

# The Social Survey

2007-2008

Statistilite 98



State of Israel  
The Central Bureau  
of Statistics

## About the Survey

The Social Survey, performed by the Central Bureau of Statistics since 2002, provides information about the welfare of Israel's population in a range of fields such as health, schooling, housing, employment, economic situation, exposure to criminality, relations with family and friends, recreation, and volunteering. The Survey is comprised of a permanent core of questions and a special annual topic that is investigated in depth. In the Survey, approximately 7,300 people aged 20+ from all parts of the country were interviewed as representatives of approximately 4.6 million people who belong to this age cohort. The survey topics are determined by a steering committee composed of university researchers, government officials, public figures, and staff members of the Central Bureau of Statistics who deal with this field. In 2007, the Survey included two special topics - "Attitudes toward Government Services" and "Welfare of the Population," and in 2008 the special topic was "Social Mobility."

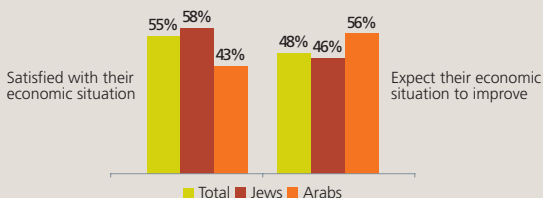
This brochure presents information about the respondents' perception of their personal economic situation (a topic investigated in the core questionnaire each year from 2002 to 2008), attitudes toward education services and use of private education services, attitudes toward healthcare services and use of private healthcare services (2007), various aspects of job mobility (investigated in 2008 for the ten years preceding the survey), and attitudes toward the narrowing of social disparities (2008).

**We wish to thank the participants in the survey; it is only due to their willingness to cooperate in filling out the questionnaires that this information can be provided to the public.**

## Perception of Personal Economic Situation

- In 2002–2008, satisfaction with economic situation increased (from 48% of respondents who were satisfied with their economic situation in 2002 to 55% who felt this way in 2008), satisfaction with labor income increased (from 44% to 53%), and the percent of those who expect their economic situation to improve in the coming years increased (from 36% to 48%).
- In 2008, the proportion of those who managed to cover their monthly household expenses was 55%.
- The proportion of Arabs who were satisfied with their economic situation was smaller than that of Jews; the proportion of Arabs who expect their economic situation to improve exceeded that of Jews.

① Perception of Personal Economic Situation, 2008, Percent



### Central Bureau of Statistics

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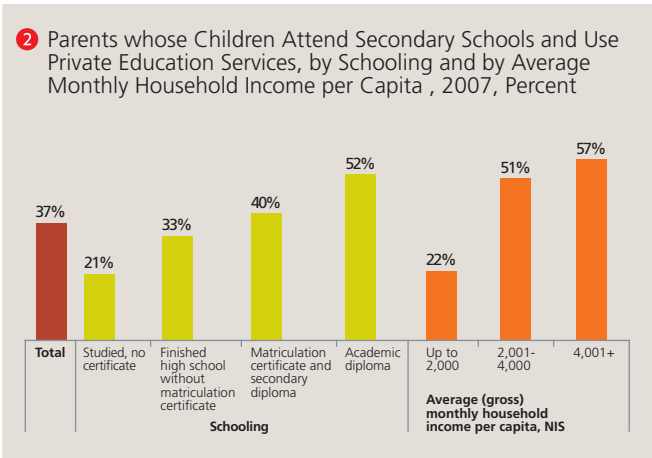
# Education Services

## Attitudes toward Education Services

- The proportion of persons who are satisfied with their children’s schools is 85% of parents of children who attend kindergarten, 79% of parents of children who attend primary schools, and 74% of parents of children who attend secondary schools\*.
- The proportion of those who believe that their children’s schools meet their children’s needs is 83% of parents of children who attend kindergarten, 72% of parents of children who attend primary schools, and 68% of parents of children who attend secondary schools.
- 69% of parents whose children attend secondary schools are satisfied with the level of teaching in the school. Poorly schooled and low-income parents are more satisfied than well schooled and high-income parents.
- When asked, “If you were one of the country’s decision-makers, in which institution or public service would you start making improvements?” 47% of respondents aged 20+ answered that the improvements should begin in the education system. The proportions of those answering that the improvements should begin in another service were much smaller (e.g., 13% named healthcare services and 10% named the Israel Police).

