

STATE OF ISRAEL

**Ministry of Justice**

**Annex No. I - Attached to the**

**17-19th Periodic Report by the State of Israel before**

 **The Committee on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination**

**Concerning the**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF**

**THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

Compiled by the Legal Counseling and Legislation Department (International Law),

Ministry of Justice

**2017**

**Table No. 1 - Composition of Israel's Jewish Population According to Country of Origin (2014)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **State of origin** | **Total** | **Israeli born** | **Born abroad** |
| Grand Total | 6,161.8 | 4,623.4 | 1,538.4 |
| Asia  | Total | 679.1 | 495.7 | 183.4 |
|  | Turkey | 75.4 | 52.5 | 22.9 |
|  | Iraq | 227.9 | 172.2 | 55.7 |
|  | Yemen | 135.4 | 110.5 | 24.9 |
|  | Iran | 140.5 | 94.3 | 46.3 |
|  | India and Pakistan | 47.2 | 29.8 | 17.4 |
|  | Syria and Lebanon | 34.7 | 25.0 | 9.4 |
|  | Other | 18.0 | 11.4 | 6.6 |
| Africa | Total | 895.3 | 586.3 | 309.0 |
|  | Morocco | 486.4 | 342.0 | 144.4 |
|  | Algeria and Tunisia | 133.2 | 91.8 | 41.4 |
|  | Libya | 67.4 | 53.3 | 14.0 |
|  | Egypt | 55.2 | 38.8 | 16.4 |
|  | Ethiopia | 128.9 | 49.5 | 79.4 |
|  | Other | 24.3 | 10.9 | 13.4 |
| Europe, America and Oceania | Total | 1,930.4 | 884.3 | 1,046.1 |
|  | USSR (former) | 889.0 | 270.5 | 618.4 |
|  | Poland | 189.1 | 149.2 | 39.9 |
|  | Romania | 202.5 | 126.4 | 76.1 |
|  | Bulgaria and Greece | 46.3 | 32.3 | 14.0 |
|  | Germany and Austria | 71.7 | 50.2 | 21.5 |
|  | Czech Republic, Slovakia and Hungary | 60.9 | 44.6 | 16.3 |
|  | France | 80.5 | 33.0 | 47.5 |
|  | United Kingdom | 44.9 | 22.8 | 22.1 |
|  | Europe – other | 60.7 | 32.6 | 28.1 |
|  | North America and Oceania | 175.5 | 75.6 | 99.9 |
|  | Argentina | 62.4 | 28.1 | 34.3 |
|  | Latin America – other | 47.0 | 19.0 | 27.9 |
| Israeli born – father born in Israel |  | 2,657.0 | 2,657.0 |  |

* *Source: The Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2015*

Arab Population's Representation in Israel’s Civil Service

In December 2015, 9.7% of all the Civil Service employees were Arabs, including Bedouins, Druze and Circassians (compared to 8.4% in 2012 and 6.17% in 2007). This represents 7,028 employees out of 72,694 – an increase of 577 Arab employees (8.9%) within a year and a half. Of all the Arab employees, approximately 38% were women. Moreover, there are still hundreds of positions in the Civil Service that are designated especially for the members of the Arab population and upon filling these positions, the rate of Arab employees will increase even further.

Furthermore, in 2014, 12.47% of all new employees integrated into the Civil Service were Arabs, Druze and Circassians (compared to 9.3% in 2009). The rates of newly integrated Arab women are also on the rise. In 2014, of all recently accepted Arab employees 37.35% were women (compared to 35.9% in 2011). The number of Arab women employed in the Civil Service has also increased in recent years. In 2014, there has been an increase of **98**% in the rate of Arab women employed in the Civil Service in comparison to 2007 (2,508 in 2014 in comparison to 1,265 in 2007).

 An increase is also evident in the employment of Arab, Druze and Circassian academics in the Civil Service. In 2014, 67.8% (4473 of 6597) of Arab, Druze and Circassian Civil Service employees had an academic degree, in comparison to 43.7% in 2006 and 48.6% in 2008. This trend correlates with the general trend of allocating positions intended for the integration of Arab, Druze and Circassian academics.

Many of the Arab-Israeli employees within the Civil Service maintain senior level positions, many of which have decision-making capacity. Thus, there are Civil Service employees from the minority population fulfilling important roles such as investigative engineers, clinical psychologists, senior tax investigators, senior economists, senior electricians, geologists, department controllers, lawyers and educational supervisors, to name but a few. Data indicates an increase in the number of Arab employees holding senior positions – 562 in 2014, in comparison to 347 in 2006, 376 in 2007 and 451 in 2009. These employees serve the good of the Israeli community as a whole and are a driving force in the integration of the Arab minority into the Israeli society.

Arab and Ethiopian Representation within the Judiciary

As of February 2016, there were 664 judges employed in the Israeli judicial system. Of the 15 justices currently serving in the Supreme Court, one is a Christian Arab. Of the 178 District Courts judges, six are Muslims, two are Christians and two are Druze. Of the 409 Magistrate Courts judges, 16 are Christians, 19 are Muslim and four are Druze. Of the 60 Labor Courts judges, two are Muslim and one is a Druze. Of the 64 Court registrars, three are Christians and four are Muslims. In addition, there are five Druze justices in the state-funded Druze Religious Courts (Qadi Madhab). In total, 58 judges from minority groups function in the judiciary system. On September 28, 2016, the Minister of Justice announced the appointment of 26 additional judges (14 women and 12 men), among them, for the first time, two women of Ethiopian decent, one will reside in the Tel Aviv-Jaffa and the Central Magistrate Court and the other will reside in the Transportation Court in the Haifa District.

Arab and Ethiopian Representation within Governmental Companies

According to data received from the Government Companies Authority, a slow but steady increase is evident in the representation of the Arab population within Governmental companies. For specific data please see Annex No. I attached to this report (P. 3). 41 out of 127 companies have achieved appropriate representation for persons of the Arab population. This rate of 32.2% represents an increase in the number of companies with appropriate representation (compared to 12.61% in 2007 and 8.02% in 2008).

In 2014, the Government Companies Authority established a database of potential candidates who may qualify for senior positions in government companies. This database includes 500 persons, 225 men, 225 women and at least 50 Arab candidates both men and women. In addition, in early 2016, the Government Companies Authority established an advisory committee to the authority's general director with the goal of examining and advising on the promotion of appropriate representation of minority populations such as the Arab population, the ultra-orthodox population, persons with disabilities, the Ethiopian population and other minority populations.

Table No. 2 - Indictments and Verdicts Relating to Offences of Incitement to Racism, Incitement to Violence and Offences Motivated by Racism, 2014-2015

