



ABOUT PARENT RESPONDENTS WITH CHILDREN UNDER AGE 18

About one quarter of all respondents have children under age 18. Many of these parent respondents are quite engaged in their children’s Jewish lives.

Nearly one-third have children aged 0-4; more than half have children aged 5-12; and more than half have children aged 13-17. (Note: People have more than one.)

84% of these respondents are married or have life partners. Of that group, 15% are in interfaith relationships and 24% have spouses whose parents were not Jewish.

5% of all parent respondents do not participate in Jewish life at all.

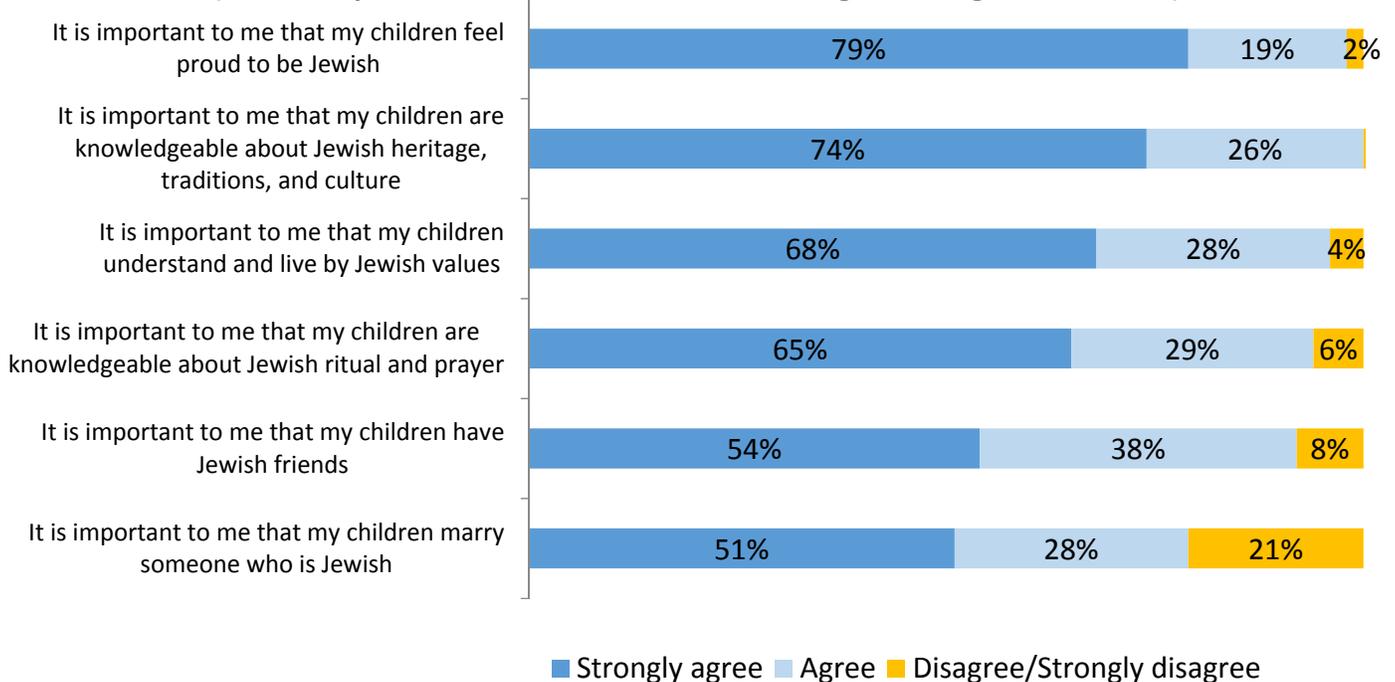
ATTITUDES/VALUES: JEWISH IDENTITY AND CHILDREN

OF THE SIX VALUES TESTED, RESPONDENTS CARE MOST THAT THEIR CHILDREN FEEL PROUD TO BE JEWISH.

They tend to value knowledge of Jewish heritage, traditions, and culture along with Jewish values over knowledge of Jewish rituals and prayer. They place relatively less value on their children having Jewish friends or marrying someone who is Jewish.

