	623	0.6%	219

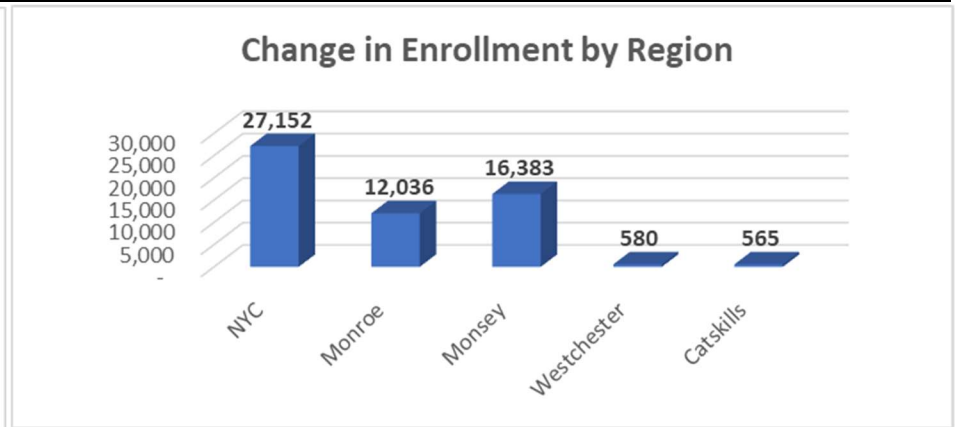
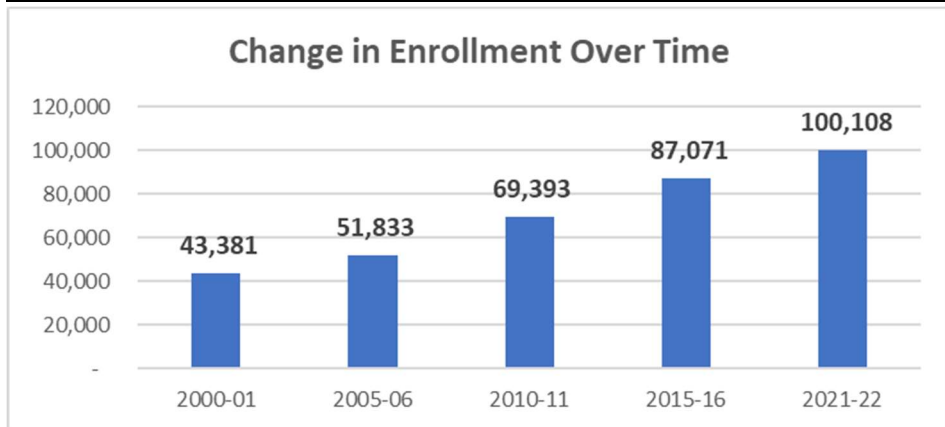
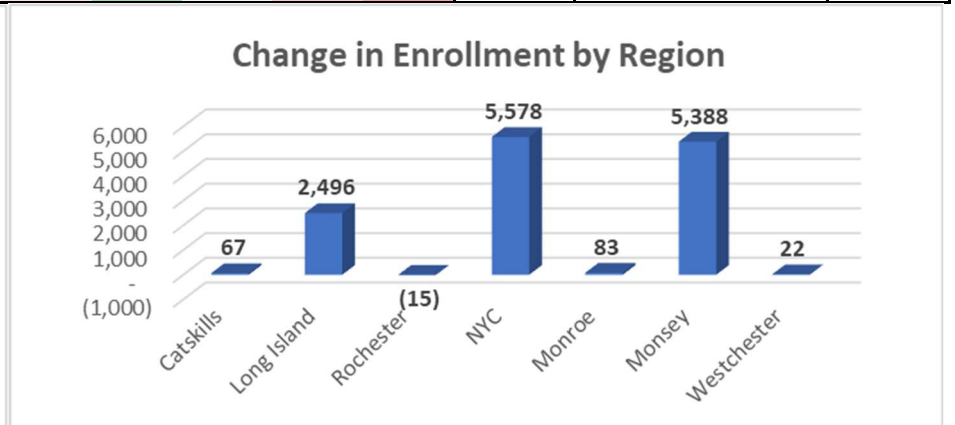
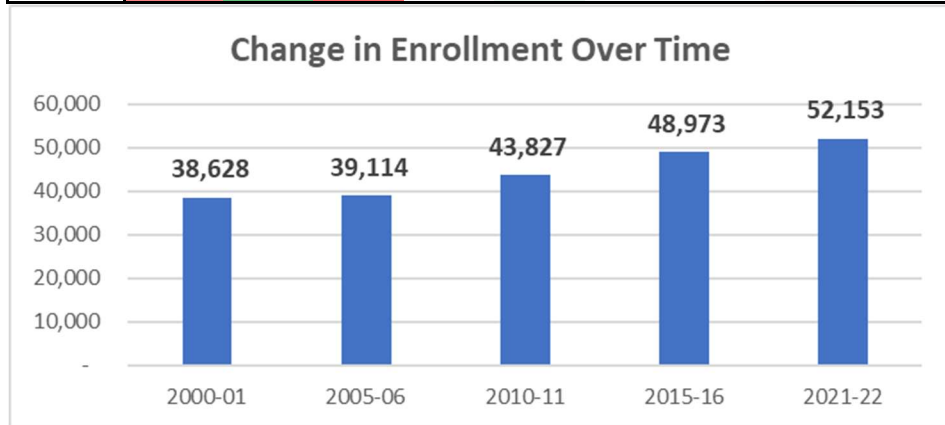
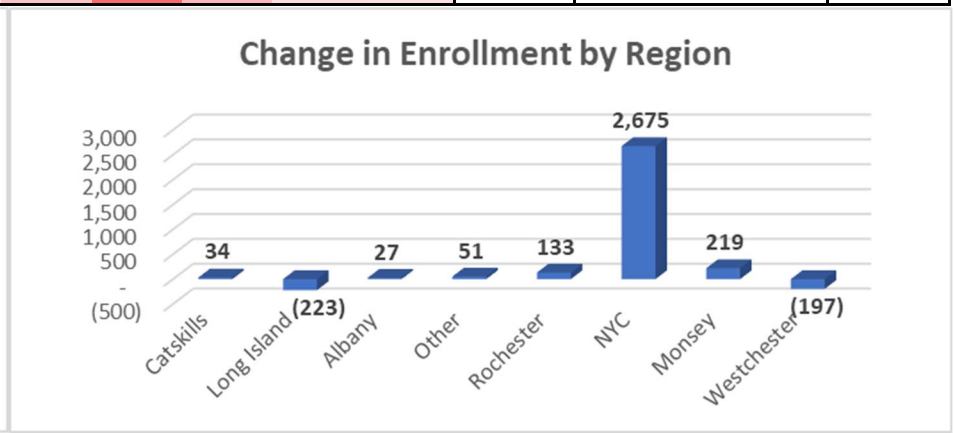
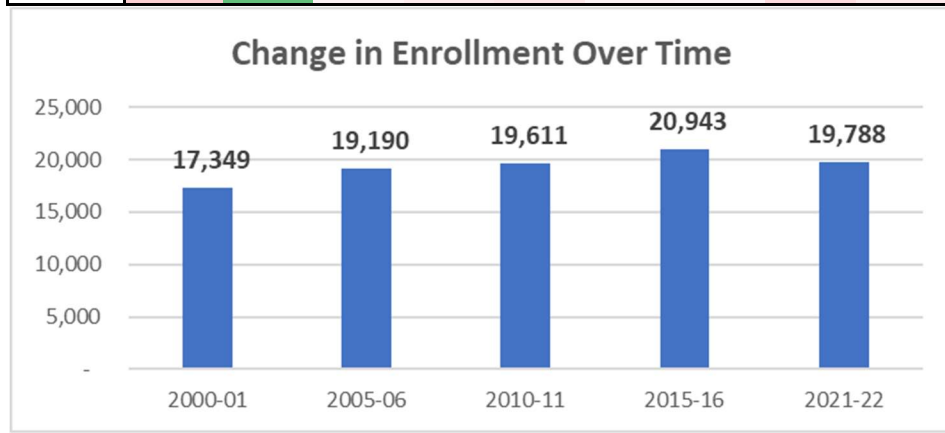