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Case details** | **Relevant offences included in indictment** | **Current Status** | **Sentence** | **Date of Filing the Indictment** |
| C.C. 55152-02-16 *The State of Israel v. Yadid Bernstein*. | The defendant was indicted for incitement to racism and incitement to violence. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | February 24, 2016 |
| C.C. 45798-02-16 *The State of Israel v. Eliyahu Eliav Mualem* | The defendant was indicted for incitement for violence, incitement to racism and harassment via a communication device. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | February 22, 2016 |
| C.C. 38495-12-15 *The State of Israel v. Ramzi Zidana* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism and prohibited publications of prohibited association. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | December 20, 2015 |
| C.C. 61540-11-15 *The State of Israel v. Ali Salah* | The defendant was indicted for support of a terrorist organization, incitement to violence or terrorism, and prohibited publication of racial incitement. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | November 29, 2015 |
| C.C. 28635-07-15 *State of Israel v. Sultan Takatka*  | According to the indictment, the defendant visited the Temple Mount while illegally staying in Israel and was one of the leaders of a group harassing a group of Jews visiting the Mount. This harassment included shouting racial slurs and throwing stones. The defendant himself threw several stones.The defendant was indicted for prohibited assembly, attempted assault with a racial motive and illegal entry.  | The sentence was issued on November 3, 2015. | The defendant was sentenced to five months imprisonment and five month suspended imprisonment. | November 2, 2015 |
| C.C. 52562-10-15 *State of Israel v. Anonymous (a minor)* | According to the indictment, on October 13, 2015, the defendant took knives from his home and set off to stab Arabs. He managed to stab four Arabs.The defendant was indicted on four counts of attempted murder, two counts of grievous harm, and two counts of injury with a racial motive. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | October 26, 2015 |
| C.C. 49103-10-15 *The State of Israel v. Omar Halwani* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism and support of a terrorist organization. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | October 25, 2015 |
| C.C. 45421-10-15 *The State of Israel v. Annas Ben Osama Khatib*  | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | October 22, 2015 |
| C.C. 46392-10-15 *The State of Israel v. Mahmoud Abd Al-Latif* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism and support of a terrorist organization. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | October 22, 2015 |
| C.C. 14224-10-15 *The State of Israel v. Aharon Azulai* | According to the indictment, the defendant attacked separately, in two different scenes, two Arab persons at David’s tomb site. One was attacked with a knife. In addition, the defendant falsely impersonated someone else following his arrest. The defendant was indicted for aggravated assault that causes actual bodily harm with a racial motive, aggravated assault with a racial motive, and impersonating another person.  | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | October 11, 2015 |
| C.C. 40834-09-15 *State of Israel v. Muhammad Kundus* | According to the indictment, the defendant held for several months a stun grenade, which he threw on September 1, 2015, into a yard of a structure in which a synagogue and a military Yeshiva (combines advanced Talmudic studies with military service in the IDF) operated. While escaping on his motorcycle with no license, he damaged two vehicles.The defendant was indicted for possession of a weapon, carrying a weapon, threats motivated by enmity against the public, rash and negligent acts, driving without a license, and reckless driving while causing damage to property. | The sentence was issued on December 27, 2015. | The defendant was sentenced to 27 months imprisonment, 13 months suspended imprisonment for a period of three years, six months disqualification of a driving license for any vehicle type starting from his release from prison, and a fine of 1,000 NIS (260 USD) or 60 imprisonment days instead. | September 24, 2015 |
| C.C. 15021-08-15 *The State of Israel v. Gilad Kliener* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism, prohibited publication of racist incitement, and violation of a lawful order. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | August 6, 2015 |
| C.C. 675-08-15 *The State of Israel v. Moshe Haim Orbach* | The defendant was indicted for seditious act, possession of a publication that incites violence or terrorism, and possession of racial publication. | The sentence was issued on March 17, 2016. | The defendant was sentenced to two years imprisonment and six months suspended imprisonment for a period of three years. | July 30, 2015 |
| C.C. 9821-07-15 *The State of Israel v. Nissim Hamada* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism and support of a terrorist organization. | The sentence was issued on October 11, 2015. | The defendant was sentenced to 10.5 months imprisonment and seven months suspended imprisonment. | July 5, 2015 |
| C.C. 33992-07-15 *The State of Israel v. Ubeida Tawil* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism, support of a terrorist organization, and support of prohibited association. | The sentence was issued on January 13, 2016. | The defendant was sentenced to 12 months imprisonment and six months suspended imprisonment. | July 5, 2015 |
| C.C. 54328-06-15 *State of Israel v. Anonymous et. al. (two minors*) | According to the indictment, the defendants jointly planned to hold a demonstration in a crossroad next to the locality of Talmon, where they threw stones at Arab cars. Following their actions, a woman in a vehicle with a Palestinian registration was injured. The defendants were indicted for malicious endangerment of persons on a transportation route, aggravated injury with a racial motive, and riot with a racial motive.  | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | June 25, 2015 |
| C.C. 65772-11-15 *The State of Israel v. Anonymous (a minor)* | The defendant was indicted for prohibited publication of racist incitement and malicious damage with a racial motive.  | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | June 10, 2015 |
| C.C. 57945-03-15 *The* *State of Israel v. Sudaki Makat* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism and support of a terrorist organization. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | March 27, 2015 |
| C.C. 56110-03-15 *State of Israel v. Anonymous et. al. (three minors)* | According to the indictment, on two separate occasions, the three defendants broke windows of parked cars in the A-Tur neighborhood of Jerusalem, with intent to damage vehicles owned by Jews. The defendants were indicted for malicious damage to a vehicle with a racial motive.  | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | March 26, 2015 |
| C.C. 9049-02-15 *The State of Israel v. Nimer Assi* | According to the indictment, the defendant and others attacked passersby that looked Jewish while calling “Allah is great” and “kill all Jews”, with a motive of hostility towards the religious Jewish public as a whole. The defendant was indicted for conspiracy to commit a crime, aggravated assault with a racial motive, and attempted aggravated assault with a racial motive. | The sentence was issued on October 13, 2015.  | The defendant was sentenced to 15 months imprisonment, 12 months suspended imprisonment and 500 NIS (130 USD) compensation to each of the complainants.  | February 4, 2015 |
| C.C. 44176-01-15 *The State of Israel v. Omar Abu Sara* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence and incitement to racism. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | January 21, 2015 |
| C.C. 44883-12-14 *The State of Israel v. Nasser Hidmi* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism and support of a terrorist organization. | The sentence was issued on June 28, 2015. | The defendant was sentenced to 6.5 months imprisonment and six months suspended imprisonment. | December 25, 2014 |
| C.C. 44725-12-14 *The State of Israel v. Omar Ben Taufik Hassan Shalabi* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism, unlawful publication of incitement to racism, and support of a terrorist organization. | The sentence was issued on May 12, 2015. | The defendant was sentenced to nine months imprisonment and five months suspended imprisonment. | December 22, 2014 |
| C.C. 44918-12-14 *The State of Israel v. Nasser Hidmi* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence and support of a terrorist organization. | The sentence was issued on June 1, 2015. | The defendant was sentenced to ten months imprisonment.  | December 22, 2014 |
| C.C. 44920-12-14 *The State of Israel v. Ibrahim Abadin* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism and support of a terrorist organization. | The sentence was issued on June 9, 2015. | The defendant was sentenced to ten months imprisonment and five months suspended imprisonment. | December 22, 2014 |
| C.C. 44790-12-14 *The State of Israel v. Udai Biumi* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism and support of a terrorist organization. | The sentence was issued on June 22, 2015. | The defendant was sentenced to 17 months imprisonment (including implementation of a previous suspended sentence against him in C.C. 57255-12-12) and five months suspended imprisonment.  | December 21, 2014 |
| C.C. 33819-12-15 *State of Israel v. Anonymous (a minor)* | According to the indictment, the defendant decided to commit a terrorist attack by stabbing Jews. On December 4, 2015, he took a knife, left a farewell letter, walked into a Jewish settlement, but was apprehended by IDF forces that foiled the attack.The defendant was indicted for attempted murder, possession of knife with a racial motive, and illegal entry to Israel.  | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | December 16, 2014 |
|  C.C.4001-05-15 and C.Ap. 5794/15 *The State of Israel v. Shlomo and Nachman Twito*  | The defendants were indicted for arson, breaking into a building that is not a dwelling, and defacing real estate. Defendant no. 2 was also indicted for incitement to violence and support of a terrorist organization. | The sentence was issued on July 22, 2015. The decision regarding the State’s appeal concerning the sentence was issued on January 31, 2016. | Defendant No. 1 was sentenced to 32 months imprisonment, eight months suspended imprisonment for a period of three years, forfeiture of a monetary obligation in the sum of 1,500 NIS (390 USD) sentenced upon him in a previous case (C.C. 9513-08-12 in the Jerusalem Juvenile Court), and compensation in the sum of 10,000 NIS (2,600 USD) to the damaged school.Defendant No. 2 was sentenced to:38 months imprisonment, ten months suspended imprisonment for a period of three years, and compensation in the sum of 15,000 NIS (3,900 USD) to the damaged school. | December 15, 2014 |
| C.C. 31351-12-14 *The State of Israel v. Yitzhak Gabai* | The defendant was indicted forincitement to violence, incitement racism, support of a terrorist organization, several offences of arson, defacing real estate, and possession of knife. | The sentence was issued on December 1, 2015. | The defendant was sentenced to:For the arson event: 24 months imprisonment, eight months suspended imprisonment for a period of three years of his release and compensation to the damaged school in the sum of 10,000 NIS (2,600 USD).For the possession of knife: two months imprisonment andtwo months suspended imprisonment for a period of two years of his release.For the incitement offences:ten months imprisonment and four months suspended imprisonment for a period of three years. | December 15, 2014 |
| C.C. 31908-11-14 *The State of Israel v. Raz Mizrachi, Oz Danieli and Matan Cohen* | The defendants were indicted for prohibited racist expression pursuant to Section 15, *Prohibition of Violence in Sports Law* 5768-2008. | Defendants no. 1 and 3 were sentenced on November 18, 2015 Defendant no. 2 was sentenced without a conviction on September 6, 2015. | Defendants 1 and 3were sentenced to six months suspended imprisonment, a fine of 5,000 NIS (1,300 USD) or 1.5 months imprisonment instead. Defendant no. 2was sentenced to 120 hours of community service and a guarantee of 5,000 NIS (1,300 USD) to refrain from an additional offence pursuant to Section 15 to the Law. | November 18, 2014 |
| C.C. 4356-10-14 *The State of Israel v. Yossef Shalon Priceman and Eitan Plaut* | According to the indictment, the defendants attacked an Arab policeman in Yitzhar. The defendants were indicted for: Defendant no. 1: threats, interference with policeman in the performance of his/her duty with a racial motive, assault on a policeman in the performance of his/her duty with a racial motive.Defendant no. 2: interference with policeman in the performance of his/her duty and assault on a policeman in the performance of his/her duty.  | Case ongoing with respect to Defendant no. 1. Defendant no. 2 was convicted and is yet to be sentenced. | Pending | September 22, 2014 |
| C.C. 35697-09-14 *The State of Israel v. Anonymous ( a minor)* | According to the indictment, the defendant, together with five others, vandalized olive trees in a grove owned by Arabs. The defendant was indicted for malicious damage motivated with a racial motive and obstructing a public servant.  | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | September 9, 2014 |
| C.C. 18119-01-14 and C.C. 18158-01-14, *The State of Israel v. Muhammad Siam*  | According to the indictment, the defendant attacked religious Jews in Jerusalem. The defendant was indicted for assault under aggravated circumstances of a racial motive.  | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | September 1, 2014 |
| C.C. 41705-08-14 *The State of Israel v. Lior Ben Gabriel Dahan* | The defendant was indicted for prohibited publication of incitement to racism, and incitement for violence or terrorism. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | August 28, 2014 |
| C.C. 18965-08-14 *The State of Israel v. Sliman Shalbaya* | According to the indictment, the defendant and others, during riots, set fire to car tires, stopped vehicles to identify Jewish passengers and attacked them with rocks.The defendant was indicted for arson, aggravated assault with a racial motive or enmity against a public, and malicious damage to property with a racial motive or enmity against a public under aggravated circumstances. | The sentence was issued on September 10, 2015. | The defendant was sentenced to six months imprisonment to be served as community service, 12 months suspended imprisonment for a period of three years, compensation of 10,000 NIS (2,600 USD) to the complainant, and supervision of probation service for a period of one year. | August 13, 2014 |
| C.C. 11831-08-14 *The State of Israel v. Khammed Al-Ubera* | According to the indictment, the defendant used a stone to etch swastikas on 11 vehicles in Lehavim, believing that the vehicle owners were Jewish. The defendant was indicted for malicious damage to vehicle with a racial motive or enmity against a public. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | August 7, 2014 |
| C.C. 712-08-14*The State of Israel v. Shlomi Avraham*. | The defendant was indicted for prohibited publication of incitement to racism, incitement for violence or terrorism and injury to religious sentiment. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | August 5, 2014 |
| C.C. 11626-06-14 *The State of Israel v. Anonymous et. al. (three minors)* | All three defendants were indicted for incitement for violence. Defendants 1 and 2 were also indicted for defacing real estate, prohibited publication of incitement to racism and malicious damage to vehicle out of racial motive. | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | June 8, 2014 |
| C.C. 47655-05-14 *The State of Israel v. Anonymous (a minor)* | According to the indictment, the defendant punctured wheels of about 50 cars and sprayed nationalist graffiti on the front of a house. The defendant was indicted for aggravated malicious damage with a racial motive, aggravated defacing of real estate with a racial motive, and aggravated assault of a policeman.  | The sentence issued on January 13, 2016. | The defendant was sentenced to three months imprisonment to be served as community service, four months suspended imprisonment for a period of three years, and compensation of 10,000 NIS (2,600 USD) for the complainants. | May 26, 2014 |
| C.C. 29902-05-14 *The State of Israel v. Anonymous et. al.(three minors)* | According to the indictment, after seeing an Arab man talking to a Jewish woman, the defendants arrived at the store in which he worked and attacked him. The defendants were indicted for aggravated assault that causes actual bodily harm with a racial motive.  | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | May 18, 2014 |
| C.C. 42184-04-14 *The State of Israel v. Anonymous et. al. (two minors)* | According to the indictment, the defendants tried to set fire to a jewelry store owned by an Arab in Jerusalem and posted “Kahanah is alive” stickers on the store. The defendants were indicted for attempted arson and defacing real estate with a racial motive.  | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | April 27, 2014 |
| C.C. 58199-03-14 *The State of Israel v. Yossef Weinberger, Eliran Landau et. al.*  | According to the indictment, the defendants approach Ramat Migron and started throwing stones at Arabs working at the time in the olives and figs grove. When the workers tried to escape, one of them fell to the ground and two of the defendants started hitting him with bats.The defendants were indicted for assault under aggravated circumstances of a racial motive and injury under aggravated circumstances of a racial motive.  | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | April 6, 2014 |
| C.C. 8751-02-14 *The State of Israel v. Yehuda Landsberg and Yehuda Savir*;C.C. 8718-02-14 *The State of Israel v. Binyamin Richter* | According to the indictment, the three defendants went out at night to set fire and destroy random property that belongs to Palestinian residents of several villages, among them - Mad'ameh and Fur'atah.The defendants were indicted for conspiracy to commit an offence with racial motive, arson together with others, defacing real estate together with others with a racial motive, attempted arson together with others, attempted malicious damage together with others and violation of a legal order.  | The defendants in C.C. 8751-02-14 were sentenced on December 21, 2014. The defendant in C.C. 8718-02-14 was sentenced on February 4, 2015. | The defendants in C.C. 8751-02-14 were sentenced to 30 months imprisonment. The defendant in C.C. 8718-02-14 was sentenced to 36 months imprisonment and 12 months suspended imprisonment for a period of three years. | February 5, 2014 |
| C.C. 3053-02-14*The State of Israel v. Avraham Binyamin Yahushua Hess*. | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence together with others and incitement for racism.  | This case is currently ongoing. | Pending | February 2, 2014 |
| C.C. 33865-01-14 *The State of Israel v. Basel Wakhed* | The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism, and for threats.  | The defendant was sentenced on January 20, 2015. | The defendant was sentenced to four months imprisonment to be served as community service, eight months suspended imprisonment for a period of three years, a fine of 1,000 NIS (260 USD) or 120 day imprisonment instead, and to 5,000 NIS (1,300 USD) as compensation to the complainant. | January 16, 2014 |