Attitudes and Values: Jewish Identity and Children (%)

(Base: Respondents who have children under age 18 living in their home)



Geography. Those in West Hartford are significantly more likely to "strongly" agree with all statements evaluated.

Age. Respondents ages 35-54 agree more "strongly" than other age segments on all attitudes/values tested.

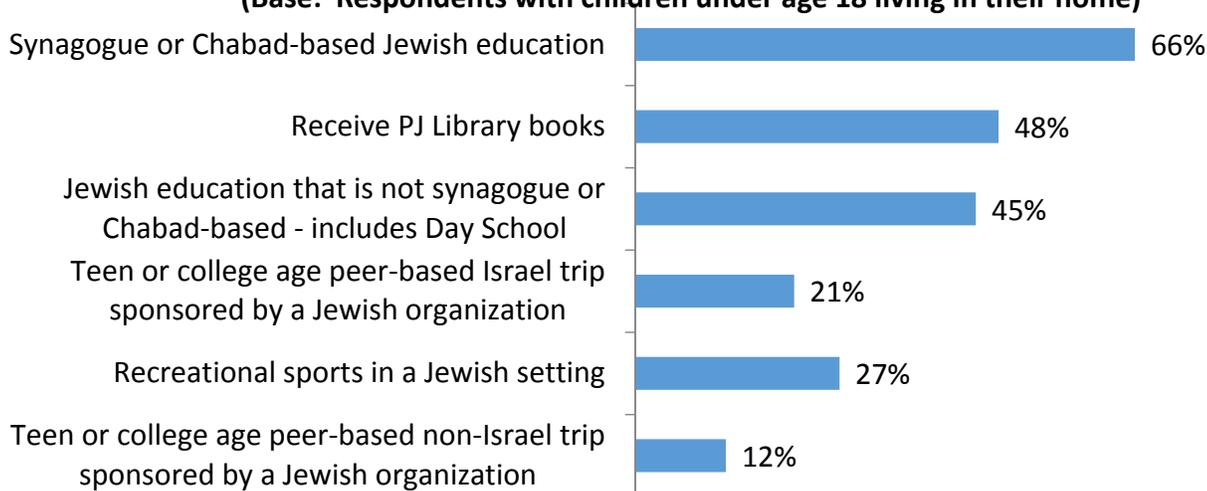
PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES FOR CHILDREN

JEWISH CHILDREN OF ALL AGES IN GREATER HARTFORD LEARN ABOUT THEIR HERITAGE BY PARTICIPATING IN EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES.

Education. Synagogue- or Chabad-based religious school is very popular for the children of survey respondents – two-thirds have enrolled their children. Half receive(d) PJ Library books (48%) and a similar portion (45%) provide Jewish education for their children through a non-synagogue or Chabad-based program.

Social Activities. Just about one-third of all parents indicate their child has participated in a peer-based Israel trip (31%), although the percentage is much smaller for parent with children under age 18 (12%). More than one-quarter (27%) of the parents involve their children in recreational sports in a Jewish setting.

Participation of Children in Jewish Programs/Activities (%)
(Base: Respondents with children under age 18 living in their home)



Geography. Those who live in Bloomfield, Hartford and Windsor are significantly less likely to have children who participate(d) in a synagogue- or Chabad-based religious school. However, these respondents, along with those in West Hartford, are significantly more likely to have children who receive(d) Jewish education from a non-synagogue or Chabad-based program, such as a Jewish Day School.

Those who live East of the River, South/Southwest or in the Valley are significantly less likely to have children who participate(d) in recreational sports in a Jewish setting.

Denomination/Affiliation. Those who self-identify as Orthodox are significantly more likely than other denominations to have children who receive(d) PJ Library books and receive(d) Jewish education that is not in a synagogue setting.

Synagogue or Chabad affiliation correlates to children's participation in all types of activities. In addition to synagogue- or Chabad-based religious school, those who are not affiliated are significantly less likely to have children who receive(d) PJ Library books, participate(d) in recreational sports in a Jewish setting, or teen or college age peer-based trips to Israel and elsewhere.

PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN IN JEWISH PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES: FUTURE PLANS

Parents intend for their children who are not currently participating in specific educational and social activities to do so in the future.

Social Activities. Three-quarters (77%) of parents expect their children to participate in a teen or college-age peer-based trip to Israel, while about four in ten anticipate their children will participate in a non-Israel trip (39%). Substantially fewer anticipate their children will participate in Jewish sports (22%).

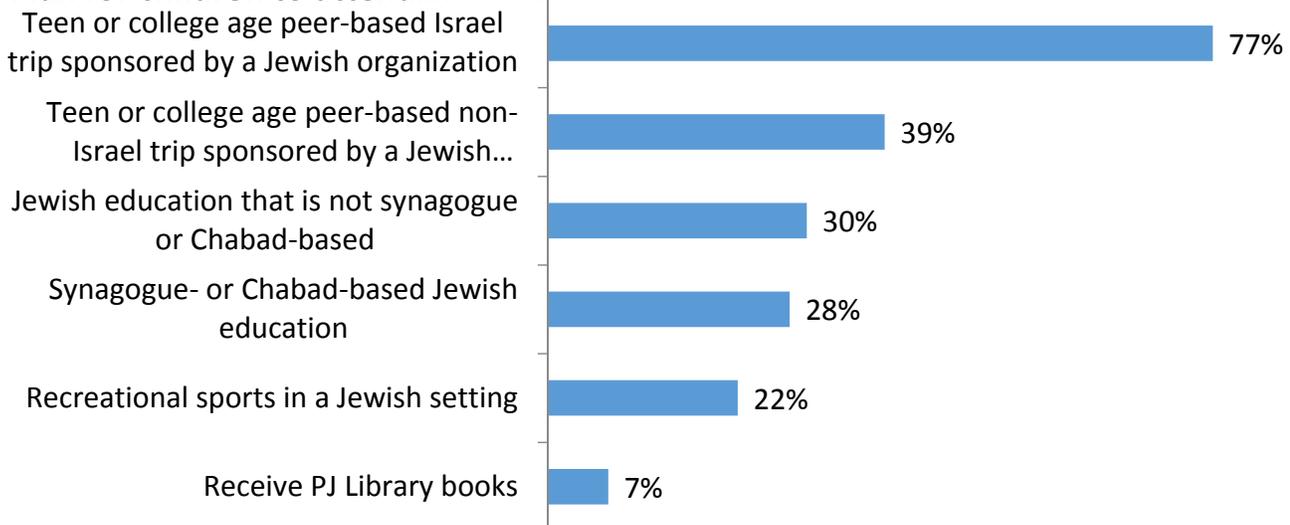
Education. About one-quarter see Jewish education in their child's future, both non-synagogue- or Chabad-based (30%) and synagogue or Chabad-based (28%).

Since PJ Library is only appropriate for younger children, it is not surprising that only 7% of those who do not currently participate plan to in the future.

Participation of Children in Jewish Programs/Activities: Future Plans (%)

(Base: Respondents with children under age 18 who have not participated in program or activity; n's are variable)

Plan for children to attend....

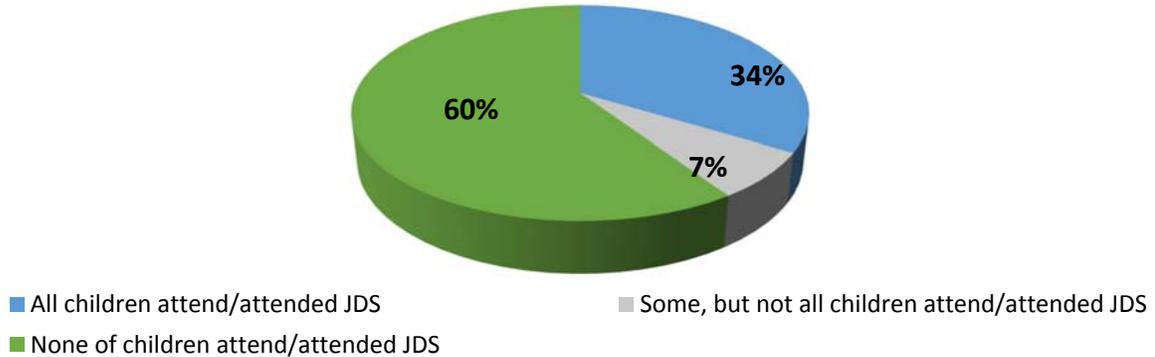


Geography. Those who live East of the River are significantly more likely to expect that their children will participate in synagogue- or Chabad-based Jewish education.

