

Media Release

info@cbs.gov.il; www.cbs.gov.il Fax: 02-6521340

Jerusalem
November 9, 2023
362/2023

The Population of Ethiopian Origin in Israel: Selected Data Published on the Occasion of the Sigd Festival 2023

- At the end of 2022, **the population of Ethiopian origin in Israel numbered 168,800 residents**. Approximately 92,100 were born in Ethiopia, and 76,800 were Israeli-born with fathers born in Ethiopia.¹
- In 2022, 1,680 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 2022, 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 (15.1%).
- **Live births**: In 2022, 3,959 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 2.68.
- During the 2021/22 school year, 32,702 students of Ethiopian origin – 2.2% 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 94.4% in 2021/22, compared with 96.2% 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 6,144 Israeli-born whose mother was born in Ethiopia, but their father was not born there.

- 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 (52.6% versus 40.9%, 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 3,985 in 2022/23, an increase of 24.8%. The number of students overall increased by 10.2%.
- In 2021, 1,551 students of Ethiopian origin attended **vocational training courses**, which is 2.5% of all students in training in that year.
- There were 2,040 **active athletes** of Ethiopian origin in 2021/22, approximately 1.5% of the total number of active athletes.
- Approximately 25,700 Ethiopian-born persons (a rate of about 280.9 per 1,000 persons) and 19,300 of the Ethiopian-born persons (a rate of approximately 255.8 per 1,000 persons) were **registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs** in 2022.
- The percentage of persons of Ethiopian origin who were **judged** in criminal trials constituted 6.9% 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 (9.9% versus 6.7%, respectively).

Population

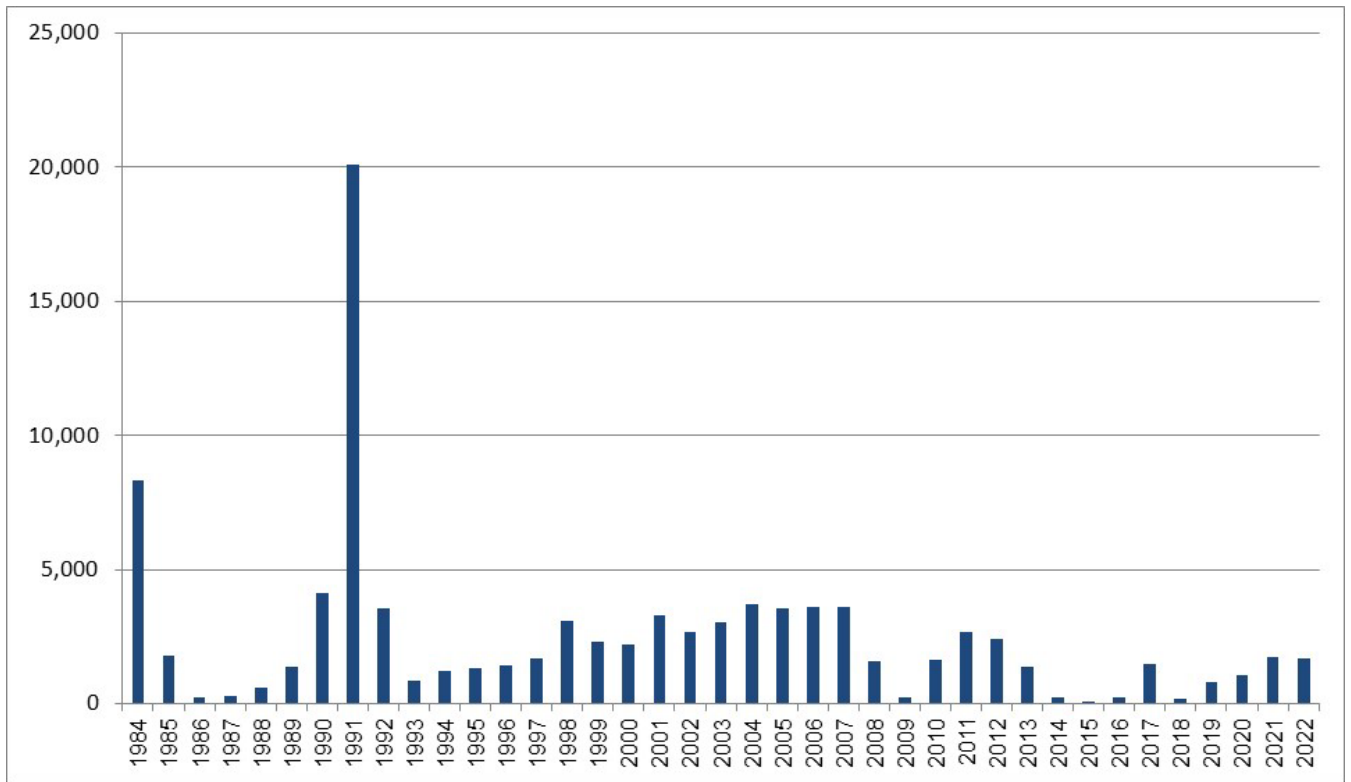
At the end of 2022, the population of Ethiopian origin in Israel numbered 168,800 residents. Approximately 92,100 (55%) were born in Ethiopia, and 76,800 (approximately 45%) were persons born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia.

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 2022, 1,680 immigrants arrived in Israel from Ethiopia. In 2021, 1,755 immigrants arrived from Ethiopia, and 1,080 arrived in 2020.

Diagram 1 - Immigrants from Ethiopia, 1984–2022, Absolute Numbers

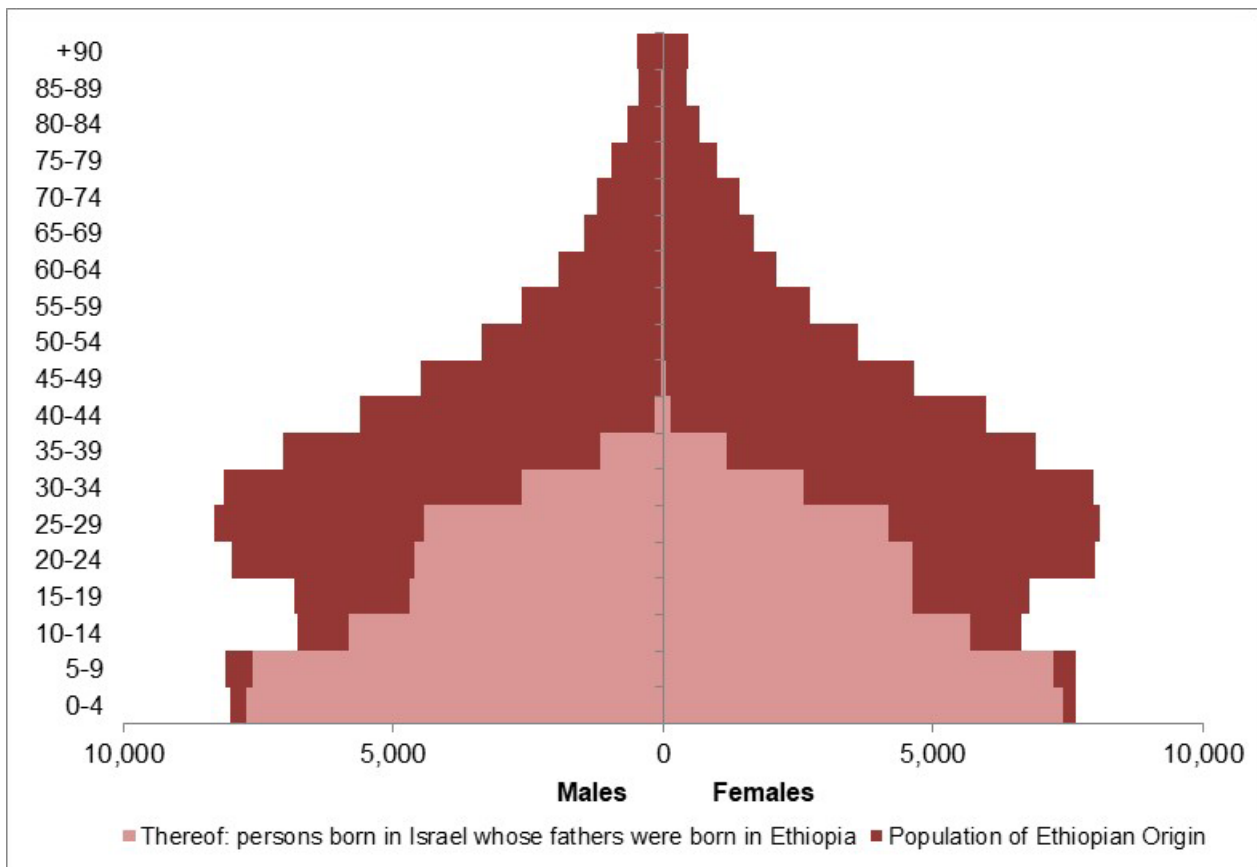


Age Composition

At the end of 2022, children of Ethiopian origin between the ages of 0 to 14 comprised 26.5% of that population (of whom approximately 92.6% 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: 26.9%. The proportion of persons aged 65 and over among the population of Jews and Others was 14.3%, almost twice their proportion of the population of persons of Ethiopian origin.

