

## Media Release

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Jerusalem  
April 24, 2022  
131/2022

### The Druze Population of Israel On the Occasion of the Nabi Shu'ayb Festival 2022

- At the end of 2021, the Druze population in Israel was approximately 149,000 (preliminary data) – more than a tenfold increase since the founding of the State of Israel (14,500 in 1949).
- At the end of 2020, the **localities** with the largest population of Druze were Daliyat al-Karmel (17,300) and Yirka (17,100).
- At the end of 2020, **children** aged 0 to 14 comprised approximately one-quarter (24.7%) of the Druze population. Children make up 27.6% of the Jewish population, approximately one-third (33.0%) of the Moslem population, and approximately one-fifth (21.1%) of the Christian population.
- The **total fertility rate**<sup>1</sup> of Druze women in 2020 was 1.94 children on average, as compared with 2.02 in the previous year. The total fertility rate among Druze women has been declining since the mid-1960s. The peak in fertility – 7.92 children per woman – was measured in 1964.
- In 2021, approximately 38,000 **households** – approximately 1.4% of the total number of households in Israel – were headed by a Druze, similar to the previous year.
- Of them, 76.8% households contained **employed persons** – a number higher than that of the Moslems (71.0%), but lower than that of the Christians (77.5%).
- Of the Druze, 38.6% **went on to study for a first degree** within eight years of graduating high school, compared with 34.0% among students in Arab education.

<sup>1</sup> The average number of children that a woman is expected to bear during her lifetime.

**For explanations and clarifications,  
please contact the Central Bureau of Statistics at 02-659-2666.**

- In the 2020/21 academic year, 5,780 Druze **students** attended all the institutions of higher education in Israel (except for the Open University). Their number rose by 5.1% as compared with the previous year (2019/20). From a multi-year perspective, the number of Druze students increased by a factor of 3.6 in 20 years (in the 1999/00 academic year, 1,600 Druze students attended institutions of higher education in Israel).
- In the 2021/22 school year, 3,574 Druze were employed as **teaching staff** in the education system, as compared with 3,558 in the 2020/21 school year (an increase of 0.45%).
- During the 2021/22 academic year, there were 175 Druze **academic teaching staff at institutions of higher education**, compared to 156 during the 2020/21 academic year – an increase of 12.0%.
- In 2020, 24,200 Druze were **registered at the Social Service Departments** of The Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, and 19,100 of them were defined as **needing intervention** (78.8%).

The rate of persons registered among the overall Druze population was 165.9 per 1,000 persons, compared with 122.3 per 1,000 persons among the overall population of Israel. The rate of persons defined as needing intervention among the overall Druze population was 130.7 per 1,000 persons, compared with 82.3 per 1,000 persons among the overall population of Israel.

- In the year of verdict 2019, the rate of persons **convicted in criminal trials** among the Druze population of Israel was about 290 per 100,000. This rate was substantially higher than among residents of Israel overall (about 226 per 100,000 persons).

The **most common offences** were: offences against public order (26.7%), offences of bodily harm (13.9%) and morality offences (12.1%).

**Table A – Demographic Characteristics**

2020, unless otherwise stated

-	Overall population	Druze population
Total population	9,289,761	146,808
Percentage of those aged 0-14	28.0	24.7
Percentage of those aged 65 or over	12.1	6.8
Sex ratio	986	1,039
Dependency ratio <sup>2</sup>	924	680
Annual population growth rate	1.6	1.2
Percentage of never-married men aged 25-29 (2019)	61.2	66.8
Percentage of never-married women aged 25-29 (2019)	42.2	25.3
Average age at first marriage – men (2019)	27.3	29.0
Average age at first marriage – women (2019)	24.9	25.1
Total fertility rate	2.90	1.94
Number of households (2021, thousands)	2,766.8	37.6
Average size of household (2021, number of persons)	3.23	3.76

## Population

The Druze population has grown by more than a tenfold since the founding of the State of Israel: from 14,500 persons in 1949 to 149,000 at the end of 2021 (preliminary data). The Druze population has grown over the years mainly due to natural increase (births minus deaths) and the annexation of the Golan Heights in 1981. The Druze community comprises 1.6% of Israel's total population and 7.5% of Israel's Arab population.

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<sup>2</sup> The ratio of dependents to providers of support. The population of dependents includes children and youth aged 0-19, and the older population aged 65 or over. The providers of support include the working-age population (20-64 years of age).

## Geographic distribution in 2020

The Druze live in two main districts: the Northern District (approximately 81% of the Druze population) and the Haifa District (approximately 19%). Of the total population of Druze in Israel, 98% live in 19 localities – 17 localities in the Northern District and two (Daliyat el-Karmel and Isfiya) in the Haifa District. These localities are mostly homogenous; the Druze make up 95% or more of the population of 13 of them, and the entire population in 8 of them (Beit Jann, Majdal Shams, Buq'ata, Julis, Yanuh-Jat, Sajur, Mas'ade, and Ein Qiniyye).

Daliyat el-Karmel, Yirka and Mughar were the localities with the highest number of Druze in 2020.

**Table B – The Druze Population at the End of 2020 in Main Localities**

<b>Name of Locality</b>	<b>Total Number of Druze in the Locality (Thousands)</b>	<b>Percentage of Druze of the Locality's Total Population</b>
Daliyat al-Karmel	17.3	97
Yirka	17.1	98
Mughar	13.3	57
Beit Jann	12.1	100
Majdal Shams	11.3	100
Isfiya	9.6	76
Kisra-Sumei	8.6	95
Yanuh-Jat	6.8	100
Buq'ata	6.7	100
Julis	6.5	100
Hurfeish	6.3	96
Shefar'am	5.9	14
Peki'in (Buqei'a)	4.7	78
Sajur	4.4	100
Abu Sinan	4.3	30
Mas'ade	3.8	100
Rame	2.4	31
Ein Qiniyye	2.1	100

Name of Locality	Total Number of Druze in the Locality (Thousands)	Percentage of Druze of the Locality's Total Population
Ein Al-Asad	0.9	97

### **Growth rate**

The growth rate of the Druze population has decreased gradually over the past decade. The growth rate was 1.7% in 2010, 1.4% in 2015, and 1.2% in 2020. Although this rate is lower than that of the Moslem population (2.2%) and the Jewish population (1.5%), it is higher than the growth rate of the Arab Christians (0.8%).

