

# Media Release

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## Selected Data for World Children's Day 2019

- **At the end of 2018, 2,960,000 children** (aged 0 to 17) - 33% of Israel's population - lived in Israel. Of them, approximately 2,131,000 (72.0%) were Jewish, 731,000 (24.7%) were Arab, and another 98,000 (3.3%) were classified as "Others" (unclassified by religion in the Population Register, and non-Arab Christians).
- In **Jerusalem**, the proportion of children was approximately 39%. In **Tel Aviv-Yafo** and **Haifa**, children comprised about one-fifth of the city's population - 23% in Haifa and 21% in Tel Aviv-Yafo.
- **The number of children up to age 17 per household** (in households with children of those ages) was 2.43 on average at the national level. In the large cities (which contain more than 100,000 residents), the average number of children was highest in **Beit Shemesh** (3.67); **Bene Beraq** (3.50); and **Jerusalem** (2.99). Tel Aviv-Yafo had the lowest average number of children up to age 17 per household: 1.87.
- 184,370 children were born in Israel in 2018. The **total fertility rate**<sup>1</sup> of women in Israel is estimated at 3.09 children per woman on average.
- In 2017, 621 teenage girls up to age 17 were married. Approximately 95% of these teenagers were Moslem.

<sup>1</sup> Total fertility rate on a specific period is the average number of children that a woman is expected to bear during her lifetime, on the assumption that the following conditions will prevail while she is at childbearing age (15-49 years):

A. The woman's chances of bearing a child at all ages will be according to the specific fertility rates by age in the given period;

B. The woman will remain alive throughout her childbearing years.

- The number of teenage girls up to age 17 who **gave birth** decreased by approximately 30% in 2018. Of a total of 234 teenage girls who gave birth in 2018, 191 were Moslem and 36 were Jewish. For approximately 6% of the teenage girls, this was not their first time giving birth.
- Of the 18% of families with children up to age 17, 19% of the Jewish families and 11% of the Arab families have **only children** (with no siblings of any age living in the home). Among families that immigrated from the USSR (former), this rate is particularly high: 30%.
- Approximately 88% of the families with children aged up to 17 are made up of couples with children. Approximately 12% of them are single-parent families. **Most of the children who lived in a single-parent family (87%) lived with their mother.**
- Of the 47,608 children who live in **dormitory institutions**, approximately 80% are boys. Approximately two-thirds live in religious or ultra-Orthodox dormitory institutions.
- In 2018, 6.9% of all children aged up to 17 (approximately 191,000 children) **lived in households with no employed persons**: 5.0% in the Jewish population and 12.9% in the Arab population.
- In the 2018/19 school year, 2,106 teenagers (aged 12 to 17, inclusive) studied for a first degree in higher-education institutions in Israel.
- In recent years, the number of juveniles who were judged in criminal trials decreased substantially: from 5,279 juveniles who received a verdict in 2005 to 2,797 juveniles who received a verdict in 2017 (a decrease of 47%).
- According to police reports (Road Accident [R.A.] files, including accidents that took place in the Judea and Samaria Area), 2,652 children between 0 and 14 years of age (11.5%)<sup>2</sup> **were casualties in road accidents** with casualties. There was a decline of approximately 11.3% in the number of children who were injured in 2018, as compared with 2017 (in which 2,999 children were casualties - 12% of the total number of casualties).

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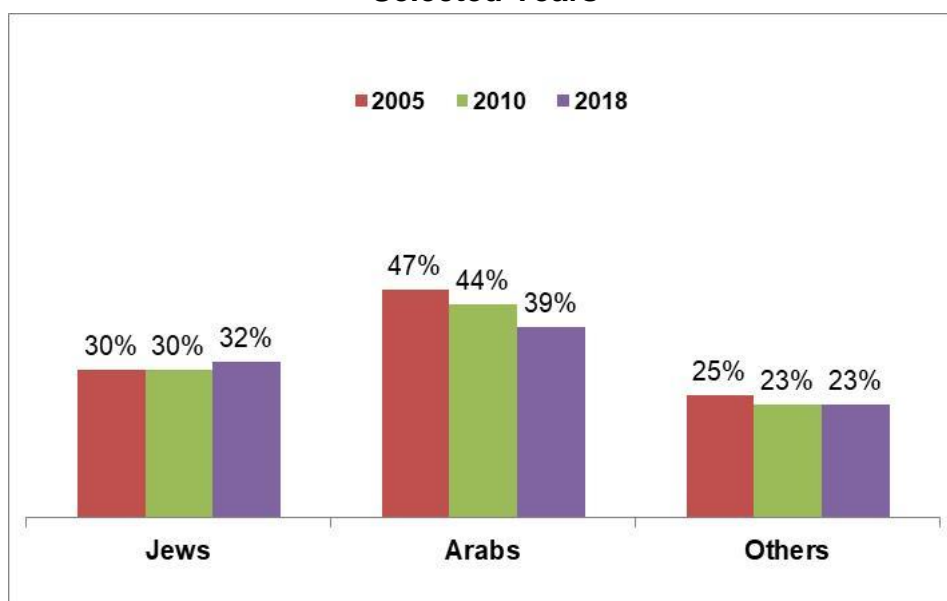
<sup>2</sup> Wherever the word “children” appears in this section, it refers to children of 0 to 14 years of age.

## The Proportion of Children (Aged 0 to 17) in the Population

At the end of 2018, 2.960 million children (aged 0 to 17) lived in Israel. Of them, approximately 2.131 million (72%) were Jews, 731,000 (24.7%) were Arabs, and approximately 98,000 (3.3%) were classified as “Others” (not classified by religion in the Population Registry and non-Arab Christians).

Children up to age 17 made up approximately 33% of Israel’s population. Children made up approximately 32% of the Jewish population, approximately 39% of the Arab population, and approximately 23% of the “Others” population. The percentage of children in the Arab population has been declining since the 2000s. Children made up approximately 47% of the population in 2005, approximately 44% in 2010, and approximately 39% in 2018. The decrease in the percentage of Arab children stems mainly from a decline in the fertility rate: from approximately four children per woman in the early 2000s to 3.5 in 2010 and 3.04 in 2018.

**Diagram 1 - Percentage of Children by Population Group (in the same group), Selected Years**



Of the total number of households<sup>3</sup> in Israel, approximately 1.15 million households contained children aged 0 to 17 (approximately 2.8 million children<sup>4</sup>). These households

<sup>3</sup> A household is defined as one person or a group of persons who live together in one dwelling, on a permanent basis most of the week, who have a joint budget for food. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of persons both related and unrelated. (Data source: Labour Force Surveys, 2018)

comprised approximately 44% of the total number of households in Israel. Of the Jewish households, approximately 41% (about 867,000) contained children, compared with 64% (approximately 250,000) of the Arab households.

### Children by Locality, District, and Type of Locality

More than half of the children in Israel live in the center of the country: 689,800 children live in the Central District, approximately 382,600 live in the Tel Aviv District, and 455,900 children live in the Jerusalem District. The Northern District has 471,000 children, the Haifa District 296,000, and the Southern District 459,300. The Judea and Samaria Area has a population of 205,200 children.

**Table A - The Population of Children in the Various Districts, 2018**

District	Number of Children (thousands)	Percentage of Children in the District Population
Judea and Samaria Area	205.2	48.0%
Jerusalem	455.9	40.2%
Southern	459.3	35.3%
Northern	471.0	32.5%
Central	689.8	31.4%
Haifa	296.0	28.7%
Tel Aviv	382.6	26.8%

The percentage of children in urban localities (32.6%) is lower than the percentage in the rural localities (37.2%). The urban locality with the highest percentage of children (63.9%) is Modi'in Illit, while Qiryat Yam has the lowest (21.0%). The rural locality with the highest percentage of children is Mahane Yattir (69.7%), while the rural locality with the lowest percentage of children is Ahawa (2.5%).

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<sup>4</sup> The data do not include children who live in households on kibbutzim, in schools, in student dormitories, and outside residential localities (Bedouin localities in the south). As a result, their number is different from the total number of children in the population.

**Table B - 2018: The Ten Urban Localities with the Highest Percentage of Children Aged 0 to 17\***

<b>Name of Locality</b>	<b>Percentage of Children</b>
Modi'in Illit	63.9
Betar Illit	60.6
Mevo Horon	60.5
Ale Zahav	59.4
Revava	59.3
Talmon	58.8
El'ad	57.8
Hura	56.0
Berakha	55.6
Kokhav Ya'aqov	54.8

\* Urban localities that contain more than 2,000 residents. Institutional localities are not included; an institutional locality is an institution with the characteristics of a locality that is not included within the municipal boundaries of another locality.

**Table C - 2018: The Ten Rural Localities with the Highest Percentage of Children Aged 0 to 17**

<b>Name of Locality</b>	<b>Percentage of Children</b>
Mahane Yattir	69.7
Shave Darom	69.0
Ammihai	68.4
Pene Hever	67.5
Natur	65.6
Shlomit	65.1
Retamim	64.9
Mitspe Ilan	64.8
Kefar Pines	64.7
Bene Netsarim	64.4

**Table D - The Ten Urban Localities with the Lowest Percentage of Children Aged 0 to 17\***

<b>Name of Locality</b>	<b>Percentage of Children</b>
Nazerat Illit	23.9
Ari'el	23.7
Bene Ayish	23.3
Haifa	23.3
Qiryat Motzkin	23.2
Nesher	22.7
Ramat Gan	22.4
Tel Aviv-Yafo	21.1
Bat Yam	21.0
Qiryat Yam	21.0

\* Urban localities that contain more than 2,000 residents. Institutional localities are not included; an institutional locality is an institution with the characteristics of a locality that is not included within the municipal boundaries of another locality.

