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## SOCIETY AND WELFARE

## THE SOCIAL SURVEY

(Tables 7.1-7.14)

The Social Survey has been conducted at the Central Bureau of Statistics since 2002, as a current annual survey.

Additional tables presenting data from the Social Survey appear in the chapters *Health*, *Public Order*, and in the chapter *Culture, Entertainment and Sport*.

Data from the Social Survey are presented in annual publications of the CBS as well as in the table generator, and can be accessed through the CBS website.

For the complete questionnaire and additional information on the Social Survey, see the "Social Survey" page on the CBS website.

The main purpose of the Social Survey is to provide up-to-date information regarding the welfare and living conditions of the de jure population of Israel.

The Social Survey is based on a sample of individuals aged 20 and over, and the estimates derived from the data are individual estimates. The estimates of the population, labour force characteristics and income are not expected to be equivalent to those derived from other surveys and CBS publications.

The survey questionnaire has two main parts: a permanent core, which contains approximately 200 questions on various areas of life, and a variable module, which focuses on a different topic each year.

In 2002, the Social Survey examined "Pensions and Retirement Arrangements".

In 2003, the survey examined welfare among the population, as well as individuals' perceptions of their financial situation, and sacrifices they have made due to financial difficulties.

In 2004, the survey dealt with arrangements for children and the connection with parental employment.

In 2005, the survey dealt with the factors that affect participation in the labour force.

In 2006, the survey dealt with unpaid caregivers.

In 2007, the survey dealt with welfare and attitudes toward government services.

In 2008, the survey dealt with social mobility, with emphasis on mobility in employment.

In 2009, the survey dealt with religiosity and with family-related issues.

The 2010 survey dealt with health and way of life, and use of computer and the Internet.

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

**Marital status:** As reported by the interviewee (including separated), divorced, widowed, and single.

**Religion and population group:** Classification by population group is based on interviewees' reports regarding their religion, and includes: Jews, Arabs (Moslems, Arab Christians and Druze) and Others (non-Arab Christians, and not classified by religion).

**Immigrants of 1990+:** Refers to Jews and others only, according to country of birth, as reported by the interviewee.

**Employed persons:** Those employed at least one hour during the determinant week (the week ending on the Saturday before the interview), at any job, for pay, profit or other remuneration; all workers in kibbutzim; family members who worked without pay; persons who were temporarily absent from work.

Including persons in the permanent army.

**Unemployed:** Persons who did not work at all during the determinant week and actively sought work during the four weeks preceding the interview, and who would have been available to start work during the determinant week had suitable work been offered to them.

**Not in labour force:** Persons who were not "employed persons" or "unemployed" in the determinant week.

For a detailed explanation, see the paragraph "Labour Force Surveys," in the introduction to Chapter 12 - *Labour and Wages*.

**Education:** Based on the interviewees' reports of the last school they attended, and on the highest certificate or degree received. See definition in the Introduction to Chapter 12 - *Labour and Wages*. For additional explanations, see definitions of levels of education in the Introduction to Chapter 8 - *Education*.

**Personal income:** Gross monthly income from all places of work, in NIS.

**Average household income per capita (gross monthly) – NIS:** The total gross monthly income of a household (from all sources – work, pension, allowances, rent, etc.), divided by the number of persons in the household.

**Household:** One person or group of persons living in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the year, and having a common expense budget for food. A household may include persons who are not a family.

#### SOURCES

**Survey population:** the entire de jure population (included in the Population Register) aged 20 and over, in households in all types of localities in Israel (including kibbutzim), except for people living outside localities. The survey population includes residents of institutions who are staying in non-therapeutic settings such as student dormitories, absorption centers, and sheltered housing for the elderly population. New immigrants were included in the survey population if they resided in the country at least six months.

The sample included a total of 9,533 persons, of whom 7,064 responded to the questionnaire.

**Sampling frame:** the sampling and investigation units are persons.

The sampling frame was based on the Population Register file updated to April 2010. The file of new immigrants who arrived from April 2010 to December 2010 served to supplement the main sampling frame.

**Sampling method:** the Population Register includes many records that do not belong to the Social Survey population (residual coverage), such as Israelis who reside abroad permanently (even if they visit the country from time to time for short periods), as well as residents of therapeutic institutions, and residents of localities who do

not belong to the survey population, e.g., Bedouin tribes. To make the data collection process more efficient and to improve the survey estimates, some of the residual records were identified before the sample was drawn, and they were deleted from the Population Register file that served as the sampling frame.

