



**STATE OF ISRAEL**

**Ministry of Justice**

Annex to the Combined 5<sup>th</sup> and 6th Periodic Reports Concerning

**IMPLEMENTATION OF THE**

**Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Additional Protocols**

**According to the List of Issues**

*Compiled by the Office of the Deputy Attorney General (International Law)*

*Ministry of Justice*

**September 2023**

## **INTRODUCTION**

1. Hereinafter is the Annex to the Combined 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Periodic Report of the Government of the State of Israel, submitted to the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, in accordance with the requirements of Article 44 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter - the "Convention" or the "CRC") and the CRC Treaty-specific Guidelines (CRC/C/58/Rev.3).
2. This Annex contains additional and statistical information as stated in the report.

## **Part I**

### **Question 2(b)**

3. Additional information about the Government's 2022 strategic plan for the prevention of risky behaviors among children and youth - The plan includes four strategic goals divided into interim goals and procedures, from which five procedures were chosen to be promoted. The four strategic goals are: joint early detection of early risk situations; family-community empowerment for prevention and non-criminal intervention in risk situations; improving the sequence of interventions for prevention, treatment, enforcement and rehabilitation adapted to children and youth; and encouraging data-based decision-making. Accordingly, the GCRCY unit is currently leading a study of an "inter-ministerial customer journey" to prevent risky behaviors, which is designed to improve the sequence of interventions and better understand the children and youth's point of view, alongside that of parents and the relevant professionals. Ultimately, the aim of the study is to improve the sequence of treatment and the synchronization between all relevant factors.

### **Question 2(d)**

4. Hereinafter is additional information on the five-year plan (2022-2026), titled "Tkadum – Progress", for the Arab population in Israel under Government Resolution No. 550, relating to the fields of Health, Education and Welfare.
5. The control and supervision over the plan's implementation have also been improved and extensive work was carried out with full Inter-Ministerial cooperation along with local authorities, civil society organizations, research institutes and public participation. This resolution, *inter alia*, includes the promotion of the following fields:

6. Health - the plan designated a budget of 650 Million NIS (178 Million USD) for the Ministry of Health (MoH), and it includes smoking prevention activities, physical education among children and youth and raising mental health well-being awareness. Education (including higher education) - with a budget of 9.4 Billion NIS (2.8 Billion USD). Among other things, this GR established a team tasked with formulating a plan to increase the rate of matriculation entitlement in the Arab population headed by the Ministry of Education (MoE) DG. The team is also tasked with reducing the drop-out rate and reducing violence in the education system. Welfare - with a budget of 615 Million NIS (168.5 Million USD), in addition to a budget of 200 Million NIS (54.8 Million USD) for advancement of young persons in all fields of life.

**Question 2(f)**

7. Hereinafter is additional information on cooperation of the Government with NGOs.
8. The GCRCY maintains a constant dialogue with NGOs, through teams and round tables, and involves them in many processes. For example, during the Covid-19 Pandemic, the GCRCY's Unit, together with the National Council for the Child NGO, led a round table attended by Government Ministries and other NGOs, to discuss the issue of children and youth during the Pandemic. This enabled the quick identification of many needs, facilitated a common and swift thinking regarding required solutions and allowed rapid action. NGOs also take part in inter-ministerial teams led by the Unit, for example, in preparation for the formulation of a government strategic plan to prevent risky behaviours among children and youth. The MoJ held a large public participation conference called "Open Doors", in which the Unit led a wide roundtable on "Children and Youth under the Law", the Coordination Unit also led conferences and training seminars comprising various organizations. Surveys distributed by the Unit to gather information from the field, are also distributed among NGOs.
9. A large portion of the social services provided by the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs (MoWaSA) is conducted through NGOs. MoWaSA's employees conduct an ongoing discourse with NGOs, enabling the organizations to continue developing knowledge and intervention methods alongside government support for their ongoing activities. In addition, designated consultations on policy issues take place with the National Council for the Child at the Public Committee on Youth Law and with the Lobby to Combat Sexual Violence NGO.

10. The Children and Youth Complaints Commission for out-of-home placed children (CaYCC) maintains frequent collaborations with NGOs, the Academia, and related Government Ministries. The CaYCC is assisted by an advisory forum that includes representatives of the MoWaSA and the Ministries of Justice and Education, NGOs, the Academia, boarding schools' former directors and graduates, and representatives of supervision authority and policy-makers in the field of out-of-home placement.
11. The CaYCC, together with the Foreign Relations Department of the MoWaSA, initiated learning and training workshops, funded by the European Union and conducted together with offices of ombudspersons for children in various European countries. During 2021-2022, the Commission held a Twinning program in which study tours were held in several European countries, together with Israeli NGOs.
12. The MoE also holds activities in cooperation with NGOs, the Academia, local governance and other ministries. In 2019, the MoE carried out a public participation process with roughly 17,000 people, to examine how to lead a process of inclusion of all pupils in the general education system. In addition, over the past two years, there was continuous contact with the JDC and Beit Issie Shapiro in order to promote aspects of social inclusion of pupils with disabilities into the general education system. Among the meetings that were held was a meeting regarding the implementation of Amendment No. 11 of the *Special Education Law* 5748-1988. In addition, the Children At-risk and Youth Education Division provides financial support to 34 NGOs that operate programs and services for at-risk children and youth. The total sum of support stands at approximately 6,100,000 NIS (1.67 Million USD).

#### **Question 4**

#### **Question 4(b)**

13. As stated in the Report, all services provided to children in general and at-risk children in particular, are provided according to the best interests of the child principle, as mentioned in various legislative provisions. In addition, the working concept, procedures and professional tools of caring for pupils in out-of-home facilities are intended to enable these children to experience a beneficial childhood and proper development, and provide them with tools and skills to prepare them for future adulthood and independence. In 2022, an updated set of procedures was published by

the MoWaSA, and has been implemented in all districts, intended to ensure the pupils' needs are properly addressed.

### **Question 5**

14. Hereinafter is further information on the use of custody for the purpose of removing children – This is done only as a last resort by the PIA Enforcement Unit, only when the parents refuse to cooperate with the removal procedures, it is subject to the approval of the Director of Enforcement and Foreigners Administration and there is routine judicial scrutiny on the custody and removal. According to Section 1.8 of procedure No. 10.3.0001, when custody and removal orders are issued against a family with children, placing them in custody at the Ben-Gurion Airport detention facility, children meet a social worker who prepares a social report on their well-being, and on the impact of their removal from Israel, considering the best interests of the child. This report is submitted to the person authorized to issue a removal order and, may influence their decision. Note that many cases are heard by the Appeals Tribunals and the Administrative Courts, and in some cases, due to the complexity and special need of the families, they are released from custody, subject to certain guarantees and conditions.
15. Hereinafter is additional information concerning measures taken to ensure the right of the child to be heard in legal proceedings.
16. In 2022, the National Child Representation Unit (NCRU) approached the Myers-Joint-Brookdale Institute, in order to conduct research and provide information towards the development of an intervention planning system and an ongoing measurement of results. The research is meant to provide tools for gathering information about the characteristics, needs, previous interventions and strengths of the children receiving legal service; better planning of the representation by the attorney; monitoring the outputs and the achievement of the representation's goals, and for formulating a policy and work plan. The NCRU also requested to conduct a pilot to examine the extent to which the developed tools actually serve their purpose.

17. The study<sup>1</sup> found that only 3.8% of children oppose legal representation, 21.5% show a neutral attitude towards it and 65.8% support it; 43.6% need a sense of competence and self-sufficiency; 41.6% have difficulty expressing positions and preferences to the lawyer; 26.7% have psychological difficulty to cope with the legal process; and 25.6% lack knowledge and understanding of the legal process. It was found that the degree of participation the child in their legal representation is directly related to the extent of the exhaustion of their social rights, as better relations with the welfare services improve the children's' ability to psychologically cope with the legal process.
18. The research also confirmed that children's participation in both their legal representation and in the course of their treatment increases in accordance with their involvement through the expression of their position and preferences; understanding of the legal process; and the ability to affect the process.

**Question 6(a)**

19. Following a High Court of Justice ruling (H.C.J. 6946/17 *M.G. v. The Minister of Interior* (22.11.2018)), a hand-written "Notice of Live Birth" is to be given to parents who are foreign residents until the Ministry of Health completes the establishment of a system allowing for the issuance of such document in digital form. Following the ruling, constant efforts are underway to finalize the digitalization of the "Notice of Live Birth".

**Question 6(d)**

20. Hereinafter is additional information on the 2022 regulations pursuant to Section 4(9) to the *Communications Law*, concerning filtering of offensive content. According to Regulation 51, an authorized provider of Internet access service shall offer its subscribers a service to filter offensive websites contents as defined by law, free of charge, and shall inform its customers of this service. The filtering service shall be based on the analysis of the websites' content and not only on a list of websites to filter. The service provider must contact its customers and offer this filtering service, at a minimum, at the time of entering into an agreement with the customer to receive Internet access service; and every six (6) months thereafter (except if the subscriber

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<sup>1</sup> Teper, Y., Sarver, M., & Arazi, T. (2023). *Lawyer of My Own Developing a tool for the planning and management of the legal representation of children in civil proceedings and for evaluating its outcomes: Pilot findings at T0*. S-222-23. Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute. (Hebrew)  
<https://brookdale.jdc.org.il/publication/lawyer-of-my-own-developing-a-tool-pilot-findings/>

receives the service). The service shall be connected within 24 hours of the request thereto.

21. Additional information on the Inter-Ministerial Team on Protection of Children on the Internet established by the Minister of Communication in March 2023: The team held its first hearing on July 9, 2023. In this meeting ample information was presented, including the main arenas used to harm children and youth (in 2022 these arenas were: Instagram (28%) WhatsApp (25%), Stips forum (10%) and Tik tok (9%) with the rest of the apps ranging between 2%-4%), review of local filtration products, the importance of parents' involvement, etc.
22. Recently, a precedential sentence was given by the Be'er-Sheva Magistrate Court that convicted a defendant for multiple offences of sexual harassment and invasion of privacy, *inter alia*, for opening groups on various applications and selling thousands of sexual contents of young Israeli girls. The defendant was sentenced to five (5) years imprisonment, nine (9) months of suspended imprisonment and compensation to the victims (C.C. 53431-10-21 *State of Israel v. Idan Mikhailov* (7.9.22)).
23. The State Attorney's Guidelines No. 2.22 (2016) entitled "Publication, possession or consumption of an "abomination" containing the image of a minor" and No. 2.29 (2017) entitled "Investigation and prosecution for crimes of publishing photographs, recordings, or films of a person of a sexual nature, without consent" were issued. These guidelines, which were updated in 2021, guide prosecutors when dealing with such severe offences, including on the prosecution's policy on Amendment No. 10 to the *Prevention of Sexual Harassment Law*.
24. Moreover, MoJ representatives give lectures in schools country-wide regarding Amendment No. 10 to the *Prevention of Sexual Harassment Law*, and educating pupils about the law.

#### **Question 7(a)**

25. The Committee established in January 2022 by the Minister of Education, included representatives from various departments in the MoE, the Academia, the National Pupils and Youth Council and of parents and teachers' organizations, as well as representatives of NGOs engaged in education against racism. The MoJ's Anti-Racism

Unit played a significant role in promoting the establishment of this committee, spearheading the Committee's activities and in formulating the Committee's recommendations.

26. Hereinafter are several notable examples of the MoE Committee's recommendations.

The Committee recommended that prevention of racism become a mandatory subject in all education institutions in Israel, with a ministerial budget; it was further recommended to develop a ministerial mechanism to deal with the prevention of racism, which will include, among other things: training of teachers to identify racism, respond to it and prevent it, as well as an intervention plan in crisis situations. The Committee also recommended to recognize "living in partnership" and 'anti-racism education' as unique education fields for the purpose of teaching, including in teachers education institutions and as a basis for relevant policy; to designate an annual "Peak-week" in the week of March 21, the International Anti-Racism Day; to include the Director General Circular for "living in partnership" and education against racism in the mandatory outline of training teaching staff, including the integration of the subject as mandatory in the professional development processes for administrative and academic staff. In addition, it was recommended that every academic teachers' training institution will have a person in charge of leading the "living in partnership" subject, and determine that incidents of racism will be grounds for referral to the disciplinary and ethics committee of that institution, according to a predetermined outline. Moreover, the Committee recommended that the topics of education against racism and education for "living in partnership" also become mandatory in the training of managers and administrative staff of the MoE. The recommendations further include guidance for parents on "living in partnership" and the prevention of racism, public campaign, cooperation with municipalities and local authorities, as well as with teachers and pupils' organizations and with the community in general.