* *Source: Deputy State Attorney's Office (Special Functions), March 2016*

Information Concerning Cases Handled by the DIPO

In 2015, more than 3,500 cases were handled by DIPO. Of these cases, the DIPO reached a decision in 640 cases against police officers who had been interviewed under warning (every case included one police officer or more); 30% of these cases ended in criminal indictments (102 cases) or disciplinary proceedings (85 cases). Additionally, in 974 complaints that were examined by DIPO, it was decided that there was no need for further examination, mainly in complaints on very minor issues (31%) and for lack of cooperation on behalf of the complainant (15%). Additional 843 applications to DIPO were closed following a preliminary examination, mainly for lack of suspicion that justifies opening a criminal investigation (34%), lack of criminal offence (32%), and lack of cooperation on behalf of the complainant (13%).

Also note that 85.7% of police officers who were indicted in 2015 were convicted in criminal procedures. This represents an increase compared to 2011, in which the conviction rate was 75.5%.

During 2014, the DIPO reached a decision in 731 cases against police officers who had been interviewed under warning (every case included one police officer or more); 30% of these cases ended in criminal indictments (116 cases) or disciplinary proceedings (104 cases). Also note that 80% of police officers who were indicted in 2014 were convicted in criminal procedures.

Table No. 3 - Police Personnel from Among the Arab and Ethiopian Populations

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Population | Rate | Number |
| Total Police Personnel | 100% | 20,443 |
| **Israeli citizens of Ethiopian decent** | 3% | 596 |
| **Muslims** | 1.5% | 301 |
| **Druze** | 7.8% | 1,584 |
| **Bedouins** | 1.1% | 222 |
| **Christian** | 1.8% | 370 |
| **Circassians** | 0.3% | 59 |

* *Source: Israeli Police, November 2015*

Additional Information on Police Personnel from Among the Arab and Ethiopian Populations

* **Arab Population** - In 2015, 1,730 persons of the Druze population served in the Police, in addition to 431 Muslims, 258 persons of the Bedouin population and 70 persons of the Circassian population. The total number of persons of the Arab populations that served in the Police in 2015 stood at 2,489 (8.7% of the total Police personnel that year) (compared to 2,375 in 2014 and 2,226 in 2012).
* **Ethiopian population** - During 2015, 62 Israeli citizens of Ethiopian decent were recruited to the Police, constituting 4.2% of all the new recruits that year. During 2016 (until December) 59 Israeli citizens of Ethiopian decent were recruited to the Police, constituting more than 3% of all the new recruits, in addition to 168 candidates of Ethiopian decent who are in the middle of the recruitment process.
* Promotion of police officers from the Ethiopian population **–** recently a police officer of Ethiopian decent has been promoted to a high ranking position in the Netanya Police station. The officer was promoted to the rank of Chief Superintendent.
* In addition to the information presented in Table No. 3, in 2014, 27 officers of Ethiopian decent were serving in the Police and currently there are 47 serving officers of Ethiopian decent.
* There has been a significant increase in the number of non-commissioned officers of Ethiopian descent attending specific or administrative officers' courses: in 2015, two cadets were assigned into specific officers' course and four cadets were assigned into an administrative officer's course. In 2016, seven cadets were assigned into a specific officers' course and four were assigned into an administrative course. In 2017, five cadets will be assigned into a specific officers' course.
* Community offices have been assigned in the main areas of friction and 32 new positions have been added. In addition, a liaison officer on the national level has been appointed for the purpose of maintaining and reinforcing contact with the Ethiopian community.
* *Source: Israeli Police, December 2016*

Information on Undocumented Migrants in Israel

As of March 31, 2016 there are approximately 42,150 undocumented migrants in Israel, of which about 30,550 are Eritreans, 8,230 are Sudanese, 2,830 are from other African countries and 540 are from other areas of the world. About 14,860 undocumented migrants have exited Israel voluntarily in recent years, including 3,381 in 2015 and 1,214 as of March 31, 2016.

