

The Arab Population in Israel 2008

Statisti-**lite** 102



Gil&Moti, "Um El Fahem, Two Domes", 2009

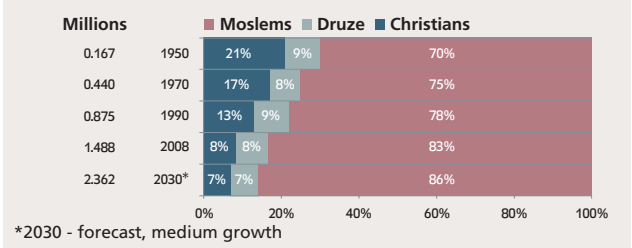


Central Bureau
of Statistics
State of Israel

Population

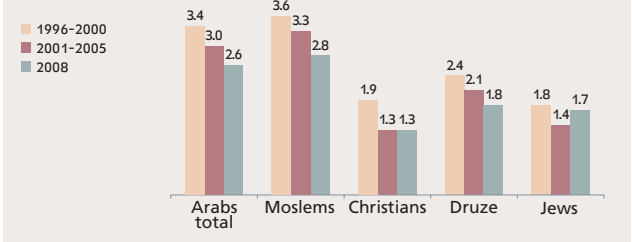
- At the end of 2008 the Arab population in Israel numbered 1.488 million people – 20% of the total population. By 2030 it is expected to number 2.362 million (24%).

1 Arab population, by religion, 1950-2030*, %



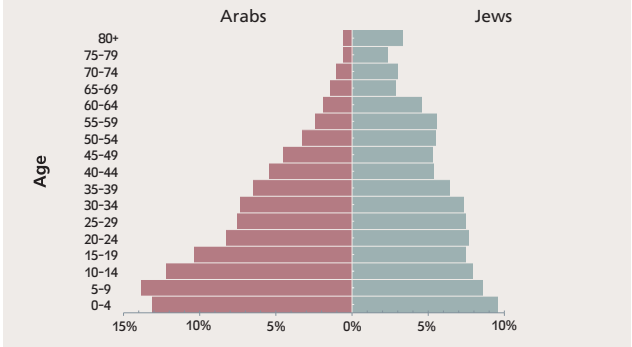
- In 2008 the Arab population increased by 2.6% people, mostly (94%) due to natural increase. By comparison, the population of Egypt grew by 2.2% and that of Jordan – by 2.4%.

2 Rate of increase, by religion, 1996-2000, 2001-2005 (annual averages), 2008, %



- As a result of high fertility, the Arab population is very young. Its median age is 20; for Moslems it is 19, for Druze – 24, and for Christians - 30 The median age of the Jewish population is 31.
- In the Arab population there are 1,035 men per 1,000 women, compared with 970 men per 1,000 women in the Jewish population.

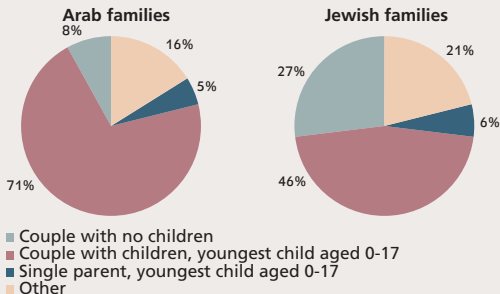
3 Age composition, 2008, %



Families

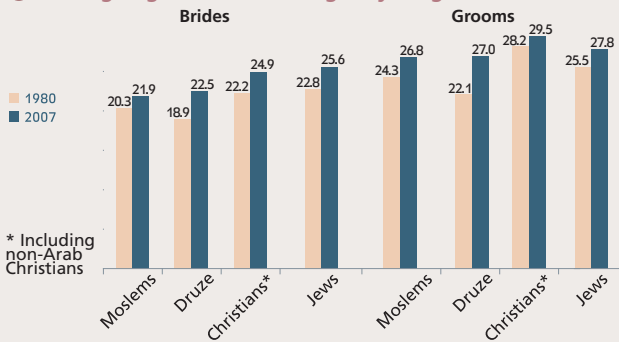
- An Arab family has 4.8 persons on average, compared with 3.5 in a Jewish family. 34% of the Arab families have 6 or more persons, compared with 9% of the Jewish families.
- The average number of persons in a Moslem family is 5, in a Druze family – 4.6, and in a Christian family – 4.