#### **Question 7(b)**

27. Hereinafter is additional information regarding children and youth held in the Ofek facility.

28. Assessment – upon arrival, each youth undergoes an interview with a social worker and psychosocial diagnosis in order to be aware of important issues and potential risk factors. Following this stage, an individually tailored treatment plan is prepared.



29. Therapeutic groups – Social workers in Ofek regularly hold two group treatments dealing with "violence prevention" and "healthy sexuality" for all the wings in the facility. Additionally, some youth prisoners participate in individual sessions with social workers and a psychologist.
30. Introductory days – throughout the year, children are exposed to alternative measures to imprisonment, follow-up frameworks and diversion programs. During these programs, youth meet with representatives of these frameworks and of the Youth Probation Service (YPS), Youth Custody Authority (YCA) and the Prisoner Rehabilitation Authority (PRA).
31. Re-entry Court Model – within the framework of the inter-ministerial cooperation adopted in the Ofek facility, social workers and other professionals responsible for treatment of youth in conflict with the law, create a rehabilitation and reintegration program for youth transitioning back into the community upon their release. This includes a "master" program for each youth about to be released, that can be extended to any youth expected to be arrested or sent to prison. A team of social workers accompanies them in meetings with all relevant community authorities and with the release committee. The model addresses the integration of youth in post-imprisonment settings, including out-of-home placement, while maintaining continuous and intensive working relationships with the YPS and the PRA.
32. "Ofek outside the walls" – Since 2020, released youth are accompanied by the facility's social workers during their stay in post-imprisonment settings.
33. Educational programs – These programs encompass various aspects of the youth's environment, including their functioning within family and community settings. They are operated by education officers, instructors, volunteers and community members. These programs are meant to equip youth with skills for independent life and optimal reintegration into the community. Imprisoned youth complete their formal education, in accordance with the *Compulsory Education Law 5709-1949*, while taking into account their abilities and needs. During the summer, various organizations and volunteers operate a campus aimed at enriching the youth's daily activities. Other programs deal with the development of functional and managerial skills, such as planning, organization, cognitive flexibility and self-control.

34. Other rehabilitative programs – these include programs that improve physical, social, emotional and cognitive functions, also through the use of animals. Additionally, youth are provided with programs aimed at fostering family communication, managing leisure time through the development of new skills and encourage the creation of relationships, through engaging in activities such as theatre and martial arts.
35. Staff training – the staff at Ofek facility's undergo specialized training focusing on youth treatment, with a specific focus on the characteristics of imprisoned youth and treatment methods for youth in conflict with the law.
36. Positive updates - Following a review by official visitors, an IPS procedure regarding the detention of youth in Ofek facility that allowed placing youth in a "time-out cell", was amended.

**Question 7(f)**

37. The pilot aims to promote diversion programs for youth, both by expanding responses by the Youth Custody Authority and by increasing the youth's early motivation to cooperate with treatment programs, to increase its efficiency.
38. The work model includes reference to three stages of criminal proceedings: detention, sentencing and the parole. To address all those stages, several steps were taken, including:
- a. Expanding the possibilities of placement in diversion programs, after the examination of the youth's profile, circumstances, severity of the offence, etc.
  - b. Participation of the YCA in the weekly meetings of the Detainees Committee to present and discuss complex youth cases.
  - c. Holding round tables in cases of youth who reject alternatives to detention and diversion programs with the youth's family and professional authorities, to create an influence group and convince them to withdraw their opposition.
  - d. Participation of a probation officer in the sentencing committees to regulate and ensure efficient way of transferring professional responsibility between the YPS and the PRA while maintaining a therapeutic continuum, including by compiling a detailed report.

- e. Probation officers at Ofek facility conduct follow-up meetings regarding youth who remain detained until the end of their proceedings, despite all therapeutic attempts. Follow-up meetings are held every three weeks until sentencing. Following an imprisonment sentence, they are transferred to the sentencing committee.

39. Hereinafter is additional data regarding youth who were transferred to alternatives to detention (2019-2023):

- 2023 (until April) – a total of 266 youth were detained until the end of proceedings, and 109 were released to out-of-home detention alternatives – a total of 41%.
- 2022 – 434 of 922 youth who were detained until the end of proceedings, were eventually released and subjected to alternatives to detention in the community (including to electronic supervision). 221 were also released to out-of-home detention. In total, 71% were released to alternatives to detention.
- 2021 – 494 of 900 youth who were detained until the end of proceedings, were eventually released to alternatives to detention in the community (including electronic supervision). 155 were also released to out-of-home alternatives to detention. In total, 72.1% were released to alternatives to detention.
- 2020 – 524 youth were detained until the end of proceedings, of which 247 were released to alternatives to detention in the community (including electronic supervision). Due to the Covid-19 Pandemic, 122 youth were released to out-of-home alternatives to detention. In total, 70.2% were released to alternatives to detention.
- 2019 – 873 youth were detained until the end of proceedings, of which 503 were released to alternatives to detention in the community (including electronic supervisions). 179 youth were released to out-of-home alternatives to detention. In total, 78% were released to alternatives to detention.

40. Shelters for Trafficking in Persons (TIP) victims - hereinafter is the occupancy of children and youth who stayed in these shelters with their mothers (the mothers were the trafficking victims, unless stated otherwise):

- 2019 – 20 children;
- 2020 – 21 children;
- 2021 – 17 children;
- 2022 – 13 children;
- 2023 (until April) – seven children, and a girl who is a TIP victim herself.

41. New shelters and Institutions – hereinafter are the existing construction plans at the Youth Custody Authority:
42. Expansion of the "Tsofia" center – the plans were approved and the work is expected to begin in the near future (approved places – 36).
43. Expansion of the 'El Bustan' center with two (2) additional protective groups – one for girls threatened by family members, which require maximum protection. This group will enable the staff to better pinpoint the girls' needs and to understand the required responses. The second group will be a short-term diagnostic group enabling diagnosis and intervention in times of crisis (24 places).
44. Establishment of two (2) additional groups in the "Ah'va" residence – the groups are intended for short-term placement for the purpose of diagnosis and crisis intervention. Expected implementation – 2023 (24 places).
45. Conversion of the "Naot Hadar" hostel into a designated youth hostel for the LGBTQI+ community (16 places).
46. Reopening of the "Beit Ariel" residential facility – An inclusive residential facility for children with intellectual disabilities in Jerusalem. After a comprehensive renovation the residential facility will be outsourced (16 places).
47. Opening of the "Home of your own" boarding-school in Rishon Letzion – the boarding-school is integrated into the community (24 places).
48. In addition, five (5) therapeutic communities will be established for youth with addictions: community for boys from the northern and central districts (24 places), community for girls (24 places), community for boys from the southern and Jerusalem

districts (24 places), community for youth of the Jewish ultra-Orthodox population (24 place), community for Arab children (16 place).

**Question 7(g)**

49. Hereinafter is additional information on assistance centers for children who are victims of crimes.
50. The Ministry has adopted a policy according to which every sexually-abused child or youth is entitled to professional restorative emotional treatment. The treatment is provided to the family at no cost, and regardless of the existence of criminal proceedings. Treatment is provided in regulated and supervised centers throughout the country, which are highly accessible, including from the cultural and linguistic perspectives. The therapists meet high professional requirements (academic degrees in relevant fields, including social work, psychology, therapy and/or criminology) and are also trained in treating child victims of sexual abuse. The treatment includes guidance for parents of under-age victims. The treatment centers include mechanisms for guidance and training of treatment teams, including collection of data about the children being treated.
51. The Ministry's treatment services also include treatment of children and youth presenting age-inappropriate and/or abusive sexual behaviour, in order to deal with the widespread phenomenon of sexual abuse perpetrated by children and youth who usually harm other children and youth, including within the same family. The treatment in these cases is given regardless of the existence of criminal proceedings.
52. Between the years 2019-2023, The Ministry allocated an annual sum of approximately 30 Million NIS (8.2 Million USD) for emotional therapy services for child and youth victims of sexual abuse.
53. Child and youth victims of sexual abuse who stay in out-of-home facilities receive additional designated treatment by therapists specializing in the field, funded by the Ministry.
54. Shelters for battered women, often populate children who arrive to the shelter with their mothers. The shelter provides the children with social care, educational assistance, support and accompaniment by mentors, all in a safe space of their own. If a child or

youth is found to have been sexually abused, they are examined and treated either by a paediatric social worker at the shelter or in a specialized center.

55. Hereinafter is additional information on the MoWaSA treatment centers for persons with disabilities.
56. There are of six (6) centers nationwide operated by providers who specialize in the sexual-social field and provide tailored and accessible solutions for service recipients with disabilities, their families and their care givers. These professionals are therapists (social/psychological/criminological workers, etc.) who have been trained in sexual-social therapy and education and have proven experience in providing a response to children and youth - offenders and victims, as well as actions for prevention and information in the field, fully adapted to their needs.

**Question 8(a)**

57. Following are examples of responses and solutions for the treatment of parent-child relationship:
58. Parental Coordination Program – A new program that operates in centers for couples and family therapy, used as an intervention model for parents in high-conflict separation and divorce processes, who struggle to manage joint parenting. In 2022, there were 10 parental coordination programs, providing response to 197 parents.
59. Parent-Child centers and parenting channels - Intensive, multi-professional therapeutic centers for children at-risk and their parents, aim to improve the relationship between parents and children and their abilities to function. Each family receives a tailor-made treatment plan. 400 parent-child centers, in addition to other parenting channels operated in 2022, providing treatment to roughly 22,000 parents and children.
60. Multi-purpose day-care – A model that offers a therapeutic solution within the framework of a day-care center, providing diverse services under one roof – education and treatment alongside therapeutic solutions for babies, toddlers and pre-schoolers and their parents, in risk situations such as neglect, violence, developmental problems, trauma and crisis. In 2022, 2,764 children and parents received treatment in 73 day-care facilities.

61. Contact centers – These Centers provide regional professional services, bearing in mind the best interests of the child and specialize in the maintaining, developing and/or strengthening of the relationship between children and their parents and other family members, in situations of crisis and conflict in the family against the background of separation, divorce and/or domestic violence and a situations of risk, when the children do not live with their parents or live with one of them and the encounter between them requires a protective setting. The service is provided according to a Court decision or by a referral of a professional body. In 2022, responses were provided in 69 centers to 2,409 families and 4,363 children and youth.
62. Soft shell – An intensive treatment program for toddlers and infants at-risk and their parents in the family space and in an educational framework. In 2022, the program treated 200 infants and toddlers at-risk and their parents in 13 local authorities.
63. Families' Program - A support and guidance program for parents and young children (ages 0-4), aimed at preventing the development of risk and neglect situations through group meetings. In 2022, there were 14 programs, attending to 300 families.
64. Smart centers and day-care centers – Intensive community therapeutic centers that provide comprehensive care and treatment for all children and youth' needs. The centers also intervene with parents, regarding their parental functioning and offer a therapeutic framework for various needs, including protection and supervision for children and youth at high-risk. The centers aim to reduce and prevent at-risk situations while providing parents with treatment. These centers are the "last stop" before placing the child or youth in an out-of-home facility. In 2022, 1,360 children and their parents attended.
65. Comprehensive programs for the rehabilitation of families and children at-risk – In 2022, the Ministry developed an integrated model for programs that deal with at-risk situations, as well as a model for a differential basket of responses adapted to the families' size and composition, which began operating in 2023. For example, the "Beneficial Road" program is aimed to strengthen and rehabilitate families with children and youth at high-risk aged from birth to 18, and to create a beneficial and permanent home. In 2022, the program operated in 17 municipalities with the participation of 419 families. In 2023, 1,292 children and youth participated.

66. Training of boarding-school personnel – The Ministry develops courses and advanced studies for the professional and therapeutic boarding school staffs. The range of courses is extensive and provides an educational and training solution for all staff members. During 2022, 13 training courses were conducted. In addition to national courses, joint training sessions were held with the MoH to train "gatekeepers" on suicide prevention. During the year, about 20 concentrated training days took place at both district and national levels.

**Question 8(c)**

67. Statistics relating to requests for family reunification – In 2021 (until July 6), 708 requests according to the temporary provision for family reunification were filed and 238 were approved. In 2020, 1,353 requests for family reunification were filed and 742 were approved. In 2019, 1,048 requests for family reunification were filed and 658 were approved. Many of the remaining applications are still pending. The difference between the numbers in each year do not necessarily mean that the requests were denied, some of them (especially from 2020-2021) are still being examined.