Table No. 4 - Arab Representation in the 20th Knesset

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **20th Knesset** | **Party** |
| **Total** | **Knesset Member (KM)** |
| 12(Please note that total representation of the Joint List Party stands at 13 members and includes a Jewish MK (Dov Khenin). | Talab Abu ArarAbdullah Abu MaarufMasud GanaimBasel GhattasAbd Al Hakeem Haj YahyaYousef JabareenAyman OdehOsama Sa`adiAhmad TibiAida Touma-Sliman Jamal ZahalkaHanin Zoabi | Joint List - Hadash (Democratic Front for Peace and Equality), Ra'am-Ta'al (United Arabic List and the Arab Movement for Renewal) and Balad (National Democratic Assembly) |
| 1 | Majalli Whbee (Druze) | Kadima |
| 1 | Ayoob Kara (Druze) | Likud |
| 1 | Hamad Amar (Druze) | Israel Beiteinu |
| 1 | Zouheir Bahloul | Zionist Camp |
| 1 | Akram  Hasoon (Druze) | Kulanu  |
| 1 | Esawi Frej | Meretz |
| 18 | 14 Arab KM and 4 Druze KM | Total |

* *Source: Israeli Knesset, 2015*

**Key roles of Arab Knesset Members** – As of 2016, MK Ayoub Kara serves as the Deputy Minister in the Ministry of Regional Cooperation, MK Ahmad Tibi serves as the Knesset Deputy Speaker and MK Aida Touma Sliman serves as the Chairperson of the Knesset Committee on the Status of Women and Gender Equality.

Budgeting of Religious Services and Religious Institutions

The Ministry for Religious Services' total budget for 2014 stood at 376 Million NIS (107.4 Million USD). This budget included: 288 Million NIS (82.3 Million USD) for religious councils and salaries of religious personnel, and 56.1 Million NIS (16.03 Million USD) for religious services, development of cemeteries, synagogues and ritual baths.

The MOE has allocated in 2014, 120 Million NIS (34.3 Million USD) for income support of Yeshiva students, and 530 Million NIS (151.4 Million USD) for supporting Yeshivas (Rabbinical colleges).

In 2014, the MOI has allocated 66.2 Million NIS (19.5 Million USD) for religious services for non-Jewish populations.

The budget for development of religious sites and structures in 2014 stood at 7.6 Million NIS (2 Million USD), of which 2.1 Million NIS (0.5 Million USD) was for the support of religious association and 5.5 Million NIS (1.45 Million USD) was intended for the preservation of holy sites and religious structures. In addition, 5.8 Million NIS (1.5 Million USD) was allocated for the development of cemeteries. Further, in the frame of Government Resolution No. 2861 titled "Multi-year plan for the development and advancement of the Druze and Circassian localities for 2011-2014" a total of 20 Million NIS (5.2 Million USD) was allocated for the purpose of renovation and restoration of religious sites and structures, cemeteries and funeral homes of these populations. Moreover, a list of priorities was prepared and a special budget was to be allocated for the restoration of Arab holy sites, including a special budget for maintaining Muslims cemeteries.

The Israel Land Administration (ILA) regularly conducts preservation works in Muslim holy sites, including evacuation of trespassers, cleaning works, signs placing and fencing.

Information on Cemeteries for Alternative Civilian Burial in Israel

**Cemeteries.** As of March 2016 there are 19 cemeteries for alternative civilian burial which are contracted with the Israeli National Insurance Institution, in accordance with the *National Insurance (Burial Fees) Regulations* 5736-1968 (the "*National Insurance (Burial Fees) Regulations*"). These cemeteries are located in Eilat, Ariel, Be'er-Sheva, Kfar Pinnes-Menashe, Givat Brenner, Hertzeliya, Haifa, Tiberius, Kfar Saba, Modi'in, Ma'ale Eduommim, Netanya, Emek-Hefer, Afula, Ra'anana, Pardes-Hanna, Kiryat Tiv'on, Nahariya and Acre.

There are 24 cemeteries for persons with no religion that are also authorized to conduct civil burial, in the following locations: Eilat, Ariel, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Dimona, Haifa, Tiberius, Yoqneam, Yeruham, Jerusalem, Karmiel, Nazareth-Ilit, Acre, Emek-Hefer, Afula, Arad, Pardes-Hanna, Katzrin, Sderot, Religious Council of Kiryat-Shmona and Religious Council of Kfar Pinnes-Menashe.

There are also 13 additional cemeteries in ten agricultural localities that are authorized to conduct civil burial for these localities and nearby residents.

Currently there are 15 authorized bodies that conduct civil burial in Israel (compared to only 4-5 a few years ago).

Although currently requests for civil burial comprise only about 3% of all burials, in 2014, 27% of the support budget intended for the development of civil burial was allocated for the further development of such burial options and to associations who operate in this field.

Note that in addition to Jewish and civilian burial, persons of other faiths are buried according to their own customs. The regulation of this field is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Interior.

Table No. 5 - Ministry of Economy and Industry's Investments in Industrial Zones at Arab Municipalities and Local Authorities (2006 – 2014)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Industrial zone** | **Total budget****(2006 to 2014) (thousands NIS)** | **Total budget****(2006 to 2014) (thousands USD)** | **Area****(net dunams)** |
| **Abu Snan** | 3,920 | 1,031.6 | 39 |
| **Umm al-Fahm** | 43,808 | 11,528.4 | 105 |
| **Baqa al-Gharbiyye** | 14,500 | 3,815.8 | 60 |
| **Jadeidi-Makr** | 7,000 | 1,842.1 | 60 |
| **Julis** | 4,853 | 1,277.1 | 90 |
| **Daliyat al-Karmel** | 4,000 | 1,052.6 | 50 |
| **Tayibe** | 13,900 | 3,657.9 | 298 |
| **Tira** | 2,500 | 6,57.9 | 333 |
| **Tamra** | 12,800 | 3,368.4 | 275 |
| **Yarka** | 8,922 | 2,347.9 | 20 |
| **Kafr Kanna**  | 24,617 | 6,478.2 | 191 |
| **Majdal Shams** | 2,500 | 6,57.9 | 200 |
| **Maghar** | 6,554 | 1,724.7 | 106 |
| **Southern Nazareth**  | 4,000 | 1,052.6 | Upgrading existing zone |
| **Nazareth Zippori (Northern)** | 21,400 | 5,631.6 | 114 |
| **Sakhnin** | 18,000 | 4,736.8 | 208 |
| **Idan haNegev** | 89,827 | 23,638.7 | 1436 |
| **Arraba** | 1,500 | 394.7 | 180 |
| **Arraba old** | 7,000 | 1,842.1 | Upgrading existing zone |
| **Ar'oer**  | 8,000 | 2,105.3 | 39 |
| **Peki'in-Kisra** | 28,869 | 7,597.1 | 191 |
| **Qalansawe** | 8,000 | 2,105.3 | 200 |
| **Rameh Sajur** | 5,000 | 1,315.8 | 52 |
| **Rahat** | 17,810 | 4,686.8 | 257 |
| **Shaqib al-Salam** | 16,387 | 4,312.4 | 265 |
| **Shefa-'Amr** | 12,000 | 3,157.9 | 15 |
| **Shefa-'Amr (new)** | 6,600 | 1,736.8 | 100 |
| **Neve Midbar**  | 26,600 | 7,000.0 | 168 (Qrenat) 57 (Hadaj) |
| **Al-Kasom** | 1,400 | 368.4 | 100 (Batin) 30 (al-Sayyid) |
| **Kafr Qasim** | 12,000 | 3,157.9 | 425 |

* *Source: Ministry of Economy and Industry, December, 2015.*
* *Distribution of revenues at the Peki'in Kisra industrial zone – is between the Peki'in Regional Council and the Kisra-Sumei Regional Council.*

Table No. 6 - Ministry of Economy and Industry's Investments in Industrial Zones in which Arab Municipalities and Local Authorities are Partners (2006 – 2014)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Industrial zone** | **Local authorities participating in the industrial zone (in Bold – Arab council and localities)** | **Total budget****(2006 to 2014) (thousands NIS)** | **Area (net dunams)** |
| **Dalton** | Merom HaGalil Regional Council, Mevo'ot HaHermon Regional Council, **Jish Regional Council**, and the Municipality of Zefat | 63,800 | 425 |
| **Kidmat Galil** | Lower Galilee Regional Council, the Municipality of Tiberius **and Tur'an** | 15,500 | 594 |
| **Tzahar** | The Municipality of Zefat, Hatzor HaGlilit Local Council, Rosh Pinna Local Council, **Tuba-Zangariyye Local Council** and Upper Galilee Regional Council  | 16,790 | 911 |
| **Idan haNegev** | **The Municipality of Rahat**, Bnei Shimon Regional Council and Lehavim Local Council | 89,827 | 1,436 |
| **Shoket** | **Local Councils Lakiya, Hura**, Meitar and Bnei Shimon Regional Council  | 7,240 | 500 |

* *Source: Ministry of Economy and Industry, December, 2015.*

Complaints Handled by the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission

The Commission provides professional and reliable legal advice to applicants. In 2014, the Equality Commission handled approximately 781 inquiries, and since its establishment in 2008, the Equality Commission has handled over 5,000 inquiries.

Over the years, there has been an increase in the number of complaints filed to the Commission on nationality-related grounds, as well as an increase in the rate of such complaints out of the total number of complaints. During January-August 2015, 43 complaints on such grounds have been filed. These constituted 8% of the total number of complaints.

Regarding inquires on ethnic origin grounds, the rate of such inquiries ranges between 2% and 4% of the total number of complaints filed to the Commission. During January-August 2015, the Commission received 26 inquiries on ethnic origin grounds, which constituted 5% of the complaints during this period. Furthermore, 72% of the inquiries on ethnic origin grounds during the months of January-August 2015 were filed by persons of Ethiopian descent.

