## Cover Page



# Universiteit Leiden



The handle <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/1887/33066">http://hdl.handle.net/1887/33066</a> holds various files of this Leiden University dissertation

Author: Millman, N.J.

Title: Beyond the doors of the synagogue: self-perceptions of Jewish identity in a

modern Canadian society **Issue Date:** 2015-05-26

# References

- Abrams, D., & Hogg, M. A. (1990). An Introduction to the Social Identity Approach. In D. Abrams & M.A. Hogg (Eds.), *Social Identity Theory: Constructive and Critical Advances* (pp.1-9). New York: Springer-Verlag.
- Allport, G. W., & Ross, J. M. (1967). Personal Religious Orientation and Prejudice. Journal of Personality & Social Psychology, 5(4), 432-443.
- Ammerman, N. T. (2007). Everyday Religion: Observing Modern Religious Lives. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Amyot, R. P., & Sigelman, L. (1996). Jews Without Judaism? Assimilation and Jewish Identity in the United States. *Social Science Quarterly*, 77, 177-189.
- Ashmore, R. D., Deaux, K., & McLaughlin-Volpe, T. (2004). An Organizing Framework for Collective Identity: Articulation and Significance of Multidimensionality. *Psychological Bulletin*, 130(1), 80-114.
- Batson, C. D. (1976). Religion as Prosocial: Agent or Double Agent? *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 15(1), 29-45.
- Batson, C. D., Floyd, R. B., Meyer, J. M., & Winner, A. L. (1999). "And Who Is My Neighbor?:" Intrinsic Religion as a Source of Universal Compassion. *Society for the Scientific Study of Religion*, *38*(4), 445-457.
- Batson, C. D., Naifeh, S. J., & Pate, S. (1978). Social Desirability, Religious Orientation, and Racial Prejudice. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 17(1), 31-41.
- Batson, C. D., Schoenrade, P., & Ventis, W. L. (1993). *Religion and the Individual: A Social-psychological Perspective*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Booth, A., Johnson, D. R., Branaman, A., & Sica, A. (1995). Belief and Behavior: Does Religion Matter in Today's Marriage? *Journal of Marriage and Family*, *57*(3), 661-671.
- Brand, J. L. (1986). Aspects of Saudi Arabian Law and Practice. *Boston College International and Comparative Law Review*, 9, 1-46.
- Brewer, M. B. (1991). The Social Self: On Being the Same and Different at the Same Time. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 17(5), 475-482.
- Brewer, M. B. (1993). The Role of Distinctiveness in Social Identity and Group Behaviour. In Hogg, M., & Abrams, D. (Eds.), *Group Motivation* (pp. 1-16). London: Harvester Wheatsheaf.
- Brewer, M. B. (1996). When Contact Is Not Enough: Social Identity and Intergroup Cooperation. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, *20*(3-4), 291-303.
- Brewer, M. B. (1999). The Psychology of Prejudice: Ingroup Love and Outgroup Hate? *Journal of Social Issues*, 55(3), 429-444.
- Brewer, M. B. (2001). The Many Faces of Social Identity: Implications for Political Psychology. *Political psychology*, 22(1), 115-125.
- Brewer, M. B. (2003). Optimal distinctiveness, social identity, and the self. In Leary, M., & Tangney, J. (Eds.), *Handbook of self and identity* (480-491). New York: Guilford Press.
- Brewer, M. B., & Gardner, W. (1996). Who Is This 'We'? Levels of Collective Identity and Self Representations. Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 71(1), 83-93.
- Brewer, M. B., & Pickett, C. L. (1999). Distinctiveness motives as a source of the social self. In Tyler, T. R., Kramer, R. M., & John, O. P. (Eds.), *The psychology of the social self* (pp. 71-97). Mahwah: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.
- Brewer, M. B. & Roccas, S. (2001). Individual values, social identity, and optimal distinctiveness. In Sedikides, C. & Brewer, M. (Eds.), *Individual self, relative self, collective Self* (pp. 219-237). Philadelphia: Psychology Press.

