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PROVIDE EMPIRICAL SURVEY DATASETS ABOUT THE NORTH AMERICAN JEWISH COMMUNITY FROM NATIONAL AND LOCAL SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC STUDIES AS WELL AS OTHER TYPES OF CONTEMPORARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH.

MAKE AVAILABLE SUBSTANTIVE AND METHODOLOGICAL REPORTS ON THE JEWISH COMMUNITY, IN PARTICULAR, REPORTS BASED ON DATASETS THAT ARE PART OF THE ARCHIVE.

PROMOTE THE DATA BANK TO JEWISH FEDERATIONS, COMMUNAL ORGANIZATIONS, FOUNDATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS INTERESTED IN RESEARCH CONCERNING JEWISH LIFE IN NORTH AMERICA.

ENCOURAGE ACADEMICIANS, STUDENTS, COMMUNAL PROFESSIONALS AND OTHERS TO UTILIZE DATA BANK HOLDINGS AND TO SUBMIT THEIR STUDIES TO THE ARCHIVE.

SPONSOR SEMINARS AND PROVIDE OTHER OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCHERS AND PLANNERS TO DISCUSS ISSUES, IMPROVE METHODOLOGIES AND EXCHANGE IDEAS BASED ON QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH.

PREPARE PUBLICATIONS AND OTHER FORMS OF INFORMATION DISSEMINATION CONCERNING SOCIAL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH ABOUT NORTH AMERICAN JEWRY.

PROVIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND ADVICE TO JEWISH FEDERATIONS, RESEARCHERS, COMMUNAL PROFESSIONALS, JOURNALISTS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN RESEARCH ON THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.

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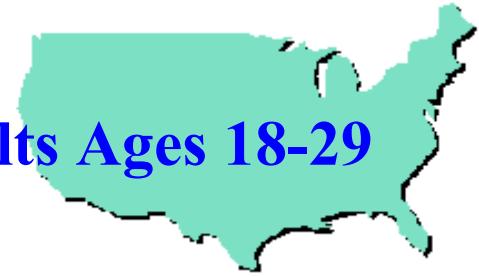
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National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01

Jewish Adults Ages 18-29

A United Jewish Communities
Presentation of Findings to the
Jewish Education Leadership Summit
February 8, 2004



NJPS Respondents

- The NJPS 2000-01 questionnaire was administered to over 4,500 Jews in the U.S.
- This presentation is a compilation of findings from NJPS interviews with 732 Jewish adults ages 18-29, and an additional 3,756 Jewish adults ages 30 or older.



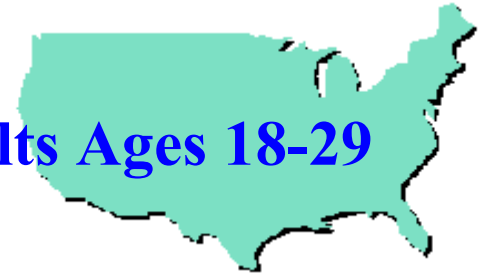
Methodological Note

- The NJPS questionnaire was divided into long-form and short-form versions. The long-form version was administered to respondents with stronger Jewish connections (representing 4.3 million Jews, or over 80% of all U.S. Jews). The short-form version, which omitted many questions on Jewish topics, was given to respondents with Jewish connections that are not as strong (representing in total 800,000 Jews).
- Asterisks (*) in the presentation refer to questions that appeared on the long-form questionnaire and were asked only of respondents with stronger Jewish connections.



This presentation is divided into two sections:

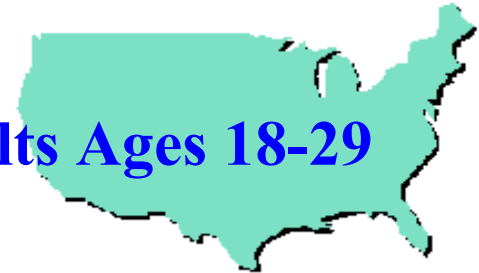
- **Demographic information for adults 18-24 and 25-29**
- **Comparisons of adults 18-24, 25-29 and 30+ on a variety of Jewish behaviors, experiences and attitudes.**



Jewish Adults Ages 18-29

Demographic Topics

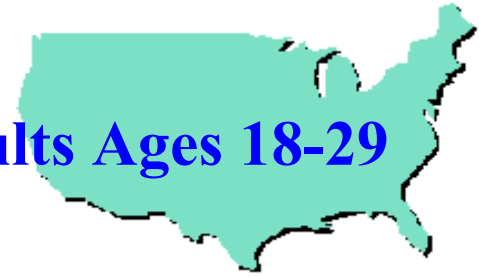
- Population base
- Education/work status
- Region
- Place of Birth
- Gender



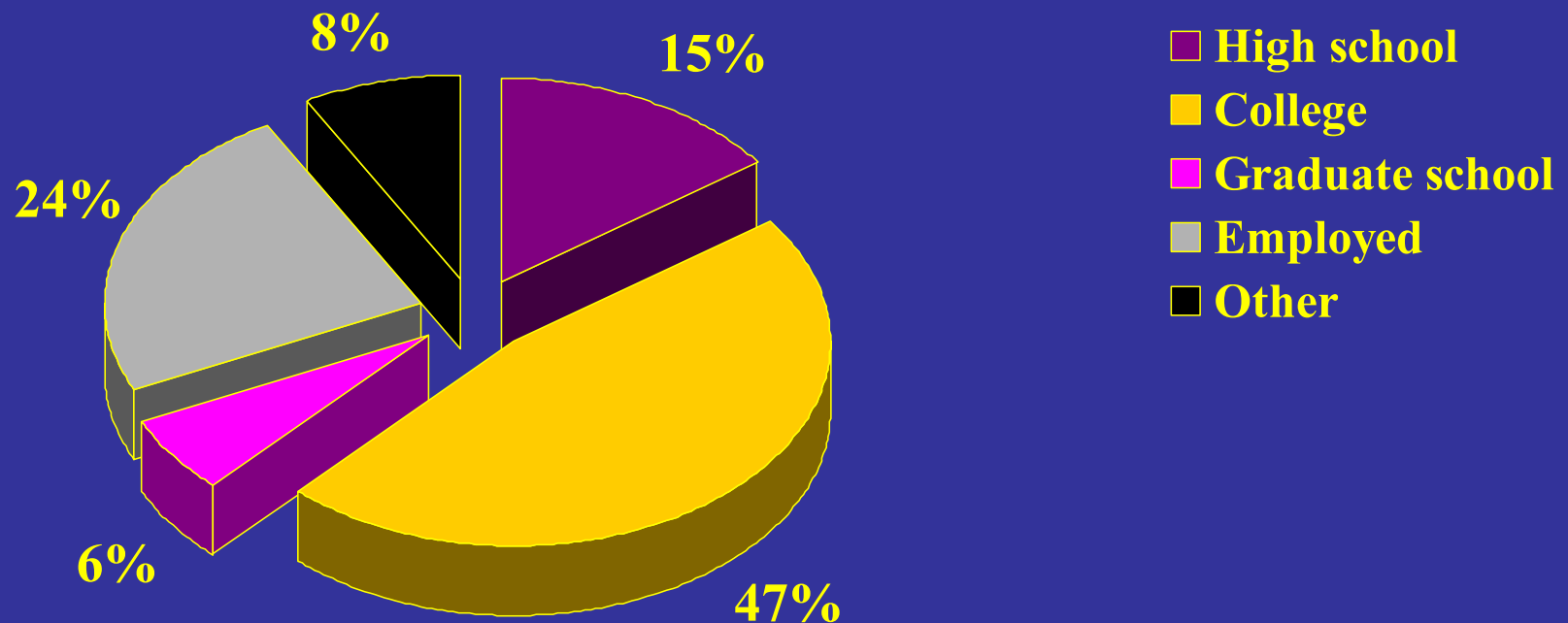
Jewish Adults Ages 18-29

Population Base

Age Group	High School	Under-graduates	Graduate students	Employed	Other	Total
18-24	73,000	237,000	31,000	121,000	38,000	500,000
25-29	1,000	34,000	58,000	181,000	39,000	313,000
Total	74,000	271,000	89,000	302,000	77,000	813,000