**Question 9(d)**

68. Hereinafter is additional data on planning for the Bedouin population and public participation.
69. Planning for the Bedouin population – There are 18 Bedouin localities with approved outline plans, including the city of Rahat, Lakiya, Hura, Kuseife, Tel-Sheva, Segev Shalom and Ar'ara in the Negev. All of these plans include infrastructure such as schools, health clinics, running water, electricity, roads, pavements, etc. Additional 11 localities that are under the jurisdiction of the Neve Midbar and Al-Kasum Regional Councils also have approved outline plans.
70. In addition, the planning procedures for four (4) additional localities are ongoing. Government Resolution No. 1362 was approved in April 2022, according to which, three (3) new additional Bedouin localities will be established. These localities are expected to include many residents of the unauthorized villages where they currently reside.



71. Public participation – In recent years there has been an open and fully responsive dialogue between government representatives and representatives from the Bedouin community regarding their needs and the requested services for the community, taking into consideration the cultural aspect. Community representatives and local councils take part in every discussion concerning planning residential neighbourhoods, and every development of a new social service is carried out in collaboration with the public and attentiveness to their needs. There is an ongoing dialogue and a deepened understanding of the needs of the community, with the aim of finding just and appropriate modalities for the Bedouin population.
72. Hereinafter is additional data on water supply to the unauthorized Bedouin villages and water quality.
73. Water Supply to Unauthorized Bedouin Villages - Many houses in the unauthorized villages were built without building permits, in violation of the *Planning and Construction Law 5725-1965*. Therefore, the water supply to these houses was prevented as the Law prohibits supplying water to illegal buildings (Section 157A). While the Government does not question its duty to supply its inhabitants with services such as water, it is practically impossible to supply such services to sporadic places that disregard the national building and planning programs.
74. In recent years, water to these residents was supplied through hundreds of supply points built on existing supply lines. The water supply was conducted to a consumer who requested it in the name of a group of residents. These points have allowed access to water on a humanitarian basis in accordance to the law and in relevant case law (in this regard see Annex I to Israel's CESCR 4<sup>th</sup> Periodic Report of 2019, para. 213-216). Following several difficulties, including non-payment, abuse of the ownership of the connection against other consumers, etc., the Water Authority has promoted distribution of water to these localities, by the Negev Waters Company which was chosen by a designated tender. The company has placed additional water connections near the delivery points (and thus still abiding by the legal requirement not to directly connect illegal structures). Also, every family may receive its own water meter, hence preventing dependency on other consumers or owners of water connections. In 2020, this pilot program was approved by the Water Authority and as of December 2022,

there were 49 connections, 1,288 water meters, providing water for a population of about 33,000 persons.

75. In 2022, the Government adopted Government Resolution No. 1279 entitled "*Governmental plan for socio-economic development of the Bedouin population in the Negev for the years 2022-2026*", dedicating 150 Million NIS (41 Million USD) to the development of sewage systems (councils and water corporations) and 70 Million NIS (19.2 Million USD) to development, rehabilitation and upgrade of water infrastructure in Tel-Sheva, Hura, Lakiya, Kuseife, Ar'ara and Rahat.

76. Water Quality – All of the authorized Bedouin localities receive their water supply through central systems to the customer's home from the local or national systems. The water quality, according to all the samples, is excellent and meets the drinking water criteria.

77. Following are relevant figures regarding water consumption in the Bedouin unauthorized villages and total water consumption in the Bedouin isolated clusters (2014-2022):

**Table No. 1 – Water Consumption in the Bedouin Unauthorized Villages (2014-2022)**

Year	Water consumption from the Negev Water company					
	2014	2016	2018	2020	2021	2022
Rahme	36,767	47,204	61,577	64,731	69,887	50,665
Bir Mshash	2,855	119,869	169,350	237,329	251,386	245,802
Wadi Al-Na'am			33,981	267,411	315,244	365,108
Tel Arad			104,897	149,801	168,161	175,430
Al Fura'a			20,273	28,666	33,278	28,866
Ramat Tziporim			3,886	14,034	16,604	16,445
Abu-Joda			63,752	95,286	122,895	128,200
Ovdat			513	16,315	20,960	20,360
Abu Talul (west)			298	76,171	142,356	162,500
Mamshit				20,532	23,021	22,300
Wadi Hawwa				13,757	17,221	16,597
Wadi Aricha				13,124	18,533	17,754
Abu Queidar				4,682	172,686	248,806
Abu Rathem				7,849	64,336	91,680
Al Dahya				2,935	27,318	27,836
Al Tzana'a				492	11,997	15,793
Shoket					13,437	14,620
Kathamet				533	15,750	14,320
Al Mazra'a					3,449	5,100
Wadi Secher				1,245	25,985	28,439
Al'oul					16,768	14,560

Brothers village					22,142	33,776
Mait Ra'amna					7,859	15,098
Al Krishat					7,530	14,350
Nokdim village					12,158	17,217
Mishmar Ha-Negev cluster						5,860
Al Qur'an						9,162
Alak Shahr						3950
Abu Talul (west)						13,040
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,622</b>	<b>166,903</b>	<b>458,527</b>	<b>1,017,160</b>	<b>1,600,961</b>	<b>1,823,544</b>

Source: Water Authority, June 2023.

**Table No. 2 – Total Water Consumption in the Bedouin Isolated Clusters (2014-2022)**

Year	Water provided by "Mekorot"	Water provided by "Negev Water" Co.	Total
2014	2,016,960	39,622	2,056,582
2016	2,024,860	166,903	2,191,763
2018	1,856,680	458,527	2,315,207
2020	1,650,490	1,017,160	2,667,650
2021	1,174,450	1,600,961	2,775,411
2022	968,860	1,823,544	2,792,404

Source: Water Authority, June 2023.

### **Question 9(e)**

78. Hereinafter is statistical data concerning suicide attempts and risky behaviour of children and youth:

**Table No. 3 – Admission to Emergency Rooms following a Suicide Attempts Among Children and Youth (by Gender and Age) (2018-2021)**

Year/ age	0-10	10-14	15-17	18-21
Males				
2018	22	67	101	671
2019	15	69	110	547
2020	20	51	93	347
2021	12	48	94	357
Females				
2018	6	209	350	701
2019	4	226	335	584
2020	5	190	320	533
2021	3	291	424	579
Total				
2018	28	276	451	1372
2019	19	295	445	1131
2020	25	241	413	880
2021	15	339	518	936

Source: Ministry of Health, May 2023

**Table No. 4 – Data on the Police' "Alcohol Agents" Operation in an Effort to Reduce the Sale of Alcohol to children (2019-2023)**

District /Year	South	Center	Tel-Aviv-Jaffa	Jerusalem	Coast	North	Total	Comments
2019	36	9	12	27	2	9	104	Before Covid-19
2020	7	2	2	3	6	2	7	The activity was suspended due to Covid-19 restrictions
2021	18	4	7	3	0	0	39	The activity was resumed in April 2021
2022	13	6	7	6	6	0	43	Full yearly activity
2023	0	3	7	3	0	1	16	Data until March 2023

Source: Police' Investigations and Intelligence Division, Investigations Branch, Youth and Family Section, July 2023

**Table No. 5 – Criminal Cases Opened According to Section 21 of the *Dangerous Drugs (New Version) Ordinance 5733-1973 (Exposing a Minor to Dangerous Drugs) (2019-2023)***

Year	Opened cases	Indictments
2019	35	5
2020	41	12
2021	32	5
2022	43	19
2023	18	25
<b>Total</b>	169	65

Source: Police' Investigations and Intelligence Division, Investigations Branch, Youth and Family Section, July 2023

### **Question 9(f)**

79. Hereinafter is information on programs for treatment of families living in poverty by the MoWaSA:
  
80. "Breathing Freely at Otzma (power) Center" program aims to advance and promote families living in poverty through a holistic framework of individual and group sessions, department-led intervention, and treatment within the community. The program is intended for families in situations of poverty and exclusion. These families are treated by a social worker, family accompanier and a flexible set of services worth

7,000 NIS (1,950 USD) per family per year, for two years, so that families can get assistance in employment, family economics, exercise of rights etc. The "Otzma Centers" specialize in assisting individuals and families living in poverty in improving their economic and financial situation through intervention to exercise rights, finding suitable employment, and more. These centers have an annual designated budget of about 250,000 NIS (68,500 USD), size-dependant, and serve 150-275 families per local authority. This enables group responses to meet a variety recipients' needs such as employment workshops, computer literacy, smart economics etc. In addition, each center has a special budget of about 40,000 NIS (11,000 USD) for individual solutions in the field of economic-occupational rehabilitation.

81. Focused programs for families living in poverty and coping with children in vulnerable and risky situations – The MoWaSA operates a variety of programs for families coping with poverty as well as children at high-risk. These programs are operated in 32 local authorities as a pilot model, currently supporting 700 families. An individual program is tailored to the family's needs, with a flexible set of services worth 35,000 NIS (9,500 USD) annually, assistance in the exercise of rights etc. The total cost of these programs is approximately 150 million NIS (41 million USD) per year.
82. Expanding material assistance to all families – As of 2022, the assistance budget for families was increased by 50% through a joint venture between the MoWaSA and the International Fellowship of Christians and Jews. Currently, the budget available for material assistance to families is approximately 57 million NIS (15.6 million USD).

### **Question 10(c)**

83. Between 2019 and 2023, 41 new kindergarten classrooms and 131 classrooms in new schools (new and standard construction) were constructed in the eastern neighborhoods of Jerusalem (ENoJ). Also, the plans for the next five-year plan (2024-2029) include the opening of 1,225 additional classrooms in 106 new projects in the ENoJ. The new schools are constructed and equipped according to MoE criteria.
84. As of June 2023, a Government Resolution is being formulated with the aim of reducing social and economic disparities in the eastern neighbourhoods of Jerusalem (following Government Resolution No. 3790 of May 2018). This resolution is aimed at increasing

the number and rate of pupils studying the Israeli curriculum and in the preparation programs for higher education in Israel, for the better integration into Israeli Academia and quality employment. This will be conducted through providing physical and educational incentives; reducing dropout rates, promoting an optimal educational climate, preventing violence and treating the individual pupil; strengthening technological and scientific education with an emphasis on professions that enable integration into quality employment and higher education.

### **Question 12**

85. Hereinafter is information on Amendment No. 143 (Temporary Provision) to the *Penal Law 5782-2022*, State Attorney's Guidelines, roundtables led by the MoWaSA for the prevention of prostitution of youth, New Financial Enforcement Team on TIP, Government Resolution No, 1889 entitled "Promoting the rights of crime victims in legal proceedings and improving Government's response", the Supreme Court's President's procedure entitled "Working arrangements concerning the testimony of children and youth who are victims of a crime" and more.
86. According to Amendment No. 143 (Temporary Provision) to the *Penal Law 5782-2022*, a person who commits an offence of assault (stipulated in Section 379) against a minor (under the age of 18) or a helpless person (defined by law as a person who, due to their age, illness or physical or mental disability, their **mental deficiency** or for any other reason, cannot take care of their living needs, their health or their well-being), for whom they are responsible according to Section 368a, and the child or minor or a helpless person is not a family member of the offender, shall be sentenced to double the sentence prescribed for the offense (namely up to four (4) years imprisonment). In addition, in the case of an offense of actual bodily harm or severe bodily harm (Section 368b) against a minor or a helpless person who is in an educational or therapeutic framework, by the person responsible for them in that framework, and who is not their family member, the offender shall be sentenced to imprisonment unless the Court decided otherwise for special reasons to be recorded. In a case where an offense of abuse (Section 368c) was committed against a minor or a helpless person who is in an educational or therapeutic setting by the person responsible for them in that setting, and who is not their family member, the minimum sentence shall be one-fifth (1/5) of the

maximum penalty prescribed for the offense (maximum penalty of 9 years), unless the Court decided otherwise, for special reasons to be recorded.

87. Following the abovementioned Amendment No. 143 to the *Penal Law*, the State Attorney issued Guideline No. 2.42 of May 28, 2023. This guideline deals with the Prosecution's policy on indictment and sentencing regarding assault and abuse of a minor or helpless persons offences in education-therapeutic frameworks, by a person responsible for them who is not their family member. The purpose of this guideline is to outline the considerations of the prosecution and to promote a unified policy regarding prosecution and punishment of these offences, including when committed by a different caregiver. The guideline determines that an offense of psychological abuse can also be attributed to an accused in relation to a victim who was present at an incident of severe and extreme violence directed at another crime victim, or where the defendant created an atmosphere of terror or continuous humiliation to which a number of crime victims were exposed, including in an educational setting. It was also determined that there may be a situation in which the continuous accumulation of acts towards a specific victim may amount to abuse even if each of the events does not in itself reach the necessary threshold. This guideline sets timetables for reaching a decision on the filing of an indictment or the closing of the case, and further instructs the prosecution to be in contact with the victim's parents/guardian in order to update them. The guideline emphasizes the importance of the obligation to report the commission of offenses against children or youth or helpless persons, and states that where there is evidence of the commission of an offense of violation of the reporting obligation, as a general rule there is room for the filing of an indictment. Before finalizing the guideline, various bodies, including the MoE, the Public Defender's Office and several related NGOs commented on its main points.

