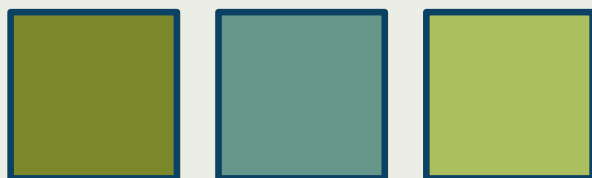
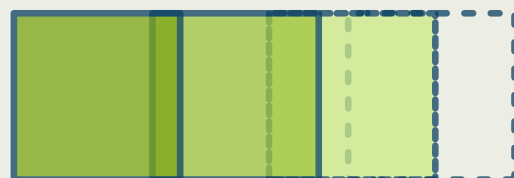


Taglit-Birthright Israel Evaluation: 2007-2008 North American Cohorts



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Version 1.1 (July 28, 2009). Corrected Appendix B.

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Acknowledgments

The authors gratefully acknowledge the support and assistance of Taglit-Birthright Israel's leadership: Gidi Mark, Dr. Shimshon Shoshani, Dr. Meir Krauss, and Professor Barry Chazan. At the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies and the Steinhardt Social Research Institute, we thank MeLena Hessel and Rachel Maimin for their assistance with field work, Deborah Grant for editing the report, and Josh Tobias and Monica Pevzner for preparing it for publication.

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Executive Summary

This report focuses on the North American cohort of nearly 60,000 young adults who participated in Birthright Israel trips in summer 2007 and winter 2007-08. Included in the report is a description of applicant characteristics and an analysis of the reactions of program participants to the program at approximately three months post trip. Program nonparticipants are used as a baseline to determine trip impact.

As a consequence of the large increase in the number of *Taglit*-Birthright Israel trips during 2008, the program reached nearly a quarter of U.S. Jews and more than one third of Canadian Jews born in 1985. This cohort will be eligible to participate in Birthright Israel trips for another three years. This year also saw the aging out of eligibility of the first cohort to have been eligible for the entire program, those born in 1982. An estimated 15% of U.S. Jews and 28% of Canadian Jews born in 1982 have participated in *Taglit*. As the program has expanded to reach a significant share of Jewish young adults in North America, understanding its impact is increasingly important.

Findings

The results of evaluation surveys indicate:

- The average age of Birthright Israel participants has been growing older, with a majority above traditional college age (over 21 years of age) in the summer 2008 cohort. The applicants come from diverse Jewish backgrounds and include all sectors of the U.S. and Canadian Jewish communities. There is a clear trend toward increased numbers of Jews from less engaged backgrounds, as measured by levels of Jewish education, ritual practice during high school, the proportion of participants from intermarried families, and familiarity with Hebrew. Increasing proportions of Canadian and U.S. participants identify with the Reform movement or as “Just Jewish.”
- Participants very positively rate their bus community, tour guide, encounter (*mifgash*) with Israelis, and learning environment. Among winter 2007-08 participants, 50% described the journey as feeling “very much” like a “life-changing experience.”
- The strongest program impacts were on attitudes to Israel, the Jewish people, and Jewish history. With the growing number of respondents with unengaged background, net levels of sense of connection to Israel and the worldwide Jewish community decreased among both participants and nonparticipants, but the size of the program’s impact remained unchanged—participants’ sense of connection increased by an equivalent level compared to their baseline in previous years. Birthright Israel also strengthened participants’ desire to raise a Jewish family. Finally, participants were somewhat more likely to light/attend the lighting of Shabbat candles or have a special meal on Shabbat.
- Participation in the program was associated with modest increases in level of participation in Jewish communal life. On campus, participants were somewhat more likely to participate in campus activities. The trip seemed to have little short-term impact on participation in “cultural” Jewish activities such as listening to Jewish/Israeli music or visiting Jewish/Israeli websites and/or blogs.

- Program participants were much more confident of their ability to describe the current situation in Israel than those who did not go on the trip.
- Virtually all participants kept in touch with their bus companions. A sizeable majority (nearly three-quarters of summer 2007 and winter 2007-08 participants) also kept in contact with Israelis they met in the *mifgash* part of the trip, typically soldiers with the Israel Defense Force. In the winter 2007-08 cohort, 15% of participants had made plans to return to Israel within a year and an additional 23% reported plans to return some time after that.

Despite the considerable increase in the scale of the program, the quality of the trip does not appear to have declined. The positive perceptions of participants remained unchanged in the period winter 2006-07

through winter 2007-08. Furthermore, the increases in the number of trips and less engaged North American Jews did not diminish the impact of the program on participants. Increases over baseline values of Jewish attitudes and behaviors remain the same size as in previous years.

Greater diversity of participants entails new and exciting challenges for campus and community-based Jewish organizations that engage in outreach to program alumni. As the average starting point in terms of Jewish engagement is lower for alumni, additional efforts will be required to meet their Jewish needs following the trip experience. Discovering the best way to meet this challenge should be an important agenda item for Jewish professionals and activists inside and outside the Taglit-Birthright Israel framework.

Introduction

During 2007 and 2008, Taglit-Birthright Israel provided ten-day educational experiences in Israel for over 60,000 young adults from North America. Although the program has grown considerably since its launch in December 1999, interest in the program has expanded even more rapidly, and over 50,000 young adults applied to the program during the last two years who could not be accommodated. This report is the latest in a series of reports that describe Taglit applicants and participants and assess the short-term impact of program participation (cf. Saxe, Kadushin, Hecht, Rosen, Phillips, & Kelner, 2004; Saxe, Kadushin, Kelner, Rosen, & Yereslove, 2002; Saxe, Sasson, & Hecht, 2006; Saxe, Sasson, Phillips, Hecht, & Wright, 2007).

This report examines the characteristics of the 2007-08 Taglit-Birthright Israel applicants and participants, as well as their short-term (three month post-program) reactions to the program. As the program has expanded to

reach a significant share of Jewish young adults in North America, understanding its impact is increasingly important. In addition, evaluating the program's impact on the most recent cohorts is essential to maintaining program quality. Given the strength of past findings about the program's dramatic short-term impact (in particular on participants' Jewish identities, attitudes toward Israel, and sense of connection to the Jewish people (see Saxe & Chazan, 2008), much recent attention has turned to understanding the "11th day"—the ways in which participants do or do not engage in the Jewish community after their trips. This report seeks to contribute to the body of knowledge about Taglit-Birthright Israel by describing the program's impact on participants' attitudes, practices, and forms of engagement during the first three months following the trip. This discussion is intended to inform further efforts to develop and improve the program.

Methodology

This report focuses on North American applicants and participants in summer 2007 and winter 2007-08. For comparison purposes, data from winter 2006-2007 trips will also be presented, as well as data for applicants who applied to join summer 2008 trips. The report draws on data collected as part of the program's registration system, along with surveys conducted approximately three months before and after each trip.¹ Surveys were administered via a Web interface. All eligible Birthright Israel applicants for a given trip (the "cohort") were contacted for each survey, including those who participated in the program as well as those who applied but did not go. Respondents were contacted via an email that included a unique link to the survey

website.² Those who did not respond were recontacted up to three times by email. For the posttrip surveys, intensive follow-up by phone was conducted with a representative sample of non-respondents who were called by Cohen Center staff and encouraged to complete the survey online. Response rates for the pretrip surveys were 70-75% and response rates to the posttrip survey were 32-43% (Appendix A).

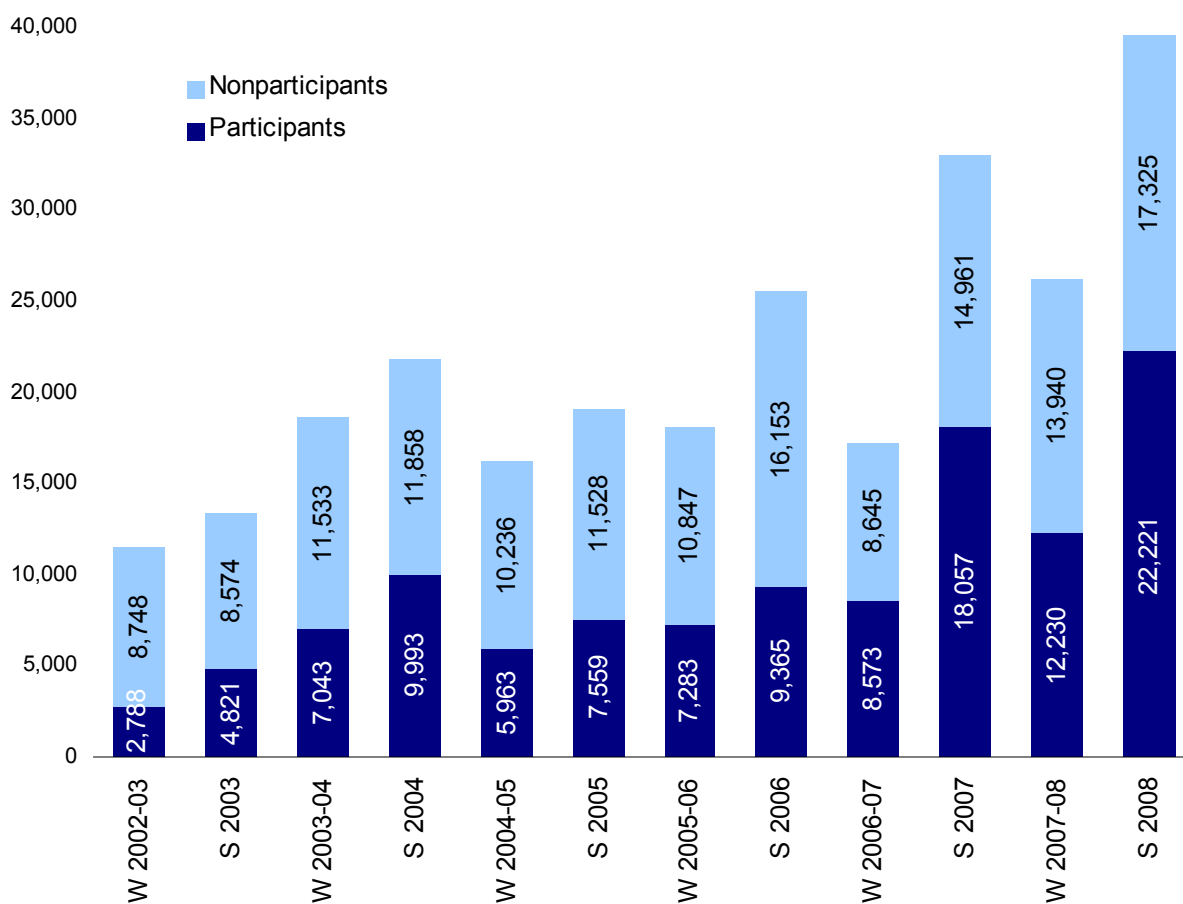
Using demographic data available from the registration system, analyses were weighted to account for nonresponse (Appendix A). Most analyses were based on regression models (Appendix B).

Program Size and Market Penetration

Taglit-Birthright Israel grew considerably in recent years. In the summer of 2007, Taglit-Birthright Israel sent nearly twice as many North American participants to Israel as had gone in any previous cohort, and the summer 2008 cohort substantially exceeds this number (Figure 1). The summer 2007 and 2008 cohorts also achieved new highs in the number of eligible applications. Moreover, there is

substantial evidence that, as the program expanded, it attracted a larger and larger proportion of less-affiliated and less-engaged Jews. One additional change apparent in Figure 1 is increasing differentiation between the number of applications to summer and winter trips, with summer trips growing relatively more popular than winter trips.

Figure 1. Applications to Taglit-Birthright Israel by Cohort

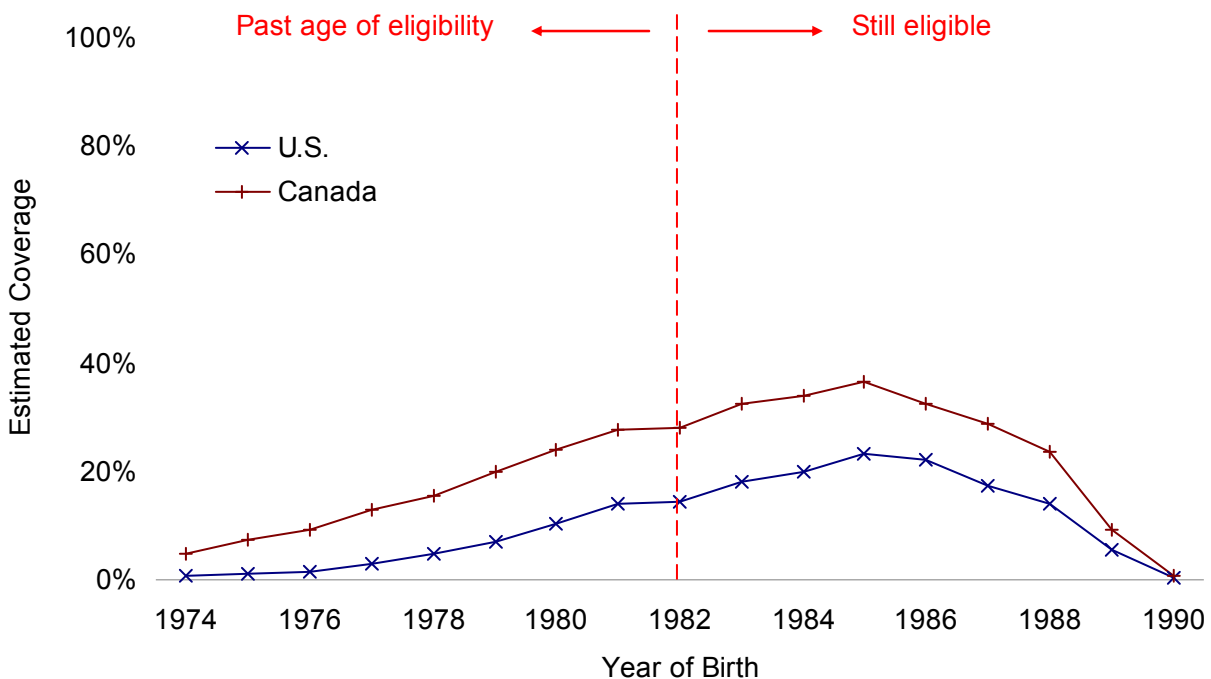


Market Penetration

As Taglit-Birthright Israel expanded during 2007 and 2008, its penetration of the target population of young adult Jews increased. Figure 2 shows the estimated proportion of the Jewish young adult population in the United States and Canada who have participated in Taglit-Birthright Israel. For the first time, we are able to see what proportion of individuals who have been eligible for every Taglit-Birthright Israel trip from 2000 to the present—and are no longer eligible—has actually gone on the trip (these are individuals born in 1982; in 2000, they were 18 years old and were 26 in 2008). An

estimated 28% of Canadian Jews born in 1982 have participated in Taglit-Birthright Israel, compared to about 15% of U.S. Jews born in the same year. The penetration rate is higher still among later age cohorts who have not yet aged out of eligibility, a product of the increasing number of places available on more recent Taglit-Birthright Israel trips. The proportion who participated among these cohorts will be greater still by the time they age out of the program. Although program growth may not be sustainable, if program capacity were to remain at 2008 levels, still greater market penetration is likely for the youngest eligible cohorts.

Figure 2. Estimated Market Penetration



Note: See Saxe et al. (2007) for derivation of estimated cohort size.

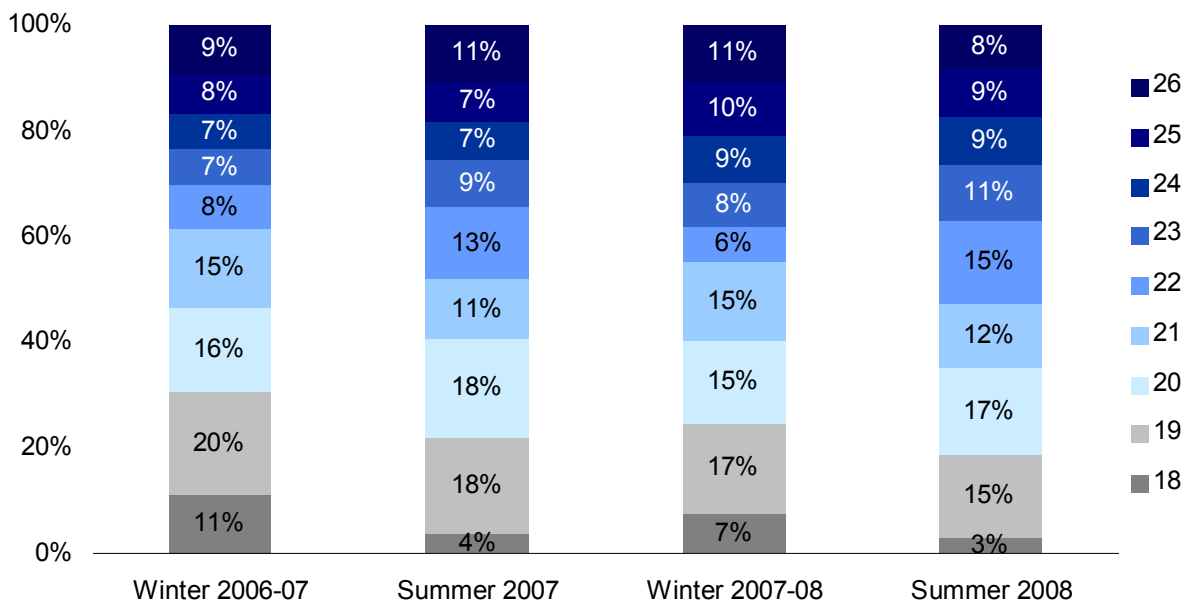
Characteristics of Applicants

This report examines data from four consecutive cohorts during 2007 and 2008.³ During this period, the growth of Taglit-Birthright Israel resulted in an increasingly diverse pool of applicants and participants. In addition to the consistent trend toward a more diverse group of participants, there is variation between summer and winter cohorts and between participants from Canada and the United States.

Across all cohorts, there were almost no substantive differences between the pool of applicants and the subset who participated in the program (in effect, there were no pre-existing differences between participants and nonparticipants). This is consistent with earlier research on Taglit-Birthright Israel,

which found that participation is not strongly associated with personal characteristics. As a result, our focus below is on describing participants. Taglit-Birthright Israel has historically had a greater number of participants of traditional college age (18 to 21) than older (22 to 26). However, as the number of available places increased, the program has seen an increase in the proportion of participants drawn from the older population (Figure 3), culminating in an majority of respondents ages 22 and above in the most recent cohort (summer 2008). In addition to the longer-term trend, seasonal variation can also be seen; older individuals are more likely to participate in the summer months traditionally reserved for vacations.

Figure 3. Age by Cohort



Note: Taglit-Birthright Israel participants, registration data.

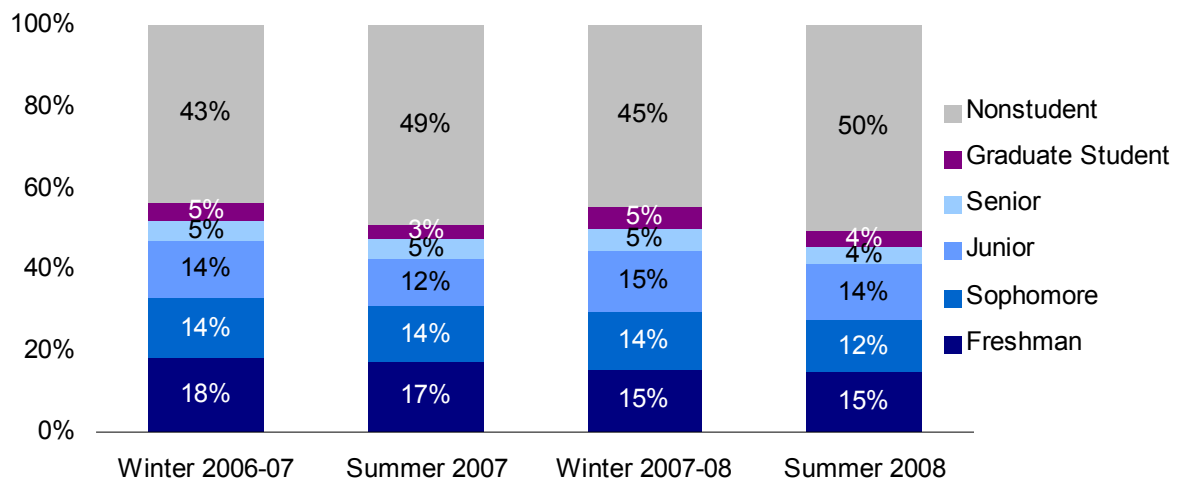
More Taglit-Birthright Israel participants are female than male, although the difference is slight and more pronounced for summer trips than for winter ones. During the winter 2006-07 trips, 51% of participants were female, compared to 55% in summer 2007, 53% in winter 2007-08 and 55% of those assigned to trips during summer 2008.⁴

Winter trips appear to be more popular with college and graduate students than summer trips (Figure 4) with close to half of summer trips being comprised of nonstudents, compared to around 45% for winter trips. In addition, there appears to be a slight increase in the overall proportion of nonstudents going

on the trip in the more recent winter and summer cohorts when compared to the respective cohorts the previous year.

