

Onward Israel North America

**Report on Pre-Program and Post-Program
Survey Findings, 2013**



Submitted to The Jewish Agency for Israel

Rosov Consulting, LLC
2039 Shattuck Ave., Suite 401
Berkeley, California 94704
Phone: 510.848.2502
Fax: 888.983.9825

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. THE STUDY

Onward Israel is designed to provide a second Israel experience for Jewish young adults from North America and other global Jewish communities in mid-length, resume-building programs that include internships, service-learning, and academic courses.

In spring 2013, Rosov Consulting was again commissioned by The Jewish Agency to conduct a more extensive evaluation of the Onward program. This report focuses on the North American participants (Toronto, Boston Haifa, Boston Jerusalem, Metro-West, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Orthodox Union, Mishelanu, New York, and Repair the World) from the summer of 2013. The evaluation work has focused on:

- Evaluating the implementation of the programs;
- Examining subgroups of participants engaged in the program; and
- Ascertaining the participant outcomes that manifest as a result of the program, using a pre/post assessment methodology.

Based on our work surveying the summer 2012 participants with the Participant Outcome instrument, we developed a pre/post program survey that was administered to all summer 2013 participants. Participants took this survey between two and four weeks before they commenced their Onward program. They then took the survey again about two to four weeks after their return. The purpose of the pre/post-design was to examine changes over time as a result of participating in the program.

The target population for this study included the 267 North Americans that participated in the summer 2013 Onward Israel program. The overall final response rate was 75% for the pre-program survey, 59% for the post-program survey, and 42% for those who took both the pre-program and post-program survey.

B. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Data were analyzed utilizing a variety of methods including frequencies, cross tabs, means, t-tests, analyses of variance, chi squares, signed rank tests, and cluster analyses. Data were categorized into three main groups: Jewish impact, Israel impact, and Professional and Personal impact. In addition, there were a series of program satisfaction questions that were analyzed as well.

The statistical analyses of their responses revealed limited positive attitudinal change as a result of these experiences. This is not a contradiction. In effect, the participants' positive attitudes are already "factored-in" before they start the program. Choosing to spend seven weeks in Israel rather than in some other part of the world (at the Bank of Israel in Jerusalem rather than the World Bank in Washington), they already indicate where their center of gravity is located. And by committing to a program that requires most of them to invest their own financial resources, they exhibit a higher degree of commitment than is displayed by participants in much shorter programs with a very low financial threshold. It

should come as no surprise that their positive attitudes do not significantly increase over this seven-week period. In effect, they reach an attitudinal ceiling in choosing to enroll. All gains thereafter are incremental.

The general stability of the participants' positive attitudes is noteworthy. Unlike on many other Israel experiences, these young people do not encounter Israel within a tightly controlled environment. They do not meet only the most committed members of Israel society such as compelling Israel experience guides or elite soldiers. In Onward Israel, the participants experience day-to-day life in Israel with all of its complexities and challenges, and they interact with regular Israelis. The participants indicate, these experiences enable them to come away with a much better appreciation and understanding of Israel and what it means to be Jewish; some of the biggest gains identified in the pre/post analysis highlight the participants' confidence in explaining the current situation in Israel and in their appreciation of Jewish diversity. And yet, they have not been put off by the complexities and challenges they now better understand. This is a significant achievement. They return home with a less romanticized and more sophisticated understanding of both Israel and Jewish life but are no less committed to these things.

In examining the data, we found first that the participants' personal backgrounds (their denominational affiliation; their prior Jewish involvements; or the extent of time they previously spent in Israel) were *not* directly related to differences in pre/post program survey results. As implied by the discussion above, this is probably because the generally high positive attitudinal threshold established by the program erased the importance of the different biographical routes that led participants to the program. We then explored if there were particular subgroups within the larger group that revealed particular background, motivation, or demographic characteristics. We found three subgroups of participants based on their motivations.

- i. Those who entered the program with relatively modest goals, but were most interested in what the program offered professionally and personally.
- ii. Those who were interested in what the Onward program offered professionally and personally and as a portal to Israel.
- iii. Those who were interested what the program offered professionally, personally, Jewishly, and as a portal to Israel.

Differences in motivation were also related to variations in the ways that participants were changed by the experience. The goals with which individuals entered the program were the strongest predictor of what they got out of their time in Israel: the first group was changed in the fewest ways; the second group was changed most in terms of professional identity and understanding of Israel; and the third group ended up being changed in a balanced way across professional, Jewish and Israel-related measures.

Overall, the Onward participants were very satisfied with the program. Approximately 95% said they were "very likely" or "somewhat likely" to encourage their friends to either participate in the same program or in any Onward program. Most of them were satisfied with the various features of the program and rated them as good or excellent: Food Allowance/Living Stipend, Accommodations/Lodging, Group Coordinator/Counselor, and

communal living with peers. They expressed least satisfaction with the tours and the Internship Coordinator. The two program elements identified as most helpful were the Internship/Fellowship/Service Learning Project and informal interactions with Israelis outside of the program. The element with the smallest impact was the optional Onward Israel Programming. In regards to the Shabbaton, the statement that the respondents most agreed with was that celebrating Shabbat with other Onward groups was a valuable experience. In general, most of the participants agreed or strongly agreed that the site visits were a valuable experience, the group discussions were engaging, they were exposed to new ideas, and they were able to celebrate Shabbat in their own way. Respondents answered questions about which aspects of Onward Israel they anticipated might have a most lasting impact and time spent with Onward peers outside of structured programming was the most frequent answer. Next most frequently identified was the core program component, the Internship/Service-Learning/Fellowship, and time spent on own.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS

We highlight three particular ways in which the program might productively be developed in light of the special insights uncovered through the pre/post methodology we employed in analyzing the responses of this cohort:

- i. *The real Israel* – Given that those who enroll in Onward Israel come with such positive attitudes towards Israel, program providers should not be concerned about exposing participants to challenging or provocative aspects of life in the country. On the contrary, exposure to such matters seems to deepen participants' understanding of the society and culture. Such exposure enables participants to gain a more mature and nuanced appreciation of the Jewish State.
- ii. *What's the motivation?* - With participants' motivations being such strong predictors of the program's impact, program providers should make it a great priority to uncover what these motivations are. If they can become adept at identifying what are the specific motivations of those who participate in their programs, and what is distinctive about their backgrounds in terms of the variables we have identified (denominational affiliation; previous time spent in Israel, intensity of certain previous Jewish experiences), they can extend their impact by further attuning the experiences they provide to these motivations.
- iii. *Serving Israeli-born participants* – There are some suggestive indications in the data that participants who were born in Israel enroll with distinctive motivations and expectations. Although this sub-group constitutes just less than 10% of the total participant population, it is worth considering if its needs and interests might be met in distinctive ways that have not yet been considered.

D. NEXT STEPS

During the winter of 2013, a number of groups from Southern Hemisphere Jewish communities will be participating in the Onward Israel experience. The participants in these groups will complete the same Pre-Program and post-program surveys as completed by

participants in the 2013 summer, with appropriate accommodations made for translation and cultural content.

In February 2013 we will analyze these responses along with those completed by European respondents during the summer of 2013. These new analyses will be integrated with the findings presented here, providing an opportunity thereby to gain a global view of the impact of the Onward Israel experience on all who participated in the Cohort II of the program. The complete data set will be presented at the Onward Israel April Stakeholder convening.

In June 2014 all of the summer 2013 participants will then be asked to complete a post-post program survey to be administered just under one year since the North Americans and Europeans participated in the program. The data collected will make visible what have been the longer-term impacts of the Onward Israel experience once participants have returned to their home communities.

II. STUDY BACKGROUND

A. ABOUT ONWARD ISRAEL

Onward Israel is designed to provide a second Israel experience for Jewish young adults from North America and other global Jewish communities in mid-length, resume-building programs that include internships, service-learning, and academic courses.

The program is an innovative partnership between The Jewish Agency for Israel, private foundations, and local Jewish communities. The program is based on the premise that bringing young Jews back to Israel in the context of immersive experiences with modern Israeli society and culture results in substantive understanding of Israel and a connection to Israeli peers, as well as cultivation of activism and a strengthening of Jewish identity among program participants.

During its summer pilot in 2012, there were 105 participants in Onward Israel from North America: Toronto, Boston, Metro-West, Pittsburgh-Cleveland, and Yeshiva University. In Onward Israel's second summer in 2013, there were 267 participants from North America (Toronto, Boston Haifa, Boston Jerusalem, Metro-West, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Orthodox Union, Mishelanu, New York, and Repair the World). While each community was able to customize the program offered to its participants (in terms of location, duration, and type of placements, study, and service), all programs included Jewish identity content days and Shabbatonim guided by The Jewish Agency for Israel (via Makom), and pre-programming (to varying degrees) at the local community level.

Onward Israel aims to provide value to the participants, through resume-building experiences in areas where Israel has a competitive edge in the global market (75% of the programming), and to local communities, by catalyzing a group of highly motivated young adults who might seek opportunities to enhance their engagement in local Jewish communal life.

B. STUDY GOALS & RESEARCH QUESTIONS

In spring 2012, Rosov Consulting was commissioned by The Jewish Agency for Israel to undertake a formative evaluation of the pilot Onward Israel 2012 program. In spring 2013, Rosov Consulting was again commissioned by The Jewish Agency to conduct a more extensive evaluation of the Onward program. Together, to date, the evaluation work has focused on:

- Evaluating the implementation of the programs;
- Examining subgroups of participants engaged in the program; and
- Ascertaining the participant outcomes that manifest as a result of the program, using a pre/post assessment methodology.

This report will address all four of the aforementioned areas.

Additionally, this report responds to the following primary research questions:

1. Who are Onward Israel participants?
2. In what ways have participants been changed by their experience in the Onward Israel program?
3. How do variables such as motivation for participation, prior Jewish education, and previous time in Israel relate to the changes identified?
4. What do participants perceive to have been the influence of different program elements on their experience?
5. What changes have there been in how the 2013 cohort evaluates aspects of their experience on Onward Israel compared to the 2012 cohort?

III. METHODOLOGY

A. SURVEY INSTRUMENT DESIGN

In spring 2013, a Participant Outcome Survey was developed using input from three main sources: interviews with Jewish Agency for Israel leadership and staff; data collected through a Participant Satisfaction Survey (PSS) fielded in Summer 2012; a series of interviews conducted in late 2012 with key staff, stakeholders, and program alumni; and a Post-Program Survey administered in the summer of 2012. Based on these inputs, a Participant Outcome instrument was designed to explore motivations for participation through a series of typologies, respondent reports of free time and social experiences, the relative importance alumni invested in various program elements, and short-term outcomes.

Based on our work surveying the summer 2012 participants with the Participant Outcome instrument, we developed a pre/post program survey that was administered to all summer 2013 participants. Participants took this survey between two and four weeks before they commenced their Onward program. They then took the survey again about two to four weeks after their return. The purpose of the pre/post-design was to examine changes over time as a result of participating in the program. Survey instruments can be found Appendix A.

The survey was administered on-line through Qualtrics. Invitations to participate were sent via email, with reminder emails sent by Jewish Agency professionals and communal partners. As an incentive for participation, a raffle for various gifts was offered.

Why use a pre/post methodology?

A pre/post methodology is exceptionally rigorous; it is a kind of gold-standard in program evaluation. It does not rely on the participants' subjective sense of how they have changed. It measures instead what indeed has changed in the ways that participants respond to exactly the same questions asked before and after an intervention. It provides a much more precise sense of who the participants were when they started the program, to what they were already committed, and what they hoped to gain from the program. It then delineates precisely what the participants did in fact gain and if and how they changed, often even without being aware of such shifts.

B. RESPONSE RATE

The target population for this study included the 267 North Americans that participated in the summer 2013 Onward Israel program. We made repeated attempts via email to contact those in the target population who were not initially responsive to a request to complete the survey. The overall final response rate was 75% for the pre-program survey, 59% for the post-program survey, and 42% for those who took both the pre-program and post-program survey, as seen in Table 1.

Table 1: Response Rate by Program

Type	Provider (N)	Response Rate: PRE survey	Response Rate: POST survey	Response Rate: Both PRE and POST survey
Service-Learning	Repair the World (16)	88%	75%	63%
	Toronto (18)	78%	56%	50%
Fellowship	Metro-West/Central New Jersey: Negev Fellowship (16)	77%	56%	50%
Internship	New York (39)	87%	51%	38%
	Pittsburgh (17)	82%	88%	59%
	Cleveland (23)	65%	69%	52%
	Boston Haifa (25)	64%	60%	40%
	Orthodox Union (50)	58%	48%	8%
	Mishelanu (18)	78%	44%	44%
	Boston Jerusalem (45)	84%	64%	56%
Total (N=267)		75%	59%	42%

C. METHODOLOGICAL CONCERNS

The primary concerns with the quality of the data stem from the response rate and sample size.

1. Non-Response Bias

Non-response bias can be defined as when error enters a survey because not all eligible respondents are willing or able to complete the survey. Data was not collected for the whole population and it is unknown how non-respondents differ from respondents on all variables. In this case, because overall more than 50% of the participants completed each of the surveys, and because the precision of the pre/post methodology mitigates potential for respondent bias, we can be confident about the validity of our results and findings.

2. Sample Size

The sample size of those who completed both the pre-program and post-program surveys was smaller than what was expected. As a result, when respondent sub-groups were split for analysis the resulting sample size was often too small to draw significant conclusions.¹

IV. PARTICIPANT DEMOGRAPHICS

61% of those who participated in the Onward Program in the summer of 2013 were female and 39% were male. This is a similar pattern to 2012. The participants were born between 1986 and 1994 with the largest groups being about 20 years old when they participated in the program. Almost all of the participants were college students (96%). As Table 2 shows, the largest sub-group of students were in their second year of college.

Table 2: Year In College

Year	Percentage of Participants
1 st year college	23%
2 nd year college	37%
3 rd year college	26%
4 th year college	8%
5 th year college	1%
Graduate Student	3%
Other	2%

¹ In future years, special measures will be introduced to increase sample size such as requiring all participants to complete a survey before leaving for Israel.

The majority of participants (76%) in North American groups identified themselves as being American and 8% identified themselves as Canadian (Table 3). Those who stated “other” included Brazilian, Iranian, Mexican, and Persian-Israeli.

Although only 9% of participants identified themselves as Israeli, we will see below that this small sub-group is over-represented among those who come to the program with limited interest in developing themselves Jewishly or in terms of developing their relationship to Israel. This is a demographic that may have special programmatic needs that can be met in more sophisticated ways in future years.

Table 3: Nationality

Nationality	Percent of Participants
American	76%
Canadian	8%
Hungarian	1%
Israeli	9%
Russian	5%
Other	2%

We compared the participants in 2012 and 2013 in terms of their Jewish denominational affiliation. In 2013 the largest groups of participants identified as Conservative (34%) and Reform (29%). In 2012 it was “Just Jewish” (30%) and Conservative (28%). There was also a large increase (+11%) in the number of those who identified as Reform between 2012 and 2013.

Table 4: Jewish Denomination Affiliation

Denomination Affiliation	Percentage of Respondents	
	2012	2013
Not applicable, I'm not Jewish	2%	0%
Orthodox	10%	7%
Reform	18%	29%
Conservative	28%	34%
Just Jewish	30%	24%
Something else	10%	5%
Reconstructionist	3%	1%

The participants answered a series of questions related to their prior Jewish educational experiences and the frequency of their attendance at Jewish events. A majority of the respondents reported some type of experience with a Jewish youth group, a supplemental Jewish school, or an overnight Jewish camp (Figure 1). Fewer participants attended a Jewish Day School in 2013. In comparing this data to 2012, many more had attended Jewish Day Schools (66% vs. 44%) and for a longer period of time. In 2013, more participants attended Jewish supplementary schools, and for a longer period of time compared with other Jewish educational program.