88. The roundtables led by the MoWaSA on prostitution of children and youth continued to take place in 2022 – for the purpose of engaging in inter-ministerial cooperation in the fight against child prostitution in five (5) major cities in the country. Roundtables in the national level were also held with the aim, *inter alia*, to detect the difficulties that arose in the regional roundtables and provide replies.

89. A New Financial Enforcement Team on TIP – This team was formed in 2022, in accordance with the recommendations of the inter-ministerial TIP team on enforcement

and identification. The team met several times in 2022, and will continue to work in accordance to its goals and to Government Resolution No. 1862 on Trafficking in Persons.

90. On October 2, 2022, the Government approved its Resolution No. 1889 entitled "Promoting the rights of crime victims in legal proceedings and improving Government's response", which also refers to needs of children and youth victims of a crime. Section 11 of this resolution reaffirmed the Minister of Justice's statement that he intends to examine, in cooperation with the relevant ministries, the accessibility of legal services to victims of crime who belong to unique populations, among them crime victims who are children and youth. Section 12 reaffirmed the Minister of Justice's statement that he intends to act, in cooperation with other relevant authorities and ministries, to formulate a technological model adapted to the unique needs of children and youth, in order to familiarize child and youth victims of a crime with the course of legal process.
91. State Attorney's Guideline No. 5.24 of October 2022 deals with requests for detention until end of proceedings and the examination of consenting to alternatives to detention. The purpose of the guideline is to create an orderly and uniform prosecution policy in the field of arrests, including the examination of the appropriate cases, in which the prosecution will initiate the submission of requests for release on bail, including the determination of the conditions of such release or for detention under electronic supervision. The provisions of the guideline also apply to youth defendants, taking into account Section 10a of the *Youth Law*, which states that "No decision shall be made on the arrest of a youth if the purpose of the arrest can be achieved in a way that limits their freedom less, and the arrest will be for the shortest time period required to achieve the above-mentioned goal. When making a decision on the arrest of a youth, their age and the effect of the arrest on their physical and mental well-being and development will be taken into account". Accordingly, before formulating the final position regarding the arrest, the prosecutor must wait for the review of the YPS and its recommendations.
92. State Attorney's Guideline No. 6.13 of May 2018, deals with the filing of an indictment and subpoena for testimony in sex or violence-related cases where the victim of the offense or a key prosecution witness is a child or youth. According to this guideline,



the provisions of the Supreme Court's President procedure (detailed below) will apply to any child or youth (up to the age of 18) who has been victimized according to offenses listed in the addendum to the *Child Protection Law*, and not only to a child as defined in the *Evidence Law Amendment (Child Protection) Law 5715-1955*, i.e., any child under 14 years of age. This guideline practically implements the recommendation 35 of the CRC Concluding Observations of 2015 (CRC/C/OPSC/ISR/CO/1).

93. On September 6, 2017, the Supreme Court's President published a procedure entitled "Working arrangements concerning the testimony of children/youth who are victims of a crime", which specifies guiding rules for the testimony of crime victims who are children and youth. The procedure determines the time frame for handling cases involving specified listed offenses, and according to it, the trial shall commence and the testimony of the child or youth, who is the victim of the offense, shall be heard within 90 days from the date of filing the indictment. The procedure also states that training for judges in criminal proceedings will include the subject of conducting the trial when the victim of the offense is a child or youth. Subsequently, each court shall also appoint a supervisor that shall ensure that a child/youth-victim exercise their right to receive protection in court. The State Attorney's Office established a joint forum with the Courts Administration to improve work interfaces and implement the procedure.
94. With regard to Enforcement of offenses against children and youth - Over the past few years, the State Attorney's Office has increased enforcement efforts against prostitution offenses and exploitation of children and youth, in cooperation between the MoJ and other relevant Ministries, including MoE, MoH and the MoWaSA. The State Attorney's Office participates in inter-ministerial roundtables and has aimed to coordinate the fight against the phenomenon of exploitation of children and youth for prostitution.
95. Also, hereinafter is statistical data regarding enforcement against the prostitution of children and youth.
96. In 2022, 19 investigation cases, against 19 suspects were opened regarding offences related to prostitution of children and youth, and 11 arrests were made. Also, eight (8) indictments were filed in 2022 regarding offenses relating to prostitution of children and youth, involving 12 defendants. Five (5) of those cases were submitted by the State Attorney's Office Cybercrime Department. In addition, five (5) offenders were

convicted in 2022 (four (4) of them in cases in which the indictments were submitted in previous years).

97. In addition, below is relevant information regarding indictments for prostitution offenses committed against children and youth, human trafficking and slavery and relevant case law.
98. During 2022, nine (9) indictments were filed, all of them are still ongoing, and during the first months of 2023 only one (1) indictment was filed. During 2021, seven (7) indictments were filed, of which five (5) resulted in a conviction, one (1) was suspended due to the accused inability to stand trial and one (1) is still ongoing. During 2020, nine (9) indictments were filed, six (6) of which resulted in a conviction and three (3) are still ongoing. During 2019, ten (10) indictments were filed for prostitution offenses committed against children and youth, human trafficking and slavery. Eight (8) of them resulted in conviction, one (1) resulted in non-conviction and is now under appeal and one (1) is still pending. Since 2019 a total of 36 indictments were filed on prostitution offenses against children and youth, human trafficking and slavery.
99. Case Law – On March 1, 2019, indictments were filed against two brothers, including charges of holding two children under conditions of slavery and forced labor, according to Sections 375a 376 with section 29 of the *Penal Law*; abuse of a child or helpless person; assault of a child, which caused actual injury; reckless endangerment; and obstruction of justice. The children were employed at the brothers' bakery for long working hours, including at night, for seven days a week, and were required to operate the machines and ovens in the bakery. The case was discovered after one of the children's fingers was cut off while operating the machine used for cutting dough. In 2020, a verdict was given in the case, whereby the two (2) defendants pleaded guilty and were convicted as part of a plea agreement. The District Court determined that this was not an "ordinary" case of abuse of children or regulatory violations of labour laws, and that the defendants saw the children as tools for generating income. This case constitutes a significant step in the enforcement of child slavery, labour and exploitation.<sup>2</sup> (*The State of Israel v. Jabor, S.Cr.C 31894-07-19 Be'er-Sheva District Court and Cr.C 523-03-19 Be'er-Sheva District Court*).

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<sup>2</sup> Cr.A 8937/20 *Anonymous et.al. v. The State of Israel* (September 5, 2021). The appeal over the verdict filed to the Supreme Court was rejected, while determining an equal sentence to both defendants.

100. In another case, the Supreme Court rejected an appeal of a defendant convicted as part of a plea agreement for committing sodomy, lewd and indecent acts against his five-year-old daughter while she was asleep. The defendant recorded and broadcasted in "real time" the assault using Skype software to users in exchange for payments transferred to his account. The defendant was convicted, among other things, of human trafficking for the purpose of committing sexual offenses and for the purpose of creating an obscene publication. This case sets a precedent, given the fact that the father was party to a "transaction" of a child. The defendant was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment, suspended sentence and compensatory damages in the sum of 60,000 NIS (17,000 USD).<sup>3</sup>

101. Hereinafter is data on requests to restrict or block access to offensive websites submitted by the Cyber Department according to the *Authorities for Prevention of Commission of Offenses by using an Internet Site Law 5777-2017*.

**Table No. 6 – Requests for Blocking Internet Sites filed by the Cyber Department (2018-2021)**

Year	Number of Prostitution sites blocked	Number of pedophilia sites blocked
2018	45	83
2019	40	5,342
2020	16	3,591
2021	3	7,176

Source: Cyber Department, State Attorney's Office, April 2023.

## **Part II**

### **Question 14(a)**

102. In addition, hereinafter are several notable amendments in the field of criminal law.

103. According to Amendment No. 7 of July 2022 to the *Limitation Law 5718-1958*, the statute of limitation for sexual assault or abuse against a child were extended so that the limitation period begins when the person, who was the victim of such an act while under age, reaches the age of 28. Accordingly, the statute of limitation for filing a civil lawsuit by a victim of such offences who was a child at the time of the offence will be extended, as a rule, until the victim reaches the age of 35.

104. Also, according to the *Amendment to the Physicians' Ordinance Law (No. 13) 5782-2022*, the license of a physician convicted of a sexual offense (including sexual

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<sup>3</sup> Cr.A 8603/18 *Anonymous et.al. v. The State of Israel* (August 8, 2019).

offenses against children) shall be suspended from the date of their conviction until the end of the disciplinary proceedings or the decision of the Minister of Health in their regard.

105. Amendment No. 19 of 2020, to the *Legal Capacity and Guardianship Law 5722-1962*, states that upon filing an indictment against a person for an offence of murder or attempted murder of their spouse or one of their children, or an offence of rape or sodomy against one of their children, that parent's guardianship of the under-age children will be temporarily and automatically revoked without the need for a separate legal proceeding. Following the conviction of that parent for the above listed offenses, their guardianship will be revoked permanently.

**Question 14(c)**

106. Hereinafter is additional information on The Youth Custody Authority within the MoWaSA and MoWaSA's programs.
107. The Youth Custody Authority within the MoWaSA is responsible for involuntary out-of-home treatment as an intervention strategy for youth in situations of increased risk and delinquency. The Authority deals with youth who were removed from their homes by law or in accordance with the law, after all previous attempts of treatment failed. Placement of youth in shelters is done by virtue of two main laws: the *Youth (Trial, Punishment and Modes of Treatment) Law 5731-1971*, and the *Youth (Care and Supervision) Law 5720-1960*. These laws are aimed at creating an opportunity, perhaps the last one for change and rehabilitation. Hereinafter are several programs operated by the Authority:
108. Unique intervention programs – In addition to the authoritative day-to-day care provided to the youth in hostels, unique treatment programs are developed in the fields of individual, group, family and community. These programs can be divided into 4 main types, focused on raising the sense of self-efficacy and self-image, addressing a central symptom or trait, the victim of crime, and programs focused on staff members, detailed as follows:
109. Empowerment-focused programs – These programs emphasize the process by which people gain control over their lives and thereby bring about an intentional change. They are based on the belief that human beings have skills, strengths, and abilities,

but need experiences and opportunities to discover and express them. These programs refer to two parallel empowerment processes – personal empowerment and empowering others.

110. At the Authority, youths participate in a variety of programs of this type, the most prominent of which are onsite field challenge programs ("survival" program) – whereby they stay in agricultural farms and perform various types of tasks such as herding sheep, caring for animals and more, which enable the youth to take responsibility, lead and be tested in experiences that reflect the results of their decisions clearly and immediately.

Programs focused on addressing "major traits"

111. These programs are aimed at addressing the injury experienced by the children and helping them develop new and more effective coping strategies. The programs' goal is to create a safe and protected environment for them that is based on trust, faith, hope and beneficial interpersonal relationships so that they can join the treatment process offered.
112. Additional programs are aimed primarily at youth suffering from abusive behaviour with a central and dominant symptom, such as violence and sexually aggressive behaviour. The treatment is mainly group-oriented and focuses on addressing cognitive distortions, by directly and rationally, or logically, examining the youth's views, in order to help them to gradually adopt a more realistic view of themselves, the environment and the future. Accordingly, these programs are aimed at emotional education, which includes developing the ability to recognize emotions and identify the relation between thoughts, feelings and behaviour. The main goals of treatment include: taking responsibility for the offense, trust and improving interpersonal and intimate relationships, awareness of and empathy for the victim, controlling arousal and strengthening family supportive systems.
113. Victim-focused programs – These programs are based on the "Restorative Justice" approach. This approach allows for a different approach to the criminal proceeding. The offense is treated as a conflict between people who can reach a desired solution.