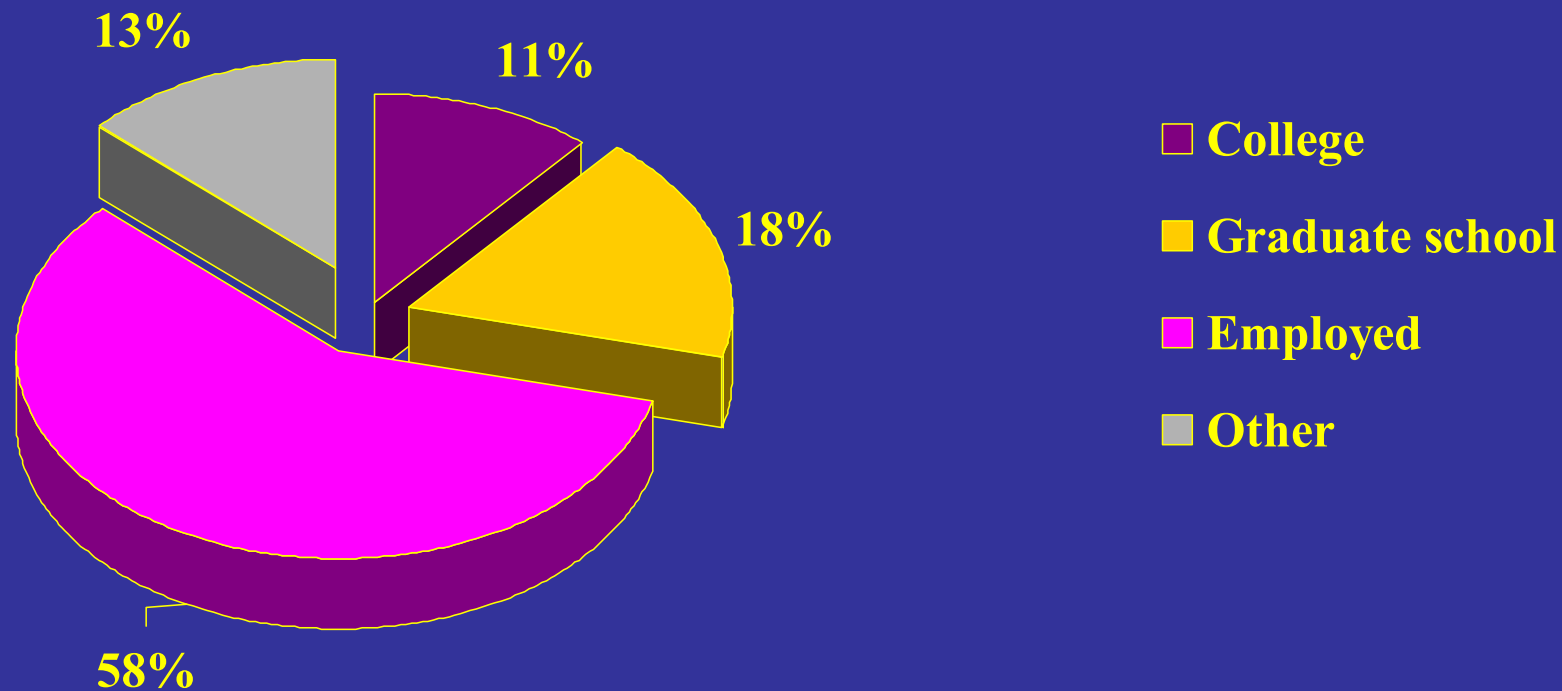
Over half (53%) of 18-24 year olds are in college or graduate school, and about a quarter are employed.



Note: "Other" includes homemaker, unemployed, and undetermined types of schooling



Nearly 30% of 25-29 year olds are in college or graduate school, and more than half (58%) are employed.



Note: "Other" includes homemaker, unemployed, high school or undetermined educational program



Most Jews today attend college.

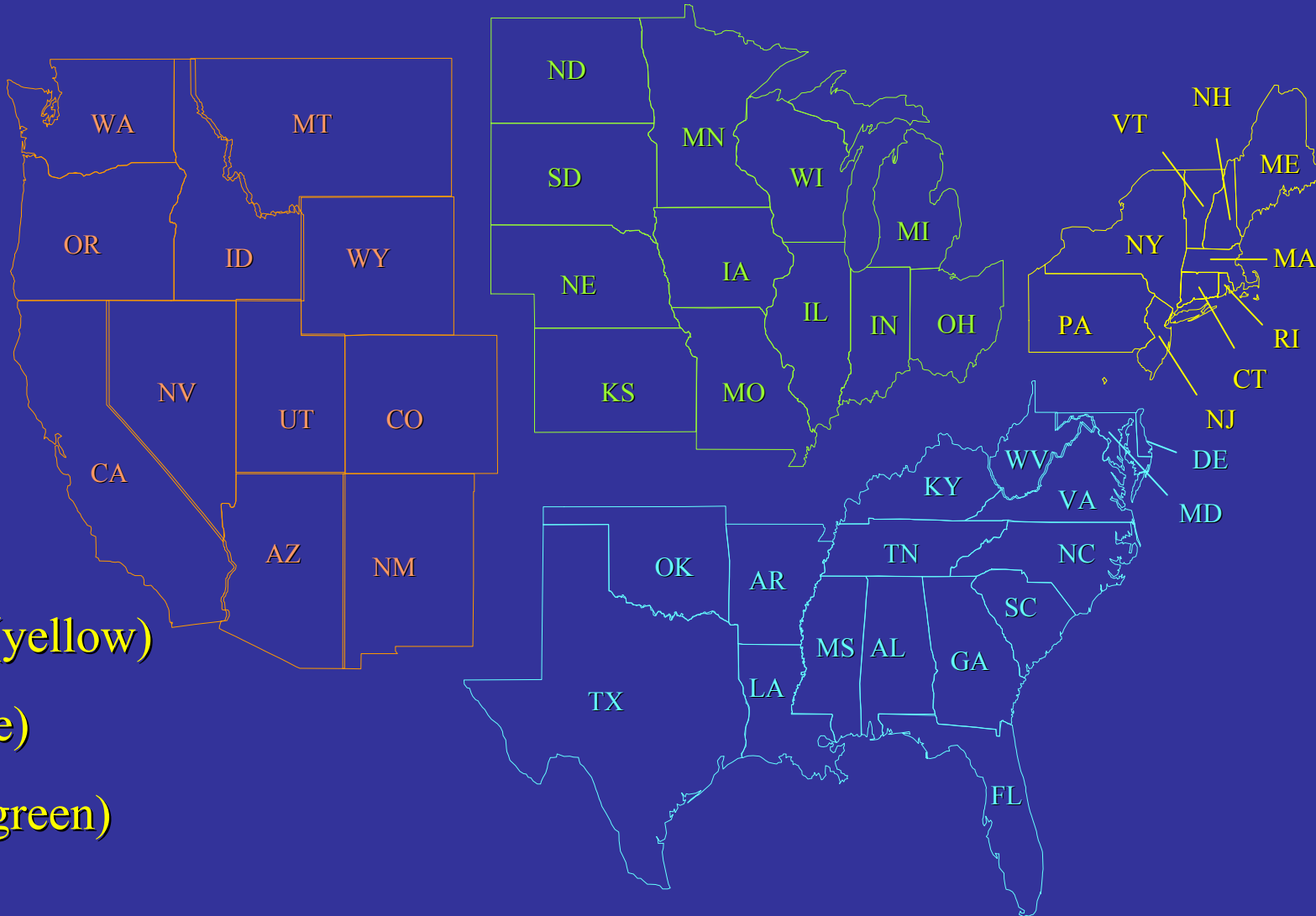
Among 18-29 year olds who are not currently in high school¹:

- 81% have been to college, including**
 - 30% who have attended college with no degree yet earned**
 - 9% who have earned an associate's degree**
 - 32% who have earned a bachelor's degree**
 - 10% who have earned a graduate degree**

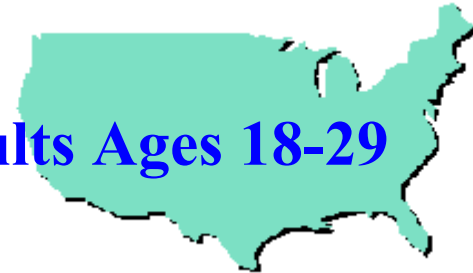
¹ Current high school students removed from these percentages because they have not yet had the opportunity to attend college.



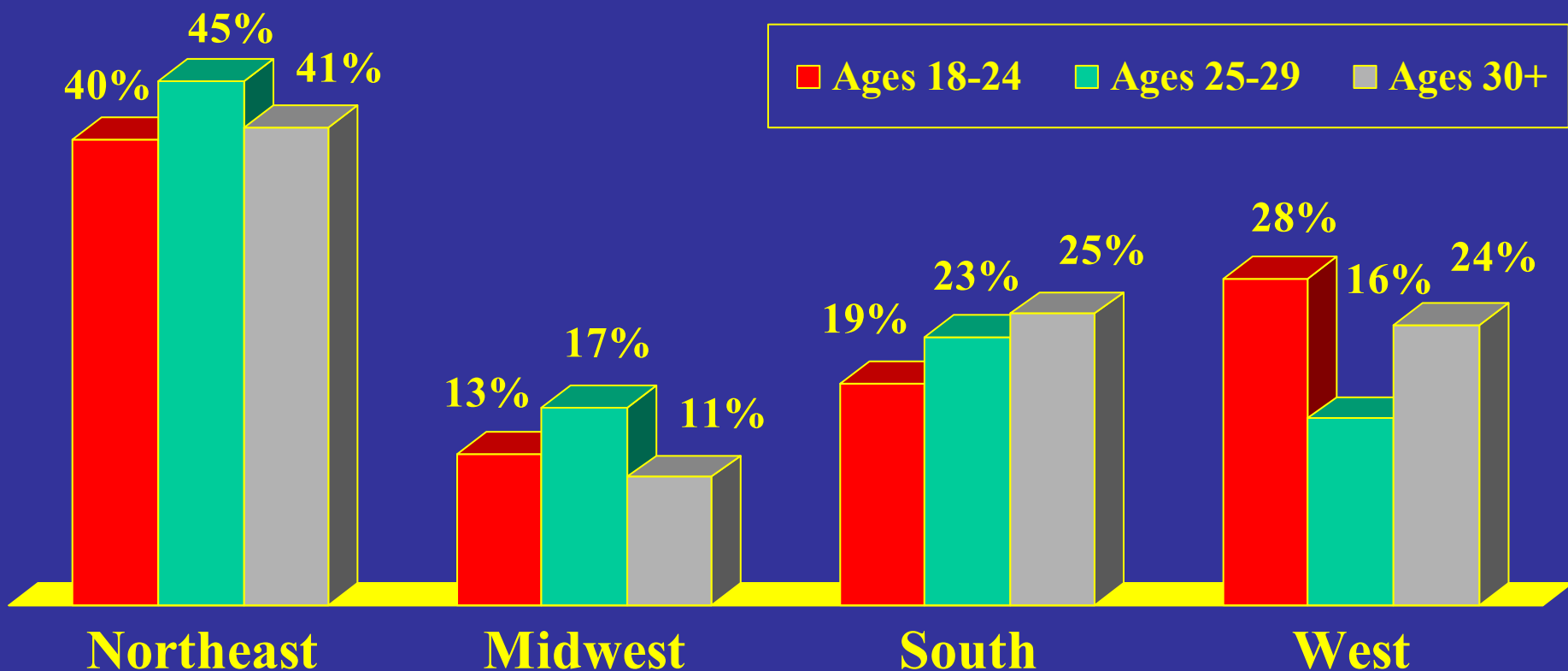
The United States is divided into four regions:



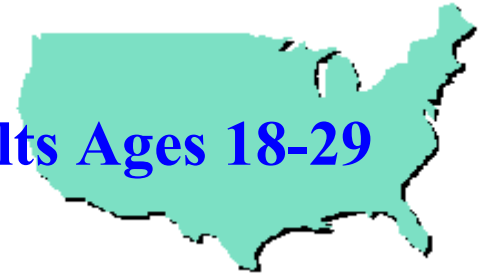
- Northeast (yellow)
- South (blue)
- Midwest (green)
- West (red)



Adult Jews ages 18-29, like those older than them, are relatively concentrated in the Northeast.¹



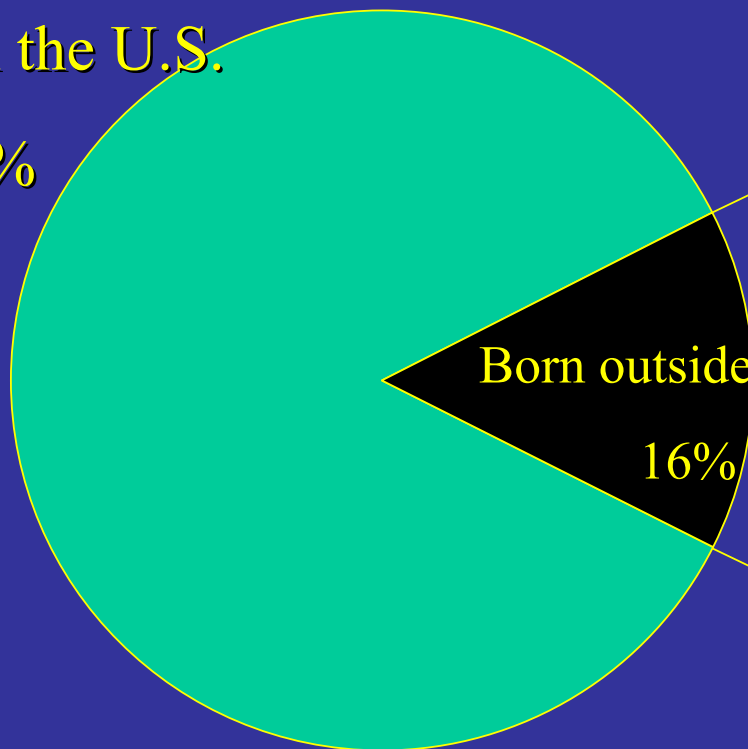
¹ Based on respondents' answer to a question on the zip code of their primary residence.



Most Jews 18-24 were born in the US, but about one out of six was born elsewhere.

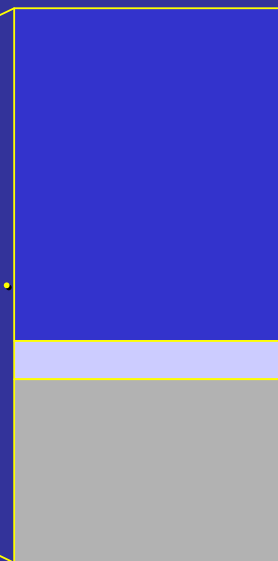
Born in the U.S.

84%



Born outside the U.S.

16%



Former
Soviet
Union
51%

Israel 17%

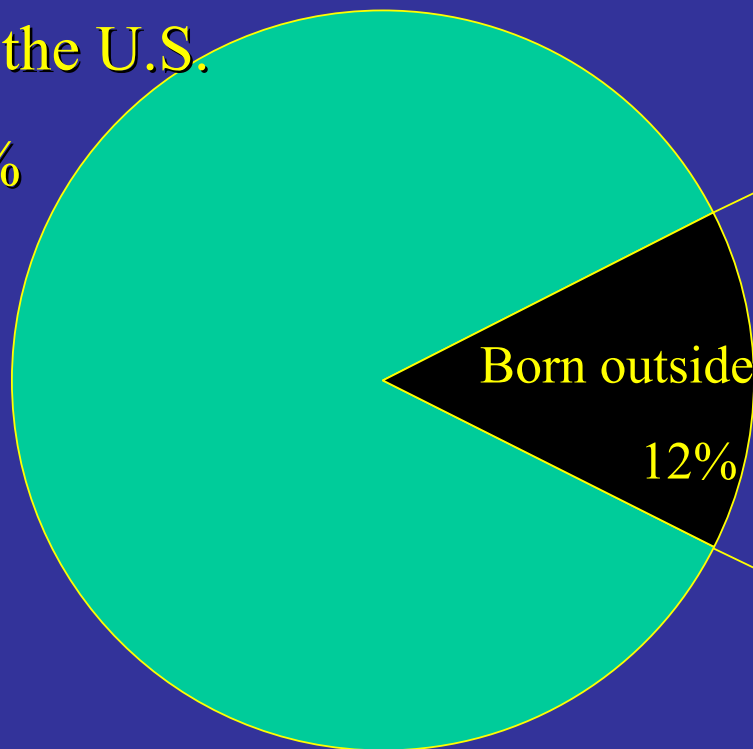
Other countries 32%



Most Jews 25-29 were also born in the U.S.

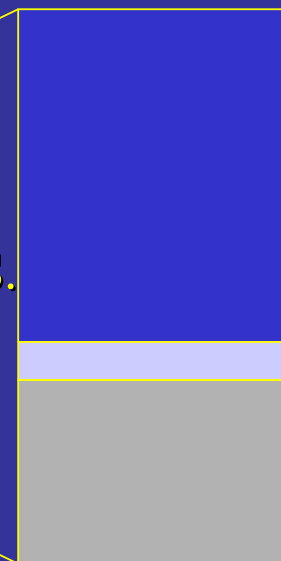
Born in the U.S.

88%



Born outside the U.S.

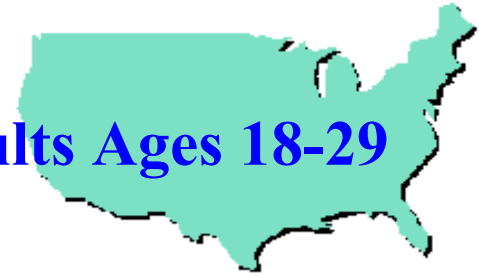
12%



**Former
Soviet
Union
44%**

Israel 23%

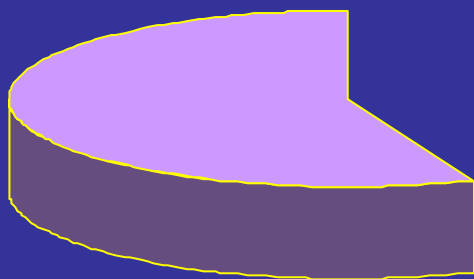
**Other countries
33%**



Women outnumber men in the 18-24 year-old group, but men and women comprise nearly equal numbers among 25-29 year-olds.

Women
56%

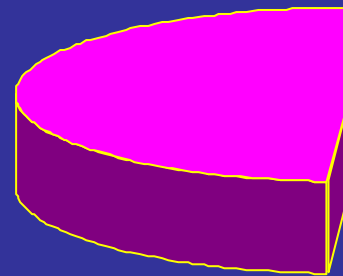
Men
44%



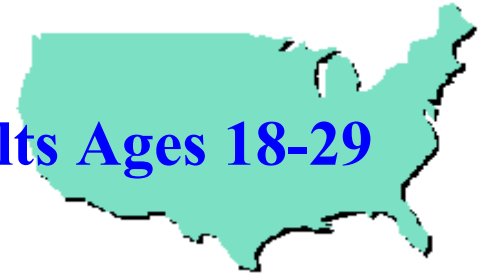
Ages 18-24

Women
49%

Men
51%



Ages 25-29



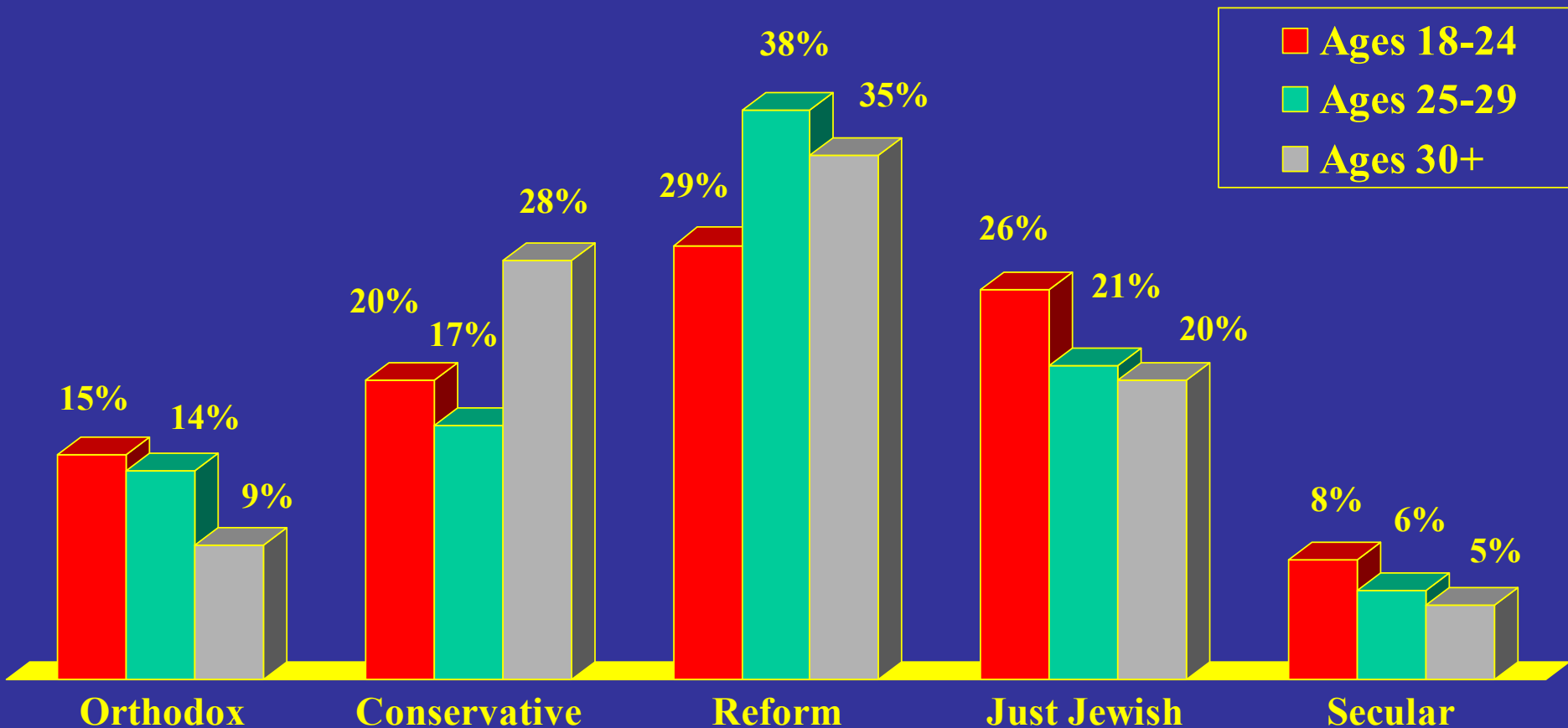
Jewish Behaviors, Attitudes and Experiences

