

Media Release

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

Jerusalem
July 15, 2020
233/2021

The Moslem Population in Israel: Data on the Occasion of Eid al-Adha (The Feast of the Sacrifice)

Eid al Adha (The Feast of the Sacrifice, also known as The Great Feast) is a Moslem holiday that marks the *Hajj*, the pilgrimage to Mecca. It is celebrated from the tenth day of Dhu-al-Hijja, the last month in the Moslem calendar, and lasts four days. The pilgrimage to Mecca itself lasts about a week, and the Feast of the Sacrifice marks a peak in the ceremonies held on that day. Those who observe the Feast in their homes hold a ceremony similar to the one held that day in Mecca, where the main event is to sacrifice a lamb and serve it at the holiday meal as a donation to the poor. The Feast of the Sacrifice is traditionally connected with the story of "The Sacrifice of Ishmael", which is parallel to the biblical story of the Sacrifice of Isaac (see Wikipedia).

- At the end of 2020¹, the Moslem population of Israel was estimated at 1.669 million (18% of all residents) – an increase of 33,000 compared with the end of 2019.
- **The annual growth rate** of the Moslem population in 2020 was 2.0%, as in the previous year.
- **Jerusalem** had the largest number of Moslem residents (354,000), who comprise 21.2% of all Moslems in Israel, and 37.1% of the city's residents.
- **The Moslem population is young:** The percentage of children aged 0–14 is high (32.9%), and the percentage of people aged 65 and over is low (4.5%).
- The percentage of Moslem **never-married** women aged 45-49 is 11.4%, whereas the percentage of Moslem never-married men aged 45-49 is 4.5%.²

¹ Population data are preliminary.

² Marital Status Data refer to data from the end of 2019.

For explanations and clarifications, please contact the Statistical Information Center at 02-659-2666.

- **The total fertility rate** (the average number of children that a woman is expected to bear in her lifetime) in the Moslem population declined from 3.20 children per woman in 2018 to 3.16 children per woman in 2019, compared with 3.09 children per Jewish woman, 1.80 children per Christian woman, and 2.02 children per Druze woman.
- In 2020 **life expectancy** of Moslems was 78.5 years.
- Approximately 29% of the **households** headed by Moslems have six or more persons, compared with only about 9% of the households headed by Jews.
- In 2019/20, there were 391,607 Moslem **students in primary and secondary education**. (Of those students, 6,121 were enrolled in Hebrew education, and the rest were enrolled in Arab education).
- The percentage of Moslems among all **degree recipients**³ in Israel in 2019/20 amounted to 10.4%. Although the relative share of Moslems among degree recipients is on the rise, it is still significantly lower than their relative share among the overall population of Israel (20.0% aged 22-32).
- **The percentage of participation in the labour force** in 2020 among Moslems aged 15 and over was 38.9% (52.4% among men and 25.3% among women).
- In 2020, approximately 305,500 Moslems were **registered at the Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs, and Social Services**.
- In 2019, 31.1% (7,600) of the residents of Israel who were **judged in criminal trials** were Moslems.
- In 2020, there were 708,125 Moslem **drivers** (licenced to drive), of whom 39.4% were women.
- In 2020, 4,425 Moslems were injured in road accidents with casualties of the Expanded R.A. type (24.3% of all casualties). Of these, 83 were killed, 476 were seriously injured and 3,866 were slightly injured.

³ Including academic diplomas (a teaching certificate and other diplomas).

Demographic Data

At the end of 2020, the Moslem population of Israel was estimated at 1.669 million (close to 18% of all residents of Israel) – an increase of about 33,000 residents compared with the end of 2019.

The annual growth rate of the Moslem population in 2020 was 2.0%. In the past two decades, there has been a downward trend in the annual growth rate of the Moslem population, from 3.8% to 2.0%. Nonetheless, the growth rate of this population is the highest in Israel. By comparison, in 2020 the growth rate of the Jewish population was 1.6%, the growth rate of the Christian population was 1.1%, and the growth rate of the Druze population was 1.2%.

Geographic Distribution

About half of the Moslem population lives in the northern region of Israel (35.0% in the Northern District and 13.6% in the Haifa District). Another 22.0% live in the Jerusalem District, and the rest live in the Southern and Central Districts (17.3% and 10.9%, respectively); 1.2% live in the Tel Aviv District.

The highest number of Moslem residents (354,000) lives in the city of **Jerusalem**, comprising 21.2% of all Moslems in Israel and 37.1% of the city's residents. The second largest locality in terms of the number of Moslem residents is **Rahat**, with 73,300 Moslem residents (99.6% of all residents in the city). Other cities with a large Moslem concentration are **Umm Al-Fahm and Nazareth** (56,600 and 56,200 residents, respectively).