### **Age structure**

The median age<sup>3</sup> in the Druze population was 29.2 at the end of 2020. Children aged 0 to 14 comprised 24.7% of the Druze population, and approximately 6.8% were 65 or over. This age structure is the result of an ongoing trend of declining fertility. By way of comparison, the median age in the Druze population in 2002 was 22.5; children aged 0 to 14 made up 35.2% of the population, and persons aged 65 or over made up 4.0% of the population.

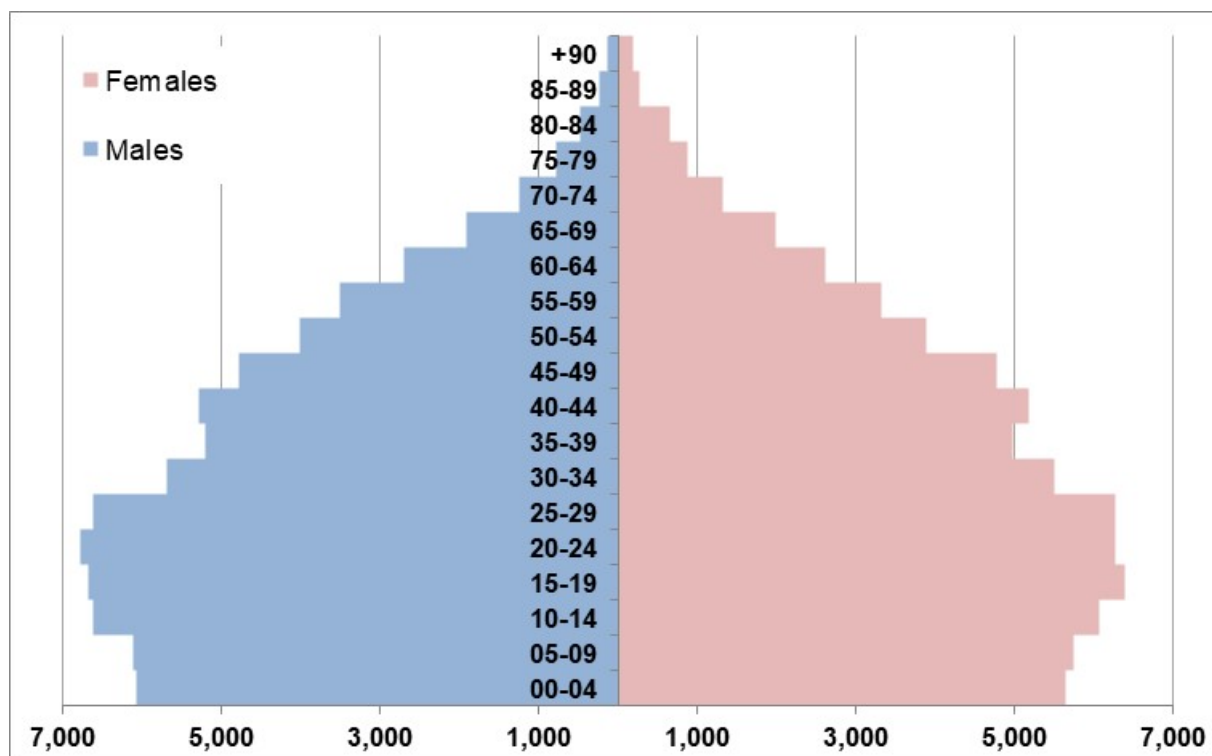
The percentage of children aged 0 to 14 in the Druze population (24.7%) is lower than that of the Jewish community (27.6%) and the Moslem community (33.0%), but higher than that of the Arab Christian population (21.1%).

Although the percentage of persons aged 65 or over among the Druze (6.8%) is higher than that of the Moslem population (4.5%), it is lower than that of the Jewish population (14.2%) and the Arab Christian population (11.5%).

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<sup>3</sup> The age that half the population is over and half the population is under.

**Diagram 1 – The Druze Population in Israel by Age and Sex, Absolute Numbers, at the End of 2020**



The percentage of never-married men among Druze men aged 25 to 29 increased from 41% in 1997 to 67% in 2019. The percentage of never-married women among Druze women aged 20 to 24 increased from 49% to 72% during those same years.

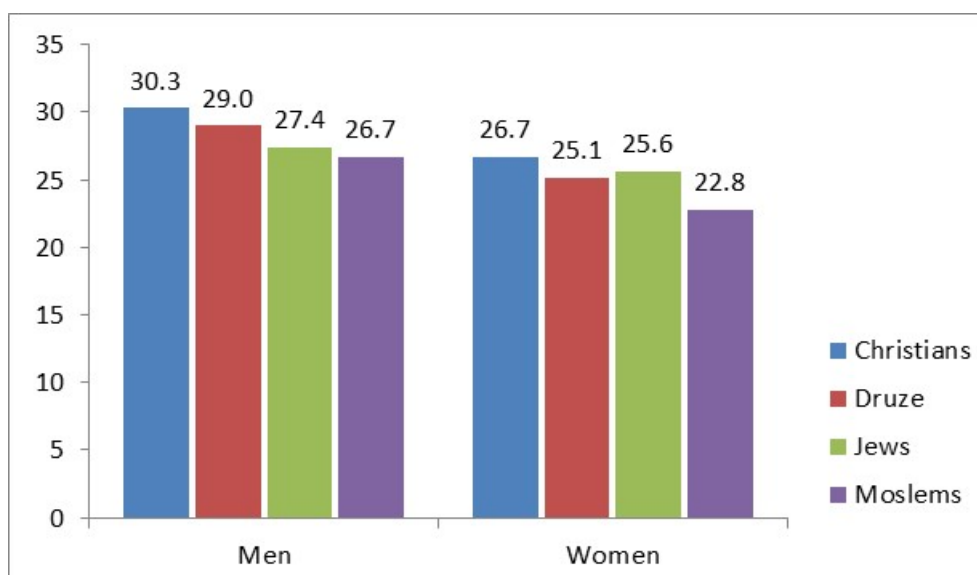
The percentage of never-married men among Druze men aged 40 to 44 increased from 3% in 1997 to 7% in 2019. The percentage of never-married women among Druze women in the same age group was the same (10%) during those years. These statistics point to a decrease in the number of marriages in the Druze population.

### **Age at marriage**

In 2019, the average age at first marriage in the Druze population was 25.1 years among women and 29.0 years among men. In 2009 the average age at first marriage in the Druze population was 22.8 years among women and 27.5 years among men.

