

Assessing the Teen Israel Experience: A Focus on In-Marriage, Raising Children Jewish and Jewish Engagement

Comparing Teen Israel Trip Alumni with Birthright Israel Alumni and Young Adults from the Pew Survey

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Lappin Foundation

Enhancing Jewish Identity across Generations



MESSAGE FROM ROBERT ISRAEL LAPPIN PRESIDENT, LAPPIN FOUNDATION

Birthright Israel is one of the Jewish world's greatest innovations. It superbly accomplishes what it set out to do. However, when Birthright Israel started in 1999, anti-Israel and anti-Jewish activities on campus were not the critical issue they have become.

The rise in anti-Israel and anti-Semitic activities in academia begs for an effective strategy to address this new challenge. As Jewish teens arrive on college campuses, they are thrust into a vulnerable position, unprepared, uninformed, and unable to cope with hostility, antagonism, and even worse, against Israel and Jews. Furthermore, the problems in academia are making their way into our high schools. Consequently, teaching Jewish teens Israel advocacy skills and complex approaches to Israel before they go to college is a new, urgent need.

The extension of the Birthright Israel program, by lowering the age of eligibility to 16, is the best and possibly only solution, to battle the growing crisis, quickly and effectively, by providing the Israel experience that is needed for Israel advocacy to work. The Birthright Israel experience, that firsthand experience of being in Israel, of understanding Israel's role in the world, and of marveling at Israel's contributions to every field of human endeavor, resonates with teens, making not only Israel advocacy effective, but Jewish life more readily meaningful for them.

Israel advocacy should be the responsibility of the Jewish community to develop, not Birthright Israel's. Birthright Israel can do for teens what Birthright Israel does best—provide a life-changing Israel experience that ignites emotions and sparks interest in Israel.

The effectiveness of the teen Israel experience has been demonstrated by several studies. This commissioned study of alumni, ages 18-39, of Lappin Foundation's Youth to Israel Adventure (Y2I), conducted by Professor Steven M. Cohen and Dr. Ezra Kopelowitz, found that 72 percent of the Y2I alumni, ages 18-39, have married fellow Jews and of those who are parents, 90 percent of them are raising their children Jewish. Y2I includes a fully subsidized Israel experience for 16 and 17 year old Jewish teens.

Pertinence of the study is that Birthright Israel's effectiveness will not be diluted by lowering the age of eligibility to 16, and it will, indeed, provide an opportunity for Birthright Israel to significantly improve by expanding its reach and its role in helping Jewish communities to address one of the Jewish world's growing crises.

A teen Israel experience before college provides the background, and ample time, up to two years, for teens to learn how to advocate for Israel, something that Birthright Israel is not able to do, given that Birthright Israel trips take place after a young adult's college experience has started. As has been Y2I's practice for years, local communities can develop programs that will train and equip Jewish teens with skills and techniques necessary to contend with anti-Israel and anti-Jewish activities and sentiments before, during, and after their college years, but only if teens have been fortified with an Israel experience.

Key to attracting Jewish teens en masse to an Israel experience is the adoption of the justly admired Birthright Israel model: a free 10-day trip. Birthright Israel is the only viable entity to meet this new challenge. If Birthright Israel agrees to lower its age of eligibility to 16 and the Government of Israel helps to fund it as part of its new initiative, the Jewish world will be well on its way to meeting this new, urgent need.



Robert Israel Lappin
President
Lappin Foundation

September 2014

This updated version of the earlier released study contains new calculations on the Birthright Israel alumni data based upon the Birthright Israel participants alone and adjusted weights. We thank Prof. Len Saxe and Dr. Graham Wright of the Center for Modern Jewish Studies for their generous attention to these issues, and for alerting us to the errors in the original calculation of the Birthright Israel alumni results.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To what extent and in what ways do trips to Israel by Jewish high school students influence their decisions, years later, to marry a Jewish person and raise Jewish children? Amidst all the factors that shape Jewish engagement – before, during and well after the teen years – can one trip to Israel in adolescence have any discernible impact upon one’s life as a Jew in young adulthood, and beyond? Can it affect not just marrying a Jew, raising Jewish children, but attachment to Israel, and several other signs of Jewish involvement?

Understanding the import and value of teen trips to Israel will play an important role in determining the nature and level of anticipated increased support for such endeavors. By focusing upon the alumni, age 18-39, of the Youth to Israel Adventure (Y2I), this research aims to contribute to our understanding of the long-range impact of Israel trips precisely at the time when such trips are sure to be the object of increased scrutiny by Jewish communal leaders, philanthropists, the Government of Israel, and many others.

This study focuses on the alumni of Y2I, a program created by the Lappin Foundation in 1971. Since its inception, 2,119 adolescents participated in the program. They all went to Israel, most often following their sophomore year in high school. Seeking to attract Jewish teens en masse in an Israel experience, in 1996 the Foundation decided to fully subsidize Y2I.

Y2I is open to Jewish teens, who are sophomores or juniors in high school and who live in any of the 23 cities and towns in the Foundation’s service area. Teens must consider themselves Jewish and must be raised exclusively in the Jewish faith. Y2I welcomes teens from intermarried families. The program requirements, description of the trip and post-trip programs and activities are described in the Appendix.

Existing Research

A rather substantial research literature, reviewed in the body of this report, points to the consistent, enduring and positive contributions of an Israel experience by teens and young adults to adult Jewish engagement. At the same time the research on the impact of teen trips to Israel has been largely limited to populations who participate in specialized Israel programs that cater to participants with particular interests (i.e. Jewish learning or social action), or affiliations, such as with a particular youth movement. The more generalized research – conducted in 1995 and 2004 – is by this point in time, somewhat dated, leaving us less than fully certain that Israel trips on a more generalized population continues to produce positive outcomes upon Jewish engagement as adults up to 25 years later. This report, then, aims to fill that gap by drawing upon a recently conducted survey of participants in the Lappin Foundation’s Youth to Israel Adventure.

Evaluating Teen Trip Influence on the Lives of Adult Alumni Years Later

To assess the impact of Y2I upon adult Jewish engagement as observed both a few years and many years after the high school trip to Israel first took place, we focus upon the rates of in-marriage and the percentage raising their children Jewish by religion. We then compare these results to a national profile of young adult American Jews drawn from the Pew Study who are otherwise similar with respect to age, parents’ in-marriage, denomination raised and Jewish schooling, and with Birthright Israel alumni, also adjusted to resemble the Y2I alumni with respect to parental and Jewish education background factors.

In simple terms, then, we’re asking how Y2I alumni compare to Birthright Israel alumni, and how both compare with young adults in general. In exploring the likely and putative impact of Y2I in an environment with only sparse research attention to teen trips to Israel, we are also asking a much larger and important policy question for Jewish communal policymakers

and philanthropists: Do teen trips to Israel matter and are they worthy of philanthropic support?

In this analysis, we draw upon three data sets to learn about Y2I alumni:

1. The survey we conducted of Y2I alumni, focusing in particular upon those ages 18-39 in 2014
2. A sub-sample of Jews ages 18-39 drawn from the survey conducted by the Pew Research Center in 2013
3. A 2010 survey of Birthright alumni from programs in 2001-05.

In all three cases, almost all of the relevant respondents were born between 1975 and 1986.

Findings

The comparisons among Youth to Israel Adventure alumni, Jewish young adults (from the Pew study) and Birthright alumni show that:

Both the Y2I and Birthright alumni display higher levels of Jewish engagement than does a national cross-section of Jewish young adults with similar patterns of parental in-marriage, denominational upbringing, and Jewish schooling.

On matters of in-marriage and raising children Jewish Y2I alumni and Birthright alumni do not substantially differ from one another.

With respect to other forms of Jewish engagement – the number of Jewish friends, Jewish dating, Jewish in-marriage, and raising children Jewish, but also religious activity, attachment to Israel, and Jewish community involvement – we find similar patterns. Both Y2I and Birthright alumni outscore the national cross-section of Jewish young adults. The Y2I and Birthright alumni exhibit strikingly similar patterns.

Conclusions

The evidence here certainly weighs in on the side of the efficacy of teen travel to Israel. Insofar as policy makers are seeking to enhance Jewish engagement on the part of students and young adults, teen travel to Israel does seem to impart the long-range effects sought after by Jewish communal policy makers and the philanthropists who invest in such trips.

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INTRODUCTION

To what extent and in what ways do trips to Israel by Jewish high school students influence their Jewish engagement years later? Amidst all the factors that shape Jewish engagement – before, during and well after the teen years – can one trip to Israel in adolescence have any discernible impact upon one’s life as a Jew in young adulthood, and beyond? Can it affect not just marrying a Jew and raising Jewish children, but also several other signs of Jewish involvement?