Figure 1: Prior Jewish Educational Experiences

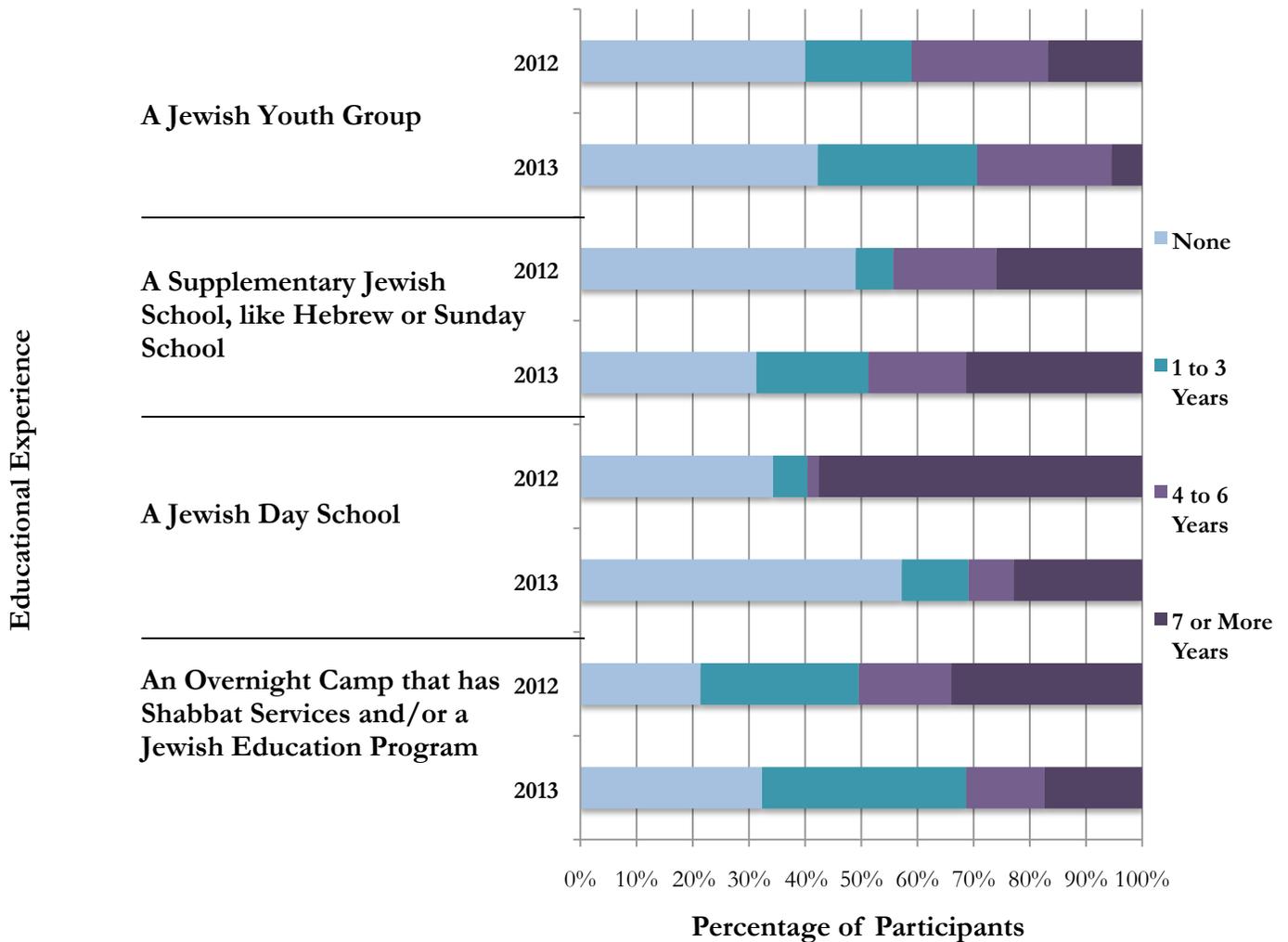
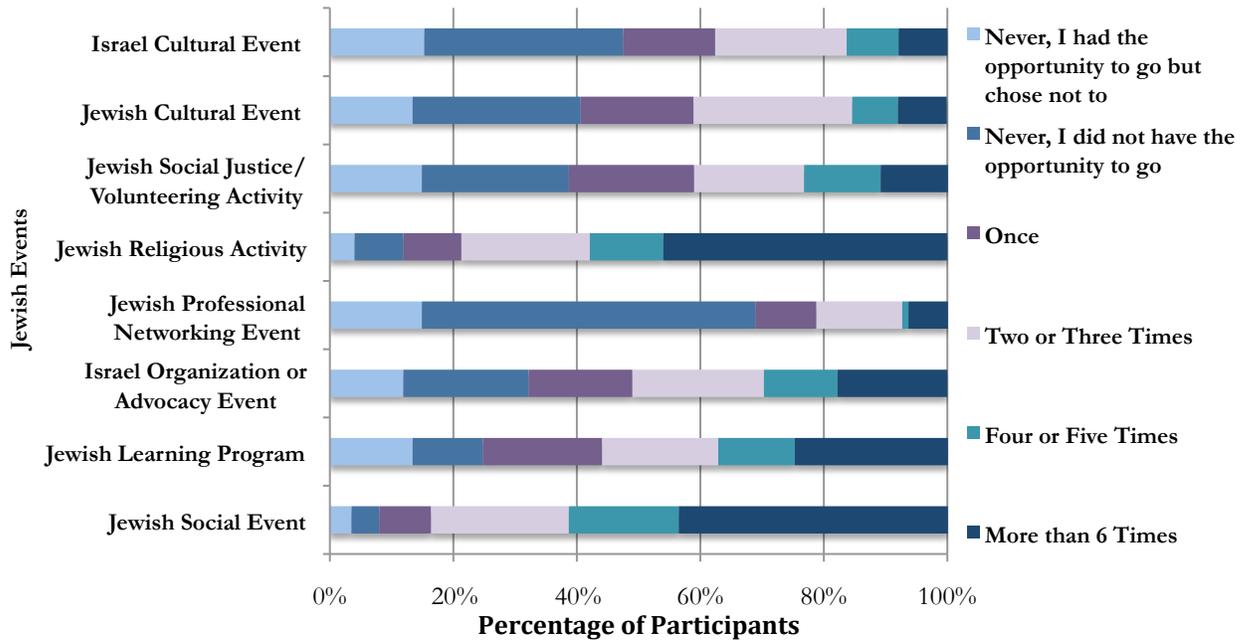


Figure 2 displays the frequency with which respondents participated in various Jewish community events. The two most frequent events were Jewish social events and Jewish religious activities. The least frequent were Jewish professional networking events. 70% had never attended this type of activity.

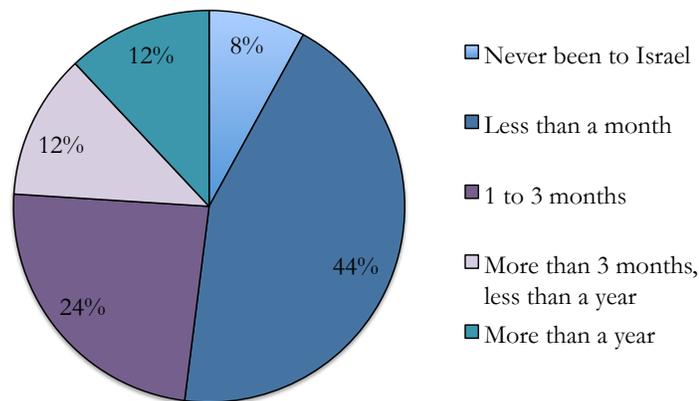
Figure 2: Frequency Attended Jewish Community Events



As seen in Figure 3, the great majority of the participants already had some engagement and interest in Israel before enrolling in the Onward program. In fact, almost half (48%) report spending more than a month there. Although the largest single sub-group of participants had previously spent less than a month in Israel, primarily on Birthright, the program evidently attracts participants with more than just 10-days previous experience of Israel. This, we suspect, has important ramifications for the relatively limited positive shift in participants’ attitudes towards Israel following their time in the program.

The most common types of frameworks within which participants had previously visited Israel were through a family trip (49%), Taglit-Birthright Israel (49%), and through a teen travel program (22%). A small proportion had participated in a MASA program (3%). Some of these participants had more than one type of experience.

Figure 3: Time Spent in Israel



V. ANALYSIS

Data were analyzed utilizing a variety of methods including frequencies, cross tabs, means, t-tests, analyses of variance, chi squares, signed rank tests, and cluster analyses. Data were categorized into three main groups: Jewish impact, Israel impact, and Professional and Personal impact. Within each of these categories, data are presented related to attitudes, skills and knowledge. Table 5 displays the questions that were analyzed and the relevant categories.

Table 5: Impact Survey Questions by Category

Israel Impact: Attitudes and Skills	Jewish Impact: Attitudes and Skills	Professional and Personal Impact: Attitudes and Skills
I can articulate to others what Israel means to me.	I can explain to others what being Jewish means to me.	I feel confident in professional settings.
I feel at home in Israel.	I can articulate the connection between social justice and Jewish values.	I have a clear sense of my academic and/or career goals.
I feel a sense of responsibility to Israel and Israelis.	I feel a connection to Judaism and my Jewish heritage.	It is important to me to succeed in my studies/in my career.
I feel a strong connection to Israel and Israelis.	I am interested in learning more about Judaism and my Jewish heritage.	I can make a difference in the world.
I feel proud of Israel.	I feel connected to other Jews around the world.	I can work well with people from different cultural backgrounds.
I am interested in learning Hebrew.	I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people.	I feel confident in new and unfamiliar settings.
Caring about Israel is a very important part of my being a Jew.	I feel connected to other Jews at home or at school.	I am committed to social justice.
Israel Impact: Knowledge	Jewish Impact: Knowledge	Professional and Personal Impact: Knowledge
Day to day life in Israel	Judaism and your Jewish heritage	The day to day activities related to my area of professional interest
Diversity in Israel	Different ways of being Jewish	What it takes to succeed in my area of professional interest
Social and/or economic challenges in Israel	Jewish communities around the world	
If someone asked you about the current situation in Israel, how confident do you feel in your abilities		
	Jewish Impact: Importance in Life	
	Being Jewish	
	Dating Someone Jewish	
	Marrying Someone Jewish	
	Raising Children Jewish	

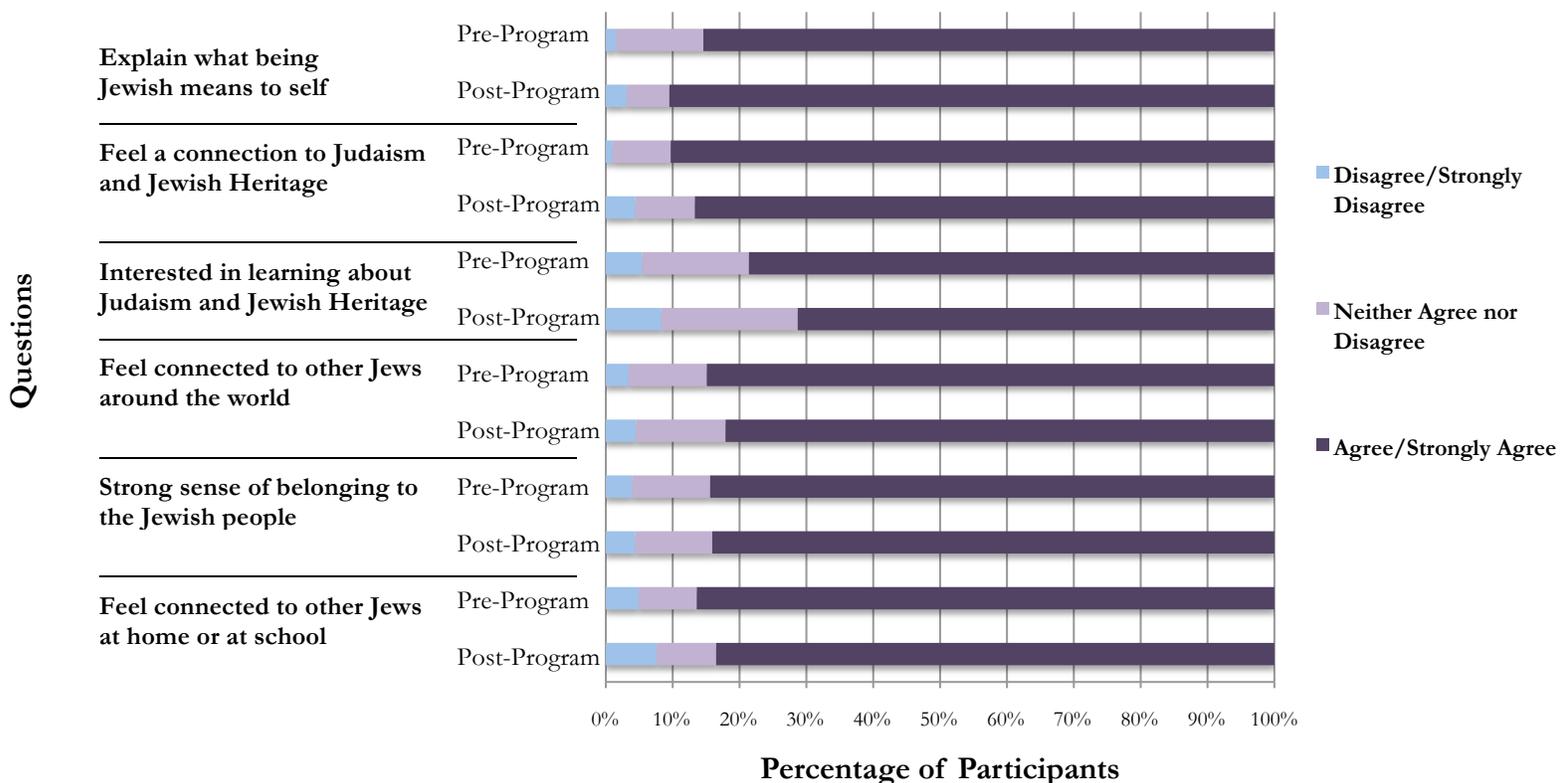
B. PRE/POST IMPACT OUTCOMES: EVIDENCE OF AN ATTITUDINAL CEILING EFFECT

Our analysis of the summer 2013 Onward Israel cohort revealed that the program draws participants who, even before they start the program, generally express positive attitudes to being Jewish and to Israel. At the time that they start the program, the participants are less confident about what they know about Israel and about Jewish life. By the time they complete the program, their positive attitudes remain stable while their confidence about what they know about Israel and Jewish life significantly increases.

1. Jewish Impacts

As seen in Figure 4, many of the participants already had strong pre-existing Jewish attitudes and skills. When they took the post-program survey, no significant changes were noted in this area. We suggest that since most of the participants' responses were quite high before they started the program, further positive change in attitudes and skills was unlikely. This "ceiling effect" means that those who already scored very high on a scale before the Onward program show limited positive change afterwards.