114. Team-focused programs –These programs are directed at defining the work needs of the staff members of out-of-home facilities and providing the skills and tools required to deal effectively with the youth.
115. Hereinafter is additional information and statistics concerning Unit 105:
116. The Unit undertakes information and message sharing activities regarding careful and safe use of the internet, focused on prevention of sexual harm. In this regard, the Unit closely cooperates with the MoE, by providing relevant training in schools, to both staff and pupils. Since 2019, the Unit organized thousands of lectures in schools throughout the country. The Unit's website contains broad information on the topic, such as guides, brochures, online learning programs, online meetings open to the public, links to You-Tube channels and TikTok. Additionally, as part of its working routine, the Unit holds an array of lectures to various authorities, such as different Police units, Government Ministries and steering committees. In this framework, the Unit holds lectures on types of online vulnerability in relation to youth suicide.
117. Since September 2022, the Unit employs a division of Ministry of National Security volunteers, who undergo specialized training regarding the cyber space. The role of these volunteers is to positively impact children's online discourse, respond to online distress which is not a result of a criminal offense or is not of an urgent nature and provide information regarding the safe use of the internet. The volunteers work proactively to reduce risky behaviours and to detect violent and offensive content of a sexual nature, while raising awareness of potential dangers online. Since the beginning of their activities, the volunteers have referred 205 incidents to the Unit.
118. The total number of incidents handled by Unit 105 from March 2020 to April 2023 is over 20,000. One-third of incidents (30%) are sexual harassment (sexual offenses, solicitation and harassment, distribution of images and videos, and threats and extortion). The platforms where most of the incidents took place are Instagram and WhatsApp.
119. In 2022, the Child Protection Bureau Hotline treated a total of 8,133 events of online abuse against children, a decrease of 31% compared to 2021:

- 31% of the events were of a sexual abuse nature;
- 15% were categorized and dealt with as emergency events;
- 67% of the victims were girls and 33% boys;
- 64% of the offenders were children;
- The average age of the victims is between 12-14 years old.

120. In 2021, the Child Protection Bureau Hotline treated a total of 11,771 events of online abuse against children, compared to around 10,000 events in 2020:

- 22% of the events were of a sexual abuse nature;
- 13% were categorized and dealt with as emergency events;
- 66% of the victims were girls and 34% boys;
- 72% of the offenders were children;
- The average age of the victims is between 12-14 years old.

### **Part III**

#### **Question 16(a)**

**Table No. 7 – Death Cases of Children (Ages 0-17) (2018-2020)**

Population Group	Gender	Cause of death	2018	2019	2020
Jews and others	Males	Car accident	13	15	12
		Suicide	4	2	8
		Other accidents	31	22	14
		Covid-19	-	-	1
	Females	Car accident	14	10	5
		Suicide	2	5	1
		Other accidents	11	6	2
		Covid-19	-	-	-
Arab population	Males	Car accident	18	20	16
		Suicide	2	1	2
		Other accidents	15	16	18
		Covid-19	-	-	-
	Females	Car accident	6	2	13
		Suicide	2	1	2
		Other accidents	6	9	10
		Covid-19	-	-	-

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), April 2023

#### **Question 16(d)**

121. Hereinafter is information relating to the Inspector for Complaints against Israeli Security Agency (ISA) Interrogators.
122. Between 2019 and April 2023, 22 cases were opened at the Inspector's Office following complaints filed by or relating to youth about their interrogations by the ISA. The inquiries and complaints concerned male youth whose age at the time of their interrogation was at least 17, except for two youths at the age of 16 and a half.
123. Of these 22 cases, in five (5) cases the youth were not interrogated by the ISA but by the Police, and therefore their complaints were forwarded to the DIPO; one (1) case was referred to the Military Advocate General's Office since the child complained about the arrest by IDF force; three (3) youth noted that they are not interested in complaining or that they have nothing to complain about; and one (1) case concerned an interrogation that took place 15 years ago when the complainant was a youth.
124. The Inspector maintains a regular and fruitful dialogue with the ISA regarding various issues, including on issues relating to the interrogation of youth by the ISA.
125. In recent years, various internal procedures relating to interrogations of youth by the ISA were refined and in one case a command reprimand was made to an ISA interrogator regarding professional flaws during an interrogation of a youth.

**Table No. 8 – Reports to Social Workers according to the Youth Law, by Gender, Age and Type of Abuse (2020-2021)**

			Total 2021	Rate 2021	Total 2020	Rate 2020
National Total			59,933		55,321	
Report data	Gender	Males	30,900	52%	28,725	52.6%
		Females	28,495	48%	25,876	47.4%
	Age	0-5	9,795	16.3%	9,145	17.8%
		6-13	29,248	48.8%	25,557	49.9%
		14-18	19,619	32.7%	16,554	32.3%
	Type of Abuse	Physical Abuse	13,117	21.9%	12,227	24.5%
		Sexual abuse	5,866	9.8%	5,491	11%
		Emotional abuse	2,641	4.4%	3,075	6.2%
		Neglect	10,805	18%	10,689	21.4%

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 9 – Data on Types of Events Handled by the National Unit for the Protection of Children On-line (Hot-line 105) (2021)**



Type of incident	Issue of application	Number	Rate
Combined – civil and criminal events	Solicitation and harassment of children, sexual offenses on the Internet, computer hacking, distribution of images and videos on the Internet, pedophilia	6,591	55%
Civil events	Bullying/shaming and bullying	3,295	29%
Emergency events	Threat of suicide, fear for human life	1,647	14%
Consultation and information events	Applications from children, parents and professionals	238	2%

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 10 – Data on the Number of Victims who called the National Unit for the Protection of Children On-Line, by Age (Hot-line 105) (2022)**

Age	Number of Victims
6-9	485
10	498
11	832
12	1320
13	1145
14	1324
15	856
16	842
17-18	831
Total	8,113

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 11 - Cases Examined by the Inspector for Complaints against ISA Interrogators (2019-2023)**

Year	Applications by or relating to youth	Closed for lack of cooperation	Not interrogated by the ISA	Did not complain regarding the ISA
2019	6	-	2	-
2020	4	-	1	-
2021	6	3	-	1
2022	4	-	1	-
2023	2	-	1	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>

Source: Inspector's Office, April 2023.

### **Question 16(e)**

126. As of July 2023, there are 77 children ages 0-17 who are living with HIV. Of these children, 65 are Israeli citizens and 12 are nationals of other countries, as detailed in the following table.

**Table No. 12 – Children Ages 0-17 with HIV, by Country of Origin and Gender  
(July 2023)**

Country of origin	Israeli nationals		Total	Nationals of other countries		Total	Total (by Country of origin)
	Male	Female		Male	Female		
Eritrea	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
Ethiopia	12	8	20	-	-	-	20
Russia	5	3	8	-	-	-	8
India	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
Other	-	-	-	2	2	4	4
Israel	7	13	20	1		1	21
Israel (mother is of Ethiopian descent)	4	10	14	-	-	-	14
Israel (mother is a foreign employee)	1	-	1	4	1	5	6
<b>Total</b>	30	35	65	8	4	12	77

Source: Ministry of Health, July 2023.

**Question 16(f)**

**Table No. 13 – Females who Delivered a Live Birth before the Age of 18 (by Nationality, 2019-2022)**

Population Group/ age	14	15	16	17	Total (Nationality)
2019					
Jews and others	1	2	10	44	57
Arab population	-	6	44	134	184
Total	1	8	54	178	241
2020					
Jews and others	-	-	10	41	51
Arab population	-	2	23	126	151
Total	-	2	33	167	202
2021					
Jews and others	1	1	10	39	51
Arab population	-	4	23	114	141
Total	1	5	33	153	192
2022					
Jews and others	-	-	6	38	44
Arab population	-	2	12	90	104
Total (age)	-	2	18	128	148

Source: Ministry of Health, May 2023

**Table No. 14 – Females who Delivered a Live Birth before the Age of 18 (by Precinct, 2019-2022)**

Year and age	Jerusalem	Tzfat	Kineret	Izrael	Accre	Golan	Haifa	Hadera	Ha-Sharon	Petah Tikva	Ramle	Rehovot	Tel Aviv-Jaffa	Ashkelon	Be'er Sheva	Unknown
14				1												
15	2			1											4	
16	26	1	1		1			2			1		2	4	16	
17	70	1	2	2	8	1	4	5	5	5	11	2	3	5	49	4
14																
15	1														1	
16	13		1					1	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	
17	63		4	4	5		3	2	6	3	3	3	4	2	68	1
14																
15	1			1											3	
16	12		2					1	1	1	3		2	2	6	2
17	53		1	4	5	1	2	4	5	7	5	6	8	2	45	3
14																
15	2															
16	7		1		1		2	2		1			2		2	
17	49		7	4	1		3	4	1	1	7		4	2	42	3

Source: Ministry of Health, May 2023

**Table No. 15 – Requests Filed to Family Matters Courts and Marriage Permits Granted for Marriage under the Age of 18 (2018-2020)**

Year	No. of requests	Age at the time of filing the request			Total
		15-16	16-17	17-18	
2018	45	0	2	24	26
2019	35	0	4	18	22
2020	35	0	1	16	17

Source: Report by the Minister of Justice to the Knesset Law, Constitution and Justice Committee, February 2021.

**Table No. 16 – Marriage Permits Granted by the Sharia Courts for Marriage under the Age of 18 (2018-2020)**

Year	Age at the time of filing the request				Total
	Under 15	15-16	16-17	17-18	
2018	4	72	131	227	440
2019	7	97	196	291	591
2020	7	63	169	236	476

Source: Report by the Minister of Justice to the Knesset Law, Constitution and Justice Committee, February 2021.

**Table No. 17 – Females who Married before the Age of 19 (by Population Group and District)**

Population Group/ District	Southern District	Central District	Northern District	Haifa District	Jerusalem District	Tel Aviv-Jaffa	Total
Total	574 (8.9)	227 (3.2)	275 (4.2)	140 (3.9)	1,060 (13.8)	144 (2.7)	2,558 (6.4)
Jews	96 (2.3)	108 (1.8)	78 (3.7)	32 (1.6)	396 (7.8)	129 (2.5)	976 (3.6)
Muslims	478 (20.8)	119 (11.5)	165 (5.0)	105 (7.7)	664 (25.4)	15 (10.5)	1,546 (13.5)
Christians	-	-	5 (1.3)	-	-	-	5 (0.9)
Druze	-	-	26 (3.5)	3 (..)	-	-	29 (3.2)
Total	2	12	7	6	295	4	327
Jews	-	9	2	6	292	1	310
Muslims	2	3	4	-	3	3	16
Total	590 (8.0)	248 (2.7)	327 (4.0)	171 (3.6)	1,137 (14.4)	150 (2.1)	2,745 (5.7)
Jews	107 (2.1)	103 (1.3)	54 (1.9)	38 (1.4)	369 (7.2)	139 (2.0)	930 (2.8)
Muslims	482 (21.8)	144 (10.7)	233 (5.7)	131 (7.6)	767 (28.3)	11 (7.1)	1,770 (13.7)
Christians	-	1 (..)	4 (..)	-	1 (..)	-	6 (0.7)
Druze	1 (..)	-	36 (4.6)	2 (..)	-	-	39 (4.0)
Total	11	16	7	5	359	3	407
Jews	6	10	4	4	355	-	379
Muslims	5	6	2	1	3	3	26

Source: Ministry of Health, May 2023 and CBS, April 2023.

127. In 2020, six (6) indictments were filed for offences according to the *Marital Age Law* (five indictments in the Southern district and one (1) in Jerusalem district). One indictment was filed against a groom who married a girl bride and five (5) additional indictments were filed against persons who wed children of whom they were natural legal guardians).

### **Question 16(g)**

**Table No. 18 – Number of Foreign Pupils out of the Total Number of Pupils (2022)**

	Number of pupils
Total number of pupils (kindergarten-to 14 <sup>th</sup> grade)	2,561,572
Number of foreign children	26,338
Rate of foreign children	1.07%

Source: The CBS, July 2023.

**Table No. 19 – Data on Foreign Pupils by branches of the Education system (2022)**

	Total	Hebrew education system			Arab education system
		National education	National Religious education	Ultra-Orthodox education	
Total	26,338	13,080	653	8,821	3,784
Rate	100	49.66	2.48	33.49	14.37

Source: The CBS, July 2023.

**Table No. 20 –Foreign Pupils by Age Group (2022)**

	Total	Age group			
		3-5	6-12	13-18	19+
Total	26,338	6,573	12,971	6,670	124
Rate	100	24.96	49.25	25.32	0.47

Source: The CBS, July 2023.

### **Question 16(h)**

128. Additional information on Government Resolution No. 2487- In accordance with this Resolution, four (4) kindergartens within the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Municipality have been, granted funding through an NGO and are managed by two (2) operational charitable organizations. These institutions have been certified by the MoE. In 2023, the MoWaSA conducted a thorough audit of these institutions, which yielded favourable results. The kindergarten staff members are recruited from the local community and are proficient in the children's native languages. Moreover, they are well-trained and offer support to parents on a variety of issues, including those pertaining to interactions with the MoWaSA. At present, efforts are underway to establish similar models in other cities throughout Israel.

