

# Media Release

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## The Population of Ethiopian Origin in Israel: Selected Data Published on the Occasion of the Sigd Festival 2021

- At the end of 2020, **the population of Ethiopian origin in Israel numbered 159,500 residents**. Approximately 88,500 were born in Ethiopia, and 71,000 were Israeli-born with fathers born in Ethiopia.<sup>1</sup>
- In 2020, 1,080 immigrants arrived in Israel from Ethiopia.
- Approximately 63% of the population of Ethiopian origin **lives in two main districts**: about 38% live in the Central District and about 25% live in the Southern District. At the end of 2020, the urban locality with the **highest number** of residents of Ethiopian origin was Netanya (approximately 12,200 persons). However, the **highest percentage** of residents of Ethiopian origin out of the total population in a locality was found in Qiryat Mal'akhi (15.8%).
- **Live births**: In 2020, 4,036 infants were born to women of Ethiopian origin in Israel. That year, the average number of children that a woman of Ethiopian origin is expected to bear during her lifetime was 2.89.
- During the 2019/20 academic year, 31,841 students of Ethiopian origin – 2.3% 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% in 2019/20, compared with 95.2% of the students in the Hebrew education system overall (excluding ultra-Orthodox supervision).
- The percentage of those **eligible for a matriculation certificate** that meets university entrance requirements has been rising in recent years.

<sup>1</sup> In addition, there were 4,821 Israeli-born whose mother was born in Ethiopia, but their father was not of Ethiopian origin.

- The number of **students** of Ethiopian origin in institutions of higher education (excl. the Open University) has been increasing in recent years: from 2,372 in 2011/12 to 3,782 in 2020/21.
- In 2019, 1,489 students of Ethiopian origin attended **vocational training courses**, which is 2.7% of all students in training in that year.
- There were 2,249 **active athletes** of Ethiopian origin in 2019/20, approximately 1.7% of the total number of active athletes.
- Approximately 28,000 Ethiopian-born persons (a rate of about 320 per 1,000 persons) were **registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs** in 2020.
- **Persons with disabilities** – Of all the people with a **blind/visually impaired certificate** from the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, about 2.6% were persons born in Ethiopia; the rate is about 7 per 1,000 persons. Persons of Ethiopian origin were about 1% of **IDF disabled** persons recognized after 1986 (after Operation Moses), about 2% of all people recognized as persons on the **autistic spectrum** and about 2% of all people recognized as persons with **intellectual and developmental disabilities** (IDDs).
- The percentage of persons of Ethiopian origin who were **judged** in criminal trials constituted 7.2% of the total number of residents of Israel in the Jewish and Other population who were judged. The percentage of juveniles of Ethiopian origin was much higher than that of adults.

## Population

At the end of 2020, the population of Ethiopian origin in Israel numbered 159,500 residents. Approximately 88,500 (56%) were born in Ethiopia, and 71,000 (approximately 44%) were persons born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia.

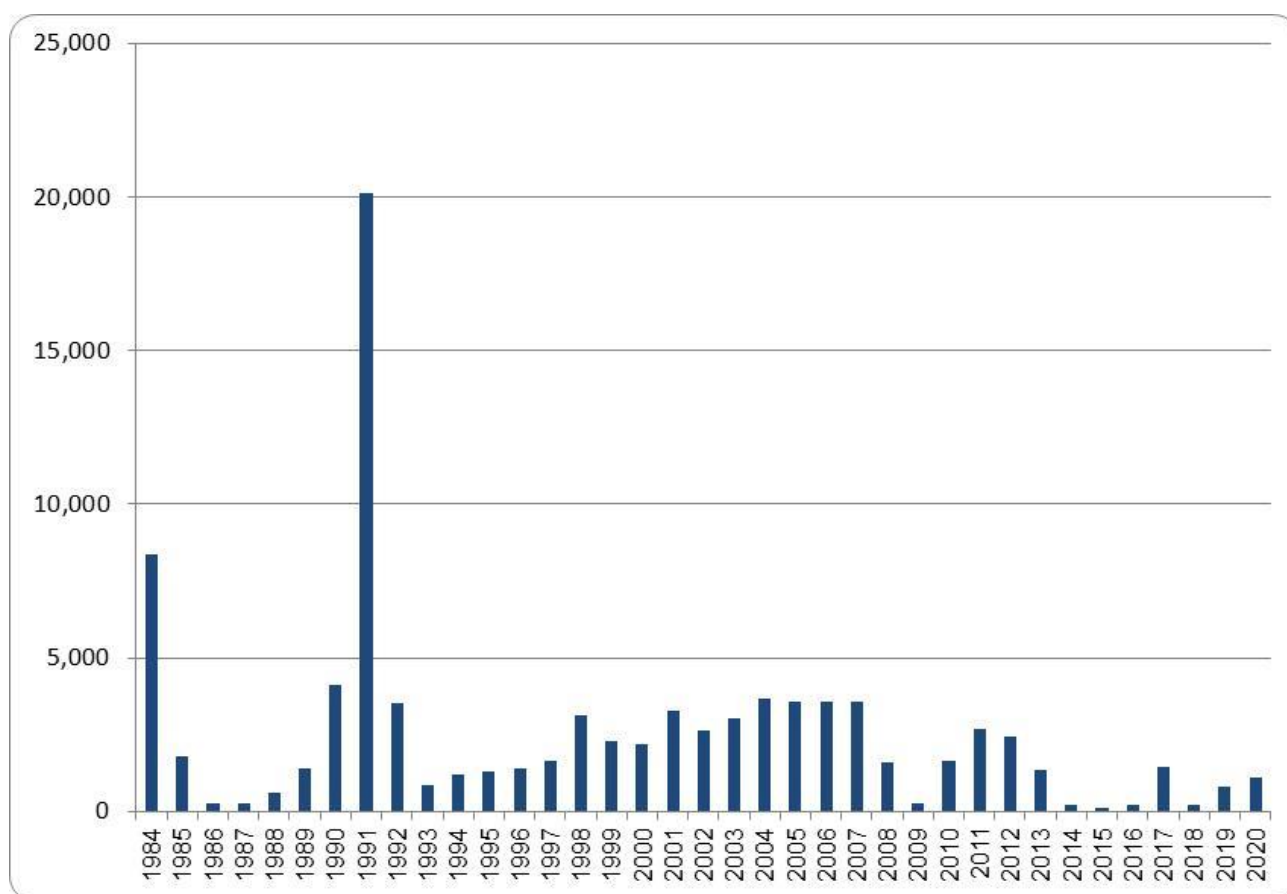
### Immigration from Ethiopia

Approximately one-third 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 2020, 1,080 immigrants arrived in Israel from Ethiopia. In 2019, 818 immigrants arrived from Ethiopia, and 208 arrived in 2018.