4 Types of families, 2008, %



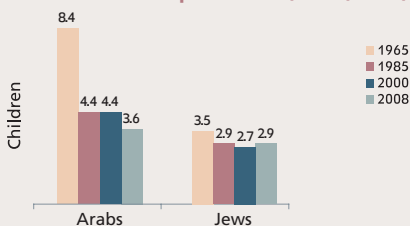
- The difference in the ages of Arab spouses (in first marriage) increased over the years – from 4 to 4.9 years for Moslems and from 3.2 to 4.5 years for Druze - while diminishing for Jewish spouses.

5 Average age at first marriage, by religion, 1980, 2007



- Between the early 1970's and mid 1980s the fertility of Arab women – Moslems, Christians and Druze - has steeply decreased; since then, till 2000 the fertility of Druze women continued decreasing while that of the Moslems remained unchanged; since 2000 the fertility of Moslem women also decreased (by almost one child, on average).

6 Average number of children per woman, 1965, 1985, 2000, 2008



Health

- In 2008 life expectancy of Arab men was 75.9, and of Arab women – 79.7. In the last two decades the difference between life expectancy of Arabs and Jews increased.

7 Life expectancy, 1985-1989, 2008

	Men			Women		
	Arabs	Jews	Difference	Arabs	Jews	Difference
1985-89	72.7	74.1	1.4	75.5	77.8	2.3
2008	75.9	79.9	4.0	79.7	83.3	3.6
Increase	3.2		4.2		4.2	5.5

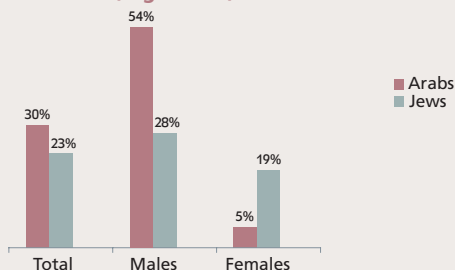
- Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) of the Arab population in Israel decreased from 41 in 1970 to 6.5 in 2008. In Syria it was 15 in 2007, in Jordan – 18, in Lebanon – 26 and in Egypt – 30.

8 Mortality rates (age standardized; per 100,000 residents), by cause and sex, 2007

	Men		Women	
	Arabs	Jews	Arabs	Jews
All causes	564	396	413	280
%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cancer	21.1	27.0	19.6	31.4
Heart diseases	19.5	17.7	15.7	15.0
Cerebrovascular diseases	4.4	5.6	7.5	5.7
Diabetes	8.5	5.6	11.6	5.7
External causes	1.4	1.8	0.7	1.4
Other	45.1	42.3	44.9	40.8

- 34% of the adult Arab population (at ages 20 and over) estimate their health as “very good” (45% of the Jewish population), 41% - as “good” (35%), and 25% as “not good” (20%).
- 15% of the adult Arabs used private health services at least once a year, compared with 18% of the Jews.
- 53% of the adult Arabs had no complementary health insurance (18% of the Jews).
- The rate of smokers among Arab men increased from 44% in 1996 to 54% in 2008, and remained low for Arab women. In the Jewish population rates decreased for both men and women.

9 Percent smokers, aged 21+, 2008

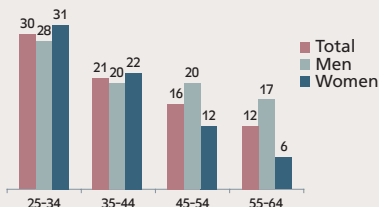


Source: Report of the Minister of Health on Smoking in Israel, 2008

Education

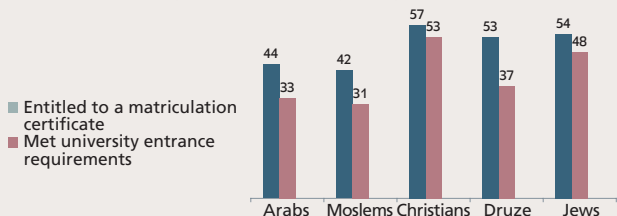
- The median number of years of schooling of the Arab population increased from less than 9 in the late 1980s to 12 in 2008.
- The gender gap in educational attainment has overturned – among younger persons women are more educated than men.

