**English Abstracts of the Hebrew Articles**

**Relying Only on Themselves: Conflict, Coping and Perceived Productivity of Mothers Forced to Work from Home During the First Wave of the Coronavirus Pandemic**

Liat Kulik, Dan Ramon and Muriel Balkanyi-Nehora

The goal of the current study was to explain the perceived work productivity of mothers (n=187) of young children who worked from home during the quarantine period of the first wave of the COVID19 pandemic. The explanatory variables were the experience of two types of role conflict: work interferes with family and family interferes with work, trait coping flexibility, and strategies aimed at relieving role conflict including self-management, family-first, and work-first. The study explored an integrative multivariate model comprised of direct, indirect, and moderating relationships between the explanatory variables and self-rated perceived work productivity. The data was collected using an online survey distributed via social networks and analysed using a path analysis model. The results indicated that the most common strategy was self-management, expressed as behaviours aimed at maximizing efficient integration of work and home management. This strategy was positively associated with perceived productivity and negatively associated with family interferes with work role conflict. Contrary to our hypotheses, family-first and work-first strategies were positively associated with role conflict. Coping flexibility moderated the relationship between role conflict and perceived productivity. Practical recommendations were discussed considering these findings.

**Keywords:** teachers, teaching profession, internal migration, periphery, center, rural education

**The Factors Related to State Trait Anxiety among Single-Mothers in Israel at Time of Corona**

Michal Shamir and Orit Shamir-Balderman

This article focuses on single-mothers of choice in Israel, i.e single-mothers or "single mothers of choice" as indicated in the literature. The aim of this study is to examine how state trait anxiety is affected by social support (both formal and informal), work-life conflict, and happiness level among single-mothers in Israel during the first COVID-19 lockdown period. 386 single-mothers completed an online questionnaire which was sent to them by social networks. According to the hypothesis, the findings indicate that there is negative and significant correlation between social support, level of happiness and types of support (friends, family, and others significant) and the level of state trait anxiety. We also found that most of the women did not turn to formal support agencies such as social workers, other Government Ministries or municipal welfare. A positive and strong correlations was also found between state trait anxiety and work-home conflict. The findings of the study reinforce the understanding that although these women made a conscious and informed decision regarding the choice of their family cell, their situation is more complex in the absence of a spouse support. Therefore, this study, as other future studies in the field of single-mothers, may contribute to the improvement of their social status and the understanding that they are a unique group. Although single mothers are a growing sector of society in the past few years, there are still special needs and special attention that is needed from the formal and informal supports systems.

**Keywords:** single mothers of choice, state trait anxiety, social support, happiness, work–family conflict

**Gut Fears: Body, Illness and Religious Disability among Jewish Orthodox Inflammatory Bowel Diseases Patients**

Michal Hoffman

The research explores the body management of Jewish Orthodox Inflammatory Bowel Diseases (IBD) patients from a phenomenological point of view. The discussion focuses on the tension between symptoms which are mainly diarrhea and gas and the Jewish Halachah that perceive them as an abomination forbidden in holy practice. The findings demonstrate the difficulties that patients face when practicing the Halachah and the compromising strategies they employ to solve that tension: Observing the body-Neglecting the soul; Fixing the body and "Bodily-Halachah" modifications. Each strategy reflects a unique relation between the Halachah and body management while all three maintain the borders of holiness. Due to these limiting compromises, patients question their religious identity, which can no longer be supported by their strict religious praxis, especially men who are bound to the daily praxis of the Halachah. In light of that, I propose the term "religious disability" that refers to the limitations of performing the Halachah, which is forced on patients by the very commandments themselves. In that sense, the research contributes to the discussion on the Jewish body in general and to the discussion on the relations between religion-illness-body in particular.

**Keywords:** body, embodiment, religion, illness, disability, Judaism, Inflammatory Bowel Diseases

**Being Both Present and Absent: Visual and Linguistic Images of Ultra-Orthodox Women in Advertising in the Ultra-Orthodox Magazine Mishpacha**

Arielle Friedman and Irit Zeevi

The present article examines visual-linguistic rhetorical features in advertisements appearing in the commercial ultra-orthodox magazine Mishpacha and its supplement Betoch HaMishpacha in the second decade of the 21st century, in an attempt to learn about the place of women in ultra-orthodox society at this time, their status and roles.