Denomination. Those who are Orthodox and Secular/Just Jewish are significantly more likely to anticipate their children will participate in recreational sports in a Jewish setting than are respondents from any other denomination.

Jewish Day School enrollment is high among survey respondents with children. More than four in ten are sending at least some of their children to a Jewish Day School.

Children Attending/Attended Jewish Day School/Yeshiva (%)
 (Base: Respondents with children under age 18 living in their home)



Denomination. Those who self-identify as Orthodox (85%) are significantly more likely than others to send at least some of their children to a Jewish Day School. Conservative families follow, with 41% enrolling their children in Jewish Day School. Interestingly, 25% of those who identify as Secular/Just Jewish have enrolled children in Jewish Day School, while 12% of Reform parents have done the same.

Geography. Just about half (49%) of those who live in the Central combined area enrolled at least some of their children in a Jewish Day School, while less than two in ten of those East of the River (14%) and in the Valley (18%) did the same. In the South/Southwest, only 8% of those with children used a Jewish Day School.

Income. There appears to be a connection between income levels and enrollment in Jewish Day School or Yeshiva. Close to two-thirds (64%) of those with incomes in excess of \$500K send their children to Jewish Day School or Yeshiva. This is significantly more than all other income levels, where no more than one-third send their children.

WHY ENROLL IN JEWISH DAY SCHOOL?

Continuity. Virtually all parents (90%) who enroll their children in a Jewish Day School do so because it is important to them that their children learn about Jewish history, culture and traditions.

Relationships and Exposure. Parents want their children to be surrounded by other Jewish children (67%), to be in small classes (27%), and to avoid celebration of Christian holidays (11%).

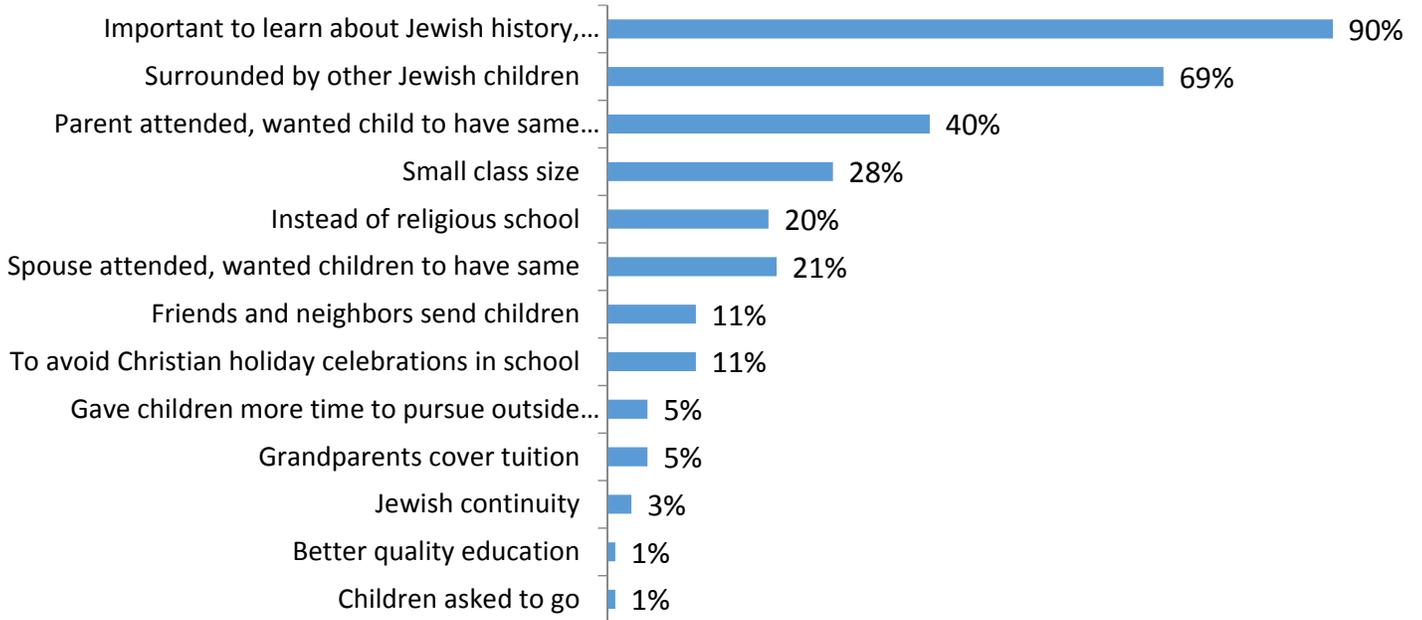
Tradition. Other reasons relate to family tradition; the parent (34%) or spouse (16%) attended, or it was important enough for grandparents to pay the tuition (5%).

