

**JEWES AND JEWISH EDUCATION
IN GERMANY TODAY**

Volume 3

Instruments of the Research and Tables
Jewish Education in Germany

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A. The questionnaires

The English version

1. In what country were you born?					_____					
2. If you were born abroad, how long are you living in Germany?					_____					
3. How many times have you been in Israel?		1.never		2.once		3.several times				
4. Have you considered immigrating to Israel		1.never		2.sometimes		3.I might		4.I plan to		
5. How do you describe your insertion in German society?		1.not satisfactory		2.somehow satisfactory		3.satisfactory		4.very satisfactory		
6. To what extent do you feel a part of the German nation?		1.Not at all		2.a little		3.moderately		4. much so		
7. To what extent you feel a part of the Jewish People?										
8. Do you feel solidarity with Israel										
9. Do you have relatives/ friends in Israel		1.not at all			2.a few			3.many		
10. If you have relatives/friends in Israel, do you have you contacts with them		1.not at all		2.a little		3.moderately		4.much so		
11. Are you following Israeli events and developments		1.not at all		2.a little		3.moderately		4. much so		
12. In which language do you mostly read literature and periodically published print media (newspapers, journals)?		1.German		2.Russian		3.both		4.other: _____		
13. Do you watch TV mainly in:		1.Germ		2.Russian		3.both		4.Other: -----		
14. In which language do you speak with your spouse/partner?		1.Ger		2.Rus		3.both		4.Other: -----		5.No partner
15. In which language do you usually speak with your children?										5.No children
16. In which language do your children usually speak among themselves?										5.No children
17. Do you have contacts with Jewish institutions in Germany?		1.not at all			2.a few			3.a lot		
18. Do you give (have you given) a Jewish education to your children		1.no Jewish education		2.Sunday school		3.day school		4.Other _____		5. no children
19. To what extent is it important for you that your children get a Jewish education?		1.Not at all		2.a little		3.moderately		4. much so		
20. How often do you use Jewish media?		1.Never		2.seldom		3.often		4.very often		
21. Were your parents closer to Judaism than you nowadays?		1.Not at all		2.a little		3.moderately		4.much so		
22. Are your children closer to Judaism than you?		1.Not at all	2.a little		3.moderately		4. much so		5.no children	
23. What is Judaism for you, today (up to 2 possibilities)		1.Reli- gion	2.Culture		3.Ethnic Origin		4.A Certain Lifestyle		5.Group solidarity	
24. To what extent is a non-Jewish man who marries a Jewish wife to be considered		1. a regular Jew			2. like a Jew			3.a regular non-Jew		
25. To what extent is a non-Jew woman who marries a Jewish man to be considered										
26. To what extent is the child of a non-Jewish man and a Jewish woman to be considered		1. a regular Jew		2. like a Jew		3.a regular non-Jew		4.depends on education at home		
27. To what extent is the child of a non-Jewish woman and a Jewish man to be considered										

28. What is your feeling about your child (present or future) marrying a non-Jewish spouse?	1.opposed	2.not enthusiastic but support the child's wish	3.no opposition at all	4.don't want children	
29. If you are not married, what is your feeling about marrying a non-Jewish spouse?	1.opposed	2.not enthusiastic - depends on person	3.no opposition at all	4.don't want to marry	
30. To live as a Jew in Germany is for you	1.very problematic		2.somehow problematic	3.not problematic	
31. If you have children, is it important for you that they adopt the German culture	1.Not at all	2.a little	3.moderately	4. much so	
To what extent does the following affect positively your preference for living in Germany?					
32. Political regime	1.Not at all	2.a little	3.moderately	4. much so	
33. Economic situation					
34. Promising perspectives for your children	1.Not at all	2.a little	3.moderately	4. much so	5. no children
35. European and German culture	1.Not at all	2.a little	3.moderately	4. much so	
36. Closeness to relatives and friends					
37. Social security					
38. Quality of life					
To what extent does the following make your life in Germany unpleasant?					
39. Difficulties to find a suitable job	1.Not at all	2.a little	3.moderately	4. much so	
40. Social barriers on the side of non-Jewish Germans					
41. Memory of the Shoa					
42. Anti-Semitism in Germany					
43. Difficulties with non-Jewish groups of immigrants					
44. Personal experiences of antisemitism					
45. Are your closest Jewish friends in Germany mostly		1.Russian-speaking	2.non Russ-speaking	3.both	
46. Are your closest friends in Germany mostly:		1.Jewish	2.non-Jewish	3.both	
47. If you have Russian-speaking friends are they mostly		1.Jewish	2.non-Jewish	3.both	
48.What Jewish programs for children are you missing (in your place)? (you can choose up to 2)					
1.Sunday school for religious studies	4.knowledge about Israel		6.Other:		
2.Hebrew language classes	5.children camps		7.No program is missing		
3.Bible, Judaism and Jewish History					
49. What Jewish programs for adults are you missing? (you can choose up to 2 possibilities)					
1.Hebrew language classes	3.Lectures about Jewish Arts/ Literature		5.Other:		
2.Bible, Judaism and Jewish History	4.Lectures on Israel		6.No program is missing		
50. Are you a member of a Zionist or pro-Israel organization?	1.No		2.Yes: _____		
51. Are you a member of Jewish organizations in Germany?	1.No		2.Yes: _____		
52. If you are NOT a member of a Jewish organization in Germany what are the main reasons (up to 2 choices)	1.Jewish life in Germany does not interest me. 2.I don't want to identify myself as a Jew 3.I am too busy 4.I do not find any suitable organization 5.Other:				
53. Which fields of activity should be primarily paid attention to by Jewish organizations? (check up to 4 options):					
1.Work with children/families	4.Jewish cultural activities		7.Against anti-Semitism		
2.Religious education	5.Russian culture and arts		8.Gathering veterans and immigrants		
3.Social Services	6.solidarity with Israel		9.other: _____		
54. To which kind of Jewishness do you feel the closest	1.ultra-orthodox	2. orthodox	3.liberal Judaism	4.somehow traditional	5.secular
55. In what country was your father born?				_____	

56. In what country was your mother born?					_____				
57. In what year were you born?					_____				
58. Gender					1.M			2.W	
59. Your family status				1.lives with no partner			2.lives with a partner		
60. Do you have children and how many?		1.no children	1. under 6:		2. 6-11: __		3. 12-18: __		4. 18+__
61. What kind of education have you completed?			1.Average school		2.Vocational school		3.Technical college		4.University
62. What is your current occupation?		1.student	2.blue-collar worker	3. employee	4.professional	5.business	6.unemployed	7.retired	
63. Where do you live today? (locality)					_____				
64. What is or are your citizenship(s) today?			_____			Others:_____			
65. How do you evaluate your income in German society?			1.Lower than average		2.average			3.higher than average	
66. Who is Jewish in your family?		1.no Jewish relative	2. father but not mother	3. mother but not father		4.both		5. other relatives: _____	
67. If your mother is not Jewish, have you gone into conversion?					1.no		2.yes, according to what congregation _____		
68. How often do you attend synagogue?		1.never		2.rarely		3.several times a year		4. frequently	
69. How are you informed about Jewish life (up to 2 choices)?		1.friends /relatives		2. Jewish press		3. Internet		4.not informed	
70. If you are married or living in cohabitation, is your spouse/partner Jewish?				1. no		2.yes		3. no partner	
71. If you have a partner who is not Jewish, in what way do you rear or would eventually rear the children?			1.Jewish values		2.Christian values		3.Secular values		4.other: _____
72. How would you assess your Hebrew?		1.poor		2.somehow		3.quite good		4.good	
73. How would you assess your Yiddish?		_____		_____		_____		_____	
74. How would you mostly describe the veteran-newcomer relationship among Jews		1.indifference		2. tensions and conflict		3.both tensions & cooperation		4. cooperation and goodwill	
75. How would you mostly describe newcomers' contribution to Jews in Germany		1.negative		2.somehow negative		3.somehow positive		4. positive	

The following questions are intended only for respondents who immigrated in Germany from the Former Soviet Union since 1980

76. Have you contacts with fam./ friends in your former country?	1.not at all	2.somehow	3.often	4.very often
77. How often do you travel to your former country of residence?	1.at least once a year	2.once per 2 years	3.less than once per 2 y	4.rarely, if at all
78. Your visits are mainly for (up to 2 choices):	1.visiting fam. / friends	2.business/ job	3.vacation	4.other -----
79. Where do you feel <i>more</i> at home?	1.Germany	2.in former country	3.the same in both	4.in none
80. To what extent do you feel a part of your former country's nation?	1.not at all	2.a little	3.moderately	4.much so
81. To what extent do you feel a part of the				

Russian-speaking Jewish community in Germany?				
82. To what extent do you feel a part of the Russian-speaking community in Germany?				
83. Are you a member of an organization active among Former Soviet Union Jews?	1.No		2.Yes: _____	
84. Are you a member of an organization active among ex-Soviet Union Residents?	1.No		2.Yes: _____	
85. Do you have contacts with Russian-speaking institutions in Germany?	1.not at all	2.a few	3.a lot	
86. Do you have contacts with Russian speaking Jewish institutions in Germany?				
87. What is your main culture of origin	1.Russian		2.Other: _____	
88. If you have children, is it important for you that they adopt your culture of origin	1.not at all	2.a little	3.moderately	4.much so
89. Do you encounter or have you encountered difficulties in acquiring German				
90. How would you assess your German?	1.poor	2.somehow	3.quite good	4.good
91. How would you assess your Russian?				
92. How would you assess your language of origin (if not Russian: _____)?				
93. Have you Russian-speaking non-Jewish friends in Germany	1.I don't have	2.some of my friends	3.Most of my friends	
94. Have you taken courses in German:		1.no	2.yes	
95. If yes, how much did this course help your insertion in society?	1.not at all	2.partly	3.a lot	
96.Are you working in Germany in the area of your professional competence?	1.no	2.yes	3.do not work	
97. What was your major occupation before immigrating?	_____			
98. How would you mostly describe veterans' attitude toward Jewish newcomers	1.negative	2.somehow negative	3.somehow positive	4. positive
99. Why have you preferred to settle in Germany and not in Israel? _____				

The German version

1. In welchem Land wurden Sie geboren?					
2. Wenn Sie im Ausland geboren wurden, wie lange leben Sie schon in Deutschland?					
3. Wie viele Male sind Sie in Israel gewesen?		1. nie	2. einmal		3. mehrmals
4. Haben Sie darüber nachgedacht, nach Israel zu emigrieren?		1. nie	2. manchmal	3. Ich könnte es mir vorstellen.	4. Ich plane es.
5. Wie würden Sie Ihre Integration in die deutsche Gesellschaft beschreiben?		1. unbefriedigend	2. teilweise befriedigend	3. befriedigend	4. sehr befriedigend
6. In welchem Maße fühlen Sie sich als Teil der deutschen Nation?		1. überhaupt nicht	2. ein bisschen	3. teilweise	4. sehr stark
7. In welchem Maße fühlen Sie sich als Teil des jüdischen Volkes?					
8. Fühlen Sie Solidarität mit Israel?					
9. Haben Sie Verwandte/Freunde in Israel?			1. überhaupt nicht	2. wenige	3. viele
10. Wenn Sie Verwandte/Freunde in Israel haben, wie stark ist der Kontakt zu ihnen?		1. kein Kontakt	2. wenig Kontakt	3. regelmäßig	4. viel Kontakt
11. Inwiefern verfolgen Sie die Ereignisse und Entwicklungen in Israel?		1. überhaupt nicht	2. ein bisschen	3. teilweise	4. sehr stark
12. In welcher Sprache lesen Sie vorrangig Literatur und periodisch erscheinende Printmedien (Zeitungen, Zeitschriften, Journale)?		1. in Deutsch	2. in Russisch	3. in beiden Sprachen	4. in anderen Sprachen _____
13. In welcher Sprache schauen Sie vorrangig Fernsehen?		1. in Deutsch	2. in Russisch	3. in beiden Sprachen	4. in anderen Sprachen _____
14. In welcher Sprache unterhalten Sie sich gewöhnlich mit Ihrem(er) Ehepartner(in) / Lebenspartner(in)?		1. in Deutsch	2. in Russisch	3. in beiden Sprachen	4. in anderen Sprachen _____
15. In welcher Sprache unterhalten Sie sich gewöhnlich mit Ihren Kindern?					5. keine Kinder
16. In welcher Sprache unterhalten sich Ihre Kinder gewöhnlich untereinander?					5. keine Kinder
17. Haben Sie Kontakte mit jüdischen Einrichtungen in Deutschland?			1. keine Kontakte	2. etwas Kontakt	3. viele Kontakte
18. Haben Sie Ihren Kindern eine jüdische Bildung ermöglicht (bzw. wollen Sie eine jüdische Bildung ermöglichen)?		1. keine jüdische Bildung	2. Sonntags-Schule	3. Jüdische Schule	4. andere: _____
19. Wie wichtig ist es für Sie, dass Ihre Kinder eine jüdische Bildung erhalten?		1. überhaupt nicht wichtig	2. etwas	3. wichtig	4. sehr wichtig
20. Wie oft nutzen Sie jüdische Medien?		1. überhaupt nicht	2. selten	3. oft	4. sehr oft
21. Waren (sind) Ihre Eltern dem Judentum näher, als Sie es heute sind?		1. überhaupt nicht	2. ein bisschen	3. näher	4. viel näher
22. Sind Ihre Kinder dem Judentum näher als		1.	2. ein	3. näher	4. viel näher
					5. keine

Sie?	überhaupt nicht	bißchen			Kinder
23. Was bedeutet für Sie Judentum heute? (Sie können bis zu 2 Optionen wählen.)	1. Religion	2. Kultur	3. ethnische Zugehörigkeit	4. ein bestimmter Lebensstil	5. Gruppensolidarität
24. Wie würden Sie einen nichtjüdischen Mann betrachten, der eine jüdische Frau heiratet?	1. eindeutig als Jude		2. wie einen Juden	3. eindeutig als Nicht-Jude	
25. Wie würden Sie eine nichtjüdische Frau betrachten, die einen jüdischen Mann heiratet?	1. eindeutig als Jüdin		2. wie eine Jüdin	3. eindeutig als Nichtjüdin	
26. Wie würden Sie das Kind eines nichtjüdischen Mannes und einer jüdischen Frau betrachten?	1. eindeutig als jüdisch	2. vergleichbar mit jüdisch	3. eindeutig als nichtjüdisch	4. Hängt von der Bildung zu Hause ab.	
27. Wie würden Sie das Kind einer nichtjüdischen Frau und eines jüdischen Mannes betrachten?	1. eindeutig als jüdisch	2. vergleichbar mit jüdisch	3. eindeutig als nichtjüdisch	4. Hängt von der Bildung zu Hause ab.	
28. Wie würden Sie reagieren, wenn Ihr Kind eine nichtjüdische Person heiraten möchte?	1. ich bin dagegen	2. Ich wäre nicht begeistert, aber würde den Wunsch des Kindes unterstützen.	3. Ich habe keine Einwände.	4. kein Kinderwunsch	
29. Wenn Sie selbst noch nicht verheiratet sind: Was wäre Ihre Haltung zur Ehe mit einer nichtjüdischen Person?	1. ich bin dagegen	2. Ich wäre nicht begeistert, aber es hängt von der Persönlichkeit des Partners ab.	3. Ich habe keine Einwände.	4. Ich habe nicht vor zu heiraten.	
30. Als Jude/Jüdin in Deutschland zu leben, ist für Sie...	1. sehr problematisch		2. etwas problematisch	3. nicht problematisch	
31. Falls Sie Kinder haben: Wie wichtig ist es für Sie, dass sie die deutsche Kultur aufnehmen?	1. überhaupt nicht wichtig	2. teilweise wichtig	3. wichtig	4. sehr wichtig	
<i>Inwiefern spielen die folgenden Faktoren für Sie eine Rolle, Deutschland als Lebensort zu bevorzugen?</i>					
32. Die politischen Rahmenbedingungen	1. überhaupt nicht	2. ein bisschen	3. stark	4. sehr stark	
33. Ökonomische Situation					
34. Gute Perspektiven für die eigenen Kinder	1. überhaupt nicht	2. ein bisschen	3. stark	4. sehr stark	5. keine Kinder
35. Europäische und deutsche Kultur	1. überhaupt nicht	2. ein bisschen	3. stark	4. sehr stark	
36. Verbundenheit mit Verwandten und Freunden					
37. Soziale Sicherheit					
38. Allgemeine Lebensqualität					
<i>Inwiefern beeinflussen die folgenden Faktoren Ihr Leben in Deutschland unangenehm?</i>					

39. Schwierigkeiten, eine passende Arbeit zu finden	1. überhaupt nicht	2. ein bisschen	3. stark	4. sehr stark
40. Soziale Barrieren von Seiten der nichtjüdischen Deutschen				

Inwiefern beeinflussen die folgenden Faktoren Ihr Leben in Deutschland unangenehm?

41. Erinnerung an den Holocaust	1. überhaupt nicht	2. ein bisschen	3. stark	4. sehr stark
42. Antisemitismus in Deutschland				
43. Schwierigkeiten mit nichtjüdischen Immigrantengruppen				
44. Persönliche Erfahrungen mit Antisemitismus				
45. Ihre engsten jüdischen Freunde in Deutschland sind vorrangig...		1. russischsprachig	2. nicht russischsprachig	3. aus beiden Gruppen
46. Ihre engsten Freunde in Deutschland sind vorrangig...		1. jüdisch	2. nichtjüdisch	3. aus beiden Gruppen
47. Falls Sie russischsprachige Freunde haben, sind diese vorrangig...		1. jüdisch	2. nichtjüdisch	3. aus beiden Gruppen

48. Welche der folgenden jüdischen Bildungsprogramme für Kinder vermissen Sie an Ihrem Wohnort? (Sie können bis zu zwei Punkte auswählen.)

1. Religiöse Sonntagsschule 2. Hebräisch-Kurse 3. Bibel, Judaistik und jüdische Geschichte	4. Vorträge über Israel 5. Ferienlager (Machanot) für Kinder und Jugendliche	6. anderes:..... 7. Ich vermisse keine Programme.
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49. Welche jüdischen Bildungsprogramme für Erwachsene vermissen Sie? (Sie können bis zu 2 Punkte auswählen.)

1. Hebräisch-Kurse 2. Bibel, Judaistik und jüdische Geschichte	3. Vorträge über jüdische Kunst und Literatur 4. Vorträge über Israel	5. anderes:..... 6. Ich vermisse keine Programme.
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50. Sind Sie Mitglied einer zionistischen oder pro-israelischen Organisation in Deutschland?	1. nein	2. ja, und zwar folgender: _____
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51. Sind Sie Mitglied einer jüdischen Organisation in Deutschland?	1. nein	2. ja, und zwar folgender: _____
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52. Falls Sie kein Mitglied einer jüdischen Organisation in Deutschland sind, was sind die hauptsächlichen Gründe? (Sie können bis zu 2 Optionen wählen.)	1. Jüdisches Leben in Deutschland interessiert mich nicht. 2. Ich möchte mich nicht als Jude identifizieren lassen. 3. Ich bin zu beschäftigt. 4. Ich finde keine passende Organisation. 5. andere Gründe:
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53. Welchen Aufgabenfeldern sollten die jüdischen Organisationen in Deutschland besondere Aufmerksamkeit schenken? (Sie können bis zu 4 Punkte wählen.)

1. Arbeit mit Kindern und Familien 2. Religiöse Bildung 3. Soziale Dienste	4. Jüdische Kultur 5. Russische Kunst und Kultur 6. Solidarität mit Israel			7. Kampf gegen Antisemitismus 8. Treffen von „Alteingesessenen“ und „Immigranten“ 9. andere:			
54. Welcher Form des Judentums fühlen Sie sich am meisten verbunden?	1. ultra-orthodox	2. orthodox	3. liberales Judentum	4. eher traditionell	5. säkular		
55. In welchem Land wurde Ihr Vater geboren?							
56. In welchem Land wurde Ihre Mutter geboren?							
57. In welchem Jahr wurden Sie geboren?							
58. Geschlecht			1. männlich		2. weiblich		
59. Familienstand			1. Ich lebe ohne Partner/-in.		2. Ich lebe mit Partner/-in.		
60. Haben Sie Kinder? Und wenn ja, wie viele...		1. keine Kinder	2. unter 6 Jahren: ____	3. 6-11 Jahre: ____	4. 12-18 Jahre: ____	5. über 18: ____	
61. Welchen Bildungsabschluss haben Sie? (Bitte geben Sie nur den höchsten erreichten Abschluss an!)		1. Allgemeinbildende Schule		2. Abgeschlossene Berufsausbildung	3. Technikum/ Fachschulabschluss	4. Universitärer Abschluss	
62. Was ist Ihre gegenwärtige Tätigkeit?	1. Student	2. Arbeiter	3. Angestellter	4. Spezialist mit höherer Ausbildung	5. selbständiger Unternehmer	6. arbeitslos/ Sozialhilfe	7. Rentner
63. Wo leben Sie im Moment? (Bitte genaue Ortsangabe.)				_____			
64. Welche Staatsbürgerschaft(en) besitzen Sie?				_____			
65. Wie würden Sie Ihr Einkommen, verglichen mit der übrigen deutschen Bevölkerung, einschätzen?			1. unter Durchschnitt		2. Durchschnitt		3. über Durchschnitt
66. Wer ist jüdisch in Ihrer Familie?	1. keine jüdischen Verwandten	2. Vater ist jüdisch, Mutter nicht	3. Mutter ist jüdisch, Vater nicht	4. beide Eltern sind jüdisch		5. andere Verwandte: _____	
67. Falls Ihre Mutter nichtjüdisch ist, sind Sie zum Judentum konvertiert?		1. nein		2. Ja, nach folgendem Ritus: _____			
68. Wie oft besuchen Sie die Synagoge?		1. nie		2. selten	3. einige Male im Jahr	4. oft	
69. Wie informieren Sie sich über das jüdische Leben? (Sie können bis zu 2 Optionen wählen.)		1. Freunde / Verwandte		2. Jüdische Presse	3. Internet		4. keine Informationen
70. Falls Sie verheiratet sind oder in Lebensgemeinschaft leben: Ist Ihr Partner/Ihre Partnerin jüdisch?			1. nein		2. ja	3. kein Partner / keine Partnerin	

71. Falls Ihr Partner / Ihre Partnerin nicht jüdisch ist: In welcher Weise erziehen Sie die Kinder (bzw. werden erziehen)?	1. jüdisch	2. christlich	3. säkular	4. andere Richtungen: _____
72. Wie schätzen Sie Ihre Sprachfertigkeiten in Hebräisch ein?	1. schlecht	2. einige Kenntnisse	3. gut	4. sehr gut
73. Wie schätzen Sie Ihre Sprachfertigkeiten in Jiddisch ein?				
74. Wie würden Sie das Verhältnis zwischen „Alteingesessenen“ und „Neuzuwanderern“ in den jüdischen Gemeinden beschreiben?	1. Gleichgültigkeit	2. Spannungen und Konflikte	3. beides: Spannungen und Zusammenarbeit	4. Zusammenarbeit und Harmonie
75. Wie würden Sie den Beitrag der Neuzuwanderer für das jüdische Leben in Deutschland beurteilen?	1. negativ	2. eher negativ	3. eher positiv	4. positiv

Diese Fragen sind ausschließlich für Personen gedacht, die nach 1980 aus der früheren Sowjetunion nach Deutschland emigriert sind

76. Haben Sie Kontakte zu Verwandten und Freunden aus Ihrem Herkunftsland?	1. überhaupt nicht	2. ein bisschen	3. oft	4. sehr oft
77. Wie oft reisen Sie in Ihr einstiges Herkunftsland?	1. mindestens einmal im Jahr	2. einmal in 2 Jahren	3. weniger als 1 Mal in 2 Jahren	4. selten, wenn überhaupt
78. Ihre Besuche im Herkunftsland dienen vorrangig... (Sie können bis zu 2 Optionen wählen.)	1. Besuch von Verwandten und Freunden	2. Dienstreisen/ geschäftliche Angelegenheiten	3. Urlaub	4. andere Gründe: _____
79. In welchem Land fühlen Sie sich mehr zu Hause?	1. in Deutschland	2. im Herkunftsland	3. in beiden Ländern gleich	4. in keinem der Länder
80. In welchem Maß fühlen Sie sich als Teil der Nation Ihres Herkunftslandes?	1. überhaupt nicht	2. ein bisschen	3. teilweise	4. sehr stark
81. In welchem Maße fühlen Sie sich als Teil der russischsprachigen jüdischen Gemeinschaft in Deutschland?				
82. In welchem Maße fühlen Sie sich als Teil der russischsprachigen Gemeinschaft in Deutschland?				
83. Sind Sie Mitglied einer Organisation, die unter früheren sowjetischen Juden aktiv ist?	1. nein	2. ja, und zwar folgende:		
84. Sind Sie Mitglied einer Organisation, die unter ehemaligen Sowjetbürgern aktiv ist?	1. nein	2. ja, und zwar folgende:		
85. Haben Sie Kontakte zu russischsprachigen Einrichtungen in Deutschland?	1. keine Kontakte	2. einige Kontakte	3. viele Kontakte	
86. Haben Sie Kontakte zu russischsprachigen jüdischen Einrichtungen in Deutschland?	1. keine Kontakte	2. einige Kontakte	3. viele Kontakte	
87. Welche Kultur betrachten Sie als Ihre Heimatkultur?	1. Die Russische		2. eine andere: _____	

88. Falls Sie Kinder haben: Wie wichtig ist es für Sie, dass diese Ihre Heimatkultur aufnehmen?	1. überhaupt nicht wichtig	2. ein bißchen	3. wichtig	4. sehr wichtig
89. Hatten oder haben Sie Probleme beim Erwerb der deutschen Sprache?	1. überhaupt nicht	2. ein bißchen	3. stark	4. sehr stark
90. Wie schätzen Sie Ihre Sprachfertigkeiten im Deutschen ein?	1. schlecht	2. einige Kenntnisse	3. gut	4. sehr gut
91. Wie schätzen Sie Ihre Sprachfertigkeiten im Russischen ein?				
92. Wie schätzen Sie die Sprachfertigkeiten in Ihrer Herkunftssprache ein (falls diese nicht Russisch ist)?				
93. Haben Sie russischsprachige nicht-jüdische Freunde in Deutschland?	1. keine	2. einige	3. Die meisten meiner Freunde sind russischsprachig und nichtjüdisch.	
94. Haben Sie Deutschkurse besucht?	1. nein	2. ja		
95. Wenn ja: Inwiefern waren die Deutschkurse für Ihre Integration in Deutschland hilfreich?	1. überhaupt nicht	2. teilweise	3. sehr hilfreich	
96. Arbeiten Sie in Deutschland in Ihrem erlernten Beruf?	1. nein	2. ja	3. ich arbeite nicht	
97. Was war Ihre Haupt-Tätigkeit vor der Emigration?				
98. Wie würden Sie die vorrangige Haltung der „alteingesessenen“ Juden gegenüber den jüdischen Neuzuwanderern bezeichnen?	1. negativ	2. eher negativ	3. eher positiv	4. positiv
99. Was waren für Sie die Gründe, nach Deutschland zu emigrieren und nicht nach Israel?				

The Russian version

1. В какой стране Вы родились?					
2. Если Вы родились за пределами Германии, сколько лет Вы проживаете в Германии?					
3. Сколько раз Вы посещали Израиль?		1. никогда	2. однажды	3. несколько раз	
4. Задумывались ли Вы о возможности эмиграции в Израиль?		1. никогда	2. иногда	3. это представляется мне возможным	4. я планирую это
5. Как Вы могли бы охарактеризовать уровень Вашей интеграции в немецкое общество?		1. неудовлетворительно	2. частично удовлетворительно	3. удовлетворительно	4. очень удовлетворительно
6. В какой степени Вы ощущаете себя частью немецкого народа?		1. совершенно нет	2. немного	3. в умеренной степени	4. в высокой степени
7. В какой степени Вы ощущаете себя частью еврейского народа?					
8. Есть ли у Вас чувство солидарности с государством Израиль?					
9. Есть ли у Вас родственники/друзья в Израиле?		1. совершенно нет	2. немного	3. много	
10. Если у Вас родственники/друзья в Израиле, поддерживаете ли Вы контакты с ними?		1. совершенно нет	2. немного	3. в умеренной степени	4. в высокой степени
11. Следите ли Вы за развитием событий в Израиле?					
12. На каком языке Вы предпочитательно читаете книги и периодические печатные издания (газеты, журналы?)		1. на немецком языке	2. на русском языке	3. на обоих языках	4. на других языках _____
13. На каком языке Вы преимущественно смотрите телевизионные передачи?		1. на немецком языке	2. на русском языке	3. на обоих языках	4. на других языках _____
14. На каком языке Вы преимущественно общаетесь с Вашей супругой/Вашим супругом (партнером)?		1. на немецком языке	2. на русском языке	3. на обоих языках	4. на другом языке _____ 5. нет супруги/супруга (нет партнера)
15. На каком языке Вы преимущественно общаетесь с Вашими детьми?					5. нет детей
16. На каком языке Ваши дети преимущественно общаются между собой?					5. нет детей
17. Есть ли у Вас контакты с еврейскими организациями в Германии?		1. нет контактов	2. несколько контактов	3. много контактов	
18. Предоставляете (предоставили) ли Вы Вашим детям еврейское образование?		1. нет еврейского образования	2. воскресная религиозная школа	3. еврейская школа	4. другое _____ 5. нет детей
19. Насколько для Вас важно, чтобы Ваши дети получали еврейское образование?		1. совершенно неважно	2. немного важно	3. в умеренной степени	4. очень важно

20. Как часто Вы пользуетесь еврейскими СМИ?	1. совершенно нет	2. редко	3. часто	4. очень часто	
21. Были ли Ваши родители ближе к иудаизму, чем Вы сегодня?	1. совершенно нет	2. немного	3. в умеренной степени	4. намного ближе	
22. . Ближе ли Ваши дети к иудаизму, чем Вы?	1. совершенно нет	2. немного	3. в умеренной степени	4. намного ближе	5. нет детей
23. Что для Вас сегодня означает иудаизм? (можно выбрать до 2 вариантов ответа)	1. религия	2. культура	3. этническое происхождение	4. определенный стиль жизни	5. солидарность евреев как представителей одной определенной группы
24. Кем, по Вашему мнению, является мужчина-нееврей, который женился на еврейке?	1. однозначно, он еврей	2. как еврей	3. однозначно, он не является евреем		
25. Кем, по Вашему мнению, является женщина-нееврейка, которая вышла замуж за еврея?	1. однозначно, она еврейка	3. как еврейка	3. однозначно, она не является еврейкой		
26. Кем, по Вашему мнению, является ребенок мужчины-нееврея и еврейки?	1. однозначно, он еврей	2. как еврей	3. однозначно, он не является евреем	4. зависимо от воспитания дома	
27. Кем, по Вашему мнению, является ребенок женщины-нееврейки и еврея?	1. однозначно, он еврей	2. как еврей	3. однозначно, он не является евреем	4. зависимо от воспитания дома	
28. Какова была бы Ваша реакция на (возможны) брак вашего ребенка с неевреем/нееврейкой?	1. я против	2. не в восторге, но поддерживаю желание ребенка	3. совершенно не против	4. я не хочу детей	
29. Если Вы не женаты/не замужем, что вы думаете о возможности Вашего брака с неевреем?	1. я против	2. не в восторге, но это зависит от личности партнера	3. совершенно не против	4. я не хочу вступить в брак	
30. Жить как еврей в Германии, это является для Вас...	1. очень проблематично	2. немного проблематично	3. не проблематично		
31. Если у Вас есть дети, насколько для Вас важно, чтобы Ваши дети перенимали немецкую культуру?	1. совершенно неважно	2. немного важно	3. в умеренной степени	4. очень важно	
Насколько положительным является влияние следующих аспектов на Ваше решение жить в Германии?					
32. Политический режим	1. совершенно неважно	2. немного важно	3. в умеренной степени	4. очень важно	
33. Экономическая ситуация					
34. Положительные перспективы для Ваших детей	1. совершенно неважно	2. немного важно	3. в умеренной степени	4. очень важно	5. нет детей
35. Европейская и немецкая культуры	1. совершенно неважно	2. немного важно	3. в умеренной степени	4. очень важно	

36. Близость к родственникам и друзьям				
37. Социальные гарантии				
38. Качество жизни				
Насколько отрицательным является влияние следующих аспектов на Вашу жизнь в Германии?				
39. Трудности в поиске подходящей работы	1. совершенно неважно	2. немного важно	3. в умеренной степени	4. очень важно
40. Социальные барьеры со стороны немцев-неевреев				
41. Воспоминания о Холокосте				
42. Антисемитизм в Германии				
43. Трудности с нееврейскими группами иммигрантов				
44. Личный опыт с проявлениями антисемитизма				
45. Ваши ближайшие еврейские друзья в Германии являются преимущественно...		1. русскоязычными	2. не русскоязычными	3. как русскоязычными, так и не русскоязычными
46. Ваши ближайшие друзья в Германии преимущественно...		1. евреи	2. неевреи	3. как евреи, так и неевреи
47. Если у Вас есть русскоязычные друзья, они преимущественно...		1. евреи	2. неевреи	3. как евреи, так и неевреи
48. Каких программ еврейского образования для детей Вам недостает в Вашем населенном пункте? (Вы можете выбрать до 2 вариантов ответа.)				
1. воскресная религиозная школа 2. уроки иврита 3. библия, иудаизм, еврейская история	4. лекции об Израиле 5. летние и зимние лагеря для детей и юношества	6. другое..... 7. мне недостает никаких программ		
49. Каких программ еврейского образования для взрослых Вам недостает? (Вы можете выбрать до 2 вариантов ответа.)				
1. уроки иврита 2. библия, иудаизм, еврейская история	3. лекции о еврейском/-ой искусстве/литературе 4. лекции об Израиле	5. другое..... 6. мне недостает никаких программ		
50. Являетесь ли Вы членом какой-либо сионистской или произраильской организации в Германии?	1. нет	2. если да, то какой именно _____		
51. Являетесь ли Вы членом какой-либо еврейской организации в Германии?	1. нет	2. если да, то какой именно _____		
52. Если Вы не являетесь членом еврейской организации, каковы на это причины? (Вы можете выбрать до 2 вариантов ответа.)	1. Еврейская жизнь в Германии меня не интересует. 2. Я не хочу показывать, что я еврей/-ка. 3. Я слишком занят/-а. 4. Я не нашел/нашла подходящую мне организацию. 5. другие причины			
53. Какими вопросами, по Вашему мнению, должны в первую очередь заниматься еврейские организации? (Вы можете выбрать до 4 вариантов ответа.)				