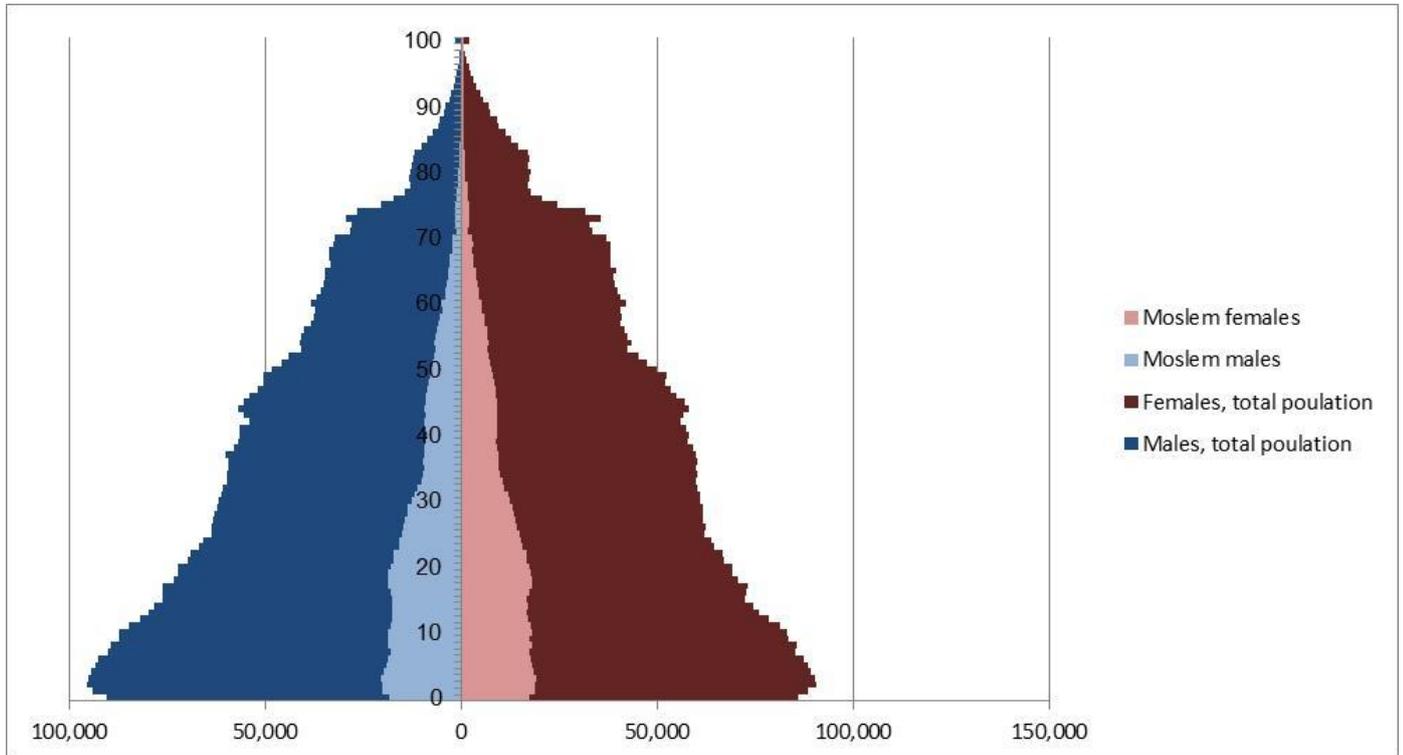
Table A - The Ten Localities with the Largest Number of Moslem Residents, 2020, Thousands

Locality	Number of Moslem residents
Jerusalem	353.8
Rahat	73.3
Umm Al-Fahm	56.6
Nazareth	56.2
Tayibe	44.5
Tamra	34.8
Sakhnin	30.6
Baqa Al-Gharbiyye	30.4
Tira	26.9
Shefar'am	26.0

Population by Age

The Moslem population is young: the percentage of the population aged 0–14 is high (32.9% – 549,000); and the percentage of the population aged 65 and over is low (4.5% – 74,500). This age structure is the result of a high fertility rate among Moslem women.

Diagram 1 – The Population, by Age and Sex, 2020

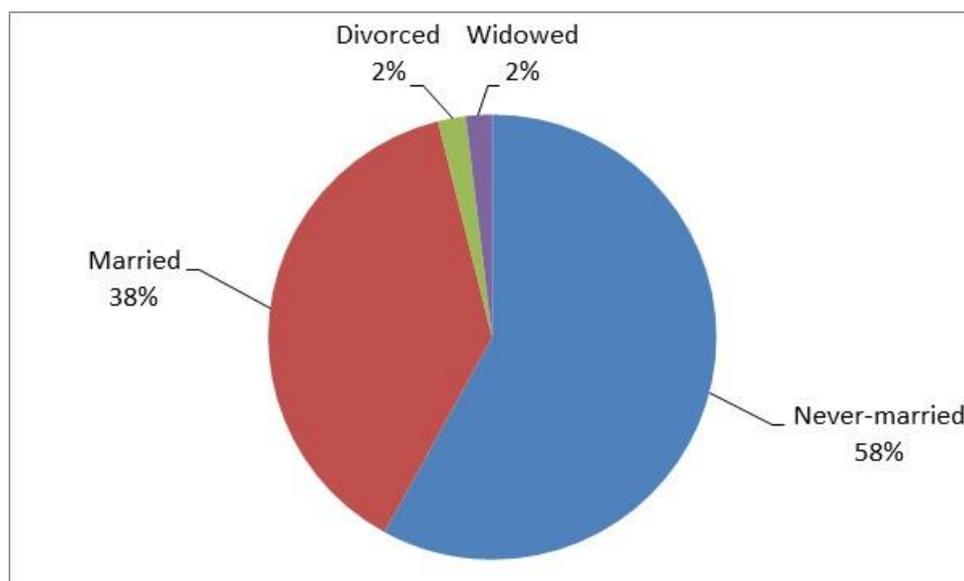


Marital status

The percentage of Moslem never-married women aged 20-24 is 58.5% (lower than Jewish never-married women at this age – 79.1%), due to the young age of marriage among this population.

