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Contents

Summaries of the main articles

Utilization of social rights in the ultra-orthodox (Haredi) sector

Alexander Moshkovitz[1]

Studies state that awareness and utilization of social rights tend to be low. This phenomenon is contrary to the values of the welfare state, by virtue of which these rights and benefits were determined. It also contributes to increasing poverty and increasing horizontal and vertical inequality.

Thus, in this article we will review the rates of utilization of social rights in Israel in the ultra-orthodox (Haredi) sector, compared to the general one. Further we will point out the necessary changes in the institutional bodies, aiming to improve the extent of awareness and use of rights in this sector. These findings are based on interviews we held with leaders in the Haredi sector, as well as the results of a survey (internet questionnaire) that we conducted with 61 social workers working with the ultra-orthodox public in Israel.

Renewed tradition: The healthcare system and the development of employment for people with mental disability in Israel, 1970-2000

Efrat Keidar[2]

This article examines the Israeli health system's role in developing employment services for people with mental disability. This role began with the establishment of the Ministry of Health and its Mental Health Services Division, which started developing employment settings for people with mental disability, both within and outside psychiatric hospitals. The

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deinstitutionalization trend of the 1970s was supposed to liberate the health system from this role, and have it transferred to the Ministry of Welfare, given its responsibility for occupational rehabilitation for people with all disabilities. In practice, however, available services were not suited for this population, and it was not included therein. This led the Ministry of Health to provide its own employment settings in the community, starting in 1972 with the Occupational Transition Units, and in 1985 with the establishment of sheltered workshops. These services were limited, which eventually led to a bill on occupational rehabilitation. The bill was subsequently expanded to include other areas such as housing and leisure, culminating in the 2000 Community Rehabilitation of Persons with Mental Health Disability Law. The law authorized the Ministry of Health to develop rehabilitation services in a variety of areas, particularly employment. These services were subsequently outsourced to private companies and NGOs, under the ministry's regulation.

The article uses the case study approach. Its data are taken from 25 interviews with policymakers, professionals, service providers, and academics in the mental health areas, as well as documents from the Israeli State Archives and the Knesset Archive. It explains the preservation and transformation of this traditional role using the institutional approach to policy revisions. Finally, it explains how the concept of occupation and its historical importance have motivated the legislation of a comprehensive rehabilitation law, that entitled people with mental disabilities to the occupational rehabilitation services previously denied to them.

The employment experience and action practices of women social workers in nonprofit feminist organizations: "Between strong bond and collaboration and deep loneliness and frustration"

Noam Schuman Harel[3] and Michal Almog-Bar[4]

Many countries around the world have adopted various judicial models for integrating citizens into judicial tribunals, and this has become more widespread in recent decades. As "lay judges", these citizens contribute their common sense, their sense of natural justice, and sometimes their professional knowledge to the legal process and to the specific court they are integrated into. There has been a lively debate about lay judges' contribution to the legal process in Israel and around the world over the years. Our current study aimed to add another aspect to this discourse by using a Systematic Scoping Review (SSR) methodology to identify 57 empirical and theoretical studies on lay judges' integration.

As a result of these studies, we sought to understand the position and role of lay judges within judicial tribunals, as well as the challenges underlying their integration. We examine the scope of the phenomenon and the main contributions of lay judges' integration, both on a general social and legal level as well as on a particular and systemic level.

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An unstated public policy? Analyzing occupational identities in the response to female victims of economic abuse

Galit Barket-Daniell[5], Dalit Yasour-Borochovitch[6], Arianne Renan-Barzilay[7] and Orly Benjamin[8]

Survivors of economic violence, women whose partners have blocked their access to their economic resources, turn to three state welfare organizations in Israel: the National Insurance Institute; Social Services, including the centers for the prevention of violence; Assistance Units next to the courts (when they are in divorce proceedings). Recently, the right of victims of economic violence to support has been raised and the possibility of commitment towards them has been strengthened.

According to the perspective focused on occupational identity in such a context, it is expected that an undeclared public policy will develop and that welfare organization employees will develop a commitment and respond to the information provided by applicants regarding economic violence, beyond their loyalty to the formal policy guidelines. An alternative perspective offers the concept of "embedded activity" to refine the possibility that the normative basis of the occupational identity responds to the public discourse and reshapes the action perceived as appropriate and moral in relation to the professional status of the employee and her options for action.

So far, the relationship between the two perspectives has not been examined in relation to the issue of which awareness is high, and therefore the appropriate way to connect them remains unclear. To clarify the possibility that occupational identities respond to rising awareness so that embedded activity changes the meaning of information in relation to the issue, the article offers a theoretical connection between the concept of occupational identity and the concept of embedded activity, which adds emphasis on the origins of occupational identity. Based on the analysis of 48 structured interviews on the response to information about economic violence, the occupational identity was examined in light of the sources of authority, the

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8   Bar Ilan University

sources of legitimacy and the normative basis. The analysis pointed to support practices that reflect the undeclared public policy in the field. Three occupational identities – bureaucratic, therapeutic and mediation – show the importance of linking the meaning attributed to information about economic violence, to the sources from which these meanings are drawn.

Stress factors in the work-family system and mental distress: Comparative analysis by sector and gender

Liat Kulik[9]

The purpose of this study was to compare the relationship between work-family system stressors and mental distress among traditional sectors (Orthodox and Arab) and the modern sector (non-Orthodox Jews) of Israeli society. The work-family system stressors included objective load, subjective load at work, and role conflict between family and work. The research sample comprised 817 participants, and data was collected through an online link from the member database of the Panels Research Institute. The study was based on the assumption that in traditional collectivist cultural sectors, the impact of work-family system stressors on individual well-being would be lower than in cultural sectors with a modern-individualist orientation.

The findings indicated differences between the sectors and genders in the experience of work-family system stressors. Ultra-Orthodox men experienced higher levels of family-work role conflict than ultra-Orthodox women, and Arab men experienced higher levels of mental distress than Arab women. These differences were also found in the relationship between work-family system stressors and mental distress: weaker relationships were found among women from the traditional sectors (especially from the Arab sector) between role conflict and mental distress compared to men. The study concludes that work-family system stressors negatively affect the mental well-being of all sectors in Israel, although Arab women in particular show resilience to such stressors, as do ultra-Orthodox women to a certain extent. Contrary to the conventional belief that women are the main victims

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of work-family system stressors, the findings show that men in traditional sectors, especially Arab men, are at the highest risk of experiencing mental distress. Recommendations for practice include the adoption of family-friendly policies by labor organizations, and the development of intervention methods that are compatible with sector and gender.

Time usage patterns, preferences, and differences between men and women: Findings from the Israeli context

Lihi Lahat[10], Chen Sharony[11] and Itai Sand[12]

The way we use our time has a critical impact on our emotional well-being. Many countries regularly collect information on time division, but in Israel, the last comprehensive study took place in the early 1990s. This study examined the issue of uses of time in the Israeli population, seeking to answer three specific questions: How do Israelis divide their time between four categories: sleep, work, care and personal time? Are there gender differences in the way people use their time? How would Israelis prefer to divide their time between these categories?

The study used a quantitative method and was based on a survey administered to a representative sample of 671 Israeli adults. The findings revealed gender and sectorial differences in existing and desired patterns of uses of time. Men devoted more time to work, while women devoted more time to care. The study adds to the empirical knowledge on patterns of uses of time in Israel. In view of the paucity of information on this issue, the study points to the great importance of promoting a national survey to measure time use in Israel.

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