1. работой с детьми/семьями 2. религиозным образованием 3. социальными службами	4. еврейской культурой 5. русской культурой и искусством 6. солидарностью с государством Израиль	7. борьбой с антисемитизмом 8. встречами между "старожилами" и "иммигрантами" 9. другое: _____					
54. Какая форма иудаизма является для Вас наиболее близкой?	1. ультраортодоксальная	2. ортодоксальная	3. либеральный иудаизм	4. скорее традиционная форма иудаизма	5. нерелигиозная форма иудаизма		
55. В какой стране родился Ваш отец?			_____				
56. В какой стране родилась Ваша мать?			_____				
57. В каком году Вы родились?			_____				
58. Пол			1. мужской	2. женский			
59. Семейное положение			1. я живу без партнера/партнерши		2. я живу совместно с партнером/партнершей		
60. Есть ли у Вас дети? Сколько детей?	1. нет детей	2. в возрасте до 6-и лет	3. 6-11: _____	4. 12-18: _____	5. 18+ _____		
61. Законченное образование (выберите, пожалуйста, высшую форму!)	1. средняя школа		2. профессиональное образование	3. техникум	4. высшее образование		
62. Ваша деятельность в данный момент	1. студент	2. рабочий	3. служащий	4. специалист с высшим образованием	5. частный предприниматель	6. безработный/получатель социального пособия	7. Пенсионер
63. В каком населенном пункте Вы сейчас проживаете? (Пожалуйста, точное название!)			_____				
64. Ваше гражданство (или несколько гражданств)			_____				
65. Как Вы оцениваете Ваш уровень доходов в Германии?			1. ниже среднего	2. средний	3. выше среднего		
66. Кто в Вашей семье еврей?	1. нет еврейских родственников	2. отец -еврей, мать - нееврейка	3. мать - еврейка, отец - нееврей	4. отец и мать - евреи	5. другие родственники _____		
67. Если Ваша мать нееврейка, перешли ли Вы в иудаизм по еврейским канонам?	1. нет		2. да, согласно ритуалам следующей общины _____				
68. Как часто Вы посещаете синагогу?	1. никогда	2. редко	3. несколько раз в год	4. часто			
69. Из каких источников Вы получаете информацию о еврейской жизни? (Вы можете выбрать до 2 вариантов ответа.)	1. друзья/родственники	2. еврейская пресса	3. интернет	4. не информирован/-а			
70. Ваш супруг/супруга или партнер/партнерша - еврей/еврейка?	1. нет		2. да	3. нет партнера/партнерши			

71. Если Ваш партнер/ партнерша не еврей/еврейка, по каким традициям Вы хотели бы воспитать Ваших детей?	1. по еврейским традициям	2. по христианским традициям	3. в нерелигиозной форме	4. другое _____
72. Как Вы оцениваете Ваше знание иврита?	1. плохо владею	2. владею в средней степени	3. довольно хорошо владею	4. хорошо владею
73. Как Вы оцениваете Ваше знание идиша?				
74. Как бы Вы охарактеризовали взаимоотношения между евреями- «старожилами» и «новичками» в еврейской общине?	1. равнодушие	2. напряженность и конфликты	3. как напряженность, так и сотрудничество	4. сотрудничество и гармония
75. Как Вы оцениваете вклад «новичков» в жизнь евреев в Германии?	1. негативно	2. скорее негативно	3. скорее позитивно	4. позитивно

**Эти вопросы только для респондентов, которые иммигрировали (из бывшего СССР) в
Германию после 1980-ого года**

76. Поддерживаете ли Вы контакт с членами семьи/друзьями, проживающими в Вашей бывшей стране?	1. совершенно не поддерживаю	2. иногда	3. часто	4. очень часто
77. Как часто Вы посещаете Вашу бывшую страну?	1. минимум один раз в год	2. один раз в два года	3. менее, чем один раз в два года	4. редко, если вообще посещаю
78. Основной целью Ваших поездок является... (Вы можете выбрать до 2 вариантов ответа.)	1. посещение членов семьи/друзей	2. вопросы работы/ бизнеса	3. отпуск	4. иные цели: _____
79. В какой стране Вы в большей степени чувствуете себя "дома"?	1. в Германии	2. в Вашей бывшей стране	3. в обеих указанных странах	4. ни в одной стране
80. В какой степени Вы ощущаете себя частью нации Вашей бывшей страны?	1. совершенно нет	2. немного	3. в умеренной степени	4. в высокой степени
81. В какой степени Вы ощущаете себя частью русскоязычной еврейской общины Германии?				
82. В какой степени Вы ощущаете себя частью русскоязычной общины Германии?				
83. Являетесь ли Вы членом какой-либо организации евреев из бывшего СССР?	1. нет	2. если да, то какой именно _____		
84. Являетесь ли Вы членом какой-либо организации бывших граждан СССР?	1. нет	2. если да, то какой именно _____		
85. Поддерживаете ли Вы контакты с русскоязычными организациями в Германии?	1. нет контактов	2. несколько контактов	3. много контактов	
86. Поддерживаете ли Вы контакты с русскоязычными еврейскими организациями в Германии?				

87. Какую культуру Вы считаете родной?	1. Русская		2. другая: _____	
88. Если у Вас есть дети, важно ли для Вас чтобы они переняли Вашу родную культуру?	1. совершенно неважно	2. немного важно	3. в умеренной степени	4. очень важно
89. Есть ли у Вас (или были ли у Вас) сложности с изучением немецкого языка?	1. совершенно нет	2. немного	3. в умеренной степени	4. в высокой степени
90. Как Вы оцениваете Ваше знание немецкого языка?	1. плохо владею	2. владею в средней степени	3. довольно хорошо владею	4. хорошо владею
91. Как Вы оцениваете Ваше знание русского языка?				
92. Как Вы оцениваете Ваше знание родного языка (если он не русский)?				
93. Есть ли у Вас русскоязычные нееврейские друзья в Германии?	1. У меня нет		2. У меня есть немногие русскоязычные нееврейские друзья.	3. Большинство моих друзей русскоязычные неевреи.
94. Посещали ли Вы курсы немецкого языка?	1. нет		2. да	
95. Если да, помогли ли эти курсы Вашей интеграции в общество Германии?	1. совершенно не помогли	2. частично помогли	3. очень помогли	
96. Работаете ли Вы в Германии по Вашей профессии?	1. нет		2. да	3. я не работаю
97. Кем Вы работали до приезда в Германию на основном месте работы?				
98. Как Вы оцениваете преобладающее отношение «старожилов» к евреям-«новичкам» в Германии?	1. негативно	2. скорее негативно	3. скорее позитивно	4. позитивно
99. По какой причине Вы предпочли поселиться в Германии, а не в Израиле?				

B. The sample

The frameworks used for the survey sampling

Our strategies for the survey sampling were as follows:

- a) Using the networks of the Jewish Communities
- b) Informal Jewish networks by snowball
- c) Interviews by students during local or regional events
- d) Jewish Cultural Centres and Associations

a) The networks of the Jewish Communities

An originally planned telephone survey failed due to inaccessibility of representative contact data of the Jewish population in Germany (i.e., registered community members). Therefore we decided to contact representative Jewish communities in all parts of Germany, targeting four main groups by geographical distribution (North, South, East, West). We also took care that communities from different sizes were represented: Communities with less than 500 members (“small”), between 500 and 1.500 members (“middle”) and more than 1.500 members (“large”). In the communities, we cooperated with people having contact to all age group and relevant institutions (youth centre, student group, social department, language/religion courses, club for the elderly and the like).

b) Informal Jewish networks by snowball

As our contact persons in the Jewish communities usually had good contact to Jews in town who are *not* affiliated with the Jewish Council (JC), we encouraged them to interview Jews outside the respective communities as well. However, we were not able to control this part of the sampling and remained dependent on our contact partners. Especially in Bremen, Chemnitz, Dortmund, Potsdam and Frankfurt/Oder we received a considerable number of interviews with Jews who were *not* registered members of the local Jewish communities.

c) Interviews by students at local places and at supra-regional events

In some places – like in Berlin, Bremen, Potsdam and Dortmund – we hired students who had already done research or who were involved in Jewish projects not necessarily connected with JCs (for example, camps for young German Jews taking place abroad, Jewish cultural festival, local club organized by Jews).

d) Jewish Cultural Centres and Associations

Except the Jewish Cultural Association (“Jüdischer Kulturverein”) in Berlin, all Jewish cultural centres and associations we contacted are organized by Russian-speaking people. The spectrum went from several Jewish Cultural Associations (Russian speaking), explicitly dealing with Jewish topics, to popular Russian clubs as “Schto-Gidje-Kogda” (“What – where - when?”) frequented by Russian Jews.

With all interviewees, we explained that the survey focuses exclusively on persons of Jewish ancestry (halachic Jewish or not) or who have converted to Judaism (Giur). The following table shows the wide dispersion of the sample.

e) Geographical composition of the sample

COMPOSITION OF THE SAMPLE		
Cities with large Jewish communities (1500+)		Included groups
Berlin (central Germany) ¹	189	JC, social department, informal networks, Russian (Jewish) club etc.
Munich (South)	180	JC, youth center, language courses
Dortmund (West)	51	JC, Russian-Jewish networks outside
Düsseldorf (West)	38	JC, several Jewish clubs
Frankfurt am Main (West)	33	JC, outside networks
Total	491	
Cities with Middle sized Jewish communities (500-1500)		
Chemnitz (East)	100	JC, German-Jewish-Israeli club "Shalom", informal network
Leipzig (East)	64	JC, informal network outside
Rostock (East)	51	JC
Bremen (North)	71	JC, informal network outside
Duisburg (West)	27	JC, 4-5 educational associations across Northrhine-Westfalia
Hanover (West)	50	JC, informal networks
Total	363	
Cities with Small sized Jewish communities (less than 500)		
Potsdam (East)	80	informal networks
Frankfurt/Oder (East)	40	Informal networks
Bad Segeberg (North)	5	JC (Reform)
Hameln (West)	13	JC (Reform)
Total	138	
Others		
Electronical	10	
Nationwide	148	(Festival, Central Gathering)
Uninendified residence	35	
Grand total	1185	

¹ In the Berlin sample we tried the most varied sampling, including: Jewish Community/Social department; Cultural and Educational Centre “HaTikwa”; Jewish Cultural Association (JKV), Russian Cultural Club “Scho-Gidje-Kogda”, World Congress of Russian Speaking Jews (WCRJ) and the Lauder Yeshurun Community.

C. Survey tables

JEWISH PLURALISM

Table 1 Considering immigration to Israel (n=873 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

	Orthodox/Ultra	Liberal	Somehow	Secular
never	18.3	37.4	37.3	50.0
sometimes	55.0	47.6	49.8	43.6
might	21.1	13.4	11.8	5.1
plan to	5.5	1.6	1.1	1.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 2 Visiting Israel (n=872; %) $\chi^2=0$

	Orthodox/Ultra	Liberal	Somehow	Secular
never	27.3	43.5	39.3	50.6
once	32.7	31.0	30.5	29.1
several times	40.0	25.5	30.2	20.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3 Feeling part of the Jewish people (n=867 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

	Orthodox/Ultra	Liberal	Somehow	Secular
not at all	1.9	4.8	2.3	6.1
a little	17.9	17.6	8.8	15.4
moderately	16.0	35.1	35.2	42.3
much so	64.2	42.6	53.6	36.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4 Having contacts with relatives/friends in Israel (n=861 ;%) $\chi^2=0.002$

	Orthodox/Ultra	Liberal	Somehow	Secular
not at all	8.6	10.8	8.8	15.4
a little	28.6	30.3	21.5	26.0
moderately	18.1	29.2	33.1	31.5
much so	44.8	29.7	36.5	27.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5 Language spoken by children among themselves (n=600 ;%) $\chi^2=0.089$

	Orthodox/Ultra	Liberal	Somehow	Secular
German	24.6	15.9	13.0	14.0
Russian	47.8	60.6	62.5	64.2
German &	24.6	23.5	24.5	20.5
other	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6 Having contacts with Jewish institutions in Germany (n=853; %) $\chi^2=0$

	Orthodox/Ultra	Liberal	Somehow	Secular
not at all	6.7	17.2	13.9	30.4
a few	50.5	60.6	58.3	57.6
a lot	42.9	22.2	27.8	12.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7 Giving (have given) Jewish education to children (n=650 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

	Orthodox/Ultra	Liberal	Somehow	Secular
no Jewish	32.9	57.1	63.9	76.7
Sunday school	19.7	10.0	16.5	6.7
day school	30.3	19.3	11.3	7.1
other	17.1	13.6	8.2	9.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8 Importance that children get Jewish education (n=760 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	7.5	22.3	19.7	44.9
a little	20.4	24.6	23.1	30.8
moderately	15.1	34.3	29.7	19.0
much so	57.0	18.9	27.5	5.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 9 Using Jewish media (n=863 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

never	12.8	23.3	18.8	31.0
seldom	33.9	43.9	34.1	43.2
often	34.9	25.4	36.5	20.6
very often	18.3	7.4	10.6	5.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 10 Children closer to Judaism? (n=662 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	34.7	50.0	50.3	71.4
a little	23.6	20.5	20.1	14.7
moderately	13.9	12.3	15.6	6.5
much so	27.8	17.1	14.1	7.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 11 Non-Jewish man who marries a Jewish woman (considered) (n=848; %) $\chi^2=0.022$

a regular Jew	2.8	4.3	3.9	3.7
like a Jew	9.3	21.2	23.4	26.6
regular non-Jew	87.9	74.5	72.7	69.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 12 Child of non-Jewish man and Jewish woman (considered) (n=873 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

a regular Jew	67.9	42.6	39.5	27.5
like a Jew	10.1	11.2	17.1	19.2
a regular non-Jew	2.8	4.3	4.2	3.5
home education	19.3	42.0	39.2	49.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13 Child of non-Jewish woman and Jewish man (considered) (n=871 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

a regular Jew	7.3	4.8	6.0	11.0
like a Jew	11.0	19.6	15.8	18.2
regular non-Jew	54.1	25.4	23.8	14.0
home education	27.5	50.3	54.3	56.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 14 Feeling about child marrying a non-Jew (n=814; %) $\chi^2=0$

opposed	43.3	14.3	18.5	8.0
Some supports	32.0	43.4	45.2	33.4
no opposition	24.7	42.3	36.3	58.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 15 Feeling about marrying a non-Jew (n=425; %) $\chi^2=0$

opposed	48.2	19.4	26.1	14.5
some supports	23.2	35.5	39.9	25.4
no opposition	28.6	45.2	34.1	60.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 16 Living as a Jew in Germany (n=878; %) $\chi^2=0$

problematic	9.1	5.9	3.4	10.5
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somehow	50.0	39.4	44.5	31.4
No problem	40.9	54.8	52.1	58.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 17 Importance that children adopt German culture (n=718 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	27.9	11.5	10.2	11.5
a little	20.9	9.1	14.4	6.7
moderately	27.9	46.1	49.3	49.6
much so	23.3	33.3	26.0	32.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 18 Positive aspects in Germany: Promising perspectives for children (n=660 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	4.9	7.8	0.5	2.6
a little	4.9	1.3	0.5	0.4
moderately	24.4	10.4	14.5	13.4
much so	65.9	80.5	84.5	83.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 19 Positive aspects in Germany: Social security (n=849 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	1.9	2.2	1.1	3.0
a little	8.7	2.2	0.8	2.7
moderately	22.3	15.2	19.2	10.0
much so	67.0	80.4	78.9	84.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 20 Positive aspects in Germany: Quality of life (n=855 ;%) $\chi^2=0.001$

not at all	4.8	2.7	1.1	3.0
a little	3.8	1.6	1.9	2.6
moderately	29.5	18.3	20.3	10.9
much so	61.9	77.4	76.6	83.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 21 Closest Jewish friends in Germany (mostly) (n=876; %) $\chi^2=0$

Russian speaking	55.6	72.7	77.7	77.6
non-Russian speaking	2.8	0.5	0.4	0.3
both	41.7	26.7	22.0	22.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 22 Closest friends in Germany (mostly) (n=877; %) $\chi^2=0$

Jewish	50.0	31.9	38.5	29.1
non-Jewish	2.8	2.1	1.1	0.9
both	47.2	66.0	60.4	69.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 23 Russian-speaking friends (mostly) (n=881; %) $\chi^2=0$

Jewish	50.0	34.6	42.3	31.3
non-Jewish	3.6	2.1	0.4	0.6
both	46.4	63.3	57.3	68.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 24 Membership in Zionist or pro-Israel organizations (n=840; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

no	83.0	93.8	92.9	94.4
yes	17.0	6.2	7.1	5.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 25 Membership in Jewish organizations in Germany (n=859; %) $\chi^2=0$

no	21.7	25.7	23.2	42.1
yes	78.3	74.3	76.8	57.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 26 Synagogue attendance (n=881 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

never	1.8	7.5	4.9	23.3
rarely	26.4	38.5	31.6	49.4
several times a year	24.5	25.1	34.2	19.5
frequently	47.3	28.9	29.3	7.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 27 Knowledge of Hebrew (n=774 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

poor	64.7	92.4	91.0	95.1
somehow	22.4	5.1	7.3	3.1
quite good	7.1	1.9	1.2	0.7
good	5.9	0.6	0.4	1.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 28 Knowledge of Yiddish (n=787 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

poor	58.6	79.7	81.2	90.6
somehow	24.1	12.7	13.7	7.3
quite good	12.6	4.4	3.5	1.4
good	4.6	3.2	1.6	0.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 29 Describing veterans-newcomers relations among Jews in Germany (n=833 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

indifference	17.8	30.7	39.0	47.3
tension & conflict	16.8	10.1	13.1	9.5
tension & cooperation	40.6	36.9	35.1	24.1
cooperation & goodwill	24.8	22.3	12.7	19.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 30 Feeling more at home (n=857 ;%) $\chi^2=0.004$

Germany	51.4	51.1	48.8	50.0
former country	10.5	12.2	11.9	10.9
same in both	13.3	24.4	26.9	29.8
in none	24.8	12.2	12.3	9.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 31 Feeling part of former country's nation (n=850 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	50.5	30.9	25.1	22.8
a little	27.2	22.7	30.2	26.4
moderately	15.5	33.1	36.5	36.0
much so	6.8	13.3	8.2	14.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 32 Feeling part of the Russian-speaking Jewish community in Germany (n=845 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	20.0	6.6	3.9	10.4
a little	18.0	23.6	21.5	26.1
moderately	25.0	46.7	40.2	37.8
much so	37.0	23.1	34.4	25.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 33 Feeling part of the Russian-speaking community in Germany (n=779 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	36.7	17.9	16.7	21.1
a little	29.6	27.4	23.6	19.6
moderately	27.6	41.1	41.2	37.9
much so	6.1	13.7	18.5	21.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 34 Membership in an organizations active among FSU Jews (n=842; %) $\chi^2=0$

no	97.0	88.8	90.6	96.4
yes	3.0	11.2	9.4	3.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 35 Experiencing difficulties in acquiring German (n=863 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	16.7	11.4	13.3	12.7
a little	44.1	23.4	18.6	25.8
moderately	25.5	37.5	38.8	27.7
much so	13.7	27.7	29.3	33.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 36 Knowledge of German (n=861 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

poor	18.3	30.1	29.6	36.9
somehow	29.8	37.7	36.5	32.2
quite good	32.7	21.3	19.6	14.3
good	19.2	10.9	14.2	16.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 37 Taking courses in German (n=868; %) $\chi^2=0.002$

no	27.4	13.6	19.0	12.4
yes	72.6	86.4	81.0	87.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 38 Courses in German helpful to insertion in German society (n=718; %) $\chi^2=0.051$

not at all	5.3	13.5	12.8	13.8
partly	44.7	47.4	55.9	53.5
a lot	50.0	39.1	31.3	32.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

AGE

Table 39 Insertion in German society (n=930 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

	<u>-40</u>	<u>41-60</u>	<u>61+</u>
not satisfactory	8.6	15.2	21.7
somehow satisfactory	28.4	39.9	42.2
satisfactory	31.0	33.7	33.5
very satisfactory	32.0	11.2	2.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 40 Feeling part of the German nation (n=926 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	45.4	48.7	56.2
a little	25.5	36.6	29.8
moderately	24.0	14.3	13.3
much so	5.1	0.4	0.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 41 Feeling part of the Jewish people (n=906 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	8.3	3.7	3.4
a little	19.8	16.9	10.4
moderately	29.2	43.4	36.2
much so	42.7	36.0	50.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 42 Feeling solidarity with Israel (n=920 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	4.7	1.8	2.8
a little	13.6	12.5	4.6
moderately	28.3	29.0	25.6
much so	53.4	56.6	67.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 43 Following Israeli events and developments (n=917 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	4.1	0.7	1.5
a little	23.3	13.8	5.3
moderately	33.2	36.1	31.0
much so	39.4	49.4	62.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 44 Language used for reading (n=935 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

German	14.7	2.5	1.5
Russian	28.4	56.7	70.1
German & Russian	54.8	40.8	28.0
other	2.0	0.0	0.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 45 Watching television (n=922 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

German	42.3	22.2	15.3
Russian	17.5	31.6	52.6
German & Russian	38.6	45.8	31.7
other	1.6	0.4	0.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 46 Language spoken with spouse/partner (n=748 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

German	14.1	3.8	0.5
Russian	69.6	92.4	95.7
German & Russian	13.3	3.8	3.2
other	3.0	0.0	0.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 47 Language spoken with children (n=706 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

German	4.3	1.3	1.5
Russian	70.0	89.0	92.5
German & Russian	21.4	9.3	5.8
other	4.3	0.4	0.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 48 Language spoken by children among themselves (n=638 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

German	16.9	20.0	10.3
Russian	33.9	58.1	69.1
German & Russian	42.4	21.9	20.1
other	6.8	0.0	0.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 49 Giving (have given) Jewish education to children (n=689 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

no Jewish education	38.8	64.9	73.8
Sunday school	20.0	14.2	6.2
day school	23.8	10.0	11.6
other	17.5	10.9	8.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 50 Importance that children get Jewish education (n=795 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	19.4	33.5	35.7
a little	23.9	30.6	22.9
moderately	21.1	23.4	25.1
much so	35.6	12.5	16.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 51 Parents closer to Judaism? (n=929 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	67.0	47.8	36.6
a little	16.8	25.4	21.3
moderately	9.6	12.0	15.8
much so	6.6	14.9	26.3

total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 52 Child of non-Jewish man and Jewish woman (considered) (n=922 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
a regular Jew	57.5	38.0	28.3
like a Jew	10.4	14.9	18.3
a regular non-Jew	2.1	2.9	5.1
depends on education at home	30.1	44.2	48.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 53 Child of non-Jewish woman and Jewish man (considered) (n=922 ;%) $\chi^2=0.013$			
a regular Jew	6.2	9.0	7.6
like a Jew	17.9	16.2	15.8
a regular non-Jew	31.8	21.7	19.1
depends on education at home	44.1	53.1	57.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 54 Feeling about child marrying a non-Jew (n=862 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
opposed	24.0	9.1	14.6
not enthusiastic but supports	31.7	39.0	41.2
no opposition at all	44.3	52.0	44.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 55 Feeling about marrying a non-Jew (n=437 ;%) $\chi^2=0.003$			
opposed	27.0	8.4	24.9
not enthusiastic but supports	27.0	34.6	33.3
no opposition at all	46.1	57.0	41.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 56 Importance that children adopt German culture (n=757 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	20.3	10.2	9.7
a little	21.8	8.6	7.9
moderately	38.3	51.2	46.6
much so	19.5	29.9	35.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 57 Positive aspects in Germany: Political regime (n=905 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	5.2	6.9	7.5
a little	19.2	7.7	5.7
moderately	36.8	24.8	25.6
much so	38.9	60.6	61.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 58 Positive aspects in Germany: Promising perspectives for children (n=690 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	1.9	3.4	3.4
a little	5.8	1.3	0.6
moderately	21.2	8.4	12.9
much so	71.2	87.0	83.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 59 Positive aspects in Germany: European and German culture (n=921 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	13.4	5.8	5.5
a little	26.3	17.9	7.7
moderately	33.5	34.7	39.7
much so	26.8	41.6	47.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 60 Positive aspects in Germany: Closeness to relatives/friends (n=860 ;%) $\chi^2=0.004$			

not at all	13.8	19.4	16.3
a little	12.2	13.4	8.4
moderately	30.3	17.2	20.0
much so	43.6	50.0	55.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 61 Positive aspects in Germany: Social security (n=894 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	1.0	1.5	2.3
a little	5.2	3.0	1.4
moderately	22.9	12.5	11.4
much so	70.8	83.0	84.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 62 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Difficulties to find a suitable job (n=821 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	16.2	8.6	33.2
a little	15.7	10.5	6.5
moderately	27.6	19.2	14.6
much so	40.5	61.7	45.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 63 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Memory of the Shoa (n=892 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	16.1	9.7	9.7
a little	33.9	14.1	6.7
moderately	30.2	32.0	23.7
much so	19.8	44.2	59.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 64 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Antisemitism in Germany (n=884 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	15.1	15.4	12.4
a little	35.4	19.2	11.5
moderately	29.2	30.1	19.7
much so	20.3	35.3	56.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 65 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Personal experience of antisemitism (n=831 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	41.6	37.6	37.4
a little	27.6	19.4	13.1
moderately	20.0	22.5	19.8
much so	10.8	20.5	29.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 66 Closest Jewish friends in Germany (mostly) (n=926 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

Russian-speaking	62.6	79.3	80.3
non Russian-speaking	1.5	0.4	0.2
both	35.9	20.4	19.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 67 Russian-speaking friends (mostly) (n=931 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

Jewish	44.9	28.3	36.8
non-Jewish	3.1	0.7	0.7
both	52.0	71.0	62.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 68 Membership in Zionist or pro-Israel organizations (n=863 ;%) $\chi^2=0.029$

no	91.9	96.6	91.6
yes	8.1	3.4	8.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 69 Membership in Jewish organizations in Germany (n=904 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

no	43.5	32.1	27.0
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yes	56.5	67.9	73.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 70 Synagogue attendance (n=932 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

never	21.9	15.5	6.3
rarely	36.7	45.1	37.9
several times a year	19.9	24.9	28.3
frequently	21.4	14.4	27.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 71 Knowledge of Hebrew (n=815 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

poor	74.4	93.9	97.0
somehow	18.3	4.3	2.0
quite good	3.3	0.9	1.0
good	3.9	0.9	0.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 72 Describing veterans-newcomers relations (n=871 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

indifference	23.9	39.2	45.6
tension & conflict	17.6	10.6	9.3
tension & cooperation	42.0	32.3	25.2
cooperation & goodwill	16.5	17.9	19.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 73 Having contacts with family/friends in former country (n=918 ;%) $\chi^2=0.001$

not at all	14.1	8.0	5.5
somehow	35.1	29.6	27.8
often	29.3	35.8	34.7
very often	21.5	26.6	32.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 74 Travelling to former country (n=908 ;%) $\chi^2=0.037$

at least once a year	16.0	26.9	29.4
once per 2 years	16.0	15.1	15.4
less than once per 2 years	22.3	20.3	18.5
rarely, if at all	45.7	37.6	36.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 75 Feeling part of the Russian-speaking Jewish community in Germany (n=890 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	17.3	8.6	3.9
a little	26.5	31.2	18.2
moderately	35.1	36.1	44.4
much so	21.1	24.1	33.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 76 Membership in organizations active among FSU Jews (n=889 ;%) $\chi^2=0.004$

no	96.3	94.5	89.5
yes	3.7	5.5	10.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 77 Membership in organizations active among FSU residents (n=885 ;%) $\chi^2=0.007$

no	97.3	97.8	93.2
yes	2.7	2.2	6.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 78 Experiencing difficulties in acquiring German (n=914 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	34.7	10.6	3.1
a little	35.3	31.8	14.2

moderately	23.7	36.1	36.7
much so	6.3	21.5	46.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 79 Knowledge of German (n=912 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

poor	7.4	19.2	51.2
somehow	16.8	37.6	39.9
quite good	33.7	27.7	7.5
good	42.1	15.5	1.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 80 Knowledge of Russian (n=908 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

poor	0.5	0.4	0.4
somehow	3.7	0.7	0.9
quite good	28.3	6.3	10.2
good	67.4	92.6	88.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 81 Taking courses in German (n=920 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

no	43.2	2.5	11.2
yes	56.8	97.5	88.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 82 Courses in German helpful to insertion (n=773 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	11.1	10.2	14.5
partly	47.2	47.0	58.4
a lot	41.7	42.9	27.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 83 Working in profession (n=902 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

no	25.4	52.0	50.4
yes	27.6	16.0	2.5
not working	47.0	32.0	47.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

LENGTH OF STAY

Table 84 Visiting Israel (n=969 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

	-10	11-15	16+
never	51.2	38.4	17.7
once	29.2	32.7	26.0
several times	19.6	29.0	56.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 85 Insertion in German society (n=974 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not satisfactory	20.6	13.8	4.1
somehow satisfactory	42.0	34.9	22.7
satisfactory	30.7	34.2	47.4
very satisfactory	6.7	17.1	25.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 86 Feeling part of the German nation (n=970 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	58.9	40.5	41.2
a little	28.9	34.8	28.9
moderately	11.6	22.3	24.7
much so	0.5	2.4	5.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 87 Feeling part of the Jewish people (n=948 ;%) $\chi^2=0.002$

not at all	4.8	4.2	2.1
a little	15.9	14.2	7.4

moderately	39.5	31.9	28.4
much so	39.8	49.7	62.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 88 Language used for reading (n=980 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

German	2.9	7.0	13.3
Russian	65.6	46.0	28.6
German & Russian	30.7	46.6	57.1
other	0.9	0.3	1.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 89 Watching television (n=980 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

German	17.6	29.8	38.5
Russian	44.0	32.9	22.9
German & Russian	37.4	37.3	37.5
other	1.0	0.0	1.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 90 Language spoken with spouse/partner (n=787 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

German	2.4	5.2	10.8
Russian	93.2	86.7	72.3
German & Russian	4.0	7.2	14.5
other	0.4	0.8	2.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 91 Language spoken with children (n=739 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

German	0.7	0.9	12.2
Russian	93.1	86.6	62.2
German & Russian	6.0	10.3	25.7
other	0.2	2.2	0.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Russian	69.0	52.2	36.9
German & Russian	21.3	26.6	24.6
other	1.3	1.0	0.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 93 Having contacts with Jewish institutions in Germany (n=941 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	17.2	27.4	15.8
a few	60.4	53.4	47.4
a lot	22.5	19.2	36.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 94 Giving (have given) Jewish education to children (n=720 ;%) $\chi^2=0.002$

no Jewish education	65.5	69.5	50.0
Sunday school	12.9	8.0	10.3
day school	10.3	13.7	27.9
other	11.3	8.8	11.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 95 Importance that children get Jewish education (n=831 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	33.2	30.9	13.3
a little	22.7	32.4	18.9
moderately	24.1	20.7	33.3
much so	20.0	16.0	34.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 96 Children closer to Judaism? (n=739 ;%) $\chi^2=0.023$

not at all	61.0	57.6	40.3
a little	17.2	19.0	20.8
moderately	10.3	10.8	13.9

much so	11.5	12.6	25.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 97 Feeling about child marrying a non-Jew (n=901 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

opposed	12.4	18.5	25.0
not enthusiastic but supports	36.1	40.0	46.7
no opposition at all	51.5	41.5	28.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 98 Feeling about marrying a non-Jew (n=467 ;%) $\chi^2=0.011$

opposed	17.5	31.1	27.8
not enthusiastic	32.6	23.8	37.0
no opposition at all	49.8	45.1	35.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 99 Positive aspects in Germany: Promising perspectives for children (n=726 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	4.3	1.3	3.7
a little	1.4	0.4	7.4
moderately	13.0	13.0	18.5
much so	81.2	85.3	70.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 100 Positive aspects in Germany: Social security (n=937 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	1.3	1.4	7.4
a little	2.7	2.1	5.3
moderately	13.0	16.3	24.5
much so	83.0	80.2	62.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 101 Closest Jewish friends in Germany (mostly) (n=971 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

Russian-speaking	79.3	72.0	58.9
non Russian-speaking	0.5	0.0	3.2
both	20.2	28.0	37.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 102 Closest friends in Germany (mostly) (n=973 ;%) $\chi^2=0.026$

Jewish	32.4	34.1	48.5
non-Jewish	1.7	1.0	0.0
both	65.9	64.8	51.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 103 Russian-speaking friends (mostly) (n=976 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

Jewish	31.0	41.0	54.1
non-Jewish	1.5	0.3	1.0
both	67.4	58.6	44.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 104 Membership in Jewish organizations in Germany (n=946 ;%) $\chi^2=0.003$

no	28.6	39.8	28.4
yes	71.4	60.2	71.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 105 Knowledge of Hebrew (n=853 ;%) $\chi^2=0.002$

poor	90.9	92.1	84.0
somehow	7.1	6.0	6.4
quite good	0.8	1.6	6.4
good	1.2	0.4	3.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 106 Knowledge of Yiddish (n=869 ;%) $\chi^2=0.011$

poor	85.1	81.6	69.6
somehow	11.2	12.0	18.5
quite good	2.5	4.5	7.6
good	1.2	1.9	4.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 107 Describing veterans-newcomers relations (n=910 ;%) $\chi^2=0.004$

indifference	40.4	39.2	31.2
tension & conflict	8.8	14.7	17.2
tension & cooperation	30.9	27.8	41.9
cooperation & goodwill	19.9	18.3	9.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 108 Having contacts with family/friends in former country (n=961 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	5.4	10.1	20.2
somehow	24.2	38.9	39.4
often	36.4	31.8	26.6
very often	34.0	19.3	13.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 109 Travelling to former country (n=951 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

at least once a year	32.2	15.3	18.5
once per 2 years	17.2	14.6	5.4
less than once per 2 years	17.7	24.1	17.4
rarely, if at all	32.9	45.9	58.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 110 Feeling more at home (n=945 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