The marriage age of Druze women is higher than that of Moslem women and lower than that of Jewish and Christian women. The age at which Druze men marry is higher than that of Jewish and Moslem men and lower than that of Christian men. At the same time, the average age difference at first marriage between the groom and the bride among the Druze and Moslems, is similar (3.9), slightly higher than that among Christians (3.6) and significantly higher than that among the Jews (1.8).

**Diagram 2 – Average Age at First Marriage, by Religion and Sex, 2019**



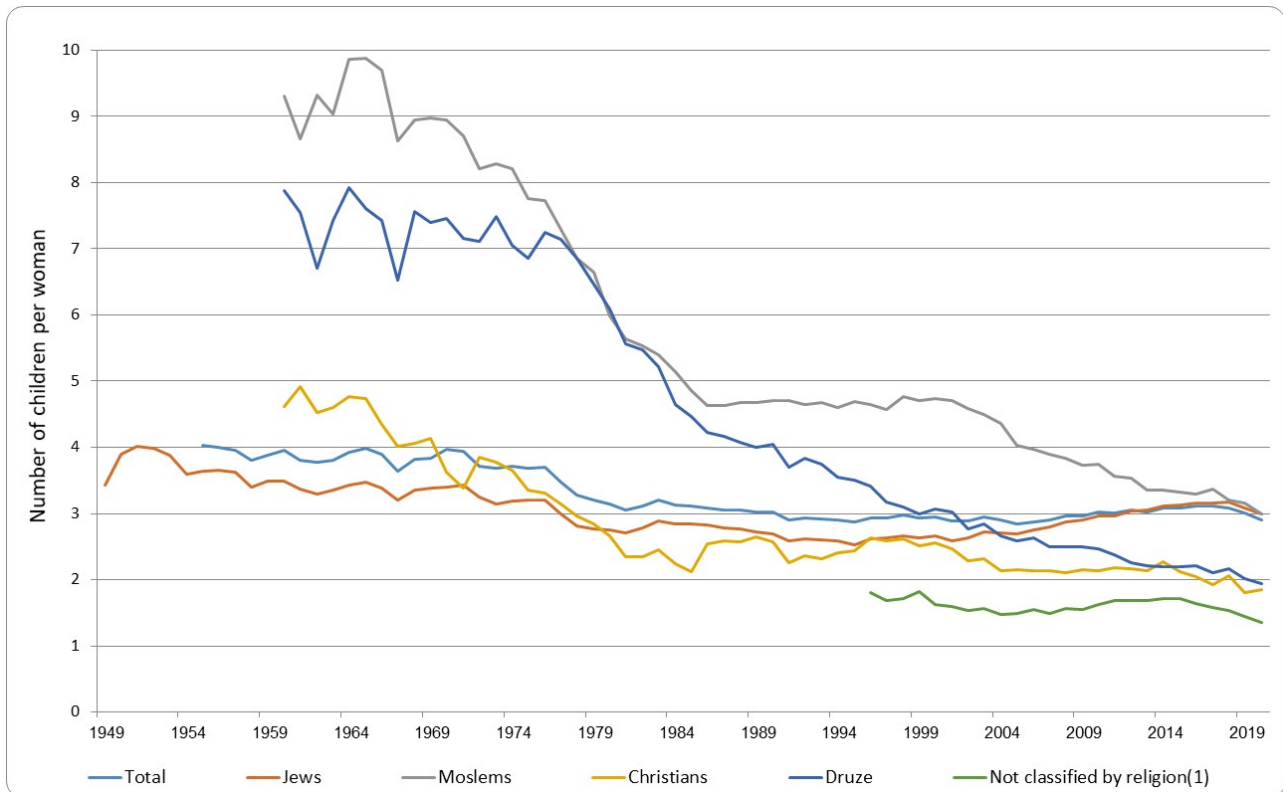
**Fertility and the birth rate:** During 2020, a total of 2,239 infants were born to Druze women – approximately 1.3% of the total number of infants born in Israel during that year (less than their proportion in the population, which was 1.6%).

The average number of children that a Druze woman is expected to bear during her lifetime (total fertility rate) was 1.94 children per woman in 2020 – lower than that of Jewish women (3.00) and Moslem women (2.99).

The total fertility rate of Druze women continued to decrease over the past decade. It fell below replacement rate (2.1 children per woman, the rate needed to maintain a population size) and was almost as low as that of Christian women (1.85).

Despite the decreases in the fertility rates of Druze women in all of the age groups, it remained the highest in the age group 25–29. In 2020, this rate was 141.9 newborns per 1,000 women, compared with 406.1 in 1965.

**Diagram 3 – Total Fertility Rate by Mother’s Religion, 1949–2020**



(1) Non-Arab Christians and persons not classified by religion in the Population Register.

The fertility rate of Druze women has decreased by approximately 76% since 1964, when it peaked at 7.92 children per woman. The rate was 4.05 children per woman in 1990, 3.07 in 2000, and 2.47 in 2010.

This decrease reflects decreases in fertility rates among women in all age groups, and results from delaying the timing of the first birth and an increase in the mother’s average age at the time of the birth.

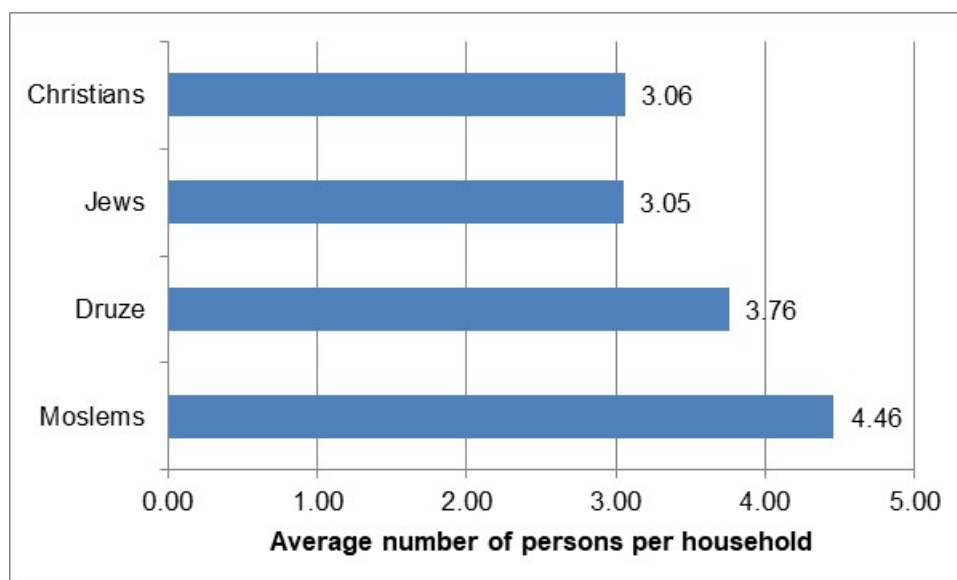
During 1994–2020, the age of Druze women at first birth increased by 4.2 years. In 2020, this age reached 27.0. This increase corresponds with the increase of 4.3 years in age of first marriage among Druze women during the same years (from an average of 20.8 in 1994 to an average of 25.1 in 2019).