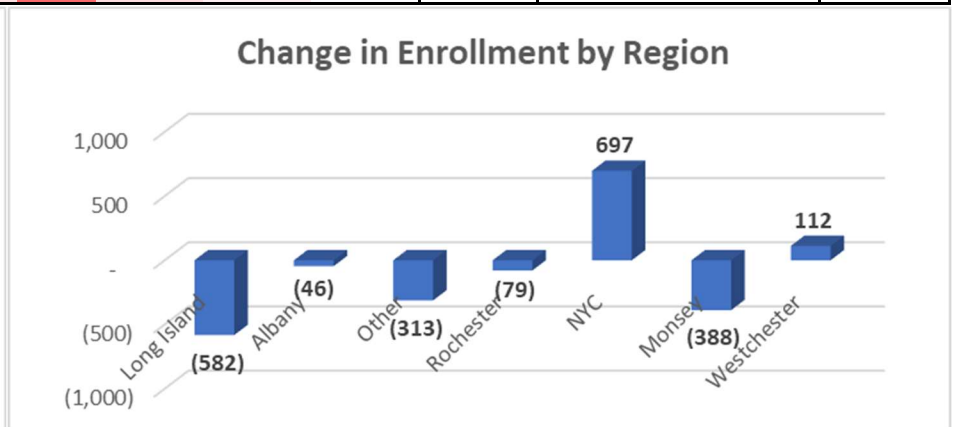
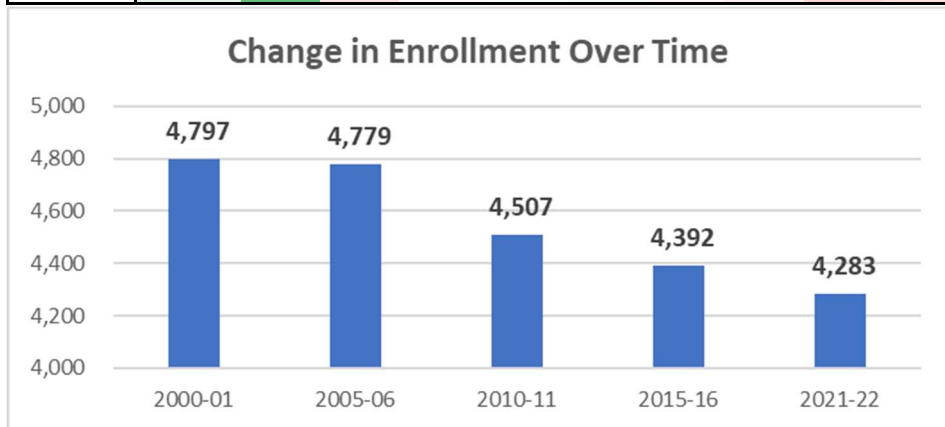
Table A-2: "Other Orthodox – Single Gender" Enrollment Dashboard																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	2,069	3,648	2,939	2,879	2,827	2,819	2,775	2,744	2,705	2,680	2,908	2,739	2,634	2,262	38,628			136
2001	2,000	3,664	2,752	2,830	2,799	2,766	2,771	2,800	2,738	2,704	3,091	2,814	2,659	2,482	38,870	242	0.6%	137
2002	2,273	3,580	2,767	2,733	2,771	2,746	2,711	2,773	2,747	2,727	3,041	2,912	2,695	2,545	39,021	151	0.4%	141
2003	2,134	3,586	2,756	2,695	2,692	2,728	2,687	2,696	2,773	2,785	3,016	2,915	2,906	2,606	38,975	-46	-0.1%	144
2004	2,335	3,415	2,758	2,678	2,640	2,659	2,736	2,645	2,624	2,721	3,120	2,973	2,854	2,731	38,889	-86	-0.2%	144
2005	2,378	3,404	2,834	2,729	2,682	2,627	2,611	2,698	2,649	2,614	3,143	3,060	2,944	2,741	39,114	225	0.6%	146
2006	2,546	3,411	2,938	2,831	2,740	2,663	2,645	2,650	2,651	2,671	3,046	3,028	2,993	2,853	39,666	552	1.4%	148
2007	2,417	3,539	2,845	2,868	2,782	2,715	2,644	2,624	2,592	2,745	3,129	2,950	2,911	2,803	39,564	-102	-0.3%	149
2008	2,663	3,990	3,125	2,916	2,990	2,903	2,758	2,771	2,706	2,707	3,210	3,121	2,974	2,911	41,745	2,181	5.5%	156
2009	2,741	4,120	3,267	3,082	2,963	2,969	2,942	2,814	2,800	2,788	3,131	3,099	3,133	2,895	42,744	999	2.4%	158
2010	2,695	4,258	3,359	3,206	3,115	2,977	2,958	3,016	2,873	2,821	3,318	3,123	3,148	2,960	43,827	1,083	2.5%	166
2011	3,003	4,238	3,446	3,328	3,218	3,078	2,974	2,998	3,002	2,919	3,356	3,155	3,123	2,977	44,815	988	2.3%	169
2012	3,151	4,495	3,446	3,442	3,292	3,229	3,091	3,000	2,999	2,970	3,383	3,241	3,152	2,902	45,793	978	2.2%	170
2013	3,065	4,363	3,692	3,423	3,425	3,363	3,235	3,097	3,020	2,975	3,438	3,308	3,220	3,007	46,631	838	1.8%	170
2014	3,180	4,483	3,740	3,646	3,418	3,439	3,305	3,202	3,132	3,001	3,395	3,375	3,232	2,917	47,465	834	1.8%	169
2015	3,331	4,517	3,793	3,824	3,775	3,453	3,476	3,366	3,283	3,142	3,432	3,349	3,291	2,941	48,973	1,508	3.2%	175
2016	3,424	4,327	3,847	3,715	3,713	3,598	3,405	3,323	3,288	3,133	3,480	3,445	3,290	3,051	49,039	66	0.1%	177
2017	3,164	4,235	3,817	3,822	3,751	3,681	3,611	3,368	3,332	3,251	3,547	3,599	3,324	2,998	49,500	461	0.9%	184
2018	3,245	4,356	3,817	3,775	3,803	3,660	3,656	3,566	3,246	3,405	3,539	3,582	3,358	2,920	49,928	428	0.9%	204
2019	3,446	4,346	3,861	3,803	3,775	3,763	3,682	3,678	3,546	3,387	3,759	3,674	3,427	2,995	51,142	1,214	2.4%	212
2020	3,467	4,287	3,748	3,658	3,681	3,677	3,778	3,648	3,715	3,521	3,776	3,843	3,626	3,136	51,561	419	0.8%	212
2021	3,151	4,471	3,735	3,736	3,748	3,695	3,694	3,748	3,672	3,635	3,953	3,846	3,691	3,378	52,153	592	1.1%	219



A.3 "Other Orthodox – Coed" Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	2,030	1,715	1,394	1,426	1,311	1,320	1,344	1,219	1,239	1,206	851	837	758	699	17,349			56
2001	2,069	1,755	1,468	1,340	1,396	1,299	1,313	1,312	1,236	1,252	889	828	806	730	17,693	344	2.0%	58
2002	1,952	1,735	1,597	1,452	1,396	1,429	1,362	1,352	1,376	1,308	933	949	870	822	18,533	840	4.7%	62
2003	1,923	1,812	1,600	1,499	1,419	1,386	1,430	1,358	1,329	1,376	927	898	912	853	18,722	189	1.0%	63
2004	1,979	1,774	1,628	1,494	1,500	1,433	1,407	1,482	1,463	1,405	1,005	930	886	872	19,258	536	2.9%	66
2005	1,981	1,778	1,604	1,548	1,409	1,467	1,400	1,402	1,417	1,417	1,014	1,001	875	877	19,190	-68	-0.4%	70
2006	1,963	1,732	1,596	1,521	1,509	1,372	1,417	1,355	1,381	1,505	1,046	979	982	788	19,146	-44	-0.2%	69
2007	1,890	1,814	1,516	1,531	1,480	1,479	1,374	1,386	1,365	1,376	1,089	1,030	981	945	19,256	110	0.6%	68
2008	2,037	1,786	1,593	1,490	1,494	1,453	1,444	1,345	1,391	1,362	980	1,062	983	949	19,369	113	0.6%	69
2009	2,057	1,749	1,602	1,560	1,451	1,460	1,390	1,409	1,341	1,413	959	968	1,010	954	19,323	-46	-0.2%	73
2010	2,096	1,868	1,621	1,552	1,526	1,468	1,443	1,371	1,422	1,317	1,051	972	932	972	19,611	288	1.5%	77
2011	2,282	1,760	1,657	1,546	1,533	1,508	1,424	1,451	1,378	1,420	993	1,045	933	907	19,837	226	1.2%	75
2012	2,052	1,787	1,673	1,648	1,533	1,528	1,502	1,383	1,431	1,370	1,062	989	1,063	892	19,913	76	0.4%	73
2013	2,056	1,892	1,680	1,628	1,638	1,518	1,489	1,467	1,374	1,433	1,028	1,038	973	1,045	20,259	346	1.7%	75
2014	1,971	1,876	1,831	1,634	1,630	1,622	1,497	1,461	1,446	1,409	1,126	1,036	1,052	970	20,561	302	1.5%	78
2015	2,094	1,869	1,808	1,791	1,604	1,634	1,572	1,483	1,469	1,392	1,071	1,116	1,000	1,040	20,943	382	1.9%	77
2016	2,017	1,878	1,776	1,750	1,748	1,615	1,622	1,580	1,461	1,473	1,154	1,061	1,089	974	21,198	255	1.2%	79
2017	2,071	1,897	1,782	1,693	1,668	1,704	1,599	1,556	1,560	1,400	1,142	1,134	1,043	1,091	21,340	142	0.7%	80
2018	1,799	1,709	1,655	1,653	1,638	1,637	1,654	1,544	1,545	1,514	1,065	1,149	1,126	1,011	20,699	-641	-3.0%	89
2019	1,577	1,649	1,742	1,650	1,608	1,590	1,596	1,607	1,538	1,486	1,162	1,098	1,133	1,090	20,526	-173	-0.8%	86
2020	1,498	1,692	1,688	1,644	1,596	1,560	1,533	1,502	1,561	1,515	1,208	1,133	1,028	1,052	20,210	-316	-1.5%	83
2021	1,416	1,630	1,670	1,649	1,598	1,577	1,545	1,472	1,467	1,450	1,121	1,111	1,091	991	19,788	-422	-2.1%	86



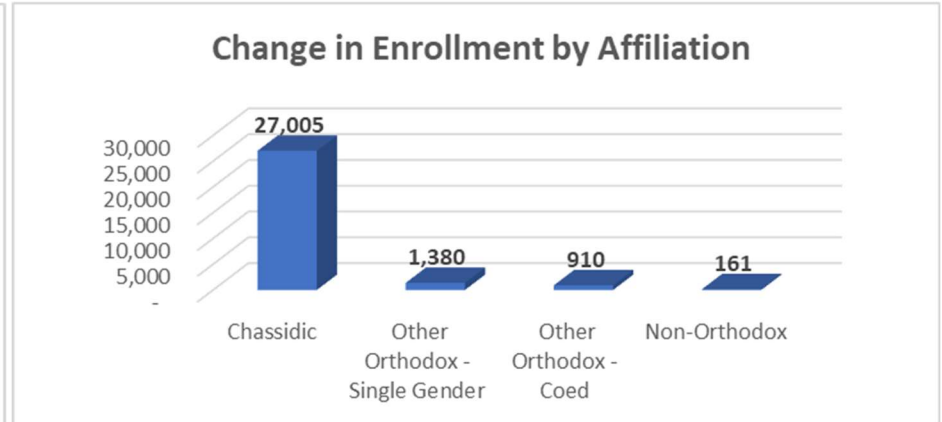
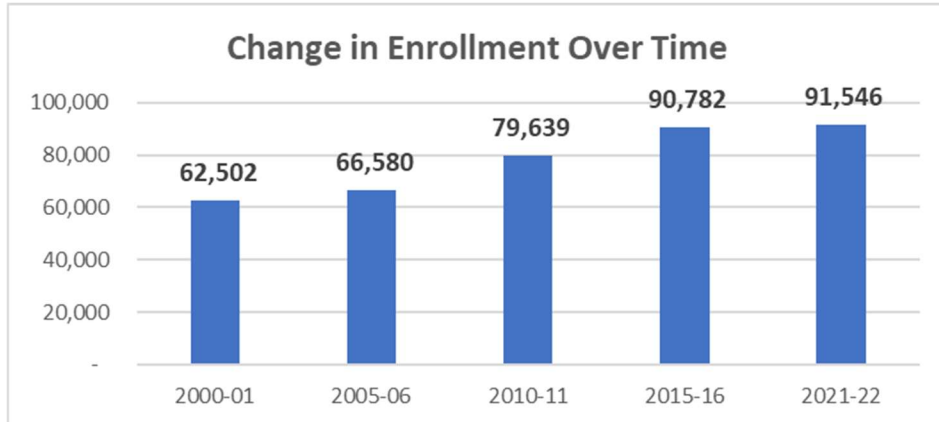
A.4 Non-Orthodox Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	270	580	572	608	566	527	504	406	334	334	36	26	19	15	4,797			24
2001	317	642	554	547	595	524	504	402	337	312	85	35	25	18	4,897	100	2.1%	25
2002	277	514	581	526	492	532	500	400	354	310	113	88	34	24	4,745	-152	-3.1%	24
2003	341	514	509	555	493	462	495	387	329	333	129	115	88	34	4,784	39	0.8%	24
2004	311	535	488	505	519	464	436	411	339	328	147	120	119	87	4,809	25	0.5%	24
2005	357	520	474	467	484	493	435	329	366	322	147	149	116	120	4,779	-30	-0.6%	23
2006	317	518	502	453	462	460	456	342	293	359	145	123	129	89	4,648	-131	-2.7%	22
2007	337	509	537	487	461	444	448	377	330	280	175	151	139	151	4,826	178	3.8%	23
2008	357	554	465	510	467	454	423	369	337	296	145	166	154	133	4,830	4	0.1%	23
2009	327	471	499	435	479	421	408	338	340	326	136	147	163	153	4,643	-187	-3.9%	23
2010	259	505	446	488	418	445	391	334	308	321	154	134	144	160	4,507	-136	-2.9%	21
2011	240	496	509	423	487	386	423	340	320	336	171	173	179	170	4,653	146	3.2%	22
2012	253	468	482	480	381	452	351	381	308	296	181	162	171	176	4,542	-111	-2.4%	22
2013	251	476	450	455	447	363	431	324	358	307	176	167	161	169	4,535	-7	-0.2%	22
2014	254	445	425	439	419	429	333	396	292	340	191	164	170	158	4,455	-80	-1.8%	22
2015	230	472	415	409	419	385	415	293	363	281	191	185	165	169	4,392	-63	-1.4%	22
2016	281	419	438	402	403	391	367	383	276	341	158	188	180	163	4,390	-2	0.0%	22
2017	259	382	385	421	393	404	391	356	371	278	154	160	187	177	4,318	-72	-1.6%	21
2018	189	433	367	380	415	396	407	387	363	365	152	158	156	185	4,353	35	0.8%	21
2019	217	373	378	337	374	387	375	382	355	316	189	146	156	155	4,140	-213	-4.9%	17
2020	201	409	383	382	361	384	406	363	375	346	175	189	144	152	4,270	130	3.1%	17
2021	212	431	387	379	386	365	378	392	333	352	178	163	183	144	4,283	13	0.3%	19