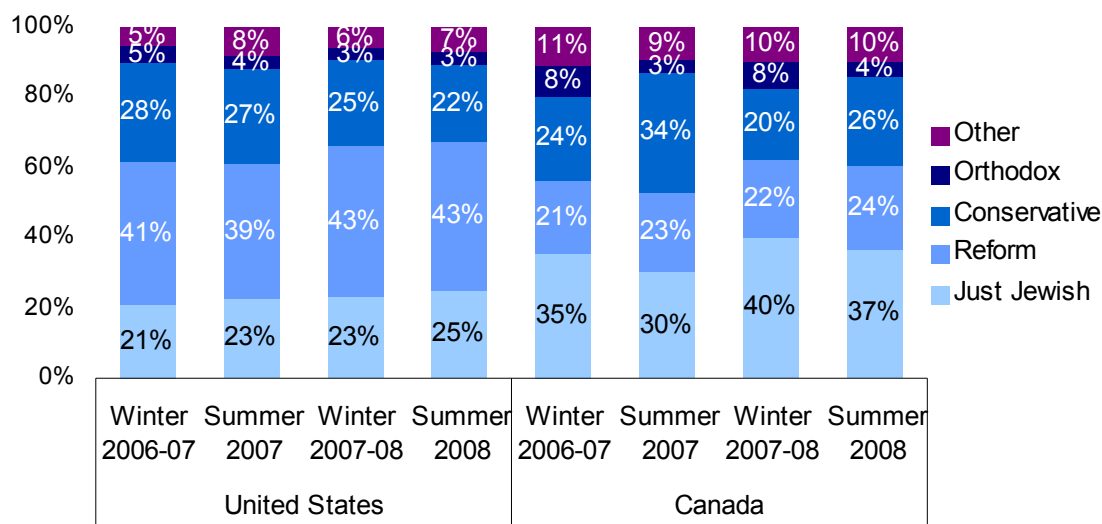
Jewish denomination is presented by country of residence, as the religious structure of Canadian Jewry differs considerably from that of U.S. Jewry (Figure 5). Among Jews from the United States, the largest group—increasing slightly—are those who identify as Reform Jews. There is a small but consistent decline in the proportion who identify as Conservative and growth among the proportion who identify as “Just Jewish.”

Figure 4. Student Status by Cohort



Note: Taglit-Birthright Israel participants, registration data.

Figure 5. Denomination of Participants by Cohort and Country of Residence



For Canadian participants, there is considerably more trip-to-trip variation, reflecting the smaller size of the population of participants. The broad trend, however, is similar: an overall decline in the proportion identifying as Conservative and increases among the proportion identifying as “Just Jewish” over the last few years, but with some variation between winter and summer trips. Although it is widely acknowledged that the Conservative movement is experiencing a significant decline in membership (cf. Ament, 2005; Lazerwitz et al., 1998), it seems unlikely that these rapid changes are primarily a product of broader shifts. Rather, the growth

in the size of the program appears to have disproportionately expanded Taglit-Birthright Israel’s reach into the “Just Jewish” population which, collectively, is less connected to its Jewish identity on most measures.

The pattern of increased participation by the less-engaged Jewish population is underscored by the level of ritual observance of the participants’ families (Figure 6). To summarize the types and levels of Jewish observance in the participants’ families of origin, a scale was created composed of four items (Appendix B):

1. Family celebrated Hanukkah when respondent was in high school
2. Family held or attended a Seder when respondent was in high school
3. Family regularly lit Shabbat candles when respondent was in high school
4. Family kept kosher when respondent was in high school

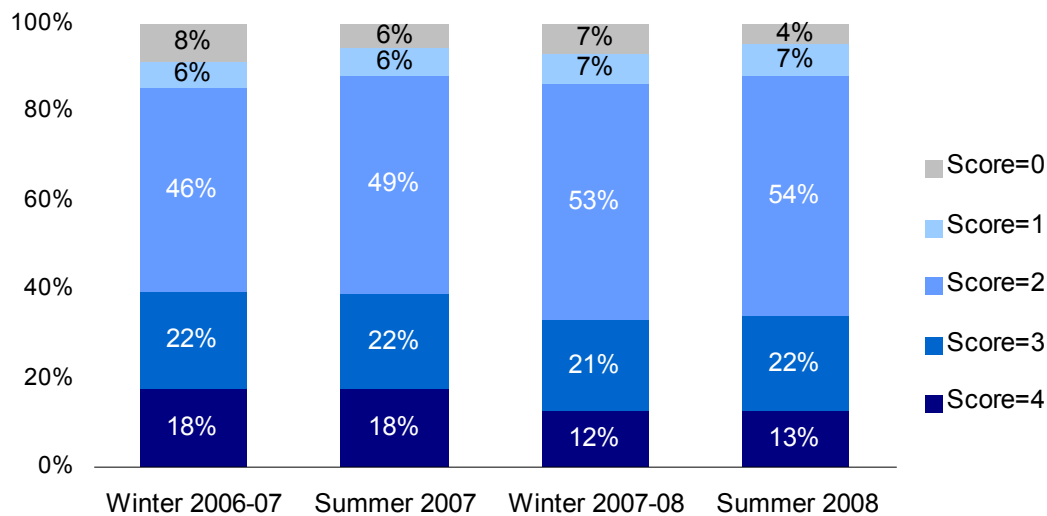
Each affirmative response was scored one, and the item scores were summed to form a scale ranging from zero to four.

The proportion of participants on the winter 2007-08 and summer 2008 trips raised in the most religiously observant households declined, while the proportion drawn from the moderately observant group (a score of two; typically celebrating Hanukkah and attending a seder) increased.

The pattern with respect to current ritual practice is similar, although less distinct (Figure 7). The index for current ritual practice was constructed from three questions scored in a similar fashion to the childhood ritual practice index⁵ (see Appendix B for details). In the winter 07-08 cohort, more observant participants make up a smaller proportion of the total than in the summer 07 cohort, while the moderately observant group (here, typically attending a seder) has increased.

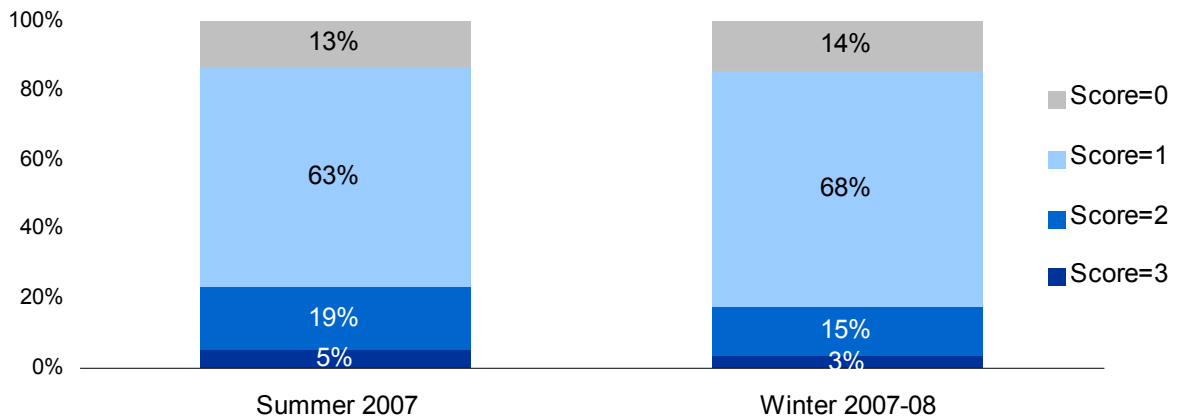
In more recent cohorts, an increasing proportion of participants received no Jewish education while the proportion of participants who attended a Jewish day school declined. Across all cohorts, most participants received no Jewish education whatsoever after eighth grade (Figure 8).

Figure 6. Ritual Practice of Family during High School Years by Cohort



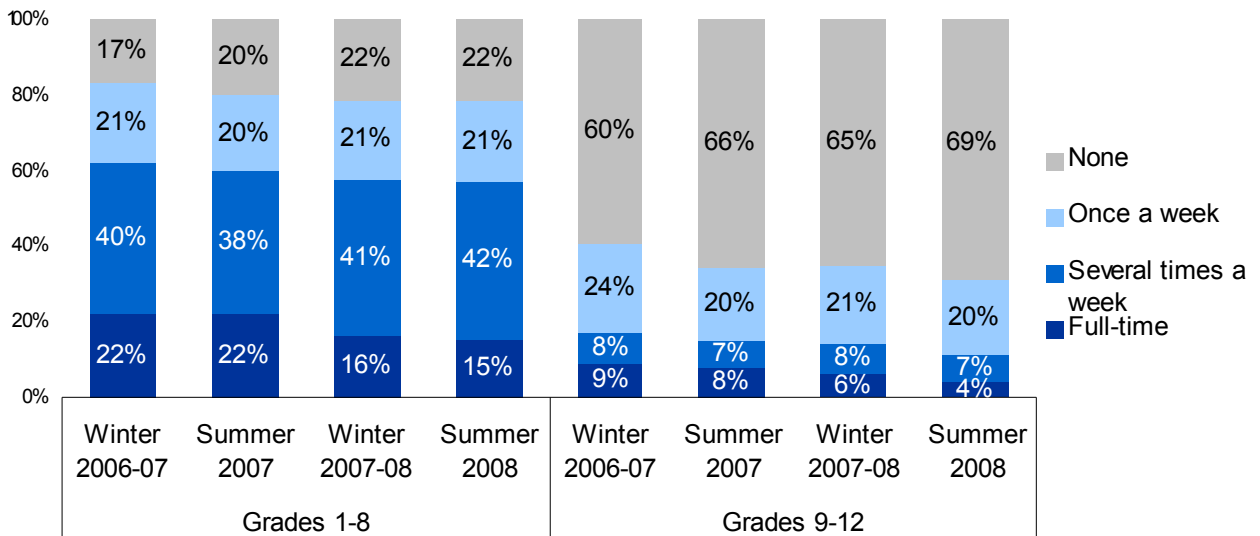
Note: Taglit-Birthright Israel participants, survey data.

Figure 7. Current Ritual Practice by Cohort



Note: Taglit-Birthright participants winter 2006-07 and summer 2008 data omitted due to differing response categories.⁶

Figure 8. Most Intense Type of Jewish Education Received by Cohort



Note: Taglit-Birthright Israel participants, survey data.

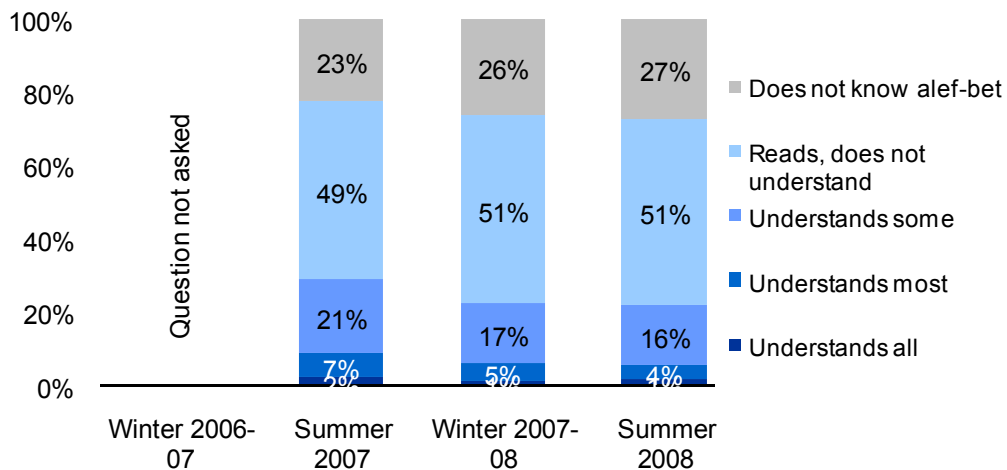
Few participants reported any significant understanding of the Hebrew language (Figure 9). As might be expected given the increasing proportion of participants who have received no Jewish education, increasing proportions reported not knowing the Hebrew alphabet and decreasing proportions reported understanding at least some Hebrew.

The majority of Taglit-Birthright Israel participants come from inmarried families. As is the case with some other demographic characteristics, there is variation across

cohorts, with summer trips having a higher proportion of inmarried participants than winter trips (Figure 10).

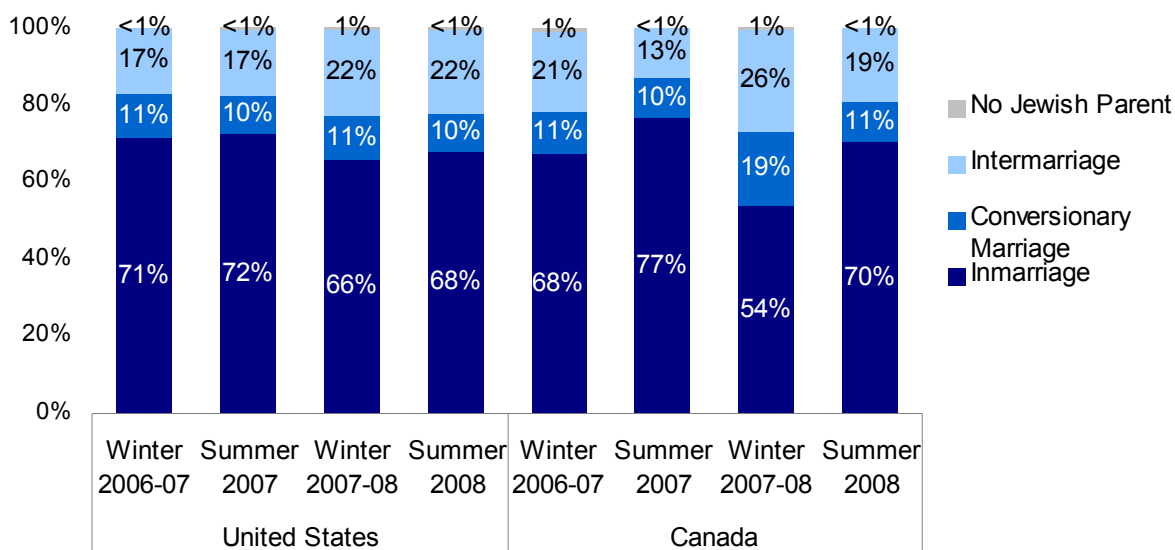
The majority of participants were born in the United States. The largest group of those born outside the United States or Canada came from countries of the former Soviet Union. A small proportion of participants were born Israel (Figure 11). A similar pattern also holds for participants' parents' country of origin (Figure 12).

Figure 9. Comprehension of Written Hebrew by Cohort



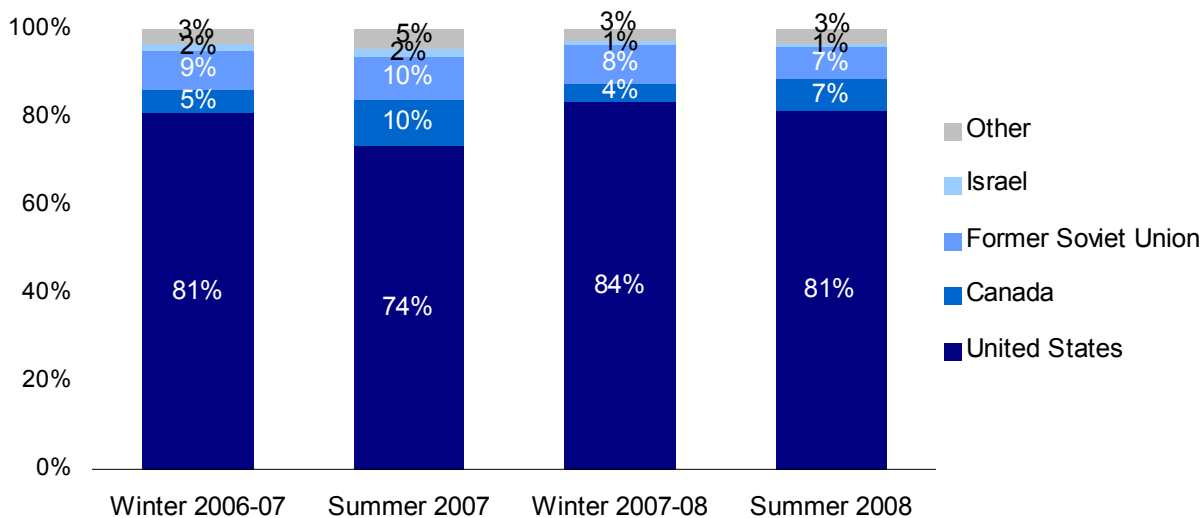
Note: Taglit-Birthright Israel participants, survey data.

Figure 10. Parental Marriage Type by Cohort



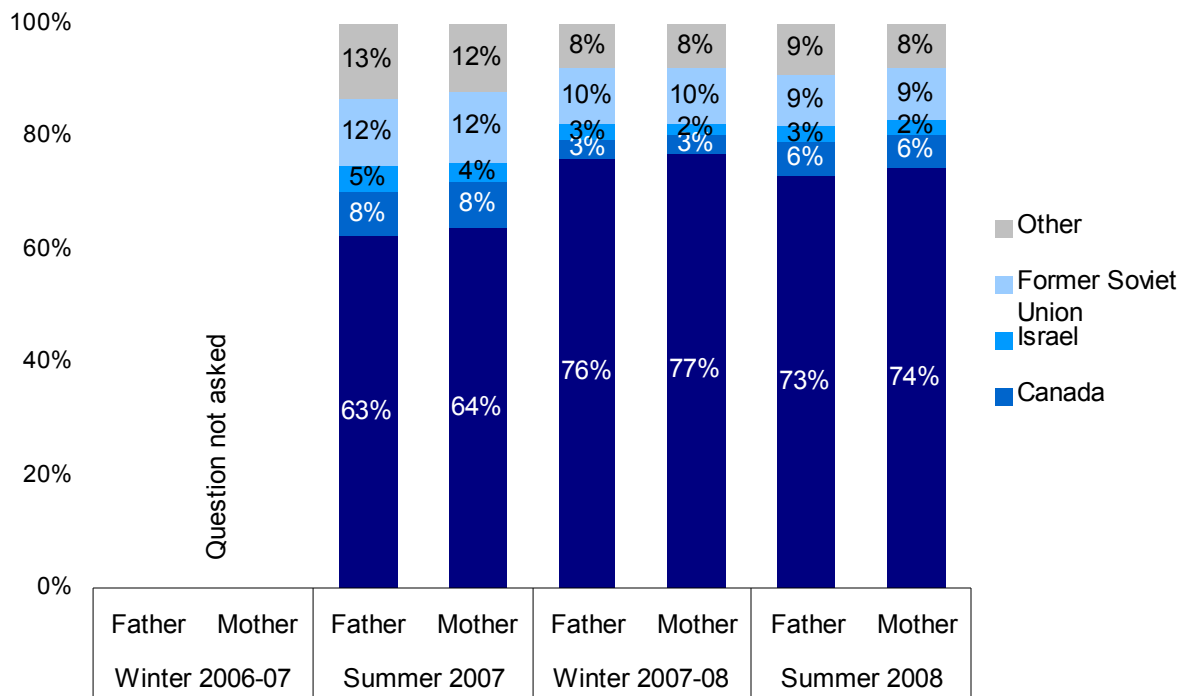
Note: Taglit-Birthright Israel participants, survey data. Participants with no Jewish parents are converts to Judaism.

Figure 11. Country of Birth by Cohort



Note: Taglit-Birthright Israel participants, registration data.

Figure 12. Country of Birth of Participants' Parents



Note: Taglit-Birthright Israel participants, survey data.

Trip Experience

For the 2007 cohorts and for the 2008 winter cohort, data assessing reactions to the program approximately three months after participants returned to their home communities are available. In this section, we present data on the how the trip was experienced by participants, focusing in particular on participants' perceptions of the atmosphere and community on their tour buses, as well as their perceptions of the trip as a whole.