The question of the effectiveness of youth trips to Israel in the teen years takes on added importance to the Jewish community in the wake of the Pew survey¹ that underscored high and mounting rates of disengagement with Jewish life. When 72% of non-Orthodox Jews in the US who married since the year 2000 are marrying non-Jews, and when just 9% of the grandchildren of the intermarried are being raised in the Jewish religion, the question of how to invest limited resources in addressing a major challenge becomes even more compelling and more urgent, particularly in the face of a potential solution.

Other developments make this time a particularly opportune moment to focus upon the teen trip to Israel. First, Birthright only recently initiated a change in its long-standing policy that precluded participants in educationally oriented Israel trips in their teen years from participating in the all-expenses-paid Birthright trips. Advocates of teen trips have long argued that withholding the reward of a Birthright trip served to

¹ “A Portrait of Jewish Americans: Findings: A Pew Research Center Survey of U.S. Jews,” October 2013.

discourage participation in high school trips (before the age of 18).

Yet another development casts a spotlight on teen travel to Israel. On June 1, 2014, the Israeli government formally approved the, “Joint Initiative of the Government of Israel and World Jewry.” Its stated objective is “to ensure the security and growth of a vibrant Jewish future while enhancing the connection between the Jewish People and the State of Israel.” With significant funding from the Israeli taxpayer and Diaspora philanthropists, the Initiative’s many new endeavors almost certainly will include consideration of increased funding for Israel trips taken during the adolescent years.

In this competitive policy environment, understanding the import and value of teen trips to Israel will play an important role in determining the nature and level of anticipated increased support for such endeavors. By focusing upon the alumni, age 18-39, of the Youth To Israel program, this research aims to contribute to our

understanding of the long-range impact of Israel trips precisely at the time when such trips are sure to be the object of increased scrutiny by Jewish communal leaders, philanthropists, the Government of Israel, and many others.

Youth to Israel Adventure (Y2I)

This study focuses on the alumni of the Youth to Israel Adventure (Y2I), a community teen Israel experience, created by the Lappin Foundation in 1971. Serving Jewish teens living on the North Shore of Massachusetts (see Appendix for a list of communities), Y2I’s stated goals are to “to inspire

Teen travel to Israel appears to elevate Jewish friends, Jewish dating, and Jewish in-marriage, as well as elevating religious activity, attachment to Israel, and Jewish community involvement.

teens to stay Jewish, marry Jewish and raise their children Jewish, and instill in them love and responsibility for the Jewish People.”

Over the years, the Y2I program included a partially subsidized community teen trip to Israel, as well as pre and post trip programs. Since its inception in 1971, about 2,119 adolescents participated in the program. They all went to Israel, most often following their sophomore year in high school.

Seeking to attract Jewish teens en masse in an Israel experience, in 1996, the Foundation decided to fully subsidize Y2I, making it, to the best of our knowledge, the only free community teen trip to Israel in North America, indeed in the Diaspora. In the years following the change in subsidy policy, Y2I enrollment quadrupled, reaching an average of 100 teens annually. According to the Lappin Foundation’s estimates, Y2I consistently attracts more than 60 percent of the identified pool of local area teens.

Y2I is open to Jewish teens, who are sophomores or juniors in high school and who live in any of the 23 cities and towns in the Foundation’s service area. Teens must consider themselves Jewish and must be raised exclusively in the Jewish faith. Y2I welcomes teens from intermarried families. The program requirements, description of the trip and post-trip programs and activities are described in the Appendix.

RESEARCH ON BIRTHRIGHT AND ON TEEN TRIPS: EVIDENCE OF IMPACT

A rather substantial research literature has established that trips to Israel by adolescents and Jewish young adults generate positive long-term effects upon several dimensions of Jewish engagement. The fairly extensive research on Birthright alumni several years after the trips² points, among other likely outcomes, to higher rates of in-marriage. Moreover, “the results indicate that, despite the increasing time lag since the Taglit [Birthright] experience, there is substantial evidence of the program’s positive impact on a broad range of measures having to do with an individual’s Jewish identity, relationship to Israel, and connection to the Jewish people.”³

In fact, the Birthright research is but part of a long line of research that points to the power of the Israel trip to raise levels of Jewish engagement – measured in a variety of ways – years later. That is, the findings with respect to Birthright trips echo those elucidated in earlier studies (of which there are only a few) of the impact of teen trips to Israel. To take one example, almost 20 years ago, in the analysis of a national survey of adults and their teenage children, an assessment of the net impact of Israel travel and other Jewish educational experiences came to this conclusion:

Beyond schools, both youth groups and adolescent Israel travel are associated with increments in Jewish involvement, even after controlling for parents' Jewish involvement, Jewish schooling, and other factors. ... [For the adults,] the Israel visit in one's youth seems to bring

² For example: Shaul Kelner. *Tours That Bind: Diaspora, Pilgrimage, and Israeli Birthright Tourism*. New York University Press. 2010; Leonard Saxe and Barry Chazan. *Ten Days of Birthright Israel: A Journey in Young Adult Identity*. Brandeis University Press. 2008.

³ Leonard Saxe, Michelle Shain, Graham Wright, Shahar Hecht, Shira Fishman, and Theodore Sasson, “Jewish Futures Project: The Impact of Taglit-Birthright Israel: 2012 Update.” Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies, Brandeis University. 2012, p. 1.

*with it a 15 percent increment in the chances of scoring high on Jewish involvement, above and beyond the home, Jewish schooling, youth groups and other factors. [As for their children,] the teenagers' net Israel travel effect amounted to a nearly identical 14 percentage points.*⁴

Further evidence for the impact of Israel travel emerged in an analysis of the National Jewish Population Study of 2001. This analysis controlled for a variety of background characteristics and assessed the net impact of each of several forms of Jewish education – both formal (day schools, supplementary schools) and informal (camps, youth groups and Israel trips) – upon a wide variety of Jewish engagement indicators. With respect to Israel travel, the analysts wrote:

*Of the three types of informal Jewish education [camps, youth groups, Israel travel], travel to Israel tends to exert a more powerful impact upon adult Jewish identity To take an example, the net difference between participants and non-participants in feeling that being Jewish is very important – after controlling for Jewish background, demographic factors, Jewish schooling and the other forms of informal experiences – stands at 17 percentage points for Israel travel ..., 6 percentage points for camping ... and 5 percentage points for youth groups. ... On almost all measures, the impact of Israel travel rivals that of day school attendance for 1-6 years or supplementary schooling for 7-12 years.*⁵

Other studies point to the impact of high school-age trips to Israel as part of a larger tapestry of informal education, consisting of clubs, overnight camps, and trips to Israel of varying durations. Two studies of the

adult alumni from Young Judea and Habonim immediately come to mind.⁶

Both compared alumni of their respective programs with comparison groups drawn and re-weighted from national data. Both studies showed very large differences between their respective alumni and the synthetically constructed comparison groups. But, while Young Judea and Habonim trips to Israel undoubtedly played a role in producing these huge long-range effects, the studies could not isolate the unique impact of Israel trips per se. A 2009 study of alumni of the Alexander Muss High School in Israel (AMHSI) showed similar findings.⁷ Thus, from these sorts of studies teen Israel trips can (only) be said to comprise a critical component to a demonstrably effective total program of adolescent and young adult informal Jewish education.

Other probative evidence in support of such trips comes from a study that examined six Israel-based programs that differ in appeal, duration, location, educational philosophy, and ideology.⁸ From this study, we learned not merely that Israel programs are effective, but that their effects differ in accord with the particular emphasis of each program. As the report concluded:

These programs undeniably leave their imprint on their participants. In this study, the alumni report levels of Jewish engagement that significantly exceed those reported by Jews their age .., or even older, who also traveled to Israel as young people. The graduates of the programs cite the experiences, objectives, and features

⁶ Steven M. Cohen and Alan Ganapol. *Building Jewish Identity: A Study of Young Judea Alumni*. Hadassah. Fall 1998; and, Steven M. Cohen and Steven Fink. *Building Progressive Zionist Activists: Exploring the Impact of Habonim Dror*. Habonim Dror Camp Association. December 2013.

⁷ Ezra Kopelowitz. *AMHSI Impact Evaluation: High School in Israel - The experience of alumni, parents and their schools*. 2009. Commissioned by AMHSI.