Germany	40.2	61.0	69.2
former country	14.9	6.5	4.4
the same in both	31.3	20.2	17.6
in none	13.5	12.3	8.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 111 Having contacts with Russian-speaking institutions in Germany (n=976 ;%) $\chi^2=0.014$

not at all	39.5	48.6	55.8
a few	48.0	42.0	32.6
a lot	12.5	9.4	11.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 112 Experiencing difficulties in acquiring German (n=957 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	7.4	16.7	31.9
a little	21.8	28.9	26.6
moderately	34.4	31.3	30.9
much so	36.4	23.1	10.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 113 Knowledge of German (n=955 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

poor	40.2	21.7	9.7
somehow	35.4	33.6	31.2
quite good	16.2	24.7	24.7
good	8.1	20.0	34.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 114 Taking courses in German (n=963 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

no	13.3	15.5	29.8
yes	86.7	84.5	70.2

total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 115 Working in profession (n=943 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
no	44.2	50.3	44.6
yes	7.3	15.3	33.7
not working	48.5	34.4	21.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 116 Describing veterans' attitude to newcomers (n=858 ;%) $\chi^2=0.087$			
negative	46.1	50.0	58.4
positive	53.9	50.0	41.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
HOMOGENEOUS JEWISH VERSUS MIXED FAMILIES OF ORIGIN			
Table 117 Visiting Israel (n=965; %) $\chi^2=0$			
	<u>Mixed families</u>	<u>Homogeneous families</u>	
never	56.4	39.3	
once	24.4	31.8	
several times	19.2	28.9	
total	100.0	100.0	
Table 118 Feeling part of the Jewish people (n=943 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	12.0	1.5	
a little	24.4	10.9	
moderately	38.0	35.3	
much so	25.6	52.3	
total	100.0	100.0	
Table 119 Feeling solidarity with Israel (n=957 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	4.5	2.3	
a little	14.8	6.8	
moderately	33.3	24.4	
much so	47.3	66.5	
total	100.0	100.0	
Table 120 Having relatives/friends in Israel (n=972; %) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	15.2	5.8	
a few	53.3	46.4	
many	31.5	47.7	
total	100.0	100.0	
Table 121 Having contacts with relatives/friends in Israel (n=953 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	20.2	9.3	
a little	30.5	24.5	
moderately	27.1	31.5	
much so	22.1	34.7	
total	100.0	100.0	
Table 122 Following Israeli events and developments (n=954 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	4.2	1.0	
a little	19.8	8.5	
moderately	36.6	31.6	
much so	39.3	58.8	
total	100.0	100.0	
Table 123 Importance that children get Jewish education (n=827 ;%) $\chi^2=0.006$			
not at all	39.3	26.9	
a little	22.2	26.4	
moderately	20.9	25.2	
much so	17.6	21.6	

total	100.0	100.0
Table 124 Parents closer to Judaism? (n=967 ;%) $\chi^2=0$		
not at all	63.9	39.5
a little	16.4	23.8
moderately	11.9	14.3
much so	7.8	22.3
total	100.0	100.0
Table 125 Feeling about child marrying a non-Jew (n=896; %) $\chi^2=0$		
opposed	10.4	17.5
not enthusiastic but supports	25.7	43.0
no opposition at all	63.9	39.6
total	100.0	100.0
Table 126 Feeling about marrying a non-Jew (n=464; %) $\chi^2=0$		
opposed	15.7	25.4
not enthusiastic but supports	23.5	34.1
no opposition at all	60.8	40.5
total	100.0	100.0
Table 127 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Memory of the Shoa (n=929 ;%) $\chi^2=0$		
not at all	14.9	9.4
a little	19.9	13.5
moderately	31.8	26.2
much so	33.3	50.9
total	100.0	100.0
Table 128 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Antisemitism in Germany (n=922 ;%) $\chi^2=0.001$		
not at all	18.0	12.3
a little	23.4	17.9
moderately	27.0	24.0
much so	31.6	45.8
total	100.0	100.0
Table 129 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Personal experience of antisemitism (n=867 ;%) $\chi^2=0$		
not at all	46.5	35.2
a little	19.6	18.5
moderately	20.4	20.4
much so	13.5	25.9
total	100.0	100.0
Table 130 Membership in Zionist or pro-Israel organizations (n=918 ;%) $\chi^2=0.089$		
no	95.3	92.0
yes	4.7	8.0
total	100.0	100.0
Table 131 Membership in Jewish organizations in Germany (n=942 ;%) $\chi^2=0$		
no	48.3	25.5
yes	51.7	74.5
total	100.0	100.0
Table 132 Synagogue attendance (n=971 ;%) $\chi^2=0$		
never	23.5	8.0
rarely	35.1	41.3
several times a year	21.6	27.3
frequently	19.8	23.5
total	100.0	100.0
Table 133 Way of rearing children in case of a non-Jewish partner (n=372; %) $\chi^2=0.006$		
Jewish	30.5	41.5
secular	46.6	47.3

other	22.9	11.2
total	100.0	100.0

Table 134 Knowledge of Yiddish (n=864 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

poor	93.0	78.3
somehow	5.0	15.1
quite good	1.2	4.7
good	0.8	1.9
total	100.0	100.0

Table 135 Travelling to former country (n=946 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

at least once a year	31.7	23.4
once per 2 years	18.3	14.0
less than once per 2 years	19.8	19.6
rarely, if at all	30.2	43.0
total	100.0	100.0

.002

Table 136 Feeling more at home (n=941 ;%) $\chi^2=0.001$

Germany	41.7	52.6
former country	17.0	9.1
the same in both	29.7	25.2
in none	11.6	13.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 137 Feeling part of former country's nation (n=932 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	20.9	31.3
a little	25.6	28.3
moderately	36.2	30.8
much so	17.3	9.6
total	100.0	100.0

JEWISH VERSUS NON-JEWISH PARTNER OF RESPONDENTS

Table 138 Visiting Israel (n=693; %) $\chi^2=0$

	<u>non-Jewish partner</u>	<u>Jewish partner</u>
never	53.1	36.1
once	27.1	31.7
several times	19.8	32.2
total	100.0	100.0

Table 139 Having contacts with Jewish institutions in Germany (n=679; %) $\chi^2=0.005$

not at all	22.5	20.0
a few	61.6	53.4
a lot	15.9	26.6
total	100.0	100.0

Table 140 Importance that children get Jewish education (n=621 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	42.6	24.1
a little	24.3	25.4
moderately	18.7	28.5
much so	14.5	22.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 141 Children closer to Judaism? (n=582 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	70.5	50.0
a little	14.3	21.8
moderately	7.6	13.4
much so	7.6	14.8
total	100.0	100.0

Table 142 Feeling about child marrying a non-Jew (n=667; %) $\chi^2=0$

opposed	6.1	21.1
not enthusiastic but supports	31.7	43.5
no opposition at all	62.2	35.4
total	100.0	100.0

Table 143 Feeling about marrying a non-Jew (n=283; %) $\chi^2=0$

opposed	8.9	30.2
not enthusiastic but supports	22.8	32.4
no opposition at all	68.3	37.4
total	100.0	100.0

Table 144 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Antisemitism in Germany (n=670 ;%) $\chi^2=0.002$

not at all	18.3	9.8
a little	19.9	18.1
moderately	26.7	24.6
much so	35.1	47.5
total	100.0	100.0

Table 145 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Personal experience of antisemitism (n=632 ;%) $\chi^2=0.003$

not at all	45.3	33.5
a little	19.9	16.6
moderately	16.2	23.0
much so	18.7	26.9
total	100.0	100.0

Table 146 Closest friends in Germany (mostly) (n=699; %) $\chi^2=0$

Jewish	24.8	40.5
non-Jewish	1.1	1.1
both	74.0	58.4
total	100.0	100.0

Table 147 Russian-speaking friends (mostly) (n=700; %) $\chi^2=0$

Jewish	27.6	42.4
non-Jewish	1.1	0.7
both	71.3	56.9
total	100.0	100.0

Table 148 Membership in Zionist or pro-Israel organizations (n=669 ;%) $\chi^2=0.064$

no	94.7	90.8
yes	5.3	9.2
total	100.0	100.0

Table 149 Synagogue attendance (n=702 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

never	19.5	8.6
rarely	41.4	40.6
several times a year	22.6	28.6
frequently	16.5	22.2
total	100.0	100.0

Table 150 Having contacts with family/friends in former country (n=691 ;%) $\chi^2=0.001$

not at all	6.2	9.0
somehow	21.6	30.8
often	37.5	38.7
very often	34.7	21.5
total	100.0	100.0

Table 151 Travelling to former country (n=684 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

at least once a year	31.4	21.6
once per 2 years	19.0	14.3
less than once per 2 years	20.9	20.4

rarely, if at all	28.7	43.7
total	100.0	100.0

JEWISH COMMUNITY SIZE

Table 152 Feeling part of the Jewish people (n=948 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

	<u>Large community</u>	<u>Medium community</u>	<u>Small community</u>
not at all	3.2	5.3	5.4
a little	9.9	20.2	15.5
moderately	35.6	36.8	35.7
much so	51.2	37.6	43.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 153 Feeling solidarity with Israel (n=962 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	2.3	4.4	0.8
a little	4.2	14.7	9.9
moderately	25.7	27.5	28.2
much so	67.7	53.3	61.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 154 Following Israeli events and developments (n=959 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	1.7	2.2	1.5
a little	4.4	20.2	14.6
moderately	32.1	33.1	34.6
much so	61.7	44.4	49.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 155 Watching television (n=966 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

German	28.1	18.4	20.0
Russian	34.2	46.8	31.5
German & Russian	36.9	34.5	46.9
other	0.8	0.3	1.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 156 Having contacts with Jewish institutions in Germany (n=941 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	15.5	27.8	15.6
a few	55.6	56.2	64.1
a lot	28.9	16.0	20.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 157 Giving (have given) Jewish education to children (n=720 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

no Jewish education	57.4	74.0	69.2
Sunday school	11.9	7.9	17.6
day school	19.9	6.9	5.5
other	10.8	11.2	7.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 158 Importance that children get Jewish education (n=831 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	24.4	39.0	28.1
a little	20.9	29.2	29.8
moderately	27.4	20.1	23.1
much so	27.4	11.7	19.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 159 Using Jewish media (n=953 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

never	22.2	32.2	13.6
seldom	37.3	41.5	41.7
often	30.6	20.7	32.6
very often	9.9	5.6	12.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 160 Parents closer to Judaism? (n=972 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	50.3	46.5	31.1
a little	19.8	26.9	14.4
moderately	15.2	10.2	18.2
much so	14.6	16.3	36.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 161 Children closer to Judaism? (n=739 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	51.5	65.0	61.8
a little	16.6	20.8	15.7
moderately	14.7	5.7	11.2
much so	17.2	8.5	11.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 162 Feeling about child marrying a non-Jew (n=901 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
opposed	22.4	8.0	10.1
not enthusiastic but supports	41.1	37.9	29.4
no opposition at all	36.5	54.1	60.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 163 Feeling about marrying a non-Jew (n=467 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
opposed	29.2	11.9	17.2
not enthusiastic but supports	34.6	30.1	17.2
no opposition at all	36.2	58.0	65.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 164 Positive aspects in Germany: Economic situation (n=918 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	2.1	2.8	6.3
a little	8.5	5.1	3.1
moderately	35.7	24.1	22.7
much so	53.8	68.0	68.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 165 Positive aspects in Germany: Social security (n=937 ;%) $\chi^2=0.004$			
not at all	2.7	1.1	1.5
a little	3.8	2.2	0.8
moderately	18.9	12.9	8.5
much so	74.7	83.8	89.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 166 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Difficulties to find a suitable job (n=860 ;%) $\chi^2=0.008$			
not at all	21.5	20.1	25.4
a little	13.6	7.8	9.0
moderately	21.8	15.9	18.0
much so	43.1	56.3	47.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 167 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Antisemitism in Germany (n=927 ;%) $\chi^2=0.001$			
not at all	10.6	15.6	20.2
a little	21.9	14.7	22.5
moderately	21.9	27.7	27.9
much so	45.6	41.9	29.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 168 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Difficulties with non-Jewish immigrants (n=908 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	41.7	43.5	63.0
a little	19.4	19.0	10.2
moderately	28.1	20.2	18.9

much so	10.8	17.3	7.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 169 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Personal experience of antisemitism (n=871 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	32.2	40.2	53.3
a little	20.4	15.0	23.8
moderately	23.6	19.2	13.1
much so	23.8	25.5	9.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 170 Closest friends in Germany (mostly) (n=973 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

Jewish	39.9	33.0	19.1
non-Jewish	1.5	1.1	1.5
both	58.6	65.9	79.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 171 Russian-speaking friends (mostly) (n=976 ;%) $\chi^2=0.001$

non-Jewish	1.4	0.6	1.5
Jewish	40.5	36.5	20.8
both	58.1	63.0	77.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 172 Membership in Zionist or pro-Israel organizations (n=923 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

no	88.0	97.0	98.5
yes	12.0	3.0	1.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 173 Membership in Jewish organizations in Germany (n=946 ;%) $\chi^2=0.016$

no	31.3	36.2	22.5
yes	68.7	63.8	77.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 174 Describing veterans-newcomers relations (n=910 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

indifference	43.4	37.2	28.1
tension & conflict	16.4	5.1	9.9
tension & cooperation	28.6	29.3	45.5
cooperation & goodwill	11.6	28.4	16.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 175 Feeling more at home (n=945 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

Germany	48.5	56.6	33.3
former country	9.4	12.0	15.9
the same in both	26.3	21.0	42.4
in none	15.8	10.4	8.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 176 Feeling part of the Russian-speaking Jewish community in Germany (n=930 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	6.3	11.3	8.5
a little	19.1	27.6	28.5
moderately	40.2	39.2	40.0
much so	34.4	22.0	23.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 177 Feeling part of the Russian-speaking community in Germany (n=854 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	18.6	25.8	9.8
a little	19.6	23.1	38.2
moderately	41.0	36.6	42.3
much so	20.9	14.4	9.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 178 Membership in organizations active among FSU Jews (n=930 ;%) $\chi^2=0.035$

no	90.6	93.8	96.9
yes	9.4	6.2	3.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 179 Membership in organizations active among FSU residents (n=926 ;%) $\chi^2=0.001$

no	93.0	97.7	98.5
yes	7.0	2.3	1.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 180 Having contacts with Russian-speaking institutions in Germany (n=929 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	67.1	59.6	44.5
a few	28.2	38.4	52.3
a lot	4.7	2.0	3.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 181 Having contacts with Russian-speaking Jewish institutions in Germany (n=874 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	51.2	41.1	28.7
a few	34.6	51.0	58.9
a lot	14.2	7.9	12.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 182 Taking courses in German (n=926 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

no	18.7	9.7	20.5
yes	81.3	90.3	79.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 183 Working in profession (n=943 ;%) $\chi^2=0.003$

no	52.3	41.7	36.9
yes	12.1	12.5	12.3
not working	35.5	45.8	50.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 184 Describing veterans attitude to newcomers (n=858 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

negative	58.9	35.6	47.1
positive	41.1	64.4	52.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

REGION

Table 185 Visiting Israel (n=969 ;%) $\chi^2=0.002$

	<u>Berlin</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>West</u>
never	30.6	47.6	45.5
once	32.1	32.2	28.6
several times	37.3	20.2	25.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 186 Feeling part of the Jewish people (n=948 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	2.4	4.8	4.6
a little	6.3	24.3	12.5
moderately	37.0	34.3	36.5
much so	54.3	36.5	46.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 187 Feeling solidarity with Israel (n=962 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	3.1	0.9	3.7
a little	2.3	20.1	6.0
moderately	32.6	30.3	24.0
much so	62.0	48.7	66.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 188 Following Israeli events and developments (n=959 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	2.3	0.9	2.2
a little	2.3	24.9	8.5
moderately	39.5	31.8	31.8
much so	55.8	42.5	57.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 189 Watching television (n=966 ;%) $\chi^2=0.002$

German	34.1	15.9	24.0
Russian	32.6	46.6	36.7
German & Russian	31.8	36.6	38.8
other	1.6	0.9	0.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 190 Language spoken with spouse/partner (n=787 ;%) $\chi^2=0.008$

German	4.9	3.3	4.4
Russian	81.6	90.6	89.9
German & Russian	12.6	3.9	5.6
other	1.0	2.2	0.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 191 Language spoken by children among themselves (n=668 ;%) $\chi^2=0.04$

German	20.7	11.3	15.0
Russian	58.7	71.3	57.5
German & Russian	19.6	17.3	26.1
other	1.1	0.0	1.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 192 Having contacts with Jewish institutions in Germany (n=941 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	13.6	12.2	24.7
a few	52.3	67.7	53.8
a lot	34.1	20.1	21.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 193 Giving (have given) Jewish education to children (n=720; %) $\chi^2=0$

no Jewish education	62.8	77.2	61.3
Sunday school	4.3	12.3	12.1
day school	19.1	4.1	15.2
other	13.8	6.4	11.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 194 Importance that children get Jewish education (n=831; %) $\chi^2=0.003$

not at all	19.3	32.8	31.8
a little	23.7	31.8	23.1
moderately	29.8	22.2	23.5
much so	27.2	13.1	21.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 195 Parents closer to Judaism? (n=972; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	54.9	32.9	49.6
a little	17.3	25.2	21.3
moderately	11.3	13.7	14.4
much so	16.5	28.2	14.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 196 Children closer to Judaism? (n=739; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	42.7	62.6	59.3
a little	15.6	22.4	17.1
moderately	13.5	6.9	11.7
much so	28.1	8.0	11.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 197 Non-Jewish man who is married to a Jewish woman (considered) (n=942 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

a regular Jew	3.8	3.0	4.5
like a Jew	21.8	10.3	26.3
a regular non-Jew	74.4	86.6	69.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 198 Child of a non-Jewish man and Jewish woman (considered) (n=965; %) $\chi^2=0$

a regular Jew	43.0	48.5	32.3
like a Jew	22.2	16.6	13.9
a regular non-Jew	4.4	3.4	3.7
depends on education at home	30.4	31.5	50.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 199 Child of a non-Jewish woman and Jewish man (considered) (n=965; %) $\chi^2=0$

a regular Jew	8.1	7.7	7.2
like a Jew	19.1	17.0	16.0
a regular non-Jew	33.1	33.6	17.2
depends on education at home	39.7	41.7	59.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 200 Feeling about child marrying a non-Jew (n=901; %) $\chi^2=0$

opposed	34.1	9.2	13.8
not enthusiastic but supports	36.6	26.6	43.1
no opposition at all	29.3	64.3	43.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 201 Feeling about marrying a non-Jew (n=467; %) $\chi^2=0$

opposed	35.5	16.3	20.7
not enthusiastic but supports	28.9	17.4	35.1
no opposition at all	35.5	66.3	44.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 202 Importance that children adopt German culture (n=796; %) $\chi^2=0.057$

not at all	16.7	10.6	11.4
a little	14.8	9.0	11.0
moderately	48.1	42.6	47.6
much so	20.4	37.8	30.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 203 Positive aspects in Germany: Economic situation (n=918; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	2.5	3.9	2.6
a little	8.3	3.0	7.4
moderately	42.5	21.6	29.8
much so	46.7	71.4	60.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 204 Positive aspects in Germany: European and German culture (n=962; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	12.2	8.6	6.2
a little	22.9	13.3	13.2
moderately	36.6	30.9	40.6
much so	28.2	47.2	40.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 205 Positive aspects in Germany: Social security (n=937; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	5.0	0.9	1.7
a little	5.0	1.7	2.7

moderately	25.0	11.2	14.7
much so	65.0	86.3	80.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 206 Positive aspects in Germany: Quality of life (n=943; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	4.9	2.6	2.0
a little	1.6	3.9	2.5
moderately	32.0	13.4	17.1
much so	61.5	80.2	78.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 207 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Difficulties to find a suitable job (n=860; %) $\chi^2=0.03$

not at all	27.7	17.8	21.7
a little	17.0	9.6	9.8
moderately	16.1	16.9	20.4
much so	39.3	55.7	48.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 208 Closest friends in Germany (mostly) (n=973; %) $\chi^2=0$

Jewish	44.0	20.1	38.0
non-Jewish	2.2	1.3	1.2
both	53.7	78.6	60.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 209 Russian-speaking friends (mostly) (n=976; %) $\chi^2=0$

Jewish	49.3	22.7	38.7
non-Jewish	1.5	1.3	1.0
both	49.3	76.0	60.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 210 Membership in Zionist or pro-Israel organizations (n=923 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

no	95.4	98.2	89.9
yes	4.6	1.8	10.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 211 Membership in Jewish organizations in Germany (n=946 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

no	34.6	19.0	36.4
yes	65.4	81.0	63.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 212 Knowledge of Hebrew (n=853; %) $\chi^2=0$

poor	82.3	94.3	91.2
somehow	9.2	5.1	6.6
quite good	3.8	0.6	1.5
good	4.6	0.0	0.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 213 Describing veterans-newcomers relations (n=910; %) $\chi^2=0$

indifference	28.9	24.0	47.6
tension & conflict	31.3	5.8	9.2
tension & cooperation	32.8	40.0	27.1
cooperation & goodwill	7.0	30.2	16.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 214 Having contacts with family/friends in former country (n=961; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	17.6	11.5	5.0
somehow	38.9	28.2	29.0
often	26.0	32.9	36.2
very often	17.6	27.4	29.7

total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 215 Feeling more at home (n=945; %) $\chi^2=0.006$			
Germany	50.0	48.5	49.7
former country	7.8	12.4	11.6
the same in both	21.9	32.2	25.3
in none	20.3	6.9	13.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 216 Feeling part of the Russian-speaking Jewish community in Germany (n=930; %) $\chi^2=0.007$			
not at all	5.7	12.4	7.5
a little	15.4	28.2	23.6
moderately	42.3	36.3	40.7
much so	36.6	23.1	28.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 217 Feeling part of the Russian-speaking community in Germany (n=854; %) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	15.4	14.8	23.5
a little	16.2	35.0	20.4
moderately	40.2	35.9	40.9
much so	28.2	14.3	15.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 218 Membership in organizations of FSU residents (n=926 ;%) $\chi^2=0.003$			
no	90.6	98.3	95.6
yes	9.4	1.7	4.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 219 Having contacts with Russian-speaking institutions in Germany (n=929; %) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	62.4	36.9	70.3
a few	30.4	61.3	26.4
a lot	7.2	1.8	3.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 220 Having contacts with Russian-speaking Jewish institutions in Germany (n=874; %) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	49.6	21.8	52.3
a few	34.5	69.9	35.9
a lot	15.9	8.3	11.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 221 Taking courses in German (n=963 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
no	32.8	12.4	13.0
yes	67.2	87.6	87.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 222 Courses in German helpful in insertion (n=874; %) $\chi^2=0$			
not at all	15.9	9.3	12.7
partly	51.1	37.6	59.0
a lot	33.0	53.2	28.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 223 Working in profession (n=943; %) $\chi^2=0$			
no	57.5	32.2	49.2
yes	15.0	10.3	12.5
not working	27.6	57.5	38.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 224 Describing veterans attitude to newcomers (n=858 ;%) $\chi^2=0$			
negative	68.4	30.0	52.0
positive	31.6	70.0	48.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

SIZE OF THE CITY

Table 225 Feeling about marrying a non-Jew (n=467; %) $\chi^2=0.002$

	<u>Large</u>	<u>Medium and small</u>
opposed	25.3	14.8
not enthusiastic but supports	32.8	25.9
no opposition at all	41.9	59.3
total	100.0	100.0

Table 226 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Difficulties with non-Jewish immigrants (n=908 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	39.9	56.5
a little	19.3	15.3
moderately	25.5	20.3
much so	15.3	8.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 227 Membership in Zionist or pro-Israel organizations (n=923 ;%) $\chi^2=0.001$

no	90.7	97.0
yes	9.3	3.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 228 Synagogue attendance (n=976 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

never	11.0	14.6
rarely	43.3	31.7
several times a year	27.1	22.9
frequently	18.6	30.8
total	100.0	100.0

Table 229 Feeling more at home (n=945 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

Germany	53.1	41.9
former country	10.1	13.9
the same in both	22.8	34.2
in none	14.0	10.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 230 Describing veterans attitude to newcomers (n=858 ;%) $\chi^2=0.002$

negative	52.2	40.8
positive	47.8	59.2
total	100.0	100.0

ORIGINS**Table 231 Visiting Israel (n=969; %) $\chi^2=0$**

	<u>Russia</u>	<u>Ukraine</u>	<u>FSU Eur+EEur</u>	<u>FSU (rest)</u>
never	42.1	49.8	27.7	42.9
once	29.3	30.0	38.3	19.6
several times	28.6	20.2	34.0	37.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 232 Considering immigration to Israel (n=967 ;%) $\chi^2=0.06$

never	44.4	41.0	27.7	39.7
sometimes	44.9	45.7	62.8	43.1
might	9.6	11.3	6.4	15.5
plan to	1.2	2.0	3.2	1.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 233 Language spoken with spouse/partner (n=787 ;%) $\chi^2=0.026$

German	3.7	3.1	11.1	4.8
Russian	90.0	91.0	77.8	83.3
German & Russian	6.0	5.3	8.3	9.5
other	0.3	0.6	2.8	2.4

total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 234 Language spoken with children (n=739 ;%) $\chi^2=0$				
German	2.5	0.3	7.0	0.0
Russian	87.0	91.6	77.5	86.8
German & Russian	9.9	8.1	11.3	10.5
other	0.6	0.0	4.2	2.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 235 Having contacts with Jewish institutions in Germany (n=941; %) $\chi^2=0.015$				
not at all	19.3	22.5	20.0	8.6
a few	61.6	52.7	48.9	67.2
a lot	19.1	24.8	31.1	24.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 236 Importance that children get Jewish education (n=831; %) $\chi^2=0.007$				
not at all	30.3	32.2	18.8	35.3
a little	27.2	23.4	31.3	15.7
moderately	26.3	21.2	20.0	35.3
much so	16.2	23.2	30.0	13.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 237 Parents closer to Judaism? (n=972; %) $\chi^2=0.04$				
not at all	50.7	44.9	33.7	44.8
a little	22.0	20.1	28.3	20.7
moderately	12.8	15.7	13.0	8.6
much so	14.5	19.4	25.0	25.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 238 Child of non-Jewish man and Jewish woman (considered) (n=965; %) $\chi^2=0.052$				
a regular Jew	36.7	35.9	43.2	49.1
like a Jew	15.2	16.3	18.9	10.5
a regular non-Jew	3.2	3.0	6.3	8.8
depends on education at home	45.0	44.8	31.6	31.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 239 Closest Jewish friends in Germany (mostly) (n=971; %) $\chi^2=0.073$				
Russian- speaking	74.2	79.0	69.9	61.4
non Russian- speaking	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.8
both	25.3	20.5	29.0	36.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 240 Membership in Jewish organizations in Germany (n=946; %) $\chi^2=0.02$				
no	34.5	32.1	18.1	35.7
yes	65.5	67.9	81.9	64.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 241 Knowledge of Yiddish (n=869; %) $\chi^2=0$				
poor	86.0	79.4	73.8	95.2
somehow	12.1	13.8	10.0	2.4
quite good	0.8	6.0	7.5	0.0
good	1.1	0.8	8.8	2.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 242 Having contacts with family/friends in former country (n=961; %) $\chi^2=0.012$				
not at all	5.1	10.4	12.1	10.5
somehow	29.2	27.9	38.5	40.4
often	36.8	32.8	33.0	24.6

very often	28.9	28.9	16.5	24.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 243 Travelling to former country (n=951; %) $\chi^2=0.008$

at least once a year	28.0	25.6	23.9	12.5
once per 2 years	15.8	16.0	17.4	1.8
less than once per 2 years	19.3	20.6	15.2	23.2
rarely, if at all	36.9	37.8	43.5	62.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 244 Feeling part of former country's nation (n=937; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	26.7	27.2	33.0	40.0
a little	19.9	34.3	33.0	27.3
moderately	35.0	31.5	28.4	27.3
much so	18.4	7.1	5.7	5.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 245 Membership in organizations active among FSU Jews (n=930; %) $\chi^2=0.067$

no	92.7	91.0	98.9	94.6
yes	7.3	9.0	1.1	5.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 246 Membership in organizations active among FSU residents (n=926; %) $\chi^2=0.057$

no	93.6	96.6	96.7	100.0
yes	6.4	3.4	3.3	0.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 247 Having contacts with Russian-speaking Jewish institutions in Germany (n=874; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	45.7	45.0	42.4	28.1
a few	43.5	41.7	52.9	57.9
a lot	10.8	13.3	4.7	14.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 248 Describing veterans attitude to newcomers (n=858; %) $\chi^2=0.031$

negative	47.8	53.1	41.7	34.0
positive	52.2	46.9	58.3	66.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

SELF-RATED INCOME

Table 249 Insertion in German society (n=947 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

	<u>Below average</u>	<u>Average and above</u>
not satisfactory	21.0	9.2
somehow satisfactory	42.0	31.1
satisfactory	30.2	39.3
very satisfactory	6.7	20.4
total	100.0	100.0

Table 250 Feeling part of the German nation (n=943 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	56.0	44.3
a little	31.6	28.0
moderately	11.5	24.7
much so	0.8	3.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 251 Language used for reading (n=953 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

German	2.6	9.7
Russian	61.1	47.5
German & Russian	35.7	41.9

other	0.7	0.9
total	100.0	100.0

Table 252 Language spoken with children (n=724; %) $\chi^2=0$

German	1.1	3.2
Russian	91.3	81.3
German & Russian	6.6	15.1
other	1.1	0.4
total	100.0	100.0

Table 253 Language spoken by children among themselves (n=659; %) $\chi^2=0$

German	12.5	19.5
Russian	67.2	48.7
German & Russian	19.9	29.6
other	0.5	2.2
total	100.0	100.0

Table 254 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Difficulties to find a suitable job (n=841; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	19.1	24.7
a little	8.2	15.4
moderately	17.9	21.2
much so	54.8	38.7
total	100.0	100.0

Table 255 Membership in Jewish organizations in Germany (n=920; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

no	27.7	38.8
yes	72.3	61.2
total	100.0	100.0

Table 256 Having contacts with Russian-speaking Jewish institutions in Germany (n=903; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	54.9	72.7
a few	40.7	25.7
a lot	4.4	1.6
total	100.0	100.0

Table 257 Having contacts with Russian-speaking institutions in Germany (n=853; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

not at all	39.5	51.9
a few	49.1	36.5
a lot	11.4	11.6
total	100.0	100.0

Table 258 Experiencing difficulties in acquiring German (n=930; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	8.9	18.6
a little	22.7	28.6
moderately	35.9	27.6
much so	32.6	25.2
total	100.0	100.0

Table 259 Knowledge of German (n=928; %) $\chi^2=0$

poor	33.9	27.6
somehow	37.7	28.2
quite good	18.7	22.3
good	9.8	22.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 260 Working in profession (n=917; %) $\chi^2=0$

no	44.4	50.5
yes	6.5	24.1
not working	49.2	25.4
total	100.0	100.0

EDUCATION

Table 261 Feeling solidarity with Israel (n=956; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

	<u>Non-academic</u>	<u>Academic</u>
not at all	3.5	2.5
a little	13.6	7.0
moderately	30.0	25.3
much so	53.0	65.2
total	100.0	100.0

Table 262 Following Israeli events and developments (n=951; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	3.2	1.3
a little	17.3	9.4
moderately	34.2	32.1
much so	45.4	57.1
total	100.0	100.0

Table 263 Child of a non-Jewish man and a Jewish woman (considered) (n=957; %) $\chi^2=0$

a regular Jew	48.6	33.0
like a Jew	14.8	16.2
a regular non-Jew	3.8	3.7
depends on education at home	32.8	47.1
total	100.0	100.0

Table 264 Importance that children adopt German culture (n=788; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	16.0	10.2
a little	16.9	9.0
moderately	47.9	45.9
much so	19.2	35.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 265 Positive aspects in Germany: European and German culture (n=956; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	11.1	6.1
a little	21.6	11.4
moderately	42.2	35.9
much so	25.1	46.6
total	100.0	100.0

Table 266 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Memory of the Shoa (n=926; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	13.9	9.4
a little	22.9	11.9
moderately	26.1	28.6
much so	37.1	50.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 267 Knowledge of Russian (n=943; %) $\chi^2=0$

poor	0.7	0.2
somehow	2.5	0.9
quite good	21.7	9.2
good	75.1	89.7
total	100.0	100.0

Table 268 Taking courses in German (n=955; %) $\chi^2=0$

no	30.2	9.0
yes	69.8	91.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 269 Working in profession (n=937; %) $\chi^2=0.013$

no	41.7	48.1
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yes	9.8	13.5
not working	48.6	38.4
total	100.0	100.0

FAMILY STATUS

Table 270 Considering immigration to Israel (n=890; %) $\chi^2=0$

	<u>No partner/ no children</u>	<u>With partner/ no children</u>	<u>No partner/ with children</u>	<u>With partner/ with children</u>
never	35.9	43.4	39.5	41.7
sometimes	38.9	48.7	48.8	48.3
might	18.3	7.9	10.5	9.0
plan to	6.9	0.0	1.2	1.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 271 Insertion in German society (n=897; %) $\chi^2=0$

not satisfactory	10.9	15.4	20.1	18.4
somehow	28.9	39.7	34.5	39.7
satisfactory				
satisfactory	32.8	21.8	39.1	33.1
very satisfactory	27.3	23.1	6.3	8.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 272 Language used for reading (n=901; %) $\chi^2=0$

German	10.6	16.7	3.4	3.3
Russian	32.6	42.3	65.9	59.8
German & Russian	56.1	41.0	30.7	36.1
other	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 273 Watching television (n=887; %) $\chi^2=0$

German	42.3	33.8	23.8	17.9
Russian	16.2	33.8	41.3	42.9
German & Russian	40.8	32.5	33.1	38.6
other	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 274 Language spoken with spouse/partner (n=722; %) $\chi^2=0$