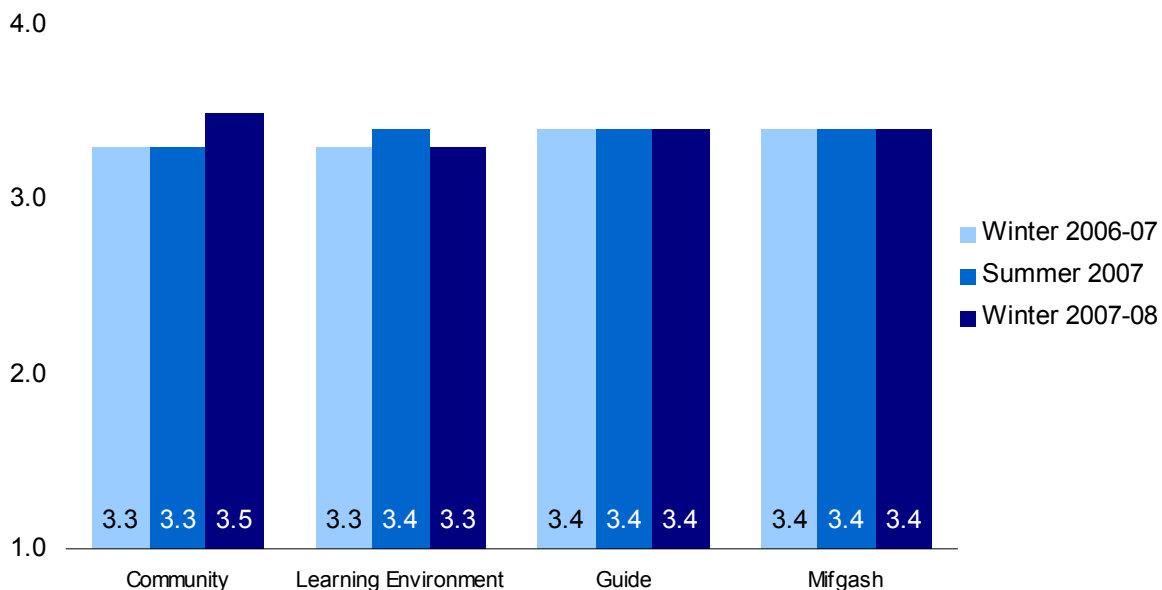
Guide, Community, and Mifgash

Every Taglit-Birthright Israel bus includes, together with 35-40 participants, 4-8 Israeli peers (usually soldiers) who spend at least five days with the group, an Israeli tour guide, North American staff, a security guard, and a bus driver. The survey asked a number of

questions regarding the quality of the bus community, the performance of the tour guide, the quality of the encounter (*mifgash*) with the Israeli peers, and the learning environment. Scales were constructed for each of these dimensions of the trip experience (Appendix B).

Figure 13 shows the average scores for each scale and for each trip. In general, the ratings are quite high (more than 3 on a 1-4 scale), although there was considerable variation across buses (Appendix B, Figure 1). The average scores changed little from cohort to cohort, implying that the quality of the Taglit-Birthright Israel experience is consistent over time. The one possible exception is the bus community index, which has shown a slight increase since the winter 2006-07 trips.

Figure 13. Bus Experience Index Scores by Cohort



Meaning of the Trip

In the winter 2007-08 survey, 50% of respondents reported that Taglit-Birthright Israel felt “very much” like a life-changing experience. Yet, even among these participants, there was still significant variation in how the trip experience was perceived and what it meant to individual respondents.

To help us understand how participants felt about the overall experience, they were asked to characterize the trip experience by rating a number of descriptions of the trip. We first examine “Jewish” dimensions of the trip experience. As Figure 14 shows, while the overall pattern of responses does not change from cohort to cohort, there is a decline in the

proportion of respondents agreeing that the trip was a “group Jewish experience,” or “journey to my Jewish roots,” and in the most recent cohort, an increase in the proportion who thought of the trip as a “religious pilgrimage.”

It is not clear, however, if the changes in perception of the trip are due to a change in the content of the trip itself or a change in the characteristics of those who go on the trip. One way to explore this issue is to use statistical modeling to predict the response of an “average” Taglit-Birthright Israel participant to these questions over time, and thus control for any demographic or pretrip attitudinal differences across different cohorts.⁷

Figure 14: Jewish Trip Descriptions by Cohort

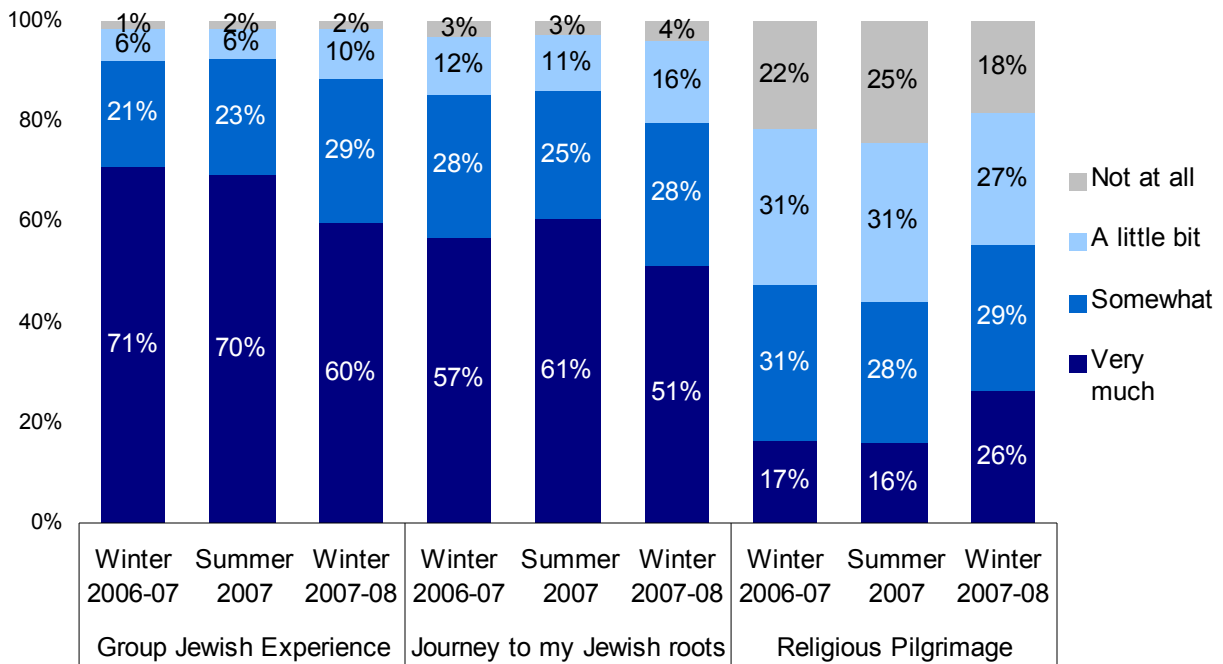
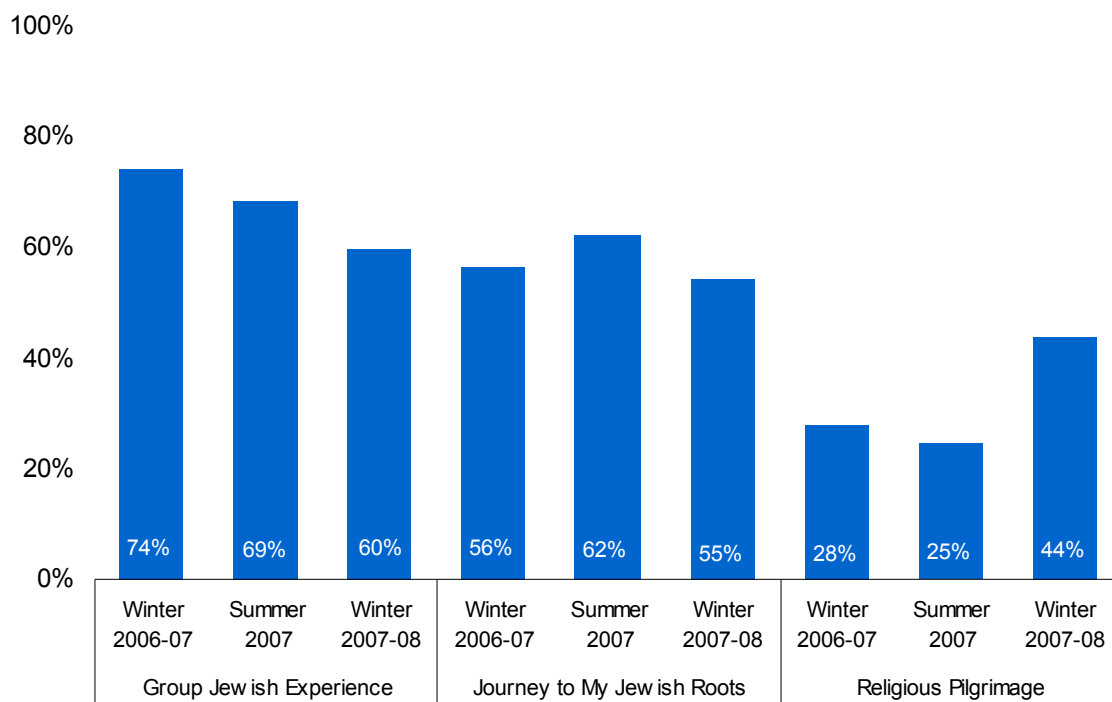


Figure 15 shows the probability of such an “average” respondent agreeing with each description. For categorical variables, this was the median; for bus indices, this was set at 3.5 (see note to Figure 15 for details). There seems to be a downward trend in viewing the trip as a “group Jewish experience,” suggesting that the decline shown in Figure 14 reflects an actual change in the content and substance of the trip itself. There is, however, no particular

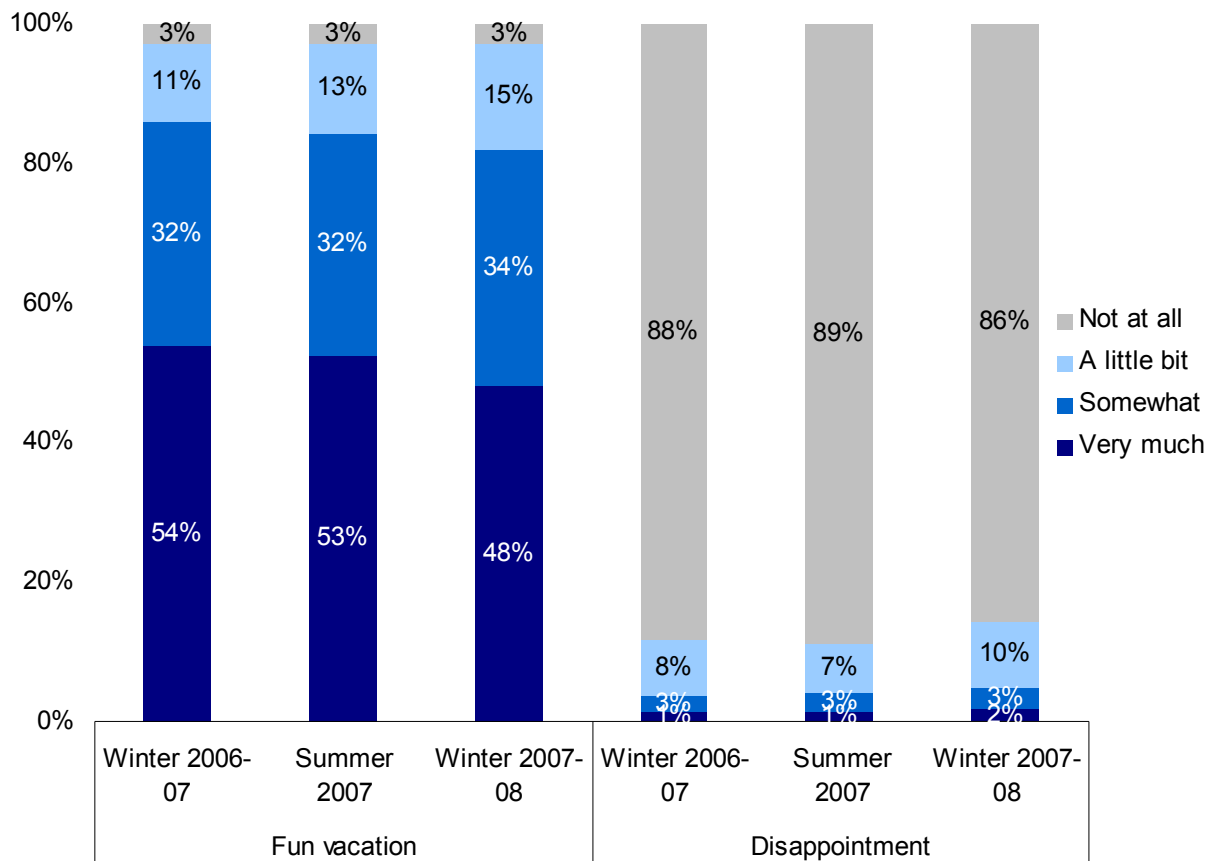
trend across cohorts in perception of the trip as a journey to one’s Jewish roots. The predicted responses of an “average” participant to viewing the trip as a religious pilgrimage seem to paint a very different picture than Figure 14, with a large increase in those perceiving the trip as a religious pilgrimage in the most recent cohort. It is not clear whether this is an anomaly.

Figure 15. Expected Probability for Jewish Trip Descriptions by Cohort



Note: Expected probability of “very much.” Estimates are for an average respondent on a slightly above-average bus. Group Jewish experience: female Reform Jew with a pretrip expectation of “somewhat,” and average bus community and learning scores of 3.5. Journey to my Jewish roots: Reform Jew (gender n.s.) with a pretrip expectation of “somewhat,” and average bus community, learning, and *mifgash* scores of 3.5. Religious pilgrimage: Reform Jew (gender n.s.) with a pretrip expectation of “somewhat,” childhood ritual practice index score of 2, and average bus community and learning scores of 3.5.

Figure 16. General Trip Perceptions

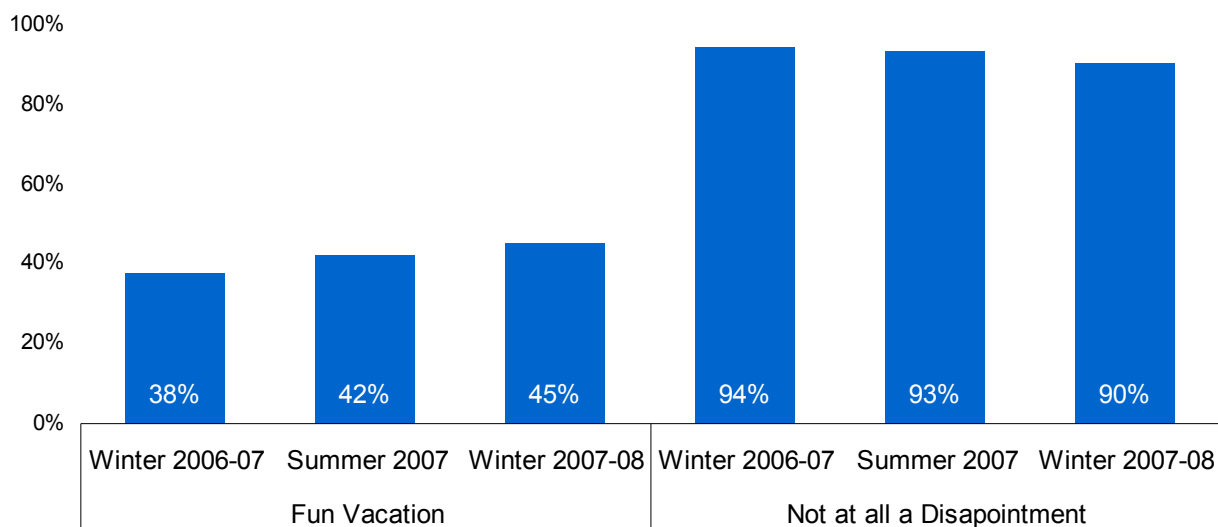


Turning to more general perceptions of the trip (Figure 16), there was a slight decrease in the proportion of participants who felt that the trip was very much a “fun vacation,” while no trends appeared in the proportion who felt that the trip was not at all a “disappointment.” As before, these patterns may be products of changes in the pool of participants. Again, we will examine the responses of an average participant on a slightly above-average bus (Figure 17).

The apparent trend toward perceptions that the trip is not a fun vacation is belied by

looking at the perceptions of an average individual. Rather than a small but steady decrease in perceptions that the trip is fun, there is a small but steady move away from “very much” toward “somewhat” and “a little bit.” This is primarily a product of the changing age profile of Taglit-Birthright Israel participants: older individuals are less likely to see the trip as a fun vacation. Looking at an average individual (Figure 17), there has been an extremely slight increase in the proportion of people who felt that Taglit-Birthright Israel was in any way a disappointment.

Figure 17. Trip Descriptions by Cohort: Expected Probability



Note: Expected probability of “very much” for fun vacation, “not at all” for disappointment. Estimates are for an average respondent on a slightly above average bus. Fun vacation: female 22-year-old with a pretrip expectation of “somewhat,” and average bus community score of 3.5. Disappointment: childhood ritual practice index score of 2, and average bus community, learning, and guide scores of 3.5.

What drives these perceptions? What causes respondents to see the trip one way or the other? Without exception participants’ pretrip expectations were the strongest predictor of their perceptions of the trip. Thus, thinking that the trip *would be* a fun vacation was the strongest predictor of actually thinking the trip *was* a fun vacation. This implies that, to some extent, what participants got out of Taglit-Birthright Israel was determined by what they brought to it, and this effect is true of all three cohorts. Besides this, the strongest predictor for thinking the trip was a fun vacation, was being on a bus with a high

average score for social environment. Younger respondents and males were also more likely to perceive the trip as a fun vacation. These effects persisted across all three cohorts.

Those who were on buses with highly rated learning environments were more likely to perceive the trip as a religious experience. Those identifying as Reform were also more likely than those of no denomination to see the trip in this way. In the winter 2007-08 cohort, only those identifying as Conservative were also more likely to see the trip in this fashion.

Being on a bus with a highly rated learning environment was also related to seeing the trip as a journey to one's Jewish roots. Being on a bus with a highly rated social environment was only significantly related to seeing the trip in this fashion in the summer 2007 cohort. In the winter 2007-08 cohort, denomination made a difference, with those who identified with one of the major denominations being more likely to perceive the trip as a journey to their Jewish roots than those of no denomination.

Those on a bus with a highly rated social environment were more likely to see the trip as a group Jewish experience. In the winter 2006-07 cohort, younger respondents were more likely to see the trip this way, as were those on a bus with a highly rated learning environment in the winter 2007-08 trips.

Impact of the Trip Experience

Taglit-Birthright Israel had a powerful impact on participants, with 45% of those on the winter 07-08 trips reporting that they learned “very much” about their Jewish identity while on the trip, and 60% of the same group reporting that the *mifgash* with Israeli peers helped them better understand their own Jewish identity. In order to understand how Taglit influenced the feelings, motivations, and behavior of those who participated, the responses of participants and nonparticipants to a variety of questions regarding Jewish identity and engagement were measured in both the pretrip and posttrip surveys. The analyses discussed below compare the responses of participants with those of applicants who did not go. As noted earlier, prior to the trip, the two groups were very similar. The main reason given by nonparticipants for not going on trips was that the timing was inconvenient. Still, to ensure that comparisons between the two groups isolate the effects of the trip, the comparisons reported in this section statistically control for pretrip differences and relevant sociodemographic characteristics.

The following analyses further illustrate the program’s increasing draw from a less Jewishly-engaged pool of applicants. On most measures of impact, the percentage of respondents choosing the highest response categories is lower with each consecutive cohort. As explained below, this is a reflection of the lower baseline with which participants in later cohorts began.

Jewish Identity

Participating in Taglit-Birthright Israel strengthened participants’ feelings of connection to Israel and the Jewish people, as well as their desire to establish a Jewish family. The strongest program impact was on participants’ feelings about Israel (Figure 18). Comparing across cohorts, the level connection to Israel was noticeably lower in the winter 2007-08 cohort with its much less-affiliated applicant pool. However, could the lower level of attachment to Israel among participants in this cohort also suggest that Taglit was less effective than in previous rounds at increasing attachment to Israel?

