

# Media Release

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## The Population of Ethiopian Origin in Israel Selected Data Published on the Occasion of the Sigd Festival

- At the end of 2018, **the population of Ethiopian origin in Israel was 151,800 residents.**<sup>1</sup> Approximately 86,900 were born in Ethiopia, and 64,900 were Israeli-born with fathers born in Ethiopia.
- In 2018, 208 immigrants arrived in Israel from Ethiopia. (Of these, 56 were immigrants and 152 arrived under a different status - in most cases, under family reunification).
- More than 60% of the population of Ethiopian origin **lives in two main districts:** approximately 38% live in the Central District and approximately 25% live in the Southern District. At the end of 2018, the urban locality with the **largest population of Ethiopian origin** was Netanya (approximately 11,900 persons). However, the **highest percentage** of residents of Ethiopian origin out of the total population in a locality was found in Qiryat Mal'akhi (16.3%).
- The population of Ethiopian origin **marries at a later age** than the overall Jewish population.
- 87% of persons of Ethiopian origin **marry another person of the same origin;** more men (90%) than women (84%) marry other persons of Ethiopian origin.
- The **divorce rate** among the population of Ethiopian origin was higher than among the overall Jewish population (16 per 1,000 marriages, compared with 9 per 1,000 marriages in the overall Jewish population).
- **Live births** - In 2018, 3,913 infants were born to women of Ethiopian origin in Israel. That year, the average number of children that a woman of Ethiopian origin was expected to bear during her lifetime was 2.95.

<sup>1</sup> The population of Ethiopian origin in Israel also includes Israeli-born persons whose fathers were born in Ethiopia.

- **The percentage of single-parent families** in the population of Ethiopian origin was higher than in the Jewish population - approximately 26%. This was twice the percentage of single-parent families among the overall population of Jews and Others in Israel (approximately 13%).
- During the 2017/18 academic year, 32,137 **students** of Ethiopian origin - 2.4% of the total population of students in the Hebrew education system - were enrolled in primary and secondary schools.
- The percentage of 12th-grade students of Ethiopian origin taking **matriculation exams** was 92.4% in 2018, compared with 95% of the students in the Hebrew education system overall.
- The number of **students** of Ethiopian origin in institutions of higher education<sup>2</sup> has been increasing in recent years: from 2,372 in 2011/12 to 3,417 in 2018/19.
- In 2018, approximately 33,000 immigrants of Ethiopian origin were registered at the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services - a rate of approximately 376 per 1,000 persons. By way of comparison, approximately 180 per 1,000 persons in the Jewish and Others population born abroad were registered at the ministry.
- The percentage of **persons of Ethiopian origin who were judged** was 6.6% of the total number of Jewish and Other residents of Israel who were judged. The percentage of persons of Ethiopian origin among the **juveniles** (14.3%) was much higher than the percentage of adults (6.0%).
- There were 1,781 **active athletes**<sup>3</sup> of Ethiopian origin<sup>4</sup> in 2017/18 - similar to their number in 2016/17 (1,775). The active athletes of Ethiopian origin make up approximately 1.9% of the total number of active athletes.
- **Net money income per household** among persons of Ethiopian origin<sup>5</sup> was NIS 13,306, compared with NIS 16,518 among households in the overall population, whereas **money expenditure**<sup>6</sup> was NIS 10,549, compared to NIS 13,114 in the overall population.

<sup>2</sup> Not including the Open University, which has unique characteristics that distinguish it from the other institutions of higher education in Israel. This is reflected in the policy of open admission to first degree studies (without pre-requisites), the courses of study, as well as the composition of the student population. However, the aim is to include the Open University in the current statistics on higher education institutions while taking the distinctive characteristics of this institution into consideration.

<sup>3</sup> There are two criteria for defining active athletes: participation in a minimum number of competitions, and an upper cutoff of the year of birth (the number of competitions and the cutoff year depend on the specific sport).

<sup>4</sup> Jews and Others aged 7 to 80 who were born in Ethiopia, or whose fathers were born in Ethiopia.

<sup>5</sup> A household in which the head of the household or one of his or her parents was born in Ethiopia.

<sup>6</sup> Money expenditure: Consumption expenditure excluding the imputation for housing services.

## Population

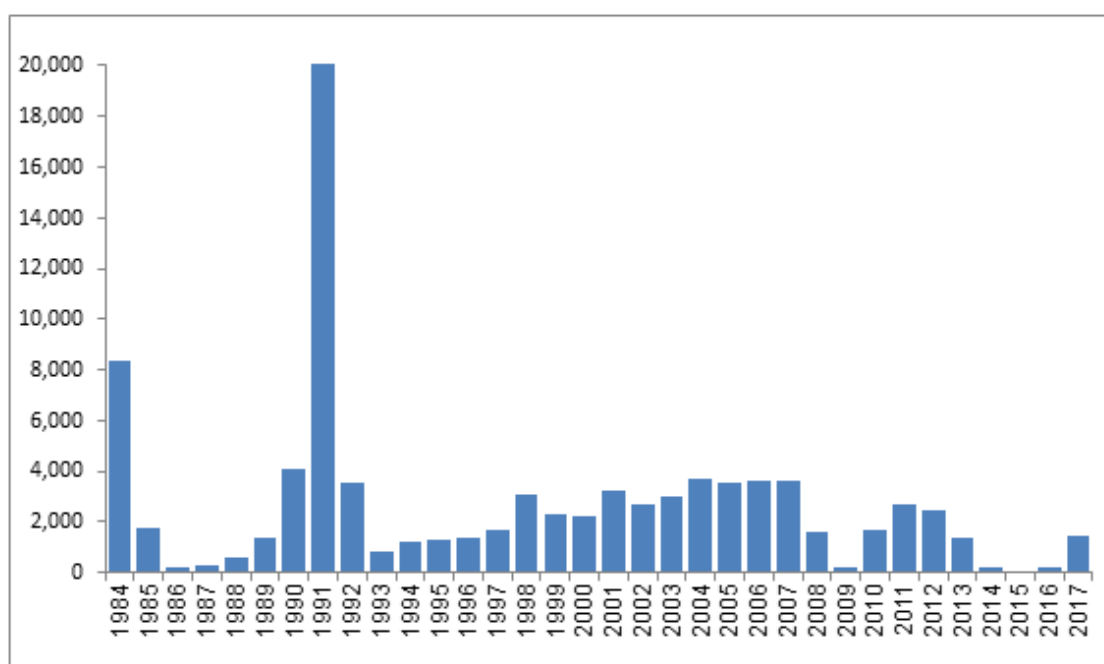
At the end of 2018, the **population of Ethiopian origin in Israel numbered 151,800 residents**. Approximately 86,900 (57%) were born in Ethiopia, and 64,900 (approximately 43%) were persons born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia.<sup>7</sup>

### Immigration from Ethiopia

Approximately two-thirds of the immigrants from Ethiopia arrived in two major waves: the first in the 1980s (Operation Moses) and the second in 1991 (Operation Solomon). Immigration from Ethiopia has declined in recent years.

In 2018, 208 immigrants arrived in Israel from Ethiopia. Of them, 56 arrived under immigrant status<sup>8</sup> and 152 arrived under a different status, in most cases family reunification (as part of the implementation of the government resolution regarding the members of the Falashmura). As per the resolution, 1,430 members of the Falashmura<sup>9</sup> arrived in Israel in 2017, and 174 members arrived in 2016.

**Diagram 1 - Immigrants from Ethiopia, 1984-2017, Absolute Numbers**



<sup>7</sup> In addition, at the end of 2018 there were 4,280 Jews and Others who were born in Israel whose mothers were born in Ethiopia and whose fathers were not.