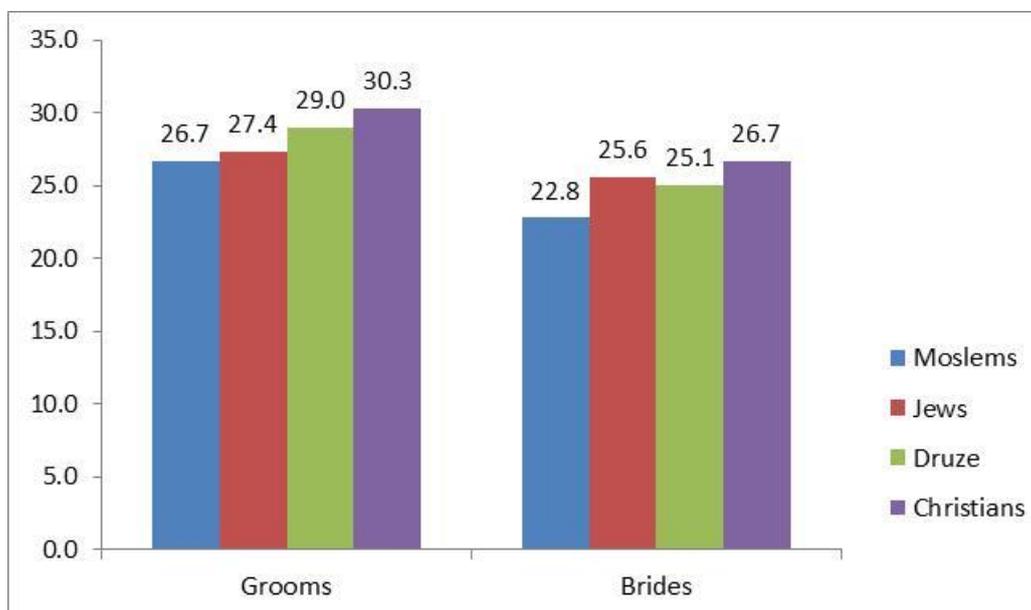
Additionally, it can also be seen that among Moslem women aged 45-49, who are at the end of childbearing age, the percentage of never-married women is 11.4% (similar to Jewish never-married women – 10.7% and Christian never-married women – 10.2% at these ages). In contrast, the percentage of Moslem never-married men aged 45-49 is 4.5% (unlike Jewish never-married men – 12.8% and Christian never-married men – 11.7% at these ages).

Diagram 2 – Moslems by Marital Status at the End of 2019



In 2019, 12,900 Moslem couples married and 2,581 Moslem couples divorced in Israel. In 2019, the average age at first marriage for Moslem grooms was 26.7, and the average age at first marriage for Moslem brides was 22.8 – lower than the age among members of other religions.

