

Raising the Bar, Deepening Impact, and Experiencing Israel at a Time of War: Onward Israel Summer 2014

**A Report Submitted to the Jewish Agency for Israel
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

BACKGROUND

Onward Israel is an innovative partnership between The Jewish Agency for Israel, private philanthropy, and local Jewish communities and organizations. The program is designed to provide a second Israel experience for Jewish young adults from North America, Europe, and the Southern Hemisphere. While living in Israel, participants spend the majority of their time in resume building experiences and one quarter of their time attending educational programs designed and led by Onward Israel programmatic partners.

Onward Israel has (roughly) doubled the number of participants each program year, with nearly 900 young adults from North America, Europe and the Southern Hemisphere participating in 2014¹.

Since the program's inception, program funders and providers have been deliberate about evaluation, learning and reporting. Over the past three and a half years these stakeholders have worked closely with a team at Rosov Consulting to develop measures that assess program outcomes and impacts. Each year, our inquiry has focused on the following central questions:

- i. Who are Onward Israel participants?
- ii. In what ways have participants been changed by the Onward Israel experience?
- iii. How do variables such as motivation for participation, prior Jewish education, and previous time in Israel relate to the identified changes?

The current study continues to address these main areas of inquiry. At the same time, the study of Onward Israel 2014 stands apart from previous years in at least two ways: First, this cohort experienced living and working in Israel during a period of military conflict; and we expect that the conflict's influence on participants may permeate many of this report's findings. We dedicate an entire section of the report to exploring participants' own perceptions of the military conflict's impact on their experience, and their decisions to stay or to go home (overall, approximately 10% of participants decided to leave their Onward Israel programs early). At the same time, we recognize that the conflict likely also influenced participants in ways that are as yet unknown and that will need to be explored in future research.

Secondly, with the largest-yet number of participants traveling to Israel in 2014, this report offers the highest resolution to date on Onward Israel's short term outcomes. While previous reports have offered insights into the central questions mentioned above, a much improved response rate and a more robust sample size in 2014 have enabled a more powerful analysis of outcomes.

¹ As of the writing of this report, programming for Southern Hemisphere participants is still ongoing.

RESPONSE RATE

The target population for this study included the 642 North Americans and 85 Europeans who participated in the summer of 2014 (727 total). While the number of North American participants more than doubled from last year, the number of Europeans declined. As a result of the hostilities in Gaza during the summer of 2014, one European program was canceled.

The overall final response rate was 96% for the pre-program survey, 67% for the post-program survey, and 66% for those who took both the pre-program and post-program survey. With the sharp increase in respondents and response rate, the data collected in 2014 are more conclusive and informative.

TRENDS

With three years of data collected from three cohorts of Onward Israel participants, a number of trends are now evident. In some cases, consistent patterns have developed over the course of three years. In others, key facts “on the ground” have changed. Below, we offer brief synopses of each trend:

Gender: In 2012, there were many more female than male participants. The 2013 and 2014 were more evenly balanced, even while there were still slightly more females.

Denomination: Fewer participants identified as Orthodox in 2013 and 2014 than did those in 2012.

Student and work status: All three Onward Israel cohorts have included a large majority of college students. There has been a slight increase for each cohort in the percentage of freshman and sophomores.

Prior Israel experience: Onward Israel’s “sweet spot” includes those who have spent fewer than 3 months in Israel total but have been to Israel before. Each year, there has been an increase in the percentage of participants who fall into this category. In 2014, 74% of Onward Israel participants had spent fewer than three months in Israel prior to their Onward Israel experience.

Prior Jewish educational experience: There was a higher percentage of participants in 2013 and 2014 who did not have “intense” prior Jewish educationalexperiences such as attending Jewish day school.

Program satisfaction: Every year, two program elements, the internship and informal experiences with Onward Israel peers, were consistently ranked by participants as the most important. Additionally, participants continually indicated they were very likely to encourage their friends to participate in Onward Israel.

WHAT POSITIVE CHANGES WERE EVIDENT IN 2014?

A number of positive changes, all relating to participants' knowledge about Israel, Judaism, and their professional fields, were evident in 2014. These same changes were consistent with findings in 2012 and 2013.

At the same time, there were a number of positive changes, all relating to participants' attitude with regard to Israel and Judaism that were evident in 2014. These changes were not evident in 2012 and 2013.

WHAT WERE THE PREDICTORS OF POSITIVE CHANGE IN 2014?

Pre-program motivation for participation and prior Jewish experience are the greatest predictors of positive change. Participant motivations were related to changes with regard to Israel. Additionally, those with less intense prior experience in Jewish education saw more positive change in relation to their knowledge about Jewish heritage and Jews around the world. Finally, those who have previously had less intense Jewish experiences make up the majority of an important group of participants who account for a large part of the significant changes found in participants' ability to articulate Israel to others.

OPERATION PROTECTIVE EDGE

Overall, Operation Protective Edge had a noticeable positive impact on this summer's cohort of Onward Israel participants. While family and friends influenced the decision to stay or leave for many participants' (especially the females), only a small minority decided to return home. Those who stayed felt that many elements of their experience were enhanced, especially their understanding of the geopolitical situation, day to day life in Israel, and relationship with Israelis. Only about a third of participants believed that their work, educational and social experiences were diminished, with the majority indicating that these experiences were unchanged or enhanced by the war.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has revealed a number of developing trends for program partners and Onward Israel staff to consider. In light of the findings of this study, we offer the following programmatic recommendations, as well as suggestions for further study, as Onward Israel moves into its fourth cohort. Future research will include a longitudinal study focusing on the sustainable, longer-term impact of the program. Hopefully, the recommendations we offer below will serve as a useful framework for understanding and evaluating Onward Israel in the years to come:

TARGETING A RECRUITMENT "SWEET SPOT"

Onward Israel aims to recruit those who have spent fewer than 3 months in Israel previously and do not have a strong Jewish background. Our analysis reveals that while there is a growing trend toward attracting this demographic, there is still a large number of participants that do not fit this description. Furthermore, our analysis revealed that there is a "sweet spot" for Onward Israel. Those who may feel more unsure about their feelings about Israel and do not have a strong Jewish educational background, but are still open to exploration, are often the

most changed by the experience. If Onward Israel can recruit more participants like this, the program will amplify its impact. It is possible more such participants will be recruited by introducing a national platform for recruitment alongside the community groups currently being operated. Developing the infrastructure to recruit more independent explorer-types will likely be fruitful.

JEWISH CONTENT

Onward Israel already invests time and resources into ensuring that the experience is one that helps participants develop themselves Jewishly. Our analysis of Onward Israel 2014 revealed that there is a growing trend toward participants developing more highly positive Jewish attitudes. Still, further study of this trend is required. It would perhaps be useful for Onward Israel staff to capture the growing momentum toward positive Jewish change, and be even more intentional about how these components of the program are delivered.

CONTINUED ANALYSIS OF MOTIVATIONS

Our analyses continue to reveal, year after year, that motivations are a very important predictor when examining program outcomes. Those who are not as motivated by the Jewish components of the program, but still are motivated by the professional and Israel components (the “cool” and the “curious”), are often the most changed. Program partners and Onward Israel staff should be acutely aware of *why* each participant wants to come to Israel. Perhaps it is possible to tailor specific programming to participants based on their motivations, so that the impact of the Onward Israel experience can be maximized across motivation groups.

LOOKING UNDER THE HOOD—FURTHER STUDY & EXPLORATION

With accumulating evidence of the positive outcomes produced by the Onward Israel program model, the time has come to explore more deeply what it is about the program that produces the outcomes we have observed. Onward Israel offers an experience vastly different in design from that provided within many other Israel-experiences frameworks, most notably Taglit/Birthright where the participants’ time in Israel is very tightly programmed. This study, along with our previous research, has demonstrated that participation in Onward Israel is related to strong positive gains in a number of areas. What is it, specifically, about the program model that leads to these areas of success?



INTRODUCTION

Onward Israel is an innovative partnership between The Jewish Agency for Israel, private philanthropy, and local Jewish communities and organizations. The program is designed to provide a second Israel experience for Jewish young adults from North America, Europe, and the Southern Hemisphere. While living in Israel, participants spend the majority of their time in resume building experiences and one quarter of their time attending educational programs designed and led by Onward Israel programmatic partners.

Onward Israel has (roughly) doubled the number of participants each program year, with nearly 900 young adults from North America, Europe and the Southern Hemisphere participating in 2014².

Since the program's inception, program funders and providers have been deliberate about evaluation, learning and reporting. Over the past three and a half years these stakeholders have worked closely with a team at Rosov Consulting to develop measures that assess program outcomes and impacts. Each year, our inquiry has focused on the following central questions:

- i. Who are Onward Israel participants?
- ii. In what ways have participants been changed by the Onward Israel experience?
- iii. How do variables such as motivation for participation, prior Jewish education, and previous time in Israel relate to the identified changes?