<sup>8</sup> Including new immigrants and Immigrating citizens.

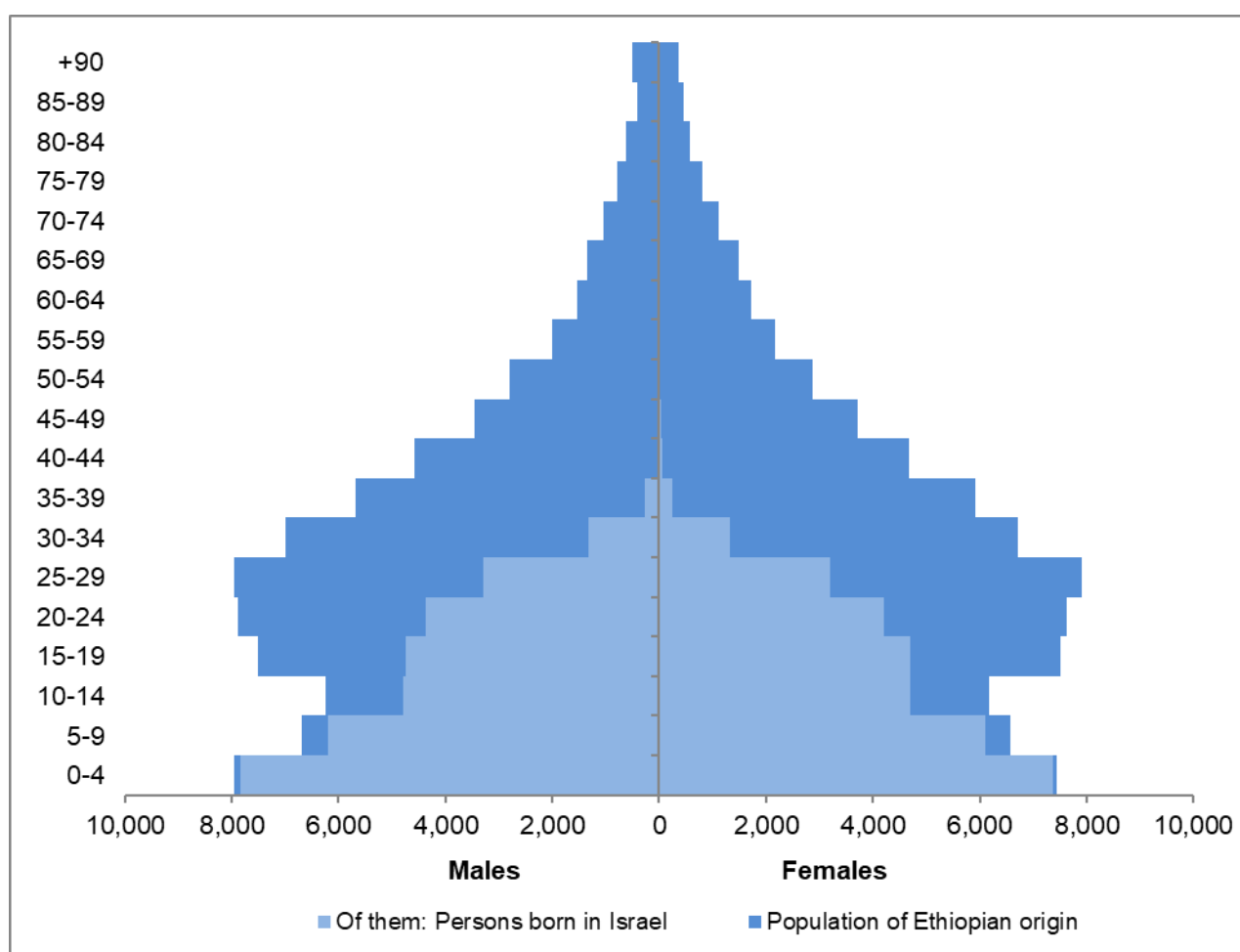
<sup>9</sup> Government Resolution No. 1911 (August 11, 2016), Entry into Israel of Members of the Communities of Gondar and Addis Ababa for the Purpose of Family Reunification.

## Age Composition

At the end of 2018, the proportion of children of Ethiopian origin aged 0 to 14 was 27.1% of that population (of whom approximately 90.0% were born in Israel). The percentage of persons aged 65 and over among the population of Ethiopian origin was 6.3% (most of them born abroad).

By way of comparison, the proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 among the overall Jewish and Others population that year was identical to that of the population of Ethiopian origin: 27.1%. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over among the Jewish and Other population was 13.6%, more than twice their proportion of the population of persons of Ethiopian origin.

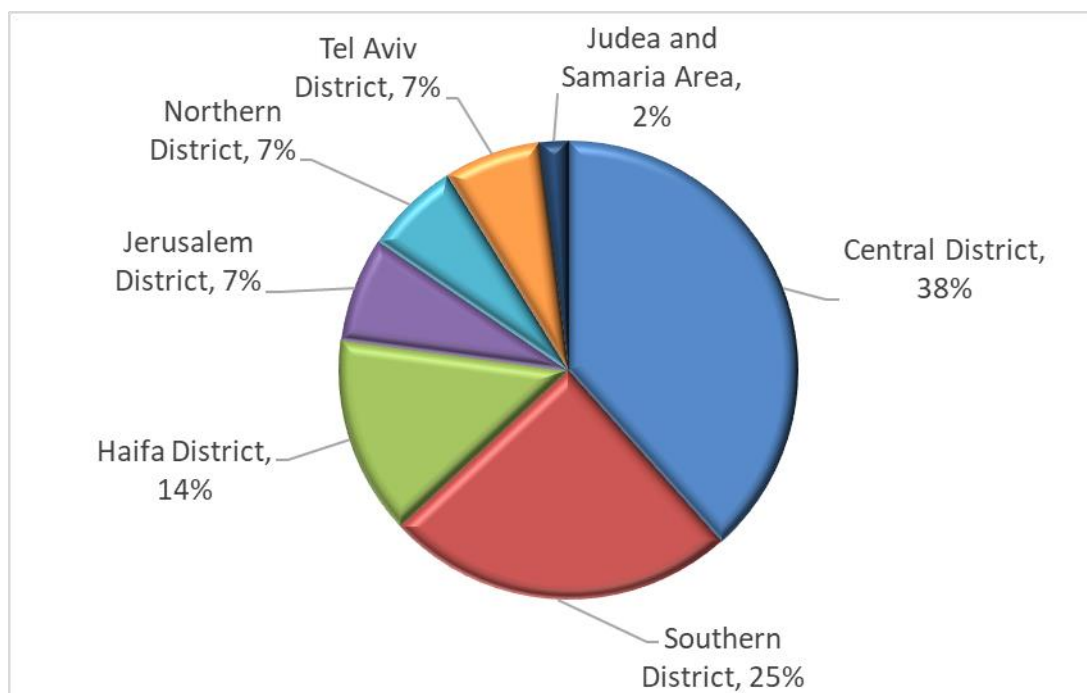
**Diagram 2 - The Population of Persons of Ethiopian Origin, by Age and Sex, at the End of 2018, Absolute Numbers**



## Geographic Distribution

Of the population of Ethiopian origin, 45% live in the centre of the country: 58,000 persons (38.4%) live in the Central District and approximately 10,000 persons (6.8%) live in the Tel Aviv District. Approximately one-quarter of the population (37,500 persons) lives in the Southern District.