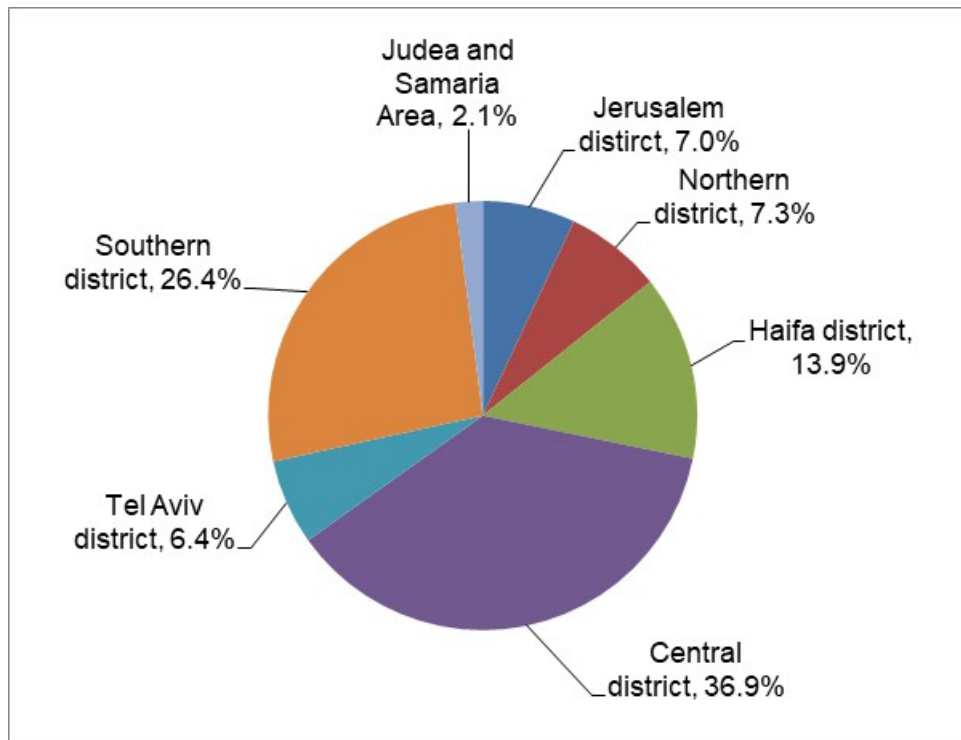
Diagram 2 - The Population of Persons of Ethiopian Origin, by Place of Birth, Age and Sex, at the End of 2022, Absolute Numbers



Geographic Distribution

Of the population of Ethiopian origin, 43% live in the center of the country: 62,400 persons (36.9%) live in the Central District and approximately 11,000 persons (6.4%) live in the Tel Aviv District. Approximately one-quarter of the population (44,600 persons) lives in the Southern District.

Diagram 3 - The Population of Ethiopian Origin by District,² 2022, Percentages



At the end of 2022, 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 (15.1%). In comparison, less than 2% of the total population of Israel was of Ethiopian origin.

² The population in the Judea and Samaria Areas relates to Israeli localities.

Table A - The Population of Ethiopian Origin at the End of 2022, in Main Localities³

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			
Thereof:	9,662.0	168.8	1.7
Qiryat Mal'akhi	25.7	3.9	15.1
Qiryat Gat	64.4	7.5	11.6
Yavne	56.2	3.8	6.7
Afula	61.5	3.9	6.4
Hadera	103.0	6.2	6.0
Ashqelon	153.1	9.0	5.9
Ramla	79.1	4.5	5.7
Zefat	38.0	2.1	5.4
Netanya	233.1	12.2	5.2
Qiryat Yam	41.1	2.1	5.2
Rehovot	150.7	7.7	5.1
Lod	85.4	.44	5.1
Netivot	46.4	2.3	5.0
Be'er Sheva	214.2	10.3	4.8
Rishon LeZiyyon	260.5	9.6	3.7
Petah Tiqwa	255.4	8.9	3.5
Ashdod	226.8	7.5	3.3
Bet Shemesh	154.7	4.6	3.0
Haifa	290.3	5.8	2.0
Bat Yam	128.5	2.6	2.0
Holon	198.0	2.7	1.3
Jerusalem	981.7	6.6	0.7
Tel Aviv-Yafo	474.5	2.7	0.6

³ Localities with 2,000 or more residents of Ethiopian origin

Marriages and Divorces in 2021

During 2021, 771 grooms and 802 brides of Ethiopian origin were married in Israel in licenced religious institutions,⁴ 91% for the first time.

Table C - Marriages of Persons of Ethiopian Origin in 2021

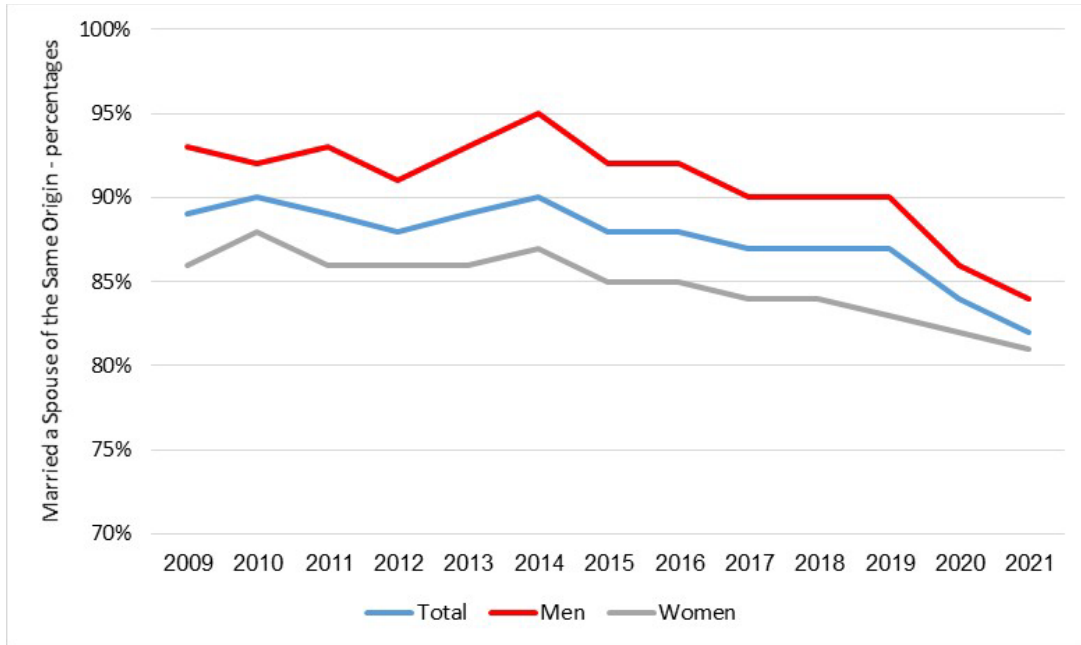
Absolute numbers	Grooms	Brides
Total number of persons of Ethiopian origin marrying	771	802
Born in Ethiopia – total	511	461
Thereof: Immigrated through 1990	62	63
Immigrated after 1990	449	398
Israeli-born, father born in Ethiopia	260	341

Of persons of Ethiopian origin who married, 82% married a spouse of the same origin. The percentage of men who married a spouse of the same origin (84%) was higher than the percentage of women who did so (81%).

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.

⁴ 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.

Diagram 4 - Persons of Ethiopian Origin who Married a Spouse of the Same Origin, Percentages, 2009-2021



Of persons of Ethiopian origin who married in 2021, 88% married a spouse of the same origin (with no difference between men and women). On the other hand, of Israeli-born whose father was born in Ethiopia, only 74% married a spouse of Ethiopian origin, more men than women (77% and 72%, respectively).

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 30.5 in 2021 (3.0 years older than the average age of Jewish grooms). Among women of Ethiopian origin, the average age at first marriage was 28.5 (2.7 years older than the average age of Jewish brides).

As a result of the high age of marriage among the population of Ethiopian origin, the percentage of never-married men and women aged 25-29 is higher than that among all Jews (85% compared to 65% among Jewish men and 67% compared to 51% among Jewish women). This phenomenon is more significant among Israeli-born whose father was born in Ethiopia, than among those born in Ethiopia.

Table C - Percentage of Persons Never-married aged 29-25, by Sex, 2021 Average

	Men	Women
Jews - Total	65	51
Thereof: persons of Ethiopian origin	85	67
Of them: Born in Ethiopia	80	54
Israeli-born, father born in Ethiopia	90	79

In 2021, 385 men and 420 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 17.0 of every 1,000 married couples divorced, compared with 9.3 of every 1,000 married couples in the overall Jewish population.

Live Births

In 2022, 3,959 infants were born to women of Ethiopian origin. Approximately 77% of these women were born in Ethiopia.

