



5

Arab Society in Israel

Population, Society, Economy

Electronic database

Editor: Ramsees Gharrah

מכון ון ליר בירושלים
THE VAN LEER JERUSALEM INSTITUTE
معهد فان لير في القدس

The Van Leer Jerusalem Institute

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Foreword: The dawning of a new era: An e-book of data

Hanna Herzog

The Van Leer Jerusalem Institute's statistical project, which documents the characteristics of Arab society in Israel and the changes taking place within it, is changing its form and becoming part of the digital world. *Arab Society in Israel (5): Population, Society, Economy* ushers in this change. From now on, the data files will appear on the Institute's website and will be accessible to anyone interested in a broad view of Arab society over time. This statistical undertaking began in 2005. The decision to focus on Palestinian citizens of Israel was made in the wake of the events of October 2000, which changed the public discourse in Israel. The Institute sought to create a database, as part of its Civil Society in Israel umbrella, that would make possible a deep understanding of Arab society in Israel and of the processes of change within it and that would serve scholars, planners, and decision makers. The project is well suited to the goals of the Institute as a whole and the Civil Society in Israel umbrella in particular: fostering and strengthening civil society as one of the foundations of democracy in Israel and as the basis of an egalitarian, pluralistic, and tolerant society. One cannot achieve these goals without a thorough acquaintance with the milieu and living conditions of Arab citizens, who constitute 17 percent of the country's citizens.

One might ask why there is a need for a separate book of data on Arabs if they, like all the citizens of Israel, are included in the data gathered from various sources by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the National Insurance Institute (Bituah Leumi), two main sources of information on Israel's population. The rich database built by these state institutions is indeed an important and reliable source. The main problem is not a lack of data but rather the way it is sorted, categorized, and presented, or in the words of Anat Leibler (1998), "the way statistics participates in social architecture." Indeed, it was the publication of these databases that spurred us to rethink the established categories, the way the data—especially those relating to Palestinian citizens—are presented, and what one could learn

about Arab society if one changed the conventional categories and the traditional analysis.

The definition of Israel as a Jewish state made a binary sorting of its citizens as Jews and non-Jews the point of departure for the CBS's presentation of data. The category of non-Jews includes Arabs and members of other religions other than Judaism. True, over the years this category has been replaced in some CBS publications by the category of "Arabs and others." Moreover, since the 1995 census, new classifications have been established: "Jews" and "others," the latter category includes, with no subdivisions of religion and origin, all non-Jews including, both Muslim, Christians and Druze Arabs , and non-Arab Christians, such as immigrants from the Former Soviet Union. But the new classification did not eradicate the dichotomous approach that distinguishes between Jews and Arabs. And this clear dichotomy does not remain within the confines of statistical yearbooks but rather seeps into the public consciousness, influencing the perceptions and thought processes of decision makers, government and public authorities, and even scholars (Haidar 2005). This pattern of thinking contributes greatly to the perception of the Arab population as a monolithic bloc and to the ignoring of such differences as ethnicity, geographical region, age group, and income level. Similarly, there is no distinction between the Arab citizens of the state and the Arab residents who were added to this category, in the wake of the Six Day War (the residents of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights) or because of political considerations (refugees from Lebanon, collaborators).

The Arab Society in Israel project seeks to overcome a variety of stumbling blocks and to focus on the Palestinian citizens of Israel, deepening and broadening knowledge about the many aspects and facets of the Arab population, just as the statistical analyses do with regard to Jewish citizens. In this sense, we see this endeavor not only as an academic project but also as an undertaking with social goals, because the data make it possible to analyze trends in Arab society in Israel, to identify phenomena that are common to the subgroups within it, and to compare these trends to those in Jewish society. The data presented in the book constitute the basis for sociological, economic, and political analyses and can serve both as a research tool and as the grounds for social action.

In each of the books in this series, five areas are presented in great detail: demographics, work, standard of living, schooling and higher education, and

local government (this last category has been added since the second book). Other areas have been highlighted in individual books in the series: health (book 2); perceptions regarding select aspects of life (book 4); and profiles of Arab localities (book 5). Book 5 makes an additional contribution by presenting a developmental perspective in summary tables of data on select measures, from the years 2001–2009. It also compares some of the trends to those in the Jewish population. Like the data publications of the CBS, this book aims to be accessible to as broad an audience as possible. Therefore, in addition to the data tables, at the beginning of each chapter there is a summary of select findings and a visual presentation of the findings in graphs and diagrams (starting in book 3).

The painstaking work of analysis will certainly be carried out by scholars, but I would like to generalize and point out a continuing trend: a rise in education, a rise in participation in the labor force, a rise in the level of employment and in the percentage of those who work outside their place of residence, and a drop in the rate of unemployment in the Arab population—measures that attest to social mobility (in 2008–2009 this trend came to a stop, but it is to be hoped that it is only a temporary stop). In each of the measures presented, the improvement in the status of women stands out. Various studies of the role of Palestinian women citizens of Israel in social and civil activity show that women translate these achievements into action. They make use of their improved position to change their status, both within their society and within Israeli society as a whole (Abu-Rabia-Queder and Weiner-Levy 2010). At the same time, various measures show the differences within the Arab population, based on geographical location, religion, or gender, thus breaking down the stereotypes of the Arab population. Nevertheless, it is important to point out, yet again, that despite the positive trend, a comparison with the Jewish population reveals deep differences and continuing inequality.

The data gathered in the Arab Society in Israel project are a rich source for analysis of this society. A first fruit derived from this database is Aziz Haidar's study on the growth of the Arab middle class and its characteristics. Haidar's project is notable because, apart from conducting his own study, he established at the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute a research group of Arab and Jewish scholars, both senior and junior, who explore the middle classes of Arabs, Mizrahi Jews, and ultra-Orthodox Jews. This combination not only cross-pollinates the research, it also creates the basis for a different discourse

and a thrashing out of problems from new perspectives in an attempt to understand society from the viewpoint of marginalized groups, and to expose their similarities and differences. The knowledge base created in this project is the foundation for dialogue between Jews and Arabs, which is undoubtedly the true challenge of the Arab Society in Israel project.

Many people took part in rising to this challenge and all deserve congratulations and thanks. Thanks to Dr. Shimshon Zelniker, under whose directorship of the Institute the idea for the project was conceived and implemented. Thanks to Prof. Gabriel Motzkin, the current director of the Institute, who enthusiastically adopted the project and supports its continued existence, including its entry into the digital world. Special thanks to Ramsees Gharrah, the statistical editor, who has been with the project from its inception and is continuing to lead it as editor-in-chief, with unparalleled dedication and professionalism, in its new form of publication. Thanks, too, to the members of the steering committee; the editors of the books in the series: Prof. Aziz Haidar, Dr. Adel Manna, and Prof. Rassem Khamaisi; Mahmoud Khatib, who helped in the processing of the statistical data; and Hanan Saadi, coordinator of the Civil Society in Israel umbrella, who has devotedly contributed to this project since its inception. Thanks to Sara Soreni, former head of the publications department, under whose aegis the first three books appeared; to Dr. Tal Kohavi, her successor, who with unlimited dedication is continuing to advance the project and usher it into the new era; and to Yona Ratzon, the book's producer. Thanks to Dr. Ahmad Hleihel, who translated the data files into English; to Esther Hecht, who translated the text into English; and to Kinneret Yifrach, the copy editor. Thanks to the Ford Foundation, which has supported and funded the project from the start; to the foundation's Israel director, Aaron Back, whose engagement with the project made this support possible; and to Sandra Fine, who maintained relations with the foundation. Finally, a big thank you to Shimon Alon, the general manager of the Institute, who believes in the project and promotes it untiringly, and without whom it would never have come to fruition.

To all of you, our deepest gratitude.

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General notes

1. The sources of the tables used in each chapter are provided in the introduction to the chapter. Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) is the primary source of the data; a note below each table that is not from the CBS indicates its source.
2. The tables are based on CBS surveys and on data published by the National Insurance Institute. Thus, most of the definitions in this book are the official definitions provided by those sources.
3. Place of residence of the Arab population is not defined uniformly throughout this book, but the differences are minor. This lack of uniformity derives from the different definitions of the variables by each of the sources. The main difference arose from the difficulty of identifying Arabs who live in mixed Arab-Jewish localities and from the fact that some of the data—for example, in the section on wages by locality—refer to localities, rather than to individuals. In another section that deals with poverty, for example, the data are based on the CBS income survey in which nationality is indicated but the district of living is not indicated consistently, so that here, too, identifying details are incomplete. Thus, place of residence is defined anew in each chapter.
4. In some of the tables, some of the numbers that were not originally integers were rounded to the nearest integer. Thus, their sum may differ from the total that appears in the table, which is the sum of the original, unrounded numbers.
5. Selected findings in the first five chapters are accompanied by one or more tables that summarize the data and by graphs. The tables are meant to describe the developments in the Arab population in terms of the main measures selected, between 2001 (the year to which the data in *The Book of Arab Society in Israel [1]* relate) and 2009 (the year to which most of the data in the current volume relate), and the graphs offer a visual depiction of some of the data.
6. The data in some of the tables are estimates regarding the Arab population in Israel. They are based on samples and may be subject to sampling and other errors (for example, errors in the respondents' understanding of the questions or in the recording of answers), especially with regard to very small subgroups in the population.

Chapter 1: Demographics

Source of the data

The tables comprise demographic data from Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) pertaining to the Arab population, specifically, data with regard to which it was possible to ascertain that they pertain to Arabs who were living within Israel's boundaries before 1967. In accordance with our definitions, we excluded the Arab population of East Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and the population of the Circassian localities (Kafr Kama and Reihania). However, because of various constraints,[1] in doing so we also excluded Arab citizens of Israel who lived in East Jerusalem neighborhoods, primarily in Beit Safafa. Similarly, by presenting the population of the Circassian localities, we excluded a small number of their inhabitants who are Arabs. We also excluded Lebanese Arabs who settled in Israel following Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon.

Description of the tables and the sources of their data

Tables A1–A2 and A5 are based on the CBS *Arab Population File* for the middle of 2009. The file includes geographical characteristics (locality name, residential subdistrict, and residential district) and demographic characteristics (age, sex, and religion).

Table A3 is based on the CBS *File of Growth Components of the Arab Population* for 2009. The file includes the main components of growth of the Arab population in Israel (births, deaths, and international migration).

Table A4 is based on the CBS *List of Localities File* for 2009. The file includes characteristics of each locality, its geographical attribution, and its municipal status.

1 It was possible to identify the Arab population of East Jerusalem in data files from the CBS only by means of the locality symbol and by religion. Thus, by using these variables to exclude the Arabs of East Jerusalem, we excluded all the Arabs living in Jerusalem, some of whom had been living within Israel's boundaries before 1967.

Tables A6–A7 are based on the CBS *Arab Population File* for the middle of 2008. The file includes geographical characteristics (locality name, residential subdistrict, and residential district) and demographic characteristics (age, sex, marital status, and religion).

Tables A8–A10 are based on the CBS *Marriage File* and *Divorce File* for 2008. These files include summary data regarding marriages and divorces, by place of residence, sex, and religion.

Tables A11–A12 are based on the CBS *Births File* for 2009. The file organizes the data by place of residence, mother's age at the time of the birth, infant's sex, and infant's religion.

Tables A13–A14 were created by the CBS in response to a request from the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute and they are based on death data for 2004–2008 received by the CBS.

Table A15 is based on the 2009 *Labor Force Survey*, which the CBS conducts annually.

Definitions

Estimates of the Arab population: Tables A1–A7

1. Arab population: The Arab permanent residents of Arab, Jewish, and mixed Arab-Jewish localities and those residing outside those localities (primarily in the unrecognized Arab localities in the Negev), with the exception of the Arab residents of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and the residents of the Circassian localities (Kafr Kama and Reihania).

2. Arab nationality: According to the official definition of the CBS, Arab nationality includes Muslim Arabs, Christian Arabs, and Druze Arabs. The Christian Arabs include every Christian living in an Arab locality or every Christian living in another locality and registered with the Interior Ministry as having Arab nationality. Where details are missing, the Christian Arab population also includes any Christian born in an Arab country and any Christian born in Israel whose father was born in an Arab country.

3. Residential regions of the Arab population: Places of residence of the Arab population were divided into four geographical regions: Galilee, the Triangle, the Negev, and mixed Arab-Jewish localities. The categorization was based on three variables: locality name, residential district, and residential

subdistrict. The Galilee region includes localities in the northern district and localities in the Haifa subdistrict (which is part of the Haifa district), with the exception of mixed Arab-Jewish localities; the Triangle region includes localities in the Hadera subdistrict (which is part of the Haifa district), and in the Tel Aviv, central, and Jerusalem districts, with the exception of mixed Arab-Jewish localities; the Negev region includes localities in the southern district, including the unrecognized Arab localities. The mixed Arab-Jewish region includes Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Haifa, Acco, Ramle, Lod, Ma'alot-Tarshiha, Upper Nazareth, and Neve Shalom.

4. Mean population: The population at midyear, which is the mean of the population at the beginning of the year and the population at the end of the year.

5. Median age: The age with regard to which half the adult population is older and half the adult population is younger.

6. Natural increase: The number of births minus the number of deaths.

Natural movement: Tables A8–A14

1. Arab population: See definition above.

2. Residential regions of the Arab population: See definition above.

3. Arab nationality: See definition above.

4. Median age: See definition above.

5. Live birth: Birth of a fetus that showed signs of life after separation from the mother.

6. Infant: An infant less than one year of age.

7. Age-specific fertility rate: The number of births by mothers of a given age, per 1,000 women of the same age, in the mean population.

8. Total fertility: The mean number of children a woman is expected to bear in her lifetime. The rate is based on the assumption that all the women in a given generation between the ages of 15 and 49 will give birth in accordance with the age-specific fertility rates of the women in the population in a given year.

9. Age-specific death rate: The number of deaths at a given age per 1,000 people of the same age in the mean population.

10. Life expectancy: The average number of years a person of a given age is expected to live, based on the death rate in the relevant period.

Arab households: Table A15

1. Arab population: Households of Arab permanent residents of Israel, with the exception of households of Arab residents in Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

2. Arab nationality:[2] Including Muslims, Druze, and Christians. Christians who do not live in Arab localities were considered Arab only if they were born in Israel or migrated to Israel before 1990.

3. Household: A group of people living permanently in a single dwelling who share expenses for food.

4. Residential regions of the Arab population: Places of residence of the Arab population were divided into four geographical regions: Galilee, the Triangle, the Negev, and mixed Arab-Jewish localities. This categorization was based on two variables: residential subdistrict (detailed according to natural areas) and type of residential locality (urban or rural). The Galilee region includes the northern district and the Haifa subdistrict, with the exception of the city of Haifa; the Triangle region includes the Hadera subdistrict (which is part of the Haifa district), and the central and Tel Aviv districts, with the exception of the Ramle and Tel Aviv subdistricts; the Negev region includes the southern district; the mixed Arab-Jewish region includes the Ramle and Tel Aviv subdistricts and the city of Haifa. The definition of the region of mixed Arab-Jewish localities is not comprehensive because this information (mixed/not mixed) is not included in the *Labor Force Survey*.

5. Housing density: The number of persons living in a household, divided by the number of rooms.

2 The definition of Arab nationality in the CBS *Labor Force Survey* is somewhat different from the definition given by the CBS itself in estimates of the population and natural movement. The difference results from the definition of Christian Arab: In the *Labor Force Survey*, Christian Arabs who do not live in Arab localities were located by place of birth. In contrast, this identification by means of demographic details was made by means a detailed examination by type of locality (Jewish or mixed Arab-Jewish locality, even at the level of neighborhoods).

Selected Findings

Population size, sources of growth, and geographical distribution

1. In the middle of 2009 the Arab population of Israel comprised 1,217,193, as compared with 957,108 in 2001; that is, there was an average annual increase of about 32,500, which is an average annual growth of 3.1% (see Summary Table 1). This growth rate differed by religion and geographical region and also slightly changed the ethnic composition and the geographical distribution of the Arab population between 2001 and 2009. The Jewish population of Israel in the years 2001–1009 grew at an annual average rate of 1.7% (an average annual increase of about 92,100). The growth of the Arab population results almost entirely from natural growth, whereas in the Jewish population, about 11% of the growth in these years resulted from a positive migration balance.

2. Between 2001 and 2009 the percentage of Muslims in the Arab population grew from 80.6% to 82.4% (and in 2009 their number passed the 1 million mark), whereas the percentage of Christians and Druze dropped from 10.4% and 9% to 9% and 8.5%, respectively. With regard to geographical distribution, the percentage of residents in the Negev rose from 12% to 15.6% during this period, whereas in Galilee it dropped from 56.5% to 52.6%. The percentage of mixed Arab-Jewish localities dropped slightly from 8.5% to 8%, and in the Triangle it rose slightly from 23% to 23.8%.

Types of localities

1. In 2009 most of the Arab population lived in 124 Arab localities and in 8 mixed Arab-Jewish localities, and a few lived in Jewish localities (see table A4). In 2009 about 40.9% of the Arabs (as compared with 81.7% of Jews) lived in municipalities, 50.7% (as compared with 7.8% of Jews) lived in local authorities, and the remainder, 3.7%, lived in unrecognized Arab localities (about 22.3% of the Arab residents of the Negev live in unrecognized localities) (see table A4).

Age

1. The Arab population in 2009 remained young; 37.7% were children in the 0–14 age group and only 3.9% were 65 or older (see table A1). However, between 2001 and 2009 the Arab population became slightly older, and the proportion of people 65 and older rose by 0.7% (see Summary Table 1). The number of people 65 and older grew from 30,700 in 2001 to about 47,000 in 2009, an average annual increase of 5.5%.

2. The differences in the age structure in 2009 by religion and residential region remained unchanged from previous years (see Summary Table 1). The Muslims were the youngest (with a median age of 19) and the Christians were the oldest (with a median age of 30.1) (See table A1). The Arabs in the Negev were very young (with a median age of 13.8) (see table A2). For a depiction of the differences in the age structure between the Arab and Jewish populations in 2009 see figure 1.

Marital status

1. In the Arab population, 6.5% of the men and 13.8% of the women aged 35 to 44 were unmarried in 2009 (see table A6) (as compared with 11.4% and 9.2%, respectively, among Jews). Particularly striking is the relatively high percentage of single men aged 35 to 44 in the mixed Arab-Jewish localities (10.5%) and the relatively low percentage of women aged 35 to 44 in the Negev (9.6%) (see Table A7).

Marital age

1. Between 2001 and 2008 the marital age of Arab men rose slightly, but the marital age of Arab women remained unchanged. The median marital age of men rose from 26 in 2001 to 26.5 in 2008; the median age of women was and remained 21.2 (see Summary Table 1). In comparison, the median marital age for Jewish men in 2008 was 28.3, and for Jewish women it was 25.8. It is interesting that the median marital age of Arabs in 2008 was similar in most geographical regions, with the exception of the Negev, where the median marital age of men was lower (24.6). In religious terms, the marital age of Christians was higher than that of members of other religions: 29.8 for Christian men, as compared with 27.1–27.5 for men of the other religions,

and 24.7 for Christian women, as compared with 21.6–22.4 for women of the other religions (see tables A9 and A10).

Fertility

1. Between 2001 and 2009 the number of live births in the Arab population dropped by 5.7%, from 32,884 to 30,997. This is in contrast to an increase of 27% in live births in the Jewish population, reaching 121,243 in 2009.

2. The sharpest demographic change in the Arab population during the years in question was a drop in fertility: Total fertility dropped from an average of 4.3 births per woman in 2001 to 3.4 births in 2009. Especially striking is the drop in the fertility of Arab women in the Negev, from an average of 8.7 births in 2001 to 5.7 in 2009. The total fertility of Jewish women rose in the same period from an average of 2.53 births to 2.9 births. For a depiction of the fertility of Arab and Jewish women in recent years see figure 2.

Mortality

1. Between 2001 and 2009 the mortality rate of Arab infants dropped from 8.8 deaths per 1,000 births to 5.5 (see Summary Table 1), but it is still much higher than the mortality rate of Jewish infants, which dropped during this period from 4.2 deaths per 1,000 births to 2.8. Meanwhile, the mortality rate of Muslim infants was higher than the rate for all Arab infants, but dropped from 9.4 deaths per 1,000 births in 2001 to 5.8 in 2009 (see Summary Table 1).

2. The drop in mortality in the Arab population over the years led to a rise in life expectancy: Life expectancy for men rose from an average of 74.3 years in 1998–2002 to an average of 75.8 years in 2006–2010, and the life expectancy of women rose from 77.2 years to 79.8 years (see Summary Table 1). Life expectancy for Jewish men in 2010 was an average of 80.4 years, and of Jewish women was an average of 83.7 years.

Households

1. Between 2001 and 2009 the average size of Arab households dropped slightly from 4.9 to 4.7 persons (see Summary Table 1). A similar drop was observed in all religions and in most residential regions, except for the

Negev, where a larger drop was observed. However, in 2009 there remained differences in household size between religions and residential regions. The large household in the Negev (6.4 persons, on average) stands out, as does the small household of Christians (3.6 persons, on average). Jewish household size in 2009 was 3.1 persons on average, though in some Jewish groups, including ultra-Orthodox Jews, it was, of course, larger.

Figure 1: Distribution of the Arab and Jewish population in Israel by age, 2009 (percentages)

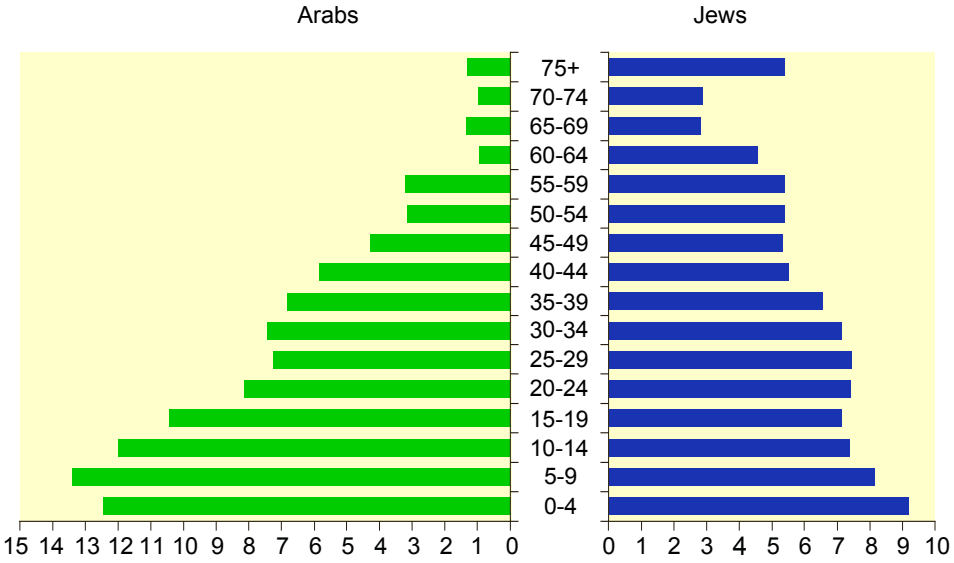
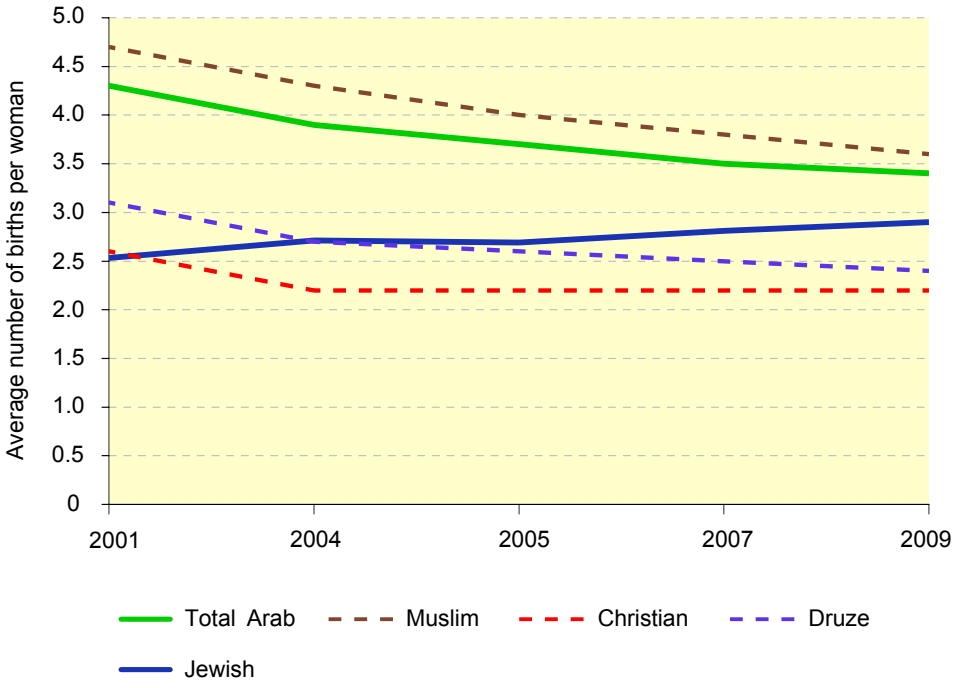


Figure 2. Total fertility of Arab and Jewish women, 2001–2009 (average number of births per woman)



Summary table 1. Demographic developments in the Arab population: selected indicators, 2001–2009

Indicator	Period	Total	Muslims	Christians	Druze
1. Total population (thousands)	2001	957.1	771.0	99.3	86.8
	2004	1060.1	862.6	104.4	93.1
	2005	1090.0	889.4	105.7	94.9
	2007	1,146.1	939.5	108.2	98.4
	2009	1,217.2	1,003.3	109.9	104.0
2. Average annual growth rate	2001-2009	3.1	3.3	1.3	2.3
3. Median age	2001	19.4	18.4	26.7	21.6
	2004	19.7	18.6	27.7	22.6
	2005	18.8	17.9	27.5	22.4
	2007	20.1	18.2	28.0	22.9
	2009	21.0	19.0	30.1	23.6
4. Percentage of children aged 0–14	2001	40.4	42.4	29.4	35.4
	2004	41.1	43.2	28.8	34.9
	2005	40.7	42.8	28.2	34.3
	2007	39.7	41.9	27.1	33.0
	2009	37.7	39.6	25.5	31.5
5. Percentage of adults aged 65 or older	2001	3.2	2.6	6.7	4.2
	2004	3.2	2.6	7.0	4.1
	2005	3.2	2.7	7.3	4.2
	2007	3.4	2.8	7.6	4.3
	2009	3.9	3.3	8.2	4.7
6. Percentage of never-married men aged 35–44	2001	4.5	4.0	7.7	4.2
	2003	5.3	4.8	7.7	4.2
	2004	5.3	4.8	7.8	5.7
	2006	6.1	5.6	7.7	4.2
	2008	6.5	5.9	8.6	9.2
7. Percentage of never-married women aged 35–44	2001	13.0	13.3	12.4	11.1
	2003	13.3	13.7	12.1	11.3
	2004	13.2	13.7	11.8	11.5
	2006	13.4	13.9	11.2	12.1
	2008	13.8	14.2	10.9	13.2
8. Median marital age of men	2001	26.0	25.9	28.1	25.5
	2003	25.4	25.3	25.8	25.3
	2004	26.3	26.1	28.1	25.7
	2006	26.6	26.4	28.2	26.3
	2008	26.5	26.3	28.4	26.6

Summary table 1. Demographic developments in the Arab population: selected indicators, 2001–2009 (con.)

Indicator	Period	Total	Muslims	Christians	Druze
9. Median marital age of women	2001	21.2	21.0	23.3	20.7
	2003	20.2	20.2	20.7	20.1
	2004	21.7	21.6	23.0	21.5
	2006	21.3	21.1	23.1	21.4
	2008	21.2	20.9	23.3	21.6
10. Total fertility	2001	4.3	4.7	2.6	3.1
	2004	3.9	4.3	2.2	2.7
	2005	3.7	4.0	2.2	2.6
	2007	3.5	3.8	2.2	2.5
	2009	3.4	3.6	2.2	2.4
11. Infant mortality rate*	2001	8.8	9.4	3.4	6.2
	2004	8.5	9.3		3.8
	2005	8.3	8.7	3.7	7.3
	2007	7.3	7.8	3.2	4.9
	2009	5.5	5.8		3.2
12. Life expectancy of men**	Average 1998–2000	74.3	73.5	75.9	76.4
	Average 2000–2004	74.8	74.2	76.7	76.7
	Average 2002–2006	75.0	74.4	77.0	76.3
	Average 2004–2008	75.1	74.4	77.6	76.4
	Average 2006–2010	75.8	75.3	77.7	77.3
13. Life expectancy of women**	Average 1998–2000	77.2	76.3	79.9	79.1
	Average 2000–2004	78.2	77.4	80.6	80.3
	Average 2002–2006	78.5	77.7	80.9	80.1
	Average 2004–2008	78.9	78.2	81.3	79.9
	Average 2006–2010	79.8	79.2	81.9	80.7
14. Average persons per household	2001	4.9	5.2	3.9	4.5
	2004	4.8	5.0	3.8	4.4
	2005	4.8	5.0	3.6	4.5
	2006	4.7	5.0	3.6	4.4
	2007	4.7	4.9	3.7	4.4
	2009	4.7	4.9	3.6	4.4

* Infant mortality rates based on no more than 4 cases are not presented in the table.

** The data are presented by groups of years rather than by single years so as to achieve reliable estimates, especially in subgroups of the Arab population.

Summary table 2. Demographic developments in the Arab population by residential region: selected indicators, 2001–2009

Indicator	Period	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
1. Total population (thousands)	2001	957.1	541.1	219.9	115.1	81.0
	2004	1060.1	583.0	249.8	139.4	87.9
	2005	1090.0	595.5	256.6	147.1	90.8
	2007	1,146.1	619.5	269.6	160.7	96.3
	2009	1217.2	640.6	290.1	189.7	96.8
2. Average annual growth rate	2001-2009	3.1	2.1	3.5	6.4	2.3
3. Median age	2001	19.4	20.7	19.9	12.7	22.1
	2004	19.7	21.3	19.9	12.5	22.5
	2005	18.8	21.2	20.0	12.2	22.1
	2007	20.1	21.6	20.3	12.5	22.3
	2009	21.0	22.5	21.2	13.8	23.6
4. Percentage of children aged 0–14	2001	40.4	38.1	39.6	55.9	35.6
	2004	41.1	38.1	40.7	57.0	36.4
	2005	40.7	37.5	40.5	56.5	36.2
	2007	39.7	36.3	39.6	55.5	35.6
	2009	37.7	34.6	37.5	50.8	32.3
5. Percentage of adults aged 65 or older	2001	3.2	3.6	3.0	1.3	3.9
	2004	3.2	3.6	3.0	1.2	4.0
	2005	3.2	3.7	3.0	1.2	4.1
	2007	3.4	3.9	3.2	1.3	4.2
	2009	3.9	4.4	3.7	1.9	4.7
6. Percentage of never-married men aged 35–44	2001	4.5	3.6	4.9	2.7	9.7
	2003	5.3	4.5	6.0	3.1	10.3
	2004	5.3	4.5	6.2	1.9	10.2
	2006	6.1	5.4	7.4	2.0	10.7
	2008	6.5	6.3	8.2	1.8	10.5
7. Percentage of never-married women aged 35–44	2001	13.0	14.2	13.0	7.9	9.6
	2003	13.3	14.4	13.3	8.6	9.5
	2004	13.2	14.4	13.3	8.8	9.5
	2006	13.4	14.4	13.6	9.7	9.9
	2008	13.8	14.6	14.5	9.6	10.0
8. Median marital age of men	2001	26.0	26.3	26.2	22.9	26.5
	2003	25.4	25.4	25.4	20.7	25.5
	2004	26.3	26.6	26.6	21.9	26.3
	2006	26.6	26.9	26.8	22.3	27.2
	2008	26.5	26.9	26.5	23.0	27.4

Summary table 2. Demographic developments in the Arab population by residential region: selected indicators, 2001–2009 (con.)

Indicator	Period	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
9. Median marital age of women	2001	21.2	21.3	21.0	20.1	21.9
	2003	20.2	20.3	20.2	20.0	20.4
	2004	21.7	21.8	21.7	20.6	22.0
	2006	21.3	21.5	21.2	20.0	22.1
10. Total fertility	2001	4.3	3.8	4.2	8.7	3.8
	2004	3.9	3.2	3.9	8.3	3.3
	2005	3.7	3.1	3.7	7.4	3.4
	2007	3.5	2.9	3.5	7.1	3.3
	2009	3.4	2.9	3.3	5.7	3.4
11. Infant mortality rate	2001	8.8	7.2	8.1	15.4	4.8
	2004	8.5	7.6	7.7	12.6	4.7
	2005	8.3	6.5	6.4	5.1	6.1
	2007	7.3	7.1	5.5	10.8	4.5
	2009	5.5	5.3	3.1	11.6	3.1
12. Life expectancy of men*	Average 1998–2000	74.3	76.5	74.0	70.2	70.2
	Average 2000–2004	74.8	76.6	74.0	71.4	70.9
	Average 2002–2006	75.0	76.5	73.9	72.2	72.1
	Average 2004–2008	75.1	76.6	74.5	72.3	72.4
	Average 2006–2010	75.8	76.9	75.5	74.2	73.0
13. Life expectancy of women*	Average 1998–2000	77.2	78.4	76.6	74.6	76.7
	Average 2000–2004	78.2	79.4	77.1	74.5	77.3
	Average 2002–2006	78.5	79.6	77.2	74.9	78.3
	Average 2004–2008	78.9	79.8	77.7	76.8	79.2
	Average 2006–2010	79.8	80.7	78.5	78.7	79.3
14. Average number of household members	2001	4.9	4.8	5.0	7.2	4.3
	2004	4.8	4.7	4.5	6.1	4.1
	2005	4.8	4.6	4.6	6.4	4.3
	2006	4.7	4.6	4.7	6.6	3.8
	2007	4.7	4.5	4.5	6.7	4.1
	2009	4.7	4.4	4.7	6.4	4.1

* The data are presented by groups of years and not by a single year so as to achieve reliable estimates, especially for subgroups in the Arab population.

Table A1: Arab Population by Religion, Sex and Age, Average for 2009

Age	Grand total				Muslims		
	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio[1]	Total	Males	Females
	Absolute numbers						
Total	**1,217,193**	**616,808**	**600,386**	**1,027**	**1,003,287**	**508,933**	**494,355**
0–4	150,994	77,492	73,503	1,054	132,137	67,725	64,412
5–14	307,350	157,349	150,001	1,049	265,451	135,867	129,584
15–19	126,289	65,027	61,262	1,061	105,085	54,154	50,931
20–24	98,432	50,021	48,411	1,033	80,685	41,059	39,626
25–29	88,207	44,556	43,651	1,021	71,735	36,259	35,476
30–34	90,086	45,576	44,510	1,024	73,139	37,124	36,015
35–44	152,971	77,686	75,285	1,032	123,320	62,626	60,693
45–54	101,522	50,791	50,731	1,001	78,474	39,156	39,319
55–64	54,362	26,428	27,934	946	40,187	19,408	20,779
65–74	31,493	15,124	16,368	924	22,712	11,033	11,678
75+	15,489	6,758	8,731	774	10,363	4,521	5,842
Median age	21.0	20.7	21.3		19.0	18.8	20.2
Aged 0–14	458,344	234,841	223,504	1,051	397,588	203,592	193,996
Aged 0–19	584,633	299,867	284,765	1,053	502,672	257,745	244,927
Aged 20-64	585,579	295,058	290,521	1,016	467,541	235,633	231,908
Aged 65+	46,981	21,882	25,099	872	33,075	15,554	17,520
Dependency ratio[2]	1,079				1,146		
	Percentages						
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
0–4	12.4	12.6	12.2		13.2	13.3	13.0
5–14	25.3	25.5	25.0		26.5	26.7	26.2
15–19	10.4	10.5	10.2		10.5	10.6	10.3
20–24	8.1	8.1	8.1		8.0	8.1	8.0
25–29	7.2	7.2	7.3		7.2	7.1	7.2
30–34	7.4	7.4	7.4		7.3	7.3	7.3
35–44	12.6	12.6	12.5		12.3	12.3	12.3
45–54	8.3	8.2	8.4		7.8	7.7	8.0
55–64	4.5	4.3	4.7		4.0	3.8	4.2
65–74	2.6	2.5	2.7		2.3	2.2	2.4
75+	1.3	1.1	1.5		1.0	0.9	1.2
Aged 0–14	37.7	38.1	37.2		39.6	40.0	39.2
Aged 0–19	48.0	48.6	47.4		50.1	50.6	49.5
Aged 20–64	48.1	47.8	48.4		46.6	46.3	46.9
Aged 65+	3.9	3.5	4.2		3.3	3.1	3.5

1 Males per 1,000 females.

2 Persons aged 0–19 and aged 65+ divided by persons aged 20–64.

	Christians				Druze			
Sex ratio[1]	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio[1]	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio[1]
1,029	**109,863**	**54,878**	**54,985**	**998**	**104,043**	**52,997**	**51,046**	**1,038**
1,051	8,324	4,318	4,006	1,078	10,534	5,448	5,085	1,071
1,048	19,654	10,061	9,593	1,049	22,246	11,422	10,824	1,055
1,063	10,237	5,174	5,062	1,022	10,967	5,699	5,268	1,082
1,036	8,620	4,338	4,281	1,013	9,127	4,624	4,503	1,027
1,022	7,940	3,954	3,986	992	8,531	4,342	4,190	1,036
1,031	8,320	4,067	4,254	956	8,627	4,386	4,241	1,034
1,032	15,702	7,993	7,709	1,037	13,950	7,067	6,883	1,027
996	13,237	6,576	6,660	987	9,811	5,059	4,752	1,065
934	8,779	4,323	4,457	970	5,396	2,697	2,698	1,000
945	5,750	2,678	3,073	872	3,031	1,413	1,617	874
774	3,301	1,396	1,905	733	1,825	841	984	854
	30.1	28.6	29.6		23.6	23.4	23.9	
1,049	27,977	14,379	13,599	1,057	32,779	16,870	15,909	1,060
1,052	38,214	19,553	18,661	1,048	43,746	22,569	21,178	1,066
1,016	62,598	31,251	31,347	997	55,441	28,175	27,267	1,033
888	9,052	4,074	4,977	819	4,855	2,254	2,602	866
			755				877	
	100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	
	7.6	7.9	7.3		10.1	10.3	10.0	
	17.9	18.3	17.4		21.4	21.6	21.2	
	9.3	9.4	9.2		10.5	10.8	10.3	
	7.8	7.9	7.8		8.8	8.7	8.8	
	7.2	7.2	7.2		8.2	8.2	8.2	
	7.6	7.4	7.7		8.3	8.3	8.3	
	14.3	14.6	14.0		13.4	13.3	13.5	
	12.0	12.0	12.1		9.4	9.5	9.3	
	8.0	7.9	8.1		5.2	5.1	5.3	
	5.2	4.9	5.6		2.9	2.7	3.2	
	3.0	2.5	3.5		1.8	1.6	1.9	
	25.5	26.2	24.7		31.5	31.8	31.2	
	34.8	35.6	33.9		42.0	42.6	41.5	
	57.0	56.9	57.0		53.3	53.2	53.4	
	8.2	7.4	9.1		4.7	4.3	5.1	

Table A2: Arab Population by Region of Residence, Sex and Age, Average for 2009

Age	Grand total				Galilee			
	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio[1]	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio[1]
	Absolute numbers							
Total	**1,217,193**	**616,808**	**600,386**	**1,027**	**640,593**	**324,846**	**315,747**	**1,029**
0–4	150,994	77,492	73,503	1,054	70,057	36,114	33,942	1,064
5–14	307,350	157,349	150,001	1,049	151,685	77,532	74,153	1,046
15–19	126,289	65,027	61,262	1,061	66,654	34,348	32,306	1,063
20–24	98,432	50,021	48,411	1,033	51,995	26,449	25,546	1,035
25–29	88,207	44,556	43,651	1,021	47,238	23,743	23,495	1,011
30–34	90,086	45,576	44,510	1,024	49,491	25,064	24,428	1,026
35–44	152,971	77,686	75,285	1,032	85,478	43,407	42,071	1,032
45–54	101,522	50,791	50,731	1,001	58,221	29,367	28,854	1,018
55–64	54,362	26,428	27,934	946	31,467	15,674	15,793	993
65–74	31,493	15,124	16,368	924	18,785	9,016	9,769	923
75+	15,489	6,758	8,731	774	9,524	4,133	5,390	767
Median age	21.0	20.7	21.3		22.5	22.2	22.7	
Aged 0–14	458,344	234,841	223,504	1,051	221,742	113,646	108,095	1,051
Aged 0–19	584,633	299,867	284,765	1,053	288,396	147,994	140,401	1,054
Aged 20-64	585,579	295,058	290,521	1,016	323,890	163,703	160,186	1,022
Aged 65+	46,981	21,882	25,099	872	28,308	13,149	15,160	867
Dependency ratio[2]	1,079				978			
	Percentages							
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	
0–4	12.4	12.6	12.2		10.9	11.1	10.7	
5–14	25.3	25.5	25.0		23.7	23.9	23.5	
15–19	10.4	10.5	10.2		10.4	10.6	10.2	
20–24	8.1	8.1	8.1		8.1	8.1	8.1	
25–29	7.2	7.2	7.3		7.4	7.3	7.4	
30–34	7.4	7.4	7.4		7.7	7.7	7.7	
35–44	12.6	12.6	12.5		13.3	13.4	13.3	
45–54	8.3	8.2	8.4		9.1	9.0	9.1	
55–64	4.5	4.3	4.7		4.9	4.8	5.0	
65–74	2.6	2.5	2.7		2.9	2.8	3.1	
75+	1.3	1.1	1.5		1.5	1.3	1.7	
Aged 0–14	37.7	38.1	37.2		34.6	35.0	34.2	
Aged 0–19	48.0	48.6	47.4		45.0	45.6	44.5	
Aged 20–64	48.1	47.8	48.4		50.6	50.4	50.7	
Aged 65+	3.9	3.5	4.2		4.4	4.0	4.8	

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Males per 1,000 females.

3 Persons aged 0–19 and aged 65+ divided by persons aged 20–64.

Triangle				Negev				Mixed localities			
Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio[1]	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio[1]	Total	Males	Females	Sex ratio[1]
290,155	**147,908**	**142,246**	**1,040**	**189,693**	**94,971**	**94,722**	**1,003**	**96,753**	**49,082**	**47,671**	**1,030**
35,670	18,207	17,463	1,043	34,891	17,893	16,998	1,053	10,377	5,277	5,101	1,035
73,204	37,633	35,571	1,058	61,559	31,509	30,049	1,049	20,902	10,675	10,227	1,044
29,535	15,247	14,288	1,067	20,901	10,731	10,170	1,055	9,199	4,701	4,498	1,045
22,293	11,396	10,897	1,046	15,309	7,721	7,588	1,018	8,835	4,456	4,379	1,017
20,579	10,532	10,047	1,048	12,659	6,260	6,399	978	7,731	4,020	3,711	1,083
21,632	11,130	10,502	1,060	11,756	5,701	6,054	942	7,208	3,682	3,526	1,044
37,860	19,639	18,221	1,078	16,608	7,912	8,697	910	13,025	6,729	6,296	1,069
25,501	12,868	12,634	1,019	8,174	3,742	4,432	844	9,626	4,815	4,811	1,001
13,226	6,306	6,920	911	4,326	1,870	2,456	761	5,343	2,578	2,765	933
7,274	3,474	3,800	914	2,374	1,146	1,229	933	3,060	1,489	1,571	948
3,381	1,477	1,904	775	1,136	486	651	747	1,448	662	786	843
21.2	21.0	21.4		13.8	13.5	15.3		23.6	23.5	23.7	
108,874	55,840	53,034	1,053	96,449	49,402	47,047	1,050	31,279	15,952	15,328	1,041
138,409	71,087	67,322	1,056	117,350	60,134	57,216	1,051	40,478	20,652	19,826	1,042
141,091	71,871	69,220	1,038	68,832	33,206	35,626	932	51,767	26,279	25,488	1,031
10,655	4,951	5,704	868	3,511	1,632	1,879	868	4,508	2,151	2,356	913
1,057				1,756				869			
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**		**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	
12.3	12.3	12.3		18.4	18.8	17.9		10.7	10.8	10.7	
25.2	25.4	25.0		32.5	33.2	31.7		21.6	21.7	21.5	
10.2	10.3	10.0		11.0	11.3	10.7		9.5	9.6	9.4	
7.7	7.7	7.7		8.1	8.1	8.0		9.1	9.1	9.2	
7.1	7.1	7.1		6.7	6.6	6.8		8.0	8.2	7.8	
7.5	7.5	7.4		6.2	6.0	6.4		7.4	7.5	7.4	
13.0	13.3	12.8		8.8	8.3	9.2		13.5	13.7	13.2	
8.8	8.7	8.9		4.3	3.9	4.7		9.9	9.8	10.1	
4.6	4.3	4.9		2.3	2.0	2.6		5.5	5.3	5.8	
2.5	2.3	2.7		1.3	1.2	1.3		3.2	3.0	3.3	
1.2	1.0	1.3		0.6	0.5	0.7		1.5	1.3	1.6	
37.5	37.8	37.3		50.8	52.0	49.7		32.3	32.5	32.2	
47.7	48.1	47.3		61.9	63.3	60.4		41.8	42.1	41.6	
48.6	48.6	48.7		36.3	35.0	37.6		53.5	53.5	53.5	
3.7	3.3	4.0		1.9	1.7	2.0		4.7	4.4	4.9	

Table A3: Sources of Arab Population Growth by Religion and Region of Residence, 2009

Religion and Region of Residence	Population at beginning of period	Natural increase	Total growth[1]	Population at end of period
	Absolute numbers			
Total	**1,203,462**	**27,501**	**27,463**	**1,230,925**
Religion:				
Muslims	990,974	24,561	24,627	1,015,601
Christians	109,300	1,172	1,126	110,426
Druze	103,188	1,768	1,710	104,898
Region of residence:[2]				
Galilee	635,400	12,044	10,386	645,787
Triangle	287,018	6,336	6,273	293,291
Negev	185,714	7,200	7,957	193,671
Mixed localities	95,329	1,919	2,847	98,176

1 Total increase of Arab population much below the natural increase hence negative net migration. Net migration not presented in the table.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Table A4: Arab and Mixed Arab-Jewish Localities (in alphabetical order) and the Arab Population by Region of Residence and Municipal Status[1], End of 2009

Region of residence:[1]	Total	Municipalities	Local council	Regional council
	Arab and Mixed localities			
Total	**132**	**19**	**68**	**45**
Galilee	84	4	52	28
Triangle	24	7	10	7
Negev	16	1	6	9
Mixed localities	8	7	-	1
	Arab population			
Total[2]	**1,230,925**	**503,283**	**623,518**	**58,595**
Galilee	645,787	166,077	440,477	38,057
Triangle	293,291	180,414	105,000	6,713
Negev	193,671	58,738	78,042	13,703
Mixed localities	98,176	98,054	-	122

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Total Arab population includes persons (about 45,500 persons) who reside in unclassified Monicipal status localities. Mainly Unrecognition localities in the Negev.

