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**National Insurance
Funds**

National Insurance Funds - General

The main activity of the National Insurance Institute (NII) focuses on providing benefits in money or in kind to those who are entitled to them by law. These benefits are financed by the NII budget and by national insurance and health insurance contributions which the NII collects.

In addition to the benefits, the NII also assists in development of community services in order to improve the welfare of populations at risk and to extend their circle of opportunities. This activity is carried out by means of the National Insurance Funds¹. The Funds Division (Services Development Division) was established in 2002, to coordinate the activities of all the funds, and through them to promote projects, programs and ventures to develop and implement social services and infrastructures in accordance with the NII's policy and the needs of the target populations: children and adults with special needs, handicapped elderly people living in the community or in institutions, families and single people in economic and social distress, long-term unemployed people, at-risk children and youth, workers at risk of work accidents, and other groups such as residents of the periphery, Arabs and ultra-Orthodox². Requests for assistance reach the funds in two main ways: as a result of a specific "call for proposals" for a particular field which the NII publishes or as a result of applications initiated by various bodies.

The authority of the funds to develop welfare services and the maximum annual budget for each fund are anchored in the Law³, which stipulates regulations for examining the projects or programs and for the NII's participation in financing them, by means of part of the insurance contributions collected from the employers and insureds in the appropriate Division.

The Division operates by means of five funds: the Fund for Development of Services for the Disabled, the Fund for Promotion of Long-Term Care Programs, the Special

1 The Research Fund, which is also included in the Law, operates as part of the Research and Planning Administration - see below, further on in the chapter.

2 Until 2002 each fund operated in the relevant Division, except the Children's Fund, which was established in 2004, and the Special Projects Fund, which operated as part of the Research Administration. A **project** deals mainly with establishment of infrastructure and equipping, a **program** is mainly the operation of a service and a **venture** is a comprehensive project or program or one carried out in cooperation between a number of funds.

3 National Insurance Law (Consolidated Version), 5755-1995.

Projects Fund, the Fund for Financing Occupational Safety and Hygiene Activities (Manof) and the Fund for Development of Services for At-Risk Children and Youth.

- **The Fund for Development of Services for the Disabled:** Assists public bodies to develop services for handicapped people in order to integrate them in society and work and improve their welfare. The fund operates in the following fields: special education and preschoolers; employment rehabilitation for the disabled; sheltered housing in the community; leisure and sports activities; improvement of physical conditions in institutions for the disabled and purchase of rehabilitation equipment; and assistance with making public buildings accessible to the disabled. The fund also assists with improving quality of life and services in institutions.
- **The Fund for Promotion of Long-Term Care Programs:** Assists with development and improvement of services for handicapped elderly people in the community and in institutions, establishment of day centers for the elderly, purchase of special needs equipment, training manpower to take care of the elderly and improvement of services in long-term care institutions.
- **The Special Projects Fund:** Assists public and private bodies to develop social services with an experimental and innovative component in a variety of fields, particularly for at-risk groups: dysfunctional families, at-risk youth and children, people with special needs and elderly people suffering from violence. These programs are intended to be developed and implemented in the community throughout the country, and therefore most of them are accompanied by evaluation studies.
- **The Fund for Development of Services for At-Risk Children and Youth:** Acts to advance the care of children under the age of 18 who are at risk due to neglect, abuse, violence, sexual harm, attention deficit disorder, etc., including children and youth who have contravened the law, use drugs or are exposed to dangerous living conditions. The fund's rehabilitation programs assist in reconnecting these children with the education and welfare systems and in preventing them from sinking into situations of poverty and need; they prepare the adolescents for independent life and prevent future dependence on NII allowances by developing fitness for employment. At present a proposal to extend the Fund's target population to young people up to the age of 23 is under discussion.
- **The "Manof" Fund:** Intended to finance activities for prevention of work accidents and for encouragement of programs to increase safety and hygiene: financing research in the field of occupational safety and hygiene and implementation of its conclusions in experimental projects; development and improvement of innovative safety measures; location of occupational risks and safety hazards at workplaces; and assistance in purchase of safety equipment, training activities and information and advertising campaigns.

Summary of Activities in 2016

As in recent years, also in 2016 the NII funds operated among at-risk populations (as set out in section 1 above), in housing, education and preparation for and placement in employment, which are among the cornerstones of welfare and social security policy, and main fields of activity of four of the funds: the Fund for Development of Services for the Disabled, the Fund for Development of Long-Term Care Services, the Special Projects Fund and the Fund for At-Risk Children and Youth.

This year the funds were also active in assisting programs designed to reduce poverty and narrow social gaps, investing in encouragement of social ventures and developing leisure and sports programs, particularly for people with disabilities. Sixteen percent of the new projects promotion budget has been allocated for these fields. The main fields of activity of the funds in 2016 are shown in Table 1 and those specific to each fund are shown in Figure 1.

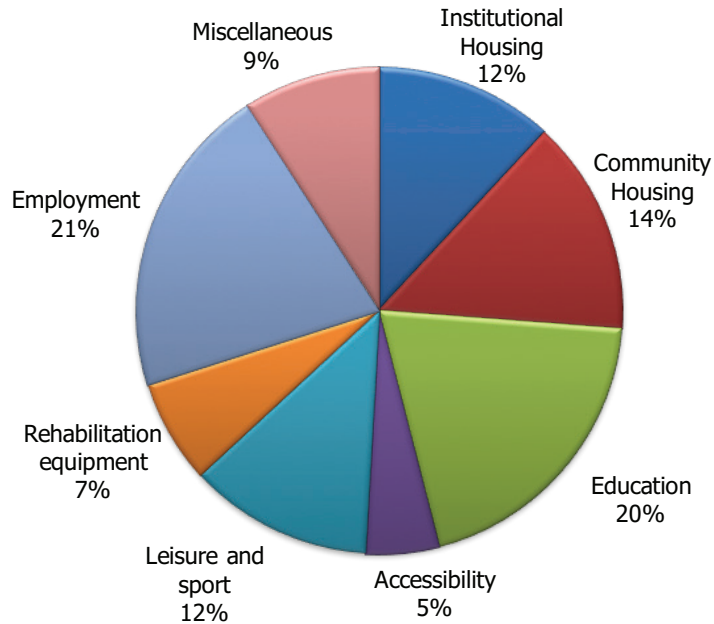
Table 1
Aid Approved, by Fund and by Field of Activity (Millions of NIS), 2016*

Field of aid	Fund					Aid approved	
	Disabled	Long-term care	Special projects	At-risk children and youth	Manof	Total (NIS)	As percentage of funds' budget
Community housing	15.6	28.2	-	-	-	43.8	23
Institutional housing	12.9	8.8	-	-	-	21.7	11
Aspects of employment	22.7	-	3.8	2.9	0.1	29.5	16
Education (including preschoolers and special education)	21.5	-	0.5	-	-	22.0	12
Reduction of poverty	-	-	0.4	13.9	-	14.3	8
Leisure and sport	13.4	-	0.9	-	-	14.3	8
Social ventures	-	-	4.9	2.9	-	7.8	4
Rehabilitation equipment	7.5	-	-	-	-	7.5	4
Risk survey and research	0.4	0.2	1.6	-	4.6	6.8	4
Accessibility	5.3	-	0.9	-	-	6.2	3
Miscellaneous	9.9	-	2.5	1.0	0.7	14.1	7
Total	109.2	37.2	15.5	20.7	5.4	188.0	100.0

* The table shows activity in connection with agreements signed in 2016 alone, those signed in previous years, that are still being developed and financed, are not taken into account.

