Labour Force

- The proportion of Arab men aged 15+ in the labour force (63%) 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.

- 30% of the Arabs participating in the labour force have studied 13 or more years (13% in 1990 - 53% of the women and 23% 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).

The share of persons employed in part-time jobs is 12% for Jews and 10% for Arabs.

- In 2008 the average gross hourly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.8 – NIS 25.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women’s 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 women). 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.

- 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.

In 1990 15-34 year olds made up 29% of the Arab working population; in 2001 the proportion was 31%.

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).

- 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; 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.

- 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).

- 54% of the Arabs participating in the labour force are 15-34 years old, compared to 39% of the Jews.

- In 2001 the proportion of Arab men aged 15+ in the labour force (63%) 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.

- 30% of the Arabs participating in the labour force have studied 13 or more years (13% in 1990 - 53% of the women and 23% 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).

- In 2008 the average gross hourly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.8 – NIS 25.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women’s 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 women). 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- In 2008 the average gross hourly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.8 – NIS 25.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women’s 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.

- 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.

- 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.
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%.

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%).

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.

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.


- Men
  - Arabs: 75.9
  - Jews: 79.7
  - Difference: 3.8

- Women
  - Arabs: 79.7
  - Jews: 83.3
  - Difference: 3.6

In 2008, among all social groups, smoking rates were higher among men than among women. In the Jewish population rates decreased for both men and women.

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.

The gender gap in educational attainment has overturned – among younger persons women are more educated than men.

The average number of persons in a Moslem family is 5, in a Druze family – 4.6, and in a Christian family – 4.

The average number of persons in a Moslem family is 5, in a Druze family – 4.6, and in a Christian family – 4.


- 1965: Arabs 6.4, Jews 4.4
- 1985: Arabs 6.4, Jews 4.4
- 2000: Arabs 5.3, Jews 3.9
- 2008: Arabs 5.2, Jews 3.9

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.

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


- 1965: Arabs 6.4, Jews 4.4
- 1985: Arabs 6.4, Jews 4.4
- 2000: Arabs 5.3, Jews 3.9
- 2008: Arabs 5.2, Jews 3.9


- 1965: Arabs 6.4, Jews 4.4
- 1985: Arabs 6.4, Jews 4.4
- 2000: Arabs 5.3, Jews 3.9
- 2008: Arabs 5.2, Jews 3.9


- 1965: Arabs 6.4, Jews 4.4
- 1985: Arabs 6.4, Jews 4.4
- 2000: Arabs 5.3, Jews 3.9
- 2008: Arabs 5.2, Jews 3.9

Percentage smokers, aged 21+, 2008

- Percentage: Arabs 29%, Jews 36%

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.

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.

The gender gap in educational attainment has overturned – among younger persons women are more educated than men.

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

- 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%.

**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 – 4.5, and in a Christian family – 4.

**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.

**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.
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%).

- 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.

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

The median number of years of schooling 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.

The gender gap in educational attainment has overturned – among younger persons women are more educated than men.

- In 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.

16% of Arab parents to high-school pupils reported use of private educational services, compared to 44% of Jewish parents.

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.

- 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.

- In 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.

16% of Arab parents to high-school pupils reported use of private educational services, compared to 44% of Jewish parents.

In 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.

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.


- 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.

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

- 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.

- 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.

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.

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.

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.

The median number of years of schooling 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.

The gender gap in educational attainment has overturned – among younger persons women are more educated than men.

- The gender gap in educational attainment has overturned – among younger persons women are more educated than men.

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.

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.

- The median number of years of schooling 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.

The gender gap in educational attainment has overturned – among younger persons women are more educated than men.

- The gender gap in educational attainment has overturned – among younger persons women are more educated than men.

- The gender gap in educational attainment has overturned – among younger persons women are more educated than men.
### Population

- **Arab population, by religion, 1950-2030**, %
  - **2030 - forecast, medium growth.**

### Families

- **Rate of increase, by religion, 1996-2000, 2001-2005** (annual averages, 2006, %)
  - **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.

### Health

- **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.**

### 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 narrowed among younger persons who are more educated than men.

- **16% of Arab parents to high-school pupils reported use of private educational services, compared to 44% of Jewish parents.**
  - 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. 53% met university entrance requirements, an increase from 23% in 1996.

- **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.”**

---

**Types of families, 2008, %**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of families</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Moslems</th>
<th>Christians</th>
<th>Druze</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Single parent, youngest child aged 0-17</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>43%</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple with children, youngest child aged 0-7</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Couple with no children</td>
<td>21%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Arabs, Jews, Difference**


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

- **In 2008 life expectancy of Arab men was 79.5, and of Arab women - 79.7.**
  - In the last two decades the difference between life expectancy of Arabs and Jews increased.

- **Life expectancy, 1985-1989, 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>74.1</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>76.1</td>
<td>83.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>79.9</td>
<td>83.3</td>
<td>3.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender and age</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender and age</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender and age</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender and age</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>26.0</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>23.7</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>3.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Arabs</th>
<th>Jews</th>
<th>Difference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The share of employed 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.
- 30% of the Arabs participating in the labour force have studied 13 or more years (13% in 1990) – 53% of the women and 23% 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).

