

Media Release

info@cbs.gov.il www.cbs.gov.il Fax: 02-6521340

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Family Day - Families and Households in Israel

- In 2019 there were approximately **2.14 million families** in Israel, compared with 1.80 million in 2010.
- The average size of the Israeli family was **3.72 persons**, the same as a decade ago.
- The most common living arrangement is in a family framework.
- About half of all families were composed of a couple with at least one child up to age 17.
- There was a higher **percentage of couples without children** among families in which the head of the household was Jewish, (about 29%), compared to about 11% among families in which the head of the household was an Arab.
- In Israel, the **percentage of children up to age 17 living with two parents** (92%) is higher than the percentage in most OECD countries.
- **Approximately 11% of all families with children of up to age 17 were lone-parent families (about 131,000)**, similar to the past decade. In about 88% of those families a woman was the head of the household. About 18% of all lone-parent mothers with children up to age 17 were never married.
- Among the large cities with 100,000 residents or more, the **highest percentage of families composed of couples with children up to age 17** was in Bet Shemesh (about 70%), compared to 48% on the national average. Be'er Sheva had the highest percentage of lone-parent families with children up to age 17 (10%) compared to about 6% on the national average. Tel Aviv-Yafo had the highest percentage of families consisting of couples without children (about 44%) compared to 26% on the national average.
- The **average number of persons per family increases concomitantly with higher levels of religiosity**, however, the gap between the religious and secular among Jewish families is higher than the gap among Arab families.

**For explanations and clarifications, please contact the Media Relations Unit at
+972-2-659-2666**

- Approximately 94% of all couples in Israel were **married couples**, and the rest (approximately 106,000) were **cohabiting couples**.
- Households consisting of a couple with children have a higher **percentage of households with employed persons** than households without children (95.4% and 65.8%, respectively). Among households of couples whose youngest child was aged 18-24, an even higher percentage (96.7%) had employed persons.
- 30% of the **students** (men and women) who studied at institutions of higher education in 2019/20 were married. The percentage of married women was higher than the percentage of married men (32% and 28%, respectively); 28% of the female students were mothers.
- In 2018, the **average gross money income** per household with children was NIS 24,872 per month. The income of secular households was 1.5 times higher than that of traditional and religious households and 2.1 times higher than the income of ultra-Orthodox households. The **consumption expenditure** of households with children was NIS 19,624 per month on average. Secular households spent 1.2 times more than traditional and religious households, and 1.4 times more than ultra-Orthodox households.
- Among all adult Israelis residents who were **judged in criminal trials**, 46.7% were never-married, 36.9% were married, 15.7% were divorced and 0.7% were widowed.

A household is defined as one person or a group of persons living in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the week, and having a common expense budget for food. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of persons both related and unrelated.

Family (“nuclear family”) is defined as two or more persons who share the same household and are related to one another as a married or unmarried couple (including same-sex couples), or as parent and child (including an adopted child). The major types of families are a couple only, a couple with children (in various age groups, defined by the age of the youngest child), or a lone parent (a lone-parent family) with children. Other types of families that have been defined are: a grandparent with grandchildren, without the children’s parents; and siblings who live together, without spouses and without children.

Families

The source of the data on families and households was the Labour Force Survey, 2019. The data include all households, except for households in institutions, kibbutzim, student dormitories, and those who live outside of localities (Bedouins in the Southern District).

- The number of families in Israel in 2019 was estimated at approximately 2.14 million, of which approximately 1.69 million were Jewish families (about 79%), and 387,000 were Arab families (about 18%).¹
- The most common living arrangement is in a family framework (about 88% of Jews and about 96% of Arabs aged 15 and over).
- Most families (93% of them) lived alone in a household, without other people (who were not part of the family) and without another family in the household. Approximately 3% lived in households of one family with others, and approximately 4% lived in households with two or more families.

Family Composition

Table A - Families by Type of Family, 2019

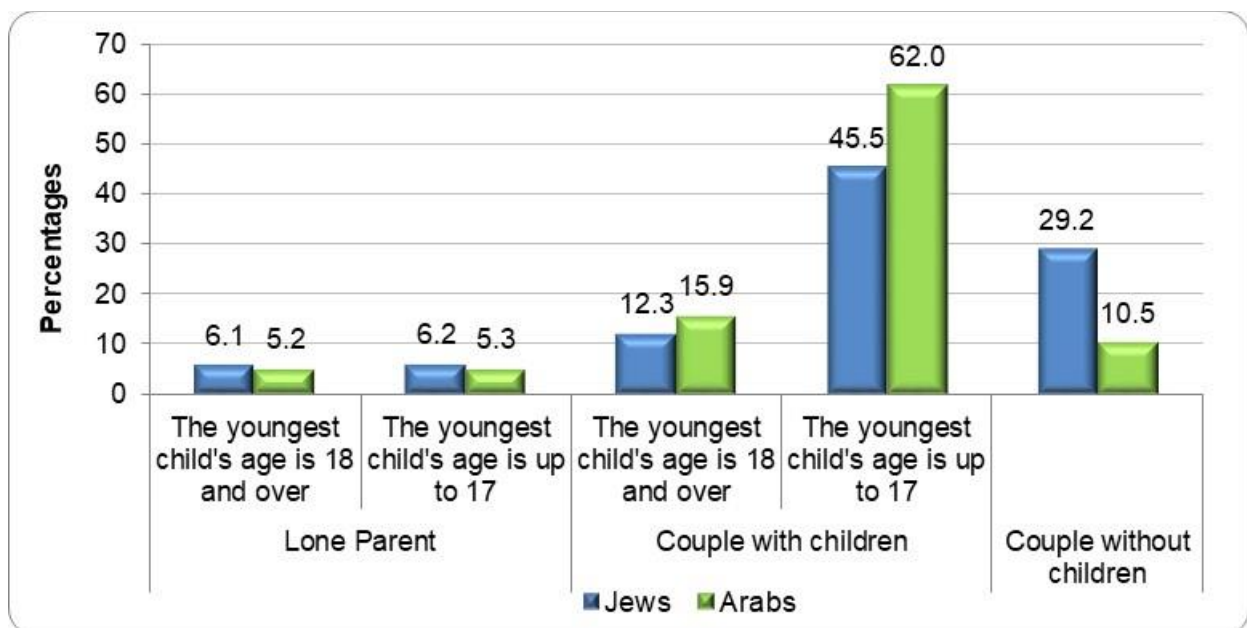
Type of Family	Families (thousands)	Families (percentages)
Total(1)	2,135.4	100.0
Couples without children	554.2	26.0
Couples with children (of all ages)	1,304.1	61.1
Thereof: Couples with children		
Youngest child: Up to 17	1,029.4	48.2
18-25	169.9	8.0
25 and over	104.9	4.9
Lone-parent families (with children of all ages)	260.3	12.2
Thereof: Lone-parent families with children		
Youngest child: Up to 17	131.3	6.1
18-25	52.9	2.5
25 and over	76.1	3.6