Information on Life Expectancy, Diabetes and Cancer

Life expectancy - An increase may be observed in regards to life expectancy both in the Jewish and Arab populations. In 2015, the life expectancy of Jewish men and women stood at 81.1 and 84.5 respectively, while the life expectancy of Arab men and women stood at 76.9 and 81.2 respectively (compared to 78.6 and 74.9 respectively in 2005). The gaps continue to decrease. For further information, please see Table No. 7 hereinafter.

Diabetes – the rates of diabetes among Jewish and Arab men are similar, however among women a slightly higher rate was found among Arab women compared to Jewish women (9.8 and 7.4 respectively).

Cancer – the rate of cancer cases among the Jewish population is higher than that of the Arab population in Israel, except with regard to lung cancer.

Table No. 7 - Life Expectancy by Gender and Religion, 1996-2015

| **Year** | **Jews** | **Arabs** | **Total Population** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Females** | **Males** | **Females** | **Males** | **Females** | **Males** |
| 1996 | 80.3 | 76.6 | 77.2 | 75.1 | 80.0 | 76.3 |
| 2000 | 81.2 | 77.3 | 77.9 | 74.6 | 80.9 | 76.7 |
| 2005 | 82.6 | 78.0 | 78.6 | 74.9 | 82.0 | 78.2 |
| 2006 | 83.0 | 79.5 | 78.5 | 75.0 | 82.5 | 78.7 |
| 2007 | 82.9 | 79.5 | 78.8 | 75.3 | 82.5 | 78.7 |
| 2008 | 83.3 | 79.9 | 79.7 | 75.9 | 83.0 | 79.1 |
| 2009 | 83.7 | 80.3 | 80.8 | 76.4 | 83.3 | 79.6 |
| 2010 | 83.9 | 80.5 | 81.3 | 76.6 | 83.6 | 79.7 |
| 2011 | 83.8 | 80.7 | 81.0 | 76.5 | 83.5 | 79.9 |
| 2012 | 84.0 | 80.6 | 80.7 | 76.9 | 83.6 | 79.9 |
| 2013 | 84.3 | 80.9 | 80.9 | 78.0 | 83.9 | 80.3 |
| 2014 | 84.5 | 81.1 | 81.2 | 76.9 | 84.1 | 80.3 |

* *Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2015*

Infant Mortality Rate in Israel

Israel’s infant mortality rate continues to decrease from 6.3 between 1996 and 1999, to 3.1 deaths for every 1,000 live births in 2015. Among Jewish populations, the infant mortality rate decreased even further to 2.2 in 2014. Among the Arab population, infant mortality rate is also decreasing steadily, although still higher than other populations, and stands at a rate of 6.0 in 2014 (compared to an average of 7.1 between 2005 and 2009). Among Muslims, the infant mortality rate is also decreasing and it stands at 6.1 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014 (compared to 7.4 in 2010). Among Christians, the infant mortality rate is also decreasing and it stands at 2.5 deaths per 1,000 live births in 2014 (compared to 2.8 in 2010). According to the Ministry of Health, the infant mortality rate among Bedouins in 2014 was 11:1000, representing a decline compared to 2005 (15:1000). The gap between the populations stems from a number of factors, among them the high rate of consanguineous marriage which leads to a high rate of birth defects, religious prohibition against abortion even in medically recommended cases, as well as socio–economic differences and high rates of births among older women.

Statistical Data Regarding the Right to Education

**Pupils in schools by level of education** - In 2014-2015, there were 971,058 elementary school pupils (including 14,527 pupils in special education schools), 25.5% of which were of the Arab population (including Druze, Bedouins and Circassians), 281,138 junior high school pupils of which 30.6% were of the Arab population and 409,856 high school pupils of which 24.3% belong to the Arab population. In addition, 24.8% of the classrooms in elementary schools, 29.8% of the classrooms in junior high schools, and 23% of the classrooms in high schools are attended by Arab pupils. For information and data regarding Distribution of Pupils by Classrooms and Populations, please see the table below:

Table No. 8 - Distribution of Pupils by Classrooms and Populations, 2015

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Population** | **Elementary school (pupils)** | **Elementary schools (classrooms)** | **Junior high school (pupils)** | **Junior high schools (classrooms)** | **High school (pupils)** | **High schools (classrooms)** |
| Jewish  | 722,605 | 29,704 | 195,008 | 7,222 | 310,227 | 12,770 |
| Arab (including Muslims, Christians, Druze, Bedouins and Circassians)  | 248,453 | 9,801 | 86,130 | 3,066 | 99,629 | 3,828 |
| **Total** | **971,058** | **39,505** | **281,138** | **10,288** | **409.856** | **16,598** |

* *Source: The Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2015*
* **Literacy:**Israel has a very high rate of literacy. In 2014, of the population aged 15 and over, the percentage of Jewish females that never attended school was 2.0% compared to 0.1% of Jewish males. In addition, the number of persons with only four years or less of formal education has continued to decline, and there has been an improvement in the situation for all segments of the population. The number of persons with 1-4 years of formal education also decreased from 3.1% among the Arab population in 2008 to 2.4% in 2014, and among the Jewish population, from 0.8% in 2008 to 0.6% in 2014. For information and data regarding the degree of formal education possessed by the adult population of Israel during 2006-2014, by population group, gender and age, please the table below:

Table no. 9 - Persons Aged 15+, by Population Group, Years of Schooling, Age and Gender, 2015