German	16.3	12.5	7.0	1.6
Russian	57.1	79.2	83.7	94.0
German & Russian	26.5	6.9	8.1	3.7
other	0.0	1.4	1.2	0.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 275 Importance that children get Jewish education (n=780; %) $\chi^2=0.008$

not at all	20.9	23.9	32.7	32.1
a little	18.6	23.9	24.7	26.1
moderately	26.7	17.4	24.7	24.7
much so	33.7	34.8	17.9	17.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 276 Parents closer to Judaism? (n=897; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	58.3	61.0	40.6	43.7
a little	20.5	23.4	22.9	21.2
moderately	9.8	7.8	10.9	16.6
much so	11.4	7.8	25.7	18.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 277 Child of a non-Jewish man and a Jewish woman (considered) (n=892; %) $\chi^2=0.01$

a regular Jew	47.7	44.2	27.2	38.1
like a Jew	11.5	13.0	13.3	17.4

a regular non-Jew depends on education at home	4.6	2.6	4.0	3.7
	36.2	40.3	55.5	40.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 278 Child of a non-Jewish woman and a Jewish man (considered) (n=892; %) $\chi^2=0.074$

a regular Jew like a Jew	6.9	7.7	6.3	8.0
a regular non-Jew depends on education at home	19.2	10.3	10.3	18.8
	26.9	24.4	20.1	22.9
	46.9	57.7	63.2	50.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 279 Feeling about child marrying a non-Jew (n=838; %) $\chi^2=0.056$

opposed	23.7	18.6	9.9	15.9
not enthusiastic but supports	28.9	32.2	43.0	39.2
no opposition at all	47.4	49.2	47.1	44.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 280 Living as a Jew in Germany (n=892; %) $\chi^2=0.045$

very problematic	9.2	5.2	10.8	5.3
somehow problematic	30.8	48.1	35.8	38.9
not problematic	60.0	46.8	53.4	55.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 281 Positive aspects in Germany: Political regime (n=872; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	9.4	4.0	7.8	6.6
a little	20.3	14.7	6.0	6.8
moderately	29.7	30.7	23.5	28.8
much so	40.6	50.7	62.7	57.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 282 Positive aspects in Germany: Economic situation (n=848; %) $\chi^2=0.009$

not at all	4.0	4.1	1.3	3.3
a little	11.2	13.7	6.3	4.9
moderately	37.6	23.3	28.9	28.9
much so	47.2	58.9	63.5	62.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 283 Positive aspects in Germany: European and German culture (n=891; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	15.3	5.3	6.4	6.8
a little	23.7	23.7	8.2	13.5
moderately	35.1	43.4	36.8	37.4
much so	26.0	27.6	48.5	42.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 284 Positive aspects in Germany: Closeness to relatives/friends (n=837; %) $\chi^2=0.045$

not at all	16.0	13.4	22.3	15.4
a little	14.4	13.4	7.6	11.5
moderately	28.8	28.4	15.9	21.1
much so	40.8	44.8	54.1	52.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 285 Positive aspects in Germany: Social security (n=868; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

not at all	0.8	1.3	1.2	2.2
a little	3.9	4.0	3.1	2.6

moderately	29.7	17.3	10.4	12.5
much so	65.6	77.3	85.3	82.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 286 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Difficulties to find a suitable job (n=800; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	21.1	25.7	27.0	19.2
a little	12.3	21.4	8.6	9.9
moderately	31.6	18.6	19.7	15.7
much so	35.1	34.3	44.7	55.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 287 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Barriers from non-Jewish Germans (n=836; %) $\chi^2=0.002$

not at all	30.1	28.0	24.5	23.4
a little	25.2	24.0	20.8	15.4
moderately	30.1	33.3	25.2	28.8
much so	14.6	14.7	29.6	32.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 288 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Memory of the Shoa (n=862; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	22.6	13.0	6.5	9.3
a little	29.8	26.0	8.9	13.0
moderately	29.0	33.8	28.6	27.0
much so	18.5	27.3	56.0	50.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 289 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Antisemitism in Germany (n=857; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	21.8	14.7	12.6	12.4
a little	27.4	26.7	16.2	17.7
moderately	26.6	30.7	23.4	24.6
much so	24.2	28.0	47.9	45.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 300 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: difficulties with non-Jews (n=848; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

not at all	50.8	58.7	45.5	42.8
a little	25.4	17.3	14.5	16.3
moderately	19.7	18.7	22.4	26.5
much so	4.1	5.3	17.6	14.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 301 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Personal experience of antisemitism (n=811; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

not at all	41.5	44.4	41.4	36.5
a little	27.1	20.8	19.1	16.2
moderately	22.9	23.6	15.8	20.5
much so	8.5	11.1	23.7	26.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 302 Russian-speaking friends (mostly) (n=899; %) $\chi^2=0.054$

Jewish	42.7	44.9	31.3	35.0
non-Jewish	2.3	2.6	1.1	0.6
both	55.0	52.6	67.6	64.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 303 Membership in Jewish organizations in Germany (n=872; %) $\chi^2=0.006$

no	37.3	46.2	26.5	29.5
yes	62.7	53.8	73.5	70.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 304 Synagogue attendance (n=898; %) $\chi^2=0.004$

never	20.6	12.8	8.0	11.9
rarely	29.0	42.3	42.3	40.9
several times a	25.2	34.6	23.4	24.9

year				
frequently	25.2	10.3	26.3	22.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 305 Describing veterans-newcomers relations (n=841; %) $\chi^2=0.004$

indifference	31.4	31.0	44.8	40.3
tension & conflict	20.7	15.5	9.7	9.1
tension & cooperation	36.4	36.6	26.1	31.2
cooperation & goodwill	11.6	16.9	19.4	19.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 306 Describing newcomers contribution to Jews in Germany (n=857; %) $\chi^2=0.026$

negative	19.2	9.7	7.7	12.2
positive	80.8	90.3	92.3	87.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 307 Having contacts with family/friends in former country (n=884; %) $\chi^2=0.006$

not at all	9.9	14.3	9.5	6.9
somehow	36.6	23.4	34.3	27.8
often	29.0	45.5	25.4	36.7
very often	24.4	16.9	30.8	28.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 308 Feeling more at home (n=884; %) $\chi^2=0.007$

Germany	50.8	52.6	50.3	49.2
former country	13.8	7.9	11.4	11.3
the same in both	13.8	23.7	28.7	28.8
in none	21.5	15.8	9.6	10.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 309 Experiencing difficulties in acquiring German (n=878; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	28.9	29.9	7.1	8.3
a little	32.0	28.6	18.8	23.3
moderately	28.1	26.0	37.6	34.0
much so	10.9	15.6	36.5	34.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 310 Knowledge of German (n=877; %) $\chi^2=0$

poor	15.3	16.0	37.9	35.3
somehow	23.7	28.0	38.5	36.1
quite good	22.9	25.3	19.5	18.7
good	38.2	30.7	4.1	10.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 311 Knowledge of Russian (n=873; %) $\chi^2=0$

poor	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8
somehow	2.3	2.7	0.0	1.6
quite good	25.8	25.3	11.9	8.8
good	71.9	72.0	88.1	88.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 312 Taking courses in German (n=884; %) $\chi^2=0$

no	36.6	36.4	11.2	8.9
yes	63.4	63.6	88.8	91.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 313 Working in profession (n=868; %) $\chi^2=0$

no	31.5	36.0	50.3	49.2
yes	11.3	22.7	6.6	12.9

not working	57.3	41.3	43.1	37.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

OCCUPATION

Table 314 Visiting Israel (n=964; %) $\chi^2=0$

	<u>Student</u>	<u>Worker/ employee</u>	<u>Professional/ business</u>	<u>Unemployed/ welfare</u>	<u>Retired</u>
never	47.3	29.0	35.9	48.8	45.2
once	18.7	28.2	20.7	33.8	32.4
several times	34.1	42.7	43.5	17.4	22.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 315 Considering immigration to Israel (n=961; %) $\chi^2=0$

never	36.3	32.3	43.5	40.0	47.1
sometimes	40.7	53.2	42.4	49.5	43.8
might	15.4	12.9	10.9	9.7	8.4
plan to	7.7	1.6	3.3	0.8	0.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 316 Insertion in German society (n=968; %) $\chi^2=0$

not	6.6	5.6	6.5	20.3	23.9
satisfactory					
somehow	22.0	23.2	21.7	47.7	41.3
satisfactory					
satisfactory	33.0	45.6	38.0	29.4	32.6
very	38.5	25.6	33.7	2.6	2.2
satisfactory					
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 317 Feeling part of the German nation (n=965; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	39.6	39.0	41.9	57.2	56.3
a little	26.4	31.7	29.0	31.5	31.4
moderately	26.4	26.0	28.0	11.3	11.2
much so	7.7	3.3	1.1	0.0	1.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 318 Feeling part of the Jewish people (n=942; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

not at all	6.7	3.3	2.2	4.2	4.6
a little	22.5	6.6	15.6	17.9	10.3
moderately	21.3	39.3	28.9	39.3	37.4
much so	49.4	50.8	53.3	38.5	47.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 319 Feeling solidarity with Israel (n=956; %) $\chi^2=0.041$

not at all	2.2	4.1	2.2	2.1	4.0
a little	15.7	5.0	9.0	10.4	6.2
moderately	31.5	19.0	24.7	28.7	26.3
much so	50.6	71.9	64.0	58.7	63.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 320 Having relatives/friends in Israel (n=970; %) $\chi^2=0.002$

not at all	5.5	3.2	9.7	10.2	8.6
a few	47.3	37.6	41.9	52.7	50.4
a lot	47.3	59.2	48.4	37.1	41.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 321 Having contacts with relatives/friends in Israel (n=950; %) $\chi^2=0.039$

not at all	15.7	4.9	10.2	12.9	13.7
a little	30.3	23.0	31.8	27.6	23.0

moderately	31.5	27.9	31.8	28.6	33.3
much so	22.5	44.3	26.1	31.0	30.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 322 Following Israeli events and developments (n=953; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

not at all	2.3	2.5	1.1	1.8	1.8
a little	22.7	9.9	12.1	12.9	7.3
moderately	35.2	25.6	42.9	35.1	28.1
much so	39.8	62.0	44.0	50.1	62.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 323 Language used for reading (n=974; %) $\chi^2=0$

German	17.6	8.8	15.1	1.6	1.4
Russian	18.7	28.0	25.8	70.6	70.0
German & Russian	63.7	62.4	57.0	27.0	28.2
other	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.8	0.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 324 Watching television (n=960; %) $\chi^2=0$

German	50.6	28.5	42.2	16.7	15.6
Russian	5.7	10.6	12.2	50.0	54.0
German & Russian	42.5	59.3	45.6	32.6	30.1
other	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 325 Language spoken with spouse/partner (n=782; %) $\chi^2=0$

German	22.9	7.1	9.8	1.7	0.4
Russian	52.1	80.5	82.9	94.0	95.8
German & Russian	25.0	11.5	6.1	3.3	3.4
other	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	0.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 326 Having contacts with Jewish institutions in Germany (n=935; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	19.8	15.8	36.6	18.2	19.0
a few	45.1	50.8	47.3	60.3	62.4
a lot	35.2	33.3	16.1	21.4	18.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 327 Importance that children get Jewish education (n=825; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	15.7	21.1	29.5	32.1	38.4
a little	18.1	26.3	23.9	28.0	23.3
moderately	25.3	24.6	27.3	24.0	22.4
much so	41.0	28.1	19.3	15.9	16.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 328 Parents closer to Judaism? (n=966; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	65.9	50.0	69.9	41.6	36.6
a little	15.4	21.8	16.1	25.7	20.1
moderately	12.1	16.1	7.5	13.5	16.1
much so	6.6	12.1	6.5	19.2	27.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 329 Child of a non-Jewish man and a Jewish woman (considered) (n=959; %) $\chi^2=0$

a regular Jew	60.0	46.7	41.1	37.6	25.8
like a Jew	12.2	13.9	15.6	14.0	19.9
a regular non- Jew	4.4	1.6	1.1	4.9	3.7

depends on education at home	23.3	37.7	42.2	43.5	50.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 330 Child of a non-Jewish woman and a Jewish man (considered) (n=959; %) $\chi^2=0.014$

a regular Jew	6.6	2.4	8.9	7.8	9.3
like a Jew	22.0	17.7	13.3	16.8	14.9
a regular non- Jew	34.1	26.6	23.3	24.6	16.8
depends on home education	37.4	53.2	54.4	50.8	59.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 331 Feeling about child marrying a non-Jew (n=895; %) $\chi^2=0$

opposed	29.8	25.4	17.2	8.8	15.3
not enthusiastic	28.6	45.8	43.7	38.5	36.5
no opposition at all	41.7	28.8	39.1	52.7	48.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 332 Feeling about marrying a non-Jew (n=465; %) $\chi^2=0.03$

opposed	28.4	34.5	23.3	13.3	25.7
not enthusiastic	25.9	32.7	30.2	34.1	28.3
no opposition at all	45.7	32.7	46.5	52.6	46.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 333 Importance that children adopt German culture (n=791; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	30.2	15.2	11.3	11.1	7.8
a little	30.2	12.4	12.5	7.7	10.0
moderately	30.2	45.7	52.5	51.1	42.2
much so	9.4	26.7	23.8	30.0	40.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 334 Positive aspects in Germany: Political regime (n=941; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	5.6	6.7	7.5	6.5	7.5
a little	22.2	13.3	12.9	6.5	6.4
moderately	36.7	30.0	34.4	25.0	26.3
much so	35.6	50.0	45.2	62.1	59.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 335 Positive aspects in Germany: Economic situation (n=913; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	4.6	2.5	4.6	1.9	3.6
a little	14.9	11.7	8.0	3.0	5.6
moderately	36.8	25.8	35.6	28.1	28.2
much so	43.7	60.0	51.7	67.0	62.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 336 Positive aspects in Germany: European and German culture (n=956; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	17.8	7.5	11.0	6.3	4.8
a little	28.9	22.5	20.9	11.5	8.8
moderately	35.6	40.0	34.1	37.2	39.2
much so	17.8	30.0	34.1	45.0	47.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 337 Positive aspects in Germany: Closeness of relatives/friends (n=898; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	10.5	11.7	28.2	18.1	15.2
a little	16.3	16.7	16.5	8.0	9.5
moderately	33.7	20.0	21.2	23.4	17.3
much so	39.5	51.7	34.1	50.5	58.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 338 Positive aspects in Germany: Social security (n=931; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	1.1	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.9
a little	6.8	4.1	6.8	0.5	2.7
moderately	31.8	14.6	19.3	11.8	12.7
much so	60.2	78.9	71.6	86.0	82.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 339 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Difficulties to find a suitable job (n=854; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	22.6	9.8	21.6	15.6	37.3
a little	20.2	17.1	15.9	7.7	5.9
moderately	34.5	20.3	14.8	18.0	15.5
much so	22.6	52.8	47.7	58.7	41.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 340 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Barriers from non-Jewish Germans (n=895; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

not at all	31.5	24.6	29.2	22.7	25.6
a little	29.2	21.3	24.7	16.6	12.8
moderately	29.2	30.3	20.2	27.1	32.1
much so	10.1	23.8	25.8	33.5	29.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 341 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Memory of the Shoa (n=928; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	14.9	11.5	16.7	10.3	7.7
a little	46.0	18.9	20.0	10.8	7.7
moderately	24.1	31.1	28.9	29.5	25.0
much so	14.9	38.5	34.4	49.3	59.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 342 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Antisemitism in Germany (n=921; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	18.2	13.9	21.3	12.3	11.8
a little	33.0	31.1	24.7	14.4	13.7
moderately	33.0	25.4	30.3	24.5	21.2
much so	15.9	29.5	23.6	48.8	53.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 343 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Difficulties with non-Jewish immigrants (n=902; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	46.6	35.8	50.6	45.7	46.3
a little	33.0	29.2	25.8	11.1	14.8
moderately	18.2	25.0	20.2	24.4	25.8
much so	2.3	10.0	3.4	18.8	13.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 344 Unpleasant aspects in Germany: Personal experience of antisemitism (n=866; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	48.8	41.4	47.7	31.7	38.4
a little	31.0	24.1	23.9	16.1	14.3
moderately	15.5	18.1	17.0	25.2	18.1
much so	4.8	16.4	11.4	27.0	29.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 345 Closest Jewish friends in Germany (mostly) (n=965; %) $\chi^2=0$

Russian-speaking	64.4	67.7	58.2	79.7	80.4
non Russian-speaking	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.5	0.0

both	35.6	32.3	37.4	19.7	19.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 346 Russian-speaking friends (mostly) (n=965; %) $\chi^2=0$

Jewish	48.4	44.4	44.6	32.6	31.2
non-Jewish	4.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7
both	47.3	54.8	54.3	66.7	68.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 347 Membership in Jewish organizations in Germany (n=940; %) $\chi^2=0$

no	36.7	37.2	50.0	27.7	27.7
yes	63.3	62.8	50.0	72.3	72.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 348 Synagogue attendance (n=970; %) $\chi^2=0.009$

never	19.8	13.8	19.4	11.7	7.5
rarely	25.3	37.4	41.9	41.7	41.2
several times a year	24.2	29.3	23.7	25.3	26.2
frequently	30.8	19.5	15.1	21.4	25.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 349 Knowledge of Hebrew (n=848; %) $\chi^2=0$

poor	73.0	84.7	80.0	95.4	96.8
somehow	22.5	9.3	10.6	3.3	2.8
quite good	1.1	3.4	7.1	0.7	0.4
good	3.4	2.5	2.4	0.7	0.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 350 Describing veterans-newcomers relations (n=904; %) $\chi^2=0$

indifference	20.5	35.4	37.6	38.7	47.3
tension	21.7	16.8	14.1	9.7	7.2
tension+ coop	45.8	34.5	36.5	32.0	22.0
cooperation	12.0	13.3	11.8	19.5	23.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 351 Having contacts with family/friends in former country (n=955; %) $\chi^2=0$

not at all	17.8	8.1	13.8	7.9	4.4
somehow	33.3	36.3	32.2	30.3	26.2
often	32.2	31.5	42.5	31.1	36.7
very often	16.7	24.2	11.5	30.6	32.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 352 Travelling to former country (n=945; %) $\chi^2=0.015$

at least once a year	14.8	19.0	22.4	26.1	32.1
once per 2 years	12.5	13.2	14.1	16.1	16.6
less than once per 2 years	15.9	22.3	22.4	20.5	17.3
rarely, if at all	56.8	45.5	41.2	37.4	33.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 353 Feeling more at home (n=939; %) $\chi^2=0$

Germany	51.7	64.5	55.8	48.5	41.8
former country	16.9	6.6	10.5	11.7	11.2
the same in both	13.5	17.4	20.9	26.1	36.6
in none	18.0	11.6	12.8	13.6	10.4

total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 354 Feeling part of former country's nation (n=931; %) $\chi^2=0.001$					
not at all	33.7	36.1	30.6	29.5	20.7
a little	31.5	34.4	30.6	27.4	23.3
moderately	22.5	23.0	24.7	32.0	42.5
much so	12.4	6.6	14.1	11.1	13.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 355 Feeling part of the Russian-speaking community in Germany (n=924; %) $\chi^2=0$					
not at all	15.9	10.0	11.0	8.7	4.2
a little	28.4	20.8	39.0	25.7	15.8
moderately	30.7	35.8	30.5	40.9	46.4
much so	25.0	33.3	19.5	24.7	33.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 356 Membership in organizations active among FSU Jews (n=924; %) $\chi^2=0.002$					
no	93.3	95.9	98.8	93.7	87.8
yes	6.7	4.1	1.2	6.3	12.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 357 Membership in organizations active among FSU residents (n=920; %) $\chi^2=0$					
no	95.5	98.4	98.8	97.5	90.8
yes	4.5	1.6	1.2	2.5	9.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 358 Having contacts with Russian-speaking institutions in Germany (n=923; %) $\chi^2=0.08$					
not at all	57.3	66.1	75.3	57.3	60.8
a few	39.3	28.9	22.4	39.9	35.5
a lot	3.4	5.0	2.4	2.8	3.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 359 Contacts with Russian-speaking Jewish institutions in Germany (n=868; %) $\chi^2=0.022$					
not at all	49.4	46.6	56.6	39.0	43.6
a few	37.6	36.4	34.9	51.0	45.2
a lot	12.9	16.9	8.4	10.0	11.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 360 Experiencing difficulties in acquiring German (n=951; %) $\chi^2=0$					
not at all	37.8	23.0	34.5	4.8	3.6
a little	36.7	32.0	34.5	25.5	12.4
moderately	21.1	32.8	28.7	35.8	35.3
much so	4.4	12.3	2.3	34.0	48.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 361 Knowledge of German (n=951; %) $\chi^2=0$					
poor	4.4	4.0	4.7	36.9	54.0
somehow	12.2	25.8	20.9	44.0	36.9
quite good	28.9	44.4	33.7	15.1	7.3
good	54.4	25.8	40.7	4.0	1.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 362 Knowledge of Russian (n=944; %) $\chi^2=0$					
poor	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
somehow	5.7	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.4
quite good	30.7	16.4	18.8	8.5	10.3
good	62.5	82.0	80.0	90.4	88.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 363 Taking courses in German (n=957; %) $\chi^2=0$					
no	61.1	13.7	19.8	6.8	12.3
yes	38.9	86.3	80.2	93.2	87.7

total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
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Table 364 Working in profession (n=937; %) $\chi^2=0$

no	17.9	62.8	36.8	48.5	47.0
yes	8.3	36.4	62.1	2.4	0.7
not working	73.8	0.8	1.1	49.1	52.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 365 Describing veterans attitude to newcomers (n=853; %) $\chi^2=0.003$

negative	52.5	58.7	62.3	42.5	46.3
positive	47.5	41.3	37.7	57.5	53.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

INDEPENDENT VARIABLES

Table 366 Origin/Length of stay (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0.019$

	<u>Russia</u>	<u>Ukraine</u>	<u>FSU Eur+EEur</u>	<u>FSU (rest)</u>
-10	57.0	60.5	58.9	72.4
11-15	29.6	32.5	29.5	24.1
16+	13.5	7.0	11.6	3.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 367 Origin/Jewish community size (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

big	54.1	49.6	44.2	25.9
medium	35.8	35.7	36.8	55.2
small	10.1	14.7	18.9	19.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 368 Origin/Region (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0$

Berlin	17.5	13.3	6.3	3.4
East	20.0	21.9	37.9	43.1
West	62.5	64.8	55.8	53.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 369 Origin/Age (n=939; %) $\chi^2=0.009$

-40	18.3	22.3	22.7	27.6
41-60	28.2	27.3	37.5	43.1
61+	53.4	50.5	39.8	29.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 370 Origin/Cohabitation+children (n=905 ;%) $\chi^2=0.021$

No partner/ no children	12.6	15.1	12.4	29.1
With partner/ no children	7.5	10.5	9.0	3.6
No partner/ with children	17.5	20.7	25.8	16.4
With partner/ with children	62.5	53.8	52.8	50.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 371 Origin/Level of education (n=976; %) $\chi^2=0.006$

non-Academic	24.0	33.6	34.7	37.9
Academic	76.0	66.4	65.3	62.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 372 Origin/Occupation (n=978; %) $\chi^2=0.016$

Student	6.3	11.1	8.5	19.6
Worker/	13.8	11.4	16.0	10.7

employee				
Professional/ business	11.1	8.7	7.4	7.1
Unemployed/ social welfare	36.2	41.3	45.7	44.6
Retired	32.6	27.5	22.3	17.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 373 Origin/Citizenship (n=848; %) $\chi^2=0$

Russia	29.0	18.1	15.8	26.0
Ukraine	33.9	42.8	18.4	22.0
FSU Eur+East	5.1	4.0	52.6	10.0
Eur				
FSU (rest)	3.8	1.4	2.6	36.0
Germany	26.8	28.6	9.2	6.0
other	1.4	5.1	1.3	0.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 374 Origin/Income image (n=957; %) $\chi^2=0.021$

below average	64.2	61.1	73.9	77.8
average and above	35.8	38.9	26.1	22.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 375 Origin/Parents (n=979; %) $\chi^2=0.013$

mixed	28.4	25.7	22.3	44.8
non-mixed	71.6	74.3	77.7	55.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 376 Length of stay/Population size (n=984 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

	-10	11-15	16+
big	61.3	73.7	87.8
not big	38.7	26.3	12.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 377 Length of stay/Jewish community size (n=984 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

big	45.1	49.0	78.6
medium	38.7	39.7	18.4
small	16.2	11.3	3.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 378 Length of stay/Region (n=984 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

Berlin	7.2	16.0	46.9
East	27.3	22.0	9.2
West	65.5	62.0	43.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 379 Length of stay/Origin (n=984 ;%) $\chi^2=0.019$

Russia	40.4	41.0	57.1
Ukraine	42.8	45.0	29.6
FSU Eur+East Eur	9.6	9.3	11.2
FSU (rest)	7.2	4.7	2.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 380 Length of stay/Occupation (n=978; %) $\chi^2=0$

Student	10.3	6.4	12.2
Worker/ employee	7.9	18.7	23.5
Professional/ business	5.5	12.4	24.5

Unemployed/ social welfare	45.1	37.1	16.3
Retired	31.2	25.4	23.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 381 Length of stay/Income image (n=957 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

below average	70.1	59.4	47.9
average and above	29.9	40.6	52.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 382 Length of stay/Parents (n=979 ;%) $\chi^2=0.001$

mixed	32.1	22.1	18.4
non-mixed	67.9	77.9	81.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 383 Length of stay/Type of partner (n=705 ;%) $\chi^2=0.001$

non-Jewish	42.3	33.2	21.9
Jewish	57.7	66.8	78.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 384 Religiosity/Population size (n=886; %) $\chi^2=0.033$

	<u>Orthodox</u>	<u>Liberal</u>	<u>Traditional</u>	<u>Secular</u>
big	72.7	69.5	60.7	70.5
not big	27.3	30.5	39.3	29.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 385 Religiosity/Jewish community size (n=886; %) $\chi^2=0.007$

big	54.5	41.1	53.9	48.0
medium	31.8	45.8	30.3	42.0
small	13.6	13.2	15.7	10.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 386 Religiosity/Region (n=886; %) $\chi^2=0.002$

Berlin	18.2	11.6	17.6	10.7
East	35.5	25.3	21.3	21.3
West	46.4	63.2	61.0	68.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 387 Religiosity/Age (n=846; %) $\chi^2=0.004$

-40	36.1	21.1	20.8	19.1
41-60	34.0	28.6	28.6	28.8
61+	29.9	50.3	50.6	52.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 388 Religiosity/Level of education (n=879; %) $\chi^2=0.003$

non-Academic	31.2	28.2	38.5	24.6
Academic	68.8	71.8	61.5	75.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 389 Religiosity/Occupation (n=880; %) $\chi^2=0.014$

Student	13.8	12.7	10.2	6.6
Worker/ employee	17.4	10.1	14.7	10.8
Professional/ business	12.8	6.3	9.0	12.0
Unemployed/ social welfare	39.4	44.4	36.8	38.6
Retired	16.5	26.5	29.3	32.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 390 Religiosity/Citizenship (n=767; %) $\chi^2=0.066$

Russia	16.3	25.5	23.0	23.6
Ukraine	38.0	25.5	36.1	37.3
FSU Eur+East	14.1	9.9	8.7	7.4
Eur				
FSU (rest)	9.8	6.2	2.6	3.9
Germany	19.6	31.1	26.1	24.3
other	2.2	1.9	3.5	3.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 391 Religiosity/Type of partner (n=636; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

non-Jewish	21.4	38.7	33.9	46.0
Jewish	78.6	61.3	66.1	54.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 392 Age/Jewish community size (n=939 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

	-40	41-60	61+
big	46.7	35.3	57.3
medium	34.5	49.6	31.5
small	18.8	15.1	11.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 393 Age/Region (n=939 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

Berlin	17.3	11.9	13.4
East	25.9	34.2	18.1
West	56.9	54.0	68.5
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 394 Age/Religiosity (n=846; %) $\chi^2=0.004$

Orthodox/Ultra	18.8	13.3	7.0
Orthodox			
Liberal Judaism	21.0	21.4	22.6
Somehow Traditional	28.5	29.4	31.3
Secular	31.7	35.9	39.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 395 Age/Cohabitation+children (n=869; %) $\chi^2=0$

No partner/ no children	42.9	7.2	6.7
With partner/ no children	20.4	4.6	5.3
No partner/ with children	6.3	17.5	27.0
With partner/ with children	30.4	70.7	61.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 396 Age/Level of education (n=932; %) $\chi^2=0$

non-Academic	60.0	24.5	20.7
Academic	40.0	75.5	79.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 397 Age/Occupation (n=978; %) $\chi^2=0$

Student	41.3	1.5	0.2
Worker/ employee	18.4	24.8	1.9
Professional/ business	19.9	13.9	1.7
Unemployed/ social welfare	20.4	59.1	37.8

Retired	0.0	0.7	58.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 398 Age/Income image (n=914; %) $\chi^2=0$

below average	51.9	67.9	69.6
average and above	48.1	32.1	30.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 399 Age/Parents (n=935; %) $\chi^2=0$

mixed	51.8	25.6	19.1
not mixed	48.2	74.4	80.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 400 Age/Type of partner (n=673; %) $\chi^2=0.022$

non-Jewish	39.0	44.1	32.6
Jewish	61.0	55.9	67.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 401 Income image/Length of stay (n=957; %) $\chi^2=0$

	<u>Below average</u>	<u>Average and above</u>
-10	64.4	50.1
11-15	28.2	35.1
16+	7.4	14.7
total	100.0	100.0

Table 402 Income image/Jewish community size (n=957; %) $\chi^2=0$

big	43.0	60.8
medium	40.1	31.3
small	16.8	8.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 403 Income image/Region (n=957; %) $\chi^2=0$

Berlin	11.7	18.0
East	30.4	13.9
West	57.9	68.1
total	100.0	100.0

Table 404 Income image/Age (n=914; %) $\chi^2=0$

-40	16.4	28.8
41-60	31.1	27.8
61+	52.5	43.4
total	100.0	100.0

Table 405 Income image/Occupation (n=952; %) $\chi^2=0$

Student	8.3	9.5
Worker/ employee	8.8	21.0
Professional/ business	4.2	19.2
Unemployed/ social welfare	47.6	26.9
Retired	31.1	23.4
total	100.0	100.0

Table 406 Population size/Length of stay (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0$

	<u>Big</u>	<u>Not big</u>
-10	53.9	71.4
11-15	33.2	24.8
16+	12.9	3.8
total	100.0	100.0

Table 407 Population size/Jewish community size (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0$

big	68.5	10.1
medium	31.5	48.4

small	0.0	41.5
total	100.0	100.0

Table 408 Population size/Region (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0$

Berlin	20.4	0.0
East	9.5	54.1
West	70.1	45.9
total	100.0	100.0

Table 409 Population size/Type of partner (n=705 ;%) $\chi^2=0$

non-Jewish	32.2	48.4
Jewish	67.8	51.6
total	100.0	100.0

Table 410 Jewish community size/Length of stay (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0$

	<u>Big</u>	<u>Medium</u>	<u>Small</u>
-10	54.1	62.4	72.0
11-15	30.1	32.7	25.8
16+	15.8	4.9	2.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 411 Jewish community size/Population size (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0$

big	93.4	57.7	0.0
not big	6.6	42.3	100.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 412 Jewish community size/Region (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0$

Berlin	27.9	0.0	0.0
East	0.0	31.0	92.4
West	72.1	69.0	7.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 413 Jewish community size/Origin (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

Russia	46.1	40.9	31.8
Ukraine	42.2	40.7	46.2
FSU Eur+East Eur	8.6	9.6	13.6
FSU (rest)	3.1	8.8	8.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 414 Jewish community size/Religiosity (n=886; %) $\chi^2=0.007$

Orthodox/Ultra	13.8	10.4	13.2
Orthodox			
Liberal Judaism	17.9	25.8	21.9
Somehow Traditional	33.1	24.0	36.8
Secular	35.2	39.8	28.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 415 Jewish community size/Age (n=939; %) $\chi^2=0$

-40	20.2	19.3	28.2
41-60	21.5	39.2	32.1
61+	58.3	41.5	39.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 416 Jewish community size/Occupation (n=978; %) $\chi^2=0$

Student	9.3	6.9	16.0
Worker/ employee	15.1	10.8	9.9
Professional/ business	10.1	9.7	6.9
Unemployed/ social welfare	33.2	48.6	39.7
Retired	32.4	24.0	27.5

total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 417 Jewish community size/Citizenship (n=848; %) $\chi^2=0$			
Russia	22.1	20.1	35.1
Ukraine	36.8	35.5	30.7
FSU Eur+East Eur	8.6	9.3	11.4
FSU (rest)	2.4	7.3	5.3
Germany	28.0	23.0	17.5
other	2.1	4.8	0.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 418 Jewish community size/Income image (n=957; %) $\chi^2=0$			
below average	56.4	70.1	79.4
average and above	43.6	29.9	20.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 419 Jewish community size/type of partner (n=705; %) $\chi^2=0$			
non-Jewish	29.7	41.8	54.1
Jewish	70.3	58.2	45.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 420 Region/Length of stay (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0$			
-10	30.9	68.1	62.6
11-15	35.3	28.1	30.3
16+	33.8	3.8	7.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 421 Region/Population size (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0$			
	<u>Berlin</u>	<u>East</u>	<u>West</u>
big	100.0	26.8	76.2
not big	0.0	73.2	23.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 422 Region/Jewish community size (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0$			
big	100.0	0.0	57.4
medium	0.0	48.1	40.9
small	0.0	51.9	1.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 423 Region/Origin (n=984; %) $\chi^2=0$			
Russia	53.7	35.3	42.4
Ukraine	40.4	38.7	43.9
FSU Eur+East Eur	4.4	15.3	8.6
FSU (rest)	1.5	10.6	5.1
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 424 Region/Religiosity (n=886; %) $\chi^2=0.002$			
Orthodox/	16.3	18.4	9.3
Liberal Judaism	17.9	22.6	21.8
Somehow Traditional	38.2	26.9	29.6
Secular	27.6	32.1	39.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 425 Region/Age (n=939; %) $\chi^2=0$			
-40	26.4	22.2	19.3
41-60	25.6	41.3	25.9
61+	48.1	36.5	54.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Table 426 Region/Occupation (n=978; %) $\chi^2=0$			
Student	11.0	9.0	9.0
Worker/ employee	19.9	9.9	12.3