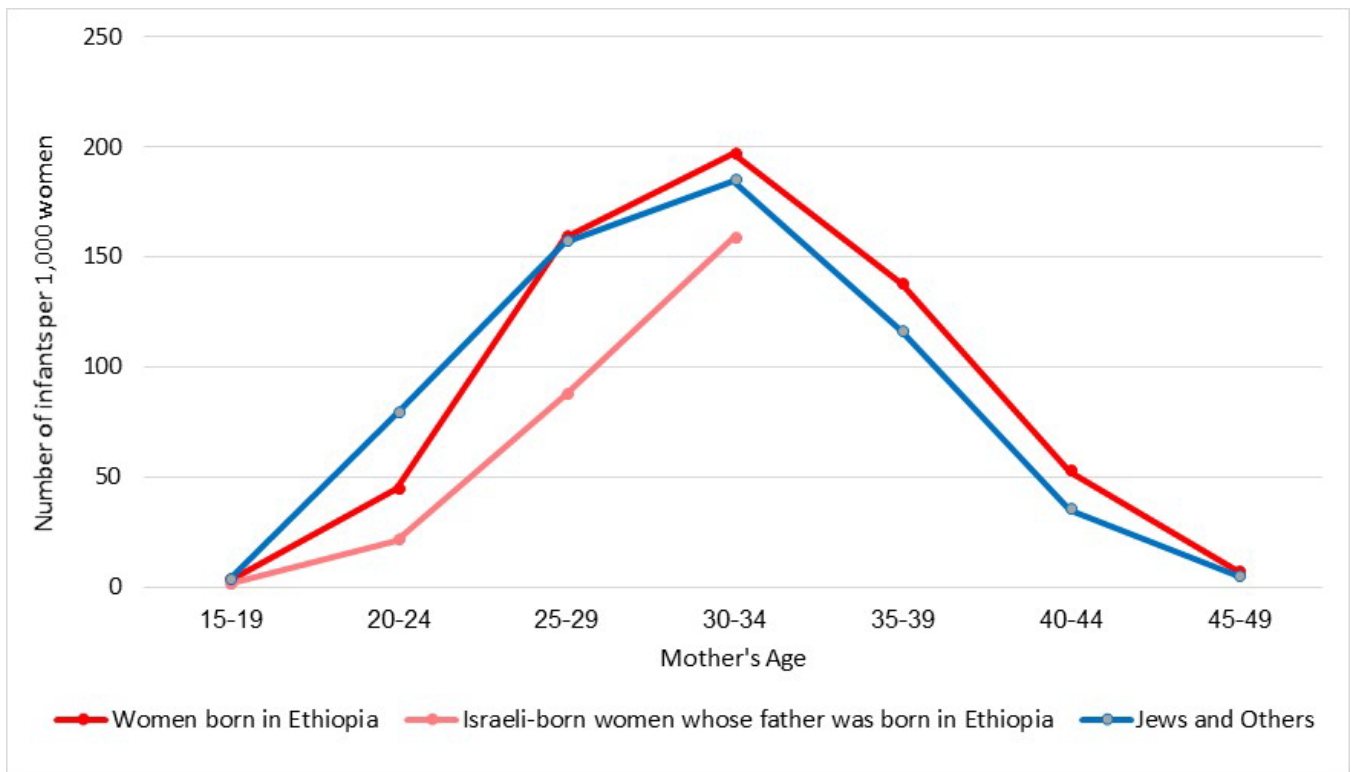
That year, the average number of children an Ethiopian woman was expected to bear during her lifetime was 2.68, lower than 2.90 in the Jews and Others population.

Over the years, the age-specific fertility patterns of Ethiopian-born women have undergone a process of becoming similar to those of the Jewish and Other women. Up to the age of 29, the fertility level of Ethiopian-born women is lower than that of the Jewish and Other women, whereas at the age of 30 or over, their fertility level is higher than that of the Jewish and Other women.

It should be noted that among Israeli-born women whose father was born in Ethiopia, the fertility level is much lower than that of women born in Ethiopia in all the age groups examined.

The fertility level of women who were born in Ethiopia and that of Israeli-born women whose father was born in Ethiopia is approaching the fertility level of the receptive population. This phenomenon is common among immigrants worldwide.

Diagram 5 - Specific Fertility Rate by Mother's Age for Women Born in Ethiopia, Israeli-born Women Whose Father was Born in Ethiopia and Total Jewish and Other Women, 2022⁵



In 2022, the Central District continued to be the district where the majority of newborns to mothers of Ethiopian origin live, both among women born in Ethiopia (37.2%) and among Israel-born women whose father was born in Ethiopia (35.8%). At the same time, the share of newborns to Israel-born women whose father was born in Ethiopia and live in the Northern and Southern districts increased (44.7%) compared to the share of newborns to women born in Ethiopia in those districts (32.6%).

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

The urban localities with the highest number of infants born to mothers of Ethiopian origin were: Be'er Sheva (271 infants), Netanya (253 infants) and Rishon Leziyyon (245 infants), while the urban localities with the highest percentage of infants born to mothers of Ethiopian origin out of all the infants in the locality were: Qiryat Yam (about 16%), Qiryat Eqron and Qiryat Mal'akhi (15% in each of them).

⁵ Due to the small size of the population of Israeli born women of Ethiopian origin aged 35 and above, the specific fertility rate is displayed up to the 30-34 age group.

Households of Persons of Ethiopian Origin⁶

Households⁷

The average number of households consisting of persons of Ethiopian origin in Israel in 2020–2022 was 42,700, accounting for approximately 1.5% of all Israeli households and approximately 1.8% of the households of Jews and Others, similar to the previous year.

Approximately 81% of the households of Ethiopian origin were family households.⁸ Of those, approximately 95% consisted of only one family, and the remainder was households of one family with others or two or more families. Approximately 75% of the households of Jews and Others were family households. Of those, approximately 96% consisted of only one family, similar to households of Ethiopian origin.

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. Among Jews and Others, 25% of the households were non-family households, and most of them (about 91%) consisted of one person who lived alone.

The average size of households of Ethiopian origin was 3.75 persons – larger than the size of households of Jews and Others (3.00).

⁶ The source of data is the Labour Force Survey. The data for the overall population and the population of Jews and Others are for 2022. The data for the population of Ethiopian origin are the average for 2020-2022. The population does not include persons living in institutions, kibbutzim, student dormitories, and those living outside of localities (Bedouins in the south).

⁷ 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).

⁸ 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.

Families⁹

In Israel, there are approximately 35,200 families of Ethiopian origin. More than two thirds have a traditional structure, consisting of a couple with children of all ages (approximately 66%). This percentage is slightly higher than that of families of Jews and Others (57%).

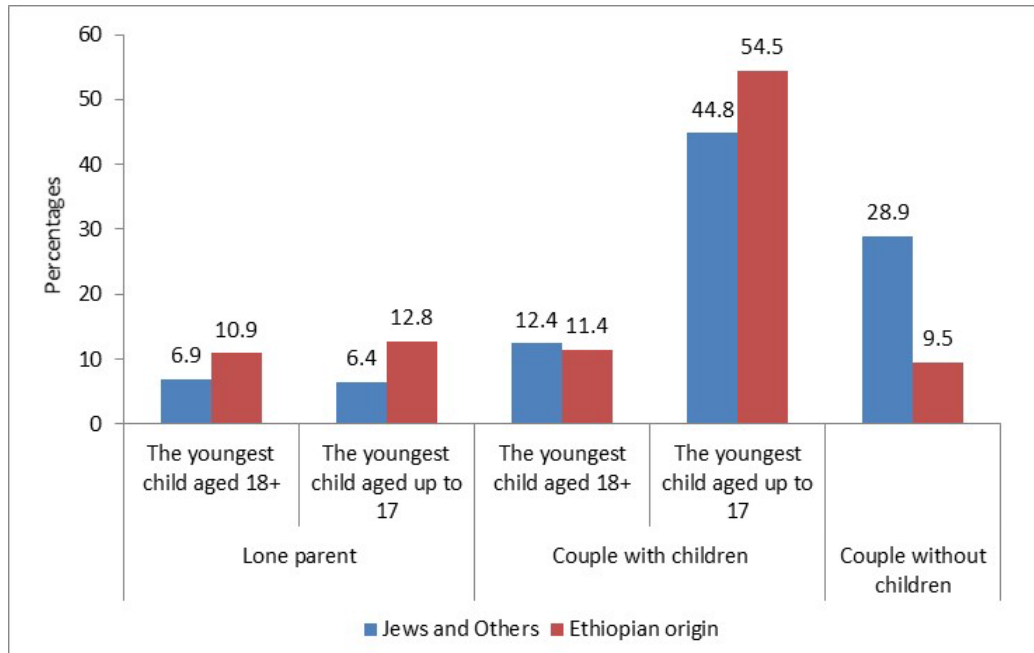
The percentage of couples without children among families of Ethiopian origin was low (approximately 9%): lower than the percentage among families of Jews and Others (approximately 29%). It should be noted that the couples of Ethiopian origin without children are relatively young, so they may not have 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 24%) – almost twice as high as the percentage of lone parent families among families of Jews and Others (approximately 13%).