(1) Also includes about one percent of the families consisting of siblings living together without their parents, without a spouse or without children of their own, as well as families of grandparents and grandchildren only, without the children's parents.

¹ Approximately 63,000 families are that of "Others" (non-Arab Christians or persons not classified by religion).

- The composition of families in Israel varies among different population groups: Among the Arab population, the percentage of families comprising couples with children up to age 17 is much higher than among the Jewish population (about 62% versus about 46%, respectively). Among the Jewish population, the percentage of couples without children in the household (about 29%) is higher than among the Arab population (about 11%). The percentage of lone-parent families with children up to age 17 in the Jewish population is slightly higher than in the Arab population (about 6% and about 5%, respectively).

Diagram 1 – Families, by Type of Family and Population Group, 2019

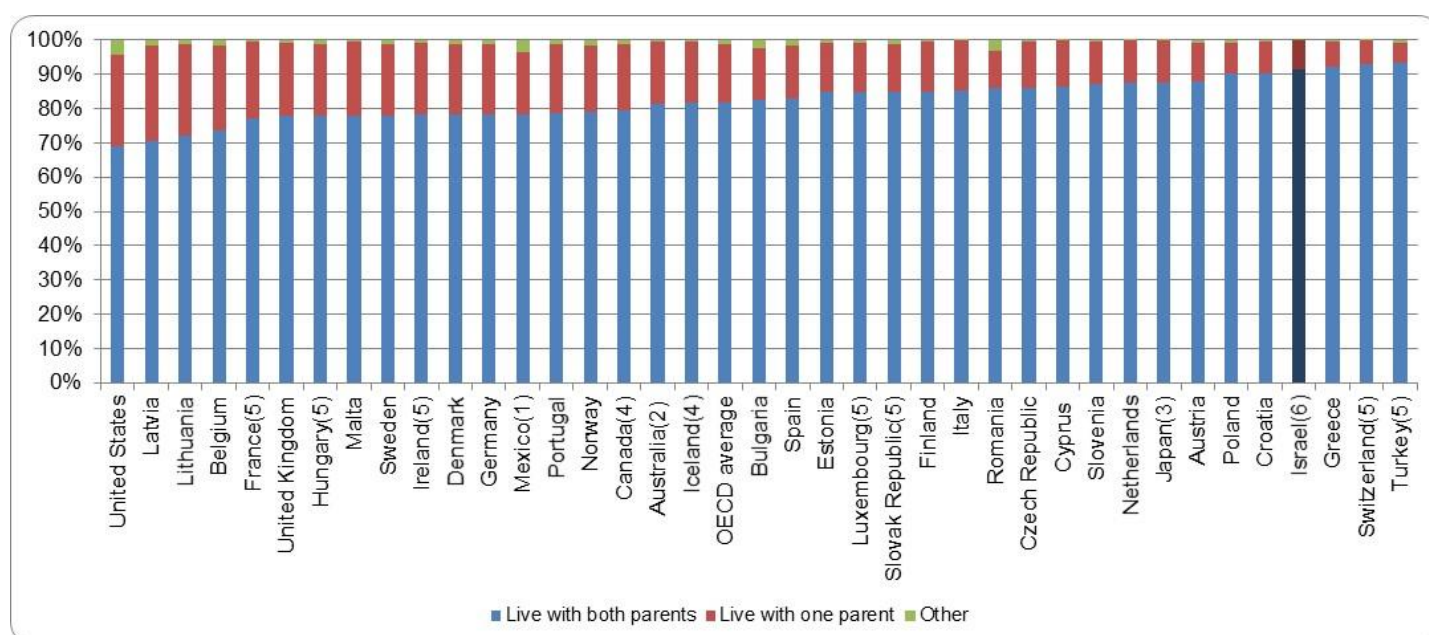


- In 2019, **the Israeli family consisted of 3.72 persons on the average**, similar to previous years. In Jewish families there were 3.57 persons on the average, and in Arab families there were 4.50 persons on the average.
- About one-fourth of the Arab families number six or more persons - compared with about 11% among Jewish families.

Number of Children per Family

- About 2.83 million children up to age 17 lived in families. Most of them lived with two parents (about 92%), and the rest lived with a lone-parent. The percentage of children living with two parents is higher than the percentage in most OECD countries.

