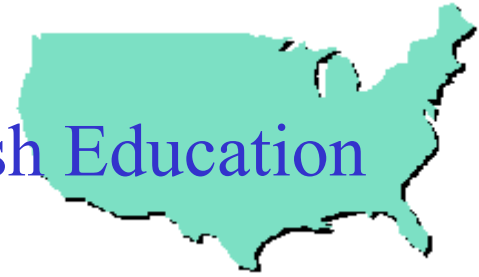




National Jewish Population Survey 2000-01

Adult Jewish Education

A United Jewish Communities
Presentation of Findings



- The NJPS 2000-01 questionnaire was administered to over 4,500 Jews in the U.S.
- Nearly 4,150 respondents representing 4.3 million Jews with stronger Jewish connections were administered a long-form questionnaire. Remaining respondents representing an additional 800,000 Jews with Jewish connections that are not as strong received a short-form questionnaire.
- This report only examines the respondents who represent the 4.3 million Jews with stronger Jewish connections.



Estimate of participation in adult Jewish education

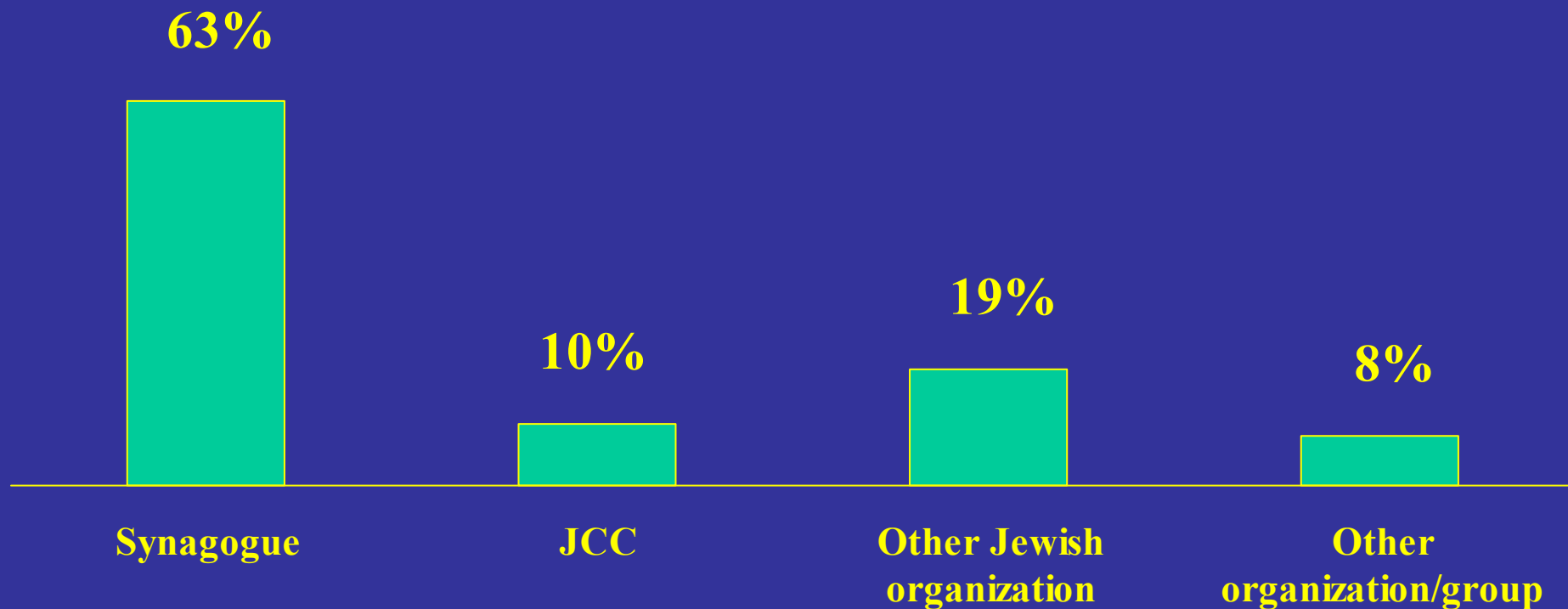
Among all adults¹ in the more strongly connected Jewish population, 24% (just over 800,000 total people) attended an adult Jewish education class or other kind of adult Jewish learning² in the year before the survey interview.

¹ Adults are defined as 18 years of age or older.

² The NJPS questionnaire gave as examples synagogue programs, a book group, a study group at home or work, or a Bible study group. The question explicitly excluded college courses.



Among participants in adult Jewish education, more than 60% were enrolled in a class or program sponsored by a synagogue.



Sponsoring organization of adult Jewish education class or program



The remainder of this presentation is divided into two sections:

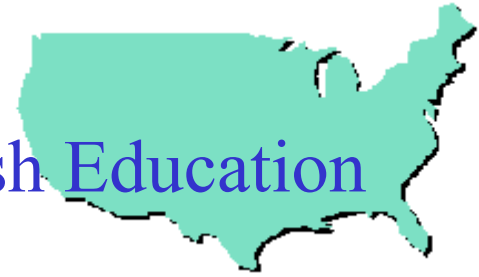
- Section 1 examines factors that are associated with adult Jewish education. It shows what groups are more likely to participate in adult Jewish education and what groups are less likely to participate.
- Section 2 provides a profile of adult Jewish learners by comparing them with those who did not participate in adult Jewish education across a variety of other factors, such as age, secular education and communal affiliations.



SECTION 1

Factors associated with participation in adult Jewish education

- Age
- Education
- Income
- Region
- Marital status
- Household composition
- Jewish education when growing up
- Communal affiliation
- Denomination
- Religious service attendance
- In-marriage/intermarriage
- Jewish friends

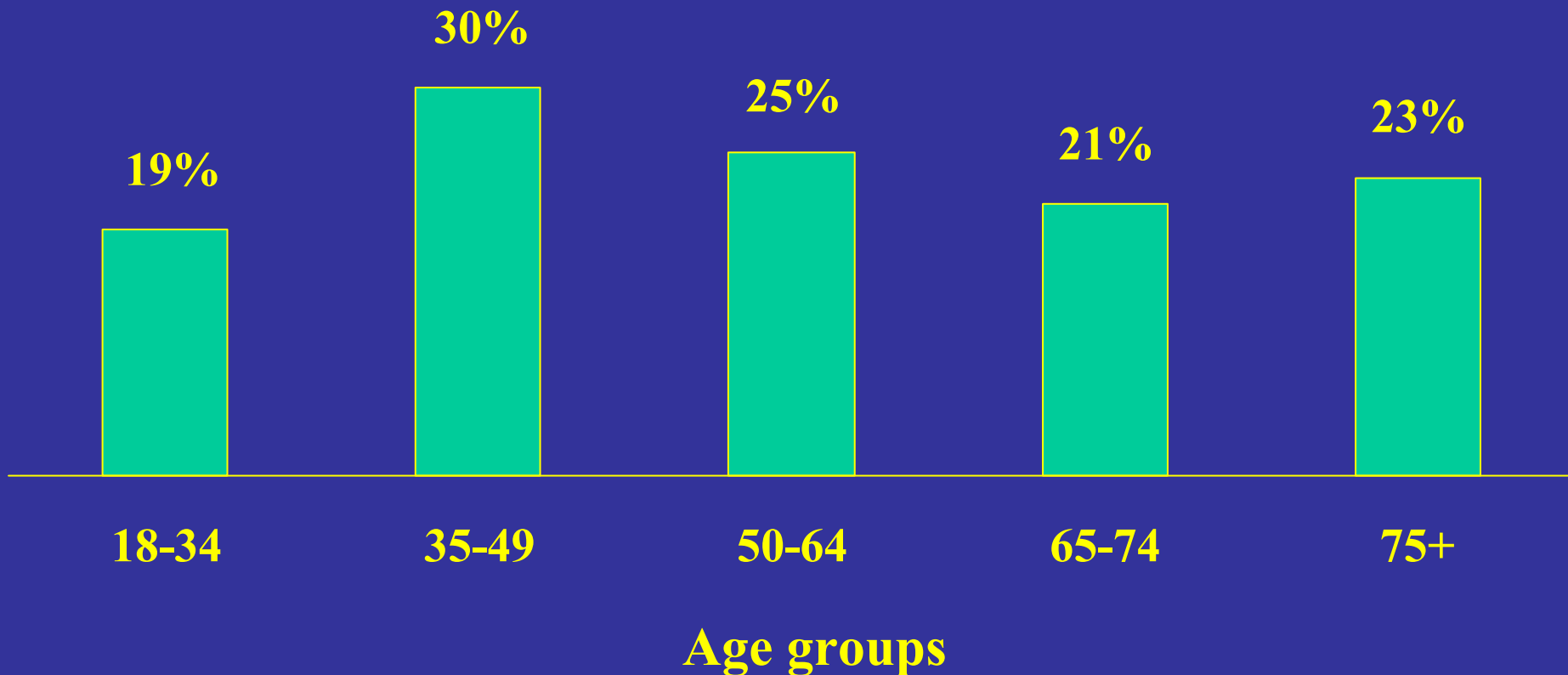


Interpreting Slides in Section 1

Recall that the overall rate of participation in adult Jewish education in the year before the survey was 24%. In this section, therefore, readers should note which groups have rates of participation that are higher than 24%, and which groups have rates of participation that are lower than 24%.

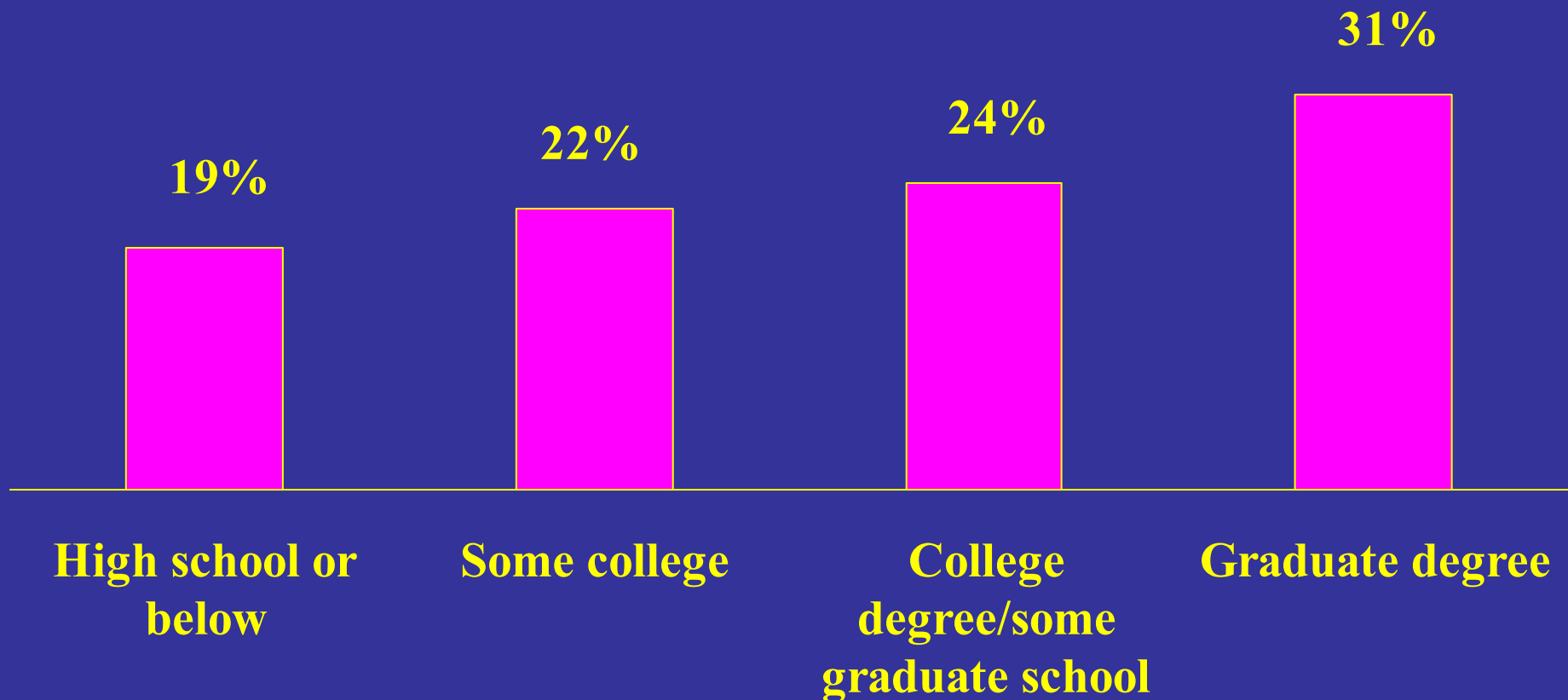


Thirty percent of adults age 35-49 report they participated in an adult Jewish education program, the highest of any age group.