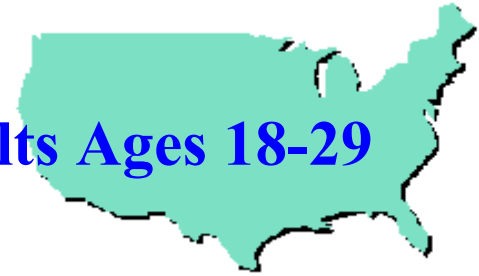
Comparing Ages 18-24, 25-29 and 30+

- Denominations
- Religious service attendance
- Ritual practices
- Organizational affiliations
- Cultural participation
- Israel
- Attitudes about Jewish peoplehood and Jewish identity
- Social networks: parents, friends, dating

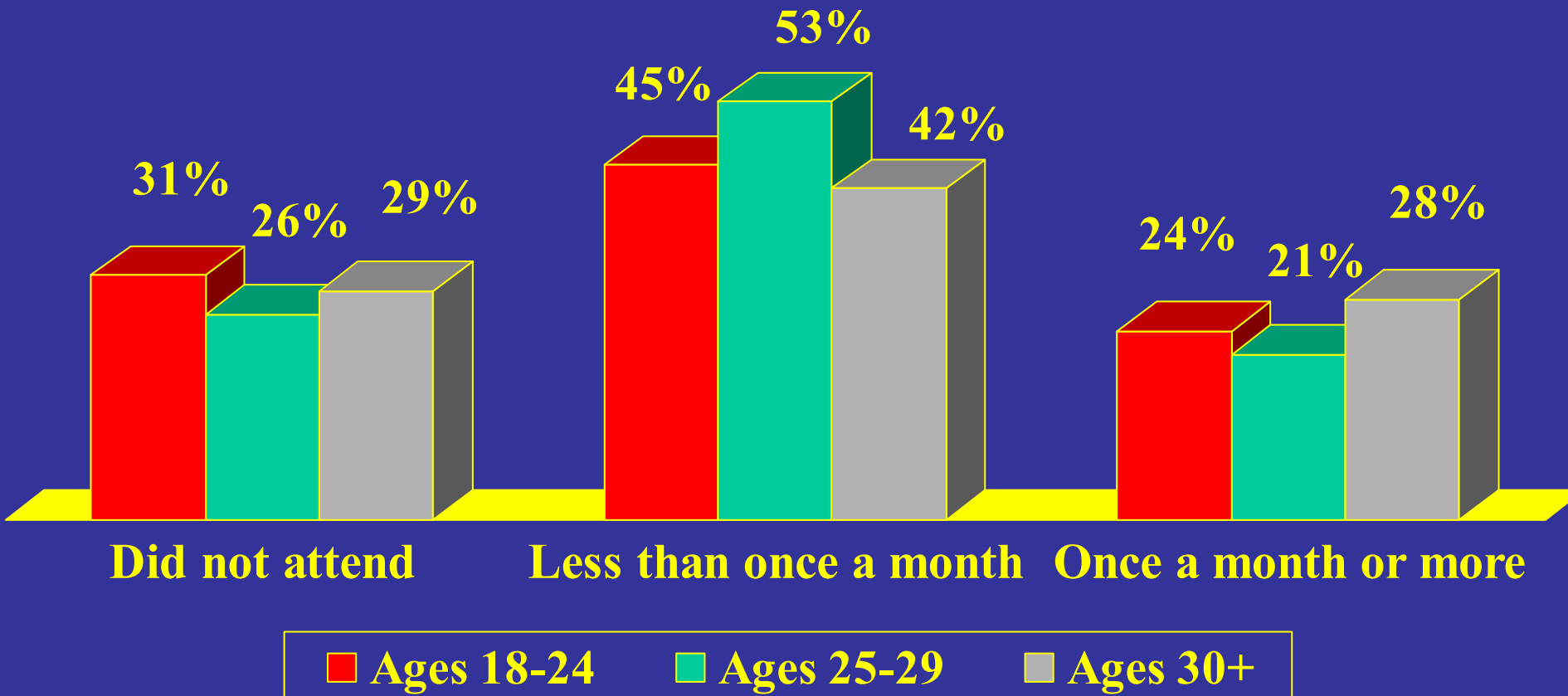


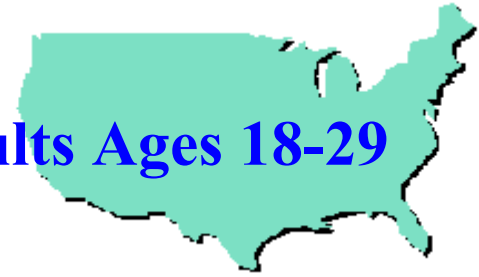
In each age group, more people consider themselves Reform than any other denomination.*



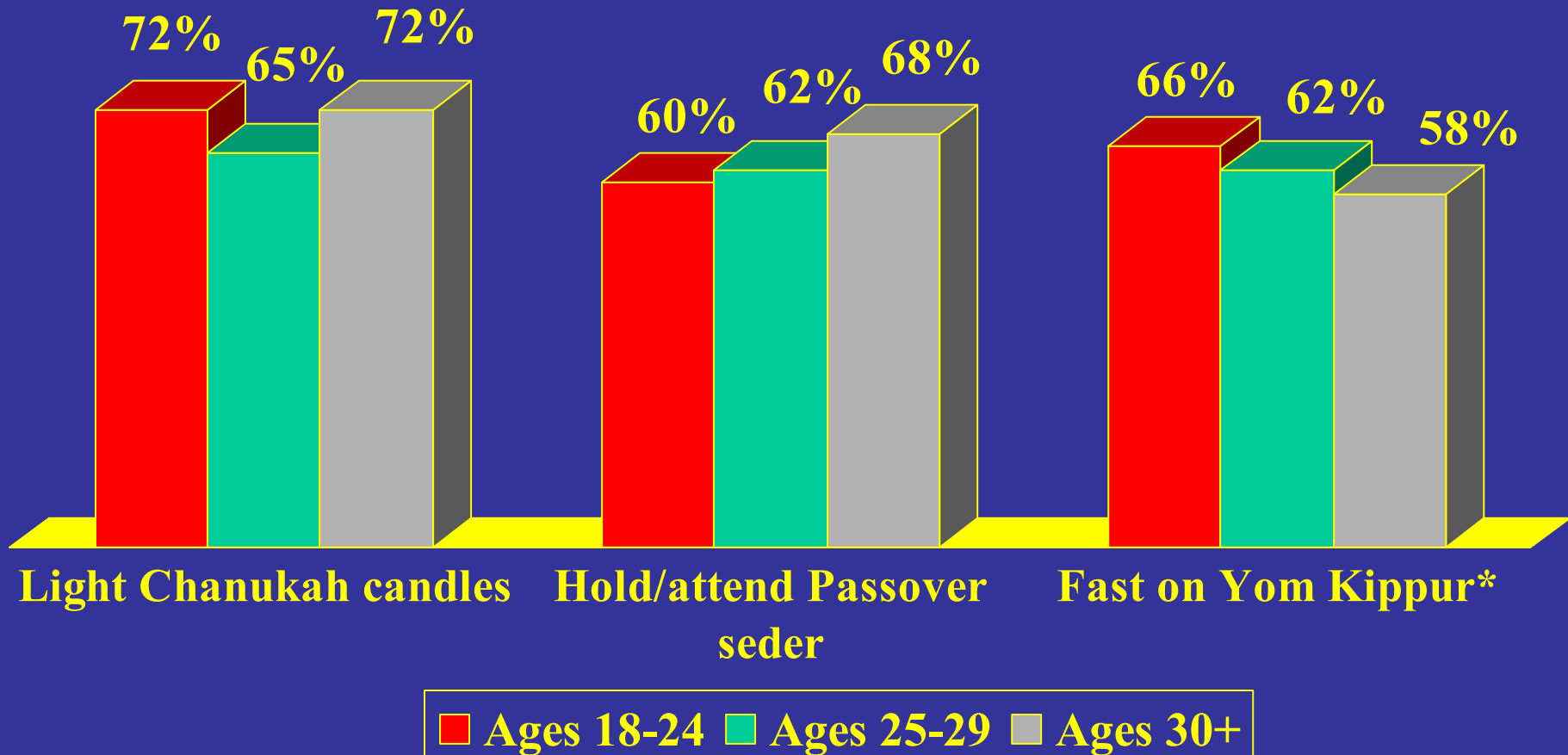


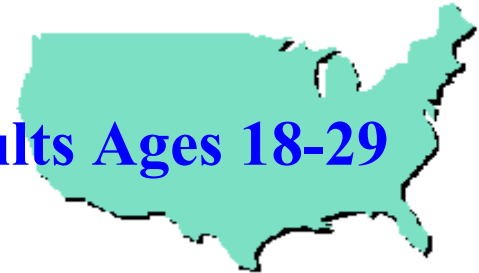
Across the age groups, there is little systematic variation in attendance at religious services.*