**Table E - The Ten Rural Localities with the Lowest Percentage of Children Aged 0 to 17**

<b>Name of Locality</b>	<b>Percentage of Children</b>
Sufa	17.9
Gesher	17.9
Bene Deror	17.6
Korazim	17.5
Lappidot	16.9
Haon	16.6
Shoresh	15.3
Newe Zohar	12.4
Amuqqa	11.8
Ahawa	2.5

Among the large cities (which contain more than 100,000 residents), the one with the highest percentage of children is Bet Shemesh (51.8%), followed by Bene Beraq (48.0%) and Jerusalem (39.4%). In the remaining large cities, the percentage of children is lower than the national level (33%); the ones with the lowest percentage of children are Tel Aviv-Yafo (21.1%) and Bat Yam (21.0%).

Accordingly, it was also found the largest average number of children up to age 17 per household was in Bet Shemesh (3.67), followed by Bene Beraq (3.50) and Jerusalem (2.99). Tel Aviv-Yafo (1.87) and Bat Yam (1.91) were found to have the lowest average number of children aged up to 17 per household.

**Table F - Percentage and Average Number of Children per Household in the Large Cities (Which Contain More than 100,000 Residents), 2018**

City	Percentage of Children	Average Number of Children up to Age 17 per Household
Bet Shemesh	51.8	3.67
Bene Beraq	48.0	3.50
Jerusalem	39.4	2.99
Rehovot	31.1	2.14
Ashdod	31.1	2.36
Petah Tiqwa	29.9	2.18
Ashqelon	27.9	2.11
Netanya	27.8	2.17
Kefar Sava	27.7	2.02
Be'er Sheva	26.8	2.13
Holon	26.2	1.98
Rishon LeZiyyon	24.3	1.92
Haifa	23.3	2.04
Ramat Gan	22.4	1.94
Tel Aviv-Yafo	21.1	1.87
Bat Yam	21.0	1.91

### Children up to Age 17 in Families<sup>5</sup>

Approximately 7% **of the children** lived as only children in the family (with no siblings of any age living at home). Approximately 8% of the Jewish children lived as only children in the family, as compared with 4% of the Arab children. Among immigrants from the USSR (former), this figure is particularly high: 17%.

<sup>5</sup> A nuclear family is defined as two or more persons who share the same household and are related to one another as husband and wife, parent and child, an unmarried couple, grandparent and grandchild (without the child's parents), or siblings (without spouses and without children of their own). (Data source: Labour Force Surveys, 2018)

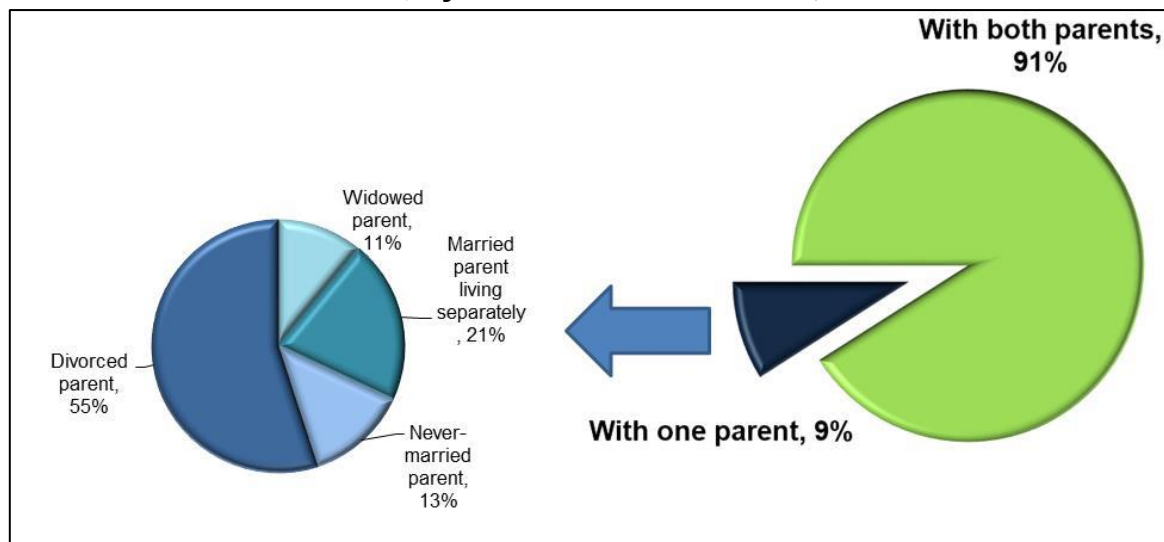
Only children (with no siblings of any age living at home) live in 18% of the families that contain children up to age 17 - in 19% of the Jewish families and in 11% of the Arab families. Among families of immigrants from the former USSR (former), this figure is particularly high: 30%.

### Children Who Live With Two Parents or With a Single Parent

Approximately 88% of the families that have a child up to age 17 are families made up of couples with children. Approximately 12% are single-parent families.

Most children in Israel (approximately 91%) lived with two parents. Approximately 240,000 children, who comprise roughly 9% of the children, lived with only one parent. Most of the children who lived in single-parent families (87%) lived with their mother.

**Diagram 2 - Children in Families, by Type of Family, and Children in Single-Parent Families, by Parent's Marital Status, 2018**





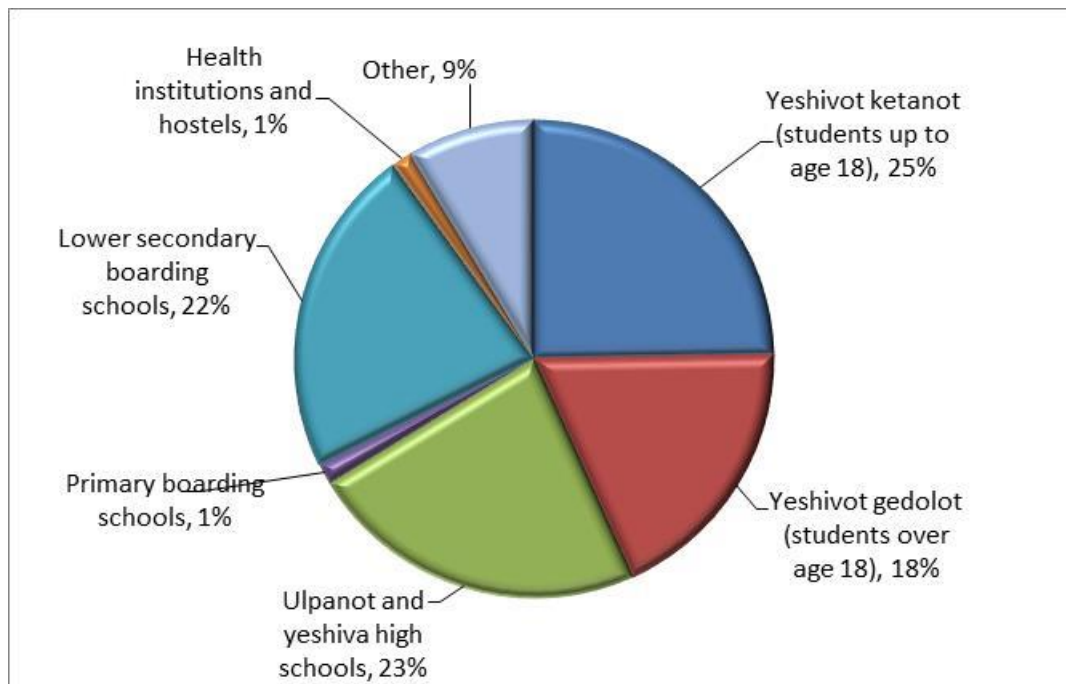
Among Jewish children in single-parent families, approximately 61% lived with a divorced parent, 17% with a married parent who was separated from his/her spouse, 16% lived with a never-married parent, and another 6% lived with a widowed parent. Among Arab children living in single-parent families, 36% lived with a divorced parent, approximately 34% lived with a married parent who was separated from his/her spouse, and 28% lived with a widowed parent.

### Children Living in Dormitory Institutions

The number of children living in dormitory institutions in 2018 was 47,608. Approximately 80% of the children living in institutions are boys, and approximately 20% are girls.

Approximately 66% of them are in ultra-Orthodox institutions or religious educational settings such as ulpanot and high-school yeshivas.

**Diagram 3 - Children Living in Dormitory Institutions by Type of Institution, 2018**



Most of the children (73%) were between 15 and 17 years of age; 24% were between 12 and 14 years of age, and 3% were between 0 and 11 years of age.

## Marriages and Births among Young Women (Up to Age 17)

In 2017, 621 teenage girls up to age 17 married<sup>6</sup>, approximately 1.2% of all women who married during that year. Approximately 95% of the teenage girls who married were Moslem. Of the young Moslem women who married during that year, 89% were from the Jerusalem District.

The number of teenage girls up to age 17 who gave birth in 2018 decreased by approximately 30% to 234. Of them, 191 were Moslem and 36 were Jewish. Approximately 6% of the teenage girls gave birth for the first time.