⁹ 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 6 - Families, by Type of Family, 2022¹⁰



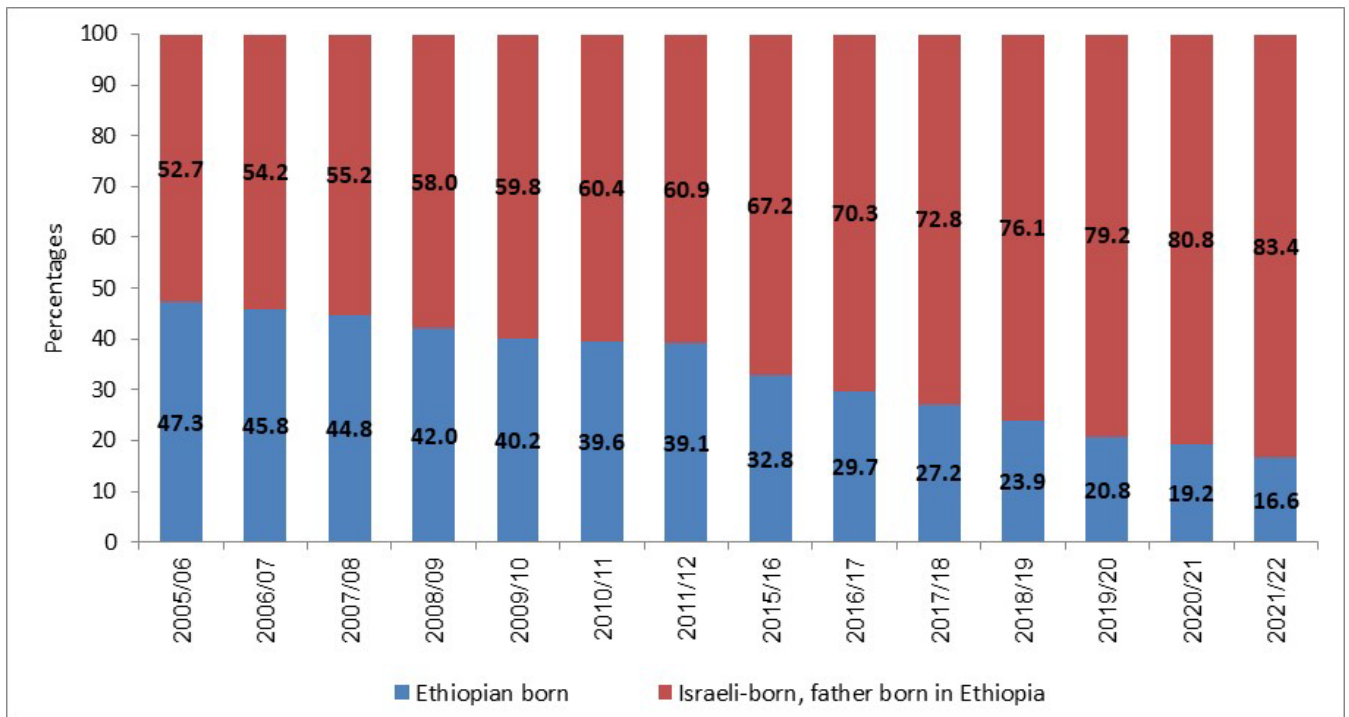
Students in the Education System

In the 2021/22 school year, 32,702 students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in primary and secondary education, comprising 2.2% of all students in the Hebrew education sector.

In the 2021/22 school year, 16.6% of the students of Ethiopian origin were born in Ethiopia, compared to 39.1% in the 2010/11 school year (Diagram 7).

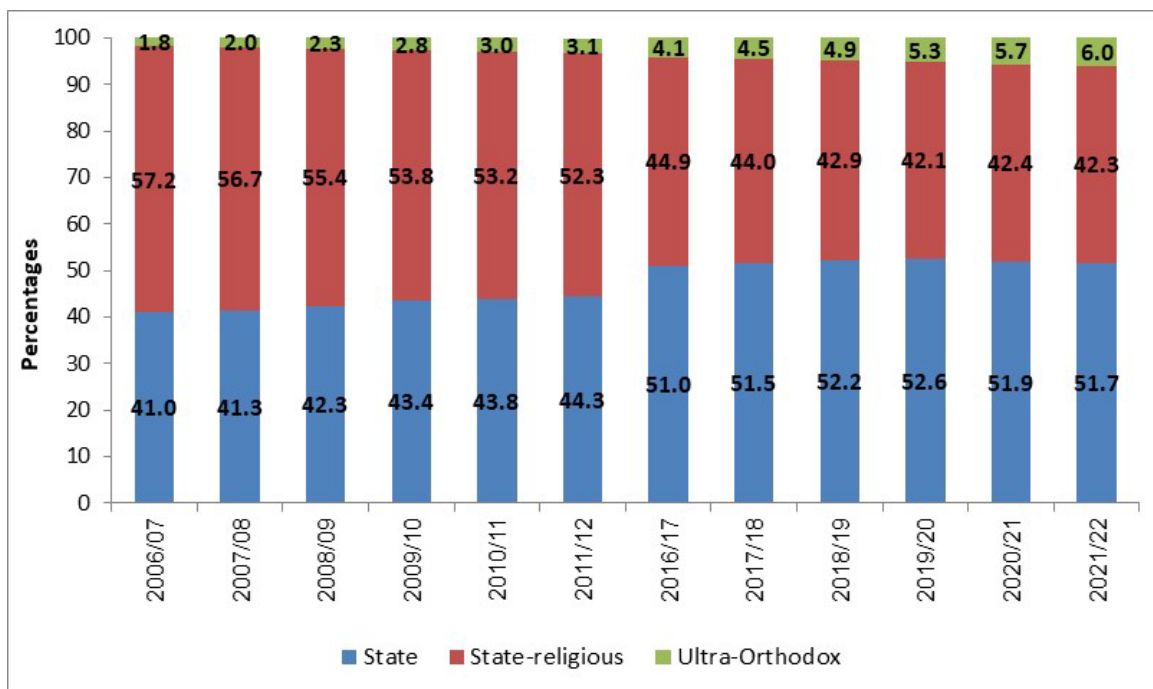
¹⁰ The source of data is the Labour Force Survey. The data for the overall population and the population of Jews and Others are for 2022. The data for the population of Ethiopian origin are the average for 2020-2022. The population does not include persons living in institutions, kibbutzim, student dormitories, and those living outside of localities (Bedouins in the south).

Diagram 7 - Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Place of Birth, Selected Years



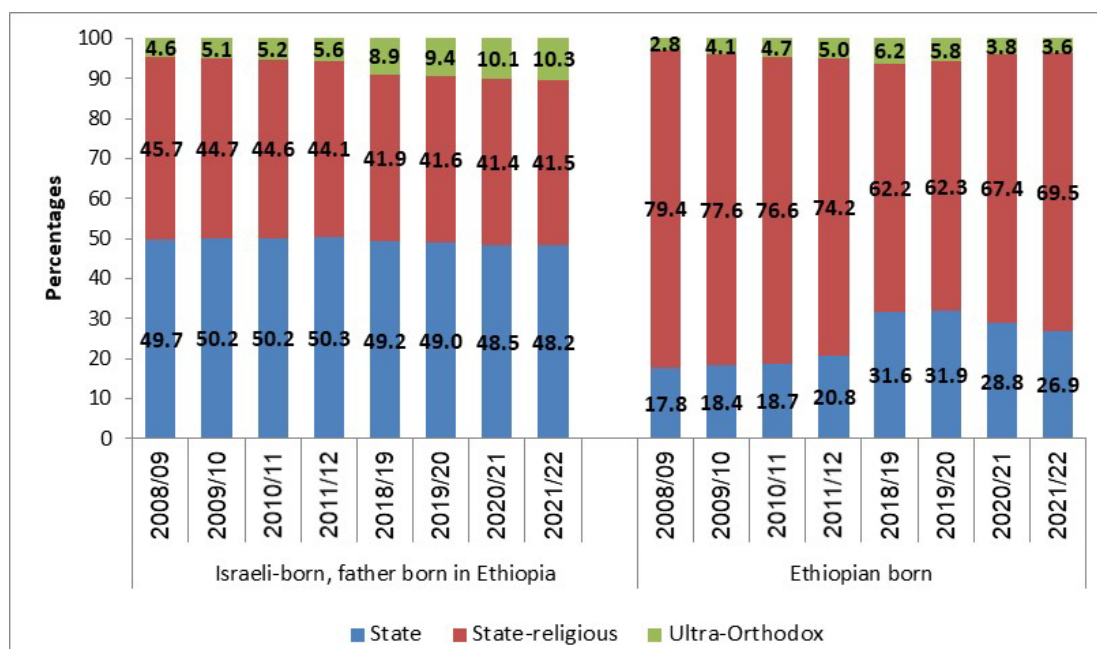
In the 2021/22 school year, about 42.3% of the students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in schools under State-religious supervision (primary and secondary education). This percentage has been declining over the past decade (it was 52.3% in the 2011/12 school year). Concomitantly, there has been an increase in the percentage of students enrolled in schools under State supervision (51.7%, compared to 44.3% in the 2011/12 school year). In Ultra-Orthodox supervision, this figure rose to 6.0% – more than twice the percentage in the 2011/12 school year (3.1%) (Diagram 8).