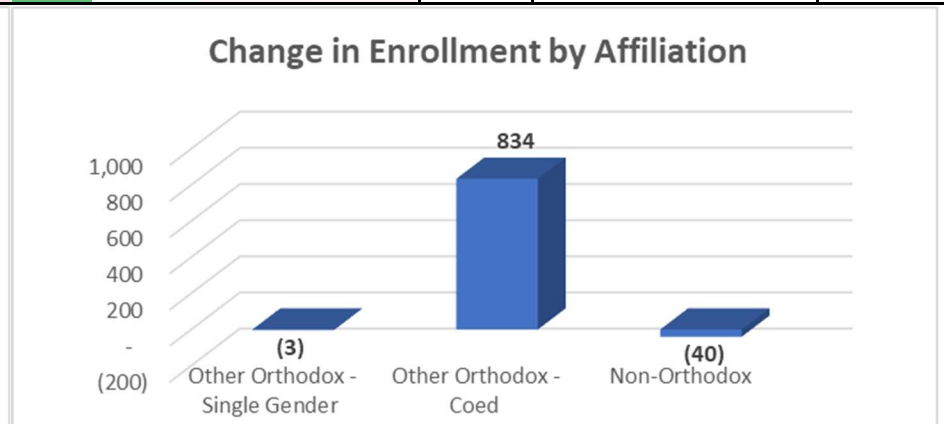
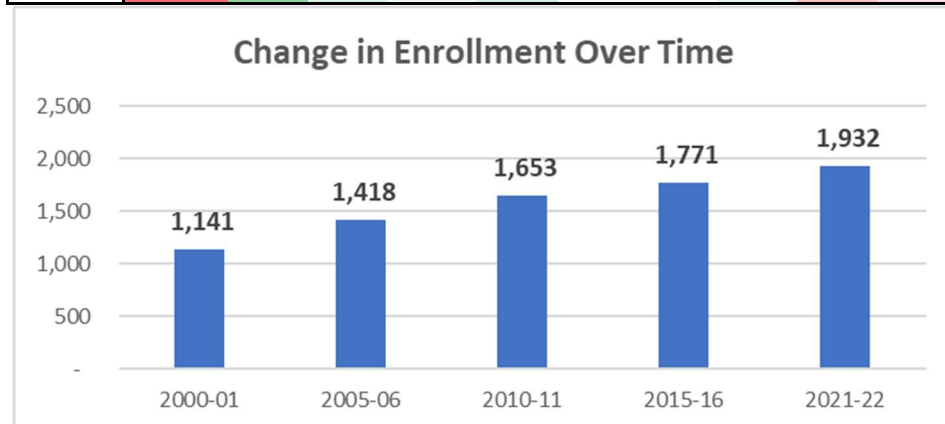
Appendix B

Jewish Enrollment Dashboards, by Region

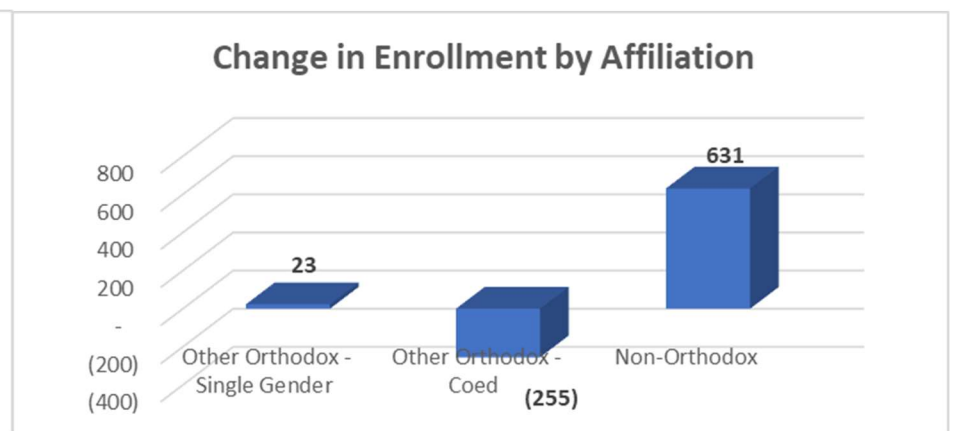
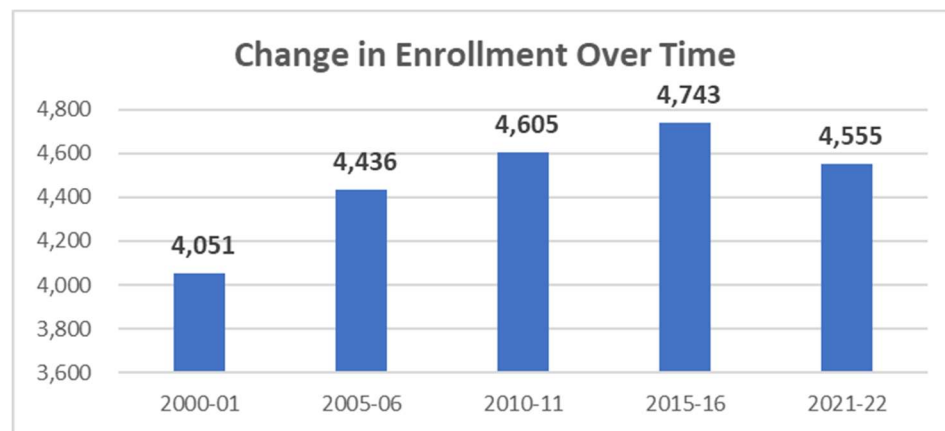
B.1 Brooklyn Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	4,991	7,906	5,072	4,773	4,623	4,471	4,582	4,526	4,370	4,294	3,643	3,479	3,146	2,626	62,502			164
2001	5,010	7,961	5,124	4,862	4,718	4,498	4,553	4,561	4,431	4,157	3,952	3,518	3,285	2,883	63,513	1,011	1.6%	167
2002	5,695	7,715	5,279	4,856	4,679	4,557	4,474	4,362	4,454	4,343	3,910	3,740	3,289	3,016	64,369	856	1.3%	169
2003	5,792	7,709	5,213	4,950	4,698	4,601	4,467	4,400	4,357	4,465	3,998	3,683	3,552	3,072	64,957	588	0.9%	176
2004	5,210	7,594	5,402	4,977	4,889	4,710	4,594	4,437	4,368	4,326	4,168	3,871	3,484	3,305	65,335	378	0.6%	179
2005	5,362	7,831	5,383	5,119	4,842	4,786	4,668	4,545	4,439	4,242	4,311	4,009	3,699	3,344	66,580	1,245	1.9%	180
2006	5,469	8,556	5,642	5,209	5,024	4,870	4,736	4,664	4,465	4,317	4,238	4,076	3,832	3,609	68,707	2,127	3.2%	178
2007	6,218	8,517	5,717	5,417	5,063	4,957	4,760	4,709	4,601	4,538	4,446	4,041	3,685	3,569	70,238	1,531	2.2%	175
2008	6,312	10,053	6,032	5,622	5,556	5,200	5,001	4,896	4,752	4,648	4,708	4,287	3,798	3,674	74,539	4,301	6.1%	187
2009	6,886	9,905	6,302	5,918	5,613	5,481	5,210	4,994	4,784	4,732	4,838	4,404	4,070	3,708	76,845	2,306	3.1%	193
2010	7,114	10,579	6,635	6,269	5,922	5,623	5,412	5,234	4,971	4,714	4,885	4,476	4,080	3,725	79,639	2,794	3.6%	203
2011	8,406	10,350	7,016	6,490	6,246	5,916	5,728	5,625	5,171	4,889	4,937	4,662	4,193	3,946	83,575	3,936	4.9%	207
2012	8,647	10,335	7,074	6,785	6,279	6,334	5,931	5,490	5,316	4,899	4,899	4,566	4,247	3,908	84,710	1,135	1.4%	204
2013	9,052	10,060	7,161	6,818	6,583	6,356	6,214	5,820	5,372	5,028	4,941	4,717	4,271	4,007	86,400	1,690	2.0%	210
2014	9,074	10,228	7,489	6,887	6,749	6,737	6,316	6,018	5,716	5,169	5,095	4,948	4,411	3,991	88,828	2,428	2.8%	209
2015	9,002	10,140	7,563	7,188	6,826	6,818	6,645	6,105	5,882	5,393	5,350	5,151	4,659	4,060	90,782	1,954	2.2%	214
2016	9,339	9,763	7,492	7,152	6,886	6,681	6,654	6,241	5,815	5,461	5,493	5,277	4,729	4,111	91,094	312	0.3%	216
2017	8,913	9,086	7,222	6,993	6,780	6,723	6,389	6,150	6,013	5,493	5,286	5,402	4,785	4,176	89,411	-1,683	-1.8%	219
2018	8,777	9,238	7,325	7,229	7,109	6,715	6,565	6,244	6,068	5,761	5,206	5,266	4,848	4,288	90,639	1,228	1.4%	262
2019	8,464	9,257	7,369	7,264	7,054	6,804	6,603	6,504	6,022	5,551	5,408	5,381	5,032	4,415	91,128	489	0.5%	265
2020	8,643	9,151	7,391	7,141	7,130	6,732	6,653	6,537	6,376	5,705	5,799	5,744	5,176	4,597	92,775	1,647	1.8%	268
2021	8,000	9,314	7,110	7,023	6,825	6,652	6,525	6,422	6,348	5,983	5,565	5,769	5,180	4,830	91,546	-1,229	-1.3%	275



