The Cultural Context
of Juvenile Justice Policy in Israel

Mimi Ajzenstadt[1] and *Mona Khoury-Kassabri*[2]

The paper explores the evolution of rehabilitative rights and economic discourses, and their effect on the development of juvenile justice policies in Israel during the last two decades. Israel has adopted the main features of a neo-liberal regime and severe cuts were made to major social welfare programmes, including those dealing with juvenile offenders. However, the neo-liberal ideas of individualisation and responsibilisation did not penetrate into the area of juvenile delinquency. A renewed welfarist discourse in Israel was created instead. This strongly relied on traditional beliefs in rehabilitation and treatment based on a child-centred culture, incorporating concepts of rights and embedded in practical economic considerations.

Key words: Juvenile justice policy, Israel, Culture, Rights discourse, Economic discourse, Rehabilitative discourse.

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Winners and Losers: The Consequences
of Welfare State Policies
for Gender Wage Inequality

Hadas Mandel[1]

Cross-national studies of the impact of welfare states on gender inequality tend to overlook socio-economic divisions among women. This article challenges the implicit assumption that welfare states have uniform effects on the economic attainments of women, arguing that the impact of state intervention is necessarily conditioned by women's relative advantage or disadvantage in the labour market. Based on Luxembourg Income Study microdata for 21 advanced countries, the paper analyses gender wage gaps among highly skilled and low skilled men and women. The findings suggest that welfare state policies interact with socio-economic positions: they limit the economic rewards of highly skilled women, but do not adversely affect, and by some measures actually benefit, those who are less skilled. Highlighting the advantages and disadvantages of social policies for different groups of women, the article concludes that more research is needed to explore differentiated approaches to reconciling work and family, rather than addressing universal work-family tensions.

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The Advancement of Social Citizenship
as a Struggle for Social Justice

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T.H. Marshall's theory of social citizenship played an important role in the social and economic debates after the second world war and was closely associated with the post-war political settlement and the creation of the welfare state. The idea was built around the historical evolution of civil and political rights, and more so of the addition and strengthening of social rights, as part of the status of citizenship. Social rights in Marshall's view include the availability and access to a wide range of welfare and social security services, with the aim of assuring an adequate level of living to all, commensurate with the standards of the society in which we live.

Despite the enormous changes that have taken place since Marshall developed his idea of social citizenship in the mid 20th century, the idea and the underlying theory have not lost their importance. Social citizenship has become a major tool of social integration and of reinforcing the individual's feelings of belonging and inclusion. In practice it is instrumental in the legitimation of welfare spending, the adoption of the concept of universality and the removal of stigma and social inferiority to the receiving of publicly provided social services. It has also enabled governments to respond to emerging social needs and evolve policies to deal with them.

Although the idea of social citizenship is widely accepted as a main tool of social inclusion and integration, the struggle for its actual realization continues with various degrees of intensity in many countries, Israel among them. This has recently found its expression as a part of the demands of the social protest movement for social justice. Among the underlying forces in this struggle lies the tension between managing of the national economies and the growing global economic order.

Key words: Social citizenship, Social rights, Welfare state, Social integration

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Black Medicine in Israel: Assessment, Explanations and Recommendations

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This study examines Hirschman's model of "Exit, Voice and Loyalty" on the case study of black medicine in the Israeli health care system. Based on a national survey, we examine the extent of black medicine, its characteristics and correlated factors and suggest some recommendation on how to reduce it. We found that black medicine does exist in Israel, although it seems that there has been a decline in the phenomenon. Contrary to the literature, we found no relationship between "Voice" option or dissatisfaction with health services and black medicine. However, we did find a negative correlation between trust and black medicine. This finding is consistent with Hirschman's insight that the lack of "loyalty" may lead people to strategies of "exit". We suggest that given that health care in Israel is a public service, the "Exit" option may form a "quasi-exit" behavior.

Key words: Black medicine, Informal payments, "Exit, Voice and Loyalty", "Quasi-exit" behavior

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On Sensitivity and Disability:
Political Consumerism, Social-Political Entrepreneurship and Social Justice

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Why do entrepreneurs choose to use consumer power as an alternative politics channel in order to create social and political change? What are the conditions that lead them to adopt this strategy? The main purpose of the article is to offer a theoretical framework to discuss the political consumerism strategy used by social entrepreneurs who seek to influence political norms in society, the conduct of the business market and the shaping of public policy. The theoretical model which this article proposes is based on the new institutional approach (neo-Institutionalism) and on the principles of the rational choice theory. The article suggests an explanatory variable in the form of political consumerism as an alternative means for political participation (alternative politics), which is influenced by structural, political, economic and cultural conditions as well as by rational cost-benefit calculations made by entrepreneurs. For an empirical study of the proposed theoretical framework, the article analyzes two struggles (campaigns) in which the entrepreneurs employed political consumerism as a primary action strategy to promote issues related to social justice as institutional changes in Israel. The first of these was the struggle launched by the *"Bema'agalei Tzedek"* ("Paths of Righteousness") Society for workers' rights and the rights of the disabled, while the second one was the campaign directed by the movement known as "*Israel Yekara Lanu*" ("Israel is expensive for us") against the cottage cheese producers as part of the social protest in the summer of 2011.

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