Diagram 2 - Children up to Age 17, by Type of Family, in OECD Countries, 2018



Source of data: OECD, 2018

- (1) Data for 2010
- (2) Data for 2012
- (3) Data for 2015
- (4) Data for 2016
- (5) Data for 2017
- (6) Data for 2019

- **The average number of children up to age 17** in 2019 (for families with children in that age group) was 2.43 (2.41 in the Jewish population and 2.60 in the Arab population).
- The percentage of **Arab families** with four or more children up to age 17 was 1.3 times higher than the Jewish population.

Table B - Percentage of Families with One Child and with Four or More Children, by Population Group (1), 2019

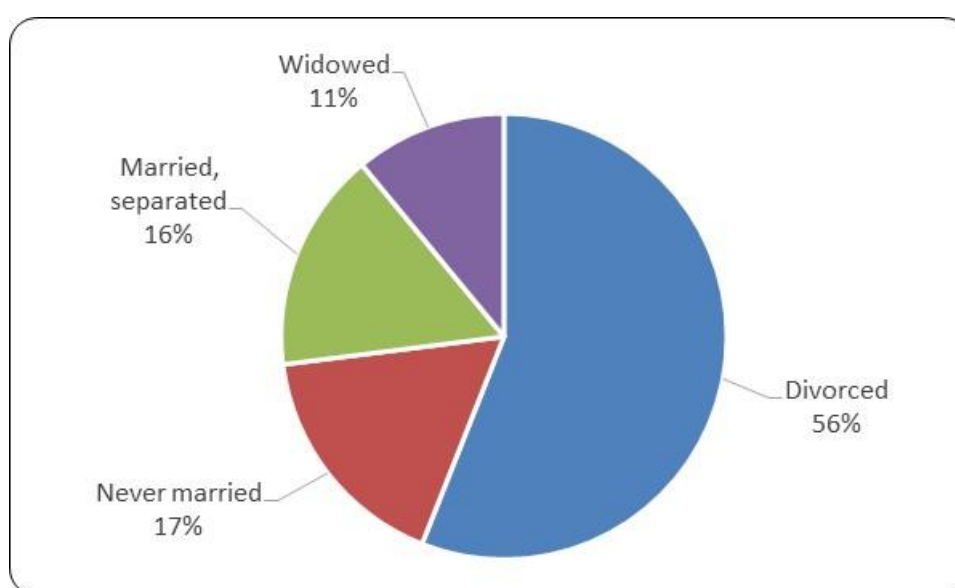
Families	One child	Four or More Children
Total	29.7	17.4
Jews	30.2	16.6
Arabs	25.0	21.9

(1) In families with children up to age 17

Lone-Parent Families with Children Up to Age 17

- In 2019, there were 131,000 **lone-parent families** with children up to age 17 (about 11% of all families with children up to age 17), in which there were approximately 236,000 (up to age 17).
- The average number of children up to age 17 in lone-parent families was 1.79, compared with about 2.52 in two-parent families.
- About 88% of the lone-parent families with children up to age 17 are headed by women.

Diagram 3 – Marital Status of the Parent in Lone-Parent Families with Children up to Age 17, 2019



- In 2019, there were 21,400 **never-married lone-parent mothers** with children up to age 17, who were about 18% of all lone-parent mothers with children at this age.
- The highest proportion of lone-parent families with children up to age 17 is in the Southern and Tel Aviv Districts (7.4% and 7.1%, respectively), compared with the national average - 6.1%.

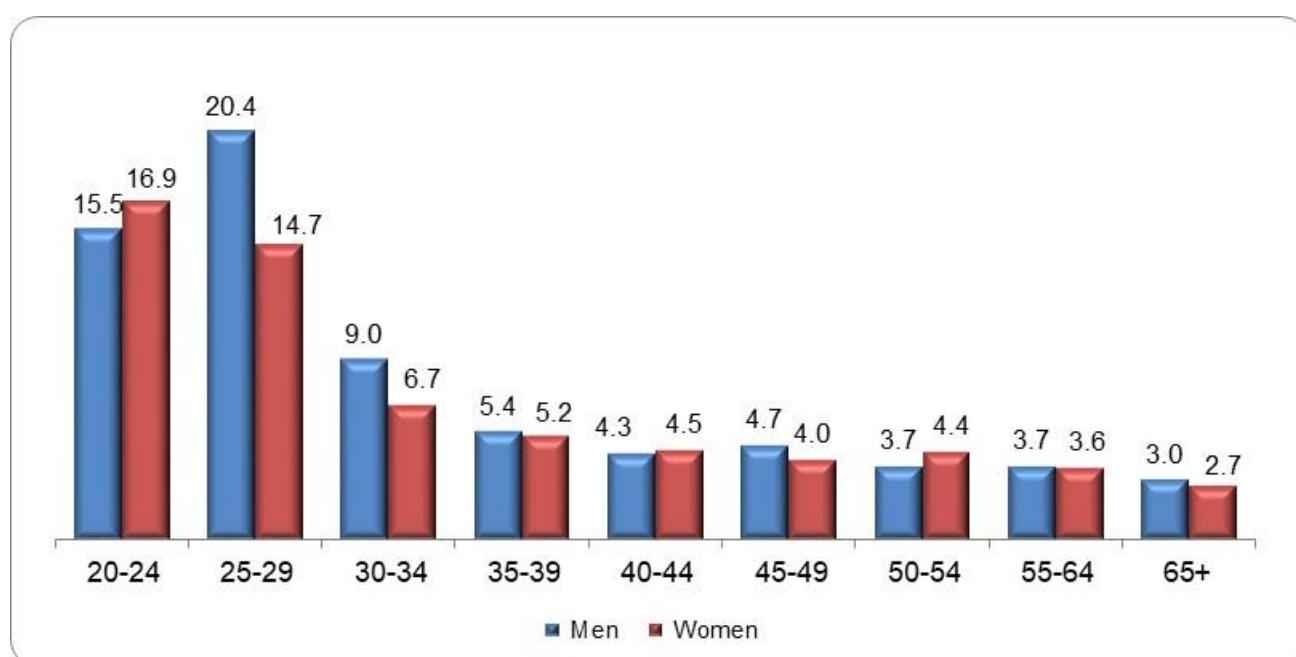
Cohabiting Couples

- In 2019, there were 1.86 million couples in Israel. Most of them (approximately 94%) are **married**. The remaining couples, about 106,000, were **couples living together and not**

married to each other, i.e., cohabiting couples. Of those, about 97,000 were Jewish couples,² and the rest, couples from the "Others" population.