⁸ Steven M. Cohen and Judith Schor. *The Alumni of Five Israel Experience Programs and Their Distinctive Jewish Identity Profiles*. Florence G. Heller-JCC Association (JCCA) Research Center. 15. October 2004.

⁴ Steven M. Cohen *The Impact of Varieties of Jewish Education upon Jewish Identity: an Inter-Generational Perspective*. *Contemporary Jewry*, v. 16. 1995. p. 21.

⁵ Steven M. Cohen and Laurence A. Kotler-Berkowitz. *The Impact of Childhood Jewish Education on Adults' Jewish Identity: Schooling, Israel Travel, Camping and Youth Groups*. United Jewish Communities. July 2004, p. 16.

that do, in fact, distinguish the programs from one another. The cardinal educational features of each program – be it spirituality, or Shabbat, or knowing Israel, or observance, or texts, or learning Hebrew – come across loud and clear in these reports.

All of these findings strongly suggest that Israel educational programs succeed in achieving very particular educational objectives. That is, “these educationally sophisticated programs ... induce very specific changes in skills, attitudes and behavior that are distinctive to each program and consistent with its specific educational mission.”

In short, the extensive research on Birthright, and the more limited research on teen trips to Israel, both point to their consistent, enduring and positive contributions to adult Jewish engagement. At the same time the research on the impact of teen trips to Israel has been largely limited to populations who participate in specialized Israel programs that cater to participants with particular interests (i.e. Jewish learning or social action), or affiliations, such as with a particular youth movement. The more generalized research – conducted in 1995 and 2004 – is by this point in time, somewhat dated, leaving us less than fully certain that Israel trips on a more generalized population continues to produce positive outcomes upon Jewish engagement as adults up to 25 years later. This report, then, aims to fill that gap by drawing upon a recently conducted survey of participants in the Robert I. Lappin Youth to Israel Adventure.

EVALUATING TRIP INFLUENCE ON TEENS LIVES

Analytic Strategy

To assess the impact of Y2I upon adult Jewish engagement as observed both a few years and many years after the high school trip to Israel first took place we seek to answer these questions:

1) **What is the impact of Y2I on Jewish in-marriage and on raising children Jewish?**

2) **What is the profile of Y2I alumni?**

Focusing on their Jewish engagement: Who were their parents? What sorts of Jewish schooling did they receive? Who did they go on to date, and, if they married, who did they marry? How engaged are they in Jewish life be it with respect to religious involvement, friends, Israel, or community involvement?

3) **How do the Y2I alumni compare with a national sample of American Jews** (drawn from the Pew study) who are otherwise similar with respect to age, parents’ in-marriage, denomination

raised and Jewish schooling? Essentially are Y2I alumni any different in terms of Jewish engagement from comparable Jewish adults, most of whom have had no Israel experience in their teen years?

To assess the impact of Y2I upon adult Jewish engagement as observed both a few years and many years after the high school trip to Israel first took place we compare Y2I alumni to a national sample of American Jews (Pew Survey) and Birthright alumni.

4) **Moving the assessment bar even higher, how do Y2I alumni compare with Birthright alumni?**

While Y2I took place when today's adults were age 15-17, Birthright takes place between the ages of 18 and 26. This comparison gets at the policy-driven question of when (at what age) is the impact of an Israel trip the more pronounced? An argument in favor of the teen trip is that it sets in motion a process that starts even before college, producing higher rates of Jewish engagement and further Israel experience in the undergraduate years and beyond. An argument for waiting for the later years is that the trip comes at a time more proximate to when young Jews are forming social networks and romantic relationships that will directly influence marital choices. In an age when about 72% of non-Orthodox raised youngsters are marrying non-Jews, as the Pew study suggests, in-marriage is a critical outcome for any Jewish educational experience.

In simple terms, then, we're asking whether Y2I trips are as good as or better than Birthright – and if so, how? In exploring the likely and putative impact of Y2I, we are also asking a much larger and important policy question for Jewish communal policymakers and philanthropists: Are teen trips to Israel worthy of philanthropic support?

The Data: Three Surveys

In this analysis, we draw upon three data sets to learn about Y2I alumni:

- 1) The survey we conducted of Y2I alumni, focusing in particular upon those ages 18-39 in 2014
- 2) A sub-sample of Jews ages 18-39 drawn from the survey conducted by the Pew Research Center in 2013
- 3) A 2010 survey of Birthright alumni from programs in 2001-05.

In all three cases, almost all of the relevant respondents were born between 1975 and 1986. By way of further detail ...

The Y2I Alumni Survey

Between March 19 and May 4 2014, we administered a web-based Survey to Y2I alumni, conducted in two stages. In the first stage, we sent survey invitations by email to the 515 alumni for whom the Lappin Foundation could locate valid email addresses. Of those contacted by us, 244 (48%) provided usable responses. In a second wave, the Foundation sent letters by standard mail to all those with available home addresses (N=825). These supplied an additional 98 usable responses for a total of 342 responses.

Following initial analysis, we decided to focus our exploration upon those age 18-39 in 2014 (born between 1975 and 1996), for several reasons. One is that the vast majority (72%, N=246) of the responses clustered in the younger end of the age range, those who participated in Y2I between 1993 and 2011. Another is that the Birthright Israel participants in the available data file themselves were born in the corresponding years (1975-1996).

With respect to those 18-39 alone, we analyze a total 258 responses, of which 71 came by way of requests by mail, and 187 by way of the direct survey invitation via email. The latter represented a hefty 63% of the 296 potential respondents who received email invitations, an unusually high response rate. Between 1993 and 2011, a total of 1,311 young adults participated in the Y2I program; in other words, at the time of the survey, Y2I had almost 30% of the participants' email addresses (399/1,311), and 80% of the postal addresses of the remaining potential respondents (732/912). In all, Y2I was able to establish contact with 20% (258/1,311) of the alumni from the relevant period.

Pew Research Center Survey Subsample

To provide a reasonable basis against which to compare the Y2I alumni, we turned to the Pew Research Center survey conducted in 2013. We sought to create a subsample whose background characteristics would closely approximate the adults (age 18-39) who participated in Y2I. We first excluded

those respondents who failed to meet each of the following criteria:

- 1) Do not currently identify as Jewish (the Pew survey included people with Jewish parent who no longer identify as Jewish or are so defined because they have adopted another religion)
- 2) Raised by two non-Jewish parents (all of the Y2I participants, at the time they went on the Israel trip, had at least one Jewish parent, if not two)
- 3) Raised other than Haredi Orthodox (few or no Haredi Orthodox – or “ultra-Orthodox,” as some prefer to call them – were living in the 23 localities served by Y2I)
- 4) US-born (we can presume that none of the young adults in Y2I were raised outside the US, although some are foreign-born)
- 5) Age 18-39.

These exclusions yielded a total of 456 cases, representing the raw number of cases for most computations (minus a small number of missing values) with the notable exception of marriage where we find 175 cases.

We then examined the distributions with respect to number of parents born Jewish (one, i.e., intermarried or two, i.e., inmarried), denomination raised (non-Haredi Orthodox, Conservative, Reform, other) and Jewish schooling (day school, supplementary school or none). These three background factors jointly exert a powerful influence upon all adult Jewish engagement outcomes, including intermarriage. Seeking to establish a statistical level playing field, we

weighted the 456 cases so that the distributions of parents’ marriage, denomination raised, and Jewish schooling for the weighted Pew sub-sample closely matched those in the Y2I sample for adults age 18-39. (The relevant SPSS syntax file is available upon request from the authors).

The Birthright Participants’ Survey of 2010

The data set consists of 1210 participants in the Birthright programs of 2001 to 2005, almost evenly distributed across those years. Almost all were born between 1975 and 1986. At the time of the survey (2010), 743 of the respondents were married, comprising the basis for the intermarriage estimate, while all other calculations incorporated all 1210 respondents, less a few with missing values (“no answer,” “don’t know,” etc.).

As with the Pew sample, we weighted the Birthright sample so that the distributions with respect to parents’ marriage, denomination raised, and Jewish schooling closely approximated those found in the Y2I sample. We incorporated both the weights supplied by

the Cohen Center in the data set it transmitted, as well as the correction factors designed to re-balance the sample to approximate the Y2I sample. (The relevant SPSS syntax file is available upon request from the authors.)

With some minor variations, the Y2I alumni significantly out-score a comparable national sample of young adults with respect to Jewish engagement. They are far more likely to marry Jews and to raise their children as Jews, while being substantially more likely to belong to synagogues, to have Jewish friends, and to feel attached to Israel.