The current study continues to address these main areas of inquiry. At the same time, the study of Onward Israel 2014 stands apart from previous years in at least two ways. First, this cohort experienced living and working in Israel during a period of military conflict; and we expect that the conflict's influence on participants may permeate many of this report's findings. We dedicate an entire section of the report to exploring participants' own perceptions of the military conflict's impact on their experience, and their decisions to stay or to go home (overall, approximately 10% of participants decided to leave their Onward Israel programs early). At the same time, we recognize that the conflict likely also influenced participants in ways that are as yet unknown and that will need to be explored in future research.

Secondly, with the largest-yet number of participants taking part in 2014, this report offers the highest resolution to date on Onward Israel's short term outcomes. While previous reports have offered insights into the central questions mentioned above, a much improved response rate and a more robust sample size have enabled a more powerful analysis of outcomes in 2014.

² As of the writing of this report, programming for Southern Hemisphere participants is still ongoing.

THE STUDY

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

This study made use of the same pre/post survey design as in previous evaluations. In this approach to program evaluation, participants were asked to complete a survey between two and four weeks before they commenced their Onward Israel program. They were then asked to take the survey again approximately two to four weeks after their return. This methodology 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 the program.

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. Unlike previous studies, we did not offer participants an incentive for responding to the survey. New application procedures instituted in 2014 required participants to complete both the pre and post surveys.

RESPONSE RATE

The target population for this study included the 642 North Americans and 85 Europeans who participated in the summer of 2014 (727 total). While the number of North American participants more than doubled from last year, the number of Europeans declined. As a result of the hostilities in Gaza during the summer of 2014, one European program was canceled.

The overall final response rate for North American participants was 92% for the pre-program survey, 65% for the post-program survey, and 62% for those who took both the pre-program and post-program surveys. Table 1 displays the response rates from this program year as compared to 2013. With the sharp increase in the number of respondents and in the response rate, the data collected in 2014 are more conclusive and informative.

Table 1: Response Rate by Region, 2013 vs. 2014

	Percentage of Respondents		
	PRE survey	POST survey	Both PRE and POST survey
North American (n=642)	92% (75%)	65% (59%)	62% (46%)
European (n=85)	68% (58%)	41% (45%)	34% (32%)

*Figures in parenthesis are 2013 response rate.

TRENDS

In each of the past three years, we gathered pre-program data from participants. These data include demographic variables such as gender, denomination, and prior Israel experience, data relating to motivations for participating in Onward Israel, and finally, data that speak to the degree to which participants are satisfied with Onward Israel programming. This information has been very useful for Onward Israel staff, both in terms of recruitment strategy as well as program planning and implementation. With three years of surveying now complete, we are able to observe a number of interesting trends in these areas.

GENDER

In 2012, two-thirds of survey respondents were females. This number dropped slightly in 2013, when 58% of participants were females and 42% were male. In 2014, the percentage of females dropped 1 point to 57%. It's clear that to date, Onward Israel has consistently attracted more females than males, despite improved gender balance each year.

Table 2: Gender- Trend Data

		
2012	66%	34%
2013	58%	42%
2014	57%	43%

DENOMINATION

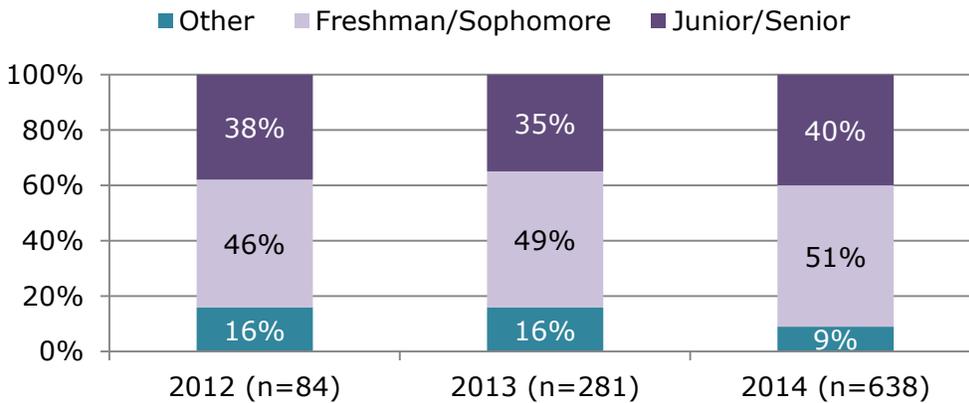
In 2012, 28% of the North American participants identified as Orthodox; in both 2013 and 2014, just 8% did. In 2013 the largest proportion of participants identified themselves as “Just Jewish” (34%) followed by those who classified themselves as Conservative (27%). In 2014, the vast majority of participants identified as Conservative (32%), Reform (29%), or Just Jewish (22%). Taken together, it is evident that the denominational breakdown of Onward Israel participants has remained stable over the past two years, with far fewer identifying as Orthodox in 2013 and 2014 than in 2012.

STUDENT AND WORK STATUS

In all three program years, Onward Israel has consistently attracted college-age students, with a very small number of participants indicating that they are college graduates and/or employed. Figure 1 shows the percentage of participants who were freshman/sophomores, juniors/seniors, or neither at the time they applied to the program. As can be seen, each cohort has had a very low percentage of non-students participating, with the lowest percentage in 2014 (9%).

Additionally, the percentage of freshman/sophomores has grown each year. This is consistent with Onward Israel's goals; the program hopes to recruit participants who can return to their college campuses and still have 2-3 years to contribute to their Jewish communities.

Figure 1: Student Status Trends--2012-2014

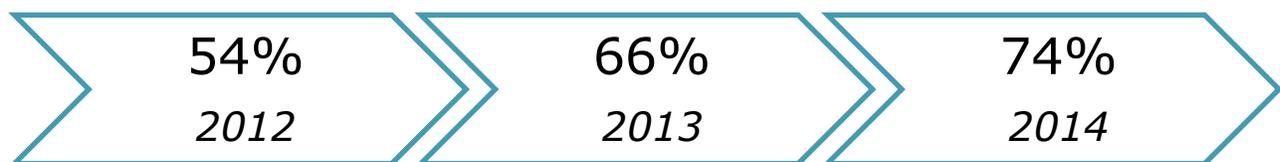


PRIOR ISRAEL EXPERIENCE

Onward Israel serves as a “next rung” Israel experience program. It is designed for those who have previously been in Israel on a shorter-term program, and are interested in spending a longer period of time in Israel. As such, the program’s core target population includes those who have spent less than 3 months in Israel total, prior to the start of Onward Israel. These participants collectively make up Onward Israel’s recruitment “sweet spot.”

Each year, the percentage of participants who have spent fewer than 3 months in Israel total has increased (54% in 2012, 66% in 2013, and 74% in 2014), This indicates that Onward Israel is increasingly recruiting participants who are most well-suited to the program’s objectives.

Figure 2: Participants who Spent Fewer than 3 Months in Israel Prior



PRIOR JEWISH EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCE

Just as with prior Israel experience, Onward Israel makes special efforts to recruit participants who are not as Jewishly engaged, or have not had an extensive prior Jewish education.

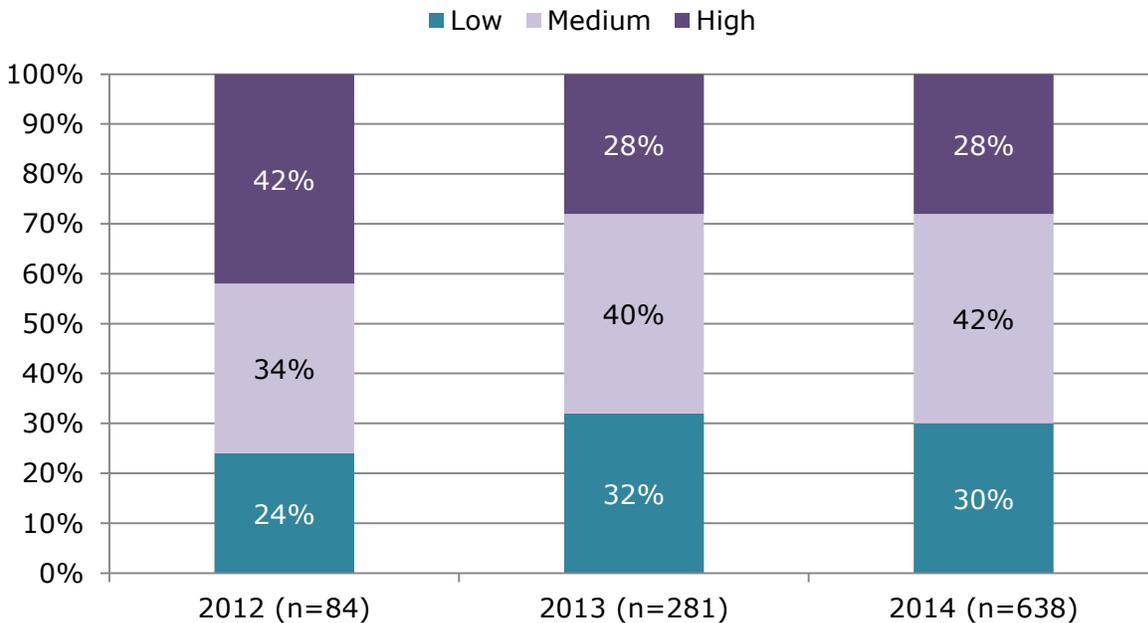
Each year, we have asked participants a number of questions relating to their prior Jewish educational experiences. These survey items include questions about the frequency of involvement in Jewish summer camps, day schools, supplementary schools, and youth groups. For the first time, using a scoring method that reflects the greater intensity of some form of prior educational experienced compared with others (such as day school compared with supplementary school), our

team calculated a composite “prior Jewish education” score for each participant. (For more on how these scores were calculated, see Appendix A).