## Work

### The State of Employment in Households with Children

Of all the children up to age 17 in 2018, 6.9% (approximately 191,000) - 5.0% of the Jewish population and 12.9% of the Arab population - lived in households in which no one was employed.

**Table G - Children in Households by Number of Employed Persons in the Household, 2018**

Household	Total	Jews	Arabs
Total	2,785.2	2,059.1	677.3
Total (percentages)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with employed persons	93.1	95.0	87.1
Of them: With two or more employed persons	68.0	73.6	49.7
Households with no employed persons	6.9	5.0	12.9

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<sup>6</sup> The legal age of marriage in Israel was raised from 17 to 18 years of age in late 2013. Of the teenage girls who married who are mentioned here, 6% were married between 2014 and 2016 and were late in reporting their marriage to the Population Registry.

## **Work and Study among Persons Aged 15 to 17**

Of approximately 222,000 teenage boys aged 15 to 17: 85.6% attended school and did not work, 6.3% attended school and worked, 1.8% worked and did not attend school, and 6.3% neither attended school nor worked.

Of approximately 211,000 teenage girls aged 15 to 17: 81.3% attended school, 8.7% attended school and worked, 1.2% worked and did not attend school, and 4.2% neither attended school nor worked.

Among Jewish teenagers aged 15 to 17 (298,000), 3.7% - 5.0% of the boys and 2.4% of the girls - neither attended school nor worked.

Among Arab teenagers aged 15 to 17 (approximately 127,000), 8.9% - 9.4% of the boys and 8.4% of the girls - neither attended school nor worked.

## **Education<sup>7</sup>**

### **Students Dropping Out of School**

During the 2017/18 school year, and during the transition to the 2018/19 school year, the rate of students dropping out of school in the seventh through twelfth grades was 2.5%.

The rate of students dropping out of school in the seventh through twelfth grade in the Arab sector, which was 3.2%, was higher than the dropout rate in the Hebrew sector, which was 2.2%.

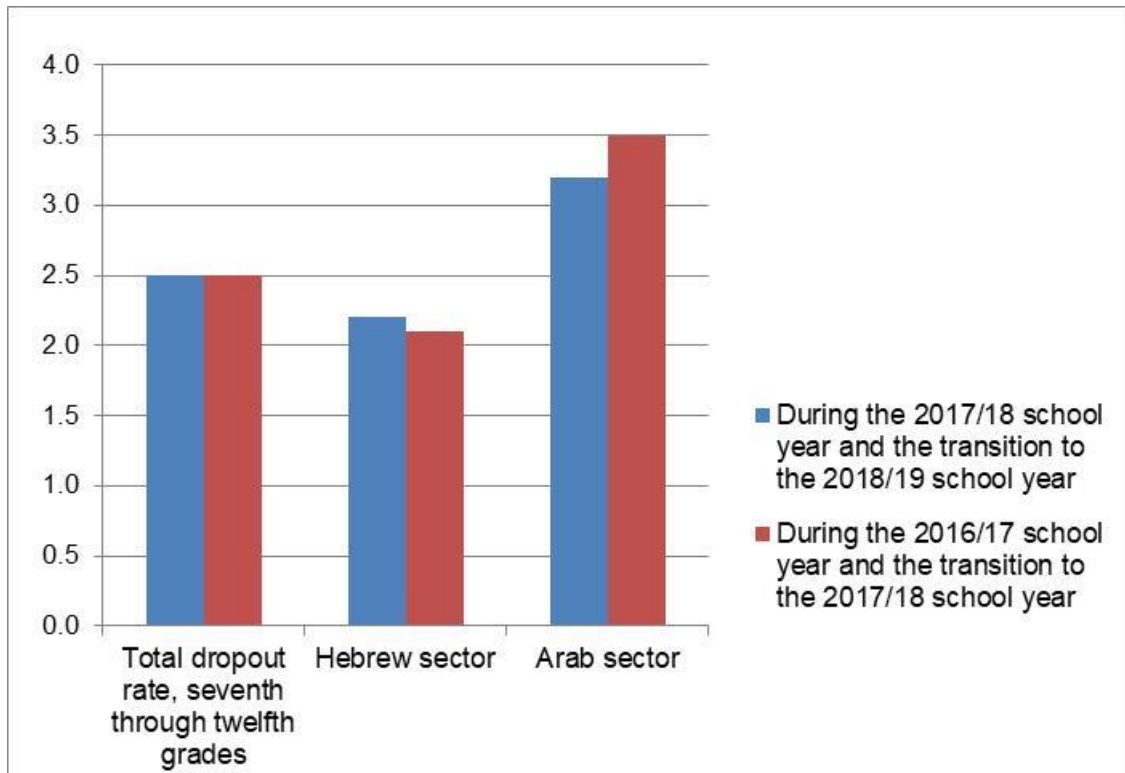
The disparity between boys and girls was substantial. The dropout rate among girls in seventh through twelfth grades was 1.3%, compared with 3.6% among the boys.

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<sup>7</sup> Dropouts from school - Students are considered to have dropped out if they left school during the 2017/18 school year or during the transition to the 2018/19 school year. The following were not defined as having dropped out: Students who left school during the 2017/18 school year but returned during the 2018/19 school year; students who left school and stayed abroad for at least 100 consecutive days; and students who transferred from one school to another.

The source of the data is the students' file of the Ministry of Education. This file includes students in primary, lower secondary, and upper secondary education; in schools that are defined as official - state and state-religious schools; and schools that are defined as recognized but unofficial, which include mainly ultra-Orthodox schools.

**Diagram 4 - The Dropout Rate Among Students from Seventh to Twelfth Grades, by School Year and School Sector (Percentages)**



**Higher Education and Science - Young Persons Studying for a First Degree in Institutions of Higher Education**

**The Type of Educational Institution**

During the 2018/19 school year, 2,106 teenagers (aged 12 to 17, inclusive) studied for a first degree in institutions of higher education in Israel. Of them, 1,295 (61.5%) were students at the Open University, 358 attended the other universities, and 453 attended academic colleges (of these, 148 attended budgeted colleges and 305 attended non-budgeted colleges). Attendance at the Open University for first-degree studies was much higher among the young people (61.5%) than among the student population as a whole (all ages; 21.3%). Over the years, the relative proportion of students enrolled in the Open University declined from 71.7% in the 2008/09 school year.

The other teenagers attended Bar-Ilan University (11.4%); Netanya Academic College (10.8%); the Jerusalem College of Technology (6.3%); the University of Haifa (4.2%); College of Management Academic Studies (2.8%); and the other institutions (3.0%).

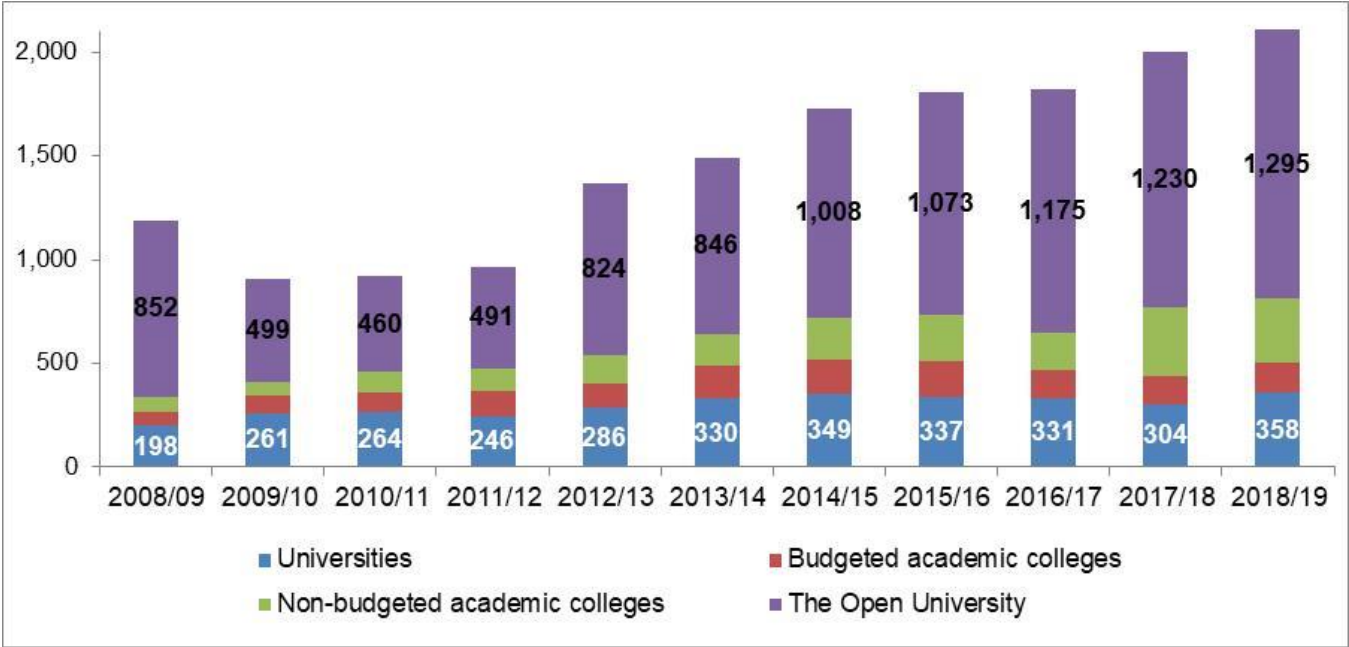
**Table H - Teenagers Studying for a First Degree, by Type of Institution and Age, 2018/19 (absolute numbers)**

Age/Type of Institution	Total	Universities	Budgeted Academic Colleges	Non-Budgeted Academic Colleges	The Open University
Total	2,106	358	148	305	1,295
14 and under	390	5	-	133	252
15	526	24	-	58	444
16	649	185	71	52	341
17	541	144	77	62	258

- = No cases

The number of teenagers studying for a first degree increased by 5.3% (106 teenagers) compared with the previous year, 2017/18, mainly to due to an increase of 5.3% in the number of teenagers who attended non-budgeted academic colleges (from 1,230 to 1,295; see Diagram 5).