**Table No. 21 – Children of Persons who Entered Israel Illegally (by Age and State of Origin, as of January 3, 2023)**

State of origin	0-5	6-10	11-15	16+	Total
Eritrea	3,223	3,942	729	90	7,984
Sudan	70	94	71	17	252
Ethiopia	96	87	26	-	209
South Sudan	8	10	11	1	30
Ivory Coast	2	5	7	-	14
Ghana	6	2	4	1	13
Other States	20	18	11	4	53
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>4,158</b>	<b>859</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>8,555</b>

Source: Population and Immigration authority, Ministry of Interior, April 2023.

**Table No. 22 – Children of Persons who Entered Israel Illegally (by Gender, Age and State of Origin, as of January 3, 2023)**

	0-5		6-10		11-15		16+		Total
State/ age	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
Eritrea	1,655	1,568	1,974	1,968	391	338	44	46	7,984
Sudan	34	36	57	37	34	37	8	9	252
Ethiopia	49	47	43	44	9	17	-	-	209
South Sudan	4	4	5	5	5	6	1	-	30
Unknown	1	3	4	5	3	1	1	-	18
Ivory Coast	1	1	5	-	4	3	-	-	14
Ghana	4	2	-	2	2	2	-	1	13
Other states	7	9	2	7	4	3	2	1	35
Total	1,755	1,670	2,090	2,068	452	407	56	57	8,555

Source: Population and Immigration authority, Ministry of Interior, April 2023.

#### **Question 16(i)**

**Table No. 23 – Work Related Accidents Involving Children and youth, by age (2019-2023)**

Year	Number of work related accidents involving children	Age of injured child/youth	Number of death cases and age of the deceased	Cause of death
2019	26	16-18 (one person aged 13)	2 death cases. Ages 13 and 17	Car accidents
2020	24	16-18 (one person aged 6)	-	-
2021	23	16-18	1 death case. Age 17.	Unknown
2022	25	16-18	-	-
2023	1	18	-	-

Source: Labor branch, Ministry of Economy and Labor, April 2023.

#### **Question 16(j)**

129. See replies to question 12 in the Report and in the present Annex.

130. Child Beggars and Street Vendors – Law enforcement agencies, welfare authorities and the Civil Administration are aware of a phenomenon of children submitted to forced labor in the form of roaming and peddling at highway intersections. In most cases, these are children from the Palestinian Authority who are brought into Israel by traffickers, to whom they must transfer their income. This severe phenomenon exploits children and adolescents aged between 5-14 years, while endangering their lives on the roads and under difficult weather conditions. It often involves exploitation by their families and their parents. The Government of Israel considers this phenomenon a significant platform for harming children and adolescents and committing offenses against them and through them, by perpetrators of a crime that is highly indicative of trafficking and forced labour.

131. The issue is integrated into the discussions of an inter-ministerial team on enforcement and identification of TIP, for the implementation of a national plan of the National Anti-Trafficking Unit at the MoJ. The Youth Section Department of Youth and Family Branch of the Police is in charge of leading the combined actions against this form of child labor and forced begging. Dozens of meetings have been held on this issue with all relevant government bodies (the MoWaSA, MoJ, the IDF, the Civil Administration and the Police) to address and stop this phenomenon.
132. Following these meetings, roundtable discussions were convened with all the above-mentioned officials, in each relevant district throughout the country – mapping the forms of child labour, child slavery and forced begging that occur in their district, and the ways to tackle this phenomenon. A pilot program of district-level round tables was conducted in two districts, most heavily characterized by forced child begging on the motorways. A joint inter-ministerial *modus operandi* was created, and the pilot commenced in November 2021, and is due to continue.

#### **Question 16(k)**

**Table No. 24 – Rate of Children under the Poverty Line by Districts and Main Cities (2019-2021)**

	2019	2020	2021
Jerusalem District	49.0	48.2	49.0
Jerusalem	51.2	50.5	51.2
Northern District	29.0	27.7	28.8
Haifa District	22.0	20.9	21.6
Haifa	17.6	17.1	18.2
Central District	14.6	14.0	14.4
Rishon Le'tzion	8.8	8.6	8.9
Petah-Tikva	9.9	9.5	10.2
Tel Aviv District	20.2	19.6	20.2
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	12.1	12.0	11.9
Southern District	34.0	32.9	34.0
Ashdod	28.4	27.4	27.4
Be'er-Sheva	22.9	21.7	22.4
<b>Total</b>	28.1	27.2	28.0

Source: National Insurance Institute, April 2023

**Table No. 25 – Poverty Among Children by Population Group and Additional Indicators (2019-2021)**

	2019	2020	2021
	Children	Children	Children
<b>Total population</b>	<b>28.1</b>	<b>27.2</b>	<b>28.0</b>
<b>Population by head of family</b>			

Jews	21.3	20.6	21.2
Jews (excluding ultra-Orthodox population)	13.2	12.8	13.2
Jews (ultra-Orthodox population)	49.0	46.5	47.1
Arab population	48.9	47.8	49.0
<b>Size of family</b>			
With children	28.1	27.2	28.0
With 1-3 children	17.8	17.4	18.0
With 4 children or more	46.5	44.8	45.7
With 5 children or more	55.2	53.3	54.1
<b>Employment status of head of family</b>			
Employed	25.2	24.1	24.9
Employees	24.3	22.8	23.6
Independent (Self-employed)	21.9	23.6	23.2
Unemployed (at employment age)	84.7	82.9	84.0
<b>Number of salaries per family</b>			
One Salary	54.3	50.6	51.5
Two salaries or more	14.4	13.3	14.3
<b>Age of head of family</b>			
Until the age of 29	49.4	48.0	49.9
Ages of 30 to 44	29.4	28.7	29.8
Age 45 to retirement age	19.4	18.4	18.5
<b>Gender of head of family</b>			
Male	22.4	21.9	22.4
Female	38.2	36.0	37.4

Source: National Insurance Institute, April 2023

**Table No. 26 – Children in Poverty Situation (2020-2022)**

Year	Total
2020	202,130
2021	146,251
2022	163,094

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 27 – Children in Poverty Situation by Age (2020-2022)**

Age	2020	2021	2022
0	1,735	1,810	2,065
1	5,374	4,337	5,132
2	7,718	6,156	6,634
3	9,041	7,007	7,653
4	9,520	7,349	8,273
5	9,877	7,661	8,677
6	10,468	7,821	8,997



7	10,973	8,307	9,106
8	11,759	8,308	9,587
9	11,699	8,806	9,455
10	12,479	8,641	10,032
11	12,386	8,927	9,764
12	12,424	8,832	9,948
13	12,409	8,893	9,858
14	12,673	8,721	9,851
15	12,528	8,844	9,621
16	12,981	8,774	9,657
17	13,281	8,622	9,506
18	12,805	8,435	9,278

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 28 – Children in Poverty Situation by Gender (2020-2022)**

Gender	2020	2021	2022
Male	104,189	75,720	83,795
Female	97,941	70,531	79,299

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 29 – Children in Poverty by District (2020-2022)**

District/ Year	2020	2021	2022
Southern district	40,761	35,619	38,873
Jerusalem district	36,800	27,057	33,530
Tel Aviv-Jaffa and Central district	51,714	37,988	41,669
Haifa and northern district	72,855	45,587	49,022

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 30 – Children in Poverty by Socio-Economic Ranking (2020-2022)**

Socio-economic ranking	2020	2021	2022
1	27,314	26,395	33,032
2	41,975	28,857	33,298
3	29,306	18,105	19,569
4	13,523	9,441	10,595
5	35,461	25,735	26,872
6	14,873	10,220	10,725
7	24,997	15,140	15,583
8	11,318	10,102	10,935
9	3,215	2,208	2,412
10	66	29	49
Unknown	82	19	24

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 31 – Children in Poverty by Population Group (2020-2022)**

	2020	2021	2022
Unknown	1,375	2,330	2,684
Jewish – Secular	60,111	39,133	40,956
Jewish – Religious	18,070	14,783	15,875

Jewish – ultra-Orthodox	28,053	20,906	29,600
Arab – Muslim	63,997	49,405	52,944
Arab Cristian	1,557	1,087	1,156
Druze	5,513	3,272	3,356
Bedouin	18,505	14,125	15,201
Circassian	1,557	1,087	1,156
Christian (general)	894	642	697
Christian (African descent)	60	381	425
Muslim (African descent)	38	109	118
Lebanese	26	15	16
Other/ No religious affiliation	3,851	0	0

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

### **Question 17(a)**

**Table No. 32 – Children Placed by the Youth Custody Authority (by Gender, 2020-2023)**

Year	Total	Males	Females	Unknown gender
2020	1,599	940	958	1
2021	1,581	968	612	1
2022	1,477	878	599	0
2023	986	567	419	0

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 33 – Children Placed by the Youth Custody Authority (by age, 2019-2023)**

Age	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
12	7	0	4	3	0
13	22	23	36	43	5
14	114	96	100	142	56
15	263	252	220	227	157
16	431	384	383	340	235
17	467	487	464	378	283
18	312	357	374	344	250

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 34 – Children Placed by the Youth Custody Authority (by Socio-Economic Rating, 2020-2023)**

Socio-economic ranking	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
1	53	60	68	65	39
2	362	353	347	315	195
3	78	88	71	50	34
4	91	91	96	100	72
5	405	365	375	364	253
6	181	190	178	179	117
7	271	268	263	239	158
8	132	131	132	118	81
9	29	29	30	30	26
10	1	3	3	3	2

Unknown	13	21	18	14	9
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Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 35 – Children Placed by the Youth Custody Authority (by Population Group, 2020-2022)**

Year	Jewish Population	Arab population (total)	Arabs	Bedouins	Druze
2020	1,242	225	188	30	7
2021	1,228	226	187	35	4
2022	1,184	193	163	28	2

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 36 – Pupils Staying at Educational Boarding Schools (by Gender and Population Group) (2022)**

	Total	Total Population			Of which: Jews and Others		
		Males	Females	Unknown	Males	Females	Unknown
<b>Total</b>	27,661	16,205	9,808	1,648	15,437	9,615	1,648
<b>Type of boarding schools</b>							
Boarding school adjacent to a school	4,532	3,015	1,366	151	2,929	1,336	151
Children boarding school/ Nursery/ Hostel/ boarding school that is not adjacent to a school	1,280	578	639	63	527	585	63
Religious or High school boarding institution	5,195	5,070	53	72	5,070	53	72
Youth village	13,712	7,412	5,086	1,214	6,781	4,977	1,214
Girls religious boarding school or Seminar	2,941	130	2,664	147	130	2,664	147
<b>The institution's goal and purpose</b>							
Education	24,657	14,313	8,745	1,599	13,693	8,583	1,599
Specific values education	350	45	304		42	277	
Rehabilitation	288	198	90		198	90	
Therapeutic	633	417	168	48	388	168	48
Naval school	1,733	1,232	501		1,116	497	
<b>Class levels</b>							
No information	2,792	526	618	1,648	494	613	1,648
1st to 6th grades	248	140	108		124	94	
7th grade	845	560	294		477	294	
8th grade	1,504	879	625		838	564	
9th grade	4,472	2,854	1,618		2,715	1,595	
10th grade	6,085	3,761	2,324		3,502	2,317	
11th grade	6,142	4,108	2,034		4,022	1,996	
12th grade	5,131	2,981	2,150		2,873	2,105	
13th grade and above	433	396	37		392	37	
<b>District of residence</b>							

<b>No information</b>	1,670	12	10	1,648	12	10	1,648
<b>Jerusalem</b>	2,442	1,827	615		1,795	615	
<b>North</b>	5,457	3,209	2,248		2,867	2,107	
<b>Haifa</b>	2,284	1,219	1,065		1,148	1,025	
<b>Central</b>	5,405	3,356	2,049		3,300	2,047	
<b>Tel Aviv-Jaffa</b>	1,519	1,105	414		1,100	411	
<b>South</b>	5,520	3,414	2,106		3,152	2,099	
<b>Social ranking of the child's locality of residence</b>							
<b>No information</b>	2,009	196	165	1,648	127	164	1,648
<b>1-4</b>	8,202	5,538	2,664		5,004	2,519	
<b>5-7</b>	13,432	8,454	4,978		8,311	4,936	
<b>8-10</b>	4,018	2,017	2,001		1,995	1,996	

Source: CBS, April 2023.