Diagram 8 - Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Supervision, Selected Years



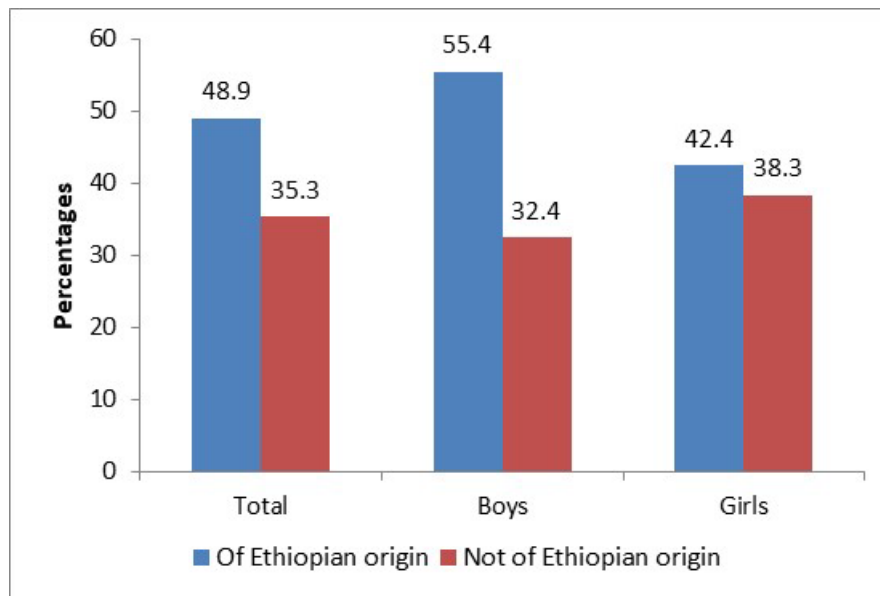
In the primary education system in 2021/22, 3.6% of Ethiopian-born students and 10.3% of Israeli-born students whose fathers were born in Ethiopia studied under Ultra-Orthodox supervision. Over the past decade, there has been an increase in the proportion of students under Ultra-Orthodox supervision (Diagram 9).

Diagram 9 - Students of Ethiopian Origin, by Place of Birth and Supervision (Primary Education), Selected Years



Among students of Ethiopian origin in upper secondary education, 48.9% were enrolled in the technological/vocational track,¹¹ whereas 35.3% of their non-Ethiopian counterparts in Hebrew education were enrolled in the technological/vocational track

Diagram 10 - Students Attending the Technological/Vocational Track (Hebrew Education), By Origin and Sex, 2021/22



Matriculation Examinees¹²

In the 2021/22 school year, 2,514 12th grade students of Ethiopian origin took matriculation exams.

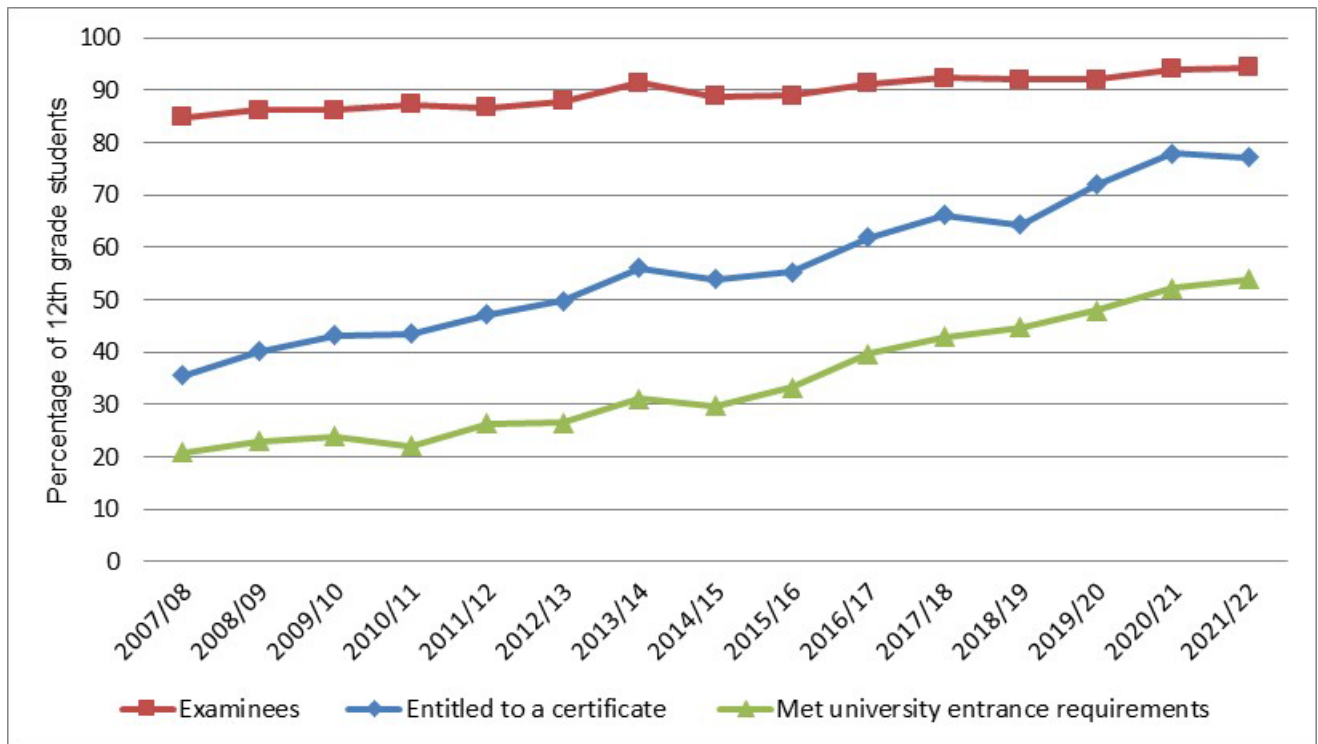
The percentage of 12th grade students of Ethiopian origin taking matriculation exams was 94.4% in 2021/22, compared with 96.2% of the overall Hebrew education sector. The percentage of students of Ethiopian origin who were eligible for a matriculation certificate is significantly lower than that of the overall Hebrew education sector – 77.1% versus 85.1%, respectively. However, the percentage of students of Ethiopian origin who are entitled to a matriculation certificate has been rising in recent years (see Diagram 11).

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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 share of students of Ethiopian origin holding a matriculation certificate that met university entrance requirements¹³ (i.e., the percentage of potential candidates for continued study at institutions of higher education) was 54%, compared with 75.1% of the total number of students in the Hebrew education sector. It should be noted, however, that the percentage of students eligible for a matriculation certificate that meets university entrance requirements has been increasing in recent years (see Diagram 11).

Diagram 11 - 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 79.4%, compared with 75.6% among those who studied in institutions under State supervision. The percentage of those who met university entrance requirements among students of Ethiopian origin who studied in institutions with State-religious supervision (59.1%) was higher than the percentage of those who studied in institutions under State supervision (50.6%).

¹³ In addition to entitlement to a matriculation certificate, meeting university entrance requirements includes a passing grade in 3 units of Mathematics, and 4 units of English.

In 2021/22, the share of the second-generation students of Ethiopian origin (those born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia) was 66.1% of all 12th grade students of Ethiopian origin. The percentages of 12th-grade students of the second-generation who were entitled to a matriculation certificate was similar to that of students born in Ethiopia – 77.3% and 76.9% among those born in Ethiopia. On the other hand, the percentage of those who met university entrance requirements was higher among the second generation – 56.5% – compared with 48.9%, respectively.

Vocational Training Courses

In 2021, 1,551 students of Ethiopian origin attended vocational training courses,¹⁴ which is 2.5% 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%).¹⁵

Persons who were born in Ethiopia were 68.1% of the students of Ethiopian origin, and 31.9% were Israeli-born whose father was born in Ethiopia.

Of the students of Ethiopian origin, 32.5% participated in budgeted courses, and 67.5% in non-budgeted courses. In contrast, among all students, 12.4% participated in budgeted courses and 87.6% in non-budgeted courses.

The most prevalent industries for training among students of Ethiopian origin were: transport (19.2% of students), administration (18.1%), electricity and electronics (15.0%), cosmetics (13.2%), and computers (10.8%).

Of students of Ethiopian origin, 53.5% completed their studies in 2021 and were entitled to a certificate, lower than the percentage of those eligible among all students (66.7%).

¹⁴ 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).

¹⁵ At the end of 2021, the population of Ethiopian origin in Israel numbered 164,400 residents, and the population of Israel was estimated at 9.453 million residents.