- Brodbar-Nemzer, J. (1984). Divorce in the Jewish Community: The Impact of Jewish Commitment. *Jewish Journal of Communal Service*, 61, 150-159.
- Brodbar-Nemzer, J., Cohen, S., Reitzes, A., Shahar, C., & Tobin, G. (2010). An overview of the Canadian Jewish community. In R.J. Brym, W. Shaffir, & M. Weinfeld. (Eds.), *The Jews in Canada* (pp. 39-71). Don Mills: Oxford University Press.
- Brym, R. J, Shaffir, W., & Weinfeld, M. (2010). The Jews in Canada. Don Mills: Oxford University Press.
- Buckser, A. (1999). Keeping kosher: eating and social identity among the Jews of Denmark. *Ethnology*, 38(1), 191-209.
- Cacioppo, J.T., von Hippel, W., & Ernst, J. M. (1997). Mapping Cognitive Structures and Processes Through Verbal Content: The Thought Listing Technique. *Journal of Counselling and Clinical Psychology*, 65, 928-940.
- Center for Israel and Jewish Affairs. (2012, June 14). *Basic demographics of the Canadian Jewish community*. Retrieved from http://www.cija.ca/resource/canadian-jewry/basic- demographics-of-the-canadian-jewish-community
- Cohen, S. M., & Eisen, A.M. (2000). *The Jew Within: Self, Family, and Community in America*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Cohen, S., & Blitzer, L. (2008). Belonging Without Believing: Jews and Their Distinctive Patters of Religiosity and Secularity. *Florence G Heller JCC Association Research Center*. Retrieved from http://www.bjpa.org/Publications/downloadFile.cfm?FileID=783
- Connor, P. (2008). Increase or Decrease? The Impact of the International Migratory Event on Immigrant Religious Participation. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 47(2), 243-257.
- Cohn-Sherbok, D. (2010). Judaism Today. London: Continuum.
- Day, A. (2009). Researching Belief Without Asking Religious Questions. Fieldwork in Religion, 4, 86-104.
- Day, A. (2011). *Believing in Belonging: Belief and Social Identity in the Modern World*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Deaux, K., & Major, B. (1987). Putting gender into context: An interactive model of gender-related behavior. *Psychological review*, *94*(3), 369-389.
- DellaPergola, S. (2005a). Alternative Futures of the Jewish People: Demographic Developments and Impacts. *Jewish People Policy Planning Institute*, 1-19.
- DellaPergola, S. (2005b). Was it the demography?: A reassessment of US Jewish population estimates, 1945–2001. *Contemporary Jewry*, 25(1), 85-131.
- Diener, E., Emmons, R., Larsen, R., & Griffin, S. (1985). The Satisfaction With Life Scale. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 49(1), 71-75.
- Diener, E., Tay, L., & Myers, D. G. (2011). The religion paradox: If religion makes people happy, why are so many dropping out? *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 101(6), 1278-1290.
- Dion, K. L., & Earn, B. M. (1975). The Phenomenology of Being a Target of Prejudice. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 32(5), 944-950.
- Donahue, M. J. (1985). Intrinsic and Extrinsic Religiousness: The Empirical Research. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 24(4), 418-423.
- Doosje, B., Ellemers, N., & Spears, R. (2002). Self and social identity. *Annual review of psychology*, *53*(1), 161-186.
- Eisen, A. M. (1998). *Rethinking Modern Judaism: Ritual, Commandment, Community*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

- Ellemers, N. (1993). The influence of socio-structural variables on identity management strategies. *European review of Social Psychology*, 4(1), 27-57.
- Ellemers, N., Doosje, B., Van Knippenberg, A., & Wilke, H. (1992). Status protection in high status minority groups. *European journal of social psychology*, *22*(2), 123-140.
- Ellemers, N., Kortekaas, P., & Ouwerkerk, J. W. (1999). Self-Categorisation, Commitment to the Group and Group Self-Esteem as Related But Distinct Aspects of Social Identity. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 29(2-3), 371-389.
- Ellemers, N., Spears, R., & Doosje, B. (1997). Sticking together or falling apart: In-group identification as a psychological determinant of group commitment versus individual mobility. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 72(3), 617-626.
- Ellemers, N., Spears, R., & Doosje, B. (2002). Self and social identity\*. *Annual review of psychology*, 53(1), 161-186.
- Ellemers, N., Van Knippenberg, A., De Vries, N., & Wilke, H. (1988). Social identification and permeability of group boundaries. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, *18*(6), 497-513.
- Ellemers, N., Wilke, H., & Van Knippenberg, A. (1993). Effects of the legitimacy of low group or individual status on individual and collective status-enhancement strategies. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 64(5), 766.
- Feagin, J. R. (1964). Prejudice and Religious Types: A Focused Study of Southern Fundamentalists. Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, 4(1), 3-13.
- Fischer, C. S. (1976). The Urban Experience. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Friedman, M. L., Friedlander, M. L., & Blustein, D. L. (2005). Toward an Understanding of Jewish Identity: A Phenomenological Study. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, *52*(1), 77-83.
- Furrow, J. L., King, P. E., & White, K. (2004). Religion and Positive Youth Development: Identity, Meaning, and Prosocial Concerns. *Applied Developmental Science*, 8(1), 17-26.
- Genia, V., & Shaw, D. G. (1991). Religion, intrinsic-extrinsic orientation, and depression. *Review of Religious Research*, 32(3), 274-283.
- Glenn, S. A., & Sokoloff, N. B. (Eds.). (2010). *Boundaries of Jewish Identity (Samuel and Althea Stroum Book)*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Goldscheider, C. (2010). Boundary maintenance and Jewish identity. In S.A. Glenn, & N.B. Sokoloff (Eds.), *Boundaries of Jewish Identities* (pp. 110-131). Seattle: University of Washington Press.
- Gorsuch, R. L., & Venable, G. D. (1983). Development of an "Age Universal" I-E Scale. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 22(2), 181-187.
- Graham, J., & Haidt, J. (2010). Beyond Beliefs: Religions Bind Individuals Into Moral Communities. Personality and Social Psychology Review, 14(1), 140-150.
- Greenfield, E. A., & Marks, N. F. (2007). Religious social identity as an explanatory factor for associations between more frequent formal religious participation and psychological well-being. *The international journal for the psychology of religion*, 17(3), 245-259.
- Groeneman, S. & G. Tobin (2004). The Decline of Religious Identity in the United States. *Institute for Jewish & Community Research, San Francisco*. Retrieved from www.jewishresearch.org
- Groeneman Research & Consulting, & Gerstein Agne Strategic Communications. (2011). BBYO Impact Study. *Charles and Lynn Schusterman Family Foundation*. Retrieved from http://www.schusterman.org/resources/studies-evaluations/bbyo-impact-study
- Haslam, S. A. (2004). Psychology in Organizations: The Social Identity Approach. London: Sage.