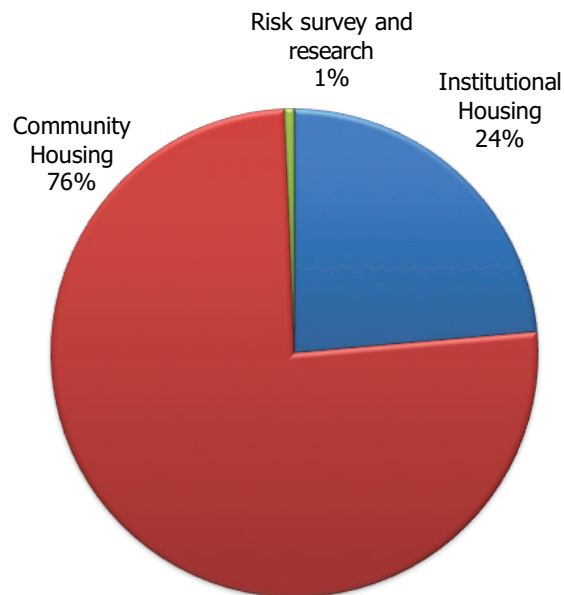
Figure 1
 Aid Approved for Each Fund, by Field of Activity (as Percentage of the Fund Budget), 2016

A. The Fund for Development of Services for the Disabled



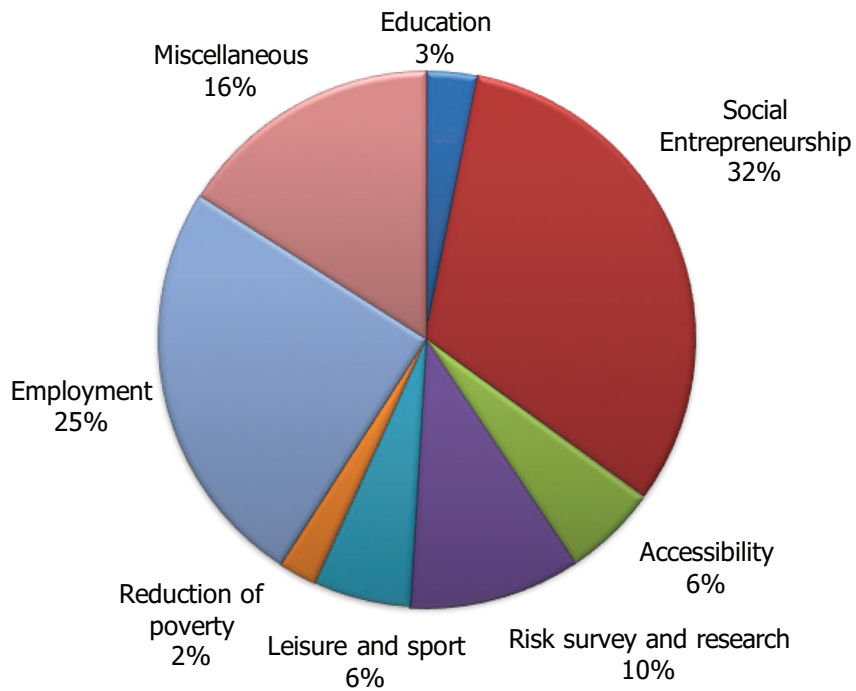
The figure data appear in the appendix at the end of this file on the Internet.

B. The Fund for Promotion of Long-Term Care Programs



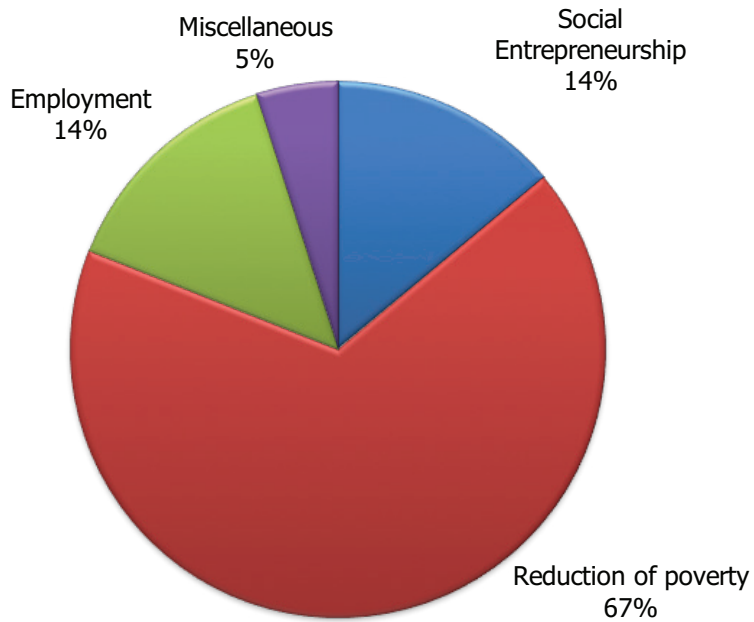
The figure data appear in the appendix at the end of this file on the Internet.

C. The Special Projects Fund



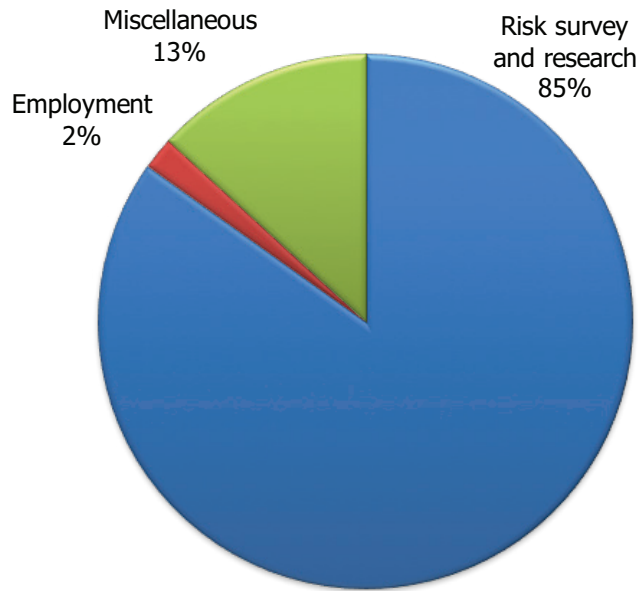
The figure data appear in the appendix at the end of this file on the Internet.

D. The Fund for the Development of Services for At-Risk Children and Youth



The figure data appear in the appendix at the end of this file on the Internet.

E. The Manof Fund for Prevention of Work Accidents



The figure data appear in the appendix at the end of this file on the Internet.

Scope of Activity in 2016

In 2016, the funds signed agreements to develop welfare services through 239 programs at a total cost of approximately NIS 188 million – a decrease of about 3% in participation rate and 8% in the number of programs in comparison with 2015. This might be explained by the fact that a high budget of NIS 8 million⁴ has been invested by the funds in the development of the **HaKaveret** venture – a hub for the development of social ventures. Another possible explanation is that, on average, a greater financial aid has been allocated to each program in order to increase their influence. This explanation is illustrated in Table no. 2: in 2016, the average aid to programs in the Special Projects Fund was NIS 2.2 million, compared with NIS 500 to 700 thousand in previous years. In the Fund for At-Risk Children and Youth this year's average aid reached also approximately NIS 1 million per program, compared with approximately NIS 800 thousand in 2010 (including resources with other bodies). In addition, this year a large budget was given to evaluation

⁴ The Special Projects Fund invested approximately NIS 5 million and the Fund for At-Risk Children invested approximately NIS 3 million.

studies and the creation of infrastructure for submitting applications and changeover to a new computer system, to be launched during 2017.

As stated, the extent of the assistance provided by each fund is determined by Law. The Fund for Development of Services for the Disabled is allocated the highest amount, more than half the total budget for all funds, followed in descending order by the Long-Term Care Fund, the Special Projects Fund, the Fund for At-Risk Children and Youth and the Manof Fund (Table 2 and Figure 2). The main investment of the Fund for the Disabled and the Long-Term Care Fund is on infrastructures, which is why they require the largest budgets (Table 2). The Special Projects Fund and the Fund for At-Risk Children and Youth work on developing and operating services, so that their legally determined budgets are lower.

Table 2
Programs and Aid Approved, by Fund, 2016

Fund	Programs approved (numbers)	Aid approved		
		Total* (NIS)	Average per program (NIS)	As percentage of the funds' budget
Development of services for the disabled	163	109,236,833	670,165	58%
Long-term care	23	37,233,367	1,618,842	20%
Special projects	19	15,465,469	2,209,353	8%
At-risk children and youth	27	20,725,721	1,090,827	11%
Manof	7	5,386,491	199,500	3%
Total	239	188,047,880	..**	100%

* The amounts in this table and in the tables below are the amounts approved in a particular year and not actual implementation.