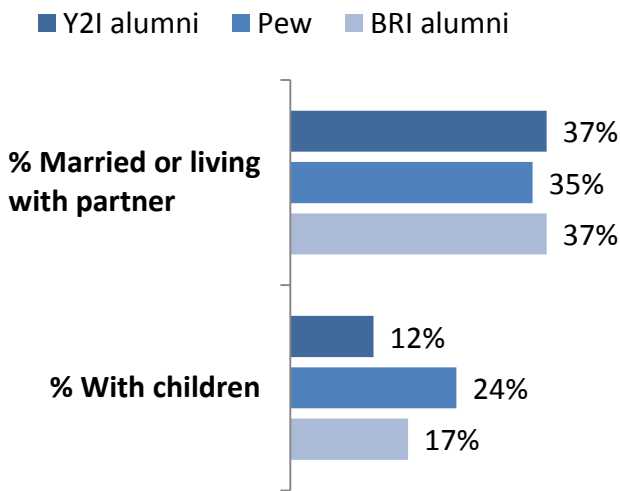
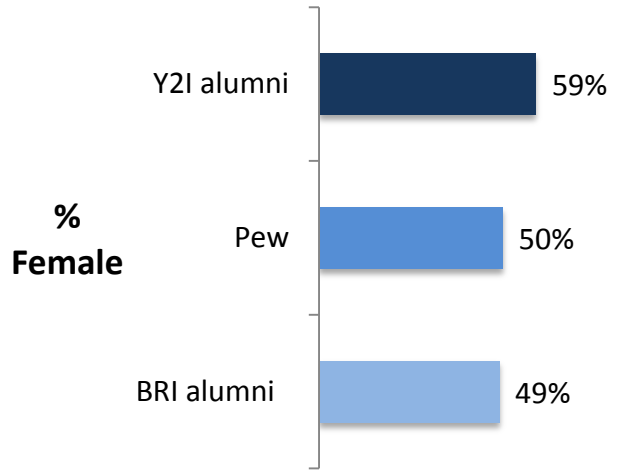
FINDINGS

Comparable Starting Points

We begin by comparing the three data sets on several basic characteristics.

Gender

The Pew and Birthright (weighted) samples are split fairly evenly by sex, while the Y2I sample divides 59%/41% in favor of the women, no doubt reflecting the general tendency for girls to participate in Jewish youth activities more than boys.⁹

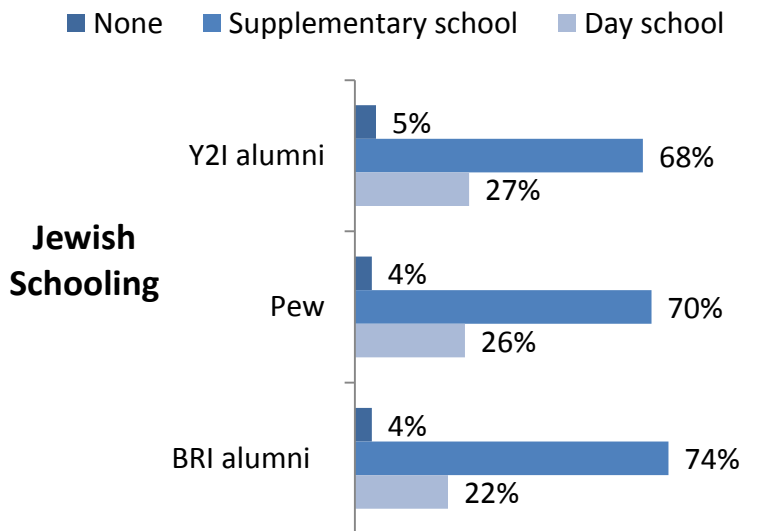


Marriage

The marital distributions are largely similar with respect to the large numbers never married and the small numbers widowed, separated or divorced. The numbers who are coupled (either married or living with a partner) are nearly identical across the three samples. However, owing to their relative youthfulness, of the Y2I respondents, more are partnered and fewer have married. Fewer Y2I respondents have children. Since the presence of children generally elevates most measures of Jewish engagement, the Y2I respondents – as a group – is relatively lacking in this stimulus to Jewish engagement.

Jewish Upbringing

Owing to the weighting procedures, the three samples exhibit fairly even distributions with respect to the proportion whose parents are in-married (80% for Y2I and Pew, 85% for Birthright), denominational upbringing (very few Orthodox, almost half Conservative, about 30% Reform, and between 14% and 19% other), and Jewish schooling (very few day school alumni, about 70% supplementary school graduates, and about a quarter with 25% having attended a Day school).



⁹ Engaging Jewish Teenage Boys: A Call to Action. Moving Traditions. 2010.