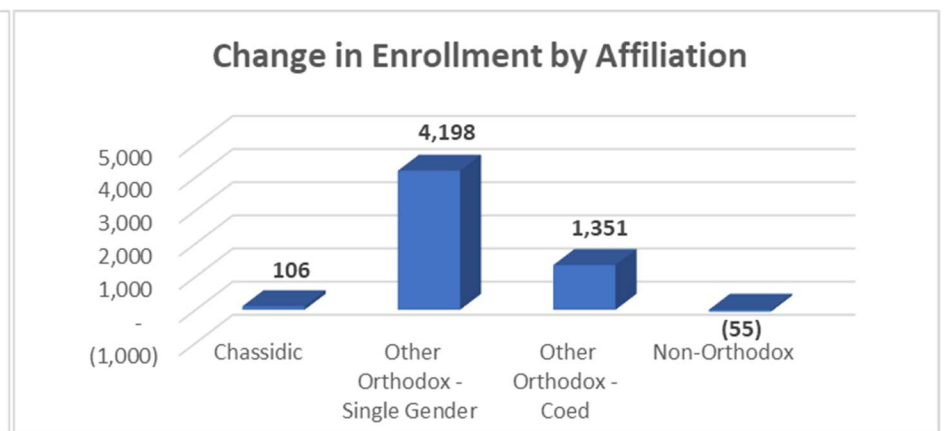
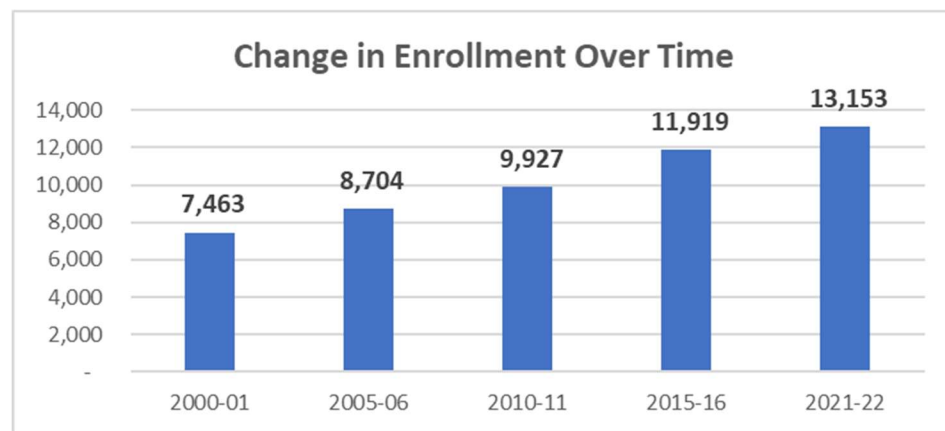
B.2 Bronx Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	120	117	108	106	98	93	107	109	102	92	33	31	21	4	1,141			5
2001	94	122	116	108	115	107	103	112	104	102	39	36	31	4	1,193	52	4.6%	5
2002	82	114	113	116	108	107	105	122	106	108	27	39	29	14	1,190	-3	-0.3%	5
2003	93	119	104	110	112	114	106	109	117	105	95	41	35	13	1,273	83	7.0%	6
2004	116	129	119	100	112	101	113	106	112	112	94	109	46	16	1,385	112	8.8%	6
2005	106	129	114	114	96	107	95	115	101	103	109	95	105	29	1,418	33	2.4%	6
2006	164	111	124	109	118	94	109	100	116	95	144	114	98	85	1,581	163	11.5%	6
2007	35	119	100	118	103	116	96	114	104	110	132	146	118	78	1,489	-92	-5.8%	6
2008	140	130	103	95	109	109	119	99	138	108	157	127	149	105	1,688	199	13.4%	5
2009	103	111	121	103	97	103	101	104	109	114	139	155	124	123	1,607	-81	-4.8%	5
2010	83	133	108	117	100	92	108	103	107	109	181	144	160	108	1,653	46	2.9%	5
2011	94	119	130	107	114	99	98	114	108	111	168	178	145	136	1,721	68	4.1%	5
2012	104	128	116	126	102	111	97	107	115	106	194	166	180	119	1,771	50	2.9%	5
2013	93	120	121	112	124	106	113	88	106	111	164	197	166	143	1,764	-7	-0.4%	5
2014	74	107	118	125	110	126	104	119	93	102	187	169	190	143	1,767	3	0.2%	5
2015	87	112	110	117	120	109	118	101	115	92	172	182	170	166	1,771	4	0.2%	5
2016	69	104	110	106	116	121	111	126	106	117	187	169	179	143	1,764	-7	-0.4%	5
2017	80	94	94	116	102	117	121	114	126	106	181	189	171	151	1,762	-2	-0.1%	5
2018	68	104	97	95	116	106	116	127	116	124	198	184	191	147	1,789	27	1.5%	6
2019	88	102	103	101	105	109	115	118	128	115	216	196	179	180	1,855	66	3.7%	6
2020	104	101	112	101	107	102	115	128	126	135	197	208	190	176	1,902	47	2.5%	6
2021	80	135	109	116	112	109	103	122	119	122	210	202	205	188	1,932	30	1.6%	6



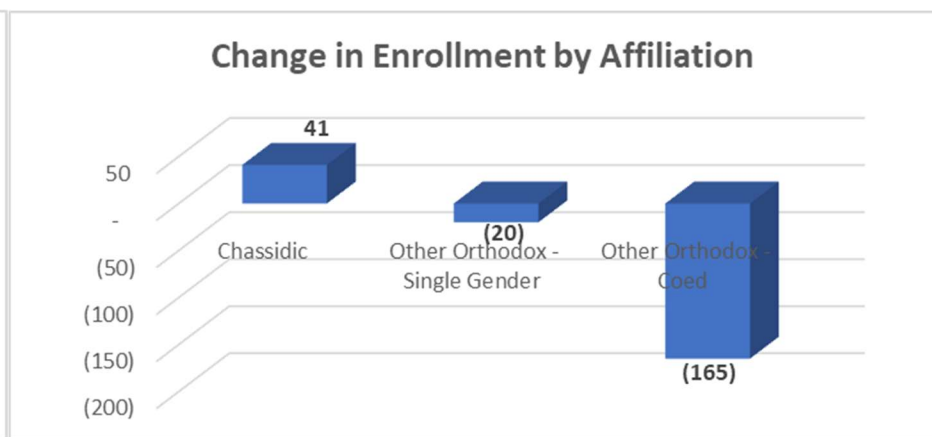
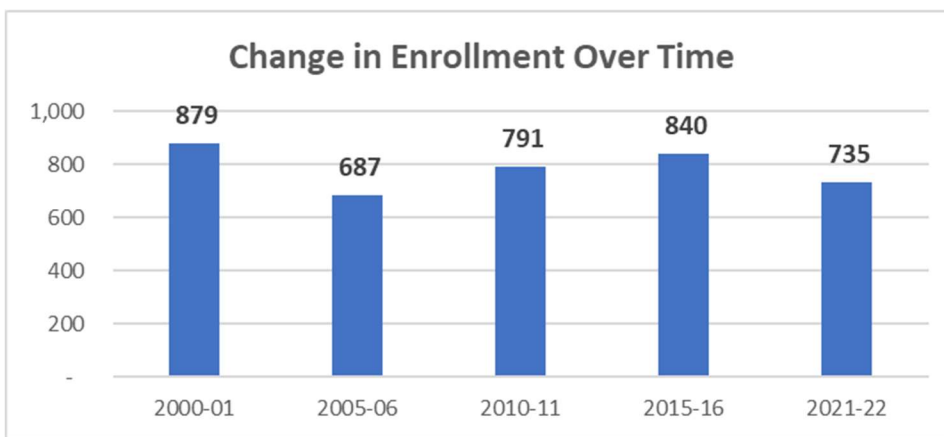
B.3 Manhattan Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	351	416	306	289	266	266	248	239	213	210	351	304	313	279	4,051			17
2001	366	478	294	258	282	252	256	240	211	219	350	347	294	312	4,159	108	2.7%	17
2002	370	454	317	273	249	268	253	252	225	197	363	353	332	282	4,188	29	0.7%	18
2003	357	435	335	302	265	243	264	237	234	228	354	360	350	326	4,290	102	2.4%	17
2004	369	441	325	298	295	261	237	258	234	237	384	349	367	330	4,385	95	2.2%	17
2005	384	409	335	306	295	288	263	241	253	235	352	376	347	352	4,436	51	1.2%	17
2006	316	400	315	309	299	287	291	261	237	250	332	339	364	302	4,302	-134	-3.0%	16
2007	357	472	327	324	333	308	301	291	263	246	345	329	344	353	4,593	291	6.8%	17
2008	397	466	320	310	312	319	296	276	279	256	338	320	322	339	4,550	-43	-0.9%	17
2009	406	445	390	312	293	297	299	282	265	274	364	331	309	314	4,581	31	0.7%	17
2010	393	449	384	373	312	288	282	274	272	256	357	342	328	295	4,605	24	0.5%	16
2011	382	469	407	339	361	307	277	272	266	264	335	340	331	322	4,672	67	1.5%	16
2012	375	466	404	375	319	340	300	255	259	262	346	337	345	328	4,711	39	0.8%	16
2013	329	506	372	377	353	309	339	296	259	261	348	329	320	339	4,737	26	0.6%	16
2014	326	455	399	349	346	336	299	327	284	258	336	338	322	307	4,682	-55	-1.2%	16
2015	308	502	364	378	334	325	333	275	324	276	346	330	330	318	4,743	61	1.3%	17
2016	327	390	417	347	377	336	328	324	274	319	327	325	329	319	4,739	-4	-0.1%	17
2017	324	367	357	407	340	386	340	324	327	282	333	301	311	316	4,715	-24	-0.5%	18
2018	303	357	358	360	392	345	384	329	338	325	319	327	275	293	4,705	-10	-0.2%	18
2019	328	385	343	342	358	383	344	384	332	311	340	320	313	277	4,760	55	1.2%	18
2020	273	399	330	316	311	341	362	320	350	314	315	346	309	305	4,591	-169	-3.6%	18
2021	257	424	321	323	317	311	331	352	312	336	333	305	331	302	4,555	-36	-0.8%	20