10 Arabs aged 25-64 who studied 13 years or more, by gender and age, 2008, % of age group



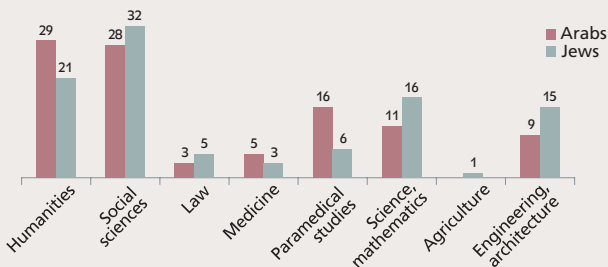
- In the 2007/2008 school year, 44% of Arab 12 grade pupils were entitled to a matriculation certificate – 35% of the boys and 52% of the girls. 33% met university entrance requirements, an increase from 23% in 1996.

11 12 grade pupils entitled to a matriculation certificate (% of all 12 grade pupils), by religion, 2007



- 16% of Arab parents to high-school pupils reported use of private educational services, compared to 44% of Jewish parents.
- In the 2007/2008 academic year Arab students comprised 12% of all first degree students, 6% of second degree students and 4% of third degree students. In teacher training colleges, Arab students comprised 34% of first degree and 23% of second degree students.

12 Students at universities, by field of studies, 2007/2008, %

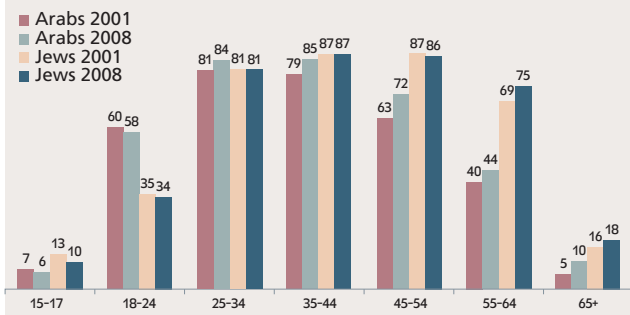


- 24% of all first degree Arab university students study Humanities; 35% – of second degree students; 39% – of third degree students.

Labour Force

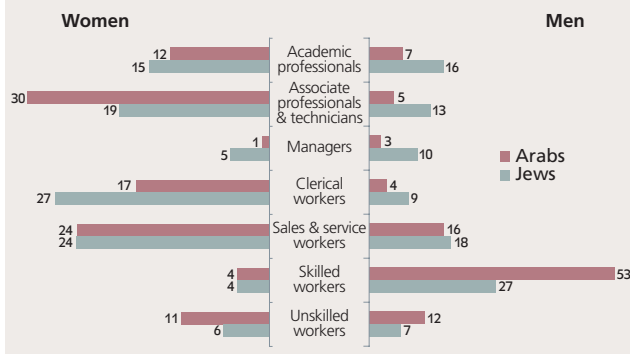
- The proportion of Arab men aged 15+ in the labour force (62%) is almost identical to that of Jewish men. However, the proportion among Arab women (21%) is much lower than that of Jewish women (57%). In 2001 the rates were lower – 60% for Arab men and 18% for Arab women.
- 54% of the Arabs participating in the labour force are 15-34 years old, compared to 39% of the Jews.

13 Men in the labour force, by age, 2001, 2008, %



- 54% of the Arabs participating in the labour force are 15-34 years old, compared to 39% of the Jews.
- 30% of the Arabs participating in the labour force have studied 13 or more years (13% in 1990) – 53% of the women and 22% of the men.
- 84% of the Arab men and 75% of the Arab women holding an academic degree participate in the labour force (compared to 81% and 77% of the Jews, respectively).