In order to show whether or not some rounds had a larger effect on participants than others, the charts below report a figure in red, called an “odds ratio,” for each cohort. This quantifies the difference between participants and nonparticipants for that cohort; the higher the number, the larger the effect of Birthright Israel. The numbers in parentheses refer to the 95% confidence intervals (or margin of error) around the odds ratio. For Figure 18 it can be seen that the confidence intervals for all three cohorts overlapped, implying that participation in the program affected each cohort roughly equally.⁸

Figure 18. "Very Much" Connected to Israel: Estimated Probability

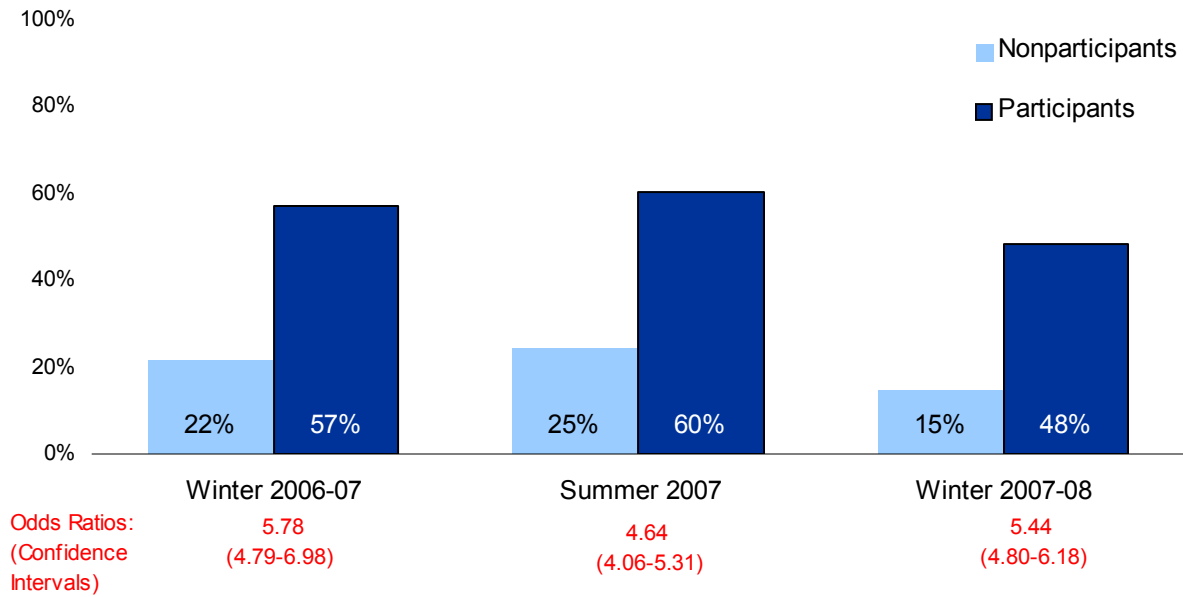
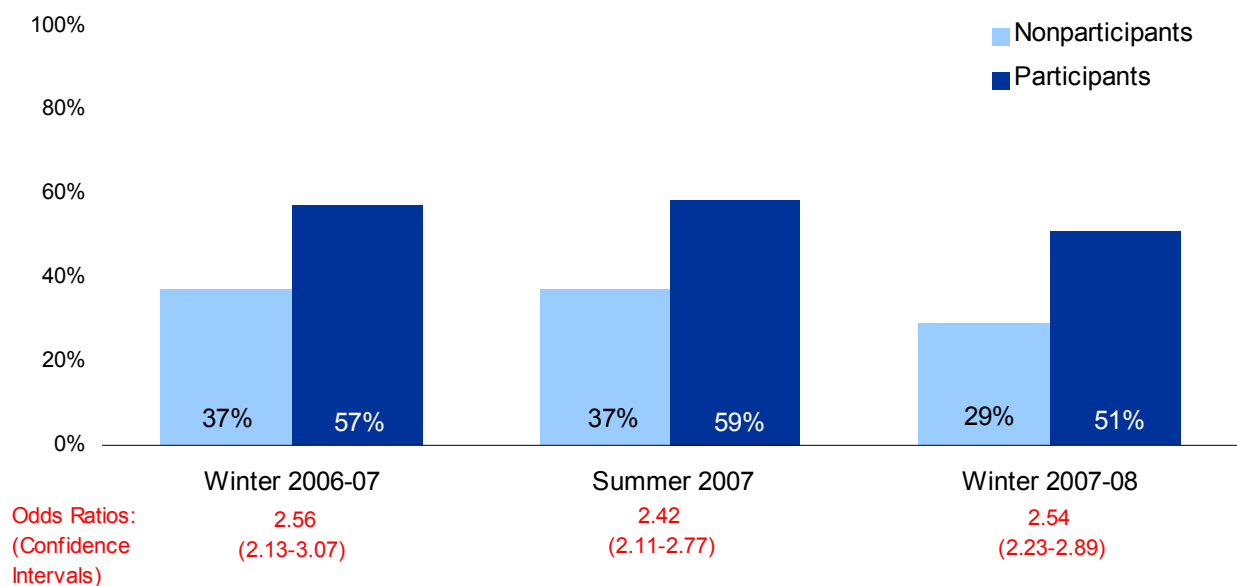


Figure 19. "Very Much" Connected to Worldwide Jewish Community: Estimated Probability



Taglit-Birthright Israel also had large effects on participants' sense of connection to the worldwide Jewish community (Figure 19). Once again, in the most recent cohort, the level of connection for nonparticipants was lower, but the effect of the program did not differ significantly between cohorts (as can be seen by the virtually identical odds ratios for the three cohorts).

The effect of the trip on sense of connection to the respondent's local Jewish community was

more modest, and showed no appreciable trend over time (Figure 20). Taglit-Birthright Israel participants did score higher than nonparticipants, but only by a few percentage points for each cohort.

Participation in Taglit-Birthright Israel was associated with a greater sense of connection to Jewish history (Figure 21). Once again, the impact of the program did not differ significantly between cohorts.

Figure 20. "Very Much" Connected to Local Jewish Community: Estimated Probability

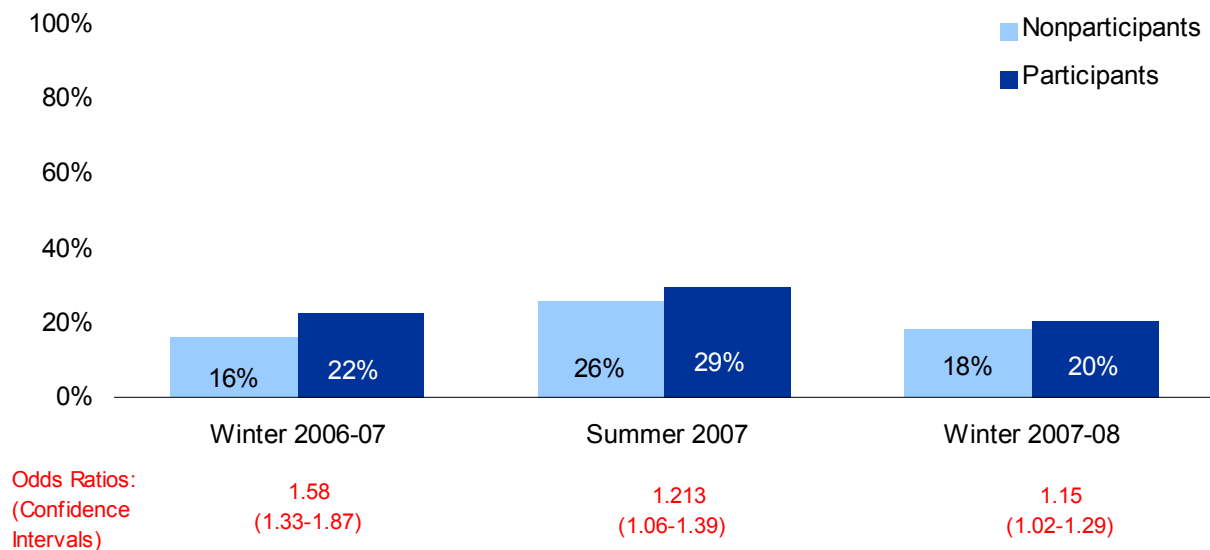
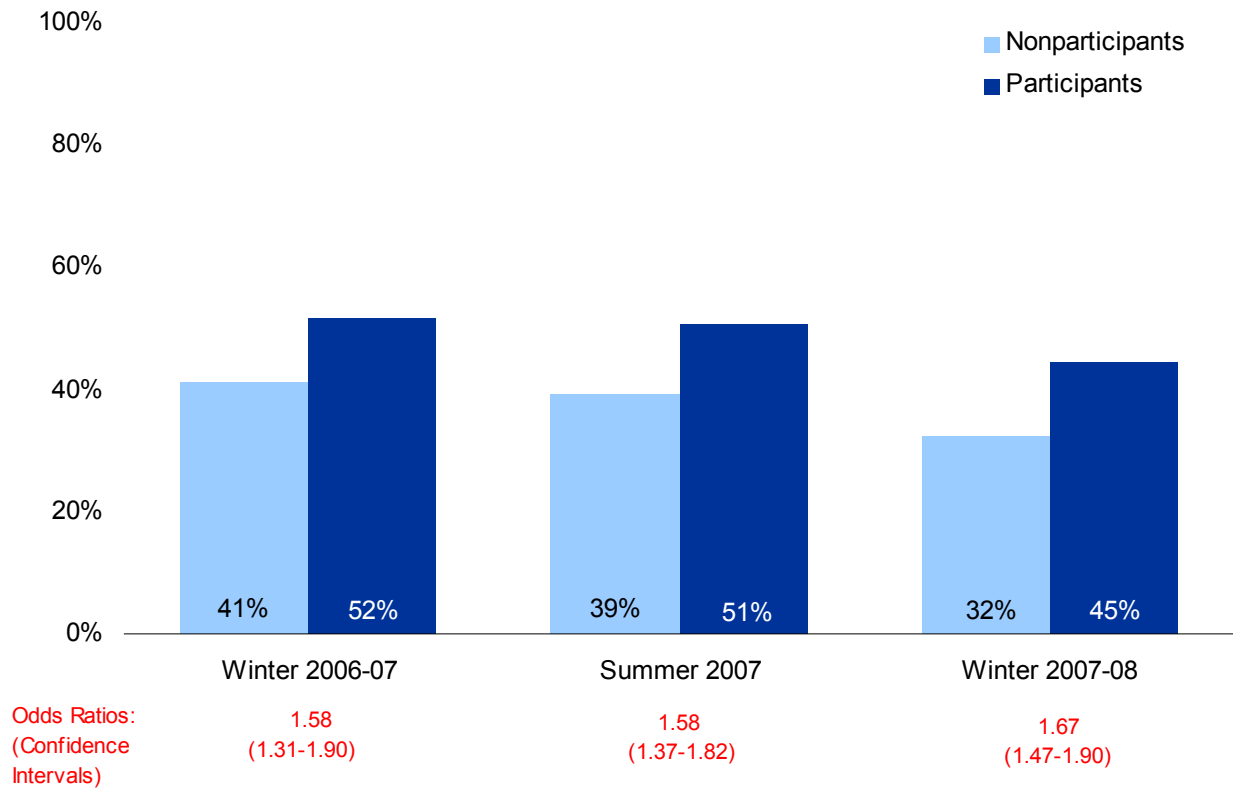


Figure 21: "Very Much" Connected to Jewish History: Estimated Probability

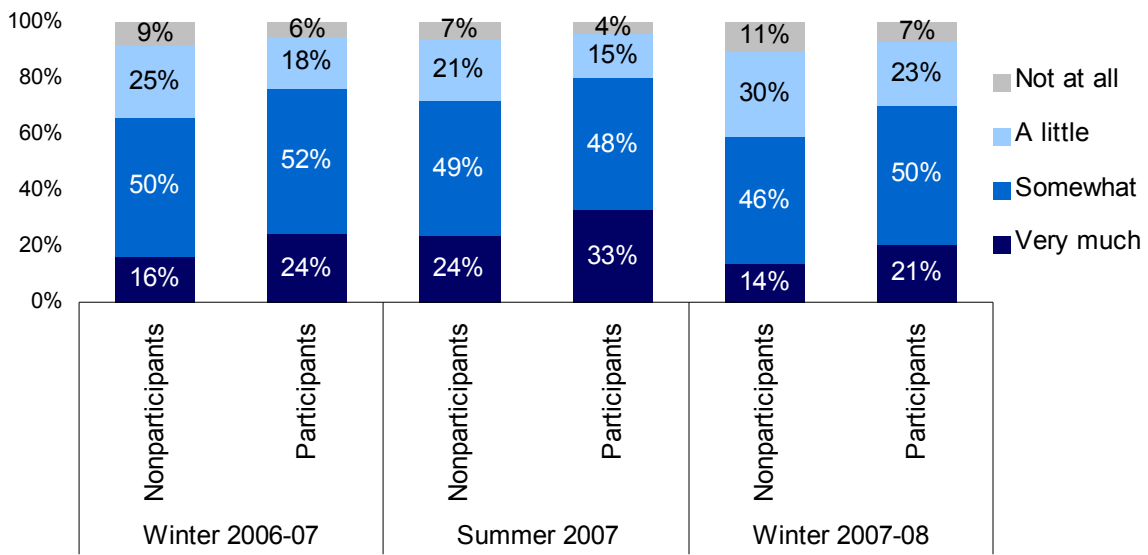


Family

Program participants were more likely to indicate a desire to establish a Jewish family, with the largest impact observed in the importance placed on raising Jewish children (Figure 23). Participants were also more likely to report that marrying a Jew was important

(Figure 22). There were no significant differences between cohorts. Orthodox respondents were omitted from these analyses due to lack of variance; virtually all Orthodox respondents reported that it was very important to them to marry a Jew and raise Jewish children.

Figure 22. Importance of Marrying a Jew: Estimated Probability



Odds Ratios:
(Confidence
Intervals)

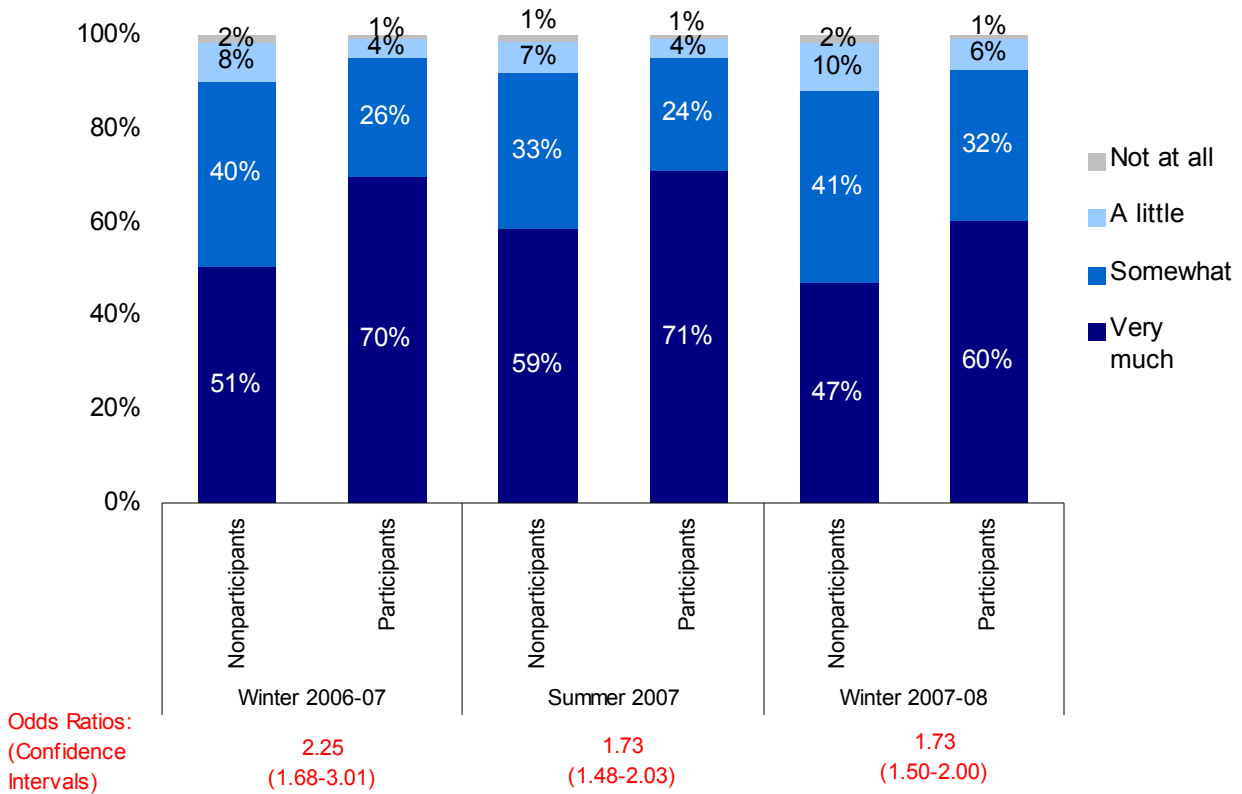
1.62
(1.27-2.08)

1.52
(1.31-1.76)

1.61
(1.41-1.85)

Note: Non-Orthodox respondents only.

Figure 23. Importance of Raising Jewish Children: Estimated Probability



Note: Non-Orthodox respondents only.

Jewish Engagement

The Taglit-Birthright Israel experience also influenced Jewish religious behavior and community engagement, albeit less dramatically. Although participants reported increased posttrip levels of involvement compared to nonparticipants, these differences were not as large as the attitudinal changes reported above. Not surprisingly, the key differences occurred for campus-based participants and for involvement in Israel-related events. The later cohorts showed a much lower baseline level of engagement than

the earlier ones, but there were no significant differences in the overall impact of the program. This is particularly apparent regarding participating in Hillel (Figure 24). For the winter 2006-07 cohort, 57% of nonparticipant students never attended Hillel-sponsored activities, compared to 65% of those in the summer 2007 cohort, and 73% of the winter 2007-08 cohort. The odds ratios for all three cohorts overlap, implying that the overall effect of Taglit is constant. As discussed, however, in an earlier report on the winter 2006-07 cohort (Saxe et al., 2007),

the effect of Taglit-Birthright Israel was mostly confined to further increasing the level of participation of those who already attended Hillel relatively frequently. In the two most recent cohorts, the program seemed to have increased participation in Hillel regardless of previous levels of attendance. In addition, participation in Taglit-Birthright Israel appeared to have had little short-term impact on participation in Jewishly themed “cultural” activities such as listening to Jewish/Israeli music or visiting Jewish/Israeli websites and/or blogs.⁹

The effect of participation in Taglit-Birthright Israel had a less consistent effect on participation in other kinds of activities. Winter participants were significantly less likely to report attending an activity at a synagogue than were nonparticipants, while

the relationship was reversed in the summer cohort. It is unclear why this should be the case. Participation in the program was not associated with meaningful differences in frequency of attending events sponsored by Jewish federations, Chabad, or other Jewish organizations.

Ritual Practice

Participation in Taglit-Birthright Israel also has moderate effects on Jewish observance. Participants were more likely to have a special meal on Shabbat (Figure 25) and light Shabbat candles (Figure 26). This effect appeared to be roughly constant across all three cohorts. The association between having a special meal for Shabbat and participation on Taglit-Birthright Israel is consistent with previous research (Saxe et al., 2004).