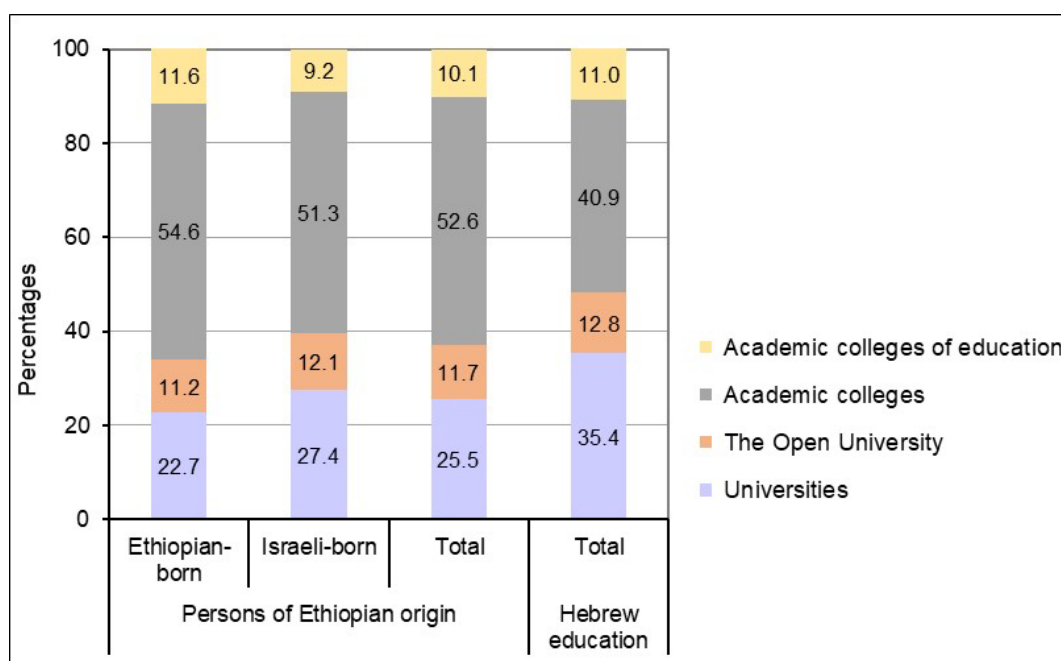
Continuation of Studies Towards a First Degree within Eight Years of Graduating High School in 2013/14 Among Secondary School Graduates of Ethiopian Origin¹⁶ (Follow-up Until 2021/22)

Only 24.3% of secondary-school graduates of Ethiopian origin went on to study for a first degree within eight years of completing secondary school, compared with 48.1% 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 (25.1% versus 23.1%, 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 (25.5% versus 35.4%, 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 (52.6% versus 40.9%, respectively).

Diagram 12 - Continuation of Studies Towards a First Degree Among Secondary School Graduates of Ethiopian Origin in 2013/14 Within Eight Years of Secondary School Graduation, By Type of Higher Education Institution (Follow-up Until 2021/22)



¹⁶ Students of Ethiopian origin include those born in Ethiopia and those born in Israel (one or both of whose parents were born in Ethiopia).

Students at Higher Education Institutions

In 2022/23, 4,600 students¹⁷ of Ethiopian origin studied for a degree (including 570 students who studied for a first degree at the Open University).

Among the students of Ethiopian origin:

- 84.4% (3,364) studied towards a first degree (BA)
- 13.7% (545) 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 4.6% compared with the previous year. In the general population, however, the number of new students decreased by 4.3%.

The number of all students of Ethiopian origin increased compared with the previous year by 0.6%, especially among those studying for a second degree (1.5%) and among those studying for a first degree (0.7%).

The number of students of Ethiopian origin studying at institutions of higher education¹⁸ has been increasing in recent years: from 3,194 in 2016/17 to 3,985 in 2022/23, an increase of 24.8%. In general, the student population increased by 10.2% – from 271,400 in 2016/17 to 299,000 in 2022/23. As a result of the growth in the percentage of students of Ethiopian origin, their share in the total student population increased from 1.2% in 2016/17 to 1.3% in 2022/23.

In that year, students of Ethiopian origin attended mainly the academic colleges (59.8% compared with 39.4% of all students), fewer attended universities (28.2% versus 47.7% of all students), and 12.0% attended academic colleges of education (compared with 12.9% of all students).

¹⁷ 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.

¹⁸ 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 (71.6% versus 60.3%, respectively). A similar situation was also found in universities (71.4% versus 55.1%, respectively) and academic colleges (72.1% and 60.4%, 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 (69.7% versus 78.7%, respectively).

The share students of Ethiopian origin in the total student population in 2022/23 was 1.3%. 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%).

At the Open University, 570 students of Ethiopian origin studied for a first degree, a decrease of 8.8% compared with the previous year (625). The percentage of women increased slightly from 63.5% in 2021/22 to 64.4% in 2022/23.

In 2022/23, students of Ethiopian origin were underrepresented in STEM¹⁹ subjects, compared with all students. In studies for a first degree, the percentage of students who studied in STEM fields was 33.1% among all students, compared to only 18.0% among students of Ethiopian origin. In studies for a second degree, the percentages were 16.3% and 7.0%, respectively.

In the high-tech²⁰ 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 12.3% among students of Ethiopian origin. In studies for a second degree the percentages were 6.3% and 3.2%, respectively.

Among students of Ethiopian origin, 2.2% studied for a second degree in medicine compared with 5.4% of all students.

¹⁹ The fields of STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) are mathematics, statistics and computer science; the physical sciences; the biological sciences; engineering and architecture.

²⁰ 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.

High percentages of **first degree** students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in the following fields: social sciences (excl. business and management sciences) (21.8% compared with 17.0% of all students) business and management sciences (20.8% compared with 11.4% of all students), and Education and teacher training (15.0% compared with 15.4% of all students). Low percentages of first degree students were enrolled in the following fields: Languages, literature and regional studies (0.4% compared with 1.1% of all students), medicine (0.3% – 10 students, compared with 1.0% of all students), and physical sciences (0.3% 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 (27.7% compared with 20.9% of all students), social sciences (excl. business and management sciences) (23.3% compared with 15.7% of all students) and Education and teacher training (22.8% compared with 21.5% of all students). Low percentages of second degree students of Ethiopian origin were enrolled in the following fields: Languages, literature and regional studies, Art, crafts and applied art, and the Physical sciences.

Active Athletes²¹

In 2021/22, there were 2,040 active athletes of Ethiopian origin,²² 1.5% of the population of active athletes. 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 2.0%.

In 2020/21, there were 1,836 active athletes of Ethiopian origin, comprising roughly 1.8% of the total number of active athletes.

Women comprised 11.6% of active athletes of Ethiopian origin (10.07% in the previous year). This percentage was lower than the percentage of women among the active athletes in the overall population – 23.0%.

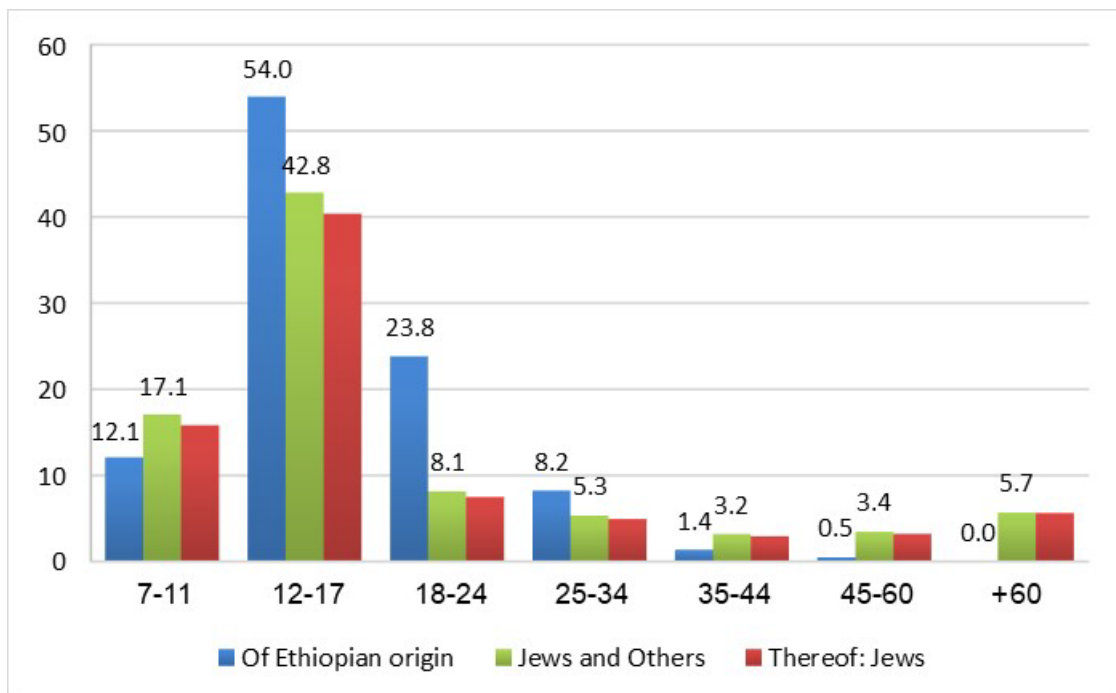
An examination by age shows active athletes of Ethiopian origin concentrate in four age groups: 7-11 years of age (12.1%), 12-17 (54.0%), 18-24 (23.8%), and 25-34 (8.2%).

²¹ Percentages were calculated from a known total.

