

Media Release

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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 or 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 2021¹, the Moslem population of Israel was estimated at 1.707 million (18.1% of all residents) – an increase of 35,400 compared with the end of 2020.
- **The annual growth rate** of the Moslem population in 2021 was 2.1% (2.0% in 2020).
- **Jerusalem** had the largest number of Moslem residents (362,000), who comprise 21.2% of all Moslems in Israel, and 37.5% of the city's residents.
- **The Moslem population is young:** The percentage of children aged 0–14 is high (32.6%), and the percentage of people aged 65 and over is low (4.6%).
- The percentage of Moslem **never-married** women aged 45-49 is 11.2%, whereas the percentage of Moslem never-married men aged 45-49 is 4.7%.²

¹ Population data are preliminary.

² Marital Status Data refer to the end of 2020.

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

- **The total fertility rate³** in the Moslem population declined from 3.16 children per woman in 2019 to 2.99 children per woman in 2020, compared with 3.0 children per Jewish woman, 1.85 children per Christian woman, and 1.94 children per Druze woman.
- Approximately 28% of the **households** headed by Moslems have six or more persons, compared with only about 9% of the households headed by Jews.
- The **life expectancy** of Moslems in 2021 was 75.8 years for men and 80.7 for women.
- In 2020/21, there were 395,348 Moslem **students in primary and secondary education**. (Of those students, 6,415 were enrolled in Hebrew education, and the rest were enrolled in Arab education).
- In 2019/20, 69.6% of the examinees in Arab education were entitled to a **matriculation certificate**. The rate of examinees who met university entrance requirements was 51.3% of the examinees in Arab education.
- In 2020/21, 10,000 Moslems received an **academic degree** from institutions of higher education in Israel. The percentage of Moslems among all degree recipients in Israel in that year amounted to 11.9%
- **The percentage of participation in the labour force** in 2021 among Moslems aged 15 and over was 39.3% (51.5% among men and 27.0% among women).
- In 2021, approximately 277,000 Moslems were **registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs**. About 58,000 Moslems were **placed in welfare frameworks** in that year.
- In 2021, there were 747,492 Moslem **drivers** (15.7% of all persons licenced to drive), of whom 40.0% were women.
- In 2021, 4,874 Moslems were injured in **road accidents** with casualties of the Expanded R.A. type (24.1% of all casualties). Of these, 92 were killed, 507 were seriously injured and 4,275 were slightly injured.

³ The total fertility rate is the average number of children that a woman is expected to bear in her lifetime.

Demographic Data

At the end of 2021, the Moslem population of Israel was estimated at 1.707 million (18.1% of all residents of Israel) – an increase of about 35,400 residents compared with the end of 2020.

Annual Growth

The annual growth rate of the Moslem population in 2021 was 2.1%. In the past two decades, there has been a downward trend in the annual growth rate of the Moslem population, from 3.8% to 2.1%. Nonetheless, the growth rate of this population is the highest in Israel. By comparison, in 2021 the growth rate of the Jewish population was 1.6%, the growth rate of the Christian population was 1.4%, 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 (34.7% in the Northern District and 13.5% in the Haifa District). Another 22.0% live in the Jerusalem District, and the rest live in the Southern and Central Districts (17.7% and 10.9%, respectively); 1.2% live in the Tel Aviv District.

About 44% of Moslems live in the ten localities with the highest number of Moslem residents. The highest number of Moslem residents (362,000) lives in the city of **Jerusalem**, comprising 21.2% of all Moslems in Israel and 37.5% of the city's residents. The second largest locality in terms of the number of Moslem residents is **Rahat**, with 75,800 Moslem residents (99.7% of all residents in the city). Other cities with a large Moslem concentration are **Umm Al-Fahm and Nazareth** (57,600 and 56,600 residents, respectively).

Table A - The Ten Localities with the Largest Number of Moslem Residents, 2021, Thousands

Locality	Number of Moslem residents
Jerusalem	361.9
Rahat	75.8
Umm Al-Fahm	57.6
Nazareth	56.6
Tayibe	45.3
Tamra	35.3
Sakhnin	31.0
Baqa Al-Gharbiyye	30.9
Tira	27.3
Shefar'am	26.4

Internal Migration

In 2021, about 13,500 migration movements between localities were counted among Moslem residents – about 5,500 migration movements of men (a rate of 6.5 per thousand) and about 8,000 movements of women (a rate of 9.6 per thousand).