Looking at these scores together, a “low”, “medium” and “high” group emerged.

Figure 3 shows each cohort’s distribution of each “level of intensity” of prior Jewish educational experience. It is evident that in the past two years, in terms of this measure, the program has more successfully recruited those with less Jewish educational experience.

Figure 3: Levels of Prior Jewish Educational Experience



MOTIVATION GROUPS

A focal point of our past studies of Onward Israel participants has been their motivations for applying to the program. In studying participant motivations, we have learned about three “groups” of participants, each with different types of motivations (For a more detailed explanation, see previous reports from January 2014 and September 2014):

- The “Cool,” who are only motivated about a few professional areas;
- The “Curious,” who are motivated about professional areas as well as about experiencing Israel;
- The “Keen,” who are motivated about nearly all areas—professional, Israel and Jewish

After analyzing pre-survey responses from 2014 participants, we again uncovered these three distinct groups. With a much larger sample size, the analysis confirms that the three groups are a consistent phenomenon from year to year, and not a one-year anomaly. The “heat map” displayed

in Table 2 below shows patterns remarkably consistent with 2013 data. (This analysis was not conducted with 2012 participants, as there was not a sufficient number of responses)³.

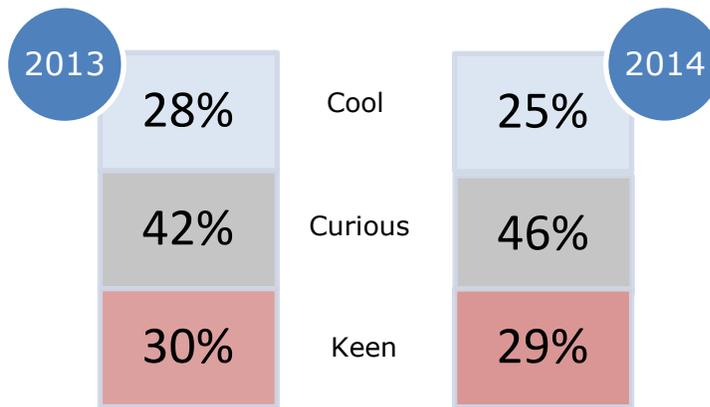
Table 3: Onward 2014 Motivation Heat Map

		Cool (n=144)	Curious (n=265)	Keen (n=166)
Personal / Professional	Enhance my Resume	4.20	4.02	4.44
	Gain Valuable Work Experience	4.54	4.51	4.85
	Do Something Good for Others	2.96	4.05	4.64
	Opportunity to Live Abroad	4.44	4.40	4.91
	Difference in the world	3.03	3.97	4.40
	Fun/Adventure	4.53	4.52	4.86
Jewish	Meet Other Jews my Own Age	3.48	3.95	4.68
	Give Back to Jewish People	2.91	3.92	4.75
	Express my Love of Judaism	2.56	3.61	4.48
	Learn More About Judaism	2.86	3.74	4.54
	Explore Jewish identity	3.43	3.97	4.75
	Jewish Romantic Partner	2.69	2.79	3.52
Israel	Exposure to Different Side of Israel	3.69	3.98	4.70
	Learn More About Israel	4.01	4.28	4.89
	Couldn't Wait to go Back to Israel	3.92	4.35	4.84
	Contribute to Israeli Society	3.40	4.15	4.76
Mean score for all categories		3.54	4.01	4.63

Overall, the percentage of “keen” participants in each cohort has remained stable over the past two years. However, the percentage of “cool” participants has decreased slightly, while the percentage of “curious” participants has, in turn, increased. While the breakdown is not significantly different in each year, the growing trend toward more “curious” participants is worth noting (see Figure 4 below). As we explore in a later section, there are noticeable differences in the ways the participants in each motivation group are changed by the Onward Israel experience.

³ A copy of the Onward Israel 2013 motivation heat map can be found in Appendix B.

Figure 4: Motivation Groups: 2013 and 2014

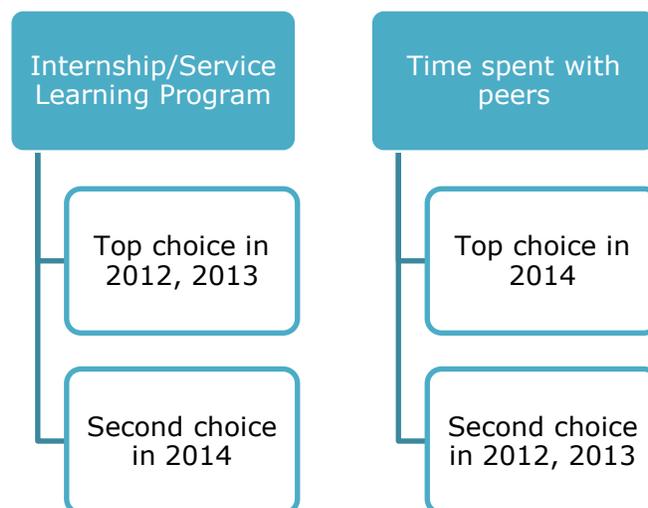


PROGRAM SATISFACTION

In the sections above we presented data collected only in the pre-program survey. In addition, there are a number of questions related to program satisfaction asked each year, only in the post-program survey. Onward Israel staff has been highly interested in program satisfaction. While not the strongest indicator of the program’s impact, participants’ self-report of the quality of their experience is important to track.

Most Important Experiences: When asked to rank which of their Onward Israel experiences were most important to them, participants in each cohort have repeatedly selected either their **internship** or “**time spent with Onward peers**” as their top choices (shown in Figure 5 below). It is evident that these program elements have been consistently effective and satisfactory for participants.

Figure 5: Most Important Experiences-Top Ranked



Global Jewish Peoplehood Shabbaton/Weekend: In 2012, participants were asked to indicate to what extent their thinking was influenced by their participation in the Shabbaton. In response, 23% of participants responded “to a great extent,” and 47% responded “to a moderate extent.”

Participants in the summers of 2013 and 2014 were asked to what extent they felt that celebrating Shabbat with other Onward groups was a valuable experience. Of 2013 respondents, 27% indicated that they strongly agreed while 40% indicated they agreed. In 2014, 23% of respondents indicated they strongly agreed while 35% indicated they agreed. These percentages likely do not represent substantial changes from year to year.

Taken together, it is evident that participants see the Global Jewish peoplehood Shabbaton/weekend as a worthwhile component of their experience. Still, in none of the program years have participants offered overwhelmingly positive answers. The efficacy of this experience should be further explored using qualitative research methods in future years.

Encouraging Friends: Each year, participants have been asked to indicate how likely they would be to encourage their friends to participate in their Onward Israel program. Comparing results across cohorts, the second two cohorts include a higher percentage of participants who would be very likely to encourage their friends (60% in 2012, vs. 75% and 72% in 2013 and 2014 respectively). This is consistent with our previous research; it is evident that participants are satisfied enough with the experience that they would recommend it to friends (a strong indicator of overall satisfaction).

SUMMARY: TRENDS

With three years of data collected from three cohorts of Onward Israel participants, a number of trends are now evident. In some cases, consistent patterns have developed over the course of three years. In others, key facts “on the ground” have changed. Below, we offer brief synopses of each trend:

Gender: In 2012, there were many more female than male participants. The 2013 and 2014 were more evenly balanced, even while there were still slightly more females.

Denomination: Fewer participants identified as Orthodox in 2013 and 2014 than did those in 2012.