## Use of Private Education Services

- 24% of parents who have children in primary schools and 37% of parents who have children in secondary schools reported that their children use private education services, i.e., receive private tutoring, attend preparation courses for matriculation exams, etc.



- The proportion of Jewish parents whose children attend secondary schools and use private education services (44%) is almost threetimes greater than the corresponding proportion of Arab parents (16%).
- 54% of nonreligious Jewish parents who have children in secondary schools reported that their children use private education services, as against 38% of religious parents and 19% of ultra-Orthodox parents.

\*26% of persons aged 20+ have at least one child in the education system - 8% have at least one child in kindergarten, 21% have at least one child in primary school, and 18% have at least one child in secondary school.

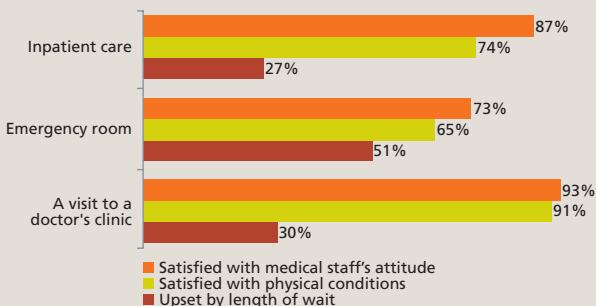
# Healthcare Services

## Use of Healthcare Services (in twelve months preceding survey)

- 89% of respondents aged 20+ (92% of women, 86% of men) used at least one of the following three healthcare services in the twelve months preceding the survey: a visit to a doctor's clinic, a visit to an emergency room (including escorting someone else to the emergency room), and inpatient care.

## Attitudes toward Healthcare Services

3 Attitudes toward Selected Healthcare Services, 2007, Percent

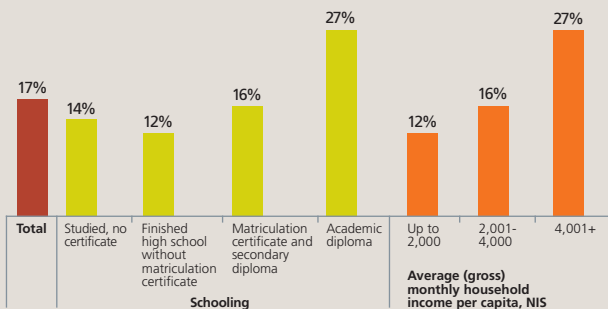


- The proportion of those satisfied with the attitude of the medical staff in the emergency room is higher among those aged 60+ (80%) than among those aged 20–59 (70%) and higher among the Israel-born (74%) than among persons who immigrated in 1990 or after (65%).
- 67% of respondents aged 20+ (89% of Arabs as against 63% of Jews) believe that Israel's healthcare system functions well.
- 58% of those aged 20+ (56% of Jews as against 67% of Arabs) believe that Israel's healthcare system serves different population groups equally. The proportion of 1990+ immigrants who feel this way (71%) exceeds that of the Israel-born (55%).

## Use of Private Healthcare Services

- 17 percent of those aged 20+ used private healthcare services in the year preceding the survey - 20% of women and 15% of men, 18% of Jews and 15% of Arabs.

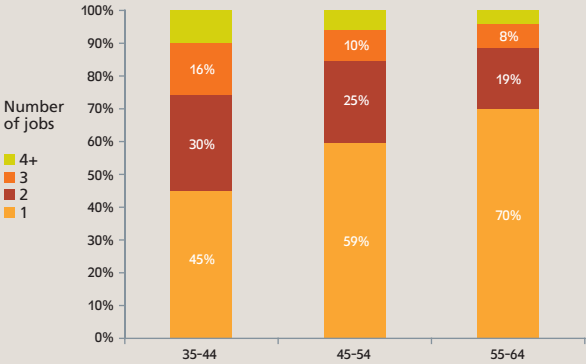
4 Use of Private Healthcare Services, by Schooling and by Average Monthly Household Income per Capita, 2007, Percent