| **Year** | **Years of schooling** | **Total** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Median** | **16+** | **13-15** | **11-12** | **9-10** | **5-8** | **1-4** | **0** | **%** | **Thousands** |
| **Total Population** |
| 2006 | 12.5 | 19.8 | 22 | 34.9 | 10.9 | 8.2 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 100 | 5,053.1 |
| 2010 | **12** | 20.1 | 22.5 | 35.1 | 9.8 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 100 | 5,188.6 |
| 2013 | 12 | 24.6 | 22.2 | 34.3 | 9.5 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 2.5 | 100 | 5,775.1 |
| 2014 | 12 | 25.9 | 22.0 | 33.9 | 9.4 | 5.9 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 100 | 5,884.7 |
| **2015 – Total** |
| - Thousands | - | 1,546.2 | 1,330.1 | 2,010.2 | 558.6 | 337.3 | 52.5 | 114.4 | - | 6,000.1 |
| ‑ Percentages | 12 | 26.0 | 22.4 | 33.8 | 9.4 | 5.7 | 0.9 | 1.9 | 100 | - |
| **Age** |
| 15‑17 | 10 | - | 0.1 | 48.1 | 49.7 | 1.8 | .. | 0.2 | 100 | 403.9 |
| 18‑24 | 12 | 5.7 | 27.7 | 61.0 | 3.7 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 100 | 857.1 |
| 25‑34 | 15 | 36.2 | 28.5 | 28.4 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 100 | 1,120.7 |
| 35‑44 | 14 | 39.0 | 21.8 | 27.8 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 100 | 1,083.9 |
| 45‑54 | 13 | 31.0 | 22.0 | 31.7 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 100 | 841.1 |
| 55‑64 | 13 | 28.0 | 22.9 | 28.2 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 100 | 779.0 |
| 65+ | 12 | 22.3 | 20.2 | 22.1 | 9.0 | 16.0 | 3.2 | 7.2 | 100 | 914.5 |
| **Men – Total** | **12** | **26.0** | **20.9** | **35.2** | **10.4** | **5.6** | **0.7** | **1.2** | **100** | **2,933.0** |
| 15‑17 | 10 | - | .. | 46.0 | 51.8 | 1.7 | .. | 0.3 | 100 | 206.5 |
| 18‑24 | 12 | 5.3 | 23.1 | 61.4 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 100 | 441.4 |
| 25‑34 | 14 | 33.4 | 26.9 | 31.3 | 5.5 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 100 | 559.5 |
| 35‑44 | 14 | 38.2 | 21.6 | 27.9 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 100 | 534.2 |
| 45‑54 | 13 | 31.3 | 21.2 | 31.7 | 8.4 | 5.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 100 | 408.1 |
| 55‑64 | 13 | 29.8 | 21.8 | 28.0 | 9.7 | 8.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 100 | 377.6 |
| 65+ | 12 | 26.8 | 18.6 | 23.1 | 9.1 | 15.8 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 100 | 405.7 |
| **Women ‑ Total** | **12** | **26.0** | **23.8** | **32.5** | **8.4** | **5.7** | **1.1** | **2.6** | **100** | **3,067.2** |
| 15‑17 | 11 | - | .. | 50.2 | 47.6 | 1.8 | .. | .. | 100 | 197.4 |
| 18‑24 | 12 | 6.2 | 32.6 | 57.8 | 2.2 | 0.9 | .. | 0.3 | 100 | 415.7 |
| 25‑34 | 15 | 39.0 | 30.0 | 25.6 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100 | 561.2 |
| 35‑44 | 15 | 39.8 | 22.0 | 27.6 | 5.5 | 3.3 | 0.4 | 1.3 | 100 | 549.7 |
| 45‑54 | 13 | 30.7 | 22.8 | 31.6 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 100 | 433.1 |
| 55‑64 | 13 | 26.3 | 24.0 | 28.4 | 8.3 | 9.1 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 100 | 401.4 |
| 65+ | 12 | 18.7 | 21.5 | 21.3 | 9.0 | 16.2 | 3.8 | 9.6 | 100 | 508.8 |
| **Jews** |
| 2006 | 12.8 | 22 | 24.2 | 35.5 | 9.2 | 6 | 1 | 2.1 | 100 | 4,104 |
| 2010 | 12 | 24.3 | 25.0 | 35.2 | 8.4 | 5.4 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 100 | 4,386.5 |
| 2013 | 13 | 27.7 | 24.2 | 33.9 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 0.6 | 1.7 | 100 | 4,549.5 |
| 2014 | 13 | 28.9 | 24.1 | 33.3 | 7.6 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 100 | 4,637.8 |
| **2015 – Total** |
| - Thousands | - | 1,373.5 | 1,149.1 | 1,536.6 | 354.1 | 182.4 | 22.8 | 66.6 | - | 4,718.6 |
| ‑ Percentages | 13 | 29.3 | 24.5 | 32.8 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 0.5 | 1.4 | 100 | - |
|  **Age** |
| 15‑17 | 10 | - | .. | 48.4 | 50.2 | 1.1 | .. | 0.2 | 100 | 280.9 |
| 18‑24 | 12 | 5.4 | 27.6 | 64.3 | 1.9 | 0.5 | .. | 0.3 | 100 | 616.1 |
| 25‑34 | 15 | 40.3 | 32.3 | 24.3 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100 | 858.4 |
| 35‑44 | 15 | 45.7 | 24.6 | 25.0 | 2.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 100 | 823.0 |
| 45‑54 | 14 | 35.3 | 25.3 | 31.9 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 100 | 655.1 |
| 55‑64 | 14 | 30.4 | 24.9 | 30.0 | 8.5 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 100 | 662.0 |
| 65+ | 12 | 23.8 | 21.5 | 23.3 | 9.2 | 14.7 | 2.1 | 5.4 | 100 | 823.3 |
| **Men – Total** | **13** | **29.6** | **23.0** | **33.9** | **8.3** | **3.7** | **0.4** | **1.0** | **100** | **2,305.7** |
| 15‑17 | 10 | - | .. | 45.5 | 52.8 | 1.3 | .. | .. | 100 | 143.7 |
| 18‑24 | 12 | 5.9 | 23.1 | 67.2 | 2.6 | 0.6 | .. | 0.4 | 100 | 316.4 |
| 25‑34 | 15 | 37.9 | 30.6 | 27.4 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 100 | 430.2 |
| 35‑44 | 15 | 44.7 | 24.2 | 25.4 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 100 | 409.6 |
| 45‑54 | 14 | 35.1 | 24.6 | 31.3 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 100 | 317.9 |
| 55‑64 | 14 | 31.7 | 23.5 | 29.2 | 9.2 | 5.0 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 100 | 321.3 |
| 65+ | 12 | 28.3 | 19.8 | 24.1 | 9.0 | 13.5 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 100 | 366.5 |
| **Women ‑ Total** | **13** | **29.1** | **26.0** | **31.7** | **6.8** | **4.1** | **0.5** | **1.8** | **100** | **2,413.0** |
| 15‑17 | 11 | - | .. | 51.4 | 47.5 | 0.9 | .. | .. | 100 | 137.2 |
| 18‑24 | 12 | 4.8 | 32.4 | 61.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | .. | .. | 100 | 299.6 |
| 25‑34 | 15 | 42.6 | 34.0 | 21.2 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 100 | 428.1 |
| 35‑44 | 15 | 46.7 | 24.9 | 24.7 | 2.1 | 0.7 | .. | 0.8 | 100 | 413.4 |
| 45‑54 | 14 | 35.5 | 25.8 | 32.4 | 3.7 | 1.3 | .. | 1.2 | 100 | 337.1 |
| 55‑64 | 14 | 29.1 | 26.1 | 30.7 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 0.3 | 1.1 | 100 | 340.6 |
| 65+ | 12 | 20.1 | 22.9 | 22.7 | 9.3 | 15.7 | 2.4 | 6.9 | 100 | 456.8 |
| **Arabs** |
| 2006 | 11.1 | 8.9 | 10.3 | 32.7 | 18.8 | 19.3 | 3.9 | 6.1 | 100 | 841.2 |
| 2010 | 12 | 10.8 | 11.0 | 36.5 | 16.5 | 16.5 | 3.3 | 5.4 | 100 | 987.6 |
| 2013 | 12 | 12.1 | 12.2 | 36.6 | 16.9 | 14.1 | 2.3 | 5.8 | 100 | 1,057.2 |
| 2014 | 12 | 13.5 | 11.8 | 37.0 | 16.5 | 13.9 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 100 | 1,082.6 |
| **2015 – Total** |
| - Thousands | - | 141.1 | 134.6 | 428.3 | 186.8 | 149.4 | 28.2 | 46.1 | - | 1,120.5 |
| ‑ Percentages | 12 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 38.4 | 16.7 | 13.4 | 2.6 | 4.1 | 100 | - |
| **Age** |
| 15‑17 | 10 | - | .. | 47.5 | 48.7 | 3.3 | .. | .. | 100 | 117.7 |
| 18‑24 | 12 | 6.7 | 28.4 | 52.0 | 8.4 | 3.7 | .. | 0.6 | 100 | 227.6 |
| 25‑34 | 12 | 23.2 | 12.8 | 43.7 | 11.9 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 100 | 224.1 |
| 35‑44 | 12 | 16.6 | 9.9 | 37.7 | 17.6 | 14.1 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 100 | 218.0 |
| 45‑54 | 11 | 13.9 | 7.0 | 31.9 | 18.2 | 21.7 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 100 | 158.1 |
| 55‑64 | 8 | 12.7 | 6.6 | 18.0 | 12.0 | 35.1 | 8.0 | 7.6 | 100 | 99.3 |
| 65+ | 6 | 4.8 | 3.1 | 9.6 | 7.0 | 32.1 | 15.0 | 28.3 | 100 | 75.7 |
| **Men – Total** | **12** | **12.1** | **11.3** | **40.3** | **18.6** | **13.9** | **1.9** | **1.9** | **100** | **560.3** |
| 15‑17 | 10 | - | .. | 47.5 | 49.3 | 2.7 | .. | .. | 100 | 59.6 |
| 18‑24 | 12 | 4.0 | 23.4 | 55.3 | 11.8 | 4.9 | .. | 0.5 | 100 | 118.1 |
| 25‑34 | 12 | 18.4 | 12.1 | 45.4 | 14.7 | 7.4 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 100 | 112.0 |
| 35‑44 | 12 | 16.1 | 11.0 | 36.7 | 18.5 | 15.0 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 100 | 107.5 |
| 45‑54 | 12 | 16.5 | 6.8 | 34.2 | 18.6 | 19.9 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 100 | 80.3 |
| 55‑64 | 10 | 18.6 | 7.0 | 20.9 | 13.0 | 31.7 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 100 | 48.7 |
| 65+ | 8 | 8.9 | 4.1 | 12.7 | 9.8 | 42.8 | 10.1 | 11.5 | 100 | 34.0 |
| **Women ‑ Total** | **12** | **13.2** | **12.8** | **36.5** | **14.9** | **12.9** | **3.4** | **6.4** | **100** | **560.1** |
| 15‑17 | 10 | - | .. | 47.5 | 48.1 | 3.9 | .. | .. | 100 | 58.0 |
| 18‑24 | 12 | 9.7 | 33.8 | 48.6 | 4.8 | 2.4 | .. | 0.7 | 100 | 109.5 |
| 25‑34 | 12 | 28.0 | 13.5 | 41.9 | 9.1 | 4.9 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 100 | 112.1 |
| 35‑44 | 12 | 17.1 | 6.9 | 38.8 | 16.7 | 13.1 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 100 | 110.4 |
| 45‑54 | 10 | 11.2 | 7.2 | 29.5 | 17.8 | 23.6 | 3.7 | 7.0 | 100 | 77.8 |
| 55‑64 | 8 | 6.9 | 6.2 | 15.2 | 11.1 | 38.3 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 100 | 50.6 |
| 65+ | 3 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 7.1 | 4.8 | 23.4 | 19.0 | 41.9 | 100 | 41.6 |

* *Source: The Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2016*

 Additional Information of the Total Dropout Rate in the Jewish and Arab Populations

In 2014-2015, the total dropout rate in the Jewish population (grades 7 to 12) stood at 2.1% (compared to 2.8% in 2013) and in the Arab population at 3.5% (compared to 4.7% in 2013). In addition, that year in the Jewish education system, the dropout rate of female minors in the 9th, 10th and 11th grades was 1.1%, 1.2% and 1.5% respectively (compared to 1.9%, 1.7% and 2.3% in 2012-2013), and in the 12th grade the rate of female pupils who dropped out was just 0.5%.

In the Arab education system, although the dropout rates of Arab female minors exceeded those of Jewish female minors, they were still relatively low – 2.3% in the 10th grade, 2.2% in the 11th grade and 0.7% in the 12th grade (compared to 3.1%, 2.7% and 1.1% respectively in 2012-2013). Arab male minors dropped out at a greater rate than did their female counterparts.