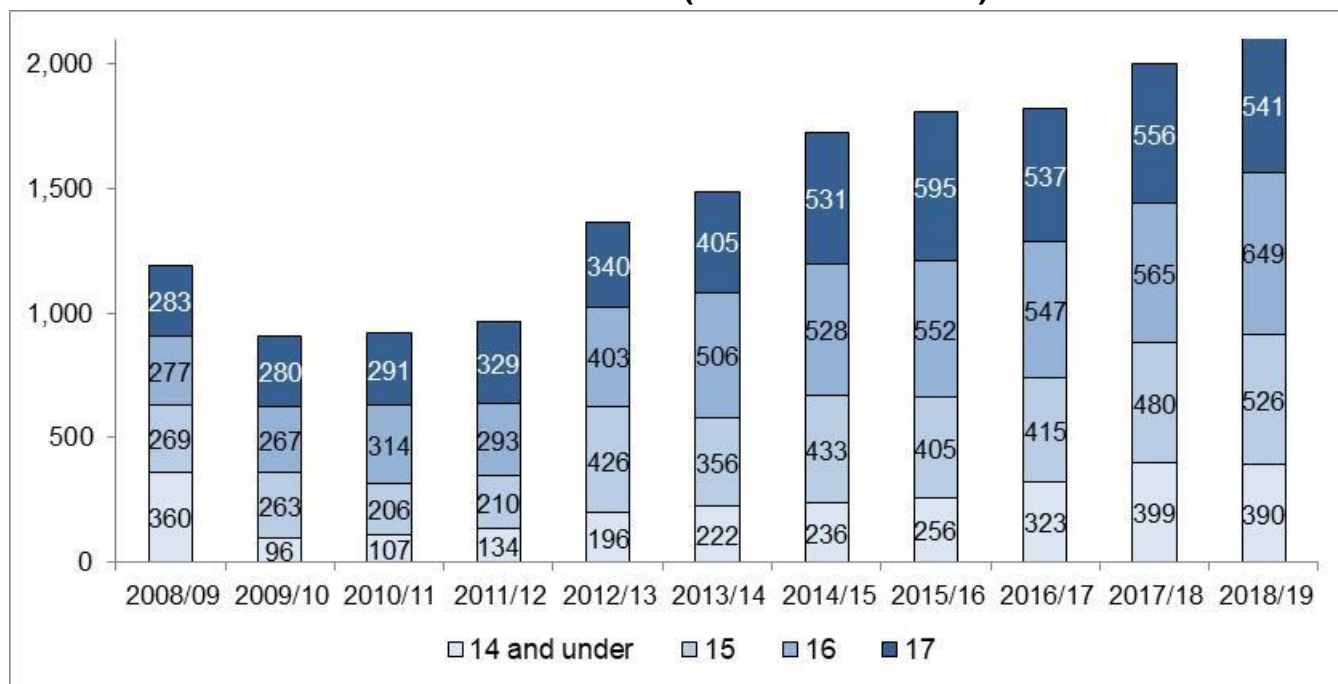
**Diagram 5 - Teenagers Studying for a First Degree, by Type of Institution, 2008/09-2018/19 (Absolute Numbers)**



## Age

Between the 2008/09 school year and the 2018/19 school year, the number of teenagers aged 15, 16, and 17 who were studying for a first degree doubled, and the number of those aged 14 and under studying for a first degree increased by 10%.

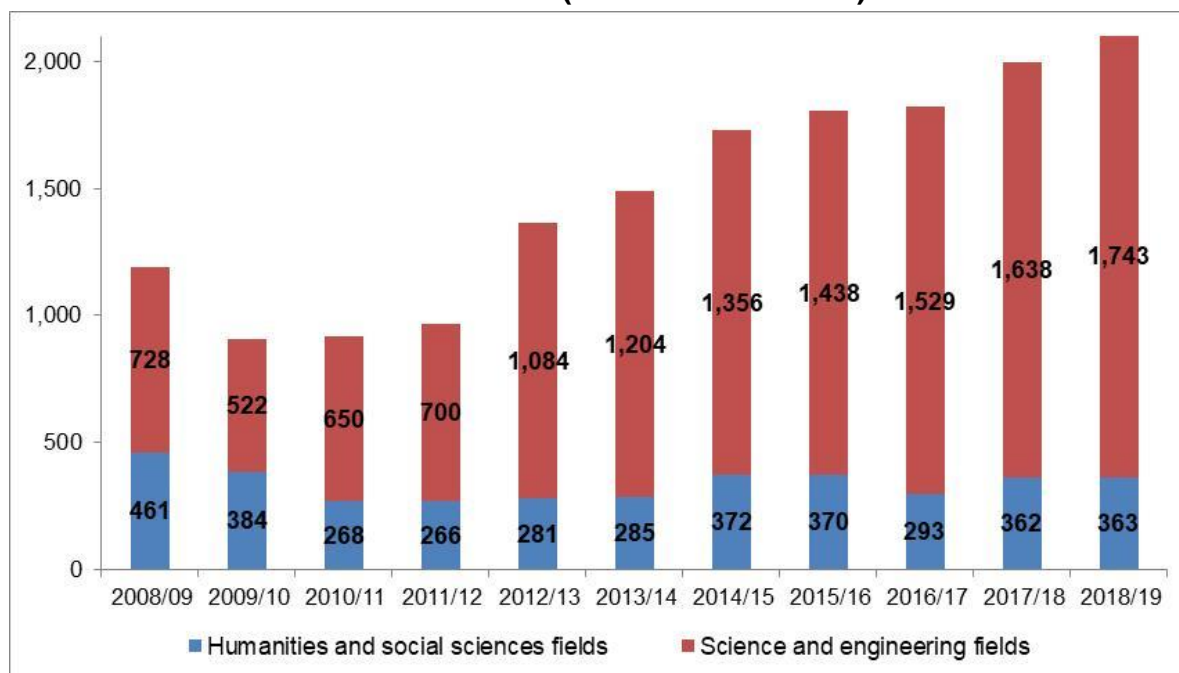
**Diagram 6 - Teenagers Studying for a First Degree, by Age, from 2008/09 to 2018/19 (Absolute Numbers)**



## Fields of Study and Majors

During the 2018/19 school year, most of the teenagers (82.8%) majored in science and engineering fields (as compared with 61.2% in 2008/09). A small number of them majored in subjects in the humanities and the social sciences. By contrast, only 41.0% of the total number of first-degree students (of all ages) majored in a science or engineering field.

**Diagram 7 - Teenagers Studying for a First Degree by Field of Study, 2008/09-2018/19 (Absolute Numbers)**



Of 811 teenagers who attended universities and academic colleges during the 2018/19 academic year, 766 studied one major (a single track), and 45 studied two majors (a double track). Most of the teenagers (536) studied computer science, 123 studied mathematics, and 46 studied physics.

The majors that the teenagers who attended the Open University<sup>8</sup> studied were: the sciences (627 students), social sciences (191), computer science (157), mathematics (144), general studies in the humanities (105), and biology (71).

### By Sex

The 695 girls who attended first-degree studies in institutions of higher education made up approximately one-third (33.0%) of the total number of teenagers in institutions of higher education. This percentage is significantly lower than the percentage of women of the overall number of students (of all ages) studying for a first degree (55.8%). The percentage of the teenage girls attending universities of the total number of teenage girls in institutions of higher education (12.1%) was lower than the parallel percentage among the boys (19.4%). The largest group of teenage girls - 495 students, or 71.2% - attended the Open University.

<sup>8</sup> At the Open University, this refers to the major to which most of the courses that the students took belonged.

## Population Group

In the 2017/18 academic year, 154 Arab teenagers attended institutions of higher education. In the 2018/19 academic year, this number fell to 123 - 5.8% of the total number of teenagers who attended institutions of higher education. This percentage was significantly lower as compared with the percentage of Arabs (16.8%) of the total number of first-degree students (of all ages). The largest group the Arab teenage students (98, or 79.7%) attended non-budgeted academic colleges. Approximately one-third (32.1%) of the students who attended the non-budgeted academic colleges during the 2018/19 academic year were Arabs.

## Socio-Economic Cluster<sup>9</sup>

During the 2018/19 academic year, 40.4% of the teenagers studying for a first degree were from localities in high socio-economic clusters (Clusters 8 to 10). This percentage was higher than the percentage of the total number of first-degree students (of all ages) who lived in localities in these clusters (26.7%). Of the teenagers studying for a first degree, 14.8% were from localities in low socio-economic clusters (Clusters 1 to 3). This percentage was lower than that of the total number of first-degree students (of all ages) who lived in localities in these clusters (22.6%).