Convenience. A substantial portion of parents opt to enroll their children in a Jewish Day School as an alternative to synagogue-based religious school (23%), because friends and neighbors are sending their children (12%), or to give children more time to pursue outside interests (5%).

Reasons to Attend Jewish Day School/Yeshiva (%)

Up to 5 responses allowed

(Base: Respondents with children under age 18, who enrolled their children)

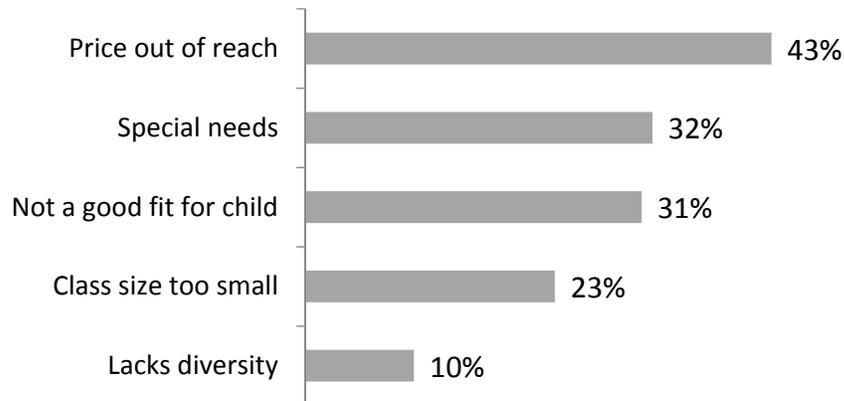


SENDING SOME, BUT NOT ALL CHILDREN

Of the 142 respondents with children under age 18 who have ever enrolled children in a Jewish Day School, 16% sent some (not all) of their children.

The primary reason for not sending all children was cost, followed closely by a sense that Jewish Day School could not meet the specific needs of the child not enrolled.