Sampling was conducted separately for large and small localities. Large localities were defined as localities with approximately 8,100 residents aged 20 and over. Approximately 84% of the survey population resides in these localities.

The sample of persons in the group of large localities was derived from 66 sampling strata, of which 56 were defined by combining the population group, sex and age variables: 4 population groups (Arabs from East Jerusalem, Arabs not from East Jerusalem, immigrants of 1990 and after, and other non-ultra-Orthodox Jews), 2 sex groups (men and women), and 7 age groups (20-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74 and 75 and over). The other 10 sampling strata were defined for ultra-Orthodox Jews on the basis of an administrative source, by sex and by 5 age groups (between 20 and 64 years).

In each stratum, a random-systematic sample of persons was drawn, in accordance with operational constraints. Sampling in the small localities was conducted in two stages. In the first stage, localities in strata defined by geographical characteristics and type of locality were sampled. In each stratum, localities were sampled in relation to the total number of residents aged 20 and over. In the second stage, approximately 15 persons were sampled in each of the localities included in the first stage. Because the Population Register file was updated up to April 2010, and because the survey population also included all immigrants who arrived in 2010, an additional sample of immigrants was drawn from the file of immigrants who arrived in April-December 2010.

**Data collection:** The field work for each cycle of the Social Survey begins in January, and is completed in December. The survey is carried out by interviewers of the CBS, who conduct face-to-face laptop computer assisted interviews.

## WELFARE

(Tables 7.15 - 7.17)

### SOURCE OF THE DATA

The data in Tables 7.15 and 7.16 were obtained from the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The data relate to the population referred for therapeutic assistance by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

The data in Table 7.17 are based on the basic data file maintained by the Ministry of Social Affairs, which includes information on families registered at the municipal social services departments. The data were processed at the Central Bureau of Statistics after matching with files from various sources.

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

**Placed in therapeutic settings:** Persons placed by the Ministry of Social Affairs in out-of-home therapeutic settings, which are recognized and financed by the Ministry. Those individuals are referred by the "Care Planning Committee" (formerly the "Decisions Committee" of the local authority). Out-of-home placement by local authorities is determined in accordance with quotas allocated by the Ministry of Social Affairs.

**Expenditures:** Payment of expenditures is determined on the basis of a form received from the care planning committee for each client.

**Registered at departments of social services:** Anyone registered at social services, whether or not they have been defined as needing intervention.

**Need for intervention:** The reason an individual applies or is referred to a department of social services.

**Individual defined as needing intervention:** An individual recognized by the department of social services, for who has been defined as needing intervention in at least one area that is not in the category of "normal".

**Socio-economic cluster:** Indicates the socio-economic level of the population residing in a geographic unit (municipality, local councils, and regional councils), on the basis of a set of basic characteristics that represent the population of that unit.

Cluster 1 represents the lowest socio-economic cluster, and Cluster 10 represents the highest cluster. See the publication *Characterization and Classification of*

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*Geographical Units by the Socio-Economic Level of the Population 2008*, Special Publication No. 1530.

## NATIONAL INSURANCE

(Tables 7.18 - 7.22)

### DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

**Payments and receipts (formerly: income and expenditures) of the National Insurance Institute):** As of 2001, the financial data are presented on the basis of receipts and outlays.

**Total receipts (formerly: income):** Includes receipts from contributions according to the National Insurance Law, government participation, interest, compensation from a third party, and government allocations.

**The number of insured persons** in National Insurance is as follows:

**Employees** – workers to whom employer-employee relationships apply, including members of kibbutzim.

**Self-employed persons** include members of moshavim.

**Non-employees and not self-employed** include supported persons, students, pupils and other groups of insured persons who are not employed.

**Collection:** Insurance fees are collected from persons who must pay for themselves and from those who must pay for others as determined by the National Insurance Law (including payments from the Ministry of Finance, according to Article 32 c1).

The presentation of details on collection from employees by the share of employers and employees is based on the assumption that the employers deduct from the employees' wages the amount specified by the law.

**Contributory benefits:** Payments to the insured according to the National Insurance Law, which are financed by the insurance fees collected and by the contribution of the Ministry of Finance according to the National Insurance Law, section 32. Benefits include allowances and grants, benefits that substitute for wages (maternity allowance, unemployment benefits, injury benefits, etc.), and also transfers to various institutions and authorities such as the Safety Institution and burial societies (Hevra Qadisha).