- The age composition of cohabiting Jewish couples is younger than that of married couples. Among nearly half of the cohabiting couples, the woman is under age 35, whereas about only 22% of the married women are in that age group.

Diagram 4 – Percentage of Men and Women Cohabiting Out of All Those Living With a Spouse (1), by Sex and Age, 2019



(1) Incl. married and unmarried couples (cohabiting couples).

- Most of the Jewish cohabiting couples are childless (69%); about one fourth of the Jewish cohabiting couples (about 24,000) have children up to age 17, compared with about half of the married couples.
- Only about 10% of the cohabiting couples in which the woman is under age 35, have children up to age 17 who live with them, compared with approximately 80% among the married couples in the same age group.

² Including couples consisting of only one Jewish partner.

Geographic distribution

- **Bet Shemesh and Bene Beraq** had the highest percentage of families composed of couples with children up to age 17. **Be'er Sheva and Holon** had the highest percentage of lone-parent families with children up to age 17. **Tel Aviv-Yafo, Haifa and Ramat Gan** had the highest percentage of families consisting of couples without children.
- Among large cities (with 100,000 or more residents) the highest average number of persons per family was in **Bet Shemesh, Bene Beraq and Jerusalem** (5.04, 4.68, and 4.26 persons per family, respectively), compared with the national average of 3.72.

**Table C - Families, by Type of Family and Family Size,
in the Large Cities (with 100,000 or more residents), 2019**

City	Total (1)	Total (1)	Type of Family: Couples without children	Type of Family: Family with children up to age 17, couple with children	Type of Family: Family with children up to age 17, lone-parent	Average number of persons per family
	Thousands	Percentages				
Total national average	2,135.4	100.0	26.0	48.2	6.1	3.72
Jerusalem	197.8	100.0	20.7	56.1	5.5	4.26
Tel Aviv-Yafo	119.6	100.0	43.7	34.0	7.7	2.92
Haifa	75.0	100.0	39.3	33.9	8.5	3.07
Rishon LeZiyyon	69.4	100.0	33.2	39.1	6.6	3.26
Petah Tiqwa	65.0	100.0	29.9	44.9	6.0	3.40
Ashdod	58.5	100.0	27.7	43.1	6.8	3.52
Be'er Sheva	55.3	100.0	31.5	36.4	10.0	3.24
Holon	55.0	100.0	28.1	39.6	9.2	3.23
Netanya	54.8	100.0	31.0	41.6	5.8	3.39
Ramat Gan	42.4	100.0	39.0	37.7	7.2	3.04
Rehovot	38.9	100.0	32.7	43.7	5.7	3.38
Bene Beraq	38.4	100.0	20.2	65.6	3.0	4.68
Ashqelon	38.0	100.0	30.2	41.5	8.3	3.33
Bat Yam	35.8	100.0	37.8	31.3	7.4	2.97
Kefar Sava	27.9	100.0	31.5	43.1	4.6	3.31
Bet Shemesh	22.4	100.0	14.0	69.8	(4.8)	5.04

(1) Including families with children aged 18 and over, and families with siblings who live together without their parents, without spouses, or without children, as well as families of grandparents and grandchildren who live together without the children's parents.

Data in parenthesis – Data exposed to high relative sampling errors (between 15% and 30%).

- Among the various residential districts, the highest average number of persons per family was found in the Judea and Samaria Area (4.84 persons per family), which was 1.5 times more than the average in the Tel Aviv District (3.23).

Table D – Families and Family Size, by District, 2019

District	Total (thousands)	Average number of persons per family
Central	556.5	3.58
Tel Aviv	371.6	3.23
Northern	330.2	3.92
Southern	287.1	3.83
Haifa	264.1	3.42
Jerusalem	242.2	4.30
Judea and Samaria Area (1)	83.7	4.84