²² Data include athletes aged 7-80 in team sports and individual 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).

Diagram 13 - Percentage of Active Athletes of Ethiopian Origin of Total Number of Active Athletes, by Population Group and Age (2021/22)



Of the total number of athletes of Ethiopian origin, 87.3% train in team sports, and the rest (12.7%) in individual sports.

The most prevalent sports among athletes of Ethiopian origin are:

- Soccer: 1,487 athletes, who comprise 3.7% of the total number of athletes in the sport – a percentage similar to that of the previous year (3.9%)
- Basketball: 235 athletes, who comprise 0.7% of the total number of athletes in the sport – a percentage similar to that of the previous year (0.6%)
- Taekwondo: 66 athletes, who comprise about 3.4% of the total number of athletes in the sport – a percentage lower than the previous year (5.2%).

The vast majority of athletes of Ethiopian origin (73%) play soccer, compared with 29.8% of the total number of active athletes who play soccer.

Welfare

Persons Registered²³ at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs and Persons Defined as Needing Intervention²⁴

Approximately 25,700 Ethiopian-born persons (a rate of about 280.9 per 1,000 persons) were registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs in 2022. This percentage is 2.4 times higher than the registration rate of Jews and Others who were born abroad, which was about 117.9 per 1,000 persons (excluding persons born in Ethiopia).

Of the Ethiopian-born persons who were registered, approximately 65.4% were defined as needing intervention. They numbered about 16,800 persons, and their rate was approximately 183.8 per 1,000 persons. Of these, 34.9% were defined as needing intervention in the form of difficulties in using services and exercising rights, 16.6% – difficulty in personal care and daily skills, 12.1% – mental distress, and 7.2% – loneliness and/or lack of support systems.

Approximately 19,300 persons born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia (hereinafter: the second generation) were registered, a rate of about 255.8 per 1,000 persons. This rate is 2.7 times higher than the rate of other second generation persons whose fathers were born abroad (excluding the second generation of Ethiopian-born persons) – about 94.7 per 1,000 persons. Of those registered, 37.2% were defined as needing intervention. Their number was about 7,200, and their rate was about 95.3 per 1,000 persons.

²³ 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.

²⁴ 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 47 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".

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

In 2022, about 4,100 Ethiopian-born persons were placed in settings of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, a rate of about 44.6 per 1,000 persons. This rate is higher than the rate of placements among Jews and Others born abroad, which was 35.3 per 1,000 persons. In addition, about 5,000 persons of the second generation from Ethiopian-born fathers were placed, a rate of about 65.8 per 1,000 persons. This rate is 2.6 times higher than the rate of placements among other second generation persons from those born abroad, which was 25.6 per 1,000 persons, and 1.5 times higher than the rate among Ethiopian-born persons (44.6 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 frameworks²⁵ only was about 4.1 per 1,000 persons, compared with 3.3 per 1,000 persons among Jews and Others born abroad.
- The rate of persons placed in community frameworks²⁶ only was about 38.5 per 1,000 persons, compared with 31.0 per 1,000 persons among Jews and Others born abroad.
- The rate of persons placed in both community and out-of-home frameworks was about 2.0 per 1,000 persons, compared with 1.1 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 7.4 per 1,000 persons, compared with about 6.2 per 1,000 persons among the second generation of persons born abroad.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ 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.

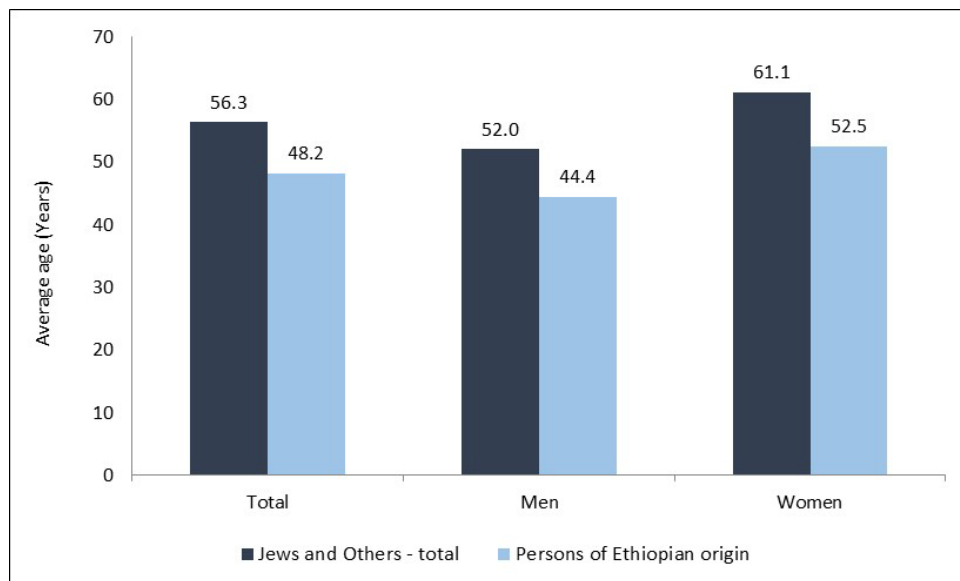
- The rate of persons placed in community frameworks was about 56.8 per 1,000 persons, compared with about 17.9 per 1,000 persons among the second generation of persons born abroad.
- The rate of persons placed in both community and out-of-home frameworks was about 1.6 per 1,000 persons, compared with about 1.5 per 1,000 persons among the second generation of persons born abroad.

Data from the register of people with disabilities

In 2022, there were about 1.096 million people with disabilities listed in the registry of people with disabilities, of which about 891,100 were Jews and Others and about 204,700 were Arabs. Among the Jews and Others, there were about 20,300 thousand people of Ethiopian origin.

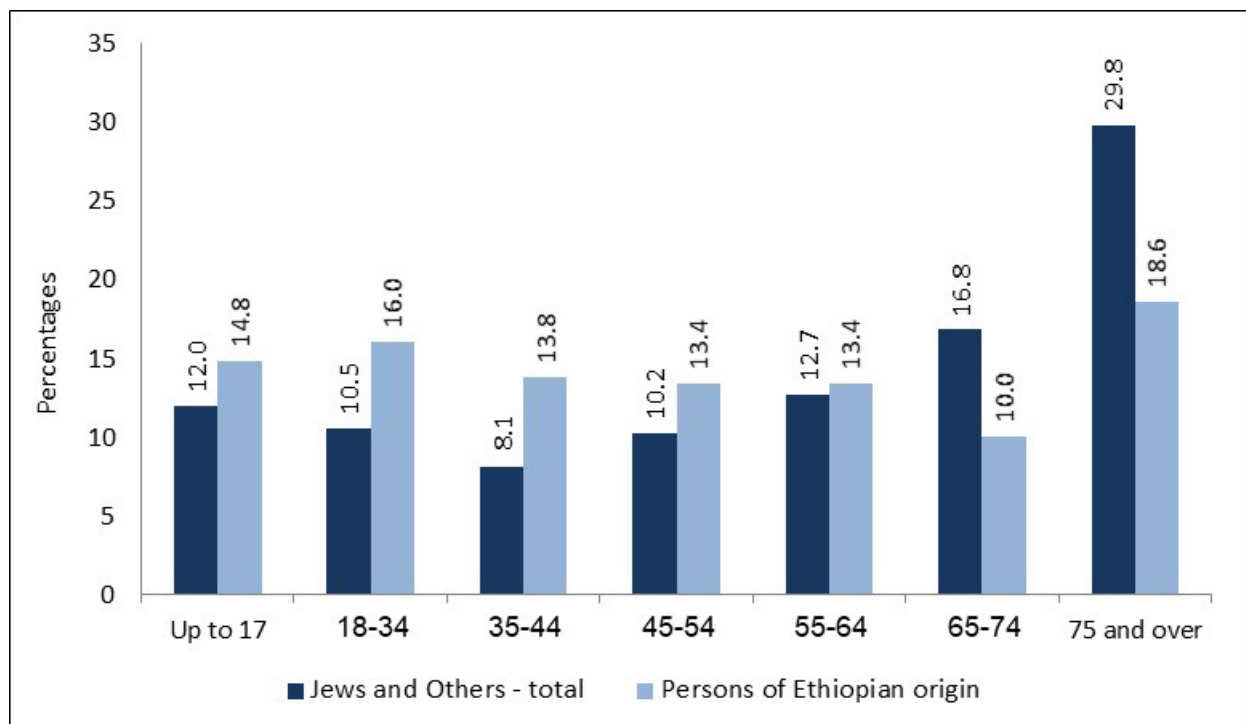
Of the Ethiopian immigrants with disabilities 52.7% were men, and 47.3% were women. No significant differences were found between the gender composition of persons of Ethiopian origin with disabilities and Jews and Others with disabilities overall (52.9% men and 47.1% women). However, the average age of persons of Ethiopian origin with disabilities (48.2 years) was significantly younger than the average age of Jews and Others with disabilities (56.3 years). The differences in the average age between those of Ethiopian origin and Jews and Others overall were found both among men with disabilities (44.4 years versus 52.0 years, respectively) and among women with disabilities (52.5 years versus 61.1 years, respectively).

