

Media Release

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Jerusalem
November 20, 2022
371/2022

The Population of Ethiopian Origin in Israel: Selected Data Published on the Occasion of the Sigd Festival 2022

- At the end of 2021, **the population of Ethiopian origin in Israel numbered 164,400 residents**. Approximately 90,600 were born in Ethiopia, and 73,800 were Israeli-born with fathers born in Ethiopia.¹
- In 2021, 1,755 immigrants arrived in Israel from Ethiopia.
- Approximately 63% of the population of Ethiopian origin **lives in two main districts**: about 37% live in the Central District and about 26% live in the Southern District. At the end of 2021, the urban locality with the **highest number** of residents of Ethiopian origin was Netanya (approximately 12,000 persons). However, the **highest percentage** of residents of Ethiopian origin out of the total population in a locality was found in Qiryat Mal'akhi (15.5%).
- **Live births**: In 2021, 3,895 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 2.72.
- During the 2020/21 school year, 32,619 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 94% in 2020/21, compared with 95.3% of the overall Hebrew education sector (excluding Ultra-Orthodox supervision). The percentage of those **eligible for a matriculation certificate** that meets university entrance requirements has been rising in recent years.

¹ In addition, there were 5,604 Israeli-born whose mother was born in Ethiopia, but their father was not of Ethiopian origin.

**For explanations and clarifications, please contact the
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- The percentage of those who **went on to study for a first degree at academic colleges** was higher among persons of Ethiopian origin than the percentage of all students in the Hebrew education sector (54.8% versus 40.8%, respectively).
- The number of **students** of Ethiopian origin in institutions of higher education (excl. the Open University) has been increasing in recent years: from 3,194 in 2016/17 to 3,962 in 2021/22, an increase of 24.0%. The number of students overall increased by 11.7%.
- In 2020, 984 students of Ethiopian origin attended **vocational training courses**, which is 2.6% of all students in training in that year.
- There were 1,836 **active athletes** of Ethiopian origin in 2020/21, approximately 1.8% of the total number of active athletes.
- Approximately 25,000 Ethiopian-born persons (a rate of about 279.4 per 1,000 persons) and 18,200 of the Ethiopian-born persons (a rate of approximately 251.0 per 1,000 persons) were **registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs** in 2021.
- The percentage of persons of Ethiopian origin who were **judged** in criminal trials constituted 7.1% 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 (11.1% versus 6.7%, respectively).

Population

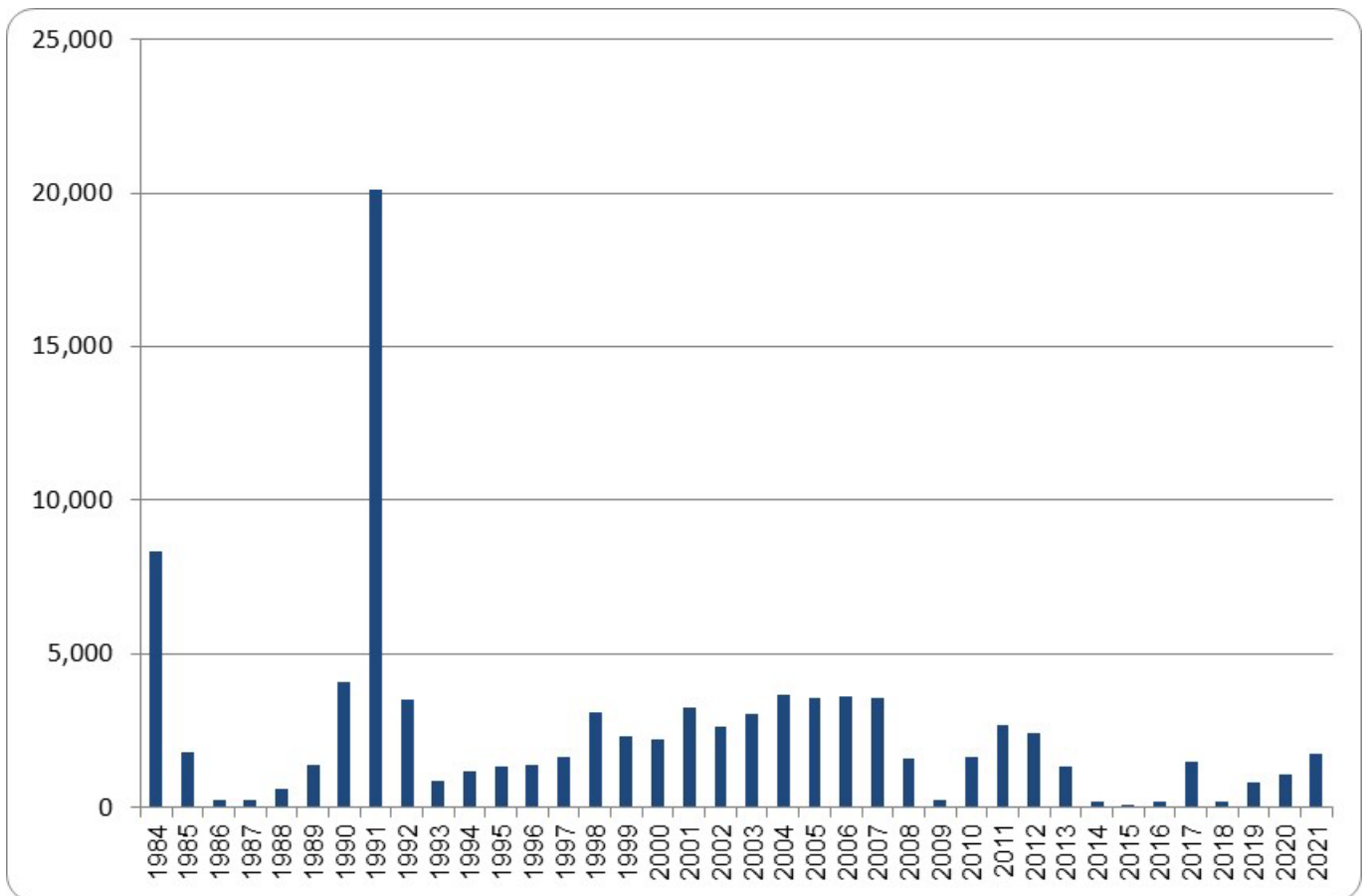
At the end of 2021, the population of Ethiopian origin in Israel numbered 164,400 residents. Approximately 90,600 (55%) were born in Ethiopia, and 73,800 (approximately 45%) were persons born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia.

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).

In 2021, 1,755 immigrants arrived in Israel from Ethiopia. In 2020, 1,080 immigrants arrived from Ethiopia, and 818 arrived in 2019.

