

Source Sheet Companion

Fact Sheet: Exploring the Topics of Arab Citizens and Jewish-Arab Relations in Israel

This source sheet companion lists the sources utilized in the Fact Sheet, offers resources for further learning, and shares additional information. We hope you take advantage of these sources to learn more about Arab citizens of Israel and to support your efforts to educate others.

It is important to share some notes on the numbers and sources we used to create the Fact Sheet. Most of the statistics come from [the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics \(CBS\)](#). The CBS does not offer a clear description of which people are included in its “Arab” category in reports. In many instances, in addition to Arab citizens of Israel, it likely includes Druze Golan Heights Residents and East Jerusalem Residents. For more information on these distinctions, please see the Basic Distinctions Between Legal Statuses of Arabic Speaking Populations in Israel and the Palestinian Territories resource. Due to these discrepancies, and the broad challenges to quality data collection and analyses related to Arab society in Israel, the numbers in the resource should be taken as approximations. It is possible you will see another resource from a reputable source with different numbers. These issues on their own are revealing of the challenges related to planning effectively for Israel’s Arab minority and understanding the complexities of Arab citizens’ experiences.

SECTION 1: KEY TERMS

A. Population size

1. Israeli CBS. “[Population by Population Group](#)”. 15 September 2022.
2. Israeli CBS. “[Population of Israel on the Eve of 2022](#)”. 30 December 2021.
3. There is no consensus or official numbers on the number of people holding East Jerusalem residency status. The numbers provided in the fact sheet are approximations from our research and discussions with partners in the field. For example [the most recent CBS Report states](#) there are 366,797 Arabs living in Jerusalem. Its [2022 Media Release](#) on Muslims states 362,000 Muslims live in Jerusalem. A 2020 [Reuters article](#) estimated that there are 340,000 Palestinian East Jerusalem Residents.
 - o In addition to East Jerusalem residents, the 1.5 million number for Arab society in Israel also includes 24,000 Druze residents of the Golan Heights. Like East Jerusalem residents, this population, which lives on land annexed by Israel following 1967, has residency status rather than citizenship. For more information on these distinctions, please see the Basic Distinctions Between Legal Statuses of Arabic Speaking Populations in Israel and the Palestinian Territories resource.

B. Identity, religious, and cultural diversity within Arab society

4. ‘48ers is not a common term in English, but Arab citizens of Israel frequently use it to refer to themselves or in discourse among Palestinians. ‘48ers, refers to the 1948 War. It describes the people who were within Israel in the 1949 Armistice line and their descendants.
5. **Muslim:** Israeli CBS. “[The Muslim Population in Israel: 2022](#)”. 6 July 2022.
 - o At the end of 2021, 1.707 million Muslims lived in Israel, nearly all of whom are Arab, comprising 18% of Israeli society.

- o The above report offers lots of additional data in English for further learning.
6. **Christian:** Israeli CBS. "[Christmas 2021—Christians in Israel](#)". 21 December 2021. (Hebrew).
- o Christian Arabs comprise about 1.5% of Israel's population and 7% of the Arab population within Israel. Nazareth and Haifa have the largest Christian Arab populations in Israel.
 - o Further learning in English: This [Times of Israel article](#) summarizes the December 2021 report linked above and offers additional perspectives. Additionally, you can see the 2020 version of the annual Christmas report from the CBS [here](#).
7. **Druze:** Israeli CBS. "[The Druze Population of Israel On the Occasion of the Nabi Shu'ayb Festival](#)". 24 April 2022.
- o Druze comprise 7.6% of Israel's Arab population, with the largest Druze population centers being Yarka and Daliyat ak-Karmel.
 - o While the vast majority of Druze hold Israeli citizenship, 24,000 who live in the Golan Heights have residency status. For more information on these distinctions, please see the Basic Distinctions Between Legal Statuses of Arabic Speaking Populations in Israel and the Palestinian Territories resource.
 - o The above report offers lots of additional data in English for further learning. To learn more, see IATF's Fact Sheet on Israel's Druze Population [here](#).
8. **Negev Bedouin:** There are not reliable or consistent data on the Negev Bedouin population. You can read more about this challenge in a [Haaretz article](#) here. IATF uses a 300,000 estimate based on our consultations with experts and the field. This number is also cited in [Ben Gurion University's Negev Bedouin database](#).
- o To learn more about Israel's Negev Bedouin population, explore IATF's resource on the Bedouin community [here](#).
 - o In addition to the Negev Bedouin population, Israel has much smaller Bedouin communities in the Galilee region. The heritage, affiliations, culture, and socioeconomic experiences of these northern communities are distinct from Negev Bedouin populations. Most Israeli data concerning Bedouin relate to Negev Bedouin.
9. Unrecognized Bedouin villages are communities that are not legally recognized or formally zoned or planned by the Israeli government. Primarily located in rural areas, most unrecognized villages are in the Negev and some are in the Galilee. In many cases, unrecognized villages lack key infrastructure including roads, water, and electricity. An estimated 100,000 Bedouin live in unrecognized villages.

SECTION 2: GEOGRAPHY

10. **Triangle Region:** TOI Staff. "[Report: Netanyahu suggested to US that Arab Israeli towns be placed in Palestine](#)". Times of Israel. 4 February 2020.
- o Concentrated in central and northern West sections of the country, many of the "Triangle" communities lie in close proximity to the West Bank.
 - o It has a predominately Muslim population and is traditionally an agricultural region. Umm Al Fahm is the biggest city in the region.