Professional/ bus	15.4	5.2	9.9
Unemployed/ welfare	30.1	49.8	38.1
Retired	23.5	26.2	30.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 427 Region/Income image (n=957; %) $\chi^2=0$

below average	54.1	80.0	60.8
average and above	45.9	20.0	39.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 428 Region/Type of partner (n=705; %) $\chi^2=0.015$

non-Jewish	24.7	42.6	37.8
Jewish	75.3	57.4	62.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 429 Level of education/Origin (n=976; %) $\chi^2=0.006$

	<u>Non-academic</u>	<u>Academic</u>
Russia	33.6	45.5
Ukraine	47.6	40.2
FSU Eur+East Eur	11.3	9.1
FSU (rest)	7.5	5.3
total	100.0	100.0

Table 430 Level of education/Religiosity (n=879; %) $\chi^2=0.003$

Orthodox	12.7	12.3
Liberal Judaism	19.9	22.1
Somehow Traditional	38.2	26.6
Secular	29.2	39.1
total	100.0	100.0

Table 431 Level of education/Cohabitation+children (n=899; %) $\chi^2=0$

No partner/ no children	29.8	7.8
With partner/ no children	10.7	7.7
No partner/ with children	14.0	22.0
With partner/ with children	45.6	62.5
total	100.0	100.0

Table 432 Level of education/Age (n=932; %) $\chi^2=0$

-40	41.8	12.0
41-60	24.3	32.1
61+	33.9	56.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 433 Level of education/Parents (n=971; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

mixed	35.1	24.6
not mixed	64.9	75.4
total	100.0	100.0

Table 434 Level of education/Occupation (n=970; %) $\chi^2=0$

Student	26.0	2.2
Worker/ employee	16.3	11.3
Professional/ business	5.2	11.5
Unemployed/ social welfare	35.3	42.0
Retired	17.3	33.0
total	100.0	100.0

Table 435 Parents/Length of stay (n=979; %) $\chi^2=0.001$

	<u>mixed</u>	<u>homogeneous</u>
-10	69.0	55.9
11-15	24.4	32.8
16+	6.6	11.3

total	100.0	100.0
Table 436 Parents/Age (n=935; %) $\chi^2=0$		
-40	39.1	14.1
41-60	27.2	30.6
61+	33.7	55.3
total	100.0	100.0
Table 437 Parents/Cohabitation+children (n=901; %) $\chi^2=0$		
No partner/ no children	21.3	12.0
With partner/ no children	15.0	6.2
No partner/ with children	15.4	21.1
With partner/ with children	48.2	60.6
total	100.0	100.0
Table 438 Parents/Level of education (n=971; %) $\chi^2=0.001$		
non-Academic	37.9	26.9
Academic	62.1	73.1
total	100.0	100.0
Table 439 Parents/Occupation (n=970; %) $\chi^2=0$		
Student	19.4	5.5
Worker/ employee	10.4	13.8
Professional/ business	11.9	8.7
Unemployed/ social welfare	38.8	39.9
Retired	19.4	32.2
total	100.0	100.0
Table 440 Parents/Type of partner (n=703; %) $\chi^2=0$		
non-Jewish	51.9	32.2
Jewish	48.1	67.8
total	100.0	100.0
Table 441 Partner/Length of stay (n=705; %) $\chi^2=0$		
	<u>non-Jewish</u>	<u>Jewish</u>
-10	65.8	53.4
11-15	28.1	33.7
16+	6.1	12.9
total	100.0	100.0
.001		
Table 442 Partner/Population size (n=705; %) $\chi^2=0$		
big	58.9	74.0
not big	41.1	26.0
total	100.0	100.0
Table 443 Partner/Jewish community size (n=705; %) $\chi^2=0$		
big	39.2	55.2
medium	43.3	36.0
small	17.5	8.8
total	100.0	100.0
Table 444 Partner/Religiosity (n=636; %) $\chi^2=0.001$		
Orthodox/ Ultra Orthodox	7.5	16.7
Liberal Judaism	22.1	21.2
Somehow Traditional	25.4	30.1
Secular	45.0	32.1
total	100.0	100.0
Table 445 Partner/Parents (n=703; %) $\chi^2=0$		
mixed	36.9	20.5

not mixed	63.1	79.5
total	100.0	100.0

Table 446 Occupation/Length of stay (n=978; %) $\chi^2=0$

	<u>Student</u>	<u>Worker/ employee</u>	<u>Professional/ business</u>	<u>Unemployed/ welfare</u>	<u>Retired</u>
-10	65.9	36.8	34.4	67.4	64.6
11-15	20.9	44.8	39.8	28.5	27.1
16+	13.2	18.4	25.8	4.1	8.2
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 447 Occupation/Population size (n=978; %) $\chi^2=0.033$

big	56.0	76.0	69.9	66.3	69.3
not big	44.0	24.0	30.1	33.7	30.7
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 448 Occupation/Jewish community size (n=978; %) $\chi^2=0$

big	49.5	58.4	52.7	41.4	56.1
medium	27.5	31.2	37.6	45.2	31.1
small	23.1	10.4	9.7	13.4	12.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 449 Occupation/Region (n=978; %) $\chi^2=0$

Berlin	16.5	21.6	22.6	10.5	11.4
East	23.1	18.4	12.9	29.8	21.8
West	60.4	60.0	64.5	59.6	66.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 450 Occupation/Origin (n=978; %) $\chi^2=0.016$

Russia	28.6	45.6	49.5	38.6	48.2
Ukraine	50.5	37.6	38.7	44.0	40.7
FSU Eur+East	8.8	12.0	7.5	11.1	7.5
Eur					
FSU (rest)	12.1	4.8	4.3	6.4	3.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 451 Occupation/Religiosity (n=880; %) $\chi^2=0.014$

Orthodox	17.2	17.1	15.9	12.4	7.3
Liberal	27.6	17.1	13.6	24.2	20.2
Judaism					
Somehow	31.0	35.1	27.3	28.2	31.6
Traditional					
Secular	24.1	30.6	43.2	35.2	40.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 452 Occupation/Age (n=933; %) $\chi^2=0$

-40	94.2	31.9	45.9	10.6	0.0
41-60	4.7	60.2	44.7	43.0	0.7
61+	1.2	8.0	9.4	46.4	99.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 453 Occupation/Level of education (n=970; %) $\chi^2=0$

non-Academic	83.3	37.9	16.1	26.3	18.2
Academic	16.7	62.1	83.9	73.7	81.8
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 454 Occupation/Cohabitation+children (n=900; %) $\chi^2=0$

No partner/ no children	71.3	10.8	8.9	10.2	4.8
With partner/	18.4	12.5	14.4	5.7	5.6

no children					
No partner/ with children	1.1	8.3	7.8	26.3	26.0
With partner/ with children	9.2	68.3	68.9	57.8	63.6
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 455 Occupation/Income image (n=952; %) $\chi^2=0$

below	61.4	43.2	28.6	76.2	70.7
average					
average and above	38.6	56.8	71.4	23.8	29.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 456 Occupation/Parents (n=973; %) $\chi^2=0$

mixed	57.1	22.4	34.4	27.0	18.6
not mixed	42.9	77.6	65.6	73.0	81.4
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 457 Cohabitation+children/Population size (n=905; %) $\chi^2=0.073$

	<u>No partner/ no children</u>	<u>With partner/ no children</u>	<u>No partner/ with children</u>	<u>With partner/ with children</u>
big	59.1	62.8	70.6	69.7
not big	40.9	37.2	29.4	30.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 458 Cohabitation+children/Age (n=869; %) $\chi^2=0$

-40	63.6	53.4	7.1	11.7
41-60	14.7	16.4	27.1	37.4
61+	21.7	30.1	65.9	50.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 459 Cohabitation+children/Level of education (n=899; %) $\chi^2=0$

non-Academic	62.3	37.7	21.6	24.0
Academic	37.7	62.3	78.4	76.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 460 Cohabitation+children/Income image (n=881; %) $\chi^2=0.013$

below average	64.8	50.6	71.8	63.0
average and above	35.2	49.4	28.2	37.0
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 461 Cohabitation+children/Occupation (n=900; %) $\chi^2=0$

Student	47.3	20.5	0.6	1.6
Worker/ employee	9.9	19.2	5.7	15.9
Professional/ business	6.1	16.7	4.0	12.0
Unemployed/ social welfare	27.5	25.6	52.8	39.6
Retired	9.2	17.9	36.9	30.9
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 462 Cohabitation+children/Parents (n=901; %) $\chi^2=0$

mixed	40.9	48.7	22.2	23.7
not mixed	59.1	51.3	77.8	76.3
total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

D. Jewish educational institutions in Germany

This list was compiled by the research team on the basis of a thorough inquiry but it does not include projects in development. It is not to exclude either that some frameworks escaped the researchers' attention.

BY CITIES

<p>A BERLIN 4 Jewish kindergartens (JC, Chabad, Lauder, Masorti) 3 Jewish Elementary Schools (JC, Chabad, Lauder) 1 Jewish Religion School/Sunday School (Chabad) 1 Jewish High School (JC) 1 youth centre (JC) 1 Tora College for Teenagers (Chabad) 1 Jewish Adult Educational Centre (JC/Municipality) 1 Family & Education Centre combined (Chabad) 1 Beit Midrasch (Masorti) 2 Rabbinical Seminaries (UPJ, Lauder) 2 Yeshivot (Chabad, Lauder) 1 Midrascha (Lauder) 1 Academy for Holocaust Studies (Touro College) 1 Independent Network for Women with Conference Projects (Bet Debora) 1 Jewish Cultural Association (German Speaking, independent)</p> <p>B) WEST GERMANY</p> <p><u>Aachen</u> 1 youth centre</p> <p><u>Bamberg</u> 1 Beit Midrasch (Lehrhaus)</p> <p><u>Bochum</u> 1 youth centre</p> <p><u>Cologne</u> 1 Jewish Day Care Center (Kindergarten) 1 Jewish Elementary School (Lauder/JC) 1 youth centre 1 Active Students Organisation</p> <p><u>Dortmund</u> 1 youth centre 1 family centre</p> <p><u>Duisburg</u> 1 youth centre 1 Research Institute for Jewish Studies (Steinheim Institute)</p> <p><u>Düsseldorf</u> 1 Jewish Kindergarten 1 Jewish Elementary School (JC) 1 youth centre 1 Jewish Academy for Children & Youth (in coop. with JC) 1 Department of Jewish Studies (University)</p> <p><u>Emmendingen</u> 1 Beit Midrasch (Lehrhaus)</p> <p><u>Essen</u> 1 Jewish youth centre</p> <p><u>Frankfurt am Main</u></p>	<p><u>Hanover</u> 1 Jewish Kindergarten (UPJ) 2 Jewish youth centres (Central Council, UPJ)</p> <p><u>Heidelberg</u> 1 youth centre 1 Jewish Student Organisation 1 University of Jewish Studies (run by Central Council & State)</p> <p><u>Lübeck</u> 1 Jewish youth centre</p> <p><u>Mainz</u> 1 Jewish youth centre</p> <p><u>Mönchengladbach</u> 1 Jewish Kindergarten 1 Jewish youth centre</p> <p><u>Munich</u> 1 Jewish Kindergarten 1 Jewish Elementary School 1 Jewish youth centre 1 Adult Jewish Education Centre</p> <p><u>Münster</u> 1 Jewish youth centre</p> <p><u>Regensburg</u> 1 Jewish Children Playgroup</p> <p><u>Straubing</u> 1 Jewish youth centre</p> <p><u>Stuttgart</u> 1 Jewish Kindergarten 1 Jewish Elementary School 1 Jewish Religion School 1 Jewish youth centre</p> <p><u>Wiesbaden</u> 1 Jewish youth centre</p> <p><u>Wuppertal</u> 1 Jewish youth centre</p> <p><u>Würzburg</u> 1 Jewish youth centre</p> <p>C) EAST GERMANY</p> <p><u>Chemnitz</u> 1 German-Jewish-Israeli meeting centre</p> <p><u>Dresden</u> 1 youth centre 1 intercultural/educational centre (independent/Municipality)</p> <p><u>Erfurt</u> 1 Department of Jewish <i>Social</i> Work (in cooperation with local University)</p> <p><u>Halberstadt</u> 1 Research Institute of Jewish Studies (Mendelssohn)</p>
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1 Jewish Kindergarten 1 Jewish Elementary School 1 Jewish Religion School 1 Jewish Youth Centre 1 Jewish Adult Education Centre 1 Yeshiva (Chabad) <u>Hamburg</u> 1 Jewish Kindergarten (Lauder) 1 Jewish Elementary School (JC) 1 Jewish Religion School (Chabad) 1 Active Jewish Students Organisations 1 Independent Centre for Jiddish (Salomon-Birnbaum-Society)	Academy) <u>Halle</u> 1 Department of Jewish Studies (University) <u>Leipzig</u> 1 Jewish kindergarten 1 Tora Centre (youth & adults, Lauder) <u>Potsdam</u> 1 Department of Jewish Studies (University) 1 Research Institute of Jewish Studies (Mendelssohn Centre) <u>Weimar</u> 1 International Jewish Music Festival (2 times a year, with course system) D) NATION-WIDE PROJECTS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lehawa (offices in Frankfurt and Berlin) • Limmud Germany (mainly based in Berlin) • ZWST youth department (based in Frankfurt)
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BY TYPE OF EDUCATION

Jewish Educational Institutions in Germany Today – An Overview

- A) Jewish Kindergartens/Day Care Centers
- B) Jewish Elementary Schools
- C) Religion Schools for Children & Youth
- D) Jewish Secondary Schools/High Schools
- E) Youth Centers
- F) Student Organizations
- G) Jewish Adult Education Centers
- H) Batej Midrasch (Lehrhäuser)
- I) Rabbinical Seminaries / Yeshivot
- J) Academic Institutions of Jewish Studies
- K) Independent Frameworks

A) Jewish Kindergartens / Day Care Centers

1. Jewish Kindergarten, Berlin (Kindertagesstätte der Jüdischen Gemeinde zu Berlin)

The kindergarten of the Jewish Community of Berlin was founded in 1946. Upon its establishment, the kindergarten was one of the first Jewish institutions to open its doors after the war. It is considered one of the catalysts reigniting Jewish life in post-war Germany. The founding principles of the kindergarten are to convey Jewish values to Jewish and non-Jewish children ranging in age from 7 months to 6 years. All children are welcome irrespective religious upbringing. The kindergarten is also open to non-Halachic Jews and non-Jews. One of the school's priorities is giving its children insight into their Jewish religious, traditional and cultural roots. According to Ms. Vera Caro, director of the kindergarten, religion is the basis for everything the kindergarten does. It supplies the children with the basics of Judaism; a kosher kitchen, Jewish holidays and Shabbat. The kindergarten observes and celebrates all Jewish holidays. Parents are also invited to share and experience the holidays together with their children. The kindergarten also offers sports, music, art and Hebrew in its curriculum.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 25 (consisting of: 1 director, 22 teachers, 1 intern, 1 caretaker) Volunteers (estimated): 1-2 interns. Number of children: 130 Funding: Berlin city government, Parental fees, Jewish Community	Kindertagesstätte der Jüdischen Gemeinde zu Berlin Delbrückstraße 8, 14193 Berlin Tel: +49 (0)30 - 89 16 7 48 Fax: +49 (0) 30 - 89 40 84 93 Director: Vera Caro Website: www.jg-berlin.org/institutionen/bildung-erziehung/kindertagesstaette.html

2. Masorti Kindergarten Berlin

The Masorti Kindergarten in Berlin-Wilmersdorf was originally founded in September 2004 with seven children. It is designed for Jewish families seeking an environment in which Judaism is lived as a matter of course. Programming is based on elements of Montessori pedagogy, and the team aims to promote integration. Jewish topics reflect a commitment to egalitarianism. An important element in the concept of the Masorti Kindergarten Berlin is bilingualism. The Hebrew language is not only applied to religious topics, to Jewish music, finger games and reading. It also is incorporated into daily life, with help from Israeli staff. Since the autumn of 2005, there has also been a German-English bilingual group. The Masorti Kindergarten is cooperating closely with the TALI Foundation for Jewish Education in Israel, especially with regard to developing new teaching material and to further training of employees. According to Rabbi Gesa Ederberg, head of the Masorti Center in Berlin, another 40 children are on the waiting list. And so “we are thinking about new premises, for example, to open another kindergarten,” says Rabbi Ederberg. “We want to keep the existing one small because the family education aspect is very important.”

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 10 (full and part-time) Volunteers: 20-25 Number of children: 45 Funding: Senate of Berlin, Masorti Movement, Private donations, Parent’s fees, Pincus Fund (in the initial stage)	Masorti Kindergarten Berlin Director: Dr. Rachel Herweg Masorti e.V., Eislebener Str. 4, 10789 Berlin Tel: +49 (0)30 - 21016551 Fax: +49 (0)30 - 21016552 Website: www.masorti.de/kindergarten_de.html email: kindergarten@masorti.de

3. Kindergarten Gan Israel/ Or Avner Berlin (Chabad Lubavitch)

The kindergarten Gan Israel, organized by Chabad Lubavitch Berlin, was founded in 2004 and today is attended by 50 children. Gan Israel focuses on the promotion of individual development and on playful learning. According to the team, Gan Israel aims to guarantee a “creative, warm and protective environment, where – aside from promoting the general learning process – knowledge of Jewish traditions and rituals is transmitted, may be adopted, actively designed and embraced.” Each child is encouraged to make decisions, to develop respect for him-/herself and others, and to deal actively with the environment. The team considers the development of self-confidence and a healthy independence to be crucial. The stimulation of playful learning guarantees optimal preparation for the next stage in their schooling. Boys and girls learn and interact with the environment for the most part in age-specific groups. Regular activities with kids from other age groups help children develop leadership skills and hone their identity as a role model.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 director, several Germany-based educators; 1 educator from Israel; trainees (from the US, France, Israel); 1 cook (kosher cuisine) Number of children: 50 Funding: Senate of Berlin, Private donations, Parent's fees	Chabad Or Avner Kindergarten Spandauer Damm 20, 14059 Berlin, Germany Tel: +49 (0)30 - 3267-8601 Fax: +49 (0)30 - 3267-8833 Director: Ms. Annette Lentz www.jkindergarten.de/

4. Lauder Nitzan Kindergarten Berlin

The Lauder Nitzan Kindergarten Berlin was founded in the center of the city by the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation in 2006 and offers place for 30 children (boys and girls aged 1-6).

According to Rabbi Joshua Spinner, head of the Lauder Yeshurun Community in Berlin, “the kids in the kindergarten come from at least three different backgrounds. Firstly children who stem from core families of the Lauder Yeshurun Community Berlin, secondly children from Jewish families in the neighborhood who probably would never have sent their kids to a Jewish kindergarten if there hadn't been an option close to their own neighborhood. Thirdly, children from Jewish families and parents from around Berlin who don't identify with Orthodox Judaism at all, but who want the educational experience we provide.”

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 6 Volunteers: 2 Number of children: 30 Funding: Berlin city government, Kindergarten fees The Ronald S. Lauder Foundation	Lauder Nitzan Kindergarten Brunnenstr. 33 10115 Berlin Tel: +49 (0)30 – 4050 4690

5. Franz Herschtritt Day Care Center in Cologne

The Franz Herschtritt Day Care Center has a long tradition and was founded before World War II. Now, the institution is interested in attracting children of the Jewish Community in Cologne and those with an immigrant background. The center is open to non-Jewish children.

The top priority is to impart appreciation for Jewish religion and tradition. Children learn about all holidays and celebrate them together. They learn prayers and songs, and blessings are recited before and after all meals. The kitchen is kosher. A Kabbalat Shabbat is offered each Friday, where a Torah story is told and songs sung. In this way the kids can become familiar with Jewish tradition. In addition, the children (many of whom come from families from the FSU) receive instruction in German and a basic general education. The institution also teaches about Israel, but its main emphasis is on life in Germany. The Franz Herschtritt Day Care Center is closely connected with the Synagogen-Gemeinde Köln, the biggest Jewish Community in Cologne.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 12 Number of children: 66 between 3 and 6 Funding: Cologne city government Jewish Community in Cologne	Franz-Herschtritt-Kindertagesstätte Elisabeth Frey-Salz (director) Ottostraße 85, 50823 Köln Tel: +49 (0)221 - 71662-300 www.sgk.de/home.htm (JC Cologne)

6. Jewish Kindergarten, Düsseldorf

The foundation of the Jewish Kindergarten in Düsseldorf was closely connected with the reestablishment of the Jewish Community in Düsseldorf about 40 years ago. The non-Orthodox institution offers its services to children between the ages of 3 and 6; many have parents from the FSU. There are four mixed-age groups and two toddler groups. A special emphasis is placed on Jewish education and language teaching; education in music and rhythm, handicrafts, drawing and gymnastics are also offered. The day care center aims to inculcate the values of kindness and helpfulness. Imparting Jewish religious and traditional values is also key. Children learn about Jewish holidays, and parents are invited to holiday-related presentations. Parents also learn about holidays through brochures distributed some weeks beforehand. In addition, the institution is committed to building strong connections to Israel. The head of the institution says the main goal today is to maintain the standard; she, the children and their parents are pleased with the program. The center would like to expand into larger premises; there currently is a long waiting list for admission.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 20 Volunteers: 2 Number of children: 110 Funding: Düsseldorf city government Jewish Community of Düsseldorf	Kindergarten der Jüdischen Gemeinde Düsseldorf Zietenstraße 50 40476 Düsseldorf Tel: +49 (0)211 - 86 32 32 40 (nursery school phone) Website: http://www.jgdus.de/Kindergarten.htm email: info@jgdus.de (JC Düsseldorf)

7. Kindergarten Bereshit, Frankfurt am Main

The Bereshit kindergarten in Frankfurt/Main was founded 30 years ago. Today Bereshit is one of two Jewish kindergartens in Frankfurt. The mandate of the kindergarten is to convey basic Judaism to Jewish and non-Jewish children between the ages of 1½ and 6. The kindergarten welcomes all children without consideration of their religious background, and is explicitly open to all, regardless of Halachic status. As Bereshit is a kindergarten of the Jewish Community, preference is given to children of Community members. There are two main emphases of the kindergarten. The first is to teach Jewish values, traditions and religion. The second is to teach the German language, as a very wide array of foreign languages is represented amongst the kids. In addition, the kindergarten offers music classes, speech therapy, cooking and baking workshops, children's reading programs, swimming and horseback riding lessons. Bereshit sometimes cooperates with Chabad Lubavitch and the project Lehawa. There is no cooperation with non-Jewish organizations. Israeli topics are integrated into the work with older children.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 16 (no volunteers) Number of children: 45 Funding: Frankfurt city government Parent's fees Jewish Community of Frankfurt	Kindergarten Bereshit Röderbergweg 29, 60314 Frankfurt am Main Director: Shira Malloy Tel/Fax: +49 (0)69 - 4 97 07 39 Website: www.jg-ffm.de/web/deutsch/erziehung-bildung/kindergarten-roederbergweg/ email: kiga-bereshit@gmx.de

8. Ronald Lauder Kindergarten, Hamburg

The Ronald Lauder Kindergarten of the Jewish Community in Hamburg was established in 2000 by Daniel Ajzensztejn, a member of the Jewish Community's executive board.

The kindergarten promises to teach basic Judaism to Jewish and non-Jewish children between the ages of 1 and 6. The kindergarten welcomes all children regardless of religious background. There are two main emphases of the kindergarten: the first is to teach Jewish values, traditions and religion itself; the second is to teach the German language, as many other languages are represented amongst the children. In addition, the kindergarten offers Hebrew classes, music classes, speech therapy and support for pre-school children. All classes are planned in advance; the kindergarten also has a curriculum. The institution's main priority is to impart Jewish religion and tradition. Jewish culture is taught to older children. According to the director of the kindergarten, Ms. Judith Jacobius, the kindergarten provides the basics of Judaism: it has a completely kosher kitchen, it holds religious services and boys wear a yarmulke. The kindergarten is described as "religious" by Ms. Jacobius. The Lauder Kindergarten Hamburg is the official kindergarten of the local Community, is located in its building, and runs its finances through the Community.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 10 Volunteers (estimated): occasional interns/volunteers Number of children: 41 Funding: Hamburg city government Parent's donations Lauder Foundation	Ronald-Lauder-Kindergarten der Jüdischen Gemeinde zu Hamburg Grindelhof 30 20146 Hamburg (Rotherbaum) Ms. Jacobius Tel: +49 (0) 40 – 43 09 45 25

9. Tamar Day Care Center in Hanover

The Tamar day care center was founded in September of 2007 by the Liberal Jewish Community of Hanover. The center is for children between the ages of 1 to 6, particularly those whose families belong to the Liberal Jewish Community, and for children whose Christian parents want their children to get to know another culture. The primary emphasis is on imparting Jewish values, religion and culture. Teachers aim to foster individual abilities. Jewish prayers are recited before and after meals, and Torah readings are held. The school has its own Torah Scroll, it's a children's Torah edited by an American writer, which the children may then illustrate. Each week, children have a pre-Shabbat celebration, including baking challah bread, singing songs and learning prayers. Another focus is assistance in German language acquisition, as many children come from an immigrant background. Early music education is offered as well. There is also a weekly excursion to familiarize the children with their neighborhood. In addition, the institution strives to impart competent knowledge about Israel and the Russian-Jewish Diaspora. They celebrate the anniversary of the founding of Israel with a birthday party. The school does its part to forge close links with Israel.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 5 2 full time teachers, 1 part time 1 teacher (job creation), 1 trainee in social work Volunteers: An Israeli artist offers art classes. Parental involvement. Number of children: 21 Funding: Parent's fees; Hanover city	Kindertagesstätte Tamar Fuhsestraße 6A 30419 Hanover; Tel: +49 (0)511 - 7 63 65 10 Website: http://www.ljgh.de (JC Hanover) email: LJG.Hannover@t-online.de / gemeinde@ljgh.de (Jewish community addresses)

10. Jewish Kindergarten Leipzig (no information available)

11. Jewish Kindergarten, Mönchengladbach

Mönchengladbach's Jewish Community's kindergarten was founded in 2004. The founding principles of the kindergarten are to convey Jewish values to Jewish and non-Jewish children ranging in ages from 3 to 6 years. Currently 17 children are enrolled. Children are welcome irrespective of their religious upbringing. The kindergarten is also very receptive to children with a non-Halachic background. The kindergarten has two priorities. The first is teaching the children Jewish values, traditions and religion. The second is getting the children's parents more involved in Jewish Community life. The kindergarten seeks to develop and deepen the children's understanding of their Jewish identity through games and other fun activities. Hebrew, music, choir, dance, Russian literature and art classes are offered. The kindergarten is an official institution of the Jewish Community of Mönchengladbach. It often cooperates with other Jewish Communities and other Jewish organizations. There is no cooperation with non-Jewish organizations. The kindergarten, looking to develop closer cooperation with the local Rabbi, is always seeking more financial and individual support from Jewish organizations.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 (director and teacher) Volunteers (estimated): No volunteers (but parents help out) Number of children: 17 Funding: Jewish Community of Mönchengladbach	Jewish Kindergarten Mönchengladbach c/o Jüdische Gemeinde Mönchengladbach Albertusstr. 54; 41061 Mönchengladbach Telephone: +49 (0)2161- 238 79 Fax: +49 (0)2161- 146 39 email: juedishegemeindemg@t-online.de

12. Alexander Moxsel Kindergarten, Munich

The Alexander Moxsel day care center is the kindergarten of the Orthodox Jewish Community in Munich (Israelitische Kultusgemeinde - IKG). It is the only Jewish kindergarten in Munich or southern Bavaria and has been open for over 50 years. The kindergarten is also open to non-Jewish children. Children of families from the former Soviet Union are given extra language support in German. Mutual tolerance and cooperation between children of various religious and ethnic backgrounds is a central focal point of the center. Both the Jewish and non-Jewish parents of the children have demonstrated their dedication to the well being of the school. Among the kindergarten's main mandates is passing on knowledge of Jewish religion and traditions. The children celebrate Shabbat

and Jewish festivals together. A teacher from the local Jewish Community School has been appointed to teach basic Hebrew to the children. The children are provided with kosher lunches from the Community's restaurant. Shaped by history, one main goal of the kindergarten is to educate the children that people with different backgrounds need to live together peacefully rather than just coexist.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 18 Volunteers (estimated): One parent, who works in the theater, organizes a theater group in the afternoons. Number of children: About 120 (between 21/2 and 6). Funding: Jewish Community of Munich (taxes); Donations; Munich city government	Alexander-Moksel-Kindergarten c/o Israelitische Kultusgemeinde München und Oberbayern K.d.ö.R. St.-Jakobs-Platz 18, 80331 München Kindergarten director: Ms. Alfred Tel.: +49 (0)89- 202 400-411 (Ms. Alfred: -409) Fax: +49 (0)89- 202 400-421 http://www.ikg-muenchen.de/index.php?id=60 email: info@ikg-m.de (central address JC Munich)

13. Jewish Playgroup Kohavim Ktanim (“Small stars”), Jewish Community of Regensburg

The Jewish playgroup of the Jewish Community of Regensburg was founded in 2007. It was an initiative of the parents and the current director of the Jewish playgroup, Sina Alber, who is also a board member of the Jewish Community of Regensburg. The playgroup reaches out to preschool children and has a deliberate focus on the bi- and tri-lingual approach, as many children speak Russian and German and are learning Hebrew as well. The group meets once a week for two hours. Jewish children have the chance to get to know each other and to learn about Jewish traditions, religion and holidays in a playful and accessible way. The group is open to all children: Halachic and non-Halachic Jews and non-Jewish children too. The group started out with eight children and now has 15 to 20 kids. There are two main emphases of the playgroup: the first one is to teach Jewish values, traditions and religion; the second emphasis is to help children integrate into the German school system. In addition, the children learn Israeli and Jewish songs and dances; they make creative holiday decorations and thus learn about the Jewish calendar and holidays. The group undertakes theater trips and reads German children's classics, so children will find it easier to integrate into German schools.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 director Volunteers (estimated): The parents volunteer and help as much as they can. Number of children: 15-20 Funding: Jewish Community of Regensburg (small) membership fee	Jewish Playgroup Group Kohavim Ktanim Jüdische Gemeinde Regensburg – Kindergruppe Am Brixener Hof; 93047 Regensburg Tel: +49 (0)941 - 57093 Fax: +49 (0)941 - 53640 Director of the playgroup: Ms. Sina Alber Home: +49 (0)941 - 27 02 67

14. Jewish Kindergarten, Stuttgart

The kindergarten of Stuttgart's Jewish Community already existed before World War II. The new concept was finally developed in 2000 when the current head of the kindergarten, Ms. Sabina Morein, came from Berlin to take over the reins. Among some of the kindergarten's major issues result from

the fact that many of the children stem from immigrant families, mostly from the former Soviet Union, in which German is not the primary language. Also, children coming from multi-faith homes are not uncommon. For this reason, the kindergarten is also open for non-Halachic Jews and non-Jews. The kindergarten's priority lies in instilling a feeling of belonging to the Jewish Community. This is achieved through courses focusing on Jewish religion and traditions as well as by programs in culture and art. The children learn about religion in the form of songs and stories in both Hebrew and German. They are expected to bring home what they learn and to teach their parents. The kindergarten's learning program is very school-preparatory. Religion, Hebrew, German, dance, music, and art are taught in a structured environment. Results of the children's creativity are presented in a gallery located on the premises. The children also learn a lot about Israel, first hand from Ms. Morein, an Israeli.

Facts	Contact Data
<p>Employees: 6 Volunteers (estimated) : A few parents volunteer regularly. In general the director prefers to work with professionals. Number of children: ca. 60 Funding: Stuttgart city government Jewish Community of Stuttgart Subsidies for projects (from the city / other sources)</p>	<p>Jüdischer Kindergarten Stuttgart c/o Israelitische Religionsgemeinschaft Württembergs Hospitalstrasse 36; 70174 Stuttgart Head of the kindergarten: Sabina Morein Tel.: +49 (0)711 - 228 36-23 (kindergarten) Fax: +49 (0)711 - 228 36-18 (Jewish Community) Website: www.irgw.de/ (Jewish Community) emails: verwaltung@irgw.de (Jewish Community), sgililov@yahoo.de (Sabina Morein)</p>

B) Jewish Elementary Schools

15. Heinz Galinski Elementary School, Berlin (HGS)

The Heinz Galinski Elementary School was founded in 1986. It began with a student body of 25 children. The school's main objective is teaching its students the German school curriculum which is set by the federal states of Berlin and Brandenburg. The school observes all Jewish holidays and celebrates Shabbat. The HGS is a privately run institution yet accredited and funded, in part, by the state. This accreditation requires it to be open to non-Jews as well. Currently, 12% of the student body is not Jewish. The school functions under the auspices of the Berlin Jewish Community. According to HGS director, Dr. Noga Hartmann, the school's very warm atmosphere is its biggest achievement. The team of teachers has grown together over the years and works together excellently. The school hopes to be able to continue to improve and to be able to give the very best education that each child deserves. Dr. Hartmann has placed a lot of hope into the newly developed Smart Boards form of education which she believes will refreshen instruction methods. Furthermore she hopes to strengthen the school's English language program. Her dream would be for the HGS to become an officially recognized bilingual or even trilingual school offering German-Hebrew-English.