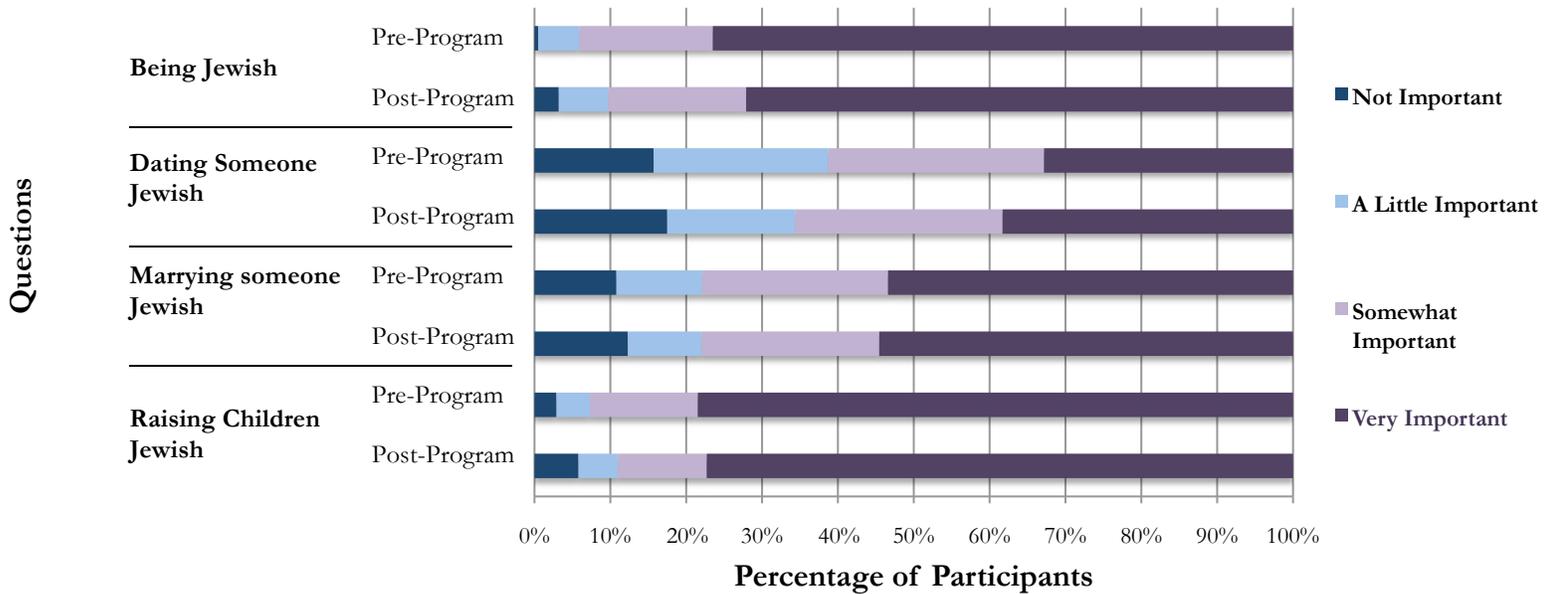
Figure 4: Pre-Program and Post-Program Jewish Attitudes and Skills



By the same token, no significant changes were found between the pre-program and post-program scores in participants' views on the importance of dating someone Jewish, marrying someone Jewish, and raising children Jewish (Figure 5). It's worth noting that while most of the

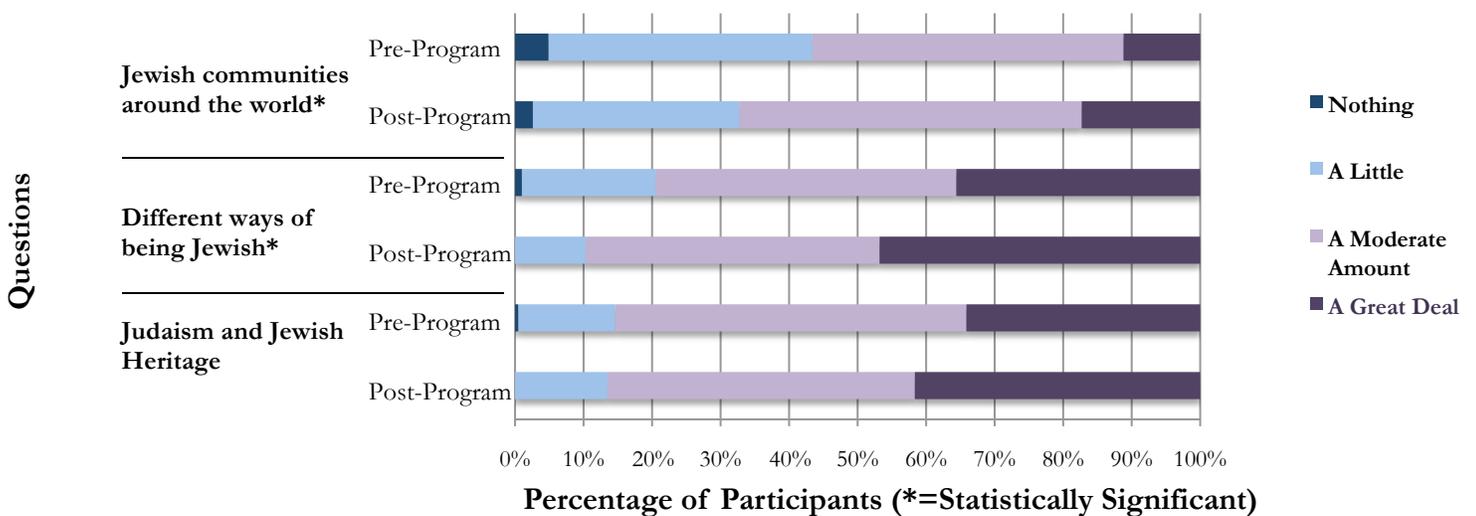
participants felt that dating someone Jewish was important, dating other Jews was seen as less important than marrying someone Jewish or raising one’s children as Jews.

Figure 5: Pre-Program and Post-Program Jewish Importance in Your Life



At the time when participants start the program they are less confident about what they know about Jewish life. By the time they complete the program, however, they express a much stronger understanding of what it means to be Jewish. For example, respondents felt they had learned a great deal more about Jewish communities around the World and about different ways of being Jewish (Figure 6).

Figure 6: Pre-Program and Post-Program Jewish Knowledge

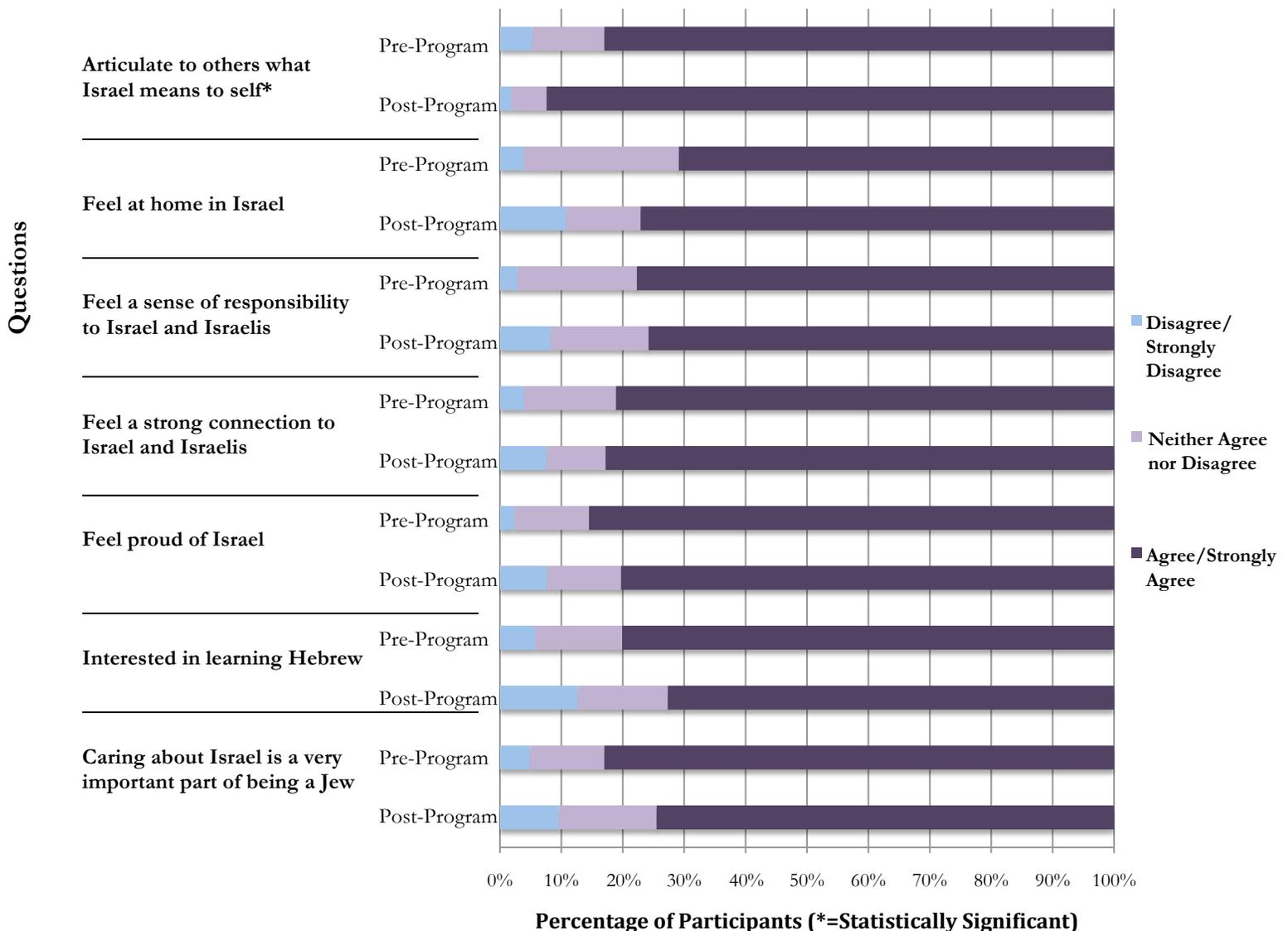


A comparison of pre-program and post-program responses reveals that 30% of the participants increased their knowledge about Jewish communities around the world and 35% about different ways of being Jewish. This is a statistically significant change.

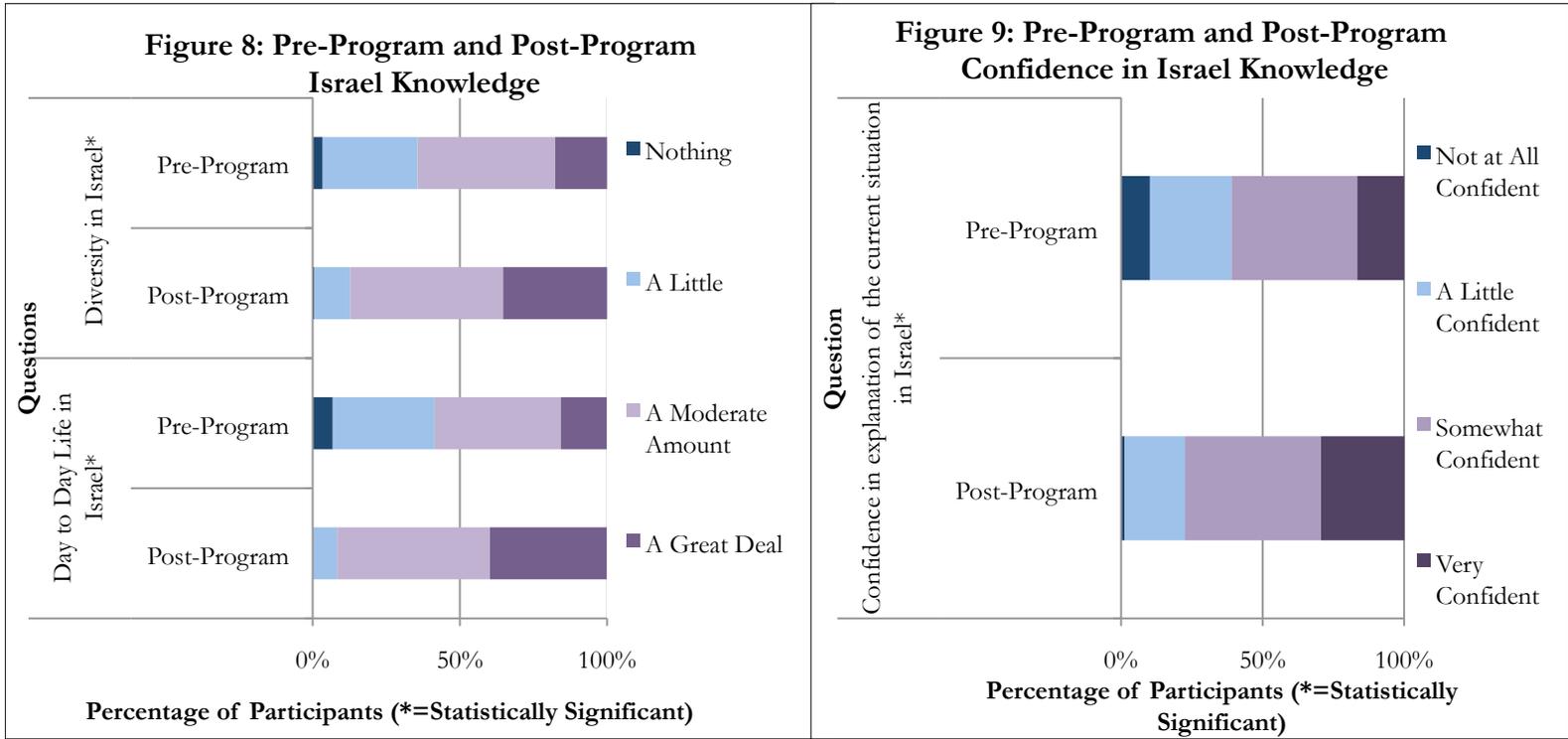
2. Israel Impacts

When it comes to their attitudes towards Israel and their confidence in what they know about it, similar patterns were found: participants started the program expressing positive attitudes that then remained stable after their time in the country. By contrast, they arrived in Israel less confident about what they knew and left expressing a much stronger understanding of the country. Figure 7 shows that during the pre-program survey the majority of respondents already agreed or strongly agreed with many of the statements relating to Israel. When they took the post-program survey, only one significant change was noted, with thirty-five percent more respondents agreeing after the program that they were able to articulate to others what Israel means to them. All other responses remained generally stable, and highly positive.

Figure 7: Pre-Program and Post-Program Israel Attitudes and Skills



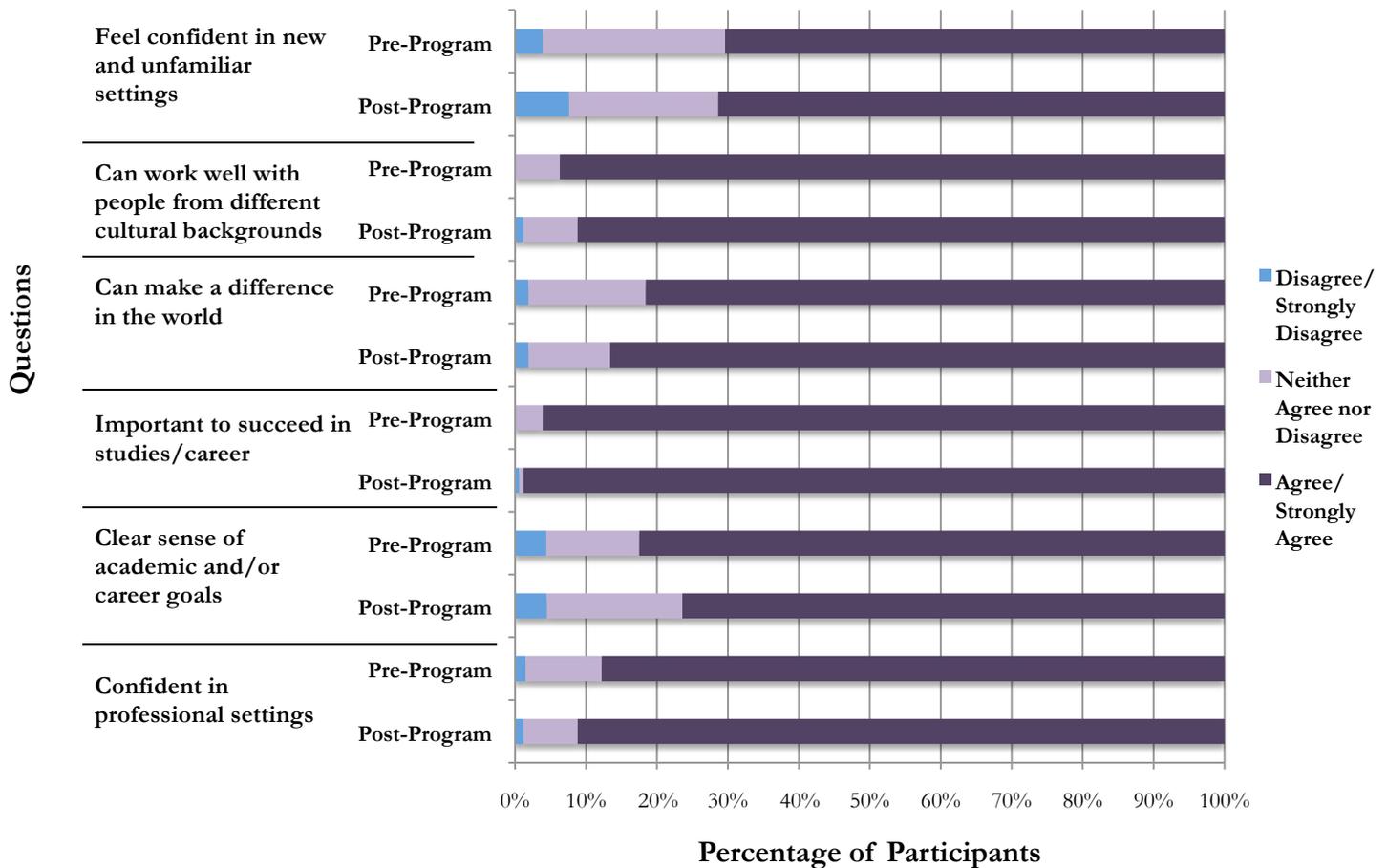
While respondents' attitudes towards Israel display evidence of a ceiling effect, their responses to questions about their knowledge changed in consistently positive ways between the pre and post-program surveys. Figures 8 and 9 display the results related to changes in the participants' knowledge about aspects of Israel. All of these items showed a significant change between the pre-program and post-program surveys. For all three of these questions, close to 50% of the respondents increased their knowledge and confidence level following participation in the Onward program.