The data until 1991 are in accordance with the budget year (April to March), and in 1991 – nine months (April to December). As of

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1992, the data relate to fiscal calendar years.

**Benefit recipients:** The number of persons who receive benefits. Spouses and children defined as "dependents" are not included.

**Number of persons:** The total number of persons who are entitled to and receive benefits, and the dependants of those persons (spouses and children up to age 24, in accordance with the definition of the law).

**The annual figure for recipients of benefits and number of persons:** Until 1977, data for recipients of old age and survivor pensions, general disability, work injury, alimony, income support, long-term care and child allowances refer to recipients of allowances in April of each survey year. As of 1997, the annual figure is a monthly average of the survey year. As for injury benefits, maternity grants, and maternity allowances - the annual figure is the total number of recipients during the survey year.

**Allowances for income support:** These are minimum income allowances for subsistence, paid to those who have no income, or to those whose income is lower than the minimum defined by law.

#### OLD AGE AND SURVIVORS

**Old age pension** according to the *National Insurance Law* (since 1 April 1957) is paid to an insured person who has reached the age of eligibility for the pension.

**Eligibility:** Until June 2004, eligibility for the old age pension without an income test was at the age of 70 for men and 65 for women; and eligibility with an income test was 65 for men and 60 for women (retirement age). As of July 2004, with the enactment of the Retirement Age Law, the eligibility age for women was increased gradually to 70, and is the same as the pension age for men. Retirement age was increased gradually to 67 for men and 64 for women (in two stages). As of January 1996, housewives are also entitled to a basic old age pension. As of January 2011, the allowance for single persons (senior citizens or survivors) is 17.7% of the basic amount (as defined in the National Insurance Law), and 26.6% for couples. The supplement to the old-age pension for children is 5.6% of the basic amount under the law for each of the first two children. Survivors entitled to an increment for children receive 8.3% for each child.

As of July 2002, old age pensions (only) were reduced by 4% as a result of the Economic Emergency Program. As of May 2005, the rate of reduction declined to 1.5% and was completely eliminated as of July 2006.

Besides the basic benefit, seniority and postponement of retirement bonuses are paid in old age if the required conditions are fulfilled. In addition, a special allowance amounting to 1% of the basic benefit is paid to an insured person who has reached 80 years of age.

**Survivor pension under the National Insurance Institute Law** (since 1 April 1955) is paid to the widow/widower of a person who was insured for at least one year prior to his/her death. A widow/widower with children is entitled to a survivor pension, and a widow/widower who has no children is entitled to a pension according to certain conditions (age, sex, and income).

**Income supplement under the Income Support Benefits Law** is paid to recipients of statutory pensions. This is a non-contributory supplement paid to persons who meet the criteria of an income test under the Income Support Benefits Law. The income supplement replaces the supplementary benefit paid until January 1, 1982, when the Income Support Benefits Law took effect (see below).

**Pensions not under the National Insurance Law:** The National Insurance Institute pays pensions financed by the government to elderly persons and survivors that are not entitled to a pension based on the National Insurance Law. This mainly includes new immigrants.

#### GENERAL DISABILITY

The General Disability Law was first implemented in April 1974 for the newly disabled, and in April 1975 - for the previously disabled (i.e., those who became disabled before 1 April 1970). In April 1984, the distinction between newly and previously disabled was eliminated and a few additional amendments were introduced:

**Disability benefit:** paid to an insured person who, as a result of a physical, mental or psychological limitation at birth or caused by sickness or accident, fulfils one of the following conditions:

1. He is unable to support himself through

- work or through an occupation, or his capacity to support himself as mentioned has been reduced by 50% or more as a result of the impediment – whether the decline has occurred all at once or gradually.
2. He has no actual earnings from work or from an occupation, or his income does not exceed the criteria specified below, whichever is relevant:
    - a. For persons who are eligible to receive a disability benefit for a prolonged period, or for those who have a serious impediment – 60% of the average wage;
    - b. For persons who are not eligible to receive a disability benefit for a prolonged period and do not have a serious impediment – 45% of the average wage.

An insured disabled person's entitlement to pension is contingent on a medical disability of 60% or more. If the disabled person has one functional problem amounting to at least 25%, 40% disability is sufficient.

A housewife who is unable to carry out normal household tasks as a result of her impediment, or whose capacity to function has been reduced by 50% or more, is also entitled to a disability pension. This entitlement is conditional upon medical disability of 50% or more.