Figure 24. Participation in Hillel Activities: Estimated Probability

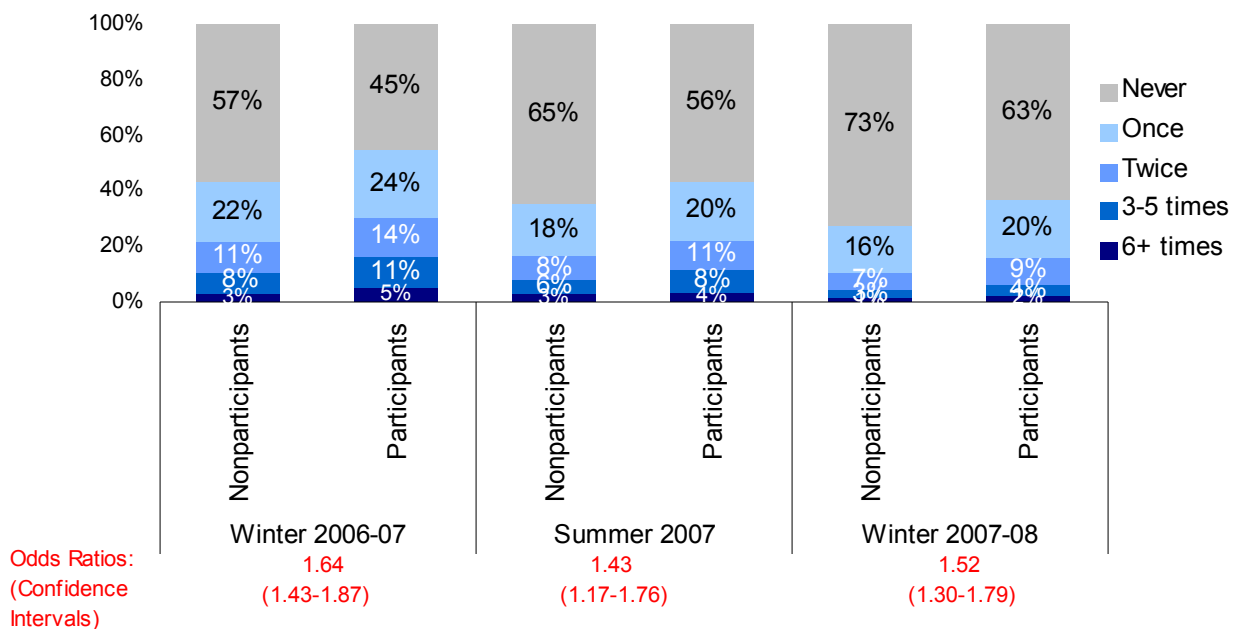


Figure 25: Having a Special Meal on Shabbat: Estimated Probability

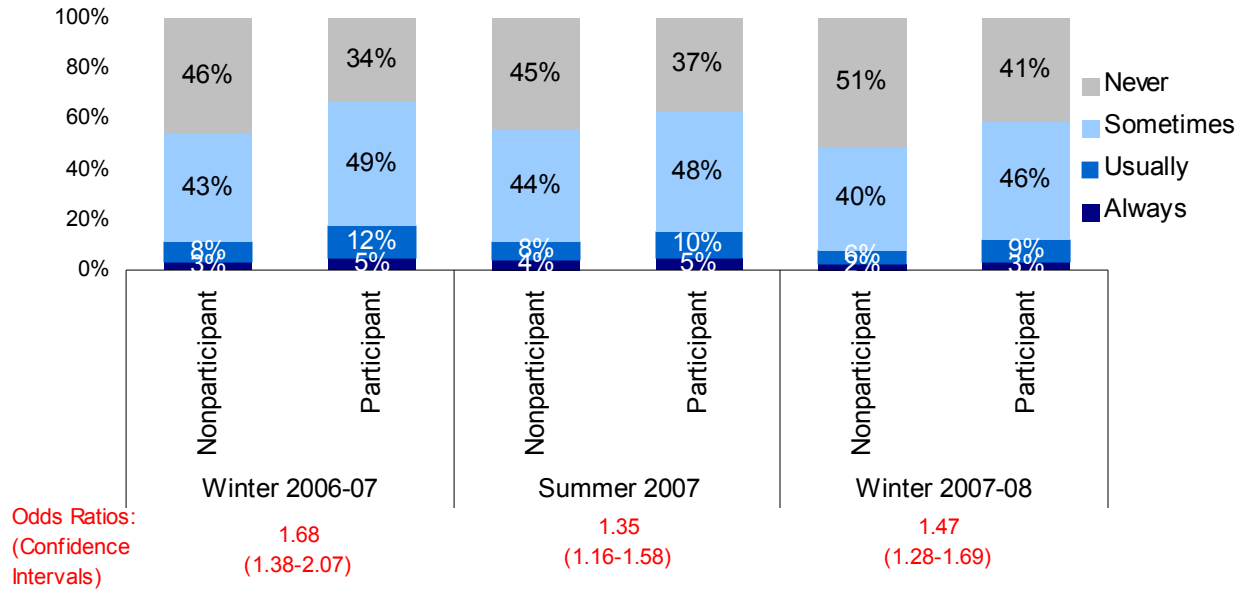
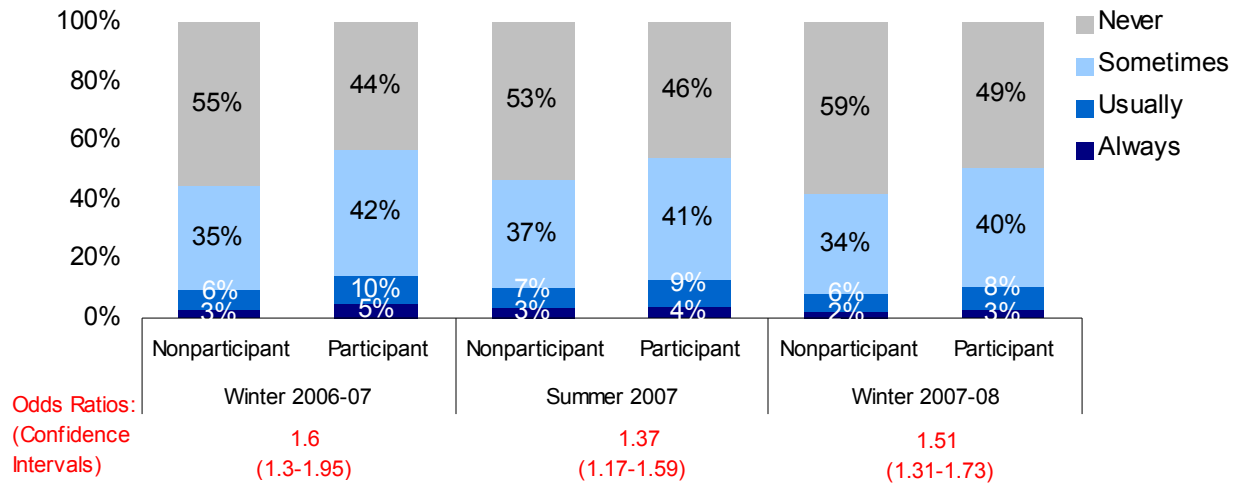


Figure 26: Lighting Shabbat Candles: Estimated Probability

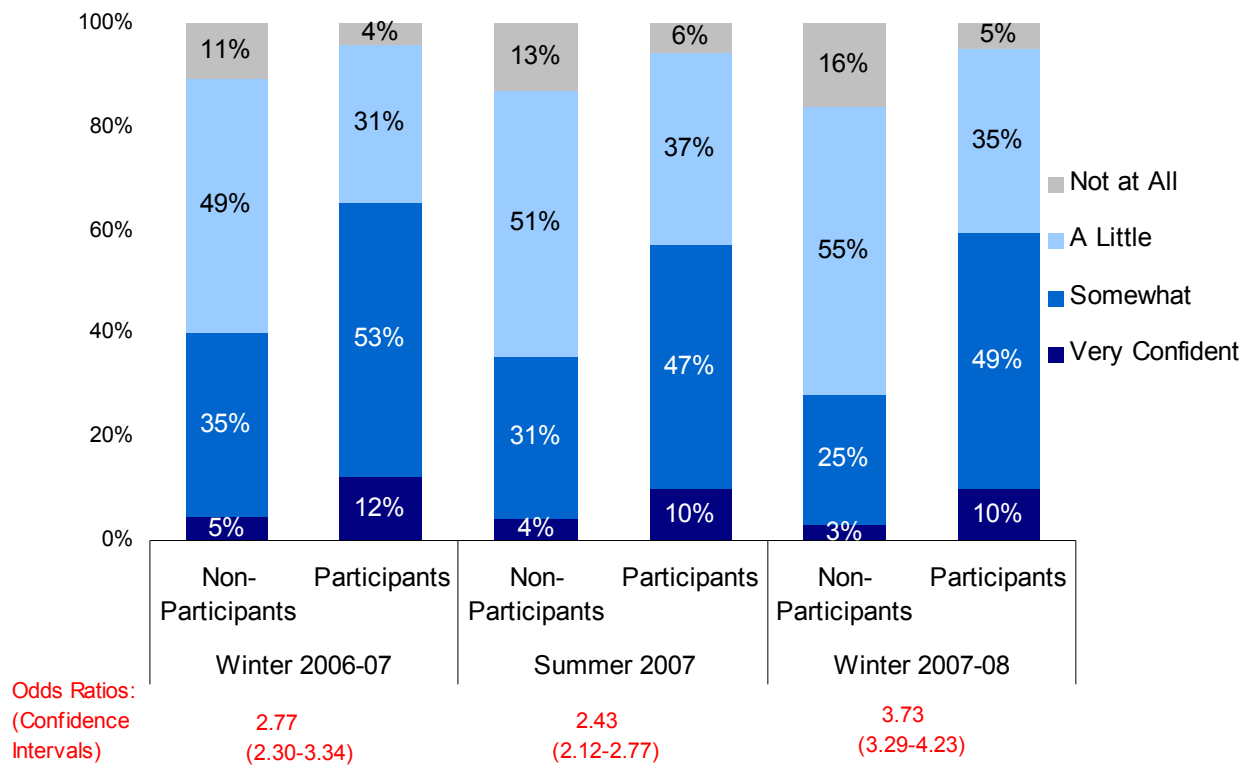


Impressions of Israel

The differences in the makeup of the three cohorts are most apparent in the views and impressions of Israel. In addition to changes in how they view Israel (discussed below) Taglit-Birthright Israel participants are in general much more comfortable in describing the current situation than non-participants. As seen in Figure 27, participants in all three cohorts were over twice as likely to say they were “very confident” describing the situation in Israel compared to nonparticipants, with a comparable increase in those saying they were “somewhat” comfortable.

As previously described in Saxe et al. (2007), the majority of applicants for winter 2006-07 (participants and nonparticipants alike) shared a positive disposition towards Israel, with 66% of applicants (participants and nonparticipants) agreeing “very much” that Israel was a source of pride (Figure 28) before the trip. For more recent cohorts that number has declined, and in the winter 2007-08 cohort only 52% said that they agreed “very much.” However, there was also a slight decline in the proportion of applicants who agreed very strongly with negative descriptions of Israel. From winter 2006-08 to winter 2007-08, the proportion of applicants who agreed “very much” with a description of Israel as a “militaristic society” before the trip

Figure 27: Confidence in describing current situation in Israel



declined from 17% to 11%.

Although the pretrip views of Israel of the applicant pool have changed over time, the significant impact of Taglit-Birthright Israel has remained constant or increased (see odds ratios in Figure 29-Figure 31). Participants were more likely to agree with virtually all positive descriptions of Israel after returning from the trip than those who did not go. This was especially true with respect to viewing Israel as a potential future home and as a source of pride. The largest impact was on views of Israel as a possible future home (Figure 29); while only a small proportion of participants saw Israel in this light after the trip, it nevertheless represented a very sizeable increase. The next largest impact was on Israel as a source of pride (Figure 29), with very

notable differences between participants and nonparticipants. There were also fairly large differences between participants and nonparticipants in relation to viewing Israel as a refuge for persecuted Jews (Figure 30), with participants being more likely to see Israel in this way. This effect (i.e., the amount of change) was also significantly larger for the most recent cohort. The impact of the trip on seeing Israel as a lively democratic society and a diverse multicultural society was roughly equal (Figure 31), with participants in all cohorts holding more positive opinions than nonparticipants. The lowest program impact was in terms of how Israel is viewed as a technological powerhouse (Figure 30). Participation became only slightly more positive.

Figure 28: Percentage of Applicants who Agreed “Strongly” with Views about Israel

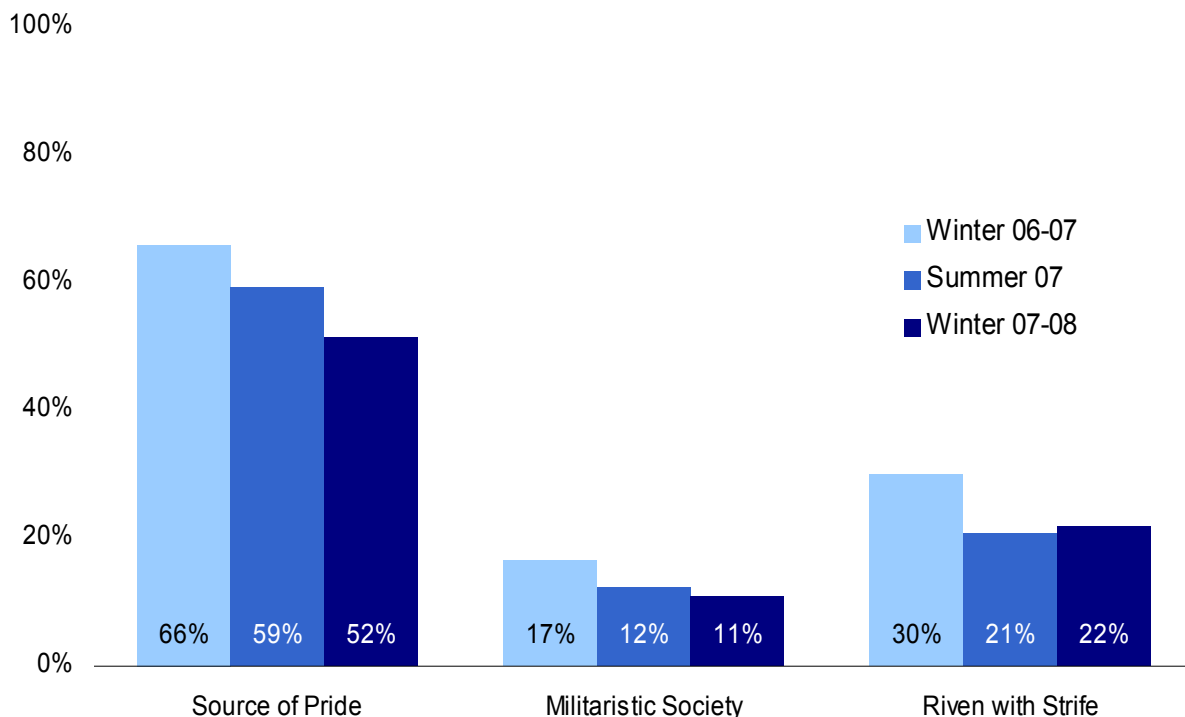


Figure 29: "Strongly" Agreeing that Israel is a "possible future home" and "source of pride": Estimated Probability

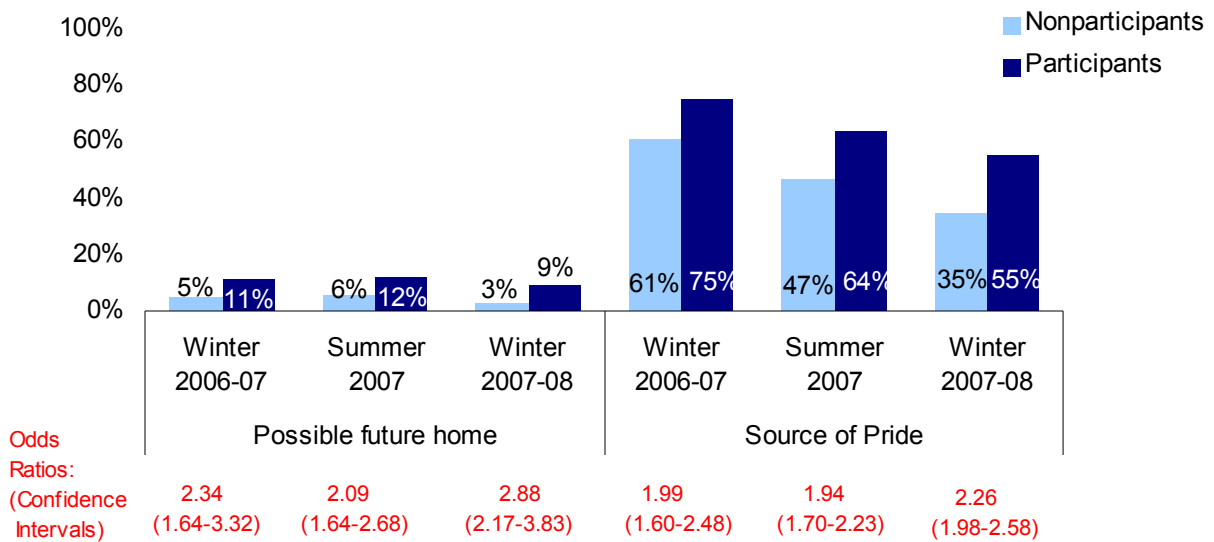


Figure 30. "Strongly" Agreeing that Israel is a "refuge for persecuted Jews" and "technological powerhouse": Estimated Probability

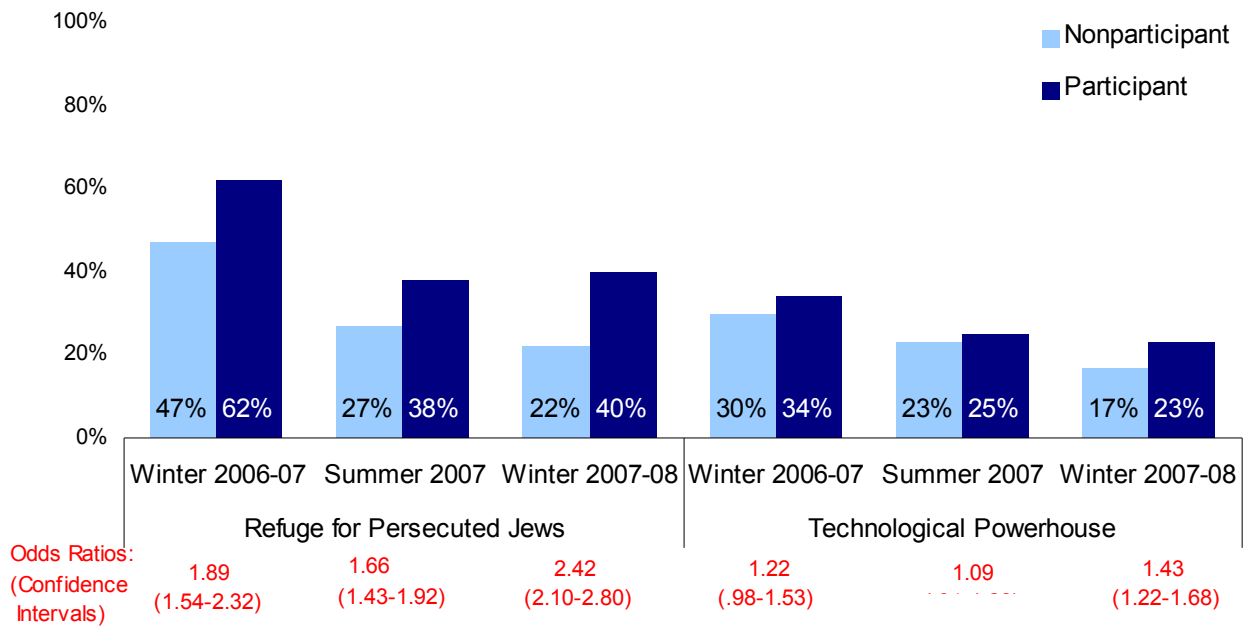
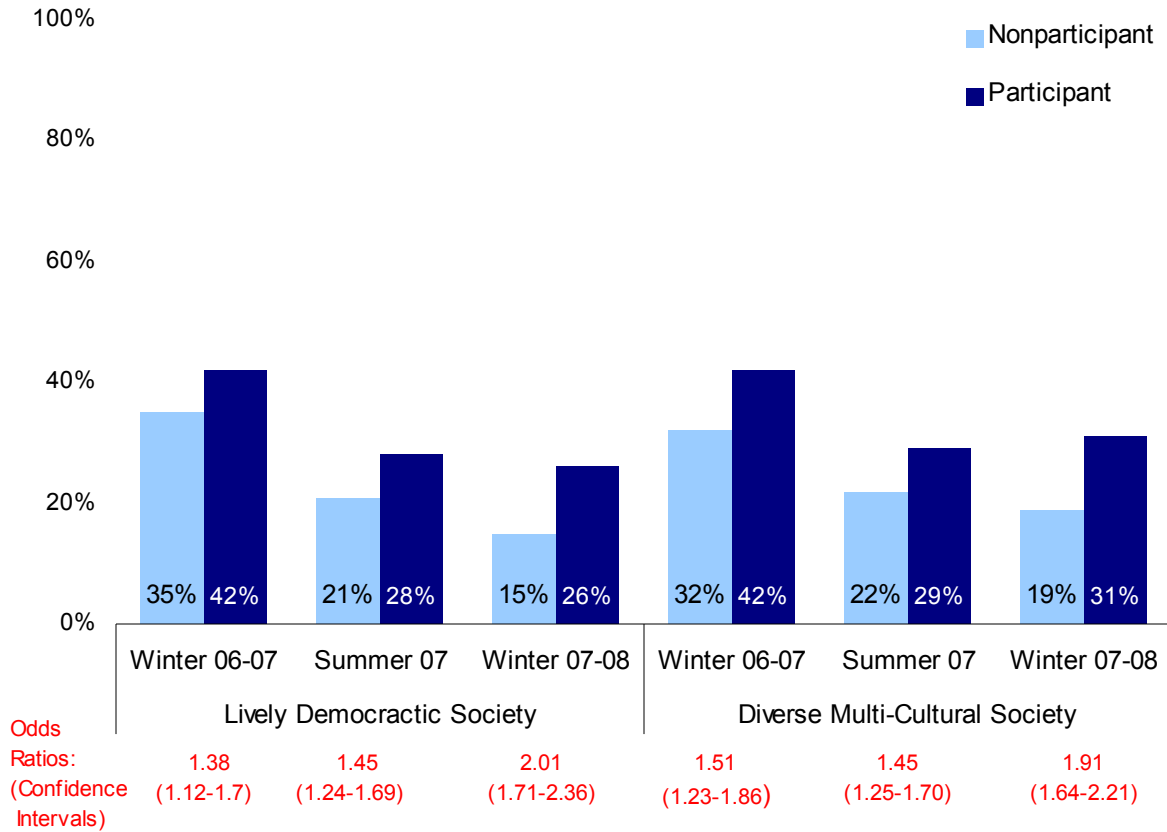