3. Professional and Personal Impacts

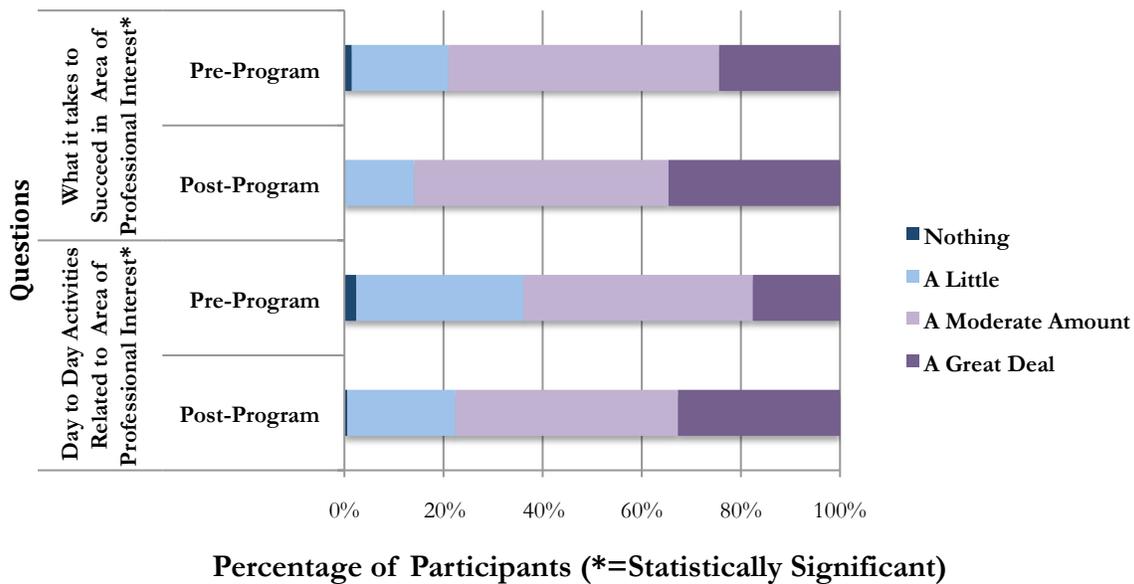
When participants were asked questions about professional or personal matters, the same ceiling effect is evident. Figure 10 shows that during the pre-program survey the majority of respondents already agreed or strongly agreed with the statements related to professional/personal attitudes and skills. Thus, many of the participants who came to the program already had strong viewpoints related to their professional and personal life. When they took the post-program survey, no significant changes were noted with attitudes and skills. The three items that most participants felt most strongly about were that they could work with people from different cultural backgrounds, that it was important to succeed in their studies, and that they were confident in professional settings.

Figure 10: Pre-Program and Post-Program Professional/Personal Attitudes and Skills



Participants answered two questions related to their professional and personal knowledge. Here, there was a significant change between the pre-program and post-program surveys on both of these items (Figure 11). After the program, approximately 35% more respondents agreed that they knew what it takes to succeed in their area of professional interest and 45% more respondents agreed that they knew about the day-to day activities related to their area of professional interest. Again, while their experiences do not seem related to changes in attitude, they do seem to be correlated with significant increases in participants’ confidence about what they know.

Figure 11: Pre-Program and Post-Program Professional/Personal Knowledge



4. Explaining limited attitudinal change and significant cognitive change: Where Onward Israel has greatest impact

The limited positive attitudinal change in participants’ responses suggests that at the time they enroll in the program their positive attitudes are already “factored-in.” Choosing to spend seven weeks in Israel rather than in some other part of the world (at the Bank of Israel in Jerusalem rather than the World Bank in Washington), the participants in Onward Israel already indicate where their center of gravity is located. By committing to a program that requires most of them to invest their own financial resources, they exhibit a higher degree of commitment than is displayed by participants in much shorter programs with a very low financial threshold. It comes as no surprise, then, that their positive attitudes do not significantly increase over this seven-week period. In effect, they reach an attitudinal ceiling in choosing to enroll. All gains thereafter are incremental.

At the same time, the significant cognitive changes we identified indicate that as a consequence of their time in Israel, participants do come away with a much greater understanding of Israel and of what it means to be Jewish. We explain these outcomes in the following way:

Unlike on many other Israel experiences, the participants in Onward Israel do not encounter Israel within a tightly controlled environment. They do not solely meet the most committed members of Israel society, such as compelling Israel experience guides or elite soldiers. In Onward Israel, the participants experience day-to-day life in Israel with all of its complexities and challenges, and they interact with regular Israelis. As the participants indicate, these experiences enable them to come away with a much better appreciation and understanding of Israel and what it means to be Jewish; some of the biggest gains identified in the pre/post analysis highlight the participants’ confidence in explaining the current situation in Israel and in their appreciation of Jewish diversity. And yet, they have not been put off by the complexities

and challenges they now better understand. They return home with a less romanticized and more sophisticated understanding of both Israel and Jewish life but are no less committed to these things.

C. UNCOVERING THE INFLUENCES ON CHANGE

One of the most important contributions of the pre/post methodology is to make it possible to identify the variables with which subtle changes are related. Identifying such variables is not simply an interesting academic exercise, it can help inform the development of the program so that it caters to the interests and needs of different populations enrolled in the program.

Examining the data in this way, we found first that the participants' personal backgrounds (their denominational affiliation; their prior Jewish involvements; or the extent of time they previously spent in Israel) were not *directly* related to differences in pre/post program survey results. As implied by the discussion above, this is probably because the generally high positive attitudinal threshold established by the program erased the importance of the different biographical routes that led participants to the program.

1. The special power of motivations

There were, however, significant differences in the ways in which participants were changed in relation to the motivations with which they enrolled. Cluster analysis revealed three distinct groups of participants when motivations for participating were compared:

- i. Those who entered the program with relatively modest goals, but were most interested in what the program offered professionally and personally (19% of respondents).
- ii. Those who were interested in what the Onward program offered professionally and personally and as a portal to Israel (47% of respondents).
- iii. Those who were interested in what the program offered professionally, personally, Jewishly, and as a portal to Israel (34% of respondents).

These differences in motivation were related to differences in the background profile of participants: the first group included the highest proportion of those who had previously lived in Israel and who identified themselves as Israeli, while the third group included those who had previously been most Jewishly engaged.

Table 6 displays these results as a heat map showing the mean score on each item. The higher the score, the higher members of the group rated the motivation item. The reddish color shows higher scores, the yellowish colors are in the middle of the scale, and the greenish color shows the lowest scores.

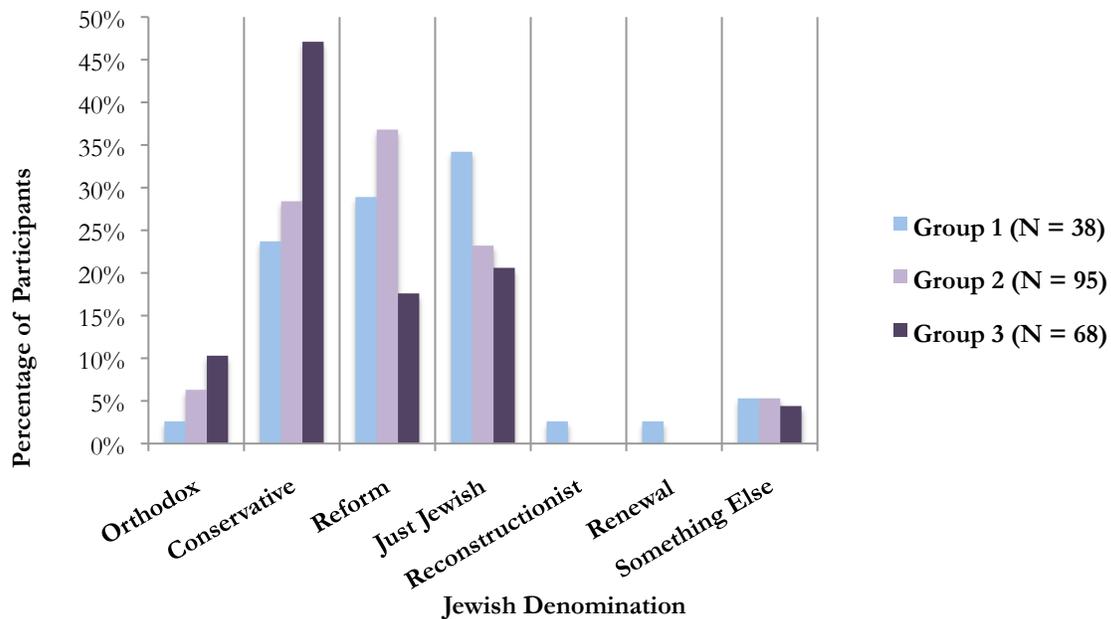
Table 6: Heat Map of Motivation Groups

		Group 1 (39)	Group 2 (97)	Group 3 (70)
Personal/ Professional	Enhance my resume	4.10	3.96	4.64
	Gain valuable experience	4.33	4.41	4.93
	Do something good for others	3.28	4.02	4.73
	Oppurtunity to live abroad	4.05	4.49	4.79
	Difference in world	3.23	3.84	4.43
	Fun/Adventure	4.13	4.55	4.80
Jewish	Meet other Jews my Age	3.18	4.12	4.57
	Give back to Jewish people	2.95	3.90	4.77
	Express my love of Judaism	2.44	3.66	4.56
	Learn more about Judaism	2.59	3.84	4.30
	Explore Jewish Identity	3.05	4.13	4.60
	Jewish Romantic Partner	2.26	2.79	3.67
Israel	Exposure to different side of Israel	3.38	4.19	4.64
	Learn more about Israel	3.85	4.30	4.83
	Couldn't wait to go back to Israel	4.00	4.34	4.84
	Contribute Israeli Society	3.67	4.20	4.73

2. Differences between the profiles of motivation groups

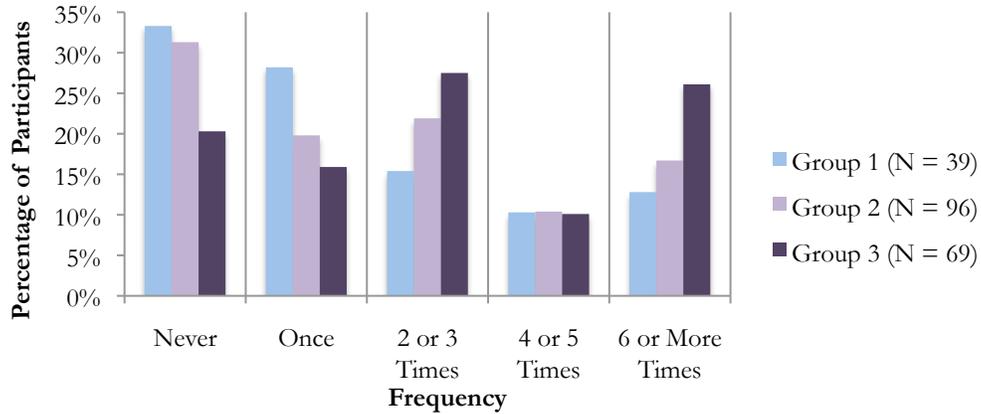
We found significant differences between these motivation groups in terms of three dimensions of their personal backgrounds: denominational affiliation, study of Jewish text, and the amount of time they had previously spent in Israel. Figure 12 shows that more respondents from Group 3 (the group most interested in Jewish and Israel-related matters) identified themselves as Conservative and fewer identified as Reform. Group 1, meanwhile, has the largest group of respondents that said they were “Just Jewish.”

Figure 12: Motivation Groups - Denominational Affiliation



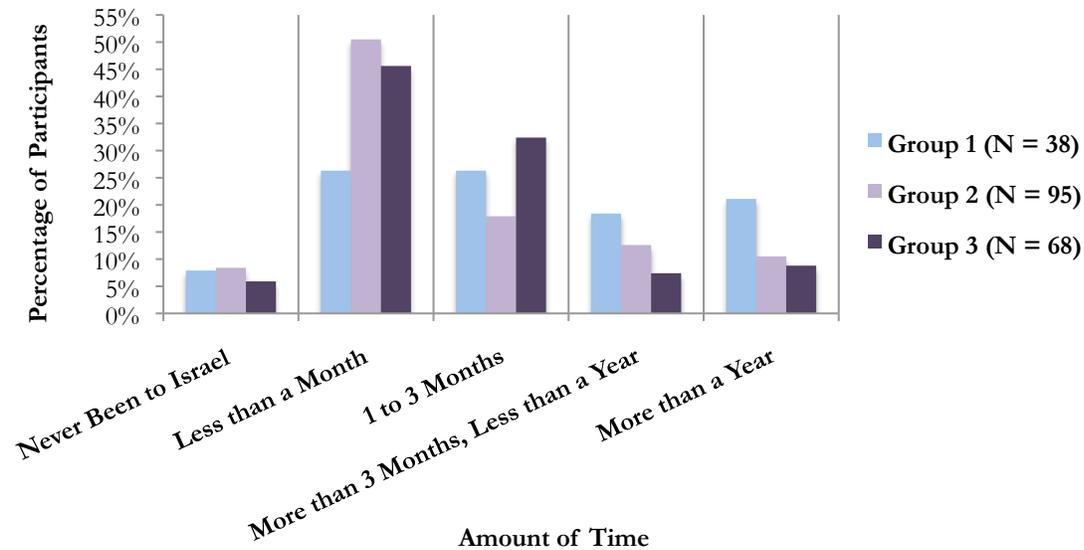
In Figure 13, we see how Motivation Group 3 reports having spent the most time engaged in Jewish text study over the past year. Group 1 spent the least time, with about 60% having either not studied any Jewish texts in the past year or having done so only once.

Figure 13: Motivation Groups – Study of Jewish Texts in the Past Year



As seen in Figure 14, the members of Groups 2 and 3 had previously spent less time in Israel than Group 1; in fact some 20% of those in Group 1 report being born in Israel and/or having lived there. This might explain why Group 1 expresses the least interest in learning more about Israel. Perhaps they feel they already have an understanding of life there.²

Figure 14: Motivation Groups – Amount of Time Spent in Israel



² Group 1 had a larger proportion of participants from the Mishelanu program than the other groups (7 out of 14 who took the pre-survey). This did have some influence on Group 1’s general profile. When you remove Mishelanu participants from the data, the percentage of Group 1 members who define themselves as “Just Jewish” decreases from 34% to 26%, and the number of participants who spent more than a year in Israel decreases from 21% to 10%. The Mishelanu members make up an important subgroup that contributes to the whole data picture for Group 1 and helps us to better understand the data. However, all of the program subgroups are currently so small it is difficult to derive firm conclusions at the program level from the data.