- Heine, S. J., & Lehman, D. R. (1997). The Cultural Construction of Self-enhancement: An Examination of Group-Serving Biases. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, *72*(6), 1268-1283.
- Hinde, R. A. (1999). Why Gods Persist: A Scientific Approach to Religion. London: Routledge.
- Hoffer, E. (1951). The True Believer: Thoughts on the Nature of Mass Movements. New York: Harper and Row.
- Hoge, R. (1972). A Validated Intrinsic Religious Motivation Scale. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 11(4), 369-376.
- Hogg, M. A., & Abrams, D. (1988). *Social Identifications: A Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations and Group Processes*. London: Routledge.
- Hogg, M. A., Adelman, J. R., & Blagg, R. D. (2010). Religion in the face of uncertainty: An uncertainty-identity theory account of religiousness. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 14(1), 72-83.
- Hyman, M. (1998). Who Is a Jew?: Conversations, Not Conclusions. Woodstock: Jewish Lights.
- Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (2013). *Acquisition of Israeli nationality*. Retrieved from http://www.mfa.gov.il/mfa/aboutisrael/state/pages/acquisition%20of%20israeli%20nationality.aspx
- Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (2012). Aliya and Absorption. Retrieved from http://www.mfa.gov.il/
- Jewish Federation of Greater Vancouver. (2008). Report on Jewish Attitudes and Practices Among Members of the Greater Vancouver Jewish Community. Retrieved from http://www.jewishvancouver.com/planning-and-allocations-process/reports-and-recommendations.
- Jewish Federation of Greater Vancouver (2009). Report on Jewish Attitudes and Practices Among Young Adult Members of the Metro Vancouver Jewish Community. Retrieved from http://www.jewishvancouver.com/planning-and-allocations-process/reports-and-recommendations.
- Jewish Federation of Greater Vancouver (2013). *A comprehensive strategy to support and empower Jewish youth*. Retrieved from http://www.jewishvancouver.com/planning-and-allocations-process/reports-and-recommendations.
- Jones, S. H., & Francis, L. J. (1996). Religiosity and self-esteem during childhood and adolescence. In Francis, L. J., Kay, W. K., W. S., & Greer, J. E. (Eds.), *Research in Religious Education*, (189-205). Macon, GA: Smyth & Helwys Pub.
- Khodadady, E., & Bagheri, N. (2012). Construct Validation of a Modified Religious Orientation Scale within an Islamic Context. *International Journal of Business and Social Science*, *3*(11), 237-246.
- King, P. E., & Furrow, J. L. (2008). Religion as a Resource for Positive Youth Development: Religion, Social Capital, and Moral Outcomes. *Psychology of Religion and Spirituality* S(1), 34-49.
- Kirkpatrick, L. A., & Hood, Jr., R. W. (1990). Intrinsic-Extrinsic Religious Orientation: The Boon or Bane of Contemporary Psychology of Religion? *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 29(4), 442-462.
- Lapidus, I. M. (1996). State and Religion in Islamic Societies. Past & Present, 151, 3-27.
- Lazar, A., Kravetz, S., & Frederich-Kedem, P. (2002). The multidimensionality of motivation for Jewish religious behavior: Content, structure, and relationship to religious identity. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 41(3), 509-519.
- Lay, C., & Verkuyten, M. (1999). Ethnic Identity and Its Relation to Personal Self-Esteem: A Comparison of Canadian-Born and Foreign-Born Chinese Adolescents. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, *139*(3), 288-299.
- Leong, F. T. L., and P. Zachar. (1990). An Evaluation of Allport's Religious Orientation Scale Across One Australian and Two United States Samples. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 50(2), 359-368.