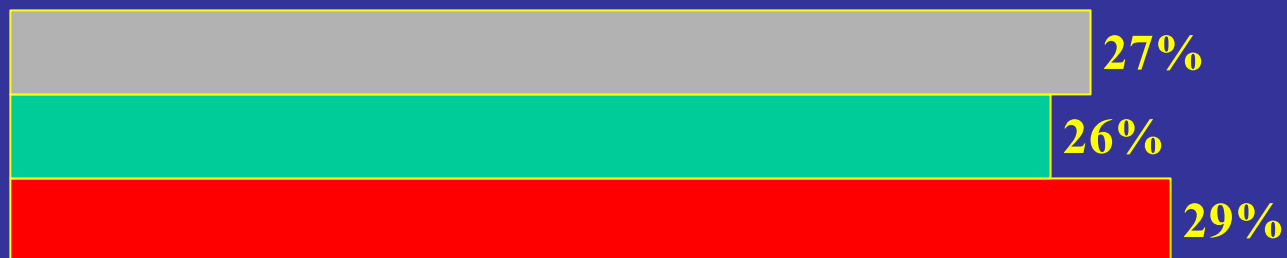
Most American Jews, including young adults, observe a number of important Jewish holidays and rituals.



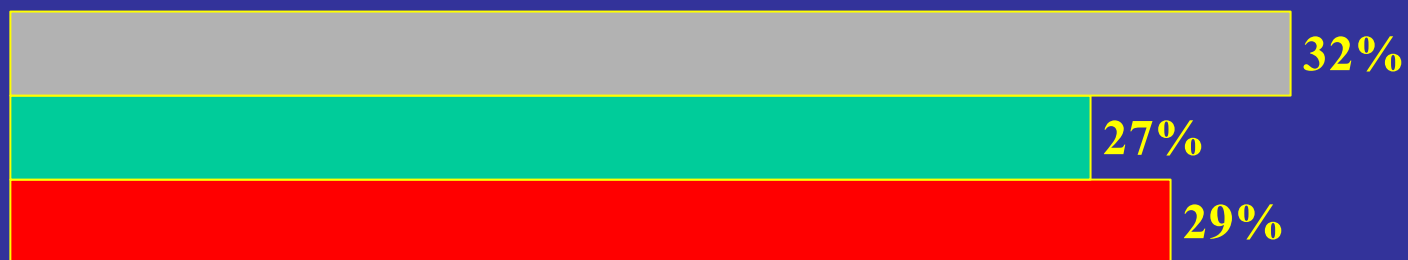


Increasing Jewish activity and the importance of religion vary little by age, though there is a small decline among 25-29 year-olds.

Level of Jewish activity has increased in the past 5 years*



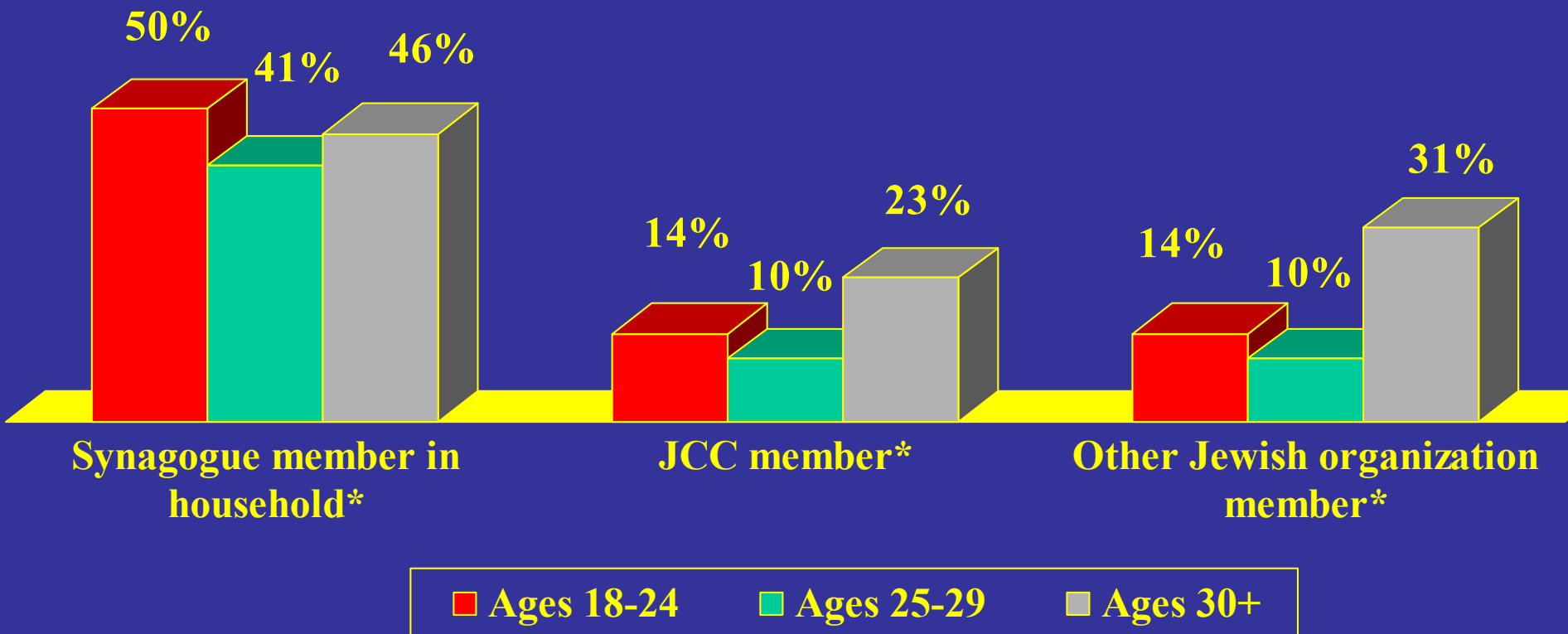
Religion is very important in life

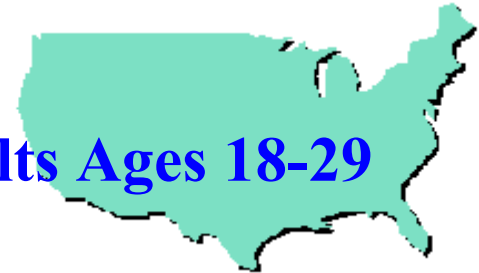


■ Ages 18-24 ■ Ages 25-29 ■ Ages 30+



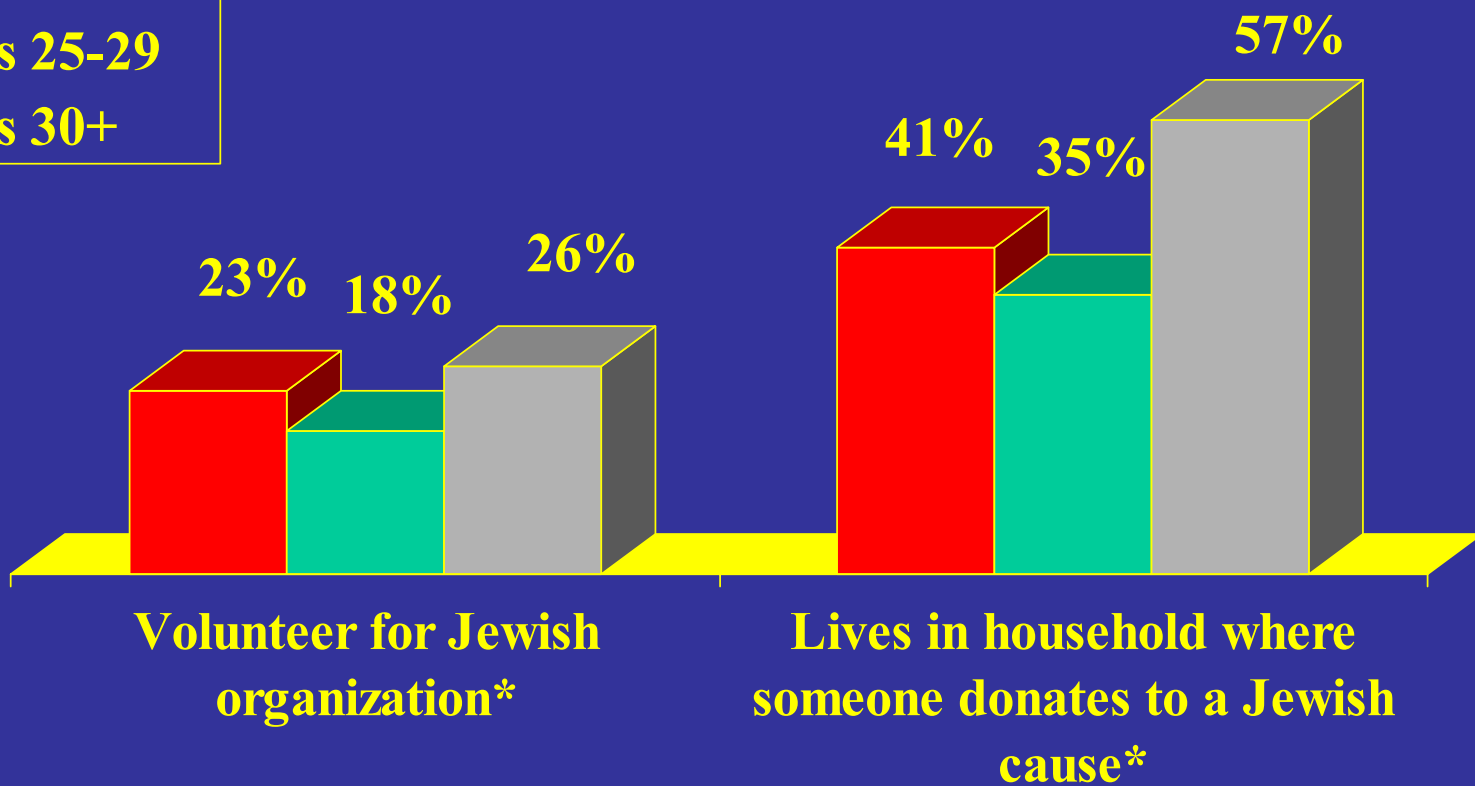
Organizational affiliations also show a small decline among 25-29 year-olds.