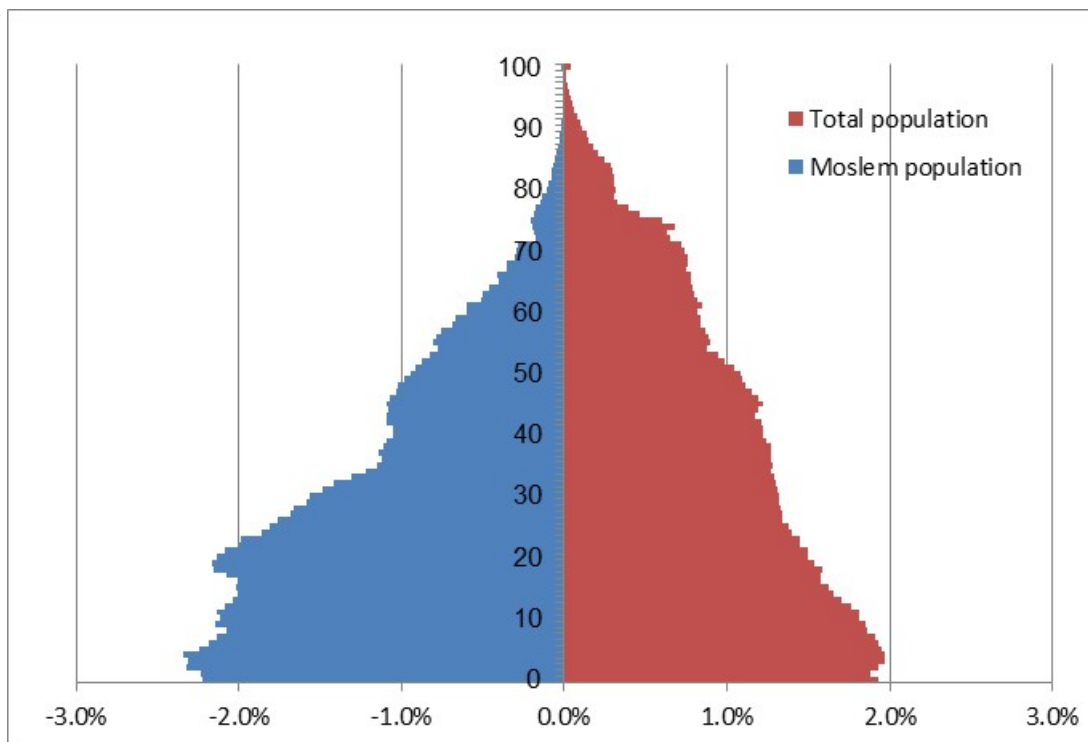
Most of the migrating residents are young people aged 20-34 and their children.

The migration rates for 2021 are similar to those measured ten years earlier (a rate of 5.7 per thousand for men and a rate of 9.1 per thousand for women in 2011).

Population by Age

The Moslem population is young: the percentage of the population aged 0–14 is high (32.6% – 556,100); and the percentage of the population aged 65 and over is low (4.6% – 77,900). This age structure is the result of a high fertility rate among Moslem women, especially in the past.

Diagram 1 – Total Population and Moslem population, by Age, Percentages, 2021



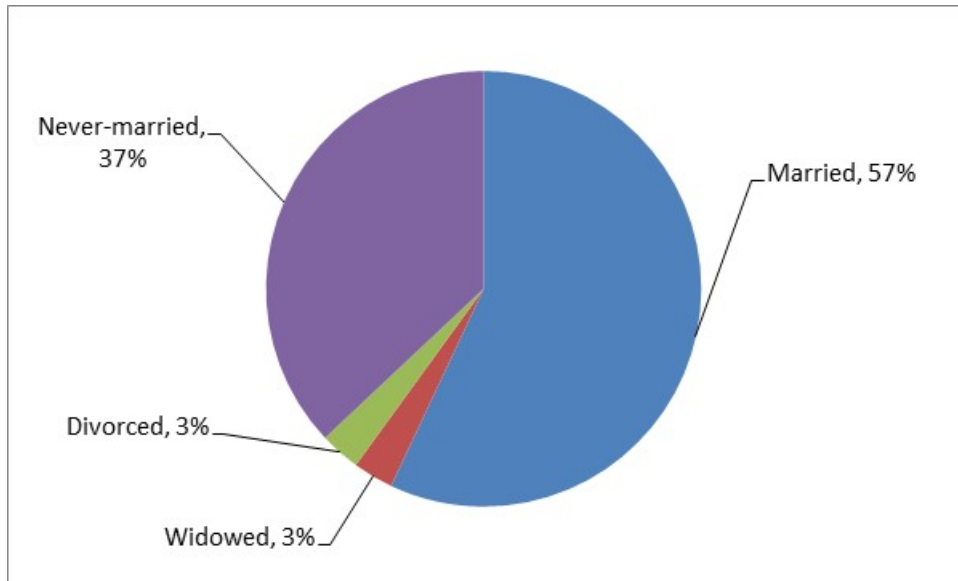
Marital status⁴

The percentage of Moslem never-married women aged 20-24 is 61.4% (lower than Jewish never-married women at these ages – 80.0%), 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 11.2% (similar to Jewish never-married women – 11.0% and Christian never-married women – 10.4% at these ages). In contrast, the percentage of Moslem never-married men aged 45-49 is 4.7% (unlike Jewish never-married men – 13.2% and Christian never-married men – 12.2% at these ages).

⁴ Marital Status Data refer to the end of 2020.

Diagram 2 – Moslems Aged 15 and Over, by Marital Status at the End of 2020



The percentage of divorced Moslem women is higher than the percentage of divorced Moslem men in all age groups. These numbers express the tendency of Moslem men to remarry compared with divorced women.