Table A5: Arab Population in Localities Numbering 2,000 Residents and More (in alphabetical order), End of 2009

Locality code	Locality name	Population	Percent aged 0–14	Percent aged 0–18	Percent aged 65+	Sex Ratio[1]	Dependency ratio[2]	Median age
472	Abu Ghosh	5,908	34.0	41.4	4.5	1,001	625	23.3
473	Abu Sinan	12,357	32.2	40.2	4.9	1,035	590	23.6
7600	Akko	13,589	29.6	37.8	5.0	960	528	26.0
1359	Al Sayyid	3,418	46.8	55.8	1.5	1,121	936	16.1
637	Ar'ara[7]	22,067	36.7	44.6	4.8	1,025	707	22.3
1192	Ar'ara-BaNegev	12,024	53.4	62.7	1.6	967	1,222	8.6
531	Arrabe	20,907	38.8	47.4	3.6	1,005	735	20.4
6000	Baqa-Jatt[3]	34,271	36.4	44.5	4.1	1,033	681	21.9
1326	Basma[4]	7,751	41.9	51.0	2.9	1,056	811	17.9
944	Basmat Tab'un	6,708	36.7	45.4	4.3	975	693	21.5
9000	Be'er Sheva	3,457	39.1	45.4	0.8	1,064	665	20.8
480	Beit Jann	10,478	30.5	39.3	5.9	992	571	23.7
483	Bi'ne	6,900	38.1	46.1	3.6	980	716	21.1
998	Bir El-Maksur	7,594	37.0	45.5	3.5	1,031	681	21.0
1348	Bir Hadage	3,934	50.2	57.6	0.7	921	1,037	9.0
482	Bu'eine-Nujeidat	7,796	37.3	46.5	2.6	1,064	666	20.5
489	Dabburye	8,982	35.4	43.5	5.2	1,047	683	22.7
494	Daliyat Al-Karmel	15,456	28.1	35.3	5.2	1,046	499	27.4
490	Deir Al-Asad	10,359	37.6	46.2	3.8	1,058	707	20.8
492	Deir Hanna	8,719	33.2	41.8	4.7	1,025	610	22.9
530	Eilabun	4,778	27.4	34.7	6.3	1,041	508	27.3
532	Ein Mahel	11,148	36.7	45.4	3.2	1,031	666	21.2
521	Ein Naqquba	2,245	45.3	55.6	1.7	1,074	888	16.6
2600	Elat	2,010	29.4	34.1	1.1	1,643	439	26.0
535	Fassuta	2,871	24.5	32.8	9.4	1,043	514	30.4
537	Fureidis	10,978	35.4	43.7	3.8	1,032	645	22.2
4000	Haifa	26,424	25.0	32.4	7.1	998	473	27.5
1303	Hura	16,578	54.3	63.1	1.6	1,010	1,268	8.5
496	Hurfeish	5,461	32.4	41.0	4.7	1,025	590	23.2
529	I'billin	11,299	32.6	40.8	4.1	992	582	23.7
652	Ibtin	2,426	37.5	46.3	3.9	987	707	20.5
478	Iksal	12,132	37.8	46.7	3.1	1,070	693	20.8
511	Ilut	6,879	37.1	46.0	3.2	1,029	675	20.9
534	Isfiya	10,430	27.7	34.8	6.3	1,021	517	27.9
627	Jaljulye	8,477	40.7	49.3	3.4	1,047	789	18.6
487	Jish	2,880	27.9	34.7	10.3	1,000	618	30.8
541	Jisr Az-Zarqa	12,379	41.6	50.6	1.8	981	768	18.1
1292	Judeide-Maker	18,175	34.1	42.4	4.3	1,023	625	22.8
485	Julis	5,656	30.6	39.6	5.2	1,047	558	25.2

Table A5: Arab Population in Localities Numbering 2,000 Residents and More (in alphabetical order), End of 2009 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name	Population	Percent aged 0–14	Percent aged 0–18	Percent aged 65+	Sex Ratio[1]	Dependency ratio[2]	Median age
978	Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	4,341	37.1	45.6	3.6	1,029	688	21.0
504	Kabul	12,119	36.0	44.9	3.6	1,016	653	21.8
633	Kafar Bara	2,877	42.9	52.2	2.5	1,018	834	17.5
509	Kafar Kanna	18,714	38.4	47.0	3.5	1,026	721	20.5
510	Kafar Manda	16,024	40.4	50.5	2.9	1,093	765	18.1
512	Kafar Misr	2,394	37.8	45.7	3.3	1,063	700	21.1
654	Kafar Qara	15,294	34.1	43.1	4.0	1,031	616	22.6
634	Kafar Qasem	18,810	38.9	48.1	3.1	1,047	723	18.9
507	Kafar Yasif	8,651	27.9	36.1	6.1	1,022	516	27.5
505	Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	2,784	32.5	39.6	5.4	1,025	610	24.0
1296	Kisra-Sumei	7,346	38.9	48.8	3.5	1,005	737	18.6
1059	Kuseife	16,761	51.0	60.6	1.8	985	1,119	8.9
1060	Laqye	9,579	52.4	61.7	1.7	983	1,181	8.7
7000	Lod	18,403	43.5	51.9	2.4	1,024	849	17.5
1327	Ma'ale Iron[6]	12,793	38.1	46.4	3.3	1,013	707	20.9
1063	Ma'alot-Tarshiha	3,748	27.6	34.3	7.2	1,002	532	28.5
516	Majd Al-Kurum	13,509	37.8	46.4	3.9	1,054	716	20.9
520	Mashhed	7,048	36.9	46.5	3.6	1,041	681	20.6
517	Mazra'a	3,421	25.9	36.3	6.3	1,068	475	26.0
518	Mi'elya	2,815	24.8	31.0	12.5	1,038	597	32.2
481	Mughar	19,837	32.4	41.7	4.1	1,051	574	22.7
635	Muqeible	3,099	41.5	49.3	2.6	1,015	787	18.4
522	Nahef	10,704	39.1	48.1	3.3	1,023	735	18.9
7300	Nazareth	71,922	31.6	39.6	6.3	1,001	609	25.5
1061	Nazerat Illit	6,333	31.8	38.6	3.4	1,008	543	26.3
536	Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	5,277	26.5	34.5	6.6	1,034	493	28.1
638	Qalansawe	18,648	39.9	48.4	3.0	1,038	750	18.9
1161	Rahat	51,575	49.2	59.0	1.9	1,006	1,048	15.3
543	Rame	7,195	27.1	35.6	8.3	987	549	27.4
8500	Ramla	13,731	36.5	44.3	3.9	1,129	675	21.8
542	Reine	17,218	34.0	43.1	3.9	1,038	611	22.3
525	Sajur	3,709	32.9	42.6	3.5	1,040	573	22.4
7500	Sakhnin	25,536	34.6	42.8	4.0	1,065	628	22.6
1245	Sallama	2,643	39.1	48.1	2.4	987	710	20.0
1286	Segev-Shalom	7,314	50.1	58.9	1.7	981	1,075	9.0
538	Sha'ab	5,893	34.7	43.7	3.7	1,023	625	21.9
8800	Shefar'am	35,898	33.0	41.1	5.2	1,019	617	24.0
658	Sheikh Dannun	2,432	36.3	45.8	4.2	998	679	21.1
913	Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	4,966	38.7	46.0	4.1	1,005	749	21.2

Table A5: Arab Population in Localities Numbering 2,000 Residents and More (in alphabetical order), End of 2009 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name	Population	Percent aged 0–14	Percent aged 0–18	Percent aged 65+	Sex Ratio[1]	Dependency ratio[2]	Median age
526	Sulam	2,171	32.1	41.0	3.7	1,025	558	22.9
8900	Tamra	28,595	35.8	44.0	4.0	1,028	661	22.2
2730	Tayibe	36,438	37.1	44.7	4.4	1,016	710	21.9
5000	Tel Aviv-Yafo	15,826	30.4	36.8	3.8	1,090	519	25.1
1054	Tel Sheva	15,191	52.9	62.0	1.6	999	1,202	8.7
2720	Tire	22,497	32.7	41.3	5.1	1,015	608	23.4
962	Tuba-Zangariyye	5,627	36.2	44.6	2.9	975	643	21.3
498	Tur'an	11,889	37.0	45.7	4.0	1,040	694	21.1
2710	Umm Al-Fahm	45,997	39.4	47.8	3.2	1,039	742	20.2
1358	Umm Batin	2,237	55.1	64.6	1.4	987	1,299	8.4
528	Uzeir	2,688	43.1	52.6	2.6	1,038	841	17.3
499	Yafi'	16,433	34.6	43.2	4.2	1,012	633	22.4
1295	Yanuh-Jat	5,643	34.1	42.3	3.7	1,013	608	22.6
502	Yirka	14,700	34.0	42.7	4.4	1,056	624	22.4
975	Zarzir	6,397	36.8	46.2	3.3	1,037	669	20.8
1290	Zemer[5]	5,721	34.3	42.9	4.7	1,011	640	22.6

1 Males per 1,000 females.

2 Persons aged 0–14 and aged 65+ divided by persons aged 15-64.

3 After the merging of the localities following the government dission.

4 Includes the localities: Barta'a, Moa'away and Ein El-Sahla.

5 Includes the localities: Yamma, Marji, Ibthan and Beir El-Siki.

6 Includes the localities: Zalafe, Mosmos, Musherfi, Salem and Biada.

7 Includes the locality A'ara.

Table A6: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over by Marital Status, Sex, Age and Religion , Average for 2008

Age	Males					Females					Sex ratio[1]
	Total	Never married	Ever married		% Never married	Total	Never married	Ever married		% Never married	
			Total	Married				Total	Married		
	Total										
Total	**361,749**	**138,119**	**223,630**	**217,340**	**38.2**	**352,943**	**108,119**	**244,824**	**216,413**	**30.6**	**1,277**
15–19	62,098	61,844	255	252	99.6	58,779	54,321	4,458	4,390	92.4	1,138
20–24	50,023	43,218	6,806	6,617	86.4	48,405	22,245	26,160	25,500	46.0	1,943
25–29	45,029	20,402	24,628	24,107	45.3	43,965	7,305	36,660	35,434	16.6	2,793
30–34	44,484	6,388	38,097	37,361	14.4	42,592	7,241	35,351	33,779	17.0	882
35–44	71,267	4,641	66,626	65,331	6.5	68,264	9,387	58,877	55,333	13.8	494
45–54	45,363	984	44,379	43,371	2.2	44,486	4,524	39,962	35,347	10.2	218
55–64	23,997	327	23,670	23,026	1.4	24,929	1,784	23,145	17,594	7.2	183
65+	19,489	317	19,172	17,276	1.6	21,525	1,313	20,213	9,039	6.1	242
	Muslims										
Total	**287,363**	**110,341**	**177,022**	**172,031**	**38.4**	**278,770**	**85,590**	**193,180**	**171,304**	**30.7**	**1,289**
15–19	51,606	51,381	225	223	99.6	48,722	44,681	4,042	3,980	91.7	1,150
20–24	41,007	34,945	6,062	5,912	85.2	39,502	16,948	22,554	21,994	42.9	2,062
25–29	36,396	15,369	21,027	20,593	42.2	35,480	5,396	30,085	29,042	15.2	2,848
30–34	35,904	4,218	31,686	31,053	11.7	34,154	5,675	28,479	27,105	16.6	743
35–44	56,837	3,357	53,481	52,360	5.9	54,318	7,721	46,597	43,574	14.2	435
45–54	34,584	658	33,926	33,084	1.9	33,822	3,397	30,426	26,615	10.0	194
55–64	17,480	202	17,278	16,760	1.2	18,291	1,141	17,150	12,837	6.2	177
65+	13,550	213	13,337	12,047	1.6	14,483	633	13,850	6,159	4.4	336
	Christians										
Total	**39,913**	**14,683**	**25,230**	**24,447**	**36.8**	**40,715**	**12,278**	**28,437**	**24,403**	**30.2**	**1,196**
15–19	5,063	5,062	1	1	100.0	5,010	4,948	63	62	98.8	1,023
20–24	4,362	4,273	89	89	98.0	4,353	3,172	1,181	1,167	72.9	1,347
25–29	4,228	2,986	1,242	1,233	70.6	4,218	1,066	3,152	3,109	25.3	2,801
30–34	4,368	1,300	3,069	3,036	29.8	4,337	529	3,808	3,710	12.2	2,459
35–44	7,772	672	7,100	6,978	8.6	7,536	823	6,713	6,445	10.9	816
45–54	6,194	215	5,980	5,864	3.5	6,334	714	5,620	5,192	11.3	301
55–64	4,068	101	3,968	3,868	2.5	4,218	461	3,757	2,945	10.9	218
65+	3,860	77	3,784	3,380	2.0	4,712	568	4,144	1,776	12.0	135
	Druze										
Total	**34,474**	**13,095**	**21,379**	**20,863**	**38.0**	**33,459**	**10,252**	**23,207**	**20,706**	**30.6**	**1,277**
15–19	5,430	5,401	..	..	99.5	5,047	4,693	354	348	93.0	1,151
20–24	4,655	4,000	655	617	85.9	4,551	2,126	2,425	2,340	46.7	1,881
25–29	4,406	2,047	2,359	2,282	46.5	4,268	844	3,424	3,284	19.8	2,426
30–34	4,212	870	3,342	3,272	20.7	4,102	1,038	3,064	2,965	25.3	839
35–44	6,659	613	6,046	5,994	9.2	6,411	844	5,567	5,315	13.2	726
45–54	4,585	112	4,473	4,424	2.4	4,331	414	3,917	3,540	9.6	271
55–64	2,449	25	2,424	2,399	1.0	2,421	183	2,238	1,812	7.5	134
65+	2,080	28	2,052	1,849	1.3	2,331	112	2,219	1,105	4.8	250

1 Males per 1,000 females.

Table A7: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over by Region of Residence[1], Marital Status, Sex and Age, Average for 2008

Age	Males					Females					Sex ratio[2]
	Total	Never married	Ever married		% Never married	Total	Never married	Ever married		% Never married	
			Total	Married				Total	Married		
	Total										
Total	**361,749**	**138,119**	**223,630**	**217,340**	**38.2**	**352,943**	**108,119**	**244,824**	**216,413**	**30.6**	**1,277**
15–19	62,098	61,844	255	252	99.6	58,779	54,321	4,458	4,390	92.4	1,138
20–24	50,023	43,218	6,806	6,617	86.4	48,405	22,245	26,160	25,500	46.0	1,943
25–29	45,029	20,402	24,628	24,107	45.3	43,965	7,305	36,660	35,434	16.6	2,793
30–34	44,484	6,388	38,097	37,361	14.4	42,592	7,241	35,351	33,779	17.0	882
35–44	71,267	4,641	66,626	65,331	6.5	68,264	9,387	58,877	55,333	13.8	494
45–54	45,363	984	44,379	43,371	2.2	44,486	4,524	39,962	35,347	10.2	218
55–64	23,997	327	23,670	23,026	1.4	24,929	1,784	23,145	17,594	7.2	183
65+	19,489	317	19,172	17,276	1.6	21,525	1,313	20,213	9,039	6.1	242
	Galilee										
Total	**205,633**	**78,337**	**127,297**	**124,592**	**38.1**	**201,044**	**62,549**	**138,495**	**123,953**	**31.1**	**1,252**
15–19	33,843	33,795	49	46	99.9	31,872	29,827	2,045	2,019	93.6	1,133
20–24	27,205	24,561	2,644	2,559	90.3	26,786	13,063	13,723	13,429	48.8	1,880
25–29	24,734	12,390	12,344	12,101	50.1	24,417	4,589	19,828	19,272	18.8	2,700
30–34	25,189	4,182	21,007	20,699	16.6	24,195	4,547	19,648	18,997	18.8	920
35–44	41,331	2,598	38,734	38,317	6.3	39,729	5,817	33,913	32,468	14.6	447
45–54	26,797	469	26,328	25,993	1.7	26,142	2,860	23,282	21,206	10.9	164
55–64	14,499	165	14,335	14,105	1.1	14,403	1,070	13,333	10,660	7.4	154
65+	12,036	179	11,857	10,774	1.5	13,501	778	12,724	5,904	5.8	230
	Triangle										
Total	**85,790**	**32,514**	**53,276**	**51,936**	**37.9**	**82,518**	**24,400**	**58,118**	**51,780**	**29.6**	**1,333**
15–19	14,109	14,085	25	25	99.8	13,386	12,297	1,090	1,068	91.9	1,145
20–24	11,408	10,208	1,200	1,164	89.5	10,991	4,674	6,317	6,154	42.5	2,184
25–29	10,507	4,938	5,569	5,443	47.0	10,098	1,257	8,841	8,570	12.4	3,928
30–34	10,687	1,414	9,274	9,103	13.2	9,960	1,887	8,074	7,693	18.9	749
35–44	17,696	1,457	16,240	16,002	8.2	16,353	2,373	13,980	13,240	14.5	614
45–54	11,309	264	11,045	10,875	2.3	10,824	1,134	9,690	8,734	10.5	232
55–64	5,698	74	5,624	5,482	1.3	6,148	492	5,656	4,359	8.0	150
65+	4,377	77	4,301	3,843	1.7	4,761	287	4,474	1,964	6.0	267
	Negev										
Total	**37,935**	**14,854**	**23,081**	**22,135**	**39.2**	**37,703**	**12,353**	**25,350**	**22,066**	**32.8**	**1,202**
15–19	9,359	9,193	166	164	98.2	8,972	7,970	1,003	992	88.8	1,154
20–24	7,052	4,620	2,432	2,389	65.5	6,493	2,311	4,182	4,080	35.6	1,999
25–29	5,883	1,116	4,767	4,690	19.0	5,676	850	4,826	4,642	15.0	1,314
30–34	4,715	66	4,781	4,676	1.4	4,679	351	4,328	4,090	7.5	188
35–44	5,683	102	5,784	5,536	1.8	6,048	582	5,466	4,813	9.6	175
45–54	2,729	35	2,694	2,487	1.3	3,037	181	2,856	2,098	5.9	191
55–64	1,412	34	1,378	1,238	2.4	1,757	56	1,701	966	3.2	607
65+	1,105	24	1,081	957	2.1	1,043	54	989	386	5.2	435
	Mixed localities										
Total	**32,392**	**12,415**	**19,977**	**18,677**	**38.3**	**31,679**	**8,817**	**22,862**	**18,614**	**27.8**	**1,408**
15–19	4,788	4,772	16	16	99.7	4,549	4,228	321	311	92.9	1,129
20–24	4,359	3,829	530	507	87.8	4,136	2,197	1,939	1,838	53.1	1,743
25–29	3,906	1,958	1,948	1,874	50.1	3,776	610	3,166	2,950	16.1	3,212
30–34	3,893	858	3,035	2,883	22.0	3,758	457	3,301	2,999	12.2	1,877
35–44	6,558	689	5,869	5,476	10.5	6,135	616	5,519	4,812	10.0	1,119
45–54	4,529	218	4,312	4,017	4.8	4,485	350	4,135	3,310	7.8	621
55–64	2,388	55	2,334	2,201	2.3	2,621	166	2,455	1,610	6.3	328
65+	1,972	38	1,934	1,703	1.9	2,221	194	2,027	786	8.7	196

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Males per 1,000 females.

Table A8: Marriages, Divorces, Live Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths and Natural Increase in the Arab Population by Religion and Region of Residence, 2009

Religion and region Of residence	Marriages[1]		Divorces[1]		Live births[2]	Deaths[2]		Natural increase[2]
	Grooms	Brides	Husbands	Wives		Total	Infant deaths	
	Absolute numbers							
Total[3]	**10,315**	**10,366**	**1,307**	**1,320**	**39,702**	**3,252**	**217**	**36,450**
Religion								
Muslims	8,904	8,971	1,161	1,169	35,176	2,486	205	32,690
Christians	617	614	70	75	2,009	472	4	1,537
Druze	794	781	76	76	2,517	294	8	2,223
Region Of Residence								
Galilee	4,407	4,461	429	430	14,627	1,785	77	12,842
Triangle	3,764	3,868	416	425	15,157	776	47	14,381
Negev	1,266	1,143	154	155	7,342	341	85	7,001
Mixed Localities	878	894	225	246	2,576	350	8	2,226
	Rates[4] per 1,000							
Total[3]	**27.0**	**27.5**	**3.4**	**3.5**	**32.6**	**2.7**	**5.5**	**29.9**
Religion								
Muslims	29.2	29.9	3.8	3.9	35.1	2.5	5.8	32.6
Christians	15.2	14.8	1.7	1.8	18.3	4.3	..[5]	14.0
Druze	22.0	22.2	2.1	2.2	24.2	2.8	3.2	21.4
Region of residence								
Galilee	20.9	21.5	2.0	2.1	22.8	2.8	5.3	20.0
Triangle	40.9	43.4	4.5	4.8	52.2	2.7	3.1	49.6
Negev	27.8	24.0	3.4	3.3	38.7	1.8	11.6	36.9
Mixed localities	26.5	27.6	6.8	7.6	26.6	3.6	3.1	23.0

1 Data on marriages and divorces refer to the year 2008. The gap between the number of grooms and brides and the number of husbands and wives in tables A8—A10 is caused by including cases of marriages and divorces that one of the partners does not belong to our population (for example: West Bank, East Jerusalem, Jewish localities).

2 Data on Natural Increase in Tables A8, A11 and A12 slightly differs from the data presented in Table 3A because of the differences between the data sources.

3 The sum of marriages and divorces data by region of residence does not equal to the total in the table due to unknown cases.

4 The marriage and divorce rates calculated per 1,000 aged 15+; live births rate, death rate and natural increase rate calculated per 1,000 of the population; the infant death rate calculated per 1,000 live births.

5 Not presented because number of cases (less than 5).

Table A9: Arab Brides and Grooms by Age, Sex and Religion, 2008

Age	Total	Muslims	Christians	Druze	Total	Muslims	Christians	Druze
	Absolute numbers				**Rates[1] per 1,000**			
	Grooms							
Total	**10,315**	**8,904**	**617**	**794**	**77.0**	**83.6**	**41.8**	**62.2**
Up to 17	27	26	..[2]	1	1.0	1.2	..[2]	..[3]
Up to 19	338	300	..[2]	38	6.0	6.5	..[2]	7.5
20–24	3,279	2,982	57	240	80.4	90.7	14.1	62.2
225–29	4,130	3,529	295	306	208.6	238.8	98.7	150.7
30–34	1,626	1,318	187	121	221.9	249.6	159.6	138.4
35–39	449	363	46	40	130.3	139.1	92.7	117.4
40–44	181	147	17	17	105.0	112.6	68.5	99.8
45–49	102	88	5	9	96.2	112.3	26.8	99.3
50+	210	177	10	23	60.6	73.7	13.7	68.9
Median age	26.5	26.3	28.4	26.6				
Mean age	27.4	27.1	29.8	27.5				
	Brides							
Total	**10,366**	**8,971**	**614**	**781**	**81.8**	**90.3**	**39.8**	**65.4**
Up to 17	1,244	1,154	9	81	32.9	37.4	2.2	24.2
Up to 19	3,929	3,623	51	255	78.8	89.0	10.8	57.9
20–24	4,311	3,656	313	342	207.5	229.8	109.2	171.7
225–29	1,343	1,055	177	111	143.2	148.3	166.7	92.0
30–34	421	345	41	35	47.5	47.9	59.2	36.0
35–39	190	149	19	22	32.2	30.5	35.5	45.4
40–44	104	88	6	10	25.9	28.2	11.3	27.5
45–49	44	36	5	3	8.2	8.7	..[3]	6.2
50+	24	19	2	3	1.2	..[3]	..[3]	1.6
Median age	21.2	20.9	23.3	21.6				
Mean age	21.8	21.6	24.7	22.4				

1 Rates of grooms are per 1,000 of unmarried males and rate of brides are per 1,000 of unmarried females.

2 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

3 Not presented because number of cases (less than 5).

Table A10: Arab Brides and Grooms by Age, Sex and Region of Residence[1], 2008

Age	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
	Absolute numbers					**Rates[2] Per 1,000**				
	Grooms									
Total	**10315**	**4407**	**3764**	**1266**	**878**	**77.0**	**58.5**	**119.4**	**88.1**	**68.8**
Up to 17	27	1	7	19	..[3]	..[4]	0.1	1.2	5.3	..[3]
Up to 19	338	69	79	167	23	6.0	2.2	6.2	21.0	5.2
20–24	3,279	1,189	1,234	620	236	80.4	51.4	125.6	148.2	64.6
225–29	4,130	1,965	1,564	303	298	208.6	163.4	330.7	256.1	159.8
30–34	1,626	795	545	103	183	221.9	184.1	312.5	342.8	189.7
35–39	449	192	160	31	66	130.3	119.4	168.5	151.7	96.3
40–44	181	69	62	21	29	105.0	85.8	130.6	205.5	84.6
45–49	102	32	40	6	24	96.2	72.8	176.5	51.3	86.4
50+	210	96	80	15	19	60.6	54.3	102.1	43.5	33.4
Median age	26.5	26.9	26.5	23.0	27.4					
Mean age	27.4	27.8	27.3	24.6	28.8					
	Brides									
Total	**10366**	**4461**	**3868**	**1143**	**894**	**81.8**	**62.1**	**134.9**	**81.9**	**72.9**
Up to 17	1,244	406	562	198	78	32.9	18.6	67.7	38.7	25.6
Up to 19	3,929	1,501	1,601	584	243	78.8	54.1	142.7	85.3	60.3
20–24	4,311	1,983	1,505	439	384	207.5	164.9	334.2	201.0	186.3
225–29	1,343	614	487	83	159	143.2	110.0	251.3	85.0	179.5
30–34	421	195	151	22	53	47.5	38.5	66.5	29.7	68.0
35–39	190	99	60	8	23	32.2	36.6	55.0	18.6	46.4
40–44	104	36	43	5	20	25.9	14.0	38.3	10.0	32.1
45–49	44	21	14	2	7	8.2	7.3	11.2	..[4]	10.1
50+	24	12	7	..[3]	5	1.2	1.0	1.5	..[3]	1.9
Median age	21.2	21.5	20.9	19.9	22.1					
Mean age	21.8	22.1	21.6	20.2	23.3					

1 See Definitions on the introductions of the chapter.

2 Rates of grooms are per 1,000 of unmarried males and rate of brides are per 1,000 of unmarried females.

3 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

4 Not presented because number of cases (less than 5).

Table A11: Live Births and Specific Fertility Rates in the Arab Population by Age, Religion and Mother's Region of Residence, 2009

Mother Age	Religion				Region of residence[1]				
	Total	Muslims	Christians	Druze	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
	Absolute numbers								
	Live births								
Total[2]	**30,997**	**27,084**	**1,870**	**2,043**	**30,997**	**14,094**	**6,985**	**7,342**	**2,576**
15–19	1,611	1,524	28	59	1,611	654	330	492	135
20–24	9,327	8,434	329	564	9,327	4,317	2,158	2,133	719
25–29	9,421	8,026	736	659	9,420	4,449	2,105	2,096	770
30–34	6,763	5,718	538	507	6,763	3,114	1,493	1,570	586
35–39	3,103	2,688	200	215	3,102	1,288	694	829	291
40–44	651	584	33	34	651	243	165	182	61
45–49	42	35	4	3	42	15	8	14	5
	Specific fertility rates[3]								
Total[2]	**102.1**	**109.9**	**63.8**	**73.1**	**102.1**	**85.3**	**97.6**	**176.6**	**101.8**
15–19	26.3	29.9	5.5	11.2	26.3	20.2	23.1	48.4	30.0
20–24	192.7	212.8	76.8	125.2	192.7	169.0	198.0	281.1	164.2
25–29	215.8	226.2	184.7	157.3	215.8	189.4	209.5	327.6	207.5
30–34	151.9	158.8	126.5	119.5	151.9	127.5	142.2	259.3	166.2
35–39	68.7	73.8	43.2	52.1	68.7	51.0	63.5	158.9	77.0
40–44	21.6	24.1	10.7	12.3	21.6	14.4	22.6	52.3	24.2
45–49	1.4	1.5	..[4]	..[4]	1.4	0.9	1.1	5.3	1.7
Total fertility rate[1]	3.4	3.6	2.2	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.3	5.7	3.4

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Total includes cases where the mother's age is unknown.

3 Number of live births per 1,000 women in the specific group.

4 Not presented because number of cases (less than 5).

Table A12: Live Births in the Arab Population by Birth Order, Religion and Mother's Region of Residence, 2009

Birth order	Religion				Region of Residence[1]				
	Total	Muslims	Christians	Druze	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
	Absolute numbers								
Total[2]	**30,997**	**27,084**	**1,870**	**2,043**	**30,997**	**14,094**	**6,985**	**7,342**	**2,576**
1	8,602	7,228	685	689	8,602	4,424	1,941	1,423	814
2	7,169	6,001	578	590	7,168	3,633	1,685	1,201	649
3	5,826	4,974	413	439	5,826	2,909	1,475	990	452
4	3,797	3,467	130	200	3,796	1,724	928	906	238
5–6	3,522	3,361	50	111	3,522	1,177	716	1,385	244
7–8	1,164	1,151	1	12	1,176	173	127	810	66
9+	643	643	..[3]	..[3]	643	15	19	578	31
	Percentage								
Total[2]	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1	28.0	26.9	36.9	33.8	28.0	31.5	28.2	19.5	32.6
2	23.3	22.4	31.1	28.9	23.3	25.8	24.5	16.5	26.0
3	19.0	18.5	22.2	21.5	19.0	20.7	21.4	13.6	18.1
4	12.4	12.9	7.0	9.8	12.4	12.3	13.5	12.4	9.5
5–6	11.5	12.5	2.7	5.4	11.5	8.4	10.4	19.0	9.8
7–8	3.8	4.3	0.1	0.6	3.8	1.2	1.8	11.1	2.6
9+	3.4	3.6	..[3]	..[3]	3.4	2.9	3.3	5.7	3.4

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Total includes cases where birth order is unknown.

3 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Table A13: Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy in the Arab Population by Age, Sex and Religion, Average Rates for 2004–2008

Age	Males				Females			
	Total	Muslims	Christians	Druze	Total	Muslims	Christians	Druze
	Mortality rates per 1,000 residents[1]							
0	7.6	8.1	3.7	4.1	6.6	7.0	1.5	5.2
1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3
5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
10	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
15	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
20	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3
25	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3
30	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3
35	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
40	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
45	2.9	3.0	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3
50	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.5	2.6	2.8	2.4	1.9
55	7.9	8.4	6.5	6.6	4.2	4.6	3.1	2.6
60	14.0	14.6	11.1	14.3	7.9	8.3	6.9	5.9
65	23.0	24.9	18.6	15.7	14.1	14.9	11.3	13.4
70	38.1	39.6	34.7	34.8	24.1	26.3	18.6	22.0
75	65.2	66.7	66.9	53.5	48.0	52.7	38.2	40.6
80	86.8	90.7	82.0	77.4	81.5	85.5	69.5	83.1
85	149.1	146.4	166.4	140.0	158.5	160.7	160.8	142.9
	Life expectancy[1]							
0	75.8	75.3	77.7	77.3	79.8	79.2	81.9	80.7
1	75.4	74.9	77.0	76.6	79.3	78.8	81.0	80.1
5	71.5	71.0	73.0	72.7	75.5	75.0	77.1	76.2
10	66.6	66.1	68.1	67.8	70.6	70.0	72.2	71.3
15	61.7	61.2	63.1	62.9	65.6	65.1	67.2	66.3
20	56.9	56.4	58.3	58.1	60.7	60.1	62.3	61.4
25	52.2	51.7	53.5	53.5	55.8	55.2	57.3	56.5
30	47.5	47.0	48.7	48.8	50.8	50.3	52.4	51.5
35	42.7	42.2	43.9	44.1	45.9	45.4	47.4	46.6
40	37.9	37.4	39.1	39.3	41.1	40.5	42.5	41.7
45	33.2	32.7	34.3	34.5	36.2	35.7	37.7	36.9
50	28.6	28.2	29.6	30.0	31.5	31.0	33.0	32.1
55	24.3	23.8	25.3	25.6	26.9	26.3	28.3	27.4
60	20.2	19.7	21.0	21.4	22.4	21.9	23.7	22.7
65	16.4	16.0	17.1	17.8	18.2	17.7	19.5	18.3
70	13.1	12.8	13.5	14.0	14.3	13.9	15.4	14.4
75	10.3	10.1	10.5	11.2	10.8	10.5	11.7	10.8
80	8.4	8.1	8.7	8.9	8.0	7.9	8.6	7.6
85	6.7	6.4	7.0	7.0	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.2

1 Calculation among Christians younger than 45, Druze man younger than 15 and Druze women younger than 60 is based on a relatively small sample.

Table A14: Mortality Rates and Life Expectancy in the Arab Population by Age, Sex and Region of Residence, Average Rates for 2004–2008

Age	Males				Females			
	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
	Mortality rates per 1,000 residents							
0	5.7	7.4	12.3	5.1	5.7	5.4	10.7	3.4
1	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6
5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
10	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
15	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3
20	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3
25	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4
30	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2
35	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4
40	1.3	1.8	1.8	2.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1
45	2.6	3.3	3.5	3.3	1.4	1.7	1.4	2.0
50	4.7	4.8	7.0	7.0	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.8
55	7.0	7.6	8.7	13.0	3.4	5.1	5.8	4.9
60	13.0	14.2	16.5	17.4	7.5	8.4	7.6	8.9
65	20.0	27.2	27.8	27.3	13.0	16.2	15.2	14.9
70	35.7	40.8	34.7	48.7	23.0	28.6	23.6	22.1
75	62.4	64.3	65.7	81.5	41.5	62.5	59.4	47.9
80	81.6	90.7	85.4	113.0	76.4	96.9	77.2	88.1
85	141.8	195.5	142.1	130.8	155.5	174.6	109.1	216.2
	Life expectancy							
0	76.9	75.5	74.2	73.0	80.7	78.5	78.7	79.3
1	76.4	75.0	74.1	72.3	80.1	77.9	78.5	78.5
5	72.5	71.1	70.4	68.5	76.3	74.0	74.7	74.7
10	67.6	66.2	65.5	63.6	71.3	69.1	69.8	69.8
15	62.6	61.3	60.6	58.6	66.3	64.2	64.9	64.8
20	57.8	56.4	55.9	53.9	61.4	59.2	60.0	59.9
25	53.1	51.7	51.3	49.3	56.5	54.3	55.1	55.0
30	48.4	47.0	46.6	44.6	51.6	49.4	50.2	50.1
35	43.6	42.2	41.9	40.0	46.7	44.5	45.3	45.2
40	38.8	37.4	37.1	35.1	41.8	39.6	40.4	40.3
45	34.0	32.7	32.4	30.5	36.9	34.8	35.6	35.5
50	29.4	28.2	28.0	26.0	32.1	30.1	30.8	30.8
55	25.0	23.8	23.9	21.8	27.5	25.5	26.2	26.3
60	20.8	19.7	19.8	18.1	22.9	21.1	21.9	21.9
65	17.1	15.9	16.3	14.5	18.7	16.9	17.7	17.8
70	13.6	12.9	13.3	11.3	14.7	13.1	13.8	14.0
75	10.7	10.2	10.4	8.7	11.2	9.7	10.2	10.3
80	8.8	8.2	8.5	6.9	8.2	7.3	7.9	7.4
85	7.0	6.5	6.7	5.3	5.9	5.3	5.9	5.2

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Table A15: Arab Households by Size of Household, Housing Density, Region of Residence and Religion, 2009

Household Size And Housing Density	Religion				Region of residence[1]				
	Total	Muslims	Christians	Druze	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
Total households	**258,286**	**204,004**	**31,340**	**22,942**	**258,286**	**154,135**	**60,042**	**27,861**	**16,248**
Persons in household									
percentage: total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
1	9.4	8.6	15.1	8.7	9.4	8.6	7.1	15.4	15.7
2	10.3	9.8	15.4	7.5	10.3	11.2	9.9	4.7	12.2
3	10.3	9.1	16.1	12.6	10.3	11.6	8.3	5.6	13.0
4	18.3	18.0	20.1	19.2	18.3	18.8	21.1	9.4	19.1
5	18.3	17.6	17.9	24.9	18.3	19.8	18.7	8.6	19.5
6	15.5	16.3	10.8	15.2	15.5	16.1	18.8	8.2	9.7
7+	17.9	20.7	4.6	11.9	17.9	13.9	16.1	48.2	10.9
Average persons per household	4.7	4.9	3.6	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.7	6.4	4.1
Housing density in the household (persons per room)									
Percentage: total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Less than 1	18.0	15.8	30.8	21.1	18.0	20.2	13.5	13.0	22.7
1	17.7	16.9	23.7	16.9	17.7	18.1	17.1	15.8	18.5
1.01–1.49	18.7	17.9	17.8	27.7	18.7	20.2	19.5	8.8	18.1
1.50–1.99	21.3	22.4	15.8	19.4	21.3	21.2	24.9	12.6	23.4
2	11.6	12.7	7.9	7.5	11.6	11.6	13.1	9.8	9.3
2.01–2.49	5.2	5.8	2.3	3.6	5.2	4.5	4.5	12.7	2.5
2.50–2.99	3.8	4.4	1.1	1.8	3.8	2.3	4.2	12.0	2.6
3+	3.6	4.2	0.5	2.1	3.6	1.8	3.1	15.3	2.9

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Chapter 2: Work

Source of the data

All the data in this chapter are based on the Labor Force Survey[1] for 2009 of Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

Definitions

1. The Arab population of working age: The Arab permanent residents of Israel who are aged 15 years or older, with the exception of Arab residents of Jerusalem and of the Golan Heights, who were excluded from the Arab population in the CBS Labor Force Survey.

2. Arab nationality: Includes Muslims, Druze, and Christians. Christians who do not live in Arab localities were considered Arabs only if they were born in Israel or moved to Israel before 1990.

3. Residential regions of the Arab population: Places of residence of the Arab population were divided into four geographical regions: Galilee, the Triangle, the Negev, and mixed Arab-Jewish localities. The categorization was based on two variables: residential subdistrict (divided according to natural areas) and type of locality (urban or rural). The Galilee region includes the northern district and the Haifa subdistrict, with the exception of the city of Haifa; the Triangle region includes the Hadera subdistrict (which is part of the Haifa district), and the central and Tel Aviv districts, with the exception of Ramle and Tel Aviv; the Negev region includes the southern district; the mixed Arab-Jewish region includes the Ramle and Tel Aviv subdistricts and the city of Haifa. The definition of the region of mixed Arab-Jewish localities is not comprehensive because of the limitations of detail in the Labor Force Survey data.

4. Religion: Only heads of households were asked their religion in the Labor Force Survey, and this is listed as the religion of all members of the household.

1 For detailed information about the Labor Force Survey see: "Labor Force Surveys: Quarter II of 2010" (Hebrew) on the CBS website, www.cbs.gov.il.

5. Household: A group of people who live together and share their food.

6. Head of household: The head of household is the primary wage earner of the household, that is, the employed person who usually works 35 or more hours a week. If there is no wage earner in the household, the head of household will be the person whom the interviewee considers the head of household.

7. Civilian labor force: aged 15 years or older, employed or unemployed.

8. Determining week: The week ending on the Sabbath before the surveyor's visit to the household.

9. Employed persons: Persons who worked at least one hour in the determining week at any kind of work in exchange for wages, profit, or other remuneration. The category of employed persons also includes family members employed in a family business who worked without pay for more than 15 hours in the determining week, persons residing in institutions who worked more than 15 hours in the determining week, and persons who were temporarily absent from their workplace.

10. Full-time employee: Anyone who worked 35 or more hours during the determining week.

11. Part-time employee: Anyone who worked fewer than 35 hours during the determining week.

12. Employees who were temporarily absent from their work: Anyone who was temporarily absent from a regular workplace during the determining week because of illness, vacation, strike, temporary interruption of the work, or any other reason.

13. Unemployed persons: All those who did not work at all and who sought work actively in the month preceding the conducting of the survey and who were able to begin work during the determining week if suitable work had been offered to them.

14. Not part of the civilian labor force: Anyone who was neither employed nor unemployed during the determining week. This category includes pupils, people who worked without remuneration fewer than 15 hours a week, housewives, people who were unable to work, and so on.

15. Wage earner: Anyone who worked for another person or for a daily, monthly, or contract wage, or for any other remuneration.

16. Self-employed worker: Persons who worked in their own business, whether or not they employed others, and whether those employed were paid for their work or received other remuneration.

17. Other employment status: An employee who is neither a wage earner nor self-employed, for example, a family member who works for no pay.

18. Economic sector: The economic sector to which the factory or institution in which the surveyed worker is employed. The economic sector is determined by the product or primary service of the classificatory unit.[2]

19. Occupation: The various activities that the surveyed person carried out in the workplace, not taking into account the person's vocational education if the person was not employed in that vocation.[3]

Selected findings

Participation in the civilian labor force

1. Between 2001 and 2009 the rate of participation of the Arab population in Israel in the labor force rose from 39% to 41.5%, although in 2009 it dropped in comparison with the rate in 2008. The rate of women's participation rose gradually from 18.7% in 2001 to a peak of 23.2% in 2008, but in 2009 it dropped to 22.7%. The rate of men's participation dropped between 2001 and 2005, rose gradually between 2006 and 2008, and peaked at 62.2% in 2008, but dropped in 2009 to 59.7% (see Summary Table 1). The rate of Arab participation in the labor force in 2009 remained considerably lower than that of Jews (59.9%). For a depiction of the difference between the participation of Arabs and Jews between 2001 and 2009 see figure 1. The percentage of Arab employed persons aged 15 years or older rose between 2001 and 2009 from

2 The products and services are classified by international classification units. Several units together compose an economic sector. The people surveyed were classified on the basis of *The Unified Classification of Economic Sectors 1993: Technical Publication 63* (Hebrew), Jerusalem: The Central Bureau of Statistics.

3 The persons surveyed were classified according to *The Unified Classification of Occupations 1994: Technical Publication 64* (Hebrew), Jerusalem: The Central Bureau of Statistics.

53.2% to 55.6% for men and from 16.9% to 20.4% for women (see Summary Table 1). This means that of every five Arab women aged 15 years or older, only one was employed in 2009.

2. Between 2001 and 2009 the rate of participation in the labor force rose for all religions and geographical regions, with the exception of the mixed Jewish-Arab localities, in which it dropped (see Summary Table 1). Nevertheless, large differences were found between the rate of participation of Christians and of members of the other religions in the labor force (53.2% as compared with 38.4% to 40.2%, respectively), and between the mixed Arab-Jewish localities and the other geographical regions (52.7% as compared with 32.2% to 41.8%, respectively) (see Summary Table 1).

3. The largest difference in participation in the labor force in 2009 among the various age groups was between the 35–44 age group and the other age groups. The greatest participation in the labor force was in the 35–44 age group (58.6%). In the 45–54 and 55–64 age groups participation dropped to 46.1% and 23.4%, respectively (see table B7).

4. The profile of participation in the labor force by age in 2009 shows that the rate of participation of Arab men rises initially by age, but that after age 45–54 it drops considerably (see table B6). The rate of Arab women's participation is much lower, but women, too, left the labor force at a young age. In comparison, the drop in participation of Jewish men begins later, as can be seen in figure 1.