Diagram 3 – Average Age at First Marriage, by Religion and Sex, 2019



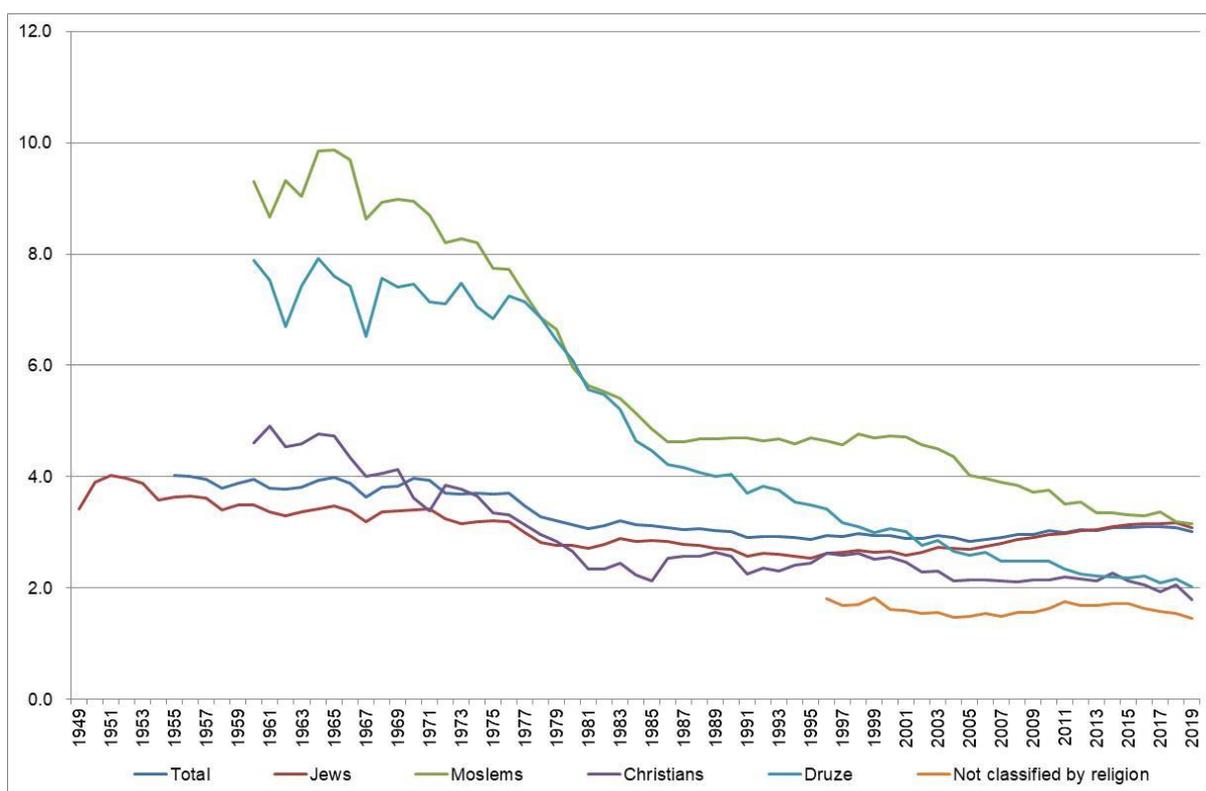
The divorce rate among Moslems in 2019 was 8.4 per 1,000 married persons aged 15 and over. This rate is lower than that of Jews (9.3 per 1,000 married persons aged 15 and over) and higher than that of Christians and Druze (3.8 and 5.7 per 1,000 married persons aged 15 and over, respectively).

Fertility

In 2020, 38,388 infants were born to Moslem women (21.7% of all babies born that year) – 1,137 less infants than were born in 2019.

The total fertility rate⁴ in the Moslem population, which has been declining since 2001, reached 3.16 in 2019 (compared with 3.20 in 2018). The total fertility rate for Moslem women (3.16) was higher than the rate for women from other religious groups (Jewish women: 3.09; Christian women: 1.80; and Druze women: 2.02).

Diagram 4 – Total Fertility Rates by Mother's Religion, 1949-2019



The total fertility rate of Moslem women in Israel is higher than the rate in many Moslem countries in the Middle East, such as Turkey (2.11), Kuwait (1.90) and Qatar (1.83), similar to the total fertility rate in Algeria (3.10), and is lower than the total fertility rate in countries such as Egypt (3.50) and Jordan (3.38).⁵

The highest total fertility rate was among Moslem women living in the Southern District – 5.28 children per woman; and the lowest rate was among Moslem women from the Northern District (2.51) and Haifa District (2.54).

⁴ The total fertility rate is the average number of children that a woman is expected to bear in her lifetime.

⁵ Data from the [UN website](#).

Households and Families

In 2020, the Moslem population numbered approximately 342,000 **households**,⁶ about 13% of the total number of households in Israel.

The average size of households headed by Moslems was estimated at 4.53 persons, a large number compared to households headed by Jews (3.07) or Christians (3.04).

Most of the Moslem households (about 93%) were family households with at least one family. The rest of the households were non-family households, and most of them (about 94%) were households with a person living alone.

Approximately 29% of the households headed by Moslems had 6 persons or more, compared with only 9% of the households headed by Jews.

In 2020, there were 331,000 Moslem **families** in Israel.⁷ Most of the Moslem families (about 64%) were family households that included a couple with the youngest child up to age 17; about 9% of the household included a couple with no children; about 7% were single-parent families with the youngest child up to age 17.