FINDINGS ON IN-MARRIAGE AND RAISING CHILDREN JEWISH

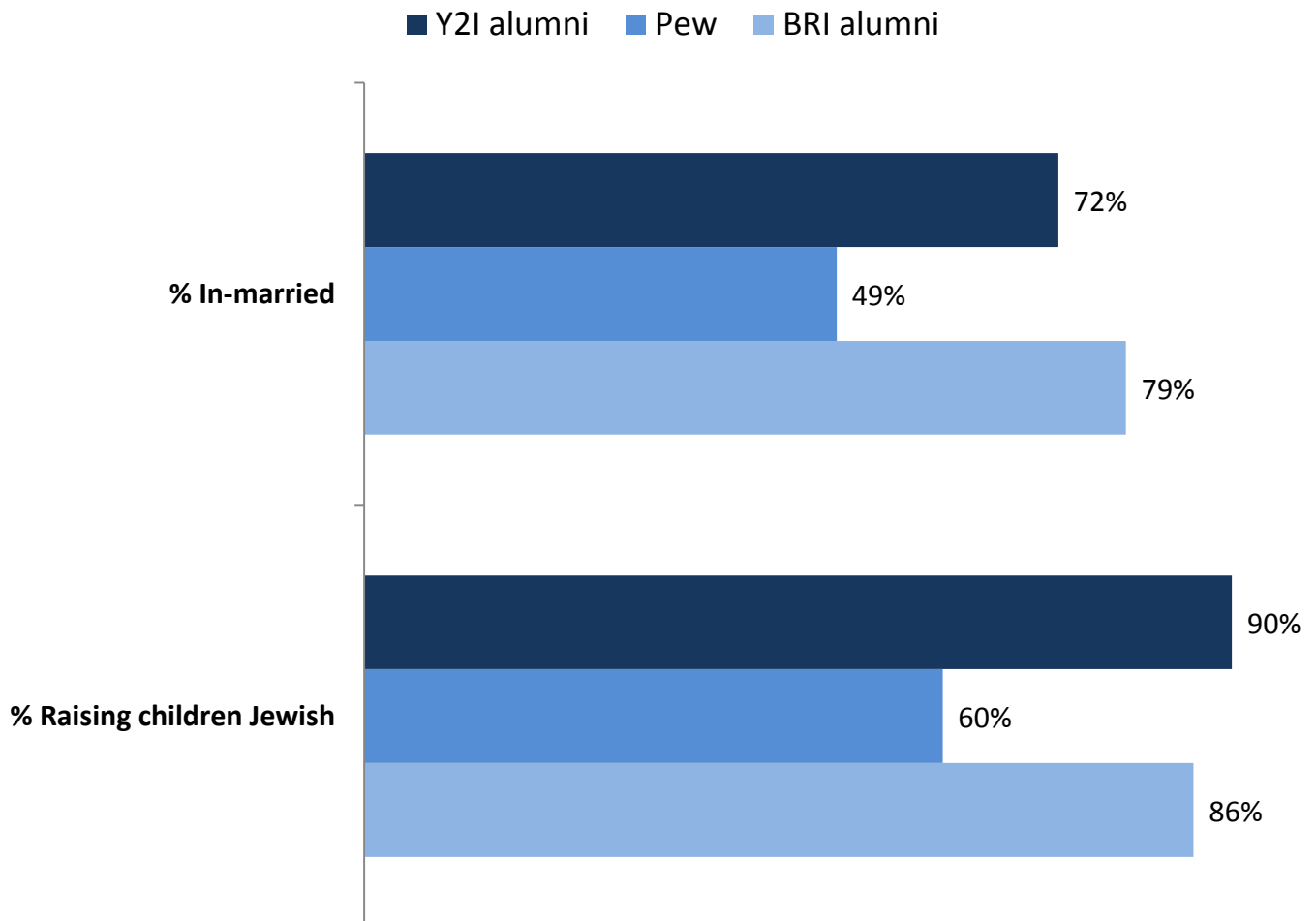
Y2I Alumni vs. Pew Young Adults

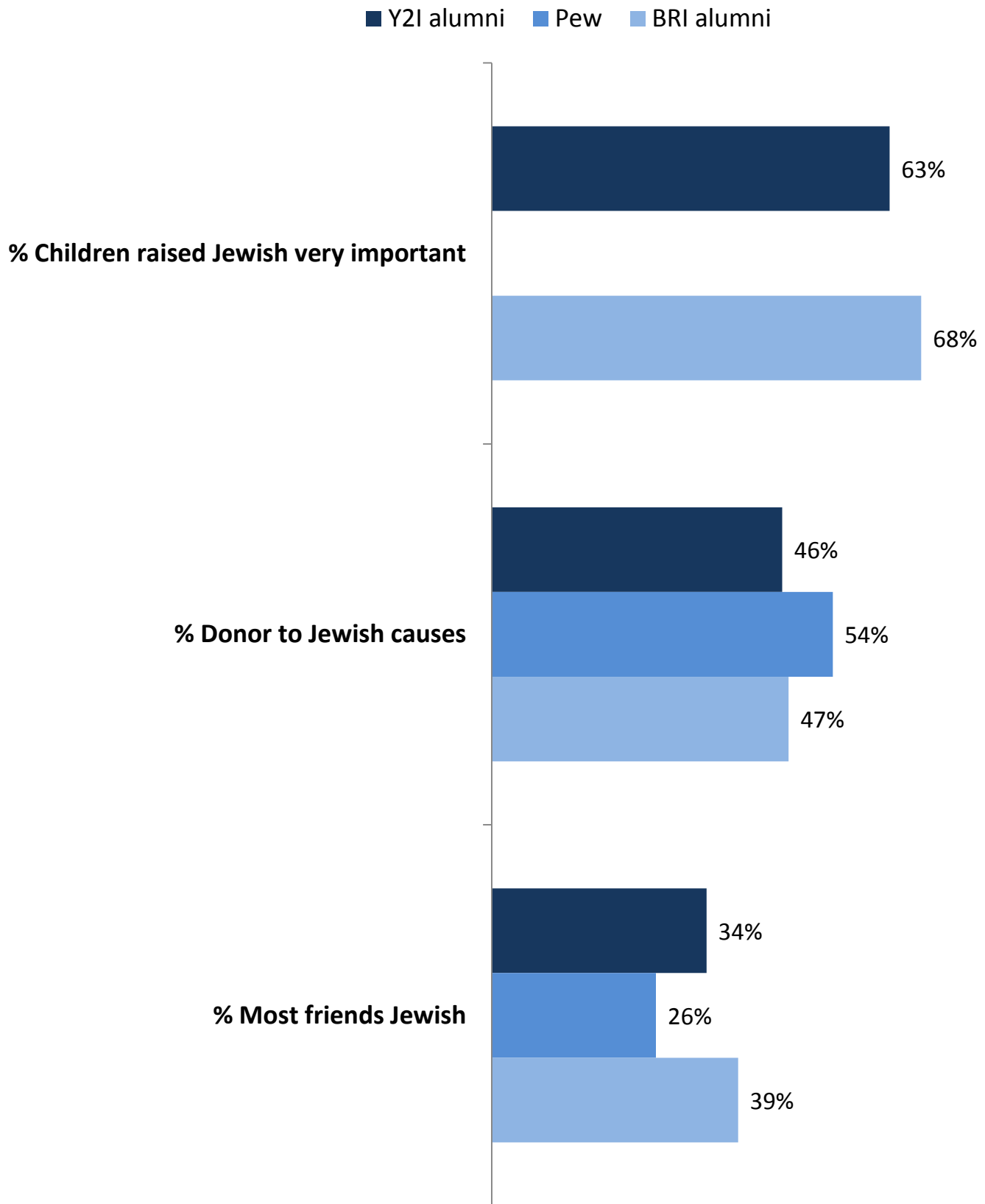
On two critical Jewish engagement measures, the Y2I alumni substantially lead the Pew respondents age 18-39. The Y2I alumni who are married are far more likely to be in-married (72% vs. 49%) and, if they have children, to be raising their children as Jews in the Jewish religion (90% vs. 60%). Other parents are raising children as non-Jews or had not yet decided on their children's identity, while still others are raising children as Jewish but declaring their religion, "none." The choice of "Jews by religion" is strongly associated with many indicators of Jewish engagement, both among the parents and in terms of how the children are raised and educated.

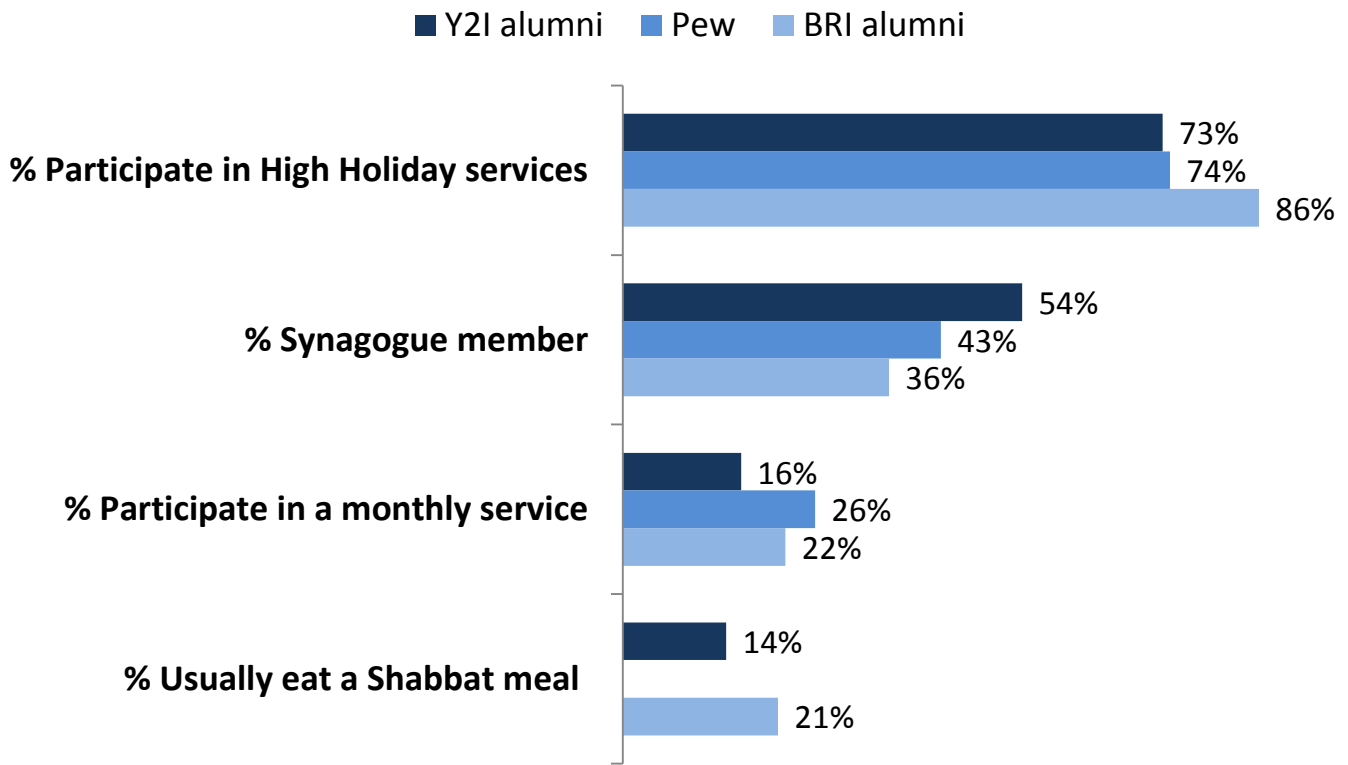
In sum, the Y2I alumni significantly out-score a comparable national sample of young adults with respect to in-marriage and raising children Jewish. They are far more likely to marry Jews and to raise their children as Jews.

Y2I Alumni vs. Birthright Participants

Overall, differences are small with the edge going to Birthright on Jewish in-marriage. As compared with the Birthright alumni, Y2I alumni are less likely to marry Jews (72% vs. 79%), but about the same with respect to raising their children as Jewish by religion (90% for Y2I vs. 86% for Birthright). In short, taken together both programs show similar results with minor differences between them on the findings of the greatest importance: Jewish in-marriage and raising children Jewish.