Eligibility for Matriculation Certificate

61.1% of pupils aged 17 were eligible to receive a matriculation certificate in 2013. This figure increased to 65.5% in 2014. In the Jewish population, in 2013, the rate of pupils aged 17 who were eligible to receive a matriculation certificate was 62.6% - this figure also increased to 67.8% in 2014. In the Arab population, the rate of pupils aged 17 who were eligible to receive a matriculation certificate in 2013 was 55.5% and in 2014 this figure increased to 59.5%.

In 2013, the matriculation success rate of girls was significantly higher than that of boys: 67.4% of girls in the Jewish population and 64.6% of girls in the Arab population received a matriculation certificate, compared to 58.4% and 45.7% of boys, respectively.

Please note that in 2014 the locality with the highest matriculation rate was the Druze locality of Beit-Dajan with a matriculation rate of 94.4% (an increase of 2.45% compared to 2013).

Table No. 10 - Pupils in 12th Grade, Matriculation Examinees, and Entitled to a Certificate – 2014 (Absolute Numbers)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Pupils in 12th Grade** | **Examinees** | **Entitled to a Certificate** |
| **Total** | **% of Pupils in 12th grade** | **Total** | **% of Pupils in 12th grade** |
| Total | 101,148 | 90,656 | 89.6 | 66,248 | 65.5 |
| Hebrew Education | 77,699 | 68,787 | 88.5 | 52,684 | 67.8 |
| Arab Education | 22,783 | 21,302 | 93.4 | 13,448 | 59.0 |
| Thereof: Arabs | 17,631 | 15,997 | 9.36 | 10,157 | 59.5 |
|  Bedouins | 3,433 | 3,084 | 89.8 | 1,630 | 17.5 |
|  Druze | 2,271 | 2,221 | 97.7 | 1,661 | 73.1 |

* *Source: Ministry of Education, 2015.*

Additional Information Special Education

Special education services are provided by the Ministry of Education nationwide and equally to all populations,for children with special needs between the ages of 3 to 21 who are entitled to such services by law, regardless of the type of disability. The Ministry employs three types of special education frameworks: pupils integration programs – personal or group integration in regular education institutions; special education frameworks, including special education kindergartens, special education classrooms in regular schools and special education schools; and special frameworks – including education centers within hospitals, treatment centers, etc.

Each of these frameworks entitles the child and his/her parents to certain benefits and assistance in the scope of a therapeutic educational integration program. These include, among other things, additional personal teaching hours, a personalized learning program, an integration teacher, assistance in the classroom, transportation services, psychological, counseling and social services, extension of the school year during annual vacations, etc.

Special education classrooms are mainstreamed within the majority of schools, in accordance with the pupils' needs and the type of disability. Staff in the special education classrooms are an integral part of the school's staff. Classrooms of special education pupils are also significantly integrated (according to their ability) in regular classrooms, both in personal and in group programs.

Table No. 11 – Number of Pupils and Classroom for Pupils with Disabilities (according to type of disability and population group (2014-2015)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Number of classrooms** | **Number of pupils** | **population** | **School year** | **Type of Classroom** |
| 17 | 88 | Bedouin | 2015 | Autism |
| 5 | 35 | Druze |
| 996 | 6,702 | Jewish |
| 83 | 558 | Arab |
| 15 | 82 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 4 | 25 | Druze |
| 887 | 6,067 | Jewish |
| 68 | 446 | Arab |
| 2 | 6 | Bedouin | 2015 | Severe behavioral/emotional disorders |
| 1,254 | 10,064 | Jewish |
| 112 | 944 | Arab |
| 1 | 12 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 1,089 | 8,524 | Jewish |
| 92 | 751 | Arab |
| 265 | 1,818 | Jewish | 2015 | Severe mental disorders (mentally disabled) |
| 21 | 133 | Arab |
| 236 | 1,596 | Jewish | 2014 |
| 16 | 105 | Arab |
| 56 | 441 | Bedouin | 2015 | Deaf/hearing impaired with multiple problems |
| 15 | 95 | Druze |
| 113 | 768 | Jewish |
| 53 | 390 | Arab |
| 55 | 423 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 15 | 110 | Druze |
| 109 | 726 | Jewish |
| 52 | 368 | Arab |
| 1 | 7 | Bedouin | 2015 | Mild mental disabilities with multiple problems |
| 1 | 7 | Druze |
| 3 | 32 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 2 | 19 | Arab |
| 51 | 576 | Bedouin | 2015 | Learning disabilities with multiple problems |
| 73 | 679 | Druze |
| 2,410 | 25,590 | Jewish |
| 580 | 6,337 | Arab |
| 3 | 27 | Circassian |
| 41 | 454 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 72 | 651 | Druze |
| 2,403 | 25,418 | Jewish |
| 527 | 5,852 | Arab |
| 4 | 32 | Circassian |
| 23 | 214 | Bedouin | 2015 | Developmental delay |
| 12 | 105 | Druze |
| 530 | 5,561 | Jewish |
| 101 | 949 | Arab |
| 21 | 204 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 10 | 90 | Druze |
| 513 | 5,579 | Jewish |
| 90 | 852 | Arab |
| 6 | 55 | Bedouin | 2015 | Linguistically delayed |
| 12 | 98 | Druze |
| 446 | 4,787 | Jewish |
| 79 | 759 | Arab |
| 5 | 51 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 11 | 107 | Druze |
| 431 | 4,544 | Jewish |
| 78 | 755 | Arab |
| 14 | 94 | Bedouin | 2015 | CP (Cerebral palsy) and severe physical disabilities with multiple problems |
| 4 | 25 | Druze |
| 193 | 1,299 | Jewish |
| 42 | 343 | Arab |
| 17 | 115 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 3 | 14 | Druze |
| 187 | 1,288 | Jewish |
| 38 | 312 | Arab |
| 11 | 76 | Jewish | 2015 | Blind/visually impaired with multiple problems |
| 18 | 114 | Arab |
| 11 | 76 | Jewish | 2014 |
| 16 | 112 | Arab |
| 63 | 505 | Bedouin | 2015 | Mild mental disabilities |
| 13 | 93 | Druze |
| 176 | 1,402 | Jewish |
| 83 | 714 | Arab |
| 59 | 462 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 14 | 105 | Druze |
| 177 | 1,448 | Jewish |
| 83 | 734 | Arab |
| 16 | 109 | Bedouin | 2015 | Complex-mild mental disabilities |
| 15 | 101 | Druze |
| 271 | 1,748 | Jewish |
| 91 | 635 | Arab |
| 14 | 102 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 18 | 112 | Druze |
| 246 | 1,593 | Jewish |
| 89 | 619 | Arab |
| 15 | 172 | Bedouin | 2015 | Light mental disabilities with multiple problems |
| 250 | 2,139 | Jewish |
| 67 | 613 | Arab |
| 11 | 138 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 237 | 2,033 | Jewish |
| 60 | 557 | Arab |
| 19 | 124 | Bedouin | 2015 | Severe intellectual disability (require nursing) |
| 16 | 102 | Druze |
| 203 | 1,250 | Jewish |
| 77 | 514 | Arab |
| 17 | 119 | Bedouin | 2014 |
| 18 | 101 | Druze |
| 220 | 1,364 | Jewish |
| 84 | 573 | Arab |

* *Source: Ministry of Education, December 2015*

Table No. 12 - Average Level of Teachers' Seniority by Years of experience and Population Group (2015)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Population** | **Arab** | **Bedouin** | **Druze** | **Jewish** |
| Average level of seniority  | 16.58 | 10.41 | 17.76 | 23.31 |

* *Source: Ministry of Education, 2015*

Table No. 13 - Students in Universities, by Degree, Gender and Population Group (percentage, unless otherwise stated), 2012-2014

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **2011-12** | **2012-13** | **2013-14** |
| **First Degree - Total** |
| Absolute numbers | 74,608 | 74,000 | 82,519 |
| Percentages | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Thereof: Women | 54.5 | 54.5 | 53.9 |
| **Population Group** |
| Jews  | 85.8 | 84.9 | 85.9 |
| Arabs | 14.4 | 15.1 | 14.1 |
| Other religions | 3.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 |
| **Second Degree - Total** |
| Absolute numbers | 39,072 | 39,088 | 39,525 |
| Percentages | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Thereof: Women | 57.9 | 57.9 | 57.7 |
| **Population Group** |
| Jews  | 91.8 | 91.5 | 91.2 |
| Arabs | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.8 |
| Other religions | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| **Third Degree - Total** |
| Absolute numbers | 10,615 | 9,10,655 | 10,719 |
| Percentages | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Thereof: Women | 52.4 | 52.1 | 52.6 |
| **Population Group** |
| Jews  | 95.5 | 95.1 | 94.6 |
| Arabs | 4.5 | 4.9 | 5.4 |
| Other religions | 3.1 | 2.5 | 2.6 |

* *Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel, 2015, 2014 and 2013*

New Educational Programs

In recent years, the Education Administration in the Ministry of Education launched four education programs aimed at promoting pupils with high scholastic achievements who excel in their studies.

Following the "Atidim" program that is operating since 2008, in recent years the Ministry initiated an additional program titled the "Pre-Atidim program". This program is intended for the top 10-30 percent of pupils from periphery areas who wish to acquire an advanced science-oriented high school diploma. The program aims to boost students' self-esteem, help them improve their academic achievements, and guide them towards academic studies in Engineering and the Sciences.