**Diagram 1 - Immigrants from Ethiopia, 1984–2020, Absolute Numbers**

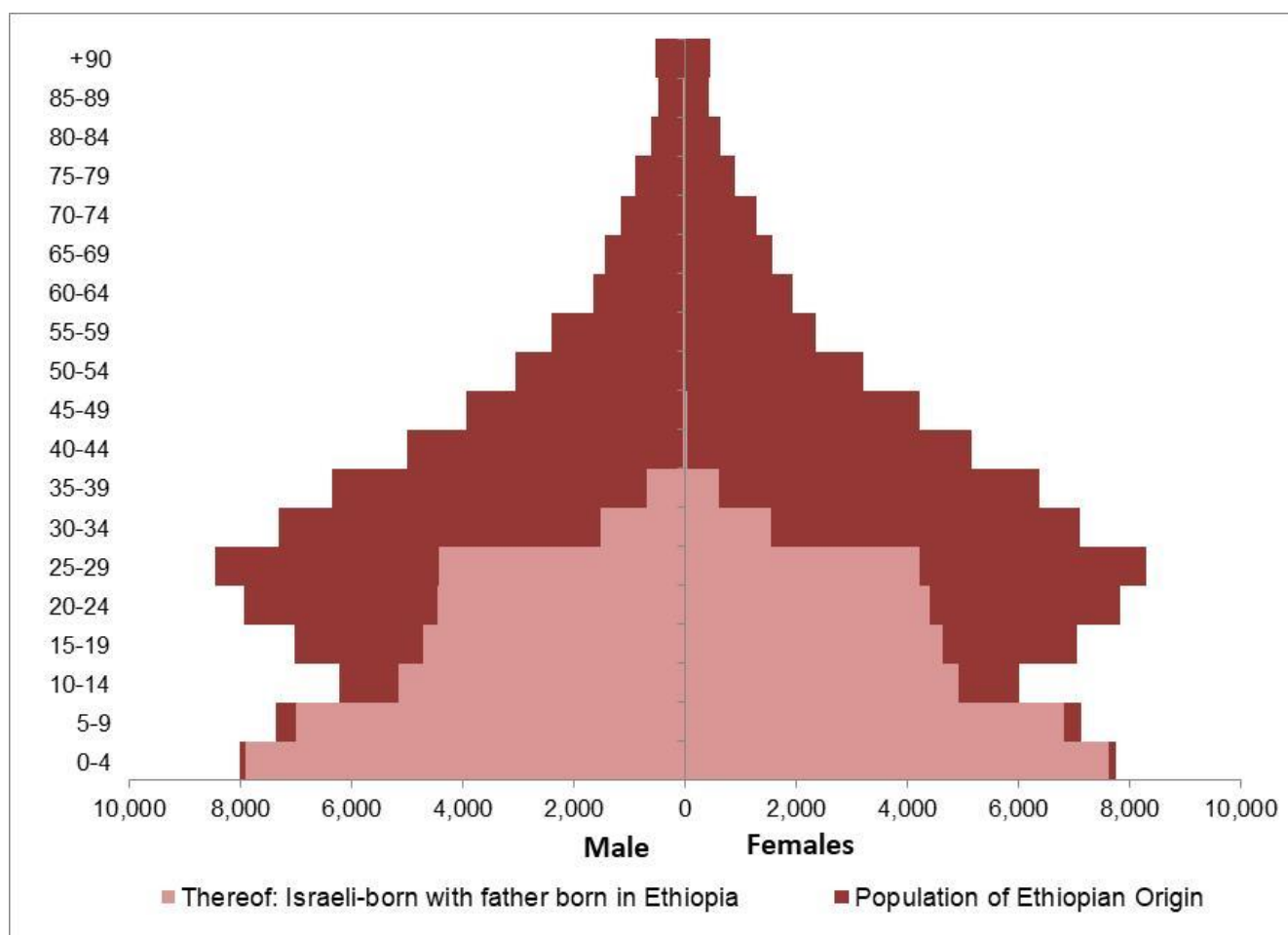


## Age Composition

At the end of 2020, children of Ethiopian origin between the ages of 0 to 14 comprised 26.6% of that population (of whom approximately 90% were born in Israel). The percentage of persons aged 65 and over among the population of Ethiopian origin was 6.5% (most of whom were born abroad).

By way of comparison, the proportion of persons aged 0 to 14 among the overall population of Jews and Others that year was similar to that of the population of Ethiopian origin: 27.1%. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over among the population of Jews and Others was 14.0%, more than twice their proportion of the population of persons of Ethiopian origin.

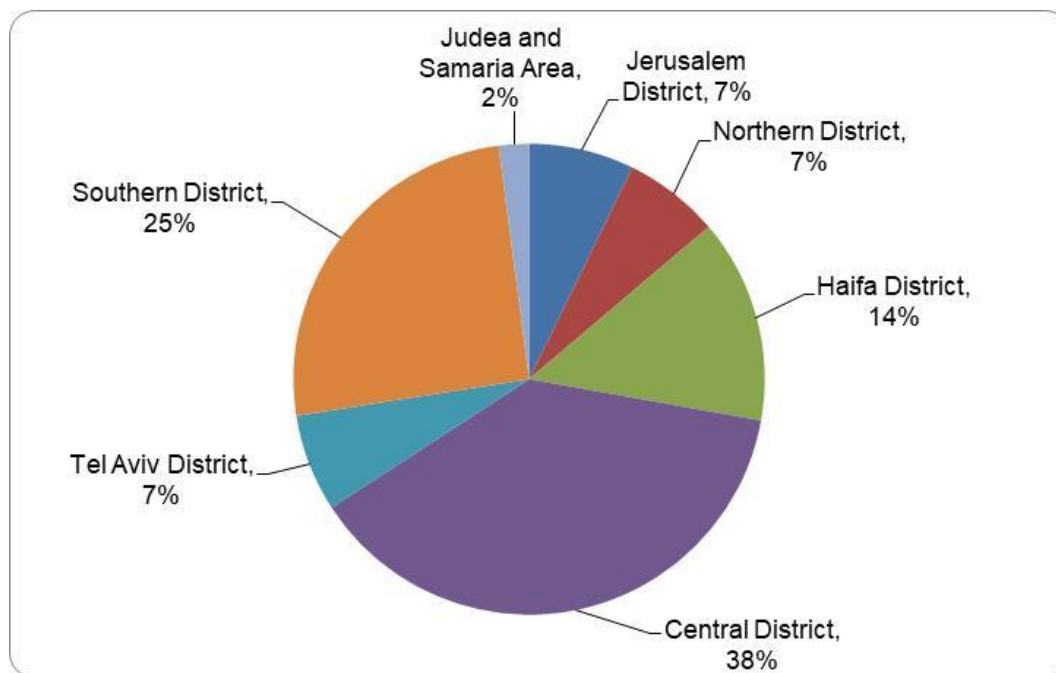
**Diagram 2 - The Population of Persons of Ethiopian Origin,  
by Age and Sex, at the End of 2020, Absolute Numbers**



## Geographic Distribution

Of the population of Ethiopian origin, 45% live in the center of the country: 61,000 persons (38.0%) live in the Central District and approximately 11,000 persons (6.7%) live in the Tel Aviv District. Approximately one-quarter of the population (41,000 persons) lives in the Southern District.

**Diagram 3 - The Population of Ethiopian Origin by District, 2020, Percentages**



At the end of 2020, the urban locality with the highest **number** of residents of Ethiopian origin was Netanya (12,200 persons). The locality with the highest **percentage** of residents of Ethiopian origin, of the locality's overall population, was Qiryat Mal'akhi (15.8%). 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 2020, 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>9,289.8</b>	<b>159.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Netanya	222.1	12.2	5.5
Be'er Sheva	210.6	9.2	4.4
Rishon LeZiyyon	256.1	9.2	3.6
Petah Tiqwa	250.5	8.4	3.4
Ashqelon	146.5	8.0	5.4
Rehovot	146.1	7.7	5.2
Ashdod	226.2	7.5	3.3
Jerusalem	951.1	6.4	0.7
Qiryat Gat	58.5	6.3	10.7
Hadera	98.9	6.1	6.1
Haifa	283.7	5.9	2.1
Bet Shemesh	132.5	4.5	3.4
Ramla	77.0	4.3	5.6
Lod	80.9	4.2	5.2
Qiryat Mal'akhi	24.4	3.9	15.8
Afula	56.8	3.9	6.8
Yavne	49.8	3.5	7.0
Tel Aviv-Yafo	463.8	2.8	0.6
Bat Yam	127.8	2.6	2.0
Holon	197.2	2.5	1.3

(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 over 56% of the total number of residents in the neighborhood.<sup>2</sup> In the Ramat Eliyahu (North) neighbourhood of Rishon LeZiyyon, there are 2,700 residents of Ethiopian origin, comprising 53% of the total number of residents in the neighborhood.

**Table B - Neighbourhoods With One-Third or More  
Residents of Ethiopian Origin, End of 2020 (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>
Qiryat Gat Paz	0.5	0.3	57.1
Rehovot Qiryat Moshe (North)	5.4	3.0	56.0
Rishon LeZiyyon Ramat Eliyahu (North)	5.1	2.7	52.7
Bet Shemesh Qiryat Ben Eli'ezer; Ganne Shemesh	1.1	0.4	37.8
Netanya Ne'ot Shaked (Azorim) East	4.9	1.9	38.4
Qiryat Mal'akhi Herzl; Weizmann; Neue Or	5.0	1.8	37.1

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

<sup>2</sup> The neighborhood with the highest percentage of residents of Ethiopian origin out of the total population was the Paz neighborhood in Kiryat Gat (57.1%), but 300 residents of Ethiopian origin live there.