Diagram 1 - Immigrants from Ethiopia, 1984–2021, Absolute Numbers

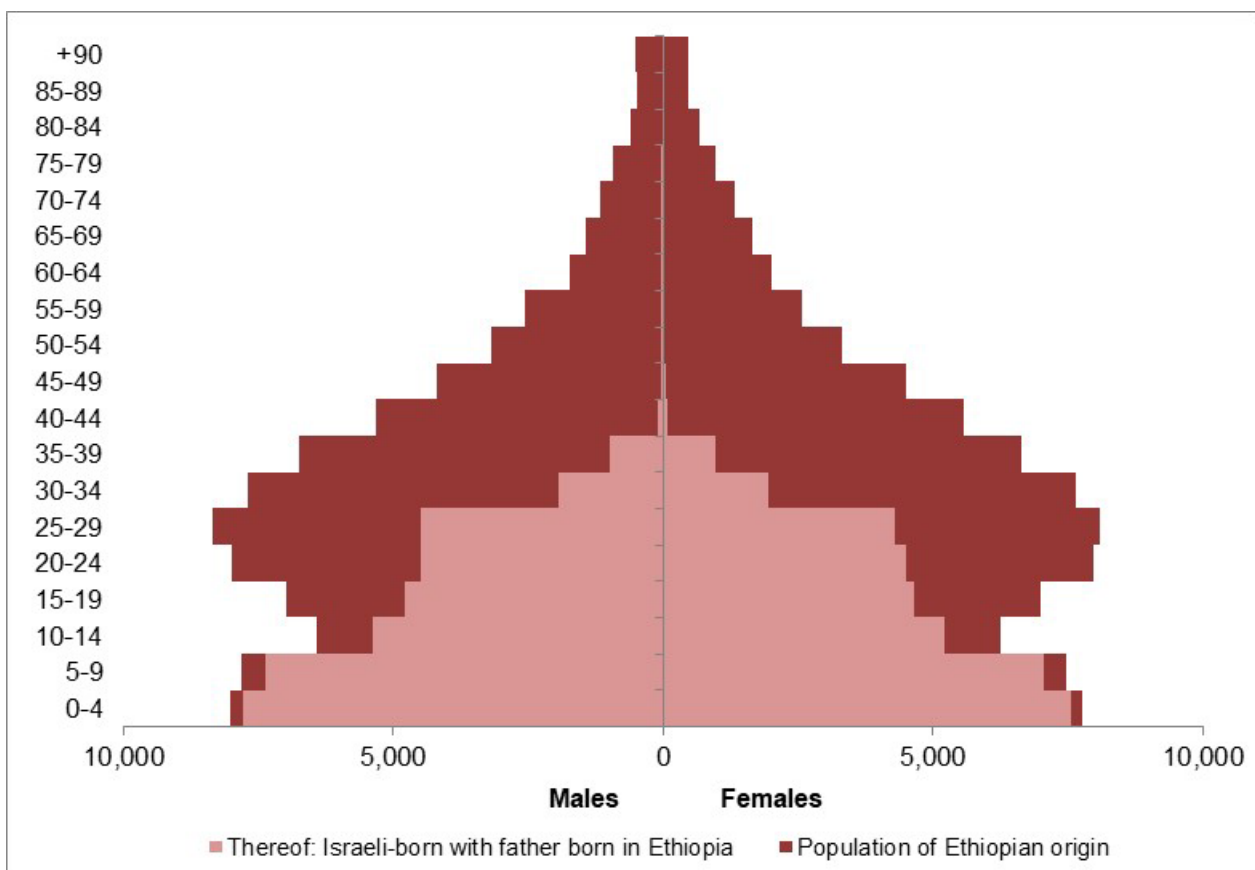


Age Composition

At the end of 2021, children of Ethiopian origin between the ages of 0 to 14 comprised 26.6% of that population (of whom approximately 92.3% 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: 27.9%. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over among the population of Jews and Others was 12.3%, more than twice their proportion of the population of persons of Ethiopian origin.

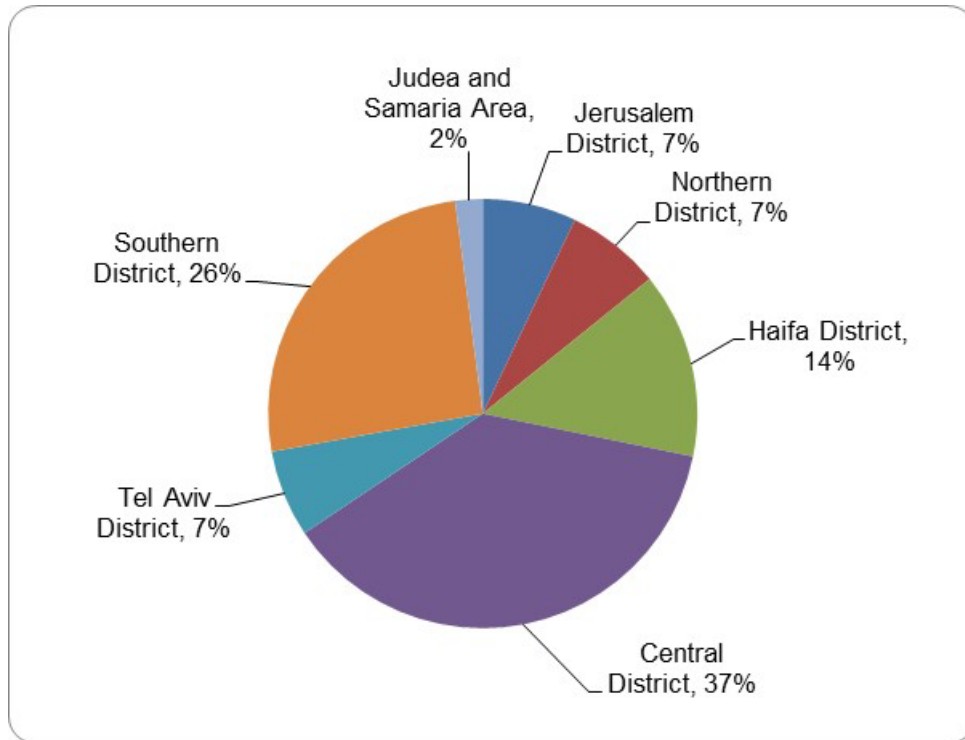
Diagram 2 - The Population of Persons of Ethiopian Origin, by Place of Birth, Age and Sex, at the End of 2021, Absolute Numbers



Geographic Distribution

Of the population of Ethiopian origin, 44% live in the center of the country: 61,500 persons (37.4%) live in the Central District and approximately 11,000 persons (6.5%) live in the Tel Aviv District. Approximately one-quarter of the population (42,400 persons) lives in the Southern District.