Student and work status: All three Onward Israel cohorts have included a large majority of college students. There has been a slight increase for each cohort in the percentage of freshman and sophomores.

Prior Israel experience: Onward Israel’s “sweet spot” includes those participants who have spent fewer than 3 months in Israel total (but have been to Israel before). Each year, there has been an increase in the percentage of participants who fall into this category. In 2014, 74% of Onward Israel participants had spent fewer than three months in Israel prior to their Onward Israel experience.

Prior Jewish educational experience: There was a higher percentage of participants in 2013 and 2014 who did not have “intense” prior Jewish educational experiences such as attending Jewish day school.

Motivation groups: The percentage of participants in each of three identified motivation groups (“cool,” “curious” and “keen”) has remained relatively consistent between 2013 and 2014.

Program satisfaction: Every year, two program elements, the internship and informal experiences with Onward Israel peers, were consistently ranked by participants as the most important. Additionally, participants have continually indicated they were very likely to encourage their friends to participate in Onward Israel.

IN WHAT WAYS DID 2014 PARTICIPANTS CHANGE?

In this section, we report on pre/post survey findings in attempt to answer a central question: What changed for 2014 participants after experiencing Onward Israel? As with all previous surveys, this study included Jewish identity items relating to Israel, the Jewish People, and Jewish heritage. In each area, we measured participants' attitudes and knowledge. In the following sections, we explore what changed in each domain. Now, with an expanded sample size, we are able to offer more definitive claims that emerge from more reliable statistical analyses⁴.

While answering these questions, we also address the degree to which the findings from 2014 are consistent with previous years, or represent subtle and even dramatic shifts from previous findings. While many areas of change were consistent with those found in 2013, we observed new indications of positive change. There are a number of factors that may contribute to these increases, such as the expanded sample size (see footnote 3), improved programming, and differences in participant backgrounds compared with previous years. And, as will be explored later, the “positive” impact of the military conflict in Gaza in Summer 2014 cannot be ignored.

JEWISH IDENTITY: HERITAGE AND PEOPLEHOOD OUTCOMES

“ “[Onward Israel] made me feel much more connected to Judaism in general and because of that I am only interested in dating and marrying within my religion.”

“Onward Israel provided me with the internship experience I was looking for but more importantly, it helped me to figure out what being Jewish means to me. I am planning on returning next year after graduation for an extended period of time. If it were not for Onward Israel, I never would have explored my Jewish identity in the same way as I did in Israel this summer.”

Knowledge – Continued Evidence of Positive Change

As in 2013, we again found a significant, positive change in the extent to which participants felt knowledgeable in three Jewish areas: “Judaism/Jewish heritage,” “different ways of being Jewish,” and “Jewish communities around the world.” Onward Israel participants continue to emerge from the experience feeling that they have additional knowledge about things Jewish. While we cannot

⁴ We employed a statistical analysis called a t-test to calculate “significance.” This test identifies where changes occurred for the group as a whole that cannot simply have been a matter of chance. There is no “rule” about how many participants must change in order for a result to be significant; a number of factors including sample size, how large the change was and for how many people are part of the calculation. With a larger sample size, the results of a t-test are more reliable. Moreover, a larger sample size may reveal statistically significant changes that were not evident with a smaller sample. That said, statistical tests of significance do not indicate that Onward Israel necessarily caused these changes to happen. Rather, significant changes are related to participation in Onward Israel.

say precisely *why* this may be (though future studies of Onward Israel will explore this question), there are most likely a number of contributing factors, including: Exposure to a secular Israeli model of Jewish living; living with different types of Jews from North America and Europe; and, possibly, Onward Israel programming (including the global Jewish peoplehood Shabbaton).

Attitudes – Emerging Evidence of Positive Change

In addition to the continuing evidence of positive change in knowledge areas, the attitudes of participants in 2014 seemed to have changed in ways that were not previously evident in 2013. Though subtle, these attitudinal shifts represent an encouraging trend for Onward Israel. In Tables 3-6, significant changes between the pre survey (t1) and post survey (t2) are shaded. When darker shades are present, they represent “stronger” effect sizes, meaning the significant change was a large one. The lighter shade represents “weaker” effect sizes, meaning the significant change was a small one⁵.

Table 4: Significant Jewish Attitudinal Changes

Attitudes and Skills	2013	2014
I can explain to others what being Jewish means to me		
I feel a connection to Judaism and my Jewish heritage		
I am interested in learning more about Judaism and my Jewish heritage		
I feel connected to other Jews around the world		
I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people		
I feel connected to other Jews at home or at school		
Importance in Life	2013	2014
Being Jewish		
Dating someone Jewish		
Marrying someone Jewish		
Raising children Jewish		
Close friends who identify as Jewish		

 = Statistically significant increase, **small** effect size [$p < .05$, $d < 0.5$]
 = No change

⁵This study employed a statistical technique which has not been used in previous studies of Onward Israel. In order to gain a clearer sense for the degree to which a significant result was a large, medium, or small change, “effect sizes” were calculated. Statistical tests of significance conducted with large sample sizes may indicate significant change, even when the change is “small.” That is, a small change across a great number of people can be considered significant.

We wonder if these positive attitudinal shifts were unique to Summer 2014. Experiencing a military conflict alongside Israelis may have not only brought participants closer to Israel (as we will explore further below), but might also have fostered a deeper connection to the Jewish people, a stronger sense of belonging, and a desire to play a part in the continuity of the Jewish people. Alternatively, it is possible that the newfound positive attitudinal change may be the result of an increased effort to strengthen the Jewish heritage and peoplehood components of the Onward Israel experience. In that sense, the findings may not be anomalous at all—and may instead indicate the beginnings of a trend that our analysis will attempt to confirm in future years.

JEWISH IDENTITY: ISRAEL OUTCOMES

Knowledge –Evidence of Enhanced Positive Change



Being in Israel for the first time meeting Israelis and having conversation with them, making great friends learning about Israel's economy, mixing culture... feeling at home

[Onward Israel] helped me to form an opinion on the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and encouraged me to stay informed on the matter.

As with Jewish related changes, participants emerged from their Onward Israel experience with significantly more knowledge about Israel. Two weeks after the program’s conclusion, they are more confident in explaining the current situation in Israel and more knowledgeable about diversity in Israel and day to day life in Israel. In this respect, the findings are consistent with those from previous years.

At the same time, effect sizes calculated in this domain for participants in 2014 indicate stronger changes than in 2013. This finding is surely related to the unusual circumstances in Israel over the summer. Onward Israel participants must have gained a great deal of first-hand knowledge about Israel when living in the country during a military conflict and having had to run to bomb shelters and explain to family and friends the situation on the ground.

Table 5: Significant Changes Related to Knowledge about Israel

Attitudes and Skills	2013	2014
Confidence in explaining the current situation in Israel		
Diversity in Israel		
Day to day life in Israel		

 = Statistically significant increase, **large** effect size [$p < .05$, $d > 0.8$]
 = Statistically significant increase, **med.** effect size [$p < .05$, $0.5 < d < 0.8$]

Attitudes – Emerging Evidence of Breaking through the Ceiling

A number of positive attitudinal changes occurred for participants in 2014 that were not evident in 2013. Moreover, it seems that Israel-related changes were the most powerful and prevalent.

These shifts, coupled with those described above, form a story about the participants in 2014. As with previous years, participation in the program has been related to immediate knowledge gains. Unlike previous years, there has also been a degree of immediacy to *attitudinal* change that was not previously evidenced. (In 2013, these attitudinal shifts were only evident ten months later.)

In previous reports, we offered a “ceiling effect” explanation for why participants may not have experienced attitudinal change when it comes to Judaism and Israel. We argued that the highly positive attitudes that many participants expressed even before starting their programs made significant changes very unlikely—and that any gains during the program would be at most incremental. Participants did not undergo change because they were already quite close to the ceiling.

The findings in 2014 seem to indicate that the “ceiling effect” has been broken, at least for this group. While we cannot say with certainty why this may be, it’s likely that the war in Israel and the large sample size are important factors. Additionally, it’s possible that certain program elements were more effective in ways that are currently hard to track.

Table 6: Significant Israel Attitudinal Changes

Attitudes and Skills	2013	2014
Articulate to others what Israel means to self		
Feel at home in Israel		
Sense of responsibility to Israel and Israelis		
Strong connection to Israel and Israelis		
Proud of Israel		
Interested in learning Hebrew		
Caring about Israel is important part of being Jewish		

-  = Statistically significant increase, **small** effect size [$p < .05$, $d < 0.5$]
-  = Statistically significant decrease, **small** effect size [$p < .05$, $d < 0.5$]
-  = No change

PERSONAL/PROFESSIONAL OUTCOMES



From the people I met through my Onward program, the employees at my internship, and the locals I met through my travels, I will miss and remember everyone.