Figure 31. "Strongly" Agreeing that Israel is a "lively democratic society" and "diverse multi-cultural society": Estimated Probability



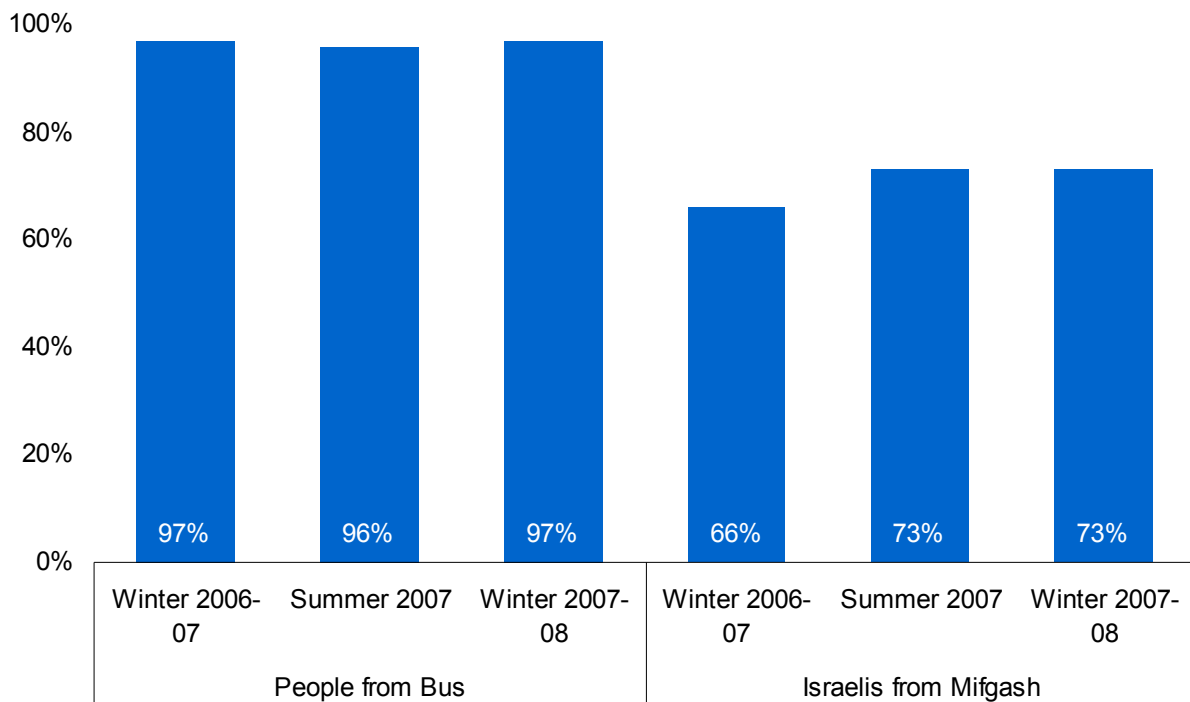
Keeping in Touch

Regardless of their level of engagement with the broader Jewish community, Taglit-Birthright Israel alumni tended to remain in contact with their fellow participants (Figure 32). Virtually all participants kept in touch with others from their bus to some extent, with many doing so on a frequent basis. More than half of participants had been in touch with Israelis they met during the mifgash.

Plans for Return

A final measure of program impact is the attitude of alumni regarding the possibility of returning to Israel in the near term. In the winter 2007-08 cohort, 15% of participants reported that they were likely to return to Israel again in the next year, and another 23% reported that they were likely to return some time after that.¹⁰

Figure 32: Percentage Kept in Touch with People from Trip



Conclusion

Taglit-Birthright Israel expanded significantly in recent years, sharply increasing the number of North American participants. This report examined the impact of the program's expansion on the characteristics of participants, their experiences in Israel, and their post-program attitudes, feelings, and behavior.

Expanding the program has helped Taglit-Birthright Israel reach its goal of attracting less-engaged Jews who have had few prior Jewish educational experiences. As a consequence, the overall composition of the North American participants has trended downward in terms of measures of Jewish affiliation and engagement. For a program that aspires to provide "second chance" educational opportunities to those who have not benefited from prior high quality educational experiences, this is a very positive development.

With the increased numbers participating in the winter and summer trips, logistical challenges could have reduced the quality of the experience. One could easily imagine that the increased load would result in the mobilization of more marginal resources in Israel, including poorer hotels, buses, food, and tour guides. However, this does not appear to have occurred.

Of equal importance, the evidence presented in this report shows that Taglit-Birthright Israel has been as effective in the more recent cohorts of less engaged Jewish young adults as it was with previous cohorts of relatively more engaged young adults. In other words, the rare capacity that Taglit has shown in the past to motivate and inspire Jewish young adults to reconsider their Jewish identities and connections with Israel has proven effective even with cohorts that include large numbers of disengaged young adults and those with weak or non-existent Jewish educational backgrounds.

Increased diversity among Taglit-Birthright Israel participants creates new and greater challenges for campus and community-based Jewish organizations that engage in outreach to program alumni. The Taglit experience is no less transformative in the recent, more diverse cohorts, but their average starting point in terms of Jewish engagement is lower, and therefore greater effort will need to be brought to bear to meet their Jewish needs following the trip experience. How this challenge will be met is an open question for Jewish professionals and activists both inside and outside the Taglit-Birthright Israel framework.

Notes

¹ The pretrip survey for one cohort was released simultaneously with the posttrip survey of the subsequent cohort (The summer 2007 pretrip survey was released in March 2006. The summer 2007 posttrip and winter 07-08 pretrip were released in October 2007 and the winter 07-08 posttrip and summer 2008 pretrip surveys were released in March 2008.). How long before/after the trip depends on the date of the trip (for example, some winter trips began in late December but most took place in January) and how quickly the respondent replied. Surveys were kept open for 4-6 weeks.

² Because registration with Birthright Israel required a valid email address, virtually no invitation emails were “bounced” due to bad email addresses. These bounces have been treated as noncontacts in the calculation of response rates. This is a conservative strategy that treats all individuals represented on the registration database as eligible to respond.

The link in the invitation email and subsequent follow-ups included a unique URL to ensure that only the recipient of a specific survey invitation could respond to the survey. Responses were tracked to ensure that each unique URL only completed a single survey.

³ Figures for summer 2008 participants are based on those assigned to a bus (the closest proxy to trip participation available at the time of writing).

⁴ Data from registration database.

⁵ The scale for each cohort was constructed from the following items:

1. This past Hanukkah, participated in the lighting of Hanukkah candles, either in or out of home
2. Usually or always lit Shabbat candles
3. Keep kosher all the time

⁶ No ritual practice scale is reported for winter 2007-08 as the survey instrument for that cohort did not include an item on lighting Hanukkah candles.

⁷ The respondent’s pretrip expectations, which informed this model of an “average” participant, will be examined in depth below

⁸ Most of the following analyses of the impact of Taglit-Birthright Israel present an apparently paradoxical pattern. On the one hand, participants in more recent cohorts are less engaged than those that went earlier. On the other, the impact of Taglit-Birthright Israel is, in many cases, actually greater. This is a product of the growth of the program, which has drawn increasing numbers of unengaged participants. While the impact of Taglit-Birthright Israel is magnified by the low baseline, the posttrip scores remain lower than was the case in previous cohorts when participants were (on average) more engaged before the trip. To provide a measure of the size of the impact of Taglit-Birthright Israel that can be compared between cohorts, we use a statistic called the odds ratio. This is the difference in the odds of a given positive outcome for a participant than for a nonparticipant. Thus, an odds ratio of 2.1 for the impact of participating in BRI on, say, a scale measuring frequency of eating shwarma (1 = never, 2 = yearly, 3 = monthly, 4 = weekly) means that the odds of

never, yearly, or monthly are 2.1 times greater for participants than nonparticipants. Likewise, the odds of eating shwarma yearly or more often versus never eating shwarma are 2.1 times greater for participants than nonparticipants, and so on.

⁹ Respondents were asked how frequently they listened to Jewish/Israeli music, read Jewish/Israeli literature and or non-fiction, watched Jewish/Israeli theatre and/or dance, viewed Jewish/Israeli films and/or TV shows and visited Jewish/Israeli websites and/or blogs.

¹⁰ A slightly different question was asked in the winter 06-07 survey, with participants asked if they were “very likely” “somewhat,” “a little,” or “not at all” likely to return to Israel (Saxe, et al 2007).

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Appendix A

For winter 2006-2007 trips, please see previous report: Taglit-Birthright Israel Evaluation: 2007 North American Cohorts

PRETRIP SURVEY (SUMMER 2007)

SAMPLE

During the registration period for the summer 2007 trip more than 33,000 applicants started the registration process. Of these, over 25,000 were identified as eligible applicants. All eligible applicants (N=25,464) were invited to participate in an online pretrip survey about their background, views, and expectations of the trip.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

Invitations and Reminders

Initial invitations to participate in the survey were sent on March 15, 2007. Those who did not complete the survey were sent up to three reminders on March 27th, April 5 and April 17.

There were few explicit refusals to complete the survey. Just over three percent of those who clicked on the survey link did not complete the survey (logged on, no response), or started the survey but only answered a few questions (break-off). The survey was closed on April 30, 2007.

Response Rates

Overall response rate to the survey was 68.28% (AAPOR RR2). Response rates among participants and non-participants were calculated using actual landing data (after the trip). The response rate for participants was 79.28% (AAPOR RR2) while that of nonparticipants was 47.9% (AAPOR RR2).ⁱ

Table A1. Pretrip Survey Response Rates– summer 2007

	Nonparticipants		Participants		Total	
<i>Complete (I)</i>	4,126	46.21%	12,842	77.66%	16,968	66.64%
<i>Partial (P)</i>	151	1.69%	268	1.62%	419	1.62%
Break-off	204	2.28%	333	2.01%	537	2.11%
Refusal	10	0.11%	20	.12%	30	.12%
Logged on, no response	117	1.31%	171	1.03%	288	1.13%
No response	4,320	48.39%	2,902	17.55%	7,222	28.36%
<i>Total</i>	8,928	100%	16,536	100%	25,464	100%
RR1	4,126	46.21%	12,842	77.66%	16,968	66.64%
RR2 =	4,277	47.9%	13,110	79.28%	17,387	68.28%

POSTTRIP SURVEY (SUMMER 2007)

SAMPLE

All eligible applicants who were invited to participate in the pretrip survey were considered for the posttrip sample. Three groups were excluded from the sample:

- Applicants to the summer 2007 trip who also applied to (and were eligible for) the winter 2007/2008 trips. The evaluation plan calls for the surveying of eligible applicants both before and after the trip. The initial survey is sent out immediately after registration, and the posttrip survey is sent approximately three months after the trips end. Those who did not go on the summer 2007 trip and subsequently applied to winter 2007-08 trips were not sent posttrip surveys, but were instead sent pretrip surveys for the winter 2007-08 trips. These re-applicants will be surveyed for a posttrip survey after they return from the winter trips or if they do not go on the summer trip and do not apply again.
- Winter 2007-08 applicants who ended up not going on the trip and who then reapplied to go on the Summer 2008 trips were excluded from the sample. These reapplicants were instead sent pretrip surveys for the Winter 2007/2008 trip ($n=1,028$).
- Refused to participate in the pretrip survey. Those who explicitly refused to participate in the pretrip survey were not contacted again to complete the posttrip survey ($n=30$).
A small number of eligible applicants were not sent the posttrip survey for unknown reasons ($N=38$). The final sample for the posttrip survey included 24,368 persons.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

Invitations and reminders

Initial invitation to participate in the survey was sent on October 17, 2007. Extensive efforts to contact nonrespondents were undertaken. An automatic reminder email was sent to any respondent who began

the survey, but then went more than 45 minutes without advancing to a new page, reminding them to complete the survey. A reminder email was sent on October 24, 2007. However, the response rate was still lower than expected.

To further increase the response rate subsequent email reminders were customized to the specific characteristics of respondents: Those respondents who were students were sent reminder emails that specifically mentioned their school. Non-students who went on the trip were sent emails that specifically mentioned the trip organizer that they went on Taglit-Birthright Israel with. Non-students who did not go on Taglit-Birthright Israel were sent an email that did not mention Birthright at all in the subject line, but was rather denoted as a “Brandeis Survey of Jewish young adults.” Reminders with this scheme were sent on October 31 and November 6.

Phone Follow-up

As a final effort to increase response rate telephone calls were made to 12.5% of the remaining pool of nonrespondents ($n=2,861$) asking them to complete the survey. Callers were Brandeis University students, most of whom were Taglit-Birthright Israel alumni. Callers were trained to use the automated calling system and try and convert reluctant sample members. Almost 5,000 calls were made between November 11 and November 19, 2007.

Nonresponse

There were 53 explicit refusals to participate in the survey. Most of the refusals were from persons requesting to be removed from the email list. Other reasons for refusal included no time, disinterest in helping Taglit-Birthright Israel and insisting that survey has already been completed.

Outcomes

Overall response rate to the survey (AAPOR RR2) was 30.24%. The response rate for participants was 35.42% (AAPOR RR2) while that for nonparticipants was 19.38% (AAPOR RR2).

Table A2. Posttrip Survey Response Rates –summer 2007ⁱⁱ

	Did not Go		Went		Total	
Sent Pretrip	8,928		16,536		25,464	
(Refused Pretrip)	-10		-20		-30	
(Applied to BRI17)	-1,028		0		-1,028	
(Not sent Post)	-22		-16		-38	
Total Sent posttrip	7,868		16,500		24,368	
No response	6,141	78.05%	10,118	61.32%	16,259	66.72%
Refused	13	.17%	40	.24	53	.22%
Logged on – No Response	30	.38%	72	.44%	102	.42%
Break-off	159	2.02%	426	2.58%	585	2.4%
Partial	12	.15%	90	.55%	102	.42%
Complete	1,513	19.23%	5,754	34.87%	7,267	29.82%
Total	7,868	100%	16,500	100%	24,368	100%
RR1 (Completes)	1,513	19.23%	5,754	34.87%	7,267	29.82%
RR2 (Completes & Partials)	1,525	19.38%	5,844	35.42%	7,369	30.24%

DATA ANALYSIS

Registration data was used to compare respondents to non-respondents in terms of age, gender, country of origin and Jewish affiliation. The difference between participants and nonparticipants was small, although weights were calculated nonetheless to account for any bias due to nonresponse. Different weights were calculated for pretrip, post trip and pre and post trip analyses.

ⁱ There were an additional 950 individuals who were sent pretrip surveys, but for whom registration data was not available. Any data collected from this group was not used in any analyses and they were thus not included in any response rate calculations.

ⁱⁱ There were an additional 1,245 individuals who were sent posttrip surveys, but for whom registration data was not available. Any data collected from this group was not used in any analyses and they were thus not included in any response rate calculations.

THE PRETRIP SURVEY (WINTER 2007-08)

SAMPLE

During the registration period for the winter 2007-2008 trip more than 25,397 applicants started the registration process. As of the day survey invitations were sent out (October 17, 2007), nearly 20,000 were considered eligible applicants. All applicants who registered by October 17 and were still considered eligible on that day (N=19,544) were invited to participate in an online pretrip survey about their background, views, and expectations of the trip.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

Invitations and Reminders

Initial invitations to participate in the survey were sent on October 17, 2007. Those who did not complete

the survey were sent up to three reminders on October 24, October 31, and November 6.

There were few explicit refusals to complete the survey. Less than one percent of those who clicked on the survey link did not complete the survey (logged on, no response), or started the survey but only answered a few questions (break-off).

The survey was closed on December 10, 2007.

Response Rates

Overall response rate to the survey was 70.9% percent (AAPOR RR2). Response rates among participants and nonparticipants were calculated using actual landing data (after the trip). Response rate among participants was much higher at 84.8% (AAPOR RR2). Response rate for those who did not go was 44.09% (AAPOR RR2).

Table A3. Pretrip Survey Response Rates-winter 2007-08

	Did not Go		Went		Total	
No response	3,693	47.24%	1,565	13.19%	5,2047	26.63%
Refused	53	.69%	26	.22%	79	.4%
Logged on – No Response	28	.36%	20	.17%	48	.25%
Break-off	172	2.24%	194	1.63%	366	1.87%
Partial	105	1.37%	170	1.43%	275	1.41%
Complete	3,280	47.94%	9,892	83.36%	13,572	69.44%
Total	7,677	100%	11,867	100%	19,544	100%
RR1 (Completes)	3,280	42.73%	9,892	83.36%	13,572	69.44%
RR2 (Completes & Partial)	3,385	44.09%	10,062	84.79%	13,847	70.85%

THE POSTTRIP SURVEY (WINTER 2007-08)

SAMPLE

All eligible applicants who were invited to participate in the pretrip survey were considered for the posttrip sample. Three groups were excluded from the sample:

- Applicants to the winter 2007-08 trip who also applied to (and were eligible for) the summer 2008 trips. The evaluation plan calls for the surveying of eligible applicants both before and after the trip. The initial survey is sent out immediately after registration, and the posttrip survey is sent approximately 3 months after the trips end. Those who did not go on winter 2007-08 trip and subsequently applied to summer 2008 trips were not sent posttrip surveys, but were instead sent pre trip surveys for the summer 2008. These re-applicants will be surveyed for a posttrip survey after they return from the summer trips or if they do not go on the summer trip and do not apply again (N=1,788).
- Refused to participate in the pretrip survey. Those who explicitly refused to participate in the pretrip survey were not contacted again to complete the posttrip survey (N=79). Determined to be ineligible. A small number of those who were sent the pretrip survey were later determined to be ineligible for birthright, and were thus not sent the posttrip survey (N=362).

In addition the sample included 588 individuals who applied to go on the winter 07-08 who applied after the target population for the pretrip survey was derived. These individuals then did not receive a pretrip survey, but were eligible applicants, and many (N=371) actually ended up going on the trip, so they were all sent posttrip surveys.

The final sample for the posttrip survey included 18,275 persons.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION

Invitations and reminders

The initial invitation to participate in the survey was sent on March 17, 2008.

Three email reminders to complete the survey were sent. In addition, in an attempt to increase response rates, a thank you note was sent to all participants who completed the survey. Participants were asked to contact their friends from the trip and encourage them to complete the survey. Reminders and invitations were personalized to refer to respondents' name, university, and trip organizer (for participants).

Phone Follow-up

On April 2, 2008 a sample of 4,400 non-respondents was drawn for the purpose of intensive phone follow-up. This sample included the following randomly selected individuals:

- +1,650 Birthright Israel winter 07-08 participants with responses to the pretrip survey
- +1,650 Nonparticipants with responses to the pretrip survey
- +550 Birthright Israel winter 07-08 participants who did not respond to the pretrip survey
- +550 Nonparticipants who did not respond to the pretrip survey

Callers were Brandeis University students, most of whom were Taglit-Birthright Israel alumni. Callers were trained to use the automated calling system and try and convert reluctant sample members. Respondents were called up to three different times for a total of 14,000 calls between April 3-16, 2008. A total of 7,400 email invitations were re-sent after a phone conversation or after a message was left on a voice mail. A week after calls were made, a final reminder was sent to all those who had still not responded to the survey, regardless of whether they had been called or not.

Refusals

There were 201 explicit refusals to participate in the posttrip survey. Most of the refusals were from persons requesting to be removed from the email list. Other reasons for refusal included no time, disinterest in helping Taglit-Birthright Israel and insisting that they had already completed the survey.

Response Rate

Overall response rate to the survey was 27.5%. Response rate for participants was significantly higher at 51.2%.