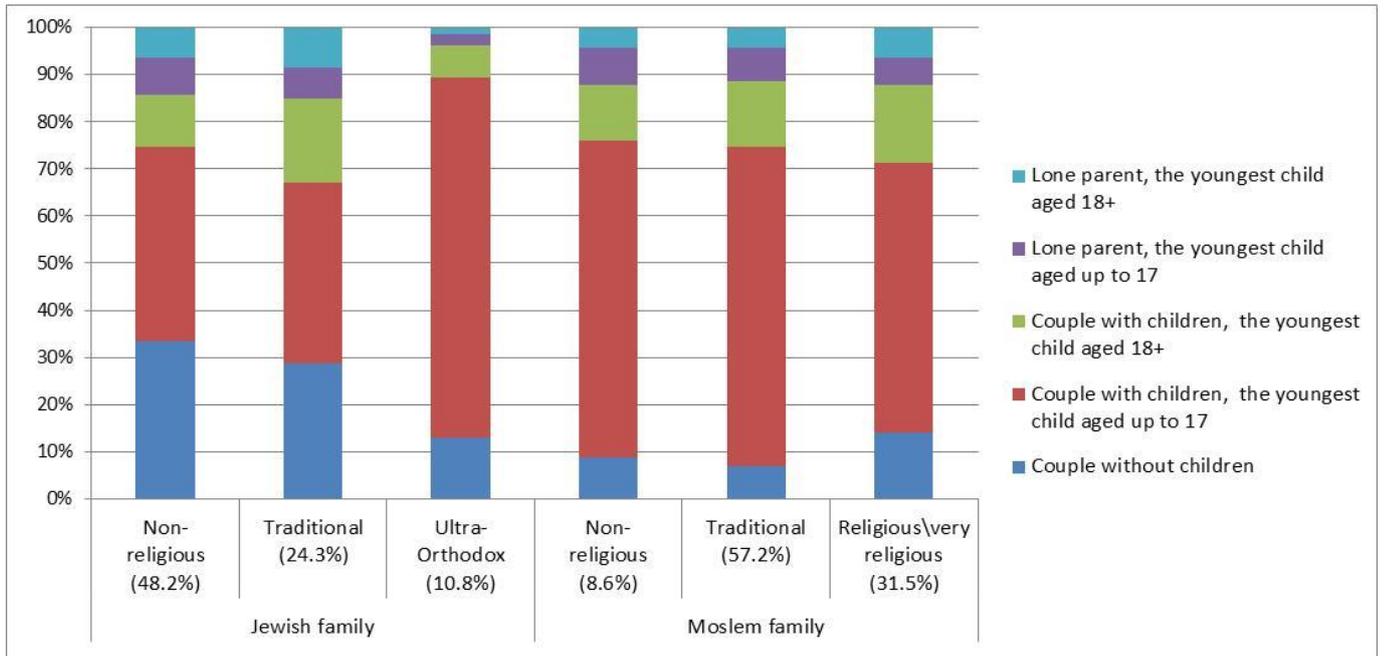
The composition of Moslem families is similar at all religious levels, whereas the composition of Jewish families varies according to their religious lifestyle.

⁶ A household is defined as one person or a group of persons living together in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the week, who have a common expense budget for food. A household may include persons who are not a family. A family household is a household that contains at least one family. A family household can include: one family, one family with "other persons", or two families or more.

The data on households and families are based on the 2020 Labour Force Survey. The data do not include persons who live in institutions, on kibbutzim, in student dormitories, or those who live outside localities (Bedouin in the south).

⁷ Family: A nuclear family of two persons or more who share the same household and are related to one another as husband and wife, as an unmarried couple (incl. same sex couples), or as parent and child (including an adopted child). Thus, a family can be only a couple, a couple with children (in various age groups, defined by the age of the youngest child), or a single parent with children (lone parent family). A family also includes a family of grandparents with grandchildren without parents, or only siblings who live together without spouses or children.

Diagram 5 – Families, by Type of Family, Religion, and Religious Lifestyle, 2020



Moslem families are larger than Jewish families. The largest families among Moslems are families who lead a traditionally religious lifestyle.

Table B - Average Persons per Family, by Religion, and Religious Lifestyle, 2020

Religion	Religious Lifestyle	Average Number of Persons per Family
Moslem family	Non-religious	4.41
	Traditional	4.66
	Religious/very religious	4.40
Jewish family	Non-religious	3.18
	Traditional	3.37
	Ultra-Orthodox	5.45

The average number of children up to the age of 17 in Moslem families with children up to this age is 2.60, higher than the average number of children up to the age of 17 in Jewish families (2.43).

Health

The life expectancy of Moslems in 2020 was 78.5 years compared to 83.5 among Jews, a difference of five years. Compared with 2019, the life expectancy of Moslems decreased by 0.9 years, while the life expectancy of Jews remained unchanged. The main decrease in the life expectancy of Moslems between 2019 and 2020 was among men – a decrease of 1.2 years, compared with a decrease of 0.5 years among Moslem women.

Since the outbreak of Coronavirus in Israel at the end of February 2020 to the end of May 2021, 136,941 Moslems were **confirmed cases** of Coronavirus, compared with 612,708 Jews. Of Moslem persons who were confirmed, 57% were in 2020 and 43% in 2021, while among Jews the percentage in both years was the same. The rate of total confirmed cases in the whole period was slightly higher among Jews compared with Moslems (89.1 per 1,000 compared to 82.1 per 1,000). The rate by age is different – among those under 70 the rate is 1.2 times higher among Jews compared with Moslems (94.2 compared with 81.4 per 1,000, respectively), but among those aged 70 and over it is 2.6 times higher among Moslems than Jews (107.8 per 1,000 among Moslems versus 42.0 per 1,000 among Jews).

The number of **deaths** from Coronavirus by the end of May 2021 was 1,187 Moslems and 4,634 Jews. The rate of death among Moslems was higher than the rate among Jews: Up to age 69, the rate is 2.1 times higher, and above age 70 the rate is 2.9 times higher.

Education

Students in the Education System⁸ in 2019/20

In 2019/20, there were 391,607 Moslem students in primary and secondary education. (Of those students, 6,121 were enrolled in Hebrew education, and the rest were enrolled in Arab education).