Table B - Percentage of Divorced Persons in the Moslem Population, by Age and Sex, 2020

Age groups	Men	Women
20-24	0.3	1.4
25-29	1.3	3.4
30-34	2.7	5.1
35-39	3.5	6.1
40-44	3.6	6.6
45-49	3.8	6.9
50-54	3.8	6.8
55+	3.0	6.5

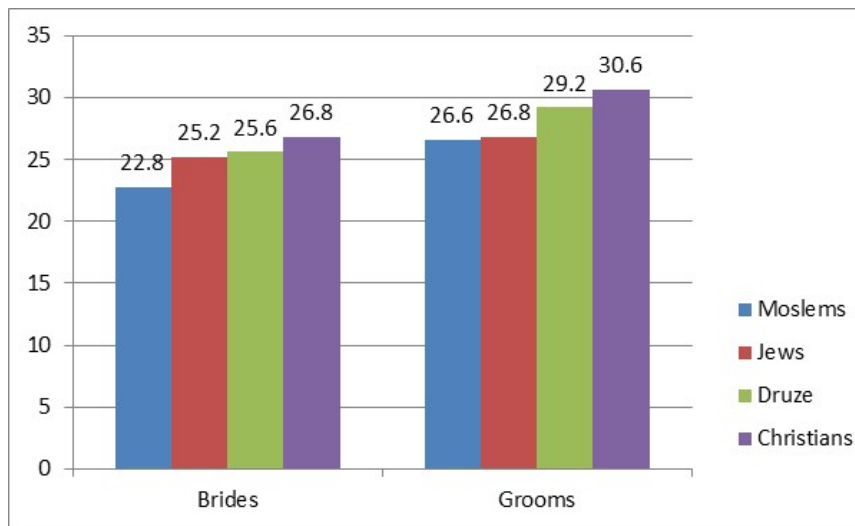
Marriages and Divorces

In 2020, 11,477 Moslem couples married and 2,386 Moslem couples divorced in Israel.⁵

In 2020, the average age at first marriage for Moslem grooms was 26.6, and the average age at first marriage for Moslem brides was 22.8 – lower than the age among members of other religions.

A decade ago (2010) the average age at first marriage for Moslem grooms was 26.3, and the average age at first marriage for Moslem brides was 21.6. Also in that year, the average age at first marriage of Moslem brides and grooms was lower than that of men or women of other religions.

Diagram 3 – Average Age at First Marriage, by Religion and Sex, 2020



The divorce rate among Moslems in 2020 was 7.6 per 1,000 married persons aged 15 and over. This rate is lower than that of Jews (8.9 per 1,000 married persons aged 15 and over) and higher than that of Christians and Druze (3.8 and 4.3 per 1,000 married persons aged 15 and over, respectively).

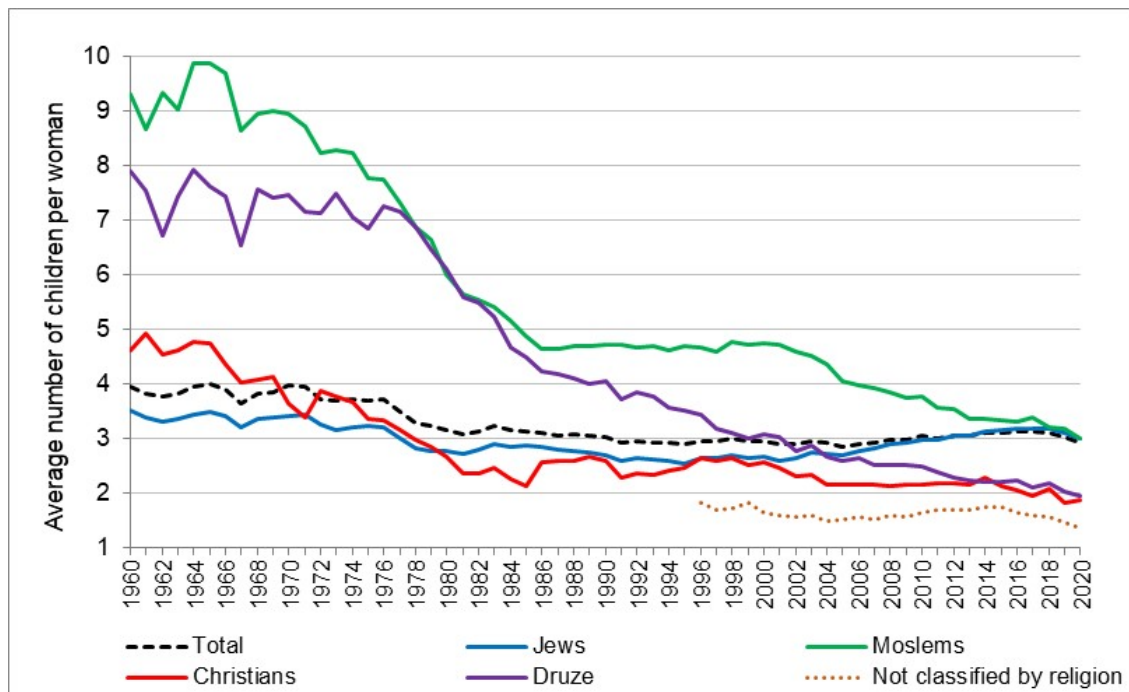
Fertility

In 2021, 39,703 infants were born to Moslem women (21.5% of all infants born that year) – 1,315 less infants than were born in 2020.

⁵ Due to the Coronavirus crisis, in 2020 there was a **decrease** in the number of marriages and divorces among Moslem population and among all religions. For the sake of comparison, in 2019, 12,900 Moslem couples married in Israel and 2,581 Moslem couples divorced.

Over the years and consistently, the total fertility rate for Moslem women was higher than the rates for women of other religions.⁶ The first year in which the fertility level for Moslem women fell below the threshold of three children (2.99) was 2020, and it was even lower than that of Jewish women (3.00). Since 2001, the total fertility rate in the Moslem population has been decreasing, and despite this remains significantly higher than that of Druze women (1.94) and that of Christian women (1.85).

