



The Harold Hartog School of Government and Policy, Tel Aviv University

The Harold Hartog School of Government and Policy is situated in the Gershon H. Gordon Faculty of Social Sciences at Tel Aviv University, Israel's largest university.

Established in 2000, the Hartog School is dedicated to improving governance in Israel by preparing students for leadership in public service, serving as a leading public policy think tank, encouraging multidisciplinary research into governance and related issues, and bridging between the academic and policy communities.

In addition to collaborating with and supporting degree programs in the Faculty of Social Sciences, the School offers scholarships and fellowships, provides funding for programs and courses, initiates and pursues research projects and new teaching agendas, and publishes research reports, monographs and conference proceedings. It endeavors to involve the local and international communities in issues of pressing concern to governance in Israel and elsewhere – such as public integrity, international development and diplomacy – through conferences, workshops and lecture series.



Dear Workshop Participants,

This event is the continuation of an important process that began in New York more than 18 months ago. At that gathering over 50 representatives from 35 Jewish and Israeli NGOs engaged in international development and humanitarian aid gathered. The event, hosted by the Chairman of the Board of the Hartog School, Stanley Bergman, and Trevor Pears, Executive Chair of the Pears Foundation UK, fostered a sense of community and common purpose.

This second event is a fitting follow-up to the gathering at the Harmony Club. NGOs can learn from the accumulated knowledge and experience of other organizations operating in the field of international development. The workshop will provide a platform for the examination of issues pertaining to the roles of identity and religion in development and assistance, and will facilitate communication and knowledge-sharing among Jewish and Israeli development and humanitarian assistance organizations. The workshop also includes sessions dedicated to the development of a policy rationale for cooperation amongst Jewish and Israeli organizations, and between world Jewry and the State of Israel, on issues of international development and humanitarian assistance.

It is our hope that this event will encourage cooperation between all participating organizations and institutions, to improve the living conditions in the developing world.

Prof. Neil Gandal

Head

Hartog School of Government and Policy

Mr. Stanley Bergman

Chairman, International Advisory Board,
Hartog School of Government and Policy

Public Opinion Survey on Israel's International Development Assistance

Conducted by:

Maagar-Mohot Interdisciplinary Research and Consulting Institute, Inc.
for the Harold Hartog School of Government and Policy
The Faculty of Social Sciences, Tel Aviv University

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Public Opinion Survey on Israel's International Development Assistance

Harold Hartog School of Government and Policy

Introduction

This public opinion survey was commissioned in January 2008 by the Harold Hartog School of Government and Policy at Tel Aviv University. The survey examines the attitudes of Israeli society towards the State of Israel's international development assistance activities.

The survey was formulated as part of ongoing research at the School into Israel's policy of development cooperation. It is believed that the attitudes of Israeli society are particularly important in light of a policy which saw an intensive period of growth in its first 20 years in the 1950s and 1960s, followed by a dramatic falling away in the decades thereafter. In this context, the survey's broad aim is to assess the extent to which the apparent loss of will and interest in the policy amongst Israel's decision makers, which continues to this day, are also reflected in the attitudes of Israeli society.

Israel's policy of development cooperation

During the early years of Israel's policy of development cooperation which began in the mid-late 1950s, Israel was said to have on a per capita basis one of the most extensive technical assistance programs in the world.¹ The intensity of Israel's development cooperation agenda slowed in the late 1960s and came to a major about face in the early 1970s. There are various explanations for the change in attitude amongst Israeli leadership, however the most commonly accepted account is that it stemmed from the actions of African countries around the Yom Kippur War. To be sure, in the period before, during and after October 1973, all but four African states broke diplomatic ties with Israel.

Since then, the political will in Israel for its policy of development cooperation has waned, and seemingly never recovered. One commentator said of the 1973 crisis that it "... triggered off a hard-nosed real-politick reassessment in Jerusalem of the value of the fickle Third World: a reassessment that called for the dismantling of the huge edifice of Israel's development cooperation program..."²

¹ S. Decalo, 'Israeli Foreign Policy and the Third World', in S. Decalo, *Israel and Africa: Forty Years, 1956-1996*, Middle East Studies, No. 1, Florida Academic Press, Gainesville and London, 1998, pp. 35 and 46.

² Decalo, "Africa and the U.N. Anti-Zionist Resolution", in Decalo, *Israel and Africa: Forty Years*, at 110, at 106.

During the golden years of Israel's policy of development cooperation, its activities were broadly supported amongst Israeli leadership and within society at large. It was then said of the policy that "on no other issue coming before the Knesset is there such unanimity as on the issue of international cooperation with Afro-Asia..."³ Naturally, the disenchantment of the State's decision makers that led to the policy's downgrade in the 1970s was at that time also reflected amongst Israeli society at large. This can be seen particularly in newspaper editorials, such as in *Haaretz*, for example, which wrote in late 1973 that "...we shall not forget who abandoned us in this, our hour of need...it is unlikely, that the restoration of our position in Africa will be high on Israel's list of priorities for the near future."⁴

Many then saw Israel's entire policy as a mistake, the religious daily *Hatzofe* referring to it, for example, as a "diplomatic error". That paper went on to state that "careful consideration would have shown that the enormous sums spent in developing Africa would have been put to infinitely better use in absorbing immigrants and in reducing the widening social gap in Israel."⁵ The *Jerusalem Post* stated that even when Israeli-Afro relations are restored, "those links will never be the same again. The taste of betrayal at a time of crisis will remain."⁶ And Yaacov Shimoni, then assistant director of the MFA explained that there was no way the Israeli public would allow taxpayers dollars to be spent on countries that had severed relations with Israel, not even in small amounts.⁷

The survey results

Given the historical context, the question that beckons regarding Israeli society is whether it remains negative towards international development. Is the general public still of the view that under no circumstances should its tax dollars be spent on Africa? And is the continued impassiveness of Israeli governments in line with the current attitudes of the constituency?

The principle findings of the survey are as follows:

- A majority of the general public (56%) agree that Israel must provide assistance to developing countries, and a substantial majority (73%) agree that Israel should do so at least in some circumstances. This is much higher amongst the secular public (78%) than amongst the orthodox community (55%).
- An absolute majority of the general public (75%) feel proud when hearing that Israel has helped needy people in the world. However this is much higher amongst secular public (82%)

³ Decalo, *Israel and Africa: Forty Years*, 1956-1996, at 7.