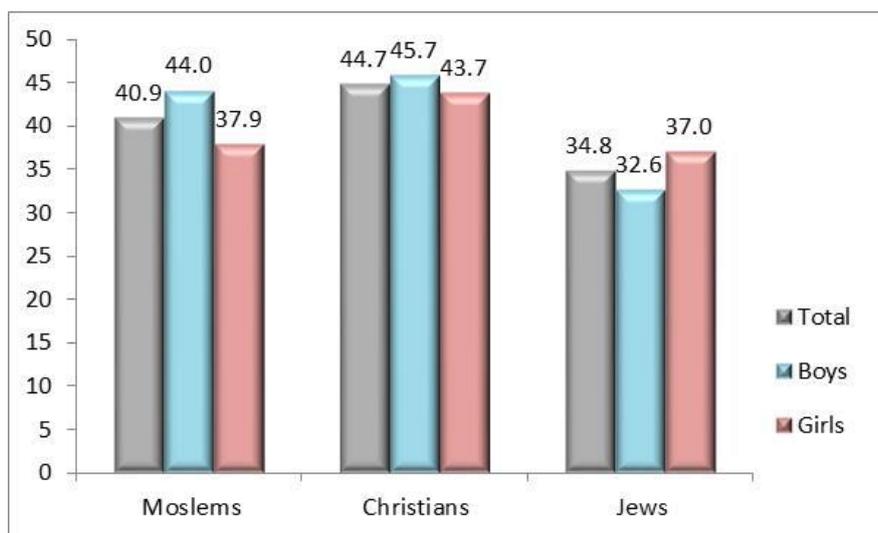
The Moslem students comprised 21.3% of all students, similar to the percentage in the 2018/19 academic year (21.7%). The Moslem students comprised 87.5% of the students in Arab education.

⁸ This includes the population of students in 2019/20 in the education system supervised by the Ministry of Education – both Arab and Jewish education (including educational institutions in East Jerusalem).

In 2019/20, 32,587 Moslem students were enrolled in first grade, and comprised 87.7% of all first grade students in Arab education.

Of the Moslem students enrolled in upper secondary schools in Arab education, 40.9% were enrolled in technological/vocational education.⁹ This rate is somewhat lower than the rate among Christian upper secondary students – 44.7% and higher than the rate among Jewish upper secondary students (Hebrew education) – 34.8%.

Diagram 6 - Students Enrolled in Upper Secondary Schools in Technological/Vocational Education, by Religion and Sex, 2019/20



In 2019/20, the Moslem students comprised 87.2% of all 12 grade students in Arab education, similar to 2018/19 (86.6%).

Degree Recipients in 2019/20

In 2019/20, 8,300 Moslems received an academic degree¹⁰ from institutions of higher education in Israel, including 3,200 university degrees,¹¹ 2,900 degrees from academic colleges, and 2,200 from colleges of education. The percentage of Moslems among all degree recipients in Israel in 2019/20 amounted to 10.4% (compared with 8.4% in 2016/17, 7.7% in 2015/16, 7.3% in 2014/15 and 6.7% in 2013/14). This percentage is

⁹ As of 2016/17, the method of calculation for technological/vocational education (formerly the technological track) was changed and updated to reflect the current definitions of the Ministry of Education.

¹⁰ Wherever “degree” is written with no further details (first, second, or third degree), it also refers to academic diplomas (teaching certificate and other diplomas).

¹¹ Including the Open University.

considerably lower than the relative share of Moslems in the population of Israel (20.0% aged 22–32).¹²

8.1% of the degree recipients from universities and 10.7% of the degree recipients from academic colleges were Moslem, compared with 16.4% of the degree recipients from academic colleges of education.

Out of 8,300 Moslems who received academic degrees in 2019/20, 5,300 received a first degree, 2,300 received a second degree, and 64 received a third degree. In addition, 727 Moslems received academic diplomas.

Out of all first degree recipients, the percentage of Moslems was 10.5%; 9.4% of all second degree recipients; and 3.5% (64 people) of third degree recipients. The percentage of Moslem teaching certificate recipients was 18.6%.

The percentage of Moslem women out of all women who received academic degrees (12.4%) was higher than the percentage of Moslem men out of all men who received academic degrees (7.0%). The gap was larger among first degree recipients (12.6% of women versus 7.1% of men) and second degree recipients (11.1% versus 6.5%, respectively), and it was moderate among academic diplomas recipients (19.6% versus 15.3%, respectively).

Among recipients of degrees from universities, the highest percentage was from the University of Haifa (16.1%), and the lowest percentage was from the Weizmann Institute of Science (2.3%). At the Open University, the share of Moslems was 10.3%, compared with 9.4% at the Technion, 8.3% at Tel Aviv University, 6.6% at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 5.7% at Ben-Gurion University, 4.1% at Bar-Ilan University, and 3.0% at Ariel University.

Out of degree recipients from 29 academic colleges that awarded degrees, the percentage of Moslems was higher than 10% at 12 colleges and lower than 1% at 4 colleges.

Out of degree recipients from 20 colleges of education that awarded degrees, the percentage of Moslems was higher than 10% at 9 colleges, and lower than 1% at 8 colleges (0% in all of the religious colleges).

¹² Ages 22–32 are the relevant ages for receipt of degrees, because 75% of all Moslem degree recipients were in that age group (average data 2017). The summation of ages is based on 2017 average data.