## Marriages and Divorces in 2019

During 2019, 768 grooms and 832 brides of Ethiopian origin were married in Israel in licenced religious institutions,<sup>3</sup> 89% for the first time.

**Table C - Marriages of Persons of Ethiopian Origin in 2019**

Absolute numbers	Grooms	Brides
Total number of persons of Ethiopian origin marrying	768	832
Born in Ethiopia – total	572	555
Thereof: Immigrated through 1990	117	106
Immigrated after 1990	455	449
Israeli-born, father born in Ethiopia	196	277

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 (83%).

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 average age at first marriage was 29.8 in 2019 (2.4 years older than the median age of Jewish grooms). Among women of Ethiopian origin, the average age at first marriage was 27.9 (2.3 years older than Jewish brides).

In 2019, 389 men and 406 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 17.5 of every 1,000 married couples divorced, compared with 9.3 of every 1,000 married couples in the overall Jewish population.

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<sup>3</sup> The source of the data is the Population Register. The data do not include marriages performed abroad or alternative marriages of Jews performed in Israel outside of the Orthodox Jewish framework.



## Live Births

In 2020, 4,036 infants were born to women of Ethiopian origin. Approximately 79% 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 2.89, similar to 2.88 in the Jews and Others population.

In 2020, the age at first birth among women of Ethiopian origin was 28.6 years on average, identical to that of Jewish and Other women.

The share of births to never-married mothers of Ethiopian origin – 14.5% – was over twice as high as the share of births to never-married mothers in the Jewish and Other group – 6.8%. The average age of never-married Ethiopian mothers bearing their first child was younger than that of Jewish and Other mothers – 27.8 versus 32.8, respectively.

## Ethiopian Households<sup>4</sup>

### Households<sup>5</sup>

The average number of households consisting of persons of Ethiopian origin in Israel in 2018–2020 was 39,600, accounting for approximately 1.5% 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 80% of the households of Ethiopian origin were family households.<sup>6</sup> Of those, approximately 94% consisted of only one family, and the remainder was households of one family with others or two or more families.

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<sup>4</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 2020. The data for the population of Ethiopian origin are the average for 2018-2020. The population does not include persons living in institutions, kibbutzim, student dormitories, and those living outside of localities (Bedouins in the south).

<sup>5</sup> A household is defined as one person or a group of persons living together in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the week, who have a joint expense budget for food. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of persons both related and unrelated.

A 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>6</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.

The average size of households of Ethiopian origin was 3.78 persons – larger than the size of households of Jews and Others (3.05).

Approximately 19% of the households of persons of Ethiopian origin were non-family households, and most of them (about 88%) consisted of one person who lived alone.

### **Families<sup>7</sup>**

In Israel, there are approximately 32,700 families of Ethiopian origin. More than half have a traditional structure, consisting of a couple with children of all ages (approximately 62%). 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 among families of Jews and Others (approximately 29%). 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 families of Jews and Others, which include older couples whose children have left home.

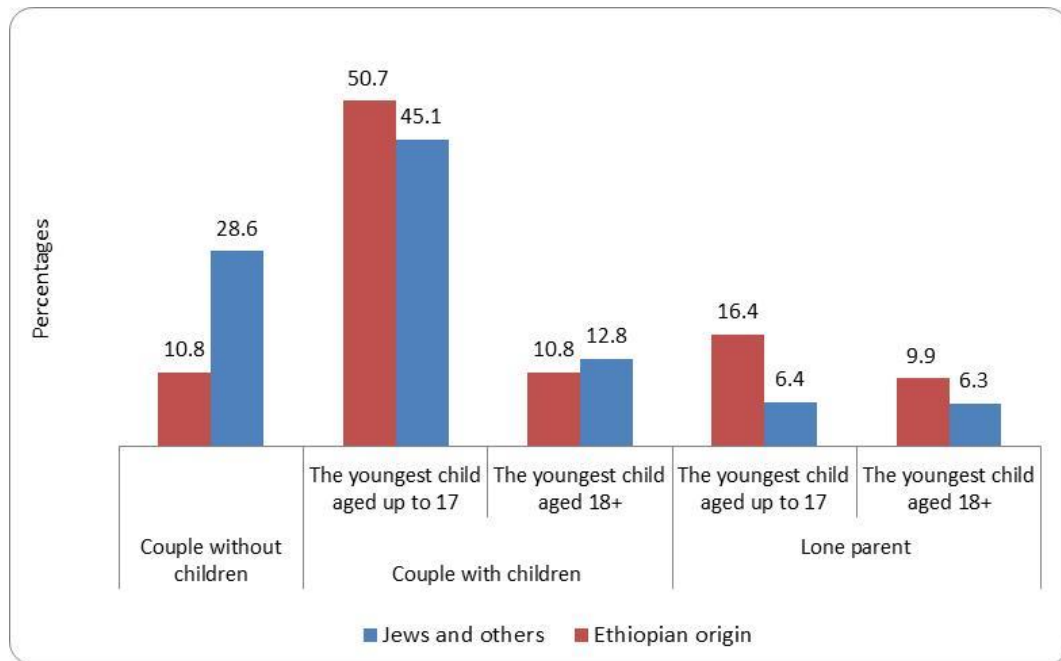
The percentage of lone parent families in the population of Ethiopian origin was especially high (approximately 26%) – twice as high as the percentage of lone parent families among families of Jews and Others (approximately 13%).

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

A family of persons of Ethiopian origin is considered a family if at least one member, aged 15 or over, is of Ethiopian origin, meaning that he or she was born in Ethiopia or that his or her father was born in Ethiopia.

**Diagram 4 - Families, by Type of Family, 2020**

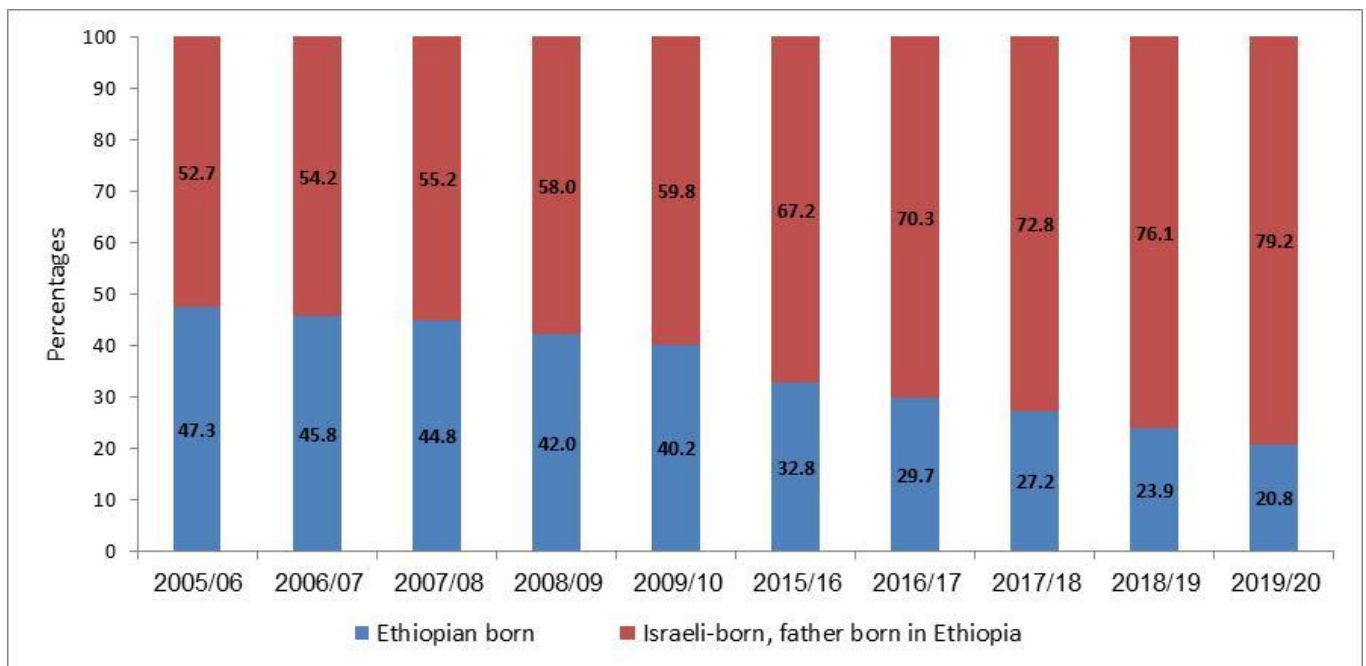


## Students in the Education System

In the 2019/20 school year, 31,841 students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in primary and secondary education, comprising 2.3% of all students in the Hebrew education sector.