Diagram 3 - The Population of Ethiopian Origin by District, 2021, Percentages



At the end of 2021, 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 (15.5%). 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 2021, in Main Localities (1)

Locality	Total population in locality (thousands)	Total Population of Ethiopian origin in locality (thousands)	Percentage population of Ethiopian origin out of total population in locality
National Total	9,453.0	164.4	1.7
Netanya	224.1	12.2	5.5
Be'er Sheva	211.3	9.6	4.6
Rishon LeZiyyon	257.1	9.3	3.6
Petah Tiqwa	252.3	8.6	3.4
Ashqelon	149.2	8.4	5.7
Rehovot	147.9	7.7	5.2
Ashdod	226.0	7.5	3.3
Qiryat Gat	60.6	6.8	11.2
Jerusalem	966.2	6.5	0.7
Hadera	100.6	6.1	6.1
Haifa	282.8	5.7	2.0
Bet Shemesh	141.8	4.6	3.2
Ramla	77.8	4.4	5.6
Lod	82.6	4.3	5.2
Qiryat Mal'akhi	25.0	3.9	15.5
Afula	59.1	3.9	6.5
Yavne	53.6	3.7	6.8
Tel Aviv-Yafo	467.9	2.7	0.6
Bat Yam	126.3	2.6	2.1
Holon	197.5	2.6	1.3

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

Marriages and Divorces in 2020

During 2020, 556 grooms and 585 brides of Ethiopian origin were married in Israel² in licenced religious institutions,³ 89% for the first time.

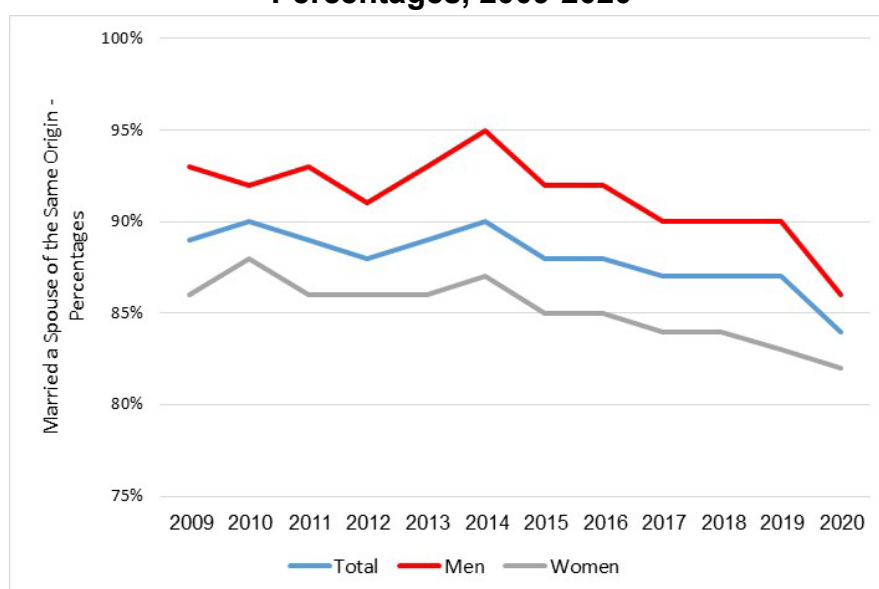
Table C - Marriages of Persons of Ethiopian Origin in 2020

Absolute numbers	Grooms	Brides
Total number of persons of Ethiopian origin marrying	556	585
Born in Ethiopia – total	380	362
Thereof: Immigrated through 1990	68	58
Immigrated after 1990	312	304
Israeli-born, father born in Ethiopia	176	223

Of persons of Ethiopian origin who married, 84% married a spouse of the same origin. The percentage of men who married a spouse of the same origin (86%) was higher than the percentage of women who did so (82%).

The percentage of married persons of Ethiopian origin who married a spouse of the same origin decreased this year, both among men and women of Ethiopian origin, in continuation of the decrease in this percentage that began in 2015.

Diagram 4 - Persons of Ethiopian Origin who Married a Spouse of the Same Origin, Percentages, 2009-2020



² The data on persons marrying that year were affected by the closures and restrictions imposed in Israel in that year due to the COVID-19 crisis.

³ 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.

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 2020 (3.0 years older than the average age of Jewish grooms). Among women of Ethiopian origin, the average age at first marriage was 27.5 (2.3 years older than the average age of Jewish brides).

In 2020, 356 men and 373 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 15.7 of every 1,000 married couples divorced, compared with 8.9 of every 1,000 married couples in the overall Jewish population.

Live Births

In 2021, 3,895 infants were born to women of Ethiopian origin. Approximately 77% 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 2.72, lower than 3.00 in the Jews and Others population.

In 2021, the age at first birth among women of Ethiopian origin was 28.9 years on average, higher than that of Jewish and Other women – 28.7.

The share of births to never-married mothers of Ethiopian origin – 16.4% – was over twice as high as the share of births to never-married mothers in the Jewish and Other group – 7.8%. The average age of never-married Ethiopian mothers bearing their first child was younger than that of Jewish and Other mothers – 28.1 versus 32.8, respectively.

About 65% of the infants born to women of Ethiopian origin concentrate in two main districts: the Central District (about 37%) and the Southern District (about 28%).

Most of the infants born to women of Ethiopian origin live in urban localities (about 98%).

The urban locality with the largest number of infants born to mothers of Ethiopian origin was Netanya (278 infants), while the urban locality with the highest percentage of infants born to mothers of Ethiopian origin out of all the infants in the locality was Qiryat Eqrn (18%).

Ethiopian Households⁴

Households⁵

The average number of households consisting of persons of Ethiopian origin in Israel in 2019–2021 was 41,600, accounting for approximately 1.5% of all Israeli households and approximately 1.8% 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.⁶ Of those, approximately 94% consisted of only one family, and the remainder was households of one family with others or two or more families.

The average size of households of Ethiopian origin was 3.71 persons – larger than the size of households of Jews and Others (3.04).

Approximately 20% 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.

⁴ The source of data is the Labour Force Survey. The data for the overall population and the population of Jews and Others are for 2021. The data for the population of Ethiopian origin are the average for 2019-2021. The population does not include persons living in institutions, kibbutzim, student dormitories, and those living outside of localities (Bedouins in the south).

⁵ 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).

⁶ 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.

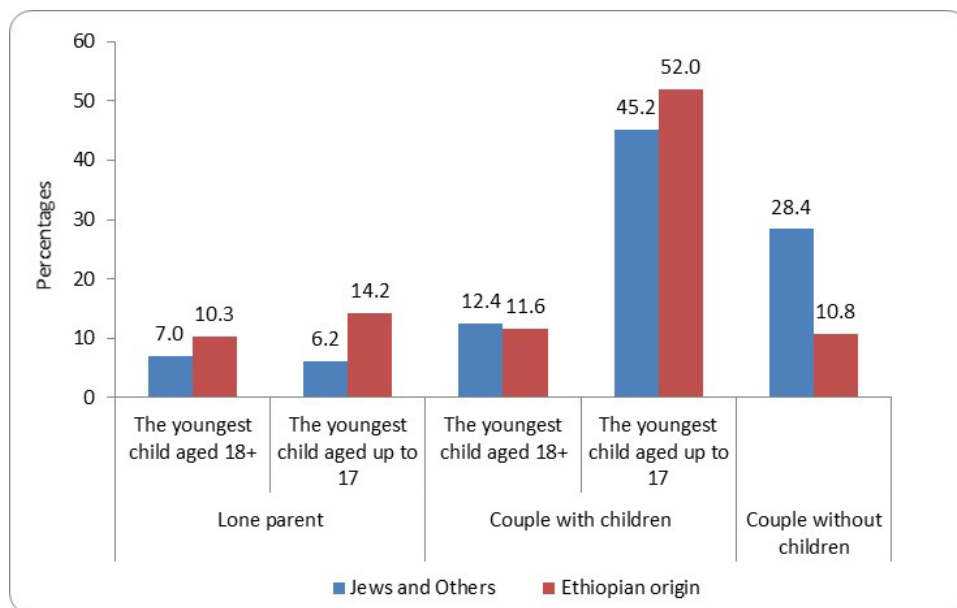
Families⁷

In Israel, there are approximately 34,000 families of Ethiopian origin. More than half have a traditional structure, consisting of a couple with children of all ages (approximately 64%). This percentage is slightly higher than 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 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 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 25%) – almost twice as high as the percentage of lone parent families among families of Jews and Others (approximately 13%).