⁴ Decalo, 'Africa and the U.N. Anti-Zionism Resolution', in Decalo, *Israel and Africa: Forty Years*, at 122, citing *Haaretz*, 2 November 1973.

⁵ Decalo, 'Africa and the U.N. Anti-Zionism Resolution', in Decalo, *Israel and Africa: Forty Years*, at 123, citing *Hatzofe*, which was in turn quoted in the *Jerusalem Post*, 5 November 5, 1973.

⁶ Decalo, 'Africa and the U.N. Anti-Zionism Resolution', in Decalo, *Israel and Africa: Forty Years*, at 123, citing the *Jerusalem Post*, 5 October 26, 1973.

⁷ Olusola Ojo, *Africa and Israel: Relations in Perspective*, The Leonard Davis Institute for International Relations, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Westview Press, Boulder, 1988, p. 58.

than the orthodox sector (54%). An absolute majority of the Israeli Arab public (70%) also feel pride in these circumstances.

- Only a minority of the general public (28%) agree that Israel's security needs or economic and social needs (29%) exempt it from behaving like an ordinary country in providing assistance to developing countries.
- Only a small minority of the general public (19%) agree with the sentiment that Israel should not assist developing countries because the world will always side against it.
- A large majority of the general public (60%) believe that there are advantages to Israel in providing development assistance and that it strengthens Israel's international position (65%).
- A large majority of the general public (61%) believe Israel should work with the Jewish world in providing international assistance to the developing world.
- A large majority of the general public (64%) believe that at least in some cases, Israel should serve as a 'light unto the nations' with regards to assisting the world's needs. Only a minority (27%) outrightly object to this claim.
- A large majority of the general public (63%) agree that Israel should adopt a policy of preference for its own needy over other countries. However this is much higher amongst the orthodox sector (84%) than amongst the secular public (63%).
- An absolute majority of the general public (77%) had never heard of MASHAV. This is as high as 89% for observant Jews and 80% for secular Jews.

Policy implications

The survey results raise challenges and opportunities for policy makers, such as the following:

1. **Public support for development assistance** - The results demonstrate greater general support for international development assistance than one may expect. This raises questions as to whether ongoing governmental indifference is in step with the views of Israeli society. It is suggested that even though the survey indicates that society favors assistance at home over that overseas, this is unlikely to significantly differ from publics in many other countries.
2. **MASHAV virtually unknown** – The level of awareness of MASHAV amongst the general public is negligible. Thought needs to be given to increasing the awareness of MASHAV and its work amongst Israeli society. Based on the favorable survey results, there is reason to believe that the public will support MASHAV's endeavors if it hears more about them. This is made more likely by the fact that the form of international assistance most supported by the public (71%) is the sending of advisors, tutors and professionals to the developing world, which is precisely what MASHAV has done for 50 years.

3. Sectoral differences

Orthodox sector – There are noticeable differences between the attitudes of different sectors of Israeli society. The secular public is much more favorable towards Israel's international development assistance than the orthodox sector, and the latter's attitude appears at odds with its ethical and moral code. It is suggested that the causes behind this phenomenon be explored further.

Israeli Arab sector - The Israeli Arab sector strongly supports Israeli development assistance. It garners almost as much pride from Israel's assistance efforts as the secular public, and much more than the religious sector. It is suggested that the Israeli Arab public's capacity to identify with the State on this issue potentially opens up opportunities for involving it in Israel's international assistance endeavors. Thought should be put towards projects that could be created in this regard, for example, an overseas Israeli (Jewish and Arab) volunteer corps.

4. **Development assistance as soft power** - The general public demonstrated significant belief in the connection between Israel's international assistance and its international position. It is suggested that more work be done to examine potential benefits of Israel's policy of development assistance, as part of an overarching 'soft power' strategy. In a related issue, there is strong support for international assistance being conducted in conjunction with world Jewry. It is our belief that one of the keys to bolstering Israel's soft power, lies in the creation of joint projects on a global scale, in partnership with world Jewry.

March, 2008

Eli Fried
Policy Analyst and Projects Director
Harold Hartog School of Government and Policy
Tel Aviv University

Public Opinion Survey on Israel's International Development Assistance

Maagar-Mohot Interdisciplinary Research and Consulting Institute

Introduction

We have conducted the following public opinion survey at your request, with the aim of examining: (a) the public's familiarity with Israel's international development assistance, (b) public attitudes toward Israel's international development assistance, and (c) the public's preferences regarding Israel's international development assistance.

Method

The survey was conducted by telephone between January 24-29, 2008, at varying times of day, among a random sample of 535 respondents, representative of Israel's adult population (age 18 and over). The maximum sampling error was 4.5% for the various estimates.

The findings presented herein reflect the total sample as well as distribution by degree of religious observance (secular versus observant) and sector (Jewish versus Arab).

Survey

The survey was conducted by Maagar-Mohot Interdisciplinary Research and Consulting Institute, Inc., under the direction of Director-General Professor Yitzchak Katz, Scientific Director Professor Baruch Mevorach, and Research Director Dr. Amir Horkin.

Summary of Findings

1. The majority of the public (53%) describes the extent of Israel's development assistance today as reasonable or better. A majority even estimates that Israel provides similar or greater levels of assistance than other states. A majority (56%) also believes that Israel **must** provide such assistance to developing states.
2. One-third of those who support the provision of assistance to developing countries ground their support in Jewish heritage, and about one-half relate it to other reasons.
3. The public believes Israel should provide assistance primarily in humanitarian fields, such health (32%), agriculture (16%), and education (11%). Only 1% of respondents believe that Israel should be providing security and military assistance to developing countries.
4. The public favors the provision of assistance by Israel at times of emergency (44%) than on an ongoing basis (31%). However, when the categories "ongoing" and "in a crisis and ongoing" are considered together, support rises to 48%.
5. An absolute majority of the public (75%) feels proud when it hears that Israel has assisted needy people in the world.