Facts	Contact Data
<p>Employees: 46 consisting of: 1 school director; 30 teachers, 12 educators; 1 staff coordinator; 1 caretaker, 1 secretary Volunteers: 5; number of pupils: 264 Funding: Berlin Senate; Jewish Community of Berlin and fees</p>	<p>Heinz Galinski Grundschule Berlin Waldschulallee 73-75; 14055 Berlin Tel: +49 (0) 30- 30 11 94-0 Dr. Noga Hartmann Website: http://www.heinz-galinski-grundschule.cidsnet.de/index2.php?page=start email contact: noga.hartmann@jg-berlin.org</p>

16. Jüdische Traditionsschule Berlin (Jewish Traditional School Berlin)

The Jewish Traditional School of Berlin was founded in 2005 and then quickly expanded to go up to the sixth grade. It is part of the efforts of Chabad Lubavitch to bring Jewish tradition and education in a systematic way to several towns and centers in Germany, but also fulfils all requirements of the Senate of Berlin. Therefore it is accredited as an officially approved private school in Berlin, which enables partial funding by the Senate of Berlin. In addition to the official Berlin curriculum, the Jewish Traditional School offers a wide range of Jewish education, adding 10 hours per week (2 hours per day) to the schedule. Classes in German, Hebrew and English begin in the first grade. Alongside the comprehensive curriculum there are after school activities, and the school has a kosher kitchen. The main target group is children of Halachically Jewish parents, but the school must be open to children from other families as well. According to director Heike Michalak, a wide spectrum of (Jewish) families send their kids in the Jewish Traditional School, consisting of veteran German Jewish families, Russian Jewish immigrants and also Israeli families living in Berlin.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 10 teachers (including the director and school rabbi; 6 teachers for secular / 4 for Jewish subjects); 2 educators; 1 administrator, 1 technical director; 2 cooks (kosher kitchen) Number of pupils: 60 (spread over 6 grades) Funding: Berlin city government Private donations	Jüdische Traditionsschule Director: Heike Michalak Spandauer Damm 220; 14052 Berlin Tel: +49 (0)30-32678897 Fax: +49 (0)30-32678833 Website: www.jschule.de email: schule@chabadberlin.de

17. Lauder Beth Zion Elementary School, Berlin

The Lauder Beth Zion elementary school was founded in Berlin in autumn 2008 with a 1st and a 2nd grade class. Beth Zion works under the auspices of the Jewish Community of Berlin and is accredited as an officially approved private school in Berlin, which enables partial funding by the Senate of Berlin. It is the declared aim of the Beth Zion school to impart knowledge and skills as mandated in the general guidelines and planning of the Senate of Berlin, but at the same time strengthening the children's Jewish identity through classes on Jewish subjects and intensive Hebrew language study. Beth Zion is a day school and primarily targets Jewish families with children aged 5 to 10, living in the central or eastern parts of Berlin. It is; however, open to all Jewish families seeking to overcome hurdles in securing an appropriate Jewish education for their children. The overwhelming majority of kids attending Beth Zion are Halachically Jewish.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 10 Number of pupils: 27 (as of September 2009) Funding: Municipality of Berlin The Ronald S. Lauder Foundation Private donors	Lauder Beth-Zion Grundschule Rektor: Miron Schumelda Rykestr. 53, 10405 Berlin Tel: +49 (0)30-44 01 02 50 Fax: +49 (0)30-44 01 02 51 email: info@lauder-beth-zion-grundschule.de

18. Lauder Morijah Grundschule, Köln (Lauder Morijah Elementary School, Cologne)

The Lauder Morijah elementary school was founded in September 2002 by the “Träger-Verein der Jüdischen Schule zu Köln e.V.” (Association for Promotion of a Jewish School in Cologne). The school considers education and upbringing as two inseparable halves that add up to one whole. The Lauder Morijah school teaches respect and tolerance towards all Jewish and non-Jewish ideologies. The school’s main objective is to teach the German school curriculum set by the state of North Rhine-Westphalia and to create a harmonious crossover into the teachings of Hebrew, Jewish tradition and Jewish religion. The school observes all Jewish holidays and Shabbat. The school is private but accredited by the state, which means that up to 25% of all children may be non-Jewish. Lauder Morijah is a day school, which means that the children remain on site until the afternoon. The children may participate in various afternoon activities, ranging from music lessons to swimming to Shabbat chugim (workshops). The school gives the children a very strong foundation in Jewish texts, religion and tradition. Children who graduated from Lauder Morijah are reported having an exceptional understanding of and insight into Jewish religion and the Hebrew language.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 12 Volunteers (estimated): 5 Number of pupils: ca. 80 (all grades) Funding: Lauder Foundation. Government of Cologne Jewish Community of Cologne	Lauder Morijah Grundschule Ottostr. 85; 50823 Köln School director: Christine Reinicke Tel: +49 (0)221- 71 66 24 01 Fax: +49 (0)221- 71 66 24 00 email: Lauder-morijah-schule@netcologne.de

19. Yitzhak Rabin Elementary School, Düsseldorf

The Yitzhak Rabin School is the elementary school of the Jewish Community in Düsseldorf. As a state accredited alternative school, it is financially supported by the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. The school works together with a Jewish partner school in Berlin and in Jerusalem. The Yitzhak Rabin School is a Jewish public school where the education is based on Jewish values, and the children grow up in a Jewish atmosphere. Hebrew and religious education are an important and integral part of the curriculum. All classes and recreational activities have basically two objectives, compliance with the guidelines and curriculum of North Rhine-Westphalia and imparting Jewish education. Thus, children are also taught Hebrew and Judaism. For Russian-speaking children, there are also bilingual lessons provided by native speakers that give the children an opportunity to learn more about the language and culture of their birth country. In all grades, special classes are offered for gifted and educationally challenged pupils. Remedial teaching is conducted one on one, or in groups. There is a wide variety of recreational activities on offer, such as sports (hockey, soccer/football, karate), dance, music, art, Jewish history and English.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 6 teachers for elementary school subjects; 4 teachers for Jewish subjects; 1 teacher for native languages 2 supervisors; 3 teacher candidates and teaching tutors Number of pupils: Ca. 140 Funding: State of North Rhine-Westphalia	Mailing address: Yitzhak Rabin Elementary School Düsseldorf Zietenstr. 50; 40476 Düsseldorf Telephone: +49 (0)211-86 32 32 12 Website: www.jgdus.de/Yitzhak-Rabin-Schule.html email:

20. Joseph Carlebach School, Hamburg

The Joseph Carlebach (JCS) private elementary day school was founded in August 2007 by the Jewish Community of Hamburg. It sees itself in the tradition of Joseph Carlebach, who for five years headed the Talmud Torah School in Hamburg (which existed from 1805-1942). He was dedicated to maintaining Jewish tradition, and encouraging tolerance and openness in social interaction. The school's main priority is to convey Jewish religion and tradition as well as culture. Hebrew language acquisition is seen as an introduction to Jewish culture. The school strives to impart competent knowledge about Israel. The Holocaust is not part of the curriculum but all of the pupils' questions are answered. The Joseph Carlebach School is run under the auspices of the Jewish Community of Hamburg. Additional Jewish partners are the Ronald Lauder Kindergarten in Hamburg and a few schools, including some in Berlin, for teacher observations. Future plans include the development and stabilization of the school, outreach to inhabitants of Hamburg, and ensuring a good atmosphere for pupils and teachers.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: Ca. 20 (including bus driver, caretaker, teachers, social education workers) Number of pupils: 60 in the 2009/10 school year (one first and one second grade class) Funding: Jewish Community of Hamburg; Federal state of Hamburg; Monthly tuition	Joseph Carlebach Schule Grindelhof 30; 20146 Hamburg Tel: +49 (0)40 - 44 09 44 11 Fax: +49 (0)40 - 44 09 44 12 Website: www.jcsh.de email: info@jcsh.de

21. Jewish Elementary School in Frankfurt/Main - Lichtigfeld-Schule

The Lichtigfeld School opened on April 18, 1966 as the first post-war Jewish elementary school in Germany. The institution combines a pre-school with grades 1-6. It is closely connected with the Jewish Community of Frankfurt. The school aims to build and promote a close relationship to the broader Jewish Community and to the Jewish religion. Knowledge of Jewish history, awareness of the importance of Israel and the impact of the Shoah on both Israelis and the Jewish Diaspora are also fundamental topics. Jewish issues are discussed in all school subjects. The school strives to integrate children of Jewish immigrant families of all backgrounds. The Lichtigfeld School expects pupils to use their talents to build their strengths. Therefore the institution has a complex system of promotion; for example, children with an immigrant background are taught in small classes, and with a special emphasis on learning German as second language. Aside from state-required subjects the school offers as part of its curriculum three hours of Hebrew plus an hour for Jewish history and Shabbat each week.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 69 teachers (incl. principal); 2 secretaries; 1 caretaker Volunteers: Some social workers Number of pupils: 500, including 30% children from the FSU and 30% non-Jews Funding: Federal State of Hessen; Jewish Community of Frankfurt; Tuition based on parent's income	I.E. Lichtigfeld-Schule z. Hd. Alexa Brum Hebelstraße 15-19; 60318 Frankfurt am Main Tel: +49 (0)69 - 42 72 89 – 800 Fax: +49 (0)69 - 42 72 89 – 899 Website: www.lichtigfeld-schule.de emaillichtigfeld-schule@JG-Ffm.de

22. Elementary School Sinai, Munich (Sinai-Schule der Israelitischen Kultusgemeinde München)

The School „Sinai“ is a denominational, state acknowledged elementary school that was founded in 1969. The school is closely connected with the Jewish Community of Munich (Israelitische Kultusgemeinde München). A primary aim is to develop and strengthen Jewish identity, while the complete elementary school curriculum of the Federal State Bavaria is applied. Jewish religion, tradition and history are not only taught but also lived and experienced. A relatively small number of pupils per class (maximum 18) guarantees close relations between teacher and kids and lessons of huge quality. The School “Sinai” is also open for non-Jewish children. The weekly curriculum includes 5 hours Hebrew, and each new chapter is enriched by Hebrew songs. Religious education is oriented at the calendar of the Jewish holidays and at the weekly chapters of the Tora (Paraschot). The girls and boys do daily meet for morning prayer, and every Friday – before weekend – a little Kabbalat Shabbat is celebrated. Jewish topics are also included in the subjects of literature and arts. Since a few years, the school “Sinai” is also offering specific, intensive German language lessons for children from foreign families. Up from the 2nd grade, the pupils are made acquainted with computer and software.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 30 Number of pupils: 160 Funding: Subsidies by government, parental fees	Sinai Grunschule Israelitische Kultusgemeinde München und Oberbayern K.d.ö.R St.-Jakobs-Platz 18, 80331 München Head of the School: Ms. Antonia Ungar Tel: +49 -(0)89 - 202 400-418

23. Jewish Elementary School, Stuttgart

The Jewish Elementary School was founded in September 2008 by the Jewish Community of Stuttgart. The school’s main objective is to educate the children in Jewish traditions, values and Judaism. The school sees its mandate to instill in the children a feeling of belonging to the Community. It also tries to inspire children to enjoy learning. In addition, the school promotes the social competency and musical talent of its pupils. The school offers many different sport and art classes as well as religious studies. All Jewish holidays and Shabbat are observed. The school is private but accredited by the state. Children are welcome irrespective of their religious upbringing. The school also caters to children with a non-Halachic background. It does, however, also make concerted efforts to work together with members of the Jewish Community considered Halachically Jewish. The school is run directly under the auspices of Stuttgart’s Jewish Community. The school does not work with other Jewish or non-Jewish organizations. Because of the young age of its pupils, the school does not see itself as a center for giving insight into the global Jewish world, Israel and the Russian Diaspora. It does, however, feel that it has a mandate to give its student body the basics about Jewish traditions, religion and, even if only a bit, some aspects of Israel.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 6 consisting of: 1 school director, 4 teachers; 1 administrative officer Volunteers: 2-3 interns Number of pupils: 15 (grades 1 to 4) Funding: Regional Government of Stuttgart Jewish Community Stuttgart; Parental fees	Jüdische Ganztagsgrundschule Stuttgart Hospital Str. 36; 70174 Stuttgart Tel: +49 (0)711 - 2283628 Ms. Nirmann Schwaben (Chief Administrator) Director: Rabbi Netanel Wurmser Website: http://www.irgw.de/grundschule/

C) Religion Schools for Children & Youth

24. Sunday School of Chabad Lubavitch Berlin

The Sunday School of Chabad Lubavitch Berlin, hosted in the Jewish Educational and Family Center Berlin is attended by about 60 girls and boys between the ages of 5 and 12. The kids gather twice a week (Wednesday and Sunday) and receive basic knowledge of Jewish tradition in a creative and playful way. The Sunday School tries to outreach children who are not visiting Jewish elementary schools, and a considerable number come from socially underprivileged families.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: All volunteer Number of pupils: 60 Funding: Permanent fundraising Parental fees: 40 € per month	Chabad Lubavitch Berlin / Sonntagsschule Ms. Gevirtz, Ms. Golovodschov Münstersche Str. 6; 10709 Berlin Tel.: +49 (0)30-212 808 30 Fax: +49 (0)30-212 808 31 Website: www.chabadberlin.de email: kontakt@chabadberlin.de

25. Jewish Religion School Jeschurun, Frankfurt am Main

The Jewish Religion School Jeschurun was founded at the same time that the Frankfurt Jewish Community was re-established after the end of the Second World War. Jeschurun is open to middle school and high school aged Jewish children. It is open exclusively to Halachic Jews. The school operates mostly on the same principles as Christian religious instruction. As such, girls and boys are exempted from state-mandated ethics lessons. Instead, they participate in Jewish religious instruction. The school's curriculum is separated into sets. Each set accounts for a 90 minute lesson per week. Most of the sets prepare the children for their graduation exams. The children, however, also delve into Jewish-relevant courses, such as Hebrew, Bar/Bat Mitzvah and Shabbat. The work of the school focuses on giving its children insight into Jewish faith and tradition. Although religion is the mainstay of the school's curriculum, Jeschurun also strives to give its pupils insight into the global Jewish world, including Israel and the Russian Diaspora. Jeschurun operates under the auspices of the Frankfurt Jewish Community. It does not work together with any other Jewish or non-Jewish organization.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 5 consisting of: 1 director; 4 teachers No volunteers. Funding: Jewish Community Frankfurt Ministry of Education, Hessen Small subsidy from ZWSt	Religionsschule Jeschurun Friedrichstrasse 27; 60323 Frankfurt am Main Tel: +49 (0)69 - 972 05 395 Telefax: +49 (0)69 - 247 09 685 School director: Haviva Raibstein Website: http://www.jg-ffm.de/web/deutsch/erziehung-bildung/religionsschule-jeschurun/ email: jeschurun@JG-Ffm.de

26. Chabad Hebrew School/Religion School Hamburg

Chabad Lubavitch founded the Hebrew School in Hamburg in 2004. The initiative came from Rabbi Bistritzky and the Hamburg Chabad House. The Hebrew School provides a productive environment for (preferably) Halachic Jewish children between the ages of 7 and 12 to come together, learn, study and play. The school meets once a week on Sundays. It provides breakfast (strictly kosher) for the children, it offers music lessons with a professional music teacher, religious studies workshops, trips to other cities and to fun places in Hamburg. The work of the institution focuses primarily on imparting Jewish religion and tradition. In addition, the Hebrew School is striving to impart knowledge about the Jews around the world and in Israel. According to Rabbi Bistritzky, the Hebrew School and the Chabad House have a good relationship with the Jewish Community of Hamburg but work independently. The Hebrew School does not work with non-Jewish organizations. The Hebrew School plans to train its own people in the near future but right now the children are too young to take on that responsibility.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 7 Volunteers: mostly parents Number of participants: 50 Funding: Private donations Membership fee of € 30 per month (welfare recipients are exempt)	Chabad Jugendzentrum Hamburg 36-40 Rentzel Straße; 20146 Hamburg Rabbi Shlomo Bistritzky; Mrs. Chana Bistritzky Tel: +49 (0)40-414-24190 Fax: +49 (0)40- 415-39921 Website: www.ChabadHamburg.de

27. Jewish School of Religion, Stuttgart

The Stuttgart Jewish School of Religion was founded shortly after World War II. There was a consensus among the Jewish Community and its surviving members that the children needed a Jewish education in order to try and normalize their lives. The school's main objective is to teach Jewish traditions and religion. Children are welcome irrespective of their religious, social or ethnic upbringing. The youth center is also very receptive to children with a non-Halachic background. However, it prefers to work with Community members who, accordingly, need to be Halachically Jewish. According to Rabbi Netanel Wurmser, the school's director, the re-birth of the religious school was its greatest achievement. Considering German Jewry's traumatic past, seeing a school teaching over 250 young Jews is a feat in itself. The greatest challenge which the school faces is logistics. Bringing together 250 pupils from 50 different schools and coordinating their timetables is a "nightmare", according to the rabbi.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 6 (1 director, 5 teachers) Volunteers (estimated): No volunteers Number of participants: Grades 1-13: ca. 250 Funding: Jewish Community of Stuttgart Ministry of Education	Religionsschule der Israelitischen Religionsgemeinschaft WürttembergsHospitalstr. 36; 70174 Stuttgart Tel: +49 (0)711-228 36 10 Fax: +49 (0)711-33 836-36 Director: Rabbi Netanel Wurmser Website: www.irgw.de/schule/ email: jindra@irgw.de

D) Jewish Secondary Schools / High Schools

28. Jüdische Oberschule Berlin (Jewish High School, Berlin)

The tradition-rich history of the Jewish high school began in 1781 when Moses Mendelssohn founded the first Jewish free school in Germany. The state-accredited private Jewish high school defines itself as a denominational school open to pupils regardless of religious affiliation. All pupils take part in Jewish religion classes and Hebrew lessons, a kosher lunch is provided, and everyone is invited to celebrate the Jewish holidays together. The Jewish high school is affiliated with the Jewish Community of Berlin. Supporters of the Jewish high school are RAA (“Regionale Arbeitsstelle für Bildung, Integration und Demokratie e.V.”), Siemens, Coca Cola, T-Com, WE-DO, and the Förderverein, the foundation for the support of the school. At the moment approximately 420 pupils attend the Jewish high school; they are taught by 44 teachers, and classes contain no more than 24 pupils. The school has the facilities of a college preparatory high school and of a vocational training school which ends after the tenth grade.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 director, 44 teachers, others (cook, secretary etc.) Estimated number of pupils: 420 Funding: Senate of Berlin; Monthly fees Jewish Community of Berlin	Jüdische Oberschule Berlin Director: Barbara Witting Große Hamburgerstr. 27; 10115 Berlin Telephone: +49 (0)30-726 265 711 0 Fax: +49 (0)30-726 265 714 5 E-Mail address: info@josberlin.de Website: www.josberlin.de

E) Youth Centers

29. Jugendzentrum Kavana Anne Frank, Aachen (Jewish Youth Center Kavana Anne Frank, Aachen)

The Kavana Anne Frank youth center was founded 15 years ago on the initiative of several young and committed members of the Aachen Jewish Community. After having immigrated to Germany from the former Soviet Union, most of the founding members were very keen on establishing a platform for dialogue for young Jewish people. Kavana is open to all Jewish children between the ages of 6 and 15. The youth center is also open to children with a non-Halachic background. Communicating Jewish religion and traditions as well as culture, history and arts is the primary focus of the center. Religious aspects of Judaism are often taught within the framework of a rabbi's shiur. Jewish historical topics, such as the Holocaust, are only taught when the children reach an age considered appropriate. Furthermore, the youth center strives to give children insight into the global Jewish world, including Israel and the Russian Diaspora. Kavana Anne Frank is run under the auspices of the Aachen Jewish Community. It also cooperates with other Jewish organizations such as the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt), Lehava, and the Association of Jewish Communities in North-Rhein-Westphalia. The center does not work together with non-Jewish organizations.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 4, thereof: 2 Roshim, 2 Madrichim No volunteers. Number of participants: 20 Funding: Jewish Community Aachen Association of Jewish Communities in the Federal State of North-Rhine Westphalia	Jugend-Zentrum Jüdische Gemeinde Aachen Synagogen Platz 23; 52062 Aachen Tel: +49 (0)241-477 80-0 Fax: +49 (0)241-222 14 Head of the youth center: Ms. Julia Ryapushkina Website: www.jgaachen.de email: info@jgaachen.de

30. Youth Center Olam, Berlin

The youth center Olam was founded in the late 1950's in Berlin. The governing body is the Jewish Community of Berlin. The youth center is also connected with Jewish institutions such as Makkabi, Bambinim, Lehawa, other youth centers in Germany, the Berlin Jewish High School, the Heinz Galinski elementary school, the Berlin Jewish kindergarten, the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt), as well with non-Jewish organizations such as the "Anne Frank Haus der Jugend" (Anne Frank Youth House), the Kurt Löwenstein School, and the "Multikultureller Verein Dessau" (Multicultural Club Dessau). Olam has 16 madrichim and about 20 music teachers and gym instructors as full-time employees; there also are 14 volunteers. These employees are trying to pass on knowledge about Israel, Judaism and Jewish ethics. It is open to everyone, no matter which religion (Halachic or not). Children and teens between 5 and 19 are welcome to attend Sunday's peolot and / or weekday activities, such as fashion and design, dancing, or sports. Peolot are held in four groups for kids between 5 and 12. For teenagers between 13 and 19, peolot are held in two groups.

Facts:	Contact Data
Employees: 1 leader; 14 madrichim; ca. 20 teachers Volunteers (estimated): 14 Participants: 40-60 per week Funding: Senate of Berlin private donations	Jugendzentrum Olam Joachimstalerstr. 13, 10719 Berlin Telephone: +49 (0) 30 880 28 123 Fax: +49 (0)30 880 28 170 Website: www.jg-berlin.org email: xenia0205@hotmail.com

31. Jewish Youth Center, Bochum

The youth center in Bochum was founded almost 15 years ago by the Bochum Jewish Community. It attracts Jewish children and young people ranging in ages from 3 to 20. Currently 40-60 children are enrolled at the center. The center welcomes all children irrespective of their religious upbringing. It also has its doors open to non-Halachic Jews as well. The work of the center focuses on giving its children and youth insight into the Jewish religion, traditions, culture and art. The religious and traditional aspects of Judaism are often taught through events and activities where both parents and children participate. The youth center strives to give children insight into the global Jewish world, including Israel and the Russian Diaspora. The youth center is associated with Bochum's Jewish Community, the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt) and Lehawa. The youth center sometimes cooperates with non-Jewish organizations. The center takes every chance to provide its personnel with further educational opportunities in order to enhance their expertise. Ms. Julia Feygin, the youth center director, believes in the "learning-by-doing" approach. She believes this approach to be very useful in smaller Communities such as Bochum's.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 Rosh; 8 Madrichim Parents act as volunteers. Participants: 40-60 children Funding: Jewish Community Bochum	Jewish Youth Center, Jüdische Gemeinde Bochum Erich-Mendel-Platz 1, 44791 Bochum Tel: +49 (0)234/417560-0 Fax: +49 (0)234/417560-130 Email of the Head: Julia.feygin@gmx.de Website: www.jg-bochum.de email JC: Jgbochum@t-online.de

32. Youth Center Jachad, Cologne

Jachad is the youth center of the Jewish Community of Cologne, which also supports it financially. Another important partner is the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt). There are no non-Jewish partner organizations. Youth center meetings are held on Sunday afternoons. There are programs for four different groups of children and teens from 6 to 18 years old. The programs include sports, singing and producing a newsletter. For 2.50 [EUR] € per day, each participant gets a kosher lunch at the center. The center is explicitly for Halachically Jewish children; i.e. members of the Jewish Community. The center tries to impart knowledge about Jewish life around the world, Israel and the Russian Diaspora as well. The most positive development is the increasing attendance at the center. Jachad's director Benjamin Vamosi said his only future wish is to increase the variety of activities so as to draw more participation.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 director; 14 madrichim; 4 chugisten Volunteers: 14 madrichim Participants: 100 per week Funding: Jewish Community of Cologne	Mr. Benjamin Vamosi Telephone: +49 (0)176-641 95 899 Mail: b.vamosi [at] sgk.de

33. Youth Center Emuna, Dortmund

In 1993, Joss Avidor founded the youth center Emuna in Dortmund. The governing body is the Jewish Community in Dortmund, which also supports the center financially. Other funding comes from the state and private donations. The center works closely with Jewish institutions such as the Landesverband Westfalen Lippe (Federal Jewish Association of Westphalia Lippe), the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt) and other Jewish youth centers in Germany, as well as with the non-Jewish roundtable organization Kreisjugendring (organization of all local youth centers and clubs in Dortmund).

The center employs seven madrichim; the cook is a volunteer. The center's team tries to impart knowledge about Israel, Judaism, ethics and morality. The center is primarily intended for members of the Jewish Community (Halachic Jews). Children and young people between the ages of 5 and 20 are welcome to attend Sunday's peolot and / or to participate in weekday leisure time activities, such as painting, singing and dancing. Peolot are held for the age groups (kwutzot) between 6-8, 9-12, 14-15, and for all those over 15 years.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 leader; 7 madrichim; cook (volunteer) Participants: 30 – 40 per week Funding: Jewish Community of Dortmund; State funding; Private donations	Jugendzentrum Emuna Jüdische Gemeinde Dortmund Prinz-Friedrich-Karl-Str. 9-11; 44135 Dortmund Telephone: +49 (0)231-557 472 0 Fax: +49 (0)231-557 472 20 email: Adrian@emuna-dortmund.de

34. Youth Center Tikwatejnu, Duisburg

The Jewish Community of Duisburg founded the youth center Tikwatejnu in the 1990's. Tikwatejnu attracts Jewish children between 4 and 18. Currently the center has 25-30 children. The center welcomes all children regardless of religious background. The youth center is thus explicitly open to non-Halachic Jews; the head of the center mentioned that during the Third Reich non-Halachic Jews suffered as much as Halachic Jews.

The center's main priority is to reach out to all Jewish children and instill in them Jewish tradition, Jewish and secular values and morals. In addition, the center has a program called Sunny School where children are taught a variety of subjects by professionals. The work of the institution focuses on imparting Jewish religion and tradition, culture and art. The religious aspects of Judaism are often taught in cooperation with the Jewish religious school and the rabbinate. Jewish cultural and historical topics, such as the Holocaust, are also taught in age-appropriate circumstances. The youth center also is striving to impart competent knowledge about the global Jewish world, Israel and the Russian Diaspora. The youth center Tikwatejnu is closely connected with the Jewish Community of Duisburg and the Association of Jewish Communities in North Rhine Westphalia.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 8 consisting of; 2 roshim; 6 madrichim No Volunteers Participants: 16 children at the Sunny School Funding: Jewish Community Duisburg; Association of Jewish Communities in North Rhine- Westphalia	Jugendzentrum Tikwatejnu Gemeindezentrum der Jüdischen Gemeinde Duisburg-Mülheim/Ruhr-Oberhausen Springwall 16; 47051 Duisburg Telephone: +49 (0)203-2981205 Website: www.tikwatejnu.de E-Mail address: tikwatejnu@gmail.com

35. Schalem Youth Center of the Jewish Community Dresden

Schalem was founded in August 2003 in Dresden to meet a growing need for youth-oriented projects. The idea was realized after an agreement with the Jewish Community of Dresden. The center is open to Jews of all denominations, also non-Halachic Jews, who are between 6 and 23 years old. The youth center is connected with the Jewish Community of Dresden and cooperates closely with the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt) and Lehawa.

The center is primarily dedicated to transmitting Jewish religious identity. The curriculum is being revised. Schalem also strives to impart competent knowledge about Jews around the world, including Israel. According to the head of the center, Katia Novominska, the major achievements to date are the establishment of the center itself, and its specific assistance to problem children. A new curriculum and new premises are planned. Katia Novominska wants to offer more attractive events to children and opportunities for religious education for youths.

Facts	Contact Data
Volunteers: 1 Rosch; 4 Madrichim; 2 Schlichim Funding: Jewish Community of Dresden Lehawa (ZWSt) Association of Jewish Communities of Saxony	Jüdische Gemeinde Jugendzentrum Schalem z.Hd. Katia Novominska Hasenberg 1; 01067 Dresden Telephone: +49 (0)351-656 07 10 (JC Dresden) Fax: +49 (0)351-656 07 50 (Jewish Community) email: schalem.dresden@googlemail.com

36. Jugendzentrum “Siegfried Klein”, Düsseldorf (Youth Center Siegfried Klein, Düsseldorf)

The governing body of the youth center Siegfried Klein is the Jewish Community of Düsseldorf, which supports the center financially. The center is also connected with Jewish institutions such as Lehawa, other youth centers in Germany, the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt) and non-Jewish organizations such as the Jugendring Düsseldorf (Association of Youth Groups Düsseldorf). Focus is placed on imparting knowledge about Israel, Judaism, the Jewish-Russian Diaspora, ethics and morals. The center tries to attract children and teenagers who are members of the Jewish Community Düsseldorf. Non-Halachic children are also welcome, but there are many more Halachically Jewish participants. Children and teenagers between 6 and 18 can take part in Sunday’s peilot and/or weekday activities, such as singing, dancing, sports, and art. Shira Fleisher, head of the center, hopes to reach all Jewish children and teenagers in Düsseldorf to build a better community spirit. According to her, the youth center is currently lacking appropriate space and cannot afford to pay staff.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: N/A Volunteers: 10 madrichim; 6 chugisten Participants Approx. 30-50 per week. Funding: Jewish Community of Düsseldorf	Jugendzentrum “Siegfried Klein” Head of the Youth Center: Ms. Shira Fleisher Zietenstraße 50; 40476 Düsseldorf; Germany Telephone: +49 (0)211-469 120 Fax: +49 (0)211-485 156 Website: www.kadimaonline.de email: info@jgdus.de

37. Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Essen (Jewish Youth Center, Essen)

The center was founded in January 2009 by the Jewish Community of Essen. It attracts Jewish youth from the ages of 14 to 25. It currently serves 12-20 members, and welcomes all young members of the Jewish Community and all young people interested in Judaism. The center’s main priority is to reach out to all Jewish children and instill in them a sense of Jewish tradition, Jewish values and morals. It also organizes sports, cultural and social activities with youth from other Communities. Once a year the center organizes a mini-machane. The youth center organizes Kabbalat Shabbat services, as well as day trips to other cities to learn about and explore Jewish life. The center focuses on Judaism and tradition, culture and arts. The religious aspects of Judaism are essential to this center, which also strives to provide a comprehensive background on Jewish life around the world, to some extent also on Israel and the Russian Diaspora.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: Paid Community employees support the center directly. Participants: 12-20 Funding: Association of Jewish Communities in North- Rhine Westphalia; Jewish Community of Essen; Essen city government	Jugendzentrum Jüdische Kultusgemeinde Essen Sedanstr. 46; 45138 Essen; Germany Telephone: +49 (0)201-959 96-0 Fax: +49 (0)201/-959 96-29 email:jkg-essen@gmx.de

38. Youth Center Amichai Frankfurt am Main

Amichai was founded in the late 1940's when the post-war Jewish Community of Frankfurt was established. Amichai offers its programs only to members of Frankfurt's Jewish Community; children and youth between 5 and 19 years old, with special interest in attracting those between 14 and 19 years old. Thus the institution is not open to non-Halachic Jews. Amichai is closely connected with the Jewish Community of Frankfurt. Additional Jewish partners consist of all Jewish institutions and organizations situated in Frankfurt, including Makkabi, Chabad and WIZO. There is also close cooperation with the municipal Jugendamt (youth welfare office). The institution's biggest priority is to impart Jewish religion and tradition. Open every day except Friday and Saturday, Amichai offers peolot and chugim in small groups. Participants may choose between drawing, handicrafts, piano and drum lessons, table tennis, yoga, self-defense, chess, video filmmaking, theatre, dance and Hebrew. There is a course on Israeli folk dances for adults, too.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 10 to 15 including 2 administration Madrichim or chugim (small allowance) Participants: 80 to 120 per week Funding: Jewish Community of Frankfurt	Jugendzentrum Amichai Alexej Tarchis (head of the center) Savignystraße 66; 60325 Frankfurt am Main Tel: +49 (0)69 - 76 80 36 150 Fax: +49 (0)69 - 76 80 36-159 Website: www.amichai.de email: amichai01@gmx.de

39. Youth Center Chai, Hanover

Originally founded in the 1950's, Chai re-opened in Hanover after the large influx of Jews from the former Soviet Union in the 1990's gave it a new lease on life. Immigrant children wanted to meet other Jewish kids and learn about their Jewish roots. The initiative came from the local Community and new immigrants. Chai is designed for young Jews between 6 and 20. The center's main priority is to reach out to all Jewish children and create a strong bond between them and the Jewish Community. The center partakes in various activities, such as Jewrovison (an annual German-wide song contest between all the Jewish youth centers) and youth Shabbatoth. The center also offers workshops on such topics as Jewish traditions, Hebrew and sports. Priority is given to teaching about Jewish culture and arts. However, there is also an emphasis on Jewish tradition and religion. Chai is connected to the Jewish Community Hanover and the Landesverband Niedersachsen (Association of Jewish Communities in Lower Saxony) and works closely with organizations such as the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt). According to Yevgeniy Korsunskyy, Chai's director, the most important accomplishment to date is the establishment of a new and young madrichim team.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 11; consisting of: 1 rosh, 5 madrichim, 5 interns/ volunteers Volunteers: 5 Participants: 40 Funding: Association of Jewish Communities in Lower Saxony (financial assistance); Jewish Community Hanover (location)	Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Chai Haeckelstr. 10; 30173 Hannover Rosh: Yevgeniy Korsunsky Mobile: +49 (0)163-243 68 89 Website: www.jz-chai.de email: genja@jz-chai.de

40. Liberales Jugend-Zentrum Hannover (Liberal Youth Center Hanover)

The Liberal Youth Center Hanover was founded about ten years ago. The original initiative came from the local Jewish Community, the Liberal Jewish Community of Hanover, belonging to the Union of Progressive Jews in Germany. The center attracts Jewish children between 6 and 18 and the group “Jung und Jüdisch” (Young and Jewish) welcomes members between the ages of 18 and 35. Currently the youth center has 15 children and “Jung und Jüdisch” has a group of 20. The youth center’s main priority is to instill in Jewish children a sense of community and belonging. It focuses on imparting Jewish religion and tradition as well as Jewish culture and arts. According to the head of the youth center, Mr. Michalowitz, the religious aspects of Judaism are the basis for all work with Jewish youth. As a branch of the Liberal Community Hanover, the center cooperates closely with Netzer (the youth movement of the World Union for Progressive Judaism) and “Jung und Jüdisch”. For example, the center’s madrichim are sent to seminars organized by Netzer. There is no formal education for the staff at the youth center. The youth center very rarely works with non-Jewish organizations.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 5; consisting of 1 rosh; 4 madrichim Volunteers (estimated): 3-4 Number of participants: 15 children (6-18); 20 young adults (18-35) Funding: Liberal Jewish Community of Hanover	Liberales Jugend-Zentrum Hannover Head of the Youth Center: Mr. Michalowitz Fuhsestr. 6; 30419 Hannover Tel: +49 (0)511-2880100 Fax: +49 (0)511-2353954 Website: www.ljgh.de email: gemeinde@ljgh.de

41. Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Szimcha, Heidelberg (Jewish Youth Center Szimcha, Heidelberg)

The Jewish Youth Center Szimcha was founded 15 years ago by the Jewish Community in Heidelberg. Szimcha attracts Jewish children between the ages of 3 and 19. Currently, the center has 30-35 children. All youths are welcome irrespective of their religious upbringing. The center is also very receptive to children with a non-Halachic background. The center’s main priority is to reach out to all Jewish children and instill in them Jewish traditions, values and morals. One of their main objectives is to start training the children in Jewish education at a young age, so that the children can grow up with Jewish values and traditions instilled in them. Szimcha offers many different chugim (workshops) for its children, such as art, music and sports. Shabbat gets celebrated every week and a very big Shabbat gets organized once a month. The center often organizes family evenings. The work of the center focuses on giving its members insight into Jewish religion, traditions, culture and arts. The religious

aspects of Judaism are often taught in cooperation with the cantor of the Heidelberg synagogue. He comes to Szimcha to teach religious studies to children of all ages. One of the center's madrichoth is a student at the Center for Jewish Studies at the Heidelberg University. Jewish topics, such as the Holocaust, are also taught to children considered old enough.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 3, consisting of: 1 Rosh, 2 Madrichim Volunteers: 4-5 Participants: 30-35 children divided up into three groups Funding: Jewish Community of Heidelberg Jewish Council of Baden	Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Szimcha Head: Halyna Dohayman Jüdische Kultusgemeinde Heidelberg Häusserstr. 10- 12; 69115 Heidelberg Tel: +49 (0)6221-90524-0 Tel: +49 (0)6221-72 74 987 email: o.dohayman@gmx.net

42. Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Lübeck (Jewish Youth Center, Lübeck)

The Jewish Youth Center of Lübeck was founded in 2000 by Lehawa and the Central Welfare Board of Jews (ZWSt) in Germany to counteract the obvious lack of programs and activities for young Jews in the city. The center is an official branch of Lübeck's Jewish Community. It is open to Jews ranging in ages from 15 to 23. Everyone is welcome irrespective of their religious upbringing. The youth center is also very receptive to people with a non-Halachic background. The center's mandate, implemented by the Jewish Community authorities, is to provide a Jewish education for the young. The religious aspects of Judaism are taught by Rabbi Pushkin. Although religious studies are an important component of the center's work, it does not appeal to everyone. The center aims to offer topics of discussion that most of its members can relate to. Recent topics of discussion and seminars have been Israel and the Middle East conflict, integration vs. assimilation, and anti-Semitism in Europe and Germany.