# Job Mobility in Past Ten Years

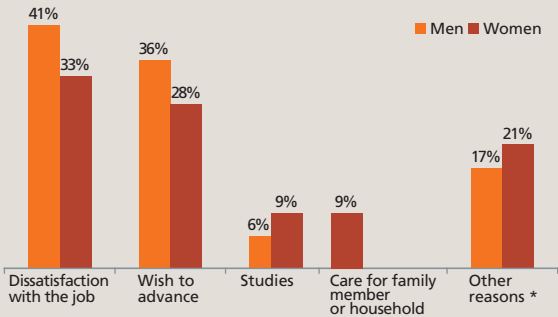
- In 2008, respondents aged 35+ who were employed (as employees or self-employed) were asked about the number of jobs they had held in the ten years preceding the survey. It was found that 58% had held one job during that time, 24% had held two jobs, 13% had held three jobs, and 5% had held four or more jobs.

**5** Persons Employed (Employees and Self-Employed) Aged 35–64, by Age and Number of Jobs Held in Past Ten Years, Percent



- Job mobility decreases as income rises: 49% of respondents whose gross monthly income was less than NIS 7,500 held more than one job, as against 38% of those whose gross monthly income exceeded NIS 7,500.
- 50% of employees changed jobs at least once in the ten years preceding the survey. 67% of employees who changed jobs did so at their initiative; the others did so at the employer’s initiative.
- The proportion of employees who left jobs at their initiative was higher among those who held academic diplomas (73%) than among those who lacked matriculation certificates (58%).

**6** Employees Who Left a Job in the Past Ten Years at Their Own Initiative, by Gender and Reason for Leaving, Percent

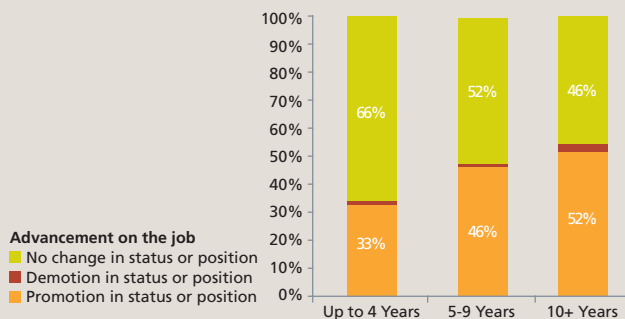


\* Change of job, health or physical problem, travel abroad, military service

## Advancement of Employees on the Job

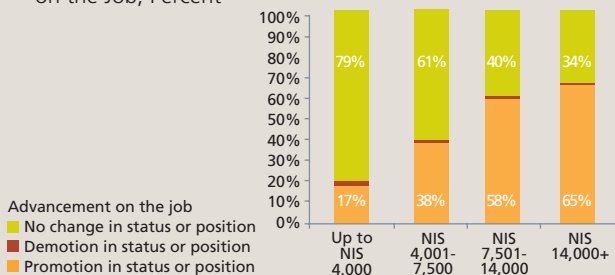
- 42% of employees aged 20+ reported having been promoted in status or position at their current job (where they were working at the time of the survey).
- The share of those promoted rises commensurate with tenure on job—from 33% among those who worked up to four years on the job to 52% among those who worked 10+ years.

### 7 Employees, by Tenure and Advancement on the Job, Percent



- 44% of men were promoted as against 39% of women; 42% of Jews were promoted as against 36% of Arabs; 66% of persons with gross monthly income exceeding NIS 14,000 were promoted as against 17% of those with monthly income below NIS 4,000.

### 8 Employees, by Gross Monthly Income and Advancement on the Job, Percent



- 86% of employees who were promoted were satisfied with the promotion; 14% were dissatisfied.
- 25% of employees expect to be promoted in the near future.
- 29% of those who worked more than four years on the job expect to be promoted, as against 20% of those who worked 10+ years.
- 36% of those who are very satisfied with their job expect to be promoted, as against 7% of those who are totally dissatisfied.

## Attitudes toward the Narrowing of Social Disparities

- Education is perceived as the main instrument that the state should use to narrow social disparities. However, support for taxing strong population groups more heavily as a way to solve the problem was relatively weak: 42% favored investing in education; 35% favored encouraging employment; 19% favored increasing benefits for weak population groups; and 4% favored raising taxes.