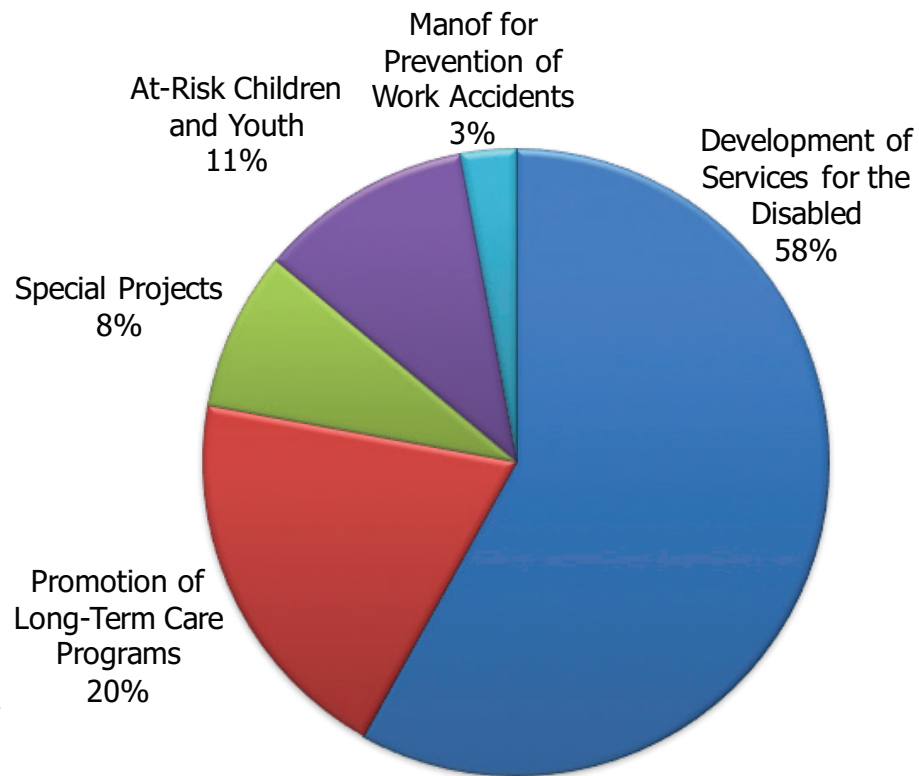
** The data is not relevant because of the differences in the nature of programs of the various funds.

The NII Funds do not fully finance programs in which they are partners, but rather pool resources from various sources. The maximum rate of financing varies from fund to fund, and is defined in the regulations of each fund. In some funds the rate is also determined by the social and economic characteristics of the target population or of the local authority (as ranked according to accepted statistical indices and socio-economic cluster by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)), and in the case of the Long-Term Care Fund – according to the economic characteristics of the body operating the service.

In most cases, the rate of participation specified in regulations of the **Fund for Development of Services for the Disabled** is 80% of the total cost of the project⁵, and

5 90% - the maximum aid for towns with a socio-economic ranking of 1-4 from the CBS and for towns on the confrontation line according to the Ministry of Defense; 80% - for towns ranked 5-7; 70% - for towns ranked 8-10.

Figure 2
Aid Approved, by Fund (Percentages), 2016



the maximum amount of assistance is NIS 2.45 million⁶. In the **Long-Term Care Fund**, the threshold is NIS 3.25 million in 2016: in community projects (such as day centers) assistance rate is determined according to CBS clusters, at 60%-90% of the total cost of the project⁷; for institutional projects (such as old-age homes) – at 50%-70%. The percentage of participation is determined according to the recommendation of the accountant who checks the financial stability of the applicant for assistance. The **Fund for At-Risk Children and Youth** provides up to 80% of the cost of the program in accordance with the socio-economic index of the town (until 2015, assistance was provided at a lower percentage, up to approximately 50%), and the **Special Projects Fund** also provides aid of up to 80%⁸. The **Manof Fund** can even fund to full program cost.

6 For towns ranked 1-4 and towns on the confrontation line the maximum aid is NIS 2.8 million. Aid of up to NIS 4 million is given to projects in accordance with conditions.

7 Including the resources with other bodies. In the Long-Term Care Fund – mainly living expenses and the Claims Conference.

8 In a program financed by the fund over a period of three years, the financing decreases gradually from 100% to 50%, depending on the year of operation.

The **leverage ratio** is the ratio between the total cost of the program and the amount invested by the funds. Leveraging the funds contributions is very important: it enables the program activity to increase considerably as well as to develop and operate additional programs, which would be impossible without the pooling of resources. The higher the leverage ratio, the better the integration of sources of funding, and the greater the pooling of resources. Furthermore, leveraging also enables nation-wide deployment, strategic perspective and setting standards that can sometimes lead the changes in regulations.

In 2016, an overall amount of some NIS 337 million was invested in services development through the funds (Table 3), thereby allowing, by their contributions, leveraging of programs in an amount approximately 56% higher than the amount of their assistance. This year total programs cost decreased by approximately 4% in comparison with 2015, and the leverage rate of funds contributions decreased by approximately 20%. A possible explanation is that, this year, the funds have invested the maximum amount permitted by the Law in a larger number of projects.

Table 3
Total Cost of Programs, Aid Approved and Rate of Aid, by Fund, 2016

Fund	Cost of programs (NIS)	Aid approved	
		Total (NIS)	As a percentage of total cost*
Disabled	172,993,706	109,236,833	63%
Long-term care	66,770,285	37,233,367	56%
Special projects	35,545,146	15,465,469	44%
At-risk children and youth	56,201,155	20,725,721	37%
Manof	5,844,479	5,386,491	92%
Total	337,354,771	188,047,880	56%

* Taking into account the percentages of and maximum rate of the assistance as specified in regulations.

Activity by Towns

The National Insurance Funds develop services at three levels: town, cluster of towns and national. The aid may be provided by developing a new service or through a contribution to an existing service for the benefit of the residents of beneficiary towns. In 2016, as in previous years, most of the funds' budget – approximately 77% – is invested in programs operating in specific towns, and only 23% is invested in ventures or programs at a national level (such as activity to raise awareness of occupational safety, promotion of workplace safety or of the “accessible city” model).

The socio-economic level of the town is related, inter alia, to its geographical location, and usually the further it is from the center of economic activity and from population centers, the fewer the economic opportunities there are for its residents.

Table 4
Aid Approved and Percentage of Total Budget and Population, by District
and Sub-District*, 2016

District and sub-district	Aid approved		
	Total (NIS)	As percentage of funds budget for towns**	Population (percentage of total)
Jerusalem	26,070,222	18	13
North	20,992,718	15	16
Golan	1,121,000	1	1
Jezreel	10,196,108	7	6
Kinneret	1,634,583	1	1
Acre	7,476,673	5	7
Safed	564,354	1	1
Haifa	10,641,044	7	12
Hadera	6,086,124	4	5
Haifa	4,554,920	3	7
Center	29,023,739	20	24
Sharon	3,061,062	2	5
Petah Tikva	13,029,973	9	8
Rehovot	4,069,765	3	4
Ramle	8,862,939	6	7
Tel Aviv	19,090,080	13	16
South	31,895,865	22	14
Ashkelon	10,748,781	7	6
Beersheba	21,147,084	15	8
Judea and Samaria area	6,474,080	5	5
Total programs in towns	144,187,748	100	100
National programs	43,860,132		
Total	188,047,880		

* Districts and sub-districts were defined according to CBS classification (Israel Statistical Yearbook no. 66, 2016).

** The percentage was calculated out of the total budget for programs in towns.

In 2016, the size of funds' investment in remote districts far from the center of the country (south, north and Haifa) was fairly high – approximately 44% of the total budget invested in towns has been allocated to those districts – slightly more than their share of the total population⁹ – 42% (Table 4). In the Jerusalem district¹⁰ as well, a budget in a higher percentage than its share of the population has been invested – 18% and 13% respectively. In Tel Aviv and Central districts the aid was at a rate lower than their share

9 The share of the population refers to the number of residents in the district and sub-district in relation to the total population in the towns of Israel.

10 The district includes Jerusalem, Maale Adumim, Mevaseret Zion, Beit Shemesh and the surrounding towns. Although these are not periphery towns, many of their residents belong to the lower or middle socio-economic clusters.

of the population – 13% compared with 16% in Tel Aviv, and 20% compared with 24% in the Central district. In the Judea and Samaria district a budget similar to its share of the population has been invested.