6. An absolute majority of the public (77%) has never heard of MASHAV – The Department of International Cooperation in Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
7. The following depicts the extent of public agreement with a number of central statements (in order):

Statement	Extent of Agreement (Agree and Definitely Agree)
Aid to developing countries strengthens Israel's position in the world.	65%
Israel should cooperate with world Jewry in providing assistance to developing countries.	61%
In principle, there are many advantages to Israel's providing humanitarian and development assistance to developing countries.	60%
Israel's religion, tradition and heritage support and justify its providing assistance to developing countries.	45%
Given its particular economic and social needs, Israel cannot behave like an ordinary country, and therefore, does not have to provide assistance to developing countries.	29%
Given its special security needs, Israel cannot behave like an ordinary country, and therefore, does not have to provide assistance to developing countries.	28%
The international community will always be against us, and therefore, we do not have to assistance developing countries.	19%

8. The majority of the public (63%) agrees that Israel should adopt a policy of preference for its own needy over those of other countries (*aniyei irecha kodmim*, or "first help the poor of your own city").
9. The **Jewish orthodox sector** (religious nationalist and ultra-orthodox) demonstrates different positions from the general public on the following issues:
 - (i) The orthodox sector supports the provision of assistance to developing countries (45%), but the proportion of those who oppose it (38%) is significantly higher from the general public (23%).
 - (ii) A greater proportion of the orthodox sector (65%) explain their support for the provision of development assistance in terms of Jewish heritage (as opposed to 34% for the general public).
 - (iii) The orthodox sector feels proud of assistance given, but at substantially lower rates than the general public (75%).
 - (iv) The orthodox sector (85%) feels more than the general public (48%) that Israel gives similar or greater levels of assistance than that provided by other states.
 - (v) The orthodox sector (84%) agrees more than the general public (63%) with a policy of preference for Israel's own needy than over those of other countries (*aniyei irecha kodmim*).

10. The **Israeli Arab sector** demonstrated different views than the general public on the following issues

- (i) A greater proportion of the Arab sector (63%) supports the provision of assistance to developing countries than in the general public (56%).
- (ii) Very few in the Arab sector (7%) explain their support for the provision of development assistance in terms of Jewish heritage
- (iii) The Arab sector (79%) feels more than the general public (48%) that Israel gives similar or greater levels of assistance than that provided by other states.
- (iv) The majority of the Arab sector agrees with a policy of preference for Israel's own needy than over those of other countries (*aniyei irecha kodmim*), though at slightly lower rates (50%) than then general public (63%).

Findings

Note: All responses are in percentages (%) unless otherwise noted.

1. How would you describe the extent of humanitarian and development assistance that the State of Israel currently provides developing countries?

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. Israel does not provide assistance	4	2	4	4	3
2. Israel provides minimal assistance	18	12	20	18	15
3. Israel provides reasonable assistance	39	41	40	40	42
4. Israel provides substantial assistance	8	5	9	8	3
5. Israel provides extensive assistance	6	10	5	6	5
6. Don't know, other responses	25	30	22	24	32
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

*N=452 P=0.082 d.f.=5 Chi Square=9.7

**N=512 P=0.662 d.f.=5 Chi Square=3.2

Most (39%) of the respondents in the total sample described as **reasonable** the extent of humanitarian and development assistance currently provided by Israel to developing countries. 14% reported believing that Israel currently provides **substantial or extensive** humanitarian and development assistance to developing countries, and the same rate (14%) reported believing that Israel currently provides **minimal or no such assistance** to developing countries. No significant differences were found in these responses between observant and secular Jews or between the Jewish and Arab sectors.

2. In your opinion, does Israel currently provide more, a similar amount, or less assistance to these countries than in the past?

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. Less	17	12	17	16	28
2. A similar amount	32	24	34	32	30
3. More	13	22	13	15	0
4. Don't know, other responses	38	42	36	37	42
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

*N=452 P=0.058 d.f.=3 Chi Square=7.4

**N=512 P=0.0031 d.f.=3 Chi Square=14.2

Most (38%) of the respondents in the total sample responded "don't know" to this question. About one-third (32%) of the respondents in the total sample reported believing that Israel was currently providing similar assistance to developing countries to that it had provided in the past. 13% reported believing that Israel was now providing **more such assistance** than in the past, and 17% reported believing that Israel was now providing **less assistance** than in the past. No significant differences were found between secular and observant respondents.

A statistically significant difference was found for this question, by sector: 15% of those in the Jewish sector reported believing that Israel currently provided **more assistance** to developing countries than in the past, compared to 0% of those in the **Arab sector**. **In addition**, about **one-quarter (28%) of those in the Arab sector** reported believing that Israel currently provided **less assistance** to developing countries than in the past, compared to 16% of those in the **Jewish sector**.

3. In your opinion, must Israel provide assistance to developing countries?

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. No	23	38	20	24	15
2. Perhaps, depends	17	10	20	18	15
3. Yes	56	45	58	55	63
4. Other responses	4	7	2	3	7
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

*N=452 P=0.0001 d.f.=3 Chi Square=19.9

**N=512 P=0.202 d.f.=3 Chi Square=4.6

Most (56%) of the respondents in the total sample reported that the State of Israel **must** provide assistance to developing countries, compared to about one-quarter (23%) who reported that Israel **is not compelled** to provide such assistance. In this context, no significant differences were found between the Jewish and Arab sectors. **A significant correlation was found between religious observance and opinion regarding this question:** 58% of the **secular respondents** reported feeling that Israel **must** provide assistance to developing countries, compared to 45% of the orthodox **respondents**. In addition, 38% of the **observant respondents** reported that Israel **is not compelled** to provide assistance to developing countries, compared to only 20% of the secular respondents.

Those supporting provision of development assistance – that is, those who responded “yes” or “perhaps” – were also asked the following question:

5. Do you support Israel’s provision of development assistance because of the heritage of the Jewish people, or for other reasons?

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. Jewish heritage	34	65	32	37	7
2. Other reasons	53	25	54	49	87
3. Don’t know, other responses	13	10	14	14	6
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included “nationalistic orthodox” and “ultra-Orthodox”.

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included “secular” and “traditional”.

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included “secular Jews”, “traditional Jews”, “nationalistic orthodox Jews” and “ultra-Orthodox Jews”.