The internship experience was invaluable and I made great friends. I also learned a ton of information about Israeli culture and day-to-day life.

I really enjoyed learning about the Negev ... I loved being involved and volunteering within the communities as well. I also really enjoyed my internship and the people on my program.

Continued evidence of positive change

Onward Israel aims to cater to college-aged students who have a strong desire to develop themselves professionally during their summers. For some this may be the hook that draws them back to a second experience in Israel: they come not only to explore the country, but for practical concerns relating to “real life.”

Table 6 shows that Onward Israel continues to be strongly related to gains in knowledge about the day to day activities related to professional areas of interest, and what it takes to succeed in a particular profession. Additionally, participants continue to gain confidence in professional settings. This is perhaps due to the very different work environment in Israel to which participants are exposed. The encounter with diversity in the context of work may result in increased confidence in this domain.

Table 7: Significant Personal/Professional Changes

Knowledge	2013	2014
The day to day activities related to my area of professional interest		
What it takes to succeed in my area of professional interest		
Importance in Life	2013	2014
Confident in professional settings		
Work well with people from different cultural backgrounds		
Confident in new and unfamiliar settings		
Important to succeed in studies/career		

 = Statistically significant increase, **small** effect size [$p < .05$, $d < 0.5$]
 = No change

There were only two areas of change in the professional domain where 2014 differed from 2013. First, there was a significant *decrease* (as opposed to 2013, where there was an increase) in response to the survey item, “I can make a difference in the world.” This deserves further exploration in future research in future program, years. It’s possible that Onward Israel attracted a less “idealistic” cohort in 2014. At the same time, the influence of Operation Protective Edge in summer 2014 may have also effected the way respondents answered this question (i.e. participants may have felt more cynical as a symptom of the security situation).

Additionally, there was a significant increase (unlike in 2013, where there was no change), in response to “I have a clear sense of academic and/or career goals.” In both of these domains, it is unclear as to why these shifts were evident in 2014. One possible explanation may be that 2014 participants were less focused on “idealism” (i.e. changing the world) and more focused on practical concerns, such as gaining a clear sense of academic/career goals.

SUMMARY: HOW ARE ONWARD ISRAEL PARTICIPANTS CHANGED?

In the table below, we summarize the evidence of significant change among participants in 2014. We also indicate what was consistent with 2013, and what represented a shift from previous cohorts.

Table 8: Summary of Consistencies and Differences

	2014 Impact Summary	
	Consistent with 2013	Different from 2013
Israel 	Increased knowledge and confidence in speaking about situation in Israel.	Substantial increase in positive attitudes; not evident in 2013.
Jewish 	Increased knowledge about Jewish heritage, different ways of being Jewish, and Jewish communities around the world.	Increase in positive attitudes; not evident in 2013.
Personal/ Professional 	Increased knowledge and confidence in workplace	2014 participants felt less like they could make a difference in the world (this was the opposite for 2013) but felt that they gained a clear sense for career/academic goals (this was unchanged in 2013)

WHAT WERE THE PREDICTORS OF POSITIVE CHANGE?

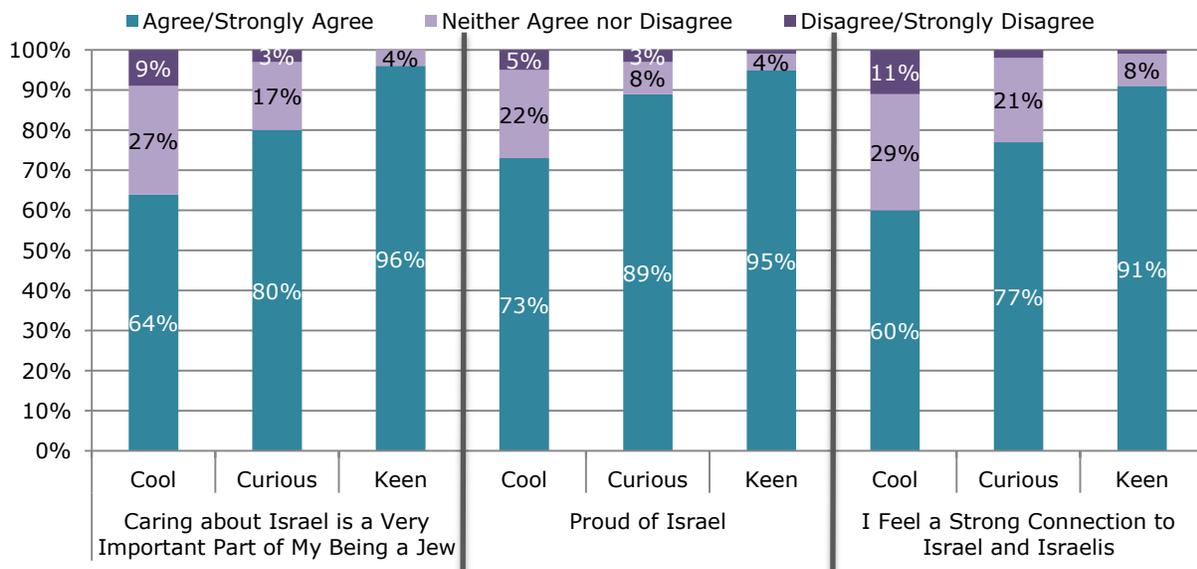
This section explores what may lie beneath some of the findings described above. While we cannot say with certainty what may have *caused* some of the changes identified, we can learn more about the *types of participants* who were changed. By comparing results based on key background variables, we may infer more about *who* is changed and in *what* areas.

MOTIVATION GROUPS

As we have argued previously, one of the key variables for understanding program impact is participant motivation. This variable, more than most others (including denomination, prior Israel experience, and gender) is a predictor of what types of changes participants may experience through participating in Onward Israel.

In order to better understand each motivation group, we may examine each group’s attitudes before they started the program. Figure 6 shows a sample of survey items, taken before the start of the program, broken down by motivation groups. It’s clear that those in the “cool” group entered the program with less-positive Israel-related attitudes than those in the other two groups. With such positive attitudes about Israel before leaving for Onward Israel, the “curious” and “keen” groups had little room for change. While we noted above that the ceiling effect seems to have been “broken,” it’s clear that there remains a tension: The phenomenon may be true for the sample as a

Figure 6: Pre-test Israel Attitudes Across Motivation Groups



whole, but when broken down into different types of participants, it’s clear that some remain unchanged because of their relatively high attitudes before starting the program.

The domain that was most influenced by motivation in 2014 was attitudes relating to Israel (this represents a slight shift from previous years, when motivation groups were also related to Jewish impacts). Two of the items listed in Figure 6, feeling proud of Israel, and feeling a strong connection to Israel and Israelis, were the two areas where the “cool” group saw significant change,

but the keen group did not (and the curious group also did not, at least for pride in Israel). When examining the same significant changes reported above based on motivation groups, it's clear that while all three motivation groups experience positive change in the Israel-domain, members of the "cool" group were changed in *all* areas related to Israel attitudes and skills (see Table 8). This indicates that those who were *least* motivated by the program's Israel components were in fact the *most* changed.

Table 9: Israel Attitudinal Changes across Motivation Groups

	Cool (n=93)	Curious (n=159)	Keen (n=102)
Articulate to others what Israel means to self			
Feel at home in Israel			
Sense of responsibility to Israel and Israelis			
Strong connection to Israel and Israelis			
Proud of Israel			
Caring about Israel is important part of being Jewish			

 = Statistically significant increase, **small** effect size [$p < .05$, $d < 0.5$]
 = No change

PRIOR JEWISH EDUCATION

We previously have not explored how prior Jewish education may relate to significant findings. As described above, In 2014 there were three distinct types of participants, corresponding to three different degrees of "intensity" in their prior Jewish educational experiences. It's worth noting that, perhaps surprisingly, there is no relationship between this variable and the motivation groups described above. The complexion of each Jewish education group is made up of participants of all motivation groups, in roughly equal proportions throughout.

Unsurprisingly, the main domains in which prior Jewish education made the *most* difference were Jewish-related. Across the board, those in the "medium" group saw the most change, followed by those in the "low" group. There was no positive (or negative) change evident for those in the "high" group, with the exception of one item: "Different ways of being Jewish." Table 9 summarizes the significant Jewish changes for each group:

Table 10: Significant Jewish Changes across Educational Intensity Groups

Knowledge	Low	Medium	High
	N=127	N=155	N=107
Judaism and your Jewish heritage			
Different ways of being Jewish			
Jewish communities around the world			
Importance in Life	Low	Medium	High
Being Jewish			
Dating someone Jewish			
Marrying someone Jewish			
Raising children Jewish			
Close friends who identify as Jewish			
Attitudes and Skills	Low	Medium	High
I can explain to others what being Jewish means to me			
I feel a connection to Judaism and my Jewish heritage			
I am interested in learning more about Judaism and my Jewish heritage			
I feel connected to other Jews around the world			
I have a strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people			
I feel connected to other Jews at home or at school			

 = Statistically significant increase, **med.** effect size [$p < .05$, $0.5 < d < 0.8$]
 = Statistically significant increase, **small** effect size [$p < .05$, $d < 0.5$]
 = No change

With regard to Israel-related changes, while there was not a strong difference between the groups in terms of significant change (meaning, one group did not experience change more than another), an interesting trend emerged when examining *overall* significant changes for 2014 participants.