5. Level of education is the main variable determining the rate of participation in the labor force: The higher the level of education, the higher the rate of participation. The highest participation in 2009 was among college graduates (84.5%) (see table B6). Among men who had studied 16 or more years, the rate of participation in the labor force was 82.2% (as compared with 74.8% in the Jewish population), and among women with the same level of education the rate of participation was 80.9% (as compared with 78.4% among Jewish women). It should be noted that there is a correlation between level of education and age, so that the relation between level of education and rate of participation in the labor force is not distinct from the relation between age and rate of participation in the labor force.

Employment

1. Between 2001 and 2009 the number of employed Arabs grew by 40.7%, as compared with a growth of 21.3% among employed Jews. In the same period, the number of employed Arab women grew by 146%, which means an addition of 70,900 employed women, as compared with an increase of only 7.6% among Arab men. The number of employed Jewish women in this period increased by 25.3%, and the number of employed Jewish men increased by 17.5%.

2. The largest occupational category among employed Arabs in 2009 remained vocational workers: 38.4% (see table B16) (as compared with 14.7% of Jewish employed persons). Only 9.4% had academic professions (as compared with 15.3% of Jewish employed persons), and only 1.9% were managers (as compared with 7.5% of Jews).

3. Some 36.4% of academic professionals worked in teaching in 2009 (as compared with 17.4% among Jews), and about 70% of holders of professional or technical degrees worked in teaching (see table B18) (as compared with 37% among Jews).

4. The professional level of Arab women's occupations in 2009 remained higher than that of the men (see table B16). In contrast, the professional level of Jewish women's occupations in the same period was similar to that of Jewish men (see figure 2).

5. Between 2001 and 2009 the phenomenon of working for a daily wage grew among Arab workers. The percentage of men employed outside their place of residence rose from 56.6% to 62%, and the percentage of women rose from 20.8% to 35.6% (see Summary Table 1). The percentage of Jewish men employed outside their place of residence in 2009 was 58.1%, and the percentage of Jewish women was 45.6%.

Unemployment

1. The percentage of unemployment persons among Arab men dropped gradually between 2004 and 2009, and in 2009 is was 6.8% (see Summary Table 1). The percentage of unemployed Arab women rose gradually between 2004 and 2006 to a peak of 17.8%, and then it dropped gradually to 10.3% in 2009.

2. A clear inverse relation was found between level of education and unemployment level (see table B6). The highest percentage of unemployed persons in 2009 was among persons with up to four years of education (25.9%), and the lowest rate of unemployed persons was among those with 16 or more years of education (1.7%).

3. Dismissals were the primary reason for Arab workers' becoming unemployed in 2009 (see table B22). Some 59.1% of unemployed Arab persons who had worked during the year preceding the survey had been dismissed, compared with 56.7% of unemployed Jewish persons.

Figure 1: Rate of Participation in the civilian labor force by age and gender, 2009 (percentages)

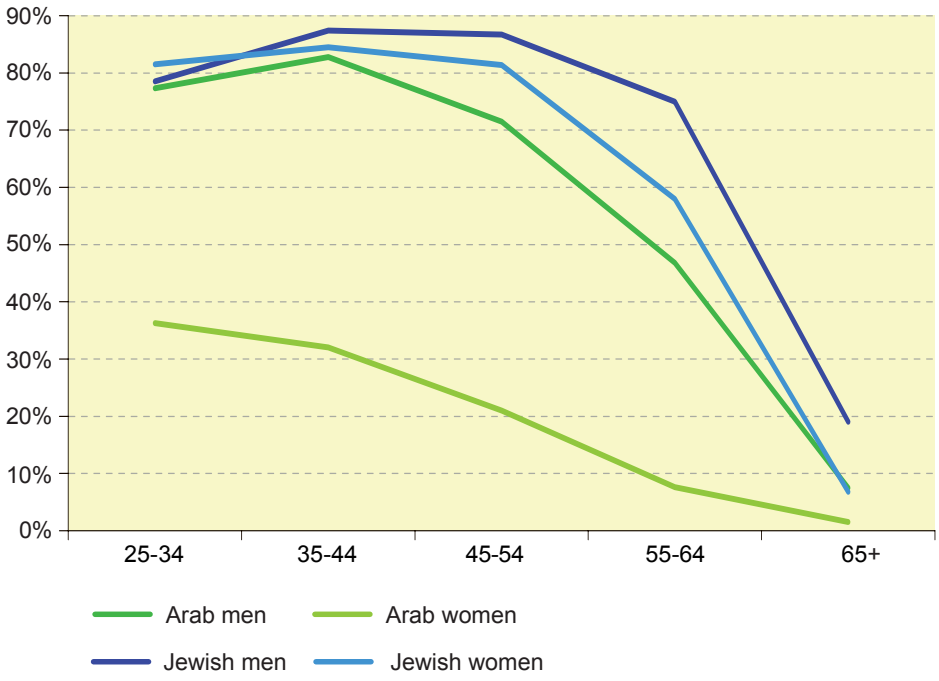
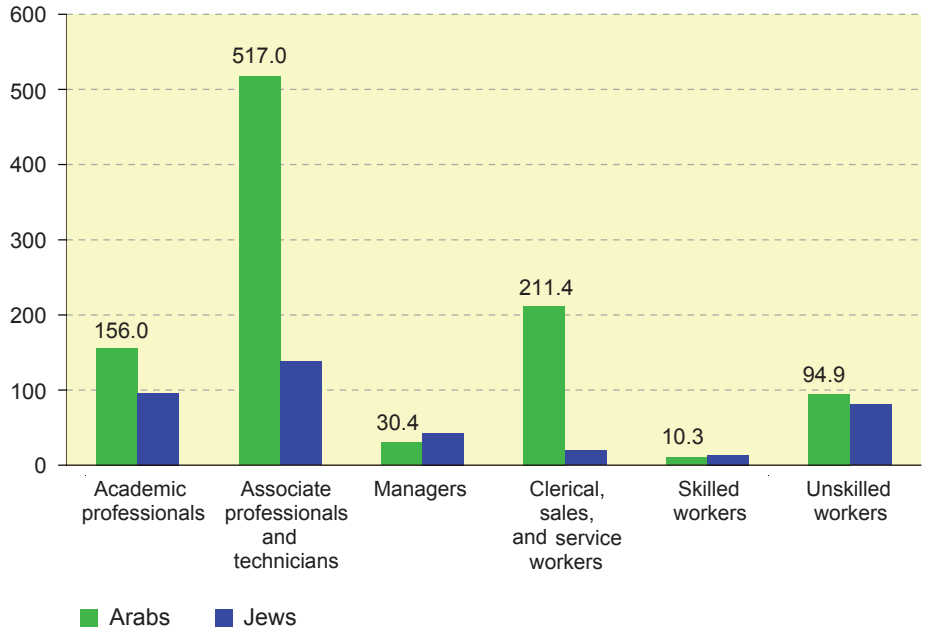


Figure 2: Ratio of men employment percentages to women employment percentages by occupation (percentages)



Summary table 1. Developments in the Arab labor force: selected indicators, 2001–2009

Indicator	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Rate of participation in the civilian labor force							
Total	39.0	39.4	39.0	40.7	42.5	42.9	41.5
By gender							
Men	59.1	58.7	57.9	59.9	61.9	62.2	59.7
Women	18.7	19.6	19.6	21.0	22.4	23.2	22.7
By religion							
Muslims	37.2	38.2	37.3	39.5	41.3	41.9	40.2
Christians	50.2	50.3	51.2	51.5	51.9	53.3	53.2
Druze	38.2	36.8	37.2	36.5	39.9	38.2	38.4
By residential region							
Galilee	38.5	39.4	39.1	41.1	42.7	43.5	41.8
Triangle	39.0	39.3	39.5	39.8	41.8	42.6	41.8
Negev	30.4	30.7	29.2	30.4	33.9	32.1	32.2
Mixed localities	54.2	51.7	49.0	55.7	56.5	55.4	52.7
By number of years of education							
0–4	8.6	10.3	9.5	7.9	8.1	8.6	6.4
5–8	32.2	34.6	32.4	32.2	34.8	33.4	31.7
9–12	41.6	40.8	40.0	42.3	43.9	43.5	42.1
3–15	52.6	49.3	47.9	48.9	50.0	52.7	48.6
16 or more	83.3	79.8	78.5	81.0	79.2	79.5	81.5
2. Employment rate* in the population of working age (15+)							
Total	35.2	34.6	34.2	36.0	38.0	39.4	38.3
By gender							
Men	53.2	51.8	51.6	54.3	56.5	58.0	55.6
Women	16.9	16.9	16.3	17.3	18.8	20.3	20.4
3. Percentage of those employed outside their locality of residence							
Total	50.4	56.1	56.8	57.3	57.1	56.8	55.1
By gender							
Men	56.6	63.4	63.4	64.4	64.4	64.5	62.0
Women	30.8	33.1	35.8	34.5	34.4	34.2	35.6
4. Unemployment rate							
Total	9.9	12.2	12.3	11.5	10.6	8.2	7.8
By gender							
Men	10.0	11.7	11.0	9.3	8.7	6.7	6.8
Women	9.4	13.9	16.4	17.8	16.0	12.4	10.3
By residential region							
Galilee	12.6	10.2	14.7	12.9	10.9	9.4	8.3
Triangle	8.1	5.0	6.4	6.5	5.6	4.1	5.9
Negev	16.4	20.7	15.6	15.3	20.2	8.6	7.2
Mixed localities	16.6	11.4	8.8	11.1	12.3	11.2	9.7

* The number of employed persons as a percentage of the population of working age (15+)

Table B1: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over by Civilian Labor Force Characteristics, Sex and Religion, 2009

Labour force charachteristics and sex	Total	Muslims	Christians	Druze	Total	Muslims	Christians	Druze
	Absolute numbers				**Percentages**[1]			
All population								
Total	748,119	593,793	83,784	70,542	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In civilian labour force	310,386	238,700	44,564	27,122	41.5	40.2	53.2	38.4
Employed persons	286,298	218,169	42,480	25,649	92.2	91.4	95.3	94.6
Worked full-time[2]	207,673	158,975	29,575	19,123	66.9	66.6	66.4	70.5
Worked part-time[2]	68,293	51,390	11,078	5,825	22.0	21.5	24.9	21.5
Unemployed	24,088	20,531	2,084	1,473	7.8	8.6	4.7	
Not in civilian labour force	437,733	355,093	39,220	43,420	58.5	59.8	46.8	61.6
Males								
Total	379,979	301,345	42,849	35,785	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In civilian labour force	226,677	179,978	27,787	18,912	59.7	59.7	64.8	52.8
Employed persons	211,217	166,845	26,258	18,115	93.2	92.7	94.5	95.8
Worked full-time[2]	176,090	138,440	22,160	15,490	77.7	76.9	79.7	81.9
Worked part-time[2]	28,995	23,316	3,271	2,408	12.8	13.0	11.8	12.7
Unemployed	15,460	13,133	1,530	798	6.8	7.3	5.5	4.2
Not in civilian labour force	153,302	121,367	15,062	16,873	40.3	40.3	35.2	47.2
Females								
Total	368,140	292,448	40,935	34,757	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In civilian labour force	83,709	58,722	16,777	8,210	22.7	20.1	41.0	23.6
Employed persons	75,081	51,324	16,223	7,534	89.7	87.4	96.7	91.8
Worked full-time[2]	31,583	20,535	7,415	3,633	37.7	35.0	44.2	44.3
Worked part-time[2]	39,298	28,074	7,808	3,417	46.9	47.8	46.5	41.6
Unemployed	8,628	7,398	554	676	10.3	12.6	3.3	8.2
Not in civilian labour force	284,431	233,726	24,158	26,547	77.3	79.9	59.0	76.4

1 Percentage of workers both in and not in civilian labour force off the total population aged 15 and over and percentage of other groups.

2 See definistion on the introduction of the chapter. The sum of those who worked full-time and those who worked part-time doesn't equal to the total employed persons, since those who were temporarily absent from work are not presented.

Table B2: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over by Civilian Labor Force Characteristics, Sex and Region of Residence[1], 2009

Civilian labour force charachteristics and sex	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
	Absolute numbers					**Percentages[2]**				
All population										
Total	748,119	444,026	172,224	82,649	49,220	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In civilian labour force	310,386	185,814	72,013	26,630	25,930	41.5	41.8	41.8	32.2	52.7
Employed persons	286,298	170,417	67,755	24,718	23,408	92.2	91.7	94.1	92.8	90.3
Worked full-time[3]	207,673	123,881	49,512	18,668	15,612	66.9	66.7	68.8	70.1	60.2
Worked part-time[3]	68,293	40,029	16,158	5,295	6,811	22.0	21.5	22.4	19.9	26.3
Unemployed	24,088	15,396	4,258	1,912	2,521	7.8	8.3	5.9	7.2	9.7
Not in civilian labour force	437,733	258,212	100,211	56,019	23,291	58.5	58.2	58.2	67.8	47.3
Males										
Total	379,979	225,017	87,325	42,281	25,356	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In civilian labour force	226,677	135,538	54,546	20,414	16,180	59.7	60.2	62.5	48.3	63.8
Employed persons	211,217	125,551	51,490	19,379	14,796	93.2	92.6	94.4	94.9	91.5
Worked full-time[3]	176,090	104,914	43,693	15,737	11,746	77.7	77.4	80.1	77.1	72.6
Worked part-time[3]	28,995	16,558	6,594	3,226	2,617	12.8	12.2	12.1	15.8	16.2
Unemployed	15,460	9,987	3,056	1,034	1,383	6.8	7.4	5.6	5.1	8.5
Not in civilian labour force	153,302	89,479	32,779	21,867	9,177	40.3	39.8	37.5	51.7	36.2
Females										
Total	368,140	219,009	84,899	40,368	23,864	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
In civilian labour force	83,709	50,276	17,467	6,216	9,750	22.7	23.0	20.6	15.4	40.9
Employed persons	75,081	44,866	16,265	5,338	8,612	89.7	89.2	93.1	85.9	88.3
Therfore: worked full-time[3]	31,583	18,967	5,819	2,931	3,866	37.7	37.7	33.3	47.1	39.7
Worked part-time[3]	39,298	23,471	9,564	2,070	4,193	46.9	46.7	54.8	33.3	43.0
Unemployed	8,628	5,410	1,203	878	1,138	10.3	10.8	6.9	14.1	11.7
Not in civilian labour force	284,431	168,733	67,432	34,152	14,114	77.3	77.0	79.4	84.6	59.1

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Percentage of workers both in and not in civilian labour force off the total population aged 15 and over and percentage of other groups.

3 See definistion on the introduction. The sum of those who worked full-time and those who worked part-time doesn't equal to the total employed persons, since those who were temporarily absent from work are not presented.

Table B3: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over by Sex, Age, Years of Schooling, Highest Diploma, Marital Status and Region of Residence[1], 2009

Sex, age, schooling years, Highest diploma and marital status	Arab population aged 15 and over									
	Total[2]	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
	Absolute numbers					**Percentages**				
Total	**748,119**	**444,026**	**172,224**	**82,649**	**49,220**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Sex										
Males	379,979	225,017	87,325	42,281	25,356	50.8	50.7	50.7	51.2	51.5
Females	368,140	219,009	84,899	40,368	23,864	49.2	49.3	49.3	48.8	48.5
Age										
15–24	206,851	123,033	46,921	24,311	12,586	27.6	27.7	27.2	29.4	25.6
25–34	181,501	104,161	43,076	21,904	12,360	24.3	23.5	25.0	26.5	25.1
35–44	153,401	91,097	35,349	19,582	7,373	20.5	20.5	20.5	23.7	15.0
45-54	101,696	62,542	23,447	8,834	6,873	13.6	14.1	13.6	10.7	14.0
55–64	56,369	33,160	13,220	4,403	5,586	7.5	7.5	7.7	5.3	11.3
65+	48,301	30,033	10,210	3,616	4,442	6.5	6.8	5.9	4.4	9.0
Years of schooling										
0–4	68,131	33,601	12,659	19,245	2,626	9.2	7.6	7.4	24.4	5.3
5–8	124,716	79,755	25,232	11,626	8,103	16.8	18.0	14.7	14.7	16.5
9–12	400,915	243,143	97,417	36,504	23,851	53.9	54.8	56.6	46.3	48.5
13–15	78,899	44,569	18,668	7,552	8,110	10.6	10.0	10.9	9.6	16.5
16+	71,181	42,649	18,075	3,976	6,481	9.6	9.6	10.5	5.0	13.2
Highest diploma[3]										
Did not study	42,603	17,822	7,375	15,878	1,528	5.7	4.0	4.3	19.2	3.1
Primary school[4]	289,058	177,351	65,329	29,848	16,530	38.7	40.0	38.0	36.1	33.7
Secondary school[5]	109,215	65,252	24,654	12,157	7,152	14.6	14.7	14.3	14.7	14.6
Matriculation certificate	149,349	88,936	38,185	10,483	11,745	20.0	20.1	22.2	12.7	23.9
Post-secondary school[6]	38,086	22,651	10,016	2,338	3,080	5.1	5.1	5.8	2.8	6.3
Academic degree	68,579	40,219	17,389	4,746	6,225	9.2	9.1	10.1	5.7	12.7
No diploma received	50,373	31,285	9,139	7,147	2,802	6.7	7.1	5.3	8.7	5.7
Marital Status										
Married	433,541	259,603	103,208	44,788	25,942	58.0	58.5	59.9	54.2	52.7
Not Married	314,578	184,423	69,016	37,862	23,277	42.0	41.5	40.1	45.8	47.3

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 The sum by years of schooling and the highest diploma do not equal to total because of unknown cases.

3 The highest diploma received by a person in his/her studies in institutes that provide formal diploma.

4 Includes intermediate school.

5 Finishing highschool without matriculation.

6 Non academic diploma.

Table B4: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over by Civilian Labor Force Characteristics, Sex and Type of Last School Attended[1], 2009

Civilian labour force charachteristics and sex	Total[2]	Did not study	Primary and intermediate school	Vocational or agricultural secondary school	General secondary school	Post-Secondary: teacher training	Other post secondary[3]
	Absolute numbers						
All population							
Total	748,119	42,603	200,249	36,200	313,982	16,856	31,933
In civilian labour force	310,386	1,801	62,096	20,198	128,519	8,371	21,162
Employed persons	286,298	1,391	53,884	18,970	117,755	8,228	20,100
Therfore: worked full-time[5]	207,673	877	41,492	15,764	95,875	2,896	15,042
Worked part-time[5]	68,293	376	10,271	2,884	19,052	4,896	4,423
Unemployed	24,088	411	8,212	1,228	10,764	143	1,062
Not in civilian labour force	437,733	40,801	138,153	16,003	185,463	8,486	10,771
Males							
Total	379,979	8,714	102,865	27,879	161,513	3,522	18,853
In civilian labour force	226,677	1,532	53,411	17,884	99,322	1,545	14,374
Employed persons	211,217	1,247	46,961	16,808	93,161	1,545	13,825
Therfore: worked full-time[5]	176,090	832	37,761	14,668	82,626	1,015	12,227
Worked part-time[5]	28,995	349	7,343	1,819	8,752	368	1,300
Unemployed	15,460	285	6,450	1,076	6,161	..[7]	548
Not in civilian labour force	153,302	7,181	49,454	9,995	62,191	1,977	4,480
Females							
Total	368,140	33,889	97,384	8,321	152,469	13,334	13,080
In civilian labour force	83,709	269	8,685	2,313	29,197	6,826	6,788
Employed persons	75,081	144	6,923	2,161	24,594	6,683	6,275
Therfore: worked full-time[5]	31,583	45	3,731	1,096	13,249	1,880	2,815
Worked part-time[5]	39,298	27	2,929	1,066	10,300	4,528	3,123
Unemployed	8,628	126	1,762	152	4,603	143	514
Not in civilian labour force	284,431	33,620	88,699	6,008	123,272	6,508	6,292

1 Type of last school where the person studied or studying even he/she didn't finish his/her studies.

2 The total includes cases wich type of last school not known.

3 School for practical engineering and technicians and other post-secondary school.

4 Study institute for academic studies (university, Technion, etc.).

5 See Definistion in the introduction. The sum of figures of persons eho work full-time or part-time doesn't equal to the sum of employed persons, because the catigory of temporarily absent from work did not presented here.

6 Percentage of workers both in and not in civilian labour force off the total population aged 15 and over and percentage of other groups.

7 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Academic institution[4]	Total[2]	Did not study	Primary and intermediate school	Vocational or agricultural secondary school	General secondary school	Post-Secondary: teacher training	Other post secondary[3]	Academic institution[4]
	Percentages[6]							
98,826	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
65,755	41.5	4.2	31.0	55.8	40.9	49.7	66.3	66.5
64,087	92.2	77.2	86.8	93.9	91.6	98.3	95.0	97.5
33,955	66.9	48.7	66.8	78.0	74.6	34.6	71.1	51.6
26,279	22.0	20.9	16.5	14.3	14.8	58.5	20.9	40.0
1,668	7.8	22.8	13.2	6.1	8.4	1.7	5.0	2.5
33,071	58.5	95.8	69.0	44.2	59.1	50.3	33.7	33.5
51,518	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
36,522	59.7	17.6	51.9	64.1	61.5	43.9	76.2	70.9
35,955	93.2	81.4	87.9	94.0	93.8	100.0	96.2	98.4
25,265	77.7	54.3	70.7	82.0	83.2	65.7	85.1	69.2
9,046	12.8	22.8	13.7	10.2	8.8	23.8	9.0	24.8
566	6.8	18.6	12.1	6.0	6.2	..[7]	3.8	1.6
14,996	40.3	82.4	48.1	35.9	38.5	56.1	23.8	29.1
47,308	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
29,233	22.7	0.8	8.9	27.8	19.1	51.2	51.9	61.8
28,131	89.7	53.3	79.7	93.4	84.2	97.9	92.4	96.2
8,690	37.7	16.7	43.0	47.4	45.4	27.5	41.5	29.7
17,233	46.9	10.1	33.7	46.1	35.3	66.3	46.0	59.0
1,102	10.3	46.7	20.3	6.6	15.8	2.1	7.6	3.8
18,075	77.3	99.2	91.1	72.2	80.9	48.8	48.1	38.2

Table B5: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over, Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate by Sex, Age, Years of Schooling, Highest Diploma and Marital Status, 2009

Sex, Years of Schooling, Highest Diploma and Marital Status	Arab population aged 15 and over[1]	Labour force participation rate	Unemployed rate
	Absolute numbers		
Total	**748,119**	**41.5**	**7.8**
Sex			
Males	379,979	59.7	6.8
Females	368,140	22.7	10.3
Age: total			
15–24	206,851	25.4	10.6
25–34	181,501	56.9	7.3
35–44	153,401	58.7	6.5
45–54	101,696	46.5	7.8
55–64	56,369	27.1	9.1
65+	48,301	4.3	4.1
Age: males			
15–24	106,416	35.8	7.5
25–34	91,169	77.3	6.7
35–44	80,503	82.8	5.6
45–54	51,269	71.5	7.4
55–64	28,006	46.8	10.3
65+	22,616	7.5	5.0
Age: females			
15–24	100,436	14.4	18.9
25–34	90,333	36.3	8.5
35–44	72,898	32.0	9.1
45–54	50,427	21.0	8.9
55–64	28,362	7.6	1.4
65+	25,684	1.5	0.4
Years of schooling: total			
0–4	68,131	6.4	25.9
5–8	124,716	31.7	13.2
9–12	400,915	42.1	8.6
13–15	78,899	48.6	5.0
16+	71,181	81.5	1.7
Years of schooling: males			
0–4	19,839	17.4	21.4
5–8	63,232	54.7	12.3
9–12	218,977	61.5	6.9
13–15	38,120	60.0	3.8
16+	36,643	82.2	0.8

Table B5: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over, Labor Force Participation Rate and Unemployment Rate by Sex, Age, Years of Schooling, Highest Diploma and Marital Status, 2009 (con.)

Sex, Years of Schooling, Highest Diploma and Marital Status	Arab population aged 15 and over[1]	Labour force participation rate	Unemployed rate
Years of schooling: males			
0–4	19,839	17.4	21.4
5–8	63,232	54.7	12.3
9–12	218,977	61.5	6.9
13–15	38,120	60.0	3.8
16+	36,643	82.2	0.8
	Absolute numbers		
Years of schooling: females			
0–4	48,292	1.9	42.7
5–8	61,484	8.1	19.5
9–12	181,938	18.8	15.5
13–15	40,779	38.0	6.9
16+	34,539	80.9	2.6
Highest diploma[2]			
Did not study	42,603	4.2	22.8
Primary school[3]	289,058	30.9	11.2
Secondary school[4]	109,215	54.9	8.2
Matriculation certificate	149,349	43.4	7.6
Post-secondary school[5]	38,086	70.3	4.1
Academic degree	68,579	84.5	1.8
No diploma received	50,373	18.6	17.9
Marital Status: total			
Married	433,541	47.3	6.0
Not Married	314,579	33.5	11.1
Marital Status: males			
Married	216,391	69.9	6.5
Not Married	163,589	46.1	7.4
Marital Status: females			
Married	217,150	24.7	4.7
Therefore: with childrens	173,813	27.4	0.0
Not Married	150,990	19.9	20.3

1 See comment 2 in table B4.

2 The highest diploma the person received in his/her studies in higher education.

3 Includes intermediate school.

4 Finishing highschool with no matriculation.

5 A ertificate which is not a diploma.

Table B6: Arab Civilian Labor Force by Sex, Age, Years of Schooling, Highest Diploma, Marital Status and Region of Residence[1], 2009

Sex, age, years of schooling, highest diploma and marital status	Arab civilian labour force									
	Total[2]	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
	Absolute numbers					**Percentages**				
Total	**310,386**	**185,814**	**72,013**	**26,630**	**25,930**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Sex										
Males	226,677	135,538	54,546	20,414	16,180	73.0	72.9	75.7	76.7	62.4
Females	83,709	50,276	17,467	6,216	9,750	27.0	27.1	24.3	23.3	37.6
Age										
15–24	52,472	31,244	11,974	4,581	4,673	16.9	16.8	16.6	17.2	18.0
25–34	103,318	60,483	24,599	8,922	9,314	33.3	32.6	34.2	33.5	35.9
35–44	89,995	54,899	21,194	8,917	4,985	29.0	29.5	29.4	33.5	19.2
45–54	47,258	29,182	11,034	3,048	3,994	15.2	15.7	15.3	11.4	15.4
55–64	15,268	8,949	2,867	1,077	2,375	4.9	4.8	4.0	4.0	9.2
65+	2,075	1,056	345	86	589	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	2.3
Years of schoolong										
0–4	4,373	1,665	563	1,885	260	1.4	0.9	0.8	7.4	1.0
5–8	39,578	26,744	6,883	3,545	2,407	12.8	14.4	9.6	13.9	9.3
9–12	168,804	101,707	41,143	12,848	13,106	54.6	54.8	57.1	50.4	50.6
13–15	38,352	21,345	8,918	3,434	4,655	12.4	11.5	12.4	13.5	18.0
16+	58,042	34,266	14,507	3,786	5,483	18.8	18.4	20.1	14.8	21.2
Highest diploma[3]										
Did not study	1,801	481	136	1,085	98	0.6	0.3	0.2	4.1	0.4
Primary school[4]	89,322	57,836	18,710	6,943	5,833	28.8	31.2	26.0	26.1	22.6
Secondary school[5]	59,976	35,300	14,034	6,080	4,562	19.4	19.0	19.5	22.9	17.7
Matriculation certificate	64,799	37,749	16,775	4,063	6,212	20.9	20.3	23.3	15.3	24.0
Post-secondary school[6]	26,763	15,515	6,520	1,982	2,746	8.6	8.4	9.1	7.5	10.6
Academic degree	57,921	33,504	14,509	4,396	5,512	18.7	18.1	20.2	16.5	21.3
No diploma received	9,358	5,207	1,240	2,027	884	3.0	2.8	1.7	7.6	3.4
Marital Status										
Married	204,932	122,556	48,419	18,555	15,402	66.0	66.0	67.2	69.7	59.4
Not Married	105,454	63,258	23,594	8,075	10,527	34.0	34.0	32.8	30.3	40.6

1 See Definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 See comment 2 in table B4.

3 The highest diploma the person received in his/her studies in higher education.

4 Includes intermediate school.

5 Finishing highschool with no matriculation.

6 Not academic track.

Table B7: Arab Participation Rate in Civilian Labor Force and Arab Unemployment Rate by Sex, Age, Years of Schooling, Highest Diploma, Marital Status and Region of Residence[1], 2009

Sex, age, years of schooling, highest diploma and marital status	Participation rate in civilian labour force					Unemployed rate				
	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
Total	**41.5**	**41.8**	**41.8**	**32.2**	**52.7**	**7.8**	**8.3**	**5.9**	**7.2**	**9.7**
Sex										
Males	59.7	60.2	62.5	48.3	63.8	6.8	7.4	5.6	5.1	8.5
Females	22.7	23.0	20.6	15.4	40.9	10.3	10.8	6.9	14.1	11.7
Age										
15–24	25.4	25.4	25.5	18.8	37.1	10.6	10.9	4.8	11.3	23.0
25–34	56.9	58.1	57.1	40.7	75.4	7.3	7.7	6.8	5.6	7.4
35–44	58.7	60.3	60.0	45.5	67.6	6.5	7.5	5.5	3.6	5.5
45–54	46.5	46.7	47.1	34.5	58.1	7.8	8.0	4.5	16.5	8.0
55–64	27.1	27.0	21.7	24.5	42.5	9.1	9.0	12.5	5.0	7.0
65+	4.3	3.5	3.4	2.4	13.3	4.1	6.3	..[6]	22.1	..[6]
Years of schooling										
0–4	6.4	5.0	4.4	9.8	9.9	25.9	24.1	39.7	23.2	28.1
5–8	31.7	33.5	27.3	30.5	29.7	13.2	13.7	15.1	9.1	8.8
9–12	42.1	41.8	42.2	35.2	54.9	8.6	9.2	6.6	6.4	13.3
13–15	48.6	47.9	47.8	45.5	57.4	5.0	5.7	2.6	4.5	7.2
16+	81.5	80.3	80.3	95.2	84.6	1.7	2.2	0.4	..[6]	2.9
Highest diploma[2]										
Did not study	4.2	2.7	1.9	6.8	6.4	22.8	42.8	48.7	12.7	0.0
Primary school[3]	30.9	32.6	28.6	23.3	35.3	11.2	12.3	9.1	5.2	13.7
Secondary school[4]	54.9	54.1	56.9	50.0	63.8	8.2	8.3	10.1	4.9	6.5
Matriculation certificate	43.4	42.4	43.9	38.8	52.9	7.6	7.4	4.4	8.1	16.5
Post-secondary school[5]	70.3	68.5	65.1	84.8	89.2	4.1	5.5	1.4	..[6]	6.3
Academic degree	84.5	83.3	83.4	92.6	88.5	1.8	2.2	0.4	2.7	1.9
No diploma received	18.6	16.6	13.6	28.4	31.5	17.9	13.3	15.8	32.9	13.5
Marital Status: total										
Married	47.3	47.2	46.9	41.4	59.4	6.0	6.6	5.1	4.7	6.4
Not Married	33.5	34.3	34.2	21.3	45.2	11.1	11.6	7.6	12.9	14.5

1 See definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 The highest diploma the person received in his/her studies in institutes that providing formal diploma.

3 Includes intermediate school.

4 Not matriculation certificate.

5 Not academic track.

6 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Table B8: Employed Arab Persons by Economic Sector and Sex, 2009

Industry	Total		Males		Females	
	Absolute numbers	Percentages	Absolute numbers	Percentages	Absolute numbers	Percentages
Total employed persons[1]	**286,298**	**100.0**	**211,217**	**100.0**	**75,081**	**100.0**
Agriculture	9,694	3.4	8,673	4.2	1,021	1.4
Manufacturing	42,083	14.9	36,346	17.5	5,737	7.7
Electricity and water supply	723	0.3	668	0.3	55	0.1
Construction (building and civil engineering projects)	53,785	19.0	53,527	25.8	258	0.3
Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	46,111	16.3	36,720	17.7	9,391	12.6
Accommodation services and restaurants	12,706	4.5	10,334	5.0	2,372	3.2
Transport, storage and communications	14,127	5.0	13,014	6.3	1,113	1.5
Banking, insurance finance cations	2,549	0.9	1,754	0.8	795	1.1
Business activities	20,481	7.3	15,347	7.4	5,134	6.9
Public administration	6,902	2.4	5,592	2.7	1,311	1.8
Education	42,456	15.0	11,733	5.6	30,723	41.2
Health, welfare and social work services	20,660	7.3	8,296	4.0	12,364	16.6
Community, social and personal services	8,540	3.0	5,561	2.7	2,980	4.0
Services for households by domestic personnel	1,665	0.6	287	0.1	1,378	1.8

1 Including cases where the industry of employment is unknown.

Table B9: Employed Arab Persons by Economic Sector and Last School Attended[1], 2009

Industry	Total[2]	Did not study	Primary and intermediate school	Vocational or agricultural secondary school	General secondary school	Post-Secondary: teacher training college	Other post secondary[3]	Academic institution[4]
Total employed persons	**286,298**	**1,391**	**53,884**	**18,970**	**117,755**	**8,228**	**20,100**	**64,087**
	Percentages							
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture	3.4	5.2	7.2	2.2	4.0	..[5]	0.5	0.7
Manufacturing	14.9	27.5	21.6	26.1	17.5	5.2	13.0	3.0
Electricity and water supply	0.3	..[5]	0.1	0.3	0.5	..[5]	..[5]	..[5]
Construction (building and civil engineering projects)	19.0	34.0	30.5	19.9	24.3	1.2	15.3	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	16.3	..[5]	16.1	27.6	19.9	5.8	20.8	6.8
Accommodation services and restaurants	4.5	..[5]	3.0	4.9	7.0	3.1	2.1	1.9
Transport, storage and communications	5.0	5.9	6.1	3.9	6.8	0.6	3.1	2.3
Banking, insurance finance cations	0.9	..[5]	..[5]	..[5]	0.8	0.6	2.6	1.6
Business activities	7.3	6.6	4.7	3.4	4.4	3.1	12.4	14.7
Public administration	2.4	14.7	1.4	1.1	1.9	0.8	2.9	4.7
Education	15.0	4.0	3.3	1.7	5.1	71.1	6.4	42.7
Health , welfare and social work services	7.3	..[5]	2.5	5.1	4.0	6.0	17.0	15.4
Community, social and personal services	3.0	0.1	2.6	2.8	3.2	1.3	3.4	3.2
Services for households by domestic personnel	0.6	2.0	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.2

1 Type of last school where the person studied or studying even he/she didn't finish his/her studies.

2 The total includes cases wich type of last school not known.

3 School for practical engineering and technicians and other post-secondary school.

4 Study institute for academic studies (university, Technion, etc.).

5 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Table B10: Employed Arab Persons by Economic Sector, Region of Residence and Sex, 2009

Industry	Grand total		Males		Females	
	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed out the locality of residence[1]	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed out the locality of residence[1]	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed out the locality of residence[1]
Total employed persons[2]	**286,298**	**55.1**	**211,217**	**62.0**	**75,081**	**35.6**
Agriculture	9,694	74.9	8,673	73.2	1,021	89.2
Manufacturing	42,083	69.6	36,346	70.8	5,737	61.8
Electricity and water supply	723	80.6	668	78.9	55	100.0
Construction (building and civil engineering projects)	53,785	77.5	53,527	77.7	258	26.0
Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	46,111	45.7	36,720	48.2	9,391	36.3
Accommodation services and restaurants	12,706	60.9	10,334	64.1	2,372	47.3
Transport, storage and communications	14,127	60.1	13,014	62.4	1,113	33.2
Banking, insurance finance cations	2,549	30.1	1,754	35.5	795	18.0
Business activities	20,481	46.0	15,347	44.1	5,134	51.6
Public administration	6,902	65.1	5,592	73.5	1,311	29.5
Education	42,456	26.2	11,733	31.7	30,723	24.1
Health , welfare and social work services	20,660	49.7	8,296	60.8	12,364	42.3
Community, social and personal services	8,540	40.5	5,561	49.1	2,980	24.5
Services for households by domestic personnel	1,665	31.9	287	28.2	1,378	32.7

1 Percent of employed out of locality of resedence calculated from total employed.

2 Includes not known cases of Industry.

Table B11: Employed Arab Persons and Percentage of Arabs Employed outside Their Locality of Residence[1] by Economic Sector and Sex, 2009

Industry	Grand total		Galilee	
	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed out the locality of residence[2]	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed out the locality of residence[2]
Total employed persons[3]	**286,298**	**55.1**	**170,417**	**59.6**
Agriculture	9,694	74.9	5,310	75.9
Manufacturing	42,083	69.6	28,168	75.9
Electricity and water supply	723	80.6	723	80.6
Construction (building and civil engineering projects)	53,785	77.5	35,578	78.6
Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	46,111	45.7	24,788	44.3
Accommodation services and restaurants	12,706	60.9	7,804	61.2
Transport, storage and communications	14,127	60.1	7,726	66.4
Banking, insurance finance cations	2,549	30.1	1,528	32.0
Business activities	20,481	46.0	12,427	53.2
Public administration	6,902	65.1	5,521	71.7
Education	42,456	26.2	24,165	29.4
Health, welfare and social work services	20,660	49.7	10,702	52.9
Community, social and personal services	8,540	40.5	4,490	41.9
Services for households by domestic personnel	1,665	31.9	713	48.7

1 See Definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 Percent of employed out of locality of resedence calculated from total employed.

3 Includes not known cases of Industry.

4 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Triangle		Negev		Mixed localities	
Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed out the locality of residence[2]	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed out the locality of residence[2]	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed out the locality of residence[2]
67,755	**53.5**	**24,718**	**52.6**	**23,408**	**29.6**
2,992	76.4	1,021	79.8	371	33.9
8,915	52.9	2,200	86.9	2,800	45.2
..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]
12,684	76.6	3,801	75.7	1,722	64.4
14,554	50.6	2,518	56.1	4,252	31.5
2,369	67.4	1,375	92.4	1,157	8.5
3,174	46.9	1,776	79.2	1,452	31.8
508	54.6	..[4]	..[4]	513	..[4]
3,669	33.2	1,896	49.3	2,489	26.5
644	43.2	464	24.4	273	52.1
10,036	24.6	5,485	17.2	2,769	21.8
6,321	59.3	823	9.2	2,813	28.0
1,261	51.5	978	66.4	1,811	15.6
227	72.7	18	100.0	706	..[4]

Table B12: Employed Arab Persons and Percentage of Arabs Employed Outside Their Locality of Residence[1] by Economic Sector and Region of Residence, 2009

Industry	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
	Total				
Total employed persons	**286,298**	**170,417**	**67,755**	**24,718**	**23,408**
	Percentages				
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture	3.4	3.1	4.4	4.6	1.6
Manufacturing	14.9	16.6	13.2	9.8	12.1
Electricity and water supply	0.3	0.4	..[2]	..[2]	..[2]
Construction (building and civil engineering projects)	19.0	21.0	18.8	17.0	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	16.3	14.6	21.6	11.3	18.4
Accommodation services and restaurants	4.5	4.6	3.5	6.2	5.0
Transport, storage and communications	5.0	4.6	4.7	7.9	6.3
Banking, insurance finance cations	0.9	0.9	0.8	..[2]	2.2
Business activities	7.3	7.3	5.4	8.5	10.8
Public administration	2.4	3.3	1.0	2.1	1.2
Education	15.0	14.2	14.9	24.5	12.0
Health , welfare and social work services	7.3	6.3	9.4	3.7	12.2
Community, social and personal services	3.0	2.6	1.9	4.4	7.8
Services for households by domestic personnel	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	3.1

1 See Definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
Males					**Females**				
211,217	**125,551**	**51,490**	**19,379**	**14,796**	**75,081**	**44,866**	**16,265**	**5,338**	**8,612**
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
4.2	3.6	5.7	5.6	1.7	1.4	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.5
17.5	18.9	16.2	11.7	17.1	7.7	10.3	3.8	3.9	3.8
0.3	0.5	..[2]	..[2]	..[2]	0.1	0.1	..[2]	..[2]	..[2]
25.8	28.3	24.7	21.8	11.9	0.3	0.4	..[2]	1.3	..[2]
17.7	15.9	21.6	14.7	22.4	12.6	11.0	21.5	0.1	11.6
5.0	4.9	4.3	6.6	5.6	3.2	3.6	1.0	4.7	3.9
6.3	5.8	5.4	10.4	8.0	1.5	1.0	2.4	..[2]	3.3
0.8	0.9	0.8	..[2]	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	..[2]	3.8
7.4	7.1	5.8	10.1	12.0	6.9	7.9	4.3	3.3	8.7
2.7	3.6	0.9	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.7	..[2]
5.6	5.4	5.2	10.5	3.3	41.2	38.9	45.7	70.4	26.5
4.0	2.7	7.3	2.2	5.4	16.6	16.3	16.1	8.6	23.6
2.7	2.2	1.8	4.2	8.1	4.0	4.0	2.0	4.9	7.4
0.1	..[2]	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.0	..[2]	5.8

Table B13: Employed Arab Persons by Economic Sector and Selected Economic Subsectors[1], 2009

Industry	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed in seconed industry from employed in main industry	Percent of persons employed in seconed industry from total employed
Total employed persons	**286,298**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Agriculture - total	**9,694**	**100.0**	**3.3**
Growing of crops	5,101	52.6	1.8
Manufacturing - total	**42,083**	**100.0**	**14.1**
Food products	10,548	25.1	3.7
Textiles	824	2.0	0.3
Chemicals and chemical products	2,002	4.8	0.7
Plastic and rubber products	3,594	8.5	1.3
Non-metallic mineral products	2,481	5.9	0.9
Metal products (excl. machinery and equipment)	7,496	17.8	2.6
Furniture	4,775	11.3	1.7
Construction (building and civil engineering projects) - total	**53,785**	**100.0**	**20.8**
Frame building	10,653	19.8	3.7
Installation of water, electricity and air-conditioning systems	8,858	16.5	3.1
Building completion	7,268	13.5	2.5
Alterations and repairs of buildings	9,733	18.1	3.4
General contractors and building n.e.c.	7,441	13.8	2.6
Civil engineering projects	7,765	14.4	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs - total	**46,111**	**100.0**	**15.9**
Trade and repair of motor vehicles	16,093	34.9	5.6
Wholesale trade	7,411	16.1	2.6
Food, beverages and tobacco	10,306	22.3	3.6
Textiles, clothing & footwear	1,237	2.7	0.4
Furniture & household appliances	2,168	4.7	0.8
Accommodation services and restaurants - total	**12,706**	**100.0**	**5.1**
Hotels and guest houses	2,910	22.9	1.0
Restaurants and dining services	9,795	77.1	3.4
Transport, storage and communications - total	**14,127**	**100.0**	**5.8**
Buses, Underground railway and cable cars	4,486	31.8	1.6
Taxis	2,134	15.1	0.7
Freight transport by road	4,292	30.4	1.5
Business activities - total	**20,481**	**100.0**	**6.3**
Security and cleaning activities	6,669	32.6	2.3
Legal & notarial services	3,873	18.9	1.4
Bookkeeping & accounting services	2,771	13.5	1.0
Public administration - total	**6,902**	**100.0**	**2.4**
Public administration of the state	3,465	50.2	1.2
Education - total	**42,456**	**100.0**	**14.7**
Pre-primary education institutions	7,727	18.2	2.7
Primary education institutions	20,451	48.2	7.1
Secondary education institutions (incl. intermediate schools)	10,837	25.5	3.8
Health , welfare and social work services - total	**20,660**	**100.0**	**7.2**
Health services	14,140	68.4	4.9
Thereof: Clinics and medical institutions	4,939	23.9	1.7
Welfare and social work	6,520	31.6	2.3
Community, social and personal services - total	**8,540**	**100.0**	**3.0**
Recreational, cultural and sporting activities	2,253	26.4	0.8

1 Presented here only industries that include at least 2,000 employed persons.

Table B14: Employed Arab Persons by Region of Residence and Status at Work, 2009

Region of residence[1]	Total employed persons	Status at work		
		Employees	Self-employed	Other[2]
	Absolute numbers			
Total	**286,298**	**243,689**	**41,746**	**863**
Galilee	170,417	142,106	27,666	645
Triangle	67,755	58,423	9,201	130
Negev	24,718	22,240	2,478	..[3]
Mixed localities	23,408	20,920	2,400	88
	Percentages			
Total	**100.0**	**85.1**	**14.6**	**0.3**
Galilee	100.0	83.4	16.2	0.4
Triangle	100.0	86.2	13.6	0.2
Negev	100.0	90.0	10.0	..[3]
Mixed localities	100.0	89.4	10.3	0.4

1 See Definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 Employers and members of cooperatives and Unpaid family members.