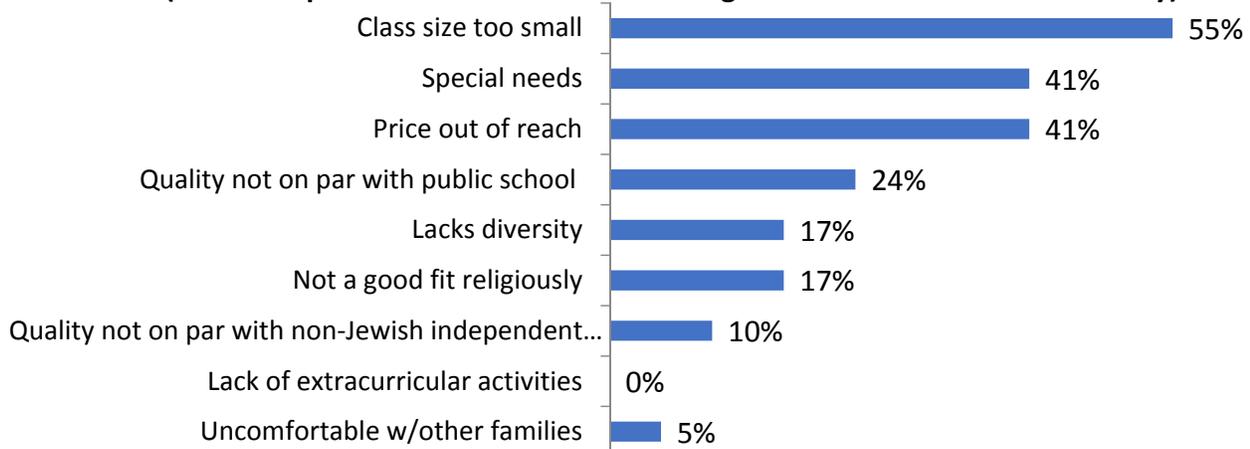
Reasons Not all Children Attend Jewish Day School (%)
Up to 3 responses allowed
(Base: Respondents with children under age 18 who sent some, but not all of their children)



CHILDREN WHO ENROLLED BUT DID NOT GRADUATE

Of the 119 respondents with children under age 18 who enrolled all of their children in a Jewish Day School, 18% removed their children prior to graduation. The primary reasons for removing children early are related to the school's ability to meet the needs of the children. The parents felt the small class sizes were not benefiting their children and the special needs of their child could not be met at this school. More than one-third (41%) removed their children because of a cost issue.

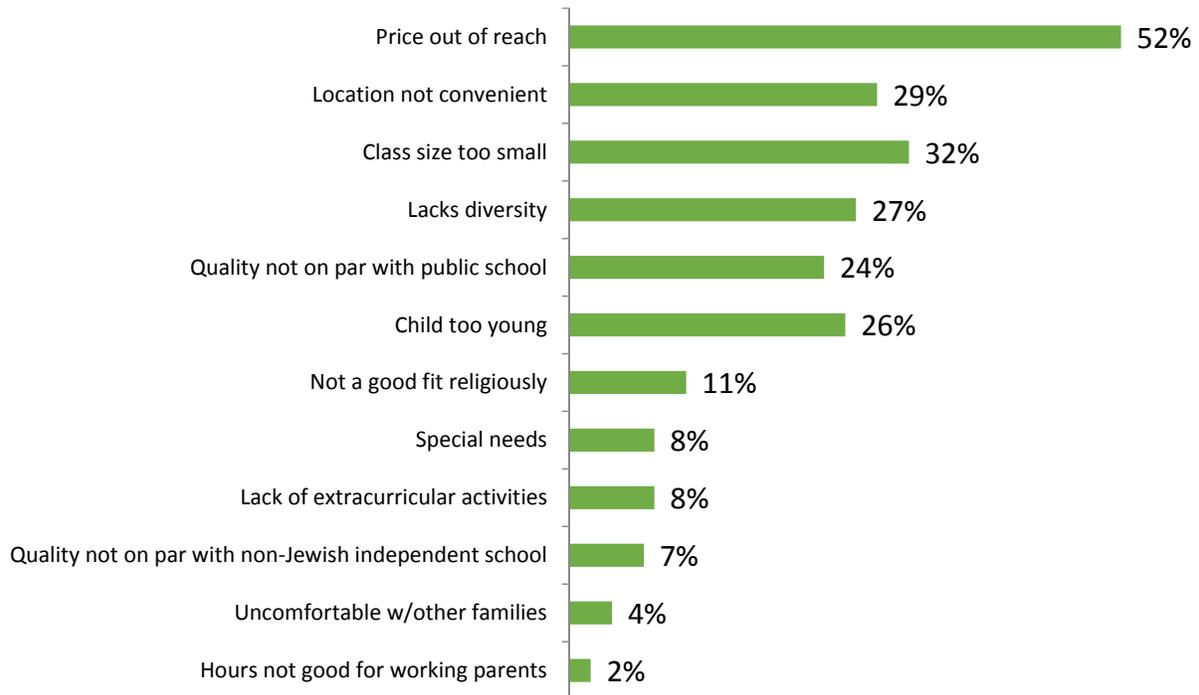
Reasons Children Left Jewish Day School Prior to Graduating (%)
Up to 5 responses allowed
(Base: Respondents with children under age 18 who removed children early)



CHILDREN NOT ENROLLED IN JEWISH DAY SCHOOL

Of the 209 respondents with children under age 18 who did not enroll their children in a Jewish Day School, 27% considered the option, but decided against it. Among these parents, cost was the primary hurdle, with half citing this as one of their top reasons. Location was a problem for about one-third of these parents, who considered, but decided against Jewish Day School.