Diagram 4 – Total Fertility Rates by Mother's Religion, 1960-2020



The total fertility rate of Moslem women in Israel is higher than the rate in many Moslem countries in the Middle East, such as Jordan (2.70), Tunisia (2.11), Saudi Arabia (1.90) and Iran (1.80), similar to the total fertility rate in Egypt (3.00), and is lower than the total fertility rate in countries such as Algeria (3.10) and the Palestinian Authority (3.80).⁷

The highest total fertility rate was among Moslem women living in the Southern District – 4.93 children per woman (5.28 in 2019); and the lowest rate was among Moslem women from the Northern District – 2.37 and Haifa District – 2.41 (2.51 and 2.54 in 2019, respectively). The total fertility rate among Moslem women from the Jerusalem District was 3.07 per woman (3.25 in 2019).

⁶ The total fertility rate is the average number of children that a woman is expected to bear in her lifetime.

⁷ Data from the [UN website](#).

Households and Families

In 2021, the Moslem population numbered approximately 354,000 **households**,⁸ about 13% of the total number of households in Israel, as in the previous year.

The average size of households headed by Moslems was estimated at 4.46 persons, a large number compared to households headed by Jews (3.05) or Christians (3.06).

Most of the Moslem households (about 92%) were family households with at least one family. In 12,300 households there are two or more families. The rest of the households were non-family households, and most of them (about 95%) were households with a person living alone.

Approximately 28% of the households headed by Moslems had 6 persons or more, compared with only 9% of the households headed by Jews.

In 2021, there were 340,000 Moslem **families** in Israel.⁹

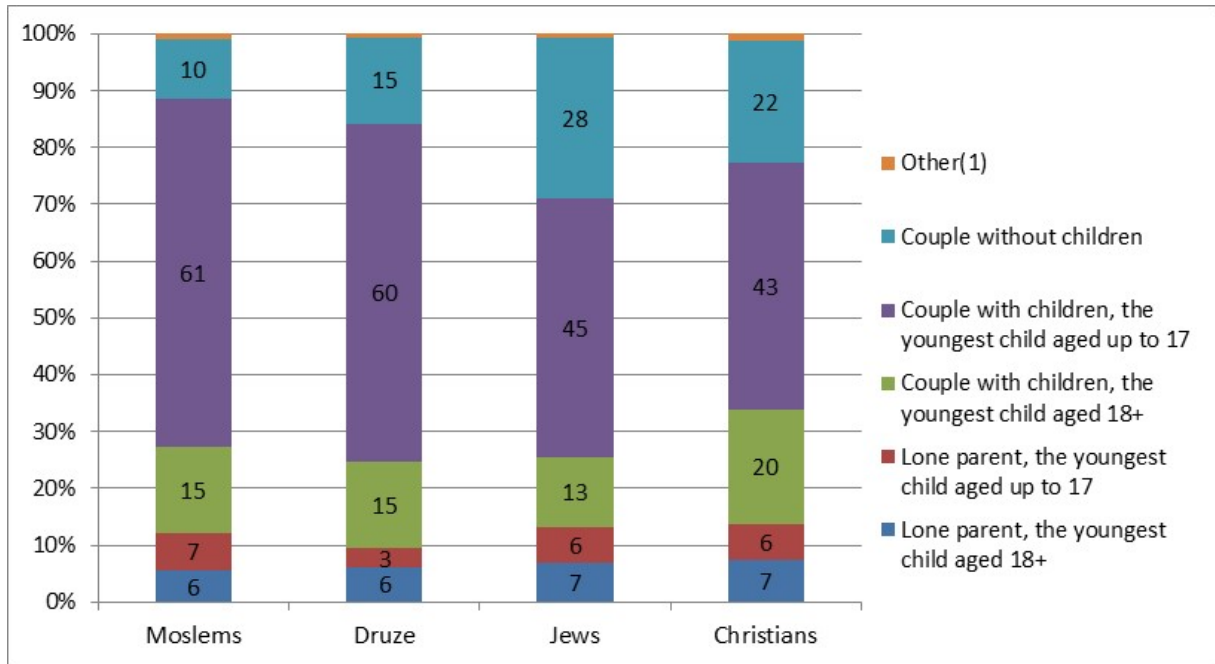
The composition of Moslem families by type of family is similar to that of the Druze families, and different than that of the Jewish families and the Druze families.

⁸ 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 2021 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).

⁹ 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.

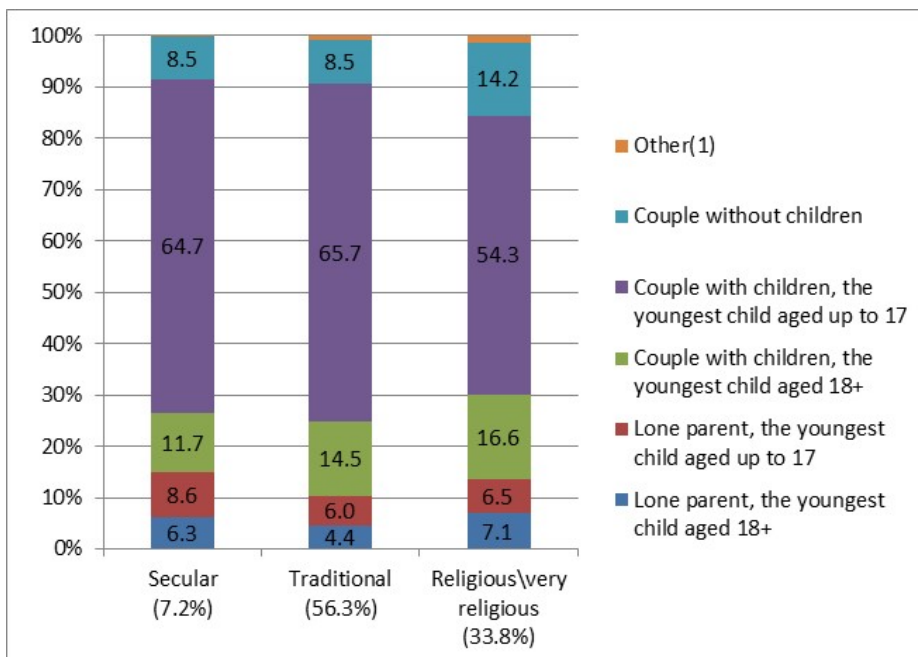
Diagram 5 – Families by Type of Family and Religion, 2021