**Diagram 3 - The Population of Ethiopian Origin by District, 2018, Percentages**



At the end of 2018, the urban locality with the highest **number** of residents of Ethiopian origin was Netanya (11,900 persons). The locality with the highest **percentage** of residents of Ethiopian origin, of the locality's overall population, was Qiryat Mal'akhi (16.3%). In comparison, less than 2% of the total population of Israel was of Ethiopian origin.

**Table A - The Population of Ethiopian Origin at the End of 2018, in Main Localities (1)**

<b>Locality</b>	<b>Total population in locality (thousands)</b>	<b>Total Population of Ethiopian origin in locality (thousands)</b>	<b>Percentage population of Ethiopian origin out of total population in locality</b>
<b>National Total</b>	<b>8,967.6</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Netanya	217.2	11.9	5.5
Rishon LeZiyyon	251.7	8.8	3.5
Be'er Sheva	209.0	8.4	4.0
Petah Tiqwa	244.3	7.8	3.2
Rehovot	141.6	7.5	5.3
Ashqelon	141.0	7.5	5.3
Ashdod	224.6	7.3	3.3
Jerusalem	919.4	6.3	0.7
Hadera	95.7	5.9	6.1
Haifa	283.6	5.8	2.0
Qiryat Gat	55.0	5.3	9.7
Bet Shemesh	118.7	4.2	3.6
Ramla	75.7	4.2	5.6
Lod	75.7	4.1	5.4
Qiryat Mal'akhi	23.1	3.8	16.3
Afula	51.7	3.7	7.2
Yavne	46.7	3.3	7.1
Tel Aviv-Yafo	451.5	2.8	0.6
Bat Yam	128.8	2.6	2.0
Holon	194.3	2.3	1.2

(1) Localities with 2,000 or more residents of Ethiopian origin

In some of the localities, the communities consisting of residents of Ethiopian origin are concentrated in specific neighbourhoods. Thus, for example, approximately 3,000 persons of Ethiopian origin reside in the Qiryat Moshe (North) neighbourhood of the city of Rehovot, comprising more than 56% of the neighbourhood's total number of residents. In the Ramat

Eliyahu (North) neighbourhood of Rishon LeZiyyon, there are 2,800 residents of Ethiopian origin, comprising 52% of the neighbourhood's total number of residents.

**Table B - Neighbourhoods With One-Third or More  
Residents of Ethiopian Origin, End of 2018 (1)**

<b>Name of locality and neighbourhood</b>	<b>Total population of neighbourhood (thousands)</b>	<b>Total population of Ethiopian origin in neighbourhood (thousands)</b>	<b>Percentage population of Ethiopian origin out of total neighbourhood population</b>
Rehovot Qiryat Moshe (North)	5.4	3.0	56.7
Qiryat Gat P. Z.	0.5	0.3	55.8
Rishon LeZiyyon Ramat Eliyahu (North)	5.3	2.8	52.2
Bet Shemesh Qiryat Ben Eli'ezer; Ganne Shemesh	1.0	0.4	41.1
Netanya Ne'ot Shaked (Azorim) East	5.0	1.9	38.2
Qiryat Mal'akhi Herzl; Weizmann; Newe Or	5.1	1.9	37.1

(1) Localities with 2,000 or more residents of Ethiopian origin

## Marriages and Divorces

During 2017, 921 grooms and 981 brides of Ethiopian origin were married in Israel, 91% for the first time.

**Table C - Marriages of Persons of Ethiopian Origin in 2017**

<b>Absolute numbers</b>	<b>Grooms</b>	<b>Brides</b>
Total number of persons of Ethiopian origin marrying	921	981
Born in Ethiopia - total	744	719
Thereof: Immigrated through 1990	149	122
Immigrated after 1990	595	597
Israeli-born, father born in Ethiopia	177	262

Of persons of Ethiopian origin who married, 87% married a spouse of the same origin. The percentage of men who married a spouse of the same origin (90%) was higher than the percentage of women who did so (84%). Members of the population of Ethiopian origin tended to marry at a later age than members of the overall Jewish population did. Among men of Ethiopian origin, the median age<sup>10</sup> at first marriage was 29.6 in 2017 (2.2 years older than the median age of Jewish grooms). Among women of Ethiopian origin, the median age at first marriage was 26.8 (1.3 years older than Jewish brides).

In 2017, 336 men and 352 women of Ethiopian origin divorced.

The divorce rate among the population of Ethiopian origin was higher than the divorce rate in the overall Jewish population. Approximately 16 of every 1,000 married couples divorced, compared with 9 of every 1,000 married couples in the overall Jewish population.

## Live Births

In 2018, 3,913 infants were born to women of Ethiopian origin. Approximately 83% of these women were born in Ethiopia.

That year, the average number of children an Ethiopian woman was expected to bear during her lifetime was 2.95. This figure was 3.05 in the Jews and Others population.

In 2018, the age at first birth among women of Ethiopian origin was 27.8 years on average, compared to 28.6 years on average among Jewish and Other women. It was found that approximately 14% of the mothers of Ethiopian origin were single, which may explain their young age, on average, at their first birth.

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<sup>10</sup> Median age: The age at which half the persons marrying are younger and half are older.



## Ethiopian Households<sup>11</sup>

### Households<sup>12</sup>

The average number of households consisting of persons of Ethiopian origin in Israel in 2016-2018 was 36,700, accounting for approximately 1.4% of all Israeli households and approximately 1.7% of the households of Jews and Others, similar to previous years.

As in the overall Jewish population, approximately 84% of the households of Ethiopian origin were family households<sup>13</sup>. Of those, approximately 77% consisted of only one family. However, the relative proportion of households of one family with others or two or more families was slightly higher in households of Ethiopian origin than it was among Jewish and Other households (about 6% and 4%, respectively).

The average size of households of Ethiopian origin was 3.85 persons - larger than the size of households in the overall population (3.28), as well as households of Jews and Others (3.07).

### Families<sup>14</sup>

In Israel, there are approximately 31,300 families of Ethiopian origin. More than half have a traditional structure, consisting of a couple with children of all ages (approximately 61%). This percentage is similar to that of families of Jews and Others (58%).

The percentage of couples without children among families of Ethiopian origin was the lowest (approximately 11%): lower than the percentage of couples without children in the overall

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<sup>11</sup> The source of data is the Labour Force Survey. The data for the overall population and the population of Jews and Others are for 2018. The data for the population of Ethiopian origin are the average for 2016-2018. The population does not include persons living in institutions, kibbutzim, student dormitories, and those living outside of localities (Bedouin in the South).

<sup>12</sup> A household is defined as one person or a group of persons living together in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the week, who have a joint expense budget for food. A household can include persons who are not related to each other.

A household of persons of Ethiopian origin was defined as a household in which at least one person aged 15 or over is of Ethiopian origin (i.e., Ethiopian-born or whose father was born in Ethiopia).

<sup>13</sup> A family household is a household that contains at least one family. A family household can include: one family, one family with other persons, or two families or more.

<sup>14</sup> A family (nuclear family) is defined as two or more persons who share the same household and are related to one another as husband and wife, as parent and child, as an unmarried couple, as grandparents with grandchildren (without the child's parents), or siblings who live together (without their own spouses or children). A family of Ethiopian origin was defined as a family in which at least one of the persons aged 15 or over is of Ethiopian origin (i.e., Ethiopian-born or whose father was born in Ethiopia).

population (approximately 25%) and lower than the percentage among families of Jews and Others (approximately 28%). It should be noted that the couples of Ethiopian origin without children are relatively young, so they may not have had children yet. This is in comparison to couples without children in the overall population, which include older couples whose children have left home.