3. Differences in the responses of the motivation groups

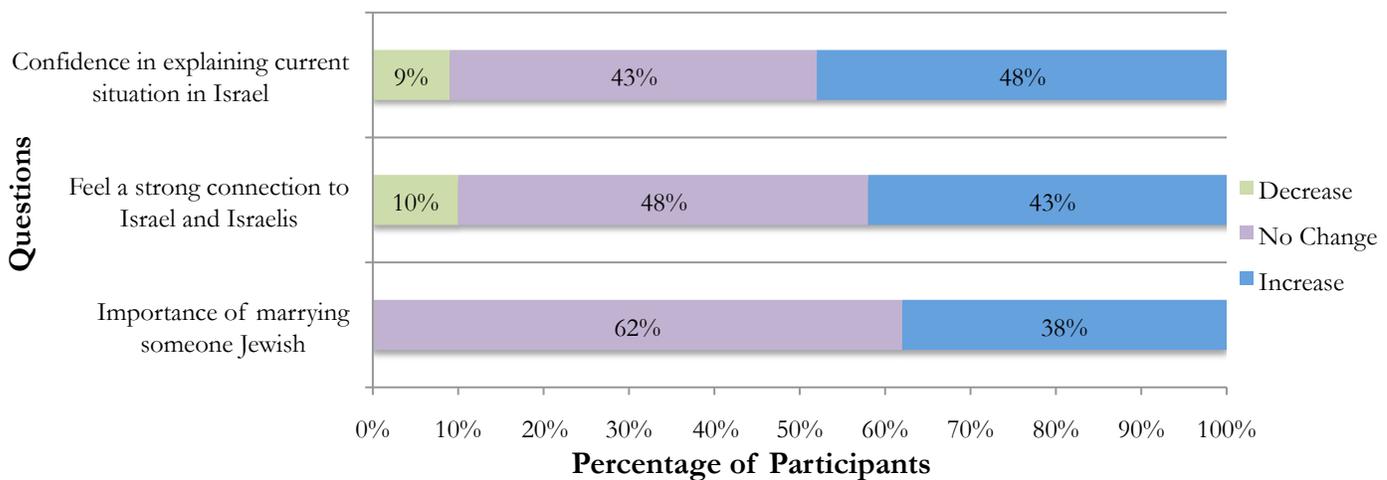
There were striking differences in the variety and extent of changes in the pre-program and post-program responses of the three Motivation Groups.

(i) Motivation Group 1

There were the fewest significant changes between pre-program and post-program surveys for motivation Group 1. For this group, there were only three questions where a significant change between the pre-program and post-program surveys was observed. As seen in Figure 15, two of the questions related to Israel focused concerns, and the other one related to a Jewish concern. There were no significant changes in any of the professional/personal questions. This group was motivated more by professional and personal concerns, and yet we do not see any significant change or impact in these domains. It is surprising, though, that after the program they felt more of a connection to Israelis and also felt more strongly about marrying someone Jewish.

We wonder if the limited changes observed for this group are connected in some way to its inclusion of a substantial minority of individuals born in Israel. These participants do not enroll in the program with a great desire or expectation of change. And, indeed, they change relatively little.

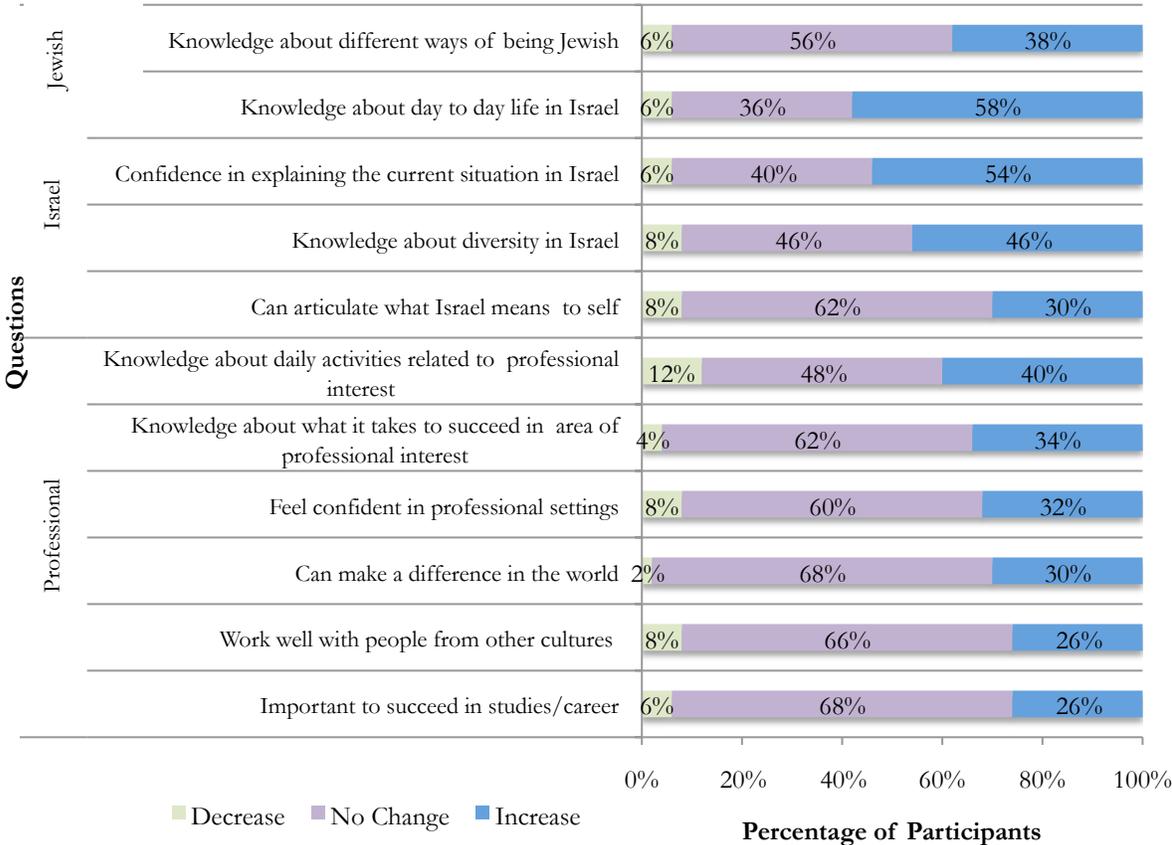
Figure 15: Motivation Group 1 – Pre-Program and Post-Program Impacts



(ii) Motivation Group 2

As seen in Figure 16, there were many significant changes between the pre-program and post-program survey responses of motivation Group 2.

Figure 16: Motivation Group 2 – Pre-Program and Post-Program Impacts

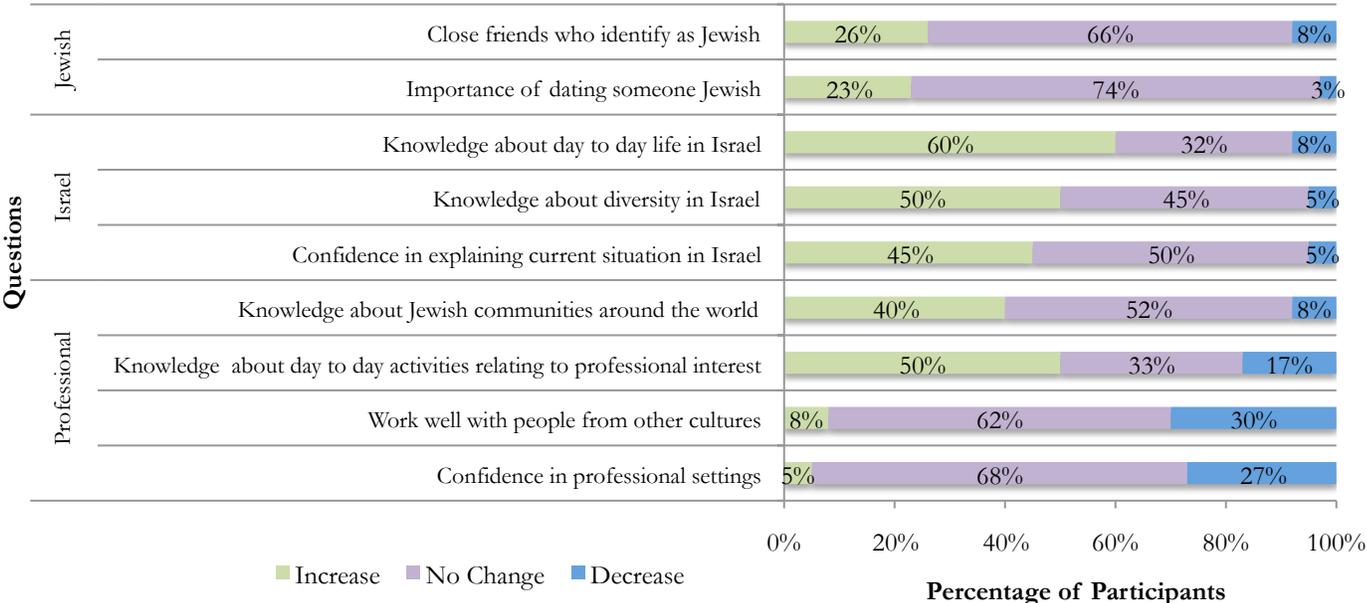


The members of this group were motivated to participate in Onward Israel to learn more about their careers and professions and also to learn more about Israel and its culture. As is evident, these are the areas where they experienced the most change. The members of this group returned home feeling that they knew much more about different aspects of life in Israel. They also felt more confident about what they needed to do on a daily basis for their careers or what they needed to do to succeed in their profession. They also felt they could work better with people from different cultures and could make a difference in the world. It suggests that the program fulfilled many of the needs and goals of members of this group.

(iii) Motivation Group 3

The members of the third identified group were motivated to achieve professional/personal, Jewish, and Israel-related goals. Their responses (in Figure 17) indicate that they experienced an increase in their knowledge of certain Jewish and Israel related concerns. Some of their attitudes shifted too: having friendships and dating someone Jewish became more important following their time in the program. However, this group also changed significantly in some negative ways: When it came to dimensions of professional/personal development, more respondents expressed less confidence after the program, in relation to their professional careers and also in their ability to work with people from various cultures. The members of this group came with the broadest goals in terms of what they hoped to gain from the program. They were indeed most changed by it, but not always in positive directions.

Figure 17: Motivation Group 3 – Pre-Program and Post-Program Impacts



4. Motivation Groups Summary: Similar positive experiences – different responses

As we have seen, the motivations with which the participants came in to the program were strongly related with what they got out of the program. Motivation Group 2 appeared to have experienced more significant positive change in more areas than the other groups; Group 1 was least changed. For Groups 2 and 3 the majority of items where we noticed change were related to a change in *knowledge* about Israel, Judaism, or in the Professional/Personal area. There were hardly any changes in participants’ *attitudes*, and only occasional changes in their *skills*. This is a further expression of the extent to which positive attitudes to Israel and Jewish life were built in by the time participants enrolled in the program. In addition, this post-survey measured the change in skills two weeks after the program which did not allow the participants time to develop some of these skills. When we measure these skills again closer to a year after participating in the program, we may see more changes.

We have included three quotes in Table 7 from each of the motivation groups. These represent what they and their fellow participants experienced and learned on the program.

Table 7: Respondent Quotes

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3
It was amazing seeing Israel through a different lens than I had ever seen it through before. Unlike the other times I visited Israel, I didn't just visit and leave, I actually LIVED there and experienced Israel in a completely new way. Some of these things were good, others bad, but thanks to this program, I now know that I truly consider Israel my second home.	Working for an . . . (non-profit organization) was a great fit because it matched my career goals and allowed me to see the direct impact that my work had on Israeli society. In addition, the free time that I had to fall in love with Israel on my own terms will stay with me for the rest of my life. Getting to explore the land, taste the food, and meet the people really make Israel my home, a feeling which will persist long after the two months of Onward are over.	The opportunity that Onward provided was an invaluable experience of cultural immersion that allowed for deep understanding and integration into another society. It furthered the pursuit of education in every respect; from culture, to history, politics, and religion. I was able to satiate my desire to explore and learn through experience with the independence the program allotted for (and Birthright left to be desired). I was able to leave with an appreciation and understanding of Israeli life and in turn, work experience in my projected field.

At first glance it is surprising that these individuals should describe such a richly meaningful experience in Israel when the pre/post analysis reveals that they and their peers have changed in only limited ways. We believe that this disjunction provides further evidence of the ceiling effect that we previously highlighted. It seems that a great many of those who enrolled on the program already held strongly positive attitudes about Israel and about themselves as Jews; thus, their interest in spending seven weeks in the country. As we have already suggested, their time in the country was enormously positive, and they reported as much through statements such as these. But the experience changed their attitudes in only incremental ways. This experience had greatest impact by providing them – perhaps for the first time in their lives – with an opportunity to gain a deep and nuanced understanding of life in Israel, and, to some extent, of what it means to be a Jew.

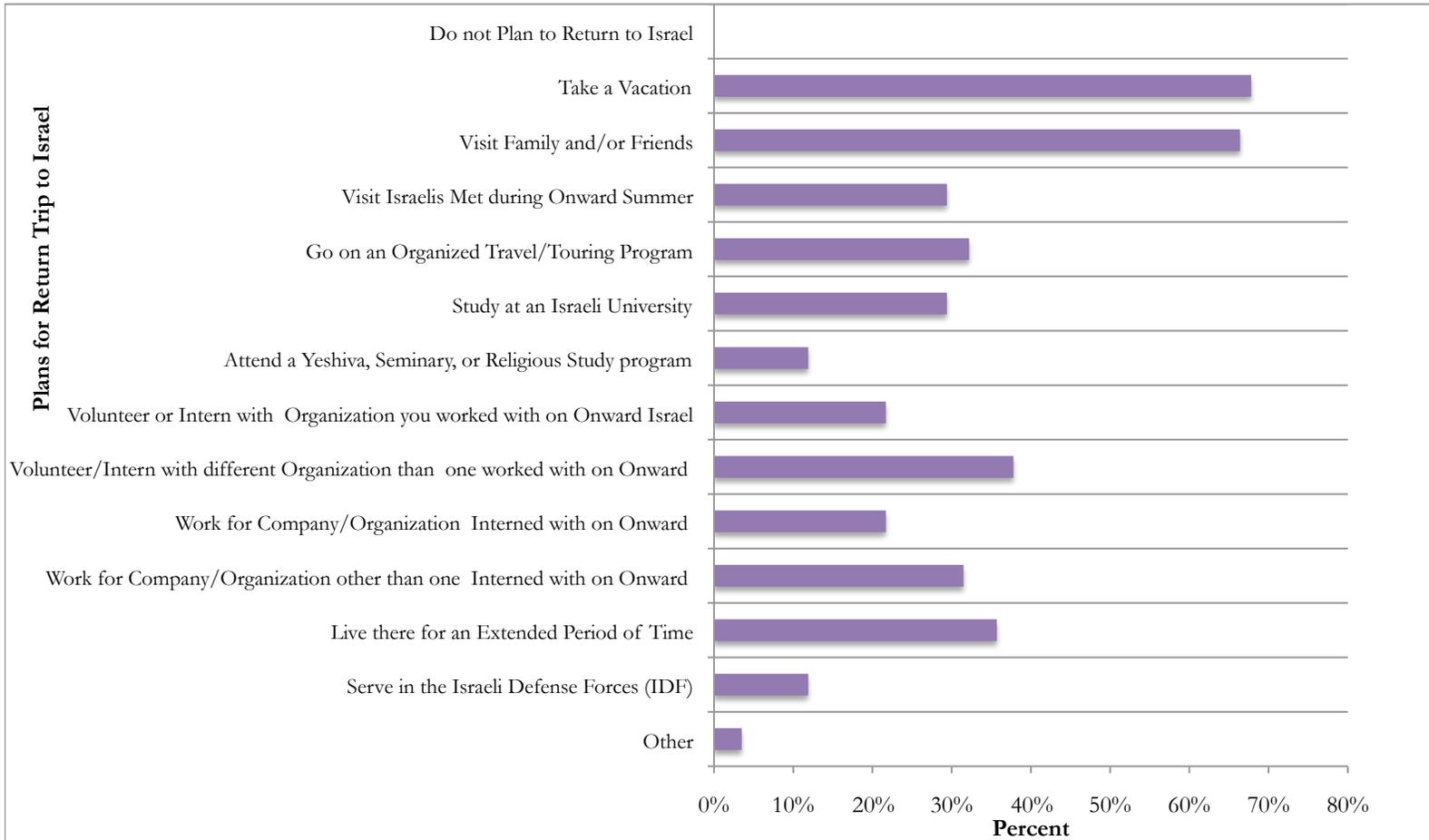
A second point to make about statements like these is that they indicate how whatever were participants’ motivations when they entered the program, they found the experience to be uniformly positive and meaningful. And yet what participants’ got out of this positive experience was strongly linked to their motivations going in. It suggests that if program providers can become adept at identifying what are the specific motivations of those who participate in their

programs, and what is distinctive about their backgrounds in terms of the variables we have identified (denominational affiliation; previous time spent in Israel, intensity of certain previous Jewish experiences), they can further attune the experiences they provide to these motivations in order to have greatest possible impact.³

D. RETURN TO ISRAEL

The respondents answered questions related to whether they would return to Israel and if they did what would they like to do for their return trip (see Figure 18). All of them said that they would like to return. The largest percentages said that they would take a vacation or visit family/and or friends (close to 70% for both of those factors). There was a fairly large subgroup (about 35%) that said they wanted to volunteer or intern with a different organization than the one they did at Onward. There was a substantial minority that said they would like to live in Israel for an extended period of time. These findings provide further confirmation of the generally positive orientation of participants to the State of Israel and those who live there.