Table A4. Posttrip Survey Response Rates-winter 2007-08

	Did not Go		Went		Total	
Sent Pretrip	7,677		11,867		19,544	
Applied after pretrip sample drawn	217		371		588	
(Refused Pretrip)	(-53)		(-26)		(-79)	
(Applied to 18 Pre)	(-1,411)		(-5)		(-1,416)	
(Now Ineligible)	(-362)		(0)		(-362)	
Total Sent posttrip	6,068		12,207		18,275	
No response	4,074	67.14%	5,291	43.34%	9,365	51.24%
Refused	134	2.21%	67	.55%	201	1.10%
Logged on – No Response	20	.33%	28	.23%	48	.26%
Break-off	141	2.32%	443	3.63%	584	3.2%
Partial	30	.49%	128	1.05%	158	.86%
Complete	1,669	27.50%	6,250	51.20%	7,919	43.33%
Total	6,068	100%	12,207	100%	18,275	100%
RR1 (Completes)	1,669	27.50%	6,250	51.20%	7,919	43.33%
RR2 (Completes & Partials)	1699	30.00%	6,378	56.91%	8,077	46.76%

DATA ANALYSIS

Registration data was used to compare respondents to non-respondents in terms of age, gender, country of origin and Jewish affiliation. The difference between participants and nonparticipants was small, although weights were calculated nonetheless to account for any bias due to nonresponse. Different weights were calculated for pretrip, post trip and pre and post trip analyses.

THE PRETRIP SURVEY (summer 2008)**SAMPLE**

During the registration period for the summer 2008 trip more than 45,000 applicants started the registration process. As of the day survey invitations were sent out (March 17, 2008), nearly 38,000 were considered to be eligible applicants. All applicants who and registered by March 17 and were still considered eligible on that day (N=37,983) were invited to participate in an online pretrip survey about their background, views and expectations of the trip.

SURVEY ADMINISTRATION*Invitations and Reminders*

Initial invitations to participate in the survey were sent on March 17, 2008. Those who did not complete the survey were sent up to three reminders on March 25, April 3, and March 9.

There were few (less than 100) explicit refusals to complete the survey. Only 2 percent of the who clicked on the survey link did not complete the survey (logged on, no response), or started the survey but only answered a few questions (break-off).

The survey was closed on April 28th, 2008.

Response Rates

Overall response rate to the survey was 55.88% percent (AAPOR RR2).

DATA ANALYSIS

The data for the summer 2008 cohort were not weighted for the analyses in this report.

Table A5. Pretrip Survey Response Rates-summer 2008

	All eligible participants	
No response	15,215	40.0%
Refused	47	.001%
Logged on – No Response	616	4.05%
Break-off	879	2.31%
Partial	864	2.27%
Complete	20,361	53.60%
Total	37,982	100%
RR1 (Completes)	20,361	53.60%
RR2 (Completes & Partial)	21,225	55.88%

Appendix B

Connection to Israel - Ordinal Logistic Regression

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	3977
Number of PSUs =	3977	Population size =	3898.943
		Design df =	3976
		F(2, 3975) =	480.77
		Prob > F =	0.0000

		Linearized				
poconisr	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
prconisr	4.520215	.2381314	28.64	0.000	4.076645	5.012049
landed15	5.784466	.5556585	18.27	0.000	4.7915	6.983208
/cut1	1.335212	.177032	7.54	0.000	.9881301	1.682294
/cut2	3.634268	.1703158	21.34	0.000	3.300353	3.968182
/cut3	5.824583	.1956609	29.77	0.000	5.440978	6.208188

Summer 2007

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	6019
Number of PSUs =	6019	Population size =	22132.339
		Design df =	6018
		F(2, 6017) =	751.42
		Prob > F =	0.0000

		Linearized				
poconisr	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
prconisr	4.010644	.1602238	34.77	0.000	3.708532	4.337367
landed16	4.643522	.3187526	22.37	0.000	4.058872	5.312386
/cut1	1.115117	.1267628	8.80	0.000	.8666163	1.363617
/cut2	3.152519	.1239481	25.43	0.000	2.909536	3.395502
/cut3	5.11668	.1383229	36.99	0.000	4.845517	5.387842

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	6644
Number of PSUs =	6644	Population size =	6476.434
		Design df =	6643
		F(2, 6642) =	869.62
		Prob > F =	0.0000

		Linearized				
poconisr	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
prconisr	3.910353	.1493053	35.71	0.000	3.628352	4.214272
landed17	5.443169	.351739	26.22	0.000	4.795533	6.178267
/cut1	1.176782	.1146488	10.26	0.000	.9520332	1.40153
/cut2	3.35942	.113477	29.60	0.000	3.136968	3.581871
/cut3	5.447854	.1288865	42.27	0.000	5.195195	5.700513

Connection to Worldwide Jewish Community - Ordinal Logistic Regression

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	3984
Number of PSUs	=	3984	Population size	=	3912.351
			Design df	=	3983
			F(2, 3982)	=	419.90
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed15	2.556729	.2399408	10.00	0.000	2.127051	3.073205
prconwrl dj~m	4.257363	.2213633	27.86	0.000	3.844755	4.714251
/cut1	.8839808	.1991994	4.44	0.000	.4934385	1.274523
/cut2	3.084259	.1738377	17.74	0.000	2.74344	3.425078
/cut3	5.210799	.1916671	27.19	0.000	4.835024	5.586574

Summer 2007

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6003
Number of PSUs	=	6003	Population size	=	22060.529
			Design df	=	6002
			F(2, 6001)	=	600.33
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed16	2.418659	.1681698	12.70	0.000	2.110467	2.771857
prconwrl dj~m	3.84022	.1556907	33.19	0.000	3.546823	4.157886
/cut1	.7988152	.1465594	5.45	0.000	.5115062	1.086124
/cut2	2.776325	.1333411	20.82	0.000	2.514928	3.037721
/cut3	4.763841	.1473504	32.33	0.000	4.474981	5.052701

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6628
Number of PSUs	=	6628	Population size	=	6466.112
			Design df	=	6627
			F(2, 6626)	=	651.18
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed17	2.540855	.1672867	14.16	0.000	2.2332	2.890894
prconwrl dj~m	3.85561	.1499019	34.71	0.000	3.572673	4.160954
/cut1	.7792829	.1383374	5.63	0.000	.5080971	1.050469
/cut2	3.053256	.1274475	23.96	0.000	2.803418	3.303094
/cut3	5.013517	.1422363	35.25	0.000	4.734688	5.292346

Connection to Local Jewish Community - Ordinal Logistic Regression

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	3984
Number of PSUs	=	3984	Population size	=	3912.558
			Design df	=	3983
			F(2, 3982)	=	550.87
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed15	1.578698	.1365478	5.28	0.000	1.332456	1.870446
prconlocal~m	4.450337	.2029796	32.73	0.000	4.069658	4.866626
/cut1	2.264807	.1376055	16.46	0.000	1.995023	2.534591
/cut2	4.148498	.1532121	27.08	0.000	3.848117	4.44888
/cut3	6.001655	.1723279	34.83	0.000	5.663796	6.339514

Summer 2007

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6013
Number of PSUs	=	6013	Population size	=	22118.322
			Design df	=	6012
			F(2, 6011)	=	854.83
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed16	1.213498	.0817175	2.87	0.004	1.063426	1.384748
prconlocal~m	4.387495	.1571829	41.28	0.000	4.089931	4.706708
/cut1	1.841001	.1084757	16.97	0.000	1.628349	2.053652
/cut2	3.582353	.1200262	29.85	0.000	3.347059	3.817648
/cut3	5.416401	.134008	40.42	0.000	5.153698	5.679105

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6644
Number of PSUs	=	6644	Population size	=	6484.872
			Design df	=	6643
			F(2, 6642)	=	848.59
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed17	1.144786	.0699359	2.21	0.027	1.01558	1.290429
prconlocal~m	4.25432	.1497908	41.12	0.000	3.970586	4.558328
/cut1	1.85876	.1023346	18.16	0.000	1.658151	2.059369
/cut2	3.759781	.1126832	33.37	0.000	3.538886	3.980676
/cut3	5.589	.1274454	43.85	0.000	5.339167	5.838834

Connection to Jewish History - Ordinal Logistic Regression

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	4001
Number of PSUs	=	4001	Population size	=	3927.812
			Design df	=	4000
			F(2, 3999)	=	382.16
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

poconjhst	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed15	1.575779	.1489855	4.81	0.000	1.309158	1.896698
prconjhst	4.452875	.2440583	27.25	0.000	3.999197	4.95802
/cut1	.255901	.24271	1.05	0.292	-.2199459	.7317479
/cut2	3.025926	.1851501	16.34	0.000	2.662929	3.388924
/cut3	5.244272	.2011606	26.07	0.000	4.849885	5.638659

Summer 2007

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6026
Number of PSUs	=	6026	Population size	=	22156.34
			Design df	=	6025
			F(2, 6024)	=	557.20
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

poconjhst	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed16	1.582639	.1141176	6.37	0.000	1.37402	1.822934
prconjhst	4.635397	.2139063	33.24	0.000	4.234472	5.074282
/cut1	.6614656	.1779173	3.72	0.000	.3126841	1.010247
/cut2	3.095037	.1564082	19.79	0.000	2.788421	3.401653
/cut3	5.423839	.1722759	31.48	0.000	5.086117	5.761561

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6656
Number of PSUs	=	6656	Population size	=	6496.683
			Design df	=	6655
			F(2, 6654)	=	632.96
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

poconjhst	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed17	1.673255	.1080864	7.97	0.000	1.474238	1.899139
prconjhst	4.559638	.1976108	35.01	0.000	4.188257	4.963951
/cut1	.6539873	.1687967	3.87	0.000	.3230917	.9848828
/cut2	3.202118	.13984	22.90	0.000	2.927987	3.476249
/cut3	5.577079	.1569609	35.53	0.000	5.269385	5.884772

Probability of Importance to Marry a Jew- Ordinal Logistic Regression

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	1962
Number of PSUs	=	1962	Population size	=	2061.356
			Subpop. no. of obs	=	1788
			Subpop. size	=	1831.618
			Design df	=	1961
			F(2, 1960)	=	355.14
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poimpmrryjew landed15	1.654695	.2121091	3.93	0.000	1.286881	2.127638
primpmrryjew	8.793495	.7224887	26.46	0.000	7.484834	10.33097
/cut1	3.782969	.2158848	17.52	0.000	3.359581	4.206356
/cut2	5.452845	.2468547	22.09	0.000	4.96872	5.936971
/cut3	7.751377	.2956422	26.22	0.000	7.171571	8.331183

Summer 2007

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	5797
Number of PSUs	=	5797	Population size	=	21195.308
			Subpop. no. of obs	=	5797
			Subpop. size	=	21195.308
			Design df	=	5796
			F(2, 5795)	=	1098.59
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poimpmrryjew landed16	1.520869	.1132131	5.63	0.000	1.314363	1.75982
primpmrryjew	8.061133	.3618661	46.49	0.000	7.382058	8.802675
/cut1	3.412904	.1148276	29.72	0.000	3.187799	3.638009
/cut2	5.107087	.1366716	37.37	0.000	4.83916	5.375015
/cut3	7.222894	.164536	43.90	0.000	6.900342	7.545446

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6659
Number of PSUs	=	6659	Population size	=	6525.535
			Subpop. no. of obs	=	6452
			Subpop. size	=	6216.259
			Design df	=	6658
			F(2, 6657)	=	1235.44
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poimpmrryjew landed17	1.637015	.1129458	7.14	0.000	1.429925	1.874096
primpmrryjew	8.427897	.3662992	49.04	0.000	7.739573	9.177438
/cut1	3.670139	.1034109	35.49	0.000	3.467421	3.872858
/cut2	5.415043	.1262823	42.88	0.000	5.167489	5.662597
/cut3	7.635456	.1571678	48.58	0.000	7.327357	7.943555

Probability of Importance of Raising Jewish Children- Ordinal Logistic Regression

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 1960

Number of obs = 1960
Population size = 2058.586
Subpop. no. of obs = 1786
Subpop. size = 1828.848
Design df = 1959
F(2, 1958) = 291.85
Prob > F = 0.0000

poimpkidjew	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed15	2.248388	.3358589	5.42	0.000	1.677421	3.013702
primpkidjew	9.644939	.9084334	24.06	0.000	8.018208	11.6017
/cut1	3.459466	.2754378	12.56	0.000	2.919284	3.999648
/cut2	5.320718	.3075132	17.30	0.000	4.71763	5.923805
/cut3	7.51076	.3514515	21.37	0.000	6.821501	8.200018

Summer 2007

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 5793

Number of obs = 5793
Population size = 21176.196
Subpop. no. of obs = 5793
Subpop. size = 21176.196
Design df = 5792
F(2, 5791) = 918.44
Prob > F = 0.0000

poimpkidjew	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed16	1.731305	.1390667	6.83	0.000	1.479063	2.026564
primpkidjew	9.57715	.5115262	42.30	0.000	8.625081	10.63431
/cut1	3.461853	.1475765	23.46	0.000	3.172548	3.751158
/cut2	5.3288	.1681084	31.70	0.000	4.999244	5.658355
/cut3	7.415327	.1971541	37.61	0.000	7.028831	7.801823

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata = 1
Number of PSUs = 6645

Number of obs = 6645
Population size = 6515.529
Subpop. no. of obs = 6438
Subpop. size = 6206.253
Design df = 6644
F(2, 6643) = 1108.04
Prob > F = 0.0000

poimpkidjew	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
landed17	1.728637	.1270818	7.45	0.000	1.496635	1.996603
primpkidjew	9.791428	.4761689	46.91	0.000	8.901097	10.77081
/cut1	3.574137	.1385073	25.80	0.000	3.302618	3.845656
/cut2	5.58032	.1565851	35.64	0.000	5.273363	5.887277
/cut3	7.695197	.1808223	42.56	0.000	7.340727	8.049666

**Estimated probability of participation in Hillel Activities-
Ordinal Logistic Regression**

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	3951
Number of PSUs =	3951	Population size =	3895.904
		Subpop. no. of obs =	2985
		Subpop. size =	2881.566
		Design df =	3950
		F(3, 3948) =	344.60
		Prob > F =	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poacthill						
practhill	2.678357	.1007159	26.20	0.000	2.488	2.883278
landed15	1.402741	.1551929	3.06	0.002	1.129212	1.742527
poinvithill	6.164137	.8558176	13.10	0.000	4.695229	8.092594
/cut1	3.859569	.1803393	21.40	0.000	3.506002	4.213136
/cut2	4.893893	.1883215	25.99	0.000	4.524677	5.26311
/cut3	5.759695	.1983309	29.04	0.000	5.370854	6.148536
/cut4	7.026258	.2165437	32.45	0.000	6.60171	7.450806

Summer 2007

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	4632
Number of PSUs =	4632	Population size =	17155.865
		Subpop. no. of obs =	2604
		Subpop. size =	9458.6411
		Design df =	4631
		F(3, 4629) =	266.87
		Prob > F =	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poacthil						
practhill	2.089872	.0769389	20.02	0.000	1.94435	2.246286
landed16	1.432953	.1499838	3.44	0.001	1.167119	1.759335
poinvithill	7.472825	.9953058	15.10	0.000	5.755507	9.702552
/cut1	2.919756	.1529957	19.08	0.000	2.619812	3.219701
/cut2	3.912995	.1608611	24.33	0.000	3.597631	4.22836
/cut3	4.714271	.1721734	27.38	0.000	4.376729	5.051813
/cut4	5.881536	.1854833	31.71	0.000	5.517901	6.245172

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	6908
Number of PSUs =	6908	Population size =	6868.465
		Subpop. no. of obs =	4485
		Subpop. size =	4189.945
		Design df =	6907
		F(3, 6905) =	499.33
		Prob > F =	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poacthil						
practhill	2.938337	.0940301	33.68	0.000	2.759671	3.128569
landed17	1.524115	.1256491	5.11	0.000	1.296677	1.791446
poinvithill	10.91589	1.784846	14.62	0.000	7.922381	15.04051
/cut1	4.716545	.1809198	26.07	0.000	4.361886	5.071203
/cut2	5.819481	.1923386	30.26	0.000	5.442438	6.196524
/cut3	6.829862	.1991926	34.29	0.000	6.439384	7.220341
/cut4	8.053575	.2118078	38.02	0.000	7.638366	8.468783

**Estimated Probability of having a Special Meal on Shabbat -
Ordinal Logistic Regression**

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	3996
Number of PSUs	=	3996	Population size	=	3923.73
			Design df	=	3995
			F(3, 3993)	=	438.65
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poshabmeal						
prshabmeal	8.356788	.5419676	32.74	0.000	7.359006	9.489855
hsmitzvot	1.193095	.0515841	4.08	0.000	1.096129	1.298639
landed15	1.682434	.1672339	5.23	0.000	1.384532	2.044434
/cut1	4.64188	.1692943	27.42	0.000	4.309969	4.973791
/cut2	6.886068	.1931954	35.64	0.000	6.507297	7.264839
/cut3	8.296639	.2174972	38.15	0.000	7.870223	8.723055

Summer 2007

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	5866
Number of PSUs	=	5866	Population size	=	21524.677
			Design df	=	5865
			F(2, 5864)	=	828.44
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poshabmeal						
landed16	1.354317	.1045687	3.93	0.000	1.164084	1.575638
prshabmeal	7.306354	.3572286	40.68	0.000	6.638568	8.041313
/cut1	4.040884	.1265809	31.92	0.000	3.792739	4.289029
/cut2	6.295777	.1500572	41.96	0.000	6.001609	6.589944
/cut3	7.522962	.1714777	43.87	0.000	7.186802	7.859121

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6508
Number of PSUs	=	6508	Population size	=	6335.676
			Design df	=	6507
			F(2, 6506)	=	899.06
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poshabmeal						
landed17	1.467814	.1038569	5.42	0.000	1.277709	1.686204
prshabmeal	6.66448	.3015468	41.92	0.000	6.098807	7.28262
/cut1	3.618786	.1032615	35.04	0.000	3.41636	3.821213
/cut2	5.907365	.1263226	46.76	0.000	5.659731	6.154999
/cut3	7.277165	.1518571	47.92	0.000	6.979476	7.574855

**Estimated Probability of Lighting Shabbat Candles -
Ordinal Logistic Regression**

Winter 2006-7

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	4009
Number of PSUs =	4009	Population size =	3924.852
		Design df =	4008
		F(3, 4006) =	282.66
		Prob > F =	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
poshabcndl					
prshabcndl	4.902497	.3431202	22.71	0.000	4.273904 5.623542
hsmitzvot	1.333955	.0594354	6.47	0.000	1.222373 1.455723
landed15	1.602465	.1617827	4.67	0.000	1.314699 1.953217
/cut1	3.869944	.1589288	24.35	0.000	3.558355 4.181533
/cut2	5.927057	.1890262	31.36	0.000	5.55646 6.297653
/cut3	7.13956	.2234628	31.95	0.000	6.701449 7.577671

Summer 2007

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	5908
Number of PSUs =	5908	Population size =	21688.995
		Design df =	5907
		F(2, 5906) =	610.95
		Prob > F =	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
poshabcndl					
landed16	1.366355	.106732	4.00	0.000	1.172354 1.592459
prshabcndl	5.700837	.2853453	34.78	0.000	5.168023 6.288582
/cut1	3.708238	.1246211	29.76	0.000	3.463936 3.952541
/cut2	5.782851	.1495442	38.67	0.000	5.48969 6.076013
/cut3	6.972364	.1710959	40.75	0.000	6.636953 7.307774

Winter 2007-2008

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	6555
Number of PSUs =	6555	Population size =	6387.248
		Design df =	6554
		F(2, 6553) =	747.09
		Prob > F =	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
poshabcndl					
landed17	1.505011	.1076589	5.71	0.000	1.308094 1.731572
prshabcndl	5.633915	.2561064	38.03	0.000	5.153583 6.159016
/cut1	3.400237	.1008324	33.72	0.000	3.202573 3.597902
/cut2	5.533839	.122971	45.00	0.000	5.292776 5.774903
/cut3	6.890912	.1468331	46.93	0.000	6.603071 7.178753

**Estimated Probability of "Very Much" Agreeing with Various Perceptions of Israel -
Ordinal Logistic Regression**

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	3940
Number of PSUs	=	3940	Population size	=	3867.85
			Design df	=	3939
			F(2, 3938)	=	160.74
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----
poisrfutho~n |          Linearized
               | Odds Ratio  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrfutho~n |   11.31179   1.551424   17.69  0.000   8.644744   14.80166
  landed15 |    2.336891   .4202772    4.72  0.000   1.642508   3.32483
-----
```

Summer 2007

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6790
Number of PSUs	=	6790	Population size	=	25372
			Design df	=	6789
			F(2, 6788)	=	212.09
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----
poisrfutho~n |          Linearized
               | Odds Ratio  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrfutho~n |    9.078297   1.004655   19.93  0.000   7.307837   11.27768
  landed16 |    2.09413   .2633529    5.88  0.000   1.636588   2.679587
-----
```