Diagram 5 - Families, by Type of Family, 2021



⁷ 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.

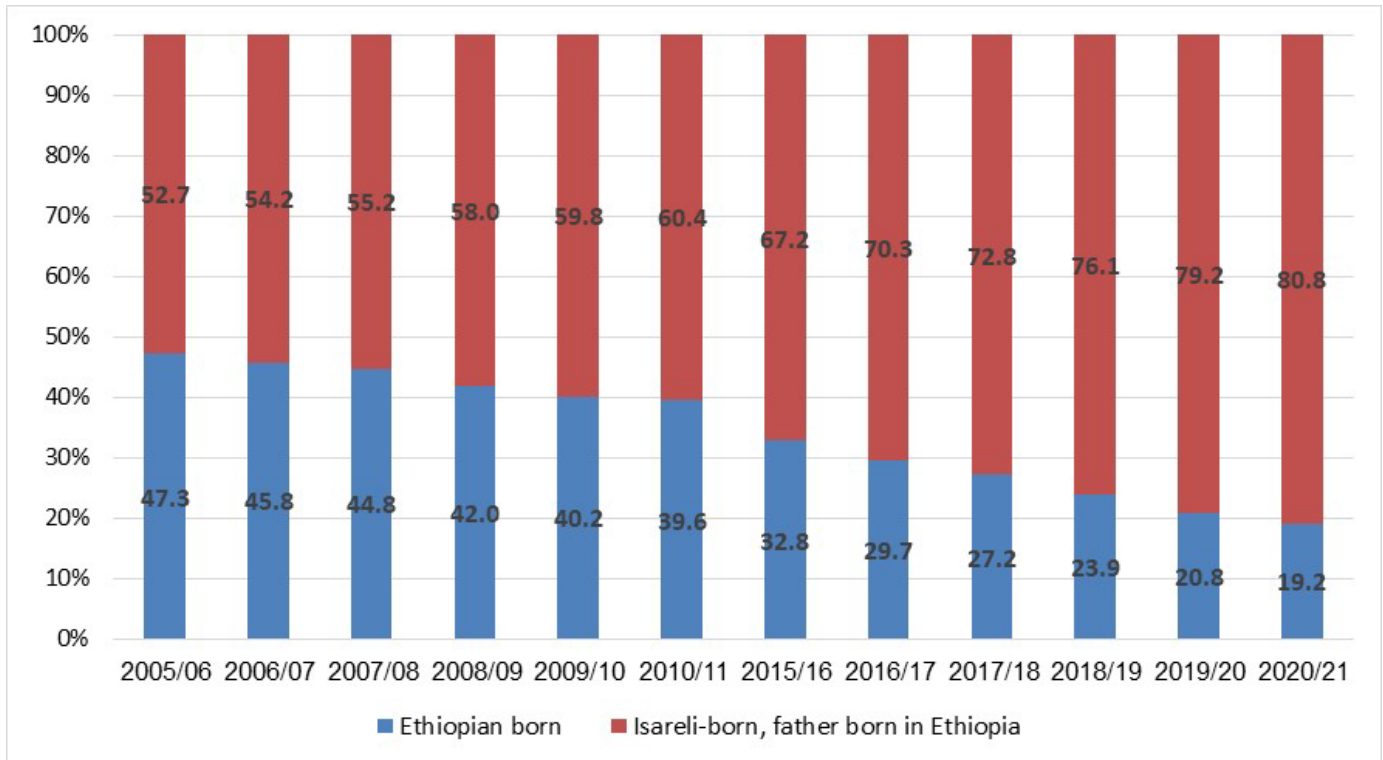
A family of persons of Ethiopian origin is considered a family if at least one member, aged 15 or over, is of Ethiopian origin, meaning that he or she was born in Ethiopia or that his or her father was born in Ethiopia.

Students in the Education System

In the 2020/21 school year, 32,619 students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in primary and secondary education, comprising 2.3% of all students in the Hebrew education sector.

In the 2020/21 school year, 19.2% of the students of Ethiopian origin were born in Ethiopia, compared to 39.6% in the 2010/11 school year (Diagram 6).

Diagram 6 - Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Place of Birth, Selected Years



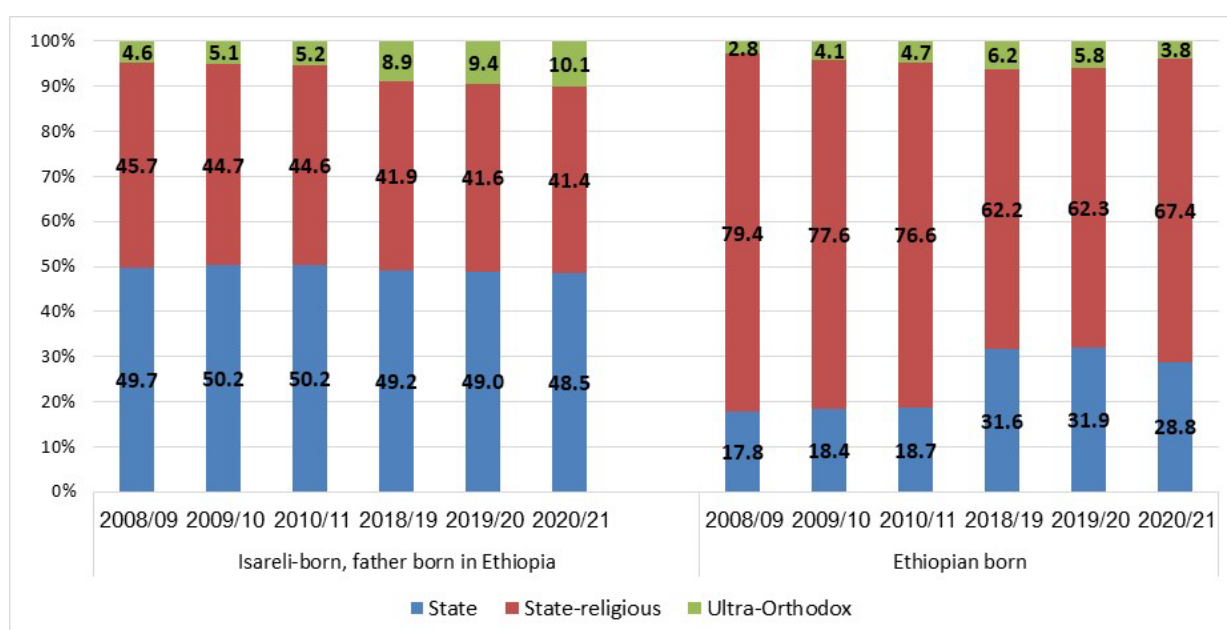
In the 2020/21 school year, about 42.4% of the students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in schools under State-religious supervision (primary and secondary education). This percentage has been declining over the past decade (it was 53.2% in the 2010/11 school year). Concomitantly, there has been an increase in the percentage of students enrolled in schools under State supervision (51.9%, compared to 43.8% in the 2010/11 school year). In Ultra-Orthodox supervision, this figure rose to 5.7% – more than twice the percentage in the 2010/11 school year (3.0%) (Diagram 7).