Figure 18: Return to Israel

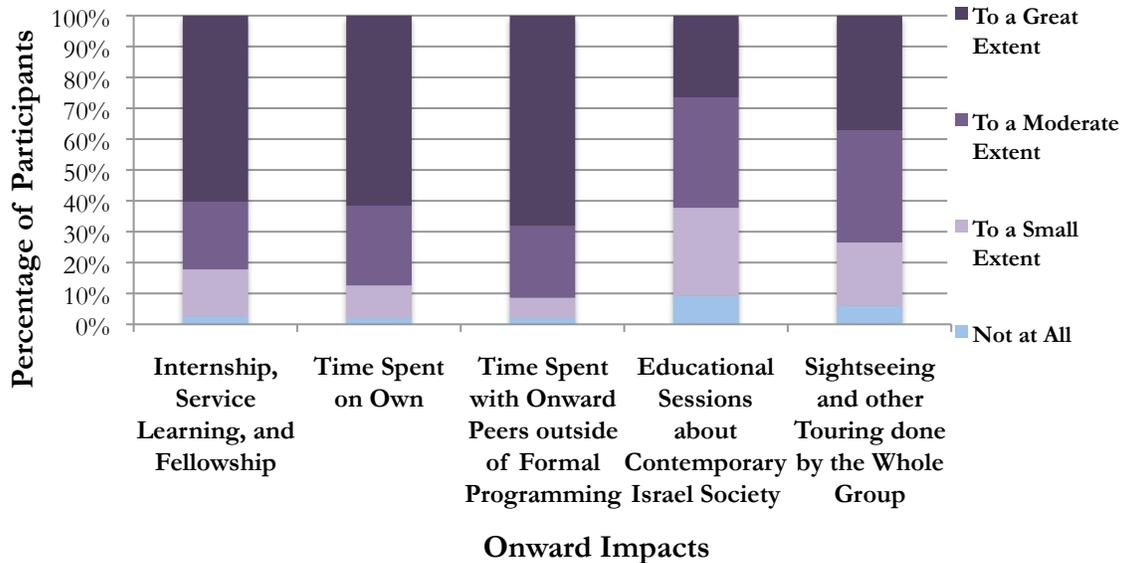


³ The relationship identified between motivations and outcomes raises the possibility that if program providers so desire, they could select applicants who expect to be most receptive to the program. We suggest that it would not be appropriate to take such a step at this time when programs are still in a formative stage, and when our understanding of participant motivations is still tentative.

VII. PARTICIPANTS' PERCEPTIONS OF THE PROGRAM'S EFFICACY

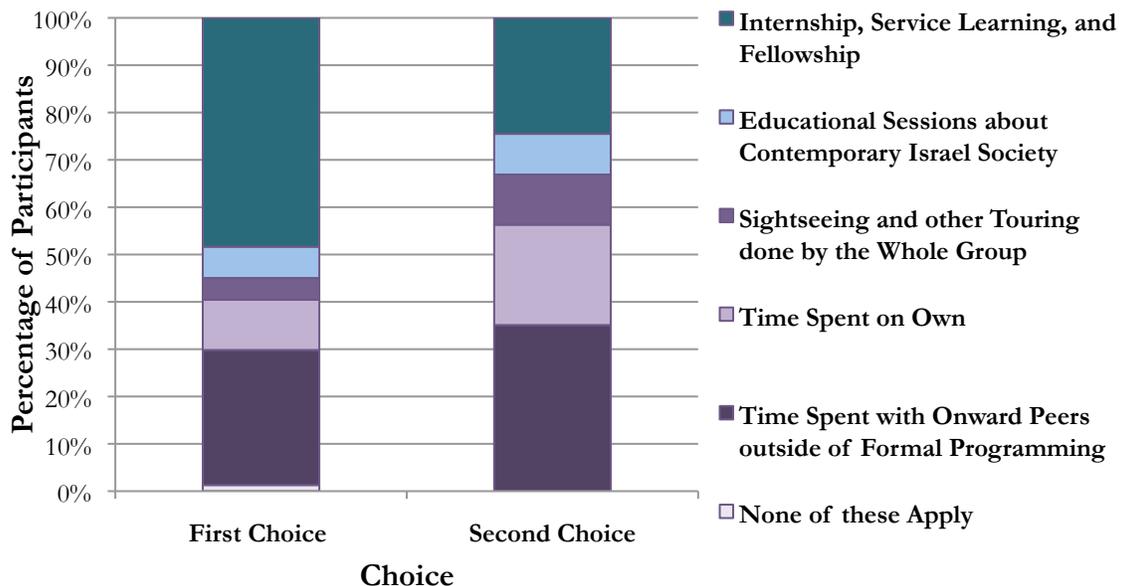
Respondents answered questions about which aspects of Onward Israel they anticipated might have a most lasting impact. Figure 19 shows that in this respect, time spent with Onward peers outside of structured programming was identified by more respondents (65%) than was any other. Next most frequently identified was the core program component, the Internship/Service-Learning/Fellowship (60%), and also time spent on their own (60%).

Figure 19: General Lasting Impact Ratings



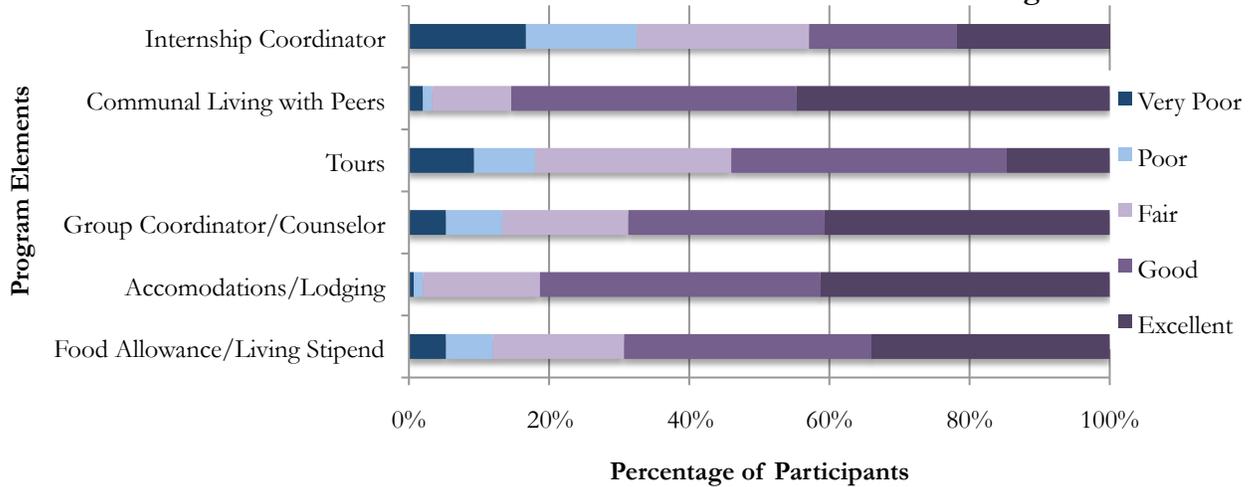
The participants were then asked to rank their top two choices (Figure 20). 50% of them listed Internship/Service/Learning/Fellowship as their first choice.

Figure 20: General Lasting Impact Ratings – First Choice and Second Choice



The participants answered specific questions about their satisfaction with various elements of the program (Figure 21). Overall, most of them were satisfied with the various features and rated them as good or excellent: Food Allowance/Living Stipend (70%), Accommodations/Lodging (80%), Group Coordinator/Counselor (70%), and communal living with peers (85%). They expressed least satisfaction with the tours (45% rated these as good or excellent) and the Internship Coordinator (rated as good or excellent by 40%).

Figure 21: Overall Level of Satisfaction with Various Elements of the Onward Program



The respondents were asked to indicate how much various program elements helped them experience Israeli society (Figure 22). The two elements identified as most helpful (60% answered “a great deal”) were the Internship/Fellowship/Service Learning Project and informal interactions with Israelis outside of the program. The element with the smallest impact was optional Onward Israel Programming. In this case, about 10% rated it as “a great deal.” However, 30% of the respondents said they did not participate in those programs at all. Another area that seemed to have less impact was the Mifgash/Meeting with Israeli Peers.

Figure 22: Program Elements that Helped Participants Experience Israeli Society

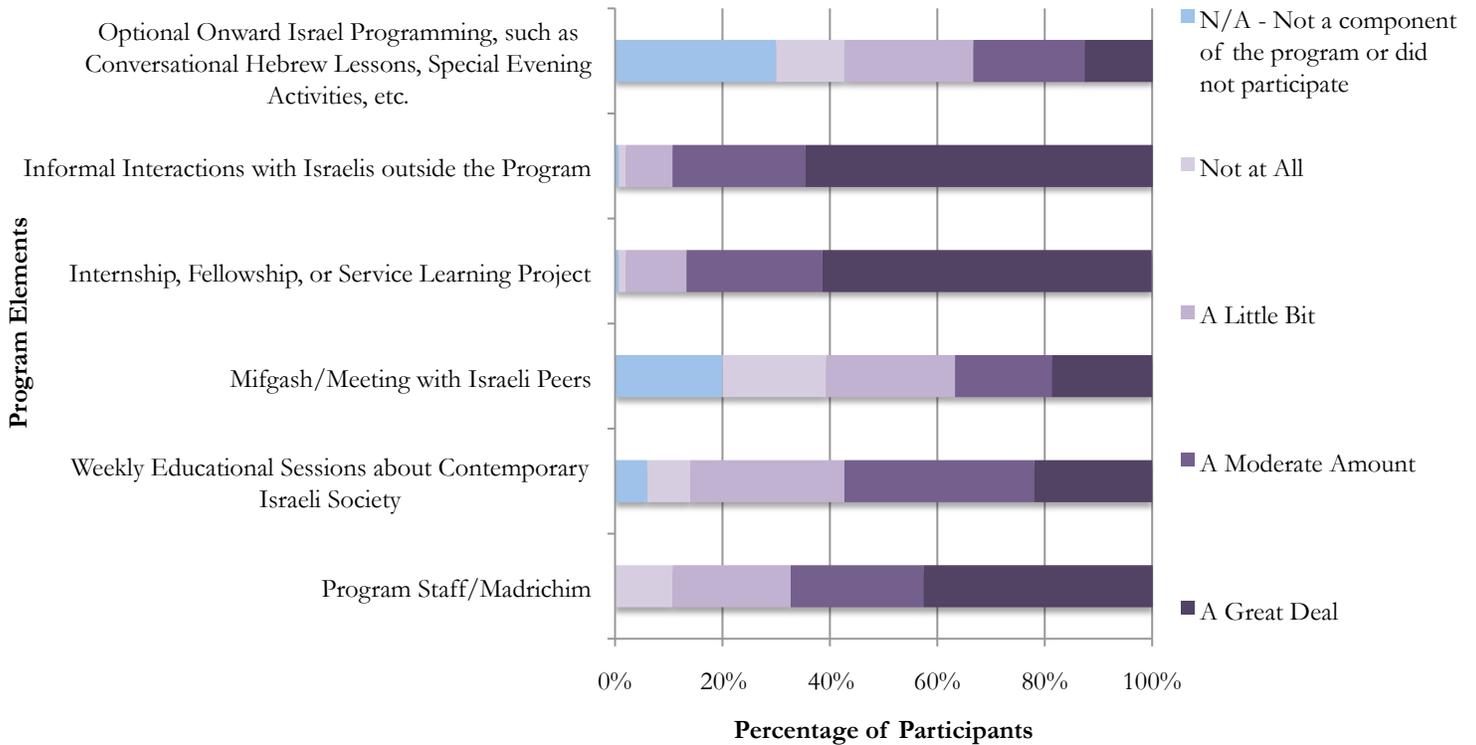
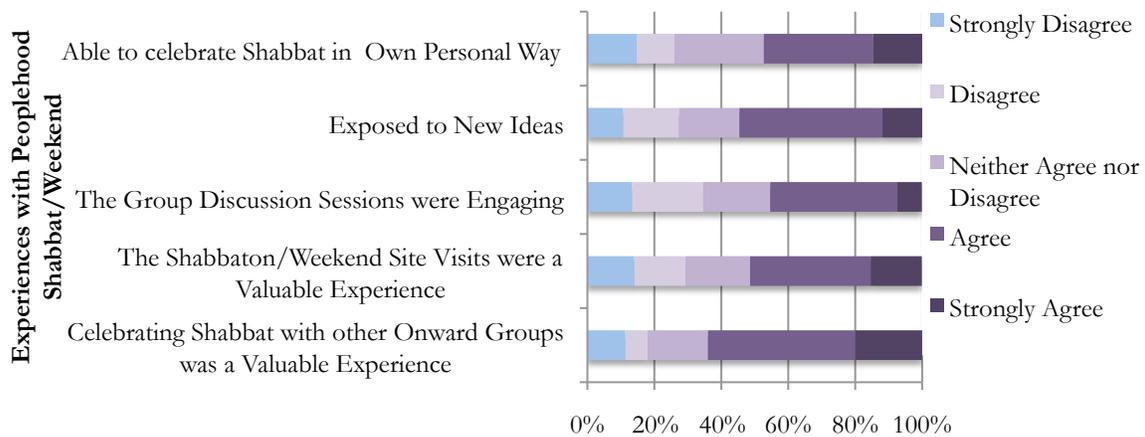
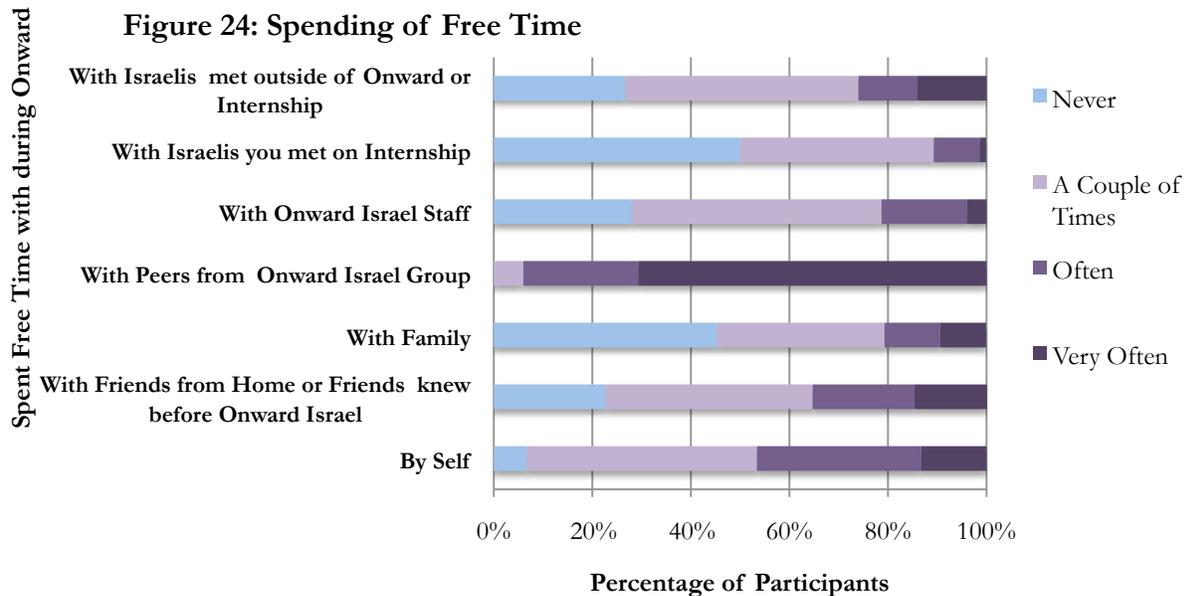


Figure 23 displays results related to the participants’ feelings about the Global Jewish Peoplehood Shabbat/Weekend. The statement that the respondents most agreed with was that celebrating Shabbat with other Onward groups was a valuable experience. In general, most of the participants agreed or strongly agreed that the site visits were a valuable experience, the group discussions were engaging, they were exposed to new ideas, and they were able to celebrate Shabbat in their own way.