Table 5

Aid Approved and its Percentage of the Budget of All the Funds and of the Population*, by Fund and Peripherality Index*, 2016

Peripherality Index	Fund				Manof**	Aid approved		Population (percentage of total)
	Disabled	Long-term care	Special projects	At-risk children and youth		Total (NIS)	As % of funds' budget for towns***	
Very peripheral (1-3)	5,040,243	-	216,776	1,322,468	-	6,579,487	5	4
Peripheral (4)	5,333,650	3,495,223	-	3,465,878	-	12,294,751	8	11
Medium (5-6)	34,530,190	7,896,910	2,769,618	4,271,001	-	49,707,719	34	29
Central (7)	6,935,389	6,818,072	-	2,869,836	-	20,493,873	14	14
Very central (8-10)	35,135,325	18,571,948	756,280	2,436,000	127,692	56,787,245	38	42
Total****	86,974,797	36,782,153	3,742,674	14,365,182	127,692	145,863,074	100	100
Overall sum	109,236,833	37,233,367	15,465,468	20,725,721	5,386,491	188,047,880		

* The population was calculated according to the CBS publication in 2008 and the total population in that year.

** Most of the programs in this fund are national.

*** The percentage was calculated out of the total budget of the programs for the towns.

**** Total for the towns for which the index was calculated.

In order to give expression to the fact that towns in the center have advantages over towns in the periphery, the CBS developed a **peripherality index**¹¹, which ranks the towns in clusters by their degree of proximity to population centers and economic activity: clusters 1-3 are very peripheral, 4- peripheral, 5-6- medium, 7- central, 8-10 – very central.

From the distribution of the aid to towns according to the peripherality index, it appears that in 2016 the funds' budget was evenly invested in towns in the periphery and central towns: 47% of the aid was given to very peripheral to medium level towns (1-6), whose share of the population is approximately 44%; and 53% was given to central and very central towns (7-10), whose share of the population is 56% (Table 5 and Figure 3).

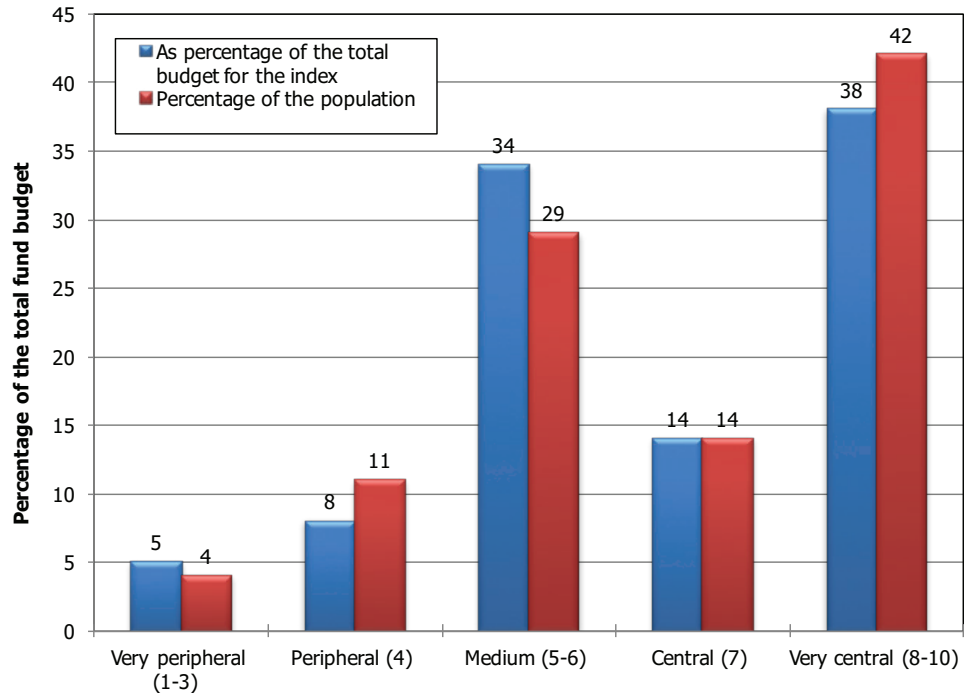
Another classification of towns is by their socio-economic class¹²: towns in clusters 1-3 were defined as belonging to the lower socio-economic class (approximately 30%

11 Central Bureau of Statistics (2008). **Peripherality Index of Local Authorities, 2004** – press notice 160/2008. The index expresses the proximity of the town to each of the towns in Israel, weighted by their population size and the proximity of the local authority to the Tel Aviv district. It contains ten clusters arranged in ascending order from the most peripheral to the most central.

12 **Local Authorities 2015**, CBS.

Figure 3

Aid Approved as Percentage of the Budget of All the Funds and of the Population, by Fund and by Peripherality Index, 2016



The figure data appear in the appendix at the end of this file on the Internet.

of the total population), 4-7 middle class (approximately 50%) and 8-10 – upper class (approximately 20%). According to this classification, in 2016 towns of the lower socio-economic class received 39% of the budget, the middle-class towns 42% and the upper-class towns 19% (compared with 23%, 68% and 9% respectively in 2015) (Table 6 and Figure 4). The investment in towns of the lower socio-economic class and the upper class therefore increased considerably between the two years, and decreased in middle-class towns. The investment in towns of the lower socio-economic class was higher than their share of the population (39% compared with 30% respectively), in middle-class towns it was lower than their share of the population (42% compared with 50% respectively) and in upper-class towns it was equal to their share of the population (19% and 20% respectively). A town's membership of a particular socio-economic cluster is determined by the **average** of the socio-economic indices in it, so that also in towns ranked at the middle or upper level there are at-risk groups which are assisted by the funds.

Table 6

Aid Approved (NIS) as Percentage of the Budget of All Funds, by Socio-Economic Cluster of the Town and by Fund, 2016

Socio-economic class	Fund					Aid approved		Population (%of total)
	Disabled	Long-term care	Special projects	At-risk children and youth	Manof*	Total (NIS)	As % of funds' budget in clustered towns**	
1	626,850	2,354,055	480,000	1,883,317		5,344,223	4	3
2	16,053,372	-	-	1,238,951		17,292,325	12	10
3	26,720,568	4,987,850	266,280	1,392,000		33,366,701	23	17
4	9,716,663	252,288	289,034	1,756,300		12,014,289	8	8
5	16,070,642	2,292,855	2,098,400	3,911,500		24,373,402	17	13
6	3,054,428	4,938,381	-	2,869,832		10,862,647	8	12
7	5,152,862	6,090,270	358,960	1,651,832	127,692	13,381,623	9	17
8	10,341,008	15,284,361	250,000	-		25,875,377	18	19
9	989,824	589,093	-	-		1,578,926	1	1
10	105,280	-	-	-		105,290	0.1	0.1
Total **	91,831,497	36,782,153	3,742,674	14,703,732	127,692	144,187,748	100	100
Overall sum	109,236,833	37,233,367	15,465,469	20,725,721	5,386,491	188,047,880		

* Most of the programs in this fund are national.

** Total for the towns for which the index was calculated.

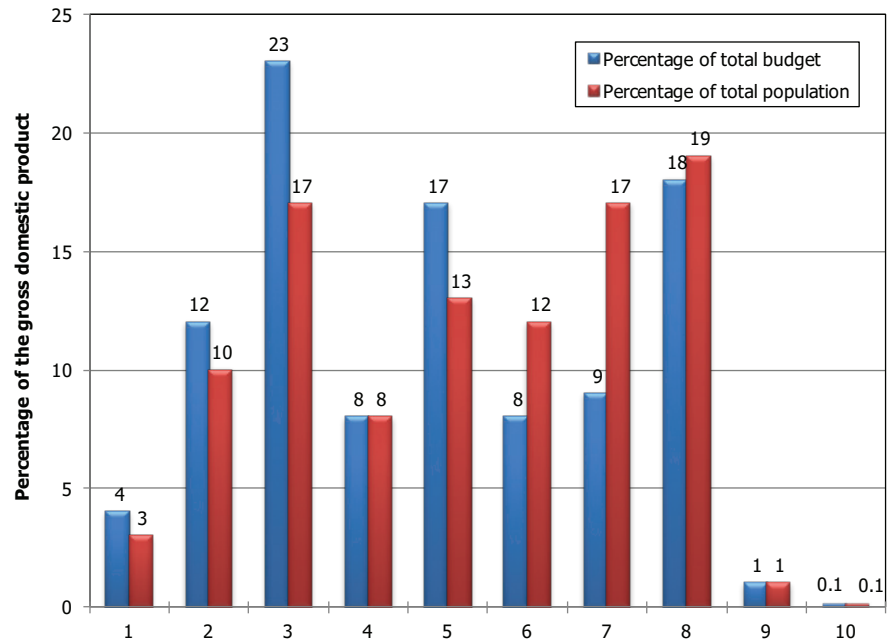
The figure shows that, out of the total aid budget of all funds for towns, in clusters 1-5 the aid given was high in relation to the size of their population, while in clusters 6-10 the aid given was low in relation to the size of the population. The discrepancy between high amounts of aid to towns in clusters 2, 3 and 5, and the particularly low amounts in clusters 6 and 7, is quite noticeable.