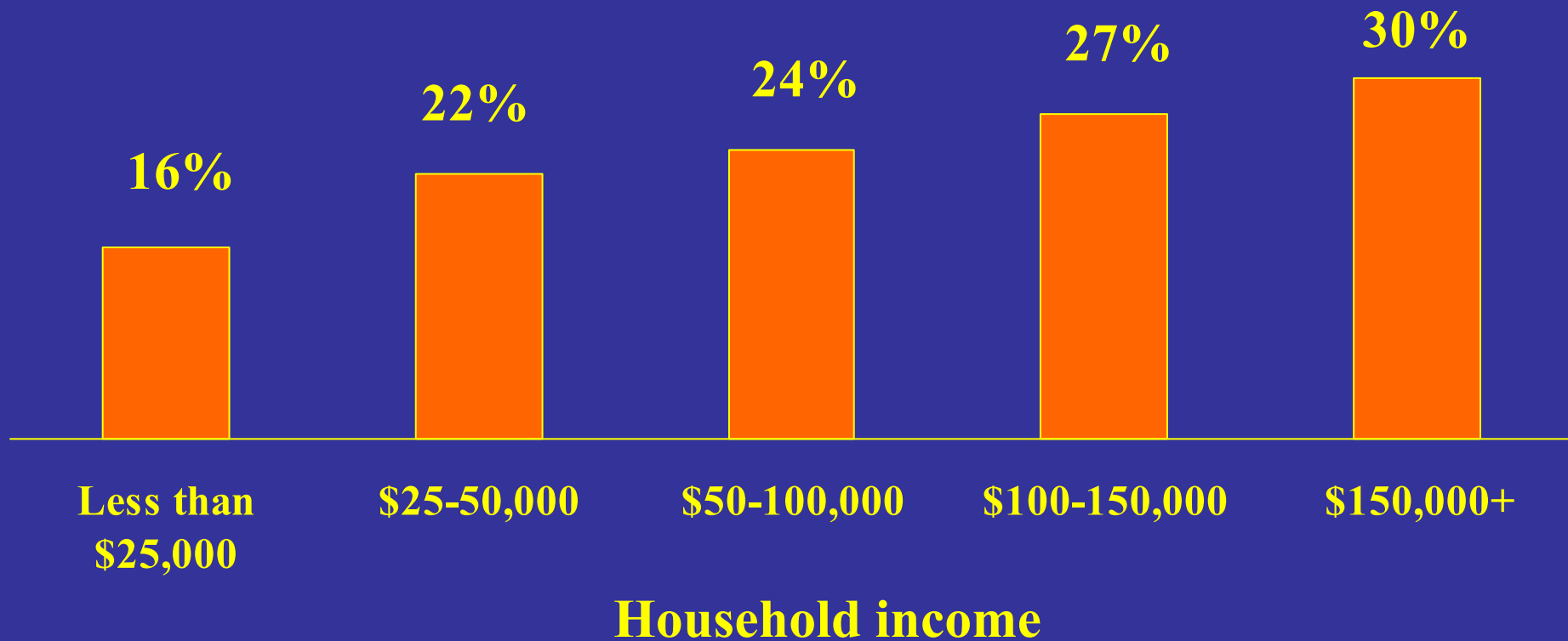


The likelihood of taking an adult Jewish education class is associated with levels of secular education.



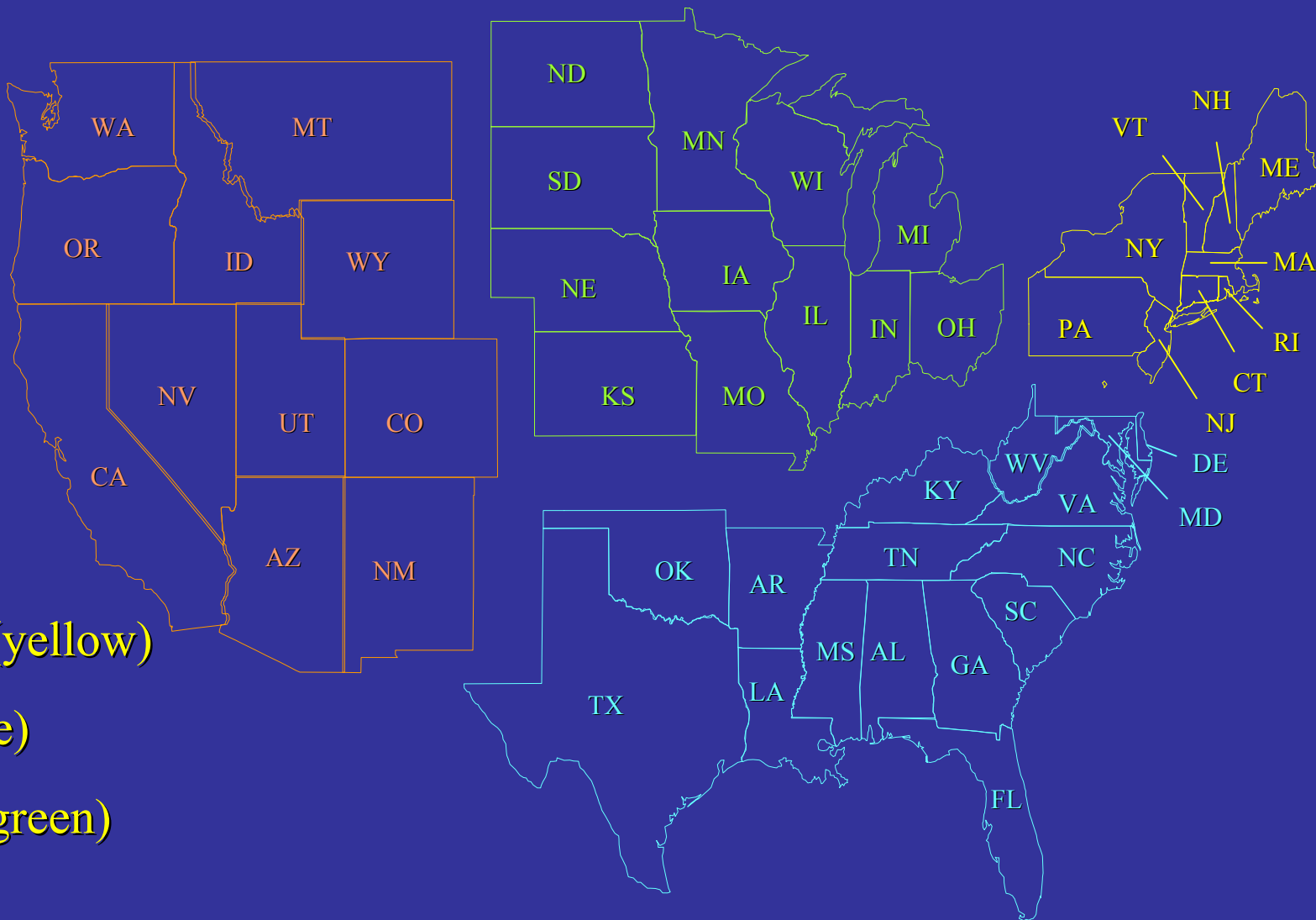


Those with the highest household incomes are nearly twice as likely to participate in an adult Jewish education program as those with the lowest household incomes.





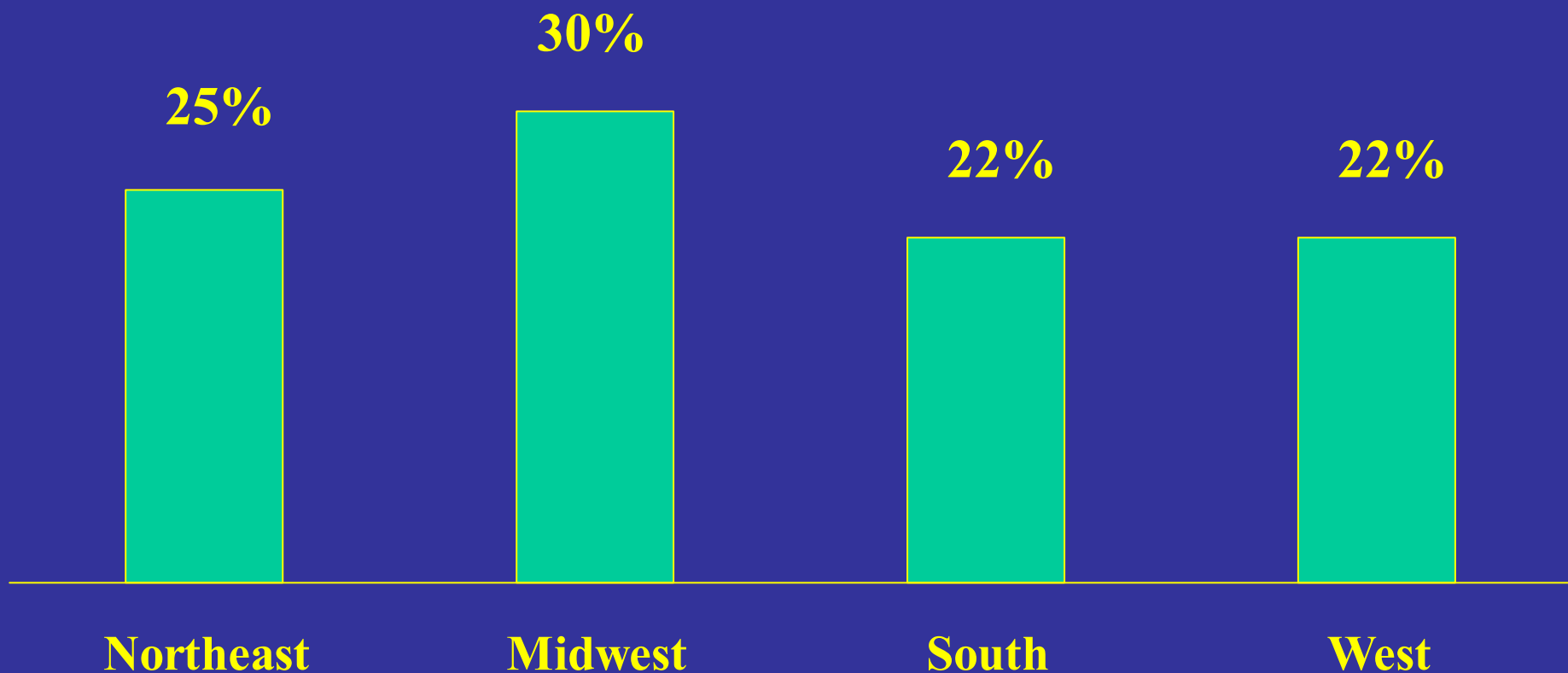
The United States is divided into four regions:



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

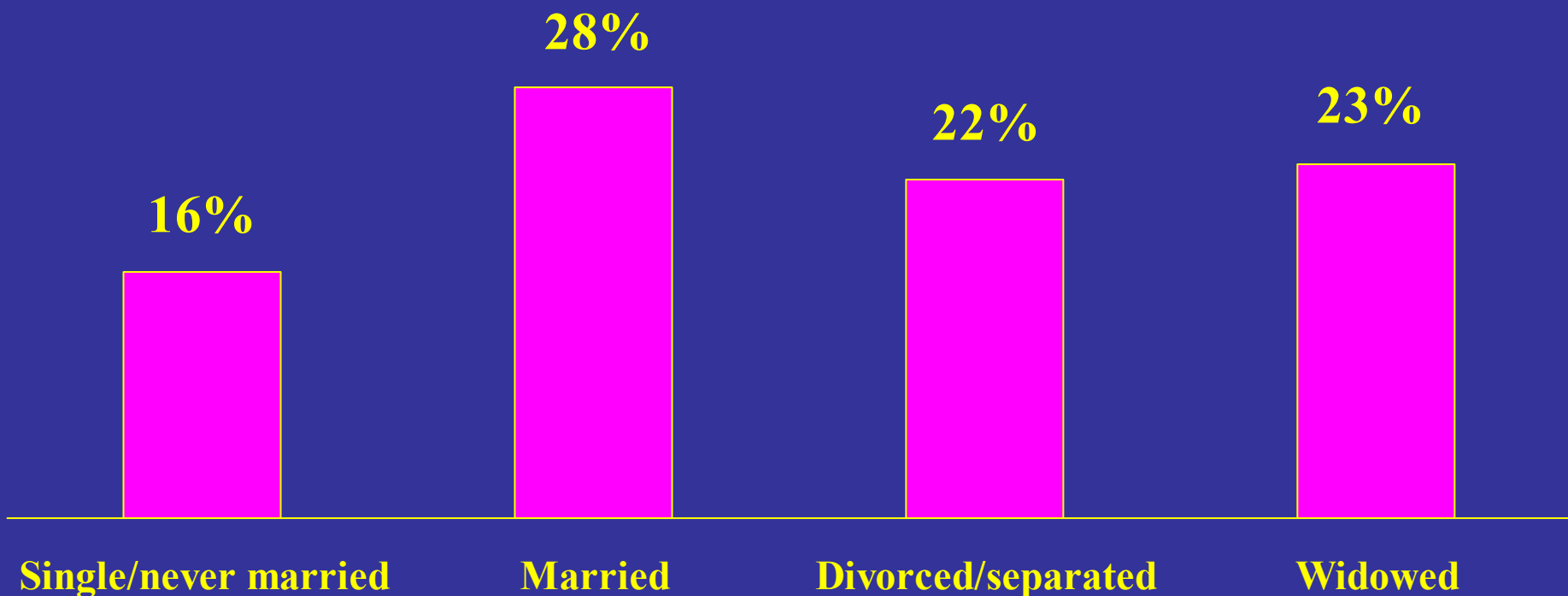


Jews in the Midwest have the highest rates of participation in adult Jewish education.



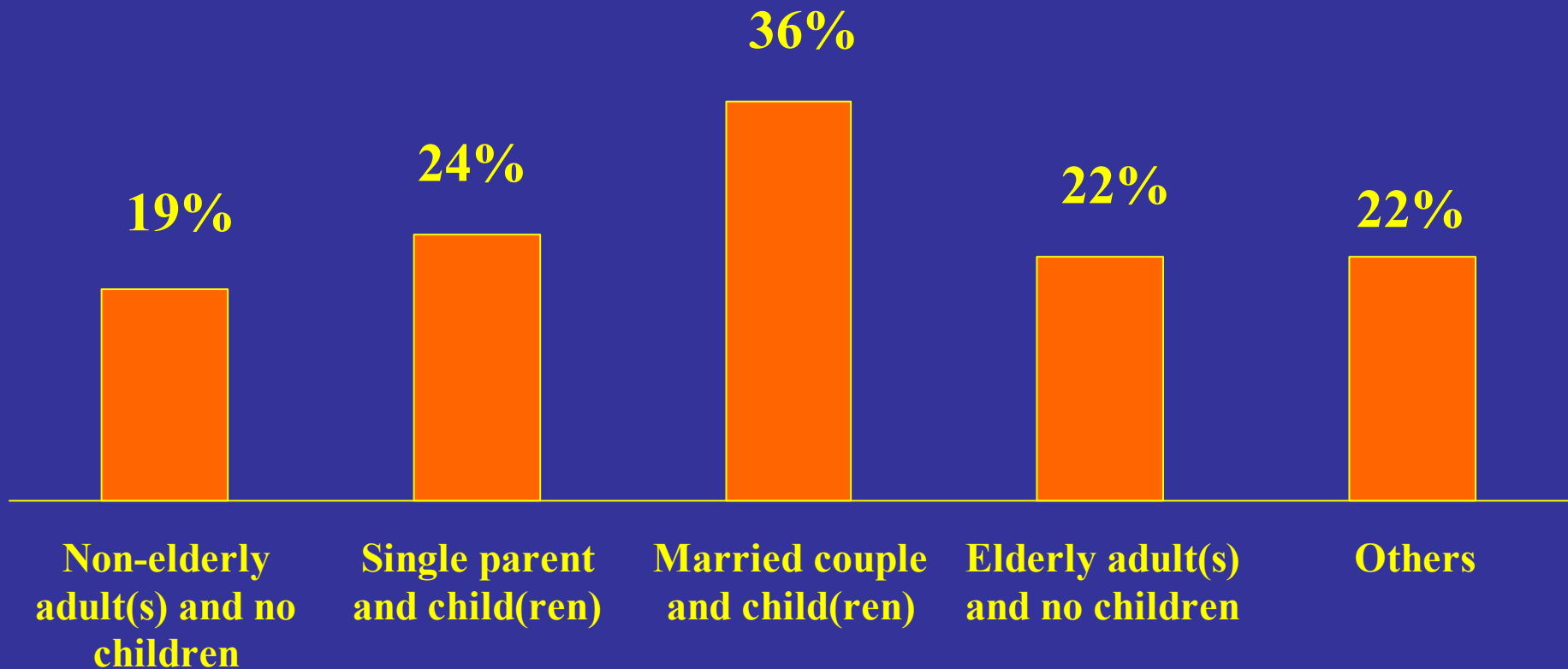


Adults who are single/never married are the least likely to participate in adult Jewish education, while married adults are the most likely to participate.



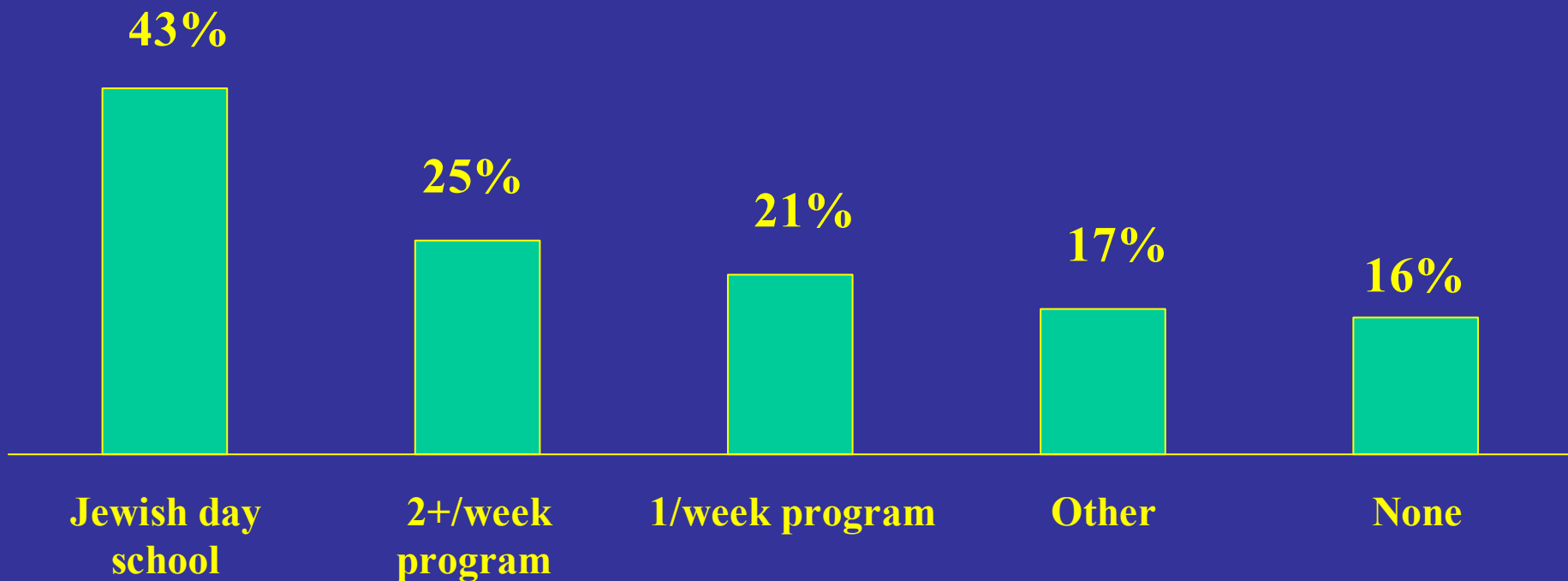


In terms of household composition, married adults who reside with children are, proportionally, the most frequently involved in adult Jewish education.





More intensive forms of Jewish education when growing up, especially day school education, increase the likelihood of participating in adult Jewish education.