## Welfare

### Persons Aged 0 to 17 Who Are Registered at the Ministry of Labour, Welfare and Social Services<sup>10</sup>

Approximately 14.0% (about 400,000) of the total number of children between 0 and 17 years of age were registered at the Ministry of Labor, Welfare and Social Services in 2018. The rate of children between the ages of 0 and 17 who were registered at the ministry was 135 per 1,000 persons.

Children aged 0 to 17 comprised approximately one-third (33.0%) of the total number of persons of all ages who were registered in the social-services departments.

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<sup>9</sup> Socio-Economic Index: A combined index for determining the socio-economic level of the local authorities. The values of the index were categorized on a scale of 1 to 10, with 1 representing the lowest residential cluster and 10 representing the highest residential cluster. The residential clusters were grouped on three levels: 1-3 ("low"), 4-7 ("medium"), and 8-10 ("high"). ([For more information about the 2013 Socio-Economic Index.](#))

<sup>10</sup> The data cited in this section were processed by the Central Bureau of Statistics based on a file of basic data of the Ministry of Labor, Welfare and Social Services that includes families that are registered in the social-services departments.



The percentages contained large disparities by population group: 191 of every 1,000 Arab children are registered with the social-services departments, compared with 114 of every 1,000 children in the Jews and Others group.

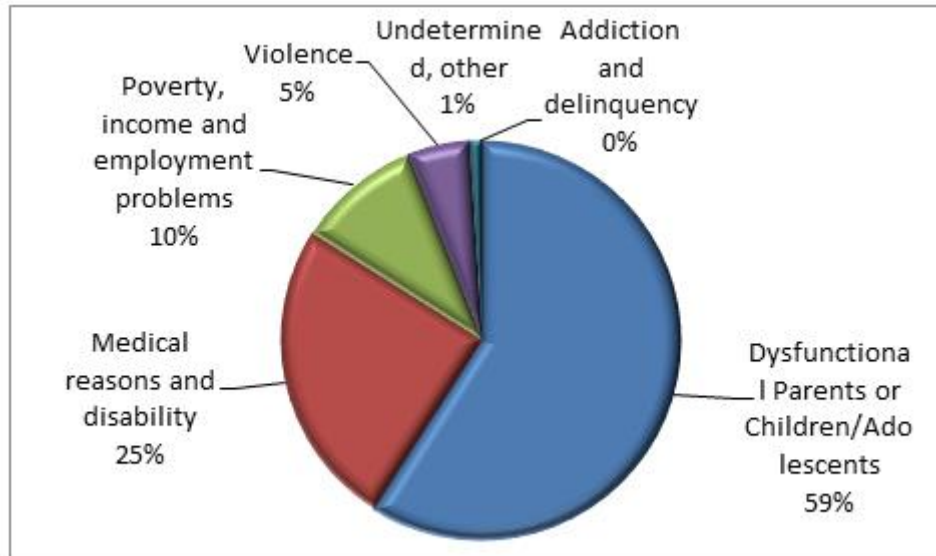
Approximately 44% of the children registered with the social-services departments are defined as needing intervention.<sup>11</sup> The rest of the children are registered due to being a part of a family in which at least one person is defined as needing intervention.

Among children defined as needing intervention (Diagram 1), the most common category of need for intervention (approximately 59%) was “Dysfunctional Parents or Children/Adolescents”. This need for intervention includes: dysfunctional household management, problems in functioning of the mother or father, marital problems, orphaned children, bereaved family, abandoned child, education or behavioral problems, parent-child relationship problems, relationship problems among the children, adolescent girl in distress, economic abuse, neglect, and homelessness, among others. The second-largest group that needs intervention, approximately 20.0%, is “Medical reasons and disability”, which includes: acute/chronic illness, disability, retardation, diagnosed mental illnesses, behavioural disorders, autism, and emotional distress. The third-largest need-for-intervention group, approximately 10.0%, is “Poverty, income and employment problems”.

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<sup>11</sup> Need for intervention: The reason why the individual applied, or was referred to, the social-services departments. The social worker who is working with the family indicates, for each person noted in the treatment file, his or her main area of neediness and that of his or her family, of a set list of 58 categories of need for intervention (including “normal” need for intervention). The social worker may also indicate a secondary category of neediness for the individual or for his or her family.

**Diagram 8 - Children Aged 0 to 17 with Defined Need for Intervention, by Type of Need for Intervention, 2018**



### Juveniles Judged in Criminal Trials<sup>12</sup>

In recent years, the number of juveniles judged in criminal trials has decreased substantially, from 5,279 juveniles who received verdicts in 2005 to 2,797 juveniles who received verdicts in 2017 (a decrease of 47.0%).

In 2017, 73.5% of the juveniles who were judged were residents of Israel, and 26.5% were not residents of Israel. Since this Media Release focuses on Israeli children, the rest of the data regarding persons judged in criminal trials will relate to Israeli residents only.

Of juvenile residents of Israel who were judged in 2017, 94.9% were boys and 5.1% were girls. By way of comparison, in 2005, 92.4% of the juveniles were boys and 7.6% were girls.

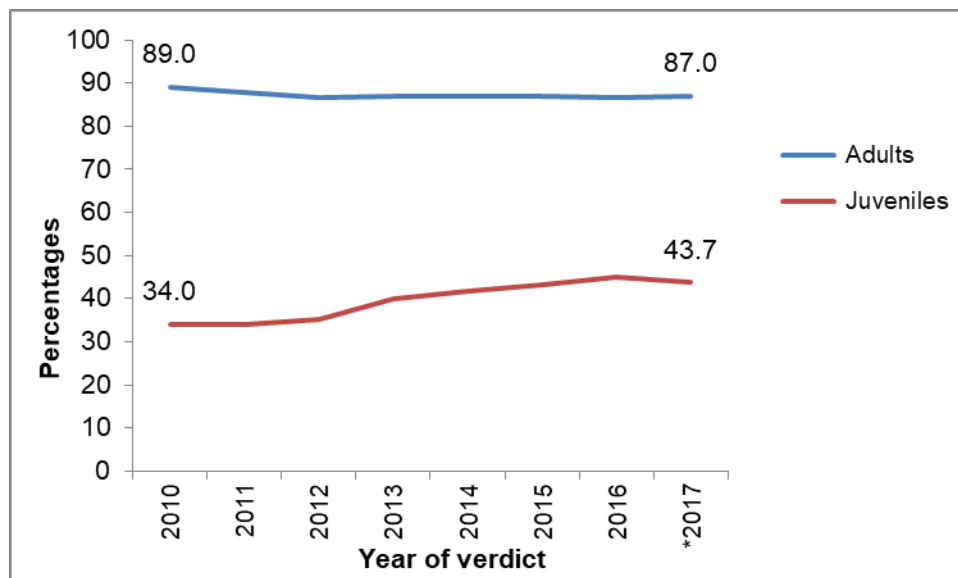
<sup>12</sup> The data are based upon the Israel Police's Criminal Register system, and are up to date as of May 2019. Data for the verdict year 2017 are temporary. The age of criminal responsibility (adults and juveniles): The Youth (Trial, Punishment, and Modes of Treatment) Law states that a "juvenile" is a person not yet 18 years of age. A juvenile over the age of 12 who committed a criminal offence may bear criminal responsibility and can even be charged and punished for his actions. Any juvenile under the age of 12 is "not punishable". He does not bear criminal responsibility, and thus, even if he commits a criminal offence, he will not be tried for his actions. In the statistical analysis, classification as adults or as juveniles was made according the following criteria: The offender's age when the crime was committed; the offender's age at the time they were charged; the type of court in which the trial was held. A juvenile is a person who meets two of the three criteria for defining a juvenile offender. All other cases are considered to be adults.

Approximately two-thirds (67.3%) of juvenile residents of Israel who were judged in 2017 were Jews and Others, and approximately one-third (32.7%) were Arabs. Over the years, the percentage of Jews and Others among juvenile residents of Israel decreased, whereas the percentage of Arabs increased (in 2005, 81.0% were Jews and Others, and 19.0% were Arabs).

In 2017, fewer than half of juvenile residents of Israel who stood trial were convicted (43.7%). The percentage of juveniles who were convicted was far lower than the percentage of adult Israeli residents who stood trial (87.0%).

The percentage of juveniles who were convicted increased in recent years, from 34.0% in 2010 to 43.7% in 2017 - an increase of 9.7%.

**Diagram 9 - Adult and Juvenile Residents of Israel Who Were Judged in Criminal Trials, by Verdict (Calculated Decision) - Years of Verdict 2010-2017**



The data are based on the Criminal Register of the Israel Police, and updated as of May 2019.