3 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Table B15: Employed Arab Persons by Economic Sector and Status at Work, 2009

Industry	Total Employed	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Other[1]
		Percentages			
Total employed persons[2]	**286,298**	**100.0**	**85.1**	**14.6**	**0.3**
Agriculture	9,694	100.0	86.2	13.8	..[3]
Manufacturing	42,083	100.0	92.1	7.8	0.1
Electricity and water supply	723	100.0	100.0	..[3]	..[3]
Construction (building and civil engineering projects)	53,785	100.0	82.7	17.3	..[3]
Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	46,111	100.0	73.8	24.6	1.6
Accommodation services and restaurants	12,706	100.0	86.3	13.0	0.7
Transport, storage and communications	14,127	100.0	76.3	23.7	..[3]
Banking, insurance finance cations	2,549	100.0	80.4	19.6	..[3]
Business activities	20,481	100.0	72.2	27.8	..[3]
Public administration	6,902	100.0	99.1	0.9	..[3]
Education	42,456	100.0	97.9	2.1	..[3]
Health, welfare and social work services	20,660	100.0	89.5	10.5	..[3]
Community, social and personal services	8,540	100.0	79.7	20.3	..[3]
Services for households by domestic personnel	1,665	100.0	94.1	5.9	..[3]

1 Employers and members of cooperatives and Unpaid family members.

2 Includes not known cases of Industry.

3 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Table B16: Employed Arab Persons by Main Occupation and Sex, 2009

Occupation	Total		Males		Females	
	Absolute numbers	Percentages	Absolute numbers	Percentages	Absolute numbers	Percentages
Total employed persons[1]	**286,298**	**100.0**	**211,217**	**100.0**	**75,081**	**100.0**
Academic professionals	26,516	9.4	17,004	8.2	9,512	12.8
Associate professionals and technicians	35,557	12.6	12,477	6.0	23,080	31.0
Managers	5,309	1.9	4,756	2.3	553	0.7
Clerical workers	17,979	6.4	6,995	3.4	10,984	14.7
Agents, sales workers and service workers	49,187	17.4	31,182	15.0	18,005	24.2
Skilled agricultural workers	6,925	2.5	6,562	3.2	363	0.5
Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers	108,316	38.4	104,618	50.3	3,698	5.0
Unskilled workers	32,497	11.5	24,224	11.7	8,273	11.1

1 Includes cases where occupation is unknown.

Table B17: Employed Arab Persons by Last School Attended [1] and Main Occupation, 2009

Occupation	Total[2]	Did not study	Primary and intermediate school	Vocational or agricultural secondary school	General secondary school	Post-Secondary: teacher training college	Other post secondary[2]	Academic institution[3]
Total employed persons	**286,299**	**1,391**	**53,884**	**18,970**	**117,755**	**8,228**	**20,100**	**64,087**
	Percenatges							
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Academic professionals	9.4	..[4]	0.2	0.3	0.1	7.3	2.9	39.2
Associate professionals and technicians	12.6	..[4]	0.8	2.1	2.9	57.5	25.2	33.8
Managers	1.9	..[4]	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.7	3.6	3.0
Clerical workers	6.4	..[4]	1.2	3.0	6.7	6.6	17.2	7.8
Agents, sales workers and service workers	17.4	0.1	11.3	17.7	24.5	22.0	17.5	9.2
Skilled agricultural workers	2.5	0.5	5.7	2.0	2.6	..[4]	0.5	0.4
Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers	38.4	41.9	58.6	62.3	47.2	4.8	29.5	5.2
Unskilled workers	11.5	57.4	21.0	12.1	14.4	1.1	3.6	1.4

1 Type of last school where the person studied or studying even he/she didn't finish his/her studies.

2 School for practical engineering and technicians and other post-secondary school.

3 Study institute for academic studies (university, Technion, etc.).

4 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Table B18: Employed Arab Persons by Main Occupation and Selected Suboccupations[1], 2009

Occupation	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed in seconed occupation from employed in main occupation	Percent of persons employed in seconed occupation from total employed
Total employed persons	**286,298**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Academic professionals	**26,516**	**100.0**	**9.4**
Medical doctors, pharmacists and veterinarians	5,582	21.1	2.0
Judges and lawyers	3,916	14.8	1.4
Post-secondary and post-primary teaching professionals	9,658	36.4	3.4
Associate professionals and technicians	**35,557**	**100.0**	**12.6**
Medical laboratory workers, nurses and other paramedical professions	4,951	13.9	1.8
Teaching associate professionals in primary schools and in kindergartens	24,837	69.9	8.8
Managers	**5,309**	**100.0**	**1.9**
Senior managers	1,762	33.2	0.6
Clerical workers	**17,979**	**100.0**	**6.4**
Accounts workers	3,239	18.0	1.1
Secretaries and keyboard operating clerks	3,267	18.2	1.2
Stock and transport clerks	2,309	12.8	0.8
Other clerks	3,947	22.0	1.4
Agents, sales workers and service workers	**49,187**	**100.0**	**17.4**
Wholesalers and trade dealers	4,485	9.1	1.6
Salespersons and models	19,383	39.4	6.9
Workers in lodging and restaurant services	7,312	14.9	2.6
Personal care workers	8,794	17.9	3.1
Protective workers	5,673	11.5	2.0
Skilled agricultural workers	**6,925**	**100.0**	**2.5**
Crop growers	4,891	70.6	1.7
Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers	**108,316**	**100.0**	**38.4**
Welders, tinsmiths, locksmiths and other metal articles foremen	11,811	10.9	4.2
Machinery mechanics and fitters	7,369	6.8	2.6
Electrical and electronics equipment mechanics and fitters	8,050	7.4	2.9
Earth moving, paving and lifting plant operators	7,204	6.7	2.6
Builders and construction workers	27,741	25.6	9.8
Plumbers and pipe workers	3,874	3.6	1.4
Painters	4,196	3.9	1.5
Woodworkers and carpenters	4,247	3.9	1.5
Food processing and related workers	5,513	5.1	2.0
Tailors and dressmakers	1,943	1.8	0.7
Plastic, rubber and their products processors	3,717	3.4	1.3
Drivers	15,548	14.4	5.5
Unskilled workers	**32,497**	**100.0**	**11.5**
Domestic and related helpers, cleaners and launderers	10,395	32.0	3.7
Janitors, caretakers and other cleaners	5,254	16.2	1.9
Watchpersons, messengers and ushers	2,302	7.1	0.8
Unskilled workers in fruit picking, packing, sorting and goods arranging	6,587	20.3	2.3
Unskilled agricultural labourers and road workers	1,756	5.4	0.6
Other unskilled workers	4,604	14.2	1.6

1 Presented here only Occupations that include at least 2,000 employed persons.

Table B19: Employed Arab Persons by Main Occupation, Sex and Region of Residence[1], 2009

Occupation	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
	Absolute numbers				
	Grand total				
Total employed persons[2]	**286,298**	**170,417**	**67,755**	**24,718**	**23,408**
Academic professionals	26,516	15,343	6,834	1,641	2,697
Associate professionals and technicians	35,557	20,493	8,309	3,766	2,989
Managers	5,309	2,454	2,081	482	293
Clerical workers	17,979	9,313	5,289	931	2,446
Agents, sales workers and service workers	49,187	31,825	9,936	2,920	4,507
Skilled agricultural workers	6,925	3,505	2,438	737	245
Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers	108,316	67,618	25,949	8,238	6,511
Unskilled workers	32,497	18,943	6,517	3,733	3,305
	Percentages				
	Grand total				
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Academic professionals	9.4	9.1	10.1	7.3	11.7
Associate professionals and technicians	12.6	12.1	12.3	16.8	13.0
Managers	1.9	1.4	3.1	2.1	1.3
Clerical workers	6.4	5.5	7.9	4.1	10.6
Agents, sales workers and service workers	17.4	18.8	14.8	13.0	19.6
Skilled agricultural workers	2.5	2.1	3.6	3.3	1.1
Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers	38.4	39.9	38.5	36.7	28.3
Unskilled workers	11.5	11.2	9.7	16.6	14.4

1 See Definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 Includes not known cases in occupation.

3 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities	Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
Males					**Females**				
211,217	**125,551**	**51,490**	**19,379**	**14,796**	**75,081**	**44,866**	**16,265**	**5,338**	**8,612**
17,004	9,411	4,355	1,264	1,975	9,512	5,932	2,480	378	722
12,477	7,010	3,084	1,307	1,076	23,080	13,483	5,226	2,458	1,913
4,756	2,332	1,766	482	176	553	122	315	.. [3]	116
6,995	3,471	2,298	636	591	10,984	5,843	2,991	295	1,855
31,182	21,427	6,272	1,685	1,798	18,005	10,398	3,664	1,235	2,709
6,562	3,267	2,379	671	245	363	239	58	66	.. [3]
104,618	64,529	25,745	8,035	6,309	3,698	3,089	204	203	202
24,224	13,603	5,233	3,121	2,266	8,273	5,340	1,284	611	1,038
Males					**Females**				
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
8.2	7.5	8.5	7.3	13.7	12.8	13.3	15.3	7.2	8.4
6.0	5.6	6.0	7.6	7.5	31.0	30.3	32.2	46.9	22.4
2.3	1.9	3.5	2.8	1.2	0.7	0.3	1.9	.. [3]	1.4
3.4	2.8	4.5	3.7	4.1	14.7	13.1	18.4	5.6	21.7
15.0	17.1	12.3	9.8	12.5	24.2	23.4	22.6	23.5	31.7
3.2	2.6	4.7	3.9	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	.. [3]
50.3	51.6	50.4	46.7	43.7	5.0	7.0	1.3	3.9	2.4
11.7	10.9	10.2	18.1	15.7	11.1	12.0	7.9	11.7	12.1

Table B20: Employed Arab Persons and Percentage of Arabs Employed outside Their Locality by Main Occupation and Sex, 2009

Occupation	Grand total		Males		Females	
	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed out the locality of residence[1]	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed out the locality of residence[1]	Total employed persons	Percent of persons employed out the locality of residence[1]
Total employed persons[2]	**286,298**	**55.1**	**211,217**	**62.0**	**75,081**	**35.6**
Academic professionals	26,516	38.1	17,004	39.5	9,512	35.6
Associate professionals and technicians	35,557	39.5	12,477	52.1	23,080	32.8
Managers	5,309	38.9	4,756	42.2	553	10.3
Clerical workers	17,979	35.9	6,995	50.3	10,984	26.7
Agents, sales workers and service workers	49,187	40.5	31,182	48.9	18,005	25.9
Skilled agricultural workers	6,925	68.8	6,562	68.3	363	76.5
Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers	108,316	71.9	104,618	72.0	3,698	69.0
Unskilled workers	32,497	63.5	24,224	64.9	8,273	59.7

1 Percent of employed out the locality of residence calculated from total employed persons.

2 Includes case where occupation is unknown.

Table B21: Employed Arab Persons by Main Occupation and Status at Work, 2009

Occupation	Total Employed	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Other[1]
		Percentages			
Total employed persons[2]	**286,298**	**100.0**	**85.1**	**14.6**	**0.3**
Academic professionals	26,516	100.0	80.4	19.6	..[3]
Associate professionals and technicians	35,557	100.0	95.1	4.9	..[3]
Managers	5,309	100.0	58.7	41.3	..[3]
Clerical workers	17,979	100.0	96.8	2.7	0.5
Agents, sales workers and service workers	49,187	100.0	72.0	26.7	1.3
Skilled agricultural workers	6,925	100.0	85.8	14.2	..[3]
Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers	108,316	100.0	83.9	15.9	0.1
Unskilled workers	32,497	100.0	98.6	1.4	..[3]

1 Employers and members of cooperatives and Unpaid family members.

2 Includes not known cases of occupation.

3 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Table B22: Unemployed Arab Persons Aged 15–64 by Religion, Region of Residence, Work Experience, Duration of Search for Employment, Extent of Work Sought and Reason for Cessation of Last Employment

Work experience at past, Duration of work search, extent of last work and cause of stopping last work	Grand total	Religion			Region of residence[1]			
		Muslims	Christians	Druze	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
Total unemployed persons[1]	**24,002**	**20,445**	**2,084**	**1,473**	**15,396**	**4,258**	**1,912**	**2,521**
	Percentages							
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Work experience								
Worked in Israel during the last 12 months	30.5	28.8	41.5	38.9	28.1	38.9	23.3	36.1
Worked in Israel prior to the last 12 months	48.9	50.9	35.5	40.6	51.4	47.0	47.6	38.2
Did not work in Isael at all	20.6	20.3	22.9	20.6	20.5	14.0	29.1	25.6
Duration of work search (months)								
Less than 1 month	9.4	8.0	16.9	18.9	9.2	8.8	11.5	11.3
1–2	6.4	6.1	10.3	5.5	5.2	14.5	..[3]	2.3
2–4	12.8	12.4	12.3	17.9	11.6	12.7	..[3]	25.1
4–6	7.2	6.8	10.5	8.7	6.5	3.2	17.1	14.8
6+	64.2	66.7	50.0	49.1	67.5	60.8	71.4	46.6
Extent of Last work								
Full-time	88.3	88.2	89.6	87.2	89.8	86.8	96.5	78.2
Part-time	11.7	11.8	10.4	12.8	10.2	13.2	3.5	21.8
Causes of stopping last work[3]								
Dismissed	59.1	66.5	57.0	69.2	64.6	58.2	27.0	50.3
End of work	15.7	33.5	14.6	..[3]	16.9	12.0	..[3]	24.5
Other	25.2	..[3]	28.3	30.8	18.5	29.8	73.0	25.2

1 See Definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 Among unemployed persons who worked in Israel at last 12 months.

3 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Chapter 3: Standard of living

Source of the data

Tables C1–C5 are based on the Income Survey[1] for 2009 of Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).
Tables C7–C13 are based on the CBS Household Expenditure Survey[2] for 2009.
Tables C6 and C14–C16 are based on data published by the National Insurance Institute's Research and Planning Administration.

Definitions

Income Survey: Tables C1–C5

1. Arab population: The Arab permanent residents of Israel aged 15 years or older, with the exception of Arab residents of Jerusalem. Because of constraints of information in the survey,[3] it was not possible to exclude the Arab residents of the Golan Heights.

2. Arab nationality: This includes Muslims, Druze, and Christians. Christians who do not live in Arab localities are considered Arabs only if they were born in Israel or moved to Israel before 1990.

3. Residential regions of the Arab population: The places of residence of the Arab population were divided into four geographical regions: Galilee, the Triangle, the Negev, and mixed Arab-Jewish localities. The categorization

1 For information on the CBS Income Survey see *Income Survey 2009: Special Publication 1439*, on the CBS website, www.cbs.gov.il.
2 For information on the CBS Household Expenditure Survey see the *Household Expenditure Survey 2009 – General Conclusions: Special Publication 144*0, on the CBS website, www.cbs.gov.il.
3 Although details of the Income Survey received from the CBS include a characterization of the residential subdistrict, the Golan subdistrict is not defined separately but rather is included along with the Safed and Kinneret subdistricts. Thus we were unable to identify the Arabs in the Golan Heights.

was based on three variables: residential district, residential subdistrict, and locality symbol. The Galilee region includes the northern district and the Haifa subdistrict, with the exception of the mixed Arab-Jewish localities; the Triangle region includes the Hadera subdistrict and the central, Tel Aviv, and Jerusalem districts, with the exception of Jerusalem and the mixed Arab-Jewish localities; the Negev region includes the southern district; the region of mixed Arab-Jewish localities includes the mixed Arab-Jewish localities in Israel.

4. Household: A group of people living permanently in a single dwelling who share expenses for food.

5. Head of household: The head of household is the primary wage earner of the household, that is, the employed person who usually works 35 or more hours a week. If there is no wage earner in the household, the head of household will be the person whom the interviewee considers the head of household.

6. Primary wage earner: A person who worked at least one week in the three months preceding the visit of the surveyor to the household.

7. Standard person: To compare the standard of living of households of varying sizes, a scale of equivalences was created. The scale converts the number of persons in a household to a standard number of persons. On the scale, each additional person in the household is considered as having a declining marginal cost in terms of the burden on the family budget, as an expression of the advantages of the size of the household. The basis for this scale is a household with two persons, which is assigned a value of two standard persons. This scale was developed by the National Insurance Institute (NII) and serves the NII in calculating the measures of poverty in Israel. The equivalence scale is presented in the following table:

Number of standard persons and weight of each additional person by number of persons in a household

Number of persons in household	Number of standard persons	Weight of each additional person
1	1.25	1.25
2	2.00	0.75
3	2.65	0.65
4	3.20	0.55
5	3.75	0.55
6	4.25	0.50
7	4.75	0.50
8	5.20	0.45
9	5.60	0.40
Each additional person		0.40

8. Income from labor: Wages or self-employed income.

9. Transfer payments: Income from benefits from the NII, government institutions, and individuals.

10. Other income: Income that is neither from labor nor from transfer payments, such as income from a pension or from capital.

11. Economic income: Income from labor and other income.

12. Compulsory deductions: Direct taxes on the income: income tax, NII payments, medical insurance payments.

13. Disposable income: Economic income less compulsory deductions plus transfer payments.

14. Median income: The income with regard to which half of the households earn more than it and half earn less.

15. Salaried head of household: Head of household who workes for another person for wages.

16. Self-employed head of household: Head of household who works in his or her own business.

17. Disposable income per standard person: Disposable income of the household divided by the number of standard persons in it.

18. Expenditure per standard person: The expenditure of the household divided by the number of standard persons in it.

19. Deciles: A division of the population into ten equal parts, such that the households or the persons are arranged in ascending order in accordance with a given variable. The first decile is called the lowest decile, and the last decile is called the upper decile. For example, the lowest decile in terms of disposable income per standard person is the group of the 10% of households or persons with the lowest disposable income.

20. Poverty line: 50% of the median disposable income per standard person. The household is defined as poor when its disposable income divided by the number of standard persons in it is lower than the poverty line per standard person. The poverty line per standard person in Israel in 2009 was 1,815 NIS (in terms of prices at the time of the survey). This definition of the poverty line is used by the NII and is borrowed from it.

21. The incidence of poverty: The percentage of poor households or of poor persons in the population.

22. The poverty gap: The poverty gap of a poor household is the difference between the poverty line and the income per standard person, and the poverty gap of the entire population is defined as the average of poverty gaps of all the poor households.

23. Poverty gap ratio: The ratio between the poverty gap of the population as a whole and the poverty line.

Household expenditure survey: Tables C7–C13

1. Arab population: See definition above.

2. Arab nationality: See definition above.

3. Residential region of the Arab population: The places of residence of the Arab population were divided into four geographical regions: Galilee, the Triangle, the Negev, and mixed Arab-Jewish localities. The categorization was based on three variables: residential district, residential subdistrict, and locality symbol. The Galilee region includes the northern district and the Haifa subdistrict, with the exception of the city of Haifa; the Triangle region includes the subdistrict of Hadera and the central, Tel Aviv, and Jerusalem districts,

with the exception of Jerusalem and the mixed Arab-Jewish localities; the Negev region includes the southern district; the region of mixed Arab-Jewish localities includes the mixed Arab-Jewish localities of Haifa, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Lod, and Ramle. Because of limitations of information in the survey, the remaining mixed Arab-Jewish localities were not included.

4. Household: See definition above.

5. Primary wage earner: See definition above.

6. Quintiles: The division of the population into five equal parts, such that households or persons are arranged in ascending order according to some variable. The first quintile is called the lowest quintile, and the last quintile is called the highest quintile. For example, the highest quintile by disposable income per standard person is the 20% of households or persons with the highest disposable income per standard person.

7. Standard person: See definition above.

8. Compulsory deductions: See definition above.

9. Monetary disposable income per household: All the income from work of each of the members of the household, regular income from support or pensions, and also monetary income from property, interest, and dividends, less compulsory deductions and other taxes.

10. Monetary disposable income per standard person: The disposable income of the household divided by the number of standard persons in the household.

11. Total disposable income per standard person: The monetary disposable income per standard person plus the accounted for income deriving from the use of their own home.

12. Monetary expenditure for consumption per standard person: All the payments that the household makes for the purchase of goods and services, divided by the number of standard persons in the household. The purchase date of a good is the date on which it was received, and the full amount of the purchase is considered an expenditure for a good on the day that the good arrives, even if by that date only part of the price has been paid.

13. Total monetary expenditure for consumption per standard person: The monetary expenditure for consumption per standard person plus the credit for

the expenditure for use of the residence and vehicle per standard person, because purchase of these goods is considered an investment and not consumption.[4]

14. Other goods and services: The primary consumption group, including such goods as cigarettes, cosmetics, jewelry, and legal services.

Data of the NII: Tables C6 and C14–C16

1. Arab population: The residents in Arab (urban) localities that have more than 2,000 residents, with the exception of Arab localities in the Golan Heights. Because of data limitations,[5] Arab residents in non-Arab localities were not included.

2. Residential region of the Arab population: The places of residence of the Arab population were divided into three geographical regions: Galilee, the Triangle, and the Negev. The categorization was based on three variables: locality name, residential district, and residential subdistrict. The Galilee region includes the Arab localities in the northern district and the Haifa district; the Triangle region includes the Arab localities in the subdistrict of Hadera and the Tel Aviv, central, and Jerusalem districts; the Negev region includes the Arab localities in the southern district.

3. Income by locality:

A. Salaried: A worker who receives wages from an employer who is listed with the Income Tax Authority and the NII and reports the payment every month. As long as the salary is paid, the worker is considered salaried. The category of salaried persons includes persons who were salaried only throughout the year and persons who were self-employed for part of the year in addition to being salaried, as well as persons who worked in a household.

4 For an explanation of the way in which the credit is calculated see *Household Expenditure Survey 2009 – General Conclusions: Special Publication 1440*, on the CBS website, www.cbs.gov.il.

5 The NII data on which the data in the tables are based are summarized at the locality level. Thus, it is possible to identify the Arab population in these data only by locality name, and we were unable to identify the Arabs who lived in Jewish localities and in mixed Arab-Jewish localities.

B. Self-employed: A person who worked in his or her own business or farm, with regard to which a file is kept by the Income Tax Authority and the NII and who makes NII payments for himself or herself.

C. Salary: Gross monthly salary, including gross payments to the salaried worker throughout the month.

D. Number of months worked: The number of months for which a salary was paid to the salaried worker, without taking into account the number of days the worker worked per month or whether the job was part time or full time.

E. Average monthly salary: The total salary for the year divided by the number of months worked.

F. Average monthly wage for the year: The total salary for the year divided by 12.

G. Workers' family: A family consisting of a married couple, with or without children, that has income from a salary or from self-employment. The family income includes the income of the couple only, and does not include the income of other people living with them.

H. Self-employed income: The tax assessment received from the income tax assessor. A few self-employed persons in Israel have no tax assessment, and therefore their income was listed on the basis of their personal declaration or on the basis of the NII's determination.

Selected findings

The degree of poverty

1. In 2009, the degree of poverty in the Arab population increased again following the continuous increase between 2001 and 2006 and the decrease that began in 2007–2008. In 2009, 49.8% of Arab households, 53.3% of the persons, and 62.7% of the children were poor. For a depiction of the differences between the degree of poverty in the Arab and Jewish populations between 2004 and 2009 see figure 1. The measured depth of poverty, according to the poverty gap ratio, also grew in 2009, to 35.8% (see Summary Table 1). The increase in the degree of poverty in the Arab population in 2009 is explained by the real increase in the poverty line, which rose by 7.6%, that is, at a rate

higher than the increase in the net income of Arab households in 2009, as we shall see below.

2. A particularly severe degree of poverty was found in households in which the head of household was of employable age but was not employed, or had less than eight years of education, or had four or more children (see table C2). All such households were poor.

3. The percentage of Arab households among all poor households in 2009 was 2.6 times (30.2%) that of their percentage among the general population of Israel. Especially prominent was the overrepresentation of Arab households in which the head of household was of employable age but was not employed: 4.8 times (see table C3).

4. As in previous years, in 2009 the severest poverty was found in the Arab population in the Negev region: The disposable income of 62.4% of the households in the Negev was below the poverty line, and especially high rates were found of persons, including children, who were living in households whose income was below the poverty line. Moreover, the poverty gap ratio revealed that the depth of poverty in the Arab population in the Negev was the severest. The average disposable income of poor Arab households in the Negev was 40.5% below the disposable income in the poverty line (see table C1).

Standard of living: Income and expenditure

1. The majority of Arab households (62.4%) in 2009 was in the three lowest deciles of income in Israel in terms of disposable income, and only 5.4% of them were in the three highest deciles of income (see table C5).

2. In 2009, gross income and net income of Arab households increased in real terms by 7.6% and 4.1%, respectively, to 8,769 NIS and 7,778 NIS, respectively (in terms of 2008 prices) (see Summary Table 1). Nevertheless, they were still some 37% lower than the income of Jewish households. The average monthly wage for a month's work by an Arab employee was only 67% that of a salaried Jew, and the average income of a self-employed Arab was only 61% of that of a self-employed Jew.

3. Income from work in 2009 constituted 77.7% of the gross income of an Arab household, and the percentage of transfer payments (primarily NII benefits) was 18.7% (see table C5), as compared with 78.1% and 12%, respectively, of the gross income of a Jewish household.

4. In 2008, the percentage of low-earning (less than minimum wage) Arab employed persons stabilized at 52.8%. The percentage of self-employed persons with limited income (less than half the average wage in the economy) dropped to 48.8% (see Summary Table 1).

5. Some 51% of the Arab households in 2009 had private cars, 7.3% had two or more private cars (see table C13) (as compared with 63.6% and 20.7%, respectively, of Jewish households). Some 47% of Arab households had an Internet connection (compared with some 70% of Jewish households), and the high percentage of Internet subscribers in the Triangle region (83.1%) was striking.

6. The monetary expenditure per standard person in an Arab household was 2,307 NIS in 2009, an increase in real terms of 6.4%, continuing a real increase in 2007 and 2008, but at a slower pace (see Summary Table 1). Nevertheless, the expenditure remained some 55% lower than the expenditure of a Jewish household. For a depiction of the difference between Arab and Jewish households in expenditure by disposable-income quintiles, see figure 2.

7. The main categories of expenditure in the Arab population in 2009 were food, transportation, communication, and home maintenance, at all levels of income (see table C10), as compared with housing, transportation, communication, education, culture, and entertainment in the Jewish population.

8. In December 2009, the Arab population stood out among recipients of two types of benefits from the NII: children (17.8%) and income supplement (27.5%) (see table C6).

Figure 1. Percentage of poor Arab and Jewish households, 2004–2009

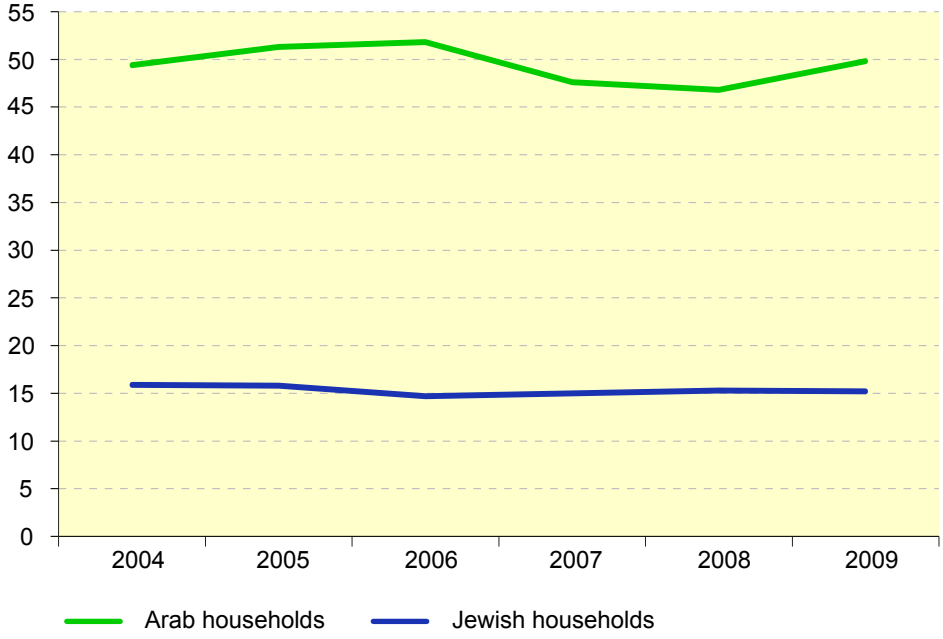
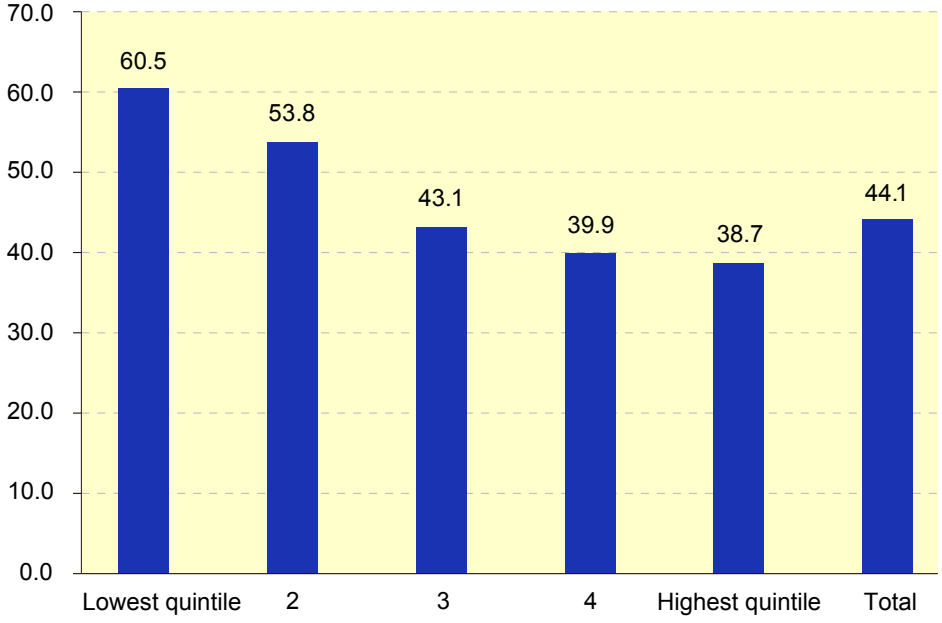


Figure 2. Ratio of average expenditure per standard person in Arab households to average expenditure per standard person in Jewish households by quintiles of disposable income, 2009 (percentages)



Summary table 1: Developments in the standard of living in the Arab population: selected indicators, 2009

Indicator	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
1. Poverty line per standard person (in 2008 prices, in NIS)	1,261	1,403	1,428	1,490	1,560	1,742	1,875
2. Percentage of poor persons (by disposable income)							
Household	45.3	49.4	51.3	51.8	47.6	46.8	49.8
Persons	47.1	51.7	54.2	55.6	51.1	50.1	53.3
Children	53.9	59.4	63.0	64.9	59.6	67.9	62.7
3. Percentage of poor households (by disposable income) by selected types of households							
Household headed by unemployed person of working age	84.3	89.7	91.6	91.4	89.1	87.4	91.6
Household headed by an elderly person	69.6	68.6	73.1	66.8	67.2	66.6	57.8
Household headed by a person with up to eight years' schooling	64.7	65.1	70.1	71.3	69.3	65.2	65.8
Household with four or more children	58.4	68.1	72.4	75.4	73.1	71.2	73.4
4. Income gap ratio of the poor (by disposable income)	25.2	36.6	36.5	35.1	32.1	31.7	35.8
5. Average gross income per household (in 2008 prices, in NIS)	7,329	7,511	7,154	7,307	7,950	8,466	8,769
6. Average net income per household (in 2008 prices, in NIS)	7,079	6,281	6,102	6,154	6,453	7,470	7,778
7. Total transfer payments per household (in 2008 prices, in NIS)	1,805	1,455	1,526	1,461	1,386	1,531	1,639
8. Average money consumption per standard person in a household (in 2008 prices, in NIS)	1,769	2,214	2,099	2,093	2,154	2,168	2,307
	2001	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**
9. Average monthly income of a salaried person (in 2008 prices, in NIS)	4,699	4,707	4,964	4,828	4,840	5,248	5,852
10. Average monthly income of the family of a day laborer (in 2008 prices, in NIS)	6,518	6,212	6,823	6,772	6,852	7,636	8,535
11. Average monthly income of a self-employed person (in 2008 prices, in NIS)	4,563	4,422	4,409	4,544	4,942	5,123	5,271
12. Percentage of salaried workers who earned up to the minimum wage in Israel	53.1	58.2	54.2	54.7	54.4	52.8	52.8
13. Percentage of self-employed persons whose income was up to half the average wage in Israel	51.0	54.3	55.2	54.6	49.2	49.7	48.8

Table C1: Indices of Poverty in the Arab Population by Region of Residence, 2009

Region of residence[1]	Incidence of poverty[2]			Relative income gap[3]
	Households	Persons	Childrens	
	Pecentages			
	By economic income[1]			
Grand total	**57.0**	**59.0**	**65.6**	**61.5**
Galilee	56.0	56.0	61.4	60.8
Triangle	58.3	59.4	66.2	61.1
Negev	69.7	77.3	82.6	61.1
Mixed localities	49.7	54.6	61.1	69.0
	By disposable income[1]			
Grand total	**49.8**	**53.3**	**62.7**	**35.8**
Galilee	48.9	50.7	59.4	34.4
Triangle	53.9	55.6	64.5	37.4
Negev	62.4	70.3	78.4	40.5
Mixed localities	33.5	40.3	49.1	35.7

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Percent of Arab poverity population from all Arab population.

3 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. The wieght of households in calculation equal to the Number of persons in the household.

Table C2: Indices of Poverty in Arab Households by Type of Household, 2009

Type of Household	Incidence of poverty[2]		Relative income gap[2]	
	By economic income[1]	By disposable income[1]	By economic income[1]	By disposable income[1]
Grand total	**57.0**	**59.0**	**65.6**	**61.5**
Number of children in the household				
0	56.4	39.0	79.6	34.5
1+	57.3	54.2	54.4	36.2
1–3	49.5	46.1	52.3	34.6
4+	75.7	73.4	57.6	38.7
Age of head of household				
15–34	55.0	46.6	47.9	35.3
35–54	54.0	51.6	59.4	37.4
55+	70.7	53.0	92.9	32.7
Households with elderly head[3]	84.6	57.8	57.8	27.5
Labour force Characteristics of the head of household				
Labour age[4] doesn't employed	96.0	91.6	97.2	54.2
Employed	43.8	38.2	35.0	26.6
Status at work of the head of household				
Employees	46.2	39.2	35.0	26.3
Self-employed	31.5	33.0	34.8	28.4
Number of providers in the household				
1	63.5	57.6	37.3	27.6
2	17.2	11.3	20.8	17.9
Years of schooling of the head of the household				
0–8	76.9	65.8	80.4	36.1
9–12	59.5	53.7	53.1	36.5
13+	24.0	17.8	41.4	28.5

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. The wieght of households in calculation equal to the Number of persons in the household.

3 For males aged 66 and over; for females aged 61 and over.

4 Labour age is 18–65 for males and 18-60 for females.

Table C3: Arab Households as a Percentage of Total Households in Israel and of Poor Households in Israel by Household Characteristics and Region of Residence, 2009

Household type and region of residence[1]	All households in Israel	all poverty households in Israel[2]
Total households (thousands)	**2,076.0**	**399.2**
	Percentages[3]	**Percentages[4]**
Grand total	**11.6**	**30.2**
Number of children in the household		
0	3.3	6.8
1+	8.3	23.4
1–3	5.9	14.1
4+	2.5	9.4
Age of head of household		
15–34	4.6	11.1
35–54	5.3	14.1
55+	1.8	5.0
Households with elderly head[5]	1.0	3.1
Labour force Characteristics of the head of household		
Labour age[6] doesn't employed	2.1	10.0
Employed	8.6	17.1
Status at work of the head of household		
Employees	7.2	14.7
Self-employed	1.4	2.4
Number of providers in the household		
1	5.1	15.4
2	2.8	1.7
Years of schooling of the head of the household		
0–8	3.0	10.1
9–12	6.4	18.0
13+	2.3	2.1
Region of Residence[1] of the household		
Galilee	6.9	17.6
Triangle	3.0	8.3
Negev	0.8	2.6
Mixed localities	1.0	1.7

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter: Poverty Households by disposable income.

3 Percentages of Arab households from all households in Israel.

4 Percentages of Arab households from poverty households in Israel.

5 For males aged 66 and over; for females aged 61 and over.

6 Labour age is 18–65 for males and 18-60 for females.

Table C4: Arab Households as a Percentage of Total Households in Israel and Distribution of Arab Households by Income Deciles[1] of Total Households in Israel

Declies	The part of Arab households in every deciles from the total households in Israel		Arab households distribution by income declies of total households in Israel	
	By economic income[2]	By disposable income[2]	By economic income[2]	By disposable income[2]
	Percentages			
Total	**11.6**	**11.6**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Lower	20.0	36.3	22.5	22.6
2	16.8	29.1	12.3	21.8
3	26.7	20.8	19.1	18.0
4	22.4	14.4	17.1	12.3
5	12.5	11.1	10.2	9.4
6	9.5	7.4	8.0	6.4
7	5.4	4.6	4.7	4.1
8	3.8	2.9	3.3	2.6
9	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.9
Upper	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.9

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. Deciles are calculated according to economic income and disposble income per household members.

2 See defenition on the introduction of the chapter.

Table C5: Level and Composition of Arab Household Income from All Sources by Type of Household, 2009

Type of household	Level of Income (NIS) and composition of income (percentage)	Income source[2]			
		Total gross income	Work	Transfers	Other income
Grand total	**Average income**	**8,489**	**6,599**	**1,587**	**303**
	The Part of hosehold income[1]	**100.0**	**77.7**	**18.7**	**3.6**
Households without children	Average income	7,195	4,504	2,013	678
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	62.6	28.0	9.4
Households with children	Average income	9,009	7,439	1,417	152
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	82.6	15.7	1.7
Household with 1–3 children	Average income	9,183	7,809	1,193	180
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	85.0	13.0	2.0
Households with 4 and over children	Average income	8,593	6,556	1,951	86
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	76.3	22.7	1.0
Households with head of household aged 15–34	Average income	8,525	6,796	1,434	294
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	79.7	16.8	3.4
Households with head of household aged 35–54	Average income	9,287	7,712	1,420	155
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	83.0	15.3	1.7
Households with head of household aged 55 and over	Average income	6,082	2,865	2,462	755
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	47.1	40.5	12.4
Households with elderly[3] head of household	Average income	4,462	727	2,937	798
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	16.3	65.8	17.9
Households with head of household in labour age[4] doesn't employed	Average income	3,234	95	2,818	321
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	3.0	87.1	9.9
Households with employed head of household	Average income	10,283	8,911	1,130	243
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	86.7	11.0	2.4
Households with employees head of household	Average income	9,860	8,471	1,164	225
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	85.9	11.8	2.3
Households with self-employed head of household	Average income	12,443	11,155	954	333
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	89.7	7.7	2.7
Households with 1 provider	Average income	7,336	5,942	1,198	196
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	81.0	16.3	2.7
Households with 2 providers	Average income	13,715	12,436	966	313
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	90.7	7.0	2.3

Table C5: Level and Composition of Arab Household Income from All Sources by Type of Household, 2009 (*con.*)

Type of household	Level of Income (NIS) and composition of income (percentage)	Income source[2]			
		Total gross income	Work	Transfers	Other income
Households with 0–8 years of schooling of the head of household	Average income	5,721	3,370	2,206	145
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	58.9	38.6	2.5
Households with 9–12 years of schooling of the head of household	Average income	7,985	6,289	1,483	213
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	78.8	18.6	2.7
Households with 13+ years of schooling of the head of household	Average income	13,543	11,700	1,077	766
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	86.4	8.0	5.7
Households from the Galilee	Average income	8,598	6,654	1,592	352
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	77.4	18.5	4.1
Households from the Triangle	Average income	8,102	6,604	1,331	167
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	81.5	16.4	2.1
Households from the Negev	Average income	8,676	6,328	2,230	118
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	72.9	25.7	1.4
Households from the Mixed localities	Average income	8,737	6,417	1,801	519
	The Part of household income[1]	100.0	73.4	20.6	5.9

1 The relative part of one source of income from total gross income.

2 See the definition of every source of the income in the introduction.

3 For males aged 66 and over; for females aged 61 and over.

4 Labour age is 18–65 for males and 18-60 for females.

Table C6: All Arab Residents[1] Receiving Main Types of National Insurance Institute Benefits by Type of Benefit and Region of Residence[2], December 2009

Type of benefit	Grand total	Urban localities[3]			
		Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev
	Absolute numbers[5]				
Old age and survivors	42,804	41,701	27,432	11,832	2,437
Thereof: Total recipients of income supplement	12,914	12,545	8,046	3,652	847
Old age pension	27,868	27,116	17,985	7,582	1,549
Long-Term care	8,197	7,940	4,863	2,576	501
General disability	28,248	27,549	17,184	8,810	1,555
Disabilty from work injury	4,711	4,590	3,122	1,244	224
Children: total families	154,858	151,045	91,036	49,456	10,553
Children: total childrens	434,682	423,768	237,406	150,328	36,034
Income support benefit	30,970	30,050	17,979	9,297	2,774
Unemployment benefit	7,897	7,687	5,111	2,149	427

Source: National Insurance Institute, Research and Planing Administration, "Benefit Recipients by Locality", Jerusalem, 2009

1 Include only Arab residents who reside in Arab localities.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 Localities with 2,000 people and more.

4 Localities with less than 2,000 people.

5 Data refer only to benefit recipients. Dependents on benefit recipients excluded. One person could receipt more than one benefit.

Rural localities[4]	Grand total	Urban localities[3]				Rural localities[4]
Total		Total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Total
	Percentages from total benefit recipients in Israel					
1,103	5.7	5.6	3.7	1.6	0.3	0.1
369	6.8	6.7	4.3	1.9	0.4	0.2
752	4.3	4.2	2.8	1.2	0.2	0.1
257	6.0	5.8	3.6	1.9	0.4	0.2
699	13.9	13.6	8.5	4.3	0.8	0.3
121	11.8	11.5	7.8	3.1	0.6	0.3
3,813	15.2	14.8	8.9	4.8	1.0	0.4
10,914	17.8	17.4	9.7	6.2	1.5	0.4
920	27.5	26.7	16.0	8.2	2.5	0.8
210	10.0	9.7	6.5	2.7	0.5	0.3

Table C7: Total Disposable Income and Total Consumption Expenditure per Standard Arab Person by Type of Consumption Expenditure and Region of Residence [1], 2009

Type of expenditures	Grand total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
Average of persons number of the household	5.8	5.4	5.2	9.1	5.6
Average of standard persons number of the household	4.1	3.9	3.8	5.5	3.9
	NIS[2]				
Average of disposable income per standard person[1]	2,827	2,858	2,943	2,265	3,201
Average of total expenditures per standard person:[1] total	**2,941**	**3,043**	**2,847**	**2,527**	**3,135**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	503	507	487	505	508
Vegetables and fruit	122	121	99	160	122
Housing	649	644	692	537	749
Dwelling and household maintenance	313	340	290	218	327
Furniture and household equipment	139	177	74	135	49
Clothing and footwear	135	122	147	160	158
Health	149	169	125	95	155
Education, culture and entertainment	211	217	191	171	286
Transport and communications	561	576	608	428	543
Other	161	170	134	117	238
	Percentages[3]				
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	17.1	16.7	17.1	20.0	16.2
Vegetables and fruit	4.1	4.0	3.5	6.3	3.9
Housing	22.1	21.2	24.3	21.2	23.9
Dwelling and household maintenance	10.6	11.2	10.2	8.6	10.4
Furniture and household equipment	4.7	5.8	2.6	5.3	1.6
Clothing and footwear	4.6	4.0	5.1	6.3	5.0
Health	5.1	5.5	4.4	3.7	4.9
Education, culture and entertainment	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.8	9.1
Transport and communications	19.1	18.9	21.4	16.9	17.3
Other	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.6	7.6
	The ratio between total expenditures and disposable income level[4]				
Total	**1.04**	**1.06**	**0.97**	**1.12**	**0.98**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.22	0.16
Vegetables and fruit	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.04
Housing	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.23
Dwelling and household maintenance	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.10	0.10
Furniture and household equipment	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.06	0.02
Clothing and footwear	0.05	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.05
Health	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.05
Education, culture and entertainment	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09
Transport and communications	0.20	0.20	0.21	0.19	0.17
Other	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.07

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Prices in the period of the survey.

3 Percentages from the total expenditures of consumption per standard person.

4 The ratio between total expenditures per standard person and disposable income level per standard person.

Table C8: Monetary Disposable Income and Total Consumption Expenditure per Standard Arab Person by Type of Consumption Expenditure and Region of Residence[1], 2009

Type of expenditures	Grand total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
Average of persons number of the household	5.8	5.4	5.2	9.1	5.6
Average of standard persons number of the household	4.1	3.9	3.8	5.5	3.9
	NIS[2]				
Average of disposable income per standard person[1]	2,195	2,202	2,262	1,761	2,657
Average of total expenditures per standard person:[1] total	**2,233**	**2,307**	**2,075**	**1,981**	**2,522**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	503	507	487	505	508
Vegetables and fruit	122	121	99	160	122
Housing	46	16	49	53	233
Dwelling and household maintenance	313	340	290	218	327
Furniture and household equipment	139	177	74	135	49
Clothing and footwear	135	122	147	160	158
Health	149	169	125	95	155
Education, culture and entertainment	211	217	191	171	286
Transport and communications	455	468	479	366	446
Other	161	170	134	117	238
	Percentages[3]				
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	22.5	22.0	23.5	25.5	20.1
Vegetables and fruit	5.4	5.2	4.8	8.1	4.8
Housing	2.1	0.7	2.3	2.7	9.2
Dwelling and household maintenance	14.0	14.8	14.0	11.0	13.0
Furniture and household equipment	6.2	7.7	3.6	6.8	2.0
Clothing and footwear	6.1	5.3	7.1	8.1	6.2
Health	6.7	7.3	6.0	4.8	6.1
Education, culture and entertainment	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.7	11.3
Transport and communications	20.4	20.3	23.1	18.5	17.7
Other	7.2	7.3	6.5	5.9	9.4
	The ratio between total expenditures and disposable income level[4]				
Total	**1.02**	**1.05**	**0.92**	**1.12**	**0.95**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	0.23	0.23	0.22	0.29	0.19
Vegetables and fruit	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.09	0.05
Housing	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.09
Dwelling and household maintenance	0.14	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.12
Furniture and household equipment	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.08	0.02
Clothing and footwear	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.09	0.06
Health	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.06
Education, culture and entertainment	0.10	0.10	0.08	0.10	0.11
Transport and communications	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.17
Other	0.07	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.09

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Prices in the period of the survey.