*N=330 P=0.0001 d.f.=2 Chi Square=18.8

**N=376 P=0.0001 d.f.=2 Chi Square=23.4

Among those supporting Israel’s assistance to developing countries, one-third (34%) grounded their support in Jewish heritage, while about half (53%) grounded their support in other reasons.

A statistically significant correlation was found between religious observance and support of Israel’s provision of assistance to developing countries. A large majority (65%) of **orthodox** respondents who supported Israel’s provision of assistance to developing countries grounded their support in Jewish heritage, compared to only one-third of the **secular Jews** (32%) who supported development assistance to developing countries.

A statistically significant correlation was found between sector and reasons for supporting Israel’s provision of assistance to developing countries. More than one-third (37%) of the respondents in the **Jewish sector** who supported Israel’s aiding other countries grounded their support in Jewish heritage, compared to only 7% of respondents in the **Arab sector** who supported Israel’s provision of development assistance. An absolute majority (87%) of respondents in the Arab sector cited other reasons for their support of Israel’s aiding developing countries, compared to only 49% of the respondents in the **Jewish sector** who supported development assistance.

5. In your opinion, should Israel currently be providing more assistance, a similar amount of assistance, or less assistance to developing countries than it did in the past?

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. Less	16	17	16	16	18
2. A similar amount	40	25	47	43	30
3. More	21	18	21	20	27
4. Don't know, other responses	23	40	16	21	25
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

*N=452 P=0.0001 d.f.=3 Chi Square=23.9

**N=512 P=0.309 d.f.=3 Chi Square=3.6

Most (40%) of the respondents in the total sample reported believing **that** the State of Israel should provide a **similar amount of assistance** to developing countries as it has in the past. About one-fifth (21%) of the respondents reported believing that Israel should be providing **more assistance** to developing countries than it has in the past, and 16% reported feeling that Israel should be providing **less assistance** than it has in the past. No significant differences were found between the Jewish and Arab sectors in this regard.

A statistically significant correlation was found between religious observance and response to this question: about half (47%) of the **secular Jews** reported feeling that Israel should be providing the **same amount of assistance** to developing countries as it has in the past, while only one-quarter (25%) of the **orthodox Jews** responded thus. Forty percent of the observant Jews did not have an opinion on the matter, compared to 16% of the secular Jews.

6. In your opinion, in what areas should Israel be providing assistance to developing countries? (open question)

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. Agriculture	16	10	18	17	13
2. Health	32	33	33	33	32
3. Education	11	13	11	11	10
4. Security, military, anti-terrorism	4	2	4	4	9
5. Internal security, policing	1	0	2	1	0
6. Technology, communications, high-tech	8	11	8	9	3
7. Development of infrastructure	2	2	2	2	0
8. Other areas	9	11	7	8	16
9. Israel should not provide assistance at all	4	4	5	5	0
10. Don't know, other responses	13	14	10	10	17
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

Areas perceived by the total sample as being those in which Israel should focus its assistance to developing countries:

1. Health (32%); 2. Agriculture (16%); 3. Education (11%)

Areas perceived by secular Jews as being those in which Israel should focus its assistance to developing countries:

1. Health (33%); 2. Agriculture (18%); 3. Education (11%)

Areas perceived by orthodox Jews as those in which Israel should focus its assistance to developing countries:

1. Health (33%); 2. Education (13%); 3. Technology and high-tech (11%)

Areas perceived by the Jewish sector as those in which Israel should focus its assistance to developing countries:

1. Health (33%); 2. Agriculture (17%); 3. Education (11%)

Areas perceived by the Arab sector as those in which Israel should focus its assistance to developing countries:

1. Health (32%); 2. Other areas (16%); 3. Agriculture (13%)

7-9. I will now read you a list of ways in which the government of Israel might assist developing countries. Please tell me whether you feel Israel should or should not provide assistance in each of the following ways:

a. The Total Sample

Type of Aid	Difference *	Israel Should/Should Not Provide Aid in this Way				Total
		1. Should Not	2. Perhaps, Depends on Circumstances	3. Should	4. Don't Know, Other	
7. Send advisors, tutors, professionals	+57	14	13	71	2	100
8. Send direct cash assistance	-45	63	16	18	3	100
9. Send goods, such as food or medication	+64	12	10	76	2	100

*The difference between the rate of those responding "should" and the rate of those responding "should not". A positive difference indicates that the rate of those responding "should" is greater than the rate of those responding "should not", and suggests that public opinion tends toward the provision of assistance in this way. A negative difference indicates that the rate of those responding "should" is smaller than the rate of those responding "should not", and suggests that public opinion tends toward not providing assistance in this way.

A large majority of the total sample supported sending goods as well as advisors, tutors and professionals (76% and 71%, respectively), and objected to sending direct cash assistance (63%).

b. Orthodox Jews

Type of Aid	Difference *	Israel Should/Should Not Provide Aid in this Way				Total
		1. Should Not	2. Perhaps, Depends on Circumstances	3. Should	4. Don't Know, Other	
7. Send advisors, tutors, professionals	+45	21	8	66	5	100
8. Send direct cash assistance	-67	76	9	9	6	100
9. Send goods, such as food or medication	+51	17	10	68	5	100

*The difference between the rate of those responding "should" and the rate of those responding "should not". A positive difference indicates that the rate of those responding "should" is greater than the rate of those responding "should not", and suggests that public opinion tends toward the provision of assistance in this way. A negative difference indicates that the rate of those responding "should" is smaller than the rate of those responding "should not", and suggests that public opinion tends toward not providing assistance in this way.

A large majority of orthodox Jews supported sending goods as well as advisors, tutors and professionals (68% and 66%, respectively), and objected to sending direct cash assistance (73%).

c. Secular Jews

Type of Aid	Difference *	Israel Should/Should Not Provide Aid in this Way				Total
		1. Should Not	2. Perhaps, Depends on Circumstances	3. Should	4. Don't Know, Other	
7. Send advisors, tutors, professionals	+60	13	13	73	1	100
8. Send direct cash assistance	-48	66	15	18	1	100
9. Send goods, such as food or medication	+72	10	8	82	0	100

*The difference between the rate of those responding "should" and the rate of those responding "should not". A positive difference indicates that the rate of those responding "should" is greater than the rate of those responding "should not", and suggests that public opinion tends toward the provision of assistance in this way. A negative difference indicates that the rate of those responding "should" is smaller than the rate of those responding "should not", and suggests that public opinion tends toward not providing assistance in this way.