- Leonoff, C. E. (1978). *Pioneers, Pedlars, and Prayer Shawls: The Jewish Communities in British Columbia and the Yukon*. Winlaw: Sono Nis Press.
- Levine, B. C. (1986). Religious Commitment and Integration into a Jewish Community in the United States. *Review of Religious Research*, 27, 328-343.
- Luhtanen, R., & Crocker, J. (1992). A collective self-esteem scale: Self-evaluation of one's social identity. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, *18*(3), 302-318.
- Lugo, L. (2008). U.S. Religious Landscape Survey. *Pew Internet & American Life Project*. Retrieved from http://religions.pewforum.org/pdf/report-religious-landscape-study-full.pdf
- Marchisio, R., & Pisati, M. (1999). Belonging without Believing: Catholics in Contemporary Italy. *Journal of Modern Italian Studies*, 4(2), 236-255.
- McGuire, M. B. (2008). Lived Religion: Faith and Practice in Everyday Life. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Menagi, F. S., Harrell Z. A. T., & June, L. N. (2008). Religiousness and College Student Alcohol Use: Examining the Role of Social Support. *Journal of Religion and Health*, 47(2), 217-226.
- Menkis, R. & Ravvin, N. (Eds.). (2004). The Canadian Jewish Studies Reader. Calgary: Red Deer Press.
- Millman, N. J. (2008). *Religious Participation's Effect on Perceived Overall Life Satisfaction: Active or Passive Religion as a Means for Religious Connection in Canada*. (Unpublished MA dissertation). Leiden, Universiteit Leiden.
- Mlicki, P. P., & Ellemers, N. (1996). Being different or being better? National stereotypes and identifications of Polish and Dutch students. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 26(1), 97-114.
- Mruk, C. J. (2006). *Self-esteem Research, Theory, and Practice: Toward a Positive Psychology of Self-esteem.*New York: Springer Publications.
- Musgrave, C. F., & McFarlane, E. A. (2004). Intrinsic and extrinsic religiosity, spiritual well-being, and attitudes toward spiritual care: A comparison of Israeli Jewish oncology nurses' scores. *Oncology nursing forum*, *31*(6), 1179-1183.
- Nefesh B'Nefesh. (2012). Nefesh B'Nefesh: Aliyah Live the Dream. Retrieved from http://www.nbn.org.il/
- Oakes, P. J. (1987). The salience of social categories. In J.C. Turner (Ed.), *Rediscovering the social group: A self-categorization theory*, (pp. 117-141). Boston: Blackwell Publishing.
- Pargament, K. I., Steele, R. E., & Tyler, F. B. (1979). Religious participation, religious motivation and individual psychosocial competence. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 18(4), 412-419.
- Presser, S., & Stinson, L. (1998). Data Collection Mode and Social Desirability Bias in Self-Reported Religious Attendance. *American Sociological Review*, 63(1), 137-145.
- Rabinowitz, J., Lazerwitz, B., & Kim, I. (1995). Changes in the Influence of Jewish Community Size on Primary Group, Religious, and Jewish Communal Involvement-1971 and 1990. *Sociology of Religion*, 56(4), 417-432.
- Raubenheimer, J. (2004). An Item Selection Procedure to Maximise Scale Reliability and Validity. SA Journal of Industrial Psychology / SA Tydskrif Vir Bedryfsielkunde, 30(4), 59-64.
- Ravvin, N. (2005). Jews in Canada: Their Unrecognized Religion. In P. Bramadat and D. Seljak (Eds.), *Religion and Ethnicity in Canada* (pp.111-132). Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Rose, D. R. (2000). Social Disorganization and Parochial Control: Religious Institutions and Their Communities. *Sociological Forum*, *15*(2), 339-358.
- Rosenberg, M. (1979). Conceiving the Self. New York: Basic Books.