Diagram 7 - Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Supervision, Selected Years



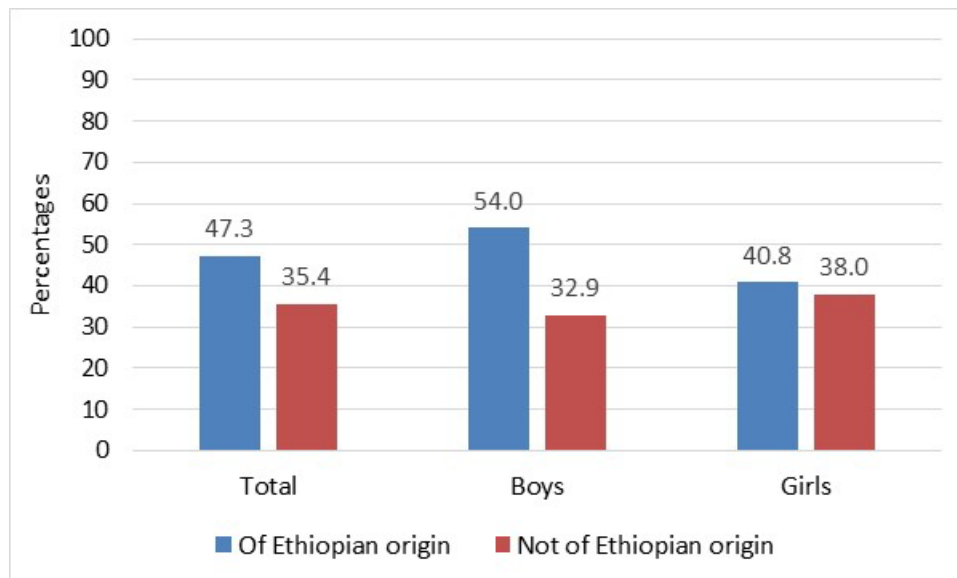
In the primary education system in 2020/21, 3.8% of Ethiopian-born students and 10.1% of Israeli-born students whose fathers were born in Ethiopia studied under Ultra-Orthodox supervision. Over the past decade, there has been an increase in the proportion of students under Ultra-Orthodox supervision (Diagram 8).

Diagram 8 - Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Place of Birth and Supervision (Primary Education), Selected Years



Among students of Ethiopian origin in upper secondary education, 47.3% were enrolled in the technological/vocational track,⁸ whereas 35.4% of their non-Ethiopian counterparts in Hebrew education were enrolled in the technological/vocational track

Diagram 9 - Students Attending the Technological/Vocational Track (Hebrew Education), By Origin and Sex, 2020/21



Matriculation Examinees⁹

In the 2020/21 school year, 2,626 12th grade students of Ethiopian origin took matriculation exams.

The percentage of 12th grade students of Ethiopian origin taking matriculation exams was 94% in 2020/21, compared with 95.3% 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 – 78% versus 85.6%, respectively. However, the percentage of students of Ethiopian origin who are entitled to a matriculation certificate has been rising in recent years (see Diagram 10).

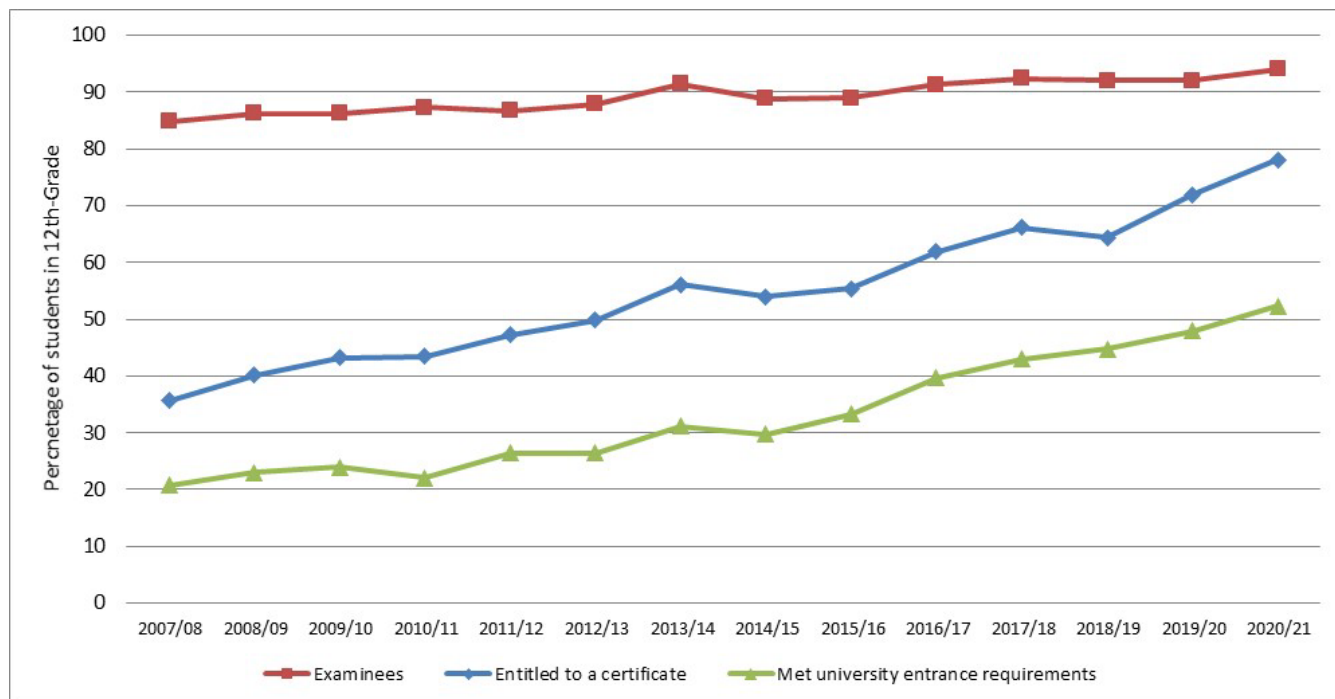
The share of students of Ethiopian origin holding a matriculation certificate that met university entrance requirements (i.e., the percentage of potential candidates for continued

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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).

study at institutions of higher education) was 52.3%, compared with 75.5% 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 10).