It is important to mention that, at the end of 2016, the CBS updated the classification of towns according to socio-economic class, causing fluctuations of towns between clusters. For example, Jerusalem, which in 2016 received aid for approximately 30 programs, dropped from cluster 4 to 3, while Ramat Gan rose from 7 to 8. Choosing towns for programs and giving preference to those in low clusters was based on their known classification at the time of the examination of aid applications.

Another point of view regarding the scope of aid provided by the funds and the wide influence of their activities can be seen in Figure 5.

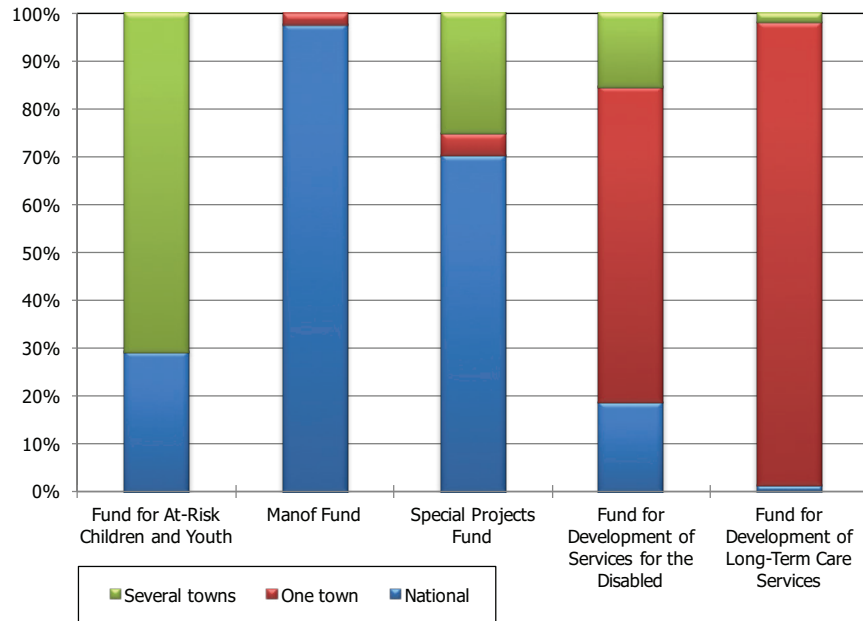
From the breakdown of aid by fund and by level of distribution (one town, a number of towns simultaneously, and national distribution), it appears that the funds

Figure 4
Aid Approved, by Socio-Economic Cluster (NIS), 2016



The figure data appear in the appendix at the end of this file on the Internet.

Figure 5
Aid Approved, by Fund and by Scope of Distribution in Towns, 2016



The figure data appear in the appendix at the end of this file on the Internet.

which provide aid for development of infrastructures (such as day centers for the elderly, housing, day care centers and equipment for those with learning disabilities) operate essentially in a specific town for the benefit of its residents and, perhaps, of the residents of nearby towns as well (Figure 5). The funds providing aid for operation of services operate on a wider scale, usually in a number of towns simultaneously (mainly in the Fund for At-Risk Children and Youth) or at the national level (in the Manof and Special Projects Funds).

To sum up, the data show that the NII Funds allocate a considerable part of their budget to towns and areas of the lower to middle socio-economic class, in the periphery and the center. This allocation is in line with their aims.

Main Ventures in 2016

Online Publication of the Funds' Work

This year, for purposes of enlarging the circle of applicants requesting assistance from the funds and increasing the transparency of their work, a system publishing direct updates on the funds' work and calls for proposals, and open to all social bodies in Israel, was launched. Today approximately 1,000 contract persons are registered in the system and receive a monthly update of funds' activities and of possibilities to submit new applications. In 2017, we plan on increasing the number of contract persons and upgrading the website.

Innovative Projects

Innovation is the ability to develop in new directions by means of new solutions to existing needs or by finding solutions to new needs. An environment that promotes innovation is the foundation of projects growth, and involves fundamental change (unlike doing the same things in a better manner), unlike doing the same things better. It is important to distinguish between disruptive innovation and groundbreaking innovation – which can change its operating environment and create new needs. As in previous years, in 2016 the funds focused on projects concerning social entrepreneurship, technological innovation and development of an environment which encourages them.

Box 1

Cross-Fund Innovation**“HaKaveret” - Center for development of innovative social ventures (Hub)**

In 2015, the Funds Division began work in collaboration with JDC Israel. In January 2016, the venture was approved by the committees of the NII Council and during the first quarter of 2017 “HaKaveret” held its first activity - a hackathon (people from different fields gathering to work on technological projects) for social entrepreneurs on the topic of cyber-bullying.

Innovation laboratory for the elderly - CDI project

In 2016, the Fund for Development of Long-Term Care Services and the Special Projects Fund joined up with the Center for Digital Innovation (CDI) in the Negev, which acts to promote technologies and innovation that improve the quality of life of the citizen in the fields of digital medicine, education, the elderly and “smart cities”.¹

As part of this project, an innovation laboratory for the elderly will be established, which will deal with these subjects. This laboratory will be a work space for research and development, by means of simulation and demonstration of digital and technological innovation to improve the quality of life of the elderly in Israel. The laboratory is located near and cooperate with Ben-Gurion University, thereby enabling access to academic knowledge on the subject, as well as the integration of students in it.

This program is a framework for meeting and learning experience between professionals from different fields (researchers, people in industry, hi-tech, health and welfare) and the target population (the elderly); it is based on a systemic outlook (“holistic approach”) of care for the aged individual in all areas of life (health, welfare, leisure, loneliness, contact with the community, etc.) with the aim of reaching healthy old age. The work model includes establishment of a work environment that simulates the daily life of the elderly in various areas and examination of the needs and difficulties arising during the day.

The main aims of the program are improvement of the quality of life of the elderly by use of new technologies and creation of a multidisciplinary and inter-Ministerial dialogue and round tables; contact between pensioners and younger generations; reduction of costs in the field of health of the elderly as a result of creation of an overall supportive environment in the life cycle of the population.

During 2017 this activity will grow in accordance with the general guidelines of activity, as jointly determined by all involved parties.

1 Although an official definition of a smart city has not yet been established, it can be defined as “a city that takes action to improve its service to residents by streamlining and saving of resources by means of advanced technology”.

The Fund for Development of Services for the Disabled

The fund provides aid in various fields and every program may extend over a long time. This year's greatest fields of aid were: establishment of therapeutic day centers for severely handicapped adults, employment rehabilitation, special education, leisure and sport, and community housing. As part of the aid, community rehabilitative day centers were created, community housing systems were expanded, equipment was purchased for special education schools and kindergartens, for therapy centers for adults and for housing, and new lines of work were developed at employment centers.

Special education activity

Aid to special education schools; expansion and establishment of integrated classes, therapy centers for afternoon activities and therapeutic kindergartens; purchase of equipment enabling acceptance and integration of disabled children in regular education schools, thereby increasing integrative activity - recently the fund has acted in cooperation with the Fund for Innovative Teaching in order to promote new and innovative initiatives advancing integrative activity between disabled children, with emphasis on severe disabilities, and non-disabled children who are not studying in an integrative framework (such as establishment of a radio station to broadcast during school breaks); and purchase of equipment for high school workshops on preparation for independent life, with emphasis on preparation for and integration into the world of employment.