The Administration also operates an additional program titled "Psagot", in which talented pupils from disadvantaged neighborhoods and low socio-economic backgrounds participate. The pupils are exposed to a variety of enrichment programs tailored to their needs. The program's goals are to allow pupils with high scholastic abilities to realize their potential for excellence, achieve high academic achievements, develop educational tools required in higher education, build social world views expressed in contributing to society and the community, and to later integrate into the society as involved, contributing, and caring citizens.

An additional program is titled "Mentoring program". This program locates between 15 to 18 gifted pupils nationwide and provides them with tutors from the academia in order to nurture their unique talents. The program aims to nurture future leaders in the research of specific fields. Each pupil is individually guided in an academic research institute that employs his/her tutor. In the frame of this program, the pupils can nurture their curiosity, study in-depth areas of ​​interest, and develop their potential.

An additional new program that was initiated in 2015 is titled the "Alpha" program. This program is intended for gifted higher education pupils. It allows the pupils to work and study with an expert in the academic world and conduct in-depth research on a topic of their interest. The pupils are required to write a final paper that will be examined and later recognized as part of their matriculation certificate. This program also takes into consideration the relationships between pupils, as well as emotional and social aspects during the program. Recently, several meeting were held in order to raise the participation of pupils of the Arab, Druze and Bedouin populations in this program and to find ways to locate gifted children among these populations.

Table No. 14 – Pupils Participation in "Pre-Atidim," "Psagot," "Mentoring" and "Alpha" Programs (according to gender and population group)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Program** | **Total pupils** | **Male pupils** | **Female pupils** | **Jewish pupils** | **Arab pupils** |
| "Pre-Atidim" | 12,059 | 6,769 | 5,290 | 10,557 | 1,586 (13.1%) |
| "Psagot" | 246 | 148 | 98 | 160 | 86 (34.9%) |
| "Alpha" | 236 | 111 | 125 | 214 | 22 (9.3%) |
| "Mentoring" | 14 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 13 (92.8%) |

* *Source: Ministry of Education, December 2015*

Table No. 15 - Science Activities in the Community, Funded by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Space – (main activities of 2015)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity** | **Information** | **Total number of participants** | **Participants of the Arab population** | **Budget** |
| General science classes | Classes for youth between 7th and 13th grades, including lectures, demonstrations and experiments in the fields of mathematics, physics, engineering, robotics, computers and cyber technology. | 2,289 | 679 (30 %) | 3.14 Million NIS (826,000 USD) |
| Israeli Science Day | Nationwide events aimed at raising public awareness about the importance of science. | 30,000 | 4,500 (15%) | 1.4 Million NIS (370,000 USD) |
| Summer camps  | Activities (such as demonstrations and experiments) organized and directed by the Ministry for children ages 6 to 12. These activities are conducted mainly in peripheral areas and areas of national preference. | 5,795 | 2,651 (45.7%) | 1.85 Million NIS (458,500 USD) |
| A plan for reducing the digital gap in Israeli society (Lehava) | This plan is a government initiative aimed at providing free technology classes in the community, in order to reduce the digital gap. This plan includes providing basic computer classes that cover basic programming, graphic software, etc. | 80,000 | 21,333 | 30 Million NIS (7.9 Million USD) |
| Social sciences among the Druze population | A training program on computers and robotics designed for the Druze population. | 687 | 687 | 1.05 Million NIS (276,315 USD) |
| "Neta" Technological Youth Organization's program for the Arab population | Enrichment activities in the fields of science and technology  | 125 | 125 | 559,000 NIS (147,105 USD) |
| Tutoring scholarships  | Scholarships provided for students who conduct tutoring activities in the fields of science and technology | 500 | 86 | 3.5 Million NIS (921,000 USD) |

* *Source: The Ministry of Science, Technology and Space, February 2015*

Table No. 16 - Number of Educational Institutions and Pupils for the Bedouin Population by Level of Education and District (2014)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **District** | **Kindergartens** | **Number of pupils** | **Elementary schools** | **Number of pupils** | **Intermediate and high schools** | **Number of pupils** |
| Southern District | 578 | 16,959 | 90 | 45,872 | 37 | 28,653 |
| Northern District | 145 | 3,931 | 28 | 8,857 | 10 | 7,993 |

* *Source: The Ministry of Education, Supervisor of Bedouin Education, 2015*

Statistic Information concerning Higher Education

The Arab population in Israel constitutes approximately 20% of Israel's population, and an estimated 26% of the age group that is relevant to higher education. In recent years, the rate of Arab students among the total students studying for their first degree has been steadily increasing. According to figures from the CHE, in 2014-2015, the rate of Arab students studying for a bachelor's degree in universities[[1]](#footnote-1) stood at 14.6%, compared to 9.9% in 2006-2007. A further increase is also evident in master's and doctorate degrees. In 2014-2015, Arab students constituted 8.8% of all students learning master's degrees (compared to 6.7% in 2009-2010 and 5.9% in the 2006-2007) and 5.7% of the students studying for doctorate degrees (compared to 3.9% in 2009-2010 and 3.5% in 2006-2007).

The rate of participation of Arab students has also increased considerably at academic colleges-from 5.5% in 2009-2010 to 9.8% in 2014-2015 with bachelor's degrees, and from 3.8% in 2009-2010 to 8.1% in 2014-2015 with master's degrees. These increases are attributed, among other things, to the opening of higher education institutions in peripheral areas which increased the accessibility of higher education to the Arab population.

Worthy of mention is the substantial surge in the rate of Arab women in higher education. In 2012-2013, this rate stood at 68% of Arab students (compared to 62% in 2009-2010 and 40% in the early 1990s). This important development is also linked to the opening of higher education institutions in peripheral areas which allowed Arab women to study in locations closer to their residential areas.

Training for Detention Review Tribunals Judges

Detention Review Tribunals Judges undergo specialized trainings with respect to issues of detention, TIP, the procedure for filing an asylum request, detention of minors, and more. Hereinafter are several examples of training that they underwent during 2014-2016: a seminar on global migration and the fight against TIP (March 2016), including legal dilemmas and challenges in handling issues of migration and TIP and assistance that is provided to victims of TIP in Israel. An additional seminar focused on identification of torture victims (the phenomenon of the Sinai camps) (November 2015), including identifying such victims, their right to legal aid, interview techniques, and more. An additional seminar (December 2014) focused on TIP, including the identification and treatment of victims. Other training courses focused on additional issues, such as the treatment of accompanied and non-accompanied minors. Similarly, during 2013-2015, judges of the Appeals Tribunal underwent specialized training on TIP and the Sinai victims. These courses included topics such as identification of trafficked victims and the Sinai victims, information on smuggling and the heinous crimes these victims suffered prior to their arrival to Israel, detention alternatives for minors, and gender-related persecution.

Table No. 17 – Investigated Cases for Incidents of Violence and Racism at Sport Events (2013/4 – 2014/5)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sports season** | **Investigation cases** | **Detained** | **Removed** | **Indictments (in cases opened during the season)** | **Indictments (regardless of the date on which the case had been opened)[[2]](#footnote-2)** |
| 2013-14 | 129 | 43 | 157 | 18 | 25 |
| 2014-15 | 194 | 105 | 170 | 28 | 41 |

* *Source: The Israeli Police, November 2015*

Table No. 18 – Status of Investigated Cases for Incidents of Violence and Racism at Sport Events (2013/4 – 2014/5)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sports season** | **Investigation cases** | **Under investigation** | **Archived** | **Transferred to the District Attorney/****Prosecution Unit** | **Indictments (in cases opened during the season)** | **Indictments (regardless of the date on which the case had been opened)[[3]](#footnote-3)** |
| 2013-14 | 129 | 4 | 114 | 11 | 18 | 25 |
| 2014-15 | 194 | 56 | 94 | 44 | 28 | 41 |

* *Source: The Israeli Police, November 2015*

Table No. 19 – Investigated Cases for Incidents of Racism at Sport Events (2013/4 – 2014/5)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sports season** | **Investigation files** | **Detained** | **Indictments (in cases opened during the season)** | **Indictments (regardless of the date on which the case had been opened)[[4]](#footnote-4)** |
| 2013-14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | - |
| 2014-15 | 14 | 12 | 2 | 3 |

* *Source: The Israeli Police, November 2015*

Table No. 20 – Status of Investigated Cases for Incidents of Racism at Sport Events (2013/4 – 2014/5)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Sports season** | **Investigation cases** | **Under investigation** | **Archived** | **Transferred to the District Attorney/****Prosecution Unit** | **Indictments (in cases opened during the season)** | **Indictments (regardless of the date on which the case had been opened)[[5]](#footnote-5)** |
| 2013-14 | 5 | - | 5 | - | 1 | - |
| 2014-15 | 13 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 3 |

* *Source: The Israeli Police, November 2015*
1. Not including academic tracks under university auspices at academic colleges, discussed separately in the next paragraph. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. These are indictments in cases opened in previous seasons as well. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. These are indictments in cases opened in previous seasons as well. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. These are indictments in cases opened in previous seasons as well. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. These are indictments in cases opened in previous seasons as well. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)