A large majority of secular Jews supported sending goods as well as advisors, tutors and professionals (82% and 73%, respectively), and objected to sending direct cash assistance (66%).

d. Jewish Sector

Type of Aid	Difference *	Israel Should/Should Not Provide Aid in this Way				Total
		1. Should Not	2. Perhaps, Depends on Circumstances	3. Should	4. Don't Know, Other	
7. Send advisors, tutors, professionals	+57	15	12	72	1	100
8. Send direct cash assistance	-52	68	14	16	2	100
9. Send goods, such as food or medication	+67	12	8	79	1	100

*The difference between the rate of those responding "should" and the rate of those responding "should not". A positive difference indicates that the rate of those responding "should" is greater than the rate of those responding "should not", and suggests that public opinion tends toward the provision of assistance in this way. A negative difference indicates that the rate of those responding "should" is smaller than the rate of those responding "should not", and suggests that public opinion tends toward not providing assistance in this way.

A large majority of Jews supported sending goods as well as advisors, tutors and professionals (79% and 72%, respectively), and objected to sending direct cash assistance (68%).

e. Arab Sector

Type of Aid	Difference*	Israel Should/Should Not Provide Aid in this Way				Total
		1. Should Not	2. Perhaps, Depends on Circumstances	3. Should	4. Don't Know, Other	
7. Send advisors, tutors, professionals	+58	10	17	68	5	100
8. Send direct cash assistance	-10	38	30	28	4	100
9. Send goods, such as food or medication	+47	13	20	60	7	100

*The difference between the rate of those responding "should" and the rate of those responding "should not". A positive difference indicates that the rate of those responding "should" is greater than the rate of those responding "should not", and suggests that public opinion tends toward the provision of assistance in this way. A negative difference indicates that the rate of those responding "should" is smaller than the rate of those responding "should not", and suggests that public opinion tends toward not providing assistance in this way.

A large majority of Arabs supported sending goods as well as advisors, tutors and professionals (68% and 60%, respectively), and objected to sending direct cash assistance (38%).

f. Rate Responding "Israel Should Provide Aid in This Way", by Religious Observance and Sector

Response	Total Sample	Israel Should/Should Not Provide Aid in this Way			
		Religious Observance		Sector	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
7. Send advisors, tutors, professionals	71	66**	73	72	68
8. Send direct cash assistance	18	9*	18	16***	28
9. Send goods, such as food or medication	76	68***	82	79***	60

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

*P<0.05 **P<0.01 ***P<0.001

The opinions of secular Jews vs. orthodox Jews, and of the Jewish sector vs. the Arab sectors were **similar** in this regard.

10. In your opinion, should Israel provide assistance only in an emergency or crisis, such as a natural disaster or epidemic, or should Israel provide assistance on an ongoing basis, regardless of whether or not there is an emergency or crisis?

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. Only in an emergency or crisis	44	43	45	45	38
2. Ongoing	31	24	33	31	28
3. In a crisis and ongoing	17	7	20	17	15
4. Israel should not provide assistance at all	3	15	1	4	0
5. Don't know, other responses	5	11	1	3	19
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

*N=452 P=0.0001 d.f.=4 Chi Square=63.3

**N=512 P=0.0001 d.f.=4 Chi Square=24.9

Most (44%) of the respondents in the total sample reported feeling that Israel should provide assistance **only in a crisis or emergency**. About one-third (33%) of the respondents reported that Israel should provide assistance on an **ongoing basis**.

A statistically significant correlation was found between religious observance and opinion in regard to this issue: one-fifth (20%) of the **secular Jews**, compared to only 7% of the **religious Jews**, reported feeling that Israel should provide assistance, both in time of crisis, and on an ongoing basis. In addition, 15% of the **religious respondents**, and only 1% of the **secular respondents**, reported believing that Israel need not provide assistance at all to developing countries.

In addition, most (45%) of the secular Jews, most (43%) of the orthodox Jews, most (45%) of the respondents in the Jewish sector as a whole, and most (38%) of the respondents in the Arab sector reported believing that Israel should provide assistance **only in an emergency or crisis**.

11. Do you or do you not feel proud when you hear that Israel has assisted needy people in the world?

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. Don't feel proud	14	31	10	14	12
2. Feel proud	75	54	82	77	70
3. Depends on the circumstances, event, country, neediness	7	12	6	7	5
4. Other responses	4	3	2	2	13
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

*N=452 P=0.0001 d.f.=3 Chi Square=34.1

**N=512 P=0.0001 d.f.=3 Chi Square=19.5

An absolute majority (75%) of respondents in the total sample reported **feeling proud** when they hear that Israel has provided assistance to the needy of the world. **A statistically significant correlation was found between religious observance and pride in Israel's assistance to the needy.** An absolute majority (82%) of the **secular Jewish respondents** reported feeling such **pride**, compared to 54% of the **orthodox Jewish respondents**. One-third (31%) of the **orthodox Jewish respondents** reported **not feeling pride** in Israel's development assistance, compared to 10% of the **secular Jews**.

12. In your opinion, given its relative size, how much assistance does Israel provide to developing countries, compared to the assistance provided by other nations?

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. Israel provides much less assistance	4	4	8	7	0
2. Israel provides less assistance	17	11	28	25	21
3. Israel provides more or less the same amount of assistance	27	40	37	37	52
4. Israel provides more assistance	16	32	22	24	19
5. Israel provides much more assistance	5	13	5	7	8
6. Don't know, other responses	31	-	-	-	-
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

*N=452 P=0.05 d.f.=4 Chi Square=10.5

**N=512 P=0.223 d.f.=4 Chi Square=5.6

About one-quarter (27%) of the respondents in the total sample reported that, given its relative size, Israel currently provides a **more or less similar amount** of assistance to developing nations as do other nations. About **one-fifth (21%)** of the respondents reported believing that the government of Israel currently provides developing countries with **more or much more assistance** than do other countries; the same rate (21%) reported believing that the government of Israel currently provides developing countries with **less, or much less assistance**, than do other countries.