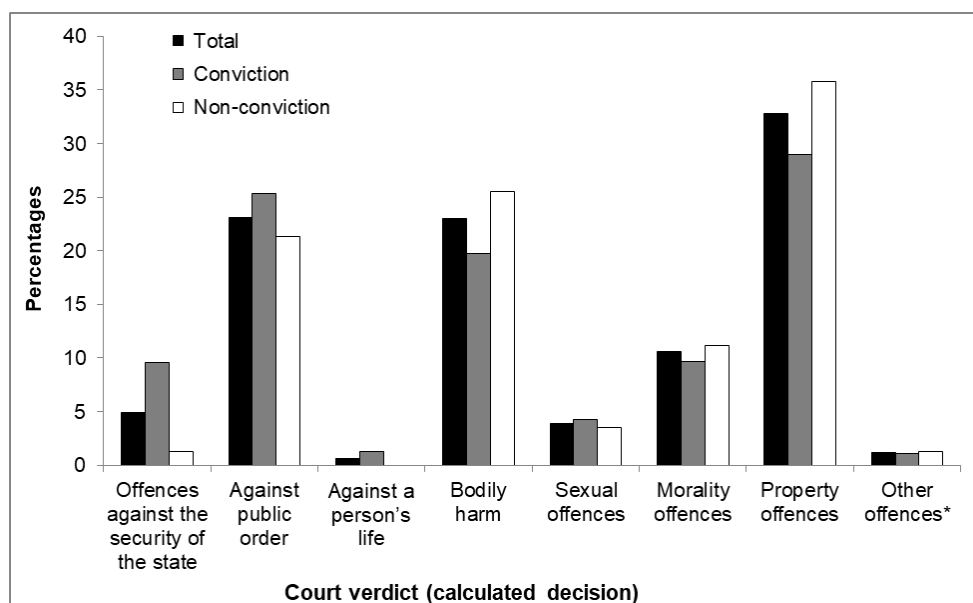
\* Preliminary data

Recidivists are people with past criminal convictions. In 2017, approximately one-fourth (25.3%) of juvenile residents of Israel who were judged were recidivists, and the rest (74.7%) were new. By way of comparison, the percentage of recidivists among adult residents of Israel (46.6%) was higher; the percentage of new offenders among the adults (53.4%) was therefore lower.

Approximately one-third (32.8%) of juvenile residents of Israel who stood trial were charged with property offences. The types of other offences with high percentages of which the juveniles were accused were offences against the public order (23.1%) and bodily harm (23.0%). Another 10.6% were charged with offences against morality (which include mainly offences related to drugs and prostitution), 4.9% were charged with offences against the security of the state, 3.9% were charged with sexual offences, and 0.6% were charged with offences against a person's life. The rest (1.2%) were charged with other offences.

A distribution by type of offence shows differences between the juvenile residents of Israel who were convicted and those who were not convicted. Property offences were the most common among those who were convicted (29.0%) and among those who were not convicted (35.8%), even though they were less common among those who were convicted than among those who were not convicted. Other types of offences that were less common among those who were convicted than those who were not convicted were morality offences (9.7% and 11.2%, respectively) and offences of bodily harm (19.7% and 25.5%, respectively). By contrast, other types of offences were more common among those who were convicted than they were among those who were not convicted, such as sexual offences (4.3% and 3.5%, respectively), offences against the public order (25.3% and 21.3%, respectively), and especially crimes against the security of the state (9.6% and 1.3%, respectively). All the juvenile residents of Israel who were convicted of offences against a person's life were convicted, and their proportion among those who were convicted was 1.3%.

**Diagram 10 - Juvenile Residents of Israel Who Were Judged in Criminal Trials, by Verdict (Calculated Decision) and by Type of Offence, Year of Verdict 2017**



The data are based on the Criminal Register of the Israel Police, and updated as of May 2019.

Preliminary data

\* Includes fraud offences, economic offences, and licensing offences

### Juvenile Criminal Cases

In the 2016/17 school year, 8,935 criminal cases were opened against juveniles aged 12 to 18.<sup>13</sup> Of those with criminal files, 91.8% were boys. The rate of those between 12 and 18 years of age with criminal files was 8.7 per 1,000 juveniles of that age. The percentage of those with criminal files per 1,000 in the population among the boys (15.5) was 10.3 times higher than the rate among the girls (1.5). The rate of those with criminal cases increases as age increases: from 2.1 persons with criminal cases per 1,000 persons aged 12 to 14 to 18.2 persons with criminal cases per 1,000 persons aged 17 to 18.

<sup>13</sup> From 2014, all the offences of those involved in criminal cases are shown, rather than the most severe offences. This is the reason for the increase in the number of offences.

The percentage of those with criminal cases in 2016/17 was 10.9 times higher among students in schools supervised by the Ministry of the Economy and Industry<sup>14</sup> than among students in schools supervised by the Ministry of Education, 5.7 times higher than among yeshiva students, and 2.0 times higher than among juveniles who were not in formal education settings.

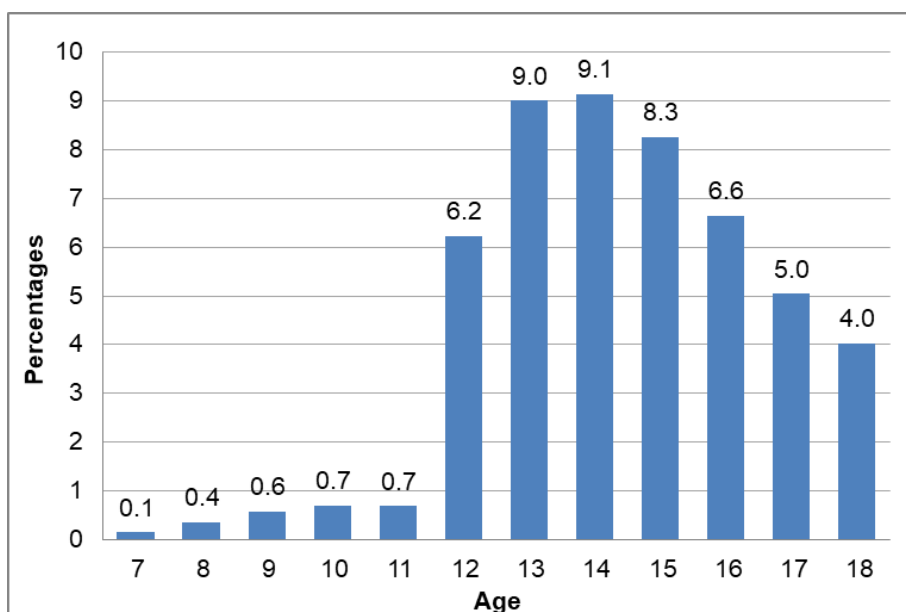
### Active Athletes in 2017/18

The number of active athletes in 2017/18 among persons aged 7 to 18 was 73,498, comprising 65.3% of the total number of active athletes of all ages.

The percentage of girls among the athletes of these ages was only 22.5%.

The percentage of the active athletes aged 7 to 18 among the population of those ages was 4.1%. The percentage of the active athletes among persons aged 7 to 11 was relatively low, at 0.5%. Among 12-year-olds, the percentage increases to 6.2%, peaking at 9.1% at 14 years of age. Later on, as age increases, the percentage decreases, and at age 18 the percentage of active athletes is 4.0% (see Diagram 11).

**Diagram 11 - The Percentage of Active Athletes by Age, of the Population Estimate of the Same Age, 2017/18**



Most athletes aged 7 to 18 (72.0%) train in team sports, and the rest (28.0%) train in individual sports. The five most popular sports at those ages are basketball (21,677 active

<sup>14</sup> Vocational schools and schools that are under the supervision of the Ministry of Economy and Industry.

athletes), soccer (21,050), volleyball (4,012), artistic gymnastics (3,782), and tennis (2,373 active athletes).

## **Data from the 2017 Household Expenditure Survey**

The 2017 Household Expenditure Survey sampled 9,017 households, which represent approximately 2,541,000 households in the population. Of these households, 45% contained children, with 2.4 children on average.

The number of earners per household with children is 1.9 on average, as compared with an average of 1.5 in households without children.

### **Household Expenditure and Income (Diagram 12)**

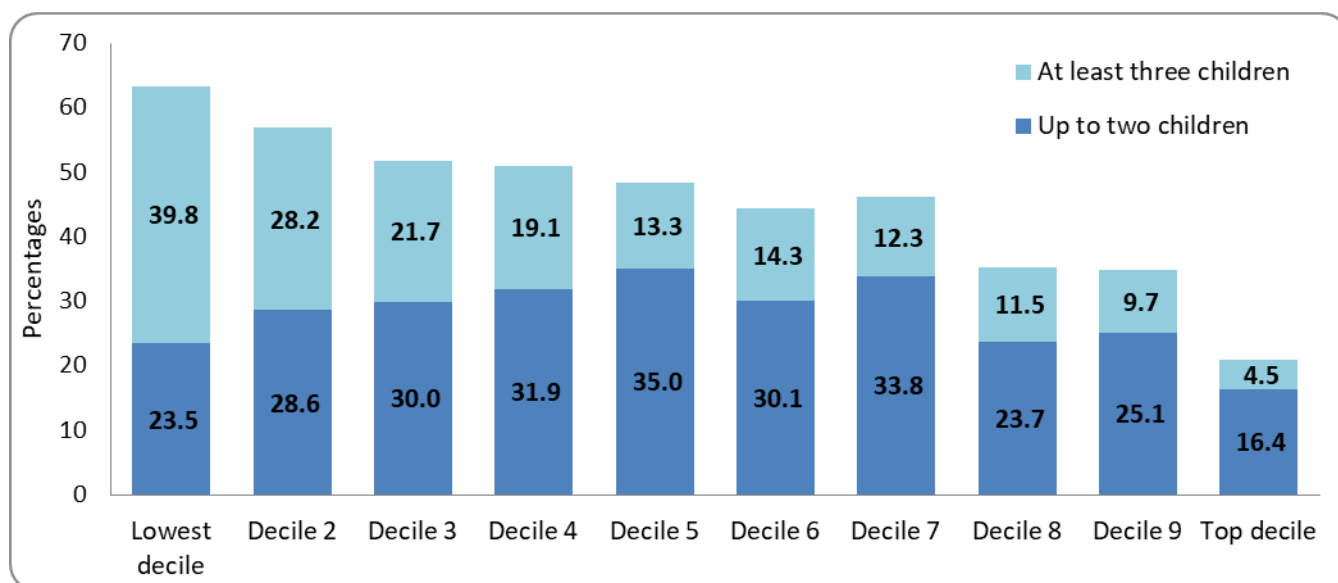
In 2017, the average net income per household was NIS 16,518 per month, and expenditure was NIS 13,114 per month. The average net income per household with children (NIS 19,175 per month) was 1.3 times higher than the income per household without children (NIS 14,324 per month), and the average expenditure was 1.5 times higher in households with children (NIS 15,976) than in households without children (NIS 10,749).