14 Employed persons by occupation and sex, 2008, %

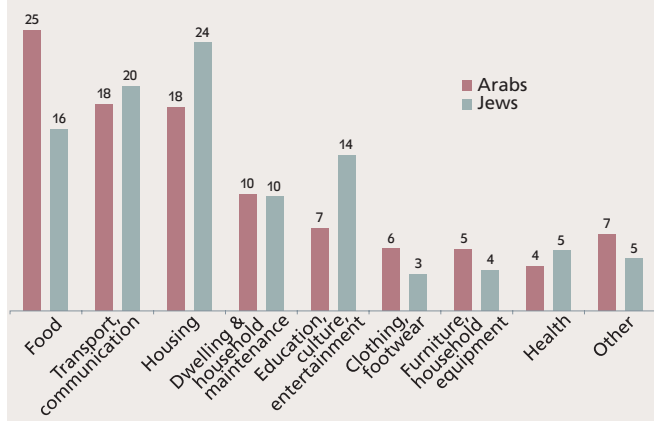


- 25% of all employed Arab men work in construction (21% in 2001), 19% - in commerce and 17% – in manufacturing (similar rates to 2001). Among Arab employed women the share of those working in education rose (from 35% in 2001 to 43% in 2008), and in manufacturing – decreased (from 12% to 6%).
- The share of persons employed in part-time jobs is 12% for Arab men, 19% for Jewish men, 46% for Arab women and 38% for Jewish women.

Standard of Living

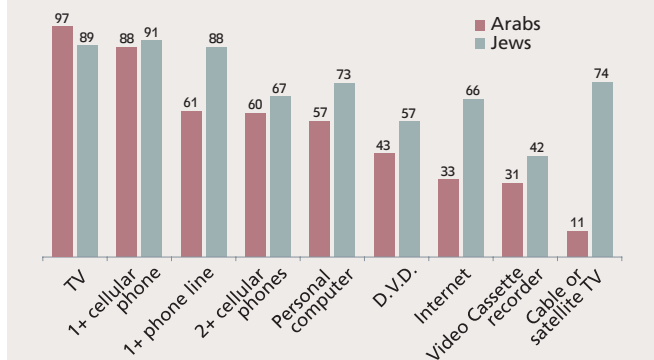
- In 2008 the average gross hourly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.9 – NIS 29.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Womens' wages is higher mainly as a result of the higher level of education of Arab women in the labour force relative to men.
- On average, the income of Arab wage earners was 61% the amount earned by Jewish wage earners (58% for men and 72% for woman). In 2003 the ratio was 69%.
- 79% of the total income of Arab households derives from work (78% in Jewish households), 17% - from National Insurance allowances and subsidies (9%), and the rest – from other sources.
- In Arab households, the largest expenditure is for food, and in Jewish households – for housing.

15 Monthly consumption expenditure of households, 2008, %



- 85% of all Arab households own the dwellings they live in, compared with 67% of the Jewish households.
- The average number of rooms in an Arab dwelling is 3.7, and in a Jewish dwelling – 3.8

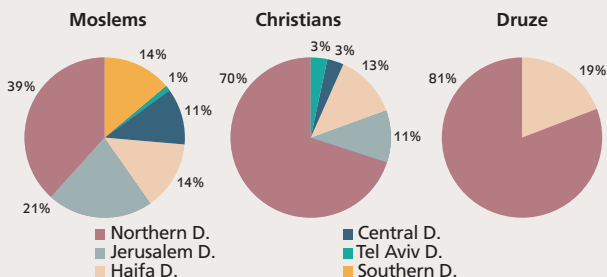
16 Household ownership of selected durable goods, 2008, %



Geographical Distribution

- 44% of the Arab inhabitants reside in the Northern district, and constitute 53% of the total population there.
- 19% of the Arab population live in the Jerusalem district (almost all of them in the city of Jerusalem) and comprise 31% of its population (in the city of Jerusalem they comprise 35% of the population).

17 Arab population, by religion and district, 2008, %



- In 129 localities, Arab inhabitants comprise almost the entire population – 92 localities have more than 2,000 inhabitants, and 37 have less than 2,000.
- In the early 1980s, 50% of the Arab population lived in localities numbering less than 10,000 inhabitants each; in 2008, 50% of them lived in localities numbering between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants
- In Nazareth - the largest Arab city – there are 66,400 inhabitants.

18 Selected characteristics of the Arab population, by district, 2008

	Total	Jerusalem District	Northern District	Haifa District	Central District	Tel Aviv District	Southern District
Population (000)	1,488	278	661	214	145	18	171
Population (%)	100	19	44	14	10	1	21
% Increase	2.6	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.8	4.5
% Arabs of total population	20	31	53	24	8	1	16
% Moslems of all Arabs	83	95	72	82	97	79	100
% Aged 0-14	39	41	36	36	40	34	55
Births per women	3.6	4.0	2.9	3.2	3.6	3.3	6.9
Infant Mortality Rate*	6.8	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.5	(5.2)	10.5
*average 2006-2008	()Datum with a relatively high sampling error.						

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