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	7538
Number of PSUs	=	7538	Population size	=	7537.908
			Design df	=	7537
			F(2, 7536)	=	209.91
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----
poisrfutho~n |          Linearized
               | Odds Ratio  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrfutho~n |   16.54523   2.419503   19.19  0.000   12.42157   22.03783
  landed17 |    2.879682   .4184257    7.28  0.000   2.165922   3.828656
-----
```

(running logit on estimation sample)

**Estimated Probability of "Very Much" Agreeing with Various Perceptions of Israel
(Source of Pride) – Ordinal Logistic Regression**

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	3946
Number of PSUs	=	3946	Population size	=	3881.655
			Design df	=	3945
			F(2, 3944)	=	239.55
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----
|                               Linearized
poisrpride~n | Odds Ratio   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrpride~n |   7.144751   .6489972   21.65  0.000   5.979213   8.537489
  landed15 |   1.992308   .2207896    6.22  0.000   1.603232   2.475805
-----
```

Summer 2007

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6790
Number of PSUs	=	6790	Population size	=	25372
			Design df	=	6789
			F(2, 6788)	=	332.57
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----
|                               Linearized
poisrpride~n | Odds Ratio   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrpride~n |   4.364467   .2615316   24.59  0.000   3.880749   4.908477
  landed16 |   1.943664   .1363517    9.47  0.000   1.693937   2.230208
-----
```

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	7538
Number of PSUs	=	7538	Population size	=	7537.908
			Design df	=	7537
			F(2, 7536)	=	356.93
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----
|                               Linearized
poisrpride~n | Odds Ratio   Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrpride~n |   4.204226   .242931    24.85  0.000   3.753994   4.708457
  landed17 |   2.261496   .1513296   12.19  0.000   1.983481   2.57848
-----
```

**Estimated Probability of "Very Much" Agreeing with Various Perceptions of Israel
(Refuge for Persecuted Jews) - Ordinal Logistic Regression**

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	3934
Number of PSUs	=	3934	Population size	=	3866.699
			Design df	=	3933
			F(2, 3932)	=	194.77
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----
poisrrfgebin |          Linearized
              | Odds Ratio  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrrfgebin |    5.328241   .459267    19.41  0.000    4.499788    6.309219
  landed15 |    1.887317   .1990323    6.02   0.000    1.534799    2.320803
-----
```

Summer 2007

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6790
Number of PSUs	=	6790	Population size	=	25372
			Design df	=	6789
			F(2, 6788)	=	285.46
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----
poisrrfgebin |          Linearized
              | Odds Ratio  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrrfgebin |    4.401004   .2817171   23.15  0.000    3.881995    4.989403
  landed16 |    1.657995   .1236849    6.78   0.000    1.432429    1.919082
-----
```

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	7538
Number of PSUs	=	7538	Population size	=	7537.908
			Design df	=	7537
			F(2, 7536)	=	293.19
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----
poisrrfgebin |          Linearized
              | Odds Ratio  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrrfgebin |    4.22107   .2772329   21.93  0.000    3.711146    4.801059
  landed17 |    2.42373   .1788561   12.00  0.000    2.097301    2.800965
-----
```

**Estimated Probability of "Very Much" Agreeing with Various Perceptions of Israel
(Technological Powerhouse) - Ordinal Logistic Regression**

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	3908
Number of PSUs	=	3908	Population size	=	3836.129
			Design df	=	3907
			F(2, 3906)	=	328.10
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----+-----
poisrtechbin |          Linearized
              | Odds Ratio  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrtechbin |   10.70275   .9902858   25.62  0.000   8.927144   12.83153
  landed15 |    1.224418   .138049    1.80  0.073   .9815899   1.527319
-----+-----
```

Summer 2007

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6790
Number of PSUs	=	6790	Population size	=	25372
			Design df	=	6789
			F(2, 6788)	=	408.44
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----+-----
poisrtechbin |          Linearized
              | Odds Ratio  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrtechbin |    7.550273   .5345894   28.55  0.000   6.571787   8.674448
  landed16 |    1.092403   .0869318    1.11  0.267   .9346164   1.276828
-----+-----
```

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	7538
Number of PSUs	=	7538	Population size	=	7537.908
			Design df	=	7537
			F(2, 7536)	=	368.95
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

```
-----+-----
poisrtechbin |          Linearized
              | Odds Ratio  Std. Err.      t    P>|t|    [95% Conf. Interval]
-----+-----
prisrtechbin |    7.472163   .5563565   27.01  0.000   6.457405   8.646386
  landed17 |    1.433458   .1160023    4.45  0.000   1.223181   1.679885
-----+-----
```

Views on Israel (Lively Democratic Society) - Ordinal Logistic Regression

Winter 2006-07

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	3902
Number of PSUs	=	3902	Population size	=	3836.226
			Design df	=	3901
			F(2, 3900)	=	212.71
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poisrdemso~n						
prisrdemso~n	5.438988	.4494978	20.49	0.000	4.625407	6.395675
landed15	1.379916	.1479691	3.00	0.003	1.118278	1.702769

Summer 2007

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6790
Number of PSUs	=	6790	Population size	=	25372
			Design df	=	6789
			F(2, 6788)	=	258.63
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poisrdemso~n						
prisrdemso~n	4.459696	.2996692	22.25	0.000	3.909297	5.087588
landed16	1.446546	.1158017	4.61	0.000	1.236455	1.692335

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	7538
Number of PSUs	=	7538	Population size	=	7537.908
			Design df	=	7537
			F(2, 7536)	=	265.74
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poisrdemso~n						
prisrdemso~n	4.440645	.3128686	21.16	0.000	3.867804	5.098327
landed17	2.013246	.1649067	8.54	0.000	1.714601	2.363909

Views on Israel (Diverse Multi-Cultural Society) - Ordinal Logistic Regression

Winter 2006-07

Survey: Logistic regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	3940
Number of PSUs	=	3940	Population size	=	3869.559
			Design df	=	3939
			F(2, 3938)	=	149.35
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poisrdiver~n						
prisrdiver~n	4.073944	.3351976	17.07	0.000	3.467034	4.787096
landed15	1.509661	.1603854	3.88	0.000	1.225802	1.859252

Summer 2007

Survey: Logistic regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	6790
Number of PSUs	=	6790	Population size	=	25372
			Design df	=	6789
			F(2, 6788)	=	203.42
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poisrdiver~n						
prisrdiver~n	3.668744	.2411949	19.77	0.000	3.225127	4.173382
landed16	1.452709	.1143229	4.75	0.000	1.245031	1.695028

Winter 2007-08

Survey: Logistic regression

Number of strata	=	1	Number of obs	=	7538
Number of PSUs	=	7538	Population size	=	7537.908
			Design df	=	7537
			F(2, 7536)	=	199.50
			Prob > F	=	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]	
poisrdiver~n						
prisrdiver~n	3.270248	.2111222	18.35	0.000	2.881507	3.711435
landed17	1.908565	.1457261	8.47	0.000	1.643252	2.216715

**Connection to Views on Israel (Checking News about Israel) -
Ordinal Logistic Regression**

Winter 2006-07

N/A

Summer 2007

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	6144
Number of PSUs =	6144	Population size =	22724.69
		Design df =	6143
		F(2, 6142) =	629.62
		Prob > F =	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
landed16	.4398493	.0287786	-12.55	0.000	.3869014 .5000431
prnews	2.595517	.0731329	33.85	0.000	2.456039 2.742917
/cut1	-.8967107	.1322114	-6.78	0.000	-1.155891 -.6375301
/cut2	.6750283	.1162279	5.81	0.000	.4471809 .9028757
/cut3	2.412586	.1204176	20.04	0.000	2.176525 2.648646
/cut4	4.054978	.1320596	30.71	0.000	3.796095 4.313861
/cut5	5.399673	.1447597	37.30	0.000	5.115893 5.683453

Winter 2007-08

Number of strata =	1	Number of obs =	6829
Number of PSUs =	6829	Population size =	6673.54
		Design df =	6828
		F(2, 6827) =	801.10
		Prob > F =	0.0000

	Odds Ratio	Linearized Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
landed17	3.616123	.2195301	21.17	0.000	3.210397 4.073125
prnews	2.748366	.0803594	34.58	0.000	2.595267 2.910498
/cut1	1.397275	.0862927	16.19	0.000	1.228114 1.566435
/cut2	2.898715	.0923503	31.39	0.000	2.71768 3.079751
/cut3	4.554543	.106422	42.80	0.000	4.345923 4.763163
/cut4	6.364403	.1200605	53.01	0.000	6.129047 6.599759
/cut5	7.806926	.1390227	56.16	0.000	7.534398 8.079454

High school mitzvot
During your high school years, did your family celebrate Hannukah?
Did someone in your home regularly light Shabbat candles?
Did your household keep kosher?

BRI 16 prmitzvot

```
. loevH prhnhcndl prusushabcndl prkshrall, pair
```

Item	Obs	Easyness P(Xj=1)	Observed Guttman errors	Expected Guttman errors	Loevinger H coeff	z-stat.	p-value
prhnhcndl	16976	0.9074	130	505.05	0.74260	19.5918	0.00000
prusushabcndl	16976	0.2405	490	1419.34	0.65477	41.9503	0.00000
prkshrall	16976	0.0808	440	1168.21	0.62336	39.7206	0.00000
Scale	16976		530	1546.30	0.65725	41.6058	0.00000

BRI 17 prmitzvot

```
. loevH prhnhcndl prusushabcndl prkshrall, pair
```

Item	Obs	Easyness P(Xj=1)	Observed Guttman errors	Expected Guttman errors	Loevinger H coeff	z-stat.	p-value
prhnhcndl	13267	0.8912	96	341.76	0.71910	15.2399	0.00000
prusushabcndl	13267	0.1757	374	920.57	0.59373	31.7476	0.00000
prkshrall	13267	0.0610	336	754.91	0.55492	30.9073	0.00000
Scale	13267		403	1008.62	0.60044	31.4815	0.00000

Current mitzvot

On the last/this coming Passover, did/will you hold or attend a Seder? (pretrip)

In the past 3 months have you Lit/participated in lighting Shabbat candles?

Which of the following best describes your current practices regarding keeping kosher?

BRI 16

loevH prsederpssvr prusushabcndl prkshrall, pair

Item	Obs	Easyness P(Xj=1)	Observed Guttman errors	Expected Guttman errors	Loevinger H coeff	z-stat.	p-value
prsederpssvr	16976	0.8895	117	603.71	0.80620	23.4926	0.00000
prusushabcndl	16976	0.2409	497	1494.19	0.66738	43.0735	0.00000
prkshrall	16976	0.0809	420	1193.93	0.64822	41.0858	0.00000
Scale	16976		517	1645.92	0.68589	43.9428	0.00000

BRI 17

. loevH prsederpssvr prusushabcndl prkshrall, pair

Item	Obs	Easyness P(Xj=1)	Observed Guttman errors	Expected Guttman errors	Loevinger H coeff	z-stat.	p-value
prsederpssvr	13286	0.8510	145	468.70	0.69063	17.5410	0.00000
prusushabcndl	13286	0.1757	411	1015.63	0.59532	32.1236	0.00000
prkshrall	13286	0.0610	348	788.36	0.55858	30.6332	0.00000
Scale	13286		452	1136.34	0.60223	32.2341	0.00000

BRI 18

loevH prhshnkh prusushabcndl prkshrall, pair

Item	Obs	Easyness P(Xj=1)	Observed Guttman errors	Expected Guttman errors	Loevinger H coeff	z-stat.	p-value
prhshnkh	19851	0.9391	167	272.79	0.38780	7.1272	0.00000
prusushabcndl	19851	0.1682	537	1151.61	0.53369	34.9530	0.00000
prkshrall	19851	0.0574	468	1017.68	0.54013	37.7703	0.00000
Scale	19851		586	1221.04	0.52008	32.9852	0.00000

.
end of do-file

Bus guide

Your Israeli tour guide was friendly to everyone on the trip
Your Israeli tour guide was politically one sided
Your Israeli tour guide was knowledgeable
Your Israeli tour guide created a feeling of community on the bus
Your Israeli tour guide presented a single perspective on religion
Your Israeli tour guide was difficult to understand (not in 17)
Your Israeli tour guide was open to concerns and questions

BRI 16

loevH poguidfrndly rpoguidonepol poguidknow poguidcomm rpoguidonerel rpoguiddiffund poguidopen, pair

Item	Obs	Difficulty P(Xj=0)	Observed Guttman errors	Expected Guttman errors	Loevinger H coeff
poguidfrndly	5939	0.0000	6211	11909.23	0.47847
rpoguidonepol	5939	0.0000	10424	16320.71	0.36130
poguidknow	5939	0.0000	5331	9277.09	0.42536
poguidcomm	5939	0.0000	8838	15135.30	0.41607
rpoguidonerel	5939	0.0000	10507	15829.63	0.33624
rpoguiddiffund	5939	0.0000	10186	15828.84	0.35649
poguidopen	5939	0.0000	7421	14021.99	0.47076
Scale	5939		29459	49161.39	0.40077

BRI 17

loevH poguidfrndly rpoguidonepol poguidknow poguidcomm rpoguidonerel poguidopen, pair

Item	Obs	Difficulty P(Xj=0)	Observed Guttman errors	Expected Guttman errors	Loevinger H coeff
poguidfrndly	6351	0.0000	5170	9908.14	0.47821
rpoguidonepol	6351	0.0000	8496	14125.70	0.39854
poguidknow	6351	0.0000	4325	7588.99	0.43010
poguidcomm	6351	0.0000	6540	12082.58	0.45872
rpoguidonerel	6351	0.0000	8750	13653.08	0.35912
poguidopen	6351	0.0000	5965	11948.22	0.50076
Scale	6351		19623	34653.35	0.43373

Bus environment

Did your bus feel like a group of friends?
 Did your bus feel like a community?
 Form friendships with others on the bus?
 Feel like part of a community formed on the bus?
 Did the group atmosphere enhanced your experience?

BRI16

. loevH pobusgrpfrnds pobuscomm pobusfrnds pobuspart pobusgrpatm, pair

Item	Obs	Difficulty P(Xj=0)	Observed	Expected	Loevinger H coeff
			Guttman errors	Guttman errors	
pobusgrpfrnds	5922	0.0000	3650	11708.96	0.68827
pobuscomm	5922	0.0000	3884	11904.70	0.67374
pobusfrnds	5922	0.0000	5281	12270.26	0.56961
pobuspart	5922	0.0000	3899	13747.12	0.71638
pobusgrpatm	5922	0.0000	4314	13971.80	0.69124
Scale	5922		10514	31801.42	0.66939

Did your bus feel like a group of friends?
 Did your bus feel like a community?
 Did the group atmosphere enhanced your experience?

BRI17

. loevH pobusgrpfr~s pobuscomm pobusgrpatm, pair

Item	Obs	Difficulty P(Xj=0)	Observed	Expected	Loevinger H coeff
			Guttman errors	Guttman errors	
pobusgrpfrnds	6391	0.0000	1782	6699.64	0.73402
pobuscomm	6391	0.0000	2030	6756.46	0.69955
pobusgrpatm	6391	0.0000	2430	7267.42	0.66563
Scale	6391		3121	10361.76	0.69880

Bus mifgash
My interactions with the Israelis on my bus
Led to personal connections with individuals
Were limited by difficulties in communication (16)/Were an important part of my Taglit-
Birthright Israel trip (17)
Made me feel connected to my Israeli peers
Made me aware of what we have in common
Helped me learn about the IDF
Helped me understand life in Israel
Helped me understand the Arab-Israeli conflict
Made me aware of the differences between us (16)/Helped me understand my Jewish identity
(17)

BRI 16

loevH pomfgshperscon pomfgshconisrls pomfgshcommon pomfgshlrnidf pomfgshundisr, pair

Item	Obs	Difficulty P(Xj=0)	Observed	Expected	Loevinger H coeff
			Guttman errors	Guttman errors	
pomfgshperscon5980		0.0000	4216	10890.13	0.61286
pomfgshconisrls5980		0.0000	3601	10563.42	0.65911
pomfgshcommon 5980		0.0000	3608	9812.47	0.63230
pomfgshlrnidf 5980		0.0000	4708	10493.43	0.55134
pomfgshundisr 5980		0.0000	3455	9446.12	0.63424
Scale	5980		9794	25602.78	0.61746

end of do-file.

BRI 17

. loevH pomfgshperscon pomfgshconisrls pomfgshcommon pomfgshlrnidf pomfgshundisr, pair

Item	Obs	Difficulty P(Xj=0)	Observed	Expected	Loevinger H coeff
			Guttman errors	Guttman errors	
pomfgshperscon6389		0.0000	3934	11777.91	0.66598
pomfgshconisrls6389		0.0000	3519	11425.22	0.69200
pomfgshcommon 6389		0.0000	3608	10829.43	0.66683
pomfgshlrnidf 6389		0.0000	4478	10292.88	0.56494
pomfgshundisr 6389		0.0000	3479	9978.38	0.65135
Scale	6389		9509	27151.91	0.64979

Bus Learning
Thinking about this trip, HOW MUCH did you learn about...
Israeli culture and lifestyle?
Jewish history?
Jewish customs and practices?
The Arab-Israeli conflict?
Modern Israeli history?
Israeli social problems?
Israel's landscape/natural environment?
Your own Jewish identity?

BRI 16

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. loevH polnriscult polrnjewhist polrnjewcust polrnaicflct polnrnirhist polnrnirsoc polnrnisrenv
polrnownjewid, pair
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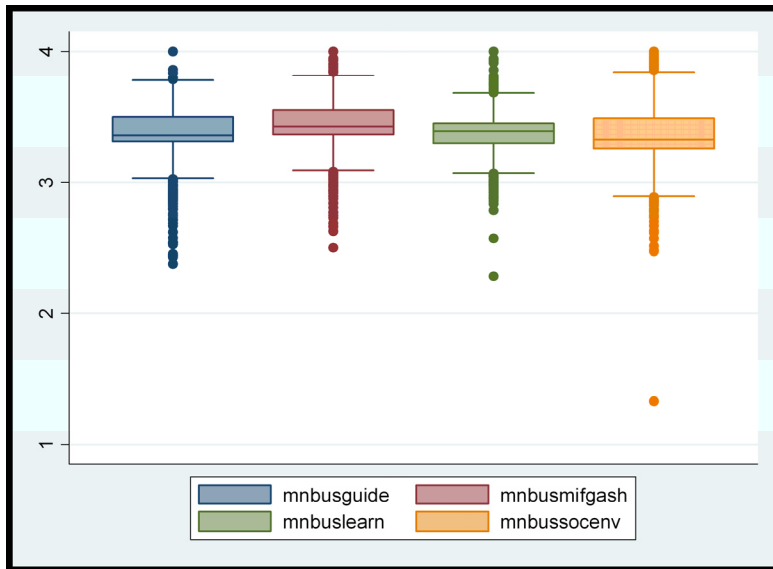
Item	Obs	Difficulty P(Xj=0)	Observed	Expected	H coeff
			Guttman errors	Guttman errors	
polnriscult	5984	0.0000	8390	16536.64	0.49264
polrnjewhist	5984	0.0000	9590	19126.84	0.49861
polrnjewcust	5984	0.0000	11587	21589.41	0.46330
polrnaicflct	5984	0.0000	11815	21785.36	0.45766
polnrnirhist	5984	0.0000	9511	18829.88	0.49490
polnrnirsoc	5984	0.0000	11117	21390.63	0.48029
polnrnisrenv	5984	0.0000	8486	14571.73	0.41764
polrnownjewid	5984	0.0000	12298	21619.58	0.43116
Scale	5984		41397	77725.04	0.46739

BRI 17

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. loevH polnriscult polrnjewhist polrnjewcust polrnaicflct polnrnirhist polnrnirsoc polnrnisrenv
polr
> nownjewid, pair
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Item	Obs	Difficulty P(Xj=0)	Observed	Expected	H coeff
			Guttman errors	Guttman errors	
polnriscult	6373	0.0000	10341	19012.68	0.45610
polrnjewhist	6373	0.0000	11773	21171.89	0.44393
polrnjewcust	6373	0.0000	13144	23529.38	0.44138
polrnaicflct	6373	0.0000	14122	24055.55	0.41294
polnrnirhist	6373	0.0000	10873	20088.89	0.45876
polnrnirsoc	6373	0.0000	13169	23726.09	0.44496
polnrnisrenv	6373	0.0000	10554	16643.29	0.36587
polrnownjewid	6373	0.0000	15124	24530.85	0.38347
Scale	6373		49550	86379.31	0.42637

Figure B1. Bus Average Perceptions of Bus Environment for summer 2007 and winter 2007-08 trips



The Maurice and Marilyn Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies at Brandeis University is a multi-disciplinary research institute dedicated to the study of American Jewry and the development of religious and cultural identity.

Brandeis University



Maurice *and* Marilyn Cohen
Center *for* Modern Jewish Studies