3 Percentages from the total expenditures of consumption per standard person.

4 The ratio between total expenditures per standard person and disposable income level per standard person.

Table C9: Total Disposable Income and Total Consumption Expenditure per Standard Arab Person by Type of Consumption Expenditure and Income Quintiles[1], 2009

Type of expenditures	Grand total	Lower quintiles	2	3	4	Upper quintiles
Average of persons number of the household	5.8	7.5	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.5
Average of standard persons number of the household	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.4
	NIS[2]					
Average of disposable income per standard person [3]	2,827	1,241	1,933	2,420	3,099	5,423
Average of total expenditures per standard person:[3] total	**2,941**	**1,944**	**2,621**	**2,708**	**3,181**	**4,247**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	503	405	509	438	528	636
Vegetables and fruit	122	102	124	101	132	149
Housing	649	468	612	634	697	833
Dwelling and household maintenance	313	195	281	297	350	439
Furniture and household equipment	139	89	84	148	125	249
Clothing and footwear	135	87	139	141	115	193
Health	149	71	149	138	166	220
Education, culture and entertainment	211	135	150	213	216	340
Transport and communications	561	268	398	445	680	1,010
Other	161	124	176	154	173	177
	Percentages[4]					
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	17.1	20.8	19.4	16.2	16.6	15.0
Vegetables and fruit	4.1	5.2	4.7	3.7	4.2	3.5
Housing	22.1	24.1	23.3	23.4	21.9	19.6
Dwelling and household maintenance	10.6	10.0	10.7	11.0	11.0	10.3
Furniture and household equipment	4.7	4.6	3.2	5.5	3.9	5.9
Clothing and footwear	4.6	4.5	5.3	5.2	3.6	4.6
Health	5.1	3.6	5.7	5.1	5.2	5.2
Education, culture and entertainment	7.2	6.9	5.7	7.9	6.8	8.0
Transport and communications	19.1	13.8	15.2	16.4	21.4	23.8
Other	5.5	6.4	6.7	5.7	5.4	4.2
	The ratio between total expenditures and disposable income level[5]					
Total	**1.04**	**1.57**	**1.36**	**1.12**	**1.03**	**0.78**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	0.18	0.33	0.26	0.18	0.17	0.12
Vegetables and fruit	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.04	0.03
Housing	0.23	0.38	0.32	0.26	0.22	0.15
Dwelling and household maintenance	0.11	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.08
Furniture and household equipment	0.05	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.05
Clothing and footwear	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.04
Health	0.05	0.06	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.04
Education, culture and entertainment	0.07	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.06
Transport and communications	0.20	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.22	0.19
Other	0.06	0.10	0.09	0.06	0.06	0.03

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. Persons was sorted by total disposable income per standard person.

2 Prices in the period of the survey.

3 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

4 Percentages from the total expenditures of consumption per standard person.

5 The ratio between total expenditures per standard person and disposable income level per standard person.

Table C10: Monetary Disposable Income and Total Consumption Expenditure per Standard Arab Person by Type of Consumption Expenditure and Income Quintiles[1], 2009

Type of expenditures	Grand total	Lower quintiles	2	3	4	Upper quintiles
Average of persons number of the household	5.8	7.5	6.0	5.9	5.4	4.5
Average of standard persons number of the household	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.9	3.4
	NIS[2]					
Average of disposable income per standard person[3]	2,195	800	1,343	1,804	2,424	4,585
Average of total expenditures per standard person:[3]						
total	**2,233**	**1,485**	**1,992**	**2,037**	**2,410**	**3,236**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	503	405	509	438	528	636
Vegetables and fruit	122	102	124	101	132	149
Housing	46	38	35	41	53	62
Dwelling and household maintenance	313	195	281	297	350	439
Furniture and household equipment	139	89	84	148	125	249
Clothing and footwear	135	87	139	141	115	193
Health	149	71	149	138	166	220
Education, culture and entertainment	211	135	150	213	216	340
Transport and communications	455	239	346	367	552	770
Other	161	124	176	154	173	177
	Percentages[4]					
Total	**100.0**	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	22.5	27.3	25.6	21.5	21.9	19.7
Vegetables and fruit	5.4	6.9	6.2	5.0	5.5	4.6
Housing	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.9
Dwelling and household maintenance	14.0	13.1	14.1	14.6	14.5	13.6
Furniture and household equipment	6.2	6.0	4.2	7.3	5.2	7.7
Clothing and footwear	6.1	5.9	7.0	6.9	4.8	6.0
Health	6.7	4.8	7.5	6.8	6.9	6.8
Education, culture and entertainment	9.4	9.1	7.5	10.4	8.9	10.5
Transport and communications	20.4	16.1	17.4	18.0	22.9	23.8
Other	7.2	8.4	8.8	7.5	7.2	5.5
	The ratio between total expenditures and disposable income level[5]					
Total	**1.02**	**1.86**	**1.48**	**1.13**	**0.99**	**0.71**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	0.23	0.51	0.38	0.24	0.22	0.14
Vegetables and fruit	0.06	0.13	0.09	0.06	0.05	0.03
Housing	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01
Dwelling and household maintenance	0.14	0.24	0.21	0.16	0.14	0.10
Furniture and household equipment	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.08	0.05	0.05
Clothing and footwear	0.06	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.05	0.04
Health	0.07	0.09	0.11	0.08	0.07	0.05
Education, culture and entertainment	0.10	0.17	0.11	0.12	0.09	0.07
Transport and communications	0.21	0.30	0.26	0.20	0.23	0.17
Other	0.07	0.16	0.13	0.09	0.07	0.04

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. Persons was sorted by total disposable income per standard person.

2 Prices in the period of the survey.

3 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

4 Percentages from the total expenditures of consumption per standard person.

5 The ratio between total expenditures per standard person and disposable income level per standard person.

Table C11: Total Disposable Income and Total Consumption Expenditure per Standard Arab Person by Type of Consumption Expenditure and Number of Providers[1], 2009

Type of expenditures	Grand total	Without provider	one provider	Two providers and more
Average of persons number of the household	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.2
Average of standard persons number of the household	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.3
	NIS[2]			
Average of disposable income per standard person [2]	2,827	1,663	2,520	3,816
Average of total expenditures per standard person:[2] total	**2,941**	**2,523**	**2,835**	**3,292**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	503	514	452	557
Vegetables and fruit	122	125	109	134
Housing	649	653	657	637
Dwelling and household maintenance	313	278	311	333
Furniture and household equipment	139	107	137	159
Clothing and footwear	135	100	134	156
Health	149	161	128	166
Education, culture and entertainment	211	128	211	255
Transport and communications	561	307	511	756
Other	161	151	184	139
	Percentages[3]			
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	17.1	20.4	15.9	16.9
Vegetables and fruit	4.1	5.0	3.8	4.1
Housing	22.1	25.9	23.2	19.3
Dwelling and household maintenance	10.6	11.0	11.0	10.1
Furniture and household equipment	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.8
Clothing and footwear	4.6	3.9	4.7	4.7
Health	5.1	6.4	4.5	5.0
Education, culture and entertainment	7.2	5.1	7.5	7.8
Transport and communications	19.1	12.2	18.0	23.0
Other	5.5	6.0	6.5	4.2
	The ratio between total expenditures and disposable income level [4]			
Total	**1.04**	**1.52**	**1.13**	**0.86**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	0.18	0.31	0.18	0.15
Vegetables and fruit	0.04	0.08	0.04	0.04
Housing	0.23	0.39	0.26	0.17
Dwelling and household maintenance	0.11	0.17	0.12	0.09
Furniture and household equipment	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04
Clothing and footwear	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04
Health	0.05	0.10	0.05	0.04
Education, culture and entertainment	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07
Transport and communications	0.20	0.18	0.20	0.20
Other	0.06	0.09	0.07	0.04

1 Prices in the period of the survey.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 Percentages from the total expenditures of consumption per standard person.

4 The ratio between total expenditures per standard person and disposable income level per standard person.

Table C12: Monetary Disposable Income and Total Consumption Expenditure per Standard Arab Person by Type of Consumption Expenditure and Number of Providers[1], 2009

Type of expenditures	Grand total	Without provider	one provider	Two providers and more
Average of persons number of the household	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.2
Average of standard persons number of the household	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.3
	NIS[1]			
Average of disposable income per standard person[2]	2,195	1,035	1,886	3,184
Average of total expenditures per standard person:[2] total	**2,233**	**1,863**	**2,137**	**2,545**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	503	514	452	557
Vegetables and fruit	122	125	109	134
Housing	46	36	49	48
Dwelling and household maintenance	313	278	311	333
Furniture and household equipment	139	107	137	159
Clothing and footwear	135	100	134	156
Health	149	161	128	166
Education, culture and entertainment	211	128	211	255
Transport and communications	455	265	421	598
Other	161	151	184	139
	Percentages[3]			
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	22.5	27.6	21.2	21.9
Vegetables and fruit	5.4	6.7	5.1	5.3
Housing	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.9
Dwelling and household maintenance	14.0	14.9	14.6	13.1
Furniture and household equipment	6.2	5.7	6.4	6.2
Clothing and footwear	6.1	5.3	6.3	6.1
Health	6.7	8.6	6.0	6.5
Education, culture and entertainment	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.0
Transport and communications	20.4	14.2	19.7	23.5
Other	7.2	8.1	8.6	5.5
	The ratio between total expenditures and disposable income level[4]			
Total	**1.02**	**1.80**	**1.13**	**0.80**
Food (excl. vegetables and fruit)	0.23	0.50	0.24	0.17
Vegetables and fruit	0.06	0.12	0.06	0.04
Housing	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01
Dwelling and household maintenance	0.14	0.27	0.17	0.10
Furniture and household equipment	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.05
Clothing and footwear	0.06	0.10	0.07	0.05
Health	0.07	0.16	0.07	0.05
Education, culture and entertainment	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.08
Transport and communications	0.21	0.26	0.22	0.19
Other	0.07	0.15	0.10	0.04

1 Prices in the period of the survey.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 Percentages from the total expenditures of consumption per standard person.

4 The ratio between total expenditures per standard person and disposable income level per standard person.

Table C13: Arab Households by Ownership of Durable Goods, Religion and Region of Residence (in percent), 2009

Religion and region of residence[1] of head of households	Total households	Washing machine	Clothes dryer	Electric baking stove	Freezer	Air conditioner
		Percentages				
Grand total	**270,275**	**95.8**	**20.9**	**53.9**	**37.0**	**52.9**
Religion						
Muslims	188,342	96.2	18.9	62.2	39.2	55.3
Christians	58,574	93.4	24.8	34.2	20.8	51.6
Druze	23,359	98.6	27.5	35.9	60.3	36.2
Region of Residence						
Galilee	155,248	95.8	22.5	46.5	47.3	44.7
Triangle	62,816	97.7	17.1	80.6	31.0	69.2
Negev	24,180	95.5	10.2	46.5	13.0	45.3
Mixed localities	28,032	91.5	29.6	41.1	14.6	68.2

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Not presented due to a lack of cases.

Dish washer	Central heating	Private car	two provate cars or more	Cable TV or satellite TV	One phone line	Two phone lines or more	Personal computer	Internet subscriber
19.2	**0.9**	**50.8**	**7.3**	**16.7**	**54.1**	**0.7**	**65.1**	**46.9**
17.4	0.3	53.2	6.7	8.3	47.6	0.1	63.6	41.2
23.3	2.1	39.7	9.9	38.1	69.6	2.4	70.2	63.6
23.2	2.3	59.2	5.5	31.0	67.8	0.8	64.1	51.0
19.3	1.2	51.5	7.9	14.4	58.8	0.3	64.4	50.7
26.5	..[2]	54.5	7.2	12.0	52.4	..[2]	41.4	83.1
5.8	..[2]	52.8	4.4	21.1	28.9	1.5	79.8	43.7
14.0	1.5	36.5	7.1	36.5	53.6	3.8	63.4	40.7

Table C14: Monthly and Yearly Average Wages of Arab Employees[1] and Percentage of Arab Employees Earning Less Than the Minimum Wage by Region of Residence and Locality (in alphabetical order), 2008

Locality and region of residence	Number of employee	Average wages (NIS)		Employee Rate that their wage less or equal to minimum wage[3]	Locality rank[4]
		For month work[2]	For Month yearly[2]		
Urban localities:[5] total	**280,599**	**5,852**	**4,581**	**52.8**	
Region of residence:[2]					
Galilee	175,783	5,772	4,514	53.3	
Triangle	85,007	6,076	4,823	51.3	
Negev	19,809	5,605	4,128	54.4	
Locality					
Abu Ghosh	1,824	5,903	4,806	45.1	24
Abu Sinan	3,454	5,653	4,414	53.7	49
Ar'ara[7]	5,117	6,083	4,834	50.6	41
Ar'ara-BaNegev	1,920	6,217	4,537	49.4	22
Arrabe	5,443	5,624	4,327	54.6	54
Baqa-Jatt[5]	10,538	6,167	4,983	47.2	16
Basma[6]	2,256	5,649	4,474	51.2	47
Basmat Tab'un	2,033	6,761	5,422	53.6	7
Beit Jann	3,011	5,206	3,702	67.0	81
Bi'ne	1,870	4,794	3,609	62.2	83
Bir El-Maksur	2,290	5,908	4,474	54.5	46
Bu'eine-Nujeidat	2,196	5,565	4,183	55.4	65
Dabburye	2,489	5,833	4,641	51.0	35
Daliyat Al-Karmel	5,183	6,919	5,522	50.9	5
Deir Al-Asad	2,868	5,692	4,324	52.9	55
Deir Hanna	2,583	5,606	4,123	56.5	69
Eilabun	1,670	6,169	4,897	50.2	21
Ein Mahel	3,092	5,135	3,947	57.3	74
Ein Naqquba	613	6,994	5,914	43.2	3
Fassuta	1,101	6,771	5,582	46.6	4
Fureidis	3,617	6,162	4,921	51.6	19
Ghajar	569	6,487	5,488	39.7	6
Hura	1,971	6,065	4,748	46.8	29
Hurfeish	1,488	6,259	4,626	55.8	36
I'billin	3,257	5,676	4,541	49.8	40
Ibtin	645	5,110	4,009	51.5	71
Iksal	3,107	5,990	4,792	49.1	26
Ilut	1,586	5,156	4,153	50.1	67
Isfiya	3,674	7,665	6,028	52.0	2
Jaljulye	2,311	5,626	4,289	57.7	56
Jish	1,109	6,609	5,385	46.0	8
Jisr Az-Zarqa	4,416	6,186	5,060	57.4	13
Judeide-Maker	5,367	5,675	4,407	55.3	51
Julis	1,658	5,576	4,215	60.2	61

Table C14: Monthly and Yearly Average Wages of Arab Employees[1] and Percentage of Arab Employees Earning Less Than the Minimum Wage by Region of Residence and Locality (in alphabetical order), 2008 (*con.*)

Locality and region of residence	Number of employee	Average wages (NIS)		Employee Rate that their wage less or equal to minimum wage[3]	Locality rank[4]
		For month work[2]	For Month yearly[2]		
Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	1,441	5,665	4,476	53.0	45
Kabul	2,780	5,864	4,563	51.4	38
Kafar Bara	771	6,212	4,933	48.4	17
Kafar Kanna	4,700	5,141	3,948	60.6	73
Kafar Manda	4,007	4,933	3,658	63.7	82
Kafar Misr	673	5,924	4,911	44.9	20
Kafar Qara	5,392	6,176	5,013	47.4	15
Kafar Qasem	5,371	5,875	4,620	51.4	37
Kafar Yasif	3,099	5,699	4,528	53.7	43
Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	1,089	6,412	5,189	46.9	9
Kisra-Sumei	1,890	6,361	4,927	50.7	18
Kuseife	2,379	5,641	4,275	51.3	58
Laqye	1,880	5,767	4,206	54.4	62
Ma'ale Iron	3,283	5,511	4,234	55.2	60
Majd Al-Kurum	3,774	5,537	4,328	51.2	53
Mashhed	1,781	5,400	4,200	54.4	63
Mazra'a	1,226	5,890	4,811	55.2	23
Mi'elya	1,052	7,563	6,123	43.9	1
Mughar	4,767	5,439	4,042	57.8	70
Muqeible	875	6,112	4,724	48.8	31
Nahef	2,966	5,296	3,981	56.4	72
Nazareth	22,373	5,934	4,749	50.4	28
Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	1,763	6,348	5,056	48.4	14
Qalansawe	5,231	5,993	4,798	48.8	25
Rahat	9,347	5,383	3,922	56.9	76
Rame	2,450	6,097	4,734	52.7	30
Reine	3,903	5,527	4,275	52.0	59
Sajur	1,098	5,220	3,818	58.2	78
Sakhnin	7,819	5,675	4,401	54.4	52
Sallama	699	5,357	3,926	60.9	75
Segev-Shalom	1,319	5,273	3,859	56.7	77
Sha'ab	1,652	5,557	4,194	56.1	64
Shefar'am	10,537	5,965	4,792	49.4	27
Sheikh Dannun	740	5,626	4,450	50.5	48
Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	1,616	5,851	4,663	47.8	33
Sulam	740	5,802	4,651	51.2	34

Table C14: Monthly and Yearly Average Wages of Arab Employees[1] and Percentage of Arab Employees Earning Less Than the Minimum Wage by Region of Residence and Locality (in alphabetical order), 2008 (*con.*)

Locality and region of residence	Number of employee	Average wages (NIS)		Employee Rate that their wage less or equal to minimum wage[3]	Locality rank[4]
		For month work[2]	For Month yearly[2]		
Tayibe	10,963	6,450	5,093	51.1	11
Tel Sheva	2,174	5,845	4,158	54.7	66
Tire	7,183	6,343	5,098	49.2	10
Tuba-Zangariyye	1,943	4,980	3,806	59.3	80
Tur'an	3,115	5,342	4,284	53.8	57
Umm Al-Fahm	10,874	5,812	4,482	57.3	44
Uzeir	599	5,124	3,815	58.9	79
Yafi'	4,793	5,658	4,560	50.1	39
Yanuh-Jat	1,521	5,921	4,535	52.8	42
Yirka	3,141	5,744	4,414	52.8	50
Zarzir	1,851	5,973	4,674	51.2	32
Zemer[6]	1,752	6,271	5,093	46.1	12

Source: National Insurance Institute, Research and Planing Administration, "Average Wages And Income by Locality and by Various Economic Variables", Jerusalem, 2008

1 Include only Arab employee who reside in Arab localities with at least 2,000 inhabitants.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 By the monthly average wage at the year. The minimum wage at 2007 was 3,780 NIS.

4 The Arab urban localities rank by decsinding sort of the monthly wage average at the year. The first locality has the highest wage.

5 Localities with at least 2,000 inhabitants.

6 After the merging of the local authorities at 2003 according to governmental decision.

7 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

Table C15: Monthly and Yearly Average Wages of Employed Arab Families[1] by Region of Residence and Locality (in alphabetical order), 2008

Locality and region of residence	Number of families	Average wages (NIS)		Locality rank[3]
		For month work[2]	For Month yearly[2]	
Urban localities:[4] total	**155,776**	**8,535**	**7,678**	
Region of residence:[2]				
Galilee	97,946	8,641	7,770	
Triangle	46,869	8,530	7,716	
Negev	10,961	7,599	6,696	
Locality (sorted by Hebrew A-B)				
Abu Ghosh	1,003	8,264	7,603	38
Abu Sinan	1,905	8,599	7,792	34
Ar'ara[6]	2,695	8,750	7,909	30
Ar'ara-BaNegev	1,101	7,608	6,756	67
Arrabe	3,167	8,542	7,628	35
Baqa-Jatt[5]	5,926	9,300	8,540	14
Basma[6]	1,263	7,825	6,987	59
Basmat Tab'un	1,038	8,023	7,335	45
Beit Jann	1,624	7,877	6,455	78
Bi'ne	987	7,012	6,132	83
Bir El-Maksur	1,184	7,876	6,779	65
Bu'eine-Nujeidat	1,150	8,224	7,088	53
Dabburye	1,464	8,701	7,912	28
Daliyat Al-Karmel	2,952	9,170	8,353	18
Deir Al-Asad	1,589	8,545	7,539	39
Deir Hanna	1,412	8,538	7,271	47
Eilabun	851	10,647	9,646	4
Ein Mahel	1,778	7,413	6,565	75
Ein Naqquba	349	8,609	8,020	24
Fassuta	549	10,480	9,838	3
Fureidis	1,902	7,978	7,187	48
Ghajar	377	8,413	7,930	27
Hura	1,135	7,950	7,147	50
Hurfeish	917	8,984	7,864	32
I'billin	1,846	8,136	7,427	41
Ibtin	332	7,058	6,380	81
Iksal	2,007	9,139	8,415	17
Ilut	985	7,204	6,447	79
Isfiya	1,800	10,234	9,363	5
Jaljulye	1,224	7,722	6,827	64
Jish	551	12,316	11,579	2
Jisr Az-Zarqa	1,789	7,595	6,756	66
Judeide-Maker	2,793	8,156	7,346	43
Julis	904	8,448	7,292	46

Table C15: Monthly and Yearly Average Wages of Employed Arab Families[1] by Region of Residence and Locality (in alphabetical order), 2008 (*con.*)

Locality and region of residence	Number of families	Average wages (NIS)		Locality rank[3]
		For month work[2]	For Month yearly[2]	
Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	654	8,119	7,091	52
Kabul	1,641	8,487	7,605	37
Kafar Bara	422	9,663	8,898	10
Kafar Kanna	2,823	7,846	7,035	56
Kafar Manda	2,480	7,380	6,440	80
Kafar Misr	367	8,713	8,145	20
Kafar Qara	2,704	9,991	9,120	8
Kafar Qasem	3,056	8,113	7,356	42
Kafar Yasif	1,644	9,687	8,950	9
Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	498	10,061	9,226	6
Kisra-Sumei	1,161	8,870	7,911	29
Kuseife	1,226	7,818	7,040	54
Laqye	1,048	7,891	7,006	58
Ma'ale Iron	1,954	7,988	6,970	60
Majd Al-Kurum	2,131	7,917	7,024	57
Mashhed	1,010	7,986	7,170	49
Mazra'a	609	8,667	8,141	21
Mi'elya	543	13,567	12,701	1
Mughar	2,835	7,629	6,749	68
Muqeible	450	9,000	8,072	22
Nahef	1,615	7,629	6,699	69
Nazareth	11,908	9,753	8,878	12
Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	1,024	9,722	8,884	11
Qalansawe	2,839	8,730	7,994	25
Rahat	5,121	7,525	6,579	74
Rame	1,227	10,144	9,199	7
Reine	2,309	7,789	6,941	61
Sajur	586	7,717	6,470	77
Sakhnin	4,229	8,963	8,021	23
Sallama	366	7,736	6,502	76
Segev-Shalom	659	7,170	6,312	82
Sha'ab	857	7,661	6,694	70
Shefar'am	5,858	9,240	8,476	15
Sheikh Dannun	407	8,056	7,442	40
Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	873	8,676	7,834	33
Sulam	360	8,867	8,269	19
Tamra	4,661	7,671	6,881	62
Tayibe	6,109	8,765	7,905	31
Tel Sheva	1,353	7,554	6,643	71
Tire	3,856	9,110	8,434	16

Table C15: Monthly and Yearly Average Wages of Employed Arab Families[1] by Region of Residence and Locality (in alphabetical order), 2008 (*con.*)

Locality and region of residence	Number of families	Average wages (NIS)		Locality rank[3]
		For month work[2]	For Month yearly[2]	
Tuba-Zangariyye	782	8,535	7,337	44
Tur'an	2,017	8,644	7,972	26
Umm Al-Fahm	6,978	7,524	6,637	73
Uzeir	343	7,535	6,642	72
Yafi'	2,758	8,379	7,607	36
Yanuh-Jat	902	8,115	7,141	51
Yirka	2,049	7,874	7,036	55
Zarzir	983	7,836	6,872	63
Zemer[6]	942	9,290	8,580	13

Source: National Insurance Institute, Research and Planing Administration, "Average Wages And Income by Locality and by Various Economic Variables", Jerusalem, 2008

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. Only Arab employees who reside in Arab localities with at least 2,000inhabitants were included.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 The Arab urban localities rank by decsending sort of the monthly wage average at the year. The first locality has the highest wage.

4 Localities with at least 2,000 inhabitents.

5 After the merging of the local authorities at 2003 according to governmental decision.

6 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

Table C16: Average Monthly Wage of Self-Employed[1] Arabs and Percentage of Self-Employed Arabs Earning No More Than Half the Average Wage by Region of Residence and Locality (in alphabetical order), 2008

Locality and region of residence	Number of self-employed	Monthly average wages at the year (NIS)	Rate of self-emloyes that their income is less than the income average[2]	Locality rank[3]
Urban localities:[4] total	**27,801**	**6,135**	**48.8**	
Region of residence:[5]				
Galilee	17,827	6,333	47.9	
Triangle	8,994	5,672	51.1	
Negev	980	6,769	46.0	
Locality (sorted by A-B)				
Abu Ghosh	122	6,249	50.0	31
Abu Sinan	380	5,743	55.5	49
Ar'ara[7]	435	5,737	52.4	50
Ar'ara-BaNegev	73	7,710	35.6	6
Arrabe	641	6,419	50.4	26
Baqa-Jatt[5]	1,292	6,470	44.0	25
Basma[6]	197	4,971	54.8	69
Basmat Tab'un	161	5,792	45.3	46
Beit Jann	254	4,912	57.9	71
Bi'ne	194	5,140	50.5	65
Bir El-Maksur	112	5,804	46.4	45
Bu'eine-Nujeidat	162	6,295	49.4	29
Dabburye	361	6,167	47.4	34
Daliyat Al-Karmel	552	5,023	53.8	68
Deir Al-Asad	301	6,847	37.2	17
Deir Hanna	227	5,592	49.3	55
Eilabun	171	5,226	56.1	63
Ein Mahel	226	7,357	35.0	10
Ein Naqquba	33	3,009	84.8	83
Fassuta	143	8,117	53.1	4
Fureidis	302	5,759	47.7	48
Ghajar	51	5,377	51.0	58
Hura	97	5,715	51.5	52
Hurfeish	181	4,828	65.7	73
I'billin	363	5,806	51.2	44
Ibtin	36	6,669	52.8	23
Iksal	465	7,947	30.8	5
Ilut	119	9,292	31.9	1
Isfiya	369	4,714	58.5	75
Jaljulye	293	5,348	56.0	60
Jish	180	7,280	47.2	12
Jisr Az-Zarqa	139	6,356	52.5	27
Judeide-Maker	476	5,719	50.6	51
Julis	140	4,665	57.1	76

Table C16: Average Monthly Wage of Self-Employed [1] Arabs and Percentage of Self-Employed Arabs Earning No More Than Half the Average Wage by Region of Residence and Locality (in alphabetical order), 2008 (*con.*)

Locality and region of residence	Number of self-employed	Monthly average wages at the year (NIS)	Rate of self-emloyes that their income is less than the income average[2]	Locality rank[3]
Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	66	6,337	62.1	28
Kabul	218	5,362	51.4	59
Kafar Bara	109	5,926	41.3	41
Kafar Kanna	532	6,805	44.9	18
Kafar Manda	393	7,335	46.6	11
Kafar Misr	62	5,678	48.4	53
Kafar Qara	525	6,086	43.6	36
Kafar Qasem	595	4,446	65.4	79
Kafar Yasif	475	5,574	53.3	56
Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	68	5,058	48.5	67
Kisra-Sumei	176	3,982	75.6	81
Kuseife	85	5,172	60.0	64
Laqye	114	6,088	50.9	35
Ma'ale Iron	310	7,131	45.8	14
Majd Al-Kurum	324	6,513	46.9	24
Mashhed	201	7,409	36.8	8
Mazra'a	120	6,037	52.5	37
Mi'elya	153	7,407	50.3	9
Mughar	563	4,968	54.2	70
Muqeible	70	6,028	48.6	38
Nahef	293	4,329	66.6	80
Nazareth	2,396	7,498	41.7	7
Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	222	4,635	63.1	77
Qalansawe	603	4,789	56.7	74
Rahat	539	7,157	43.0	13
Rame	307	5,425	52.4	57
Reine	367	6,896	47.1	16
Sajur	66	3,590	71.2	82
Sakhnin	770	6,202	44.9	33
Sallama	31	5,787	67.7	47
Segev-Shalom	39	6,781	38.5	20
Sha'ab	133	4,898	63.9	72
Shefar'am	1,032	7,033	43.7	15
Sheikh Dannun	67	5,951	46.3	39
Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	130	6,270	31.5	30
Sulam	62	6,795	40.3	19
Tamra	708	6,241	44.2	32
Tayibe	1,185	5,271	56.7	62
Tel Sheva	116	6,686	48.3	22

Table C16: Average Monthly Wage of Self-Employed [1] Arabs and Percentage of Self-Employed Arabs Earning No More Than Half the Average Wage by Region of Residence and Locality (in alphabetical order), 2008 (*con.*)

Locality and region of residence	Number of self-employed	Monthly average wages at the year (NIS)	Rate of self-emloyes that their income is less than the income average[2]	Locality rank[3]
Tire	1,026	5,276	49.6	61
Tuba-Zangariyye	81	8,296	32.1	3
Tur'an	455	9,017	30.8	2
Umm Al-Fahm	1,318	5,904	50.1	42
Uzeir	44	5,644	54.5	54
Yafi'	476	6,712	41.6	21
Yanuh-Jat	130	4,611	72.3	78
Yirka	444	5,061	56.5	66
Zarzir	90	5,824	50.0	43
Zemer[6]	264	5,939	43.9	40

Source: National Insurance Institute, Research and Planing Administration, "Average Wages And Income by Locality and by Various Economic Variables", Jerusalem, 2008

1 Only Arab self-employed who reside in Arab localities with at least 2,000 inhabitants were included.

2 The income average at 2008: 8,518 NIS.

3 The Arab urban localities rank by decsinding sort of the monthly wage average at the year. The first locality has the highest wage.

4 Localities with at least 2,000 inhabitants.

5 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

6 After the merging of the local authorities at 2003 according to governmental decision.

7 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

Chapter 4: Schooling and higher education

Source of the data

Tables D1–D4 are based on the Labor Force Survey[1] for 2009 of Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).

Tables D5–D15 were created by the CBS in response to a request by the Van Leer Jerusalem Institute and are based on CBS surveys and on files containing data on pupils, teachers, and matriculation exams supplied to the CBS by the Education Ministry.[2] The data in these tables relate to the 2006/7 school year.

Tables D16–D25 were created by the CBS in response to a request by the Van leer Jerusalem Institute and are based on files supplied to the CBS by the universities and colleges.[3] The data in these tables relate to the 2008/9 academic year.

Definitions

Labor Force Survey: Tables D1–D4

1. Arab population: The Arab permanent residents of Israel aged 15 years or older, with the exception of Arab residents of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

2. Arab nationality: This includes Muslims, Druze, and Christians. Christians who do not live in Arab localities are considered Arabs only if they were born in Israel or moved to Israel before 1990.

1 For information on the Labor Force Survey see *Labor Force Surveys 2010: Publication Number 1460* (Hebrew), on the CBS website, www.cbs.gov.il.

2 For information on CBS surveys on education and for information on files that the Education Ministry supplies to the CBS, see *The Statistical Yearbook for Israel 2011* (Hebrew), on the CBS website, www.cbs.gov.il.

3 For information on the files that the universities and colleges supply to the CBS see *Higher Education in Israel 2007–2008: Publication Number 1388* (Hebrew), on the CBS website, www.cbs.gov.il.

3. Residential regions of the Arab population: The places of residence of the Arab population were divided into four geographical regions: Galilee, the Triangle, the Negev, and mixed Arab-Jewish localities. The categorization was based on two variables: residential subdistrict (detailed according to natural areas) and type of residential locality (urban or rural). The Galilee region includes the northern district and the Haifa subdistrict, with the exception of the city of Haifa; the Triangle region includes the Hadera subdistrict (which is part of the Haifa district) and the central and Tel Aviv districts, with the exception of the Ramle and Tel Aviv subdistricts; the Negev region includes the southern district; the region of mixed Arab-Jewish localities includes the subdistricts of Ramle and Tel Aviv and the city of Haifa. The definition of the region of mixed Arab-Jewish localities is not comprehensive because of limitations in the Labor Force Survey details.

4. Religion: Only heads of households are asked their religion in the Labor Force Survey, and this is listed as the religion of all members of the household.

Arab elementary and secondary education: Tables D5–D15

1. Arab education: Arab education includes all the education institutions under the supervision of the Education Ministry operating in Arab localities (with the exception of Arab localities in the Golan Heights) and Arab education institutions operating in mixed Arab-Jewish localities (with the exception of East Jerusalem). Arab pupils studying in Jewish schools were not included in Arab education.

2. Residential regions of the Arab population: The regions of residence of the Arab population were divided into four geographical regions: Galilee, the Triangle, the Negev, and the mixed Arab-Jewish localities. The categorization was based on three variables: locality name, residential district, and residential subdistrict. The Galilee region includes localities in the northern district and the Haifa subdistrict (which is part of the Haifa district), with the exception of mixed Arab-Jewish localities; the Triangle region includes localities in the Hadera subdistrict (which is part of the Haifa district) and the Tel Aviv, central, and Jerusalem districts, with the exception of the mixed Arab-Jewish localities; the Negev region includes localities in the southern district, including unrecognized Arab localities. The region of mixed Arab-Jewish

localities includes the mixed Arab-Jewish localities Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Haifa, Acco, Ramle, Lod, Ma'a lot-Tarshiha, Upper Nazareth, and Neve Shalom.

3. Elementary schools: Elementary schools (official and recognized by the Education Ministry), both regular and special-needs. Elementary schools include six-year schools (up to sixth grade) and eight-year schools (up to eighth grade).

4. Secondary schools: Junior high schools and both three-year and four-year high schools.

5. Teaching position: The work of a teacher in a school that is an a single organizational-administrative unit, without taking into account the types of activities the teacher engages in (teaching, educating, guidance) in the school or the number of hours taught or the functions fulfilled.

6. Work unit (full-time equivalent): The number of hours considered a full-time position: 30 weekly hours in elementary school and 24 weekly hours in secondary education.

7. Dropping out of the education system: Leaving the education system, during the school year or during the transition from one school year to the next, including transfer to studies in an institution that is not under the supervision of the Education Ministry, for example, a school under the supervision of the Social Affairs Ministry.

8. University entrance requirements: 3 study units of mathematics, 4 study units of English and of a subject at a high level (at least at the level of 4 study units) in addition to English.

9. Socioeconomic cluster: The CBS categorized the municipalities and the local authorities into ten clusters on the basis of their socioeconomic score; the lower clusters include localities with a low socioeconomic score. The socioeconomic score was calculated statistically on the basis of variables in a variety of areas, such as level of schooling and education, sources of income, and level of motorization of the residents, housing characteristics, employment and unemployment characteristics, and receipt of National Insurance Institute (NII) benefits. The vast majority of Arab localities is in the three lowest clusters. Arab localities with no status as a municipality or local authority were not assigned to a socioeconomic cluster.

Higher education: Tables D16–D25

1. Arab nationality: Muslims, Christians, and Druze.

2. Religion: The data were copied from the Population Registry. Until the 2002/3 school year, the category of Christians also included persons who were not Arabs.

3. Residential region: The places of residence were categorized into three geographical regions: Galilee, the Triangle, and the Negev. Galilee includes the northern district and the Haifa subdistrict, including the mixed Arab-Jewish localities within their boundaries; the Triangle includes the Hadera subdistrict and the central and Tel Aviv districts, including the mixed Arab-Jewish localities within their boundaries; the Negev includes the southern district.

4. Universities: The Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Bar-Ilan University, the University of Haifa, Tel Aviv University, the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, the Technion, and the Weizmann Institute.

5. Institutions of higher learning that are not universities: Institutions that the Council of Higher Learning has recognized and authorized to grant a bachelor's degree, for example, the Jezreel Valley Academic College and the David Yellin College of Education in Jerusalem.[4]

6. Applicant: Any person who applied to begin studies toward a bachelor's degree in one or more universities.

7. First area of preference: The subject the applicant selected as his or her first choice.

8. Admitted applicant: A applicant who received at least one positive response in at least one of the areas of study for which he or she applied, whether or not the applicant subsequently started studying.

9. First academic degree: BA, BSc, and equivalent degrees in medicine and in dentistry.

4 For a detailed list of these institutions see *Students in Universities and Other Institutions of Higher Learning 2005/6: Publication Number 1293* (Hebrew), on the CBS website, www.cbs.gov.il.

10. Second academic degree: MA, MSc, and equivalent degrees, as well as the fourth year or higher of medical school.

11. Third academic degree: PhD, DrSc, and equivalent degrees.

12. Academic certificate: Certificate awarded upon the completion of studies in an institution of higher learning, restricted to holders of an academic degree, for example, a teaching certificate or a certificate in library science.

13. Student: A student in an institution of higher learning in Israel working toward a recognized academic degree or recognized academic certificate.

14. Field of studies: The student's field of studies was categorized in accordance with the main scientific area to which it belongs. Eight categories were defined: humanities, social sciences, law, medicine, ancillary medical occupations, mathematics and the exact sciences, agriculture, and engineering and architecture.[5]

Notes

1. A student studying for a degree and for an academic certificate is counted only once, by the degree. A student studying toward two degrees simultaneously is counted by the degree toward which he or she started studying first.

2. in the processing of the data regarding applicants, every applicant was counted only once. An applicant to more than one institution is represented by the field of choice in the leading record, which is determined by the best result the applicant received in all the universities to which he or she applied. If the application results are the same in two or more institutions, one of the records was chosen randomly to represent the student's first choice of field of study.

3. A teacher who teaches in more than one school was counted more than once in the number of positions, in accordance with the number of schools in which that teacher teaches.

4. Schools that have more than one level of studies or more than one type of school (vocational, technological, agricultural, or academic) were counted separately for each level or for each type of school.

5 For a description of the fields of study see *Students in Universities and in Institutions of Higher Learning 2005/6: Publication Number 1293* (Hebrew), on the CBS website, www.cbs.gov.il.

Selected findings

Level of Education

1. Between 2001 and 2009, the Arabs' level of education rose, although it is still substantially lower than that of the Jews. The percentage of Arab men between the ages of 20 and 64 who studied 13 or more years rose from 20.6% in 2001 to 23.4% in 2009. The percentage of Arab women between the ages of 20 and 64 who studied 13 or more years rose from 14.5% in 2001 to 25.1% in 2009 (see Summary Table 1). In 2007, the percentage of Jews between the ages of 20 and 64 who studied 13 or more years was 52.9% for men and 58.3% for women.

2. The level of education of Arab women is lower than that of Arab men: In 2009, 9.7% of the men had studied 16 or more years, as compared with 9.4% of the women; 22.1% of the men studied up to eight years, as compared with 30% of the women (see table D1); 9.8% of the men had an academic degree, as compared with 8.5% of the women (see table D3).

3. The level of education of Christian Arabs in 2009 remained substantially higher than that of Muslims and Druze: 18.9% of the Christians studied 16 or more years, as compared with 8.3% of the Muslims and 9.2% of the Druze (see table D1). The level of education of the Arabs – especially of the women – in the Negev is lower than that in the other areas; for example, 3.8% of the women in the Negev studied 16 or more years, as compared with 9.7% of women in Galilee, 10% of women in the Triangle, and 13.2% of women in mixed Arab-Jewish localities (see table D2).

Education system

1. In the 2006/7 school year the number of pupils in the Arab education system was 312,965, an increase of 12,500 pupils (4.2%) over the previous school year (see Summary Table 1). In the same year, the number of work units allotted to the system grew by 590 (3.4%), for a total of some 18,000.

2. In the 2006/7 school year the classroom density in the Arab education system stabilized at all levels (see Summary Table 1), but it remained higher than classroom density in the Jewish education system. The average number of pupils in a class in the Arab education system was 29.2 in elementary schools,

33.2 in the junior high schools, and 28.5 in the high schools, as compared with 25.4, 29.4, and 25.8, respectively, in the Jewish education system. The highest classroom density remained in the junior high schools.

3. The percentage of Arab pupils who dropped out of grades eight to twelve in the 2006/7 school year was 5.6%, a slight increase and the third annual increase in a row (see Summary Table 1). The percentage of pupils who dropped out of ninth grade was quite high, especially in the Negev (16.8%) (see Table D8).

Matriculation exams

1. About 91.7% of the pupils in twelfth grade in the Arab education system in the 2006/7 school year took matriculation exams (88% of the boys and 94.6% of the girls) (see table D11), as compared with 81.8% in the Jewish education system. The percentage of girls who took the exams was higher than the percentage of boys in all religions and in all residential regions (see tables D11 and D12). The percentage of those taking the exams rose in relation to the parents' level of education (see Table D13).

2. Between the 2003/4 and the 2006/7 schools years, the percentage of Arab male pupils who successfully matriculated dropped gradually, reaching 40.4% (see Summary Table 1), as compared with 61.7% of Jewish male pupils. The percentage of Arab girls who matriculated successfully in the 2006/7 school year dropped by 3.4 percentage point to 54.1%, after remaining stable for the three preceding years. The percentage of Jewish female pupils who successfully matriculated that year was 70.8%. The percentage of those who successfully matriculated among Christians was higher than that among Muslims and Druze (59% as compared with 45.8% and 56.3%, respectively) (see table D11). The percentage of those who successfully matriculated was highest in the mixed Arab-Jewish localities and rose in relation to the parents' level of education. Among all those who took the exams whose parents had studied 16 years or more, the percentage of those who successfully matriculated was nearly 80% (see table D13).

3. The achievements of the Arab education system are measured, inter alia, in terms of the percentage of pupils who are potential applicants for university studies: In the 2006/7 school year, the achievements of male pupils remained stable, and the achievements of girls dropped from 40.6% (in the 2005/6

school year) to 39% (see Summary Table 1). For a depiction of the difference between the achievements of the Arab and Jewish education systems in terms of the percentage of pupils who were potential applicants for university education in the school years 2003/4 and 2006/7, see Figure 1.

Higher education

1. In the 2008/9 academic year some 5,860 Arabs applied for admission to first-degree programs in universities in Israel (see table D16), constituting 16.4% of all applicants. Of these applicants, 61.2% were admitted, as compared with 78.5% of Jewish applicants. The chances of admission of Arab applicants in the Negev to most areas of study, and especially engineering and architecture, ancillary medical occupations, and the social sciences were strikingly low (see table D16).

2. Between the 2003/4 and 2008/9 academic years the number of Arab students in universities in Israel grew from 9,369 to 11,978 (27.8%) (see Summary Table 1). In the 2008/9 academic year the high percentage (19.2%) of doctoral candidates, numbering 366, is striking. The percentage of Arab students in universities in Israel also grew in this period, from 7.8% to 9.9%. The number of Arab students in academic colleges in 2008/9 was 4,397, as compared with 2,222 in 2003/4 (an increase of 97.9%). For a depiction of the differences between Arabs and Jews in the percentage of students in the higher education system in Israel in the 18–39 age group (the age group with the highest potential for higher education), see figure 2.

3. A large difference was found between Arab and Jewish students in the areas of study in universities in Israel. In the 2008/9 academic year 27.6% of the Arab students were enrolled in the humanities (as compared with 20.5% of Jewish students), 28.7% in the social sciences (as compared with 32.2% of Jewish students), 12.4% in mathematics, the exact sciences, and agriculture (as compared with 17.9% of Jewish students), and 16.6% in law, medicine, and engineering (as compared with 23.6% of Jewish students). The rest of the students in both populations were enrolled in ancillary medical occupations.

4. Between the 2001/2 and 2008/9 academic years the number of Arabs who received degrees from universities in Israel grew by 900 (68%) to 2,235 (see table D20). Of these, 26.7% received a second degree (compared

with 24.8% among Jewish students who received degrees), and 1.7% (38) received doctorates (as compared with 1,335, 2.5%, of Jewish students who received degrees). Of the Arab students who received degrees, 63.2% studied humanities and social sciences (see table D21).

