



STATE OF ISRAEL

Ministry of Justice

Annex No. I - Attached to the

17th 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

State of origin		Total	Israeli born	Born abroad
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 <i>The State of Israel v. Yadid Bernstein.</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Eliyahu Eliav Mualem</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Ramzi Zidana</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Ali Salah</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 28635-07-15 <i>State of Israel v. Sultan Takatka</i>	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 <i>State of Israel v. Anonymous (a minor)</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Omar Halwani</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 45421-10-15 <i>The State of Israel v. Annas Ben Osama Khatib</i>	The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence or terrorism.	This case is currently ongoing.	Pending	October 22, 2015
C.C. 46392-10-15 <i>The State of Israel v. Mahmoud Abd Al-Latif</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Aharon Azulai</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 40834-09-15 <i>State of Israel v. Muhammad Kundus</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Gilad Kliener</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 675-08-15 <i>The State of Israel v. Moshe Haim Orbach</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Nissim Hamada</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Ubeida Tawil</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 54328-06-15 <i>State of Israel v. Anonymous et. al. (two minors)</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Anonymous (a minor)</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Sudaki Makat</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 56110-03-15 <i>State of Israel v. Anonymous et. al. (three minors)</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Nimer Assi</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Omar Abu Sara</i>	The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence and incitement to racism.	This case is currently ongoing.	Pending	January 21, 2015

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 44883-12-14 <i>The State of Israel v. Nasser Hidmi</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Omar Ben Taufik Hassan Shalabi</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Nasser Hidmi</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Ibrahim Abadin</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Udai Biumi</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 33819-12-15 <i>State of Israel v. Anonymous (a minor)</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C.4001-05-15 and C.Ap. 5794/15 <i>The State of Israel v. Shlomo and Nachman Twito</i>	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.	<u>Defendant No. 1</u> 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. <u>Defendant No. 2</u> 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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 31351-12-14 <i>The State of Israel v. Yitzhak Gabai</i>	The defendant was indicted for incitement 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: <u>For the arson event:</u> 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). <u>For the possession of knife:</u> two months imprisonment and two months suspended imprisonment for a period of two years of his release. <u>For the incitement offences:</u> ten months imprisonment and four months suspended imprisonment for a period of three years.	December 15, 2014

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 31908-11-14 <i>The State of Israel v. Raz Mizrachi, Oz Danieli and Matan Cohen</i>	The defendants were indicted for prohibited racist expression pursuant to Section 15, <i>Prohibition of Violence in Sports Law</i> 5768-2008.	<u>Defendants no. 1 and 3</u> were sentenced on November 18, 2015 <u>Defendant no. 2</u> was sentenced without a conviction on September 6, 2015.	<u>Defendants 1 and 3</u> were sentenced to six months suspended imprisonment, a fine of 5,000 NIS (1,300 USD) or 1.5 months imprisonment instead. <u>Defendant no. 2</u> was 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 <i>The State of Israel v. Yossef Shalon Priceman and Eitan Plaut</i>	According to the indictment, the defendants attacked an Arab policeman in Yitzhar. The defendants were indicted for: <u>Defendant no. 1</u> : 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. <u>Defendant no. 2</u> : 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. <u>Defendant no. 2</u> was convicted and is yet to be sentenced.	Pending	September 22, 2014

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 35697-09-14 <i>The State of Israel v. Anonymous (a minor)</i>	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, <i>The State of Israel v. Muhammad Siam</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Lior Ben Gabriel Dahan</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 18965-08-14 <i>The State of Israel v. Sliman Shalbaya</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Khammed Al-Ubera</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Shlomi Avraham.</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 11626-06-14 <i>The State of Israel v. Anonymous et. al. (three minors)</i>	<u>All three defendants</u> were indicted for incitement for violence. <u>Defendants 1 and 2</u> 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 <i>The State of Israel v. Anonymous (a minor)</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Anonymous et. al. (three minors)</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 42184-04-14 <i>The State of Israel v. Anonymous et. al. (two minors)</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Yossef Weinberger, Eliran Landau et. al.</i>	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

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 8751-02-14 <i>The State of Israel v. Yehuda Landsberg and Yehuda Savir</i> ; C.C. 8718-02-14 <i>The State of Israel v. Binyamin Richter</i>	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 <i>The State of Israel v. Avraham Binyamin Yahushua Hess</i> .	The defendant was indicted for incitement to violence together with others and incitement for racism.	This case is currently ongoing.	Pending	February 2, 2014

Case details	Relevant offences included in indictment	Current Status	Sentence	Date of Filing the Indictment
C.C. 33865-01-14 <i>The State of Israel v. Basel Wakhed</i>	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

<u>Population</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>
<u>Total Police Personnel</u>	100%	20,443
<u>Israeli citizens of Ethiopian decent</u>	3%	596
<u>Muslims</u>	1.5%	301
<u>Druze</u>	7.8%	1,584
<u>Bedouins</u>	1.1%	222
<u>Christian</u>	1.8%	370
<u>Circassians</u>	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