Reasons Not to Attend Jewish Day School (%)
Up to 5 responses allowed
(Base: Respondents with kids under age 18 who considered but decided against JDS)



JEWISH PRESCHOOL

Two-thirds (66%) of respondents with children are sending (or sent) them to preschool in a Jewish setting.

Denomination. Those who self-identify as Orthodox or Conservative are significantly more likely than others to send their children to preschool in a Jewish setting.

Engagement. Those who send their children to a Jewish preschool are significantly more likely to feel a part of a Jewish community than those who do not.

Geography. More than three-quarters (77%) of those who live in the Central combined area utilize(d) a preschool in a Jewish setting for their children, while only half of those East of the River and in the Valley did the same.

In the South/Southwest area only 20% of those with children used a Jewish preschool.

REASONS FOR NOT SENDING CHILDREN TO JEWISH PRESCHOOL

Of the one-third of parents with children under age 18 who do/did not send their children, 48% considered it and decided against it.

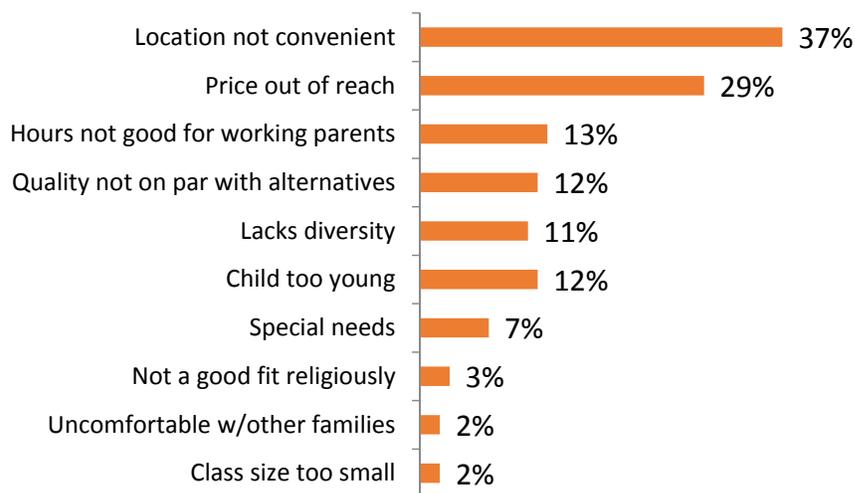
Among parents who considered but decided against sending their child to preschool in a Jewish setting, lack of convenient location is the primary impediment to enrollment. Those who live anywhere outside of West Hartford are significantly more likely to say they decided not to use a Jewish preschool because of location.

Cost is another reason parent respondents did not select a Jewish preschool, followed by inconvenient hours for working parents, and quality not on par with alternatives.

Reasons Not to Attend Preschool Sponsored by a Jewish Organization (%)

Up to 5 responses allowed

(Base: Respondents with children under age 18 who considered but decided against Jewish Preschool)



JEWISH DAY CAMP

Just about half (51%) of respondents with children are sending (or sent) them to day camp provided by a Jewish organization.

Denomination. Those who self-identify as Orthodox or Conservative are significantly more likely than others to send their children to day camp in a Jewish setting.

Engagement. Those who send their children to a Jewish day camp are significantly more likely to feel a part of a Jewish community than those who do not.

Geography. Close to two-thirds (64%) of those who live in the Central combined area utilize(d) a day camp provided by a Jewish organization for their children, while significantly fewer of those East of the River (38%) and in the Valley (25%) did the same. In the South/Southwest area only 13% of those with children used a Jewish day camp.