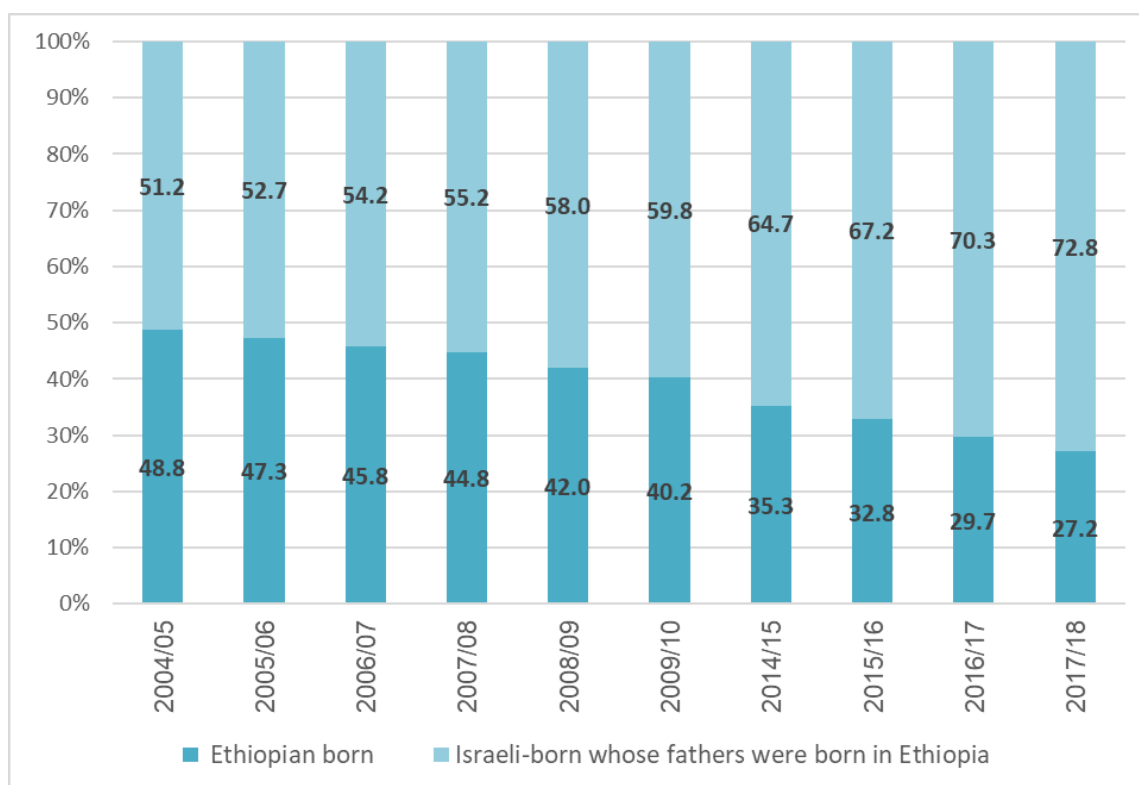
The percentage of single-parent families in the population of Ethiopian origin was especially high (approximately 26%) - more than twice as high as the percentage of single-parent families in the overall population and among families of Jews and Others (approximately 13%).

### Students in the Educational System

In the 2017/18 school year, 32,137 students of Ethiopian origin<sup>15</sup> were enrolled in primary and secondary education; they constituted 2.4% of all students in the Hebrew education sector.

In the 2017/18 school year, 27.2% of the students of Ethiopian origin were born in Ethiopia, compared to 44.8% in the 2007/08 school year (Diagram 4).

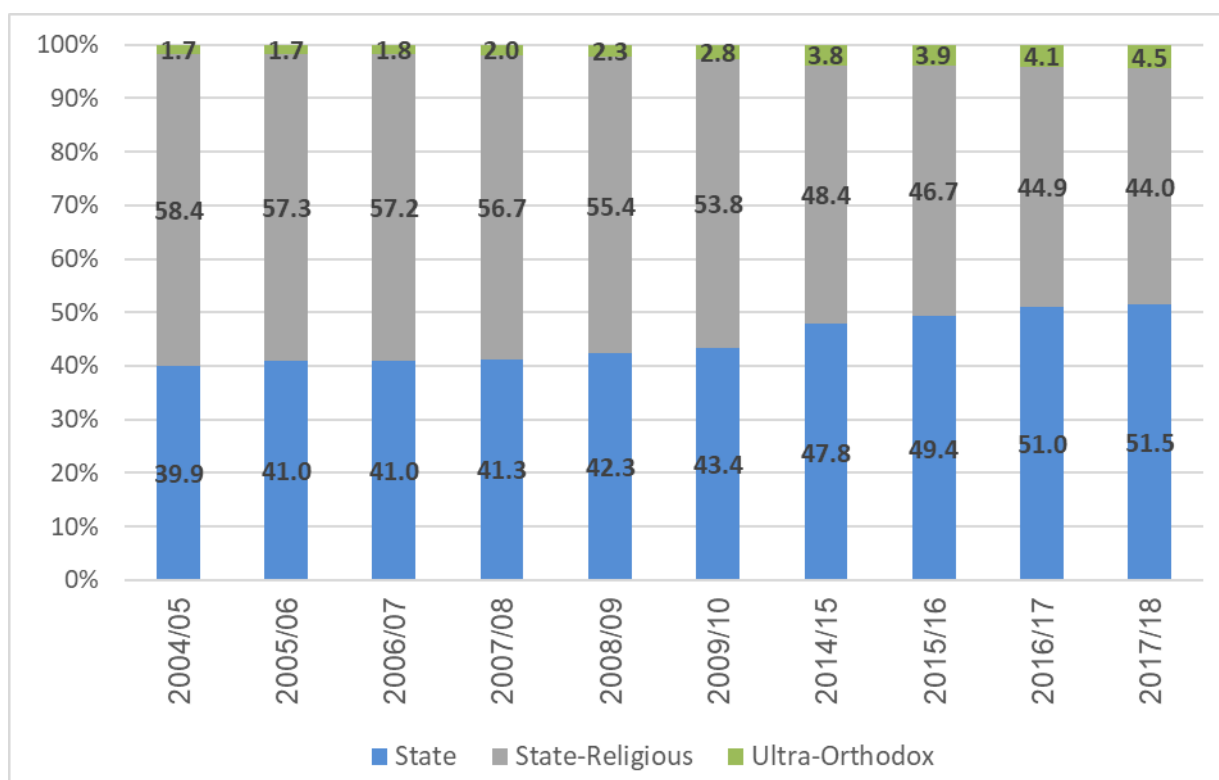
**Diagram 4 - Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Place of Birth, Selected Years**



<sup>15</sup> Ethiopian origin - a person born in Ethiopia, or a person born in Israel whose father was born in Ethiopia.