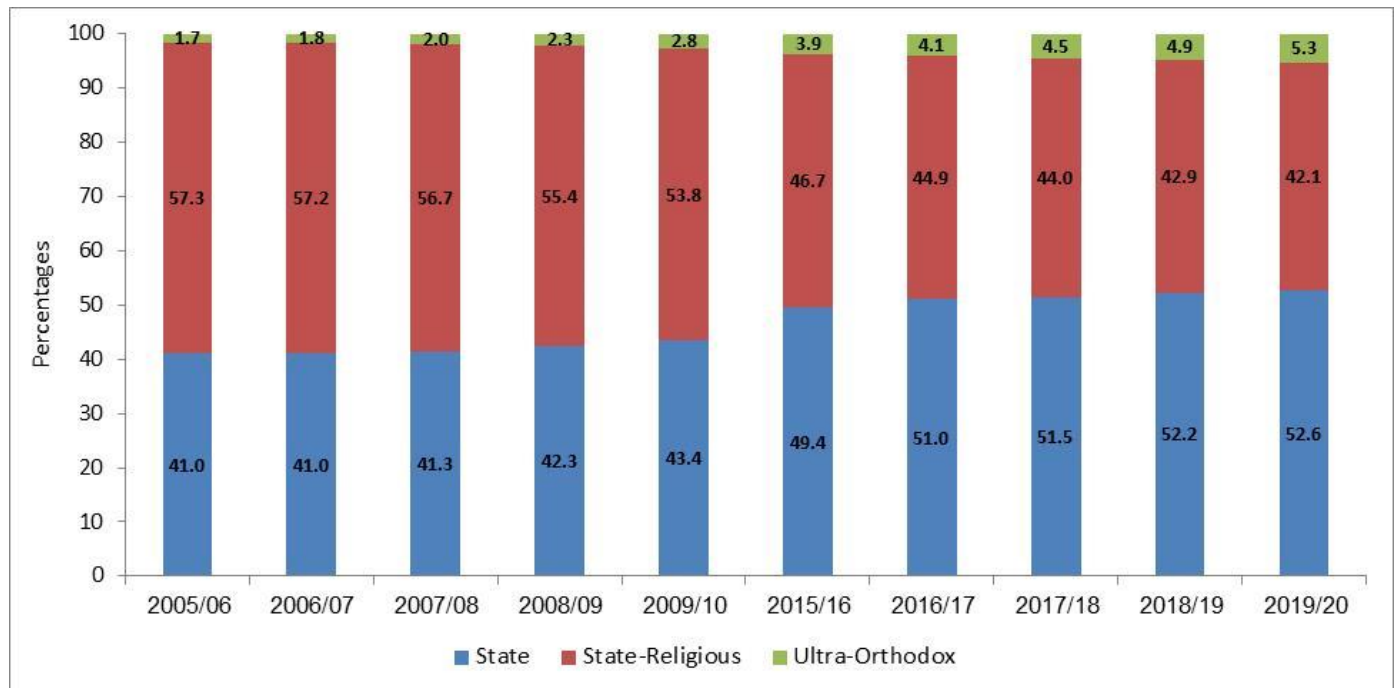
In the 2019/20 school year, 20.8% of the students of Ethiopian origin were born in Ethiopia, compared to 42.0% in the 2009/10 school year (Diagram 5).

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



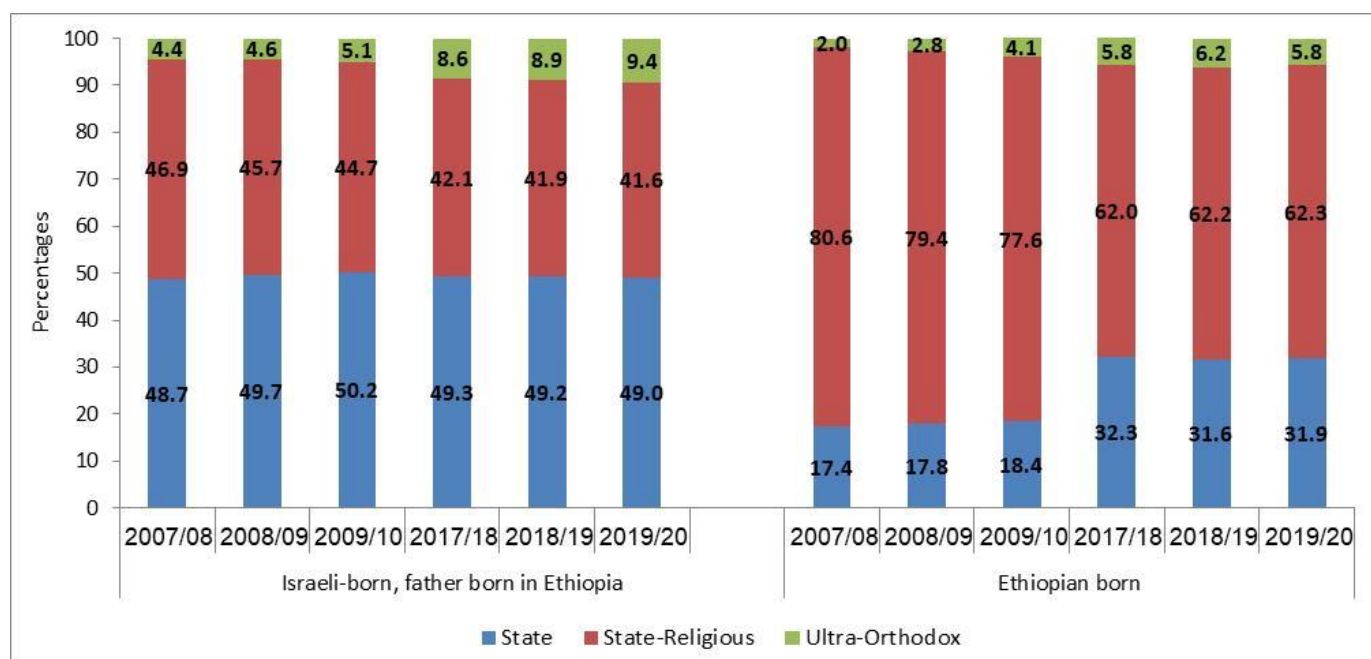
In the 2019/20 school year, about 42.0% of the students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in schools under State-religious supervision (primary and secondary education). This percentage has been declining over the past decade (it was 53.8% in the 2009/10 school year). Concomitantly, there has been an increase in the percentage of students enrolled in schools under State supervision (52.6%, compared to 43.4% in the 2009/10 school year). In Ultra-Orthodox supervision, this figure rose to 5.3% – more than twice the percentage in the 2009/10 school year (2.8%) (Diagram 6).