FINDINGS ON JEWISH ENGAGEMENT

Y2I Alumni vs PEW Young Adults on Jewish Engagement

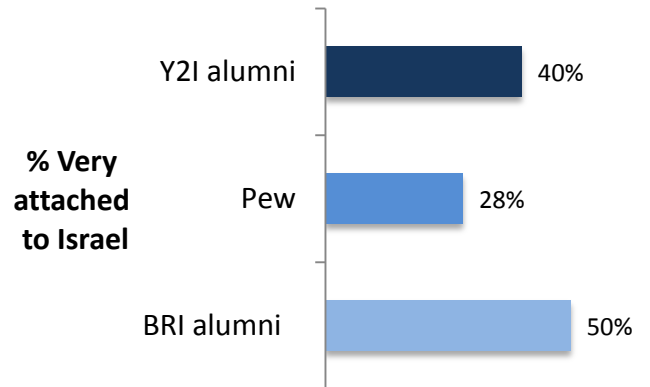
Israel Attachment

The Y2I alumni lead the Pew sample as well with respect to feeling very attached to Israel (40% vs. 28%), belonging to a synagogue (54% to 43%), and having mostly Jewish friends (34% vs. 26%)—and all are rather substantial gaps.

Religious Practice and Charitable Giving

The two groups attend High Holiday services just as frequently (73%, 74%). Only with respect to attending services monthly and donating to Jewish causes do we find the Pew respondents leading the Y2I alumni, by 26% to 16% for services, and 54% to 46% for donating.

The gaps in favor of Y2I are all the more impressive when we take into account that most of the Pew sample (56%, after weighting) have been to Israel at some point. In other words, we are not comparing a group of Israel travelers with a group that had never



been to Israel. Rather, we are comparing Y2I alumni (all of whom had been to Israel) with a national cross-section of American Jews the same age (18-39), where most of the latter – after the statistical adjustment to assure comparability of Jewish background – had been to Israel. (Unfortunately, the Pew data do not contain information on when the respondent may have first visited Israel, precluding a comparison of Y2I alumni with Pew’s sample of teen travelers to Israel.)

To review: Y2I alumni are substantially more likely than the Pew comparison group to belong to synagogues, to have Jewish friends, and to feel attached to Israel.

Y2I Alumni vs Birthright Israel Participants

As compared with the Birthright alumni, Y2I alumni are more likely to belong to a synagogue (54% vs. 36%), possibly due to age variations. Only very small differences, if any, separate the two groups with respect to attending services monthly or more, having Jewish friends, attachment to Israel, donating to Jewish causes, placing importance on raising their (as yet unborn) children as Jews, or dating Jews. The Y2I alumni trail their Birthright counterparts with respect to attending High Holiday services (73% vs. 86%), usually having Shabbat meals (14% vs. 21%), seeing future marriage to a Jew as important (31% vs. 38%), and viewing dating Jews as very important (20% vs. 33%).

The safest overall inference one can draw is that alumni of Y2I and of Birthright, assuming similar assets of Jewish socialization and education, display profiles of Jewish engagement that substantially exceed a comparable cross-section of American Jewry, such as represented by the statistically adjusted Pew sub-sample of young adults. On most indicators, the Birthright alumni slightly to somewhat outscore the Y2I alumni, even as both substantially out-score the Pew sample.

Teen travel to Israel appears to elevate Jewish friends, Jewish dating, and Jewish in-marriage, as well as elevating religious activity, attachment to Israel, and Jewish community involvement. In our view, if Birthright for ages 18-26 is effective and deserving of support (and it is), so too are teen trips to Israel.

CONCLUSIONS

These comparisons among Youth to Israel Adventure alumni, Jewish young adults (from the Pew study) and Birthright alumni leads to several overall conclusions:

1. Both the Y2I and Birthright alumni display substantially higher levels of Jewish engagement than do Jewish young adults with similar patterns of parental in-marriage, denominational upbringing, and Jewish schooling. In short, either teen trips (as represented by Youth To Israel Adventure) or Birthright trips make significant contributions to Jewish engagement and such vital indicators as inmarriage, raising children as Jews, and attachment to Israel.
2. While the Y2I alumni and Birthright alumni both surpass the Pew young adults on every available measure of Jewish engagement, on most measures, the Birthright lead Y2I alumni by modest amounts.
3. The general patterns are of rough equivalence between the Y2I and Birthright alumni. They point to roughly equivalent long-range impact of a teen Israel experience and of the major Israel educational travel program for Jewish young adults, with Y2I very slightly favored on raising children Jewish.

The evidence here certainly weighs in on the side of the efficacy of teen travel to Israel. Insofar as policy makers are seeking to enhance Jewish engagement on the part of students and young adults, teen travel to Israel does seem to impart long-range effects sought after by most Jewish communal policy makers and the philanthropists who invest in them. Teen travel to Israel appears to elevate Jewish friends, Jewish dating, and Jewish in-marriage, as well as elevating religious activity, attachment to Israel, and Jewish community involvement. In our view, if Birthright for ages 18-26 is effective and deserving of support (and it is), so too are teen trips to Israel. Whether conducted at age 16-17, or 18 and beyond, trips to Israel promote inmarriage, raising children as Jews, attachment to Israel, Jewish friends and dating, and numerous elements of Jewish engagement, association, and affiliation. If conducted before college, trips to Israel can also promote various forms of Jewish engagement in the undergraduate years, including Israel-related activities, and of course return to Israel for a semester or an academic year.

RESEARCH TEAM

Prof. Steven M. Cohen

STEVEN M. COHEN is Research Professor of Jewish Social Policy at HUC-JIR, and Director of the Berman Jewish Policy Archive at NYU Wagner. In 1992 he made aliyah, and taught at The Hebrew University, having previously taught at Queens College, Yale, and JTS.

He has written hundreds of scholarly articles and policy-related reports, as well as a dozen books including *The Jew Within* (with Arnold Eisen) and *Two Worlds of Judaism: The Israeli and American Experience* (with Charles Liebman). He was the lead researcher on the *Jewish Community Study of New York: 2011* and a consultant to the recently conducted Pew study of American Jews. He has served as a consultant to bodies associated with every major denomination in Jewish life, as well as to scores of philanthropic foundations and communal agencies.

Prof. Cohen received an honorary doctorate from the Spertus Institute of Jewish Studies, the Marshall Sklare Award, and a National Jewish Book Award for *Sacred Strategies: Transforming Synagogues from Functional to Visionary*, of which he is a co-author. He's been cited twice as one of the Forward Fifty. He serves as president of the Association for the Social Scientific Study of Jewry.

Married to Rabbi Marion Lev-Cohen, Marion and Steven live in Jerusalem and New York. His daughter, Edeet is a public interest attorney in Israel, and his son Adam lives in New Jersey with his wife and two children.



Dr. Ezra Kopelowitz



EZRA KOPELOWITZ is a sociologist specializing in strategic planning and evaluation research for Jewish communal and educational organizations. He is CEO of Research Success Technologies (ReST).

Ezra is a pioneer in research on Jewish Peoplehood, developing intellectual frameworks and conducting applied research. Ezra is the co-author with Lisa Grant of *Israel Education Matters: A 21st Century Paradigm for Jewish Education* (2012). Other publications include, *Building Jewish Peoplehood: Change and Challenge*, Academic Studies Press. (2008, co-edited) and *Cultural Education-Cultural Sustainability: Minority, Diaspora, Indigenous and Ethno-Religious Groups in Multicultural Societies*, Routledge (2008, co-edited).

Ezra is born in South Africa, raised in the United States and has lived in Israel since 1990. He lives in Kibbutz Hannaton in the Galilee, where he serves as the head of the Kibbutz's Secretariat. He is married to Debbie with four children.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: The Y2I Trip

Current Program Requirements

Teens are required to fulfill the following program requirements:

- Attend three pre-trip educational sessions about Israel
- Attend a mini-retreat focusing on team-building
- Attend a trip orientation and Community Send-Off, a special service including a blessing for a safe journey
- Complete 10 hours of community service with at least five in the Jewish community
- Complete a program evaluation
- Write a post-trip reflective essay about the personal impact of Y2I
- Attend the post-trip Welcome Home Reunion

Parents are expected to ...

- Attend two pre trip educational sessions about Israel
- Attend a trip orientation and Community Send-Off, a special service including a blessing for a safe journey
- Attend the post trip Welcome Home Reunion

The Trip

- Y2I currently includes a 12-day community trip to Israel. Teens experience the highlights of Israel, including a four-day *mifgash* with students from the Young Ambassadors School in Petach Tikvah. Israeli teens join the group for travel to the desert and tour Tel Aviv. Families of Israeli teens host a group dinner reception for Y2I, giving Israeli families and American teens the opportunity to meet.
- In addition to informal opportunities for learning, group discussions and peer-to-peer education are facilitated by teens, giving them opportunities to learn about each other from each other.