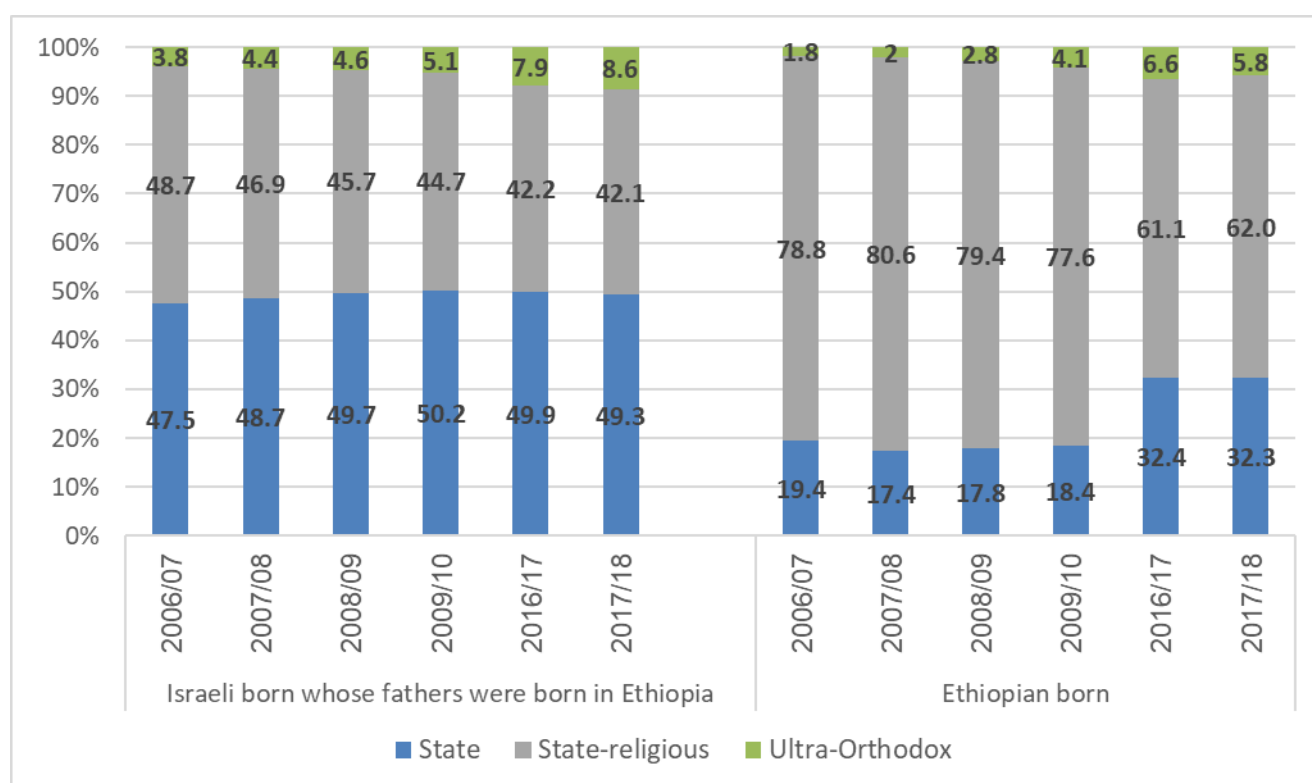
In the 2017/18 school year, about 44% of the students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in schools under State-religious supervision (primary and secondary education). This percentage has been declining over the past decade (it was 56.7% in the 2007/08 school year). Concomitantly, there has been an increase in the percentage of students enrolled in schools under State supervision (51.5% compared to 41.3% in the 2007/08 school year). In Ultra-Orthodox supervision, this figure rose to 4.5% - more than twice that of the 2007/08 school year (2.0%) (Diagram 5).

**Diagram 5 - Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Supervision, Selected Years**



In the primary education system in 2017/18, 5.8% of Ethiopian-born students and 8.6% of Israeli-born students whose fathers were born in Ethiopia studied under Ultra-Orthodox supervision. Over the past decade, there has been a decline in the proportion of students under State-religious supervision in both groups of students (students born in Ethiopia and those born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia), concomitant with an increase in the proportion of students under State supervision and Ultra-Orthodox supervision (Diagram 6).

**Diagram 6 - Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Place of Birth and Supervision (Primary Education), Selected Years**



Among students of Ethiopian origin in upper secondary education, 49.1% (55.7% of the boys and 42.6% of the girls) were enrolled in the technological/vocational track,<sup>16</sup> whereas 34.7% of their non-Ethiopian counterparts in Hebrew education (32.7% of the boys and 36.9% of the girls) were enrolled in the technological/vocational track.

### Matriculation Examinees<sup>17</sup>

In the 2017/18 school year, approximately 2,823 12th grade students of Ethiopian origin (Ethiopian-born or Israeli-born with father born in Ethiopia) took matriculation exams.

The percentage of 12th grade students of Ethiopian origin taking matriculation exams was 92.4% in 2018, compared with 95% of the examinees in the overall Hebrew education sector. The percentage of those entitled to a matriculation certificate was lower - 66.2% versus 80.2%, respectively. However, this percentage has been rising in recent years, with a substantial

<sup>16</sup> The method for calculating technological/vocational education (known in the past as the technology track) was changed beginning in 2016/17 and updated to reflect the current definitions of the Ministry of Education.

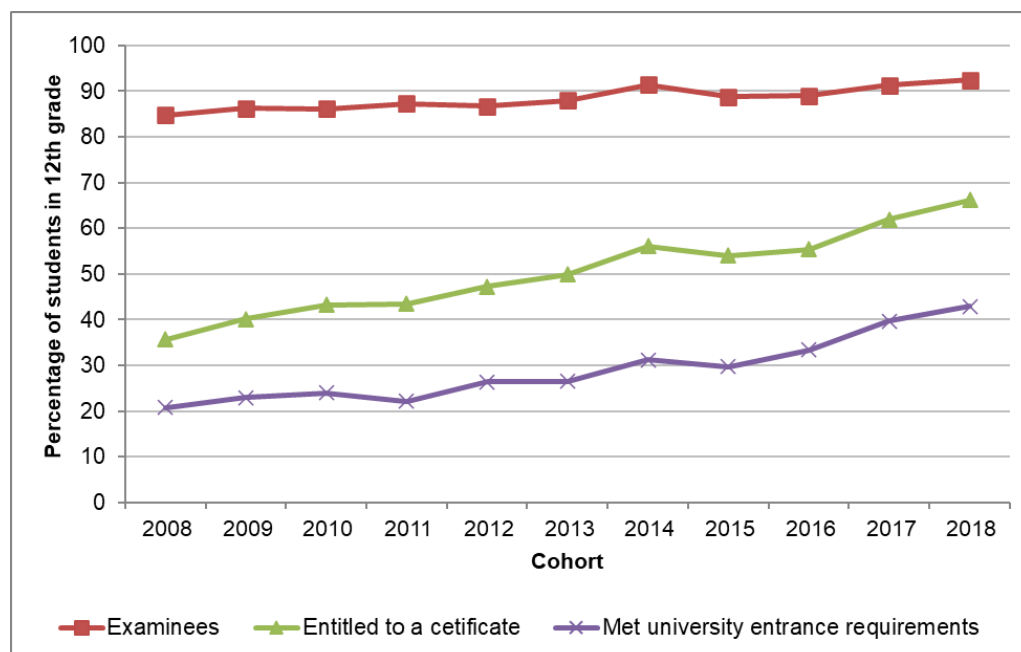
<sup>17</sup> In order to allow for a valid comparison between students of Ethiopian origin and all students in Hebrew education, the population of students examined in this section excludes those enrolled in schools under Ultra-Orthodox supervision (students of Ethiopian origin as well as those enrolled in Hebrew education in general).

increase over the past year (see Diagram 7). The share of students of Ethiopian origin holding a matriculation certificate who met university entrance requirements - i.e., the percentage of potential candidates for continuing studies at institutions of higher education - was 43% of all students of Ethiopian origin, compared with two-thirds (70.6%) of the overall number of students in the Hebrew education sector.

The percentage of those entitled to a matriculation certificate among students of Ethiopian origin who studied in institutions with State-religious supervision was 72.7%, compared with 60.9% among those who studied in institutions under State supervision. Moreover, 49% of those under State supervision met university entrance requirements, compared with 38% of those under State-religious supervision.