**Diagram 6 - Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Supervision, Selected Years**



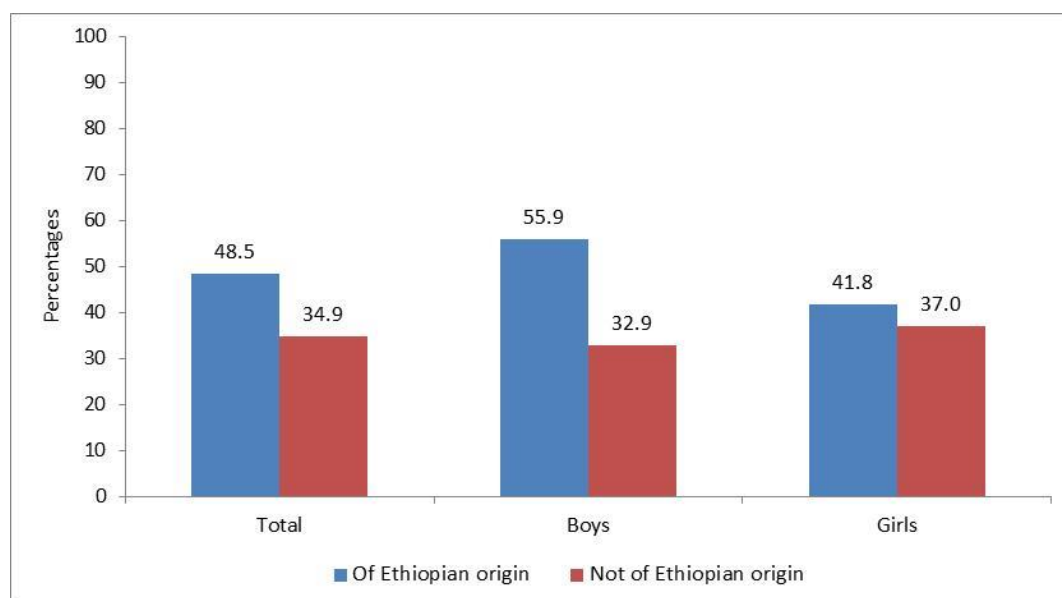
In the primary education system in 2019/20, 5.8% of Ethiopian-born students and 9.4% of Israeli-born students whose fathers were born in Ethiopia studied under Ultra-Orthodox supervision. Over the past decade, there has been a decline in the proportion of students under State-religious supervision in 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 7).

**Diagram 7 - Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Place of Birth and Supervision  
(Primary Education), Selected Years**



Among students of Ethiopian origin in upper secondary education, 48.5% were enrolled in the technological/vocational track,<sup>8</sup> whereas 34.9% of their non-Ethiopian counterparts in Hebrew education were enrolled in the technological/vocational track

**Diagram 8 - Students Attending the Technological/Vocational Track (Hebrew Education), By Origin and Sex, 2019/20**



<sup>8</sup> The method for calculating technological/vocational education (known in the past as the technology track) was changed as of 2016/17, and was updated to reflect the current definitions of the Ministry of Education.

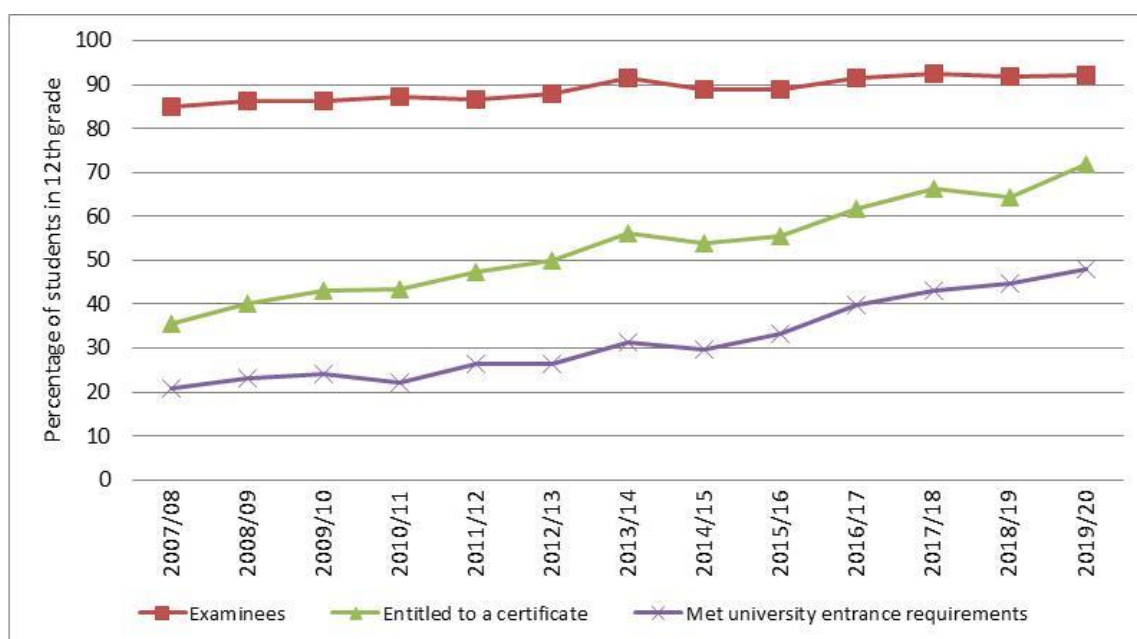
## Matriculation Examinees<sup>9</sup>

In the 2019/20 school year, 2,647 12th grade students of Ethiopian origin took matriculation exams.

The percentage of 12th grade students of Ethiopian origin taking matriculation exams was 92% in 2019/20, compared with 95.2% of the overall Hebrew education sector (excluding Ultra-Orthodox supervision). The percentage of students of Ethiopian origin who were eligible for a matriculation certificate is significantly lower – 71.9% versus 83.4%, respectively. However, the percentage of students of Ethiopian origin who are entitled to a matriculation certificate has been rising in recent years (see Diagram 9).

The share of students of Ethiopian origin holding a matriculation certificate that met university entrance requirements (i.e., the percentage of potential candidates for continued study at institutions of higher education) was 48%, compared with 73.1% of the total number of students in the Hebrew education sector. It should be noted, however, that percentage of students eligible for a matriculation certificate that meets university entrance requirements has been increasing in recent years (see Diagram 9).

**Diagram 9 - 12th-Grade Students of Ethiopian Origin  
Who Took the Matriculation Exams**



<sup>9</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).

The percentage of those entitled to a matriculation certificate among students of Ethiopian origin who studied in institutions with State-religious supervision was 75.8%, compared with 69.4% among those who studied in institutions under State supervision. Nonetheless, 56.7% of those under State supervision met university entrance requirements, compared with 44.8% of those under State-religious supervision.

In 2019/20, the share of the second-generation students of Ethiopian origin (those born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia) was 62.5% of all 12th grade students of Ethiopian origin. The percentages of 12th-grade students of Ethiopian origin who were entitled to a matriculation certificate was slightly higher among second-generation students – 72.7% – compared with 70.5% among those born in Ethiopia. On the other hand, the percentage of those who met university entrance requirements was higher among those born in Ethiopia – 55.7% – compared with 49.9% among the second generation.

## Higher Education

### Students

The number of students of Ethiopian origin studying at institutions of higher education<sup>10</sup> has been increasing in recent years: from 2,372 in 2011/12 to 3,782 in 2020/21. The percentage of students of Ethiopian origin of the overall number of students also increased during those years – from 0.9% to 1.3%.

The number of students of Ethiopian origin in 2020/21 increased by 6.7% compared with the previous year, similar to the increase among students overall (7.4%), probably due to the impact of coronavirus crisis. Of all students of Ethiopian origin in 2020/21, 981 were in their first year of study at institutions of higher education.

In that year, students of Ethiopian origin attended mainly the academic colleges (57.5% compared with 41.0% of all students), fewer attended universities (29.7% versus 44.9% of all students), and 12.7% attended academic colleges of education (compared with 14.1% of all students).

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<sup>10</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 this institution's distinctive characteristics into consideration.



Among the universities, Ariel University had the largest number of students of Ethiopian origin (238), followed by the Hebrew University (202). The lowest number of students was at the Weizmann Institute (less than 5). Of the academic colleges, the Ono Academic College had the largest number of students (450) followed by the Peres Academic Center (270). The smallest number of students was at the Jerusalem Academy of Music and Dance (less than 5).

In 2020/21, 3,195 students of Ethiopian origin (1.5% of all students) studied towards a first degree, 497 studied towards a second degree, and 22 studied towards a third degree. The percentages of students of Ethiopian origin were low among second degree students (0.8%) and third degree students (0.2%).

There was an increase of 10.0% in the number of students of Ethiopian origin for a second degree in 2020/21, compared with 2019/20, while there was no change in the number of students for a third degree.