A full disability benefit is paid to a disabled person with an approved disability of 75% or more. The size of the benefit paid to the disabled person depends on the degree of disability and the number of dependents.

The full disability benefit to a single person is 25% of the basic amount (under the National Insurance Law) and 37.5% to a couple. An additional 10% is paid for each of the first two children. As of June 1996, the benefits have been increased by 7%, due to the Reduction of Poverty Law.

As of 1 March 2002, an additional monthly allowance is paid to the disabled with an approved disability of at least 75%, and a medical disability of at least 50%, as follows:

- A medical disability of at least 80% - 17% of the full benefit to a single person.
- A medical disability of 70-79% - 14% of the full benefit to a single person.
- A medical disability of 50-69% - 11.5% of the full benefit to a single person.

In 1991, changes took place in the files and processing of the disability benefit.

"Recipients with Children" expresses the number of persons receiving benefits for dependent children, and therefore data cannot be compared with previous years.

**Benefit for disabled child:** Paid to disabled children who, for their age, are exceptionally dependent on the help of others for the performance of daily tasks.

As of February 2010, the regulations concerning disabled children have been changed. Benefits to disabled children are paid to children dependent on the help of others, children who require a constant attendant, children with special impediments and children who require special medical care.

The level of the benefit with its various components is between 50% and 123% of the full disability benefit for a single person. As of January 2013, this was raised to 50%-128%.

As of 1 February 2001, a family with more than one disabled child is entitled to an increased allowance at the rate of 50% of the allowance for each one of the disabled children, in accordance with the size of the allowance each child is entitled to.

As of 1 March 2003, a disabled child who receives a monthly allowance at the rate of 100% is entitled to an additional allowance of 17% of the full benefit to a single person.

**Attendance allowance** has been paid since April 1979 to severely disabled persons who are dependent on the help of others for the performance of daily tasks, with the level of the benefit being determined according to the degree of the disabled person's dependency on others. As of January 2009, benefit levels are 50%, 105%, and 175% of the full disability benefit for a single person.

As of 1.3.2003, a supplement is paid to the Attendance Allowance, as follows:

- a supplement of 42.5% of the full allowance to a single person, to those entitled to an attendance allowance at the high rate.
- A supplement of 28.5% of the full allowance to a single person, to those entitled to an attendance allowance at the intermediate rate.
- A supplement of 14% of the full allowance to a single person, to those entitled to an attendance allowance at the low rate.

**Mobility allowance:** An agreement concerning payment of an allowance and a standing loan (by the National Insurance Institute) for the purchase of a motor vehicle to persons of limited physical mobility came into effect on 1 January 1976.

Persons suffering from leg injuries, whose degree of disability exceeds 40% and who possess a valid driving licence (and persons of limited physical mobility with a degree of disability exceeding 60%, who do not possess a valid driving licence) are entitled to mobility allowances.

The amounts of the standing loan and the monthly allowance are fixed according to the size of the vehicle to which the disabled person is entitled, in accordance with the percentage of his physical mobility limitation and his possession of a valid driving licence.

#### **EMPLOYMENT INJURIES**

Employment injuries insurance entitles an insured person who has suffered an injury at work to the following benefits under the National Insurance Law:

**Injury benefits:** Benefits paid to an employee injured at work and absent thereafter for a period exceeding two days. The maximum period of injury insurance payments is 91 days. (An employee injured before 1.2.2002 was entitled to injury benefits for a period of up to 182 days).

Daily injury benefits amount to 75% of the injured person's wages in the three months preceding the injury divided by 90 days, and are paid to the maximum specified in the law. (The first 12 days are paid by the Institute to employees at the expense of the employer, and are not paid to self-employed persons.)

**Permanent disability pension:** Monthly pension to an injured person whose degree of disability is 20% or more. A full permanent disability pension is paid to an invalid with a 100% disability. A 100% disability is valued as 75% of the average wages of the injured person in the three months preceding the injury. Relative disability pension is calculated as the relative part of the full disability pension by percentage of disability.

**Dependents' benefit:** Paid to the survivors of an insured person who was killed in a work accident, and who were dependent on him for support.

The benefit is paid according to the family's composition, as a percent of the full disability

pension.

There are additional benefits to persons injured at work that do not appear in the tables. Details can be found in the publications of the National Insurance Institute

The National Insurance Law has been in force since 1954 for employees and since 1957 for the self-employed.