## Households and Families<sup>4</sup>

Approximately 38,000 households in Israel had a Druze head of household in 2021. These households constituted approximately 1.4% of the total number of households, similar to the previous year.

**Diagram 4 – Average Household Size by Religion, 2021**



Despite the decline in fertility rates in the Druze population, its average household size is higher than that of Jews and Christians, because it is not common for Druze persons to live alone.

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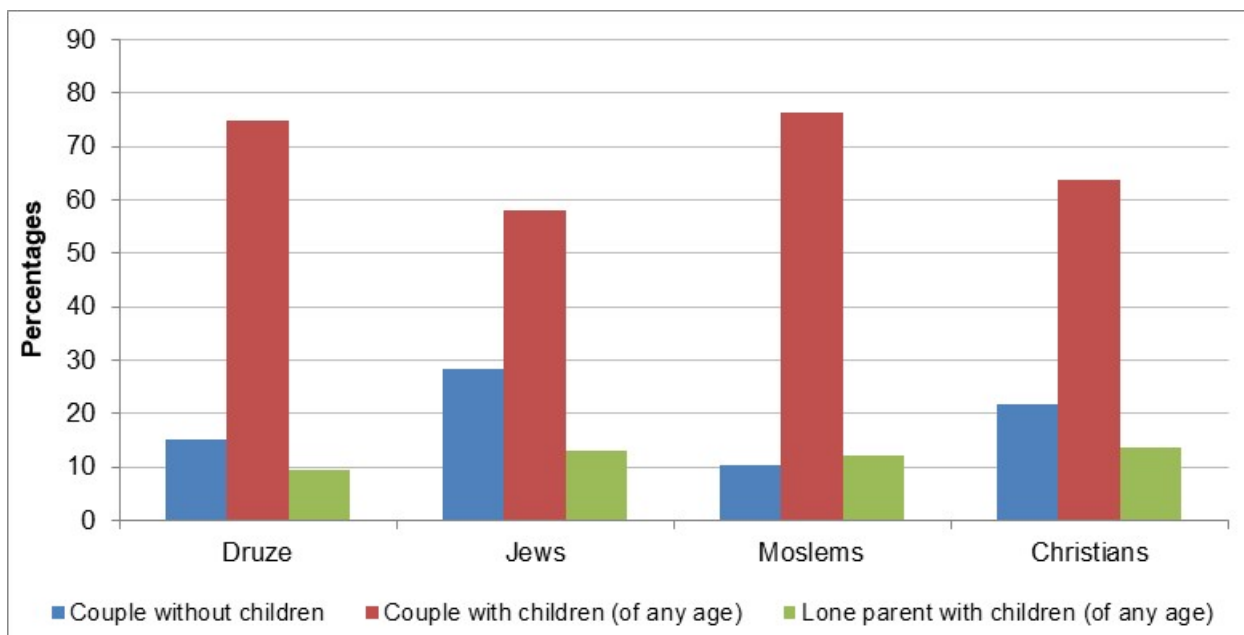
<sup>4</sup> A **household** is defined as one person or a group of persons living together in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the week, who have a joint expense budget for food. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of persons both related and unrelated.

A **family** (a 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.

The data on households and families are based on the 2021 Labour Force Survey. The data do not include persons who live in institutions, on kibbutzim, in student dormitories, or who live outside localities (Bedouin in the south).

Approximately 75% of the Druze families have a traditional family structure that includes a couple with children (children of any age). This percentage is slightly lower than that of the Moslem families, but higher than that of the Jewish and Christian families.

**Diagram 5 – Families by Type of Family and Religion, 2021**



Approximately 60% of all the Druze families include a couple with at least one child of up to 17 years of age, slightly lower than the Moslem families (61%) and higher than the Jewish families (approximately 45%) and the Christian families (approximately 43%). The average number of children of up to 17 years of age in the Druze families with children up to that age is 2.05 – a lower number as compared with the Jewish families (2.42) and the Moslem families (2.62), and higher as compared with the Christian families (1.86).

1,700 Druze aged 65 or over live on their own, comprising approximately 21% of the total number of Druze who are 65 or over. This figure is slightly higher than the percentage among Moslems aged 65 and over (18%), and lower than this percentage among Jews (27%) and Christians (26%) aged 65 or over.

## **Entrance to Academic Higher Education Among Druze Upper Secondary School Graduates in 2011/12 Within Eight Years of Completing School (Follow-Up Until 2019/20)**

Of Druze upper secondary school graduates in 2011/12, 38.6% went on to study for a first degree within eight years of graduating high school – a figure slightly higher than the percentage of students in Arab education who went on to study for a first degree (34.0%). Among the Druze, the percentage of persons who went on to study for a first degree at the academic colleges (39.1%) was substantially higher than this percentage among all students in the Arab education system (31.8%).

The percentage of Druze who studied at the Open University was lower than this percentage among high school graduates in Arab education overall (13.2% compared with 19.3%, respectively).

A higher percentage of Druze men than Druze women studied at the Open University (17.5% compared with 11.4%, respectively) and at the academic colleges (44.6% compared with 36.7%, respectively). A substantially higher percentage of Druze women than Druze men studied at the academic colleges of education (19.7% compared with 5.4%, respectively).

No substantial difference was found between the percentages of Druze men and Druze women who went on to study for a first degree at the universities.