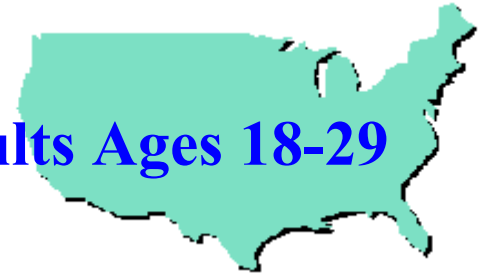




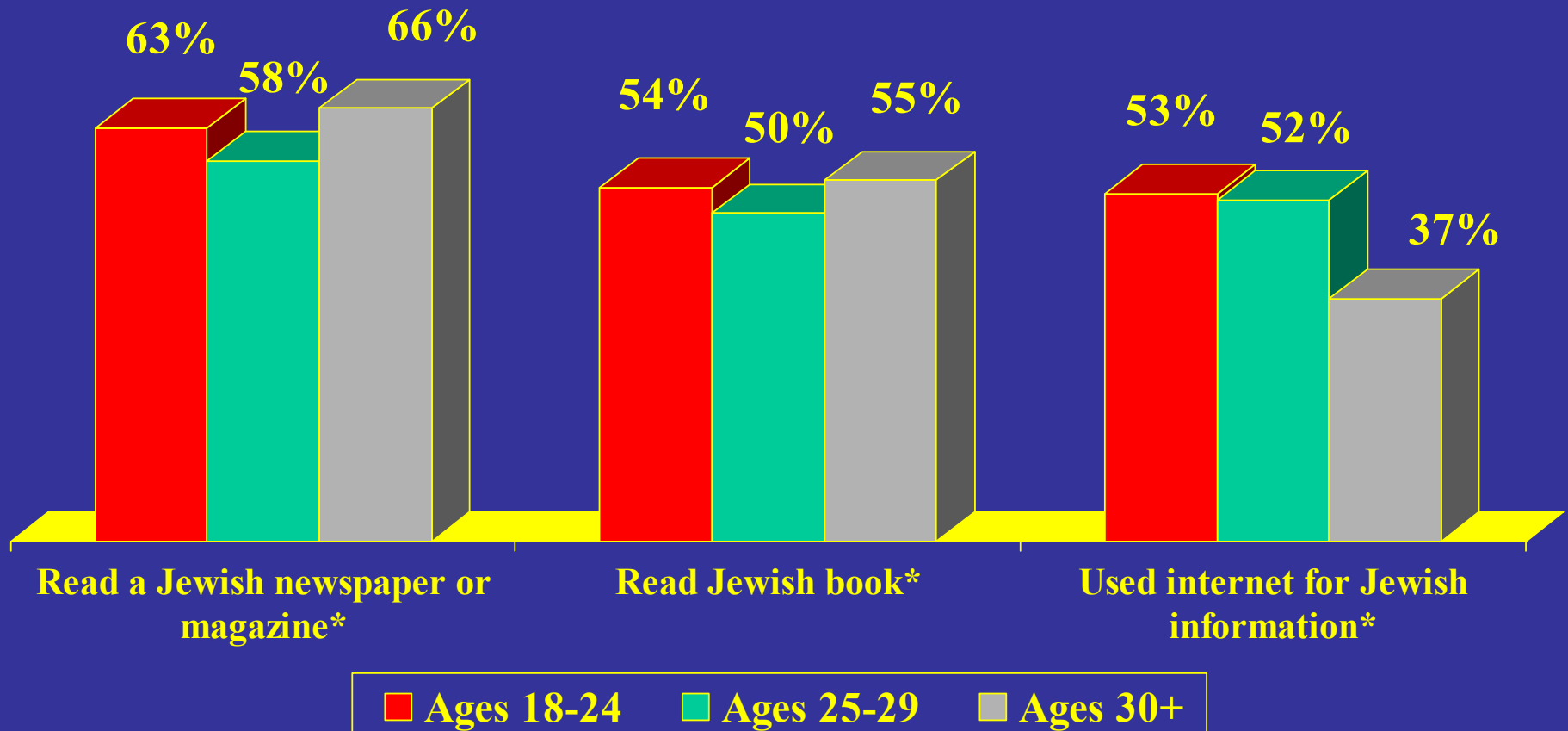
On these measures, Jews ages 25-29 again show a small decline relative to 18-24 year olds.

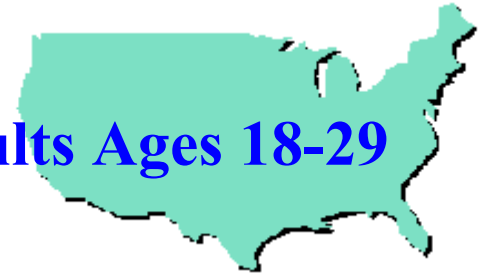
- Ages 18-24
- Ages 25-29
- Ages 30+



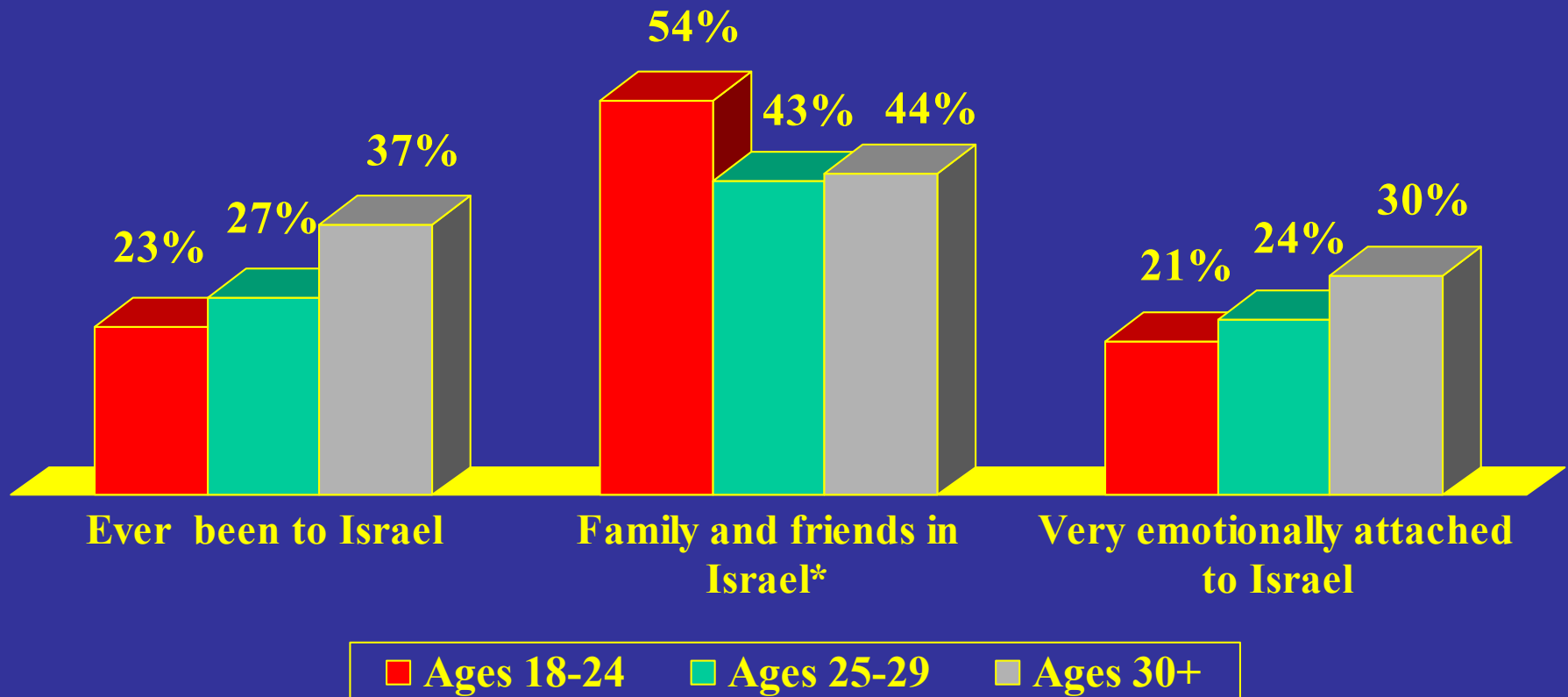


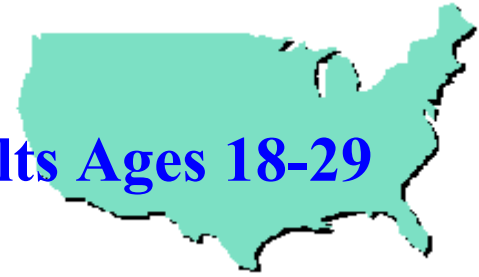
Using the Internet for Jewish purposes is more common among younger than older adults.