For the survey item, “I can articulate to others what Israel means to me,” significant positive change was evident for the sample as a whole (as noted above). When looking at the frequency of those who changed, the following emerged:

- 110 respondents change by 1 scale-point (for example, answering in the pre survey “agree” and in the post “strongly agree”),
- 34 respondents change by 2 scale-points (for example, answering “neither agree or disagree” in the pre survey, and in the post “strongly agree”)
- 4 respondents change by 3 scale-points (for example, answering “disagree” in the pre survey, and in the post “strongly agree”).

The 38 respondents who changed by 2 or 3 degrees are mostly responsible for the “statistical significance⁶.” When examining these 38 participants specifically, 20 were in the “low” educational group (54%), 10 were in the “medium” group (27%), and 7 were in the “high” group (19%)⁷.

What emerges is that those in the “low” and “medium” groups make up the large majority of the participants who account for evidence of significant change. It is these participants who were changed the most, much more than their peers. While we cannot say that overall, the entirety of the “low” and “medium” groups experienced greatest change in Israel-related areas, we can conclude that at least for this one Israel-related item (which is indicative of a strong relationship to Israel), the participants who were changed the most also happened to have the least intense prior Jewish educational experiences.

SUMMARY: WHAT WERE THE PREDICTORS OF CHANGE IN 2014?

Pre-program motivation for participation and prior Jewish experience are the greatest predictors of positive change. Participant motivations were related to changes with regard to Israel. Additionally, those with less intense prior experience in Jewish education saw more positive change in relation to their knowledge about their Jewish heritage and Jews around the world. Finally, those who have previously had less intense Jewish experiences make up the majority of an important group of participants who account for a large part of the significant changes found in participants’ ability to articulate Israel to others.



⁶ If all of the 110 who changed by 1 degree were assumed to not change at all, there would still be a significant result remaining from those 38 who changed by 2 or 3 degrees. The significant result is thus driven by those who were changed the most. The large chunk of people who were minimally changed don’t affect the result of the t-test.

⁷ One participant did not answer the questions about Jewish education, and was thus not placed in a group.

OPERATION PROTECTIVE EDGE: SUMMER 2014

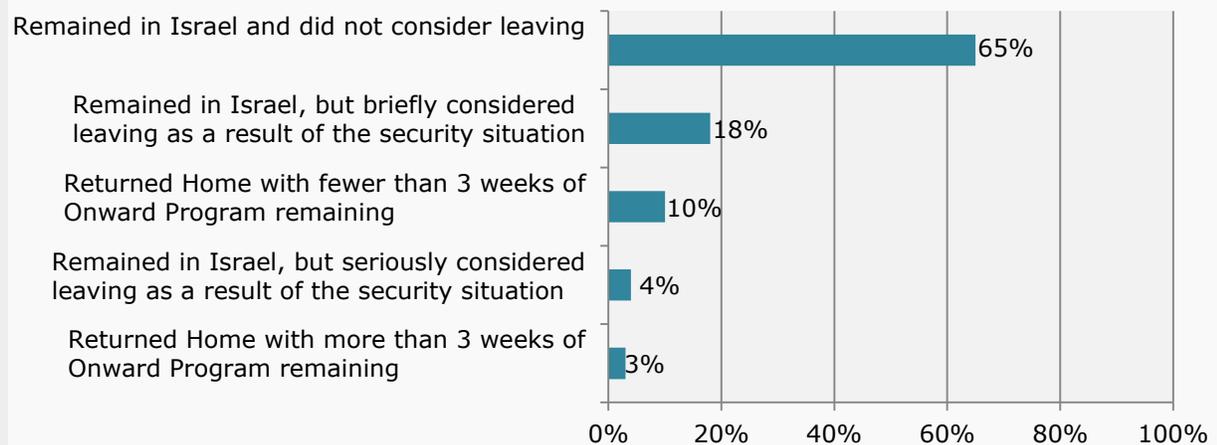
While this next section stands alone, in reality, Operation Protective Edge cannot be separated from any of the findings in this report. As noted above, many of the findings in this report are likely to be strongly related to the events that transpired over the course of the summer. In this section, we offer findings related specifically to post-survey questions that we were asked to add, as a supplement, to the post-program survey. Undertaking an analysis of the participants' responses to being in Israel during a time of a tense security situation represented a unique opportunity for our team; we were able to ask questions related to the impact of the security situation and explore why some participants chose to stay in Israel and why others chose to leave their programs.

STAYING VS. GOING HOME

A minority of participants decided to go home as a result of Operation Protective Edge; 13% (n=51) of those who responded to our survey indicated that they left their programs early (see Figure 7 below).⁸ In examining what those who left early shared in common, we found the following:

- There was no discernible difference between male and female participants.
- Of the 9 participants in our sample who returned home with more than 3 weeks of Onward Israel programming remaining, 5 had spent fewer than 3 months in Israel total prior to their Onward Israel experiences.
- Of the 32 participants in our sample who returned home with fewer than 3 weeks remaining, 19 (59%) had spent fewer than 3 months in Israel total prior to their Onward Israel experiences.
- Of those in our sample who had spent at least 3 months in Israel prior to Onward Israel 65 of them (81%) did not consider leaving at all.

Figure 7: Staying or Leaving Due to Operation Protective Edge

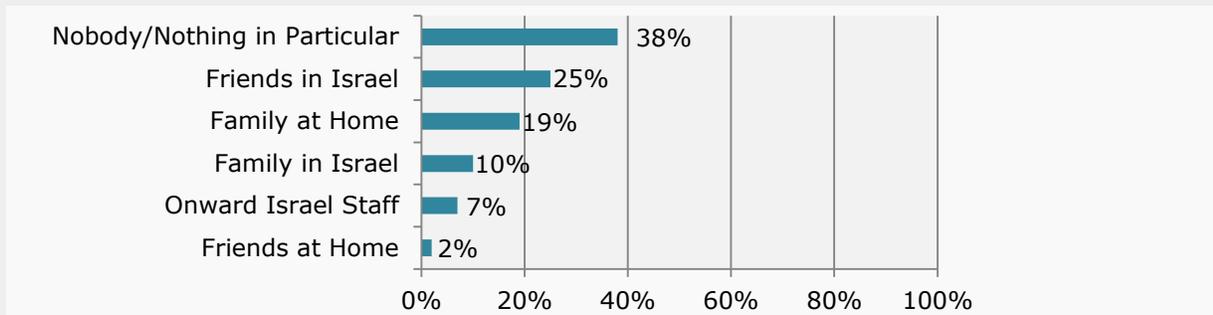


⁸ The actual percentage of participants who returned home, as calculated by Onward Israel staff, is 11%.

Our team asked all respondents (regardless of their decision to stay or go home) what influenced their decision to stay in Israel or go home. As seen in Figure 8 below, “Nobody/Nothing in particular” was cited most often, while “friends at home” was the least cited influence.

54% of male respondents in our sample indicated “nobody/nothing in particular,” while only 28% of female respondents did so. Evidently, male respondents were less willing to attribute their decision to any one influence, while female respondents were more likely to cite friends or family as the main influence for leaving their programs.

Figure 8: Influences that Contributed to the Decision to Stay/Leave

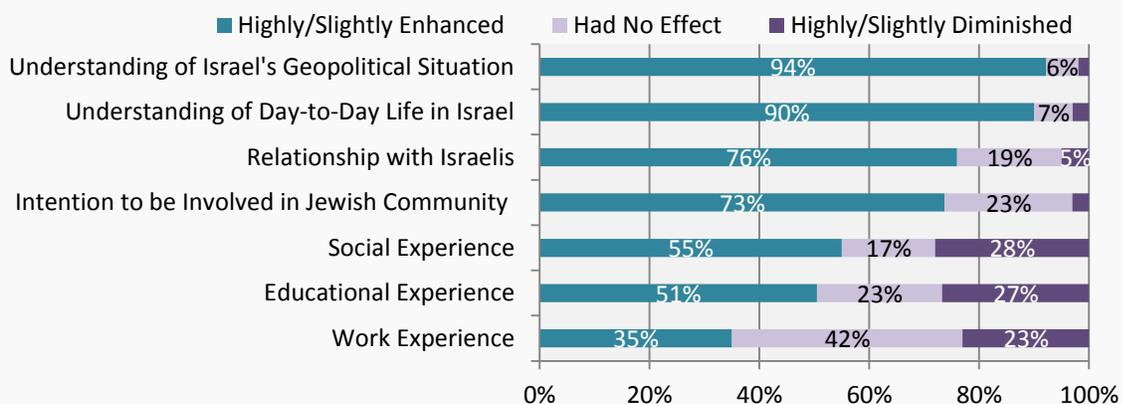


IMPACT OF OPERATION PROTECTIVE EDGE ON ONWARD ISRAEL PROGRAM ELEMENTS

“ I have so much more knowledge about Israel now, especially because of the situation in which I found myself this summer. I wouldn’t know nearly as much about the Arab Israeli Conflict if this summer hadn’t turned out as it had. I feel much closer to Israel, the Jewish people, and myself.