Figure 23: Experience with Global Jewish Peoplehood Shabbat/Weekend



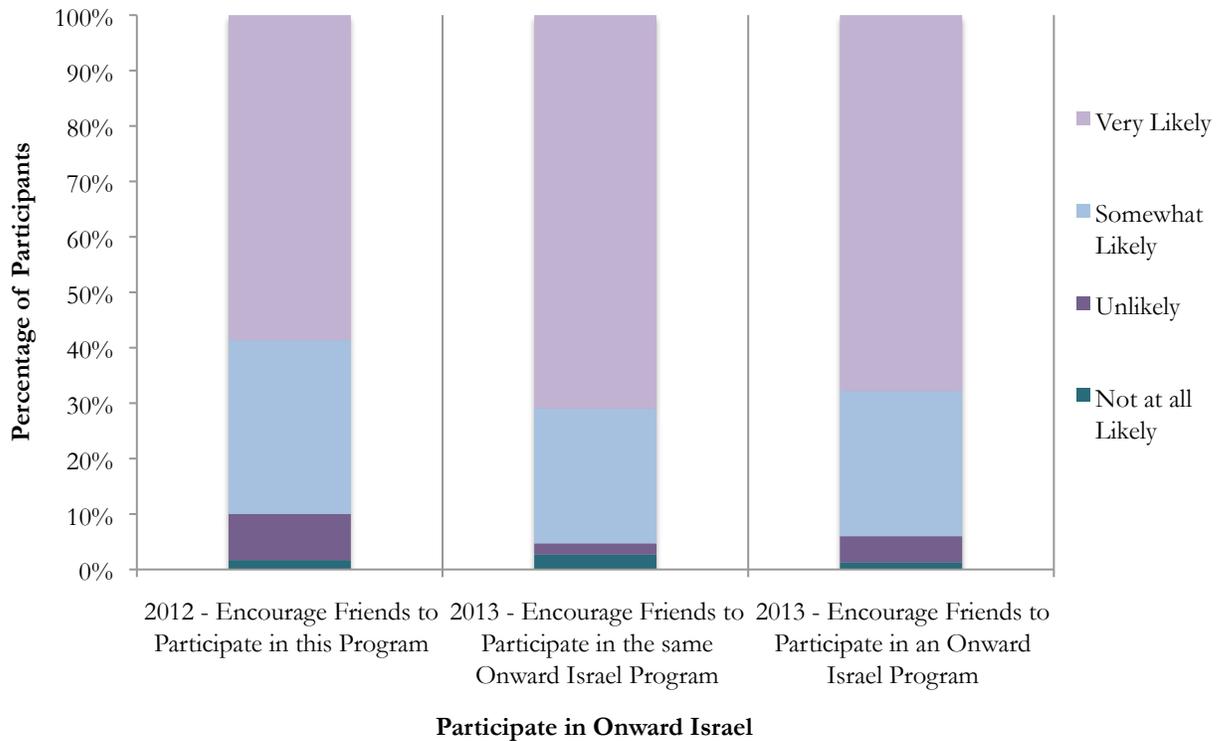
The participants responded to several questions related to their free time and the general balance of time in the program. Answers to these questions are of special interest since the program was structured differently this year so as to allow participants to have more free time. Figure 24 shows who the participants were most likely to spend time with during the Onward program. The response most often mentioned was “peers from the Onward program;” 70% said they “very often” spent their free time with these peers. The next most frequent category was spent time on their own, cited by 45% as “very often” or “often.” Participants indicated that they were least likely to spend time with the Israelis they met on their Internship.



Respondents were asked about their thoughts on the balance of free time and structured activities. Approximately 75% felt there was a good balance. In addition, most felt there was a good balance between time spent in educational sessions about Israeli society and the time spent in their Internship (65%)

Finally, participants indicated whether they would encourage friends to participate in the program in the future (Figure 25). Approximately 95% said they were “very likely” or “somewhat likely” to encourage their friends to either participate in the same program or in any Onward program in 2013. In 2012, the percent was a bit lower at 90%. In addition, the number of participants that said "very likely" increased in 2013 by about 10% which indicates an increase in the overall satisfaction with the program.

Figure 25: Encourage Friends to Participate in Onward Israel Program in the Future



VIII. CONCLUSIONS

A. THE ONWARD STORY

Our analysis of the summer 2013 Onward Israel cohort reveals that the program draws participants who, even before they start the program, generally express positive attitudes to Israel and to being Jewish. At the time that they start the program, the participants are less confident about what they know about Israel and about Jewish life. By the time they complete the program, their positive attitudes remain stable while their confidence about what they know about Israel and Jewish life significantly increases. They return home expressing a much stronger understanding of Israel and of what it means to be Jewish.

B. A STRONG COMMITMENT EXPRESSED THROUGH ENROLLMENT

The participants talk in exceptionally positive terms about their time on the program. At the same time, statistical analysis of their responses reveals limited positive attitudinal change as a result of these experiences. This is not a contradiction. In effect, the participants' positive attitudes are already "factored-in" before they start the program. Choosing to spend seven weeks in Israel rather than in some other part of the world (at the Bank of Israel in Jerusalem rather than the World Bank in Washington), they already indicate where their center of gravity is located. And by committing to a program that requires most of them to invest their own financial resources, they exhibit a higher degree of commitment than is displayed by participants in much shorter programs with a very low financial threshold. It should come as no surprise that their positive attitudes do not significantly increase over this seven-week period. In effect, they reach an attitudinal ceiling in choosing to enroll. All gains thereafter are incremental.

C. STABILITY AND GREATER SOPHISTICATION RATHER THAN SIGNIFICANT ATTITUDINAL CHANGE

The general stability of the participants' positive attitudes is noteworthy. Unlike on many other Israel experiences, these young people do not encounter Israel within a tightly controlled environment. They do not meet only the most committed members of Israel society such as compelling Israel experience guides or elite soldiers. In Onward Israel, the participants experience day-to-day life in Israel with all of its complexities and challenges, and they interact with regular Israelis. As the participants indicate, these experiences enable them to come away with a much better appreciation and understanding of Israel and what it means to be Jewish; some of the biggest gains identified in the pre/post analysis highlight the participants' confidence in explaining the current situation in Israel and in their appreciation of Jewish diversity. And yet, they have not been put off by the complexities and challenges they now better understand. This is a significant achievement. They return home with a less romanticized and more sophisticated understanding of both Israel and Jewish life but are no less committed to these things.

D. WHY PRE/POST METHODOLOGY IS SO IMPORTANT

In methodological terms, this is a subtle but significant story. It could not have been uncovered only by surveying participants after they had completed their time in Israel to ask them how they had changed. Doing so – as the Rosov Consulting team did last year – blurs what participants carry in to the program with what happens to them during their time in the country.

A pre/post methodology is exceptionally rigorous; a kind of gold-standard in program evaluation. It does not rely on the participants' subjective sense of how they have changed. It measures instead what indeed has changed in the ways that participants respond to exactly the same questions asked before and after an intervention. It provides a much more precise sense of who the participants were when they started the program, to what they were already committed, and what they hoped to gain from the program. It then delineates precisely what the participants did in fact gain and how they changed often without being aware of such changes.

E. UNCOVERING THE INFLUENCES ON CHANGE

One of the most important contributions of this methodology is to make it possible to identify the variables to which subtle changes are related. Examining the data in this way, we found first that the participants' personal backgrounds (their denominational affiliation; their prior Jewish involvements; or the extent of time they previously spent in Israel) were *not* directly related to differences in pre/post program survey results. As implied by the discussion above, this is probably because the generally high positive attitudinal threshold established by the program erased the importance of the different biographical routes that led participants to the program.

F. THE SPECIAL POWER OF MOTIVATIONS

There were, however, significant differences in the ways in which participants were changed in relation to the motivations with which they enrolled. Cluster analysis revealed three distinct groups of participants when motivations for participating were compared:

- D. Those who entered the program with relatively modest goals, but were most interested in what the program offered professionally and personally (19% of respondents).
- E. Those who were interested in what the Onward program offered professionally and personally and as a portal to Israel (47% of respondents).
- F. Those who were interested what the program offered professionally, personally, Jewishly, and as a portal to Israel (34% of respondents).

These differences in motivation were related to differences in the background profile of participants: the first group included the highest proportion of those who had previously lived in Israel, while the third group included those who had previously been most Jewishly engaged.

Differences in motivation were also related to variations in the ways that participants were changed by the experience. The goals with which individuals entered the program were the strongest predictor of what they got out of their time in Israel: the first group was changed in the fewest ways; the second group was changed most in terms of professional identity and understanding of Israel; and the third group ended up being changed in a balanced way across professional, Jewish and Israel-related measures.

G. RECOMMENDATIONS

We highlight three particular ways in which the program might productively be developed in light of the special insights uncovered through the pre/post methodology we employed in analyzing the responses of this cohort:

- iv. *The real Israel* – Given that those who enroll in Onward Israel come with such positive attitudes towards Israel, program providers should not be concerned about exposing participants to challenging or provocative aspects of life in the country. On the contrary, exposure to such matters seems to deepen participants' understanding

of the society and culture. Such exposure enables participants to gain a more mature and nuanced appreciation of the Jewish State.

- v. *What's the motivation?* - With participants' motivations being such strong predictors of the program's impact, program providers should make it a great priority to uncover what these motivations are. If they can become adept at identifying what are the specific motivations of those who participate in their programs, and what is distinctive about their backgrounds in terms of the variables we have identified (denominational affiliation; previous time spent in Israel, intensity of certain previous Jewish experiences), they can extend their impact by further attuning the experiences they provide to these motivations.
- vi. *Serving Israeli-born participants* – As we have noted, there are some suggestive indications in the data that participants who were born in Israel enroll with distinctive motivations and expectations. Although this sub-group constitutes just less than 10% of the total participant population, it is worth considering if its needs and interests might be met in distinctive ways that have not yet been considered.

H. NEXT STEPS

During the winter of 2013, a number of groups from Southern Hemisphere Jewish communities will be participating in the Onward Israel experience. The participants in these groups will complete the same Pre-Program and post-program surveys as completed by participants in the 2013 summer, with appropriate accommodations made for translation and cultural content.

In February 2013 we will analyze these responses along with those completed by European respondents during the summer of 2013. These new analyses will be integrated with the findings presented here, providing an opportunity thereby to gain a global view of the impact of the Onward Israel experience on all who participated in the Cohort II of the program. The complete data set will be presented at the Onward Israel April Stakeholder convening.

In June 2014 all of the summer 2013 participants will then be asked to complete a post-post program survey to be administered just under one year since the North Americans and Europeans participated in the program. The data collected will make visible what have been the longer-term impacts of the Onward Israel experience once participants have returned to their home communities.

Appendix A: Onward Israel Pre and Post Surveys

Onward Pre-Program Trip Survey

This survey is expected to take approximately 10-15 minutes of your time. You have been invited to take part in this survey because you will be participating in Onward Israel in the summer of 2013. This survey is part of a study to help understand the impact Onward Israel may have on participants like you. The study has been commissioned by The Jewish Agency for Israel and is being carried out in consultation with the leadership of participating Jewish communal organizations from around the world. For more information about The Jewish Agency, please visit www.jafi.org. Your open and honest feedback is extremely important. Rest assured, nothing you share will be attributable to you personally and the information you provide will only be summarized by the research team in the aggregate. If you have any questions or concerns, including any difficulty in accessing or completing the survey, please contact Eitan Cooper at Ecooper@rosovconsulting.com or 510.848.2502 EXT 173, or +1.510.848.2502 EXT 173 from outside the US. Additional information about Rosov Consulting may be found online at www.rosovconsulting.com. Thank you again for your participation.

1. Before you begin, we ask that you setup a confidential personal user code. Please enter the initials of your first name and family name, and four digits of your birthday.(For example, if your name is David Rubin, and your birthday is June 7, the code will be – DR0706).

2. Please mark the Onward Israel program in which you will be participating.

- Other _____
- Boston-Haifa
- Boston-Jerusalem
- Cleveland
- Yalla Stage
- Germany
- Hungary and E.Europe
- KKL-FSU
- Maccabi
- Metro West
- Midrasha Zionit-FSU
- Migrash-FSU
- Mishelanu
- New York
- Orthodox Union
- Pittsburgh
- Repair the World
- Toronto
- UK
- Yalla MDA
- Yalla Zeout

The following questions will ask you to think about why you were interested in participating in Onward Israel.

3. Think back to your motivations when you first applied to Onward Israel. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements about your motivation to apply to Onward Israel.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I wanted to make a difference in the world.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I wanted to meet a Jewish romantic partner.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I wanted to have fun and/or adventure.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I wanted to learn more about Israel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I wanted to explore my Jewish identity.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I wanted exposure to a different side of Israel than is portrayed in the media.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I wanted to meet other Jews my own age.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I wanted the opportunity to live abroad.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I wanted to give	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

back to the Jewish people.					
I wanted to enhance my resume.	<input type="radio"/>				
I wanted to express my love of Judaism.	<input type="radio"/>				
I wanted to do something good for others.	<input type="radio"/>				
I wanted to learn more about Judaism.	<input type="radio"/>				
I couldn't wait to go back to Israel.	<input type="radio"/>				
I wanted to gain valuable work experience.	<input type="radio"/>				
I wanted to contribute to Israeli society.	<input type="radio"/>				

4. Think back to your motivations when you first applied to Onward Israel. Which TWO of the following were the most important in your decision to apply to Onward Israel? First mark your TOP choice and then mark you SECOND choice below.

Top Choice:

- I wanted to enhance my resume.
- I wanted to learn more about Israel.
- I wanted to contribute to Israeli society.
- I wanted to learn more about Judaism.
- I want to spend time with other Jews my age.
- I wanted to have fun and adventure.
- None of these apply to me.

Second Choice:

- I wanted to enhance my resume.
- I wanted to learn more about Israel.
- I wanted to contribute to Israeli society.
- I wanted to learn more about Judaism.
- I want to spend time with other Jews my age.
- I wanted to have fun and adventure.
- None of these apply to me.

We'd like to learn a little bit about young Jewish adults and their perspective on Israel, Judaism, career goals, and personal development.

5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I can explain to others what being Jewish means to me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can articulate to others what Israel means to me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel confident in professional settings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel at home in Israel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel a connection to Judaism and my Jewish heritage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel a sense of responsibility to Israel and Israelis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have a clear sense of my academic and/or career goals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel a strong connection to Israel and Israelis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel proud of Israel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am interested in learning Hebrew.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can make a difference in the world.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I am interested in learning more about Judaism and my Jewish heritage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can work well with people	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

from different cultural backgrounds.					
I feel connected to other Jews around the world.	<input type="radio"/>				
I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people.	<input type="radio"/>				
I feel connected to other Jews at home or at school.	<input type="radio"/>				
I feel confident in new and unfamiliar settings.	<input type="radio"/>				
It is important to me to succeed in my studies/in my career.	<input type="radio"/>				
Caring about Israel is a very important part of my being a Jew.	<input type="radio"/>				
I am committed to social justice.	<input type="radio"/>				
I can articulate the connection between social justice and Jewish values.	<input type="radio"/>				

6. How much do you know about:

	Nothing	A Little	A Moderate Amount	A Great Deal
Day to day life in Israel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Judaism and your Jewish heritage	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Diversity in Israel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The day to day activities related to my area of professional interest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Different ways of being Jewish	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish communities around the world	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
What it takes to succeed in my area of professional interest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social and/or economic challenges in Israel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

7. If someone asked you about the current situation in Israel, how confident do you feel in your ability to give a good explanation?