The proportion of Arab men aged 15+ in the labour force is 62%, identical to that of Jewish men. However, the proportion among Arab women 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.
- 30% of the Arabs participating in the labour force have studied 13 or more years (13% in 1990) – 53% of the women and 23% of the men.
- 84% of Arab men and 75% of Arab women holding an academic degree participate in the labour force (compared to 81% and 77% of the Jews, respectively).

The average weekly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.9 – NIS 29.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women's wages are higher mainly as a result of the higher level of education of Arab women in the labour force relative to men.

- 85% of all Arab households own the dwellings they live in, compared with 67% of the Jewish households.
- 84% of Arab men and 75% of Arab women holding an academic degree participate in the labour force (compared to 81% and 77% of the Jews, respectively).

- 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 23% of the men.
- 84% of Arab men and 75% of Arab women holding an academic degree participate in the labour force (compared to 81% and 77% of the Jews, respectively).

The average weekly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.9 – NIS 29.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women's wages are higher mainly as a result of the higher level of education of Arab women in the labour force relative to men.

- 85% of all Arab households own the dwellings they live in, compared with 67% of the Jewish households.
- 84% of Arab men and 75% of Arab women holding an academic degree participate in the labour force (compared to 81% and 77% of the Jews, respectively).

The average weekly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.9 – NIS 29.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women's wages are higher mainly as a result of the higher level of education of Arab women in the labour force relative to men.

- 85% of all Arab households own the dwellings they live in, compared with 67% of the Jewish households.
- 84% of Arab men and 75% of Arab women holding an academic degree participate in the labour force (compared to 81% and 77% of the Jews, respectively).

The average weekly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.9 – NIS 29.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women's wages are higher mainly as a result of the higher level of education of Arab women in the labour force relative to men. The average number of rooms in an Arab dwelling is 3.7, and in a Jewish dwelling – 3.8.

• 54% of the Arab population reside in the Northern district, which constitutes 33% of the total population there.
• 19% of the Arab population reside in the Jerusalem district (almost all of them in the city of Jerusalem) which comprises 31% of its population (in the city of Jerusalem they comprise 35% of the population).
• 19% of the Arab population reside in the Jerusalem district (almost all of them in the city of Jerusalem) which comprises 31% of its population (in the city of Jerusalem they comprise 35% of the population).

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. Women's wages are higher mainly as a result of the higher level of education of Arab women in the labour force relative to men.

- 85% of all Arab households own the dwellings they live in, compared with 67% of the Jewish households.
- 84% of Arab men and 75% of Arab women holding an academic degree participate in the labour force (compared to 81% and 77% of the Jews, respectively).

The average weekly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.9 – NIS 29.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women's wages are higher mainly as a result of the higher level of education of Arab women in the labour force relative to men. The average number of rooms in an Arab dwelling is 3.7, and in a Jewish dwelling – 3.8.

• 54% of the Arab population reside in the Northern district, which constitutes 33% of the total population there.
• 19% of the Arab population reside in the Jerusalem district (almost all of them in the city of Jerusalem) which comprises 31% of its population (in the city of Jerusalem they comprise 35% of the population).

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. Women's wages are higher mainly as a result of the higher level of education of Arab women in the labour force relative to men. The average number of rooms in an Arab dwelling is 3.7, and in a Jewish dwelling – 3.8.

- 54% of the Arab population reside in the Northern district, which constitutes 33% of the total population there.
- 19% of the Arab population reside in the Jerusalem district (almost all of them in the city of Jerusalem) which comprises 31% of its population (in the city of Jerusalem they comprise 35% of the population).

The average weekly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.9 – NIS 29.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women's wages are higher mainly as a result of the higher level of education of Arab women in the labour force relative to men.
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.
- 30% of the Arabs participating in the labour force have studied 13 or more years (13% in 1990) - 53% of the women and 23% 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).
- 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 36% 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 25.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women’s 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.
- 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.

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).

- 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 live in localities numbering between 10,000 and 50,000 inhabitants.
- In Nazareth - the largest Arab city - there are 66,400 inhabitants.

- 54% 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).

- In 1990, 61% of the Arab population were under 15 years old, and 13% were 60 years old or older. In 2001, 54% of the Arab population were aged 15-60 years old, compared to 69% of the Jews.
- The average number of rooms in an Arab dwelling is 3.7, and in a Jewish dwelling – 3.8
- In Arab households, the largest expenditure is for food, and in Jewish households – for housing.
- 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.
- 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.
Labour Force

- The proportion of Arab men aged 15+ in the labour force (63%) 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.
- 30% of the Arabs participating in the labour force have studied 13 or more years (13% in 1990) - 53% of the women and 23% 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).
- 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 women employed in education (from 35% in 2001 to 43% in 2008), 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 25.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women’s 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.

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).
- 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.

- In 2008 the average gross hourly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.9 – NIS 25.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women’s 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.

- In 2008 the average gross hourly income of Arab wage earners was NIS 29.9 – NIS 25.6 for men and NIS 31 for women. Women’s 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.

The Central Bureau of Statistics

Internet: www.cbs.gov.il
E-mail: info@cbs.gov.il
Phone: 972-2-6592666

Editor of Statisti-lite series: Nurit Yaffe  Graphic Design: Studio Aleph