One of the issues which Ms. Pletoukina (Head of the Centre) would like to resolve is the issue of the treatment of non-Halachic Jews. Unfortunately, many of the young people at her center, particularly many of the extremely active ones, are excluded from participating in activities that are offered by the ZWSt and the Central Council of Jews in Germany.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 Rosh who is also the madricha Volunteers: In cooperation with Lehawa Participants: 15 -40 Funding: Jewish Community of Lübeck Previous project received funding from: ZWSt, Central Council, Lehawa, Aktion Mensch	Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Lübeck Jüdische Gemeinde Lübeck St. Annen Strasse 11-13; 23552 Lübeck Tel: +49 (0)451-79 82 18 2 Fax: +49 (0)451- 70 74 20 8 Rosh of the Youth Center: Ms Anastasia Pletoukina Website: jg-luebeck.de/ email: jugendzentrum@jg-luebeck.de

43. Jüdisches Jugendzentrum, Mainz (Jewish Youth Center, Mainz)

The Jewish Youth Center in Mainz was founded in 2002. Currently a dozen young people ranging in ages from 13-25 are enrolled in the center. The youth center is also very receptive to youths with a

non-Halachic background. The center works directly under the auspices of Mainz's Jewish Community. It sometimes cooperates with the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt) and the Lauder Foundation. It does not cooperate with non-Jewish organizations. The center's main priority is to reach out to all Jewish children and instill in them Jewish traditions, values, and morals. The center provides a platform for young Jewish people to meet, discuss things and enjoy each other's company. Most children stem from immigrant families, mostly from the former Soviet Union. As a result, the center seeks to help them integrate into the community without them losing sight of their Jewish heritage and their Jewish identity. Once a month the center organizes a discussion group with a member of the Jewish Community board. Topics vary from social ethics to aspects on Jewish religion. The center organizes Hebrew classes, workshops on Israel and also has its own band and offers various kinds of music classes.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 4 consisting of: 1 rosh; 3 madrichim All work is voluntary. Participants: 13 (up to 30 for special events) Funding: Jewish Community of Mainz	Jugend-Zentrum Mainz Forsterstrasse 2, 55118 Mainz Telephone: +49 (0) 6131-61 39 90 Fax: +49 (0) 6131-61 17 67 Head of the Center: Ms. Spolanskaya Website: www.jgmainz.de/index.htm email: info@jgmainz.de

44. Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Mönchengladbach (Jewish Youth Center, Mönchengladbach)

The Jewish Youth Center of Mönchengladbach was founded simultaneously with the re-incorporation of the city's Jewish Community. The original initiative came from local Jews who saw the need for a youth center while there was a large influx of immigrants arriving from the former Soviet Union. The youth center attracts Jewish children ranging in ages from 6-18. Children are welcome irrespective of their religious upbringing. The youth center is also very receptive to children with a non-Halachic background. The work of the center focuses on giving its members insight into Jewish religion, traditions, culture and arts. The religious aspects of Judaism are conveyed through the celebration of the high holidays. Jewish historical topics, such as the Holocaust, are only taught when the children reach an age considered appropriate. Furthermore, the center strives to give children insight into the global Jewish world, including Israel and the Russian Diaspora. The center also offers dance and choir lessons, Hebrew and English classes and leisure activities for young people. A difficult challenge the youth center faces is dealing with parents who refuse a Bar or Bat-Mizvah for their children.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 8 consisting of: 1 Rosh; 7 teachers; no volunteers. Participants: 30-33 Funding: Jewish Community Mönchengladbach	Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Mönchengladbach Jüdische Gemeinde Mönchengladbach Albertusstr. 54; 41061 Mönchengladbach Tel: +49 (0)2161- 238 79 Fax: +49 (0)2161-146 39 email: juedischegemeindemg@t-online.de

45. Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Neshama, München (Jewish Youth Center Neshama, Munich)

The Jewish Youth Center Neshama in Munich was founded simultaneously with the re-establishment of Munich's Jewish Community. Today Neshama attracts Jewish children ranging in ages from 6-19. About 60-70 children are currently enrolled at the center. Children are welcome irrespective of their

religious upbringing. The kindergarten is also very receptive to children with a non-Halachic background. Neshama's main priority is to reach out to all Jewish children and teach them Jewish traditions and to instill in them Jewish and secular values and morals. The work of the center focuses on giving its children insight into Jewish religion, traditions, culture and arts. Ilya Krasnov, head of the youth center, points out that Neshama is a center based on traditions rather than religion. The center works in close cooperation with Munich's Jewish Community. Neshama's biggest challenge is maintaining its already high level of quality set up by its team from the very beginning. To do this, Mr. Krasnov hopes to be able to provide his madrichim with even better training programs in the future. As far as he is concerned, getting a better further educational program for the staff of Neshama is his biggest challenge.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 12 consisting of: 1 Rosh; 11 Madrichim Volunteers: Older chanichim Number of participants: 60-70, in 6 kwutzoth Funding: Munich's Jewish Community; Project funding; Private donations	Jugend-Zentrum Neshama Israelitische Kultusgemeinde München und Oberbayern K.d.ö.R. St.-Jakobs-Platz 18; 80331 München Telephone: +49 (0)89 - 20 24 00-100 Fax: +49 (0)89 - 20 24 00-170 Rosh: Ilya Krasnov Website: www.ikg-muenchen.de email: info@ikg-m.de

46. Jugendzentrum Hatikva, Münster (Youth Center Hatikva, Münster)

The Münster Jewish Community's Youth Center Hatikva was founded nine years ago. The center's biggest priority is community-building among its participants. Breaking down prejudices against Muslim teenagers; for example, is one of the center's primary goals. Although the youth center is also open to non-Halachic Jews and non-Jews, it operates in a kosher environment. The visiting teenagers play, bake and eat together. Once a month they organize a special activity such as bowling or swimming. One main objective of the center is to convey knowledge about Judaism. The youths organize and celebrate Kabbalat Shabbat at frequent intervals. Furthermore, the center's rosh, an Israeli, is considered the local emissary on discussions revolving around Israel. The center attracts larger groups of kids for the shabbaton as well as for the monthly field trips. 10 to 15 children attend these programs regularly. Currently, the center does not have any joint projects with non-Jewish organizations. Ms. Mirith Silberman, who only took over the reign of the center in March 2009, plans on developing such relationships. Another important future goal set by the new director, is organizing more elaborate holiday programs with the teenagers, such as a play during the Chanukah season.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 rosh: Ms. Mirith Silberman 3 madrichim Participants: 5 -15 Funding: Jewish Community of Münster	Jugendzentrum Hatikva Jüdische Gemeinde Münster Klosterstrasse 8-9; D-48143 Münster Tel.: +49 (0)251-44909 (Jewish Community) Fax: +49 (0)251- 51 15 52 http://www.jgms.org email: jgmms@aol.com

47. Jüdisches Jugendzentrum, Straubing (Jewish Youth Center, Straubing)

About 30-50 children are taught about the Jewish religion and Hebrew in the Jewish Community's youth center in Straubing. The teachers are the Community's rabbi and his wife. The Rebbetzin teaches the toddlers. The rabbi himself teaches the school-age children until they graduate. Most of the children come from families with origins in the former Soviet Union. Many of them have not yet mastered German and are finding it difficult to master Hebrew as well. Since the youth center caters to Orthodox families, Hebrew is an important third language which the children must learn while simultaneously developing their German skills and maintaining their Russian. Hiring a younger teacher would increase the quality of the programs offered. However, increased funding would be necessary before that could happen.

Facts	Contact Data
No information available	Jewish Community Straubing Wittelsbacherstr. 2; 94315 Straubing Tel: +49 (0)94 21 - 13 87 Mobile: +49 (0)152 - 088 701 74 email: ikg-straubing@t-online.de

48. Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Zion, Stuttgart (Jewish Youth Center Zion, Stuttgart)

The youth center Zion was founded more than 20 years ago by the Stuttgart Jewish Community. About ten years ago the youth center underwent major reorganization. It was then that it was able to take up its work actively. Zion is open to Jewish children between the ages of 6 and 18. Children are welcome irrespective of their religious upbringing. The youth center is also very receptive to children with a non-Halachic background. Zion's main priority is to reach out to all Jewish children and instill in them Jewish traditions, values, morals and Zionist ideals. The center's name already points to its Zionist ideology. The work of the center focuses on giving its members insight into Jewish religion, traditions, culture and arts. Jewish cultural topics, such as the Holocaust, are also taught to children considered old enough. Zion hopes to maintain its solid reputation and continue being a center filled with life and energy. This would be the driving force that would make it grow into a bigger and better place in the future. Major hardships for Zion stem from a lack of money and representative rooms out of which it could work.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 8 consisting of: 1 rosh; 7 madrichim. No volunteers. Participants: ca. 25 Funding: Jewish Community of Stuttgart; Association of Jewish Communities in Baden-Württemberg	Jugendzentrum Zion Israelitische Religionsgemeinschaft Württembergs Hospitalstrasse 36; 70174 Stuttgart; Germany Tel: +49 (0)711 - 228 36-0 Fax: +49 (0)711 -228 36-18 Head of the youth center: Maria Suslof Website: http://www.irgw.de/

49. Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Oz, Wiesbaden (Jewish Youth Center Oz, Wiesbaden)

Ever since it was founded, the post-war Jewish Community of Wiesbaden has had a youth center, but Oz is a recent development. Oz attracts Jewish children and teenagers between 4 and 18. It welcomes all children without regard to religious background. The youth center currently consists mainly of Halachic Jews but has a few non-Halachic Jewish members who are seeking to convert. The center

also aims to build a bridge between each child and Israel and Judaism, and theorizes that active involvement with the youth center will help speed a child's integration process into both the Jewish Community and German society in general.

Thus, Oz offers a wide variety of activities, such as photography, art, handicrafts, table tennis and more. The center provides a warm lunch for all (dairy kosher) and it organizes three mini-machanot (weekend trips) for member children, completely subsidized by the Community.

According to Mr. Krasnov, the most important achievement to date is the organization of the three mini-machanot a year. The center would like to reach all Jewish children in Wiesbaden and help build a strong nucleus of activists at Oz.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: Community workers support the youth center. No volunteers. Participants: 20-30, in three kvuzoth Funding: Jewish Community of Wiesbaden	Jugendzentrum Oz, Wiesbaden Friedrichstraße 31 – 33; 65185 Wiesbaden Telephone: +49 (0)6 11 - 93 33 03 27 Fax: +49 (0)6 11 - 93 33 03 19 Rosh: Mark Krasnov; mob.: +49 (0)1 76 -64 14 65 71 Website: http://www.jz-oz.de email: mark@jz-oz.de

50. Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Wuppertal (Jewish Youth Center, Wuppertal)

The youth center of the Wuppertal Jewish Community has been active for the past 10 years. The center strives to be attractive to all Jewish youths of the Community while emphasizing the Halacha. It also caters to teenagers not interested in specifically Jewish themes. Non-Halachic Jews; for example, those children with only a Jewish father, are welcome to participate at all functions, including the machanot. The center focuses on teaching the children about their traditions instead of religious rules and finds this method more accepted. The center also strives to give children insight into the global Jewish world, including Israel. Leonid Goldberg, a JC Board member said, the existence of the youth center is in itself a great feat. He says that there has been a major change for the better compared to the situation 25 years ago, when his children were the only young members of the Community.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 religion teacher (from the JC) 1 rosh (head of the youth center); 4 madrichim Volunteers: ca. 5 Participants: 25-35 (Sunday meeting); 40 children and teenagers attend religious lessons Funding: Jewish Community of Wuppertal Donations by the Sparkasse (Bank)	Jüdische Kultusgemeinde Wuppertal Gemarker Strasse 15; 42275 Wuppertal Tel. +49 (0)202-371183 Tel. +49 (0)202-37228-55 (Leonid Goldberg) Fax: +49 (0)202-3711850

51. Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Würzburg (Jewish Youth Center, Würzburg)

What began as an irregular organization of activities for Würzburg's Jewish youths by Lehawa became a full fledged Jewish youth center of the Jewish Community in 2003. Today, the center attracts Jewish children ranging in ages from 4-22. Everyone is welcome irrespective of their religious upbringing.

The youth center is also very receptive to people with a non-Halachic background. The center's main priority is to reach out to all children of Jewish heritage and to instill in them Jewish traditions, values and morals. Most of Würzburg's Jewish youths hail from Russia and have no or very limited knowledge of Judaism. The work of the center focuses on giving its members insight into Jewish religion, traditions, culture and arts. The religious aspects of Judaism are generally conveyed through visual aids such as films. Other Jewish topics are developed through music and Jewish art.

The youth center is run under the auspices of Würzburg's Jewish Community and the Association of Jewish Communities in Bavaria. It cooperates with other Jewish organizations such as the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany, Jung und Jüdisch and the Lauder Foundation.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 4 consisting of: 1 Rosh; 3 Madrichim No volunteers Participants: 30 Funding: Jewish Community of Würzburg	Jüdisches Jugendzentrum Würzburg Israelitische Gemeinde Würzburg Valentin-Becker-Strasse 11; 97072 Würzburg Tel: +49 (0)931-404140 Fax: +49 (0)931-4655249 Director: Mr. Schiff Website: www.shalomeuropa.de E-mail address: info@shalomeuropa.de

F) Student Organizations

52. “Jüdische Organisation Norddeutscher Studenten e.V.” (Hamburg) (Jewish Organization of North German Students, Hamburg)

The Hamburg-based “Jüdische Organization Norddeutscher Studenten e.V. “, also known as JONS, was founded in 1995. Three major criteria must be met to be allowed membership. Members must be Halachic Jews, permanent residents of Germany and between the ages of 18 and 35. Currently JONS has around 420 members of which 300 are active participants. The union's main priority is to bring Jewish students together and to create a platform where they can exchange ideas about politics and religion. The union provides a place for Jewish students to integrate but not to assimilate. JONS places emphasis on the values of Jewish heritage and traditions as “the glue that keeps the Jewish people united”. The union organizes parties, discussions, debates and regular monthly gatherings for its members. The student union strongly values Jewish religious tradition. It observes all Jewish holidays and takes into account the role that religion plays in them. Still, JONS does not consider itself a religious organization but rather one based on traditions. JONS is completely independent. However, it works closely together with the other Jewish student unions such as the European Jewish Student Union and Jewish organizations in Copenhagen and Amsterdam.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 3 board of directors Volunteers: ca. 20 Participants: ca. 100 Funding: Jewish Community Hamburg (small budget) Jewish Agency (project based); ZWSt (project based) JOINT (project based)	Jüdische Organisation Norddeutscher Studenten e.V. Grindelhof 30; 20357 Hamburg Executive committee members: Maxim Schkolnik email: m.schkolnik@jons-ev.org Mischa Kofman, email: m.kofman@jons-ev.org Ilona Vochtchina, email: i.vochtchina@jons-ev.org

53. Bund jüdischer Studenten Baden e.V., Heidelberg (Jewish Student Union in Baden e.V./Heidelberg)

The Jewish Student Union in Heidelberg was founded in December 2007 by four active local students. These students made it their aim to organize constructive and productive activities for the large number of Jewish students in Heidelberg and surrounding towns. The union welcomes Jewish students between the ages of 18 and 35. The three major criteria for membership are to be a Halachic Jew, to have permanent residency in Baden and to meet the age requirement. Currently the student union has about 100 members. The union is completely independent, although it has some limitations in terms of how its budget is spent, as they are supported by the Oberrat Baden (Jewish Council of Baden). It often cooperates with the other Jewish student unions and with the local Jewish Community. The student union often uses the rooms of the Jewish Community. The union also works with the project ILI - I like Israel. There is no cooperation with non-Jewish organizations. The biggest project currently is the prospect of opening a Hillel house-type residency for Jewish students on the Heidelberg university campus. There are talks underway with the Central Council of Jews in Germany and with other organizations.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 3; 3 members of the board of directors; Volunteers: ca. 20 Participants: ca. 100 Funding: Oberrat Baden: Private donations; Entrance fees (at events)	Bund jüdischer Studenten Baden e.V. Häusserstrasse 10-12; 69115 Heidelberg Website: www.bjsb.de email: info@bjsb.de Head of the Student Union: Jonathan Walter, Mobile: +49 (0)171-541 7411

54. Bund jüdischer Jugendlicher und Studenten Köln e.V. (Jewish Student Union, Cologne)

In January 2009 four very active and eager Jewish students (re-)founded the Bund jüdischer Jugendlicher und Studenten Köln e.V. with support from the Jewish Community in Cologne. The original aim was to organize constructive and productive activities for the large number of Jewish students in Cologne. The student union welcomes all Halachic and non-Halachic Jewish students between the ages of 18 and 26. The group's main priority is to bring Jewish students in Cologne together so they can get to know each other and make new friends. The union organizes parties, discussions, debates and monthly gatherings for members; it sometimes cooperates with other Jewish student unions to organize bigger events. The student union is completely independent in its decision-making but is supported by the Jewish Community of Cologne. It often cooperates with other Jewish student unions and with the Jewish Community, with the Jewish youth center and the Jewish Community in Düsseldorf; it also has had some cooperation with Limmud.de. There is no cooperation with non-Jewish organizations.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 4 board of directors; 1 Jewish Community employee No volunteers. Number of participants: 60-70 Funding: Jewish Community of Cologne	Bund jüdischer Jugendlicher und Studenten Köln e.V Synagogen-Gemeinde Köln Roonstraße 50; 50674 Köln Tel: +49 (0)221 - 92 15 60-0 Fax: +49 (0)221 - 92 15 60-9 email: bjjsk@gmx.net

G) Jewish Adult Education Centers

55. Jüdische Volkshochschule Berlin, JVHS (Jewish Adult Education Center Berlin)

The Jewish Adult Education Center was founded in 1962 by the Jewish Community of West Berlin. The highest priority is given to imparting Jewish religion, tradition, culture and art. Factual, competent education about Jewry is the main focus of the institution, which aims to strengthen Jewish identity and build a bridge to the non-Jewish society.

Course offerings fall into several categories, including Jewish history, religion and philosophy, contemporary history, literature and film events, cultural history and psychology, language courses in Hebrew, Yiddish and German, and thematic courses such as the Jewish calendar, music and dance. In order to help the Jewish FSU immigrants achieve a better integration into German society and the Jewish Community, the JVHS offers intensive German language courses and other programs. Courses in Hebrew cover such topics as Israeli culture and society. Courses in German as a foreign language are also offered to young Israelis.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 3 full-time staff; 13- 20 part-time teachers per year Participants: 400 per trimester, mostly non-Jews Funding: Jewish Community of Berlin Federal State of Berlin, Participant fees	Jüdische Volkshochschule Berlin Jüdische Gemeinde zu Berlin, K.d.ö.R Fasanenstraße 79-80; 10623 Berlin Tel: +49 (0)30 - 880 280 Website: www.jvhs.de email: jvhs-berlin@jg-berlin.org

56. Jüdische Volkshochschule Frankfurt (Jewish Adult Education Center, Frankfurt/Main)

The Jewish Adult Education Center in Frankfurt (JVHS) was founded in 1988 by Michel Friedman, head of the cultural department of the Jewish Community of Frankfurt. The JVHS welcomes all members of the Jewish Community and all citizens of Frankfurt who are interested in Jewish culture and history. The adult education center fosters dialogue between the Jewish and non-Jewish world. The JVHS offers a wide variety of classes taught by professional and highly qualified teachers. Classes, seminars, lectures, readings and excursions on specific and more general topics are as much a part of the program as are Hebrew and Yiddish language classes, seminars on the philosophy of Judaism, and cooking and dance classes. In addition, the JVHS strives to provide comprehensive background information on the Diaspora and Israel. The JVHS works together with other supporters of adult education including the Trialogue of Cultures (Trialog der Kulturen), an interreligious and intercultural project, which is co-organized by the corresponding religious educational supporters in Frankfurt, by Frankfurt's Adult Education Center and by the JVHS. However there are no permanent

cooperative programs; co-operation varies from project to project. The most frequent partner is the Adult Education Center in Frankfurt.

Facts	Contact Data
<p>Employees: 32 including; thereof: 1 director, 1 secretary, 30 teachers Volunteers: N/A Participants: 400 each semester Funding: no answer was offered</p>	<p>Jüdische Volkshochschule Frankfurt Director: Mr. Roberto Fabian Westendstraße 43 60325 Frankfurt Telephone: +49 (0)69 -76 80 36-142 Frau Shkolnik Fax: +49 (0)69 - 76 80 36-179 Website: www.jg-ffm.de/web/deutsch/erziehung-bildung/juedische-volkshochschule/ email: volkshochschule@jg-ffm.de, jvhsffm@aol.com</p>

57. Jüdische Volkshochschule München (Jewish Adult Education Center, Munich)

The Jewish Adult Education Center in Munich (JVHS) was founded in the spring of 1983 as a project of the cultural center of the Jewish Community. The JVHS in Munich was modeled on the Jewish adult education center in Berlin. The demand was very high and thus it became very popular. The JVHS welcomes all adults interested in Jewish culture, Jewish history, Hebrew and Yiddish, and the philosophy of religion. The JVHS offers a wide variety of courses that go beyond Judaism and Jewish studies. The adult students have the chance to enroll in seminars, lectures and readings on a plethora of topics as well as attend classes on cooking, Israeli folk dancing, and various levels of Hebrew and Yiddish classes. The center offers art classes and has recently added a yoga class to its curriculum. All teachers are highly qualified and very motivated. Above all, the JHVS values authenticity; all teachers are Jewish and language teachers are native speakers. In addition, the JVHS strives to provide comprehensive background information on the Diaspora and Israel. The JVHS often collaborates with the adult education center in Munich. According to Ms. Ellen Presser, director of the JVHS Munich, there is no shortage of potential qualified staff and good ideas, but the JVHS needs more space and financial support.

Facts	Contact Data
<p>Employees: 10; including: 1 director, 1 secretary, 5-8 teachers Volunteers: A few volunteers teach German for immigrants Participants: 120-200 students each semester Funding: Course fees Jewish Community Munich</p>	<p>Jüdische Volkshochschule München Israelitische Kultusgemeinde München und Oberbayern K.d.ö.R. Director: Ms. Ellen Presser St.-Jakobs-Platz 18; 80331 München Tel: +49 (0)89-20 24 00 491 Fax: +49 (0)89-20 24 00 470 Website: http://www.ikg-muenchen.de/index.php?id=54 email: Kultur@ikg-m.de</p>

H) Batej Midrasch (Lehrhäuser)

58. Beit Midrasch (Jüdisches Lehrhaus) Bamberg

The Beit Midrasch Bamberg was founded in November 2008 by the Jewish Community of Bamberg. The initiative came from the chazan (cantor) of the community, ArieH Rudolph. His idea was to establish a house of learning following the example of the Jewish Adult Education Center (JVHS) in Berlin and the Lehrhaus in Emmendingen. The Bamberg Lehrhaus started with shiurim on the first Shabbat of each month. Today, it consists of a non-academic German segment with weekly lectures, and the Bet Midrasch Russit where lectures are given in Russian as a special offer to FSU immigrants. In the winter semester 2009/2010 the institution plans to open an academic branch with lecturers, including guest lecturers from the Otto-Friedrich-University Bamberg. The Lehrhaus already is closely connected with the Jewish Community of Bamberg and the Association for Jewish History and Religion (Verein für jüdische Geschichte und Religion) in Bamberg. Jewish religion, history and tradition are the main lecture themes. The Bet Midrasch Russit places a special emphasis on raising Jewish children, Jewish education and nurturing Jewish tradition in families with an FSU background.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: / Volunteers: The coordinator of the Beit Midrasch The religious teacher of the JC Additional lecturers on different topics Participants: 10 per event Funding: Jewish Community Bamberg	Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Bamberg Jüdisches Lehrhaus Mr. ArieH Rudolph Willy-Lessing-Str. 7a; 96047 Bamberg Tel.: +49 (0)951-29787-13 Website: www.ikg-bamberg.de (JC Bamberg) Email: ArieH.Rudolph@gmx.de

59. Masorti Beit Midrasch Berlin (Masorti Lehrhaus Berlin)

The Masorti Beit Midrasch Berlin started its work as a Jüdisches Lehrhaus of the Masorti movement in Germany in January 2003, and quickly became a place of intense Jewish learning in the German capital. The basic method of study used is traditional chevruta-style learning (dialogue) followed by a shiur (talk). The spectrum of shiurim ranges from Talmud and Torah study focusing on topics of social justice, to practical issues of Jewish life today. Past guest lecturers include Rabbi Mark R. Cohen (Princeton), Rabbi Burt Visotzky (New York), Rabbi Levi-Weiman-Kelman (Jerusalem) and Rabbi Robert Liberles (Beer Sheva). Thanks to strong support from American rabbinical students, it has been possible to organize several summer programs (Sommer im Lehrhaus), offering, for example, introductory courses in Hebrew conversation and in how to use the siddur (prayerbook). The Masorti Lehrhaus continues in the tradition of the Freie Jüdische Lehrhaus in Frankfurt/Main (founded in 1920 by Franz Rosenzweig), and is open to all interested Jews.

Facts	Contact Data
No information available	Masorti e.V. Eislebener Str. 4: 10789 Berlin Tel.: +49 (0)30 - 21016551 Fax: +49 (0)30 - 21016552 Website: www.masorti.de/lehrhaus_de.html email: info@masorti.de

60. Beit Midrasch Emmendingen (Jüdisches Lehrhaus Emmendingen)

The Beit Midrasch was founded on November 1, 2007 by the Jewish Community of Emmendingen and the inter-religious Association for Jewish History and Culture (Verein für jüdische Geschichte und Kultur Emmendingen e.V.). The initiator was Klaus Teschemacher (executive secretary of the Jewish Community in Emmendingen), who heads the Lehrhaus to this day. The goal was to impart knowledge of Jewish history and religion to Jews, and particularly to non-Jews. Based on Franz Rosenzweig's concept of dialogue learning, the institution offers courses in Jewish history and religion, liturgy, philosophy (Maimonides), architecture, painting, and medieval calligraphy. Hebrew language course are offered at the beginner and advanced levels. Adult Jewish Community members from the FSU may attend for free, and courses are held in Russian. Moreover, the staff wants to attract children who can participate in inter-religious workshops such as Weihnukkah, a combination of Christmas and Hanukkah. Last year, this was extremely popular. The Lehrhaus also emphasizes knowledge about Israel. This summer semester it is organizing a course on the Arab-Israeli conflict, together with the municipal adult education center of Emmendingen, which also pays the teacher's salary.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 4 teachers Participants: 30 per semester, 50 % non-Jewish Funding: fees of participants:	Jüdische Gemeinde Emmendingen K.d.ö.R. Kirchstr. 11; 79312 Emmendingen Telephone: +49 (0)7641-57 19 89 Fax: +49 (0)7641-5719 80 Website: www.juedgemem.de/ email: juedgemem@aol.com <a href="http://juedisches-museum-
emmendingen.de/Lehrhaus0902.pdf">http://juedisches-museum- emmendingen.de/Lehrhaus0902.pdf

I) Rabbinical Seminaries / Yeshivot

61. Abraham Geiger College, Potsdam

The Abraham Geiger College (AGC) is the first Liberal rabbinical seminary in continental Europe since the Shoah. Its mission is to educate rabbis for Jewish Communities in Central and Eastern Europe. Founded in 1999, the AGC is an institute at Potsdam University and matriculated its first class of rabbinical students in 2001. In 2006, the institute ordained its first graduates. The AGC's rabbinic studies are integrated into the extensive curriculum of the Institute of Jewish Studies at Potsdam University, which provides the ambience and resources of a large state university. This structure helps to promote an understanding of Judaism within a pluralistic context. In addition to the rabbinical seminary, the Abraham Geiger College established an Institute of Cantorial Arts in the late summer of 2008, which is intended to train future cantors for Liberal Jewish congregations in Europe. According to AGC Chairman Walter Homolka, the cantorial program at the college has been "particularly helpful because not many immigrants see themselves immediately as a rabbi, but many are musically inclined from the very beginning. Both rabbinical and cantorial tracks provide professionals that will be able to serve as agents of change in Jewish congregations and communities across the continent."

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 15 staff lecturers, 2-3 guest lecturers Funding: German Federal Ministry of Interior Conference of Federal Ministers of Culture Central Council of Jews in Germany Ministry of Science, Research and Culture (Federal State of Brandenburg); Private Donors	Chairman: Prof. Dr. Walter Homolka Abraham Geiger College P.O. Box 120852; 10598 Berlin; Germany Tel.: +49 (0)30 - 31805910 Fax: +49 (0)30 - 318059110 Website: www.abraham-geiger-kolleg.de email: Abraham.Geiger.Kolleg@t-online.de

62. Rabbinical Seminary of Berlin Hildesheimer-Rabbinerseminar)

The newly established Rabbinical Seminary of Berlin has historic links to the legendary German Rabbi Dr. Esriel Hildesheimer, who founded the original Rabbinical Seminary of Berlin in 1869. That seminary ordained Orthodox rabbis until the Nazis closed it down in 1938. The new seminary was mainly an initiative of the Ronald S. Lauder Foundation in Germany. The core of the Rabbinical Seminary is the Yeshiva Beis Zion Berlin, an outstanding school for Torah studies in Germany, and a central institution of the Lauder Yeshurun, an organization that promotes Jewish education in Germany as well as in Central Europe. All students of the Rabbinical Seminary study at the Yeshiva Beis Zion. The Rabbinical Seminary of Berlin cooperates with the Central Council of Jews in Germany and provides support for small Jewish Communities in outlying areas (i.e., sending students to organize religious Sabbath and holiday services). The first two graduates from the Rabbinical Seminary of Berlin were ordained in June 2009.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 5 Students: 9 Funding: Central Council of Jews in Germany The Ronald S. Lauder Foundation Application submitted to the Federal Ministry of the Interior; Private donors	Rabbinerseminar zu Berlin Rabbi David Kern (Director) Skoblo Synagogue and Education Center Brunnenstrasse 33; 10115 Berlin; Deutschland Tel: +49 (0)30 40 50 46 90 Fax: +49 (0)30 40 50 46 969 Website: www.rabbinerseminar.de

63. Yeshiva Beis Zion - the Lauder College at the Skoblo Synagogue and Education Center, Berlin

The Yeshiva Beis Zion is a center of authentic, in-depth Jewish learning and living, serving all of Central Europe. The yeshiva program is an intensive, full day course of study offered on three levels: introductory, intermediate and advanced. The introductory course is a one year program designed to provide broad Jewish literacy. Emphasis on Hebrew reading and comprehension, and an introduction to various texts including Mishna, Gemara and Halachic works provide students with a framework in which to continue Jewish learning, either in the yeshiva or independently. The head of the yeshiva, Yoel Smith, is a renowned Torah scholar from the UK, the teaching staff comes from Israel, the US and Germany. The students currently enrolled are from cities across Germany, as well as Hungary, Poland, Belarus and Moldova. Seminar participants have come from Lithuania, Latvia, the Czech Republic, Serbia and Montenegro, Romania and Bulgaria. The introductory and intermediate programs are also used by Jewish students who are studying medicine, business, or law in and around Berlin. Yeshiva Beis Zion also hosts the Rabbinical Seminary of Berlin (see inst. 62)

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 6 Students: 32 Funding: The Ronald S. Lauder Foundation Ner Le'elef Private donors	Yeshiva Beis Zion Skoblo Synagogue and Education Center Brunnenstrasse 33; 10115 Berlin, Deutschland Tel: +49 (0)30 40 50 46 90 Fax: +49 (0)30 40 50 46 969 Website: www.lauderyeshurun.de/en/home-y email contact: zsolt.balla@yeshiva.de

64. Lauder Midrasha, Berlin

The Lauder Midrasha, originally established in Frankfurt/Main in 2001 and moved to Berlin in 2006, is designed for young women who wish to discover their Jewish identity. The Midrasha helps them to make a connection with their Jewish heritage and explore its contents in a serious yet relaxed atmosphere. The Midrasha offers in-depth study of the Torah, the Halacha, Hebrew and Jewish tradition. A dedicated and experienced teaching staff assists each student's personal development and helps them develop a positive identity as Jews.

The programs offered range from full time semesters of studies with daily shiurim to regular Shabbat learning programs together with Jewish families from Berlin.