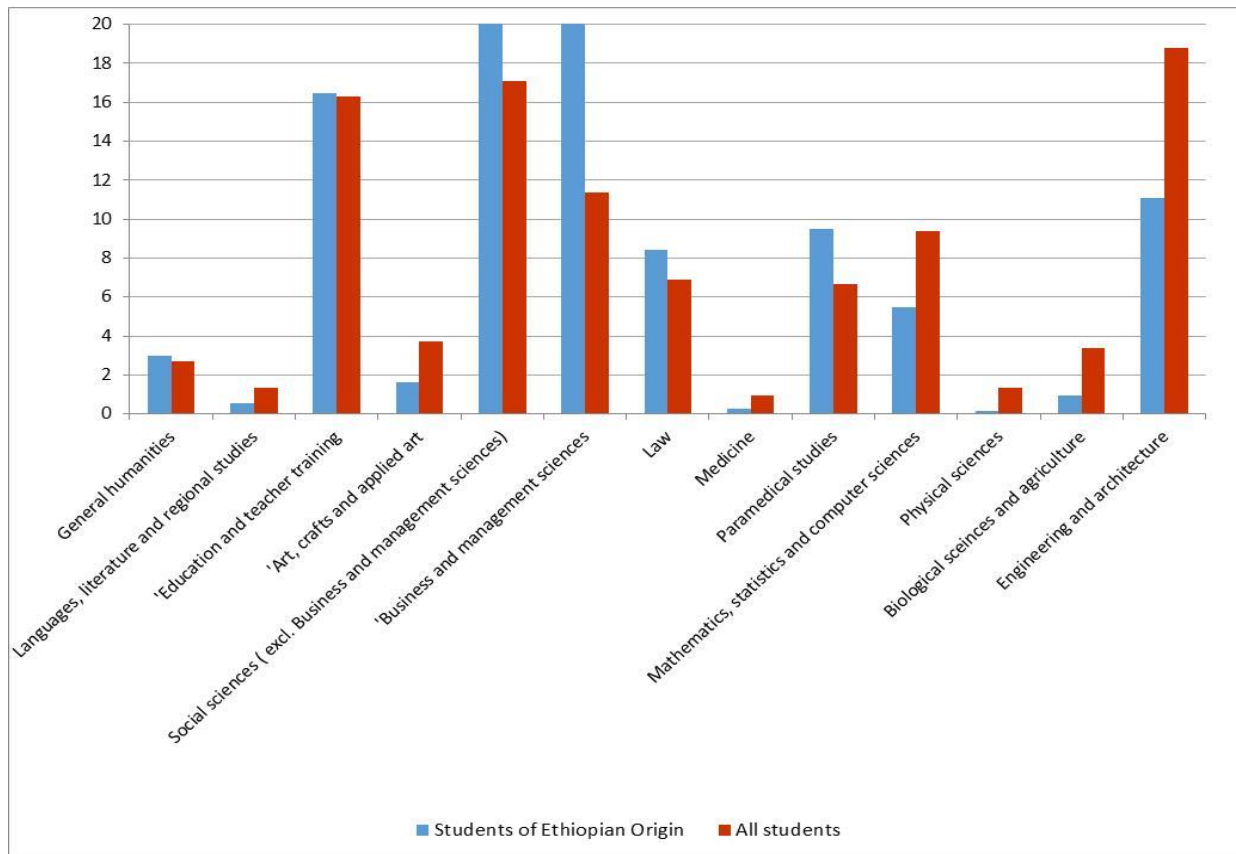
At the Open University, studied 600 students of Ethiopian origin, the vast majority (583) studying for a first degree.

### **Fields of Study**

High percentages of first degree students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in the following fields: business and management sciences (20.6% compared with 11.2% of all students), social sciences (22.0% compared with 17.4% of all students) and paramedical professions (9.5% compared with 6.6% of all students). Low percentages of first degree students were enrolled in the following fields: engineering and architecture (11.1% compared with 18.9% of all students), mathematics, statistics and computer sciences (5.5% compared with 9.5% of all students), biological sciences (0.9% compared with 3.4% of all students), and physical sciences (0.2% compared with 1.4% of all students).

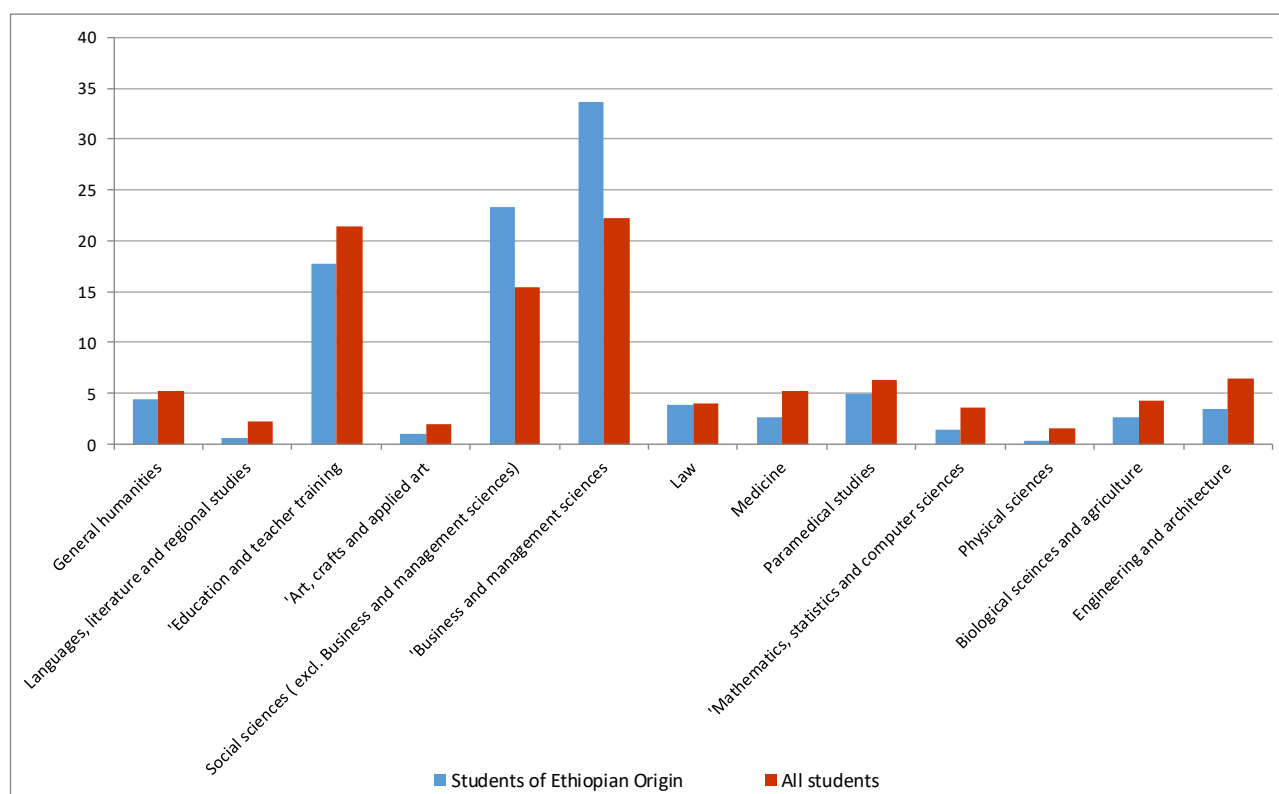


**Diagram 10 - First Degree Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Field of Study, 2020/21, Percentages**



High percentages of second degree students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in the following fields: business and management sciences (33.6% compared with 22.2% of all students), and social sciences (23.3% compared with 15.4% of all students). Low percentages of second degree students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in the following fields: engineering and architecture (3.4% compared with 6.5% of all students), medicine (2.6% compared with 5.2% of all students), and mathematics, statistics and computer sciences (1.4% compared with 3.7% of all students)

**Diagram 11 - Second Degree Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Field of Study, 2020/21, Percentages**



## Vocational Training Courses

In 2019, 1,489 students of Ethiopian origin attended vocational training courses,<sup>11</sup> which is 2.7% of all students in training in that year. This rate is higher than the rate of the population of Ethiopian origin among the general population in Israel (1.7%).<sup>12</sup>

Persons who were born in Ethiopia were 71% of the students of Ethiopian origin, and 29% were Israeli-born whose father was born in Ethiopia.

Of the students of Ethiopian origin, 24% participated in budgeted courses, and 76% in non-budgeted courses. In contrast, among all students, 11.9% participated in budgeted courses and 88.1% in non-budgeted courses.