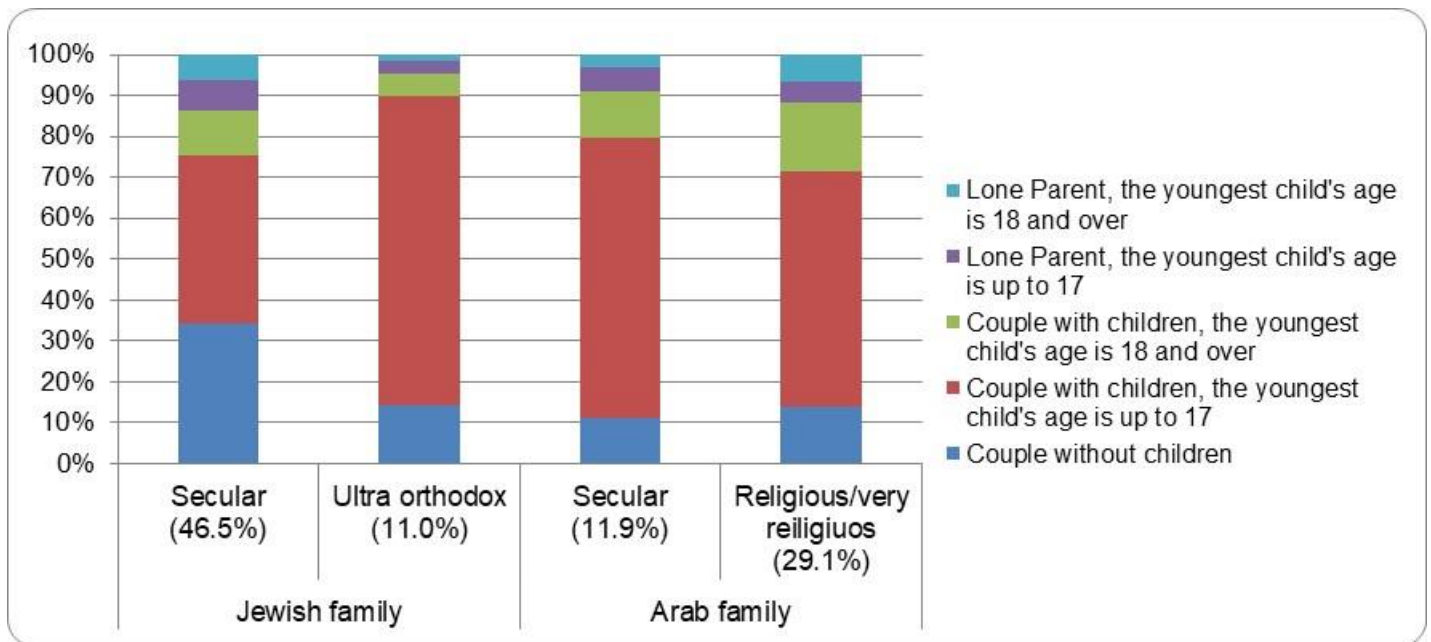
(1) Israeli localities

The Religious Lifestyle of Family Members Living in the Household³

- The highest percentage of couples with children up to age 17 in the Jewish population was found in ultra-Orthodox families, whereas in the Arab population – the share of these families is higher in all levels of religiosity.
- A couple without children is the most common family composition among secular Jews, whereas a couple with children over the age of 18 is slightly more prevalent among the Arab population – both secular and religious and very religious.

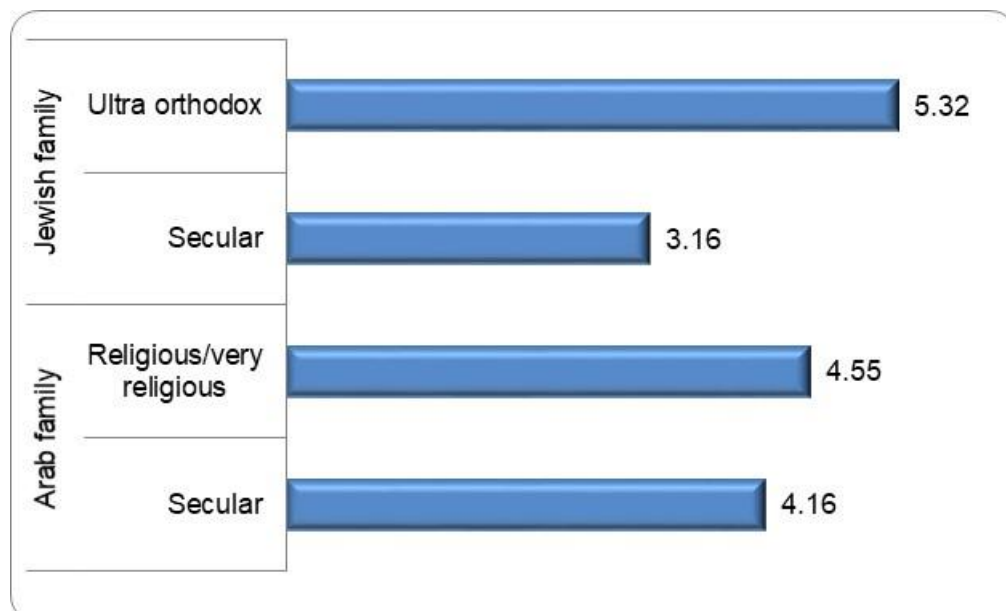
³ In the Labour Force Survey, the household representative was asked about the main religious lifestyle of the family members.

Diagram 5 – Families, by Religious Lifestyle, Type of Family and Population Group, 2019



- The Arab families are larger than the Jewish families, but between the two populations there is a similar pattern of an increase in the average number of persons per family when the level of religiosity is higher. However, the gap between the religious and secular among Jewish families is higher than the gap among Arab families.

Diagram 6 – Average Family Size, by Religious Lifestyle and Population Group, 2019



Households

- In 2019 there were approximately 2.67 million households in Israel, of which approximately 2.09 million were "family" households and approximately 577,000 were "non-family" households (most of them households of persons living alone – approximately 530,000).
- 74.7% of all households consisted of one family only, 2.1% consisted of one family and others, 1.6% comprised two or more families, 21.6% of households were "non-family" households, most of them households of persons living alone (19.9% of all households).

Employed Persons in Households

The Labour Force Survey is the main source of information on the labour force in Israel, and is conducted regularly by the CBS. During 2019, about 19,400 persons aged 15 and over were interviewed each month, on the average. The survey population includes permanent residents of Israel as well as tourists and temporary residents who have been staying in the country continuously for over a year. The survey follows the development of the labour force in Israel, its size and characteristics, the extent of unemployment, etc.