Post Trip Programs and Activities

Local educational and social opportunities and activities available to teens when they return from Israel include:

- 10-hour certificate course on public speaking and speech writing at Salem State University
- 4-session Israel Advocacy course utilizing Step Up For Israel curriculum
- Israel education
- Local Israel speaker's bureau for teens giving them opportunities to speak at temples, schools, civic organizations, and other venues
- Jewish holiday celebrations with Y2I alumni
- Social programs for Y2I alumni
- AIPAC opportunities, including: leadership training for high school students, including the Schusterman High School Summit in Washington, D.C. and AIPAC Policy Conference in Washington, D.C.
- Jewish Youth Groups

Appendix 2: Communities served by Y2I

Beverly, Boxford, Danvers, Essex, Georgetown, Gloucester, Hamilton, Ipswich, Lynn, Lynnfield, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Marblehead, Middleton, Nahant, Newburyport, Peabody, Rockport, Rowley, Salem, Saugus, Swampscott, Topsfield, and Wenham.

Appendix 3: Y2I Survey Frequencies for Respondents 18 to 39 years of age

1. When you were in high school, in which teen Israel program did you participate, if any?

Answer	Response	%
Y2I Youth to Israel Adventure	138	56%
LGI Let's Go Israel	48	20%
USY	12	5%
NEFTY	5	2%
Young Judaea	3	1%
Other, please specify:	36	15%
Don't remember	4	2%
I didn't participate in a teen Israel program	0	0%
Total	246	100%

2. In what year did you participate in a teen Israel program?

Answer	Response	%
2011	14	6%
2010	20	9%
2009	12	5%
2008	14	6%
2007	14	6%
2006	12	5%
2005	19	8%
2004	11	5%
2003	10	4%
2002	5	2%
2001	6	3%
2000	14	6%
1999	16	7%
1998	7	3%
1997	7	3%

1996	24	11%
1995	5	2%
1994	7	3%
1993	6	3%
1992	3	1%
1991	0	0%
1990	1	0%
1989	0	0%
1988	0	0%
1987	0	0%
1986	0	0%
1985	0	0%
1984	0	0%
1983	0	0%
1982	0	0%
1981	0	0%
1980	0	0%
1979	0	0%
1978	0	0%
1977	0	0%
1976	0	0%
1975	0	0%
1974	0	0%
1973	0	0%
1972	0	0%
1971	0	0%
Total	227	100%

3. Since going on a teen trip to Israel, have you been back to Israel?

Answer	Response	%
Yes, three times or more	35	14%
Yes, twice	21	9%
Yes, once	53	22%
No, Never	137	56%
Total	246	100%

4. Was your teen trip your first time visiting Israel?

Answer	Response	%
Yes	73	69%
No	33	31%
Total	106	100%

5. Prior to your teen trip, in which of the following ways did you travel to Israel?

Question	Yes	No	Total Responses
I was born there	14%	86%	22
I went with family members	91%	9%	33
I went with an organization (i.e. camp, school, synagogue etc.)	22%	78%	23
I went another way	23%	77%	22

6. What was the last year you were in Israel?

Answer	Response	%
2014	14	6%
2013	21	9%
2012	22	9%
2011	19	8%
2010	24	10%
2009	14	6%
2008	19	8%
2007	13	6%
2006	13	6%
2005	9	4%
2004	3	1%
2003	5	2%

2002	0	0%
2001	2	1%
2000	12	5%
1999	7	3%
1998	5	2%
1997	4	2%
1996	13	6%
1995	1	0%
1994	6	3%
1993	3	1%
1992	3	1%
1991	0	0%
1990	0	0%
1989	0	0%
1988	0	0%
1987	0	0%
1986	0	0%
1985	0	0%
1984	0	0%
1983	0	0%
1982	0	0%
1981	0	0%
1980	0	0%
1979	0	0%
1978	0	0%
1977	0	0%
1976	0	0%
1975	0	0%
1974	0	0%
1973	0	0%
1972	0	0%
Total	232	100%

7. Did you ever participate in a Birthright Israel trip, or not?

Answer	Response	%
Yes	28	17%
No	130	80%
Don't know	5	3%
Total	163	100%

8. What is the longest amount of time you have ever spent in Israel on a single trip?

Answer	Response	%
A year or more	7	3%
5-11 months	13	5%
2-4 months	17	7%
4-7 weeks	85	35%
2-3 weeks	67	27%
Less than 2 weeks	51	21%
Don't know	4	2%
Total	244	100%

9. How many of your close friends are Jewish? Would you say all of them, most of them, some of them, or hardly any of them?

Answer	Response	%
All of them	3	1%
Most of them	79	32%
Some of them	129	52%
Hardly any of them	34	14%
None of them	1	0%
Don't know	0	0%
Total	246	100%

10. Do you consider yourself Jewish, partially Jewish, or not Jewish?

Answer	Response	%
Jewish	225	91%
Partly Jewish	16	7%
Not Jewish	4	2%
Not sure	1	0%
Total	246	100%

11. Do you consider yourself ...

Answer	Response	%
Orthodox	6	3%
Conservative	79	33%
Reform	59	25%
Reconstructionist	2	1%
Secular/Culturally Jewish	42	18%
Just Jewish	43	18%
No religion	4	2%
Not Jewish	0	0%
Other	4	2%
Total	239	100%

12. In the past year, how often, if at all, have you had or attended a special meal on Shabbat?

Answer	Response	%
Always	11	5%
Usually	22	9%
Sometimes	127	52%
Never	76	31%
Don't know	7	3%
Total	243	100%

13. In the past year how often, if at all, have you attended some type of organized Jewish religious service?

Answer	Response	%
Once a week or more	5	2%
Two or three times a month	11	4%
About once a month	23	9%
Every few months	58	24%
Two or three times	82	33%
Once	33	13%
Never	32	13%
Don't know	2	1%
Total	246	100%

14. In the past year did you make any charitable contributions to any cause or organization?

Answer	Response	%
Yes	180	73%
No	52	21%
Don't know	13	5%
Total	245	100%

15. In the past year what portion of your charitable giving was to Jewish or Israeli organizations or causes?

Answer	Response	%
All	13	7%
Most	20	11%
About half	27	15%
Less than half	35	20%
None	58	33%
Don't know	25	14%
Total	178	100%

16. In the past year how often have you done any volunteer activities? For example activities like coaching, political organizing or working in a soup kitchen.

Answer	Response	%
More than once a month	30	12%
Once a month	22	9%
Every few months	33	13%
2-3 times	67	27%
Once	23	9%
Never	58	24%
Don't know	13	5%
Total	246	100%

17. What portion of your volunteer work was under Jewish sponsorship?

Answer	Response	%
All	18	10%
Most	16	9%
About half	18	10%
A little	29	17%
None	79	45%
Don't know	14	8%
Total	174	100%

18. Do you belong to a synagogue, temple, minyan, havurah or other Jewish congregation?

Answer	Response	%
Yes	111	45%
No	131	53%
Don't know	4	2%
Total	246	100%

19. Are you currently married, living with a partner, divorced, separated, widowed, or have you never been married?

Answer	Response	%
Married	65	26%
Living with a partner	27	11%
Divorced	4	2%
Separated	0	0%
Widowed	0	0%
Never been married	149	61%
Don't know	1	0%
Total	246	100%

20. In the past year how many of the people that you dated were Jewish?

Answer	Response	%
Did not date	22	15%
None	56	37%
A few	28	19%
About half	13	9%
Most	16	11%
All	15	10%
Total	150	100%

21. In the past year have you used JDate or another Jewish singles website?

Answer	Response	%
Yes	23	15%
No	129	85%
Total	152	100%

22. How important is it to you to date other Jews?

Answer	Response	%
Very important	31	20%
Somewhat important	51	34%
A little important	30	20%
Not important	40	26%
Total	152	100%

23. How important is it to you to marry someone Jewish?

Answer	Response	%
Very important	47	31%
Somewhat important	42	28%
A little important	27	18%
Not important	36	24%
Total	152	100%

24. What year did you and your spouse get married?

Answer	Response	%
2014	0	0%
2013	12	18%
2012	9	14%
2011	13	20%
2010	10	15%
2009	4	6%
2008	4	6%
2007	3	5%
2006	2	3%
2005	1	2%
2004	2	3%
2003	1	2%
2002	3	5%
2001	0	0%
2000	1	2%
1999	0	0%
1998	0	0%