### **Question 17(c)**

**Table No. 37 – Children Placed in Foster Care, by Age Group (2020-2022)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Age group</b>	<b>Number of children</b>
2020	0-6	1,120
	7-14	2,297
	15-18	883
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,300</b>
2021	0-6	1,766
	7-14	2,473
	15-18	818
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,057</b>
2022	0-6	1,819
	7-14	2,573
	15-18	868
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,260</b>

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 38 – Children Placed in Boarding-Schools and Foster Care (2020-2022)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Total – Placed in boarding institutions and foster care</b>
2020	11,917
2021	12,117
2022	11,932

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 39 – Children Placed in Boarding Schools and Foster Care by Age (2020-2022)**

<b>Age</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
0	53	52	42
1	129	109	94
2	162	154	138
3	183	189	176
4	198	212	208
5	225	233	235
6	288	308	295
7	399	383	387

8	531	508	504
9	625	651	630
10	782	732	732
11	812	888	802
12	882	906	940
13	967	996	986
14	1,147	1,097	1,152
15	1,197	1,267	1,165
16	1,250	1,242	1,278
17	1,158	1,195	1,155
18	929	995	1,013

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 40 – Children Placed in Boarding Schools and Foster Care by Gender (2020-2022)**

Gender	2020	2021	2022
Male	6,697	6,762	6,644
Female	5,220	5,355	5,288

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 41 – Children Placed in Boarding Schools and Foster Care by District (2020-2022)**

District/ Year	2020	2021	2022
Southern District	1,524	1,616	1,595
Jerusalem District	2,763	2,731	2,720
Tel Aviv-Jaffa and Central District	3,951	4,004	3,913
Haifa and Northern District	3,221	3,357	3,333
Unknown	458	409	371

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 42 – Children Placed in Boarding Schools and Foster Care by Socio-Economic Ranking (2020-2022)**

Socio-economic ranking	2020	2021	2022
1	483	522	530
2	2,408	2,426	2,368
3	773	836	811
4	798	852	826
5	2,546	2,552	2,508
6	1,276	1,285	1,262
7	2,020	2,043	2,062
8	912	932	934
9	236	251	249
10	7	8	10
Unknown	458	410	372

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 43 – Children Placed in Boarding Schools and Foster Care by Population Group (2020-2022)**

Population group	2020	2021	2022
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Unknown	454	406	371
Jewish - Secular	5,486	5,384	5,269
Jewish - Religious	1,180	1,260	1,250
Jewish – ultra-Orthodox	1,855	1,985	2,004
Arab – Muslim	1,828	1,947	1,925
Arab Christian	53	46	44
Druze	64	68	72
Bedouin	246	273	265
Circassian	4	4	4
Christian (general)	79	85	82
Christian (African descent)	15	14	12
Muslim (African descent)	4	3	2
Lebanese	1	1	1
Other/ No religious affiliation	648	641	631

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

### **Question 17(f)**

**Table No. 44 – Children Adopted Domestically and Internationally (2020-2021)**

Year	Adopted domestically	Adopted internationally
2020	75	6 (five (5) above the age of 2 and one (1) below the age of 2)
2021	73	3 (above the age of 2)

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

**Table No. 45 – Children Adopted Domestically by Age (2020)**

Age	Number of children
0-2	25
2-4	11
4-7	23
7-9	10
10+	6
Total	27

Source: Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, May 2023.

### **Question 18(a)**

133. All the children and youth treated by the Persons with Disabilities Administration in the MoWaSA are children who live in the community with their families - about 6,000 children in total. This excludes children who live in foster care (about 1,200 children). The services are provided throughout the country.

### **Question 18(b)**

**Table No. 46 – Children with Disabilities Living in Out-of-Home Placement (by District (2021-2023))**

Year/ District	Southern District	Haifa and Northern District	Jerusalem District	Tel Aviv-Jaffa and Central District
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2019	72	489	228	264
2020	71	474	234	257
2021	101	460	232	255
2022	104	434	232	261
2023	83	333	183	203

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

**Table No. 47 – Children with Disabilities Living in Out-of-home Welfare Facilities (by Type of Disability and Facility (2021-2023))**

Year	Facility	Autism	Psychosocial disability	Intellectual disability	Hearing disability/deafness	Physical disability	Visual disability/blindness	Total
2021	Residential facilities	4	5	19				28
	Home-facilities apartments	14	237	46		11		308
	Boarding school	262	11	353	8	21	63	718
	Total	280	253	418	8	32	63	1,054
2022	Residential facilities	9	7	21				37
	Home-facilities apartments	29	237	44		13		323
	Boarding school	274	10	311	8	19	65	687
	Total	312	254	376	8	32	65	1,047
2023	Residential facilities	9	5	16				30
	Home-facilities apartments	10	184	33		7		234
	Boarding school	205	7	251	12	14	56	545
	Total	224	196	300	12	21	56	809

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

**Table No. 48 – Children with Disabilities Living in Out-of-Home Facilities (by Age Group and Gender (2021-2023))**

Year	Age Group	Autism		Psychosocial disability		Intellectual disability		Hearing disability/deafness		Physical disability		Visual disability/blindness		Total		Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
2021	0-3	-	-	-	2	4	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	697	353	17
	4-6	4	-	1	-	6	10	-	-	-	1	6	3			31
	7-14	93	20	63	35	125	80	2	3	8	3	17	24			473
	15-17	140	23	93	59	115	69	2	1	11	8	6	2			529
	Total	237	43	157	96	250	164	4	4	19	13	30	33			1,050

2022	0-3	-	-	1	2	1	5	-	-	-	2	1	1	685	339	14
	4-6	4	-	2	-	6	9	-	-	-	2	4	7			34
	7-14	109	21	81	32	103	71	1	1	8	4	20	25			476
	15-17	140	19	75	58	111	69	3	3	9	6	5	2			500
	Total	253	40	159	92	221	154	4	4	10	14	30	35			1,024
2023	0-3	-	-	-	1	4	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	533	275	11
	4-6	3	-	2	1	4	3	-	1	-	1	2	4			21
	7-14	90	15	58	24	77	61	2	2	8	3	21	23			384
	15-17	96	19	69	41	90	57	3	4	4	3	-	6			392
	Total	189	34	129	67	175	125	5	7	12	9	23	33			808

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

### Question 18(c)

**Table No. 49 – Elementary School Pupils with Disabilities Studying in General Education Schools (by Population Group and Gender (2021-2023))**

Year	2021							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total 2021	54,216	40,506	16,438	9,039	1,330	712	25	13
Year	2022							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total 2022	53,392	39,936	16,011	8,804	1,323	701	23	14
Year	2023							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
/ Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total 2023	54,912	40,619	16,267	9,051	1,273	712	31	20

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

**Table No. 50 – Elementary School Pupils with Disabilities Integrated in General Education Schools (by Residential District, Population Group and Gender (2023))**

Year	2023							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
District/ Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
South	8,891	5,708	3,217	1,726	7	2	-	-
Haifa	6,098	4,195	2,123	1,114	210	110	-	-
Jerusalem	8,923	9,837	2,160	1,240	-	-	-	1
Center	13,229	8,207	1,916	1,134	-	1	1	1
North	6,211	4,041	6,599	3,672	1,056	599	30	18
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	11,560	8,631	252	165	-	-	-	-
Total	54,912	40,619	16,267	9,051	1,273	712	31	20

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

**Table No. 51 – Elementary School Pupils with Disabilities Integrated in General Education Schools (by Grade, Population Group and Gender (2022-2023))**

Year	2022							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
Grade/ Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female



1 <sup>st</sup>	7,681	4,673	1,710	765	136	63	4	2
2 <sup>nd</sup>	9,403	6,353	2,438	1,335	205	105	1	-
3 <sup>rd</sup>	8,729	6,268	2,838	1,615	197	131	3	4
4 <sup>th</sup>	8,425	6,611	2,734	1,556	243	111	4	-
5 <sup>th</sup>	8,579	6,528	3,266	1,821	250	149	4	1
6 <sup>th</sup>	8,162	6,099	2,357	1,244	275	136	7	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,979</b>	<b>36,532</b>	<b>15,343</b>	<b>8,336</b>	<b>1,306</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>2023</b>							
<b>Population Group</b>	<b>Jews</b>		<b>Arabs</b>		<b>Druze</b>		<b>Circassians</b>	
<b>Grade/ Gender</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
1 <sup>st</sup>	7,957	4,524	1,736	801	166	84	2	-
2 <sup>nd</sup>	8,542	5,707	2,404	1,217	158	88	3	3
3 <sup>rd</sup>	9,185	6,717	2,718	1,642	212	127	8	5
4 <sup>th</sup>	9,113	6,868	3,032	1,801	214	134	6	4
5 <sup>th</sup>	9,034	6,950	3,033	1,696	238	115	8	6
6 <sup>th</sup>	8,570	6,478	2,676	1,416	264	157	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>52,401</b>	<b>37,244</b>	<b>15,599</b>	<b>8,573</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

#### **Question 18(d)**

**Table No. 52 – Intermediate and High School Pupils with Disabilities Integrated in General Education Schools (by Population Group and Gender (2021-2023))**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2021</b>							
<b>Population Group</b>	<b>Jews</b>		<b>Arabs</b>		<b>Druze</b>		<b>Circassians</b>	
<b>Disability/ Gender</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total 2021</b>	<b>32,257</b>		<b>10,065</b>	<b>5,113</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>2022</b>							
<b>Population Group</b>	<b>Jews</b>		<b>Arabs</b>		<b>Druze</b>		<b>Circassians</b>	
<b>Disability/ Gender</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total 2022</b>	<b>32,775</b>	<b>27,281</b>	<b>9,563</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>2023</b>							
<b>Population Group</b>	<b>Jews</b>		<b>Arabs</b>		<b>Druze</b>		<b>Circassians</b>	
<b>Disability/ Gender</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>Total 2023</b>	<b>34,029</b>	<b>28,090</b>	<b>9,734</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

**Table No. 53 – Intermediate and High School Pupils with Disabilities Integrated in General Education Schools (by Residential District, Population Group and Gender (2023))**

<b>Year</b>	<b>2023</b>							
<b>Population Group</b>	<b>Jews</b>		<b>Arabs</b>		<b>Druze</b>		<b>Circassians</b>	
<b>District/ Gender</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
South	5,302	3,968	1,312	645	5	5	-	-
Haifa	3,661	2,822	1,115	548	171	86	-	-
Jerusalem	5,850	7,397	1,229	625	2	-	-	-
Center	8,386	5,424	2,011	954	-	1	-	-
North	4,275	2,832	3,814	2,123	805	367	18	11
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	6,555	5,647	253	137	3	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,029</b>	<b>28,090</b>	<b>9,734</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

**Table No. 54 – Intermediate and High School Pupils with Disabilities Integrated in General Education Schools (by Grade, Population Group and Gender (2022-2023))**

Year	2022							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
Grade/ Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
7 <sup>th</sup>	6,023	3,836	1,984	1,013	149	78	4	1
8 <sup>th</sup>	6,078	4,107	2,303	1,080	206	97	2	3
9 <sup>th</sup>	6,511	5,552	2,167	1,019	220	89	6	3
10 <sup>th</sup>	5,291	4,786	1,246	670	150	55	2	-
11 <sup>th</sup>	4,705	4,834	982	624	115	51	2	-
12 <sup>th</sup>	4,128	4,133	877	495	109	49	1	2
13 <sup>th</sup>	31	31	2	-	1	-	-	-
14 <sup>th</sup>	8	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,775</b>	<b>27,281</b>	<b>9,563</b>	<b>4,901</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>
Year	2023							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
Grade/ Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
7 <sup>th</sup>	5,858	3,446	1,826	887	195	112	2	4
8 <sup>th</sup>	6,328	4,096	2,369	1,156	185	83	4	1
9 <sup>th</sup>	6,945	6,221	2,188	1,091	207	95	3	3
10 <sup>th</sup>	5,330	5,049	1,241	633	140	56	6	3
11 <sup>th</sup>	4,926	4,799	1,165	657	146	59	2	-
12 <sup>th</sup>	4,542	4,379	927	608	111	54	1	-
13 <sup>th</sup>	88	99	17	-	2	-	-	-
14 <sup>th</sup>	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,029</b>	<b>28,090</b>	<b>9,734</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>459</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

### **Question 18(e)**

**Table No. 55 – Elementary, Intermediate and High School Pupils with Disabilities in Special Education Schools (by Population Group and Gender (2021-2023))**

Year	2021							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,518</b>	<b>6,122</b>	<b>4,785</b>	<b>2,390</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>
Year	2022							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,310</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Year	2023							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,452</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

**Table No. 56 – Elementary, Intermediate and High School Pupils with Disabilities in Special Education Schools (by Residential District, Population Group and Gender (2023))**

Year	2023							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
District/ Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
South	1,916	685	620	435	1	2	-	-
Haifa	2,170	985	640	319	37	8	-	2
Jerusalem	4,245	1,456	1,393	724	1	-	-	-
Center	3,200	1,555	465	221	-	-	-	-
North	1,765	819	1,729	754	150	75	4	1
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	4,156	1,621	127	53	-	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,452</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

**Table No. 57 – Elementary, Intermediate and High School Pupils with Disabilities in Special Education Schools (by Level of Education, Population Group and Gender (2022-2023))**

Year	2022							
Population Group	Jews		Arabs		Druze		Circassians	
School/ Gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Elementary School	9,115	3,203	2,651	1,275	88	37	1	-
Intermediate School	1,682	731	438	171	26	20	-	-
High School	5,513	2,630	1,779	1,021	65	32	2	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,310</b>	<b>6,564</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>2,467</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
Year	2023							
Elementary School	9,786	3,424	2,695	1,294	101	35	1	-
Intermediate School	1,881	868	433	191	22	19	1	-
High School	5,785	2,829	1,846	1,021	66	32	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,452</b>	<b>7,121</b>	<b>4,974</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>

Source: Ministry of Education, May 2023.