The director of the Lauder Midrasha, Ms. Olga Afanasev, has a law degree from the Johann-Wolfgang-von-Goethe University in Frankfurt/Main. The managing team is completed by the Menahel Ruchani, Rabbi Meir Roberg (Berlin/Jerusalem), and by Rabbi Dani Fabian (Senior Lecturer).

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 6 Students: 18 Funding: The Ronald S. Lauder Foundation Private Donors	The Lauder Midrasha Rykestrasse 53; 10405 Berlin, Germany Tel: +49 (0)30 440 10 252 Website: www.lauderyeshurun.de/de/midrasha email contact: olga@lauder.de

65. Yeshiva Gedola Berlin (Chabad)

The Yeshiva Gedola of Chabad Lubavitch Berlin was opened in October 2000 and today belongs to the Chabad Jewish Educational and Family Center in Berlin (founded in 2007). There are 12 full time rabbinic students every year. The yeshiva is also open to interested Jews from Berlin (and elsewhere) to join learning and lessons or to use the library. A regular study day for the students includes Jewish philosophy, Talmud, Jewish ethics and a considerable segment of private study. Currently most of the bocherim are from the United States and from Eastern Europe. The Rosh ha Yeshiva, Rabbi Dov Ber Kahn, emphasizes that the yeshiva has a strong obligation to impart Jewish knowledge to Jews in Berlin and also in the surrounding area. "Lilmod chayav lelamed", he says. The rabbinical students are involved in the Chabad outreach programs for schools, Bikur Cholim, old age homes and in visiting prisoners. A support system for smaller Jewish Communities especially in Eastern Berlin (seminars and services) is under construction.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 3 Students: 12 each year Funding: Exclusively through fundraising	Yeshiva of Chabad Lubavitch Berlin Rosh ha Yeshiva: Rabbi Dov Ber Kahn Jüdisches Bildungs- und Familienzentrum Münstersche Straße 6; 10709 Berlin Telephone: +49 (0)30 - 2128-0830

66. Yeshiva Gedola in Frankfurt/Main (Chabad)

The Yeshiva Gedola of Chabad Lubavitch in Frankfurt/Main is situated in the famous West End Synagogue; the current bocherim come mainly from Israel and the United States. The Yeshiva Gedola was the first Orthodox Yeshiva that was established in Germany after World War II. In a certain sense it continues the tradition of what was once Germany's largest yeshiva, which was organized in Frankfurt in 1890 by Solomon Breuer, son-in-law and successor of Rabbi Samson Raphael Hirsch.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 3 Students: 12 Funding: Exclusively through fundraising	Yeshiva Gedola Frankfurt Director: Rabbi Yossi Havlin Altkönigstr 22; 60323 Frankfurt, Germany Telephone: +49 (0)69-722-770 Fax: +49 (0)69-9592-9518 Website: www.chabad-lubavitch.de

J) Academic Institutions of Jewish Studies

67. Touro College Berlin

Touro College Berlin was established in 2003. It is part of the Jewish-American Touro network that comprises 17 campuses in the United States, Germany, Russia and Israel. Aside from the American accreditation, since 2006 Touro College Berlin has also been granted state recognition as a German institution of higher learning. Touro College Berlin offers a B.Sc. program in International Business/Business Management and Administration: Management, and a unique M.A. program in Holocaust Communication and Tolerance. The curriculum for the M.A. in Holocaust Communication and Tolerance aims to deepen students' historical knowledge and foster an appropriate form of remembrance through innovative means of communicating and educating about the Holocaust in memorials, plaques, film, speech, and rituals. An interdisciplinary approach prepares students for professional opportunities in journalism, media design, education, research or other areas where contemporary, innovative and dignified ways of remembrance are called for. An MBA program will start in Fall 2010/2011.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 11 administrative staff, 4 full time faculty, 20 adjunct faculty Current number of enrolled students: 99 Funding (Sources): Private	Lander Institute about the Holocaust and Tolerance; Touro College: Am Rupenhorn 5 14055 Berlin, Tel.: +49 (0)30 - 300686 64 Website: www.touroberlin.de ; email: lander@touroberlin.de

68. Salomon Ludwig Steinheim Institute for German Jewish History at the University of Duisburg-Essen

The Salomon Ludwig Steinheim Institute for German Jewish History was founded in 1986. It is a cooperating institute of the University of Duisburg-Essen. It does research in the field of German-Jewish history from the Early Modern Times to the present. It investigates the complex patterns of interrelations between Jewish and general history from a religious and socio-historical, as well as literary and cultural studies perspectives. By virtue of paying special attention to intra-Jewish contexts, traditions and sources, the institute's research provides new insights into how Jews in German-speaking areas and in the whole of Europe have shaped their identities and their history in many fields with self-confidence.

The Steinheim Institute was the main impetus for the Department of Jewish Studies at Duisburg University, which moved in 2003 to the University of Düsseldorf.

Facts	Contact Data
No information available	Steinheim-Institut Geibelstr. 41; 47057 Duisburg; Germany Tel.: +49(0)203-370071/72 Fax: +49(0)203-373380 Website: 134.91.195.113/wiki/index.php/Hauptseite email: steinheim@steinheim-institut.org

69. Institut für Jüdische Studien, Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf (Institute of Jewish Studies at the Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf)

The Institute of Jewish Studies at the Heinrich Heine University Düsseldorf was founded in 2002. It succeeded the Department of Jewish Studies at Duisburg University. A specialty of the institute is the combination of Yiddish Studies and Jewish Studies. Other major fields of study are Rabbinical Literature and European Jewish History of the Early Modern Times and of the 19th Century. Close contacts exist between the institute and the Jewish Community in Düsseldorf.

Facts	Contact Data
No information available	Institut für Jüdische Studien Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf Universitätsstr. 1; 40225 Düsseldorf; Germany <i>Managing Director:</i> Prof. Dr. Stefan Rohrbacher Tel: +49 (0)211 - 81 15852 email: rohrbacher@phil-fak.uni-duesseldorf.de

70. Moses Mendelssohn Akademie Halberstadt (Moses Mendelssohn Academy Halberstadt)

The Moses Mendelssohn Academy Halberstadt (MMA) was founded in 1995 and is based on a civilian public trust. The MMA closely cooperates with the Moses Mendelssohn Center in Potsdam. It fulfils

the role of an educational center for all age groups, imparting basic knowledge of Jewish history, culture, tradition and religion to Jews and non-Jews, especially in former East Germany. The MMA is housed in the former Orthodox Rabbinical Seminary of Halberstadt, the Klaussynagoge, and also serves as an international meeting place. Numerous congresses/seminars and the Berend Lehmann Museum on German-Jewish/Prussian-Jewish history complete the profile of the MMA.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: Managing director (historian) 1 administrative clerk Volunteers: Strong support by local volunteers (civilian action groups); Students Funding: State Government of Saxony-Anhalt; Private Donations	Moses Mendelssohn Akademie Rosenwinkel 18; 38820 Halberstadt; Germany Managing director: Ms. Jutta Dick Tel: +49 (0)39 41 - 60 67 10 Fax: +49 (0)39 41 - 60 67 13 Website: www.moses-mendelssohn-akademie.de/ email: mma-halberstadt@t-online.de

71. Jewish Studies at the University of Halle

The main focus of the Department of Jewish Studies at the Martin Luther University Halle-Wittenberg (established in 1992) is set on teaching and research on Jewish philosophy, Jewish cultural history and intellectual history of European Jewry from the 16th century until the present. Special emphasis is given to the epochs of Renaissance und Early Modernity.

The Department of Jewish Studies does closely cooperate with the Leopold Zunz Center (LZC) at the same university, where Jewish culture, history, philosophy and literature is studied as part of the general European culture. The LZC does publish the “European Journal for Jewish Studies“ and is currently constructing the digital Leopold Zunz Archive (in cooperation with the National Library Jerusalem). The Curriculum of the Department of Jewish Studies at the University Halle includes - among others - Biblical and Modern Hebrew, History of the Jewish People, Jewish Religion and Philosophy.

Facts	Contact Data
No information available	Seminar für Judaistik/Jüdische Studien c/o Franckesche Stiftungen Franckeplatz 1, Haus 26, 06110 Halle / Saale Director: Prof. Dr. Giuseppe Veltri Tel: +49 (0)345 / 552 40 60 Website: www.judaistik.uni-halle.de/ Email: giuseppe.veltri@judaistik.uni-halle.de

72. Hochschule für Jüdische Studien in Heidelberg (University of Jewish Studies Heidelberg)

The University of Jewish Studies Heidelberg (HfJS) was founded in 1979. It is supported by the Central Council of the Jews in Germany, financed through the local and federal government and is a fully recognized and accredited institution of higher learning. With eight professors, many assistants and currently about 150 students from 14 countries, the HfJS is considered one of the leading centers

for Jewish studies in Europe. Jews and non-Jews alike can study at the HfJS and specialize in different fields. The HfJS offers B.A. and M.A. programs in Jewish Studies, the state examination for Jewish religion teachers, and a B.A. in Community work. In cooperation with partner institutions it is also possible to complete rabbinical training. Those Jewish students who want to specialize in becoming teachers, Chasanim and future administration workers in the Jewish Communities all get a basic religious education, an academic education, but are also taught Community-specific issues. For example, future Community administration staff are provided with classes in accounting and public law. According to HfJS President Johannes Heil, Heidelberg should also establish in the near future a Hillel Student Center.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 8 professors/chairs; 15 teachers, 5 lecturers; a university rabbi; a few clerks in administration. Number of students: 150 Funding: Federal Government of Germany State Governments	Hochschule für Jüdische Studien Heidelberg President of the HfJS Prof. Johannes Heil Friedrichstraße 9; 69117 Heidelberg; Germany Telephone: +49 (0) 6221 - 43 85 10 Fax: +49 (0) 6221 - 4 38 51 29 Website: www.hfjs.eu/ email: info@hfjs.uni-heidelberg.de

73. Institut für Jüdische Studien, Universität Potsdam (Institute of Jewish Studies at the Potsdam University)

The Institute of Jewish Studies at the Potsdam University was established in 2007, succeeding the interdisciplinary course of Jewish Studies existing since 1994. According to the directorship, more than 300 students are currently enrolled in the different degree programs (B.A., M.A., PhD). Guest lecturers from Israel, France, the UK, Italy, Switzerland, the US and Germany have enriched the program which mainly focuses on the history and the present of Jewry in its manifold religious, cultural, intellectual, economical and social interrelations. Cooperative relations exist with academic institutions in Paris, Krakow, Southampton and a few Israeli universities, as well as with the Abraham Geiger College, which is also part of the Potsdam University

Facts	Contact Data
No information available	Institut Jüdische Studien/Jewish Studies Managing Director: Prof. Dr. Thomas Brechenmacher Tel: +49 (0)331 - 9771036 email: brema@uni-potsdam.de

74. Moses Mendelssohn Zentrum für europäisch-jüdische Studien, Potsdam (Moses Mendelssohn Center of European-Jewish Studies, Potsdam)

The Moses Mendelssohn Center (MMZ), established in 1992, is an interdisciplinary scientific research institution that conducts historical and philosophical surveys as well as research in literature, religion and the social sciences. As an associate of Potsdam University, it participates decisively in the organization of Jewish Studies. The MMZ's main focus is on the history, religion and culture of Jews and Judaism all over Europe. A special emphasis is put on the relational history of Jews with their non-Jewish surroundings. Research concentrates on the challenges of social integration and acculturation of

Jews (Haskala research) as well as on comparative socio-historical approaches (living conditions, geographic and social mobility), socio-cultural aspects, and aspects of the history of ideas (literature, arts, religion, philosophy, music). It also promotes research on modern Israeli society, partly combined with comparative analyses of Jewish centers in the Diaspora. Additional foci are the development of educational material about Jewish topics past and present, and systematic examination of right-wing extremism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia in (Eastern) Germany.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 6 full time scholars; a few scholars working in match-funding projects; 2 librarians administrative personal Funding: State Government of Brandenburg Private donations	Moses Mendelssohn Zentrum Director: Prof. Dr. Julius H. Schoeps Am Neuen Markt 8; 14467 Potsdam; Germany Tel: +49 (0)331- 28 094-0 Fax: +49 (0)331- 28 094-50 Website: www.mmz-potsdam.de email: moses@mmz.uni-potsdam.de

K) Independent Frameworks

75. Bet Debora e.V., Berlin

Elisa Klapheck, Lara Dämmig, and R. Monika Herweg launched the Jewish feminist initiative Bet Debora in 1998. The intention was to offer Jewish women a forum with the aim of building a gender-equal Judaism based on picking up the thread of European Jewry and the Jewish women's movement from before the Shoah. It also is rooted in the notion of Jewish renewal in Europe. This forum has met several times over the past 10 years. Conferences were organized in Berlin in 1999, 2001, and 2003; in Budapest, Hungary in 2006; and in Sofia, Bulgaria in June 2009. Bet Debora's goal is to reach European Jewish women, particularly rabbis, cantors, Jewish Community politicians, activists, rabbinic scholars, and interested Jewish women and men. Bet Debora focuses on Europe, although individual speakers from the U.S. and Israel have been invited. The highest priority in Bet Debora's work is given to transmitting Judaism and tradition as well as encouraging cultural and political engagement. It can already be stated that a European network of Jewish women has been established thanks to Bet Debora. Bet Debora volunteers plan to build a structure to facilitate more continuous work; for example, with smaller-scale projects between conferences. Given positive feedback from those who say they miss the work of Bet Debora in Berlin, another priority is to revive Bet Debora's presence in Germany.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: No paid staff. Participants: Per conference usually 100-200 Funding: Partly supported by foundations, German Federal Ministry of Family Affairs, Senior Citizens, Women and Youth; Jewish Community of Berlin, American Embassy	Bet Debora e.V. Driesener Straße 1 A; 10439 Berlin; Germany Tel: +49 (0)30 - 44 181 02 Website: www.bet-debora.de/ email: bet-debora@hagalil.com, bet.debora@googlemail.com

76. Jewish Educational and Family Center of Chabad Lubavitch Berlin

The Jewish Educational and Family Center of Chabad Lubavitch Berlin was founded in 1996 when Rabbi Yehuda Teichtal came with his family and some other Schlichim from Brooklyn to Germany's capital. In 2007 the Center took rooms in a central location in Western Berlin, in a building which formerly housed a power plant. It is essentially run as a Jewish Adult Educational Center. According to the Director Rabbi Yehuda Teichtal, the Center is aiming "to serve all Jewish people in Berlin, regardless of their background and affiliation, and focuses on a deeper understanding of Judaism". The half-year programs include classes and seminars in Hebrew, Talmud, Torah, Jewish Holidays, Jewish philosophy, Kabbala, Jewish ethics, historical topics and the discussion of temporary subjects from a Jewish perspective.

In addition, there is an active student program in which a monthly student Kabbalat Shabbat is organized. Educational trips for families and special holiday programs for the children complete the program of the Center. The Jewish Educational and Family Center includes a synagogue, a computer room, a restaurant, a visitor's center, a library, a youth lounge and a Mikwa. "We are open 365 days a year", says Rabbi Yehuda Teichtal.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 8 Number of participants: ca. 115 per half-year-program Funding: Permanent Fundraising	Jüdisches Bildungs- und Familienzentrum Direktor: Rabbi Yehuda Teichtal Münstersche Str. 6; 10709 Berlin; Germany Tel.: +49 (0)30 - 212 808 30 Fax: +49 (0)30 - 212 808 31 Website: www.chabadberlin.de email: kontakt@chabadberlin.de

77. Jüdischer Kulturverein (JKV), Berlin (Jewish Cultural Association Berlin)

The Jewish Cultural Association (JKV) was founded on December 11, 1989. The JKV makes a special effort to offer activities, lectures and services to Halachic Jews who are not members of the official Jewish Community but are interested in their Jewish identity. Non-Halachic Jews may and do come, but they are not, for example, counted in a minyan. Non-Jews are not members of the association; they participate as "friends" of the JKV. One of the main goals of JKV is to offer Jews a connection to Jewishness. Its approach is twofold. Its activities are meant to help people integrate into their Jewishness on one hand, and into Berlin Jewish life on the other, so that newcomers will feel they belong to the Jewish family in Berlin. Initially, those receiving help were mostly Jewish FSU immigrants; nowadays those seeking assistance are more often young Israelis. The JKV Berlin works totally independently. According to the head of the institution, Ms. Irene Runge, the JKV does not work together with organizations, but rather cooperates mostly with individuals who may be associated with other organizations but who attend more or less privately.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 5 (board, unsalaried); 3 freelancers Members: 125 members, 22 "friends" (2004) Number of participants: about 50 Funding: No institutional funding at all since 1989. No subsidies from the Jewish Community. Contributions from members. Formerly, not currently project resources (funds): aid from the U.S., UK, and Israel only	Jüdischer Kulturverein Oranienburger Str. 31, Room 313 10117 Berlin; Germany Dr. Irene Runge (chair) Telephone: +49 (0)30 - 282 66 69 Fax: +49 (0)30 - 28 59 80 53 Website:- email: JKV.Berlin@t-online.de

78. Lehava Germany (Berlin/Frankfurt)

Lehawa was founded in 2000 by the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt). It was formed as a means to help young Jewish immigrants help themselves and to support them in integrating into Germany and within Jewish Communities. In addition, the project was meant to help Germany's smaller Jewish Communities develop and set up their social-religious infrastructure. Lehawa helps in all areas of Jewish life in Germany with a special focus on children, adolescents and young adults. Lehawa has four offices; in Berlin, Hamburg, Düsseldorf and Cologne. Lehawa uses these cities as bases for reaching the surrounding Jewish Communities. Lehawa organizes weekly activities with young people of all ages. They often take over management of youth clubs and Sunday schools as well. Lehawa primarily works with Jews ranging in ages from 6 to 35. The work of Lehawa focuses on sharing insight into Jewish religion, traditions, culture and arts. The Jewish religion, traditions and culture are a matter of everyday life for the Israeli volunteers. Thus, they are perfectly qualified to pass on their knowledge on a more personal and emotional level. Lehawa works directly under the auspices of the ZWSt. It also cooperates with other Jewish organizations, such as Bnei Akiva, and all Jewish Communities throughout Germany.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 director; 1 secretary; 15-20 madrichim Volunteers (estimated): Many, but no fixed number Number of participants: Thousands of children every year Funding: ZWSt; Various subsidies	Lehawa Contact: Jona Gross, ZWSt Telephone: +49 (0)69 - 944 371 18 E-Mail: gross@zwst.org Director of the project: Eli Stern Lehawa-Office Berlin, Telephone: +49 (0)30 - 257 60 99 12 http://www.zwst.org/cms/?cat=311

79. Limmud Germany

Limmud.de was launched with a Mini-Limmud Day in Berlin on August 20, 2006, which drew about 300 visitors and offered 24 workshops. Since then, Limmud.de has held two multi-day festivals (in May 2008, with 300 participants and 105 workshops; and in May 2009, with 430 participants and 170 workshops) and two all-day Limmud events in Munich. Several other all-day Limmud events are planned. Limmud.de's annual multi-day learning festivals welcome Jews of all backgrounds and denominations. The classical constellation of frontal learning – teacher versus student – is replaced by a chevruta model of mutual learning. Participants decide between a dozen simultaneous sessions, and may offer to lead sessions themselves. Tolerance for different opinions is an important principle. The festivals are completely organized and run by volunteers. The number of participants in the multi-day events has grown by 30 percent, thus further growth is expected. In 2009, 170 workshops were offered in German, English or Russian. Limmud.de participants have been inspired to organize local Limmud Day events in Munich, Cologne and Frankfurt.

Facts	Contact Data
Volunteers: 12 – 20 (permanently involved in festival preparation) Previous Funding: LA Pincus Fund; Central Council of Jews in Germany; UJA-Federation of New York Rothschild Foundation; JDC (Joint); Jewish Agency (Hagshama)	Chair, Limmud.de: Toby Axelrod Kurfuerstenstrasse 156; 10785 Berlin; Germany Tel private: +49 (0)30 - 4404 9800 Mobile private: +49 (0)179 - 3933 533 Answering machine: +49 (0)30 - 8939 6779 Website: www.limmud.de

80. Tora Kolleg Berlin, Chabad (Torah College Berlin, Chabad)

The Torah College Berlin belongs to the Jewish Educational and Family Center in Berlin and offers a combination of Jewish living and Jewish learning for young men from the age of 16 and older who come from outside Berlin. The young men normally use the one-year-program and study in parallel to their regular school attendance (usually high school or vocational school). The lessons in Torah, Talmud and Shulchan Aruch are provided in the morning or in the afternoon, furthermore it is possible to create an individual teaching plan for every single student. At the end of the week all the students prepare Shabbat together. The college works closely together with the Yeshiva Gedola which is also located in the Jewish Educational and Family Center of Berlin. After school the college offers instructive trips to different towns in Germany and different sports activities. Every day three kosher meals are provided.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 4	Tora Kolleg / Director: Rabbi Avraham Golovodschov
Number of students:14	Münstersche Str. 6; 10709 Berlin; Germany
Funding:Permanent Fundraising	Tel.: +49 (0) 30 - 212 808 33
	Fax: +49 (0) 30 - 212 808 31
	Website: www.tora-kolleg.de
	E-Mail address: info@tora-kolleg.de

81. Schalom e.V. - Deutsch-Israelisch-Jüdische Begegnungsstätte in Chemnitz (Schalom German-Israeli-Jewish Meeting Place, Chemnitz)

Schalom, a non-profit German-Israeli-Jewish meeting place, was founded on November 9, 1998 by seven Jewish and non-Jewish citizens of Chemnitz of different ages and professions. Schalom is a charitable association and combines educational, cultural and integration work for Jewish immigrants from the former Soviet Union. It is open to all interested people, regardless of religion, who stand up for peaceful coexistence of different cultures. Schaloms's main goal is to promote the revival, stabilization and continuation of Jewish life and culture in Chemnitz. Schalom also provides information about Jewish life, culture and religion to pupils, teachers, municipal authorities and churches. The public program includes readings, exhibitions, theater, concerts, guided tours and educational trips. It also participates in local civic initiatives against right-wing extremism and for the prevention of youth violence. German language courses are offered to FSU immigrants with a Jewish background. A social worker supports elderly immigrants; for example, in dealing with city agencies. Schalom also strives to familiarize immigrants with life in Germany and with the local Jewish Community. A weekly drawing class was established to bring Jewish and non-Jewish children together.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 3	SCHALOM e.V.
Volunteers: 5 including one social worker	Carolastraße 5
Number of participants: 134	09131 Chemnitz
Funding: Restaurant Schalom (85%), Donations (15%), Capital from LOS (local capital for social purposes, funded by the German government)	Tel: +49 (0)371 - 69 577 69
	Mobile: +49 (0)172 - 91 503 45
	Website: www.schalom-chemnitz.de
	email: kontakt@schalom-chemnitz.de

82. Hagescher Brückenkindertagesstätte Family Center, Dortmund

The Brückenkindertagesstätte family center was founded in September 2003. The center is open to children of all ages, from all social strata, backgrounds, and religions, but there is a special effort to attract Jewish families. Additional Jewish partners of the center are Keren Kayemet Le Israel (KKL), the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt), and the Israeli Embassy. There is also close cooperation with the city of Dortmund. The biggest priority in the work of the institution is given to teaching about Jewish religion and tradition. The aim is to familiarize the children and their parents with rituals, rules and holidays, and everyday Jewish life. The premises are designed to emphasize a Jewish atmosphere, and the program includes singing, dancing, handicrafts, games and storytelling. Because the institution is a family center it offers a special language program and speech therapy to families with an immigrant background; it cooperates with the Federal Employment Agency and the Agency for Integration. The center also supports families in dealing with authorities. There is a café for the parents.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 5 full-time staff, 4 part-time Volunteers: 2 - 6 Number of children: 45 Funding: Jewish Community Dortmund German government subsidies	Familienzentrum Hagescher Brückenkindertagesstätte Monika Röse Arndtstraße 15; 44135 Dortmund; Germany Tel: +49 (0)231 - 1763783 Website: www.jg-dortmund.de/index.php?id=101 email: familienz.hagescher@t-online.de

83. HATiKVA – Educational and Meeting Center for Jewish History and Culture in Saxony, Dresden

The independent education organization HATiKVA was founded in 1992 and is geared towards two major age groups: children and young people from 7 to 27; and adults over 27. Within its target audience, HATiKVA attempts to reach everyone, regardless of religion. Topics for the youth and adults range from a general introduction to Judaism to classes on holidays, rituals and customs from birth to death; four classes on German-Jewish history are offered, spanning the 18th century until today. Furthermore, Jewish sites in Dresden such as the synagogue are visited and explained. The creative mode of teaching includes both individual and group work in the rooms of HATiKVA and at appropriate places within the city. Results are presented and discussed. HATiKVA's extracurricular education programs are regarded as exceptional in the state of Saxony. Adults also may take Hebrew classes and participate in weekend seminars on such topics as "The Shtetl as a Reality and Symbol," or analyzing autobiographies of Jewish children during the Nazi era. HATiKVA also offers space for public discussion with an online-magazine about Jewish life in research and education (Medaon. Magazin für Jüdisches Leben in Forschung und Bildung). Medaon currently depends on volunteers.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1.5 paid temporary positions for youth education; 3 project positions; volunteers: ca. 20 6 honorary positions (editorial board of Medaon) Funding: Contributions from members of the society Donations; Dresden city government Youth Welfare Department, Cultural Office	HATiKVA e.V / Editorial Office of "Medaon" Pulsnitzer Str. 10; 01099 Dresden; Germany Tel: +49 (0)351-802 04 89 Fax: + 49 (0)351- 8047715 Website: www.hatikva.de , http://www.medaon.de/ email: info@hatikva.de , medaon@hatikva.de

84. Kulturakademie für Kinder und Jugendliche (KFJ) in Düsseldorf (Cultural Academy for Children and Young People in Düsseldorf)

The Cultural Academy for Children and Young People (KFJ) was founded in 2007. The academy today offers programs almost year-round. The curriculum is changed annually and geared toward children and young people between the ages of 3 and 18 and (young) adults. The academy is closely connected to the Jewish Community of Düsseldorf and fully supported by it. There is also close cooperation with municipal institutions and the main theater in Düsseldorf (Düsseldorfer Schauspielhaus). There also are projects with children with a Turkish background. The KFJ wants to help ensure a Jewish future based on a Jewish tradition that connects education and culture with joy. A major emphasis is placed on conveying Jewish tradition, culture and arts. Jewish themes like holidays, klezmer music, Israeli and Yiddish dance, are expressed through different art genres including film, drama, and music. An emphasis is placed on art, dance, music, media, theater and education. The KFJ also offers private lessons in German, English and mathematics. Together with the youth center of the JC Düsseldorf, the academy organizes a weekly Sunday program for the children.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 1 full-time director; 30 part-time teachers Volunteers: 3 Number of participants: 150 children, youths and adults a week Funding: Jewish Community of Düsseldorf Participant fees	Jüdische Gemeinde Düsseldorf Kulturakademie für Kinder und Jugendliche Zietenstr. 50; 40476 Düsseldorf; Germany Telephone: +49 (0)160 – 220 2147 Website: www.kinderkulturakademie.de email: kulturakademie@online.de

85. University of Applied Science Erfurt, Degree Program in Jewish Social Work (B.A.) (Fachhochschule Erfurt)

The Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany (ZWSt), in cooperation with the Dorothea Gould Foundation from Switzerland, has developed a degree program that grants students a B.A. in Jewish social work. It is a co-operation between the University of Applied Science in Erfurt and the ZWSt. The project is completely financed by the Dorothea Gould Foundation. The Jewish social work course started in September 2007. The program welcomes all employees of the Jewish Communities in Germany who have graduated from high school and have an undergraduate degree. The age limit is 50. Currently the average age of the students is between 35 and 45. Primarily, the course focuses on immigrants from the former Soviet Union who have experience in working with Jewish institutions but now have the chance to receive an accredited degree in Jewish social work. The program is part time to enable the students to work as well as study. It combines live lectures and seminars with e-learning and live-chat classrooms. The degree demands a certain practical work experience from each student, namely an internship or a placement with any Jewish institution in Germany, preferable with a Jewish Community.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 22: 1 director; 1 secretary; 20 teachers Volunteers: N/A Number of students: 20 Funding: Dorothea Gould Foundation, Switzerland	Fachhochschule Erfurt/Fachbereich Sozialwesen Director: Prof. Dr. Doron Kiesel Altonaer Str. 25; 99085 Erfurt; Germany Tel: +49 (0)361 - 6700 537 E-Mail address: kiesel@fh-erfurt.de

86. ZWST Youth Activity Department, Frankfurt (Youth Department of the Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany, Frankfurt)

The Central Welfare Board of Jews in Germany was re-founded in 1951 by the Central Council of Jews in Frankfurt am Main. The ZWSt's youth activity department supports the work of young Jews throughout Germany. It is the name behind many of the country's youth centers, after school activities, retreats, vocational training seminars and countless other programs focusing on children, adolescents and young adults. The youth activity department organizes the madrichim seminars and is responsible for other educational seminars geared towards young people. The department also organizes the Machanoth, the summer and winter holiday camps for Jewish children between the ages of 6-18. Each summer ca. 700 children attend the camp and around 100 madrichim look after them. The department offers an annual weekend conference on current hot topics for 18-35 year olds. The programs offered aim to improve the infrastructure of the local Jewish Communities and to strengthen the quality of the work of the different youth centers across the country. The department's intense efforts to aid in the integration process of young immigrants into German society have shown far-reaching results.

Facts	Contact Data
Structure: Coordinating Office in Frankfurt/Main; Permanent Training of Madrichim Outreach: Jewish community youth centers German-wide Machanoth (summer + winter) Funding: Various subsidies	ZWSt Jugendreferat Hebelstrasse 6; 60318 Frankfurt am Main; Germany Director: Yair Kannai Tel: +49 (0)69 - 944371-13 email: kannai@zwst.org

87. Salomo-Birnbaum-Gesellschaft Hamburg (Salomo Birnbaum Yiddish Society, Hamburg)

The independent Salomo Birnbaum Yiddish Society was founded in Hamburg in 1995. The biggest priority for the founders is the transmission of knowledge in the areas of Jewish culture and arts, especially Eastern European, Ashkenazi and Yiddish culture. This society remains unique in Germany. The reasons for the creation of this society are manifold. Firstly, the founders were concerned that Yiddish was only taught at universities, and wanted to give the language a place outside purely academic institutions. The society looks forward to introducing many more people to the vast and varied treasures of Yiddish culture, so that Yiddish will continue to live. Its board hopes that public authorities will come to fully understand and support the social/societal importance of the Birnbaum Society's work. Apart from offering a public space for introducing and discussing Yiddish cultural artifacts, the Salomo Birnbaum Society also supports Yiddish language classes, Yiddish publications and translations from Yiddish into German. In addition, the society promotes academic research projects connected with Yiddish, with the important resource of the Salomo Birnbaum Library.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 5 board members Members: about 80 Volunteers: ca. 10 Number of participants: 10- 50 Funding: Supervising School Authority; Member contributions; Private donations	Salomo-Birnbaum-Gesellschaft Postfach 73 08 03; 22128 Hamburg; Germany Chairperson: Danka Kowalski Tel: +49 (0)40 / 20 80 60 (Wilfried Kühn) Fax: +49 (0) 1212-5-051-05-068 Website: www.birnbaum-gesellschaft.org email: birnbaum-blitzpost (AT) web.de

88. Tora Zentrum, Leipzig (Torah Center, Leipzig)

In the spring of 1999, after completing his yeshiva studies in the US, Rabbi Dovid Chandalov and a few of his friends founded a youth center in Leipzig. Over the years, with a helping hand from Rabbi Josh Spinner from the Lauder Foundation, the youth center Am Echad grew to become today's Torah Center. At first the Torah Center was situated in the Jewish Community's facilities but eventually, it grew more independent and established its own building in Leipzig. The Torah Center attracts Jewish youth between the ages of 10 and 30, but as the rabbi points out, he studies with people of every age at the center. The rabbi prefers to work with Halachic Jews but would not send away non-Halachic Jews. The center serves about 40 people during the week and up to 100 at the weekly Shabbatoh. The main priority of the center is to provide a Jewish education to all those who either never had the chance of Jewish learning (such as many immigrants from the FSU) or who never concerned themselves with their Jewish heritage. Every Shabbat, the Torah Center organizes a Friday night prayer and dinner, interesting discussions and an authentic Jewish atmosphere.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: 10 Volunteers: "Many." (according to interviewee) Number of participants: 40 - 100 per week Funding: Lauder Foundation ca 50 % Private donations ca 50%	Torah Zentrum Leipzig Uferstr. 21; 04105 Leipzig; Germany Rabbi Dovid Chandalov Tel: +49 (0)341 - 319 27 21 www.lauderyeshurun.de/torazentrum-leipzig email: tzl@lauderyeshurun.de

89. Other Music e.V., Yiddish Summer Weimar

The non-profit organization Other Music e.V. was officially founded in 2006. The main educational project of Other Music, the Yiddish Summer Weimar has existed for almost 10 years now. The yearly event (six weeks in summer, one week in winter) explores cultural identity and tradition in today's world in new ways. The project investigates and conveys Jewish traditions and the possibilities of meaning they can contribute today through music. All programs of Other Music are explicitly open to non-Halachic Jews and non-Jews.

Other Music transmits Jewish art and tradition to a large extent through music, dance and language. Religious aspects are interrelated, such as when teaching nigunim and Hebrew texts or the khusidl, a dance that cannot be deeply understood outside a religious framework.

Other Music is an independent organization, but cooperates with many Jewish and non-Jewish partners, for example with the Jewish Community of Erfurt, a local music school, a cultural center and restaurants and cafés in Weimar. Other Music has received wide local, national, and international recognition, including from the EU and the German Music Council. The mayor of Weimar, Stefan Wolf, has publicly stated that establishing the Other Music Academy is the highest priority of his administration.

Facts	Contact Data
Employees: Part-time paid management position; 3 unpaid positions; Volunteers: 10-15 Number of participants: About 300 each year Fund of the European Commission for the "The Other Europeans"-Project; Weimar city government Thuringian Ministry of Education; Erfurt Community	other music e.V. Ernst-Kohl-Straße 23; 99423 Weimar; Germany Tel.: +49 (0)3643 – 85 83 10 www.yiddish-summer-weimar.de/e_home.php www.other-music.net/e_ueber_uns.htm email: yiddish-summer@other-music.net