- In 2019, there were 2.67 million households in Israel, of which 79.4% (2.12 million) were households with employed persons.
- Persons of working age in households: In 2.19 million households, there was at least one person of working age (i.e., from 15 years to retirement age: 67 for males, 62 for females), and 91.2% of those households had at least one employed person. There were about 355,000 households with persons who were not of working age, i.e., males aged 67 and over or females aged 62 and over and children up to the age of 14.
- The number of Jewish households was 2.18 million. The percentage of households with employed persons was 79.4%. In 1.73 million households there was at least one person of working age, and 92.7% of those households had employed persons.
- There were about 404,000 Arab households, and the percentage of households with employed persons was 78.2%. In about 375,000 Arab households there was at least one person of working age, and 83.8% of them were households with employed persons.
- The highest percentage of households with employed persons was in Judea and Samaria – 88.8%. In the Central District the percentage reached 81.9% (in the Ramla Sub-district – 85.4%). The lowest percentage of households with employed persons was in the Haifa

District – 75.1% (in the Haifa Sub-district – 72.0%). Also, in the Southern District, the percentage of households with employed persons was relatively low – 77.2%.

- Among large cities (with a population of 100,000 inhabitants or more), the percentage of households with employed persons was highest in Bene Braq – 82.6%, followed by Bet Shemesh – 82.4%, Tel Aviv-Yafo – 82.0%, Kefar Sava – 81.9%, and Petah Tiqwa – 81.6%. The lowest percentage of households with employed persons was in Bat Yam – 70.3%.

Employed Persons by Type of Household

- Of family households (with at least one family), 86.3% had employed persons, compared with only 54.1% of the non-family households. This difference can be attributed to the large proportion of persons beyond working age in this category.
- The percentage of households that had employed persons was higher among households of couples with children than among households without children (95.4% versus 65.8%, respectively). Among households of couples whose youngest child was aged 18-24, an even higher percentage (96.7%) had employed persons.
- Lone-parent families: 85.9% of the lone-parent families had employed persons. The older the youngest child, the higher the percentage of lone-parent family households with employed persons (a phenomenon found in women's employment in general). Of lone-parent family households in which the youngest child was aged 0-4, 80.4% had employed persons. In contrast, among lone-parent family households in which the youngest child was aged 15-17, the percentage with employed persons increased to 88.5%.

Housing Density

- 56.5% of the households lived in a density of less than one person per room.
- In Jewish households - the average number of persons per room in 2019 was 0.79.
- In Arab households, the average number of persons per room was 1.33 (Muslims - 1.41, Druze - 1.07, Christians - 1.00).
- The more the number of persons in the household, the lower the average number of rooms per person. Among the Jewish population, the average number of rooms in one-person households was 2.92, compared with an average of 0.58 in households with 7 or more persons. Among the Arab population, the average number of rooms in one-person households was 2.56, compared with an average of 0.46 in households with 7 or more persons.

Higher Education

Married Students in 2019/20

- 30% of the students (men and women) who studied in institutions of higher education⁴ in 2019/20 were married and 66% were never-married (in addition, 2.2% were divorced, 1.6% without a known marital status and 0.2% widowed). The percentage of married women was higher than the percentage of married men (32% and 28%, respectively).
- The percentage of married persons (men and women) among Jews (32%) was higher than the percentage of married persons among Arabs (28%). This seems to be due to the fact that the median age of Jews was higher than that of Arabs – 26.1 compared with 23.1, respectively. Among Arabs, there was a difference in the percentage of married people – 34% among the Druze (median age 24.2) compared with 19% among Christians (median age 23.5).
- The highest percentage of married persons (men and women) was among students in academic colleges of education (50%). The percentage of married persons in universities (27%) was similar to that in academic colleges (26%), although in academic colleges there was a significant difference between non-budgeted academic colleges (31%) and budgeted academic colleges (23%).
- The highest percentage of married persons (in all degrees – men and women) was among education and teacher training students (50%). They were followed by students in general humanities (45%) and business and management sciences (36%). The lowest percentages of married students were recorded among students of mathematics, statistics and computer science (13%) and among students of art, crafts and applied art (14%).
- Among students for a first degree (undergraduate students), the share of married persons (men and women) was 20% (median age 24.7), while among students for a third degree (PhD) the percentage was 56% (median age 35.1). Among students for a second degree (graduate students), there is a difference between graduate students in medicine (MD) and graduate students in other fields of study. The percentage of married persons among

⁴ Not including the Open University, which has unique characteristics that distinguish it from the other institutions of higher education in Israel. This is reflected in the policy of open admission to first degree studies (without pre-requisites), the courses of study, as well as the composition of the student population. However, the aim is to include the Open University in the current statistics on higher education institutions while taking this institution's distinctive characteristics into consideration.

medical students (25%) was higher than the percentage among students for a first degree (20%), in accordance to the fact that their median age was higher (28.4 versus 24.7, respectively). The percentage of married persons among the other students for a second degree (55%) was very similar to that found by students for a third degree (56%), although their median age was lower (32.2 versus 35.1, respectively).

Students who are Mothers

- Of the total number of female students who studied at institutions of higher education in 2019/20, 32% were married and 64% were single. In addition, 3% were divorced and 1% had no known marital status. 28% of the female students were mothers, of whom 87% were married, 8% divorced, 4% never-married and 1% widowed. Of the female students who were not mothers, 87% were never-married and 10% were married.
- The percentage of mothers among Jewish female students (29%) was higher than the percentage of mothers among Arab female students (26%). The difference seems to be due to the fact that the median age of the Jewish student mothers was higher than that of the Arab student mothers (36.8 versus 31.5, respectively). Among female Arab students, there were differences in the percentage of mothers – 27% among Moslem women (median age 30.7) compared with 20% among Christian women (median age 37.0).
- As mentioned, 28% of the female students who studied in institutions of higher education were mothers. The highest percentage of mothers was in the academic colleges of education – 44%. In the universities and in the academic colleges, the percentages were much lower (24% and 23%, respectively). Among the academic colleges, there is a significant difference between the budgeted colleges (18%) and the non-budgeted colleges (30%).
- The highest percentages of mothers were among general humanities students (46%) and education and teacher training students (44%). The lowest percentages of mothers were recorded among students in mathematics, statistics and computer science (7%), engineering and architecture (8%) and medicine (11%).
- 15% of female students for a first degree were mothers (and their median age was 31.4 compared with 23.6 among female students who were not mothers). In contrast, the percentage of mothers among third degree (PhD) students and teaching diploma students was 63% and 65%, and their median age was 38.7 and 35.6, respectively. Among the female students for a second degree (MA), there is a difference between students for a

second degree in medicine (MD) and students for a second degree in another field of study. Of the female medical students, 15% were mothers (and their median age was 30.6), while 56% of the other female students for a second degree were mothers, and their median age was much higher (38.1).