Participants were asked, “To what extent do you feel that the security situation in Israel this summer enhanced, diminished, or had no effect on the following Onward Israel program elements?” As can be seen in Figure 9 below, many program elements were perceived to have been enhanced by the security situation. The highest-rated options included items related to “understanding” Israel’s geopolitical situation and day to day life in Israel.

Figure 9: Effect of Security Situation

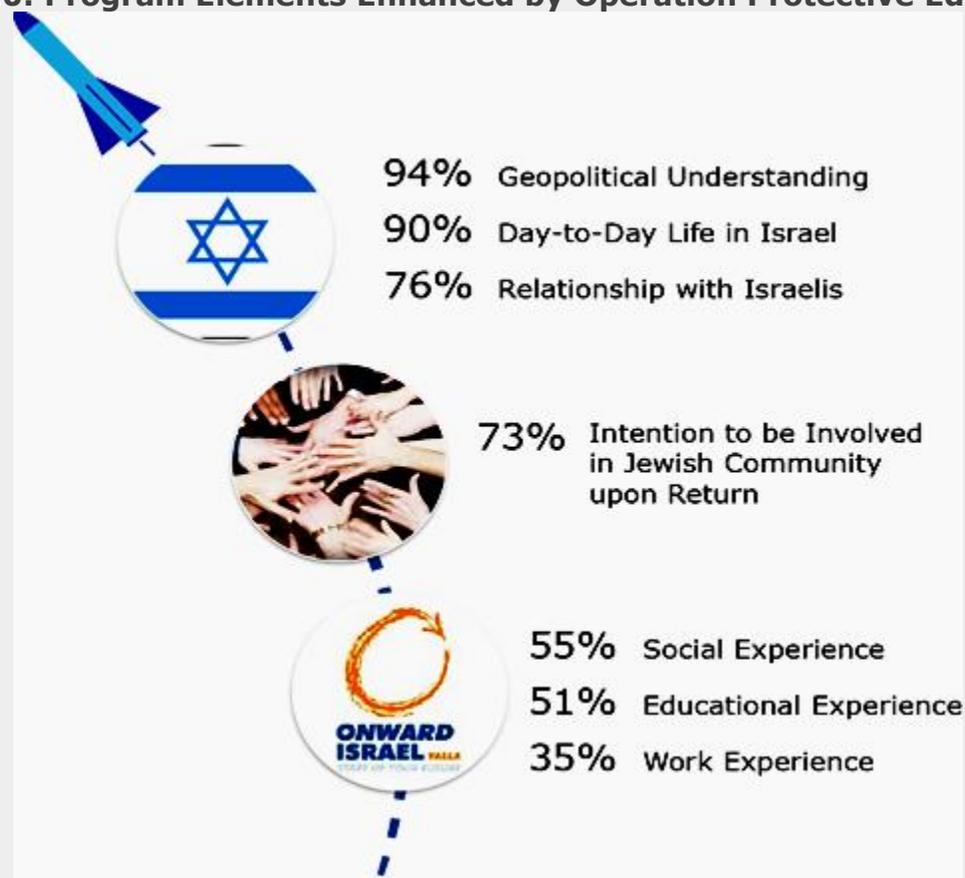


Females indicated more often that their understanding of day to day life in Israel was “highly enhanced” (64% vs. 44%). Additionally, females more often indicated that their social experience was diminished by the security situation (31% vs. 19%).

Finally, those who had the broadest motivations for participating in Onward Israel (the “keen” group in our larger study) most often indicated that the security situation “enhanced” their intention to be involved in the Jewish community at home upon their return. Those who had a more limited range of motivations for participation in Onward Israel, in turn, were least likely to answer that the security situation “enhanced” their intention for involvement upon returning.

Overall, we conclude that Operation Protective Edge had a noticeable [positive] impact on this summer’s cohort of Onward Israel participants. While family and friends evidently influenced the decision to stay or leave for many participants’ (especially the females), only a small minority decided to return home. Those who stayed felt that many elements of their experience were enhanced, especially their understanding of the geopolitical situation, day to day life in Israel, and relationship with Israelis. Only about a third of participants believed that their work, educational and social experiences were diminished, with the majority indicating that these experiences were unchanged or enhanced by the war.

Figure 10: Program Elements Enhanced by Operation Protective Edge



*Percentages represent respondents who indicated program element was “enhanced” or “highly enhanced” by the security situation in Israel in summer 2014.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This study has revealed a number of developing trends for program partners and Onward Israel staff to consider. In light of the findings of this study, we offer the following programmatic recommendations, as well as suggestions for further study, as Onward Israel moves into its fourth cohort. Future research will include a longitudinal study focusing on the sustainable, longer-term impact of the program. The recommendations we offer below will hopefully serve as a useful framework for understanding and evaluating Onward Israel in the years to come:

PROGRAMMATIC

TARGETING A RECRUITMENT “SWEET SPOT”

Onward Israel aims to recruit those who have spent fewer than 3 months in Israel previously and do not have a strong Jewish background. Our analysis reveals that while there is a growing trend toward attracting this demographic, many participants still do not fit this description. Furthermore, our analysis revealed that there is a “sweet spot” for Onward Israel. Those who may feel more unsure about their feelings about Israel and do not have a strong Jewish educational background, but still are open to exploration, are often the most changed by the experience. If Onward Israel can recruit more participants like this, the program will amplify its impact. It is possible that more such participants will be recruited by introducing a national platform for recruitment alongside the community groups currently being operated. Developing the infrastructure to recruit more independent explorer-types will likely be fruitful.

JEWISH CONTENT

Onward Israel already invests time and resources into ensuring that the experience is one that helps participants develop themselves Jewishly. Our analysis of Onward Israel 2014 revealed that there is a growing trend toward participants developing more highly positive Jewish attitudes. Still, further study of this trend is required. It would perhaps be useful for Onward Israel staff to capture the growing momentum toward positive Jewish change, and be even more intentional about how these components of the program are delivered.

FURTHER STUDY

CONTINUED ANALYSIS OF MOTIVATIONS

Our analyses continue to reveal, year after year, that motivations are a very important predictor when examining program outcomes. Those who are not as motivated by the Jewish components of the program, but still are motivated by the professional and Israel components (the “cool” and the “curious”), are often the most changed. Program partners and Onward Israel staff should be acutely aware of *why* each participant wants to come to Israel. Perhaps it is possible to tailor specific programming to participants based on their motivations, so that the impact of the Onward Israel experience can be maximized across motivation groups.

LOOKING UNDER THE HOOD—FURTHER STUDY & EXPLORATION

With accumulating evidence of the positive outcomes produced by the Onward Israel program model, the time has come to explore more deeply what it is about the program that produces the outcomes we have observed. Onward Israel offers an experience vastly different in design from that provided within many other Israel-experiences frameworks, most notably Taglit/Birthright where the participants’ time in Israel is very tightly programmed. This study, along with our previous research, has demonstrated that participation in Onward Israel is related to strong positive gains in a number of areas. What is it, specifically, about the program model that leads to these areas of success?

APPENDIX A

The table below displays a scoring system crafted by our research team, used to explore the intensity of participants' prior Jewish experiences. Each experience was given a numeric score, based on the number of years the respondent attended/participated.