Diagram 10 - 12th-Grade Students of Ethiopian Origin who Took the Matriculation Exams, Percentages



The percentage of those entitled to a matriculation certificate among students of Ethiopian origin who studied in institutions with State-religious supervision was 83.1%, compared with 74.7% among those who studied in institutions under State supervision. Nonetheless, 53.5% of those under State supervision met university entrance requirements, compared with 38.8% of those under State-religious supervision.

In 2020/21, the share of the second-generation students of Ethiopian origin (those born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia) was 65.6% 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 – 78.8% – compared with 77.6% 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 – 52.2% – compared with 45.4% among the second generation.

Continuation of Studies Towards a First Degree in 2012/13 within Eight Years of Graduating High School Among Secondary School Graduates of Ethiopian Origin¹⁰ (Follow-up Until 2020/21)

Only 22.8% of secondary-school graduates of Ethiopian origin went on to study for a first degree within eight years of completing secondary school, compared with 48.2% of all secondary school graduates in Hebrew education.

The percentage of Israeli-born students of Ethiopian origin (with at least one parent who was born in Ethiopia) was slightly higher than the percentage of Ethiopian-born students (23.9% versus 21.5%, respectively).

The percentage of students of Ethiopian origin who attended universities, out of the total number of persons of Ethiopian origin who went on to study for a first degree, was lower than the percentage of the total number of students in the Hebrew education sector who went on to study for a first degree at universities (25.8% versus 35.2%, respectively). By contrast, the percentage of those who went on to study for a first degree at academic colleges was higher among persons of Ethiopian origin than the percentage of all students in the Hebrew education sector (54.8% versus 40.8%, respectively).

¹⁰ Students of Ethiopian origin include those born in Ethiopia and those born in Israel (one or both of whose parents were born in Ethiopia).

Table C - Continuation of Studies Towards a First Degree Among Secondary School Graduates of Ethiopian Origin Among All Secondary School Graduates of Ethiopian Origin and Among All Secondary School Graduates in 2012/13 Within Eight Years of Secondary School Graduation, By Type of Higher Education Institution (Follow-up Until 2020/21)

-	Hebrew education – total	All persons of Ethiopian origin	Ethiopian-born	Israeli-born persons of Ethiopian origin
Total number of secondary school students who completed Grade 12 (absolute numbers)	78,496	2,889	1,322	1,567
Thereof: Students who went on to academic studies - percentages	37,847	659	284	375
- absolute numbers	48.2	22.8	21.5	23.9
Students who went on to academic studies, by type of institution – percentages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Universities	35.2	25.8	19.7	30.4
The Open University	12.1	9.3	7.0	10.9
Academic colleges	40.8	54.8	62.3	49.1
Academic colleges of education	11.9	10.2	10.9	9.6

Students at Higher Education Institutions

In 2021/22, 4,600 students¹¹ of Ethiopian origin studied for a degree (including 625 students who studied for a first degree at the Open University).

Among the students of Ethiopian origin:

- 84.3% (3,340) studied towards a first degree (BA)
- 13.6% (537) studied towards a second degree (MA)
- 0.5% (20) studied towards a third degree (PhD).

The number of students of Ethiopian origin who were new students for a first degree increased by 2.9% compared with the previous year. In the general population, however, the number of new students decreased by 9.5%.

The number of all students of Ethiopian origin increased compared with the previous year by 4.3%, especially among those studying for a second degree (4.9%) and among those studying for a first degree (4.5%). Among those studying for a third degree and a diploma, on the other hand, the number of students of Ethiopian origin decreased (9.1% and 7.1%, respectively).

The number of students of Ethiopian origin studying at institutions of higher education¹² has been increasing in recent years: from 3,194 in 2016/17 to 3,962 in 2021/22, an increase of 24.0%. In general, the student population increased by 11.7% – from 271,380 in 2016/17 to 303,161 in 2021/22. As a result of the difference in the growth percentages between these populations, the percentage of students of Ethiopian origin in the total student population increased from 1.2% in 2016/17 to 1.3% in 2021/22. The share of students of Ethiopian origin was relatively high among those studying for first degree (1.6%) and relatively low among those studying for a third degree (0.2%).

In that year, students of Ethiopian origin attended mainly the academic colleges (58.2% compared with 39.1% of all students), fewer attended universities (29.7% versus 47.6% of all students), and 12.2% attended academic colleges of education (compared with 13.3% of all students).

¹¹ In the rest of the chapter, the data of the Open University (apart from data on a first degree) are included in the data of the universities.

¹² 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 prerequisites) and the courses of study.

The percentage of women among students of Ethiopian origin was higher than the percentage among all students (71.7% versus 60.2%, respectively). A similar situation was also found in universities (72.1% versus 55.1%, respectively) and academic colleges (71.4% and 60.1%, respectively). In the academic colleges of education, on the other hand, the percentage of women among students of Ethiopian origin was lower than the percentage among all students (71.8% versus 78.8%, respectively).

At the Open University, 625 students of Ethiopian origin studied for a first degree, an increase of 7.2% compared with the previous year (583). The percentage of women decreased slightly from 64.2% in 2020/21 to 63.5% in 2021/22.

In 2021/22, students of Ethiopian origin were underrepresented in STEM¹³ subjects, compared with all students. In studies for a first degree, the percentage of students who studied in STEM fields was 22.9% among all students, compared to only 14.3% among students of Ethiopian origin. In studies for a second degree, the percentages were 15.3% and 6.5%, respectively.

In the high-tech¹⁴ subjects as well, the students of Ethiopian origin were underrepresented, compared with all students. In studies for a first degree, the percentage of students who studied high-tech subjects was 15.9% among all students compared to 9.5% among students of Ethiopian origin. In studies for a second degree the percentages were 5.3% and 2.6%, respectively.

Among students of Ethiopian origin, 2.0% studied for a second degree in medicine compared with 5.1% of all students.

High percentages of **first degree** students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in the following fields: social sciences (excl. business and management sciences) (21.6% compared with 17.3% of all students) business and management sciences (21.6% compared with 11.5% of all students), and Education and teacher training (15.2% compared with 15.7% of all students). Low percentages of first degree students were

¹³ The fields of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) are mathematics, statistics and computer science; the physical sciences; the biological sciences; engineering and architecture.

¹⁴ The high-tech subjects are mathematics-computer science, computer science, management information systems, electrical engineering, computer-electrical engineering, Software Engineering-computer science, electronics engineering, communication systems engineering, data engineering, information systems engineering.

enrolled in the following fields: Languages, literature and regional studies (0.5% compared with 1.2% of all students), medicine (0.3% compared with 1.0% of all students), and physical sciences (0.2% compared with 1.4% of all students).