<sup>11</sup> Courses supervised by the Department of Vocational Training and Development of Human Capital in the Ministry of Labor, Welfare and Social Affairs. The courses are intended for persons aged 18 and over who are interested in acquiring an occupation, retraining, or further training in their occupation. The courses are held in a variety of occupational fields and combine theoretical and practical training. The courses conclude with final exams, which entitle the graduates to government-recognised certificates in their occupations. The training is carried out in budgeted courses (funded by the Department) as well as non-budgeted courses (paid for by the student).

<sup>12</sup> At the end of 2019, the population of Ethiopian origin in Israel numbered 155,300 residents, and the population of Israel was estimated at 9.136 million residents.

Of students of Ethiopian origin, 59.2% completed their studies and were entitled to a certificate, similar to the percentage of those eligible among all students (61.7%).

The most prevalent industries for training among students of Ethiopian origin were: administration (22.9% of students), transport (18.2%), cosmetics (17.9%), electricity and electronics (11.7%), and computers (10.8%).

### Active Athletes<sup>13</sup>

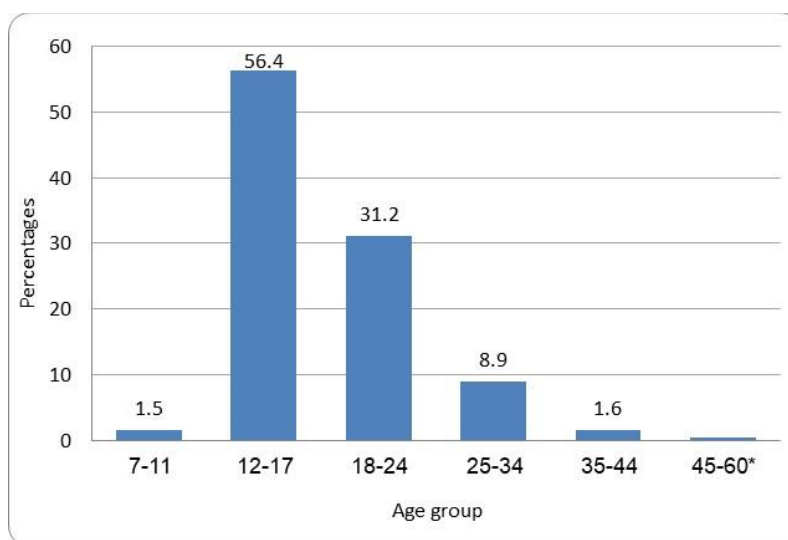
In 2019/20, there were 2,249 active athletes<sup>14</sup> of Ethiopian origin, 1.7% of the population of active athletes. By comparison, the percentage of students of Ethiopian origin that year out of the total population of Jews and Others in that age group was 2.0%.

In 2018/19, there were 2,101 active athletes of Ethiopian origin, comprising roughly 1.7% of the total number of active athletes.

Women comprised 10.8% of active athletes of Ethiopian origin. This percentage was lower than the percentage of women among the active athletes in the overall population – 23.6%.

An examination by age shows that 56.4% of the active athletes of Ethiopian origin range from 12 to 17 years of age, whereas 31.2% are 18 to 24 years of age. The percentage of active athletes in the remaining age groups is lower than 10%.

**Diagram 12 - Percentage of Active Athletes of Ethiopian Origin of Total Number of Active Athletes, by Age (2019/20)**



\* Less than 0.5%

<sup>13</sup> Percentages were calculated from a known total.

<sup>14</sup> The numbers include athletes aged 7–80 in both individual and team sports.

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).

Of the total number of athletes of Ethiopian origin, 84.9% train in team sports, and the rest (15.1%) in individual sports.

The most prevalent sports among athletes of Ethiopian origin are:

- Soccer: 1,664 athletes, who comprise 4.3% of the total number of athletes in the sport – a percentage similar to that of the previous year (4.6%)
- Basketball: 184 athletes, who comprise 0.6% of the total number of athletes in the sport – a percentage identical to that of the previous year (0.6%)
- Athletics: 91 athletes, who comprise about 4.6% of the total number of athletes in the sport – a percentage similar to that of the previous year (4.5%)

The vast majority of athletes of Ethiopian origin (74%) play soccer, compared with 28.6% of the total number of active athletes who play soccer.

### **Persons Registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs and persons Defined as Needing Intervention<sup>15</sup>**

Approximately 28,000 Ethiopian-born persons (a rate of about 320 per 1,000 persons) were registered<sup>16</sup> at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs in 2020 (compared with a rate of about 341 per 1,000 persons in 2019). That is, one out of three Ethiopian-born persons was registered at social services departments. This percentage is 2.5 times higher than the registration rate of Jews and Others among persons born abroad, which was about 136 per 1,000 persons.<sup>17</sup> Of the Ethiopian-born persons who were registered, approximately 81% were defined as needing intervention.<sup>18</sup> They numbered about 23,000 persons, and their rate was approximately 260 per 1,000 persons (compared with about 273 per 1,000 persons in 2019).

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<sup>15</sup> The data presented in this section were processed at the CBS on the basis of files of frameworks and names of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs. The files include data on persons placed in out-of-home welfare frameworks and in community frameworks. (The Ministry of Labor, Welfare and Social Affairs has changed its name to the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs.)

<sup>16</sup> A file is opened for every family or person who applies or referred to social departments, and at least one family member must be defined as needing intervention.

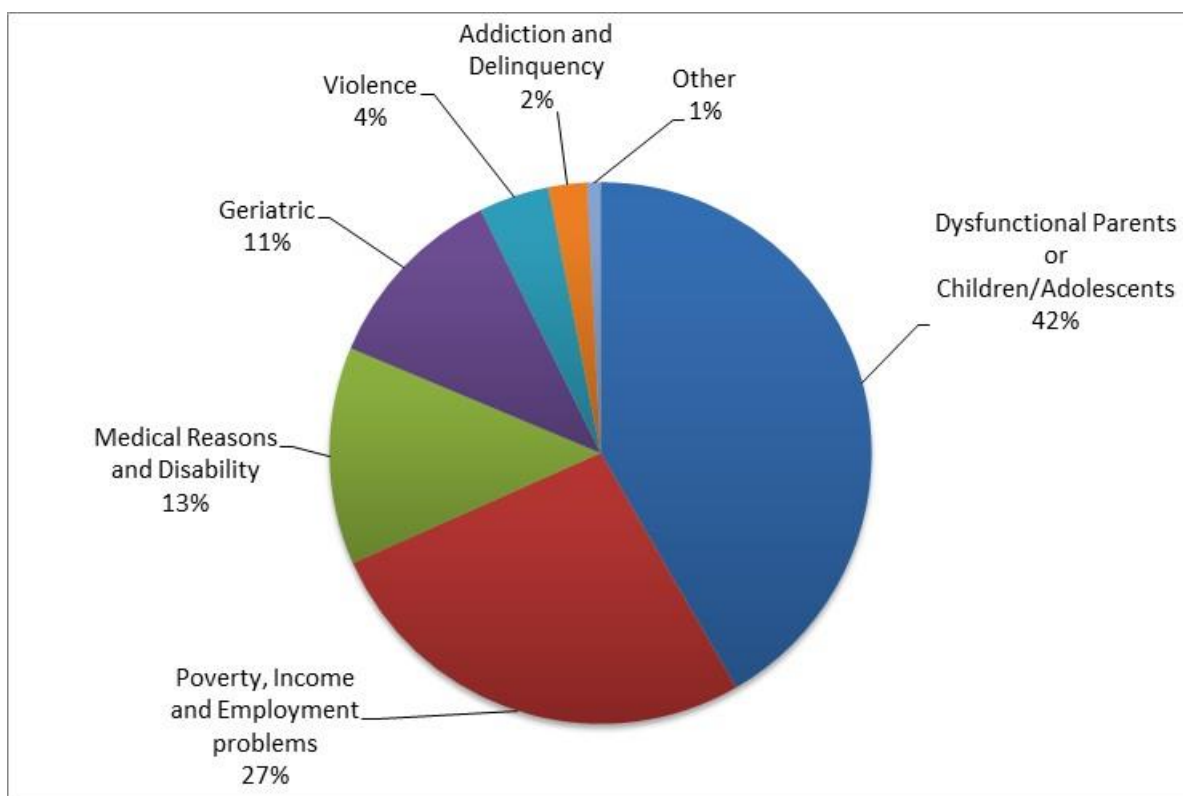
<sup>17</sup> Excluding persons born in Ethiopia.