(1) Incl. a family of grandparents with grandchildren without parents, or only siblings who live together without spouses or children; about 1%.

The Moslem families that maintain a traditional lifestyle make up more than half of the total Moslem families. The composition of Moslem families differs slightly in accordance with the religious lifestyle they follow. For example, the highest percentage of families with children up to the age of 17 is among the traditional families, as well as the lowest percentage of families with a lone parent.

Diagram 6 – Moslem Families, by Type of Family and Religious Lifestyle, 2021



(1) Incl. a family of grandparents with grandchildren without parents, or only siblings who live together without spouses or children.

Moslem families are larger than Jewish families. The largest families among Moslems are families who lead a traditionally religious lifestyle that include a couple with children up to the age of 17.

The relatively low average number of persons per family among the religious/very religious Moslem families is due to a higher percentage of couples without children, and couples with children aged 18 and over and a lower percentage of couples with children up to the age of 17, compared with families that maintain a secular or traditional lifestyle.

Table C - Average Number of Persons per a Moslem Family, by Religious Lifestyle, 2021

Religious lifestyle	Average number of persons per family
Non-religious	4.40
Traditional	4.71
Religious/very religious	4.22

The average number of children up to the age of 17 in Moslem families with children up to this age is 2.62, higher than the average number of children up to the age of 17 in Jewish families (2.42).

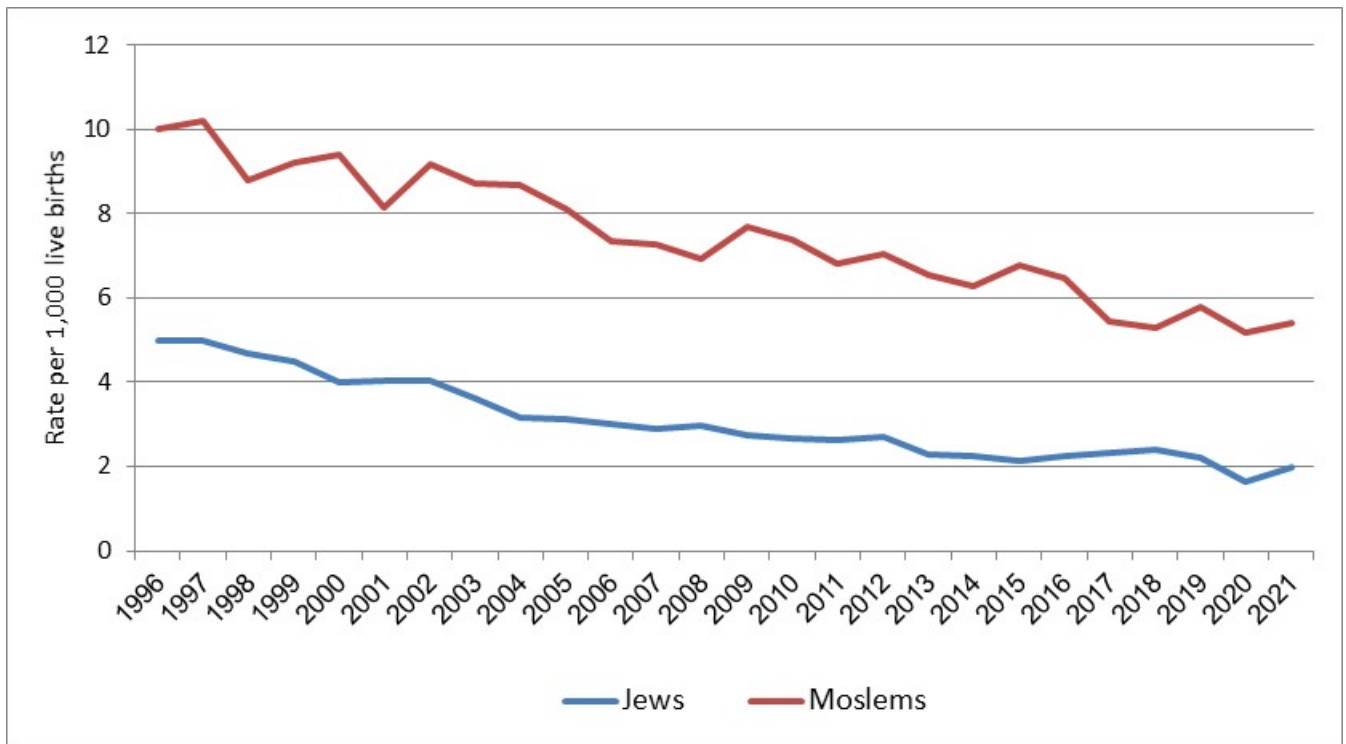
Health

The **life expectancy** of Moslems in 2021 was 75.8 years for men and 80.7 for women, compared to 81.5 among Jewish men and 85.2 for Jewish women.