Data from the Household Expenditure Survey 2018

Households with Children,⁵ by the Household's Level of Religiosity⁶

In 2018, the Household Expenditure Survey sampled 8,792 households, representing approximately 2,608,921 households in the population; of those, 44.7% of the households were households with children.

Of households with children, 38.8% are secular with an average of 1.9 children per household, 28.4% are traditional with an average of 2.3 children, 15.4% are religious with an average of 2.7 children and 11.9% are ultra-Orthodox with an average of 3.9 children per household.

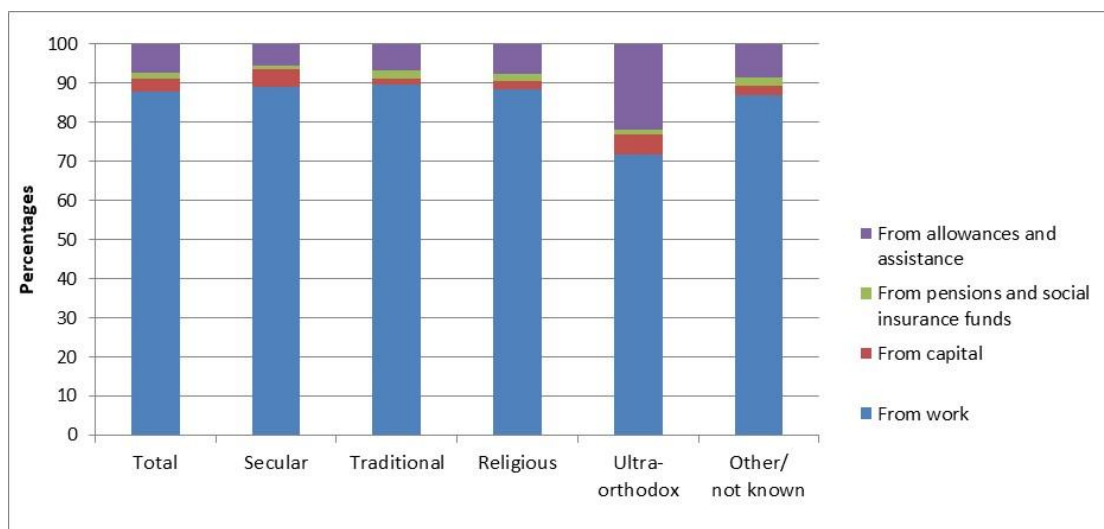
Household Income

- In 2018, the average monthly gross income per household was NIS 23,446. The income of secular households was 1.3 times higher than that of traditional and religious households and 1.7 times higher than the income of ultra-Orthodox households.
- In traditional and secular households, the percentage of income from work was highest – 89.6% and 89.1%, respectively, compared with 71.6% among ultra-Orthodox households.
- On the other hand, the lowest percentage of income from allowances and assistance was in secular households – 5.4%, while in ultra-Orthodox households it was about one-fifth – 21.9% of total income.

⁵ Households with children up to age 17.

⁶ According to a self-definition by the households members. The response “mixed lifestyle” refers to households with more than one person in which there is more than one religious lifestyle.

Diagram 7 – Composition of Gross Money Income for Households with Children, by Level of Religiosity, 2018



Consumption Expenditure of Households with Children, by Level of Religiosity

- In 2018, households with children spent an average of NIS 19,624 a month on necessities and services they purchased. Secular households spent 1.2 times more than traditional and religious households, and 1.4 times more than ultra-Orthodox households.
- In secular and traditional households, the largest expenditure item was transportation and communications: NIS 5,066 per month (22.9% of total consumption expenditure) in secular households and NIS 4,084 per month (21.6%) in traditional households. In contrast, in ultra-Orthodox households the expenditure on this item was only NIS 1,815 per month (11.5% of the total consumption expenditure).
- In ultra-Orthodox and religious households, the largest expenditure item was housing: NIS 4,131 per month (26.2% of total consumption expenditure) in ultra-Orthodox households and NIS 3,873 per month (21.1%) in religious households. In secular and traditional households this was the second largest expenditure.
- The highest expenditure on education was in secular households – NIS 3,168 per month (14.3% of total consumption expenditure), while the highest percentage of expenditure on education was in ultra-Orthodox households – 16.9% of total expenditure which is NIS 2,658 per month.