Among recipients of a first degree from universities, academic colleges and the Open University, out of 173 subjects of study,¹³ the percentage of Moslems was relatively high (more than 25%) in the following subjects: Arabic - Language and Literature (61.4%), Humanities and Social Sciences (44.0%), Medical Laboratory Sciences (39.4%), Management of Health Systems (39.3%), Hebrew Language (36.7%), Hebrew Literature (36.3%), Culture and Art (35.7%), English - Language and Literature (34.8%), Teacher Training (31.4%), Pharmacology (31.0%), and Nursing (27.6%). Many of these subjects of study are in the fields of Language and Literature or Paramedical Studies. In contrast, there were four subjects of study in which the percentage of Moslems was at most 1%, including Management Sciences – Information Systems.

Among recipients of a second degree from universities, academic colleges and the Open University, out of 68 subjects of study,¹⁴ the percentage of Moslems was relatively high (more than 25%) in these subjects: Didactics (37.7%), Mathematics and Natural Sciences Teaching (28.3%) and Gerontology (28.3%). In contrast, there were 11 subjects in which the percentage of Moslems was at most 1%, among them Mechanical Engineering.

Employment

The percentage of participation in the labour force in 2020 among Moslems aged 15 and over was 38.9% (52.4% among men and 25.3% among women). Notably, the percentage of participation among Moslem women was substantially lower than among Jewish women (64.7%), Christian women (45.2%), and Druze women (34.5%).

The percentage of unemployed persons among Moslems aged 15 and over was 3.5% – lower than the percentage of Jews (4.5%) and similar to that of Christians (3.7%) and Druze (3.4%).

Approximately 68% of the employed Moslems worked in **5 main industries**: about 17% worked in Construction; about 16% worked in Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles, and goods for domestic, personal and household use; about 14% worked in Education; about 12% worked in Human health and social work activities; and about 9% worked in Manufacturing.

¹³ Subjects that were studied by at least 50 first degree recipients (total in all population groups and in all types of institutions except academic colleges of education). In total (without the limit on the number of degree recipients) there were 173 subjects.

¹⁴ Subjects that were studied by at least 50 second degree recipients (total in all population groups and in all types of institutions except academic colleges of education). In total (without the limit on the number of degree recipients) there were 198 subjects.

About 25% of employed **Moslem men** worked in the Construction industry; about 17% worked in Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and goods for domestic, personal and household use; and 12% worked in Manufacturing.

About 35% of employed **Moslem women** worked in Education; about 25% worked in Human health and social work activities; about 13% worked in Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and goods for domestic, personal and household use; and about 3% worked in Manufacturing.

87% of the employed Moslems worked in **four main professions**: about 34% were tradesmen in manufacturing, construction, and other trades; about 21% were academic professionals; about 18% were service and sales workers; and about 12% were unskilled workers.

About 48% of the employed Moslem **men** were tradesmen in manufacturing and construction and other tradesmen; about 13% were academic professionals; about 12% were service and sales workers; and about 12% were unskilled workers.

About 38% of the employed Moslem **women** were academic professionals; about 31% were service and sales workers; and about 12% were unskilled workers.

In 254,900 Moslem **households** (72.4% of all Moslem households), there was at least one employed person.

In about 14% of the Moslem households, all of the household members were employed, compared with 44.8% of the Jewish households, about 30% of the Christian households, and about 22% of the Druze households.

Housing density in Moslem households was 1.38 persons per room, higher than in Jewish households (0.79), Christian households (1.01), and Druze households (1.06).

Welfare Statistics for 2020

Persons with Defined Need of Intervention Registered at the Ministry of Labour, Welfare, and Social Services

Approximately 305,500 Moslems were registered¹⁵ at the Ministry of Labour, Welfare, and Social Services in 2020. Of the Moslems who were registered, about 51.9% were women and about 48.1% were men. Of Moslems 15 years of age and over who were registered, 52.7% were married, about 36.7% had never been married, and the rest were widowers (5.4%) or divorced (about 5.1%).

Of Moslems who were registered 208,400 (68.2%) were defined as needing intervention.¹⁶ The most common type of needed intervention among Moslems with defined need of intervention was dysfunctional parents or children/adolescents (38.1%). The second most common type of intervention was poverty, income and employment problems (27.0%). The least common type of intervention needed was addiction and delinquency (about 2.1%).

Recipients of Welfare Services in Community and Out-of-home of the Ministry of Labour, Welfare, and Social Services

About 53,100 were placed in welfare frameworks in 2020. The vast majority (about 91.3%) of placed persons among Moslems were placed in community frameworks. In comparison, only about 7.3% were placed in out-of-home frameworks, and 1.6% were placed in both community and out-of-home frameworks. This breakdown differs from that of Jews, among

¹⁵ Person registered at social services department: A family or individual who has applied or been referred to the social services departments of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services and a treatment file has been opened for them. The file can be defined for a family or for an individual. The family's file lists all of the family members, at least one of whom has a need for intervention. The need for intervention of family members listed in the file who have no need for intervention is recorded as "normal". Data for 2020 include files for January-November only.