<sup>18</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, the primary need for intervention for each individual as well as 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.

Approximately 19,000 persons born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia (hereinafter: the second generation) were registered, a rate of about 274 per 1,000 persons (compared with about 288 per 1,000 persons in 2019). This percentage is three times the percentage of Israeli-born persons who are registered (about 96 per 1,000 persons). Only 40% of those registered were defined as needing intervention. Their number was about 8,000, and their rate was about 111 per 1,000 persons.

In 2020, the most often cited reason for needing intervention among Ethiopian-born persons and among the second generation who were defined as needing intervention was dysfunctional parents and/or children/adolescents (approximately 42%).<sup>19</sup> The second most prevalent reason for needing intervention was poverty, income and employment problems (approximately 27%). The least common reason for needing intervention was addiction and delinquency (approximately 2%).

**Diagram 13 - Type of Need for Intervention among Ethiopian-born persons and the Second Generation of Ethiopian-born Persons Who Needed Intervention, 2020**



<sup>19</sup> This need for intervention includes problems with the parent-child relationship, dysfunctional mother or father, educational and behavioral problems of children, teenage girls in distress, abandoned children, etc.

## **Recipients of Welfare Services in Community and Out-of-Home Frameworks of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs<sup>20</sup>**

In 2020, approximately 4,000 Ethiopian-born persons (about 47 per 1,000 persons), and approximately 5,000 persons of the second generation (about 73 per 1,000 persons) were placed in settings of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs.

Among Ethiopian-born persons:

- The rate of persons placed in out-of-home frameworks<sup>21</sup> only was about 5 per 1,000 persons.
- The rate of persons placed in community frameworks<sup>22</sup> only was about 40 per 1,000 persons – twice as high as the overall rate of persons placed in community frameworks only (about 23 per 1,000 persons).
- The rate of persons placed in both community and out-of-home frameworks was about 1.6 per 1,000 persons.

Among the second generation of Ethiopian-born persons:

- The rate of persons placed in out-of-home frameworks was about 8 per 1,000 persons
- The rate of persons placed in community frameworks was about 63 per 1,000 persons. This is three times higher than the total number of persons placed in community settings (about 23 per 1,000 persons).
- The rate of persons placed in both community and out-of-home frameworks was about 2 per 1,000 persons.

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<sup>20</sup> The data presented in this section were processed at the CBS on the basis of files of settings and placements of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs. The files include data on persons who were placed in out-of-home and community settings.

<sup>21</sup> A person who is unable to live with his family due to his own exposure or exposure of his family to situations of distress and risk. Examples of out-of-home placement: foster families, shelters, boarding schools, emergency centers, nursing home.

<sup>22</sup> A person who continues living with his natural family, and who receives community services and support in accordance with the "Looking Towards the Community" policy of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs. Examples of community settings are: day care centers, after-school child care programs, day care in a home setting, parent and child centers, and centers for the prevention of violence.

## Persons With Disabilities

Of the overall number of persons holding a certificate of **blindness/visual impairment**<sup>23</sup> issued by the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, about 2.6% were born in Ethiopia, and their rate is approximately 7 per 1,000 persons. This figure is 2.5 times higher than the general rate among holders of a certificate of blindness/visual impairment, which was 2.6 per 1,000 persons.

Of all the **disabled IDF persons** whose disability was recognized after 1986 (after Operation Moses), about one percent were of Ethiopian origin.

Of all the people recognized as **persons on the autistic spectrum**, about 2% were persons of Ethiopian origin.

Of all the people recognized as **persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities** (IDDs), about 2% were of Ethiopian origin. Of the persons of Ethiopian origin who were recognized as persons with intellectual and developmental disabilities, 44.5% had slight or slight-moderate intellectual and developmental disabilities, 44.0% had moderate or moderate-low disabilities and 8.8% had severe or profound disabilities.

## Persons of Ethiopian Origin Judged in Criminal Trials<sup>24</sup>

In 2019, 1,151 Jewish and Other residents of Israel of Ethiopian origin were judged in criminal trials (of whom 691 were born in Ethiopia and 460 were born in Israel and their fathers were born in Ethiopia).

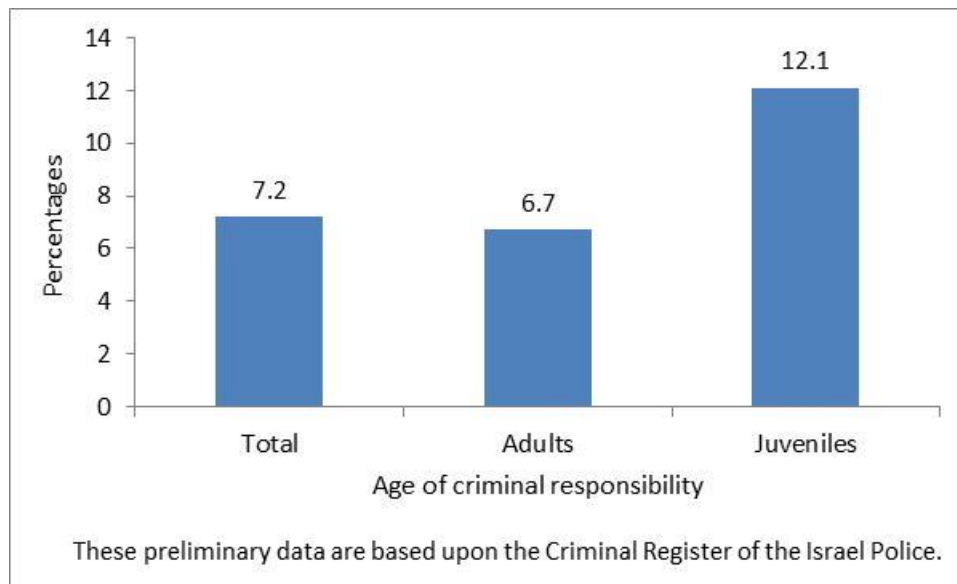
The percentage of persons of Ethiopian origin who were judged constituted 7.2% of the total number of residents of Israel in the Jewish and Other population who were judged. The percentage of juvenile immigrants of Ethiopian origin (12.1%) was much higher than that of adults (6.7%).

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<sup>23</sup> A person who has been recognized by the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs as having total lack of vision or as having maximal visual acuity of 3/60 in his/her good eye (after correcting the vision with glasses, surgery, an implant, etc.), or as having a field of vision of up to 20 degrees in the good eye (after correcting the vision with glasses, surgery, an implant, etc.), versus a normal field of vision of 180 degrees. This recognition is expressed by the issuing of a certificate from the service that deals with persons who have blindness at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs. Holders of a certificate of Blindness are entitled to rehabilitation services and benefits.

<sup>24</sup> The statistics are based upon the Israel Police's Criminal Register, and are up to date as of May 2021. The data for the year of verdict 2019 are preliminary.

**Diagram 14 - Percentage of Persons of Ethiopian Origin out of Jewish and Other Israeli Residents Who Were Judged in Criminal Trials, by Age of Criminal Responsibility (Year of Verdict 2019)**



Men comprised 92% of the adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged. This percentage was a little higher than the percentage of men among the total number of adult Jews and Others who were judged: 89.1%.

Among juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged, the percentage of boys was 97.0%. By way of comparison, the percentage of boys among the total number of juvenile residents of Israel in the Jews and Others group who were judged was 93.8%.

The percentage of persons convicted among adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged in criminal trials was 88.6%, 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 (86.9%). The percentage of persons convicted among juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged (38.4%) was higher than the percentage of juveniles among the Jews and Others group (35.0%).

Among adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged, 40.4% were charged with offences against the public order, 23.5% were charged with offences involving bodily harm, 14.5% were charged with morality offences, and 14.2% were charged with property offences.

The most prevalent offences with which juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged were charged were property offences (42.1%), offences involving bodily harm (18.3%), and offences against the public order (18.3%).