**Table C – Druze Upper Secondary School Graduates Who Go on to Study for a First Degree Within Eight Years after Completing School (in 2011/12), by Type of Institution and Sex (Follow-Up Until 2019/20)**

-	Arab education			Druze		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
<b>Total Number of Upper Secondary School Graduates</b> (absolute numbers)	<b>20,733</b>	9,387	11,346	<b>2,056</b>	979	1,077
<b>Thereof: Continued to academic studies</b>						
Absolute numbers	<b>7,051</b>	2,134	4,917	<b>793</b>	240	553
Percentages	<b>34.0</b>	22.7	43.3	<b>38.6</b>	24.5	51.4
<b>Continued to academic studies, by type of institution (percentages)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0	<b>100.0</b>	100.0	100.0
Universities	<b>32.3</b>	34.0	31.5	<b>32.3</b>	32.5	32.2
The Open University	<b>19.3</b>	17.9	19.8	<b>13.2</b>	17.5	11.4
Academic colleges	<b>31.8</b>	41.6	27.5	<b>39.1</b>	44.6	36.7
Academic colleges of education	<b>16.7</b>	6.5	21.1	<b>15.4</b>	5.4	19.7

## Higher Education

### **Students<sup>5</sup> in Institutions of Higher Education<sup>6</sup>**

During the 2020/21 academic year, 5,780 Druze students attended all the institutions of higher education in Israel, except for the Open University. Their number increased by 5.1% over the previous year. For the sake of comparison, the total number of Arab students increased by 9.1%, and the total number of students increased by 7.4%. From a multi-year perspective, the number of Druze students increased by a factor of 3.6 over 20 years (the number of Druze students in 1999/00 was 1,600). During that period, the total number of Arab students increased by a factor of 3.9, and the total number of students increased by a factor of 1.8.

In the 2020/21 academic year, 2,447 Druze students attended universities; 2,529 attended academic colleges, and 803 attended academic colleges of education.

**Of the total number of Druze students in the 2020/21 academic year, 73.1% were studying for their first degree; 20.6% were studying for their second degree; 1.5% were studying for their third degree, and 4.6% were studying for a teaching diploma. A breakdown of students by degree among all the Arab students in the 2020/21 academic year was similar to that of the Druze (73.8% were studying for their first degree and 19.5% were studying for their second degree).**

### **Type of Institution**

**Of the total number of students who attended universities in Israel in the 2020/21 academic year, 1.8% were Druze. The percentage of Druze students was highest at the University of Haifa (7.1%), followed by the Technion (3.2%). The lowest percentages of Druze students was at the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (0.3%). No Druze students studied at the Weizmann Institute of Science.**

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<sup>5</sup> Including students studying for a first degree, a second degree, a third degree, teaching diploma or other academic diplomas.

<sup>6</sup> Not including 876 Druze students that studied in the Open University. The Open University has unique characteristics that set it apart from the rest of the institutions of higher education, such as the way in which students are admitted and the process of their courses of study and the composition of the student body. Therefore, unless otherwise stated, data about the students of the Open University were not included in the data on students.

For the sake of comparison, the percentage of Arabs of the total number of students in the 2020/21 academic year was 15.1%. The percentage of Arab students at the University of Haifa was highest (34.9%), followed by the Technion (23.8%). The Weizmann Institute of Science (2.9%) and Ariel University (7.7%) had the lowest percentages of Arab students.

Druze students comprised 2.1% of the **total number of students who attended academic colleges in the 2020/21 academic year** (2.7% in the budgeted colleges and 1.3% in the non-budgeted colleges). There was a great deal of diversity among the colleges themselves regarding the proportion of Druze students by their geographic location. In academic colleges that are located in northern Israel, the percentage of Druze students was relatively high: 15.7% in Zefat Academic College, 10.6% in Western Galilee College, 9.8% in Kinneret Academic College in the Jordan Valley; 9.1% in Tel-Hai College, and 7.6% in ORT Braude Academic College of Engineering in Karmiel. Jezreel Valley College was unusual in that only 1.7% of its students were Druze (less than their relative proportion in the academic colleges overall).

In contrast, the relative proportion of Druze students was smaller (up to 2.4%) in the rest of the academic colleges that are located in Israel's central or southern regions.

The percentage of Druze students attending **academic colleges of education** was 1.9%. Here, too, in the institutions farther to the north, the relative proportion of Druze was higher than their proportion in the other parts of the country: 16.1% at the Arab Academic College for Education in Israel, Haifa; 9.1% at Gordon Academic College (Haifa); 7.4% at Oranim Academic College of Education; and 3.8% at The NB Haifa School of Design.

### **Field of Study**

Of all the Druze students studying for a **first degree**, the social sciences were the most popular (28.8%), followed by the humanities (27.2%, with more than half in education and teacher training) and engineering and architecture (20.2%).

The relative proportion of social sciences majors among the Druze first-degree students (28.8%) was slightly higher than that percentage among the total number of first-degree students (28.3%), and that among all Arab students (27.8%). The relative proportion of persons studying the humanities among the Druze first-degree students (27.2%) was higher than among the total number of first-degree students (24.2%) and among the Arab students (29.9%). In engineering and architecture, the relative proportion among the Druze students studying for a first degree (20.2%) was higher than that of the total number of

students studying for a first degree (18.8%), and that among the total number of Arab students (14.8%).

### **Women**

Among students studying for their **first degree**, the percentage of women among the Druze (63.4%) was lower as compared with the total number of Arabs (66.5%) and higher than among the total number of students (58.4%). Among students studying for a **second degree**, the percentage of women (68.4%) was lower in relation to the total number of Arabs (74.2%) and higher than among the total number of students (63.7%).

### **Median Age**

The median age of the Druze students studying for a **first degree** was 22.9 years – higher than the median age of the total number of Arab students studying for a first degree (22.0) and lower than that of the total number of students (24.6). Among Druze students studying for a **second degree**, the median age was 31.7 years – higher than the median age of the total number of Arab students (30.7) and similar to that of the total number of students studying for a second degree (31.8). In studies for a **third degree**, the median age of the Druze students (34.4) was lower than that of the total number of students (34.9) and higher than the median age of the total number of Arab students (33.3).

### **Labour**

Of the approximately 38,000 Druze households in 2021, 76.8% were households with employed persons, higher than the percentage among Moslems (71.0%) and lower than that among Christians (77.5%).

The average number of persons per room among the Druze was 1.09, higher than the number among the Christians (0.97) and lower than that among the Moslems (1.35).

Among the Druze, as among the Moslems, there is a wide gap between the participation of men and that of women in the labour force. The percentage of Druze men who are part of the labour force reached 59.9% in 2021 (as compared with 51.5% among the Moslems and 63.8% among the Christians). The percentage of Druze women who are part of the labour force reached 35.8% (as compared with 27.0% among the Moslems and 49.2% among the Christians).