The average expenditure in households with children was 83.3% of the average net income. The average expenditure in households with three or more children comprised 88.0% of the average net income, and in households without children the average expenditure was 75.0% of the average net income.

A breakdown of households by standard net per capita income decile shows that in the lowest decile, households with children make up 63.3% of the total number of households. As the decile increases, the percentage of households with children decreases. In the highest decile, the percentage of households with children is 21.0%.

This trend is particularly evident in households with three or more children: as the decile increases, the percentage of such households of the total population decreases. In the lowest decile, households with three or more children comprised 39.8% of the total number of households, as compared with only 4.5% of such households in the highest decile.

**Diagram 12 - Percentage of Households with Children by Standard Net Per Capita Income Deciles, by Number of Children, 2017**



### Household Consumption Expenditure, by Main Groups (Table F)

In 2017, consumption expenditure among households with children was NIS 19,337 per month on average, 1.4 times the expenditure of households without children. This expenditure includes an estimate of consumption expenditure of housing services in owned dwellings, as well as the financial expenditure.

In households with children, expenditure for education, culture, and entertainment (NIS 2,809 - 14.5% of overall expenditure) was more than twice the expenditure in households without children (NIS 1,106 - 8.1% of overall expenditure). By contrast, the percentage of expenditure on health in households with children (4.7%) was lower than that of households without children (7.0%).



**Table I - Monthly Consumption Expenditure in Households with and Without Children, 2017**

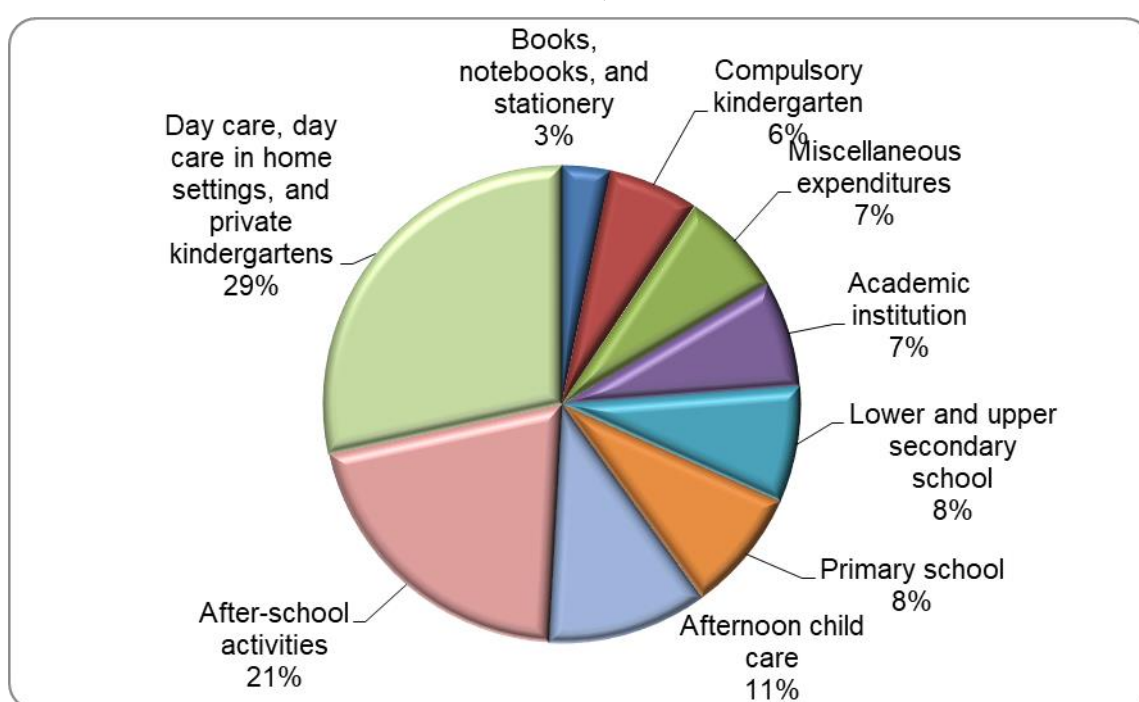
	Total	Without children	With children Total	With children Up to two children	With children Three or more children
Households in the population (thousands)	2,541.2	1,391.5	1,149.7	706.7	443.0
Average number of persons in the household	3.3	2.0	4.8	4.0	6.1
Average number of earners in the household	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.7
Household net income (NIS)	16,518	14,324	19,175	19,433	18,762
Household expenditure (NIS)	13,114	10,749	15,976	15,641	16,511
Household consumption expenditure (NIS)	16,267	13,731	19,337	18,775	20,234
<b>Composition expenditure in percentages</b>					
Household consumption expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food (without fruits and vegetables)	13.6	13.0	14.1	13.9	14.3
Fruits and vegetables	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2
Housing	24.4	28.1	21.3	21.6	20.8
Dwelling and household maintenance	9.2	9.5	9.0	8.8	9.3
Furniture and home appliances	3.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.1
Clothing and shoes	3.3	2.7	3.9	3.8	4.0
Health	5.7	7.0	4.7	4.9	4.2
Education, culture and entertainment	11.6	8.1	14.5	13.6	16.0
Transportation and communication	20.2	20.0	20.4	21.3	19.1
Miscellaneous products and services	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.0	5.1

## Expenditure of Households with Children for Education Services

In 2017, households with children spent NIS 1,618 on educational services. Households with three or more children spent 1.4 times more on educational services (NIS 1,935) than households with up to two children (NIS 1,419).

The largest of the overall expenditures for education were NIS 460 for day care, day care in home settings, and private kindergartens (28.4% of overall expenditure for education); NIS 334 (20.7%) for after-school activities and tutoring; and NIS 176 (10.9%) for afternoon child care.

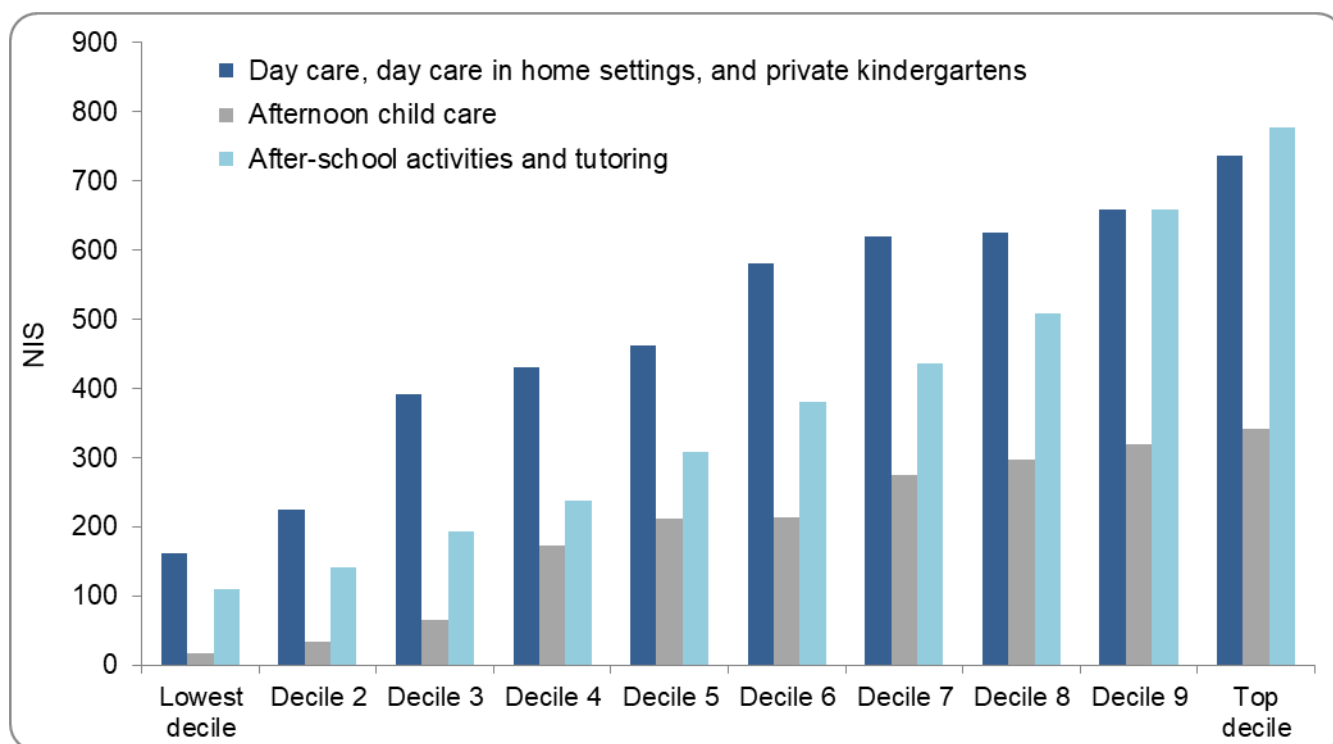
**Diagram 13 - Breakdown of Monthly Expenditure for Education in Households with Children, 2017**



In households with children, the monthly expenditure for higher education in the top decile (NIS 2,734) was 3.2 times the expenditure in the bottom decile (NIS 867).