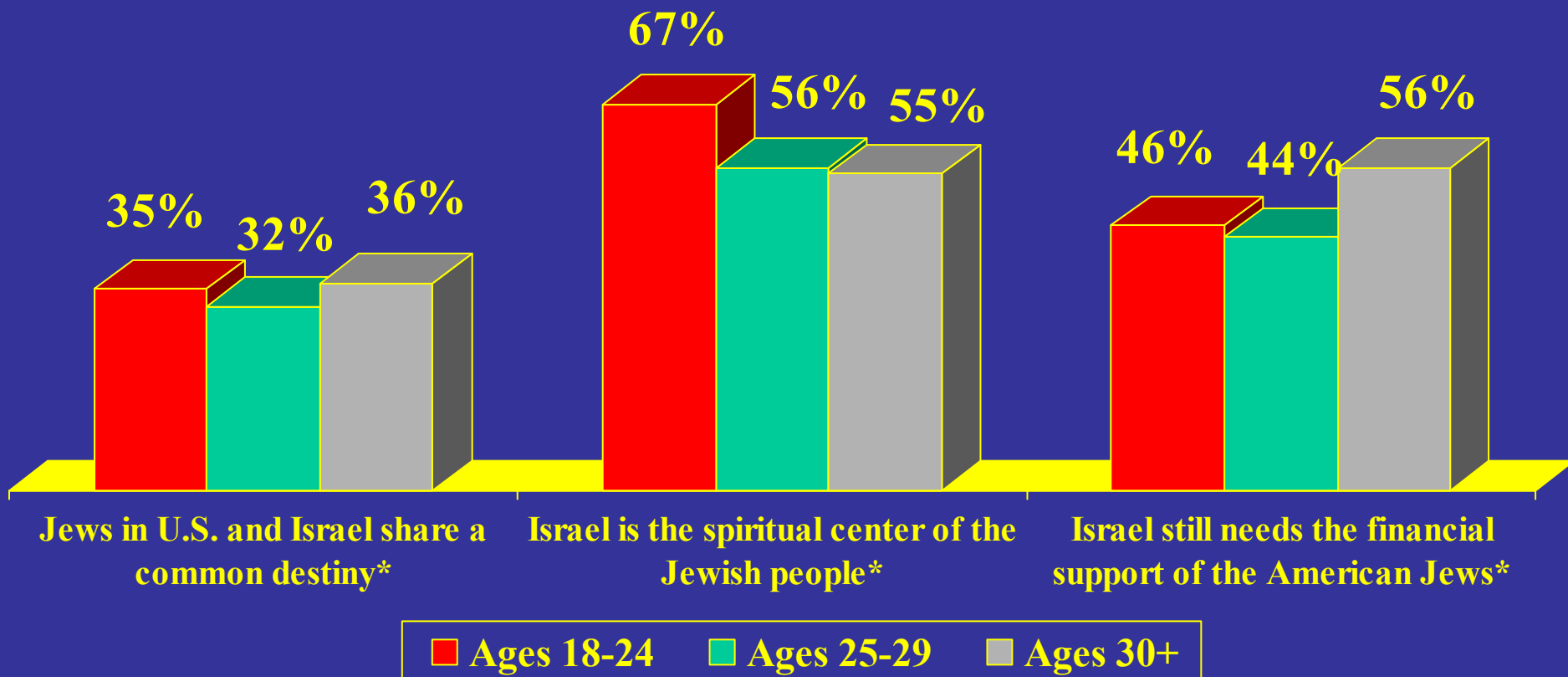


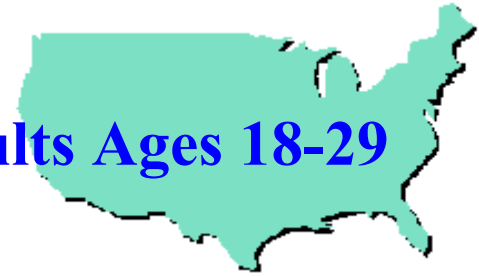
Young adults are less likely to have been to Israel and to feel very emotionally attached to Israel than older adults, but are as likely or more to have family and friends there.





Adults 18-24 are more likely to see Israel as the spiritual center of the Jewish people, while adults 30 and over are more likely to think Israel still needs the financial support of US Jews.





On some but not all measures, younger Jews have weaker feelings about Jewish peoplehood than older Jews.

U.S. and Jews elsewhere share common destiny
(strongly agree)*



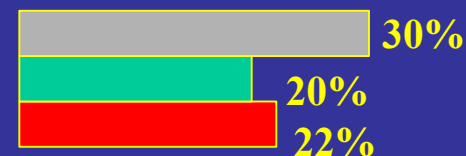
Strong sense of belonging to the Jewish people (strongly agree)*



Special responsibility to take care of Jews in need
(strongly agree)*



American Jews have a greater responsibility to rescue
Jews than non Jews in distress (strongly agree)*



■ Ages 18-24

■ Ages 25-29

■ Ages 30+



Similar discrepancies between younger and older Jews are evident on these measures of Jewish identity.

Regard being Jewish as very important in life*



I have a clear sense of what being Jewish means to me (strongly agree)*



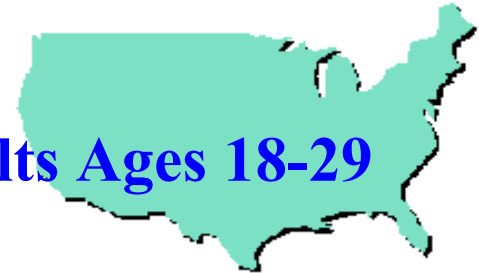
Feel very positive about being Jewish*



■ Ages 18-24

■ Ages 25-29

■ Ages 30+

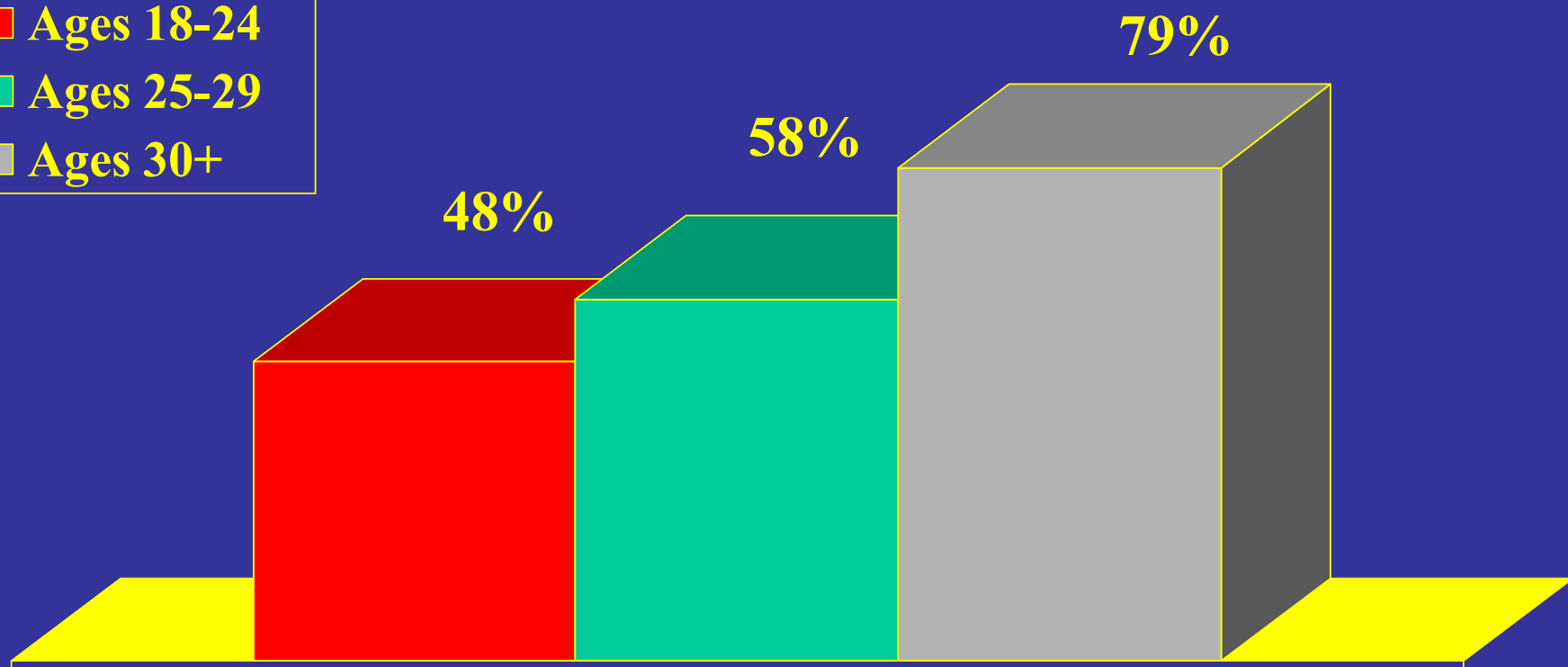


The percentage of Jews with two born Jewish parents declines from older to younger age groups, a result of increasing intermarriage over time.