A statistically significant correlation was found between sector and perception of the amount of assistance Israel gives developing countries, relative to the assistance given by other countries.

About half (52%) of the respondents in the Arab sector, compared to 37% of the respondents in the Jewish sector, reported that, given its relative size, Israel currently provides developing countries with a **more or less similar amount** of assistance to that provided by other countries. In addition, about one-third (32%) of the respondents in the Jewish sector, compared to 21% of those in the Arab sector, estimated that the government of Israel currently provides developing countries with **less or much less assistance** than do other countries.

13. Of the various government ministries in Israel, which one do you think was usually involved in assistance to developing countries? (open question)

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. Ministry of Defense	7	8	8	8	5
2. Ministry of Foreign Affairs	37	42	38	39	30
3. Ministry of Agriculture	6	2	7	6	8
4. Ministry of Education (including culture, sport and science)	1	1	1	1	6
5. Prime Minister's Office	1	2	2	2	0
6. Ministry of Health	7	2	8	7	3
7. Ministry of Social Affairs	2	2	2	2	3
8. Ministry of Internal Security/Police	0	0	2	1	0
9. Ministry of Finance	2	0	3	2	3
10. Other ministries	2	2	0	2	5
11. Don't know, other responses	35	39	29	30	37
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

*N=535 P=0.0001 d.f.=10 Chi Square=20.1

**N=535 P=0.0001 d.f.=10 Chi Square=20.1

The majority (37%) of the respondents in the total sample estimated that the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** was usually, and for many years, involved in handling matters of assistance to developing countries. An additional one-third (35%) of these respondents **did not know** which government ministry was involved in handling this issue.

Most (38%) of the secular Jewish respondents and most (42%) of the orthodox Jewish respondents, as well as most (39%) of the respondents in the Jewish sector and most (30%) of the respondents in the Arab sector estimated that the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs** was usually, over the years, involved in handling assistance to developing countries. An additional one-third of each of these four groups **did not know** which government ministry was involved in handling this issue.

14. Have you ever before heard of MASHAV-The Department of International Cooperation in Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is involved in providing assistance to various countries in the world?

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. I've never heard of it	77	89	80	81	52
2. It seems to me I've heard of it, perhaps, I think so	5	8	3	4	12
3. Yes, I've heard of it	12	2	15	12	15
4. Other responses	6	1	2	3	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

*N=452 P=0.01 d.f.=3 Chi Square=14.5

**N=512 P=0.0001 d.f.=3 Chi Square=54.6

The public exhibited a low level of familiarity (when assisted) with MASHAV.

An absolute majority (77%) of the total sample had **never before heard** of MASHAV. An absolute majority (80%) of the secular Jewish respondents, an absolute majority (89%) of the orthodox Jewish respondents, an absolute majority (81%) of the respondents in the Jewish sector, and a large majority (52%) of the respondents in the Arab sector had **never before heard** of MASHAV.

A statistically significant correlation was found between religious observance and familiarity with MASHAV. The level of familiarity with MASHAV among secular respondents ("Yes I've heard of it" = 15%) was seven times greater than that among observant respondents (2%). And a statistically significant correlation was found between sector and familiarity with MASHAV. The level of **lack of familiarity** with MASHAV among respondents in the Jewish sector ("I've never heard of it" = 81%) was one and a half times greater than that among respondents in the Arab sector (52%).

15-21. Please tells me the extent to which you do or do not agree with each of the following statements, on a scale of 1 (definitely disagree) to 5 (definitely agree):

a. The Total Sample

Statement	Average Extent of Agreement	To What Extent Do You Agree with Each of These Statements?						Total
		1. Definitely Disagree	2. Disagree	3. Agree Somewhat	4. Agree	5. Definitely Agree	6. Don't Know, Other Responses	
15. In principle, there are many advantages to Israel's providing humanitarian and development assistance to developing countries	3.75	4	9	16	36	24	11	100
16. Aid to developing countries strengthens Israel's position in the world	3.84	4	9	11	35	30	11	100
17. Israel should cooperate with world Jewry in providing assistance to developing countries	3.79	5	8	12	37	24	14	100
18. Given its special security needs, Israel cannot behave like an ordinary country, and therefore does not have to provide assistance to developing countries	2.73	14	32	14	18	10	12	100
19. Given its particular economic and social needs, Israel can not behave like an ordinary country, and therefore does not have to provide assistance to developing countries	2.82	13	39	17	19	10	12	100
20. Israel's religion, tradition and heritage support and justify its providing assistance to developing countries	3.42	6	13	16	31	14	20	100
21. The international community will always be against us, and therefore, we do not have to assistance developing countries	2.41	23	30	12	12	7	16	100

b. Extent of Agreement with Statements (Average Extent of Agreement), by Religious Observance and Sector

Statement	Average Extent of Agreement				
	Total Sample	Religious Observance		Sector	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
15. In principle, there are many advantages to Israel's providing humanitarian and development assistance to developing countries.	3.75	3.39**	3.77	3.70	4.02
16. Aid to developing countries strengthens Israel's position in the world.	3.84	3.53*	3.82	3.77**	4.25
17. Israel should cooperate with world Jewry in providing assistance to developing countries.	3.79	3.43**	3.82	3.75	4.02
18. Given its special security needs, Israel cannot behave like an ordinary country, and therefore, does not have to provide assistance to developing countries.	2.73	3.07*	2.70	2.77	2.65
19. Given its particular economic and social needs, Israel cannot behave like an ordinary country, and therefore, does not have to provide assistance to developing countries.	2.82	3.03	2.78	2.83	2.82
20. Israel's religion, tradition and heritage support and justify its providing assistance to developing countries.	3.42	3.43	3.44	3.44	3.32
21. The international community will always be against us, and therefore, we do not have to assistance developing countries.	2.41	2.66	2.37	2.42	2.47

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included "nationalistic orthodox" and "ultra-Orthodox".

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular" and "traditional".

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included "secular Jews", "traditional Jews", "nationalistic orthodox Jews" and "ultra-Orthodox Jews".