A look at the three main education expenditures of households with children shows even larger disparities. In the top decile, expenditure for afternoon child care is 20.5 times the amount in the bottom decile; expenditure for after-school activities and tutoring is 7.0 times the amount in the bottom decile, and expenditure for day care is 4.5 times the amount in the bottom decile.

**Diagram 14 - Average Monthly Expenditure of Households with Children on Selected Education Groups, by Standard Net Per Capita Income Deciles, 2017**



**Consumption Expenditure by Selected Products (Table G)**

Regarding expenditure for food, the higher the number of children in the household, the higher the expenditure for standard and sliced bread, rolls and bagels, pitta, chocolate spread, snacks, breakfast cereal, and milk delicacies. Expenditure for snacks in households with children is twice that of households without children, and four times higher in households with three or more children than in households without children.

Regarding transportation expenditure, the higher the number of children in the household, the larger the expenditure for bus travel. Similarly, average expenditure for cellular telephones in households with children is 1.7 times higher than in households without children. Households with children donate more than households without children do. Households with three or more children donate 2.5 times more (NIS 157) than households without children do (NIS 61).

**Table J - Average Monthly Expenditure in NIS for Selected Products in Households without Children, 2017**

NIS

	<b>Total</b>	<b>Without children</b>	<b>With children Total</b>	<b>With children Up to two children</b>	<b>With children Three or more children</b>
Standard bread	3	2	4	3	6
Sliced bread	6	4	8	6	11
Special bread	28	28	27	30	21
Rolls and bagels	24	15	35	29	44
Pitta (oriental bread)	27	14	42	36	52
Snacks	40	21	63	52	80
Breakfast cereals	19	9	31	26	38
Milk and cheese delicacies	30	19	44	42	45
Chocolate and cocoa spreads	6	3	9	8	11
Meals outside the home	438	383	505	539	450
Transport by bus	47	43	53	51	56
Transport by special taxi	13	15	10	9	12
Telephone, current account	45	49	41	38	45
Mobile telephone, current account	145	111	186	191	179
Donations to organizations and institutions	79	61	100	65	157

## Household Ownership of Durable Transport and Communication Products (Table H)

Except for a digital converter, satellite dish, and game console, the percentage of ownership of durable transport and communication products was higher in households with one or two children than that of households with three or more children.

In households with children, 84.3% owned computers and 76.4% were subscribed to an Internet service. In households without children, 72.8% owned computers and 72.2% were subscribed to an Internet service.

The percentages of television ownership and the rates of cable or satellite television subscriptions are lower in households with children than in households without children. Similarly, as the number of children in the household increases, the percentage of television ownership and cable or satellite television subscriptions decreases.

Of households with children, 95.8% have more than one mobile telephone, as compared with only 60.0% of households without children.

Of households with children, 83.7% have at least one car, as compared with only 62.1% of households with no children.

**Table K - Ownership of Selected Transportation and Communication Products in Households With and Without Children, 2017**

Percentages

	Total	Without children	With children Total	With children Up to two children	With children Three or more children
Television	87.4	90.4	83.8	90.3	73.4
Television subscription: cable, satellite, or other	59.2	65.5	51.6	59.0	39.9
Digital converter	12.9	10.2	16.2	14.1	19.6
Satellite dish	16.0	11.1	21.9	19.6	25.6
Home computer	78.0	72.8	84.3	85.8	81.8
Internet	74.1	72.2	76.4	80.6	69.5
Tablet	38.6	28.8	50.6	52.3	47.9
Game console	18.2	7.6	31.0	30.4	32.1
Mobile telephone	97.3	95.4	99.7	99.7	99.6
Two or more mobile telephones	76.2	60.0	95.8	95.2	96.8
At least one car	71.9	62.1	83.7	86.2	79.6

## Casualties in Road Accidents<sup>15</sup>

### Casualties in Road Accidents - Expanded R.A. Type, Including Accidents that Took Place in the Judea and Samaria Area

- In 2018, the Israel Police investigated 12,557 road accidents with casualties, in which 23,019 people were injured, 2,652 of them children 0 to 14 years of age (11.5%).<sup>16</sup> There was a decrease of 11.3% in the number of children who were injured as compared with 2017 (when 2,999 children were injured, comprising 12% of the overall number of persons injured).
- Of the children who were injured in road accidents in 2018, 32 were killed (18 boys and 14 girls); 198 were severely injured (144 boys and 54 girls); and 2,422 were slightly injured (1,272 boys and 1,150 girls).
- In 2018, 600 child pedestrians were injured in road accidents (approximately 18.8% of the overall number of pedestrians who were injured). Of these children, 16 were killed, 10 while crossing the street (7 of the 10 children were crossing the street in a place with no crosswalk).
- Of the children who were injured while crossing the street (475), approximately 68.2% were injured while crossing at a crosswalk.
- The proportion of Arab children of the children injured is higher than their relative proportion in the population of children in Israel. In 2018, Arab children comprised approximately 24% of the population of children in Israel, but approximately 38% of

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<sup>15</sup> In this release, the ICBS classifies the data regarding road accidents into two new groups (which are slightly different from the previous classification) based on the classification by the police: “Expanded road accidents” and “Road accident of the general with slightly-injured casualties type.” Therefore, this release cannot be compared with the release that was published to mark World Children’s Day 2018. “Expanded road accidents”: this refers to road accidents that the police classify as “Road accidents of the R.A. type” or road accidents that the police classify as “Road accidents of the general type with casualties,” but which include, according to hospital data, at least one person who was seriously injured. Since the ICBS classifies this person as a seriously-injured casualty, it classifies the road accident as an “Expanded road accident of the R.A. type.” “Road accident of the general type with slightly-injured casualties”: This refers to a road accident that the police classify as a “road accident of the general type with casualties” in which **all** of the casualties were slightly injured.

<sup>16</sup> Each occurrence of the word “children” in this section refers to children 0 to 14 years of age.

the children who were injured in road accidents and approximately 34% of the children who were killed.

- In 2018, 220 bicyclists<sup>17</sup> were injured, 52 of them children. Three children (boys) were killed, 18 children (17 boys and one girl) were severely injured, and 31 (28 boys and 3 girls) were slightly injured.

### **Casualties<sup>18</sup> in Road Accidents Involving Unlicensed Electric Vehicles**

- According to police reports, 1,708 road accidents involving **electric bicycles** took place in 2018. Of these, 430 were classified as "expanded road accidents of the R.A. type", and the rest were classified as "road accidents of the general type with slightly-injured casualties." These accidents had a total of 1,855 casualties. Of them, 82 were children: one (a boy) was severely injured, and 81 (57 boys and 24 girls) were slightly injured. Of the children who were injured, 41% (34) were riding electric bicycles.
- Similarly, 105 children who were injured in road accidents that were not reported to the police, and which involved electric bicycles, were hospitalized. According to the Maximum Abbreviated Injury Scale (MAIS),<sup>19</sup> 29 of the injured children who were not reported to the police were severely injured, and 76 were slightly injured.
- In 2018, there were 219 accidents involving **electric scooters** that were reported to the police. Of them, 61 were "expanded road accidents of the R.A. type", and the rest were road accidents of the "general type" with slightly-injured casualties. In these accidents, 236 persons were injured: one was killed, 21 were severely injured, and 214 were slightly injured. The casualties included 14 children: one (a girl) was killed, 3 (boys) were seriously injured, and 10 (7 boys and 3 girls) were slightly injured. Of the children who were injured, 79% (11) were riding on electric scooters.

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<sup>17</sup> Not including electric bicycles.

<sup>18</sup> All the casualties (including pedestrians) in all the vehicles that were involved in accidents with unlicensed electric vehicles.

<sup>19</sup> The Maximum Abbreviated Injury Scale (MAIS) is the AIS (Abbreviated Injury Score) score of the most severe injury that a patient has sustained, as determined for each of the nine body regions. The index also provides a general score of the severity of the injury for persons who sustain more than one injury. The rankings on the scale go from 1 to 6, with 1-2 signifying one who has sustained a light injury, and 3-6 signifying one who has sustained a severe injury.

- Thirteen children were hospitalized due to road accidents involving electric scooters that were not reported to the police. According to the MAIS, 4 of the children were seriously injured and 9 were slightly injured.
- Most of the children who were injured in road accidents involving unlicensed electric vehicles were boys. Regarding accidents involving electric bicycles: 71% were involved in accidents that were reported to the police and 92% were involved in accidents that were not reported to the police. Regarding accidents involving electric scooters: 71% were involved in accidents that were reported to the police and 62% were involved in accidents that were not reported to the police.