11. **Negev:** See footnote 8 for our note about our estimate for the Bedouin population in the Negev.
- o Rahat, Israel's only Bedouin city, is located in the Negev and is quickly becoming the largest Arab city in Israel.
12. **North and Galilee:** Israeli CBS. "[Population by District and Religion 2020](#)". 31 March 2021.
- o More than half of Arab citizens live in this region, which includes Nazareth, the largest Arab city in Israel.
13. **Mixed Cities:** Ilan Amit and Liron Shoham. "[Arab Communities and Arab-Jewish Relations in Israeli Mixed Cities](#)". Inter-Agency Task Force on Israeli Arab Issues. 13 October 2021.
- o The term "mixed cities" is often used to refer only to the cities that historically have had a large percentages of Jewish and Arab citizens. Today, however, other cities in Israel have significant Arab populations and have come to be treated by the Israeli government and civil society organizations as mixed cities. See the above report for more details on this term and its use.
 - The "traditional" mixed cities are: Jerusalem (even though the majority of Arabic-speakers do not hold Israeli citizenship), Haifa, Lod, Ramle, Akko, and Tel Aviv-Jaffa.
 - Additional mixed cities are: Nof HaGalil and Ma'alot-Tarshisha. Beer Sheva is sometimes included as well.
 - Mixed cities were flashpoints of intracommunal violence in May 2021, making headlines. The resource linked above offers a much more detailed examination of the topic of mixed cities in the context of these events.

SECTION 3: JEWISH-ARAB RELATIONS

14. **Shared Society:** The number of NGOs is an IATF estimate from ongoing research.
15. **Language Barriers:** Both Jewish and Arab citizens are often far from fluent in each other's languages when they graduate from high school, with very few Jews in Israel speaking much Arabic at all. This barrier contributes to the limited interactions between these population groups. We chose to focus on Arabic-speakers limited Hebrew abilities because this is a major obstacle to finding employment in a primarily Hebrew-speaking economy, exacerbating socioeconomic gaps.
16. **Survey on Tensions:** David Rosenberg. "[‘There Are Tensions Every Day’: Jewish-Arab Relations, Five Months After Riots Rocked Israel](#)". Haaretz. 20 October 2021.

SECTION 4: SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

17. **Local Economy:** Israeli CBS. "[List of Municipal Authorities by District and Socioeconomic Cluster](#)". 2017.
- o This statistic means that out of 10 possible rankings of socioeconomic strength, 95% of Arab municipalities fall in the 4 lowest categories.
 - o Although this resource is from 2017, the information remains by and large accurate

in 2022. Confirmed through a conversation with Enya Bana from the Arab Center for Alternative Planning in April 2022.

- o There are 78 Arab local authorities in Israel. This includes 134 Arab towns and villages. Confirmed through a conversation with Enya Bana from the Arab Center for Alternative planning in April 2022.
- o For a detailed examination of urban planning issues in Arab society, see IATF's 2020 report on the topic [here](#).

18–19. **Employment Rates and Poverty Rates:** Daphna Aviram-Nitzan and Nasreen Haddad Haj-Yahya. "[Arabs in the Labor Market and COVID-19](#)". Israeli Democracy Institute. 9 March 2021.

- o This source has other useful statistics on the economic challenges faced by Arab families and the impact of COVID-19.
- o Employment Diversity is also an important issue for socioeconomic development in Arab society. As larger portions of Arab society complete higher education, the number of Arab employees in influential or high-earning industries has increased; however, gaps remain and representation is uneven:

Underrepresented:

- 12.2% of government employees are Arab after a decade of intensive efforts to increase representation. However, this representation is disproportionately in the Ministry of Health (where 2/3 of Arab civil servants are employed). Source: "[Government of Israel as a Diverse Employer: The Civil Service Commission 2019 Diversity Report](#)." Inter-Agency Task Force on Israeli Arab Issues. 27 August 2020.
- In 2021, 1.8% of Israel's high-tech workforce was Arab.

Overrepresented:

- 25% of Israel's physicians, 24% of its nurses and 47% of its pharmacists are Arab. Arab medical professionals were publicly on the front lines fighting COVID-19. Source: Yaron, Lee. "[Arab Israelis Fight Coronavirus as First-class Doctors but Second-class Citizens](#)". Haaretz. 17 May 2020.
- Teachers: The number of Arab citizens, particularly women, are choosing to study education outpaces the jobs available in the sector.

20. **COVID-19:** Bank of Israel. "[Bank of Israel 2020 Report](#)". 6 April 2021. (Hebrew).

- o For an English-language summary of the above resource, see [here](#).

21. **Employment rates and salaries:** Israeli Knesset Research and Information Center. "[Data on employment and wages in Arab society, with an emphasis on the high-tech industry](#)." 20 September 2020.

22. **Socioeconomic Development:** To learn more about Resolution 550, see this IATF resource [here](#).

SECTION 5: EDUCATION

23. **Number of students:** Calculations came from adding data from Israeli CBS. Schools, Classes, and Students in Primary and Secondary Education. 10 October 2021 [here](#) and [here](#).
24. **Higher education gaps:** Council for Higher Education. "[Accessibility of higher education in the Arab Sector](#)". 10 October 2021.
25. **Matriculation certificate:** Israeli CBS. "[Matriculation Examinees by Entitlement to a Certificate and Select Characteristics](#)". 28 October 2021.

SECTION 6: POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

26. These numbers are accurate as of December 1, 2022. [Click here](#) for the most current list of all Knesset members by political party.
 - o Ra'am, the Islamic party, has 5 Arab MKs; Hadash-Ta'al has 4 Arab MKs. In the previous Knesset, Arab Members of Knesset also represented non-traditionally Arab parties but that is not the case in this government. Yisrael Beiteynu has 1 Druze MK.
27. To learn more about these trends and the prior 2021 election results, see these [IATF resources](#). To follow current events in Israel related to Arab citizens, you can subscribe to IATF's weekly media update.