The aim of the study is to examine advertisements targeting modern ultra-orthodox women. The research methods used integrated quantitative content analysis, semiotic-interpretive qualitative analysis and linguistic-stylistic analysis. In this way we identified the visual-linguistic rhetorical features in advertisements. Analysis of the quantitative data revealed four main categories in the advertisements: products, roles and jobs, the relationship of the verbal and the visual text, and the characteristics of the discourse and linguistic style, all of which include two more or less equal spaces existing between the private and public spheres. The qualitative and linguistic-stylistic findings also point in their own way at the same borderline blurring the borders between conservatism and modernism. The presentation of the missing women based on the rule against their concrete presentation leads the advertisements to use varied indirect strategies. The findings shed light on the multiple voices and varied options of being an ultra-orthodox woman.

**Keywords:** ultra-orthodox women, advertising, semiotics, the language of advertising, visual analysis, consumption culture

**Investigating the Influence of Parshah Sheet Contents on Worshippers' Reading Habits: Less Reading Torah and Commentary, More Interest in Current Affairs and Commercials**

Hayiel Hino and Ayelet Schlissel

Parshah sheets have become a major form of print media due to their relatively wide circulation. Dozens of editions are distributed weekly in synagogues, especially those belonging to the National Religious stream of Judaism. Yet, despite high popularity, little is known about how leaflet contents affect worshippers' reading decisions. Consequently, this article has a twofold goal. First, to assess the influence of content on worshippers' decision which parshah sheets to read on the Sabbath. The second goal investigates the influence of print advertising on individuals' buying intention. For this purpose, the study employs data collected from a sample consisting of 213 respondents obtained from across the National Religious population. The empirical results support our claim that parshah sheet contents play a significant role in understanding worshippers' reading behaviour. Specifically, the analysis provides evidence for the effect of content on worshippers' decisions regarding which editions to read each Sabbath. Moreover, results point to many worshippers who increasingly show more interest in "secular" contents, such as current affairs and local politics, and less in reading Torah and commentaries. Additionally, findings of the study indicate a positive relationship between advertising in leaflets and buying intention.

**Keywords:** Parshah sheets, National Religious sector, advertising content, reading habits, buying decisions

**"Perfection is not an Asset of a Flesh and Blood Judge": Cognitive Biases in Judicial Decisions and Their Impact on Public Trust in the Israeli Justice System**

Uzi Eran, Eitan Elaad and Oded MudrikThe Israeli public trust in the justice system has been deteriorating over the last few decades. One of the reasons for this decline, which has not gained sufficient awareness, is related to the gap between the image of the "ideal" judge, and reality, in which the judges make decisions influenced by cognitive biases, which may impair their judicial objectivity. This study examines the gap between the ethos and reality through the prism of judicial decisions, pertaining to defendants' confession. Our analysis shows that judges rarely approve motions to withdraw confessions based on the accused contention that they confessed under coercion. However, they tend to approve motions to withdraw confessions under the defendant's claim that s/he bona fide erroneously confessed. In addition, we find that judges are reluctant to decide on inadmissibility of a confession in a Minor Trial, rather, they do so more frequently during the hearing of the Main Trial. Our findings are explained by the influence of cognitive biases such as Fundamental Attribution Error and Confirmation Bias. Similar empirical studies support and confirm this behavioral reasoning. Overall, our empirical study finds biases in judicial decisions, suggesting that some defendants may not receive optimal legal proceedings.

**Keywords:** cognitive biases, public confidence, decision making, judicial decisions, heuristics

**"The Way It Looks from Here...": The Teaching Experience of Teachers Who Relocated from the Center of Israel to Its Northern Periphery**

Yael Grinshtain

Based on the different geosocial contexts, periphery and centre, which can construct varying experiences among individuals living and working in those areas, the current study aimed to explore the attitudes of teachers who made internal migration (relocation) from a non-rural to a rural region, and to examine their considerations regarding the internal migration process, the characteristics of teaching in the different regions, and their patterns for coping with the challenges they confronted in the rural region. Using the phenomenological qualitative approach, 18 teachers were interviewed for the current study. They are currently teaching at secular Jewish schools located in the northern periphery of Israel. All the teachers previously taught in localities in central Israel, and conducted internal migration to the north. The thematic analysis elicited that teachers were motivated to perform internal migration by desired and forced consideration, alongside viewing the teaching profession as an anchor. As for the features of teaching, three main axes were found: planning features, parental involvement and engagement, and requirement of aspirations for achievements. Finally, the main challenges in rural region are adjusting to a small place, building social networks, high investments in the students and their families, and dealing with logistics of after-school activities.

**Keywords:** teachers, internal migration, periphery, centre, teaching profession