Table E – Monthly Consumption Expenditure for Households with Children, by Level of Religiosity, 2018

	Total	Secular	Traditional	Religious	Ultra-orthodox	Other/not known
Households in population (thousands)	1,166.9	452.8	331.9	179.6	138.4	64.2
Average persons in household	4.8	4.2	4.8	5.4	6.4	4.8
Average earners in household	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.9
Net money income per household (NIS)	23,446	28,398	21,027	21,556	16,952	20,313
Money expenditure (NIS)	19,624	22,151	18,873	18,319	15,748	17,692
Money expenditure (Percentages)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food (excl. vegetables and fruits)	14.3	13.1	15.7	14.5	14.1	16.2
Vegetables and fruits	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.6	3.8
Housing	21.6	21.8	20.1	21.1	26.2	20.2
Dwelling and household maintenance	8.5	8.6	8.2	8.5	8.3	9.9
Furniture and household equipment	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.0
Clothing and footwear	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.0
Health	5.1	5.3	4.9	4.6	5.1	5.8
Education	14.0	14.3	12.7	14.4	16.9	11.9
Transport and communications	20.8	22.9	21.6	19.5	11.5	19.9
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.1	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.6	4.3

Ownership of Selected Entertainment and Communication Goods in Households with Children, by Level of Religiosity

- With the exception of owning a television, satellite dish and digital converter, ownership rates for entertainment and communication goods in secular households are the highest.
- Significant gaps in ownership of entertainment and communication goods were found between ultra-Orthodox households and other households and especially secular households: 58.7% of ultra-Orthodox households own a computer, compared with 93.0% of secular households, a third of ultra-Orthodox households have an Internet subscription, compared with 92.3% of secular households and 10.9% of ultra-Orthodox households have television, compared with 97.3% of secular households.
- In traditional households, the rates of ownership of a satellite dish (38.0%) and digital converter (24.1%) are significantly higher than the rates of ownership of these goods in other households.

Table F – Ownership of Entertainment and Communication Goods in Households with Children, by Level of Religiosity, 2018

	Total	Secular	Traditional	Religious	Ultra-orthodox	Other/not known
Television	83.8	97.3	98.3	77.0	10.9	89.6
Satellite dish	20.8	7.2	38.0	29.3	6.0	36.2
Digital converter	15.9	7.8	24.1	27.1	4.8	23.3
Video game console	32.7	43.2	36.2	22.7	3.3	31.7
Computer	82.6	93.0	80.5	81.9	58.7	73.7
Touch screen computer/tablet	46.3	58.9	48.6	34.7	15.7	43.4
Cable or satellite TV subscription	56.6	80.2	59.4	36.1	3.3	48.3
Internet subscription	77.5	92.3	78.7	72.9	33.6	74.8
One phone line at least	50.1	52.9	47.4	43.2	59.7	43.1
One mobile phone at least	99.7	99.7	99.8	99.8	99.3	100.0

Residents of Israel Who Were Judged in Criminal Trials by Marital Status⁷

- 25,100 persons who were judged in criminal trials – who are residents of Israel – received a verdict in 2018. Of these, 23,200 were adults and 1,900 were juveniles.⁸
- Among all adult Israeli residents judged in criminal trials, 46.7% were never-married, 36.9% were married, 15.7% were divorced and 0.7% were widowed.
- Of the 23,200 adults who were judged in criminal trials, the vast majority were men (21,000 – 90.7%), while less than a tenth were women (2,200 – 9.3%).
- Differences were found in the marital status between men and women who were judged in criminal trials. The percentage of never-married men among all adult men who were judged in criminal trials (47.7%) was much higher than the percentage of never-married women among all adult women who were judged in criminal trials (37.0%). In the percentage of married persons, no significant differences were found between the sexes (37.0% among men and 35.8% among women). However, the percentage of divorced persons among men (14.9%) was significantly lower than the percentage among women (23.6%), as was the percentage of widowed persons (0.4% versus 3.7%, respectively).

Diagram 8 – Adult Residents of Israel Who Were Judged in Criminal Trials by Sex and Marital Status, Year of Verdict 2018



⁷ The statistics are based upon the Israel Police's Criminal Register, and are up to date as of May 2020. The data for the year of verdict 2018 are preliminary.

⁸ In addition, there were 8,600 persons who were judged in criminal trials that were not residents of Israel who received a verdict in 2018. In this Media Release, the data will focus on the population of Israeli residents only.

- An examination of the marital status of adults who were judged in criminal trials by **population group** indicates significant differences between Jews and Others and Arabs: 51.1% of Jews and Others adults who were judged in criminal trials were never-married, compared with 37.5% of Arab adults who were judged in criminal trials. The percentage of divorced persons among Jews and Others adults who were judged in criminal trials (19.7%) was considerably higher than the percentage among Arabs (7.5%). The percentage of married persons among Arabs who were judged in criminal trials (54.5%) was significantly higher than the percentage among Jews and Others (28.4%).

Diagram 9 – Adult Residents of Israel Who Were Judged in Criminal Trials by Population Group and Marital Status, Year of Verdict 2018



- Among the 23,200 adult Israeli residents who were judged in criminal trials, 87.7% were **convicted of a criminal offence** (20,300). No significant differences were found in examining the percentage of conviction by marital status: 88.3% of the married persons were convicted, 87.8% of the widowed persons, 87.7% of the never-married persons and 86.3% of the divorced persons.

- When examining the adults who were convicted, according to the **group of the main offence** in which they were convicted, significant differences were found according to the marital status.
 - **Offences against public order** were most common among all adults convicted (31.2%). These offences were particularly common among never-married men (36.5%).
 - Among all adults convicted, 17.9% were convicted of **morality offences** that include mainly drug offences. These offences were common mainly among never-married men (24.2%).
 - 16.9% of all adults convicted were convicted of **offences of bodily harm**. These offences were mainly common among divorced men (23.4%).
 - The percentage of those convicted of **property offences** among all adults convicted was 16.2%. This percentage was highest among divorced men (19.2%).
 - 7.3% of all adults convicted were convicted of **licencing offences**. The percentage of persons convicted for licencing offences was significantly higher among married persons (15.9%), and significantly higher among widowers (29.9%).

Diagram 10 – Adult Residents of Israel Who Were Judged in Criminal Trials by Marital Status and the Most Severe Offence Group, Year of Verdict 2018