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

	None, I have never attended or participated	1 to 3 Years	4 to 6 Years	7 or More Years
An overnight camp that had Shabbat services and/or a Jewish education program	0	1	2	3
A Jewish Day School	0	3	4	5
A supplementary Jewish school, like Hebrew or Sunday school	0	1	1	2
A Jewish youth group	0	1	2	3

High= score of 7+

Medium= score of 3-6

Low=score of 0-2

APPENDIX B

Onward Israel 2013 Motivation Heat Map

		Cool (n=105)	Curious (n=155)	Keen (n=107)
Personal / Professional	Enhance my Resume	3.50	3.87	4.50
	Gain Valuable Work Experience	4.22	4.32	4.90
	Do Something Good for Others	3.31	3.89	4.64
	Opportunity to Live Abroad	4.01	4.27	4.71
	Difference in the world	3.45	3.68	4.41
	Fun/Adventure	3.77	4.47	4.64
Jewish	Meet Other Jews my Own Age	3.09	4.17	4.57
	Give Back to Jewish People	3.41	3.70	4.71
	Express my Love of Judaism	2.70	3.51	4.52
	Learn More About Judaism	2.90	3.76	4.45
	Explore Jewish identity	3.17	4.12	4.68
	Jewish Romantic Partner	2.13	2.98	3.51
Israel	Exposure to Different Side of Israel	3.77	3.86	4.55
	Learn More About Israel	4.05	4.34	4.77
	Couldn't Wait to go Back to Israel	3.56	4.29	4.75
	Contribute Israeli Society	3.70	4.01	4.74
	Enhance my Resume	3.42	3.95	4.57

APPENDIX C

Onward Israel Pre Trip Survey 2014

This survey is expected to take approximately 10-15 minutes of your time. The following questions are 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 by Rosov Consulting, an external consulting firm. 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 seen by Rosov Consulting and will 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 162.

Additional information about Rosov Consulting may be found online at www.rosovconsulting.com.

Thank you again for your participation.

1. Please select the Onward Israel program in which you will be participating:

- France (Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, or Mada)
- HaShomer France-Belgium
- KKL-FSU
- Midrasha Zionit-FSU
- Migrash-FSU
- Baltimore
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- CJP Boston Haifa
- CJP Boston Jerusalem
- Cleveland
- Cohen Camps
- Core 18
- Hillel
- Jerusalem Film Workshop
- Metro West Negev Fellowship
- Mishelanu
- New York CLIP Israel Tel Aviv
- New York Jerusalem Service Learning
- Orthodox Union (Aish HaTorah, Ohr Sameach, Meor, Jewel or Service Learning)
- Palm Beach
- Pittsburgh
- Repair the World
- Tech Challenge
- Toronto
- Washington U.-Israel Business Academy

2. 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): _____

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

I wanted to gain valuable work experience.	<input type="radio"/>				
I wanted to contribute to Israeli society.	<input type="radio"/>				

4. Did you consider any other type of resume-building experience when applying to Onward Israel?

- Yes
- No

4a. Please elaborate (in 1-2 sentences) on the type of experience you considered in addition to Onward Israel:

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 from different cultural backgrounds.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I feel connected to	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

other Jews around the world.					
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"/>				

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"/>

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"/>				

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"/>

About You

11. In what year were you born?

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

- Yes, a full time student
- Yes, a part time student
- No

12a. 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)
- A 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)
- Studying at a Trade School
- A post-baccalaureate student (e.g. some type of certificate or credential)
- Other: please specify: _____

13. At the time you applied to Onward Israel were you...?

- Working full or near full-time
- Working part-time
- Unemployed (looking for work)
- Not working because of student status
- Other (please specify): _____

14. In the last year have you ATTENDED the following kinds of events?

	Never (had the opportunity but chose not to)	Never (Did not have the opportunity)	Once	2-3 times	4-5 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"/>

15. In the last year did you help INITIATE, ORGANIZE or LEAD any of 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"/>

16. 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"/>

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

- None, I have never been to Israel
- Less than a month
- 1 to 3 months
- More than 3 months, less than a year
- More than a year

17a. What kind(s) of visits have you made to Israel?

	Yes	No
I went on a family trip or trips	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I participated in an 8th grade/high school/ teen travel program	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I lived in Israel on my own, not in the context of a specific program	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I went on Taglit-Birthright Israel	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I studied in a yeshiva or other Jewish studies program	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I participated in a MASA program	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
I did a study abroad program	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other (please specify):	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

	None, I have never attended or participated	1 to 3 Years	4 to 6 Years	7 or More Years
An overnight camp that had Shabbat services and/or a Jewish education program	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A Jewish Day School	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A supplementary Jewish school, like Hebrew or Sunday school	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
A Jewish youth group	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

19 Gender - I identify as:

- Female
- Male
- Other

20. What is your primary Nationality?

- American (United States)
- Australian
- Argentinian
- Belarusian
- Brazilian
- British
- Canadian
- Chilean
- Czech
- Estonian
- French
- German
- Hungarian
- Latvian
- Mexican
- Israeli
- Persian (or Iranian)
- Polish
- Russian
- Ukrainian
- Other

If you selected "other" for your nationality, please specify below:

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

- Yes
- No

APPENDIX D

Onward Israel Post Trip Survey 2014

This survey is expected to take approximately 15-20 minutes of your time. You have been invited to take part in this survey because you participated in an Onward Israel program in 2014-15. 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.

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.

All respondents will be entered into a raffle for a chance to be 1 of 20 winners of a \$50 Amazon Gift Card.

If you have any questions or concerns, including any difficulty in accessing or completing the survey, please contact Eitan Cooper at ecooper@rosovconsulting.com

Thank you again for your participation.

1. Did you participate in Onward Israel in the Israeli winter of 2014-15?
- 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.

1a. Please explain why you did not complete the Onward Israel program:

1b. Please explain why you did not participate in the Onward Israel program:

2. Please indicate the program in which you participated.

- France (Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, or Mada)
- Germany-ELES
- Midrasha Zionit-FSU
- Migrash-FSU
- Baltimore
- Chicago
- Cincinnati
- Cleveland
- Pittsburgh
- Toronto
- Washington U.-Israel Business Academy
- CJP Boston Haifa
- CJP Boston Jerusalem
- Cohen Camp
- Core 18
- Galilee Health and Wellness
- Hillel
- Jerusalem Film Workshop
- Metro West Negev Fellowship
- New York CLIP Israel Tel Aviv
- New York Jerusalem Service Learning
- Orthodox Union (Aish HaTorah, Ohr Sameach, Meor, or Jewel)
- Mishelanu
- Repair the World
- Tech Challenge

3. In the summer of 2014, did you spend additional time in Israel, beyond the Onward Israel program?

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

3a. 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.

4. 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 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 studies/in my career.	<input type="radio"/>				
Caring about Israel is a very important part of my being a Jew.	<input type="radio"/>				

5. 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"/>

6. 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

7. We are aware that some Onward Israel participants chose to return home early because of the security situation in Israel this summer. Which of the following best describes what you did?

- I remained in Israel and did not consider leaving
- I remained in Israel, but briefly considered leaving as a result of the security situation
- I remained in Israel, but seriously considered leaving as a result of the security situation
- I returned home with more than three weeks of my Onward Israel program remaining
- I returned home with fewer than three weeks of my Onward Israel program remaining

8. Which of the following was the GREATEST influence on your decision to stay or go home?

- Family at home
- Family in Israel
- Friends at home
- Friends in Israel
- Onward Israel staff
- Nobody/Nothing in particular

9. To what extent do you feel that the security situation in Israel this summer enhanced, diminished, or had no effect on the following Onward Israel program elements?

	Highly Diminished	Slightly Diminished	Had No Effect	Slightly Enhanced	Highly Enhanced
Work experience (your internship/fellowship/academic activities)	<input type="radio"/>				
Educational experience (Onward Israel educational components)	<input type="radio"/>				
Social experience	<input type="radio"/>				

10. To what extent do you feel that the security situation in Israel this summer enhanced, diminished, or had no effect on the following aspects of your Onward Israel experience?

	Highly Diminished	Slightly Diminished	Had No Effect	Slightly Enhanced	Highly Enhanced
Your relationship with Israelis	<input type="radio"/>				
Your understanding of day-to-day life in Israel	<input type="radio"/>				
Your understanding of Israel's geopolitical situation	<input type="radio"/>				
Your intention to be involved in your Jewish community upon returning from Israel	<input type="radio"/>				

11. 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
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"/>					
Take a leadership role in volunteer work at home or at school.	<input type="radio"/>					
Participate in conversations about Judaism.	<input type="radio"/>					

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

- None
- A Few
- Half
- Most
- All

13. 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"/>

14. In the next year do you plan to help INITIATE, ORGANIZE or LEAD any of 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"/>

15. 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"/>

16. To what extent do you think that during your time on Onward Israel you were able to do the following:

	Not at all	Slightly	Somewhat	A moderate amount	A great deal
Give back to the Jewish people	<input type="radio"/>				
Contribute to Israeli society	<input type="radio"/>				
Gain valuable work experience	<input type="radio"/>				
Explore your Jewish identity	<input type="radio"/>				
Do something good for others	<input type="radio"/>				
Learn more about Israel	<input type="radio"/>				

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

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

18. 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"/>

19. 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

20. 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

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

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

21a. 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) _____

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

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