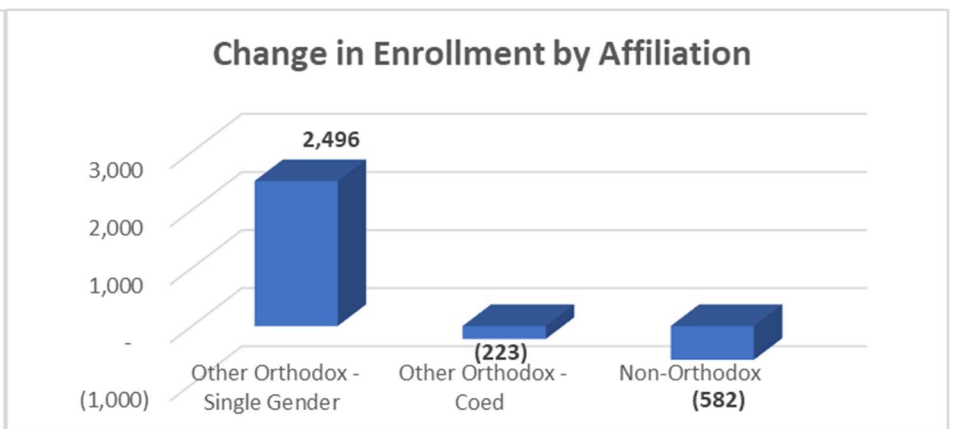
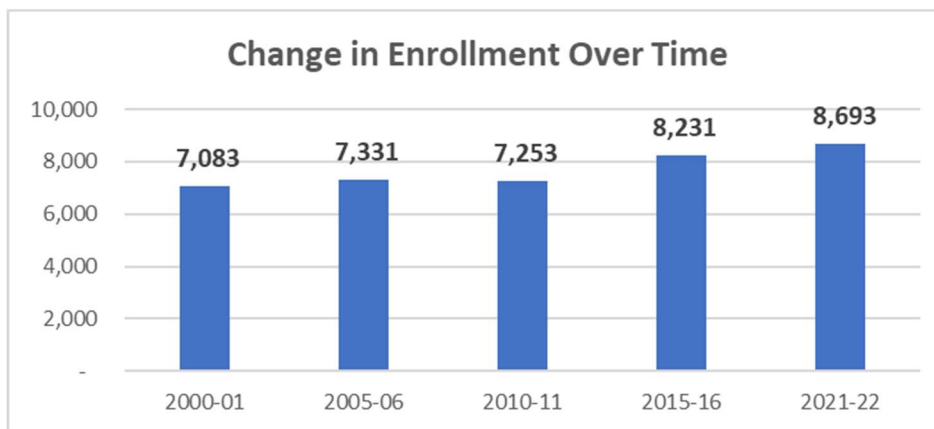
B.4 Queens Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	440	586	649	599	604	600	542	565	519	539	478	428	478	436	7,463			30
2001	551	627	588	609	568	618	595	534	569	545	467	479	426	437	7,613	150	2.0%	29
2002	506	702	683	610	631	559	618	600	550	597	480	482	484	422	7,924	311	4.1%	32
2003	518	834	711	686	632	639	592	647	610	583	474	444	462	447	8,279	355	4.5%	33
2004	547	807	770	698	698	632	647	626	674	637	526	480	425	435	8,602	323	3.9%	30
2005	611	789	792	730	647	686	594	632	590	640	568	519	486	420	8,704	102	1.2%	31
2006	615	876	805	795	757	651	682	600	648	598	573	533	519	485	9,137	433	5.0%	33
2007	639	901	845	801	791	757	646	678	606	654	594	556	516	494	9,478	341	3.7%	33
2008	686	966	907	818	791	767	702	636	649	583	535	590	537	478	9,645	167	1.8%	33
2009	654	928	913	867	789	756	695	679	608	636	506	500	531	470	9,532	-113	-1.2%	32
2010	630	1,131	936	903	857	799	719	702	684	590	493	506	486	491	9,927	395	4.1%	33
2011	797	1,018	994	919	871	821	764	716	702	678	523	500	477	469	10,249	322	3.2%	34
2012	841	1,073	954	941	891	866	811	772	727	698	571	518	505	449	10,617	368	3.6%	33
2013	822	1,081	1,070	942	917	890	863	808	775	736	591	554	505	481	11,035	418	3.9%	32
2014	847	1,085	1,049	1,049	926	902	885	834	788	767	597	578	543	483	11,333	298	2.7%	31
2015	1,010	1,093	1,132	1,063	1,047	943	887	869	824	776	631	567	563	514	11,919	586	5.2%	32
2016	975	1,142	1,085	1,097	1,034	1,044	937	894	864	834	613	623	562	544	12,248	329	2.8%	33
2017	752	1,114	1,154	1,054	1,075	1,042	1,036	927	879	847	632	591	600	514	12,217	-31	-0.3%	33
2018	729	1,091	1,058	1,099	1,019	1,041	1,020	1,004	817	853	624	600	610	651	12,216	-1	0.0%	33
2019	767	1,090	1,087	1,047	1,092	1,013	1,043	1,000	994	884	652	643	622	630	12,564	348	2.8%	33
2020	932	1,137	1,104	1,098	1,034	1,092	1,013	1,015	1,021	986	708	671	639	667	13,117	553	4.4%	32
2021	744	1,116	1,123	1,096	1,089	1,051	1,079	1,025	1,019	989	772	705	680	665	13,153	36	0.3%	33



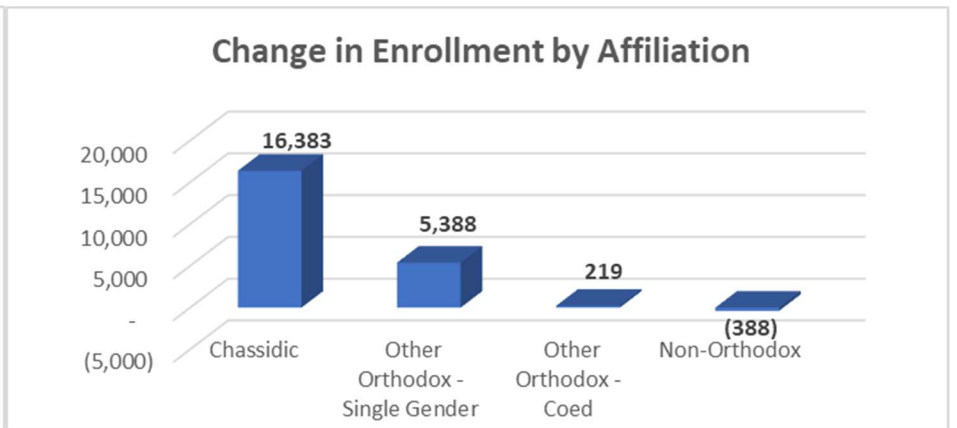
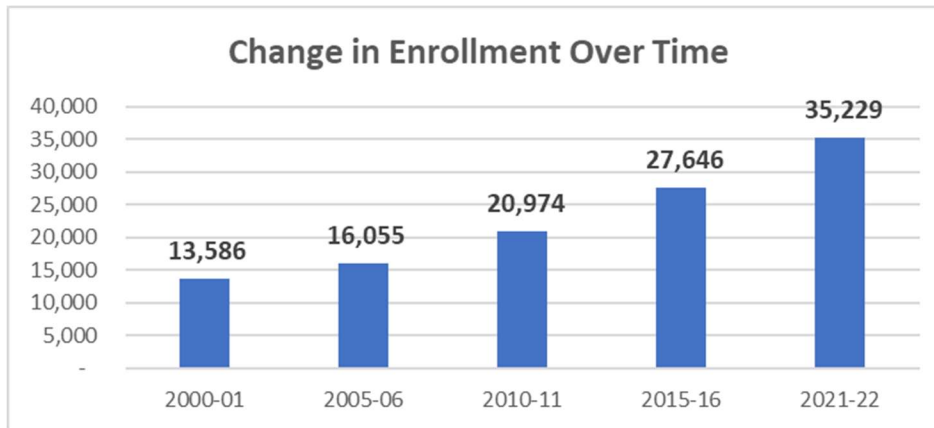
B.5 Staten Island Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	86	68	73	82	52	68	78	71	76	64	38	41	43	39	879			4
2001	107	60	74	69	81	47	60	76	67	72	33	39	40	42	867	-12	-1.4%	4
2002	72	60	67	71	72	80	52	62	77	65	21	35	36	37	807	-60	-6.9%	4
2003	62	59	64	57	68	65	76	51	60	78	18	16	33	30	737	-70	-8.7%	4
2004	41	55	64	68	57	69	70	73	55	53	0	0	0	20	625	-112	-15.2%	4
2005	65	65	84	73	69	64	65	72	73	49	8	0	0	0	687	62	9.9%	4
2006	58	74	73	89	73	64	67	68	68	72	9	4	0	0	719	32	4.7%	4
2007	66	65	99	61	83	66	64	63	63	62	7	7	1	0	707	-12	-1.7%	4
2008	62	71	76	99	60	80	63	60	60	64	8	8	4	0	715	8	1.1%	4
2009	72	78	85	68	88	57	77	57	60	55	7	6	7	3	720	5	0.7%	5
2010	89	91	91	79	70	86	69	67	59	58	12	7	5	8	791	71	9.9%	5
2011	85	95	84	89	75	76	94	69	71	61	12	13	10	6	840	49	6.2%	5
2012	75	90	97	86	86	74	75	88	66	64	19	11	9	9	849	9	1.1%	5
2013	73	95	91	92	84	85	74	71	86	67	17	18	8	8	869	20	2.4%	5
2014	58	88	102	89	93	85	84	73	67	87	14	14	18	7	879	10	1.2%	5
2015	55	90	90	89	81	91	81	74	65	66	15	15	12	16	840	-39	-4.4%	6
2016	58	91	92	84	91	77	95	77	80	68	19	9	14	12	867	27	3.2%	6
2017	66	79	94	84	80	86	80	78	72	77	12	16	5	14	843	-24	-2.8%	6
2018	52	81	67	89	80	85	79	73	80	70	25	32	33	30	876	33	3.9%	8
2019	62	63	78	68	82	80	81	66	76	84	32	29	26	35	862	-14	-1.6%	8
2020	59	91	64	73	70	82	66	71	61	70	27	33	22	23	812	-50	-5.8%	8
2021	71	73	77	51	61	53	70	51	66	56	27	27	32	20	735	-77	-9.5%	8