In 2021, 48,900 Druze were employed, and the employment rate among Druze reached 47.0%. Among employed Druze, 28.8% worked as professional employees in manufacturing and construction and workers in other professions and 22.2% worked as

employees in sales and services. Of those who were employed, 18.4% worked in local and public administration and defence, and social security industry, 14.0% worked in the education industry, and 13.2% worked in the manufacturing industry.

3.4% of the Druze did not attend school at all. Of those who did, 2.2% did not receive a diploma, 26.9% have a primary or lower-secondary education; 21.1% completed high school without a matriculation certificate; 29.5% received a matriculation certificate; 3.9% received a non-academic graduation diploma from a post-primary school, and 16.4% received an academic degree or diploma.

## Teaching Staff in the Education System

In the 2021/22 school year, the number of Druze teaching staff was 3,754, as compared with 3,558 in the 2020/21 school year (an increase of 0.45%). Over the past decade, the rate of annual change in the number of Druze teaching staff was 2.35% per year on average, as compared with a rate of annual change of 3.15% among Jewish teaching staff, 3.2% among Moslems, and 0.7% among Christians.

The percentage of new teaching staff among the Druze teaching staff was approximately 4.4% during the 2021/22 school year, as compared with 6.0% among Jewish teaching staff, 3.7% among Moslem teaching staff, and 2.3% among Christian teaching staff.

The percentage of Druze teaching staff who left the educational system was similar to that of Moslem teaching staff – 3.1%, as compared with 4.6% among Jewish teaching staff, and 3.8% among Christian teaching staff.

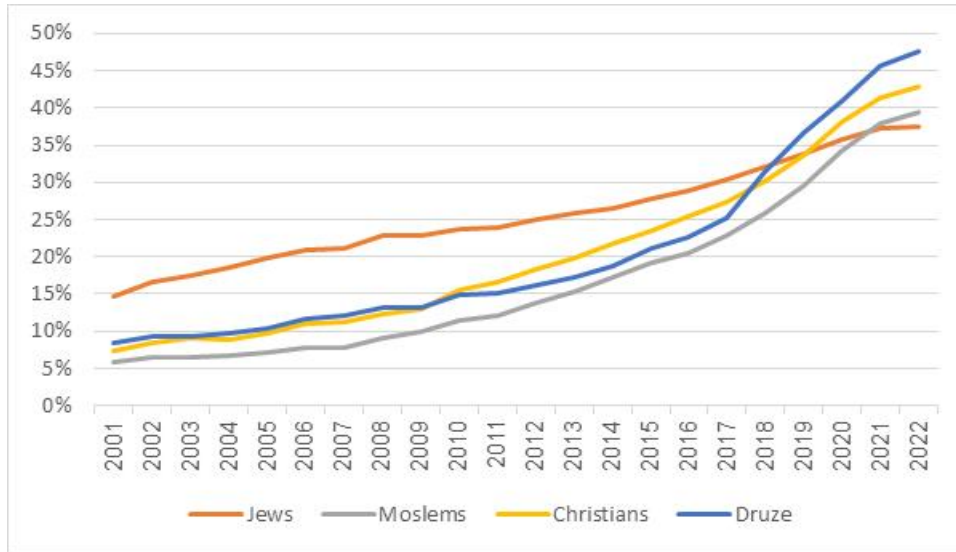
The percentage of women among the Druze teaching staff reached approximately 82% in the 2021/22 school year, similar to approximately 83% among Jewish teaching staff and 84% among Christian teaching staff, as compared with 76% among Moslem teaching staff,.

The average age of Druze teaching staff in the 2021/22 school year was 42.3 years, as compared with 43.6 years among Jewish teaching staff, 40.9 among Moslem teaching staff, and 45.1 years among Christian teaching staff.

The percentage of Druze teaching staff who held a second degree was approximately 48% in the 2021/22 school year as compared with approximately 38% among Jewish teaching staff, 40% among Moslem teaching staff, and 43% among Christian teaching staff.

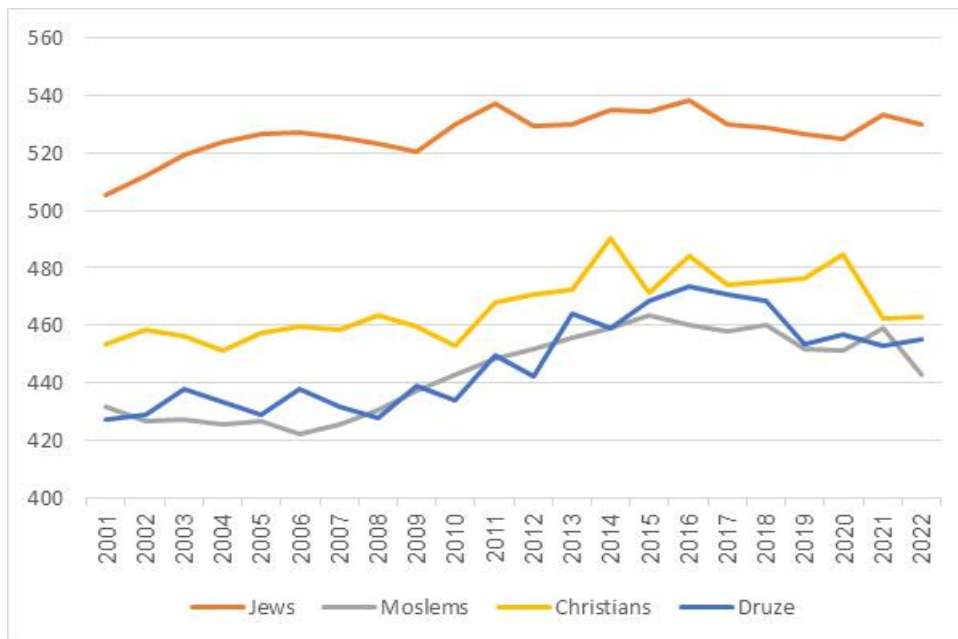


**Diagram 6 – Percentage of Teaching Staff Who Hold a Second Degree, by Religion**



The average score on the matriculation examinations among new Druze teaching staff during the 2021/22 school year was similar to that of Moslem teaching staff – 91.0, as compared with 89.1 among Jewish teaching staff and 94.7 among Christian teaching staff. The average psychometric examination score among new Druze teaching staff in the 2021/22 school year was 455, as compared with 530 among Jewish teaching staff, 443 among Moslem teaching staff, and 463 among Christian teaching staff.