High percentages of **second degree** students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in the following fields: business and management sciences (33.7% compared with 22.3% of all students), social sciences (excl. business and management sciences) (22.3% compared with 15.3% of all students) and Education and teacher training (19.4% compared with 22.2% of all students). Low percentages of second degree students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in the following fields: Languages, literature and regional studies (0.7% compared with 2.2% of all students), Art, crafts and applied art (0.4% compared with 1.8% of all students), and the Physical sciences (0.2% compared with 1.6% of all students)

Vocational Training Courses

In 2020, 984 students of Ethiopian origin attended vocational training courses,¹⁵ which is 2.6% 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%).¹⁶

Persons who were born in Ethiopia were 69.5% of the students of Ethiopian origin, and 30.5% were Israeli-born whose father was born in Ethiopia.

Of the students of Ethiopian origin, 14.5% participated in budgeted courses, and 85.5% in non-budgeted courses. In contrast, among all students, 8.3% participated in budgeted courses and 91.7% in non-budgeted courses.

Of students of Ethiopian origin, 60.3% completed their studies and were entitled to a certificate, similar to the percentage of those eligible among all students (61.9%).

¹⁵ 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).

¹⁶ At the end of 2020, the population of Ethiopian origin in Israel numbered 155,500 residents, and the population of Israel was estimated at 9.289 million residents.

The most prevalent industries for training among students of Ethiopian origin were: transport (23.2%), administration (21.9% of students), electricity and electronics (17.1%), cosmetics (14.3%), and computers (7.5%).

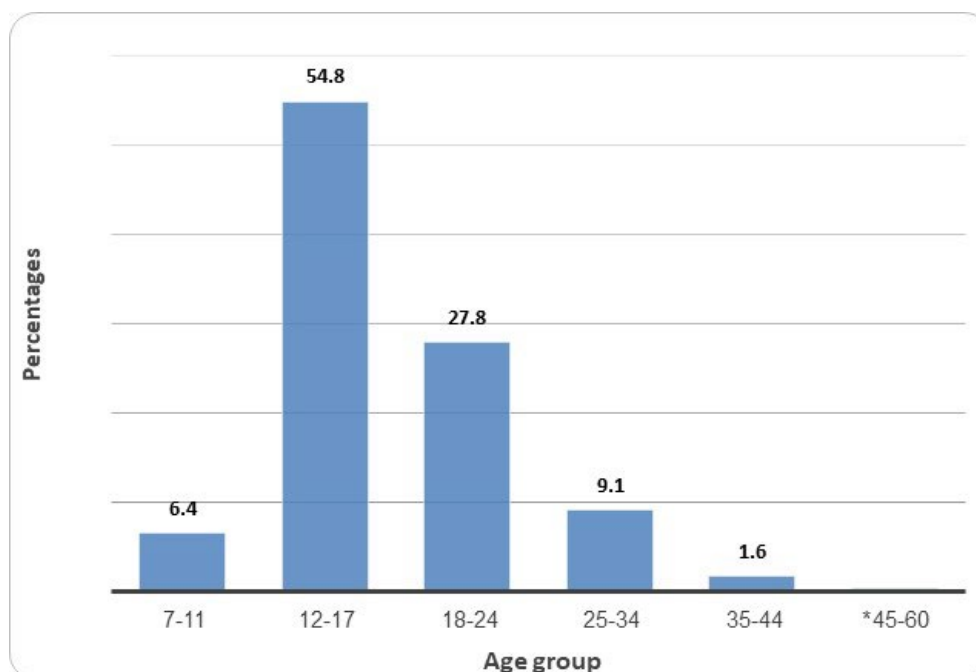
Active Athletes¹⁷

In 2020/21, there were 1,836 active athletes of Ethiopian origin, 1.8% of the population of active athletes aged 7-80. By comparison, the percentage of persons of Ethiopian origin that year out of the total population of Jews and Others of the same age group was 2.1%. In 2019/20, there were 2,249 active athletes of Ethiopian origin, comprising roughly 1.7% of the total number of active athletes.

Women comprised 10.07% of active athletes of Ethiopian origin (10.8% in the previous year). This percentage was lower than the percentage of women among the active athletes in the overall population – 21.6%.

An examination by age shows that 54.8% of the active athletes of Ethiopian origin range from 12 to 17 years of age, and 27.8% are 18 to 24 years of age. The percentage of active athletes in the remaining age groups is lower than 10%.

Diagram 11 - Percentage of Active Athletes of Ethiopian Origin of Total Number of Active Athletes, by Age (2020/21)



* Less than 0.5%

¹⁷ Percentages were calculated from a known total.

Of the total number of athletes of Ethiopian origin, 89.3% train in team sports, and the rest (10.7%) in individual sports.

The most prevalent sports among athletes of Ethiopian origin are:

- Soccer: 1,413 athletes, who comprise 3.9% of the total number of athletes in the sport – a percentage similar to that of the previous year (4.3%)
- Basketball: 191 athletes, who comprise 0.6% of the total number of athletes in the sport – a percentage identical to that of the previous year
- Taekwondo: 72 athletes, who comprise about 5.2% of the total number of athletes in the sport (In the previous year the third most prevalent sport was Athletics).

The vast majority of athletes of Ethiopian origin (77%) play soccer, compared with 30.3% of the total number of active athletes who play soccer.

Welfare

Persons Registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs and Persons Defined as Needing Intervention

Approximately 25,000 Ethiopian-born persons (a rate of about 279.4 per 1,000 persons) were registered¹⁸ at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs in 2021. This percentage is 2.4 times higher than the registration rate of Jews and Others who were born abroad, which was about 115.8 per 1,000 persons (excluding persons born in Ethiopia).

Of the Ethiopian-born persons who were registered, approximately 64.1% were defined as needing intervention.¹⁹ They numbered about 16,000 persons, and their rate was approximately 179.1 per 1,000 persons. Of these, 33.9% were defined as needing intervention in the form of difficulties in using services and exercising rights, 17.1% –

¹⁸ Person registered at social services department: A family or individual who has applied or been referred to the social services departments of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs and a treatment file has been opened for them.

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

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

difficulty in personal care and daily skills, 11.7% – mental distress, and 7.0% – loneliness and/or lack of support systems.

Approximately 18,200 persons born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia (hereinafter: the second generation) were registered, a rate of about 251.0 per 1,000 persons. This percentage is 2.8 times higher than the percentage of other second generation persons whose fathers were born abroad (excluding the second generation of Ethiopian-born persons) who are registered about 88.0 per 1,000 persons. Of those registered, 35.7% were defined as needing intervention. Their number was about 6,500, and their rate was about 89.5 per 1,000 persons.

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

In 2021, about 4,000 Ethiopian-born persons were placed in settings of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, a rate of about 44.4 per 1,000 persons. This rate is higher than the rate of placements among Jews and Others born abroad, which was 35.1 per 1,000 persons. In addition, about 5,100 persons of the second generation from Ethiopian-born fathers were placed, a rate of about 70.7 per 1,000 persons. This rate is 2.8 times higher than the rate of placements among other second generation persons from those born abroad, which was 25.4 per 1,000 persons.