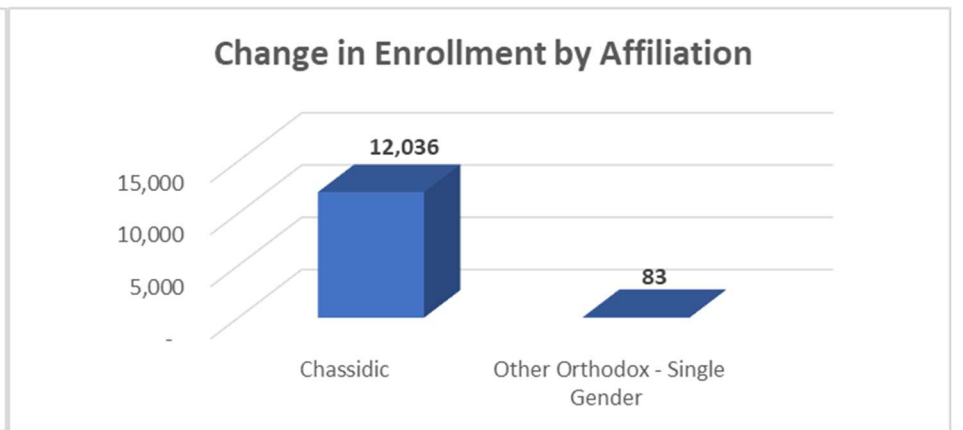
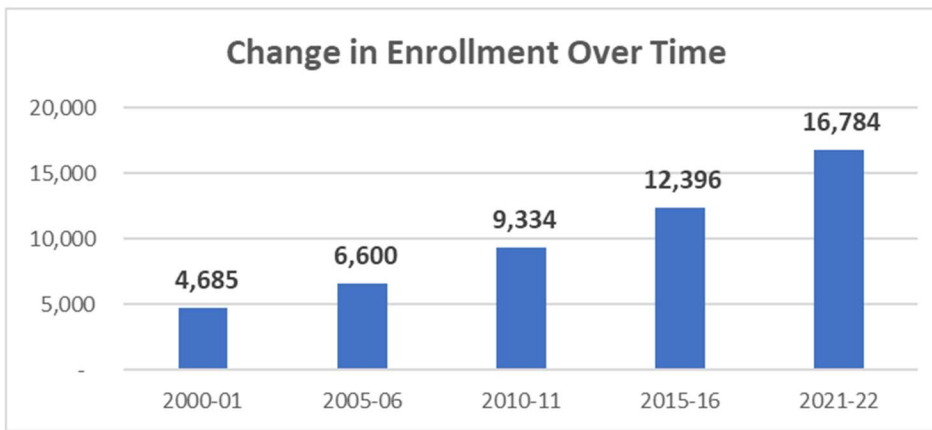
B.6 Long Island Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	595	628	542	582	598	562	590	434	455	465	430	462	415	325	7,083			23
2001	566	583	582	526	581	575	545	511	419	446	485	445	450	410	7,124	41	0.6%	24
2002	454	558	594	609	536	580	571	474	509	430	540	476	433	439	7,203	79	1.1%	24
2003	408	584	559	584	591	512	560	488	446	507	517	521	467	421	7,165	-38	-0.5%	25
2004	542	547	580	546	571	588	505	500	494	458	543	504	505	454	7,337	172	2.4%	25
2005	537	556	535	563	540	560	588	414	490	500	525	543	467	513	7,331	-6	-0.1%	29
2006	562	560	560	503	554	523	538	481	412	589	525	515	553	397	7,272	-59	-0.8%	27
2007	572	563	558	542	493	531	514	474	483	404	522	541	517	525	7,239	-33	-0.5%	25
2008	546	638	585	582	557	521	543	471	462	464	488	524	514	510	7,405	166	2.3%	25
2009	459	590	550	557	559	525	492	469	460	467	520	488	510	514	7,160	-245	-3.3%	26
2010	436	583	534	548	544	532	524	449	466	449	566	560	512	550	7,253	93	1.3%	26
2011	499	567	545	511	546	536	519	489	455	497	579	617	597	544	7,501	248	3.4%	27
2012	407	621	527	554	516	542	549	505	467	457	607	592	612	591	7,547	46	0.6%	27
2013	380	627	584	541	555	525	536	534	497	468	598	603	598	601	7,647	100	1.3%	27
2014	407	602	599	580	547	548	514	518	525	482	633	609	622	600	7,786	139	1.8%	29
2015	379	599	637	648	643	582	543	600	572	546	634	638	608	602	8,231	445	5.7%	29
2016	464	612	566	576	594	589	522	516	502	502	687	622	639	597	7,988	-243	-3.0%	29
2017	647	681	600	588	573	606	591	528	532	492	638	685	633	633	8,427	439	5.5%	32
2018	549	704	611	579	593	568	613	587	531	516	684	665	673	615	8,488	61	0.7%	38
2019	618	698	632	587	564	575	557	588	586	516	711	667	675	662	8,636	148	1.7%	38
2020	564	698	618	613	591	552	567	518	627	638	742	672	636	623	8,659	23	0.3%	37
2021	594	725	631	608	598	567	538	569	520	579	783	680	669	632	8,693	34	0.4%	40



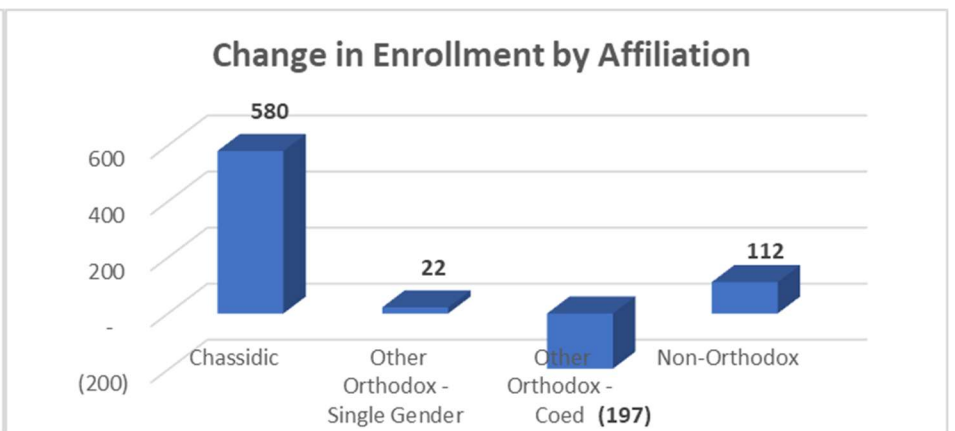
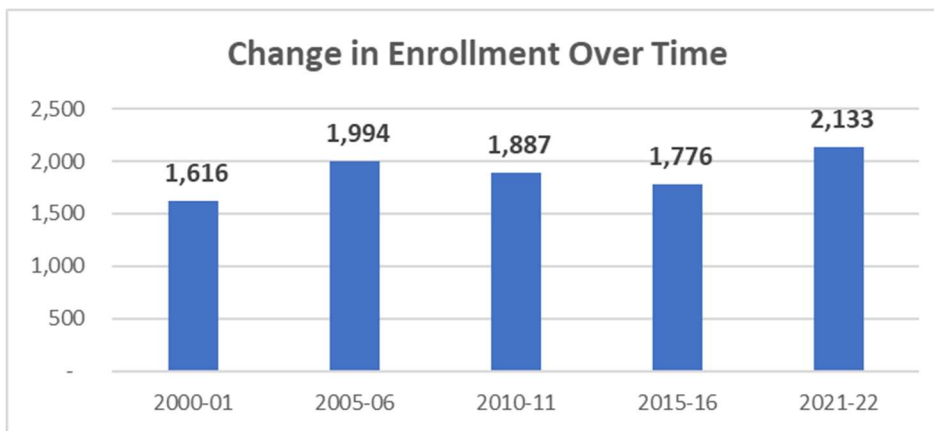
B.7 Monsey Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	767	1,719	1,186	1,086	1,063	990	1,069	973	980	903	821	717	635	677	13,586			40
2001	978	1,702	1,176	1,129	1,080	1,107	1,010	1,019	993	945	882	737	696	771	14,225	639	4.7%	45
2002	1,094	1,718	1,212	1,137	1,124	1,089	1,061	983	1,025	966	833	768	739	811	14,560	335	2.4%	45
2003	1,213	1,595	1,294	1,158	1,099	1,100	1,086	1,048	1,000	1,052	989	784	865	851	15,134	574	3.9%	46
2004	1,406	1,718	1,196	1,192	1,173	1,090	1,115	1,063	1,015	963	941	862	827	923	15,484	350	2.3%	47
2005	1,250	1,912	1,381	1,196	1,218	1,148	1,125	1,102	1,050	1,035	956	857	820	1,005	16,055	571	3.7%	47
2006	1,557	1,698	1,382	1,287	1,259	1,197	1,177	1,137	1,076	1,089	1,112	936	887	981	16,775	720	4.5%	53
2007	1,662	2,107	1,380	1,334	1,306	1,283	1,202	1,164	1,122	1,051	1,047	933	946	1,055	17,592	817	4.9%	51
2008	1,803	2,184	1,511	1,331	1,314	1,299	1,262	1,208	1,239	1,190	1,131	950	977	1,053	18,452	860	4.9%	55
2009	1,928	2,348	1,714	1,560	1,436	1,405	1,413	1,352	1,367	1,297	1,173	1,008	1,049	1,109	20,159	1,707	9.3%	59
2010	2,238	2,229	1,728	1,649	1,589	1,475	1,436	1,412	1,349	1,325	1,244	1,070	1,129	1,101	20,974	815	4.0%	61
2011	2,470	2,402	1,929	1,738	1,762	1,608	1,495	1,464	1,461	1,413	1,296	1,099	1,127	1,005	22,269	1,295	6.2%	65
2012	2,572	2,573	1,918	1,822	1,675	1,713	1,588	1,468	1,520	1,396	1,389	1,161	1,128	1,036	22,959	690	3.1%	63
2013	2,787	2,583	2,158	1,926	1,857	1,767	1,744	1,603	1,504	1,462	1,419	1,456	1,382	1,214	24,862	1,903	8.3%	68
2014	2,776	3,016	2,267	2,138	1,998	1,925	1,774	1,760	1,692	1,518	1,433	1,439	1,490	1,176	26,402	1,540	6.2%	72
2015	2,821	3,012	2,426	2,268	2,175	2,027	1,926	1,822	1,766	1,662	1,606	1,481	1,445	1,209	27,646	1,244	4.7%	73
2016	3,281	2,869	2,602	2,400	2,309	2,217	2,093	1,943	1,892	1,775	1,550	1,564	1,407	1,277	29,179	1,533	5.5%	81
2017	2,888	3,187	2,723	2,501	2,465	2,339	2,259	2,134	1,998	1,883	1,891	1,785	1,422	1,250	30,725	1,546	5.3%	86
2018	2,857	3,041	2,719	2,603	2,614	2,532	2,380	2,307	2,155	2,121	1,846	1,801	1,546	1,101	31,623	898	2.9%	104
2019	2,819	2,863	2,829	2,771	2,578	2,598	2,507	2,340	2,271	2,144	1,991	1,787	1,688	1,261	32,447	824	2.6%	107
2020	2,834	3,502	2,879	2,823	2,682	2,600	2,605	2,534	2,367	2,271	2,023	1,950	1,682	1,434	34,186	1,739	5.4%	109
2021	2,883	3,583	2,894	2,843	2,837	2,704	2,645	2,617	2,529	2,320	2,150	1,916	1,874	1,434	35,229	1,043	3.1%	108