¹⁶ Individual defined as needing intervention: An individual recognized by the department of social services, who has been defined as needing intervention in at least one area that is not in the category of "normal".
An individual recognized by the department of social services, who has been defined as needing intervention in at least one area that is not in the category of "normal".
Need for intervention: The reason why the individual applied, or was referred to, the social-services departments. The social worker treating the family lists, for each individual in the treatment file, his or her primary need for intervention and the family's primary need for intervention, from a list of 58 needs (including "normal"). The social worker can also list a secondary need for intervention for an individual or his or her family.

whom 74.4% were placed in community frameworks, 21.3% were placed in out-of-home frameworks, and 4.3% were placed both in community and out-of-home frameworks.

Moslem Residents of Israel Who Were Judged in Criminal Trials – Year of Judgement 2019

The number of persons judged in 2019 who were residents of Israel was 24,300. Of them, 7,600 (31.1%) were Moslem. The percentage of Moslems among adult residents of Israel who were judged was 31.3%, and the percentage of Moslems among juvenile residents of Israel who were judged was 29.1%.

The percentage of persons convicted among the total number of residents of Israel who were judged in criminal trials was 85.7%, while among Moslem residents of Israel who were judged, the percentage of persons convicted was higher – 91.6%. The disparities in the percentage of persons convicted, among the overall number of residents of Israel and the Moslem residents of Israel, existed among the adults (89.6% as opposed to 94.7%, respectively), but were present mainly among the juveniles (40.9% as opposed to 53.0%, respectively).

Transportation

In 2020, 708,125 **drivers** (licenced to drive) were Moslems (15.3% of all drivers), of whom 39.4% were women.

In 2020, 4,425 Moslems were casualties in **road accidents with casualties** of the Expanded R.A. type (24.3% of all casualties), of whom 83 were killed, 476 were seriously injured and 3,866 were slightly injured.

Vehicles

At the end of 2020, 16.7% of private vehicles (privately owned) were owned by Moslems, 76.1% were owned by Jews; 12.1% of the motorcycles (privately owned) were owned by Moslems, 82.9% were owned by Jews.

Drivers

In 2020, there were 4.6 million drivers (licenced to drive), of whom 708,125 were Moslems (15.3%), 3.6 million Jews (77.5%) and 7.2% members of other religions; 62% of all Moslems over the age of 16 are licenced to drive, compared with 69.0% of all Jews over the age of 16.

Of Moslem drivers, 22.4% are licenced to drive a truck, and 6.7% are licenced to drive a motorcycle (out of those licenced to drive a motorcycle, there are about 2,000 drivers who are only allowed to drive a motorcycle). By comparison, 8.7% of Jewish drivers are licenced to drive a truck and 15.4% are licenced to drive a motorcycle.

Of all those licenced to drive, 44.5% are women, and of the Moslems who are licenced to drive, 39.4% are women. Only half (49.5%) of Moslem women aged 16 and over are licenced to drive, compared with 57.4% of all Jewish women over the age of 16. Most Moslem women aged 25-44 have a driver's licence (67.9%), compared with only 7.0% aged 65 and over.

Of all those licenced to drive, 55.5% are men, and of the Moslems who are licenced to drive, 60.6% are men. Most Moslem men aged 16 and over are licenced to drive – 75.0%; 84.5% of Moslems aged 25-44 and 54.6% of Moslems aged 65 and over have a driver's licence.

Accidents with Casualties

In 2020, 18,226 persons were injured in road accidents with casualties of the Expanded R.A. type.¹⁸ Of these, 4,425 Moslems were injured (24.3% of all casualties) – 83 were killed, 476 were seriously injured and 3,866 were slightly injured.

Of all the Moslems casualties, 68.9% were men and 31.1% were women. The percentage of Moslem men who were casualties in road accidents (68.9%) is higher than the percentage of all men who were casualties (62.3%).

¹⁷ Age 16 is the minimum age to receive a driver's licence.

¹⁸ Road accident with casualties of the Expanded R.A. type: Road accidents classified by the Police as an "R.A." type or road accidents classified by the Police as "General with Casualties", but according to the hospitals' data there was at least one seriously injured person. This casualty is classified in the CBS as a seriously injured casualty and therefore the accident is classified by the CBS as a road accident of Expanded R.A. type.

In all categories of the severity of injury, the percentage of Moslem men injured was higher than the percentage of Moslem women: 83.0% of the seriously injured, 77.1% of those killed and 67.0% of the slightly injured were men.

In the age group 15-24, 195 Moslems were seriously injured, which is 41.0% of all seriously injured Moslems (higher than this age group's share in the population – 23.9%) and 9.4% of all seriously injured in road accidents.

The majority of Moslems who were casualties in road accidents were drivers of vehicles – 46.6% of all Moslem casualties, similar to all those who were casualties as drivers of vehicles (46.9%). In contrast, the percentage of Moslems who were casualties as pedestrians (7.4%) is lower than the total number of pedestrians who were casualties in accidents (14.2%).

In 2020, 2,585 pedestrians were casualties, of whom 328 were Moslems. The highest number of Moslem pedestrian casualties was in the 0-14 age group (28.0% of Moslem pedestrian casualties).