#### **MATERNITY**

Maternity Insurance provides several main forms of benefit.

1. **Maternity grant** is paid to every woman giving birth; intended for purchase of basic equipment for the newborn.
2. **Maternity benefit** is paid following the birth of more than twins, in order to help the family cope with financial problems. Until 2000, the benefit was paid monthly over a period of nine months, depending on the number of children surviving over a period defined by law. Since then, the period of payment has been extended to 20 months, and also includes the grant paid by the Ministry of Social Affairs.
3. **Hospitalization grant** is paid directly to the hospital after each birth, to cover the hospitalization costs. The Institute also participates in covering the cost of travelling to the hospital for a mother who lives far away.
4. **Maternity allowance** - to an insured woman who is an employee or self-employed, paid for a period of 7 or 14 weeks. Maternity allowance is equal to the woman's average wages of the 3 months previous to the time she stopped working (either when she gave birth or before) and is limited to a maximum level defined by the law. Income tax, National Insurance fees and the health tax are deducted from the maternity allowance.
5. **High risk pregnancy allowance** is paid to an insured woman who must stop working due to problems related to her pregnancy for a period exceeding 30 days and who does not receive any remuneration from her employer or any other body. The benefit equals the woman's average wages during the three months previous to the time she stopped working, to a maximum level of the total of the average wages.

### ALIMONY

The "Alimony - Guarantee of Payment Law" became valid on October 1, 1972.

*Eligibility for Alimony payments:* a woman entitled to alimony by a court order.

*Liable for Alimony payments:* a person ordered by a court to pay alimony.

According to the law, the National Insurance Institute is liable to pay the woman eligible for alimony payments and her children the alimony they deserve.

The law releases women from execution of the judgment and imposes upon the National Insurance Institute the responsibility of collecting the full amount due from the debtor in accordance with the court decision.

Alimony payments are financed by the Ministry of Finance. The rates of payment are determined by the court, but not more than the amount laid down in the regulations. Rates according to the regulations are those of the increased rate of the benefit according to the Income Support Law.

For a list of the changes, see the paragraph "Income Support".

### CHILDREN

Since July 1975, a Child Allowance is paid directly by the National Insurance Institute for every child in Israel under the age of 18 years.

Until 2005 the allowance was calculated according to the value of credit points used for income tax purposes, and fully linked to rises in the Consumer Price Index. The credit point was fully updated in January of each year and whenever cost-of-living allowance is paid to all employees in the economy. As of 2006, the allowance is calculated according to the basic amount and is updated at the beginning of each year until the index increases.

From the mid-'80's till 1993, receipt of a Child Allowance by families with 1-3 children was dependent on income tests. As of the beginning of 1993, children's allowances have again been paid to all families for each child, without an income test.

Since January 1997 child allowance is paid to all families according to the number of children only, and regardless of army service. As of January, 2002, updating of the credit points has been frozen and the rates of the allowance for all children have been reduced by approximately 15% per annum under the

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Arrangements Law and the Economic Emergency Program.

Under the Economic Recovery Program Law of June 2003, child allowances were to be reduced gradually over the next seven years, from August 2003 to January 2009. By the end of that period, every child would have received a uniform allowance, irrespective of birth order. This policy was effective as of August. Children born as of June 2003 received an allowance equivalent to that of the first two children in the family, irrespective of birth order. In the framework of the 2006 coalition agreements, it was decided to stop the reduction and maintain the rate of child allowances from that year until 2009. The principle of equal allowances for every child born after June 2003 is still being implemented. In July 2009, in the framework of the Arrangements Law, it was decided to make gradual changes in the allowances for the second, third, and fourth child in the family. These allowances will increase until by 2012 an additional NIS 100 will be paid for each child in these places in the family.

### UNEMPLOYMENT

1. An unemployed "employee", who completed the qualifying period as determined by law, is entitled to unemployment benefits if he is over 20 years of age and has not reached retirement age.
2. Until June 2007, discharged soldiers were not required to complete a qualifying period during the first year after their army service. As of July 2007, discharged soldiers are required to complete the same qualifying period as any other unemployed person, and the period of compulsory army service is considered as half of the qualifying period.

The unemployment benefit is calculated on a daily base, according to the average wages of the unemployed during the three months preceding unemployment. The higher the wages are the lower the percent of unemployment benefit from the wages. A discharged soldier is entitled to unemployment benefit equal to 80% of the minimum wages.