In 2018, the share of the second-generation students of Ethiopian origin (those born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia) was 55.4% of all 12th grade students of Ethiopian origin. The percentages of 12th-grade students of Ethiopian origin who were entitled to a matriculation certificate were 71.1% of those born in Ethiopia and 66.7% among second-generation students of Ethiopian origin. The percentage of those who met university entrance requirements was higher among the second generation - 45.6% - compared with 39.8% among those who had been born in Ethiopia.

**Diagram 7 - 12th-Grade Students of Ethiopian Origin who Took the Matriculation Exams**

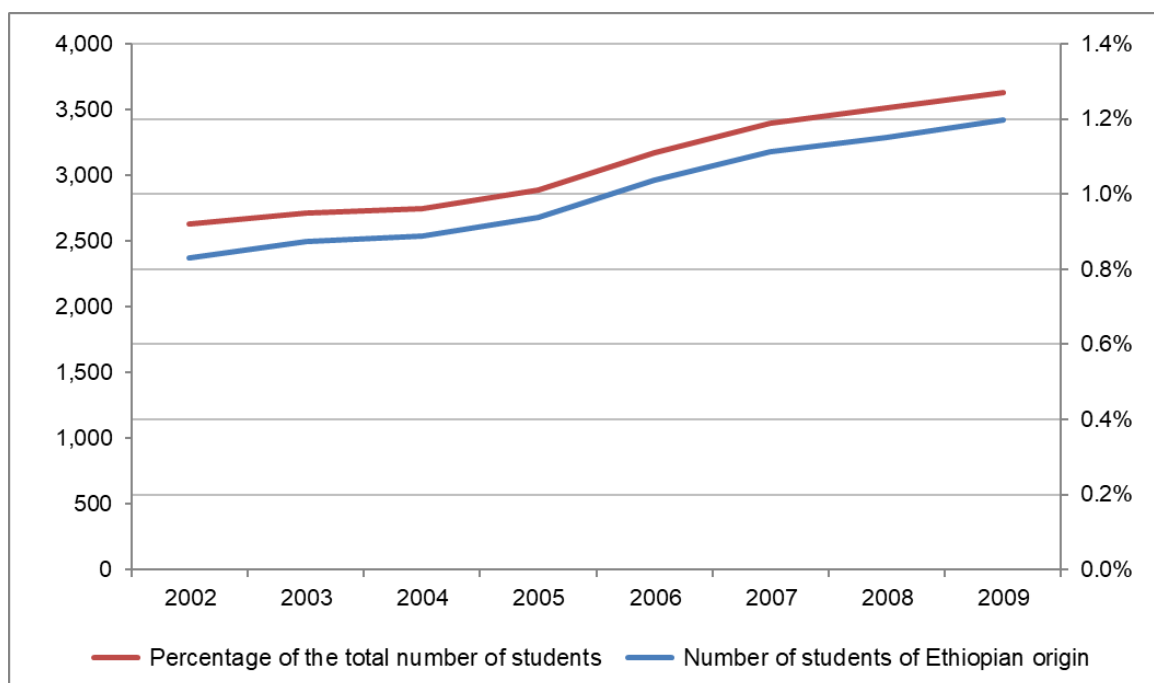


## Higher Education

### Students

The number of students of Ethiopian origin studying at institutions of higher education<sup>18</sup> has been increasing in recent years: from 2,372 in 2011/12 to 3,417 in 2018/19. The percentage of students of Ethiopian origin of the overall number of students also increased during those years - from 0.9% to 1.3%. Despite what was stated above, the relative chances of Ethiopian immigrants to enter higher education are still 0.7 times lower than those of native-born Israelis. The chances of men of Ethiopian origin to enter higher education are particularly low, at half the chances of native-born Israeli men.

**Diagram 8 - Students of Ethiopian Origin in Institutions of Higher Education, Absolute Numbers and Percentage of Total Students**



<sup>18</sup> Not including the Open University, which has unique characteristics that distinguish it from the other institutions of higher education in Israel. This is reflected in the policy of open admission to first degree studies (without pre-requisites), the courses of study, as well as the composition of the student population. However, the aim is to include the Open University in the current statistics on higher education institutions while taking the distinctive characteristics of this institution into consideration.

## **First Degree Studies**

In 2018/19, 2,989 students of Ethiopian origin (1.5% of all students) studied toward a first degree. High percentages of students of Ethiopian origin studied the following fields: business and administration sciences (2.9%), paramedical studies (2.3%), and social sciences (2.0%). Low percentages studied the following fields: agriculture (0.47%), medicine (0.5%), and natural sciences and mathematics (0.44%). In that year, students of Ethiopian origin attended mainly the academic colleges (57.8% compared with 47.5% of all students), fewer attended the universities (28.3% versus 38.2% of all students), and 14.0% attended the academic colleges of education (compared with 14.4% of all students).

## **Second and Third Degree Studies**

In 2018/19, 391 students of Ethiopian origin studied toward a second degree, and 24 studied toward a third degree. The percentages of students of Ethiopian origin were low among second degree students (0.6%) and third degree students (0.2%). The main fields studied by students of Ethiopian origin in the second degree programs were business and administration sciences (29.2%), social sciences (23.5%), and education (20.5%).

## **Persons Registered at Departments of Social Services and Defined at the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services as Needing Intervention**

Approximately 33,000 immigrants of Ethiopian origin (a rate of about 376 per 1,000 persons) were registered at the Ministry of Labour, Welfare, and Social Services in 2018. By way of comparison, approximately 180 per 1,000 persons in the Jewish and Others population born abroad were registered at the ministry. Of the immigrants of Ethiopian origin registered, approximately 80% (about 26,000 persons, at a rate of about 309 per 1,000 persons) were defined as needing intervention.<sup>19</sup>

Approximately 20,000 persons born in Israel whose fathers immigrated from Ethiopia (the second generation of immigrants of Ethiopian origin) were registered, at a rate of about 309 per 1,000 persons - three times that of native-born Israelis (about 98 per 1,000 persons). Approximately only 40% of those registered - 8,000 persons, at a rate of about 123 per 1,000 persons - were defined as needing intervention.

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<sup>19</sup> Need for intervention: The reason an individual applies or is referred to a department of social services. The social worker treating the family lists, for each individual in the treatment file, his or her primary need for intervention and the family's primary need for intervention, from a list of 58 needs (including "no need for intervention"). The social worker can also list a secondary need for intervention for an individual or his or her family.

The most often cited reason for needing intervention among immigrants from Ethiopia, and among the second generation of immigrants of Ethiopian origin who were defined as needing intervention, was dysfunctional parents and/or children/adolescents (approximately 43%). The second most prevalent reason for needing intervention was poverty, income and employment problems (approximately 27%). The least prevalent reason for needing intervention was addiction and delinquency (approximately 1.9%).

### **Recipients of Welfare Services in Community and Out-of-Home Frameworks of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services**

In 2018, approximately 5,000 immigrants of Ethiopian origin (about 57 per 1,000 persons), and approximately 5,500 members of the second generation of immigrants of Ethiopian origin (about 85 per 1,000 persons) were placed in settings of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services.

Among immigrants of Ethiopian origin:

- The rate of persons placed in out-of-home frameworks was about 5 per 1,000 persons.
- The rate of persons placed in community frameworks was about 49 per 1,000 persons.
- The rate of persons placed in out-of-home frameworks was about 2 per 1,000 persons.

Among the second generation of immigrants of Ethiopian origin whose fathers were born in Ethiopia:

- The rate of persons placed in out-of-home frameworks was about 9 per 1,000 persons
- The rate of persons placed in community frameworks was about 79 per 1,000 persons
- The rate of persons placed in both community and out-of-home frameworks was about 2 per 1,000 persons.