- Rosenberg, M. (1989). *Society and the Adolescent Self-Image* (Revised ed.). Middletown: Wesleyan University Press.
- Rosenberg, M., Schooler, C., Schoenbach, C., & Rosenberg, F. (1995). Global Self-esteem and Specific Self-Esteem: Different Concepts, Different Outcomes. *American Sociological Review*, 60(1), 141-156.
- Rosik, C. H., Griffith, L. K., & Cruz, Z. (2007). Homophobia and Conservative Religion: Toward a More Nuanced Understanding. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 77(1), 10-19.
- Rouss, J. L. (1999). Being Jewish as a Leisure-Time Activity. *Journal of Jewish Communal Service*, 75, 198-201.
- Rudman, L. A., Feinberg, J., & Fairchild, K. (2002). Minority Members' Implicit Attitudes: Automatic Ingroup Bias As A Function Of Group Status. *Social Cognition*, *20*(4), 294-320.
- Ryan, R. M., Rigby, S., & King, K. (1993). Two types of religious internalization and their relations to religious orientations and mental health. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 65(3), 586-596.
- Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2000). Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivations: Classic Definitions and New Directions. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 25(1), 54-67.
- Saroglou, V. (2011). Believing, Bonding, Behaving, and Belonging: The Big Four Religious Dimensions and Cultural Variation. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 42(8), 1320-1340.
- Satlow, M. L. (2006). Defining Judaism: Accounting for 'Religions' in the Study of Religion. *Journal of the American Academy of Religion*, 74, 837-860.
- Sato, T., & Cameron, J. E. (1999). The Relationship Between Collective Self-Esteem and Self-Construal in Japan and Canada. *The Journal of Social Psychology*, *139*(4), 426-435.
- Saxe, L., & Sales, A. (2004). "How Goodly are Thy Tents": Summer Camps as Jewish Socializing Experiences. Lebanon, New Hampshire: University Press of New England.
- Schmid, K., Hewstone, M., & Al Ramiah, A. (2011). Self-Categorization and Social Identification: Making Sense of Us and Them. In D. Chadee (Ed.), *Theories in Social Psychology* (pp. 211-231). Oxford: Blackwell.
- Sklare, M., & Greenblum, J. (1967). Jewish Identity on the Suburban Frontier. New York: Basic Books Inc.
- Smith, H. J., & Tyler, T. R. (1997). Choosing the Right Pond: The Impact of Group Membership on Self-Esteem and Group-Oriented Behaviour. *Journal of Experimental Social Psychology*, 33, 146-170.
- Steger, M. F., Pickering, N. K., Adams, E., Burnett, J., Shin, J. Y., Dik, B. J., & Stauner, N. (2010). The Quest for Meaning: Religious Affiliation Differences in the Correlates of Religious Quest and Search for Meaning in Life. *Psychology of Religion and Spirituality*, 2(4), 206-226.
- Sumner, W. G. (1906). Folkways: A study of the sociological importance of usages, manners, customs, mores, and morals. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press.
- Tajfel, H. (1974). Social identity and intergroup behaviour. *Social Science Information/sur les sciences sociales*, 13(2), 65-93.
- Tajfel, H. (1982). Social psychology of intergroup relations. Annual review of psychology, 33(1), 1-39.
- Tajfel, H., Billig, M. G., Bundy, R. P., & Flament, C. (1971). Social categorization and intergroup behaviour. *European journal of social psychology*, 1(2), 149-178.
- Tajfel, H., & Turner, J. C. (1979). An integrative theory of intergroup conflict. In W. G. Austin and S. Worchel (Eds.), *The Social Psychology of Intergroup Relations* (pp. 33-47). Monterey, CA: Brooks/Cole.
- Tajfel, H., & Turner, J. C. (1986). The Social Identity of Intergroup Behaviour. In S. Worchel & W. G. Austin (Eds.), *Psychology of Intergroup Relations* (pp.7-24). Chicago: Nelson-Hall.

- Tarico, V. S., Van Velzen, D. R., & Altmaier, E. M. (1986). Comparison of Thought-Listing Rating Methods. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 33, 81-83.
- Taylor, D. M., Wright, S. C., Moghaddam, F. M., & Lalonde, R. N. (1990). The Personal/Group Discrimination Discrepancy: Perceiving My Group, but Not Myself, to Be a Target for Discrimination. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 16(2), 254-262.
- Trimble, D. E. (1997). The Religious Orientation Scale: Review and Meta-Analysis of Social Desirability Effects. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, *57*(6), 970-986.
- Troper, H. M. (2010). *The defining decade: Identity, politics, and the Canadian Jewish community in the 1960s*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Tulchinsky, G. (2008). Canada's Jews: a people's journey. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.
- Vallieres, E. F., & Vallerand, R. J. (1990). Traduction Et Validation Canadienne-Française De L'échelle De L'estime De Soi De Rosenberg. *International Journal of Psychology*, *25*(2), 305-316.
- Vilchinsky, N., & Kravetz, S. (2005). How are religious belief and behavior good for you? An investigation of mediators relating religion to mental health in a sample of Israeli Jewish students. *Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion*, 44(4), 459-471.
- Wade, N.G., Worthington, E. L. Jr. and Vogel, D. "Effectiveness of Religiously Tailored Interventions in Christian Therapy." *Psychotherapy Research* 17.1 (2007): 91-105.
- Webber, J. (1997). Jews and Judaism in Contemporary Europe: Religion or Ethnic Group? *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 20, 257-279.
- Weinfeld, M. (2001). *Like Everyone Else but Different: The Paradoxical Success of Canadian Jews*. Toronto: McClelland & Stewart.
- White, J. B. & Langer, E. J. (1999). Horizontal Hostility: Relations Between Similar Minority Groups. *Journal of Social Issues*, 55(3): 537-559.
- Whittington, B., & Scher, S. (2010). Prayer and Subjective Well-Being: An Examination of Six Different Types of Prayer. *International Journal for the Psychology of Religion*, *20*(1), 59-68.
- Williams, E. (2012). Religious affect and self-esteem: An analysis among teenagers in Wales. *The Welsh Journal of Psychology*, 1(1), 11-17.
- Wilson, W. C. (1960). Extrinsic Religious Values and Prejudice. *The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 60(2), 286-288.
- Worthington, E. L. Jr., Wade, N. G., Hight, T. L., Ripley, J. S., McCullough, M. E., Jack W. Berry... & O'Connor, L. (2003). The Religious Commitment Inventory--10: Development, Refinement, and Validation of a Brief Scale for Research and Counseling. *Journal of Counseling Psychology*, 50(1), 84-96.
- Wright, M. J. (2012). Studying Judaism: the critical issues. London: Continuum
- Yorulmaz, O., Gençöz, T., and Woody, S. (2010). Vulnerability Factors in OCD Symptoms: Cross-cultural Comparisons between Turkish and Canadian Samples. *Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy*, 17, 110-121.
- Ysseldyk, R., Matheson, K., & Anisman, H. (2010). Religiosity as Identity: Toward and Understanding of Religion from a Social Identity Perspective. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 14(1), 60-71.
- Zeidner, M., Ben-Zur, H., & Reshef-Weil, S. (2011). Vicarious Life Threat: An Experimental Test of Conservation of Resources (COR) Theory. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 50, 641-445.