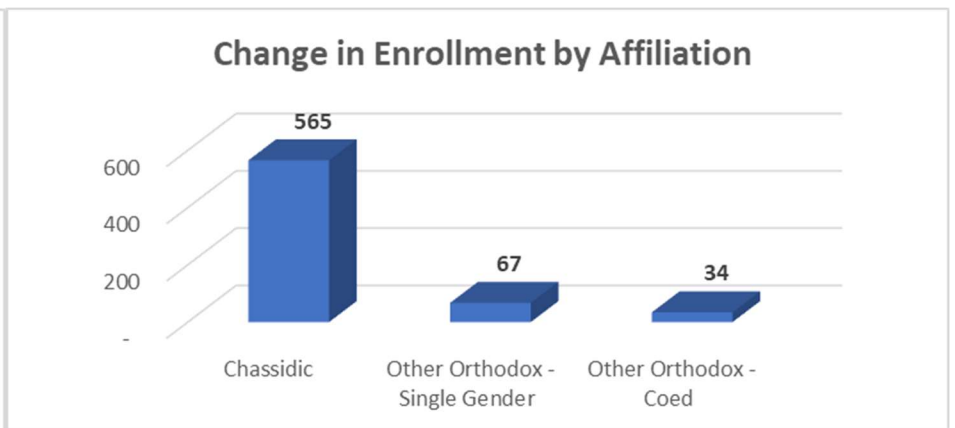
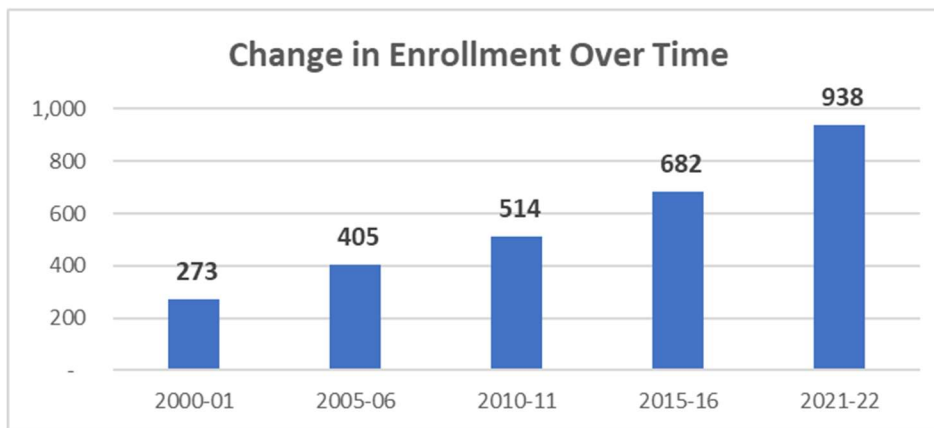
B.8 Monroe Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	201	708	404	399	404	334	313	327	328	281	286	294	250	156	4,685			3
2001	130	818	469	421	410	419	340	333	341	347	302	295	296	147	5,068	383	8.2%	4
2002	145	845	541	478	424	421	418	338	382	277	348	294	261	216	5,388	320	6.3%	4
2003	354	967	529	535	480	422	422	420	342	355	354	353	304	174	6,011	623	11.6%	4
2004	271	984	635	565	579	502	425	418	432	341	411	345	306	188	6,402	391	6.5%	4
2005	242	1,087	639	578	562	551	512	393	428	400	375	327	287	219	6,600	198	3.1%	4
2006	238	1,084	714	728	660	605	609	525	466	463	458	348	310	278	7,486	886	13.4%	4
2007	234	1,256	786	669	653	598	543	563	500	439	431	472	369	244	7,757	271	3.6%	5
2008	584	1,073	631	813	673	647	606	566	617	542	449	488	469	308	8,466	709	9.1%	5
2009	222	1,316	891	744	782	683	680	642	577	605	544	386	376	349	8,797	331	3.9%	5
2010	234	843	869	854	777	807	727	675	681	601	649	620	578	419	9,334	537	6.1%	6
2011	259	1,296	901	833	836	739	786	669	644	595	565	697	562	555	9,937	603	6.5%	6
2012	340	1,757	917	905	805	813	731	762	667	614	612	700	580	472	10,675	738	7.4%	6
2013	573	1,946	977	884	872	780	842	698	729	643	591	572	490	372	10,969	294	2.8%	5
2014	448	2,050	1,029	990	888	879	805	846	700	710	642	648	430	380	11,445	476	4.3%	6
2015	735	2,178	1,044	1,039	1,002	898	885	809	856	689	731	667	478	385	12,396	951	8.3%	5
2016	574	2,288	1,101	1,048	1,038	1,012	903	890	811	822	710	748	596	224	12,765	369	3.0%	14
2017	607	2,619	1,241	1,169	1,097	1,073	1,052	925	896	798	842	735	572	372	13,998	1,233	9.7%	16
2018	793	2,610	1,326	1,279	1,190	1,141	1,093	1,072	931	905	829	868	558	203	14,798	800	5.7%	20
2019	825	2,507	1,362	1,317	1,289	1,192	1,139	1,108	1,044	909	921	847	633	182	15,275	477	3.2%	21
2020	1,579	1,997	1,454	1,366	1,290	1,299	1,209	1,126	1,119	1,039	903	893	505	210	15,989	714	4.7%	22
2021	1,883	1,986	1,435	1,455	1,359	1,305	1,307	1,213	1,131	1,091	1,025	882	624	88	16,784	795	5.0%	24



B.9 Westchester Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	101	145	168	180	136	146	127	102	110	127	67	72	78	57	1,616			6
2001	92	155	142	170	173	136	143	130	103	110	111	64	73	73	1,675	59	3.7%	7
2002	97	134	144	126	151	157	128	133	125	98	124	113	68	72	1,670	-5	-0.3%	6
2003	76	168	150	161	135	171	174	156	149	153	126	140	139	95	1,993	323	19.3%	7
2004	73	158	139	152	148	136	173	168	145	154	164	150	144	145	2,049	56	2.8%	8
2005	97	156	132	141	144	146	132	164	149	141	135	148	148	161	1,994	-55	-2.7%	7
2006	72	160	123	133	139	144	133	133	162	152	140	129	157	152	1,929	-65	-3.3%	7
2007	90	128	151	129	127	138	141	126	132	161	164	150	154	189	1,980	51	2.6%	7
2008	141	147	132	137	126	129	140	138	132	118	146	165	170	164	1,985	5	0.3%	7
2009	148	154	131	115	138	122	121	130	138	132	124	145	161	170	1,929	-56	-2.8%	7
2010	107	178	120	122	125	138	117	119	126	128	149	128	156	174	1,887	-42	-2.2%	7
2011	95	149	138	119	127	119	131	118	115	124	126	136	138	163	1,798	-89	-4.7%	7
2012	117	133	124	142	119	122	115	124	118	117	147	125	144	142	1,789	-9	-0.5%	7
2013	112	182	120	119	143	116	119	108	123	113	127	143	124	153	1,802	13	0.7%	8
2014	87	160	143	125	113	133	107	109	103	121	130	125	154	138	1,748	-54	-3.0%	8
2015	80	183	133	142	114	114	128	109	108	104	144	132	127	158	1,776	28	1.6%	8
2016	65	153	144	138	140	115	113	126	112	111	134	148	140	136	1,775	-1	-0.1%	8
2017	75	154	135	146	136	140	124	115	120	109	133	133	148	141	1,809	34	1.9%	10
2018	51	171	125	130	148	138	143	122	115	121	133	219	234	146	1,996	187	10.3%	12
2019	68	151	130	112	116	145	135	135	118	111	132	185	258	198	1,994	-2	-0.1%	12
2020	41	188	153	142	122	126	156	142	144	125	131	225	229	225	2,149	155	7.8%	12
2021	80	160	154	130	133	124	136	144	143	133	121	221	264	190	2,133	-16	-0.7%	12

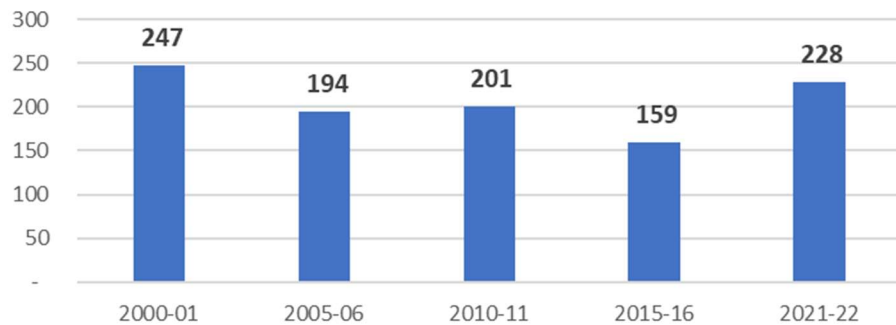


B.10 Catskills Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	28	25	21	28	32	18	28	30	21	14	11	9	8	0	273			2
2001	21	22	25	17	25	30	17	27	27	30	5	9	11	0	266	-7	-2.6%	2
2002	33	38	21	28	22	27	34	18	26	37	17	3	10	0	314	48	18.0%	4
2003	43	52	26	34	33	24	27	37	19	36	10	18	0	0	359	45	14.3%	4
2004	49	53	48	29	38	34	28	29	38	31	10	8	14	0	409	50	13.9%	4
2005	30	65	50	47	33	34	32	26	27	37	15	5	4	0	405	-4	-1.0%	4
2006	17	72	50	48	50	31	38	32	27	33	13	7	8	0	426	21	5.2%	4
2007	21	58	68	52	50	50	31	40	33	26	8	4	5	0	446	20	4.7%	4
2008	21	65	49	66	52	48	46	31	39	35	8	10	3	0	473	27	6.1%	4
2009	25	64	65	46	59	51	45	49	28	38	11	0	11	0	492	19	4.0%	4
2010	25	68	76	57	50	61	50	46	46	21	14	0	0	0	514	22	4.5%	5
2011	27	54	81	61	54	51	60	51	43	46	16	5	0	0	549	35	6.8%	5
2012	26	61	74	68	67	52	51	60	51	41	24	8	5	15	603	54	9.8%	6
2013	30	54	76	61	66	62	54	50	59	62	5	7	6	15	607	4	0.7%	6
2014	33	64	77	59	69	63	63	54	53	58	27	5	16	20	661	54	8.9%	6
2015	39	77	61	69	65	60	66	68	55	52	13	10	16	31	682	21	3.2%	6
2016	22	164	106	82	81	77	57	66	69	56	11	14	22	29	856	174	25.5%	7
2017	32	81	82	88	65	64	70	59	70	66	13	11	28	45	774	-82	-9.6%	6
2018	30	80	77	73	84	59	63	69	55	67	22	11	20	32	742	-32	-4.1%	6
2019	32	85	82	77	78	82	57	64	68	58	37	40	33	21	814	72	9.7%	6
2020	15	67	84	79	80	73	87	64	63	53	16	34	61	34	810	-4	-0.5%	6
2021	6	140	93	80	81	70	104	78	58	76	23	34	45	50	938	128	15.8%	7