## **Persons of Ethiopian Origin Judged in Criminal Trials<sup>20</sup>**

In 2017, 1,288 Jewish and Other residents of Israel of Ethiopian origin (of whom 804 were born in Ethiopia and 484 were born in Israel and their fathers were born in Ethiopia) were judged in criminal trials.

The percentage of persons of Ethiopian origin who were judged constituted 6.6% of the total number of residents of Israel in the Jewish and Other population who were judged. The percentage of juvenile immigrants of Ethiopian origin (14.3%) was much higher than that of adults (6.0%).

Males comprised 94.5% of the adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged. This percentage was higher than the percentage of males among the total number of adult residents of Israel in the Jewish and Other group who were judged: 87.4%.

Among juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged, the percentage of males was 96.5%. By way of comparison, the percentage of males among the total number of juvenile residents of Israel in the Jewish and Others group who were judged was 93.6%.

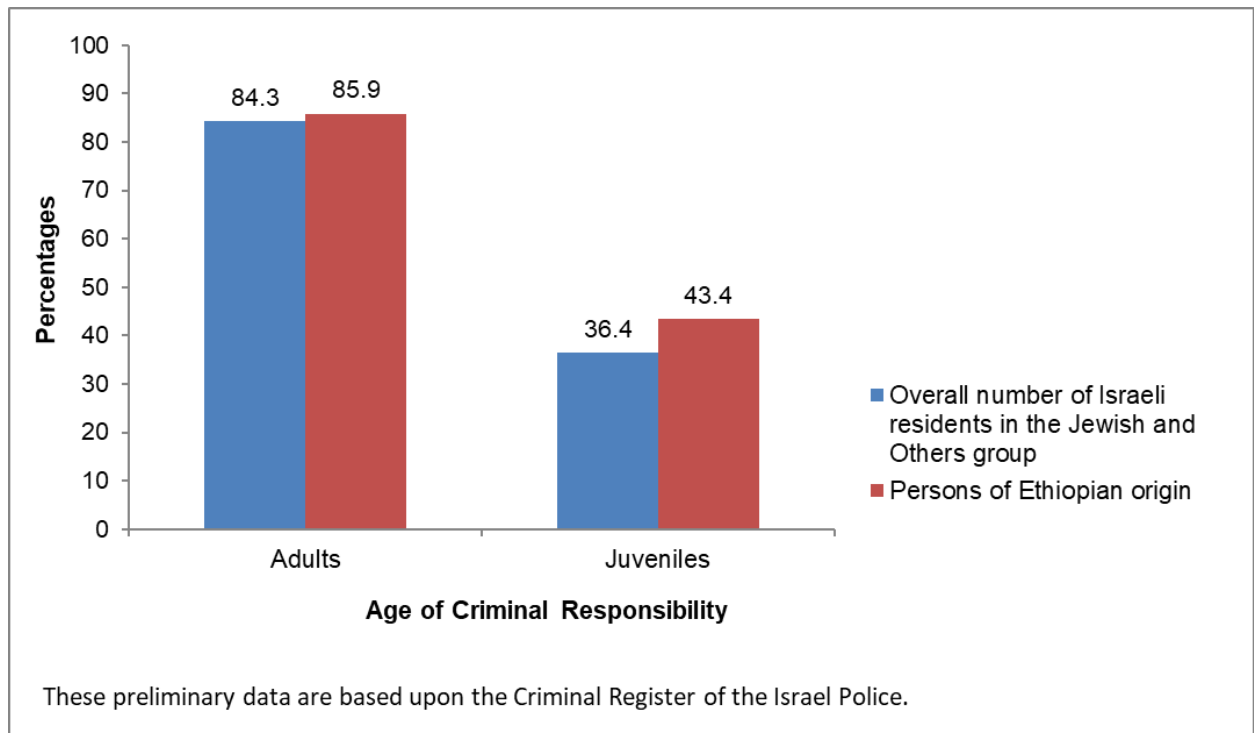
The percentage of persons convicted among adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged in criminal trials was 85.9%, slightly higher than the percentage of persons convicted among the overall population of residents of Israel in the Jewish and Others group who were judged (84.3%). By way of comparison, the percentage of persons convicted among juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged (43.4%) was much higher than the percentage of persons convicted among the overall population of juvenile residents of Israel in the Jewish and Others population who were judged (36.4%).

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<sup>20</sup> The statistics are based upon the Israel Police's Criminal Register, and are up to date as of May 2019. The data for the year of verdict 2017 are preliminary.

The statistics regarding persons of Ethiopian origin refer to residents of Israel in the Jews and Others group, persons born in Ethiopia, or persons born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia.

**Diagram 9 - Percentage of Persons convicted Among the Overall Population of Israeli Residents in the Jewish and Other Group and among Persons of Ethiopian Origin Who Were Judged in Criminal Trials, by Age of Criminal Responsibility - Year of Verdict 2017**



Among adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged, close to half (44.3%) were charged with offences against the public order, 23.9% were charged with offences involving bodily harm, and 18.8% were charged with property offences.

The most prevalent offences with which juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged were charged were property offences (38.4%), offences involving bodily harm (31.3%), and offences against the public order (22.2%).

An expanded media release on this topic was published on December 17, 2019 (Hebrew only).

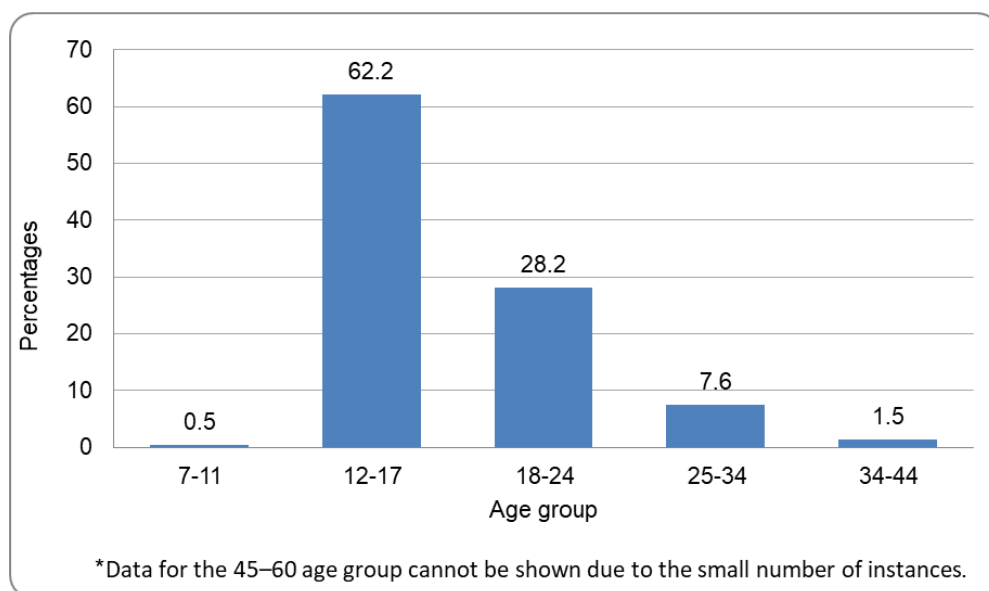
## Active Athletes<sup>21</sup>

In 2017/18, there were 1,781 active athletes<sup>22</sup> of Ethiopian origin<sup>23</sup> - a number similar to that of 2016/17 (1,775). The athletes of Ethiopian origin comprised about 1.9% of the overall population of active athletes. This is similar to the percentage of active athletes of Ethiopian origin in the same age group<sup>24</sup> in 2017/18 (2.2%).