# **Appendix**

5 – Totally true of me4 – Mostly true of me

## Religious Commitment Inventory-10: Worthington et al. (2003)

Please rate the following statements according to the following scale:

•	3 – Moderately true of me
•	2 – Somewhat true of me
•	1 – Not at all true of me
1.	I often read books and magazines about my faith
2.	I make financial contributions to my religious organization
3.	I spend time trying to grow in understanding of my faith
4.	Religion is especially important to me because it answers many questions about the meaning of life
5.	My religious beliefs lie behind my whole approach to life
6.	I enjoy spending time with others of my religious affiliation
7.	Religious beliefs influence all my dealings in life
8.	It is important to me to spend periods of time in private religious thought and reflection
9.	I enjoy working in the activities of my religious organization
10	. I keep well informed about my local religious organization

## **New Scale**

Please rate the fo	llowing statements	according to th	e following scale:

- 5 Strongly agree
- 4 Agree
- 3 Neutral
- 2 Disagree
- 1 Strongly disagree

1.	My religion would be integral in the planning of a special occasion
2.	I still consider myself a member of my 'birth religion'
3.	I would convert from my religion if I was confronted with a seemingly 'better idea'
4.	I have items and symbols from my religion in my home
5.	I feel an unexplainable connection to my religion
6.	I depend on my religion for moral support
7.	My general 'life actions' (eating, dressing etc.) are guided by my religion
8.	I depend on my religion for social support
9.	I would/do wear items or symbols from my religion
10	. I would convert from my religion for a loved one
11.	. I feel my religion would comfort me in times of crisis
12	. I would attend events sponsored by my religion more so than another organization
13	. I feel a connection to other people from my religion even if I just see them in passing (on a bus, in the street, in traditional clothes)

## Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale: Rosenberg (1989)

Below is a list of statements dealing with your general feelings about yourself. If you strongly agree, circle **SA**. If you agree with the statement, circle **A**. If you disagree, circle **D**. If you strongly disagree, circle **SD** 

1.	On the whole, I am satisfied with myself.	SA - A - D - SD
2.	At times, I think I am no good at all.	SA - A - D - SD
3.	I feel that I have a number of good qualities.	SA - A - D - SD
4.	I am able to do things as well as most other people.	SA - A - D - SD
5.	I feel I do not have much to be proud of.	SA - A - D - SD
6.	I certainly feel useless at times.	SA - A - D - SD
7.	I feel that I'm a person of worth, at least on an equal plane	SA - A - D - SD
	with others.	
8.	I wish I could have more respect for myself.	SA - A - D - SD
9.	All in all, I am inclined to feel that I am a failure.	SA - A - D - SD
10	. I take a positive attitude toward myself.	SA - A - D - SD

## Satisfaction With Life Scale: Diener et al. (1985)

Below are five statements that you may agree or disagree with. Using the 1 - 7 scale below indicate your agreement with each item by placing the appropriate number on the line preceding that item. Please be open and honest in your responding.