- Not at All Confident
- A Little Confident
- Somewhat Confident
- Very Confident

8. Thinking back to the last year how often did you:

	Never	Once	2 or 3 Times	4 or 5 Times	6 or more Times
Participate in conversations about Israel.	<input type="radio"/>				
Take a leadership role in Jewish life at home or at school.	<input type="radio"/>				
Follow news about Israel.	<input type="radio"/>				
Celebrate Shabbat with family or friends.	<input type="radio"/>				
Participate in Jewish life at home or at school.	<input type="radio"/>				
Study traditional Jewish texts.	<input type="radio"/>				
Follow news about Jews and Jewish communities around the world.	<input type="radio"/>				
Participate in conversations about Judaism.	<input type="radio"/>				
Participate in conversations about social justice as a Jewish value.	<input type="radio"/>				
Take a leadership role in volunteer work at home or at school.	<input type="radio"/>				

9. How many of your close friends identify as Jewish?

- None
- A Few
- Half
- Most
- All

10. How important is each of the following to you personally in your life:

	Not Important	A Little Important	Somewhat Important	Very Important
Being Jewish	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dating someone Jewish	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marrying someone Jewish	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Raising your children Jewish	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

**11. What is your date of birth? Please respond in the following format:
mm/dd/yyyy**

12. At the time that you applied to Onward Israel, were you a student?

- Yes
- No

13. At the time that you applied to Onward Israel, were you...

- A high school graduate planning on attending college in the fall
- A high school graduate on a “gap year” before college
- A college freshman (1st year)
- A college sophomore (2nd year)
- College junior (3rd year)
- A college senior (4th year)
- A college student (5th year or beyond)
- Studying for a Master’s degree (e.g. MA, MBA, MSW, MS)
- Studying for a Doctoral degree (e.g. PhD, EdD)
- Studying for a professional degree (e.g. MD, JD)
- Other: please specify: _____

14. At the time you applied to Onward Israel were you...

- Working full or near full-time
- Working part-time
- Unemployed
- A full-time student
- Other (please specify): _____

15. In the last year have you ATTENDED the following kinds of events:

	Never (I had the opportunity to go but chose not to)	Never (I did not have the opportunity to go)	Once	Two or three times	Four or five times	More than 6 times
Jewish social event	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish learning program	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Israel organization or advocacy event	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish professional networking event	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Networking event in your career area of interest, not related to or sponsored by the Jewish community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish religious activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish social justice/volunteering activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social/justice volunteering activity not related to or sponsored by the Jewish community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish cultural event (film, theater, dance etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Israel cultural event (film, theater, dance, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

16. In the last year did you take a LEADERSHIP ROLE in the following kinds of events:

	Yes	No	Not Applicable
Jewish social event	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish learning program	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Israel organization or advocacy event	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish professional networking event	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Networking event in your career area of interest, not related to or sponsored by the Jewish community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish religious activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish social justice/volunteering activity	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social/justice volunteering activity not related to or sponsored by the Jewish community	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish cultural event (film, theater, dance etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Israel cultural event (film, theater, dance, etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

17. Have you ever taken a college level course in:

	Yes	No
Israel or Middle Eastern Studies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hebrew Language	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish Studies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. Have you ever been to Israel before?

- Yes
- No

19. Please check all that apply (regarding your visits to Israel):

- I went on a family trip or trips
- I participated in an 8th grade/high school/ teen travel program
- I lived in Israel on my own, not in the context of a specific program
- I went on Taglit-Birthright Israel
- I studied in a yeshiva or other Jewish studies program
- I participated in a MASA program
- I did a study abroad program
- Other (please specify): _____

20. How much time, in total, have you spent in Israel?

- Less than a month
- 1 to 3 months
- More than 3 months, less than a year
- More than a year

21. Have you attended, worked at or participated in any of the following:

	Yes	No
An overnight camp that had Shabbat services and/or a Jewish education program	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A Jewish Day School	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A supplementary Jewish school, like Hebrew or Sunday school	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A Jewish youth group	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

22. How many total years did you participate (i.e. work or attend)? (For seasonal activities, such as summer camp, please count each season as one year)

	<input type="radio"/> 1 to 3	<input type="radio"/> 4 to 6	<input type="radio"/> 7 or More
An overnight camp that had Shabbat services and/or a Jewish education program	<input type="radio"/> 1 to 3	<input type="radio"/> 4 to 6	<input type="radio"/> 7 or More
A Jewish Day School	<input type="radio"/> 1 to 3	<input type="radio"/> 4 to 6	<input type="radio"/> 7 or More
A supplementary Jewish school, like Hebrew or Sunday school	<input type="radio"/> 1 to 3	<input type="radio"/> 4 to 6	<input type="radio"/> 7 or More
A Jewish youth group	<input type="radio"/> 1 to 3	<input type="radio"/> 4 to 6	<input type="radio"/> 7 or More

23. Gender - I identify as:

- Female
- Male
- Other

24. Which of the following best describes your Jewish denominational identity?

- Not applicable, I'm not Jewish
- Conservative
- Orthodox
- Reform
- Reconstructionist
- Renewal
- Just Jewish
- Something else (please specify): _____

25. What is your primary Nationality?

- American (United States)
- Australian
- Argentinian
- British
- Canadian
- Chilean
- Czech
- French
- German
- Hungarian
- Israeli
- Russian
- Other: (please specify) _____
- Ukrainian

26. Are either of your parents or step-parents Israeli?

- Yes
- No

Onward Post-Trip Survey

This survey is expected to take approximately 20 minutes of your time. You have been invited to take part in this survey because you participated in the Onward Israel program in the summer of 2013. This survey is part of a study to help understand the impact Onward Israel may have on participants like you. The study has been commissioned by The Jewish Agency for Israel and is being carried out in consultation with the leadership of participating Jewish communal organizations from around the world. For more information about The Jewish Agency, please visit www.jafi.org. Your open and honest feedback is extremely important. Rest assured, nothing you share will be attributable to you personally and the information you provide will only be summarized by the research team in the aggregate. Participants in the survey will be entered into a raffle. One winner will receive an Amazon gift card in the amount of \$360, and three other winners will receive \$180. If you have any questions or concerns, including any difficulty in accessing or completing the survey, please contact Eitan Cooper at ecooper@rosovconsulting.com or 510.848.2502 EXT 173, or +1.510.848.2502 EXT 173 from outside the US. Additional information about Rosov Consulting may be found online at www.rosovconsulting.com. Thank you again for your participation.

1. Before you begin, we ask that you use your confidential personal user code. Please enter the initials of your first name and family name, and four digits of your birthday. For example, if your name is David Rubin, and your birthday is June 7, the code will be – DR0706.

2. Did you participate in Onward Israel in the summer of 2013?

- Yes, I participated in Onward Israel and completed the program.
- Yes, I participated in Onward Israel but I did not complete the program.
- No, I did not participate in Onward Israel.

2a. Please explain why you did not complete the Onward Israel program:

2a. Please explain why you did not participate in the Onward Israel program:

3. Please indicate the program in which you participated.

- Boston-Haifa
- Boston-Jerusalem
- Cleveland
- France
- Germany
- Central Europe
- Metro West Negev Fellowship
- Midrasha Zionit-FSU (Cachol Lavan)
- Migrash-FSU (Lavie)
- Mishelanu
- New York- CLIP Israel
- Orthodox Union
- Pittsburgh
- Repair the World
- Toronto
- Other _____

4. In which Orthodox Union Onward Israel program did you participate?

- Orthodox Union- Jewel
- Orthodox Union- Machon Yaakov
- Orthodox Union- Ohr Sameach

5. In the summer of 2013, did you spend additional time in Israel, beyond the Onward Israel program?

- No, the only time I spent in Israel was with Onward.
- Yes, I spent time on my own in Israel either right before or right after Onward.
- Yes, I went on another Israel program either right before or right after Onward.

5a. Which program?

- I went on Birthright either before or right after Onward.
- I went on an Israel program other than Birthright, either right before or right after my Onward Israel experience. Please write in the name of the program:

We'd like to learn a little bit about young Jewish adults and their perspective on Israel, Judaism, career goals, and personal development.

6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
I can explain to others what being Jewish means to me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I can articulate to others what Israel means to me.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel confident in professional settings.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel at home in Israel.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel a connection to Judaism and my Jewish heritage.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel a sense of responsibility to Israel and Israelis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I have a clear sense of my academic and/or career goals.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel a strong connection to Israel and Israelis.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

I feel proud of Israel.	<input type="radio"/>				
I am interested in learning Hebrew.	<input type="radio"/>				
I can make a difference in the world.	<input type="radio"/>				
I am interested in learning more about Judaism and my Jewish heritage.	<input type="radio"/>				
I can work well with people from different cultural backgrounds.	<input type="radio"/>				
I feel connected to other Jews around the world.	<input type="radio"/>				
I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people.	<input type="radio"/>				
I feel connected to other Jews at home or at school.	<input type="radio"/>				
I feel confident in new and unfamiliar settings.	<input type="radio"/>				
It is important to me to succeed in my	<input type="radio"/>				

studies/in my career.					
Caring about Israel is a very important part of my being a Jew.	<input type="radio"/>				
I am committed to social justice	<input type="radio"/>				
I can articulate the connection between social justice and Jewish values.	<input type="radio"/>				

7. How much do you know about:

	Nothing	A little	A Moderate Amount	A Great Deal
Day to day life in Israel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Judaism and your Jewish heritage	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Diversity in Israel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The day to day activities related to my area of professional interest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Different ways of being Jewish	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish communities around the world	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
What it takes to succeed in my area of professional interest	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social and/or economic challenges in Israel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

8. If someone asked you about the current situation in Israel, how confident do you feel in your ability to give a good explanation?

- Not at All Confident
- A Little Confident
- Somewhat Confident
- Very Confident

9. In the next year, how likely are you to participate in the following activities?

	Not at all likely	Slightly likely	Moderately likely	Very likely	Don't know	Not applicable
Take a leadership role in Jewish life at home or at school.	<input type="radio"/>					
Follow news about Israel.	<input type="radio"/>					
Celebrate Shabbat with family or friends.	<input type="radio"/>					
Participate in Jewish life at home or at school.	<input type="radio"/>					
Study traditional Jewish texts.	<input type="radio"/>					
Follow news about Jews and Jewish communities around the world.	<input type="radio"/>					
Take a leadership role in volunteer work at home or at school.	<input type="radio"/>					

10. How many of your close friends identify as Jewish?

- None
- A Few
- Half
- Most
- All

11. How important is each of the following to you personally in your life:

	Not important	A little important	Somewhat important	Very important
Being Jewish	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dating someone Jewish	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Marrying someone Jewish	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Raising your children Jewish	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

12. If you are a student, in the next year do you intend to take a for-credit college level course in:

	Yes	No	Don't know	Not Applicable, I'm not a student
Israel or Middle Eastern Studies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Hebrew Language	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Jewish Studies	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

13. In the next year, how likely are you to take an adult Jewish education class in your free time (not for credit)?

- Not at all likely
- Slightly likely
- Moderately likely
- Very likely
- Don't know
- Not Applicable

14. Thinking back to your Onward Israel summer, which elements do you think will have a lasting impact? Please rate the following program elements based on how important they were to you:

	Not at all	To a small extent	To a moderate extent	To a great extent
Your internship/service/fellowship	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Educational sessions about contemporary Israeli society that your whole group did together	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sightseeing and other touring that your whole group did together	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Time you spent on your own, without people from Onward	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Time you spent with your Onward peers, outside of your internship and formal programming	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

15. Which TWO of the following elements of your Onward Israel summer were most important to you?

Top Choice	<input type="radio"/> Your internship / service-learning assignment/ fellowship	<input type="radio"/> Educational sessions about contemporary Israeli society that your whole group did together	<input type="radio"/> Sightseeing and other touring that your whole group did together	<input type="radio"/> Time you spent on your own, without people from Onward	<input type="radio"/> Time you spent with your Onward peers, outside of your internship and formal programming	<input type="radio"/> None of these apply to you
Second Choice	<input type="radio"/> Your internship / service-learning assignment/ fellowship	<input type="radio"/> Educational sessions about contemporary Israeli society that your whole group did together	<input type="radio"/> Sightseeing and other touring that your whole group did together	<input type="radio"/> Time you spent on your own, without people from Onward	<input type="radio"/> Time you spent with your Onward peers, outside of your internship and formal programming	<input type="radio"/> None of these apply to you

16. To what extent did the following program elements help you experience contemporary Israel society?

	Not at all	A little bit	A moderate Amount	A great deal	N/A – Not a component of the program or did not participate
Your program staff/madrachim	<input type="radio"/>				
Weekly educational sessions about contemporary Israeli society	<input type="radio"/>				
Mifgash/ Meeting with Israeli peers	<input type="radio"/>				
Your internship, fellowship, or service learning project	<input type="radio"/>				
Informal interactions with Israelis outside the program	<input type="radio"/>				
Optional Onward Israel programming, such as conversational Hebrew lessons, special evening activities, etc.	<input type="radio"/>				

17. Thinking back to the Global Jewish Peoplehood Shabbaton/weekend, to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree nor Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
Celebrating Shabbat with other Onward groups was a valuable experience	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The shabbaton/weekend site visits were a valuable experience	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
The group discussion sessions were engaging	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I was exposed to new ideas	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I was able to celebrate Shabbat in my own personal way	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

18. Please rate your level of satisfaction with the following elements of the program overall.

	Very Poor	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent
Food allowance/living stipend	<input type="radio"/>				
Accommodations/Lodging	<input type="radio"/>				
Group coordinator/counselor	<input type="radio"/>				
Tours	<input type="radio"/>				
Communal living with your peers	<input type="radio"/>				
Your internship coordinator	<input type="radio"/>				

19. Think about the free time you had on Onward Israel (times when you were NOT working at your internship, participating in educational programs, or touring with your whole Onward group). How often did you spend your free time with the following people:

	Never	A Couple Times	Often	Very Often
By yourself	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
With friends from home or friends you knew before Onward Israel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
With family	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
With peers from your Onward Israel group	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
With Onward Israel staff	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
With Israelis you met on your internship	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
With Israelis you met outside of Onward or your internship	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

20. When you think about your overall experience in the program, which of the following statements best describes your own opinion regarding the balance of program time to free time? [Choose one]

- There was too much structured program time, not enough free time.
- There was too much free time, not enough structured program time.
- The balance between free time and structured program time was just right.

21. When you think about your overall experience in the program, which of the following statements best describes your own opinion about the balance between time devoted to educational sessions about contemporary Israeli society and time devoted to the internship/volunteer placement/fellowship.? [Choose one]

- Too much time devoted to educational sessions about Israeli society, too little time devoted to the internship/volunteer placement /fellowship.
- Too little time devoted to educational sessions about Israeli society, too much time devoted to the internship/volunteer placement /fellowship.
- The balance between time devoted to educational sessions about Israeli society and time devoted to the internship/ volunteer placement/ fellowship was just right.

22. How likely would you be to encourage your friends to participate in the same Onward Israel program you attended?

- Not at all likely
- Unlikely
- Somewhat likely
- Very likely

23. How likely would you be to encourage your friends to participate in an Onward Israel program in general?

- Not at all likely
- Unlikely
- Somewhat likely
- Very likely

24. Now that you have returned from Onward Israel, do you plan to visit again?

- No
- Yes, you plan to visit within the next year
- Yes, you plan to visit in more than a year from now

24a. If you do plan to return to Israel, what do you plan on doing? (Check all that apply)

- You do not plan to return to Israel
- Take a vacation
- Visit family and /or friends
- Visit Israelis you met during your Onward summer
- Go on an organized travel/touring program
- Study at an Israeli university
- Attend a yeshiva, seminary, or religious study program
- Volunteer or intern with the organization you worked with on Onward Israel
- Volunteer or intern with a different organization than the one you worked with on Onward Israel
- Work for pay at the company / organization you interned with on Onward Israel
- Work for pay for a company/organization other than the one you interned with on Onward Israel
- Live there for an extended period of time
- Serve in the Israeli Defense Forces (IDF)
- Other (please specify) _____

25. In what way/s (if any) did your Onward Israel summer make a lasting impact on you?

26. What was most surprising to you about your Onward Israel summer experience?