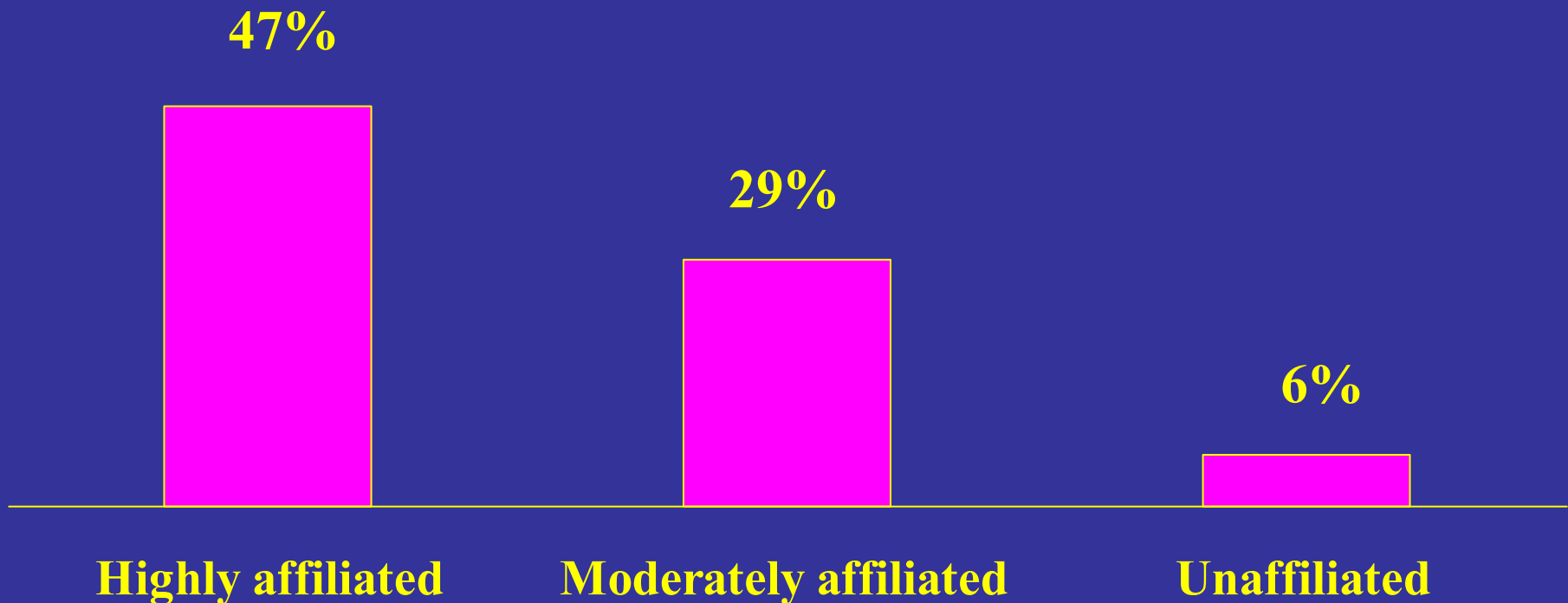


The Jewish population can be divided into three segments according to membership in synagogues, JCCs and other Jewish organizations.

Highly Affiliated	Two or more Jewish memberships	28%
Moderately Affiliated	One Jewish membership	28%
Unaffiliated	No Jewish memberships	44%



Participation in adult Jewish education is strongly associated with Jewish organizational affiliation.



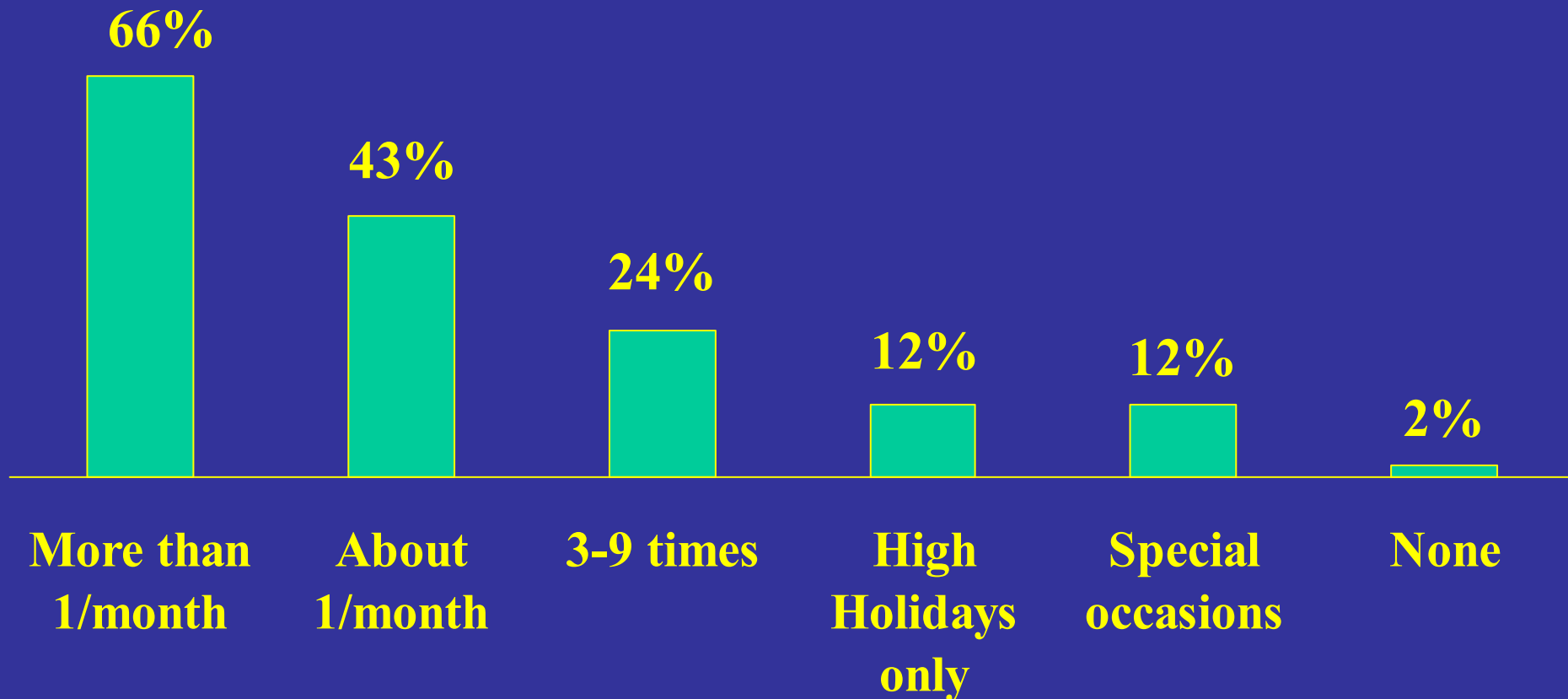


Adult Jewish education is most common among those who identify as Orthodox and least common among those who report they have no denominational identification or are secular.



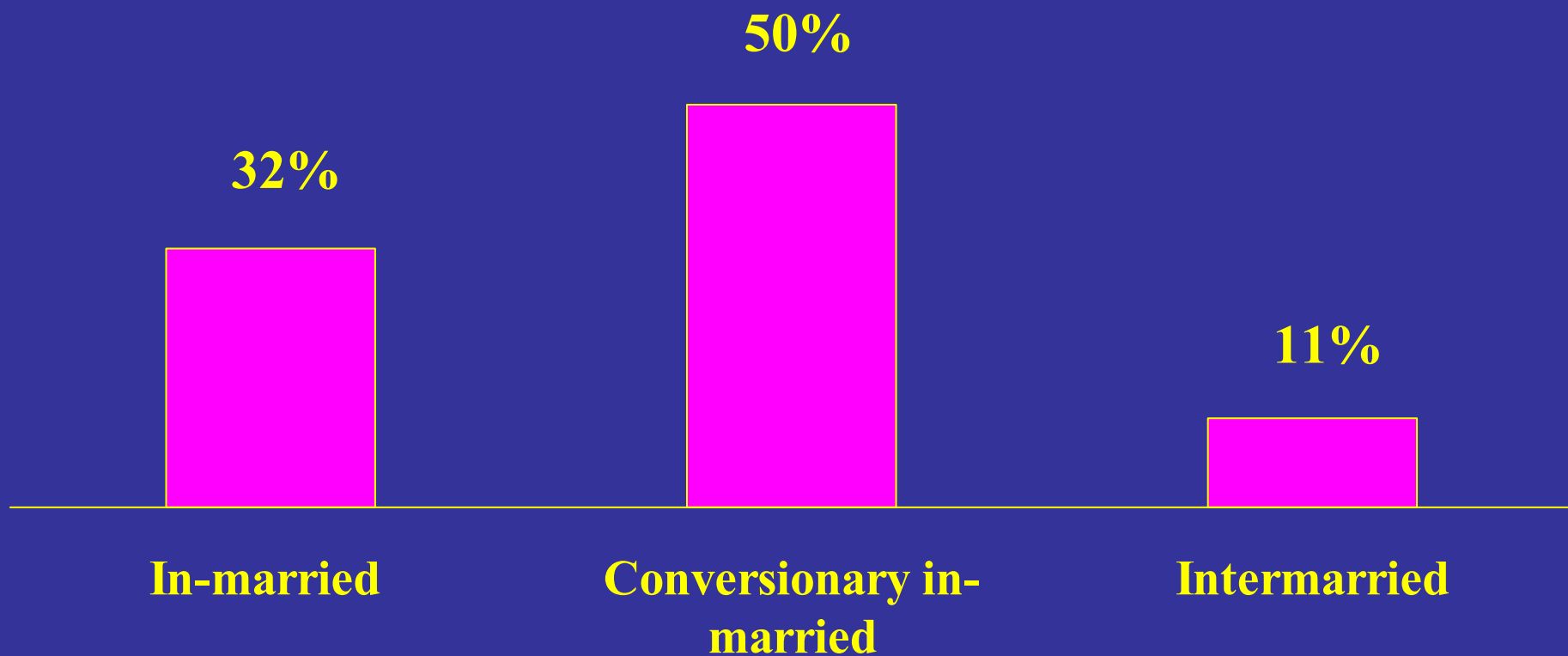


Participation in adult Jewish education is strongly associated with attendance at religious services in the year before the survey.



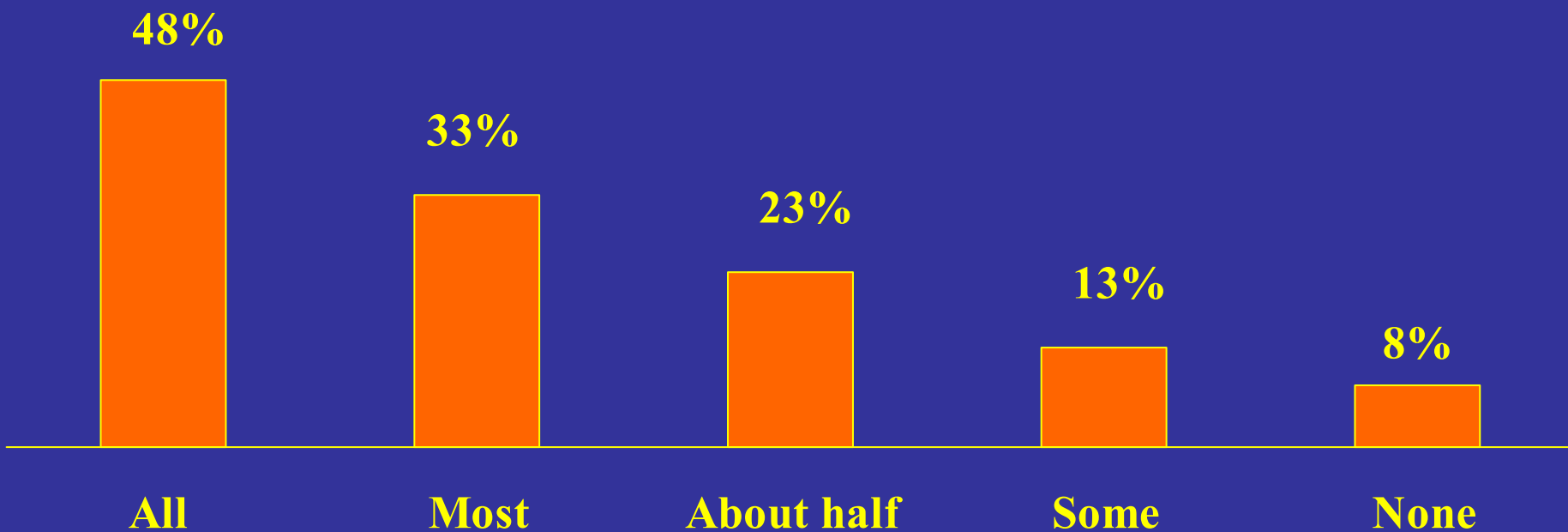


Participation in adult Jewish education is more common among in-married than intermarried Jews.