Figure 1. Percentage of 12th-graders meeting entrance requirements for universities in Israel, 2003/2004 and 2006/2007 (percentages)

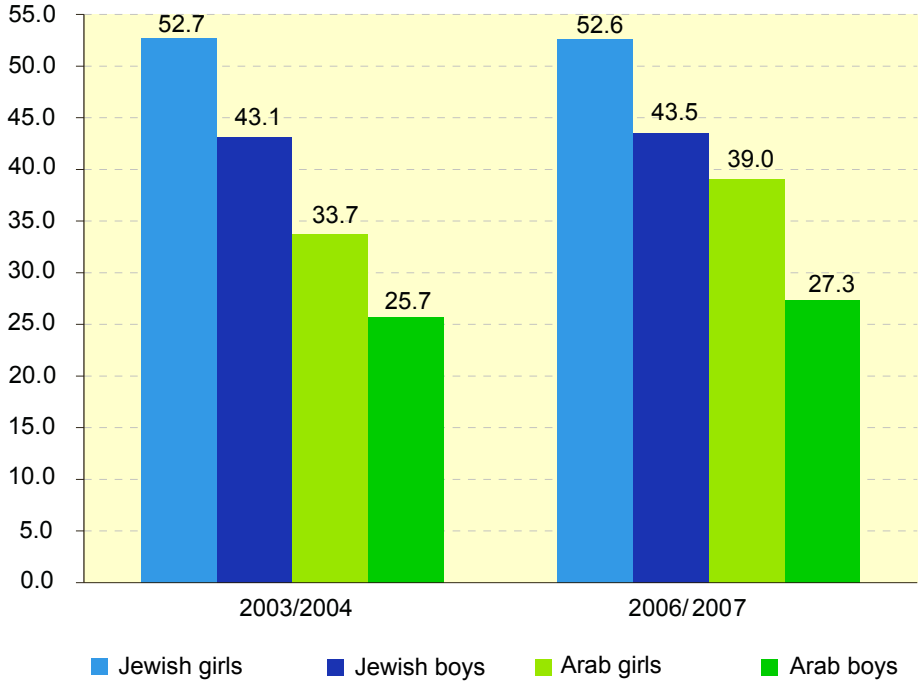
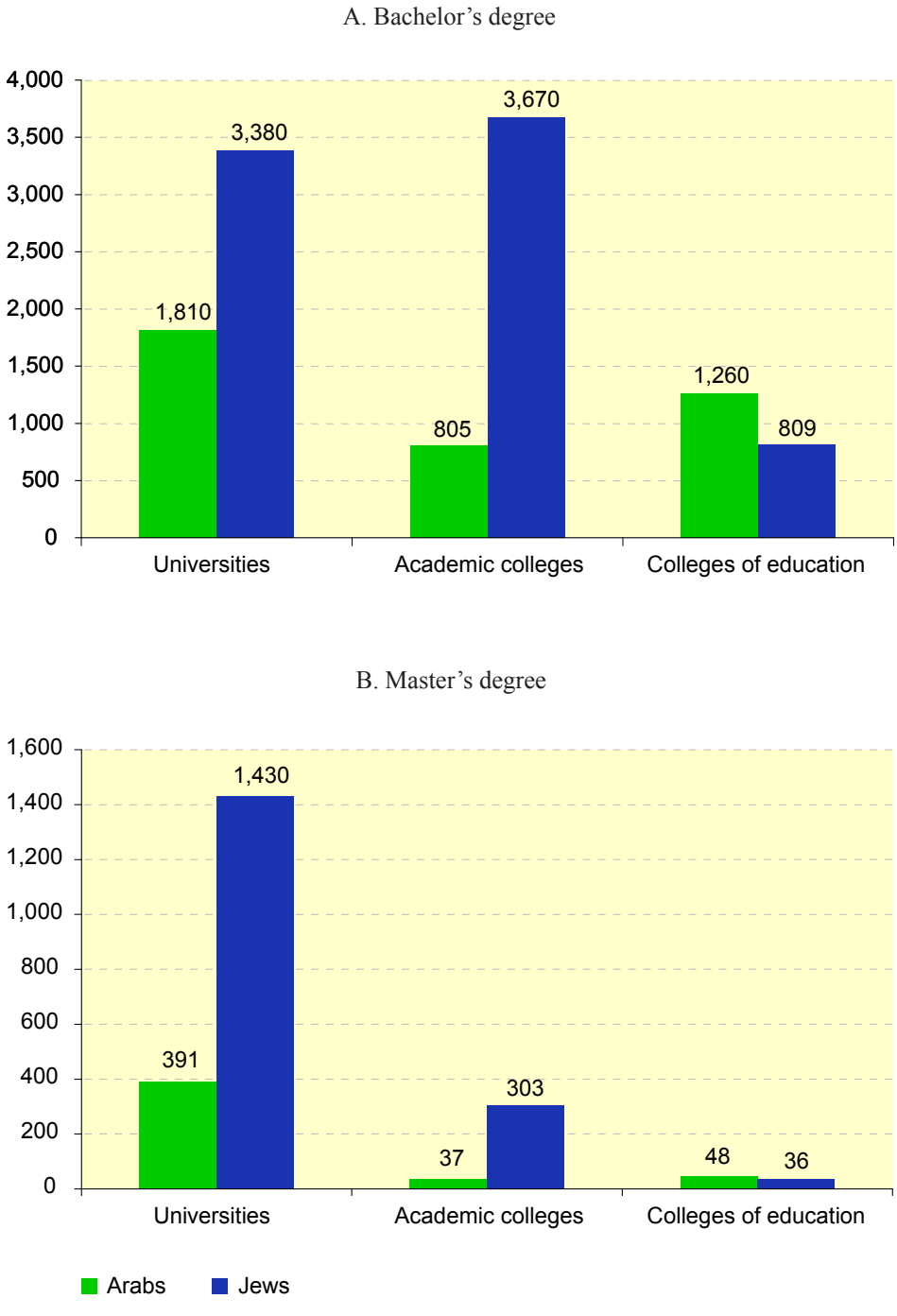


Figure 2. Number of students per 100,000 persons aged 18–39 in the system of higher education in Israel, 2008/2009



Summary table 1. Developments in education and higher education in the Arab population: selected indicators, 2001–2009

Indicator	Period				
A. Educational level of the Arab population in the main age groups of the labor force	**2001**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	
1. Percentage of men aged 20-64 with 13 or more years of education	20.6	24.0	22.9	23.4	
2. Percentage of women aged 20-64 with 13 or more years of education	14.5	21.4	25.1	25.1	
B. The Arab education system	**2002/3***	**2003/4**	**2004/5**	**2005/6**	**2006/7**
1. Number of pupils (in thousands)	216.55	282.13	292.38	300.38	312.96
2. Number of work units allotted	15,450	16,602	17,607	17,450	18,039
3. Average number of pupils per classroom, primary school	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.2
4. Average number of pupils per classroom, junior high school	32.7	33.5	33.5	33.5	33.2
5. Average number of pupils per classroom, high school	26.8	27.5	28.2	28.5	28.5
6. Percentage of pupils who dropped out in grades 8–12	7.7	5.8	5.3	5.4	5.6
7. Percentage of boys eligible for matriculation among those who took matriculation tests		48.1	46.0	42.0	40.4
8. Percentage of girls eligible for matriculation among those who took matriculation tests		58.9	57.2	58.7	54.1
9. Percentage of 12th-grade boys who met entrance requirements for universities in Israel		25.7	29.4	27.2	27.3
10. Percentage of 12th-grade girls who met entrance requirements for universities in Israel		33.7	39.8	40.6	39.0
C. The Arab population in the higher education system	**2002/3****	**2004/5**	**2005/6**	**2007/8**	**2008/9**
1. Number of first-year BA candidates in universities in Israel	5,234	5,261	5,551	5,819	5,861
2. Percentage of first-year BA candidates in universities in Israel	56.0	53.6	56.4	62.5	61.2
3. Total number of students in universities in Israel	9,369	9,967	10,718	11,364	11,978
First academic degree	7,251	7,650	8,103	8,689	9,164
Second academic degree	1,638	1,769	1,994	2,061	2,192
Third academic degree	244	260	310	307	366
Academic certificate	236	288	311	307	256
4. Number of students in institutions of higher learning in Israel that are not universities (academic college, college of education, the Open University)			11,476	12,918	14,459
	2001/2	**2003/4**	**2004/5**	**2007/8**	**2008/9**
5. Number of recipients of degrees in Israeli universities					
First academic degree	1,133	1,486	1,383	1,594	1,600
Second academic degree	180	428	472	567	597
Third academic degree	15	22	29	37	38
6. Number of recipients of degrees from institutions of higher learning in Israel that are not universities (academic college, college of education, the Open University)			2,469	2,601	2,140
7. Percentage of Arabs among all recipients of degrees in Israeli universities					
First academic degree	6.3	8.3	7.8	11.5	8.7
Second academic degree	2.2	4.2	4.5	6.1	5.1
Third academic degree	1.7	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.8
8. Percentage of Arabs among all recipients of degrees from institutions of higher learning in Israel that are not universities (academic college, college of education, the Open University)			13.3	11.6	8.8

* Data regarding matriculation of Arab students in the 2002/3 academic year were not available and therefore do not appear in the table.

** The number of students in the universities in the 2002/2003 academic year was not available and this number for the first period refers to the 2003/2004 academic year.

Table D1: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over by Religion, Years of Schooling and Sex, 2009

Sex	Absolute numbers	Years of schooling							Median of years of schooling
		Total	0–4	5–8	9–11	12	13–15	16+	
	Total	**Percentages**							
Total	748,119	100.0	9.2	16.8	22.6	31.3	10.6	9.6	12
Males	379,979	100.0	5.3	16.8	25.7	32.4	10.1	9.7	12
Females	368,140	100.0	13.2	16.8	19.4	30.1	11.1	9.4	12
	Muslims								
Total	593,793	100.0	10.1	17.5	23.9	30.6	9.6	8.3	11
Males	301,345	100.0	5.9	17.9	27.7	31.0	8.8	8.7	11
Females	292,448	100.0	14.3	17.0	20.1	30.2	10.4	7.8	11
	Christians								
Total	83,784	100.0	4.6	12.6	17.8	28.6	17.5	18.9	12
Males	42,849	100.0	2.6	14.4	20.0	29.5	17.4	16.1	12
Females	40,935	100.0	6.6	10.7	15.5	27.6	17.7	21.8	12
	Druze								
Total	70,542	100.0	7.1	15.8	17.4	40.1	10.5	9.2	12
Males	35,785	100.0	3.3	10.4	16.1	47.7	12.0	10.5	12
Females	34,757	100.0	10.9	21.3	18.7	32.2	8.9	7.9	11

Table D2: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over by Region of Residence[1], Years of Schooling and Sex, 2009

Sex	Absolute numbers	Years of schooling							Median of years of schooling
		Total	0–4	5–8	9–11	12	13–15	16+	
	Total	**Percentages**							
Total	748,119	100.0	9.2	16.8	22.6	31.3	10.6	9.6	12
Males	379,979	100.0	5.3	16.8	25.7	32.4	10.1	9.7	12
Females	368,140	100.0	13.2	16.8	19.4	30.1	11.1	9.4	12
	Galilee								
Total	444,026	100.0	7.6	18.0	23.1	31.7	10.0	9.6	12
Males	225,017	100.0	4.5	17.9	26.2	32.4	9.5	9.5	12
Females	219,009	100.0	10.7	18.0	20.0	31.0	10.6	9.7	12
	Triangle								
Total	172,224	100.0	7.4	14.7	22.1	34.5	10.9	10.5	12
Males	87,325	100.0	3.4	15.4	25.3	35.1	9.9	11.0	12
Females	84,899	100.0	11.4	14.0	18.8	33.9	11.9	10.0	12
	Negev								
Total	82,649	100.0	24.4	14.7	22.2	24.1	9.6	5.0	10
Males	42,281	100.0	14.5	13.6	26.4	29.2	10.1	6.3	11
Females	40,368	100.0	34.3	15.9	18.0	19.0	9.0	3.8	9
	Mixed localities								
Total	49,220	100.0	3.9	16.6	22.3	28.1	16.8	12.4	12
Males	25,356	100.0	6.9	16.4	19.0	27.6	16.2	14.0	12
Females	23,864	100.0	5.3	16.5	20.7	27.8	16.5	13.2	12

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Table D3: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over by Religion, Highest Diploma and Sex, 2009

Sex	Absolute numbers	Highest diploma[1]							
		Total	Did not study	Primary school[2]	Secondary school[3]	Matriculation certificate	Post-secondary school[4]	Academic degree	No diploma received
	Total	**Percentages**							
Total	748,119	100.0	5.7	38.7	14.6	20.0	5.1	9.2	6.7
Males	379,979	100.0	2.3	41.6	17.2	18.5	4.5	9.8	6.1
Females	368,140	100.0	9.2	35.7	11.9	21.6	5.7	8.5	7.4
	Muslims								
Total	593,793	100.0	6.5	40.7	15.0	18.5	4.4	7.8	7.0
Males	301,345	100.0	2.7	44.5	17.5	16.5	3.6	8.6	6.6
Females	292,448	100.0	10.5	36.8	12.4	20.7	5.3	6.9	7.5
	Christians								
Total	83,784	100.0	1.9	29.7	11.8	24.1	9.9	18.2	4.4
Males	42,849	100.0	0.6	32.7	14.4	21.8	10.0	16.2	4.3
Females	40,935	100.0	3.2	26.5	9.2	26.5	9.8	20.3	4.5
	Druze								
Total	70,542	100.0	3.3	32.4	14.7	27.4	5.2	10.1	6.9
Males	35,785	100.0	0.9	27.8	17.8	31.2	5.9	12.5	3.9
Females	34,757	100.0	5.8	37.1	11.4	23.4	4.5	7.7	10.1

1 The highest diploma the person received in his/her studies in institutes that providing formal diploma.

2 Includes intermediate school.

3 Finishing highschool without a matriculation.

4 Post secondary school diploma.

Table D4: Arab Population Aged 15 and Over by Region of Residence[1], Highest Diploma, and Sex, 2009

Sex	Absolute numbers	Highest diploma[2]							
		Total	Did not study	Primary school[3]	Secondary school[4]	Matriculation certificate	Post-secondary school[5]	Academic degree	No diploma received
	Total	**Percentages**							
Total	748,119	100.0	5.7	38.7	14.6	20.0	5.1	9.2	6.7
Males	379,979	100.0	2.3	41.6	17.2	18.5	4.5	9.8	6.1
Females	368,140	100.0	9.2	35.7	11.9	21.6	5.7	8.5	7.4
	Galilee								
Total	444,026	100.0	4.0	40.0	14.7	20.1	5.1	9.1	7.1
Males	225,017	100.0	1.5	43.0	16.5	18.7	4.9	9.4	6.0
Females	219,009	100.0	6.6	36.9	12.9	21.5	5.3	8.8	8.1
	Triangle								
Total	172,224	100.0	4.3	38.0	14.3	22.2	5.8	10.1	5.3
Males	87,325	100.0	1.2	40.9	17.7	20.0	4.3	11.0	4.9
Females	84,899	100.0	7.4	35.0	10.9	24.4	7.3	9.2	5.7
	Negev								
Total	82,649	100.0	19.2	36.1	14.7	12.7	2.8	5.7	8.7
Males	42,281	100.0	9.1	40.2	20.6	11.5	2.1	8.1	8.4
Females	40,368	100.0	29.8	31.9	8.6	14.0	3.6	3.3	8.9
	Mixed localities								
Total	49,220	100.0	3.1	33.7	14.6	23.9	6.3	12.7	5.7
Males	25,356	100.0	1.7	34.0	16.4	22.9	5.6	12.9	6.3
Females	23,864	100.0	4.6	33.3	12.6	25.0	7.0	12.5	5.0

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 The highest diploma the personearned in a higher education institution.

3 Includes intermediate school.

4 Finishing highschool without a matriculation.

5 Post secondery schoo, diploma.

Table D5: Schools, Students and Classrooms in the Arab Education System by Region of Residence[1] and Level of Education, 2006/2007

Level of Education	Schools	Students			Classes	
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Average of students per Class
	Absolute numbers					
	Grand total					
Total	**720**	**312,965**	**157,487**	**155,478**	**10,528**	**29.7**
Primary education: total	420	190,507	97,703	92,804	6,528	29.2
Regular primary schools	377	188,591	96,504	92,087	6,257	30.1
Special schools	43	1,916	1,199	717	271	7.1
Secondary education: total	300	122,458	59,784	62,674	4,000	30.6
Lower secondary education	116	60,189	30,892	29,297	1,815	33.2
Upper secondary education	184	62,269	28,892	33,377	2,185	28.5
Regular primary schools	147	59,859	27,539	32,320	2,018	29.7
Special schools	26	510	295	215	77	6.6
Track[2]						
General	108	35,598	15,164	20,434	1,201	29.6
Technological/vocational	63	25,297	13,041	12,256	959	26.4
Multi-track[3]	5	568	304	264	23	24.7
	Galilee					
Total	**408**	**165,366**	**83,150**	**82,216**	**5,588**	**29.6**
Primary education: total	230	95,918	49,221	46,697	3,306	29.0
Regular primary schools	203	94,784	48,514	46,270	3,146	30.1
Special schools	27	1,134	707	427	160	7.1
Secondary education: total	178	69,448	33,929	35,519	2,282	30.4
Lower secondary education	68	34,065	17,577	16,488	1,027	33.2
Upper secondary education	110	35,383	16,352	19,031	1,255	28.2
Regular primary schools	86	34,055	15,664	18,391	1,152	29.6
Special schools	17	348	207	141	54	6.4
Track[2]						
General	61	20,817	8,915	11,902	701	29.7
Technological/vocational	40	13,863	7,036	6,827	537	25.8
Multi-track[3]	5	529	292	237	17	31.1
	Triangle					
Total	**145**	**71,999**	**36,153**	**35,846**	**2,378**	**30.3**
Primary education: total	85	42,258	21,758	20,500	1,443	29.3
Regular primary schools	75	41,753	21,441	20,312	1,368	30.5
Special schools	10	505	317	188	75	6.7
Secondary education: total	60	29,741	14,395	15,346	935	31.8
Lower secondary education	28	16,317	8,319	7,998	482	33.9
Upper secondary education	32	13,424	6,076	7,348	453	29.6
Regular primary schools	25	12,573	5,566	7,007	412	30.5
Special schools	4	39	22	17	7	5.6
Track[2]						
General	22	7,181	2,798	4,383	227	31.6
Technological/vocational	8	5,711	3,064	2,647	222	25.7
Multi-track[3]	..[4]	38	11	27	..[4]	-

Table D5: Schools, Students and Classrooms in the Arab Education System by Region of Residence[1] and Level of Education, 2006/2007 (*con.*)

Level of Education	Schools	Students			Classes	
		Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Average of students per Class
	Negev					
Total	**105**	**54,393**	**27,867**	**26,526**	**1,800**	**30.2**
Primary education: total	68	38,682	19,847	18,835	1,281	30.2
Regular primary schools	64	38,471	19,722	18,749	1,255	30.7
Special schools	4	211	125	86	26	8.1
Secondary education: total	37	15,711	8,020	7,691	519	30.3
Lower secondary education	14	7,324	3,793	3,531	220	33.3
Upper secondary education	23	8,387	4,227	4,160	299	28.1
Regular primary schools	19	8,279	4,166	4,113	286	28.9
Special schools	4	108	61	47	13	8.3
Track[2]						
General	11	4,718	2,285	2,433	173	27.3
Technological/vocational	10	3,532	1,870	1,662	122	29.0
	Mixed localities					
Total	**62**	**21,207**	**10,317**	**10,890**	**762**	**27.8**
Primary education: total	37	13,649	6,877	6,772	498	27.4
Regular primary schools	35	13,583	6,827	6,756	488	27.8
Special schools	2	66	50	16	10	6.6
Secondary education: total	25	7,558	3,440	4,118	264	28.6
Lower secondary education	6	2,483	1,203	1,280	86	28.9
Upper secondary education	19	5,075	2,237	2,838	178	28.5
Regular primary schools	17	4,952	2,143	2,809	168	29.5
Special schools	4..	15	5	10	3	5.0
Track[2]						
General	14	2,882	1,166	1,716	100	28.8
Technological/vocational	5	2,191	1,071	1,120	78	28.1

1 See Definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 the sum of types of track and secondary doesn't equal to total because there are other types that not presented here, spacially MEFTAN and vocational centers.

3 Schools with more than one track. For example: genarl and technology.

4 Not presented in the table because the number of cases less than 3.

Table D6: Teaching Jobs and Job Units in the Arab Education System by Region of Residence[1] and Level of Education, 2006/2007

Level of Education	Teaching jobs[1]	Job units[1]	Average of students number per teaching jobs	Average of students number per job units	Average teaching jobs per class	Avergae of job units per class
	Absolute numbers					
	Grand total					
Total	**23,043**	**18,039**	**11.0**	**14.0**	**2.2**	**1.7**
Primary education: total	13,638	10,180	14.0	18.7	2.1	1.6
Regular primary schools	12,813	9,609	14.7	19.6	2.0	1.5
Special schools	825	571	2.3	3.4	3.2	2.1
Secondary education: total	9,405	7,859	6.6	7.9	2.5	2.0
Lower secondary education	4,435	3,554	13.6	16.9	2.4	2.0
Upper secondary education	4,970	4,305	12.5	14.5	2.5	2.0
	Galilee					
Total	**12,606**	**9,607**	**10.4**	**13.7**	**2.3**	**1.7**
Primary education: total	7,149	5,160	13.4	18.6	2.1	1.6
Regular primary schools	6,628	4,798	14.3	19.8	2.0	1.5
Special schools	521	363	2.2	3.1	3.2	2.3
Secondary education: total	5,457	4,447	6.5	8.0	2.5	1.9
Lower secondary education	2,567	2,012	13.3	16.9	2.4	2.0
Upper secondary education	2,890	2,435	12.2	14.5	2.5	1.9
	Triangle					
Total	**4,906**	**3,759**	**11.3**	**14.8**	**2.1**	**1.6**
Primary education: total	2,861	2,036	14.8	20.8	2.1	1.4
Regular primary schools	2,660	1,905	15.7	21.9	2.0	1.4
Special schools	201	131	2.5	3.9	3.2	1.7
Secondary education: total	2,045	1,723	6.6	7.8	2.5	1.8
Lower secondary education	1,083	843	15.1	19.4	2.4	1.7
Upper secondary education	962	880	14.0	15.3	2.5	1.9

Table D6: Teaching Jobs and Job Units in the Arab Education System by Region of Residence[1] and Level of Education, 2006/2007 (*con.*)

Level of Education	Teaching jobs[1]	Job units[1]	Average of students number per teaching jobs	Average of students number per job units	Average teaching jobs per class	Avergae of job units per class
	Negev					
Total	**3,549**	**3,225**	**13.3**	**14.6**	**2.0**	**1.8**
Primary education: total	2,395	2,141	16.2	18.1	2.1	1.7
Regular primary schools	2,322	2,084	16.6	18.5	2.0	1.7
Special schools	73	57	2.9	3.7	3.2	2.2
Secondary education: total	1,154	1,085	7.3	7.7	2.5	2.1
Lower secondary education	557	524	13.1	14.0	2.4	2.4
Upper secondary education	597	560	14.0	15.0	2.5	1.9
	Mixed localities					
Total	**1,982**	**1,448**	**9.4**	**12.9**	**2.6**	**1.9**
Primary education: total	1,233	844	11.1	16.2	2.1	1.7
Regular primary schools	1,203	824	11.3	16.5	2.0	1.7
Special schools	30	20	2.2	3.3	3.2	2.0
Secondary education: total	749	605	6.8	8.4	2.5	2.3
Lower secondary education	228	175	10.9	14.2	2.4	2.0
Upper secondary education	521	430	9.7	11.8	2.5	2.4

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Table D7: Students in the Arab Education System by Level of Education, Grade and Region of Residence[1], 2006/2007

Level of education and grade	Grand total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
	Absolute numbers				
Grand total	**312,965**	**165,366**	**71,999**	**54,393**	**21,207**
Level of education					
Primary education: total	190,507	95,918	42,258	38,682	13,649
Secondary education: total	122,458	69,448	29,741	15,711	7,558
Lower secondary education	60,189	34,065	16,317	7,324	2,483
Upper secondary education	62,269	35,383	13,424	8,387	5,075
Grade					
1	33,249	16,782	7,575	6,715	2,177
2	29,930	15,136	6,929	5,938	1,927
3	29,939	15,141	6,976	5,758	2,064
4	29,824	15,438	7,097	5,381	1,908
5	27,702	14,187	6,395	5,345	1,775
6	27,945	14,618	6,354	5,111	1,862
7: total	25,647	13,680	5,844	4,327	1,796
Primary	5,604	2,238	345	2,039	982
Lower secondary	20,043	11,442	5,499	2,288	814
8: total	25,346	13,729	5,847	4,093	1,677
Primary	4,980	2,089	303	1,634	954
Lower secondary	20,366	11,640	5,544	2,459	723
9: total	24,398	13,261	5,641	3,691	1,805
Primary	1,334	289	284	761	..[2]
Lower secondary	19,780	10,983	5,274	2,577	946
Upper secondary	3,284	1,989	83	353	859
10	20,926	11,755	4,768	2,882	1,521
11	19,076	10,843	4,188	2,687	1,358
12	18,732	10,663	4,283	2,465	1,321
13, 14	251	133	102	..[2]	16

1 See definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 Data is not shown due to a lack of cases.

Table D8: Students and Dropouts in the Arab Education System by Grade and Region of Residence[1], 2006/2007

Grade	Grand total	Galilee	Triangle	Negev	Mixed localities
	Absolute numbers				
	Students				
Total	**108,478**	**60,251**	**24,727**	**15,818**	**7,682**
8	25,346	13,729	5,847	4,093	1,677
9	24,398	13,261	5,641	3,691	1,805
10	20,926	11,755	4,768	2,882	1,521
11	19,076	10,843	4,188	2,687	1,358
12	18,732	10,663	4,283	2,465	1,321
	Dropped out students[1]				
Total	**6,092**	**3,102**	**1,171**	**1,316**	**503**
8	920	463	139	228	90
9	2,700	1,310	594	619	177
10	1,171	642	220	201	108
11	1,007	547	157	215	88
12	294	140	61	53	40
	Percentage of dropped out students				
Total	**5.6**	**5.1**	**4.7**	**8.3**	**6.5**
8	3.6	3.4	2.4	5.6	5.4
9	11.1	9.9	10.5	16.8	9.8
10	5.6	5.5	4.6	7.0	7.1
11	5.3	5.0	3.7	8.0	6.5
12	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.2	3.0

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Table D9: Students in the Arab Education System in Grade 12, Matriculation Examinees, Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate and Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate Who Met University Entrance Requirements by Sex, Religion and Academic Track, 2006/2007

Religion	Total				
	Students	Examinees	Entitled	Entiiled who met university entrance requirements[2]	Students
	Absolute numbers				
	total				**total**
Grand total[1]	**18,218**	**16,698**	**8,049**	**6,147**	**10,595**
Muslims	14,640	13,300	6,091	4,550	8,525
Christians	1,812	1,758	1,037	960	1,060
Druze	1,723	1,608	905	623	977
	Boys				
Grand total[1]	**8,168**	**7,190**	**2,908**	**2,229**	**4,407**
Muslims	6,511	5,650	2,165	1,612	3,547
Christians	845	813	427	395	469
Druze	791	712	311	217	378
	Girls				
Grand total[1]	**10,050**	**9,508**	**5,141**	**3,918**	**6,188**
Muslims	8,129	7,650	3,926	2,938	4,978
Christians	967	945	610	565	591
Druze	932	896	594	406	599

1 The sum of the numbers by religion doesn't equal to the total because of unknown cases.

2 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

General track			Technological track			
Examinees	Entitled	Entiiled who met university entrance requirements[2]	Students	Examinees	Entitled	Entiiled who met university entrance requirements[2]
			Absolute numbers			
			total			
9,952	**5,106**	**3,782**	**7,243**	**6,457**	**2,869**	**2,306**
7,952	3,879	2,806	5,762	5,073	2,138	1,685
1,028	641	587	740	726	396	373
949	572	376	731	649	333	247
3,981	**1,754**	**1,285**	**3,572**	**3,073**	**1,124**	**920**
3,164	1,325	939	2,789	2,359	810	649
450	248	226	373	363	179	169
359	176	115	402	344	135	102
5,971	**3,352**	**2,497**	**3,671**	**3,384**	**1,745**	**1,386**
4,788	2,554	1,867	2,973	2,714	1,328	1,036
578	393	361	367	363	217	204
590	396	261	329	305	198	145

Table D10: Students in the Arab Education System in Grade 12, Matriculation Examinees, Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate and Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate Who Met University Entrance Requirements by Sex, Region of Residence, Place of Study and Academic Track, 2006/2007

Region of residence[1], Place of study and sex	Total			
	Students	Examinees	Entitled	Entiiled who met university entrance requirements
	Absolute numbers			
Region of residence				
Grand total[2]	**18,218**	**16,698**	**8,049**	**6,147**
Galilee				
Triangle	10,656	9,833	4,698	3,596
Negev	4,370	4,065	1,935	1,537
Mixed localities	1,911	1,625	786	491
	1,281	1,175	630	523
Region of residence - boys				
Grand total[2]	**8,168**	**7,190**	**2,908**	**2,229**
Galilee				
Triangle	4,821	4,276	1,726	1,312
Negev	1,924	1,751	718	595
Mixed localities	886	681	257	155
	537	482	207	167
Region of residence - girls				
Grand total[2]	**10,050**	**9,508**	**5,141**	**3,918**
Galilee	5,835	5,557	2,972	2,284
Triangle	2,446	2,314	1,217	942
Negev	1,025	944	529	336
Mixed localities	744	693	423	356
Place of study				
Int the locality of residence	14,656	13,595	6,597	4,962
In other locality	3,562	3,103	1,452	1,185

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

General track				Technological track			
Students	Examinees	Entitled	Entiiled who met university entrance requirements[1]	Students	Examinees	Entitled	Entiiled who met university entrance requirements[1]
Absolute numbers							
10,595	**9,952**	**5,106**	**3,782**	**7,243**	**6,457**	**2,869**	**2,306**
6,273	5,968	3,107	2,274	4,229	3,784	1,591	1,322
2,339	2,243	1,098	873	1,837	1,635	763	605
1,251	1,056	499	309	647	558	287	182
732	685	402	326	530	480	228	197
4,407	**3,981**	**1,754**	**1,285**	**3,572**	**3,073**	**1,124**	**920**
2,638	2,412	1,085	778	2,091	1,820	641	534
904	857	372	308	938	815	316	263
590	458	176	107	288	215	81	48
275	254	121	92	255	223	86	75
6,188	**5,971**	**3,352**	**2,497**	**3,671**	**3,384**	**1,745**	**1,386**
3,635	3,556	2,022	1,496	2,138	1,964	950	788
1,435	1,386	726	565	899	820	447	342
661	598	323	202	359	343	206	134
457	431	281	234	275	257	142	122
9,058	8,584	4,393	3,219	5,395	4,843	2,174	1,723
1,537	1,368	713	563	1,848	1,614	695	583

Table D11: Students in the Arab Education System in Grade 12, Matriculation Examinees, Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate and Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate Who Met University Entrance Requirements[1] by Sex, Religion and Track (in percent), 2006/2007

Religion	Percentage of examinees from total students	Percentage of entitled from total students	Percentage of entitled from total examinees	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total students	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total examinees	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total entitled
	Percentages					
	Total students					
Grand total	**91.7**	**44.2**	**48.2**	**33.7**	**36.8**	**76.4**
Muslims	90.8	41.6	45.8	31.1	34.2	74.7
Christians	97.0	57.2	59.0	53.0	54.6	92.6
Druze	93.3	52.5	56.3	36.2	38.7	68.8
	Boys					
Grand total	**88.0**	**35.6**	**40.4**	**27.3**	**31.0**	**76.7**
Muslims	86.8	33.3	38.3	24.8	28.5	74.5
Christians	96.2	50.5	52.5	46.7	48.6	92.5
Druze	90.0	39.3	43.7	27.4	30.5	69.8
	Girls					
Grand total	**94.6**	**51.2**	**54.1**	**39.0**	**41.2**	**76.2**
Muslims	94.1	48.3	51.3	36.1	38.4	74.8
Christians	97.7	63.1	64.6	58.4	59.8	92.6
Druze	96.1	63.7	66.3	43.6	45.3	68.4
	General track					
Grand total	**93.9**	**48.2**	**51.3**	**35.7**	**38.0**	**74.1**
Muslims	93.3	45.5	48.8	32.9	35.3	72.3
Christians	97.0	60.5	62.4	55.4	57.1	91.6
Druze	97.1	58.5	60.3	38.5	39.6	65.7
	Boys					
Grand total	**90.3**	**39.8**	**44.1**	**29.2**	**32.3**	**73.3**
Muslims	89.2	37.4	41.9	26.5	29.7	70.9
Christians	95.9	52.9	55.1	48.2	50.2	91.1
Druze	95.0	46.6	49.0	30.4	32.0	65.3
	Girls					
Grand total	**96.5**	**54.2**	**56.1**	**40.4**	**41.8**	**74.5**
Muslims	96.2	51.3	53.3	37.5	39.0	73.1
Christians	97.8	66.5	68.0	61.1	62.5	91.9
Druze	98.5	66.1	67.1	43.6	44.2	65.9

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Table D12: Students in the Arab Education System in Grade 12, Matriculation Examinees, Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate and Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate Who Met University Entrance Requirements[1] by Sex, Region of Residence, and Place of Study (in percent), 2006/2007

Region of residence[1] and place of study and sex	Percentage of examinees from total students	Percentage of entitled from total students	Percentage of entitled from total examinees	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total students	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total examinees	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total entitled
	Percentages					
Region of residence						
Grand total	**91.7**	**44.2**	**48.2**	**33.7**	**36.8**	**76.4**
Galilee	92.3	44.1	47.8	33.7	36.6	76.5
Triangle	93.0	44.3	47.6	35.2	37.8	79.4
Negev	85.0	41.1	48.4	25.7	30.2	62.5
Mixed localities	91.7	49.2	53.6	40.8	44.5	83.0
Region of residence - Boys						
Grand total	**88.0**	**35.6**	**40.4**	**27.3**	**31.0**	**76.7**
Galilee	88.7	35.8	40.4	27.2	30.7	76.0
Triangle	91.0	37.3	41.0	30.9	34.0	82.9
Negev	76.9	29.0	37.7	17.5	22.8	60.3
Mixed localities	89.8	38.5	42.9	31.1	34.6	80.7
Region of residence - Girls						
Grand total	**94.6**	**51.2**	**54.1**	**39.0**	**41.2**	**76.2**
Galilee	95.2	50.9	53.5	39.1	41.1	76.9
Triangle	94.6	49.8	52.6	38.5	40.7	77.4
Negev	92.1	51.6	56.0	32.8	35.6	63.5
Mixed localities	93.1	56.9	61.0	47.8	51.4	84.2
Place of study						
Int the locality of residence	92.8	45.0	48.5	33.9	36.5	75.2
In other locality	87.1	40.8	46.8	33.3	38.2	81.6

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Table D13: Students in the Arab Education System in Grade 12, Matriculation Examinees, Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate and Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate Who Met University Entrance Requirements[1] by Each Parent's Years of Schooling and Socioeconomic Ranking of Locality of Residence (in percent), 2006/2007

Number of years of schoolng of the father an the mother and socio economic cluster of locality of residence	Number of students	Percentage of examinees from total students	Percentage of entitled from total students
		Percentages	
Total	**18,218**	**91.7**	**44.2**
Number of years of schooling of the father[2]			
1–8	4,909	89.5	35.2
9–11	4,258	92.4	38.7
12	4,316	94.2	51.7
13–15	1,155	98.1	69.5
16+	1,164	97.0	75.9
Number of years of schooling of the mother[2]			
1–8	5,055	90.2	37.2
9–11	3,618	92.7	40.9
12	3,857	96.8	56.9
13–15	880	98.3	70.8
16+	495	98.4	78.4
Socio economic cluster of locality of residence[2]			
1–2	6,779	89.5	39.3
3–4	9,609	94.0	47.6
5–6	331	97.6	53.5
7–8	535	88.8	52.5

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 The sum of subgroubs doesn't equal to the total due to unknown cases.

Percentage of entitled from total examinees	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total students	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total examinees	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total entitled
48.2	**33.7**	**36.8**	**76.4**
39.4	23.4	26.2	66.4
41.9	28.2	30.5	72.8
54.9	41.4	43.9	80.0
70.9	62.2	63.4	89.4
78.3	69.4	71.6	91.4
41.3	24.6	27.2	66.0
44.1	30.4	32.8	74.3
58.8	47.7	49.3	83.9
72.0	65.5	66.6	92.5
79.7	75.8	77.0	96.6
43.9	28.7	32.1	73.1
50.7	36.8	39.2	77.3
54.8	48.0	49.2	89.8
59.2	48.8	54.9	92.9

Table D14: Students in the Arab Education System in Grade 12, Matriculation Examinees, Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate and Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate Who Met University Entrance Requirements[1] by Locality of Residence[1] (in alphabetical order), 2006/2007

Locality name[1] (A-B order)	Students	Examinees	Entitled	Entiiled who met university entrance requirements[2]	Percentage of examinees from total students
	Absolute numbers				**Percentages**
Abu Gosh	106	83	30	23	78.3
Abu Sinan	195	182	76	61	93.3
Akko	222	201	114	77	90.5
Ar'ara	225	219	133	120	97.3
Ar'ara-BaNegev	211	183	64	41	86.7
Arrabe	286	268	118	106	93.7
A'sam (tribe)	86	67	21	12	77.9
Baqa-Jatt[3]	527	516	241	190	97.9
Basma[3]	134	125	54	45	93.3
Basmat Tab'un	100	87	52	33	87.0
Beit Jann	196	182	110	81	92.9
Bir El-Maksur	158	154	32	15	97.5
Bu'eine-Nujeidat	139	137	62	36	98.6
Dabburye	156	147	58	49	94.2
Deir Al-Asad	146	124	75	61	84.9
Deir Hanna	91	89	36	24	97.8
Eilabun	95	92	51	47	96.8
Ein Mahel	210	197	96	57	93.8
Ein Naqquba	41	30	13	8	73.2
Fassuta	57	57	28	26	100.0
Fureidis	178	166	98	58	93.3
Haifa	355	344	208	196	96.9
Hura	124	115	63	49	92.7
Hurfeish	106	106	78	69	100.0
I'billin	161	149	85	77	92.5
Ibtin	195	182	76	61	93.3
Iksal	187	179	91	66	95.7
Ilut	123	110	37	33	89.4
Ir Karmel	391	370	189	130	94.6
Jaljulye	122	121	65	51	99.2
Jish	40	40	25	23	100.0
Jisr Az-Zarqa	149	113	35	20	75.8
Judeide-Maker	237	227	116	89	95.8
Julis	94	94	47	33	100.0
Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	87	82	14	4	94.3
Kabul	165	156	100	52	94.5

Percentage of entitled from total students	Percentage of entitled from total examinees	Percentage of entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total students	Percentage of entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total examinees	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total entitled
28.3	36.1	21.7	27.7	76.7
39	41.8	31.3	33.5	80.3
51.4	56.7	34.7	38.3	67.5
59.1	60.7	53.3	54.8	90.2
30.3	35.0	19.4	22.4	64.1
41.3	44.0	37.1	39.6	89.8
24.4	31.3	14.0	17.9	57.1
45.7	46.7	36.1	36.8	78.8
40.3	43.2	33.6	36.0	83.3
52.0	59.8	33.0	37.9	63.5
56.1	60.4	41.3	44.5	73.6
20.3	20.8	9.5	9.7	46.9
44.6	45.3	25.9	26.3	58.1
37.2	39.5	31.4	33.3	84.5
51.4	60.5	41.8	49.2	81.3
39.6	40.4	26.4	27.0	66.7
53.7	55.4	49.5	51.1	92.2
45.7	48.7	27.1	28.9	59.4
31.7	43.3	19.5	26.7	61.5
49.1	49.1	45.6	45.6	92.9
55.1	59.0	32.6	34.9	59.2
58.6	60.5	55.2	57.0	94.2
50.8	54.8	39.5	42.6	77.8
73.6	73.6	65.1	65.1	88.5
52.8	57.0	47.8	51.7	90.6
39.0	41.8	31.3	33.5	80.3
48.7	50.8	35.3	36.9	72.5
30.1	33.6	26.8	30.0	89.2
48.3	51.1	33.2	35.1	68.8
53.3	53.7	41.8	42.1	78.5
62.5	62.5	57.5	57.5	92.0
23.5	31.0	13.4	17.7	57.1
48.9	51.1	37.6	39.2	76.7
50.0	50.0	35.1	35.1	70.2
16.1	17.1	4.6	4.9	28.6
60.6	64.1	31.5	33.3	52.0

Table D14: Students in the Arab Education System in Grade 12, Matriculation Examinees, Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate and Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate Who Met University Entrance Requirements[1] by Locality of Residence[1] (in alphabetical order), 2006/2007 (*con.*)

Locality name[1] (A-B order)	Students	Examinees	Entitled	Entiiled who met university entrance requirements[2]	Percentage of examinees from total students
	Absolute numbers				**Percentages**
Kafar Bara	30	29	20	16	96.7
Kafar Kanna	315	302	131	101	95.9
Kafar Manda	245	156	80	69	63.7
Kafar Misr	54	45	19	16	83.3
Kafar Qara	260	243	122	116	93.5
Kafar Qasem	326	278	181	127	85.3
Kafar Yasif	156	153	80	72	98.1
Kamane	32	29	14	..[4]	90.6
Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	47	41	12	11	87.2
Kisra-Sumei	109	104	54	30	95.4
Kuseife	204	171	84	67	83.8
Laqye	134	126	76	31	94.0
Lod	185	175	85	64	94.6
Ma'a lot-Tarshiha	67	64	35	29	95.5
Ma'ale Iron[4]	226	204	91	77	90.3
Mashhed	149	137	49	35	91.9
Mazra'a	63	57	38	32	90.5
Mi'elya	56	55	38	38	98.2
Mughar	308	280	159	102	90.9
Muqeible	50	40	18	14	80.0
Nahef	190	181	77	56	95.3
Na'ura	35	23	7	5	65.7
Nazareth	1,203	1,129	504	455	93.8
Nazerat Illit	94	91	43	40	96.8
Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	95	94	57	48	98.9
Qalansawe	291	269	103	92	92.4
Qudeirat As-Sani (tribe)	35	33	17	12	94.3
Rahat	679	567	296	179	83.5
Rame	146	140	69	55	95.9
Ramla	175	166	70	50	94.9
Reine	282	261	109	93	92.6
Rumat Heib	40	38	13	11	95.0
Sajur	68	67	36	26	98.5
Sakhnin	465	428	185	161	92.0
Sallama	38	30	20	6	78.9
Sandala	35	33	25	22	94.3
Segev-Shalom	113	89	43	17	78.8

Percentage of entitled from total students	Percentage of entitled from total examinees	Percentage of entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total students	Percentage of entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total examinees	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total entitled
66.7	69.0	53.3	55.2	80.0
41.6	43.4	32.1	33.4	77.1
32.7	51.3	28.2	44.2	86.3
35.2	42.2	29.6	35.6	84.2
46.9	50.2	44.6	47.7	95.1
55.5	65.1	39.0	45.7	70.2
51.3	52.3	46.2	47.1	90.0
43.8	48.3	..[4]	..[4]	..[4]
25.5	29.3	23.4	26.8	91.7
49.5	51.9	27.5	28.8	55.6
41.2	49.1	32.8	39.2	79.8
56.7	60.3	23.1	24.6	40.8
45.9	48.6	34.6	36.6	75.3
52.2	54.7	43.3	45.3	82.9
40.3	44.6	34.1	37.7	84.6
32.9	35.8	23.5	25.5	71.4
60.3	66.7	50.8	56.1	84.2
67.9	69.1	67.9	69.1	100.0
51.6	56.8	33.1	36.4	64.2
36.0	45.0	28.0	35.0	77.8
40.5	42.5	29.5	30.9	72.7
20.0	30.4	14.3	21.7	71.4
41.9	44.6	37.8	40.3	90.3
45.7	47.3	42.6	44.0	93.0
60.0	60.6	50.5	51.1	84.2
35.4	38.3	31.6	34.2	89.3
48.6	51.5	34.3	36.4	70.6
43.6	52.2	26.4	31.6	60.5
47.3	49.3	37.7	39.3	79.7
40.0	42.2	28.6	30.1	71.4
38.7	41.8	33.0	35.6	85.3
32.5	34.2	27.5	28.9	84.6
52.9	53.7	38.2	38.8	72.2
39.8	43.2	34.6	37.6	87.0
52.6	66.7	15.8	20.0	30.0
71.4	75.8	62.9	66.7	88.0
38.1	48.3	15.0	19.1	39.5

Table D14: Students in the Arab Education System in Grade 12, Matriculation Examinees, Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate and Examinees Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate Who Met University Entrance Requirements[1] by Locality of Residence[1] (in alphabetical order), 2006/2007 (*con.*)