•	7 – Strongly Agree
•	6 – Agree
•	5 – Slightly Agree
•	4 – Neither Agree nor Disagree
•	3 – Slightly Disagree
•	2 – Disagree
•	1 – Strongly Disagree
	In most ways my life is close to my ideal
	The conditions of my life are excellent
	I am satisfied with my life
	So far I have gotten the important things in life
	If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing

# Collective Self Esteem Scale: Luthanen & Crocker (1992)

INSTRUCTIONS: We are all members of different social groups or social categories. Some of such social groups or categories pertain to gender, categories, and respond to the following statements on the basis of how you feel about those groups and your memberships in them. There are no right or wrong answers to any of these statements; we are interested in your honest reactions and opinions. Please read each statement race, religion, nationality, ethnicity, and socioeconomic class. We would like you to consider your memberships in those particular groups or carefully, and respond by using the following scale from 1 to 7:

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Disagree Somewhat	Neutral	Agree Somewhat	Agree	Strongly Agree
<del>.</del>	1. I am a worthy member of the social groups I belong to.	_	2	3	4	2	9	7
2.	I often regret that I belong to some of the social groups I do.	-	7	м	4	72	9	7
ω.	Overall, my social groups are considered good by others.	1	2	3	4	2	9	7
4.	Overall, my group memberships have very little to do with how I feel about myself.	-	7	С	4	22	9	7
5.	I feel I don't have much to offer to the social groups I belong to.	-	2	33	4	52	9	7
9	In general, I'm glad to be a member of the social groups I belong to.	-	7	м	4	70	9	7
7.	Most people consider my social groups, on the average, to be more ineffective than other social groups.	-	2	8	4	22	9	7
8	The social groups I belong to are an important reflection of who I am.	1	2	33	4	2	9	7
9.	I am a cooperative participant in the social groups I belong to.	-	7	m	4	70	9	7

	(Continued)	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Disagree Somewhat	Neutral	Agree Somewhat	Agree	Strongly Agree
10.	10. Overall, I often feel that the social groups of which I am a member are not worthwhile.	-	2	3	4	2	9	7
1.	11. In general, others respect the social groups that I am a member of.	-	2	ю	4	2	9	7
12.	12. The social groups I belong to are unimportant to my sense of what kind of a person I am.	-	2	3	4	2	9	7
13.	13. I often feel I'm a useless member of my social groups.	1	2	3	4	5	9	7
14.	14. I feel good about the social groups I belong to.	-	2	3	4	5	9	7
15.	15. In general, others think that the social groups I am a member of are unworthy.	-	2	ю	4	5	9	7
16.	16. In general, belonging to social groups is an important part of my self image.	-	2	8	4	2	9	7

# Collective Self-Esteem Scale – Race Specific: Luthanen & Crocker (1992)

INSTRUCTIONS: We are all members of different social groups or social categories. We would like you to consider your race or ethnicity (e.g., African-American, Latino/Latina, Asian, European-American) in responding to the following statements. There are no right or wrong answers to any of these statements; we are interested in your honest reactions and opinions. Please read each statement carefully, and respond by using the following scale from 1 to 7:

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Disagree Somewhat	Neutral	Agree Somewhat	Agree	Strongly Agree
<del>.</del>	I am a worthy member of my race/ethnic group.	_	2	3	4	2	9	7
2.	I often regret that I belong to my racial/ethnic group.	-	2	3	4	2	9	7
ñ.	Overall, my racial/ethnic group is considered good by others.	-	7	8	4	25	9	7
4.	Overall, my race/ethnicity has very little to do with how I feel about myself.	-	2	8	4	5	9	7
5.	5. I feel I don't have much to offer to my racial/ethnic group.	1	2	3	4	5	9	7
.9	In general, I'm glad to be a member of my racial/ethnic group.	1	2	3	4	5	9	7
7.	7. Most people consider my racial/ethnic group, on the average, to be more ineffective than other groups.	1	7	8	4	5	9	7
<u>∞</u>	The racial/ethnic group I belong to is an important reflection of who I am.	-	7	е	4	5	9	7
9.	I am a cooperative participant in the activities of my racial/ethnic group.	1	2	е	4	2	9	7
10.	10. Overall, I often feel that my racial/ethnic group is not worthwhile.	1	2	е	4	5	9	7

	(Continued)	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Disagree Somewhat	Neutral	Agree Somewhat	Agree	Strongly Agree
Ξ.	11. In general, others respect my race/ethnicity.	-	2	3	4	2	9	7
12.	12. My race/ethnicity is unimportant to my sense of what kind of a person I am.	_	2	es.	4	5	9	7
13.	13. I often feel I'm a useless member of my racial/ethnic group.	_	2	3	4	2	9	7
14.	14. I feel good about the race/ethnicity I belong to.	_	2	3	4	5	9	7
15.	15. In general, others think that my racial/ethnic group is unworthy.	-	2	3	4	5	9	7
16.	16. In general, belonging to my race/ethnicity is an important part of my self image.	-	2	3	4	5	9	7