### **Question 19(a)**

**Table No. 58 – Youth in Conflict with the Law who have been Arrested (by Age and Gender) (2019-2023)**

Year	Age	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
2019	12-13	96	5	101
	14-15	1,094	55	1,149
	16-17	2,730	59	2,789
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,920</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>4,039</b>
2020	12-13	52	4	56
	14-15	838	22	860
	16-17	2,360	62	2,422
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>3,338</b>
2021	12-13	96	1	97
	14-15	1,061	28	1,089
	16-17	2,740	49	2,789

	Total	3,897	78	3,975
2022	12-13	98	6	104
	14-15	1,029	23	1,052
	16-17	2,501	60	2,561
	Total	3,628	89	3,717
2023	12-13	26	-	26
	14-15	305	9	314
	16-17	673	13	696
	Total	1,004	22	1,026
<b>Total</b>		15,699	396	16,095

Source: Police' Investigations and Intelligence Division, Investigations Branch, Youth and Family Section, July 2023.

**Table No. 59 – Youth in IPS Facilities (by Year and Gender) (2020-2023)**

Year	Number of Children	Of which - females
2020	2,602	44
2021	3,239	34
2022	2,990	46
2023 (first half)	1,684	21

Source: Israeli Prisons Service (IPS), July 2023.

**Table No. 60 – Youth in IPS Facilities (by Age Group) (2020-2023)**

Year	Number of Children	12- 14	14-16	16-18
2020	2,602	30	631	1,941
2021	3,239	54	863	2,622
2022	2,990	56	801	2,133
2023 (first half)	1,684	35	492	1,157

Source: IPS, July 2023.

**Table No. 61 – Youth in IPS Facilities (by Population Group) (2020-2023)**

Year	Number of Children	Jews	Arabs	Other groups
2020	2,602	910	1,679	13
2021	3,239	966	2,260	13
2022	2,990	815	2,155	20
2023 (first half)	1,684	473	1,199	12

Source: IPS, July 2023.

**Table No. 62 – Youth in IPS Facilities (by Main Offence) (2020-2023)**

Main Offence	2020	2021	2022	2023 (first half)
Violence	470	491	406	191
Offences relating to State security	678	832	819	493
Offences relating to public order	244	524	343	199
Offences relating to public moral	12	13	13	5
Offences relating to human life	232	330	358	139
Sex offences	64	55	61	38
Fraud offences	6	8	18	4
Drugs offences	157	163	129	61
Registration and transportation offences	14	20	26	26
Property offences	374	394	389	270
Robbery offences	85	83	93	53

Other offences	52	56	49	6
Illegal Stay	90	162	233	175
Use of weapons	11	18	44	24
Other	113	90	9	-
Total	2,602	3,239	2,990	1,684

Source: IPS, July 2023.

#### **Question 19(b)**

134. In 2022, 363 child and youth offenders were diverted to family discussion groups, and 71 were diverted to mediation between the perpetrator and the victim program. In 2021, 381 were diverted to family discussion groups, and 105 were diverted to mediation. In 2020, 329 were diverted to family discussion groups, and 107 were diverted to mediation. Regarding alternative models to criminal proceedings see Israel's 3rd Periodic report filed in 2019, in para. 210, and Annex I in para. 163-164. Additionally, as stipulated in the *Youth (Trial, Punishment and Modes of Treatment) Law* the Court may decide not to convict a child or youth found guilty of an offence, thus ordering diversion to alternative manners of treatment. In 2022, 422 proceedings against children and youth who were found guilty of an offence concluded without a conviction.

#### **Question 19(c)**

135. With regards to representing children in civil law and administrative proceedings and Amendment No. 20 to the *Legal Aid Law* 5732-1972 on legal representation of children and youth victims of severe sexual abuse, both throughout the perpetrator's criminal prosecution and during other judicial or administrative proceedings, see Israel's 3rd Periodic report filed in 2019.

**Table No. 63 – Number of Children and Youth Applying for Legal Assistance and Number of Applications Entitled for Free Legal Assistance (By Gender (2019-2023))**

Year and Gender	Number of applications entitled to free legal assistance	Number of children and youth applying for legal Assistance
2019	12,097	5,650
Male	11,713	5,434
Female	384	216
2020	10,437	5,057
Male	10,033	4,797
Female	404	260
2021	10,931	5,342
Male	10,511	5,041
Female	420	301
2022	10,287	5,194

Male	9,812	4,868
Female	475	326
2023	3,654	1,987
Male	3,512	1,866
Female	142	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,406</b>	<b>23,230</b>

Source: Public Defender's Office, May 2023.

**Table No. 64 – Number of Children and Youth who Received Legal Representation in the Frame of the MoJ's Program "My Own Lawyer" (by Gender, Population Group, District, Place of Residence and Social Ranking, (2019-2022))**

	Population Group								
	Total			Jews and others			Arab population		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Year in which the case was opened									
2019	3,980	1,984	1,996	3,452	1,721	1,731	528	263	265
2020	4,624	2,361	2,263	4,048	2,080	1,968	576	281	295
2021	5,039	2,565	2,474	4,331	2,234	2,097	708	331	377
2022	4,868	2,450	2,418	4,204	2,130	2,074	664	320	344
By District									
Jerusalem	3,066	1,540	1,526	2,598	1,328	1,270	468	212	256
North	1,377	691	686	1,076	546	530	301	145	156
Haifa	3,057	1,563	1,494	2,080	1,059	1,021	977	504	473
Central	2,106	1,039	1,067	1,960	980	980	146	59	87
Tal Aviv-Jaffa	6,701	3,411	3,290	6,418	3,268	3,150	283	143	140
South	2,204	1,116	1,088	1,903	984	919	301	132	169
By the child's place of residence district									
Jerusalem	1,897	961	936	1,430	748	682	467	213	254
North	2,357	1,193	1,164	1,538	776	762	819	417	402
Haifa	2,262	1,148	1,114	1,817	926	891	445	222	223
Central	5,807	2,964	2,843	5,465	2,814	2,651	342	150	192
Tal Aviv-Jaffa	2,118	1,034	1,084	2,027	982	1,045	91	52	39
South	3,094	1,580	1,514	2,785	1,441	1,344	309	139	170
West Bank	953	467	486	952	467	485	1	-	1
No Information	23	13	10	21	11	10	2	2	-
By the child's locality of residence' social ranking									
1-2	3,084	1,540	1,544	2,228	1,156	1,072	856	384	472
3-4	2,170	1,096	1,074	1,292	669	623	878	427	451
5-6	5,848	2,972	2,876	5,428	2,755	2,673	420	217	203
7-8	6,338	3,202	3,136	6,073	3,059	3,014	265	143	122
9	999	518	481	989	514	475	10	4	6
10	72	32	40	25	12	13	47	20	27
No Information	3,084	1,540	1,544	2,228	1,156	1,072	856	384	472

Source: CBS, April 2023.

#### **Question 19(d)**

**Table No. 65 – Number of Arrested Youth and Average Length of Detention before Trial (by age) (2019-2023)**

Year	Age	Number of Arrests	Average time of pre-trial detention (days)
2019	12-13	6	2
	14-15	75	9
	16-17	144	16.5
	Total	225	11
2020	12-13	8	9.5
	14-15	103	6
	16-17	280	18.5
	Total	391	13
2021	12-13	18	11
	14-15	224	11
	16-17	516	12
	Total	758	11
2022	12-13	19	5.5
	14-15	304	12
	16-17	754	11
	Total	1,076	12
2023	12-13	3	-
	14-15	83	6.5
	16-17	220	4
	Total	206	4
Total		2,749	11

Source: Police' Investigations and Intelligence Division, Investigations Branch, Youth and Family Section, July 2023.

**Table No. 66 – Number of Arrested and Indicted Youth and Average Length of Detention (with indictment) (2020-2023)**

Year	Number of youth	Average length of detention - days
2020	736	98.57
2021	872	92.57
2022	847	90.45
2023 (first half)	548	46.88

Source: IPS, July 2023.

**Question 19(e)**

136. No underage detainees or prisoners were detained with adult prisoners.

**Question 19(f)**

**Table No. 67 – Statistical Data on Foreign Children Detained in Israel, by Gender, Main Offence, Population Group, Place of Residence and Age (2019-2023)**

Year	07/2023	12/2022	12/2021	12/2020	12/2019
<b>Gender</b>					
Male	162	148	109	121	160
Female	-	1	-	-	-
Total	162	149	109	121	160
<b>Main offence</b>					

Offences relating to State security	64	61	61	61	72
Public order offences	7	8	1	3	1
Violence offences	-	4	4	3	5
Offences against human life	33	41	34	43	65
Sex offences	-	-	-	-	1
Property offences	24	10	2	-	5
Transportation offences	6	2	1	-	-
Illegal stay	27	21	6	9	6
Robbery offences	-	-	-	-	1
Other offences	1	2	-	2	4
<b>Total</b>	162	149	109	121	160
<b>Population Group</b>					
Muslim	101	85	57	70	74
Christian	-	-	-	-	1
Arab-other	1	1	3	3	2
Arab Muslim	60	63	49	49	83
<b>Total</b>	162	149	109	121	160
<b>Place of residence</b>					
Foreigners	-	1	-	-	1
West Bank	2	1	1	1	9
Gaza Strip	160	147	108	120	150
<b>Total</b>	162	149	109	121	160
<b>Age</b>					
14-16	14	15	22	8	12
16-18	148	134	87	113	139
<b>Total</b>	162	149	109	121	160

Source: IPS, July 2023.

**Table No. 68 – Youth in IPS Facilities (by Main Offence) (2020-2023)**

Year	Number of children	Place of residence			
		Israel	Eastern neighborhoods of Jerusalem	West bank	Foreign States
2020	1,872	1,751	1	120	-
2021	2,229	2,120	1	108	-
2022	1,990	1,841	1	147	1
2023 (first half)	1,194	1,033	1	160	-

Source: IPS, July 2023.

### **Question 19(g)**

**Table No. 69 – Proceedings against Youth (by Outcome of the Legal Procedure (January 2020 - December 2022))**

Outcome of the legal proceedings	Number of defendants
Conviction (full or partial)	973
Non-conviction	422
Acquittal	34
Termination or suspension of proceedings	7



Withdrawal of the indictment	59
Death of the defendant	4
Dismissal without prejudice	15
Stay of proceedings	6
Combined with another case (conviction/ non-conviction in another case)	117
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,637</b>

Source: State Attorney's Office, June 2023.

**Table No. 70 - Youth in IPS facilities (by Term of Sentence 2020-2023)**

<b>Term of sentence</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023 (first half)</b>
1 day to 1 month	73	79	106	56
1 to 3 months	77	81	88	29
3 to 6 months	53	74	81	41
6 to 12 months	98	118	109	38
1 to 1.5 years	74	62	62	4
1.5 to 2 years	26	25	16	1
2 to 3 years	25	29	9	2
3 to 4 years	9	2	3	2
4 to 5 years	2	2	1	1
5 to 6 years	1	4	1	-
6 to 7 years	3	-	1	-
7 to 10 years	-	-	-	-
10 to 15 years	4	-	1	-
15 to 20 years	1	1	-	-
20 to 25 years	-	1	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>174</b>

Source: IPS, July 2023.

### **Question 20**

137. Also, in 2017, the CBS decided to develop indicators regarding the living conditions and well-being of children on an ongoing basis and according to international standards. To this end, a committee was appointed by the National Statistician to accompany activities of the CBS in the development of child-centered statistics in Israel. The committee aims to strengthen cooperation between Government Ministries in order to develop indicators that would provide policymakers and the general public with reliable, available and up-to-date information on children in Israel.

### **Question 21**

138. With regards to updated data, please see throughout this Annex.