*P<0.05 **P<0.01 ***P<0.001

The extent of agreement among the **secular respondents** was statistically **significantly greater** than among the orthodox respondents with regard to the following statements: (a) In principle, there are many advantages to Israel's providing humanitarian and development assistance to developing countries; (b) Aid to developing countries strengthens Israel's position in the world; (c) . Israel should cooperate with world Jewry in providing assistance to developing countries.

The extent of agreement among the orthodox **respondents** was **statistically significantly** greater than among the secular respondents with regard to the following statement: Given its special security needs, Israel cannot behave like an ordinary country, and therefore, does not have to provide assistance to developing countries.

The level of agreement among the **Arab sector** was statistically **significantly greater** than among the **Jewish sector** with regard to the following statement: Aid to developing countries strengthens Israel's position in the world.

**c. Extent of Agreement with Statements (Rate Responding “Agree” or “Definitely Agree”),
by Religious Observance and Sector (in %)**

Statement	Average Extent of Agreement				
	Total Sample	Religious Observance		Sector	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
15. In principle, there are many advantages to Israel’s providing humanitarian and development assistance to developing countries.	60	57	67	65	68
16. Aid to developing countries strengthens Israel’s position in the world.	65	61	72	70	85
17. Israel should cooperate with world Jewry in providing assistance to developing countries.	61	62	73	71	81
18. Given its special security needs, Israel cannot behave like an ordinary country, and therefore, does not have to provide assistance to developing countries.	28	41	30	32	29
19. Given its particular economic and social needs, Israel cannot behave like an ordinary country, and therefore, does not have to provide assistance to developing countries.	29	36	33	33	38
20. Israel’s religion, tradition and heritage support and justify its providing assistance to developing countries.	45	65	56	58	53
21. The international community will always be against us, and therefore, we do not have to assistance developing countries.	19	32	21	23	21

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included “nationalistic orthodox” and “ultra-Orthodox”.

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included “secular” and “traditional”.

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included “secular Jews”, “traditional Jews”, “nationalistic orthodox Jews” and “ultra-Orthodox Jews”.

22. Some claim that Israel should adopt a policy of preference for its own needy over those of other countries (*aniyei irecha kodmim*, or “first help the poor of your own city”). Do you agree with, or object to this claim?

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. Object to the claim	15	5	16	14	18
2. Agree with the claim	63	84	63	67	50
3. Depends (on the circumstances, event, country, neediness)	13	8	15	14	10
4. Other responses	9	3	6	5	22
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included “nationalistic orthodox” and “ultra-Orthodox”.

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included “secular” and “traditional”.

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included “secular Jews”, “traditional Jews”, “nationalistic orthodox Jews” and “ultra-Orthodox Jews”.

*N=452 P=0.01 d.f.=3 Chi Square=14.8

**N=512 P=0.0001 d.f.=3 Chi Square=22.1

A large majority (63%) of the respondents in the total sample **agreed** with the claim that Israel should adopt a policy of giving priority to its own needy over the needy of other countries.

A statistically significant correlation was found between religious observance and attitude toward the claim that Israel should adopt a policy of giving priority to its own needy. An absolute majority (84%) of the **observant respondents agreed** with this claim, compared to 63% of the **secular respondents**.

A statistically significant correlation was found between sector and attitude toward the claim that Israel should adopt a policy of giving priority to its own needy. A large majority (67%) of the **Jewish sector agreed** with this claim, compared to 50% of the **Arab sector**.

23. Some claim that Israel should be “a light unto the nations” with regard to assisting the needy of the world, and also aiding other countries, and should take an active part in this. Do you agree with or object to this claim?

Response	Total Sample	Religious Observance*		Sector**	
		Observant ¹	Secular ²	Jewish ³	Arab
1. Object to the claim	27	38	27	29	21
2. Agree with the claim	44	44	46	45	42
3. Depends (on circumstances, event, country, neediness)	18	17	21	20	3
4. Other responses	11	1	6	6	34
Total	100	100	100	100	100

¹For the purpose of analysis, this category included “nationalistic orthodox” and “ultra-Orthodox”.

²For the purpose of analysis, this category included “secular” and “traditional”.

³For the purpose of analysis, this category included “secular Jews”, “traditional Jews”, “nationalistic orthodox Jews” and “ultra-Orthodox Jews”.

*N=452 P=0.05 d.f.=3 Chi Square=7.8

**N=512 P=0.0001 d.f.=3 Chi Square=52.4

A large majority (44%) of the respondents in the total sample **agreed** with the claim that Israel should be “a light unto the nations”, assisting the needy of the world and aiding other nations, and taking an active part in doing so.

A majority (46%) of the secular Jewish respondents and a majority (44%) of the orthodox Jewish respondents **agreed** with the claim that Israel should be “a light unto the nations”, assisting the needy of the world and aiding other nations, and taking an active part in doing so.

A significant correlation was found between sector and attitude toward the claim that Israel should be “a light unto the nations”. One-fifth (20%) of the **Jewish sector agreed with the claim** that Israel should be “a light unto the nations”, **depending on the circumstances**, compared to only 3% of the **Arab sector**.

Background Characteristics

Note: All responses are in percentages.

24. What is your education?

Response	Total Sample
1. Elementary school	9
2. Secondary school (full or partial)	33
3. Post-secondary (full or partial)	51
4. Other responses	7
Total	100

25. Are you a recent immigrant to Israel (arriving in or after 1989)?

Response	Total Sample
1. Recent immigrant (arriving in or after 1989)	18
2. Long-time immigrant	18
3. Born in Israel	64
Total	100

26. How would you define yourself?

Response	Total Sample
1. Jewish – secular	42
2. Jewish – traditional	26
3. Jewish – nationalistic orthodox	8
4. Jewish – ultra-Orthodox	9
5. Arab – Christian, Muslim	11
6. Other responses	4
Total	100

**27. The average gross monthly income in Israel is NIS 7,800.
How would you define your income?**

Response	Total Sample
1. Far below the average	17
2. Below the average	26
3. Average	19
4. Above the average	14
5. Far above the average	2
6. Refuse to answer/other responses	22
Total	100

28. Age (years)

Response	Total Sample
18-29	29
30-44	32
45-59	21
60+	18
Total	100

29. Gender

Response	Total Sample
1. Men	51
2. Women	49
Total	100

Appendix

Public Opinion Survey Questionnaire on Israeli Development Assistance

1. How would you describe the level of humanitarian and development assistance that the State of Israel today provides to developing countries in the world:

- i.
- ii. Israel doesn't give any assistance at all
- iii. Israel gives very little assistance
- iv. Israel gives a reasonable level of assistance
- v. Israel gives much assistance
- vi. Israel gives very much assistance
- vii. Don't know and other answers

2. In your opinion, relative to the assistance that the State of Israel gave in the past to developing countries, does it today give less, similar, or more assistance?