Among Ethiopian-born persons, in comparison with Jews and Others who were born abroad (excl. persons born in Ethiopia):

- The rate of persons placed in out-of-home frameworks²⁰ only was about 4.8 per 1,000 persons, compared with 3.4 per 1,000 persons among Jews and Others born abroad.
- The rate of persons placed in community frameworks²¹ only was about 38.1 per 1,000 persons, compared with 30.7 per 1,000 persons among Jews and Others born abroad.

²⁰ 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.

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

- The rate of persons placed in both community and out-of-home frameworks was about 1.5 per 1,000 persons, compared with 1 per 1,000 persons among Jews and Others born abroad.

Among the second generation of Ethiopian-born persons, compared with the second generation of persons born abroad (excluding the second generation of Ethiopian-born persons):

- The rate of persons placed in out-of-home frameworks was about 8.0 per 1,000 persons, compared with about 6.3 per 1,000 persons among the second generation of persons born abroad.
- The rate of persons placed in community frameworks was about 61.0 per 1,000 persons, compared with about 17.7 per 1,000 persons among the second generation of persons born abroad.
- The rate of persons placed in both community and out-of-home frameworks was about 1.7 per 1,000 persons, compared with about 1.4 per 1,000 persons among the second generation of persons born abroad.

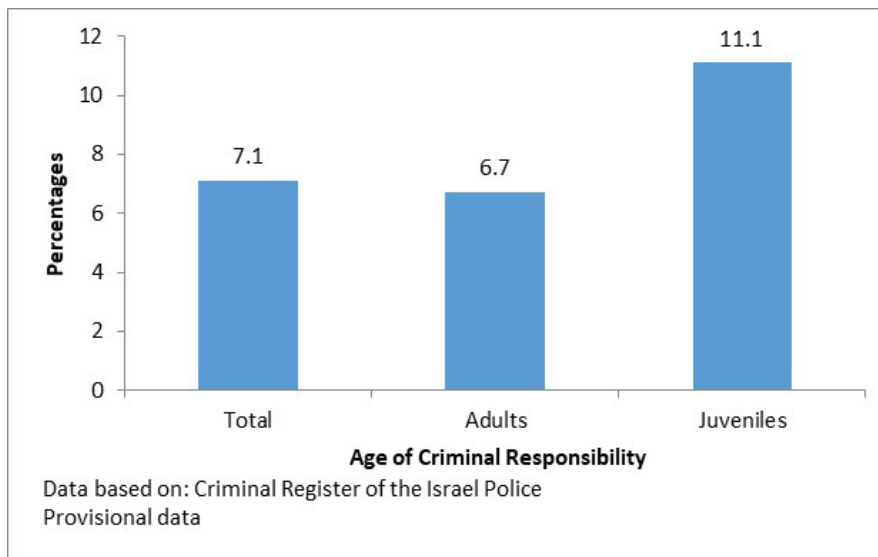
Persons of Ethiopian Origin Judged in Criminal Trials²²

In 2020, 19,700 residents of Israel who were judged in criminal trials received a verdict. Of these, 915 Jewish and Other residents of Israel of Ethiopian origin were judged in criminal trials (of whom 557 were born in Ethiopia and 358 were born in Israel and their fathers were born in Ethiopia).

The percentage of persons of Ethiopian origin who were judged constituted 7.1% 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 (11.1%) was significantly higher than that of adults (6.7%).

²² The statistics are based upon the Israel Police's Criminal Register, and are up to date as of May 2022. The data for the year of verdict 2020 are provisional. The data relate to Ethiopian-born persons as well as persons born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia.

Diagram 12 - 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 2020)

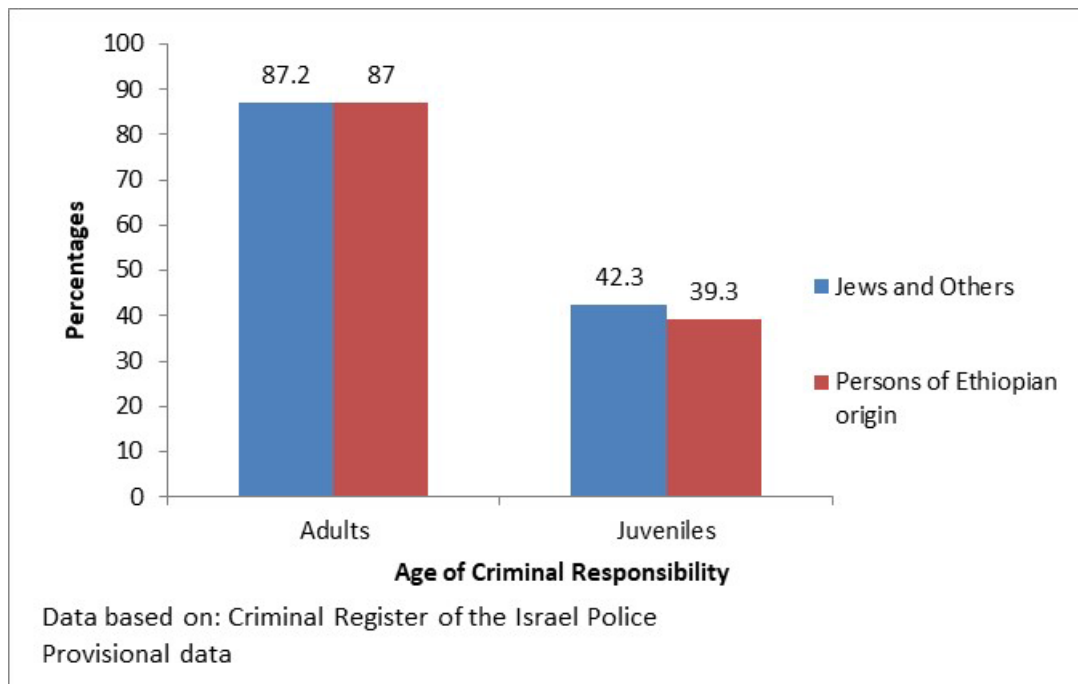


Men comprised 95.2% of the adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged. This percentage was a little higher than the percentage of men among the total number of adult Jews and Others who were judged – 89.2%.

Among juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged, the percentage of boys was 97.5%. 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 92.5%.

The percentage of persons convicted among adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged in criminal trials was 87.0%, similar to the percentage of persons convicted among the overall population of residents of Israel in the Jewish and Others group who were judged (87.2%). The percentage of persons convicted among juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged (39.3%) was slightly lower than the percentage of juveniles among the Jews and Others group (42.3%).

Diagram 13 - Percentage of Persons Convicted Among Residents of Israel – Jews and Others and Persons of Ethiopian Origin – who were Judged in Criminal Trials by Age of Criminal Responsibility (Year of Verdict 2020)



Among adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged, 35.7% were charged with offences against the public order, 25.6% were charged with offences involving bodily harm, 19.9% were charged with property offences, and 13.4% were charged with morality offences.

The most prevalent offences with which juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged were charged were property offences (42.6%), offences involving bodily harm (32.0%), and offences against the public order (12.3%).