Diagram 14 - Average Age of Persons with Disabilities Among Jews and Others and Those of Ethiopian Origin, by Sex, 2022



In addition, 30.6% of Jews and Others with disabilities were 44 years old or younger, compared with 44.6% of the persons of Ethiopian origin. On the other hand, the percentage of Jews and Others with disabilities who were 65 years old or older (46.6%) was higher than that among persons of Ethiopian origin.

Diagram 15 - Jews and Others with Disabilities and Those of Ethiopian Origin with Disabilities, by Age, 2022



The two most common types of disabilities among persons of Ethiopian origin were physical disability (35.0%) and chronic diseases (28.2%). In addition, the percentage of persons with vision impairment (9.1%) was significantly higher than that among Jews and Others overall (4.3%). On the other hand, the percentage of persons who receive nursing allowance from the National Insurance Institute among persons of Ethiopian origin (21.8%) was lower than that among Jews and Others overall (34.0%).

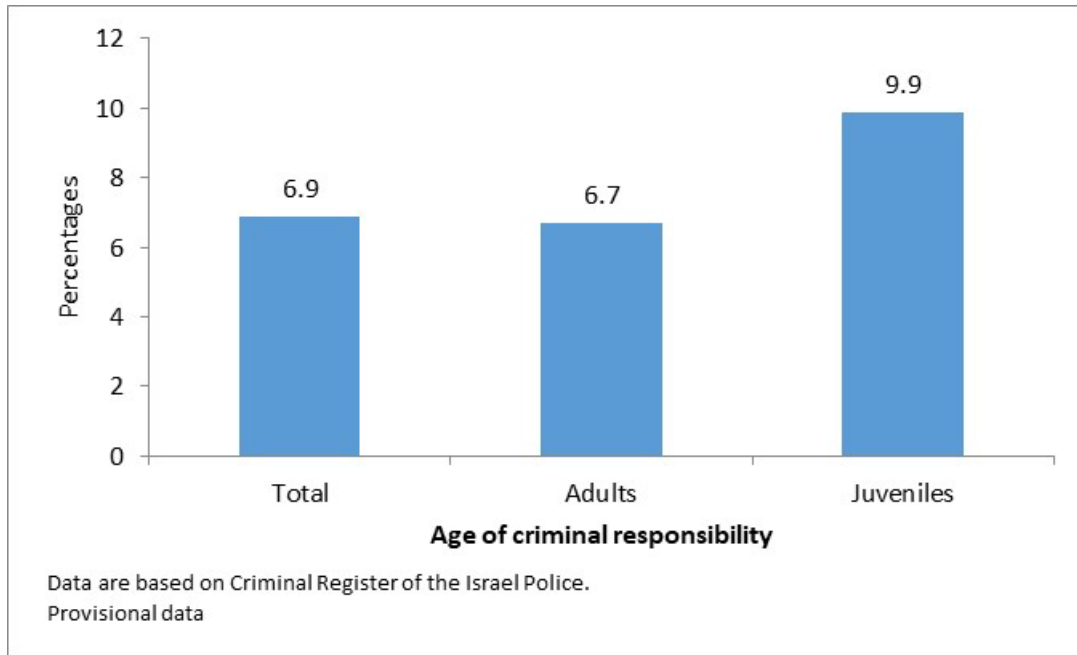
Persons of Ethiopian Origin Judged in Criminal Trials²⁷

In 2021, 22,600 residents of Israel who were judged in criminal trials received a verdict. Of these, 998 Jewish and Other residents of Israel of Ethiopian origin were judged in criminal trials (of whom 615 were born in Ethiopia and 383 were born in Israel and their fathers were born in Ethiopia).

The percentage of persons of Ethiopian origin who were judged constituted 6.9% 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 (9.9%) was significantly higher than that of adults (6.7%).

²⁷ The statistics are based upon the Israel Police's Criminal Register, and are up to date as of May 2023. The data for the year of verdict 2021 are provisional. The data relate to Ethiopian-born persons as well as persons born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia.

Diagram 16 - 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 2021)



Men comprised 94.8% 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 – 89.0%.

Among juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged, the percentage of boys was 95.5%. 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 92.4%.

The percentage of persons convicted among adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged in criminal trials was 88.1%, similar to the percentage of persons convicted among the overall population of residents of Israel in the Jewish and Others group who were judged (87.5%). The percentage of persons convicted among juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged (39.1%) was slightly higher than the percentage of juveniles among the Jews and Others group (36.5%).

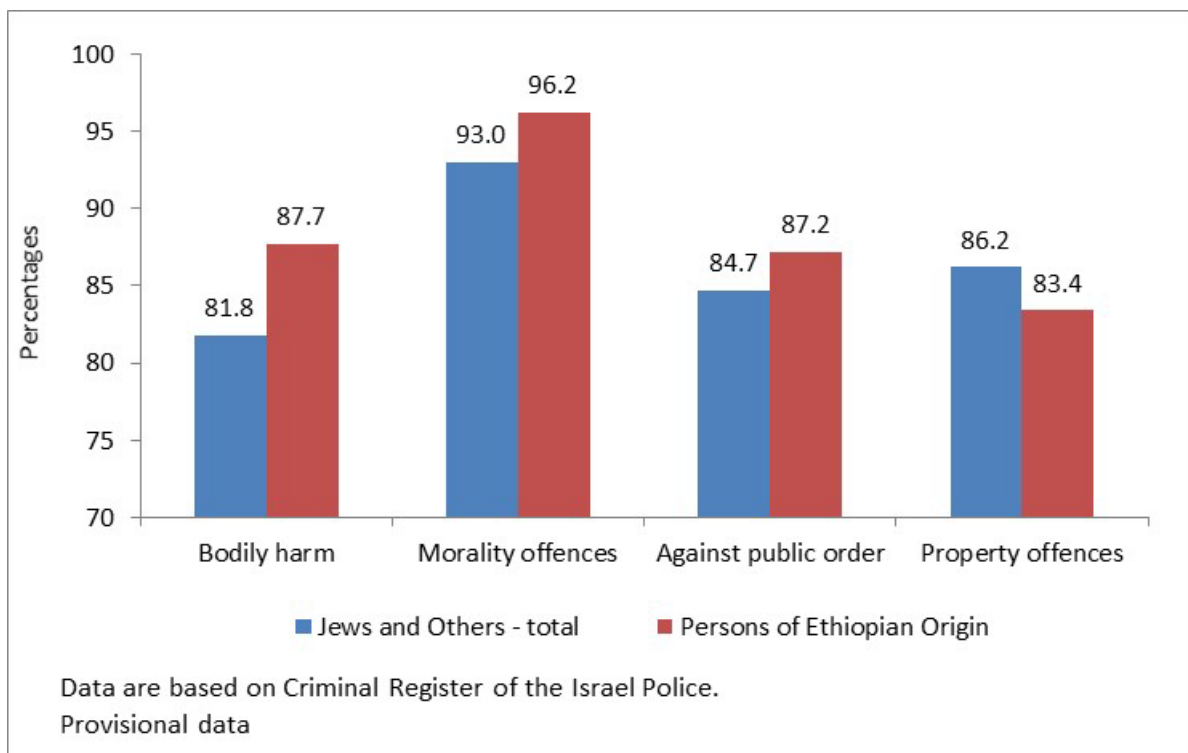
Adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged

The most prominent offenses with which adults of Ethiopian origin who were judged were charged (95.5%) were offences against the public order (36.0%), offences involving bodily harm (27.5%), property offences (17.0%), and morality offences (15.0%).

An examination of the percentage of convictions for those offences among Jewish and Other adults and Ethiopian origin adults reveals the following:

- In all of those offences, the percentage of convictions among adults of Ethiopian origin was higher than the percentage among Jewish and Other adults, except for property offences, where the percentage of convictions for Jews and Others was higher (86.2% compared to 83.4% among those of Ethiopian origin).
- The most prominent difference was in the offenses involving bodily harm – 87.7% were convicted among adults of Ethiopian origin compared to 81.8% among adult Jews and Others.

Diagram 17 - Percentage of Adults Convicted Among Residents of Israel – Jews and Others and Persons of Ethiopian Origin – who were Judged in Criminal Trials by Most Prevalent Offence Group (Year of Verdict 2021)



Juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged

The most prevalent offences with which juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were judged were charged were property offences (37.3%), offences involving bodily harm (24.6%), offences against the public order (19.1%) and morality offences (10.9%).

An examination of the percentage of convictions for those offenses among Jewish and Other juveniles and juveniles of Ethiopian origin reveals the following:

- The percentage of juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were convicted of offenses against public order was higher than the percentage among Jews and Others (42.9% versus 34.8%, respectively).
- The percentage of juveniles of Ethiopian origin who were convicted of morality offenses was lower than the percentage among Jews and Others (34.0% versus 41.7%, respectively).

Diagram 18 - Percentage of Juvenile Convicted Among Residents of Israel – Jews and Others and Persons of Ethiopian Origin – who were Judged in Criminal Trials by Most Prevalent Offence Group (Year of Verdict 2021)