Participation in adult Jewish education rises among those who report that all or most of their closest friends are Jewish.



Proportion of closest friends who are Jewish



SECTION 2

A profile of adult Jewish learners, by comparing them against others

- Age
- Education
- Income
- Region
- Marital status
- Household composition
- Jewish education when growing up
- Communal affiliation
- Denomination
- Religious service attendance
- In-marriage/intermarriage
- Jewish friends



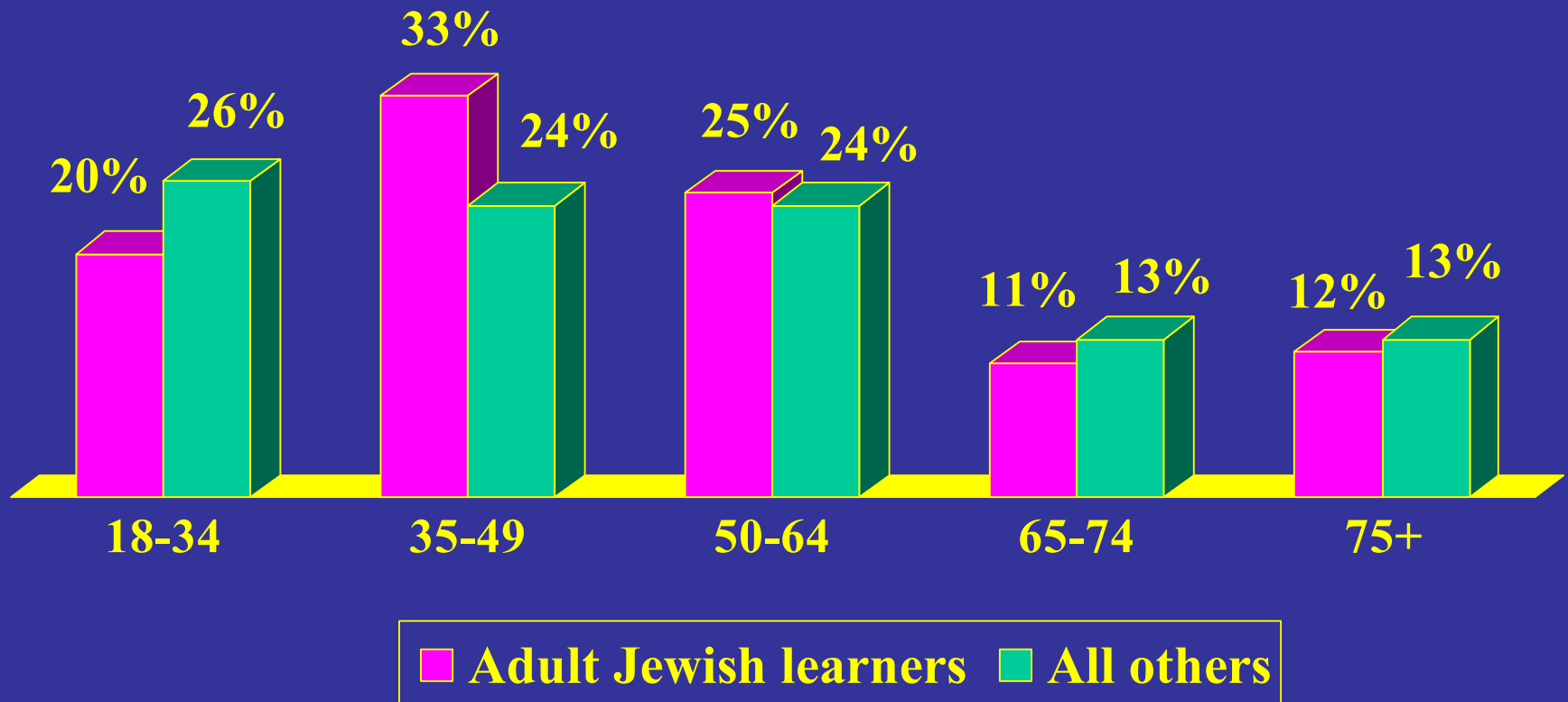
Interpreting Slides in Section 2

Slides should be interpreted differently in Section 2 than in Section 1. In this section, the 24% of Jews who are adult Jewish learners are compared with the 76% who are not. For each group separately, column percentages will sum to 100%.¹ Categories with differences in percentages between adult Jewish learners and all others indicate that the profile of adult Jewish learners is different than the profile of other Jews.

¹ Columns may sum to 99% or 101% due to rounding.

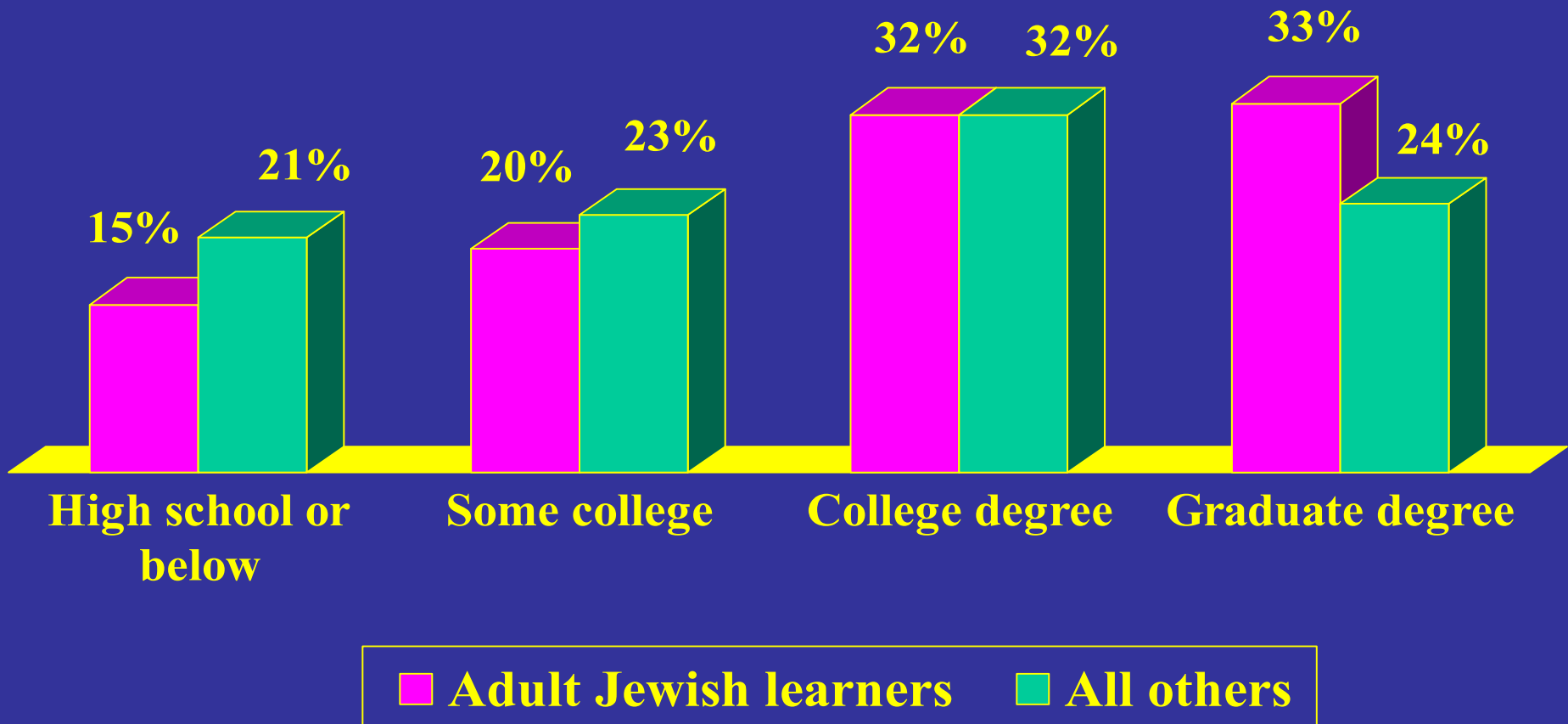


Compared to others, adult Jewish learners are more likely to be age 35-49 and somewhat less likely to be age 18-34.



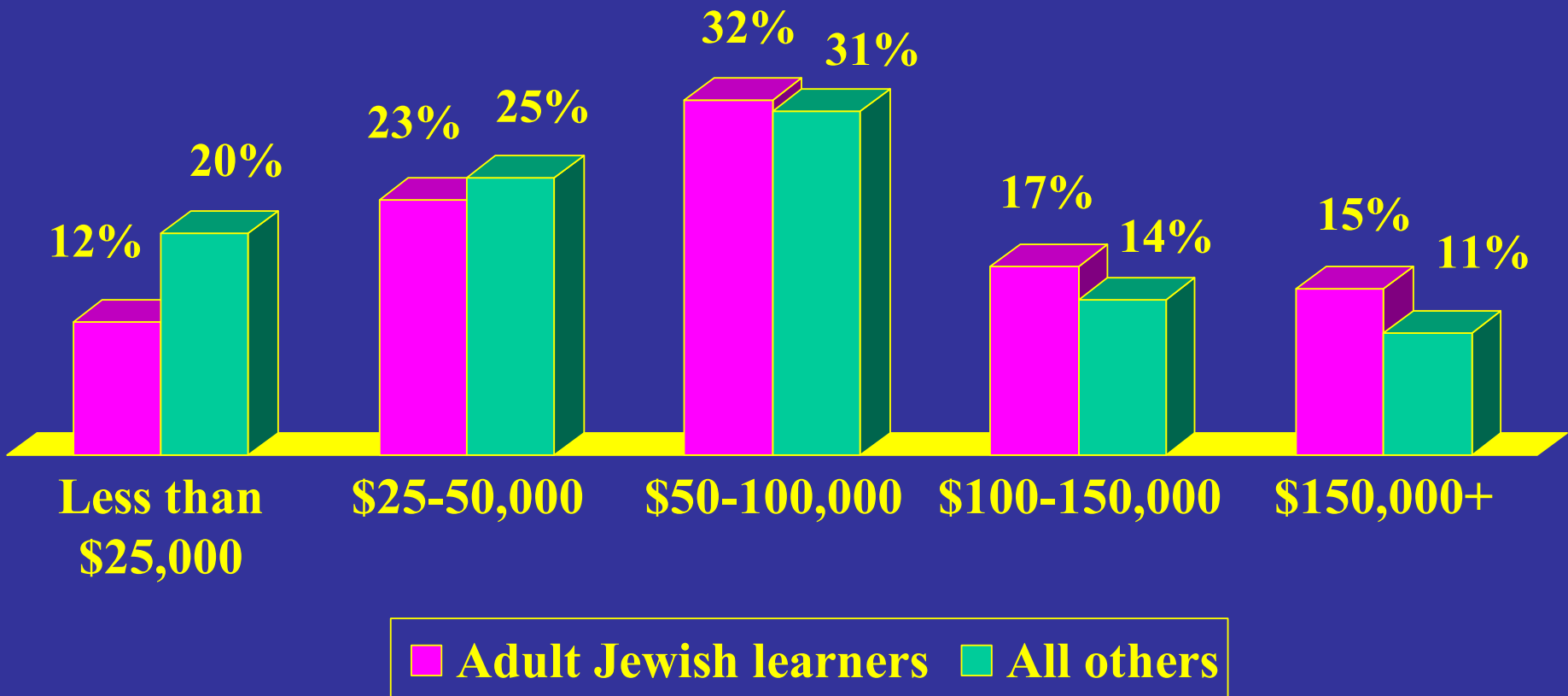


Adult Jewish learners tend to have higher levels of secular education than others.