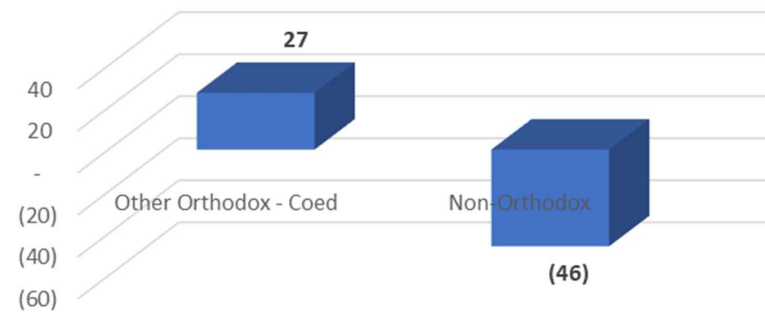


B.11 Albany Area Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	5	23	28	21	27	30	25	27	31	16	0	5	3	6	247			2
2001	7	22	23	29	23	28	27	23	23	26	4	0	0	0	235	-12	-4.9%	2
2002	7	24	25	21	25	19	27	20	24	21	4	5	0	0	222	-13	-5.5%	2
2003	8	33	26	22	20	22	18	19	18	24	2	8	4	0	224	2	0.9%	2
2004	9	17	35	25	17	21	23	17	16	19	1	2	4	6	212	-12	-5.4%	2
2005	0	17	16	36	23	17	21	19	17	16	3	3	3	3	194	-18	-8.5%	2
2006	18	23	20	17	34	22	16	17	19	17	2	3	1	2	211	17	8.8%	2
2007	11	23	27	19	16	33	21	15	15	3	19	5	3	2	212	1	0.5%	2
2008	13	19	24	27	17	16	28	21	15	15	3	2	1	1	202	-10	-4.7%	2
2009	6	21	19	22	27	14	18	28	20	14	4	3	0	0	196	-6	-3.0%	2
2010	9	20	19	19	21	28	15	15	28	17	3	3	4	0	201	5	2.6%	2
2011	17	23	19	17	18	20	21	9	13	24	2	1	2	1	187	-14	-7.0%	2
2012	6	23	23	16	16	12	14	19	4	12	4	1	1	2	153	-34	-18.2%	2
2013	13	19	21	23	16	15	13	14	17	5	2	5	1	1	165	12	7.8%	2
2014	14	15	16	20	17	15	12	13	13	14	4	2	4	0	159	-6	-3.6%	2
2015	14	21	13	17	21	15	15	11	12	10	1	3	2	4	159	0	0.0%	2
2016	13	9	18	11	16	16	13	14	10	12	7	0	1	0	140	-19	-11.9%	2
2017	14	14	10	16	11	15	17	10	15	8	3	5	0	1	139	-1	-0.7%	2
2018	9	13	14	11	17	12	15	17	7	14	4	3	3	0	139	0	0.0%	2
2019	18	13	12	14	10	17	11	14	14	7	6	3	1	3	143	4	2.9%	2
2020	8	16	12	12	12	10	16	12	13	13	1	4	4	1	134	-9	-6.3%	2
2021	58	48	19	15	15	12	11	17	11	11	4	1	2	4	228	94	70.1%	3

Change in Enrollment Over Time

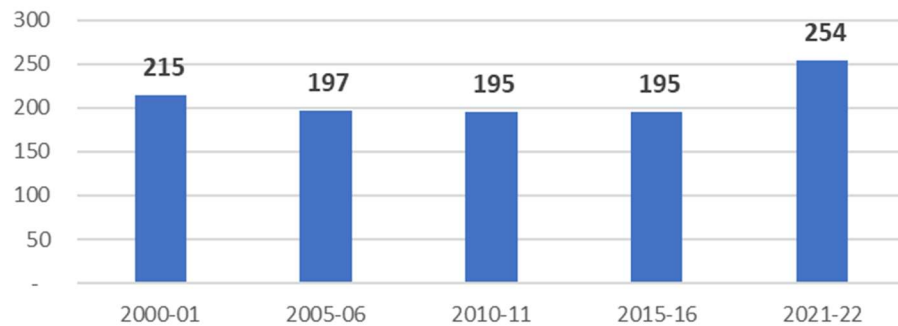


Change in Enrollment by Affiliation

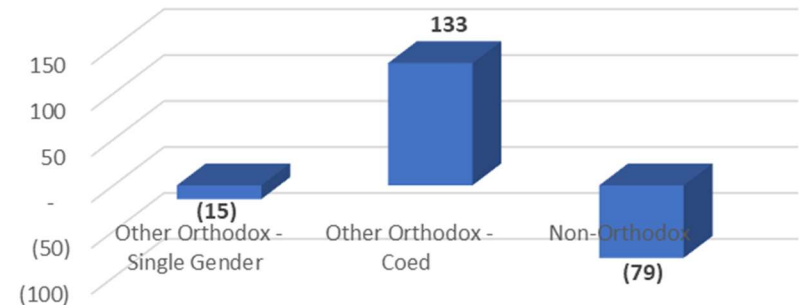


B.12 Rochester Enrollment By Grade																	Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%		
2000	0	21	11	18	29	22	24	11	7	11	14	18	16	13	215			3	
2001	0	23	18	11	19	24	21	23	10	8	11	15	18	16	217	2	0.9%	3	
2002	0	20	18	17	10	16	22	16	16	7	12	9	15	14	192	-25	-11.5%	3	
2003	0	23	18	17	17	7	15	18	0	15	29	16	10	17	202	10	5.2%	3	
2004	0	11	18	17	15	14	6	8	16	10	16	23	22	7	183	-19	-9.4%	4	
2005	0	23	13	15	17	15	13	5	7	14	18	17	25	15	197	14	7.7%	4	
2006	0	10	25	12	16	17	16	12	3	6	20	16	24	21	198	1	0.5%	4	
2007	0	22	12	23	14	15	17	12	12	2	21	16	17	25	208	10	5.1%	4	
2008	0	26	16	13	21	14	12	15	10	7	15	17	25	12	203	-5	-2.4%	4	
2009	0	26	26	14	14	17	14	11	13	7	19	14	6	7	188	-15	-7.4%	4	
2010	0	27	21	22	13	16	16	12	12	14	18	10	9	5	195	7	3.7%	4	
2011	0	24	25	21	23	12	17	14	12	12	8	16	13	7	204	9	4.6%	4	
2012	0	25	21	24	17	20	12	13	15	13	16	8	16	14	214	10	4.9%	4	
2013	0	23	20	15	15	15	19	9	11	16	20	16	14	13	206	-8	-3.7%	4	
2014	0	32	16	19	14	15	13	18	9	9	13	20	15	10	203	-3	-1.5%	4	
2015	0	33	23	15	18	14	17	10	14	8	15	11	9	8	195	-8	-3.9%	4	
2016	0	37	24	22	19	20	15	15	13	10	16	9	4	12	216	21	10.8%	4	
2017	0	24	30	24	21	17	22	15	17	9	12	15	9	3	218	2	0.9%	4	
2018	0	39	19	25	21	19	15	19	15	15	15	12	13	6	233	15	6.9%	4	
2019	0	28	31	18	23	23	19	14	17	12	14	14	10	10	233	0	0.0%	4	
2020	0	26	26	27	22	24	26	21	13	17	14	6	9	12	243	10	4.3%	4	
2021	0	35	23	26	26	18	29	23	16	12	19	11	8	8	254	11	4.5%	4	

Change in Enrollment Over Time

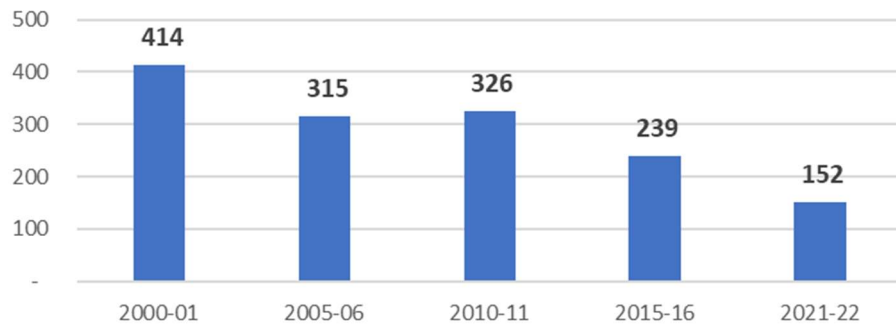


Change in Enrollment by Affiliation



B.13 Rest of New York, Enrollment By Grade																Change		Schools
Year	Pre-K	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total	#	%	
2000	31	50	44	55	47	47	47	40	36	17	0	0	0	0	414			6
2001	41	50	39	41	43	42	42	38	20	23	0	0	0	0	379	-35	-8.5%	5
2002	27	43	43	34	36	39	39	33	15	17	0	0	0	0	326	-53	-14.0%	5
2003	32	51	47	41	34	34	38	37	13	12	0	0	0	0	339	13	4.0%	5
2004	24	46	46	44	41	32	31	36	17	12	0	0	0	0	329	-10	-2.9%	5
2005	24	34	38	42	43	38	27	32	21	16	0	0	0	0	315	-14	-4.3%	4
2006	19	31	34	37	34	41	25	24	11	21	0	0	0	0	277	-38	-12.1%	4
2007	13	27	31	26	37	33	30	23	12	11	0	0	0	0	243	-34	-12.3%	4
2008	35	43	34	39	32	40	36	29	16	11	3	0	0	0	318	75	30.9%	4
2009	39	36	40	33	37	33	33	34	19	14	0	0	0	0	318	0	0.0%	4
2010	44	46	37	37	30	31	25	33	21	20	2	0	0	0	326	8	2.5%	4
2011	25	35	37	36	29	25	24	19	18	15	0	0	0	0	263	-63	-19.3%	4
2012	7	28	31	28	34	30	19	20	8	15	1	0	0	0	221	-42	-16.0%	4
2013	32	26	33	33	30	34	27	18	9	10	0	0	0	0	252	31	14.0%	4
2014	22	34	27	32	29	26	26	25	13	8	0	0	0	0	242	-10	-4.0%	4
2015	36	27	34	21	25	25	25	20	12	14	0	0	0	0	239	-3	-1.2%	4
2016	39	23	30	33	18	24	21	20	13	8	0	0	0	0	229	-10	-4.2%	4
2017	19	27	23	24	30	16	22	21	9	13	6	0	0	0	210	-19	-8.3%	4
2018	8	24	20	22	21	24	16	13	14	9	0	0	0	0	171	-39	-18.6%	4
2019	10	15	16	18	12	18	18	8	7	10	0	0	0	0	132	-39	-22.8%	3
2020	17	19	20	20	19	14	16	23	3	7	1	0	0	0	159	27	20.5%	3
2021	17	28	18	17	22	17	10	12	8	2	1	0	0	0	152	-7	-4.4%	3

Change in Enrollment Over Time



Change in Enrollment by Affiliation