Party	20th Knesset	
	Knesset Member (KM)	Total

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)	Talab Abu Arar Abdullah Abu Maaruf Masud Ganaim Basel Ghattas Abd Al Hakeem Haj Yahya Yousef Jabareen Ayman Odeh Osama Sa`adi Ahmad Tibi Aida Touma-Sliman Jamal Zahalka Hanin Zoabi	12 (Please note that total representation of the Joint List Party stands at 13 members and includes a Jewish MK (Dov Khenin).
Kadima	Majalli Whbee (Druze)	1
Likud	Ayoob Kara (Druze)	1
Israel Beiteinu	Hamad Amar (Druze)	1
Zionist Camp	Zouheir Bahloul	1
Kulanu	Akram Hasoon (Druze)	1
Meretz	Esawi Frej	1
Total	14 Arab KM and 4 Druze KM	18

- *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

Industrial zone	Total budget (2006 to 2014) (thousands NIS)	Total budget (2006 to 2014) (thousands USD)	Area (net dunams)
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 (Hada)
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 inquiries 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

Population	Elementary school (pupils)	Elementary schools (classrooms)	Junior high school (pupils)	Junior high schools (classrooms)	High school (pupils)	High schools (classrooms)
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 see 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 12 th	Examinees	Entitled to a Certificate
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	Grade	Total	% of Pupils in 12 th grade	Total	% of Pupils in 12 th 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))

Type of Classroom	School year	population	Number of pupils	Number of classrooms
Autism	2015	Bedouin	88	17
		Druze	35	5
		Jewish	6,702	996
		Arab	558	83
	2014	Bedouin	82	15
		Druze	25	4
		Jewish	6,067	887
		Arab	446	68
Severe behavioral/emotional disorders	2015	Bedouin	6	2
		Jewish	10,064	1,254
		Arab	944	112
	2014	Bedouin	12	1
		Jewish	8,524	1,089
		Arab	751	92
Severe mental disorders (mentally disabled)	2015	Jewish	1,818	265
		Arab	133	21
	2014	Jewish	1,596	236
		Arab	105	16
Deaf/hearing impaired with multiple problems	2015	Bedouin	441	56
		Druze	95	15
		Jewish	768	113
		Arab	390	53
	2014	Bedouin	423	55
		Druze	110	15
		Jewish	726	109
		Arab	368	52
Mild mental disabilities with multiple problems	2015	Bedouin	7	1
		Druze	7	1
	2014	Bedouin	32	3
		Arab	19	2
Learning disabilities with multiple problems	2015	Bedouin	576	51
		Druze	679	73
		Jewish	25,590	2,410

		Arab	6,337	580
		Circassian	27	3
	2014	Bedouin	454	41
		Druze	651	72
		Jewish	25,418	2,403
		Arab	5,852	527
		Circassian	32	4
Developmental delay	2015	Bedouin	214	23
		Druze	105	12
		Jewish	5,561	530
		Arab	949	101
	2014	Bedouin	204	21
		Druze	90	10
		Jewish	5,579	513
		Arab	852	90
Linguistically delayed	2015	Bedouin	55	6
		Druze	98	12
		Jewish	4,787	446
		Arab	759	79
	2014	Bedouin	51	5
		Druze	107	11
		Jewish	4,544	431
		Arab	755	78
CP (Cerebral palsy) and severe physical disabilities with multiple problems	2015	Bedouin	94	14
		Druze	25	4
		Jewish	1,299	193
		Arab	343	42
	2014	Bedouin	115	17
		Druze	14	3
		Jewish	1,288	187
		Arab	312	38
Blind/visually impaired with multiple problems	2015	Jewish	76	11
		Arab	114	18
	2014	Jewish	76	11
		Arab	112	16

Mild mental disabilities	2015	Bedouin	505	63
		Druze	93	13
		Jewish	1,402	176
		Arab	714	83
	2014	Bedouin	462	59
		Druze	105	14
		Jewish	1,448	177
		Arab	734	83
Complex-mild mental disabilities	2015	Bedouin	109	16
		Druze	101	15
		Jewish	1,748	271
		Arab	635	91
	2014	Bedouin	102	14
		Druze	112	18
		Jewish	1,593	246
		Arab	619	89
Light mental disabilities with multiple problems	2015	Bedouin	172	15
		Jewish	2,139	250
		Arab	613	67
	2014	Bedouin	138	11
		Jewish	2,033	237
		Arab	557	60
Severe intellectual disability (require nursing)	2015	Bedouin	124	19
		Druze	102	16
		Jewish	1,250	203
		Arab	514	77
	2014	Bedouin	119	17
		Druze	101	18
		Jewish	1,364	220
		Arab	573	84

- 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
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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 7 th and 13 th 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)

Activity	Information	Total number of participants	Participants of the Arab population	Budget
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
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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 universities¹ 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.

¹ Not including academic tracks under university auspices at academic colleges, discussed separately in the next paragraph.

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
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)

² These are indictments in cases opened in previous seasons as well.

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
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
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
2013-14	5	-	5	-	1	-
2014-15	13	1	2	10	2	3

- Source: The Israeli Police, November 2015

³ These are indictments in cases opened in previous seasons as well.

⁴ These are indictments in cases opened in previous seasons as well.

⁵ These are indictments in cases opened in previous seasons as well.