Locality name[1] (A-B order)	Students	Examinees	Entitled	Entiiled who met university entrance requirements[2]	Percentage of examinees from total students
	Absolute numbers				**Percentages**
Sha'ab	118	114	47	33	96.6
Shaghor	512	483	209	157	94.3
Shefar'am	505	483	268	210	95.6
Sheikh Dannun	38	35	20	13	92.1
Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	81	67	35	26	82.7
Sulam	51	44	14	10	86.3
Tamra	498	482	251	157	96.8
Tayibe	532	506	227	178	95.1
Tel Aviv - Yafo	180	131	73	65	72.8
Tel Sheva	230	200	89	62	87.0
Tire	376	372	164	146	98.9
Tuba-Zangariyye	101	68	19	14	67.3
Tur'an	226	200	103	76	88.5
Umm Al-Fahm	706	657	303	228	93.1
Uzeir	47	41	24	20	87.2
Yafi'	269	261	101	89	97.0
Yanuh-Jat	113	110	48	32	97.3
Yirka	232	184	127	82	79.3
Zarzir	97	77	13	10	79.4
Zemer[3]	91	89	36	24	97.8

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Included localities with at least 30 students.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

4 Data is not shown due to lack of cases.

Percentage of entitled from total students	Percentage of entitled from total examinees	Percentage of entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total students	Percentage of entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total examinees	Percentage of Entiiled who met university entrance requirements from total entitled
39.8	41.2	28.0	28.9	70.2
40.8	43.3	30.7	32.5	75.1
53.1	55.5	41.6	43.5	78.4
52.6	57.1	34.2	37.1	65.0
43.2	52.2	32.1	38.8	74.3
27.5	31.8	19.6	22.7	71.4
50.4	52.1	31.5	32.6	62.5
42.7	44.9	33.5	35.2	78.4
40.6	55.7	36.1	49.6	89.0
38.7	44.5	27.0	31.0	69.7
43.6	44.1	38.8	39.2	89.0
18.8	27.9	13.9	20.6	73.7
45.6	51.5	33.6	38.0	73.8
42.9	46.1	32.3	34.7	75.2
51.1	58.5	42.6	48.8	83.3
37.5	38.7	33.1	34.1	88.1
42.5	43.6	28.3	29.1	66.7
54.7	69.0	35.3	44.6	64.6
13.4	16.9	10.3	13.0	76.9
39.6	40.4	26.4	27.0	66.7

Table D15: Students in the Arab Education System Who Are Not Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate, or Who Are Not Entitled to a Matriculation Certificate but Who Passed At Least One Exam, and Number of Study Units of Those Not Entitled to a Matriculation Certification by Sex, Religion, Region of Residence, Place of Study, Each Parent's Years of Schooling and Socioeconomic Ranking of Locality of Residence, 2006/2007

Sex, Religion, Region of residence, place of study, years schooling of father and mother	Not entitled to certificate		Number of study units of not entitled to certificate who met at least one exam[1]						
	total	Therof: met at least one exam	Total	1–5	6–10	11–15	16–17	18–20	21+
	Absolute numbers		**Percentages**						
Grand total	**8,649**	**7,707**	**100.0**	**24.1**	**15.0**	**16.7**	**8.4**	**13.1**	**22.6**
Sex									
Boys	4,282	3,689	100.0	28.6	16.1	15.6	8.1	12.6	19.0
Girls	4,367	4,018	100.0	20.0	14.1	17.7	8.8	13.6	25.8
Religion[2]									
Muslims	7,209	6,391	100.0	25.0	15.4	16.4	8.6	13.0	21.6
Christians	721	692	100.0	12.6	10.8	17.1	7.5	16.5	35.5
Druze	703	611	100.0	27.5	15.9	19.8	8.0	11.3	17.5
Region of residence[3]									
Galilee	5,135	4,647	100.0	23.2	15.1	16.4	8.7	13.0	23.7
Triangle	2,130	1,899	100.0	25.0	14.7	16.9	8.3	13.4	21.8
Negev	839	658	100.0	31.2	17.0	20.1	8.8	9.9	13.1
Mixed localities	545	503	100.0	20.5	13.5	14.7	6.2	17.7	27.4
Place of study									
Int the locality of residence	6,998	6,236	100.0	23.8	14.9	16.9	8.9	13.1	22.4
In other locality	1,651	1,471	100.0	25.3	15.4	15.6	6.7	13.5	23.4
Number of years of schooling of the father									
1–8	2,662	2,334	100.0	25.3	15.8	17.1	8.6	13.2	20.1
9–11	2,287	2,060	100.0	25.1	16.0	16.7	8.4	13.3	20.4
12	1,835	1,675	100.0	18.1	13.9	17.7	9.7	13.6	27.1
13–15	330	312	100.0	13.8	12.8	12.8	7.7	15.7	37.2
16+	245	238	100.0	10.1	9.7	13.0	7.1	15.5	44.5
Not known	1,290	1,088	100.0	35.0	15.2	16.5	6.7	10.8	15.9
Number of years of schooling of the mother									
1–8	2,676	2,337	100.0	24.9	16.5	17.0	8.5	13.3	19.8
9–11	1,873	1,701	100.0	26.2	15.6	17.1	8.5	12.5	20.0
12	1,539	1,423	100.0	16.0	11.6	16.4	9.3	14.6	32.1
13–15	242	232	100.0	5.2	10.3	12.1	9.1	17.2	46.1
16+	99	96	100.0	5.2	8.3	16.7	7.3	12.5	50.0
Not known	2,220	1,918	100.0	30.6	16.2	16.8	7.8	11.9	16.8
Socio economic cluster of locality of residence[3]									
1–2	3,403	2,964	100.0	25.3	16.7	16.7	8.8	12.7	19.8
3–4	4,452	4,030	100.0	23.9	14.0	16.5	8.5	13.3	23.9
5–6	146	138	100.0	13.8	13.8	15.9	8.0	18.8	29.7
7–8	194	182	100.0	17.0	13.7	15.4	4.4	14.3	35.2
Not known	454	393	100.0	24.4	14.5	20.1	6.6	12.7	21.6

1 Number of study units in matriculation exams where the student get a "pass" mark - at least 55.

2 The sum by religion doesn't equal to the total due to unknown cases.

3 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Table D16: Arab Applicants for First-Year Undergraduate Studies in Israeli Universities and the Percentage of Applicants Accepted by Religion, Region of Residence and Most Preferred Field, 2008/2009

Region of residence[1] and religion	Grand total[2]	Humanities	Social sciences	Sciences and agriculture	Law and medicine	Engineering and architecture	Paramedical studies
	Absolute numbers						
Grand total	**5,861**	**951**	**1,672**	**708**	**763**	**657**	**1,110**
Religion							
Muslims	3,968	632	1,101	466	520	377	872
Christians	1,081	150	280	145	188	148	169
Druze	812	169	291	95	55	132	69
Region of residence							
Galilee	4,185	664	1,347	481	531	494	668
Triangle	1,450	188	287	208	217	145	405
Negev	226	99	38	19	12	18	37
	Rate of applicants who accepted						
Grand total	**61.2**	**61.9**	**72.2**	**62.1**	**58.6**	**52.8**	**50.2**
Religion							
Muslims	58.3	54.9	68.7	62.4	59.4	55.4	46.2
Christians	68.7	72.0	78.9	70.3	59.0	58.1	67.5
Druze	65.3	79.3	79.0	49.5	49.1	39.4	58.0
Region of residence							
Galilee	64.4	66.3	76.3	62.6	57.4	53.0	53.7
Triangle	55.0	51.6	57.8	63.0	63.1	55.2	45.9
Negev	41.6	52.5	34.2	36.8	..[3]	27.8	32.4

1 see definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 the total included cases unshown in the table where number of applicants was smaller than 4.

3 Data not shown in the table due to lack of cases.

Table D17: Arab Students in Israeli Universities by Sex, Religion, Degree Candidacy and Field of Study, 2008/2009

Field of study	Grand total				
	Total[1]	First degree	Second degree	Third degree	Diploma[2]
	Total				
Total	**11,978**	**9,164**	**2,192**	**366**	**256**
Humanities	3,308	2,094	807	151	256
Social sciences	3,442	2,866	494	82	..[2]
Law	350	237	107	6	..[2]
Medicine	561	251	298	12	..[2]
Paramedical studies	1,750	1,474	264	12	..[2]
Natural sciences and mathematics	1,448	1,234	134	80	..[2]
Agriculture	40	35	4	..[3]	..[2]
Engineering and architecture	1,079	973	84	22	..[2]
	Muslims				
Total	**7,734**	**5,861**	**1,450**	**240**	**183**
Humanities	2,195	1,314	599	99	183
Social sciences	2,111	1,743	316	52	..[2]
Law	202	145	56	..[3]	..[2]
Medicine	338	142	187	9	..[2]
Paramedical studies	1,302	1,115	179	8	..[2]
Natural sciences and mathematics	957	820	76	61	..[2]
Agriculture	31	28	..[3]	..[3]	..[2]
Engineering and architecture	598	554	35	9	..[2]
	Christians				
Total	**2,597**	**1,919**	**542**	**97**	**39**
Humanities	561	340	147	35	39
Social sciences	695	555	114	26	..[2]
Law	117	78	36	..[3]	..[2]
Medicine	172	80	89	..[3]	..[2]
Paramedical studies	353	276	73	4	..[2]
Natural sciences and mathematics	345	286	45	14	..[2]
Agriculture	9	7	..	..[4]	..[2]
Engineering and architecture	328	297	36	12	..[2]
	Druze				
Total	**1,647**	**1,384**	**200**	**29**	**34**
Humanities	552	440	61	17	34
Social sciences	636	568	64	4	..[2]
Law	31	14	15	..[3]	..[2]
Medicine	51	29	22	..[4]	..[2]
Paramedical studies	95	83	12	..[4]	..[2]
Natural sciences and mathematics	146	128	13	5	..[2]
Engineering and architecture	136	122	13	..[3]	..[2]

1 The total includes cases that not presented in the table with less than 4 students.

2 Diploma included only in Humanities.

3 Not presented in the table because the number of cases less than 4.

4 Data not shown due to lack of cases.

Males					Females				
Total[1]	First degree	Second degree	Third degree	Diploma[2]	Total[1]	First degree	Second degree	Third degree	Diploma[2]
4,715	**3,479**	**954**	**215**	**67**	**7,263**	**5,685**	**1,238**	**151**	**189**
1,002	594	258	83	67	2,306	1,500	549	68	189
1,167	878	246	43	..[2]	2,275	1,988	248	39	..[2]
196	128	65	..[3]	..[2]	154	109	42	..[3]	..[2]
293	123	160	10	..[2]	268	128	138	..[3]	..[2]
605	518	83	4	..[2]	1,145	956	181	8	..[2]
658	527	79	52	..[2]	790	707	55	28	..[2]
19	14	4	..[3]	..[2]	21	21	..[4]	..[4]	..[2]
775	697	59	19	..[2]	304	276	25	..[3]	..[2]
3,306	**2,181**	**645**	**152**	**58**	**4,698**	**3,680**	**805**	**88**	**125**
677	346	211	62	58	1,518	968	388	37	125
679	491	158	30	..[2]	1,432	1,252	158	22	..[2]
124	85	38	..[3]	..[2]	78	60	18	..[4]	..[2]
180	69	102	9	..[2]	158	73	85	..[4]	..[2]
483	420	60	..[3]	..[2]	819	695	119	5	..[2]
443	360	45	38	..[2]	514	460	31	23	..[2]
15	12	..[3]	..[3]	..[2]	16	16	..[4]	..[4]	..[2]
435	398	29	8	..[2]	163	156	6	..[3]	..[2]
966	**717**	**201**	**46**	..[3]	**1,631**	**1,202**	**341**	**51**	**37**
106	70	21	13	..[3]	455	270	126	22	37
204	146	48	10	..[2]	491	409	66	16	..[2]
52	35	16	..[3]	..[2]	65	43	20	..[3]	..[2]
84	36	47	..[3]	..[2]	88	44	42	..[3]	..[2]
105	84	20	..[3]	..[2]	248	192	53	..[3]	..[2]
169	132	27	10	..[2]	176	154	18	4	..[2]
4	..[3]	..[3]	..[4]	..[2]	5	5	..[4]	..[4]	..[2]
242	212	20	10	..[2]	103	85	16	..[3]	..[2]
713	**581**	**108**	**17**	**7**	**934**	**803**	**92**	**12**	**27**
219	178	26	8	7	333	262	35	9	27
284	241	40	..[3]	..[2]	352	327	24	..[3]	..[2]
20	8	11	..[3]	..[2]	11	6	4	..[3]	..[2]
29	18	11	..[4]	..[2]	22	11	11	..[4]	..[2]
17	14	..[3]	..[4]	..[2]	78	69	9	..[4]	..[2]
46	35	7	4	..[2]	100	93	6	..[3]	..[2]
98	87	10	..[3]	..[2]	38	35	..[3]	..[4]	..[2]

Table D18: Arab Students in Israeli Universities by Sex, Region of Residence[1], Degree Candidacy and Field of Study, 2008/2009

Field of study	Grand total				
	Total[2]	First degree	Second degree	Third degree	Diploma[3]
	Total				
Total	**11,978**	**9,164**	**2,192**	**366**	**256**
Humanities	3,308	2,094	807	151	256
Social sciences	3,442	2,866	494	82	..[3]
Law	350	237	107	6	..[3]
Medicine	561	251	298	12	..[3]
Paramedical studies	1,750	1,474	264	12	..[3]
Natural sciences and mathematics	1,448	1,234	134	80	..[3]
Agriculture	40	35	4	..[4]	..[3]
Engineering and architecture	1,079	973	84	22	..[3]
	Galilee				
Total	**8,767**	**6,907**	**1,465**	**226**	**169**
Humanities	2,237	1,496	474	98	169
Social sciences	2,909	2,487	372	50	..[3]
Law	267	177	84	6	..[3]
Medicine	395	190	197	8	..[3]
Paramedical studies	1,115	935	175	5	..[3]
Natural sciences and mathematics	1,030	890	97	43	..[3]
Agriculture	20	17	..[4]	..[4]	..[3]
Engineering and architecture	794	715	64	15	..[3]
	Triangle				
Total	**2,700**	**1,916**	**623**	**122**	**39**
Humanities	789	419	286	45	39
Social sciences	442	320	94	28	..[3]
Law	78	59	19	..[5]	..[3]
Medicine	149	52	94	..[4]	..[3]
Paramedical studies	567	484	76	7	..[3]
Natural sciences and mathematics	388	320	35	33	..[3]
Agriculture	19	17	..[4]	..[5]	..[3]
Engineering and architecture	268	245	17	4	..[3]
	Negev				
Total	**511**	**341**	**104**	**18**	**48**
Humanities	282	179	47	8	48
Social sciences	91	59	28	4	..[3]
Law	5	..[4]	4	..[5]	..[3]
Medicine	17	9	7	..[4]	..[3]
Paramedical studies	68	55	13	..[5]	..[3]
Natural sciences and mathematics	30	24	..[4]	4	..[3]
Agriculture	..[4]	..[4]	..[5]	..[5]	..[3]
Engineering and architecture	17	13	4	..[4]	..[3]

1 See Definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 The total includes cases that not presented in the table with less than 4 students.

3 Diploma included only in Humanities.

4 Not presented in the table because the number of cases less than 4.

5 Data not shown due to lack of cases.

Males					Females				
Total[2]	First degree	Second degree	Third degree	Diploma[3]	Total[2]	First degree	Second degree	Third degree	Diploma[3]
4,715	**3,479**	**954**	**215**	**67**	**7,263**	**5,685**	**1,238**	**151**	**189**
1,002	594	258	83	67	2,306	1,500	549	68	189
1,167	878	246	43	..[3]	2,275	1,988	248	39	..[3]
196	128	65	..[4]	..[3]	154	109	42	..[4]	..[3]
293	123	160	10	..[3]	268	128	138	..[4]	..[3]
605	518	83	4	..[3]	1,145	956	181	8	..[3]
658	527	79	52	..[3]	790	707	55	28	..[3]
19	14	4	..[4]	..[3]	21	21	..[5]	..[5]	..[3]
775	697	59	19	..[3]	304	276	25	..[4]	..[3]
3,431	**2,621**	**639**	**129**	**42**	**5,336**	**4,286**	**826**	**97**	**127**
699	458	148	51	42	1,538	1,038	326	47	127
966	758	182	26	..[3]	1,943	1,729	190	24	..[3]
144	91	50	..[4]	..[3]	123	86	34	..[4]	..[3]
205	93	106	6	..[3]	190	97	91	..[4]	..[3]
387	333	52	..[4]	..[3]	728	602	123	..[4]	..[3]
461	375	58	28	..[3]	569	515	39	15	..[3]
10	7	..[4]	..[4]	..[3]	10	10	..[5]	..[5]	..[3]
559	506	41	12	..[3]	235	209	23	..[4]	..[3]
1,052	**732**	**245**	**73**	..[4]	**1,648**	**1,184**	**378**	**49**	**37**
182	78	76	26	..[4]	607	341	210	19	37
150	89	46	15	..[3]	292	231	48	13	..[3]
48	36	12	..[5]	..[3]	30	23	7	..[5]	..[3]
79	26	50	..[4]	..[3]	70	26	44	..[5]	..[3]
196	169	25	..[4]	..[3]	371	315	51	5	..[3]
185	145	19	21	..[3]	203	175	16	12	..[3]
8	6	..[4]	..[5]	..[3]	11	11	..[5]	..[5]	..[3]
204	183	15	6	..[3]	64	62	..[4]	..[5]	..[3]
232	**126**	**70**	**13**	**23**	**279**	**215**	**34**	**5**	**25**
121	58	34	6	23	161	121	13	..[4]	25
51	31	18	..[4]	..[3]	40	28	10	..[4]	..[3]
4	..[4]	..[4]	..[5]	..[3]	..[4]	..[5]	..[4]	..[5]	..[3]
9	4	4	..[4]	..[3]	8	5	..[4]	..[5]	..[3]
22	16	6	..[5]	..[3]	46	39	7	..[5]	..[3]
12	7	..[4]	..[4]	..[3]	18	17	..[5]	..[4]	..[3]
..[4]	..[4]	..[5]	..[5]	..[3]	..[5]	..[5]	..[5]	..[5]	..[3]
12	8	..[4]	..[4]	..[3]	5	5	..[5]	..[5]	..[3]

Table D19: Arab Students in Israeli Universities by Field of Study, Sex, Religion, Region of Residence and Degree Candidacy, 2008/2009

Sex, religion, region of residence and degree	Number of students	Field of study							
		Total	Humanities	Social sciences	Law	Medicine	Paramedical studies	Mathematics, natural sciences and agriculture	Engineering and architecture
		Percentages							
Total	**11,978**	**100.0**	**27.6**	**28.7**	**2.9**	**4.7**	**14.6**	**12.4**	**9.0**
Sex									
Males	4,715	100.0	21.3	24.8	4.2	6.2	12.8	14.4	16.4
Females	7,263	100.0	31.7	31.3	2.1	3.7	15.8	11.2	4.2
Religion									
Muslims	2,195	100.0	28.4	27.3	2.6	4.4	16.8	12.8	7.7
Christians	2,597	100.0	21.6	26.8	4.5	6.6	13.6	13.6	12.6
Druze	1,647	100.0	33.5	38.6	1.9	3.1	14.6	8.3	7.9
Region of residence[1]									
Galilee	2,237	100.0	25.5	33.2	3.0	4.5	12.7	12.0	9.1
Triangle	2,700	100.0	29.2	16.4	2.9	5.5	21.0	15.1	9.9
Negev	511	100.0	55.3	17.8	1.0	3.3	13.3	5.9	3.3
Degree									
First degree	9,164	100.0	22.9	31.3	2.6	2.7	16.1	13.8	10.6
Second degree	2,192	100.0	36.8	22.5	4.9	13.6	12.0	6.3	3.8
Third degree	366	100.0	41.4	22.5	1.6	3.3	3.3	21.9	6.0
Diploma	256	100.0	100.0	..[2]	..[2]	..[2]	..[2]	..[2]	..[2]

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Diploma included only in Humanities.

Table D20: Arab Recipients of Degrees from Israeli Universities by Degree, Sex, Religion and Region of Residence [1], 2008/2009

Degree	Total[2]	Males	Females
	Total population		
Total	**2,460**	**932**	**1,528**
First degree	1,600	582	1,018
Second degree	597	271	326
Third degree	38	25	13
Diploma	225	54	171
	Muslims		
Total	**1,609**	**624**	**985**
First degree	1,019	371	648
Second degree	400	188	212
Third degree	26	18	8
Diploma	164	47	117
	Christians		
Total	**521**	**164**	**357**
First degree	345	115	230
Second degree	130	40	90
Third degree	10	6	4
Diploma	36	..[3]	33
	Druze		
Total	**330**	**144**	**186**
First degree	236	96	140
Second degree	67	43	24
Third degree	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]
Diploma	25	4	21
	Galilee		
Total	**1800**	**681**	**1,119**
First degree	1,223	440	783
Second degree	392	186	206
Third degree	25	19	6
Diploma	160	36	124
	Triangle		
Total	**551**	**201**	**350**
First degree	321	121	200
Second degree	179	69	110
Third degree	10	6	4
Diploma	41	5	36
	Negev		
Total	**109**	**50**	**59**
First degree	56	21	35
Second degree	26	16	10
Third degree	..[3]	..[4]	..[3]
Diploma	24	13	11

1 See Definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 The total includes cases that not presented in the table with less than 4 students.

3 Not presented in the table because the number of cases less than 4.

4 Data not shown due to lack of cases.

Table D21: Arab Recipients of Degrees from Israeli Universities by Field of Study, Sex, Religion and Region of Residence[1], 2008/2009

Region of residence, religion and sex	Total[2]	Humanities	Social sciences	Mathematics, natural sciences and agriculture	Law and medicine	Engineering and architecture	Paramedical studies
	Absolute numbers						
	Total						
Total	**2,460**	**877**	**677**	**210**	**244**	**111**	**341**
Religion							
Muslims	1,609	625	412	132	135	52	253
Christians	521	144	123	58	86	43	67
Druze	330	108	142	20	23	16	21
Region of residence							
Galilee	1,800	574	575	153	184	88	224
Triangle	551	219	92	54	57	21	108
Negev	109	84	10	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	9
	Males						
Total	**932**	**255**	**224**	**80**	**151**	**80**	**139**
Religion							
Muslims	624	193	133	49	91	39	116
Christians	164	20	24	27	46	28	19
Druze	144	42	67	4	11	13	4
Region of residence							
Galilee	681	169	186	58	113	60	94
Triangle	201	47	33	21	37	19	42
Negev	50	39	5	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]
	Females						
Total	**1,528**	**622**	**453**	**127**	**93**	**31**	**202**
Religion							
Muslims	985	432	279	80	44	13	137
Christians	357	124	99	31	40	15	48
Druze	186	66	75	16	9	..[3]	17
Region of residence							
Galilee	1,119	405	389	95	71	28	130
Triangle	350	172	59	28	20	..[3]	66
Negev	59	45	5	..[4]	..[3]	..[3]	6

1 See Definition in the introduction of the chapter.

2 The total includes cases that not presented in the table with less than 4 students.

3 Not presented in the table because the number of cases less than 4.

4 Data not shown due to lack of cases.

Table D22: Arab Recipients of Degrees from Israeli Universities by Field of Study and Sex, Selected Years

Sex	Total[1]	Humanities	Social sciences	Mathematics, natural sciences and agriculture	Law and medicine	Engineering and architecture	Paramedical studies
	Absolute numbers						
Total							
2001/2	1,486	661	323	152	140	76	134
2003/4	2,119	960	482	180	175	121	201
2004/5	2,110	915	516	139	150	121	269
2007/8	2,418	855	674	184	207	108	388
2008/9	2,460	877	677	210	243	111	341
Males							
2001/2	724	277	139	66	93	35	114
2003/4	957	330	240	89	104	101	93
2004/5	956	335	250	76	96	101	98
2007/8	979	268	268	77	127	77	161
2008/9	932	255	224	80	151	80	139
Females							
2001/2	762	384	184	86	47	41	20
2003/4	1,162	630	242	91	71	20	108
2004/5	1,154	580	266	63	54	20	171
2007/8	1,439	587	406	107	80	31	227
2008/9	1,528	622	453	127	93	31	202
	Percentages						
Total							
2001/2	100.0	44.5	21.7	10.2	9.4	5.1	9.0
2003/4	100.0	45.3	22.7	8.5	8.3	5.7	9.5
2004/5	100.0	43.4	24.5	6.6	7.1	5.7	12.7
2007/8	100.0	35.4	27.9	7.6	8.6	4.5	16.1
2008/9	100.0	35.7	27.5	8.5	9.9	4.5	13.9
Males							
2001/2	100.0	38.3	19.2	9.1	12.8	4.8	15.7
2003/4	100.0	34.5	25.1	9.3	10.9	10.6	9.7
2004/5	100.0	35.0	26.2	7.9	10.0	10.6	10.3
2007/8	100.0	27.4	27.4	7.9	13.0	7.9	16.5
2008/9	100.0	27.4	24.1	8.6	16.3	8.6	15.0
Females							
2001/2	100.0	50.4	24.1	11.3	6.2	5.4	2.6
2003/4	100.0	54.2	20.8	7.8	6.1	1.7	9.3
2004/5	100.0	50.3	23.1	5.5	4.7	1.7	14.8
2007/8	100.0	40.8	28.2	7.4	5.6	2.2	15.8
2008/9	100.0	40.7	29.6	8.3	6.1	2.0	13.2

1 The total includes cases that not presented in the table with less than 4 students.

Table D23: Arab Students in Non-University[1] Higher Education by Sex, Religion and Field of Study, 2008/2009

Field of study	Total			Academic colleges		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Grand total					
Total	**14,459**	**4,632**	**9,827**	**4,397**	**2,410**	**1,987**
Humanities	8,322	1,375	6,947	472	182	290
Social sciences	3,739	1,650	2,089	1,671	708	963
Natural sciences[2]	367	214	153	223	127	96
Law	903	609	294	903	609	294
Paramedical studies	307	95	212	307	95	212
Engineering and architecture	821	689	132	821	127	132
	Muslims					
Total	**11,245**	**3,380**	**7,865**	**2,997**	**1,632**	**1,365**
Humanities	7,055	1,205	5,850	363	138	225
Social sciences	2,676	1,151	1,525	1,218	527	691
Natural sciences[2]	232	135	97	134	78	56
Law	559	372	187	559	372	187
Paramedical studies	216	71	145	216	71	145
Engineering and architecture	507	446	61	507	446	61
	Christians					
Total	**1,946**	**701**	**1,245**	**858**	**421**	**437**
Humanities	741	109	632	71	30	41
Social sciences	702	300	402	315	119	196
Natural sciences[2]	80	46	34	49	26	23
Law	205	117	88	205	117	88
Paramedical studies	63	17	46	63	17	46
Engineering and architecture	155	112	43	155	112	43
	Druze					
Total	**1,268**	**551**	**717**	**542**	**357**	**185**
Humanities	526	61	465	38	14	24
Social sciences	361	199	162	138	62	76
Natural sciences[2]	55	33	22	40	23	17
Law	139	120	19	139	120	19
Paramedical studies	28	7	21	28	7	21
Engineering and architecture	159	131	28	159	131	28

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Including mathematics and agriculture.

3 Colleges of education included only in Humanities.

4 Open universities excluded the fields: Law, paramedical studies and Engineering and architecture.

Colleges of education			Open university		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
7,164	**1,013**	**6,151**	**2,898**	**1,209**	**1,689**
7,164	1,013	6,151	686	180	506
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	2,068	942	1,126
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	144	87	57
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]
6,073	**904**	**5,169**	**2,175**	**844**	**1,331**
6,073	904	5,169	619	163	456
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	1,458	624	834
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	98	57	41
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]
629	**71**	**558**	**459**	**209**	**250**
629	71	558	41	8	33
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	387	181	206
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	31	20	11
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]
462	**38**	**424**	**264**	**156**	**108**
462	**38**	**424**	26	9	17
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	223	137	86
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	15	10	5
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]
.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [3]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]

Table D24: Arab Students in Non-University[1] Higher Education by Sex, Region of Residence[1] and Field of Study, 2008/2009

Field of study	Total			Academic colleges		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
	Grand total					
Total	**14,459**	**4,632**	**9,827**	**4,397**	**2,410**	**1,987**
Humanities	8,322	1,375	6,947	472	182	290
Social sciences	3,739	1,650	2,089	1,671	708	963
Natural sciences[2]	367	214	153	223	127	96
Law	903	609	294	903	609	294
Paramedical studies	307	95	212	307	95	212
Engineering and architecture	821	689	132	821	127	132
	Galilee					
Total	**8,205**	**2,654**	**5,551**	**2,688**	**1,436**	**1,252**
Humanities	4,492	641	3,851	215	75	140
Social sciences	2,170	981	1,189	999	376	623
Natural sciences[2]	211	124	87	142	77	65
Law	574	394	180	574	394	180
Paramedical studies	228	72	156	228	72	156
Engineering and architecture	530	442	88	530	442	88
	Triangle					
Total	**5,099**	**1,513**	**3,586**	**1,388**	**784**	**604**
Humanities	2,950	435	2,515	94	32	62
Social sciences	1,408	586	822	614	295	319
Natural sciences[2]	139	82	57	78	47	31
Law	290	184	106	290	184	106
Paramedical studies	76	23	53	76	23	53
Engineering and architecture	236	203	33	236	203	33
	Negev					
Total	**1,155**	**465**	**690**	**321**	**190**	**131**
Humanities	880	299	581	163	75	88
Social sciences	161	83	78	58	37	21
Natural sciences[2]	17	8	9	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]
Law	39	31	8	39	31	8
Paramedical studies	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]
Engineering and architecture	55	44	11	55	44	11

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 Including mathematics and agriculture.

3 Colleges of education included only in Humanities.

4 Open universities excluded the fields: Law, paramedical studies and Engineering and architecture.

5 Not presented in the table because the number of cases less than 4.

Colleges of education[3]			Open university[4]		
Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
7,164	**1,013**	**6,151**	**2,898**	**1,209**	**1,689**
7,164	1,013	6,151	686	180	506
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	2,068	942	1,126
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	144	87	57
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]
4,065	**526**	**3,539**	**1,452**	**692**	**760**
4,065	**526**	**3,539**	212	40	172
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	1,171	605	566
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	69	47	22
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]
2,647	**339**	**2,308**	**1,064**	**390**	**674**
2,647	**339**	**2,308**	209	64	145
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	794	291	503
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	61	35	26
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]
452	**148**	**304**	**382**	**127**	**255**
452	**148**	**304**	265	76	189
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	103	46	57
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	14	5	9
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]
.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [4]	.. [5]	.. [5]	.. [5]

Table D25: Arab Recipients of Degrees from Non-University[1] Higher Education by Sex, Religion and Region of Residence[1], Selected Years

Year	Total			Academic colleges			Colleges of education			Open university		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2002/3	341	186	155	295	177	118	..[2]	..[2]	..[2]	46	9	37
2003/4	450	252	198	406	236	170	..[2]	..[2]	..[2]	44	16	28
2004/5	2,469	684	1,785	506	304	202	1,901	365	1,536	62	15	47
2007/8	2,601	672	1,929	587	368	219	1,918	280	1,638	96	24	72
2008/9	2,140	633	1,507	752	409	343	1,307	188	1,119	81	36	45
Religion												
Total	**2,140**	**633**	**1,507**	**752**	**409**	**343**	**1,307**	**188**	**1,119**	**81**	**36**	**45**
Muslims	1,667	464	1,203	510	272	238	1,098	171	927	59	21	38
Christians	297	101	196	163	79	84	119	11	108	15	11	4
Druze	176	68	108	79	58	21	90	6	84	7	4	..[3]
Region of Residence[1]												
Total	**2,140**	**633**	**1,507**	**752**	**409**	**343**	**1,307**	**188**	**1,119**	**81**	**36**	**45**
Galilee	1,148	342	806	492	249	243	616	69	547	40	24	16
Triangle	788	206	582	208	123	85	540	72	468	40	11	29
Negev	204	85	119	52	37	15	151	47	104	..[3]	..[3]	..[3]

1 See Definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 The data of Arabs recipients of degrees from colleges of education unavailable at the years 2002/3 and 2003/4.

3 Not presented in the table because the number of cases less than 4.

Chapter 5: Local government

Source of data

Tables E1–E6 are based on the publication *Local Government in Israel*[1] of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) for 2009.
A small number of the data on local government were not received from the CBS and thus remain unknown.

Definitions

1. Arab local authorities: Local councils and municipalities of Arab localities in Israel, with the exception of the local councils of Arab localities in the Golan Heights. The tables include a total of 11 Arab municipalities and 63 Arab local councils.

2. Residential regions of the population in the Arab local authorities: The places of residence of the Arab population were categorized into three geographical areas: Galilee, the Triangle, and the Negev. The categorization was based on three variables: locality name, district, and subdistrict. The Galilee region includes Arab localities in the northern district and the Haifa subdistrict; the Triangle region includes Arab localities in the Hadera subdistrict and in the Tel Aviv, central, and Jerusalem districts; and the Negev includes Arab localities in the southern district.

3. Socioeconomic cluster: The CBS categorized the municipalities and local councils into ten clusters on the basis of their socioeconomic scores; the lower clusters include localities with a low socioeconomic level. The socioeconomic score was calculated statistically on the basis of variables in a variety of areas, such as level of schooling and education, sources of income, and level of motorization of the residents, housing characteristics, employment and unemployment characteristics, and receipt of National

1 For information on the file of local government see *Local Government in Israel 2009: Special Publication 1451* (Hebrew), on the CBS website, www.cbs.gov.il.

Insurance Institute (NII) benefits. The vast majority of Arab localities is in the three lowest clusters. Arab localities with no status as a municipality or local authority were not assigned to a socioeconomic cluster.

Physical data

1. Completion of construction: Completion of construction of a building or the start of use of at least half of its area.

2. Area of completion of construction: Includes exterior walls, covered balconies, and built area enclosed within support columns.

3. Water consumption: The amount of water in cubic meters that the local government supplied to all consumers.

4. Municipal water consumption: The amount of water in cubic meters that the local government supplied for a variety of uses, with the exception of industrial and agricultural allotments.

5. Municipal residential water consumption: The amount of water in cubic meters consumed for residential use only, including private gardens.

Data on execution of the regular budget

Local governments' budget execution is divided into a regular budget and an irregular budget, depending on the source of funding and the purpose of the expenditure.

1. Income: Income of the local government plus the central government's contribution and loans.

- **1.1. Self-generated income of the local government**: Income from the local government's levies on individuals and institutions, such as for general rates and water, and fees for various services.
- **1.2. Contribution of the central government**: The central government contributes to the local government's budget in the form of a general grant and in the form of earmarked funds (funding for certain services provided by the local government, such as education and welfare).

2. Expenditure: Expenditure for activities, one-time expenditure, repayment of loans, and so on.

2.1. **Expenditure for activities**: Routine purchases necessary for the provision of services, such as maintenance of buildings, transportation and mail, and for refreshments, legal expenses, fees, and so on.

2.2. **One-time expenditures**: Usually, contribution to the irregular budget and purchases.

3. Budgetary surplus/deficit: The difference between all the types of income (including loans) and all the types of expenditure.

Data on the execution of the irregular budget

1. Income: Loans, transfers from the regular budget, contribution of government ministries, transfers from foundations, and so on.

2. Expenditure: Financing of development works, transfer of capital, repayment of loans, and so on.

Selected findings

Physical data

Between 2003 and 2009 the area of completed construction for residential purposes rose from an average of 0.7 sq.m. per capita to an average of 1 sq.m. per capita (see Summary Table 1).

Budget execution

1. The Arab local governments in 2009 had regular budgets totaling 3.4 billion NIS (see table E2), 9.4% of the total regular budgets of local governments in Israel, whereas the Arab local governments serve 14.9% of the population in localities with local governments. The expenditure of Arab local governments in 2009 was 10.6% of the regular budget expenditure and 10.4% of the irregular budget expenditure of all the local governments in Israel.

2. Between 2003 and 2009 the per capita income of Arab local governments grew by 38.5% in real terms to 1,368 NIS (see Summary Table 1), as compared with 4,090 NIS in all the Jewish local governments and 2,236 NIS in the Jewish local governments in clusters 1 to 3. Even the percentage of the self-generated income in regular budgets of Arab local governments grew in that period to

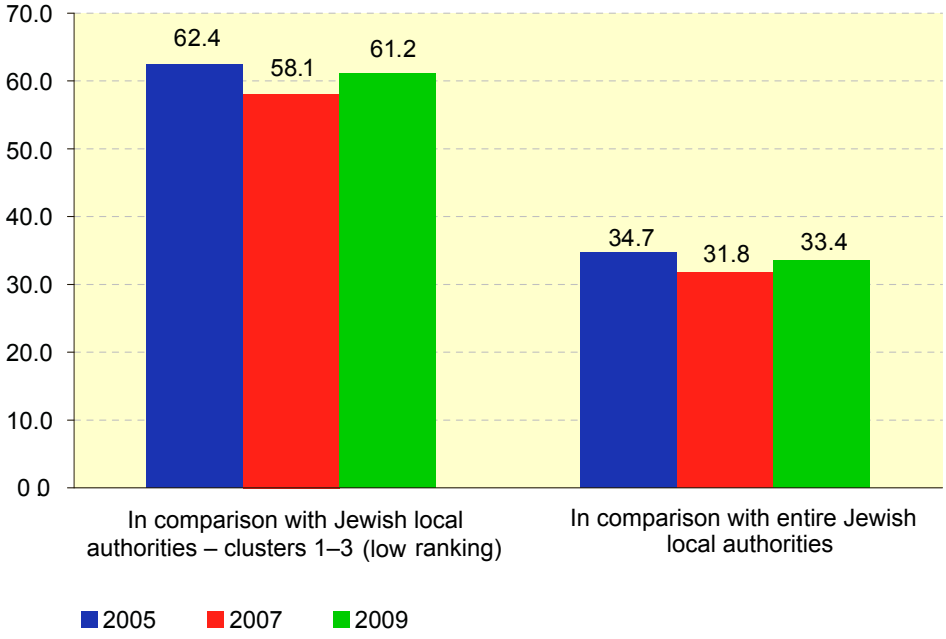
35.8% in 2009, as compared with 52% in Jewish local governments in clusters 1 to 3, and some 72% in all Jewish local governments. Nevertheless, the Arab local governments are still characterized by a very low percentage of self-generated income and are dependent on grants from the central government. For a depiction of the difference in self-generated income per capita between Arab and Jewish local governments in the years 2005 to 2009, see figure 1.

3. Between 2007 and 2009 the government's contribution per capita to the income of the regular budget of Arab local governments grew in real terms by an average of 3.8% per year, after it had dropped between 2005 and 2007 (see Summary Table 1). At the same time, in those years the general grant per capita dropped slightly, by an annual average of about 0.3% in real terms, to 714 NIS. The general grant per capita that Arab local governments received was higher than the general grant per capita received by all Jewish local governments and by Jewish local governments in clusters 1 to 3. Nevertheless, the general grant per capita that the Arab local governments received was lower than that received by Jewish local governments of identical population size and socioeconomic level. For example, Hatzor Haglilit (1,596 NIS) and Kfar Yassif (1,045 NIS); Rechasim (1,595 NIS) and Deir Hanna (1,102 NIS); Kiryat Ye'arim (2,077 NIS) and Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre (1,444 NIS); Modi'in Ilit (664 NIS) and Rahat (331 NIS).

4. Between 2007 and 2009 the total expenditure per capita in the Arab local governments remained unchanged in real terms and was 3,913 NIS (see Summary Table 1). In the same period, the real per capita expenditure on salaries rose by an annual average of about 3.5% to 1,359 NIS, and the real per capita expenditure for activities rose by an annual average of 0.3% to 881 NIS (see Summary Table 1). The total per capita expenditure in the Arab local governments in 2009 was some 58% of this expenditure in Jewish local governments, and the per capita expenditure for activities was some 59%. The difference in per capita expenditure between Arab and Jewish local governments derives, apparently, from the weakness of the Arab local authorities in terms of self-generated income.

5. In 27 of 65 Arab local governments there was no deficit in the regular budget for 2009 (see table E2). Between 2007 and 2009 the cumulative real per capita deficit decreased by an annual average of 9% to 1,095 NIS (see Summary Table 1).

Figure 1. Ratio of self-generated income per person in Arab local authorities to self-generated income per person in Jewish local authorities in Israel, 2005–2009 (percentages)



Summary table 1. Developments in income and expenditure in execution of the budgets of local authorities, 2003–2009

Characteristic (all amounts are in NIS of 2009)	2003	2005	2007	2009
1. Completed construction of housing (square meters per person)	0.73	0.91	0.91	0.98
2. Income per person in the regular budget	3,225	3,497	3,451	3,824
3. Self-generated income per person	988	1,155	1,172	1,368
4. Self-generated income as a percentage of the income in the regular budget	31.0	33.0	33.9	35.8
5. Central government's participation per person in the regular budget	2,225	2,340	2,278	2,455
6. General grant per person	813	783	719	714
7. Total expenditure per person in the regular budget	3,845	3,924	3,907	3,913
8. Expenditure per person for activities in the regular budget	1,010	787	876	881
9. Expenditure per person for salaries and wages	1,434	1,542	1,359	1,455
10. General per person expenditure, governmental participation and transfers per person	782	951	941	998
11. Cumulative deficit per person	1,459	1,684	1,328	1,095

Table E1: Arab Local Authorities in Israel (in alphabetical order) by Selected Physical Data[1], 2009

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[2]	Total population - end of year (thousands)
Total authorities				**1,011.5**
Abu Sinan	Galilee	Local council	3	12.4
Ar'ara[4]	Triangle	Local council	3	22.1
Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev	Local council	1	12.0
Arrabe	Galilee	Local council	2	21.2
Baqa-Jatt[4]	Triangle	Municipality	4	34.3
Basma[3]	Triangle	Local council	2	7.8
Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	Local council	3	6.8
Beit Jann	Galilee	Local council	3	10.5
Bi'ne	Galilee	Local council	..	6.9
Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	Local council	2	7.6
Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	Local council	2	8.0
Dabburye	Galilee	Local council	3	9.0
Daliyat Al-Karmel	Galilee	Local council	4	15.5
Deir Al-Asad	Galilee	Local council	..	10.4
Deir Hanna	Galilee	Local council	2	8.9
Eilabun	Galilee	Local council	4	4.8
Ein Mahel	Galilee	Local council	2	11.2
Fassuta	Galilee	Local council	5	2.9
Fureidis	Galilee	Local council	3	11.0
Hura	Negev	Local council	1	16.6
Hurfeish	Galilee	Municipality	4	5.5
I'billin	Galilee	Local council	3	11.5
Iksal	Galilee	Local council	3	12.1
Ilut	Galilee	Local council	2	6.9
Ir Karmel	Galilee	Local council	3	1.7
Isfiya	Galilee	Local council	..	10.5
Jaljulye	Triangle	Local council	3	8.5
Jish	Galilee	Local council	5	2.9
Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	Local council	2	12.4
Judeide-Maker	Galilee	Local council	2	18.2
Julis	Galilee	Local council	4	5.7
Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	Local council	2	4.4
Kabul	Galilee	Local council	3	12.1
Kafar Bara	Triangle	Local council	3	2.9
Kafar Kanna	Galilee	Local council	2	18.8
Kafar Manda	Negev	Local council	2	16.0
Kafar Qara	Triangle	Local council	4	15.3
Kafar Qasem	Triangle	Municipality	3	18.8
Kafar Yasif	Galilee	Local council	4	8.7

Consumption of water[2] (cubic meters per person)			Area of completed construction[3] (sq.m. per person)	
Total	Municipal	Residential	Total	For residential
59.9	**58.8**	**46.8**	**1.26**	**0.98**
53.7	53.7	47.8	1.71	1.59
38.7	38.7	35.1	0.16	0.16
47.1	47.1	42.1	0.16	0.16
72.3	72.3	51.6	1.96	1.67
78.1	78.1	58.5	0.94	0.86
..	..	..	1.08	1.04
57.4	57.4	53.4	1.99	1.84
68.4	68.2	57.6	1.17	1.15
..	..	..	0.35	0.25
59.9	59.9	49.6	1.84	1.76
32.1	31.9	26.0	1.43	1.35
45.4	45.1	40.9	1.80	1.68
..	..	..	0.21	0.21
..	..	..	0.30	0.20
65.6	65.6	46.1	1.30	1.28
78.1	69.2	52.1	1.42	1.42
53.5	53.5	40.5	1.93	1.71
71.0	71.0	57.2	1.21	1.21
79.8	79.8	51.0	1.36	1.35
41.9	40.7	29.3	0.69	0.61
64.5	64.5	44.9	0.64	0.64
67.2	67.2	50.4	1.72	1.55
55.1	55.0	48.2	1.98	1.43
53.5	53.5	39.9	2.48	1.90
60.0	60.0	58.8	1.41	1.29
..	..	..	0.27	0.24
110.5	77.4	56.6	0.35	0.35
55.5	55.5	49.3	0.59	0.59
66.3	66.3	59.7	0.61	0.61
71.5	71.4	60.3	1.71	1.40
76.5	76.5	62.8	1.61	1.37
..	..	..	1.70	1.70
26.3	26.2	24.0	2.05	1.86
54.5	54.5	51.0	0.90	0.90
47.6	47.0	37.9	2.01	1.66
47.9	47.9	43.4	2.01	1.82
59.0	55.6	50.8	0.83	0.79
91.4	91.4	54.4	1.59	1.44
79.3	77.6	59.9	2.40	1.95

Table E1: Arab Local Authorities in Israel (in alphabetical order) by Selected Physical Data[1], 2009 (*con.*)

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[2]	Total population - end of year (thousands)
Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	Local council	3	2.8
Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	Local council	3	7.4
Kuseife	Negev	Local council	1	16.8
Laqye	Negev	Local council	1	9.6
Ma'ale Iron[4]	Galilee	Local council	2	12.8
Majd Al-Kurum	Galilee	Local council	2	13.5
Mashhed	Galilee	Local council	2	7.1
Mazra'a	Galilee	Local council	3	3.4
Mi'elya	Galilee	Local council	6	2.8
Mughar	Galilee	Local council	3	19.9
Nahef	Galilee	Local council	2	10.7
Nazareth	Galilee	Municipality	4	72.2
Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	Local council	4	5.4
Qalansawe	Triangle	Municipality	2	18.7
Rahat	Negev	Municipality	1	51.7
Rame	Galilee	Local council	4	7.2
Reine	Galilee	Local council	3	17.3
Sajur	Galilee	Local council	3	3.7
Sakhnin	Galilee	Municipality	2	25.7
Segev-Shalom	Negev	Local council	1	7.3
Sha'ab	Galilee	Local council	2	5.9
Shefar'am	Galilee	Municipality	3	36.2
Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	Local council	3	5.0
Tamra	Galilee	Local council	3	28.7
Tayibe	Triangle	Local council	3	36.5
Tel Sheva	Negev	Local council	1	15.2
Tire	Triangle	Local council	4	22.6
Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee	Municipality	2	5.6
Tur'an	Galilee	Municipality	3	11.9
Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	Municipality	2	46.1
Yafi'	Galilee	Local council	3	16.5
Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	Local council	3	5.6
Yirka	Negev	Local council	3	14.8
Zarzir	Galilee	Local council	2	6.4
Zemer	Triangle	Local council	4	5.7

1 Unknown cases marked in the table "..". The data of municipal area and land use is not presented because the Central Bureau of Statistics stopped dissiminate them after the year 2003.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. Data of Socio-Economic cluster refers to the year 2003.