**Diagram 7 – Average Psychometric Score among New Teaching Staff, by Religion**

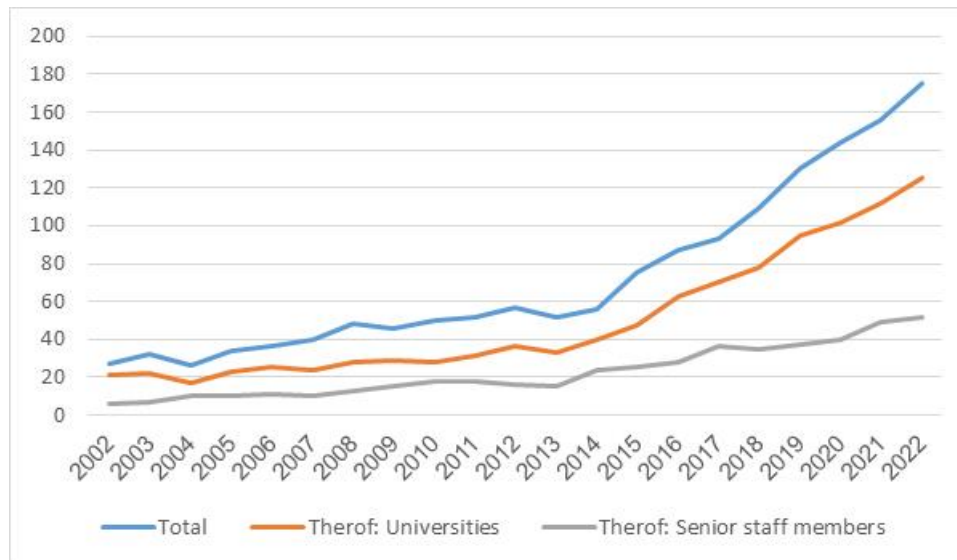


## Druze Academic Teaching Staff

During the 2021/22 academic year, there were 175 Druze academic staff members in institutions of higher education, compared with 156 during the 2020/21 academic year – an increase of 12.0%. There were 125 staff members at universities; 50 senior staff members; 20 external lecturers; and 80 junior staff members.

From 2002 to 2014, the rate of annual change in the number of Druze academic staff was 6.3% per year on average, compared with a rate of annual change of 3.1% among Jewish academic staff members, 8.2% among Moslems, and 5.9% among Christians. From 2014 to 2022, the rate of annual change in the number of Druze staff members was 15.3% per year on average, compared with 3.2% among Jewish academic staff members, 12.8% among Moslems, and 9.5% among Christians.

**Diagram 8 - Druze Academic Teaching Staff, Absolute Numbers**



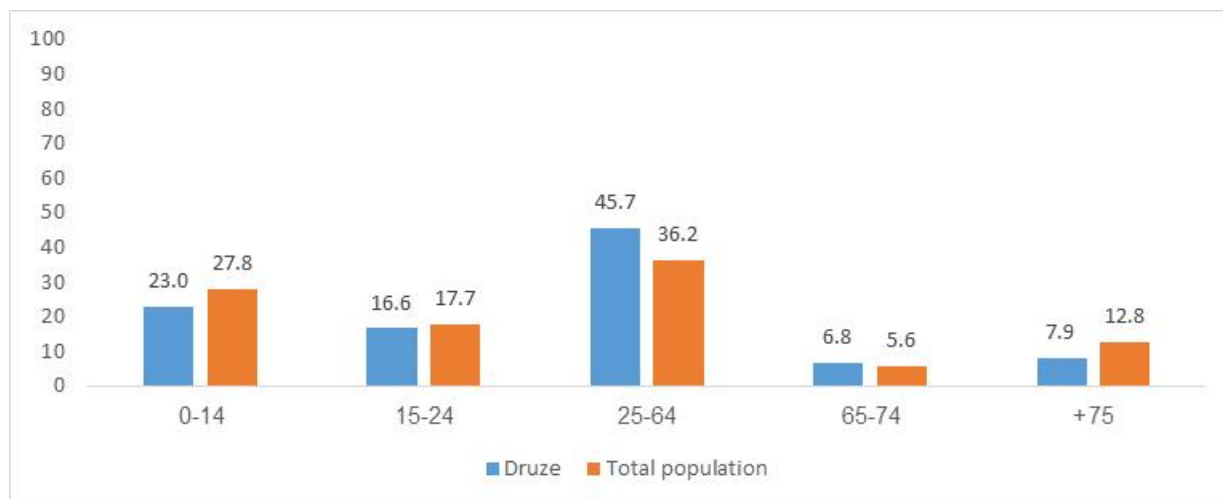
## Persons Registered at the The Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs and Persons Defined as Needing Intervention, 2020

In 2020, 24,200 Druze were registered<sup>7</sup> at the social services departments of The Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs. The rate of persons registered out of the overall Druze population – 165.9 per 1,000 persons – was higher than the rate of persons registered from among the total population of Israel (122.3 per 1,000 persons).

Of the Druze who were registered, about 52.5% were women and about 47.5% were men.

Of the Druze who were registered, 23.0% were 0–14 years of age, 16.6% were aged 15–24, 45.7% were aged 25–64, 6.8% were aged 65–74, and 7.9% were 75 years of age or over.

**Diagram 9 - Persons Registered at Social Service Departments, by Age, Percentages**

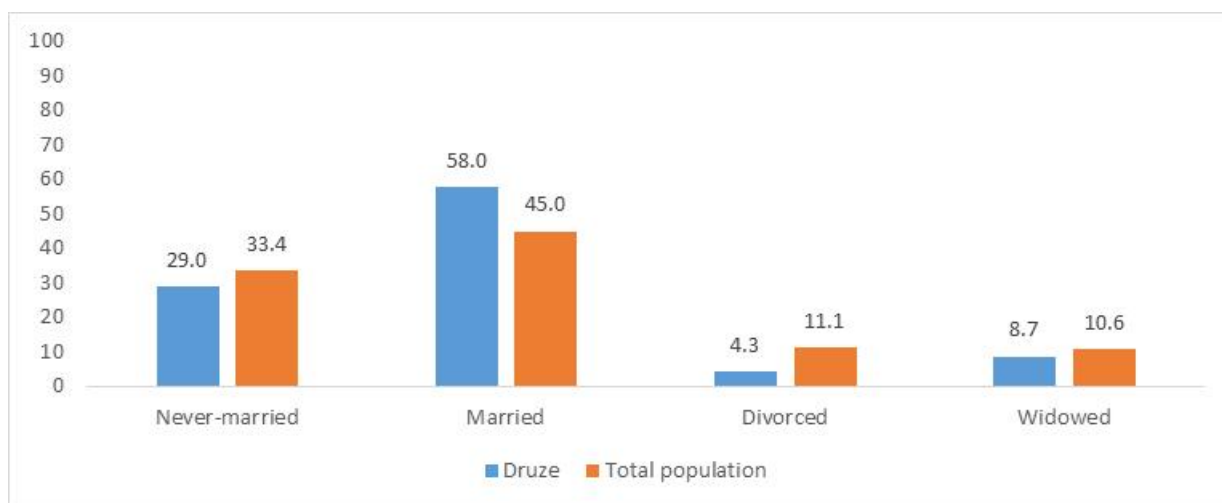


The majority of those registered who aged 15 or over were married (58.0%), 29.0% had never been married, 8.7% were widowed and 4.3% divorced.