The life expectancy of Moslems has been consistently increasing throughout the years. However, in the past two years there was a decrease, mainly among men, due to higher mortality from COVID-19.

In 2021, the **infant mortality** rate per 1,000 live births was 5.4 among Moslems and 2.0 among Jews. The rates were slightly higher compared with the rates in 2020, which were extremely low. The infant mortality rate has been consistently decreasing over the years.

Diagram 7 - Infant mortality among Moslems and Jews, 1996-2021



Education

Students in the Education System¹⁰ in 2020/21

In 2010/21, there were 395,348 Moslem students in primary and secondary education. (Of those students, 6,415 were enrolled in Hebrew education, and the rest were enrolled in Arab education).

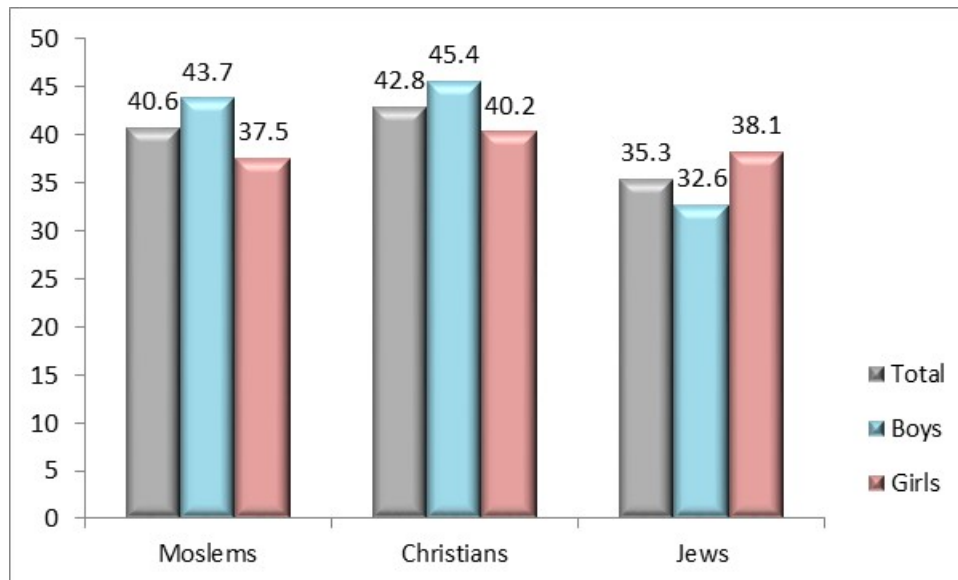
The Moslem students comprised 21.0% of all students, similar to the percentage in the 2019/20 school year (21.3%). The Moslem students comprised 87.5% of the students in Arab education.

In 2020/21, 38,106 Moslem students were enrolled in first grade, and comprised 87.5% of all first grade students in Arab education.

¹⁰ This includes the population of students in 2020/21 in the education system supervised by the Ministry of Education – both Arab and Jewish education (including educational institutions in East Jerusalem, but there is a lack of available data for many educational institutions in East Jerusalem).

Of the Moslem students enrolled in upper secondary schools in Arab education, 40.6% were enrolled in technological/vocational education.¹¹ This rate is somewhat lower than the rate among Christian upper secondary students – 42.8% and higher than the rate among Jewish upper secondary students (Hebrew education) – 35.3%.

Diagram 8 - Students Enrolled in Upper Secondary Schools in Technological/Vocational Education, by Religion and Sex, 2020/21



Matriculation Examinees in 2019/20

In 2019/20 there was an increase in the percentages of matriculation examinees entitled to a certificate compared with the previous year. In 2019/20, 69.6% of the examinees in Arab education were entitled to a matriculation certificate, compared with 82.7% in Hebrew education (as compared with 63.4% and 80.1% in 2018/19, respectively). That year, Moslem examinees comprised 86% of all examinees in Arab education, and their rate of entitlement to a certificate was 66.7% (60.3% in 2018/19). However, the rate of entitlement to a certificate among Christian examinees was 84.4%, and Druze examinees comprised approximately 90.2%.

¹¹ 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.

The rate of examinees who met university entrance requirements¹² was 51.3% of the examinees in Arab education, compared with 71.5% in Hebrew education. The rate among Moslem students increased from 46.1% in 2018/19 to 48.2% in 2019/20. For the sake of comparison, this rate was 68.8% among Druze students and 74% among Christian students.

Degree Recipients in 2020/21

In 2020/21, 10,000 Moslems received an academic degree¹³ from institutions of higher education in Israel, including 3,400 university degrees,¹⁴ 4,400 degrees from academic colleges, and 2,200 from colleges of education. The percentage of Moslems among all degree recipients in Israel in 2020/21 amounted to 11.9% (compared with 10.4% in 2019/20, 8.4% in 2016/17, 7.7% in 2015/16, 7.3% in 2014/15 and 6.7% in 2013/14). This percentage is considerably lower than the relative share of Moslems in the population of Israel (20.0% aged 22–32).¹⁵

8.6% of the degree recipients from universities and 14% of the degree recipients from academic colleges were Moslem, compared with 16.5% of the degree recipients from academic colleges of education.

Out of 10,000 Moslems who received academic degrees in 2020/21, 6,000 received a first degree, 3,100 received a second degree, and 88 received a third degree. In addition, 831 Moslems received academic diplomas.