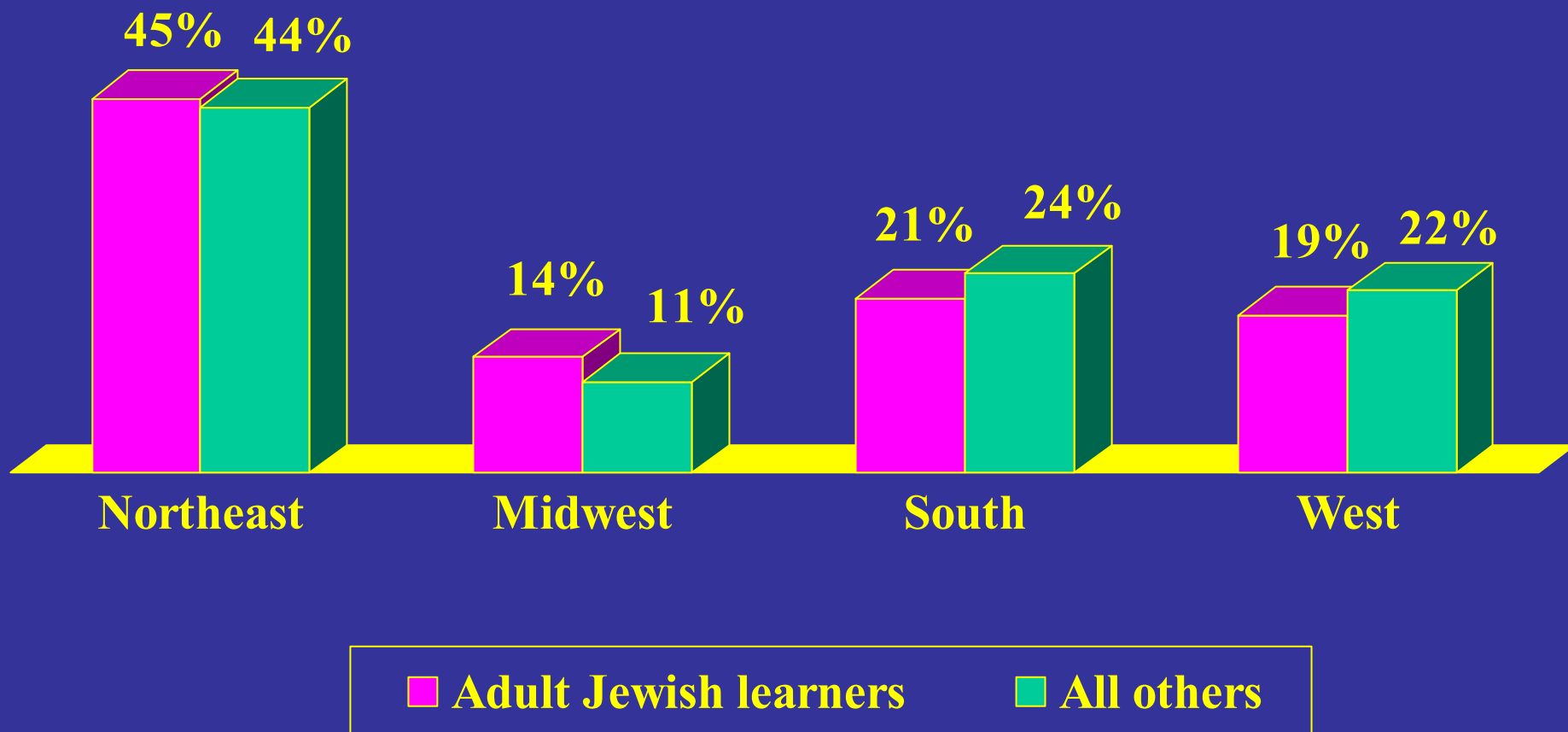


Adult Jewish learners also tend to have slightly higher levels of household income than others do.



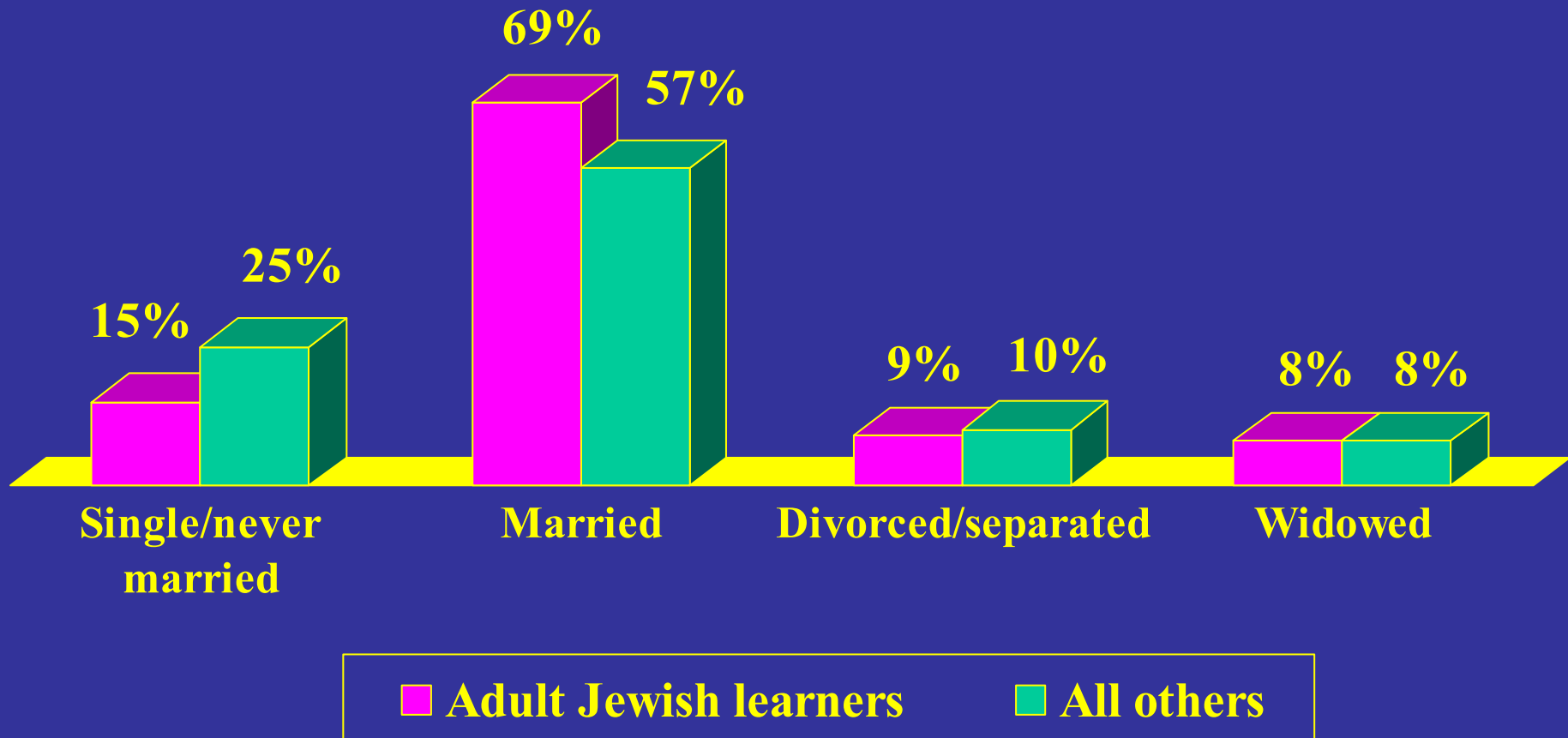


There are very small, if any, differences in the regional distributions of adult Jewish learners and others.



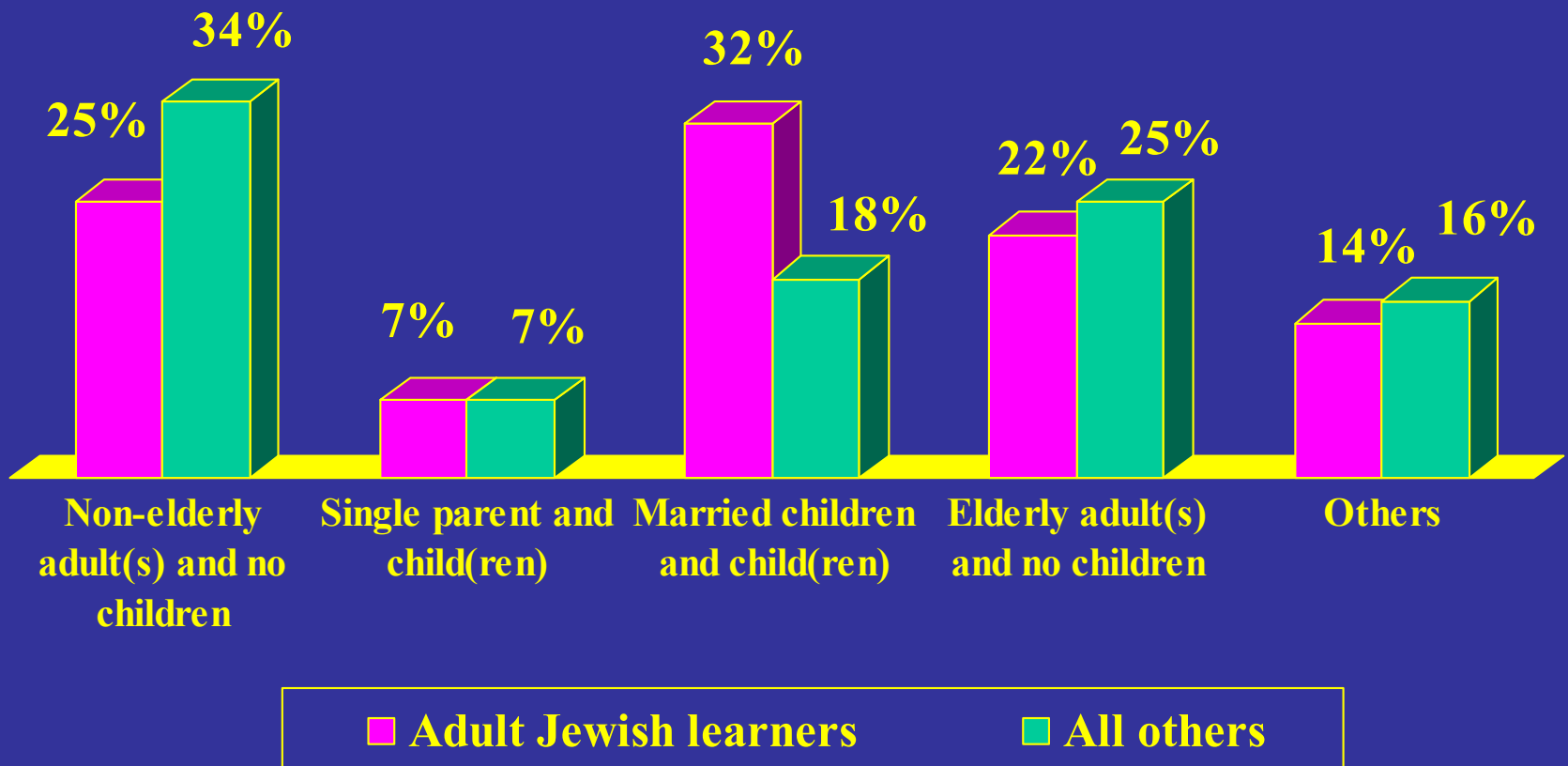


Adult Jewish learners are less likely to be single/never married and more likely to be married than others.