1997	0	0%
1996	0	0%
1995	0	0%
1994	0	0%
1993	0	0%
1992	0	0%
1991	0	0%
1990	0	0%
1989	0	0%
1988	0	0%
1987	0	0%
1986	0	0%
1985	0	0%
1984	0	0%
1983	0	0%
1982	0	0%
1981	0	0%
1980	0	0%
1979	0	0%
1978	0	0%
1977	0	0%
1976	0	0%
1975	0	0%
Total	65	100%

25. Does your spouse or partner consider themselves Jewish or partially Jewish, or not?

Answer	Response	%
Yes, Jewish	54	59%
Yes, partially Jewish (includes “half Jewish”)	3	3%
No, does not	35	38%
Don’t know	0	0%
Total	92	100%

26. How many children do you have, if any?

Answer	Response	%
0	67	70%
1	18	19%
2	9	9%
3	2	2%
4 or more	0	0%
Total	96	100%

27. How important is it to you to raise your children Jewish?

Answer	Response	%
Very important	26	90%
Somewhat important	1	3%
A little important	2	7%
Not important	0	0%
I don't plan on having children	0	0%
Don’t know	0	0%
Total	29	100%

28. Thinking about the future, how important is it to you to raise your children Jewish?

Answer	Response	%
Very important	126	59%
Somewhat important	41	19%
A little important	19	9%
Not important	13	6%
I don't plan on having children	10	5%
Don't know	6	3%
Total	215	100%

29. How many children under the age of 18 live in your household?

Answer	Response	%
0	0	0%
1	18	62%
2	9	31%
3	2	7%
4	0	0%
5	0	0%
6	0	0%
7	0	0%
8	0	0%
9	0	0%
10	0	0%
Total	29	100%

30. Thinking about the oldest of these children; What is this child's age?

Answer	Response	%
0	6	21%
1	5	18%
2	4	14%
3	3	11%
4	1	4%
5	3	11%
6	0	0%
7	1	4%
8	4	14%
9	0	0%
10	0	0%
11	0	0%
12	1	4%
13	0	0%
14	0	0%
15	0	0%
16	0	0%
17	0	0%
Total	28	100%

31. With respect to being Jewish how is this child being raised?

Answer	Response	%
Jewish by religion	25	86%
Jewish, no religion	2	7%
Partially Jewish	1	3%
Not Jewish, but NOT in another religion	0	0%
In a religion other than Judaism	0	0%
Have not decided yet	0	0%
Don't know	1	3%
Total	29	100%

32. How emotionally attached are you to Israel?

Answer	Response	%
Very attached	98	40%
Somewhat attached	116	47%
Not very attached	22	9%
Not at all attached	7	3%
Don't know	3	1%
Total	246	100%

33. Thinking about the relationship between the United States and Israel... Is the U.S. too supportive of Israel, not supportive enough of Israel, or is U.S. support of Israel about right?

Answer	Response	%
Too supportive	20	8%
Not supportive enough	65	27%
About right	103	42%
Don't know	57	23%
Total	245	100%

34. Do you think the current Israeli government is making a sincere effort to bring about a peace settlement with the Palestinians, or don't you think so?

Answer	Response	%
Yes, making a sincere effort	71	29%
No, don't think so	80	33%
Don't know	94	38%
Total	245	100%

35. Do you think the current Palestinian leadership is making a sincere effort to bring about a peace settlement with Israel, or don't you think so?

Answer	Response	%
Yes, making a sincere effort	8	3%
No, don't think so	153	62%
Don't know	84	34%
Total	245	100%

36. Were you raised...

Answer	Response	%
Orthodox	7	3%
Conservative	125	51%
Reform	71	29%
Reconstructionist	2	1%
Secular/Culturally Jewish	13	5%
Just Jewish	21	9%
No religion	6	2%
Other	1	0%
Total	246	100%

37. Thinking about your parents, which if either of them are/were Jewish?

Answer	Response	%
Both parents are/were Jewish	198	80%
Mother, but not your father	24	10%
Father, but not your mother	15	6%
Both are/were not Jewish	0	0%
It's complicated. Explain, please:	9	4%
Total	246	100%

38. Did you attend an overnight camp that had Shabbat services or a Jewish educational program while growing up?

Answer	Response	%
Yes	137	56%
No	109	44%
Total	246	100%

39. During grades 1-12, did you ever attend a supplementary Jewish School, like Hebrew or Sunday school?

Answer	Response	%
Yes	210	86%
No	35	14%
Total	245	100%

40. For how many years did you attend such a school?

Answer	Response	%
1 or less	5	2%
2	11	5%
3	13	6%
4	19	9%
5	16	8%
6	25	12%
7	15	7%
8	32	15%
9	9	4%
10	20	10%
11	10	5%
12 or more	33	16%
Total	208	100%

41. During grades 1-12, did you ever attend a full time Jewish day school?

Answer	Response	%
Yes	67	27%
No	179	73%
Total	246	100%

42. For how many years did you attend such a school?

Answer	Response	%
1 or less	1	1%
2	3	4%
3	5	7%
4	4	6%
5	5	7%
6	4	6%
7	3	4%
8	8	12%
9	29	43%
10	0	0%
11	1	1%
12 or more	4	6%
Total	67	100%

43. During your high school years, were you a member of a Jewish youth group?

Answer	Response	%
Yes	119	48%
No	127	52%
Total	246	100%

44. You currently live in...

Answer	Response	%
The United States	238	97%
Canada	1	0%
Another country (please specify):	7	3%
Total	246	100%

45. What is the last grade or level of schooling you have completed?

Answer	Response	%
High school or less	49	20%
Associates degree (AA, AN, etc.)	6	2%
Bachelors degree (BA, BS, etc.)	99	40%
Masters degree (MA, MBA, MSW, etc.)	49	20%
Professional degree (JD, MD, etc.)	23	9%
Doctoral degree (PhD, etc.)	8	3%
Other. Please explain:	11	4%
Total	245	100%

46. What is your age?

Answer	Response	%
15	0	0%
16	0	0%
17	0	0%
18	8	3%
19	17	7%
20	19	8%
21	14	6%
22	16	7%
23	12	5%
24	19	8%
25	12	5%
26	11	4%
27	13	5%
28	4	2%
29	9	4%
30	19	8%
31	13	5%
32	8	3%
33	13	5%
34	16	7%
35	7	3%
36	6	2%
37	5	2%
38	3	1%
39	2	1%
Total	246	100%

47. Are you now employed full-time, part-time or not employed?

Answer	Response	%
Full-time	142	58%
Part-time	56	23%
Not employed	48	20%
Don't know	0	0%
Total	246	100%

48. Last year, that is in 2013, about what was your total family income from all sources, before taxes?

Answer	Response	%
Less than \$50,000	27	19%
50 to under \$75,000	17	12%
75 to under \$100,000	23	17%
100 to under \$150,000	24	17%
\$150,000 or more	33	24%
Don't know	15	11%
Total	139	100%

49. Are you currently a student?

Answer	Response	%
Yes	98	40%
No	147	60%
Total	245	100%

50. What level of schooling are you currently enrolled in?

Answer	Response	%
Associates degree (AA, AN, etc.)	2	2%
Bachelors degree (BA, BS, etc.)	62	64%
Masters degree (MA, MBA, MSW, etc.)	14	14%
Professional degree (JD, MD, etc)	4	4%
Doctoral degree (PhD, etc.)	10	10%
Other. Please explain:	5	5%
Total	97	100%

51. During your undergraduate years, how often, if at all (student):

Question	Regularly	Occasionally	Once or twice	Never	Total Responses	Mean
Attend programs, events, classes, services, or meals sponsored by Hillel?	14%	28%	36%	22%	193	3
Attend programs, events, classes, services, or meals sponsored by Chabad?	5%	15%	18%	62%	191	3
Attend on-campus Israel-oriented programs or events?	7%	19%	26%	48%	192	3
Participate in Israel-related activities?	7%	16%	30%	47%	192	3

52. In politics TODAY, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat, or independent?

Answer	Response	%
Republican	17	7%
Democrat	121	50%
Independent	83	34%
No preference	8	3%
Other party	5	2%
Don't know	10	4%
Total	244	100%

53. As of today do you lean more to the Republican Party or more to the Democratic Party?

Answer	Response	%
Republican	20	19%
Democrat	60	57%
Other/Don't know	26	25%
Total	106	100%

54. In general, would you describe your political views as...

Answer	Response	%
Very conservative	1	0%
Conservative	19	8%
Moderate	72	30%
Liberal	94	39%
Very liberal	46	19%
Don't know	12	5%
Total	244	100%



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