Out of all first degree recipients, the percentage of Moslems was 11.4%; 12.0% of all second degree recipients; and 5.4% (88 people) of third degree recipients. The percentage of Moslem who received academic diploma was 20.5%.

¹² In addition to entitlement to a matriculation certificate, meeting university entrance requirements includes a passing grade in 3 units of Mathematics, and 4 units of English.

¹³ Wherever “degree” is written with no further details (first, second, or third degree), it also refers to academic diplomas (teaching certificate and other diplomas).

¹⁴ Including the Open University.

¹⁵ Ages 22–32 are the relevant ages for receipt of degrees, because 75% of all Moslem degree recipients were in that age group. The summation of ages is based on 2017 average data.

The percentage of Moslem women out of all women who received academic degrees (14.0%) was higher than the percentage of Moslem men out of all men who received academic degrees (8.3%). The gap was larger among first degree recipients (13.6% of women versus 7.8% of men) and second degree recipients (13.9% versus 8.7%, respectively), and it was moderate among academic diplomas recipients (21.2% versus 18.1%, respectively).

Among recipients of degrees from universities, the highest percentage of Moslems was from the University of Haifa (18.1%), and the lowest percentage was from the Weizmann Institute of Science (1.7%). At the Open University, the share of Moslems was 11.9%, compared with 9.7% at the Technion, 8.4% at Tel Aviv University, 6.8% at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, 6.0% at Ben-Gurion University, 4.7% at Bar-Ilan University, and 3.4% at Ariel University.

Out of degree recipients from 30 academic colleges that awarded degrees, the percentage of Moslems was higher than 10% at 14 colleges and lower than 1% at 4 colleges.

Out of degree recipients from 21 colleges of education that awarded degrees, the percentage of Moslems was higher than 10% at 12 colleges, and lower than 1% at 8 colleges.

Among recipients of a first degree from universities, academic colleges and the Open University, out of 107 subjects of study,¹⁶ the percentage of Moslems was relatively high (more than 25%) in the following subjects: Arabic – Language and Literature (73.2%), Hebrew Literature (73.2%), Culture and Art (64.4%), Humanities and Social Sciences (51.0%), English – Language and Literature (49.3%), Management of Health Systems (46.0%), Teacher Training (44.9%), Pharmacology (41.6%), Nursing (37.9%) Medical Laboratory Sciences (35.2%), and Hebrew Language (26.3%). 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 Visual Communication.

¹⁶ 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 107 subjects.

Among recipients of a second degree from universities, academic colleges and the Open University, out of 68 subjects of study,¹⁷ the percentage of Moslems was relatively high (more than 25%) in these subjects: Didactics (53.7%), Mathematics and Natural Sciences Teaching (32.3%) and Gerontology (26.9%). 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 2021 among Moslems aged 15 and over was 39.3% (51.5% among men and 27.0% among women). Notably, the percentage of participation among Moslem women was substantially lower than among Jewish women (64.9%), Christian women (49.2%), and Druze women (35.8%).

The employment rate (percentage of employed persons out of all persons aged 15 and over) among Moslems was 37.2% (48.6% among men, and 25.9% among women). This rate was significantly lower than that among Jews (63.0%), Christians (60.0%), and Druze (48.9%).

The percentage of unemployed persons among Moslems aged 15 and over was 5.2% – higher than the percentage of Jews (5.0%) Christians (3.9%) and Druze (3.3%).

Approximately 70% 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 13% worked in Human health and social work activities; and about 10% worked in Manufacturing.

About 26% 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 13% worked in Manufacturing.

About 33% of employed **Moslem women** worked in Education; about 25% worked in Human health and social work activities; about 14% 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.

¹⁷ 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 68 subjects.

86% of the employed Moslems worked in **four main professions**: about 33% were tradesmen in manufacturing, construction, and other trades; about 21% were academic professionals; about 19% were service and sales workers; and about 12% were unskilled workers.

About 50% of the employed Moslem **men** were tradesmen in manufacturing and construction and other tradesmen; about 12% were academic professionals; about 12% were service and sales workers; and about 12% were unskilled workers.

About 37% of the employed Moslem **women** were academic professionals; about 33% were service and sales workers; and about 12% were unskilled workers.

In 250,000 Moslem **households** (71.0% of all Moslem households), there was at least one employed person.

In about 15% of the Moslem households, all of the household members were employed, compared with 44.1% of the Jewish households, about 31% of the Christian households, and about 22% of the Druze households.

Housing density in Moslem households was 1.35 persons per room, higher than in Jewish households (0.78), Christian households (0.97), and Druze households (1.09).

Welfare Statistics for 2021

Persons Registered at Social Services Departments¹⁸ and Persons with Defined Need of Intervention¹⁹ Registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs

Approximately 277,000 Moslems were registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs in 2021. Of the Moslems who were registered, about 52.9% were women and about 47.1% were men. Of Moslems 15 years of age and over who were registered, 51.0% were married, about 37.7% had never been married, and the rest were widowers (5.8%) or divorced (about 5.4%).

¹⁸ 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 Welfare and Social Affairs and a treatment file has been opened for them.

¹⁹ Need for intervention: The reason why the individual/family applied or was referred to the social-services departments. The social worker treating the family records the household's need for intervention from a list of 29 needs, for each treatment file, as well as the individual needs of family members from a set list of 48 needs (including "normal"). The need for intervention of family members listed in the file who have no need for intervention is recorded as "normal".