Distribution of existing technology

- Extension of the “computer for every child” activity to assistive devices for severely disabled children, such as touch screens and Braille screens (the project was recently adopted by the Ministry of Education).
- Creation of a pool for lending alternative communication support equipment to people unable to communicate verbally (such as eye tracking systems, communication computers or voice output). In 2016, a considerable part of the equipment entered the health basket, so that, thank to this pool, it possible to try out the equipment before obtaining it from the Ministry of Health.

Employment rehabilitation

- Provision of advanced equipment for production lines in sheltered workshops¹³, in cooperation with non-profit organizations operating social ventures. For example, the

13 “sheltered workshop” : Employment for those wishing to integrate into the job market, but need to deepen the skills required for work. In many cases, the sheltered workshop serves as a permanent place of employment for years.

Shekulo Tov non-profit organization employs people with mental health problems in production lines for sweets, housewares and other items, in secondhand bookshops and in fashion shops, cafes and other places. The work on sophisticated production lines may raise the employees' salary and give them more varied work skills which may assist them in being accepted in the labor market in the future.

- A “sheltered workshop” was established – an employment rehabilitation unit in the field of document scanning, at the Tel Aviv - Jaffa Municipality.

Vocal description

A venture that makes it possible for people with impaired vision to convey visual information through the hearing channel. So far, a blind person could only partially enjoy a performance or film (hearing dialogues). In this venture's framework, suitable technical equipment was purchased and a professional team was trained to vocally describe visual information for the benefit of those with impaired vision. The program runs in a number of theatres and cinemas. The purpose of the venture, that will also be extended to the field of sport and to museums, is to reduce inequality in use of services between the blind and partially blind people and the rest of the population in all areas of life, especially in the cultural area.

The Fund for Development of Long-Term Care Services

As in recent years, the fund engaged this year too in the development of preventative programs for elderly people whose health may deteriorate, with emphasis on community programs. The **Supportive Community** venture operates as part of the basket of long-term care services in the elderly person's home, which includes assistance to family members providing care and development of an integrated model for solitary elderly people with complications. The fund continued to assist in developing service infrastructures for disabled elderly in institutions and in the community – upgrading old-age homes in accordance with the 2016 program of the Ministry of Health, building and renovating day centers for the frail and mentally frail, and developing a management program for frail invalids and the mentally frail departments in old-age homes using housing clusters method, a pilot for integration of a supportive neighborhood in the long-term care services basket. As part of the national program for treatment of Alzheimer's disease, the fund assists with the development of a telephone center for dementia patients operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and a support program for main caregivers of elderly people with dementia, and contributes to develop an innovation laboratory for old-age with the CDI organization, in cooperation with the Special Projects Fund (see Box 1). Other notable programs are presented below.

Housing clusters model

Under this model, which is operated in cooperation with the Geriatric Division of the Ministry of Health, nursing departments of old-age homes are built according to the housing clusters method, in which every 18 occupants form a house and are managed in that framework. The model first began in the frail-care department of the Sephardic Home for the Aged in Haifa, and will operate in other old-age homes chosen among those which applied to the fund within the framework of the 2016 program's public appeal for assistance with upgrades and adaptations.

An evaluation study has examined this model and found greater gaps between its participants and the control group with respect to quality of relationships, satisfaction with care, involvement in care and general satisfaction, as well as a lower level of criticism.

Schmid Committee for examination of day centers for the elderly

Within the framework of preparations of the Long-Term Care Fund and Ministry of Welfare's Service to the elderly for present and future transformations in the old age world and for the adaptation of day centers to such transformations, a team headed by Prof. Hillel Schmid has been created. The team will exhibit possible scenarios which would affect the target population – the disabled elderly in the community.

“Integrated care of the elderly” model

In recent years, the need for home care in the community has grown, but the services for this population are split between many bodies. Building integrated care for the elderly is a program intended to fundamentally transform the way elderly are cared for by integrating the work between all care provider entities. The integration is achieved through a care coordination unit composed of a nurse from a health maintenance organization and a social worker, and personally adapted to each elderly person, so that the disabled, too, may continue to live in the community under the best possible conditions and appropriate assistance to them and their families.

The program started in 2014 as a trial (pilot) in Ashkelon: in this framework, services in the city were mapped, the target population was defined, the mission and powers of the care coordinator were defined, and a monitoring program was formulated for him. In 2016, the program was extended to three other towns (Sdot Negev, Jerusalem and Netivot), and the care for elderly people undergoing a functioning crisis was added. As a result, the number of program participants surged from 100 to 600. The partnership was also extended to Maccabi Health Maintenance Organization.

Special Projects Fund

The social, cultural and economic changes that took place in recent decades have created new needs and new target populations deprived of a suitable response in existing services. In order to encourage social innovation, the Special Projects Fund assists public and private bodies in developing social services with an experimental and innovative component in a variety of fields. The fund sees its activity as a “social venture capital fund” which provides professional experience and knowledge in welfare services development, and participates in financing such services, as well as assessment research in order to implement these programs throughout the country. The assessment research helps designing programs during their operation and evaluating them according to predefined measurement of success. In accordance with its goal, the fund often takes part in joint ventures with government ministries and other funds in the Division for innovative social services development and upgrade.

In recent years, the fund was mainly active in the following fields: integration of at-risk populations in education and employment, promotion of social entrepreneurship, development of solutions for children and young people with learning impairments and attention deficit problems, promotion of physical activity among disabled people, development of special frameworks for mentally ill people and building parks adapted to disabled children. Fund's activities in 2016 included the promotion of a venture to reduce loneliness among the elderly and a rehabilitation program for women in prostitution by means of vocational training, financial and business guidance, and assistance in employment, in finding sources of income corresponding to their personal capacities and acquired skills. Since 2015, the fund examines and classifies applications according to a new work model. After the introduction of the new model (by publishing a “call for proposals”), 170 applications for programs were submitted. Their examination and classification continued in 2016 as well.

The fund's notable programs in 2016 are presented below.

Radio Focus - prison radio station

Radio Focus is a radio station for prisoners in prisons, which is operated according to a model developed in Britain, and is intended to facilitate the prisoners' rehabilitation by bringing mass communication into prisons in order to: raise their motivation for involvement in activities, involve and influence them on important matters to prisoners, encourage reading, educate them in personal responsibility, let them deal with ethics, normative code of behavior and other matters. The radio exposes prisoners to information about employment, therapy, rehabilitation and studies, and is run by prisoners chosen and trained to that end, in editing,

investigation and presentation jobs. The training is carried out by a permanent professional team, assisted by student volunteers and members of the media.

Enrichment studies for Haredi boys

A program initiated by the fund and operated by “Shvil HaZahav”, a company, which aims to expose boys aged 8-12 who are studying in ultra-Orthodox junior schools to basic studies such as English, arithmetic and science, and to bring them as close as possible to the level of knowledge and achievements of the Ministry of Education curriculum. The program works through experiential and informal studies, by understanding that a positive experience in studying basic subjects will make it easier for the boys to acquire an occupation and integrate in the labor market in the future. The program already began operating in November 2014 in the form of afternoon classes in two community centers. During 2016, it was extended and operated at two additional ultra-Orthodox junior schools as school enrichment hours. Today, approximately 130 boys have been exposed to the program. A preliminary analysis of the program shows that there has been a considerable improvement between the initial test mark and that of the test at the end of the program. Furthermore, it appears that, among program participants and their parents, there are a wish to continue participating in this kind classes and even extend them to other fields, and a great satisfaction. Examination of the program also showed that stability was maintained in classes throughout the entire year, another another indication of its success.

Headspace - Program of intervention among youth with emotional difficulties

Based on a model developed in Australia, the program involve prevention and early intervention services among children and youth aged 12-25 who are suffering from emotional and psychological difficulties and problems, and their families: anxiety disorders, depression, life crises, use of alcohol and drugs, behavior problems, attention deficit disorder and hyperactivity, questions about sexual identity and other matters. Program's activities started in 2015, and in 2016 new therapists were hired and trained, specialist units (for payment) were opened and cooperation with parties in the community was increased.