■ Ages 18-24

■ Ages 25-29

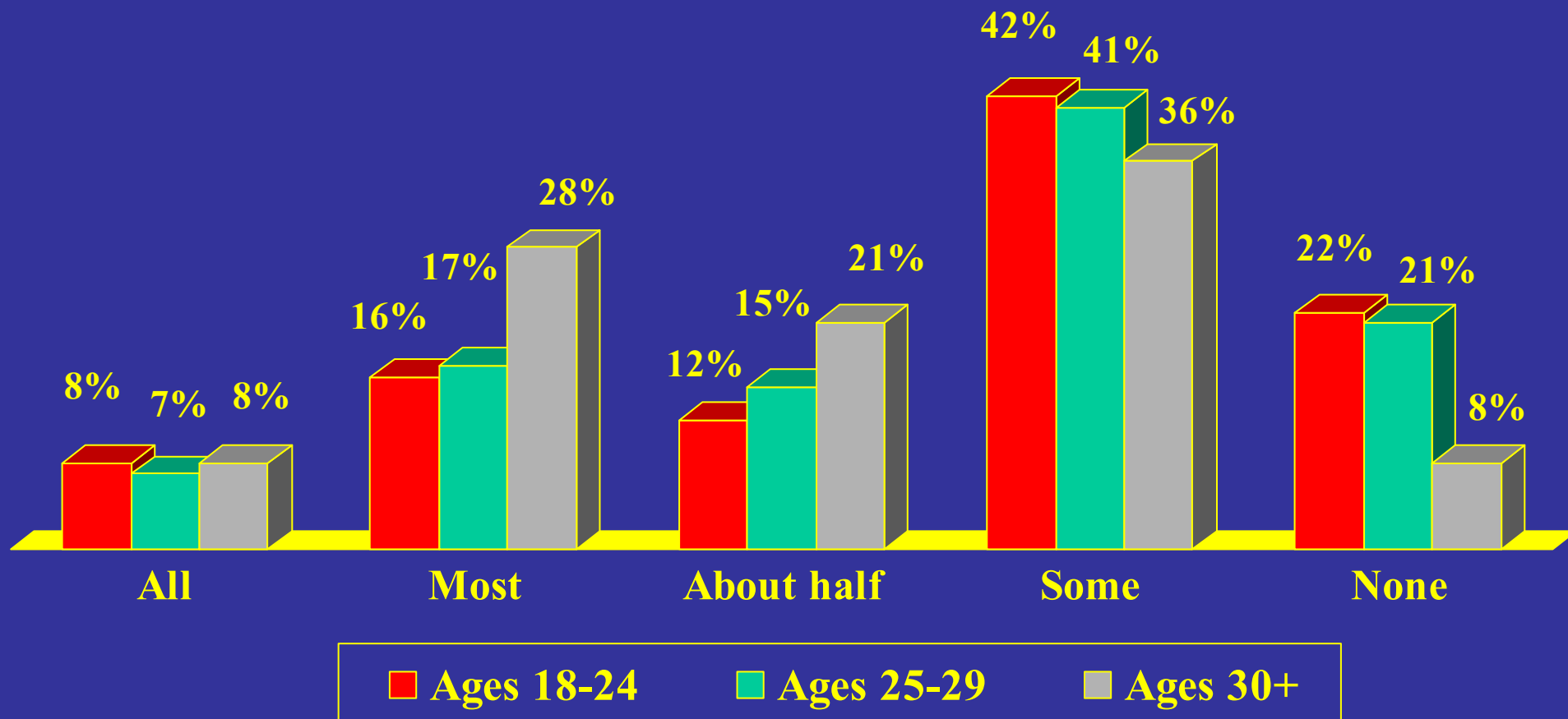
■ Ages 30+



Two born Jewish parents



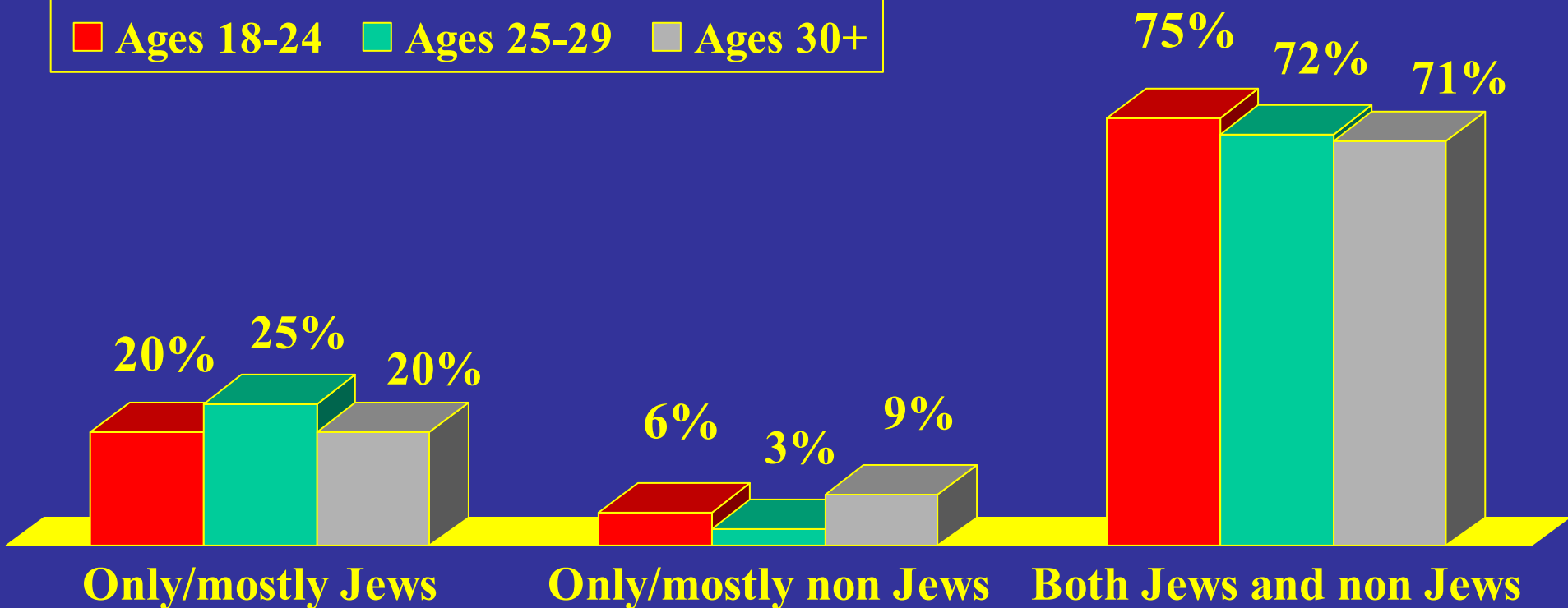
Younger Jews have fewer close friends who are Jewish than do Jews 30 and over.





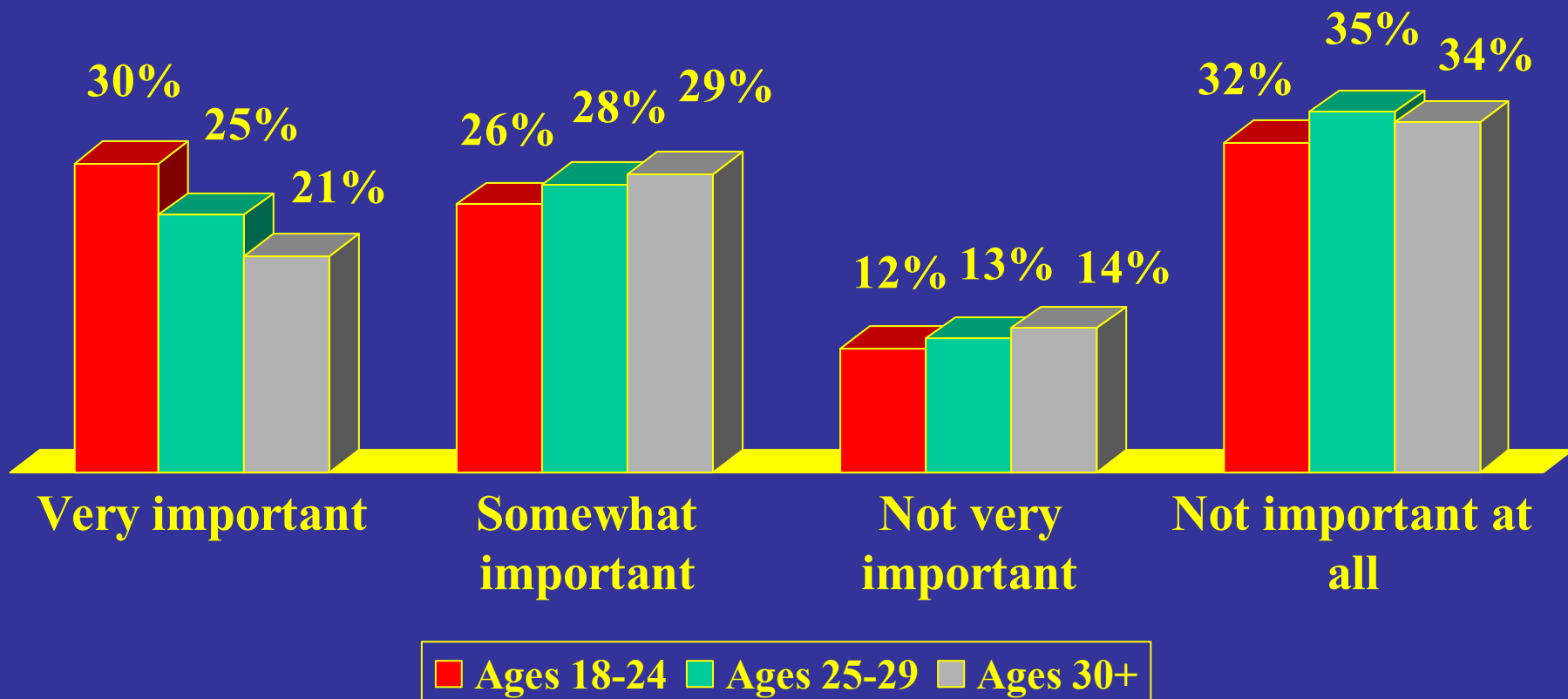
Among those who are dating, most date both Jews and non-Jews, and at most a quarter date only or mostly Jews.*

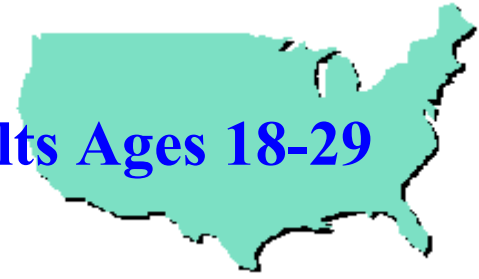
■ Ages 18-24 ■ Ages 25-29 ■ Ages 30+





Among those who are not married, younger adults are more likely than older adults to say having a Jewish spouse in the future is “very important” to them.*





Questions?