About half (49.6%) of the Moslems who were registered were defined as needing intervention in at least one area that is not in the category of "normal".

Half (49.8%) of the registered Moslems are treated for poverty and exclusion, 26.5% for difficulties in relationships within the family and 35.6% for problems caused by various characteristics.²⁰

Of the registered Moslems, 45.8% were defined as needing intervention of the type of personal and social barriers of functionality, 2.9% – needing intervention for violence, exploitation and neglect, and 1.8% – needing intervention for risky behaviour, social marginalization and delinquency.

Of the registered Moslems, 14.8% struggled with diagnosed physical, sensory, cognitive or mental disabilities, 10.6% with special life situations and 0.5% struggled with an emergency.

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

About 58,000 were placed in welfare frameworks in 2021. The vast majority (about 91.2%) of placed persons among Moslems were placed in community frameworks.²¹ In comparison, only about 7.1% were placed in out-of-home frameworks,²² and 1.7% were placed in both community and out-of-home frameworks. This breakdown differs from that of Jews, among whom 75.5% were placed in community frameworks, 19.9% were placed

²⁰ As of 2021, the published data is from the new basic data system, following the changes that took place in the level of clusters and the needs for intervention. Thus, more than one treatment file can be opened for a family or an individual, or they can be recorded for more than one need for intervention, and they will be counted for each one of them. Therefore, the sum of needs for intervention is higher than 100%.

Problems caused by various characteristics include: Old age – a senior citizen, old age – a caring family member, addictions, immigration and migration, disability, an event of emergency/security/natural disasters/plague, bereavement and loss – road accidents/suicide/murder, sexual trauma.

²¹ A person who continues living with his natural family, and who receives community services and support in accordance with the "Looking Towards the Community" policy of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs. Examples of community settings are: day care centers, after-school child care programs, day care in a home setting, parent and child centers, and centers for the prevention of violence.

²² A person who is unable to live with his family due to his own exposure or exposure of his family to situations of distress and risk. Examples of out-of-home placement: foster families, shelters, boarding schools, emergency centers, nursing home.

in out-of-home frameworks, and 4.6% were placed both in community and out-of-home frameworks.

Transportation

Vehicles

At the end of 2021, 16.9% of private vehicles (privately owned) were owned by Moslems, 75.9% were owned by Jews; 13.4% of the motorcycles (privately owned) were owned by Moslems, 81.3% were owned by Jews.

Drivers

In 2021, there were 4.8 million drivers (licenced to drive), of whom 747,492 were Moslems (15.7%), 3.6 million Jews (76.6%) and 368,000 members of other religions (7.7%).

Of Moslem drivers, 22.2% are licenced to drive a truck, and 7.1% are licenced to drive a motorcycle. By comparison, 8.6% of Jewish drivers are licenced to drive a truck and 15.4% are licenced to drive a motorcycle.

Of all those licenced to drive, 44.7% are women, and of the Moslems who are licenced to drive, 40.0% are women. Only half (51.7%) of Moslem women aged 16 and over are licenced to drive, compared with 58.1% of all Jewish women over the age of 16. Most Moslem women aged 25-44 have a driver's licence (69.5%), compared with only 8.1% aged 65 and over.

Of all those licenced to drive, 55.3% are men, of the Moslems who are licenced to drive, 60.0% are men, and of the Jews who are licenced to drive, 53.9% are men. Most Moslem men aged 16 and over are licenced to drive – 76.4%; 84.8% of Moslems aged 25-44 and 58.8% of Moslems aged 65 and over have a driver's licence.

Road Accidents with Casualties

In 2021, 20,230 persons were injured in road accidents with casualties of the Expanded R.A. type.²³ Of these, 4,874 Moslems were injured (24.1% of all casualties) – 92 were killed, 507 were seriously injured and 4,275 were slightly injured.

²³ 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.

Of all the Moslems casualties, 68.6% were men and 31.4% were women. The percentage of Moslem men who were casualties in road accidents (68.6%) is higher than the percentage of all men who were casualties (61.2%).

In all categories of the severity of injury, the percentage of Moslem men injured was higher than the percentage of Moslem women: 88.0% of those killed, 83.0% of the seriously injured, and 66.5% of the slightly injured were men.

Of Moslem children aged 0-14, 11 were killed in road accidents, 12.0% of all Moslems killed in road accidents in 2021. This is in comparison with 14 Jewish children aged 0-14 who were killed in road accidents, which is 1.1% of all Jews killed in road accidents in that year.

In the age group 15-24, 191 Moslems were seriously injured, which is 37.7% of all seriously injured Moslems (higher than this age group's share in the population – 20.3%) and 7.8% of all seriously injured in road accidents.

The majority of Moslems who were casualties in road accidents were drivers of vehicles – 46.8% of all Moslem casualties, similar to all those who were casualties as drivers of vehicles (46.7%). In contrast, the percentage of Moslems who were casualties as pedestrians (6.5%) is lower than the total number of pedestrians who were casualties in accidents (13.8%).

In 2021, 2,786 pedestrians were casualties, of whom 315 were Moslems. The highest number (108) of Moslem pedestrian casualties was in the 0-14 age group (34.3% of Moslem pedestrian casualties). Of the 1,718 Moslem car passengers who were casualties, 431 were children aged 0-14 (25.1% of the Moslem car passengers who were casualties). Of the 29 Moslem bicycle riders who were casualties, 16 were children aged 0-14 (55.2% of Moslem bicycle riders who were casualties).