## Religious Orientation Scale: Allport & Ross (1967)

Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with each item below by using the following rating scale:

- 5 Strongly disagree
- 4 Disagree
- 3 Neutral
- 2 Agree
- 1 Strongly agree

### Extrinsic (sub)scale

- 1. Although I believe in my religion, I feel there are many more important things in my life.
- 2. It doesn't matter so much what I believe so long as I lead a moral life.
- 3. The primary purpose of prayer is to gain relief and protection.
- 4. The church is most important as a place to formulate good social relationships.
- 5. What religion offers me most is comfort when sorrows and misfortune strike.
- 6. I pray chiefly because I was taught to pray.
- 7. Although I am a religious person I refuse to let religious considerations influence my everyday affairs.
- 8. A primary reason for my interest in religion is that my church is a congenial social activity.
- 9. Occasionally I find it necessary to compromise my religious beliefs in order to protect my social and economic well-being.
- 10. One reason for my being a church member is that such membership helps to establish a person in the community
- 11. The purpose of prayer is to secure a happy and peaceful life.
- 12. Religion helps to keep my life balanced and steady in exactly the same way as my citizenship, friendships, and other memberships do.

## Intrinsic (sub)scale

- 1. It is important for me to spend periods of time in private religious thought and meditation.
- 2. If not prevented by unavoidable circumstances, I attend church.
- 3. I try hard to carry my religion over into all my other dealings in life.
- 4. The prayers I say when I am alone carry as much meaning and person emotion as those said by me during services.
- 5. Quite often I have been keenly aware of the presence of God or the Divine Being.
- 6. I read literature about my faith (or church).
- 7. If I were to join a church group I would prefer to join a Bible study group rather than a social fellowship.
- 8. My religious beliefs are really what lie behind my whole approach to life.
- 9. Religion is especially important because it answers many questions about the meaning of life.

## **Canadian Ouestionnaire**

Please answer these questions in any way you would like to express yourself.

(if you wish to remain anonymous in any publications please indicate)



## **Canadian Questionnaire Part 2**

• 5 – Strongly agree

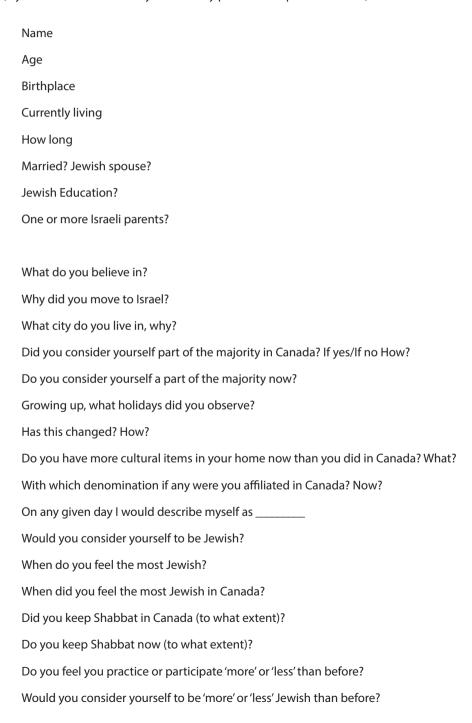
Please rate the following statements according to the following scale:

•	4 – Agree
•	3 – Neutral
•	2 – Disagree
•	1 – Strongly disagree
•	Do you consider yourself a member of the dominant culture of the neighbourhood in which you live?
•	Do you consider yourself a member of the dominant culture of the city in which you live?
•	Do you consider yourself a member of the dominant culture of the country in which you live?
•	Do you consider yourself a member of a dominant culture from a city or country other than the one in which you live?
•	Is your religion the dominant religion of the neighbourhood in which you live?
•	Is your religion the dominant religion of the city in which you live?
•	Is your religion the dominant religion of the country in which you live?
•	Do you consider yourself a member of a religion from a city or country other than the one in which you live?

## **Canadian Aliyah Questionnaire**

Please answer these questions in any way you would like to express yourself.

(if you wish to remain anonymous in any publications please indicate)



## Canadian Aliyah Questionnaire Part 2

• 5 – Strongly agree

Please rate the following statements according to the following scale:

•	4 – Agree
•	3 – Neutral
•	2 – Disagree
•	1 – Strongly disagree
•	Do you consider yourself a member of the dominant culture of the neighbourhood in which you live?
•	Do you consider yourself a member of the dominant culture of the city in which you live?
•	Do you consider yourself a member of the dominant culture of the country in which you live?
•	Do you consider yourself a member of a dominant culture from a city or country other than the one in which you live?
•	Is your religion the dominant religion of the neighbourhood in which you live?
•	Is your religion the dominant religion of the city in which you live?
•	Is your religion the dominant religion of the country in which you live?
•	Do you consider yourself a member of a religion from a city or country other than the one in which you live?