- i. Less
- ii. Similar
- iii. More
- iv. Don't know and other answers

3. In your opinion, is the State of Israel today obliged to provide assistance to developing countries in the world?

- i. It's not obliged
- ii. Depends, maybe
- iii. It is obliged
- iv. Other answers

4. (For those who answered ii or iii above) Does your support for the provision of assistance stem from the Jewish heritage of the Jewish People, or other reasons?

- i. Jewish heritage
- ii. Other reasons
- iii. Don't know and other answers

5. In your opinion, should the State of Israel today give less, similar, or more assistance than it gave in the past to developing countries in the world?

- i. Less
- ii. Similar
- iii. More
- iv. Don't know and other answers

6. In your opinion, in which fields should the State of Israel assist developing countries? (open question – don't read options)

- i. Agriculture
- ii. Health
- iii. Education and learning
- iv. Defense, military, fighting terror, etc
- v. Internal security and policing
- vi. Technology, communications, IT, etc
- vii. Infrastructure development
- viii. Other fields – please specify
- ix. Israel doesn't need to assist at all
- x. Don't know and other answers

7-9 From the following types of development assistance, which do you agree do you disagree or disagree should be provided by the State of Israel:

Type of Assistance	Do you agree that Israel should provide the assistance specified below?			
	1 Don't agree	2 Maybe, depends on the circumstances	3 Yes, I agree	9 Don't know and other answers
7. Sending advisors, tutors and professional	1	2	3	9
8. Sending direct cash assistance	1	2	3	9
9. Sending goods, such as medicines and food	1	2	3	9

10. In your opinion, should Israel assist only at times of emergency and crisis, such as natural disasters or epidemics, or on a regular basis and with no connection to such emergencies?

- i. Only at times of emergency and crisis
- ii. On a regular basis
- iii. Both at times of emergency and on a regular basis
- iv. Israel doesn't need to provide assistance at all
- v. Don't know and other answers

11. Do you or not feel pride when you hear that Israel has assisted needy people around the world?

- i. I don't feel pride
- ii. Yes I feel pride
- iii. Depends on the situation/event/country/the needy people, etc
- iv. Other answers

12. In your opinion, taking into account Israel's relative size, what is the level of assistance that it today provides to developing countries, in comparison to other states?

- i. Israel provides much less
- ii. Israel provides less
- iii. Israel provides less or similar
- iv. Israel provides more
- v. Israel provides much more
- vi. Don't know and other answers

13. In your estimation, which Israeli government department(s) have usually been involved over the years in dealing with Israel's assistance to developing countries? (open question - do not read list; more than one answer can be given)

i. Defense Ministry	vii. Ministry of Social Security
ii. Foreign Ministry	viii. Ministry of Internal Security
iii. Agriculture Ministry	ix. Finance Ministry
iv. Education Ministry (including Sport and Culture)	x. Other ministries
v. Prime Minister's Office	xi. Don't know and other answers
vi. Health Ministry	

14. Have you ever heard of "MASHAV" – the Department of International Cooperation in the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs – which deals with assistance to various countries in the world?

- i. Never heard of them
- ii. Perhaps, maybe, I think so
- iii. Yes I've heard of them
- iv. Other answers

15-21. To what extent to would you agree or disagree with the following sentences, ranging from 1 = definitely disagree, to 5 = definitely agree:

	How much do you agree with each of the following sentences?					
	1 Definitely don't agree	2 Don't agree	3 Mildly agree	4 Agree	5 Definitely agree	9 Don't know and other answers
15. In principle, there are many benefits to be derived from Israel giving humanitarian and development assistance to developing countries	1	2	3	4	5	9
16. Israel's assistance to developing countries strengthens its standing in the world	1	2	3	4	5	9
17. Israel should cooperate with the Jewish world in providing development assistance	1	2	3	4	5	9
18. Given Israel's particular defense needs, it is unable to act like an ordinary state, and therefore should not be required to assist developing countries	1	2	3	4	5	9
19. Given Israel's particular economic and social needs, Israel is unable to act like an ordinary state, and therefore should not be required to assist developing countries	1	2	3	4	5	9
20. The religion, tradition and heritage of Israel support and justify it giving development assistance	1	2	3	4	5	9
21. The international community will always oppose it in the diplomatic arena, and therefore it shouldn't be required to assist developing countries	1	2	3	4	5	9

22. There are those who posit that the State of Israel should adopt a policy of "Aniye Ircha Kodmim" ("help those in your village first"), meaning to give preference to the needy in Israel over the needy in other states. Do you agree or oppose that position?

- i. Oppose the position
- ii. Agree with the position
- iii. Depends – on the situation, event, state, the needy
- iv. Other answers

23. There are those who posit that Israel should be a "light to the nations", both in terms of assistance to the needy and to other states, and to take an active role in such activities. Do you agree or oppose that position?

- i. Oppose the position
- ii. Agree with the position
- iii. Depends – on the situation, event, state, the needy
- iv. Other answers

24. What is your level of education?

- i. Primary
- ii. Secondary – including Yeshiva
- iii. Higher – including high Yeshiva
- iv. Other answers

25. Are you a new immigrant, long time immigrant, or Israeli born?

- i. New immigrant (1989 onwards)
- ii. Long time immigrant
- iii. Israeli born

26. How do you define yourself?

- i. Jewish – ultra orthodox
- ii. Jewish – religious nationalist
- iii. Jewish – traditional
- iv. Jewish – secular
- v. Arab – Muslim, Christian, other
- vi. Other answers

27. If the average gross Israel monthly income is about NIS 7,800, how would you define your income?

- i. Much below average
- ii. Below average
- iii. Average
- iv. Above average
- v. Much above average
- vi. Refuse to answer and other answers

28. How old are you?

29. Sex - indicate male or female