Expert colleagues - The mentally ill for the mentally ill

In this program, people who have dealt with mental illness are integrated in the community as workers in psychiatric hospitals, as part of the staff, to support and assist others dealing

with mental illness. These supporters, called **expert colleagues**, are individuals who have succeeded in evolving during their mental illness recovery process, and became, through their acquired experience, experts able to help other patients and their families in coping.

Although the program is based on existing models in the world, the integration in hospital staff is unique to Israel. The program was prepared in 2014 and started in 2015, in the “Mazor” hospital and in the Mental Health Center in Beersheba. In 2016, an additional budget was transferred to the program and it was extended by another year.

The Fund for Development of Services for At-Risk Children and Youth

In 2016, **Safe Future** – a venture to develop at-risk youth’s fitness for employment–continued its activity and was extended to other towns, mainly in the Arab and Haredi areas, so that today it operates in approximately 30 towns. The operation of **Spark for a Safe Future** also continued – a venture that prepares at-risk youth for military service and at-risk disabled youth for national-civil service, guides them during service and prepares them for independent life. The fund was also a partner in the first steps of the funds for encouragement and development of social businesses (**Yozma Funds**) which employ at-risk youth among others, and was involved in the development of the Center for Social Ventures (**HaKaveret**), together with JDC Israel.

Other notable programs in 2016 are presented below.

Course for the Future

A program for imparting employment ability to Grade 12 graduates with special needs aged 18-21, who wish to study in the technological-vocational education system in order to become integrated in employment. The program combines studies for a vocational certificate and imparting of skills for the work world. The program, which began with the **Safe Future** venture (see above), was developed by the **Atid** group of colleges, and operates in cooperation with the Ministry of Education in six educational institutions of different educational nature and diverse target populations.

Intervention in situations of neglect of children

The intervention model for children in situations of risk and neglect, and their families continued to operate and was also extended to 12 additional towns. This program, provides parents with guidance in financial management and education, among other things, and has dealt, so far, with more than 1,000 children. The model, which operates

in cooperation with the Rashi Foundation and the Ministry of Welfare, will be financed from the Ministry of Welfare budget in the coming years.

Care for Ethiopian youth and their families

An intervention model intended to empower Ethiopian youth and their families. There are approximately 50 thousand children and youth of Ethiopian origin living in Israel today (approximately 70% of them born in Israel)¹⁴. Despite the abundant resources invested in them, both by the State and by civil society, this population is at much higher risk than the total Jewish population with respect to dangerous behavior, lower achievements in studies and difficulties in military service. The venture, which operates in cooperation with the Ministry of Welfare and the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, started in six towns and will be extended to four others.

Cyber-bullying

While being an important learning and personal development tool, the Internet also constitutes an arena in which offensive and dangerous behavior can take place very easily. The increasing use of and exposure to all kinds of electronic means, especially the Internet, resulted in recent years in a general rise in cyber-violence, particularly against minors.

Cyber-bullying is a widespread phenomenon which includes a variety of forms of attack with psychological and social implications for the individual, using digital means. The Fund for At-Risk Children and Youth has set itself the goal of fighting against cyber-bullying and, for this purpose, formulates advisable intervention guidelines to restrain the phenomenon.

Box 2

PELE- Solutions for Children, Alyn

PELE is a service center located near the Alyn Hospital for Disabled Children in Jerusalem, which acts in cooperation with the Reut Institute and the Fund for Development of Services for the Disabled. The Reut Institute operates the XLN venture (cross-lab network)¹, which assists Israel to lead the production revolution

1 The first list can be found in the **NII Annual Report of 2013** and further lists in the **NII Annual Reports of 2014** and **2015**.

14 The data are from the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption.

in the digital age, from mass to personal production (for example use of three-dimensional printers).

The aim of the PELE Center is to leverage the professional work of the Alyn Hospital to provide technological solutions for children with special needs in the field of daily living – seating, mobility, communication, eating, leisure and adapted toys. It is thereby possible to harness the most advanced technology for the benefit of those who need it and to provide specific solutions for children with special needs in a fairly short time and more inexpensively, as these children are on site.

The PELE Center will also act as an entrepreneurship center for activities with business potential, and will support professionals in developing ideas to be chosen and approved by a special committee. At the center entrepreneurs will work on development of their inventions, “open mind” workshops will be held to raise innovative ideas, professional lectures will be given, young entrepreneurs and students will work on the elaboration of products for children with special needs, and workshops and activities will be held by XLN in subjects related to their area of expertise. In addition, large events for focused thinking will be held from time to time in cooperation with XLN.

The center will work on three tracks:

1. The social track – development of products for children with special needs for improvement of their functioning and lives. This channel is not commercial and will make up most of the center’s activity.
2. The Internet track – uploading ideas at various stages of their development to a website, thereby letting any interested organization or individual to develop a product based on the data published on the website.
3. The commercial track – development of products deemed to be used among a large target public by the approval committee. Such products are to be registered as patents, and their conception and manufacture governed by an agreement between the inventor, the product development company and the entrepreneurship center.

Today, the bio-mechanical laboratory of the Alyn Hospital provides service to approximately 100 patients per month, who were referred to it from the hospital and outpatient clinics. The creating of this center is expected to more than double the amount of activity.

Manof Fund

As stated, the fund's missions are financing activities to prevent work accidents and promoting programs to increase occupational safety and hygiene. Below are the main activities of the fund in 2016.

Involvement in the agricultural sector

A program involving 300 farms (95 of them owned by Arabs), with up to 49 workers, in various fields (raising animals, greenhouses, nurseries, fish, plantations, packing houses and mixed farming). In the framework of the program, a preliminary tour was carried out to get to know the farm and its components, then a survey of hazards and risks was done, by examining certificates for relevant facilities and their validity. A qualified inspector was called for facilities without a valid inspection certificate. Afterwards, the farm manager and workers are provided with instruction about occupational risks (in cooperation with the Institute for Occupational Safety and Hygiene and in accordance with the findings of the risk survey), work at heights and risk management, and the farm owner is given assistance with solutions for hazards removal and safety, health and agronomic risks reduction.

Prevention of accidents in the building sector

Nine visits were made throughout the country to 370 building sites at early work stages and, subsequently, the following actions were performed: hazards and risks survey at the site, examination and improvement of the safety program in cooperation with the foreman, staff instruction workers about occupational risks (in cooperation with the Institute for Occupational Safety and Hygiene), assisting foreman with hazards removal and risks reduction, monitoring and monitoring safety activities and safety maintenance training in the future. In addition, each site received guidelines for documenting the actions required by law.

Digital safety at building sites

Created in partnership with the Safeguard company, this program aims to establish principles for effective and controlled assessment and management, in real-time, of safety risks at workplaces in Israel, by means of dedicated apps based on advanced information control and management technology. In the framework of a trial, the technological system was adapted and its influence in the building sector in Israel was examined, in conjunction with validating evaluation research.

Technological systems, which are based on mobile devices, provide control and supervision of safety actions in the field. These systems will improve and enable information sharing, thereby allowing organizations to implement an organized safety management program based on real-time data in the field. In the course of 2016, these apps were already evaluated in three projects and, currently, extensions for other sectors (such as building companies), as well as adaptations for inspectors of the Occupational Health and Safety Administration are being developed.

Safe Community

Operation of a model to promote workplace safety and hygiene, with community support and cooperation. The program deals with safety improvement in various community environments, including the workplace. The aim of the program is to reduce the rate of injury in the population, based on the belief that transforming safety behavior also requires to act within the community. The program provides services to workplaces (risk survey, safety training, safety officers' course, ergonomic training, examination of lifting equipment, hearing examinations, etc.). As a result of a successful program trial in two towns (Umm el-Fahem and Ra'anana), the activity has been extended to eight other towns in various areas of the country, focusing on small workplaces only (approximately 70 businesses in each town).

NII Research Funds and the Research Rooms

The Research Funds

The NII supports research by giving grants to researchers in the fields of social insurance, the labor market, the social situation and social policy. The funding is provided under Section 36 of the National Insurance Law, 5713-1953. The researchers submit research funding applications in these fields by December each year, and a decision regarding funding's approval and amount is made in the following year.

There are a number of stages in the process of approving research proposals: discussion in the internal research committee of the NII and formulation of recommendations, discussion in the research subcommittee of the NII Council in accordance with the recommendations of the internal committee, and decision of the finance committee of the NII Council. An approved research proposal must also receive the endorsement of the Minister of Welfare and Social Services.