Women comprised 9.0% of active athletes of Ethiopian origin. This was a lower percentage than the previous year - 11% - but still less than the percentage of women among the active athletes in the overall population - 23.2%.

An examination by age shows that 62.2% of the active athletes of Ethiopian origin range from 12 to 17 years of age, while 28.2% are 18 to 24 years of age. The percentage of active athletes in the remaining age groups is lower than 10%.

**Diagram 10 - Percentage of Active Athletes of Ethiopian Origin of Total Number of Active Athletes, by Age, 2017/18**



84.6% of the total number of athletes of Ethiopian extraction train in team sports, and the rest (15.4%) in individual sports.

The most prevalent sports among athletes of Ethiopian origin are:

<sup>21</sup> The numbers include athletes in individual sports and in team sports.

<sup>22</sup> Two criteria determine whether an athlete is active: Participating in a minimum number of competitions and an upper threshold of birth year (both of these are determined for each sport).

<sup>23</sup> Jews and Others who were born in Ethiopia, or whose fathers were born in Ethiopia.

<sup>24</sup> Jews and Others aged 7 to 80.

- Soccer: 1,308 athletes, who make up 4.4% of the total number of athletes in the sport - a number similar to that of the previous year - 4.1%
- Basketball: 131 athletes, who make up 0.5% of the total number of athletes in the sport - a percentage similar to the previous year - 0.5%
- Athletics: 96 athletes, who make up about 5.0% of the total number of athletes in the sport - a lower percentage than in the previous year - 6.7%
  - The vast majority of (73.4%) of athletes of Ethiopian extraction play soccer, as compared with 26.0% of the total number of active athletes who play soccer

### Data from the 2017 Household Expenditure Survey

The average consumption expenditure per household among the population of Ethiopian origin<sup>25</sup> was NIS 13,020, compared to NIS 16,267 in households in the overall population - 20.0% less than the average in the total population.

Net money income per household among persons of Ethiopian origin was NIS 13,306, compared with NIS 16,518 in all households in the overall population, whereas the money expenditure per household was NIS 10,549, compared to NIS 13,114 in the overall population.

The average number of persons in households in the population of Ethiopian origin was 4.3, and the average number of wage earners per household was 2.0,<sup>26</sup> compared to 3.3 persons per household and 1.5 wage earners per household in the overall population.

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<sup>25</sup> A household in which the head of the household or one of his or her parents was born in Ethiopia.

<sup>26</sup> As of 2012, the number of earners also includes soldiers in compulsory service.

**Table D. Monthly Consumption Expenditure by Main Groups, in All Households in the Overall Population and Households of Persons of Ethiopian Origin, 2017**

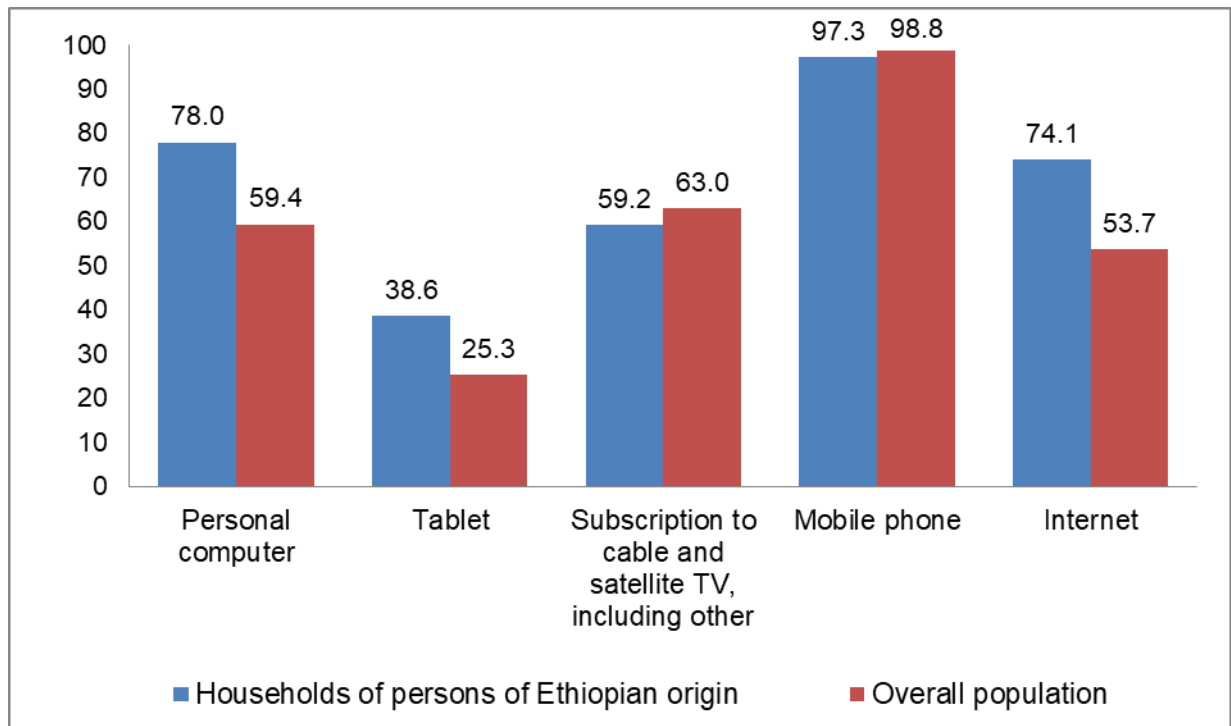
	Overall number of households in the population		Households of persons of Ethiopian origin	
Average number of persons	3.3		4.3	
Average number of wage-earners	1.5		2	
Gross money income per households Net money income per household Money expenditure per household	NIS			
	20,027	14,909		
	16,518	13,306		
	13,114	10,549		
	Consumption expenditure in NIS	Makeup of expenditure in percentages	Consumption expenditure in NIS	Makeup of expenditure in percentages
Consumption expenditure – total	16,267	100.0	13,020	100.0
Food (excl. vegetables and fruits)	2,206	13.6	1,914	14.7
Vegetables and fruits	540	3.3	413	3.2
Housing	3,937	24.4	3,247	24.9
Dwelling and household maintenance	1,502	9.2	1,042	8.0
Furniture and household equipment	614	3.8	741	5.7
Clothing and footwear	538	3.3	507	3.9
Health	931	5.7	524	4.0
Education, culture, and entertainment	1,876	11.5	1,812	13.9
Transport and communications	3,284	20.2	2,127	16.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	803	4.9	693	5.3

The percentage of expenditure of households of Ethiopian origin on food (including vegetables and fruits) and housing (42.8%) is higher than the percentage in the overall population (41.3%), as well as the percentages of expenditure on education, culture, and entertainment, on furniture and household equipment, and on miscellaneous goods and services.

In terms of ownership of communication products, there are differences between households of persons of Ethiopian origin and households in the overall population. Among households of Ethiopian origin, the percentage of ownership of most of the products is low compared with

households in the overall population, except for mobile phones: 98.8% (compared with 97.3% in the overall population) and subscriptions to cable and satellite TV: 63.0% (compared with 59.2% in the overall population).

**Diagram 11. Ownership of Communication Products in Households in the Overall Population and in Households of Persons of Ethiopian Origin, 2017**



The percentage of ownership of products for the kitchen and the home is also lower in households of persons of Ethiopian origin than in the overall population, except for ownership of a cooking and baking stove and microwave.

**Diagram 12. Ownership of Kitchen Appliances in Households in the Overall Population and in Households of Persons of Ethiopian Origin, 2017**