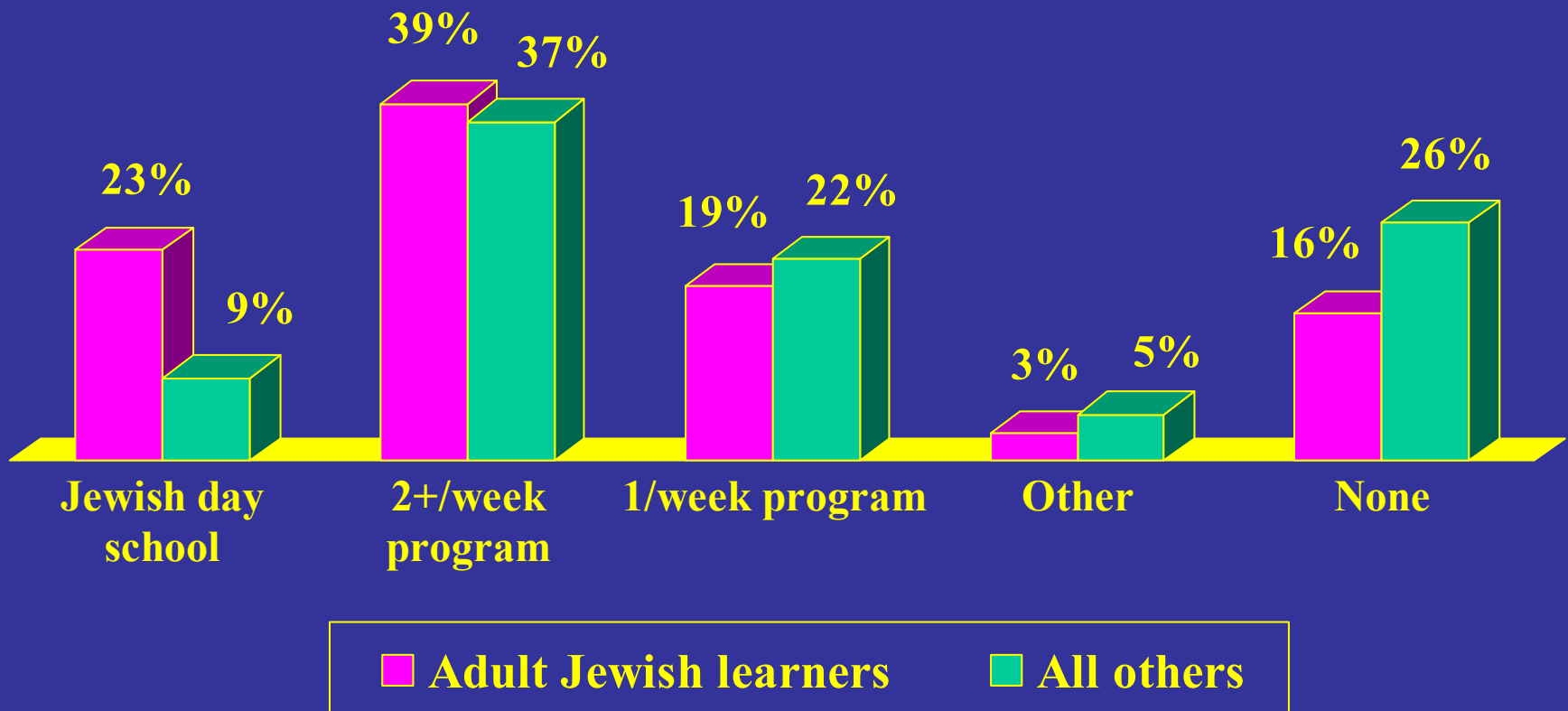


Married adults who reside with children are overrepresented among adult Jewish learners relative to others, while non-elderly adults who have no children at home are underrepresented.



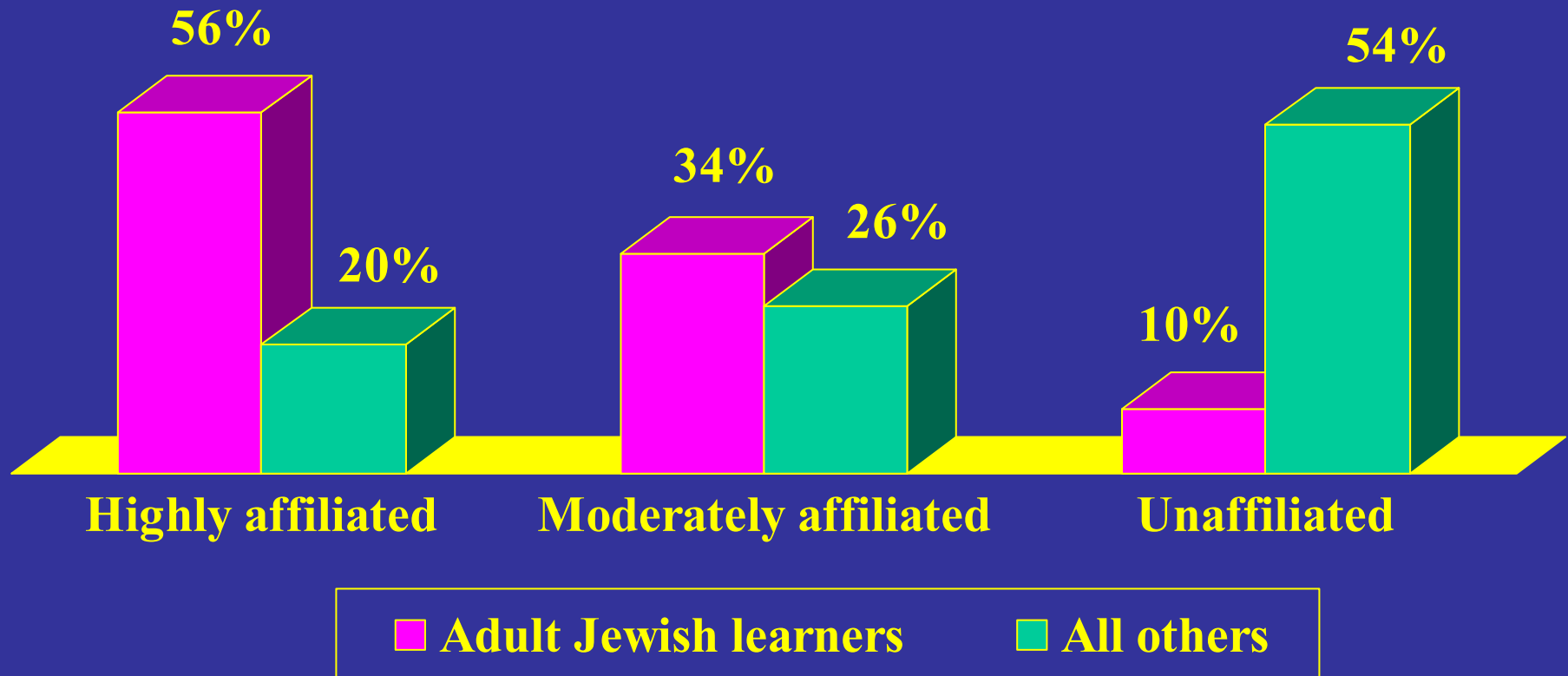


Compared to others, adult Jewish learners were more likely to have gone to Jewish day school when growing up, and less likely to have received no Jewish education.



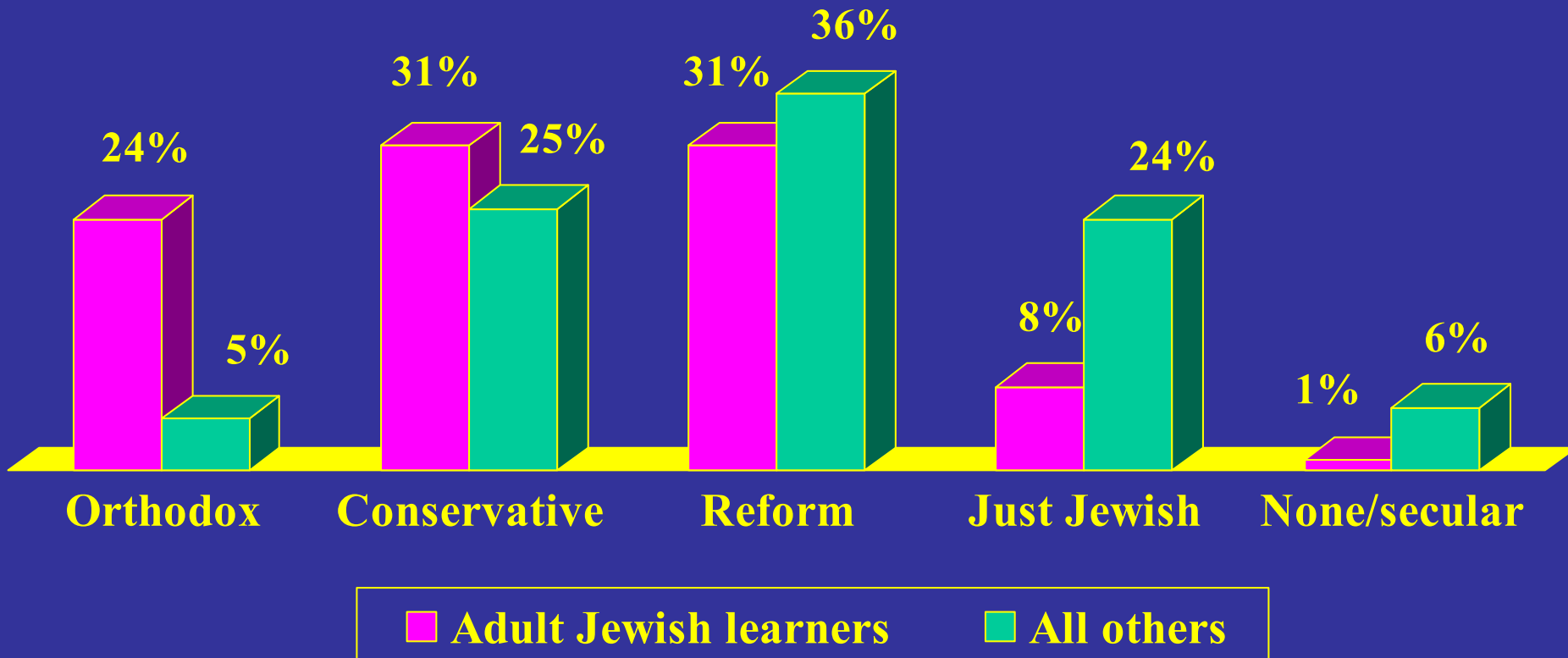


More than half of adult Jewish learners are highly affiliated with communal institutions, while more than half of all others are unaffiliated.