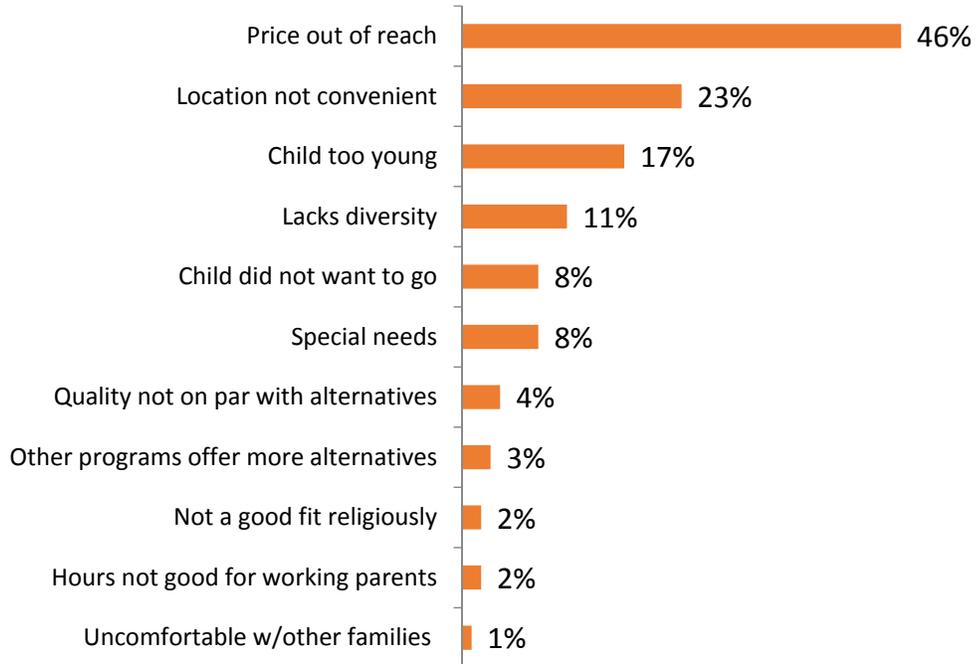
REASONS FOR NOT SENDING

Just about half (51%) of respondents with children under age 18 who did/do not use a Jewish day camp considered it and decided against it.

Reasons Not to Attend Day Camp Sponsored by a Jewish Organization (%)

Up to 5 responses allowed

(Base: Respondents who considered but decided against Jewish day camp; n=113)



Among parents who considered but decided against sending their child to day camp sponsored by a Jewish organization, cost was the primary hurdle, followed by lack of convenient location.

Lack of convenient camp location was a larger hurdle for those living in the South/Southwest than for respondents living elsewhere. Age, concern about lack of diversity, and likes and needs of the child, were other reasons not to send a child to day camp sponsored by a Jewish organization.

JEWISH OVERNIGHT CAMP

Just about four in ten (41%) respondents with children are sending (or sent) them to overnight camp provided by a Jewish organization.

Denomination. Those who self-identify as Orthodox or Conservative are significantly more likely than those who are Reform to send their children to overnight camp in a Jewish setting.

Engagement. Those who send their children to a Jewish overnight camp are significantly more likely to feel a part of a Jewish community than those who do not.

Geography. Close to half (49%) of those who live in the Central combined area utilize(d) an overnight camp provided by a Jewish, while significantly fewer of those East of the River (29%) and in the Valley (21%) did the same.

REASONS FOR NOT SENDING

Less than half (45%) of respondents with children under age 18 who did/do not use a Jewish overnight camp considered it and decided against it. Among parents who considered and then decided against their child attending overnight camp sponsored by a Jewish organization, cost was the primary hurdle.

Location for overnight camp is not as important as other reasons since it does not impact the daily routine; however, age, and likes of the child, are important considerations.

Reasons Not to Attend Overnight Camp Sponsored by a Jewish Organization (%)

Up to 5 responses allowed

(Base: Respondents who considered but decided against Jewish overnight camp)