The maximum period for which benefits are paid is 50 or 67 or 100 or 138 or 175 days, according to the age and marital status of the

unemployed. A discharged soldier is entitled to a maximum of 70 days.

#### **INCOME SUPPORT**

The benefit is intended for residents of Israel, aged 20 and over, who have not been offered employment or who are exempt from an occupational test and they have no source of subsistence or whose income falls short of the level defined by law, due to circumstances that are recognized in the law. In June 2003, changes were introduced in the Income Support Benefits Law. The occupational test has been made more strict, and changes have been introduced in the means test and in the levels of the benefit.

Today, the benefit is paid up to age 55 at the regular rate (except eligible beneficiaries who had been registered in the system before the change was introduced). After age 55, the benefit is paid at a higher rate, according to the practice up to June 2003.

#### **LONG-TERM CARE**

The Long-Term Care Insurance Law was implemented gradually, beginning in April 1986. During the first four years the funds were intended to develop services of long-term care, to increase the number of patients hospitalized in institutions and to expand the community services. As of April 1988, a personal benefit is paid, which is the essence of the law.

**Long-term care benefit:** As of April 1, 1988, the National Insurance Law effected payment of a long-term care benefit. The Long-Term Care Insurance Law covers all persons insured in old age and survivors insurance, housewives who do not work outside their home and widows who receive a survivor or dependent pension as well as immigrants not insured by old age and survivor insurance.

Women and men who have reached retirement age (see explanations about "Old Age and Survivors" above) and are dependent on the help of others for the performance of every day functions, or who are in need of supervision, are entitled to this benefit. The benefit is granted only to those elderly persons who live in the community.

Those in a long-term care institution or ward, or whose main burden of care in any other institution is on a public body, are not entitled to benefits. The benefits are provided in the form of services. In exceptional cases, when no services are available in the beneficiary's place of residence, he may receive a cash benefit until such time as services become available.

As of January 2007, there are three basic benefit levels: a benefit at the rate of 91% of the full disability pension (as of July 2003), a benefit at the rate of 150% of the full disability pension and a benefit at the rate of 168% of the full disability pension - in accordance with the degree of the elderly person's dependence on others. The right to benefits and rates of benefits are dependent on a means test. As of March 2008, persons entitled to a live-in caregiver at one of the two levels of benefits (according to the stipulations of the law) can choose to receive a monetary benefit (instead of this service benefit) in regions where the experimental program is operating. Today, the program is being operated in 9 out of 23 branches of the National Insurance Institute. In March, 2009, there was an increase in amount of benefits for recipients of services only from an Israeli worker. The increase amounted to 27.2% of the person's full disability pension for those who are eligible for an allowance of 150%, and 36.2% of the full disability pension for those who are eligible for an allowance of 168%.

#### **SOURCES**

Data in Tables 7.18-7.22 were received from the Research and Planning Department of the National Insurance Institute. For detailed explanations on types of benefits, rates of insurance payments, periodic changes and their causes, see the monthly, quarterly, and current surveys and annual publications which are edited and published by the Research and Planning Department of the Institute.

## SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

### *SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS*

- 1323 *The Social Survey, 2006*
- 1356 *The Social Survey, 2007*
- 1402 *The Social Survey, 2008*
- 1433 *The Social Survey, 2009*
- 1477 *The Social Survey, 2010*
- 1518 *The Social Survey, 2011*

### *SOCIAL INDICATORS*

- Social Indicators, No. 8, Social Survey 2002 - Core Questionnaire
- Social Indicators, No. 9, Social Survey 2002 - Pension and Savings Arrangements for Retirement
- Social Indicators No. 10, Social Survey 2003 - Well-Being among the Population
- Social Indicators No. 11, Report on the Social Situation of Israel 1990-2003
- Social Indicators No. 12, Social Survey 2004 - Arrangements for Children and their Relationship to Parents' Employment
- Social Indicators No. 14, Social Survey 2005 - Labour Force Participation

### *OTHER PUBLICATIONS*

- Welfare databases* (A Catalogue of Electronic Databases) (Hebrew only)
- Society in Israel – Report No. 1*, October 2008
- Society in Israel – Report No. 2*, October 2009
- Society in Israel – Report No. 3*, October 2010
- Society in Israel – Report No. 4*, October 2011
- Society in Israel – Report No. 5*, October 2012