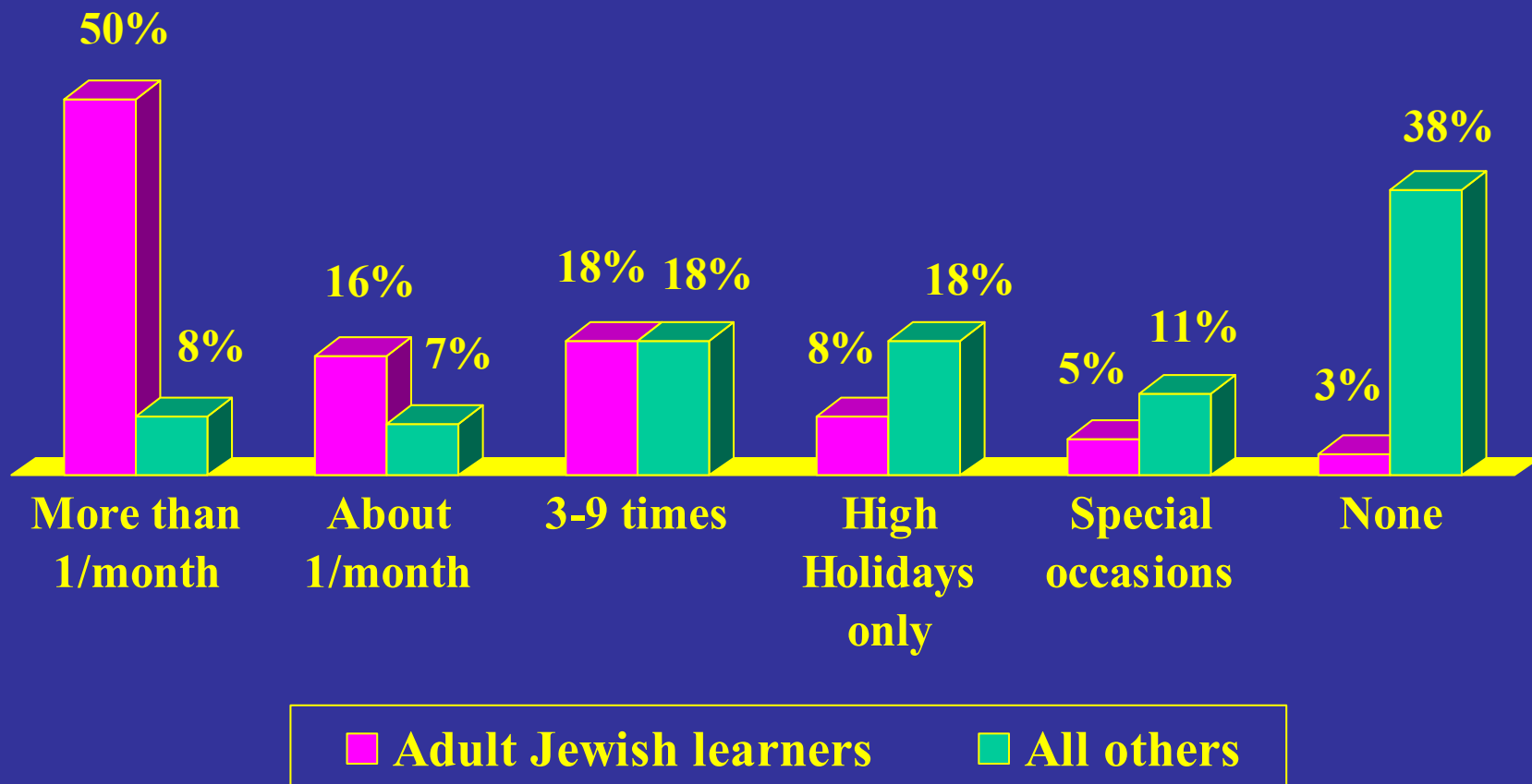


Adult Jewish learners are more likely to identify as Orthodox than others and less likely to identify as Just Jewish or secular.



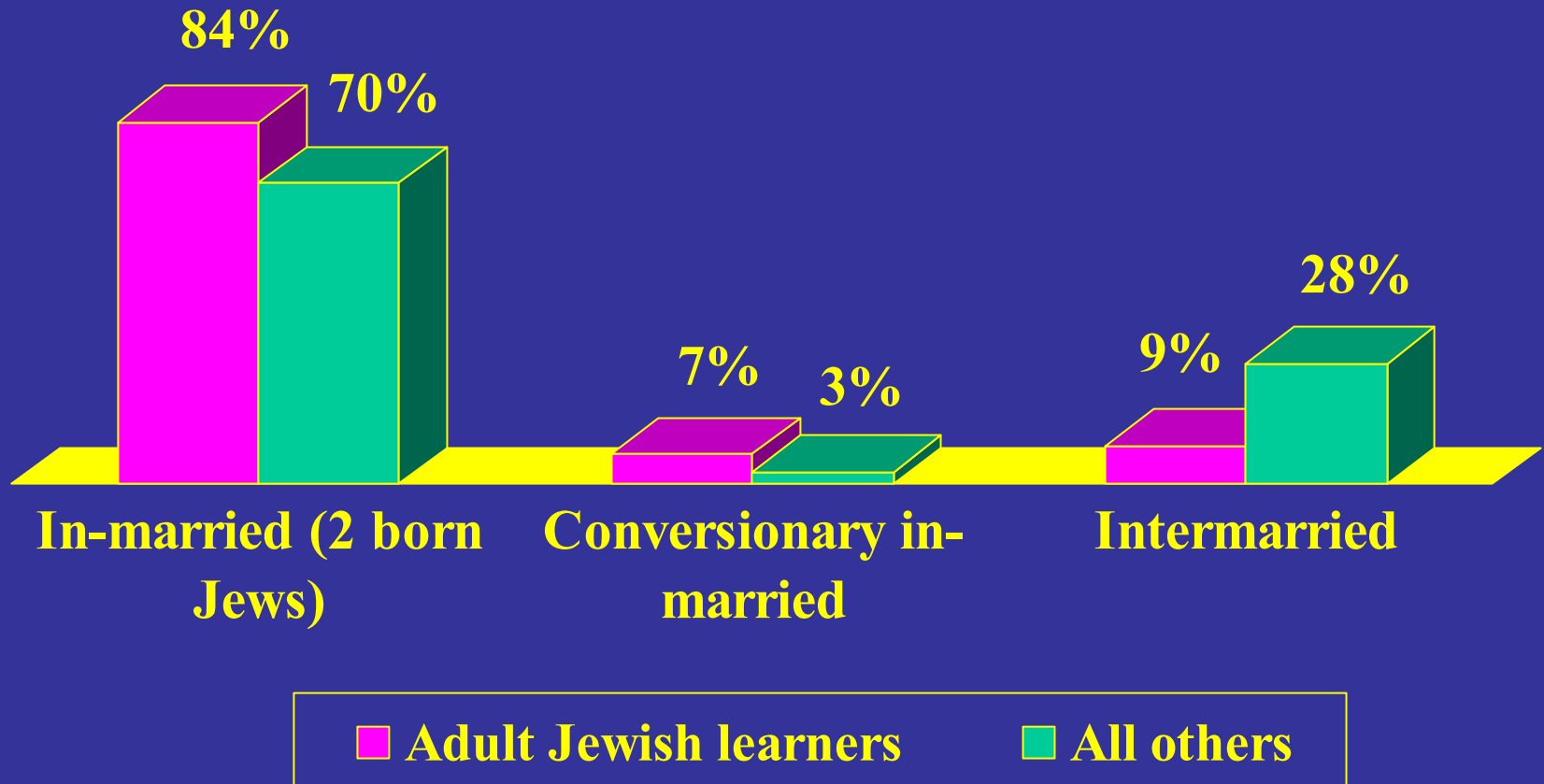


Half of adult Jewish learners attended religious services more than once per month in the year before the survey, compared to less than 10% of all others.



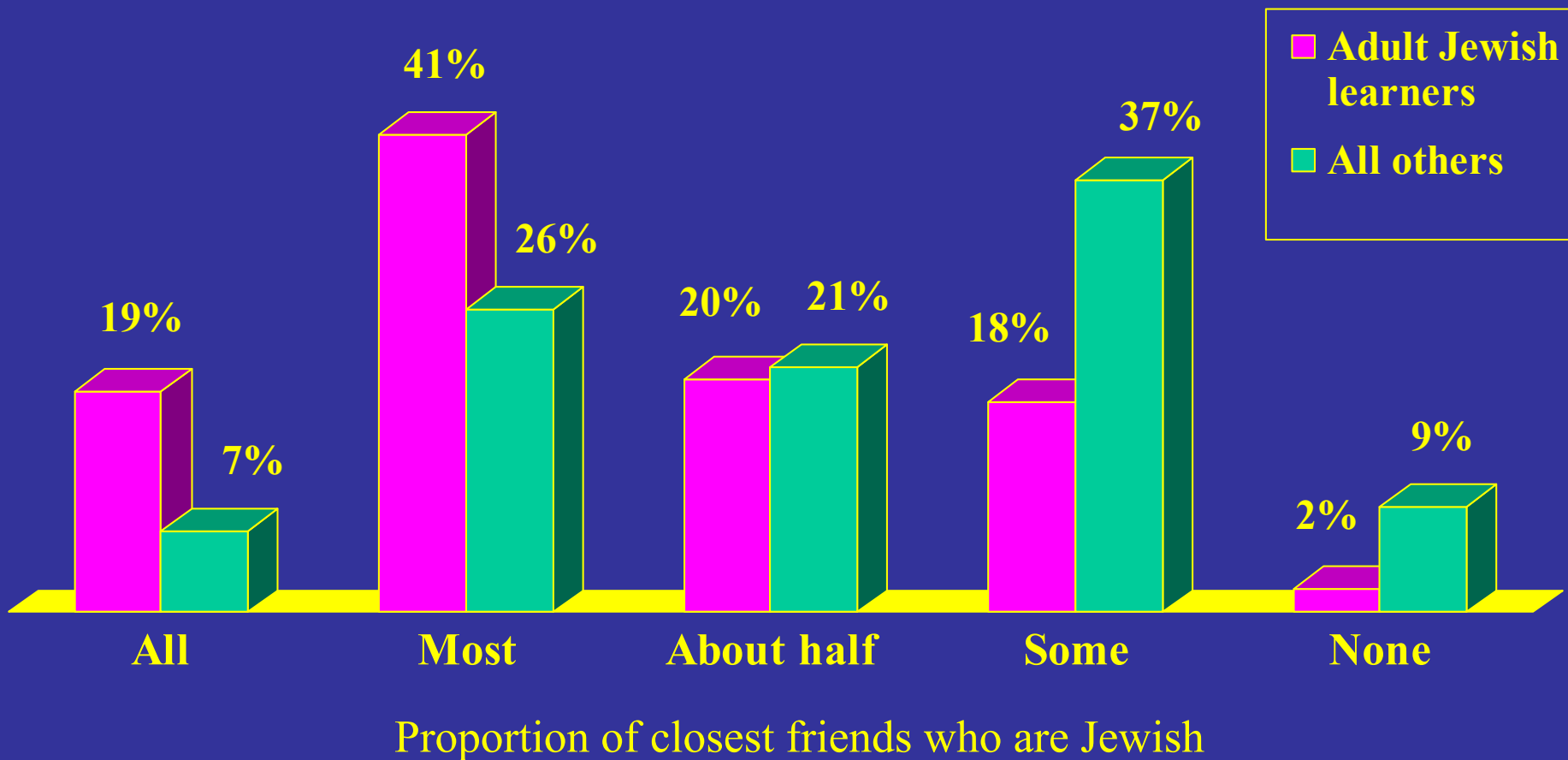


Adult Jewish learners are more likely to be in-married and less likely to be intermarried than others.





Compared to others, adult Jewish learners have more close friends who are Jewish.





Questions?