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<sup>7</sup> Person registered at a social services department: A file is opened for every family or person who applies or referred to social departments, and at least one family member must be defined as needing intervention. For individuals who are registered due to another family member's need for intervention, the need for intervention is categorized as "normal".

**Diagram 10 - Persons Aged 15 and Over who were Registered at Social Service Departments, by Marital Status, Percentages**



Of the 24,200 of the Druze who were registered, 19,100 were defined as needing intervention (78.8%).<sup>8</sup> This rate – 130.7 per 1,000 persons – was significantly higher than the percentage among the overall population of Israel (82.3 per 1,000 persons).

The most prevalent type of intervention among Druze who were defined as needing intervention was dysfunctional parents and/or children/adolescents (31.3%). The second most prevalent type of intervention needed was poverty, income, and employment problems (28.4%), followed by medical reasons and disability (about 24.3%), geriatric (12.5%), violence (1.5%), addiction and delinquency (1.0%).

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<sup>8</sup> 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".

Need for intervention: The reason an individual applies or is referred to a department of social services. The social worker working with the family indicates, for each individual listed in the treatment file, the main area of neediness and that of the family, from a set list of 58 categories of need for intervention (including "normal" need for intervention). The social worker can also indicate a secondary need for intervention for the individual or for the family. For family members who are listed in the file and have no need for intervention, the need for intervention is categorized as "normal".

## Crime – Year of Verdict 2019

### Judged

In the year of verdict 2019, the rate of persons judged in the Druze population of Israel was about 306 per 100,000. This was substantially higher than the rate among residents of Israel overall (about 264 per 100,000 persons).

Of persons judged in the Druze population, the **rate of men** judged was about 577 per 100,000 persons, compared with about 488 per 100,000 among male residents of Israel overall. Among women, the opposite trend was found: about 24 per 100,000 persons among Druze women compared with about 44 per 100,000 among female residents of Israel overall.

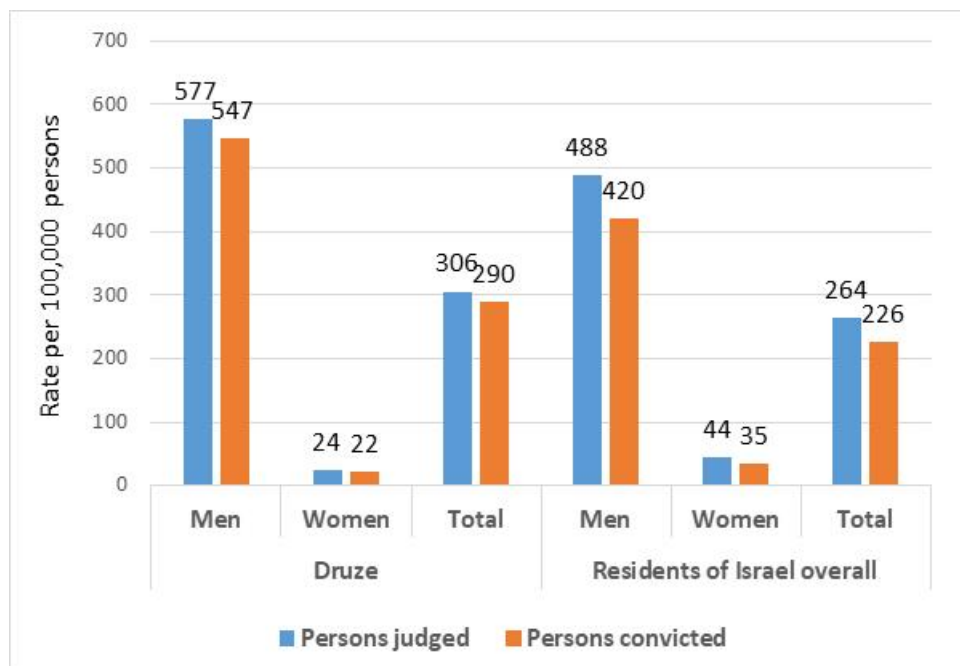
### Convicted

In the year of verdict 2019, the rate of persons convicted in the Druze population of Israel was about 290 per 100,000. This rate was substantially higher than among residents of Israel overall (about 226 per 100,000 persons).

Among men, the conviction percentage among the Druze population was 96.2%, substantially **higher** than the percentage among male residents of Israel overall (92.2%). In contrast, among women, the conviction percentage among the Druze population was 3.8%, substantially **lower** than the percentage among female residents of Israel overall (7.8%).

The rate of men convicted among the Druze population was about 547 per 100,000 persons, **substantially higher** than the rate among male residents of Israel overall (about 420 per 100,000 persons). The rate of women convicted among the Druze population was about 22 per 100,000 persons, **substantially lower** than the rate among female residents of Israel overall (about 35 per 100,000 persons).

**Diagram 11 - Persons Judged and Convicted in Criminal Trials, by Sex, Year of Verdict 2019**



In the year of verdict 2019, 40.7% of the persons convicted among the Druze population were recidivists, **substantially lower** than the percentage among residents of Israel overall (56.4%).

### Common Offences

The distribution of verdicts of persons convicted among the Druze population by offence groups shows that the most common offences were: offences against public order (26.7%), offences of bodily harm (13.9%) and morality offences (12.1%). The least common offences among the Druze population were sexual offences (1.7%) and offences against the security of the state (2.6%).

An examination by offence groups shows that the percentage of convicted persons among the Druze population was **substantially lower** than the percentage of convicted persons among residents of Israel overall for property offences (7.6% compared with 17.1%, respectively) and morality offences (12.1% compared with 19.7%, respectively).

**Diagram 12 - Convicted Persons by Offence Group, Year of Verdict 2019  
Percentages**