Preference in funding is given to researches closely related to NII's aims and fields of activity and those adding useful knowledge as regards shaping and evaluating socio-economic policy. Researches may sometime have another funding source as well.

Types of aid provided by the fund:

- Regular research grant – Partial or full funding for research meeting requirements.
- Comprehensive research grant – The NII initiates comprehensive studies in its fields of responsibility and also stipulates its participation in research proposed to the fund, if the subject is on its agenda and order of priorities.
- Participation in funding the creation and maintenance of large databases relevant to NII's work, such as funding the expansion of the CBS family expenditure survey and participation in funding a follow-up survey (income data over time).
- Grants to students – In order to encourage young researchers to engage in the fields mentioned, grants are given to two or three researchers per year who are studying in Israel and submitting research work for a doctorate.

Upon funding's approval by the Minister, a detailed agreement is signed with the researchers, which specifies the conditions of reception of the funding at different stages of the research as defined in the agreement. Upon completion, the research is published on the NII website with a mention that it has been granted the fund's support. All studies carried out with the support of the fund since its establishment have been uploaded to the website, as far as they could be located.

Since its foundation, the fund has partially or fully funded approximately 180 studies, and provided aid to databases relevant to research on social security and the socio-economic situation (including participation in funding surveys carried out by the CBS), and to research grants for students. Every year, there are about 30 studies in various stages of progress. Conditions of eligibility for funding from the fund and ways of submitting applications are set out on the NII website.

The Research Room

As part of the expansion of the opportunities for research, in 2011 the Research and Planning Administration of the NII opened a research room, in which researchers can use the NII's database for their research, by making use of micro-social files after identifying details have been removed from them.

The research room has three workstations and statistical and econometric software suitable for processing R, STATA, SPSS, SAS and QGIS data. The total database contains administrative files of the NII and files of other bodies with which the NII maintains professional relations, such as the salary file of the Tax Authority and data from the Population Register. In addition, other files are brought to the research room specially and

are integrated (with the consent of the data providers) in the administrative information. Each request requires preparation of a database adapted to the purposes and needs of the research, which is done by NII employees. Use of the research room is conditional upon a security check of the researchers and on their signature of a confidentiality document.

A committee of the Research and Planning Administration meets once a quarter to discuss requests to use the research room. The decisions are made in accordance with criteria such as the importance of the research, quality of the researchers and scope of the resources involved in preparation of the files by NII employees. The NII reserves the right to charge for preparation of complex files and particularly for changes and updates to requests.

Since its establishment about 30 studies have been done in the research room, which have made use of the data files in the database¹⁵. As with the research fund, on completion of the research the researchers are requested to publish their results in coordination with the NII. Some of the studies have been done in collaboration with researchers from the Research Administration.

Important studies in progress

- **Tel Aviv University, Dr Analia Schlosser, the Employment Service, Yannai Shanan. Follow-up study – The influence of the “Circles of Employment” program, a pilot program for assisting income support claimants at the Employment Service.** The study examines the influence of the program on: receipt of national insurance benefits, in general, and income support benefit, in particular; employment rates; whether the position is full- or part-time; and salary from work. In view of a supporting research’s findings on the effectiveness of the trial program to assist income support claimants at the Employment Service, it has been decided to expand the program and carry out further research to monitor the trial.
- **The Hebrew University, Dr Itai Shurtz, Bar-Ilan University, Dr Limor Hatsor. The value of consumer confidence: The case of the Humana/Remedia mother’s milk substitutes.** The study examines the influence of the “Remedia disaster” (November 2003) on employment after birth.
- **The Hebrew University, Dr Raanan Raz. Epidemiologic research on autism spectrum disorders in Israel and examination of risk factors for this disorder in the Israeli population.** The study examines air pollution as a risk factor for autism spectrum disorders. The results of the first study, which examined the connection between NO₂ and the risk of autism and found a connection between them, were published in the American Journal of Epidemiology. At present, a further study is examining its connection with other pollutants and particularly with particulate matter (PM).

15 A leading venture in Israel in establishment of innovation centers.

- **Tel Aviv University, Dr Analia Schlosser and Dr Sarit Weisburd. Influence of access to public transport on the human capital and labor market results of individuals.** In 2009, the government of Israel launched a comprehensive reform of public transport in Arab towns in Israel, in which dozens of new bus lines were added to those towns and the frequency of existing lines increased. The study focuses on the influence of the reform and the manner of its implementation in those towns from an occupational and educational perspective.
- **Gertner Institute – Prof. Kobi Peleg, Dr Bella Savitsky, Ira Radomislensky and Michael Rosenfeld; NII- Rivka Prior, Ofir Pinto and Natalia Gitelson. Factors predicting the duration of absence from work after injury in the years 2008–2013.** The study attempts to locate factors predicting the duration of the period spent outside the employment framework after a work injury, and to characterize groups of injured persons at high related risk.
- **Taub Center, Gilad Brand. Income mobility in Israel, 1990–2015.** The study examines the influence of the increase in employment rates on the wages of veteran employees by means of long-term monitoring of details within the labor market.

Appendix: Figure Data

Figure 1A Data

Aid Approved for Each Fund, by Field of Activity (as Percentage of the Fund Budget), 2016 - The Fund for Development of Services for the Disabled

Fund	Institutional housing	Community housing	Education	Accessibility	Leisure and sport	Rehabilitation equipment	Employment	Miscellaneous
Fund for Development of Services for the Disabled	12%	14%	20%	5%	12%	7%	21%	9%

Figure 1B Data

Aid Approved for Each Fund, by Field of Activity (as Percentage of the Fund Budget), 2016 - The Fund for Promotion of Long-Term Care Programs

Fund	Institutional housing	Community housing	Risk survey and research
Fund for Promotion of Long-Term Care Programs	24%	76%	1%

Figure 1C Data

Aid Approved for Each Fund, by Field of Activity (as Percentage of the Fund Budget), 2016 - The Special Projects Fund

Fund	Education	Social entrepreneurship	Accessibility	Risk survey and research	Leisure and sport	Reduction of poverty	Employment	Miscellaneous
Special Projects Fund	3%	32%	6%	10%	6%	2%	25%	16%

Figure 1D Data

Aid Approved for Each Fund, by Field of Activity (as Percentage of the Fund Budget), 2016 -The Fund for Development of Services for At-Risk Children and Youth

Fund	Social entrepreneurship	Reduction of poverty	Employment	Miscellaneous
Fund for Development of Services for At-Risk Children and Youth	14%	67%	14%	5%

Figure 1E Data

Aid Approved for Each Fund, by Field of Activity (as Percentage of the Fund Budget), 2016 - Manof Fund for Prevention of Work Accidents

Fund	Risk survey and research	Employment	Miscellaneous
Manof Fund for Prevention of Work Accidents	85%	2%	13%

Figure 2 Data

Aid Approved, by Fund (Percentages), 2016

Fund	Aid approved
Development of Services for the Disabled	58%
Promotion of Long-Term Care Programs	20%
Special Projects	8%
At-Risk Children and Youth	11%
Manof for Prevention of Work Accidents	3%

Figure 3 Data

Aid Approved, as Percentage of Total Fund Budget, by Fund and Level of Peripherality, 2016

	As percentage of total budget by index	Percentage of the population
Very peripheral (1-3)	5	4
Peripheral (4)	8	11
Medium (5-6)	34	29
Central (7)	14	14
Very central (8-10)	38	42

Figure 4 Data

Aid Approved, by Socio-Economic Cluster (NIS), 2016

Socio-economic class	Percentage of total budget	Percentage of total population
1	4	3
2	12	10
3	23	17
4	8	8
5	17	13
6	8	12
7	9	17
8	18	19
9	1	1
10	0.1	0.1

Figure 5 Data

Aid Approved, by Fund and by Scale of Distribution in Towns, 2016

	Fund for At-Risk Children and Youth	Manof Fund	Special Projects Fund	Fund for Development of Services for the Disabled	Fund for Development of Long-Term Care Services
National	6,021,989	5,258,799	10,858,075	20,405,336	451,214
One town	-	127,692	733,628	72,098,583	36,025,289
Several towns	14,703,732	-	3,873,766	16,732,914	756,864