3 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. The user must take in considiration when using the data that the construction area excluded the illegal construction.

4 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

Consumption of water[2] (cubic meters per person)			Area of completed construction[3] (sq.m. per person)	
Total	Municipal	Residential	Total	For residential
71.4	71.4	61.8	1.36	1.36
38.8	38.8	33.8	2.61	2.53
40.6	40.6	32.2	0.38	0.24
54.1	54.1	50.3	0.35	0.35
..	..	..	0.58	0.51
..	..	..	0.39	0.23
53.0	53.0	39.0	1.03	1.01
67.6	55.6	47.1	0.06	0.06
..	..	..	3.14	1.86
71.8	70.1	56.5	1.39	1.39
40.0	39.7	34.3	1.22	0.54
59.1	59.1	48.6	1.00	0.48
58.9	55.2	47.4	0.57	0.57
72.1	65.1	47.1	1.05	0.81
48.8	46.8	38.6	0.76	0.60
57.9	56.5	48.2	0.49	0.36
53.9	53.7	45.0	1.54	1.18
91.1	91.1	50.5	1.65	0.95
53.3	53.3	35.2	2.44	1.75
64.7	64.7	50.3	0.95	0.79
40.2	40.2	33.7	3.44	3.44
76.2	74.7	59.1	0.80	0.77
50.6	49.6	44.2	1.28	1.20
66.7	65.1	55.7	1.88	1.46
57.3	56.9	44.1	0.00	0.00
54.4	54.4	41.0	0.39	0.26
72.0	70.8	56.0	0.96	0.91
82.1	82.1	74.3	2.18	2.18
43.7	43.7	36.3	2.23	2.03
56.3	56.1	41.8	0.42	0.38
53.0	53.0	47.3	1.76	1.46
58.9	58.9	51.6	2.46	2.43
72.1	70.9	56.7	1.58	1.47
45.9	45.9	35.5	1.53	1.52
48.9	48.9	34.4	1.84	1.84

Table E2: Arab Local Authorities in Israel (in alphabetical order) by Budget Performance[1] (in thousands of NIS), 2009

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[3]	Incomes[2]		
				Total	In ordinary budget	In extra ordinary budget
Total authorities				**4,055,853**	**3,402,180**	**653,673**
Abu Sinan	Galilee	Local council	3	67,568	56,207	11,361
Ar'ara	Triangle	Local council	3	72,551	64,240	8,311
Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev	Local council	1	52,632	40,090	12,542
Arrabe	Galilee	Local council	2	95,499	87,359	8,140
Baqa-Jatt[4]	Triangle	Municipality	4	188,472	145,556	42,916
Basma	Triangle	Local council	2	32,262	24,061	8,201
Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	Local council	3	36,258	32,784	3,474
Beit Jann	Galilee	Local council	3	60,364	53,480	6,884
Bi'ne	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	Local council	2	38,144	32,391	5,753
Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	Local council	2	47,427	37,194	10,233
Dabburye	Galilee	Local council	3	55,895	50,394	5,501
Daliyat Al-Karmel	Galilee	Local council	4	..	..	..
Deir Al-Asad	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Deir Hanna	Galilee	Local council	2	47,452	39,291	8,161
Eilabun	Galilee	Local council	4	22,802	20,812	1,990
Ein Mahel	Galilee	Local council	2	48,880	44,137	4,743
Fassuta	Galilee	Local council	5	18,485	15,734	2,751
Fureidis	Galilee	Local council	3	..	..	..
Hura	Negev	Local council	1	80,106	56,139	23,967
Hurfeish	Galilee	Municipality	4	45,324.0	36,856.0	8,468.0
I'billin	Galilee	Local council	3	50,703	43,092	7,611
Iksal	Galilee	Local council	3	45,953	40,157	5,796
Ilut	Galilee	Local council	2	43,117	36,496	6,621
Ir Karmel	Galilee	Local council	3	11,011	9,942	1,069
Isfiya	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Jaljulye	Triangle	Local council	3	38,670	29,849	8,821
Jish	Galilee	Local council	5	14,235	13,470	765
Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	Local council	2	56,413	49,175	7,238
Judeide-Maker	Galilee	Local council	2	80,205	69,444	10,761
Julis	Galilee	Local council	4	37,834	37,562	272
Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	Local council	2	25,153	16,334	8,819
Kabul	Galilee	Local council	3	53,003	43,638	9,365
Kafar Bara	Triangle	Local council	3	18,226	14,851	3,375
Kafar Kanna	Galilee	Local council	2	93,137	77,181.0	15,956.0

Expenditures[2]			Budget surplus/deficit in ordinary budget[2]		Comulative dificit at end of year (NIS per Person)
Total	In ordinary budget	In extra ordinary budget	Total	Percentage in the incomes from the ordinary budget	
4,094,345	**3,481,941**	**612,404**	**-79,761**	**2.3**	**-1,095**
69,128	58,031	11,097	-1,824	3.2	-1,113
72,729	64,357	8,372	-117	0.2	33
52,615	40,308	12,307	-218	0.5	-713
96,696	90,183	6,513	-2,824	3.2	-452
179,005	145,535	33,470	21	..[5]	-1,461
37,166	28,688	8,478	-4,627	19.2	-795
37,195	32,762	4,433	22	0.1	-1,661
66,415	60,673	5,742	-7,193	13.4	-3,855
..	..	..	..	..	..
38,625	33,207	5,418	-816	2.5	-1,086
46,069	36,055	10,014	1,139	3.1	160
53,799	50,198	3,601	196	0.4	-363
..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..
46,564	39,539	7,025	-248	0.6	-807
22,773	21,005	1,768	-193	0.9	-819
46,607	42,965	3,642	1,172	2.7	-1,876
20,250	15,715	4,535	19	0.1	-180
..	..	..	..	..	..
80,942	57,318	23,624	-1,179	2.1	-409
45,004.0	36,844.0	8,160.0	12.0	..	-1,807
50,722	43,460	7,262	-368	0.9	-1,062
45,891	39,322	6,569	835	2.1	-387
39,419	36,410	3,009	86	0.2	-4,068
10,679	10,030	649	-88	0.9	-334
..	..	..	..	..	..
42,381	33,775	8,606	-3,926	13.2	-1,067
13,776	13,077	699	393	2.9	-1
65,976	56,921	9,055	-7,746	15.8	-1,967
80,758	70,340	10,418	-896	1.3	-360
51,889	51,428	461	-13,866	36.9	-5,288
25,141	16,322	8,819	12	0.1	-1,177
54,064	43,733	10,331	-95	0.2	-121
17,839	14,622	3,217	229	1.5	-217
93,739.0	76,342.0	17,397.0	839.0	..	-604.1

Table E2: Arab Local Authorities in Israel (in alphabetical order) by Budget Performance[1] (in thousands of NIS), 2009 (*con.*)

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[3]	Incomes[2]		
				Total	In ordinary budget	In extra ordinary budget
Kafar Manda	Negev	Local council	2	95,220	78,704	16,516
Kafar Qara	Triangle	Local council	4	68,553	57,330	11,223
Kafar Qasem	Triangle	Municipality	3	103,006	83,894	19,112
Kafar Yasif	Galilee	Local council	4	46,521	41,662	4,859
Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	Local council	3	13,407	12,728	679
Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	Local council	3	40,151	33,904	6,247
Kuseife	Negev	Local council	1	51,443	36,415	15,028
Laqye	Negev	Local council	1	40,741	28,899	11,842
Ma'ale Iron[4]	Galilee	Local council	2	72,337	51,653	20,684
Majd Al-Kurum	Galilee	Local council	2	..	..	..
Mashhed	Galilee	Local council	2	28,556	26,425	2,131
Mazra'a	Galilee	Local council	3	17,169	15,403	1,766
Mi'elya	Galilee	Local council	6	16,296	14,434	1,862
Mughar	Galilee	Local council	3	103,796	95,708	8,088
Nahef	Galilee	Local council	2	65,370	50,623	14,747
Nazareth	Galilee	Municipality	4	307,384	232,309	75,075
Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	Local council	4	39,233	32,360	6,873
Qalansawe	Triangle	Municipality	2	57,264	51,021	6,243
Rahat	Negev	Municipality	1	173,668	154,567	19,101
Rame	Galilee	Local council	4	..	..	..
Reine	Galilee	Local council	3	75,870	71,665	4,205
Sajur	Galilee	Local council	3	25,783	17,809	7,974
Sakhnin	Galilee	Municipality	2	..	..	..
Segev-Shalom	Negev	Local council	1	34,006	29,461	4,545
Sha'ab	Galilee	Local council	2	38,234	28,219.0	10,015.0
Shefar'am	Galilee	Municipality	3	151,648	128,439	23,209
Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	Local council	3	28,562	22,055	6,507
Tamra	Galilee	Local council	3	140,677	120,777	19,900
Tayibe	Triangle	Local council	3	..	..	..
Tel Sheva	Negev	Local council	1	48,030	42,070	5,960
Tire	Triangle	Local council	4	84,600	76,790	7,810
Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee	Municipality	2	40,511	36,352	4,159
Tur'an	Galilee	Municipality	3	64,267	59,265	5,002
Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	Municipality	2	177,425	162,982	14,443
Yafi'	Galilee	Local council	3	60,037	52,492	7,545
Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	Local council	3	34,677	28,343	6,334
Yirka	Negev	Local council	3	73,368	64,531	8,837
Zarzir	Galilee	Local council	2	29,561	22,138	7,423
Zemer	Triangle	Local council	4	30,701	22,837	7,864

1 Not known cases sighned in the table "..".

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. Data refers to the year 2006.

4 See the locality list at footnotes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

5 Not presented in the table because the number is less than 0.1.

Expenditures[2]			Budget surplus/deficit in ordinary budget[2]		Comulative dificit at end of year (NIS per Person)
Total	In ordinary budget	In extra ordinary budget	Total	Percentage in the incomes from the ordinary budget	
94,000	78,580	15,420	124	0.2	-434
68,269	57,119	11,150	211	0.4	-935
100,007	79,497	20,510	4,397	5.2	-1,770
47,694	41,559	6,135	103	0.2	-2,240
14,579	14,290	289	-1,562	12.3	-1,481
38,202	33,769	4,433	135	0.4	84
54,517	37,931	16,586	-1,516	4.2	-450
39,714	29,853	9,861	-954	3.3	-892
70,241	52,114	18,127	-461	0.9	-43
..	..	..	..	..	..
32,053	30,124	1,929	-3,699	14.0	-10,378
17,871	16,008	1,863	-605	3.9	-975
17,387	15,754	1,633	-1,320	9.1	-1,169
104,350	96,472	7,878	-764	0.8	-848
65,547	50,553	14,994	70	0.1	-434
290,539	232,277	58,262	32	0.0	-553
42,550	35,027	7,523	-2,667	8.2	-2,789
57,974	53,015	4,959	-1,994	3.9	-1,324
174,298	162,976	11,322	-8,409	5.4	-584
..	..	..	..	..	..
67,515	64,223	3,292	7,442	10.4	-2,238
27,877	20,084	7,793	-2,275	12.8	-5,431
..	..	..	..	..	..
35,715	30,670	5,045	-1,209	4.1	-166
40,072.0	28,289.0	11,783.0	-70.0	..	-2,003.2
148,625	126,432	22,193	2,007	1.6	-300
30,270	24,188	6,082	-2,133	9.7	-2,255
142,196	121,459	20,737	-682	0.6	-1,116
..	..	..	..	..	..
48,763	43,220	5,543	-1,150	2.7	-464
83,040	75,403	7,637	1,387	1.8	-2,455
53,258	47,893	5,365	-11,541	31.7	-2,230
61,523	56,607	4,916	2,658	4.5	-361
177,111	162,979	14,132	3	..[5]	-482
62,211	52,476	9,735	16	0.0	-63
36,710	32,750	3,960	-4,407	15.5	-1,932
80,746	68,062	12,684	-3,531	5.5	-5,017
34,624	28,366	6,258	-6,228	28.1	-620
30,441	22,757	7,684	80	0.4	-77

Table E3: Arab Local Authorities in Israel (in alphabetical order) by Income Data in Budget Performance [1] (in thousands of NIS), 2009

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[3]	Total[5]	Government participation	
					Total	General grant
All authorities				**3,351,942**	**2,147,776**	**617,872**
Abu Sinan	Galilee	Local council	3	56,207	36,165	11,330
Ar'ara[4]	Triangle	Local council	3	64,240	45,092	13,141
Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev	Local council	1	40,090	31,351	13,439
Arrabe	Galilee	Local council	2	87,359	57,943	17,269
Baqa-Jatt[4]	Triangle	Municipality	4	145,556	81,486	20,031
Basma	Triangle	Local council	2	24,061	18,713	6,230
Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	Local council	3	32,784	24,531	7,617
Beit Jann	Galilee	Local council	3	53,480	39,590	10,469
Bi'ne	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	Local council	2	32,391	24,128	7,115
Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	Local council	2	37,194	28,221	5,797
Dabburye	Galilee	Local council	3	50,394	35,972	8,046
Daliyat Al-Karmel	Galilee	Local council	4		..	..
Deir Al-Asad	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Deir Hanna	Galilee	Local council	2	39,291	25,228	9,812
Eilabun	Galilee	Local council	4	20,812	11,062	5,902
Ein Mahel	Galilee	Local council	2	44,137	30,334	10,097
Fassuta	Galilee	Local council	5	15,734	10,521	6,047
Fureidis	Galilee	Local council	3	..	..	..
Hura	Negev	Local council	1	56,139	43,149	7,401
Hurfeish	Galilee	Municipality	4	36,856	25,265	5,700
I'billin	Galilee	Local council	3	43,092	25,184	13,462
Iksal	Galilee	Local council	3	40,157	27,806	9,336
Ilut	Galilee	Local council	2	36,496	25,224	5,141
Ir Karmel	Galilee	Local council	3	9,942	5,884	2,489
Isfiya	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Jaljulye	Triangle	Local council	3	29,849	21,817	7,772
Jish	Galilee	Local council	5	13,470	9,108	3,716
Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	Local council	2	49,175	37,269	6,967
Judeide-Maker	Galilee	Local council	2	69,444	45,446	12,450
Julis	Galilee	Local council	4	37,562	24,972	6,304
Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	Local council	2	16,334	12,961	6,354
Kabul	Galilee	Local council	3	43,638	28,263	7,333
Kafar Bara	Triangle	Local council	3	14,851	9,116	3,915
Kafar Kanna	Galilee	Local council	2	77,181	48,749	15,776
Kafar Manda	Negev	Local council	2	78,704	59,314	16,662
Kafar Qara	Triangle	Local council	4	57,330	33,280	9,168

Income from ordinary budget[2]				Income from extra ordinary budget[2]			
Own income				Total[6]	Government ministries participation	Loans	Percentage of govermnet ministries from the income
Total	Municipal taxes	Water projects	Percentage of own income from the income				
1,203,840	**470,141**	**225,441**	**35.9**	**638,607**	**330,539**	**119,082**	**51.8**
20,042	6,530	4,105	35.7	11,361	5,733	4,098	50.5
19,148	7,392	2,090	29.8	8,311	4,351	308	52.4
8,739	613	3,787	21.8	12,542	12,244	..[7]	97.6
29,416	9,480	7,583	33.7	8,140	6,163	414	75.7
64,070	31,210	13,240	44.0	42,916	30,612	629	71.3
5,348	2,558	..[7]	22.2	8,201	5,524	2,136	67.4
8,253	3,384	2,374	25.2	3,474	943	2,253	27.1
13,890	5,852	3,471	26.0	6,884	3,299	997	47.9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,263	2,139	2,558	25.5	5,753	3,169	600	55.1
8,973	3,600	488	24.1	10,233	3,345	268	32.7
14,422	5,639	180	28.6	5,501	3,132	..[7]	56.9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14,063	4,911	3,626	35.8	8,161	3,244	3,245	39.8
9,750	3,650	1,626	46.8	1,990	1,202		60.4
13,803	4,884	3,367	31.3	4,743	1,510	1,734	31.8
5,213	1,994	1,162	33.1	2,751	1,378	1,305	50.1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12,990	2,022	5,175	23.1	23,967	21,883	721	91.3
11,591	4,278	1,885	..	8,468.0	2,968	3,702	..
17,908	7,963	3,222	41.6	7,611	2,832	3,000	37.2
12,351	4,285	1,995	30.8	5,796	1,618	825	27.9
11,272	2,946	1,313	30.9	6,621	2,750	1,000	41.5
4,058	1,091	473	40.8	1,069	350	..[7]	32.7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,032	3,439	2,325	26.9	8,821	2,445	626	27.7
4,362	1,923	454	32.4	765	502		65.6
11,906	3,169	3,588	24.2	7,238	1,646	3,000	22.7
23,998	8,687	5,870	34.6	10,761	4,416	267	41.0
12,590	4,312	2,685	33.5	272	..[7]	..[7]	0.0
3,373	962	..[7]	20.7	8,819	6,259	2,560	71.0
15,375	5,881	3,227	35.2	9,365	7,203	1,583	76.9
5,735	2,311	1,028	..	3,375	932	1,876	..
28,432	9,910	2,014	36.8	15,956	6,583	5,300	41.3
19,390	6,555	3,988	24.6	16,516	6,458	4,283	39.1
24,050	9,410	5,891	42.0	11,223	2,578	4,621	23.0

Table E3: Arab Local Authorities in Israel (in alphabetical order) by Income Data in Budget Performance [1] (in thousands of NIS), 2009 (*con.*)

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[3]	Total[5]	Government participation	
					Total	General grant
Kafar Qasem	Triangle	Municipality	3	83,894	45,810	15,401
Kafar Yasif	Galilee	Local council	4	41,662	24,143	9,092
Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	Local council	3	12,728	9,575	5,368
Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	Local council	3	33,904	23,445	10,740
Kuseife	Negev	Local council	1	36,415	26,241	9,450
Laqye	Negev	Local council	1	28,899	24,274	6,996
Ma'ale Iron[4]	Galilee	Local council	2	51,653	34,543	7,485
Majd Al-Kurum	Galilee	Local council	2	..	..	..
Mashhed	Galilee	Local council	2	26,425	17,980	7,611
Mazra'a	Galilee	Local council	3	15,403	10,870	5,558
Mi'elya	Galilee	Local council	6	14,434	8,875	5,542
Mughar	Galilee	Local council	3	95,708	67,880	13,726
Nahef	Galilee	Local council	2	50,623	37,137	8,196
Nazareth	Galilee	Municipality	4	232,309	107,475	26,660
Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	Local council	4	32,360	22,511	8,542
Qalansawe	Triangle	Municipality	2	51,021	29,580	12,206
Rahat	Negev	Municipality	1	154,567	103,541	17,121
Rame	Galilee	Local council	4	..	..	..
Reine	Galilee	Local council	3	71,665	34,748	11,216
Sajur	Galilee	Local council	3	17,809	10,838	5,091
Sakhnin	Galilee	Municipality	2	..	..	..
Segev-Shalom	Negev	Local council	1	29,461	21,107	7,636
Sha'ab	Galilee	Local council	2	28,219	21,095	6,908
Shefar'am	Galilee	Municipality	3	128,439	66,525	14,874
Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	Local council	3	22,055	16,906	5,948
Tamra	Galilee	Local council	3	120,777	73,385	19,293
Tayibe	Triangle	Local council	3		..	..
Tel Sheva	Negev	Local council	1	42,070	31,745	10,759
Tire	Triangle	Local council	4	76,790	34,527	10,512
Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee	Municipality	2	36,352	27,873	5,647
Tur'an	Galilee	Municipality	3	59,265	42,006	14,399
Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	Municipality	2	162,982	111,470	20,707
Yafi'	Galilee	Local council	3	52,492	34,980	11,426
Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	Local council	3	28,343	18,909	5,827
Yirka	Negev	Local council	3	64,531	32,550	10,120
Zarzir	Galilee	Local council	2	22,138	15,652	6,819
Zemer	Triangle	Local council	4	22,837	12,842	5,802

1 Not known cases sighned in the table "..".

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. Data refers to the year 2006.

4 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

5 Total Income from ordinary budget equal to the sum of: government participation, own income and balancing loans. The last incom component does not presented in the table.

6 Total income from extra ordinary budget equal to the sum of: loans, government participation, the owners participation and balancing loans.The last two components are not presented in the table.

7 Data with no statistical significance, due to the table structure.

Income from ordinary budget[2]				Income from extra ordinary budget[2]			
Own income				Total[6]	Government ministries participation	Loans	Percentage of govermnet ministries from the income
Total	Municipal taxes	Water projects	Percentage of own income from the income				
38,084	16,023	8,321	45.4	19,112	4,978	4,800	26.0
17,519	8,012	3,917	42.1	4,859	491	1,933	10.1
3,153	948	874	24.8	679	279		41.1
10,459	4,308	1,202	30.8	6,247	3,445	6	55.1
10,174	909	3,704	27.9	15,028	10,466	3,227	69.6
4,625	520	3,043	16.0	11,842	8,669	2,408	73.2
17,110	7,951	602	33.1	20,684	15,238	3,141	73.7
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,445	3,803	1,026	32.0	2,131	411	77	19.3
4,533	1,980	1,243	29.4	1,766	474	500	26.8
5,559	3,594		38.5	1,862	892	500	47.9
27,828	12,173	5,857	29.1	8,088	2,401	4,200	29.7
13,486	3,479	2,801	26.6	14,747	3,585	3,000	24.3
124,834	62,953	10,076	53.7	75,075	39,845	12,827	53.1
9,849	4,528	1,828	30.4	6,873	1,743	3,989	25.4
21,441	9,079	7,214	42.0	6,243	5,931	62	95.0
51,026	11,341	15,925	33.0	19,101	7,069	1,393	37.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36,917	10,937	1,446	51.5	4,205	2,722	686	64.7
6,645	1,959	975	37.3	7,974	3,296	3,970	41.3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,354	640	2,376	28.4	4,545	2,099	..[7]	46.2
7,124	2,869	1,523	..	10,015	7,415	2,300	..
61,914	26,480	10,358	48.2	23,209	6,194	4,125	26.7
5,149	2,173	938	23.3	6,507	3,123	2,960	48.0
47,392	19,918	10,572	39.2	19,900	15,095	1,900	75.9
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10,325	1,695	3,888	24.5	5,960	1,344	334	22.6
42,263	16,648	8,845	55.0	7,810	7,432	15	95.2
8,479	2,586	594	23.3	4,159	2,314	1,650	55.6
17,259	8,833	1,582	29.1	5,002	65	3,475	1.3
51,512	25,830	7,499	31.6	14,443	7,449	2,063	51.6
17,512	7,084	1,984	33.4	7,545	2,065	675	27.4
9,434	3,681	1,931	33.3	6,334	3,796	39	59.9
31,981	10,882	6,780	49.6	8,837	4,970	955	56.2
6,486	2,760	1,629	29.3	7,423	2,662	3,087	35.9
9,995	5,855	1,300	43.8	7,864	5,013		63.7

Table E4: Arab Local Authorities (in alphabetical order) by Income Data in Budget Performance[1] (in NIS per capita), 2009

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[3]	Total[6]	Government participation	
					Total	General grant
All authorities				**3,824**	**2,455**	**714**
Abu Sinan	Galilee	Local council	3	4,533	2,917	914
Ar'ara[5]	Triangle	Local council	3	2,907	2,040	595
Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev	Local council	1	3,341	2,613	1,120
Arrabe	Galilee	Local council	2	4,121	2,733	815
Baqa-Jatt[5]	Triangle	Municipality	4	4,244	2,376	584
Basma	Triangle	Local council	2	3,085	2,399	799
Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	Local council	3	4,821	3,608	1,120
Beit Jann	Galilee	Local council	3	5,093	3,770	997
Bi'ne	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	Local council	2	4,262	3,175	936
Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	Local council	2	4,649	3,528	725
Dabburye	Galilee	Local council	3	5,599	3,997	894
Daliyat Al-Karmel	Galilee	Local council	4	..	..	..
Deir Al-Asad	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Deir Hanna	Galilee	Local council	2	4,415	2,835	1,102
Eilabun	Galilee	Local council	4	4,336	2,305	1,230
Ein Mahel	Galilee	Local council	2	3,941	2,708	902
Fassuta	Galilee	Local council	5	5,426	3,628	2,085
Fureidis	Galilee	Local council	3	..	..	..
Hura	Negev	Local council	1	3,382	2,599	446
Hurfeish	Galilee	Municipality	4	6,701	4,594	1,036
I'billin	Galilee	Local council	3	3,747	2,190	1,171
Iksal	Galilee	Local council	3	3,319	2,298	772
Ilut	Galilee	Local council	2	5,289	3,656	745
Ir Karmel	Galilee	Local council	3	5,848	3,461	1,464
Isfiya	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Jaljulye	Triangle	Local council	3	3,512	2,567	914
Jish	Galilee	Local council	5	4,645	3,141	1,281
Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	Local council	2	3,966	3,006	562
Judeide-Maker	Galilee	Local council	2	3,816	2,497	684
Julis	Galilee	Local council	4	6,590	4,381	1,106
Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	Local council	2	3,712	2,946	1,444
Kabul	Galilee	Local council	3	3,606	2,336	606
Kafar Bara	Triangle	Local council	3	5,121	3,143	1,350
Kafar Kanna	Galilee	Local council	2	4,105	2,593	839
Kafar Manda	Negev	Local council	2	4,919	3,707	1,041
Kafar Qara	Triangle	Local council	4	3,747	2,175	599
Kafar Qasem	Triangle	Municipality	3	4,462	2,437	819
Kafar Yasif	Galilee	Local council	4	4,789	2,775	1,045

Income from ordinary budget[2]				Income from extra ordinary budget[2]			Authority rank[4]
Own income				Total[7]	Government ministries participation	Loans	
Total	Municipal taxes	Water projects	Percentage of own income from the income				
1,368	**534**	**255**	**35.8**	**735**	**382**	**137**	
1,616	527	331	35.7	916	462	330	22
866	334	95	29.8	376	197	14	58
728	51	316	21.8	1,045	1,020	..[9]	61
1,388	447	358	33.7	384	291	20	33
1,868	910	386	44.0	1,251	892	18	12
686	328	..[8]	22.2	1,051	708	274	62
1,214	498	349	25.2	511	139	331	41
1,323	557	331	26.0	656	314	95	36
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1,087	281	337	25.5	757	417	79	50
1,122	450	61	24.1	1,279	418	34	48
1,602	627	20	28.6	611	348	..[9]	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,580	552	407	35.8	917	364	365	24
2,031	760	339	46.8	415	250	..[9]	6
1,232	436	301	31.3	423	135	155	40
1,798	688	401	33.1	949	475	450	14
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
783	122	312	23.1	1,444	1,318	43	59
2,107	778	343	31.4	1,540	540	673	5
1,557	692	280	41.6	662	246	261	26
1,021	354	165	30.8	479	134	68	53
1,634	427	190	30.9	960	399	145	21
2,387	642	278	40.8	629	206	..[9]	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
945	405	274	26.9	1,038	288	74	57
1,504	663	157	32.4	264	173	..[9]	29
960	256	289	24.2	584	133	242	56
1,319	477	323	34.6	591	243	15	37
2,209	756	471	33.5	48	..[8]		2
767	219	..[8]	20.7	2,004	1,423	582	60
1,271	486	267	35.2	774	595	131	38
1,978	797	354	38.6	1,164	321	647	10
1,512	527	107	36.8	849	350	282	28
1,212	410	249	24.6	1,032	404	268	42
1,572	615	385	42.0	734	168	302	25
2,026	852	443	45.4	1,017	265	255	7
2,014	921	450	42.1	559	56	222	8

Table E4: Arab Local Authorities (in alphabetical order) by Income Data in Budget Performance[1] (in NIS per capita), 2009 (*con.*)

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[3]	Total[6]	Government participation	
					Total	General grant
Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	Local council	3	4,546	3,420	1,917
Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	Local council	3	4,582	3,168	1,451
Kuseife	Negev	Local council	1	2,168	1,562	563
Laqye	Negev	Local council	1	3,010	2,529	729
Ma'ale Iron[5]	Galilee	Local council	2	4,035	2,699	585
Majd Al-Kurum	Galilee	Local council	2	..	..	..
Mashhed	Galilee	Local council	2	3,722	2,532	1,072
Mazra'a	Galilee	Local council	3	4,530	3,197	1,635
Mi'elya	Galilee	Local council	6	5,155	3,170	1,979
Mughar	Galilee	Local council	3	4,809	3,411	690
Nahef	Galilee	Local council	2	4,731	3,471	766
Nazareth	Galilee	Municipality	4	3,218	1,489	369
Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	Local council	4	5,993	4,169	1,582
Qalansawe	Triangle	Municipality	2	2,728	1,582	653
Rahat	Negev	Municipality	1	2,990	2,003	331
Rame	Galilee	Local council	4	..	..	..
Reine	Galilee	Local council	3	4,142	2,009	648
Sajur	Galilee	Local council	3	4,813	2,929	1,376
Sakhnin	Galilee	Municipality	2	..	..	..
Segev-Shalom	Negev	Local council	1	4,036	2,891	1,046
Sha'ab	Galilee	Local council	2	4,783	3,575	1,171
Shefar'am	Galilee	Municipality	3	3,548	1,838	411
Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	Local council	3	4,411	3,381	1,190
Tamra	Galilee	Local council	3	4,208	2,557	672
Tayibe	Triangle	Local council	3	..	..	..
Tel Sheva	Negev	Local council	1	2,768	2,088	708
Tire	Triangle	Local council	4	3,398	1,528	465
Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee	Municipality	2	6,491	4,977	1,008
Tur'an	Galilee	Municipality	3	4,980	3,530	1,210
Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	Municipality	2	3,535	2,418	449
Yafi'	Galilee	Local council	3	3,181	2,120	692
Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	Local council	3	5,061	3,377	1,041
Yirka	Negev	Local council	3	4,360	2,199	684
Zarzir	Galilee	Local council	2	3,459	2,446	1,065
Zemer	Triangle	Local council	4	4,006	2,253	1,018

1 Not known cases marked in the table "..".

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. Data refers to the year 2001.

4 Ranked by ascending order of self income per Person. In the first place founded the authority with the highest income.

5 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

6 Total Income from ordinary budget equal to the sum of: government participation, own income and balancing loans. The last incom component does not presented in the table.

7 Total income from extra ordinary budget equal to the sum of: loans, government participation, the owners participation and balancing loans.The last two components are not presented in the table.

8 Value smaller than half of the measure used in the table.

9 Data with no statistical significance, due to the table structure.

Income from ordinary budget[2]				Income from extra ordinary budget[2]			Authority rank[4]
Own income				Total[7]	Government ministries participation	Loans	
Total	Municipal taxes	Water projects	Percentage of own income from the income				
1,126	339	312	24.8	243	100	..[9]	47
1,413	582	162	30.8	844	466	1	31
606	54	220	27.9	895	623	192	64
482	54	317	16.0	1,234	903	251	65
1,337	621	47	33.1	1,616	1,190	245	34
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,189	536	145	32.0	300	58	11	44
1,333	582	366	29.4	519	139	147	35
1,985	1,284	..[8]	38.5	665	319	179	9
1,398	612	294	29.1	406	121	211	32
1,260	325	262	26.6	1,378	335	280	39
1,729	872	140	53.7	1,040	552	178	17
1,824	839	339	30.4	1,273	323	739	13
1,147	486	386	42.0	334	317	3	45
987	219	308	33.0	369	137	27	55
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2,134	632	84	51.5	243	157	40	4
1,796	529	264	37.3	2,155	891	1,073	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,144	88	325	28.4	623	288	..[9]	46
1,207	486	258	25.2	1,697	1,257	390	43
1,710	731	286	48.2	641	171	114	18
1,030	435	188	23.3	1,301	625	592	52
1,651	694	368	39.2	693	526	66	20
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
679	112	256	24.5	392	88	22	63
1,870	737	391	55.0	346	329	1	11
1,514	462	106	23.3	743	413	295	27
1,450	742	133	29.1	420	5	292	30
1,117	560	163	31.6	313	162	45	49
1,061	429	120	33.4	457	125	41	51
1,685	657	345	33.3	1,131	678	7	19
2,161	735	458	49.6	597	336	65	3
1,013	431	255	29.3	1,160	416	482	54
1,754	1,027	228	43.8	1,380	879	..[9]	16

Table E5: Arab Local Authorities in Israel (in alphabetical order) by Expenditure Data in Budget Performance[1] (in thousands of NIS), 2009

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[2]	Total[4]	Wages and salaries	
					Total	Percentage of expenditures on wages and salaries from expenditures from ordinary budget
All authorities				**3,448,172**	**1,280,077**	**37.1**
Abu Sinan	Galilee	Local council	3	58,031	22,198	38.3
Ar'ara[3]	Triangle	Local council	3	64,357	27,914	43.4
Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev	Local council	1	40,308	13,855	34.4
Arrabe	Galilee	Local council	2	90,183	37,234	41.3
Baqa-Jatt[3]	Triangle	Municipality	4	145535	55644	38
Basma	Triangle	Local council	2	28,688	9,025	31.5
Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	Local council	3	32,762	10,723	32.7
Beit Jann	Galilee	Local council	3	60,673	21,206	35.0
Bi'ne	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	Local council	2	33,207	13,856	41.7
Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	Local council	2	36,055	14,586	40.5
Dabburye	Galilee	Local council	3	50,198	15,751	31.4
Daliyat Al-Karmel	Galilee	Local council	4	..	..	..
Deir Al-Asad	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Deir Hanna	Galilee	Local council	2	39,539	15,302	38.7
Eilabun	Galilee	Local council	4	21,005	7,467	35.5
Ein Mahel	Galilee	Local council	2	42,965	18,984	44.2
Fassuta	Galilee	Local council	5	15,715	6,635	42.2
Fureidis	Galilee	Local council	3	..	..	..
Hura	Negev	Local council	1	57,318	13,864	..
Hurfeish	Galilee	Municipality	4	36,844	13,318	36.1
I'billin	Galilee	Local council	3	43,460	14,809	34.1
Iksal	Galilee	Local council	3	39,322	18,056	45.9
Ilut	Galilee	Local council	2	36,410	9,989	27.4
Ir Karmel	Galilee	Local council	3	10,030	3,320	33.1
Isfiya	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Jaljulye	Triangle	Local council	3	33,775	15,581	46.1
Jish	Galilee	Local council	5	13,077	5,799	44.3
Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	Local council	2	56,921	19,272	33.9
Judeide-Maker	Galilee	Local council	2	70,340	31,883	45.3
Julis	Galilee	Local council	4	51,428	10,053	19.5
Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	Local council	2	16,322	4,629	28.4
Kabul	Galilee	Local council	3	43,733	18,277	41.8
Kafar Bara	Triangle	Local council	3	14,622	5,340	36.5
Kafar Kanna	Galilee	Local council	2	76,342	22,639	29.7
Kafar Manda	Negev	Local council	2	78,580	30,110	38.3

Expenditures from ordinary budget[2]					Expenditures from extra ordinary budget[2]	
Activities		Repayment of loans and financing expenditures	Transfers and non-recurrent expenditure (include deficit coverage)[6]	General expenditures, participation and transfers	Total[5]	Development
Total	Percentage of expenditures on activities from expenditures from ordinary budget					
775,084	**22.5**	**261,437**	**-989**	**880,809**	**607,971**	**452,585**
12,213	21.0	4,275	183	12,989	11,097	6,537
13,990	21.7	3,207	..[6]	19,246	8,372	8,319
9,196	22.8	3,711	173	8,206	12,307	10,996
25,477	28.3	2,834	-94	17,572	6,513	5,447
30410	20.9	10096	-77	42195	33470	18532
10,754	37.5	2,201	-45	6,102	8,478	5,902
11,193	34.2	3,586	-44	2,774	4,433	2,395
12,399	20.4	8,625	-33	9,851	5,742	5,587
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,636	23.0	2,704	-48	7,706	5,418	3,976
4,887	13.6	3,195	-72	12,335	10,014	8,793
4,476	8.9	3,681	-35	13,208	3,601	3,601
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,611	21.8	4,338	-90	10,998	7,025	3,543
7,039	33.5	1,520	-90	4,733	1,768	1,691
8,709	20.3	3,906	-100	11,354	3,642	1,213
4,038	25.7	1,772	-91	3,098	4,535	3,681
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26,981	..	1,427	74	13,293	23,624	23,382
5,234	14.2	3,196	91	8,983	8,160	4,289
6,275	14.4	7,099	-66	10,724	7,262	3,440
9,356	23.8	2,288	-14	7,588	6,569	4,167
4,202	12	6,659	83	11,795	3,009	1,570
2,149	21	602	..	3,774	649	636
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6,207	18.4	1,412	-59	9,718	8,606	8,298
3,960	30.3	323	90	2,748	699	620
18,173	31.9	4,134	-23	14,373	9,055	5,926
15,151	21.5	3,136	-78	19,113	10,418	9,524
6,436	12.5	3,667	..[6]	7,036	461	461
2,927	17.9	2,079	-3	5,941	8,819	6,259
8,079	18.5	3,921	-65	11,757	10,331	8,831
3,987	27.3	1,266	-97	3,998	3,217	1,390
11,960	15.7	6,653	-56	24,286	17,397	10,915
14,932	19.0	3,664	-28	18,347	15,420	10,402

Table E5: Arab Local Authorities in Israel (in alphabetical order) by Expenditure Data in Budget Performance[1] (in thousands of NIS), 2009 (*con.*)

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[2]		Wages and salaries	
				Total[4]	Total	Percentage of expenditures on wages and salaries from expenditures from ordinary budget
Kafar Qara	Triangle	Local council	4	57,119	23,982	42.0
Kafar Qasem	Triangle	Municipality	3	79,497	30,436	38.3
Kafar Yasif	Galilee	Local council	4	41,559	17,461	42.0
Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	Local council	3	14,290	5,658	39.6
Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	Local council	3	33,769	14,265	42.2
Kuseife	Negev	Local council	1	37,931	14,961	39.4
Laqye	Negev	Local council	1	29,853	8,916	29.9
Ma'ale Iron[3]	Galilee	Local council	2	52,114	16,715	32.1
Majd Al-Kurum	Galilee	Local council	2	..	..	..
Mashhed	Galilee	Local council	2	30,124	8,949	29.7
Mazra'a	Galilee	Local council	3	16,008	5,197	32.5
Mi'elya	Galilee	Local council	6	15,754	5,778	36.7
Mughar	Galilee	Local council	3	96,472	40,485	42.0
Nahef	Galilee	Local council	2	50,553	19,648	38.9
Nazareth	Galilee	Municipality	4	232,277	96,875	41.7
Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	Local council	4	35,027	14,825	42.3
Qalansawe	Triangle	Municipality	2	53,015	14,103	26.6
Rahat	Negev	Municipality	1	162,976	60,475	37.1
Rame	Galilee	Local council	4	..	..	..
Reine	Galilee	Local council	3	64,223	20,705	32.2
Sajur	Galilee	Local council	3	20,084	5,695	28.4
Sakhnin	Galilee	Municipality	2	..	..	..
Segev-Shalom	Negev	Local council	1	30,670	13,839	45.1
Sha'ab	Galilee	Local council	2	28,289	9,812	34.7
Shefar'am	Galilee	Municipality	3	126,432	52,730	41.7
Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	Local council	3	24,188	11,145	46.1
Tamra	Galilee	Local council	3	121,459	56,286	46.3
Tayibe	Triangle	Local council	3	..	..	..
Tel Sheva	Negev	Local council	1	43,220	13,099	30.3
Tire	Triangle	Local council	4	75,403	20,328	27.0
Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee	Municipality	2	47,893	11,309	23.6
Tur'an	Galilee	Municipality	3	56,607	15,522	27.4
Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	Municipality	2	162,979	69,415	42.6
Yafi'	Galilee	Local council	3	52,476	24,578	46.8
Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	Local council	3	32,750	13,947	42.6
Yirka	Negev	Local council	3	68,062	16,261	23.9
Zarzir	Galilee	Local council	2	28,366	6,536	23.0
Zemer	Triangle	Local council	4	22,757	7,087	31.1

1 Not known cases sighned in the table "..".

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. Data refers to the year 2006.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

4 Total expenditures from ordinary budget equal to the sum of: expenditures on wages and salaries, activities, Repayment of loans and financing expenditures, transfers and non-recurrent expenditure, General expenditures, participation and transfers.

5 Total expenditures from extra ordinary budget equal to the sum of: expenditures on development, loans transfer and general expenditures. Last two components are not presented in the table.

6 Data with no statistical significant, due to the table structure.

Expenditures from ordinary budget[2]					Expenditures from extra ordinary budget[2]	
Activities		Repayment of loans and financing expenditures	Transfers and non-recurrent expenditure (include deficit coverage)[6]	General expenditures, participation and transfers	Total[5]	Development
Total	Percentage of expenditures on activities from expenditures from ordinary budget					
13,059	22.9	3,760	69	13,090	11,150	6,872
19,376	24.4	7,078	-93	22,519	20,510	15,318
8,609	20.7	5,666	-45	9,747	6,135	3,110
3,790	26.5	938	46	2,579	289	289
8,458	25.0	3,560	..	6,852	4,433	4,224
13,831	36.5	2,368	-7	5,238	16,586	12,438
17,490	58.6	1,095	-32	2,089	9,861	6,364
19,899	38.2	1,486	-26	11,606	18,127	17,566
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3,952	13.1	3,404	-90	6,924	1,929	1,055
4,043	25.3	1,763	-33	4,129	1,863	1,237
3,075	19.5	1,996	73	2,917	1,633	996
17,154	17.8	6,652	155	26,107	7,878	3,282
12,826	25.4	3,014	67	10,102	14,994	11,950
38,206	16.4	18,905	-41	71,643	58,262	45,100
8,269	23.6	3,129	-53	4,806	7,523	4,327
16,951	32.0	5,334	..	16,627	4,959	4,951
42,178	25.9	6,389	61	41,665	11,322	8,088
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7,185	11.2	3,368	-8	27,431	3,292	3,263
5,897	29.4	2,735	-90	4,568	7,793	4,550
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,409	30.7	613	89	6,312	5,045	4,080
6,829	24.1	3,180	-67	6,909	11,783	8,657
32,062	25.4	7,210	..	31,732	22,193	18,659
3,961	16.4	3,276	-85	5,374	6,082	3,051
21,636	17.8	10,293	-13	29,424	20,737	18,741
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13,216	30.6	1,922	26	12,673	5,543	5,061
17,673	23.4	7,107	-23	24,431	7,637	7,443
4,881	10.2	4,022	39	8,346	5,365	3,013
7,459	13.2	5,187	146	10,689	4,916	1,436
43,175	26.5	9,636	-68	40,267	14,132	12,457
6,939	13.2	1,321	-93	19,512	9,735	8,558
3,595	11.0	3,066	-51	10,233	3,960	2,971
20,368	29.9	9,774	-66	15,534	12,684	7,489
4,683	16.5	3,493	-99	13,614	6,258	3,043
6,371	28.0	1,080	-63	6,131	7,684	6,847

Table E6: Arab Local Authorities in Israel (in alphabetical order) by Expenditure Data in Budget Performance[1] (in NIS per capita), 2009

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[2]	Total[4]	Wages and salaries	
					Total	Percentage of expenditures on wages and salaries from expenditures from ordinary budget
All authorities				**3,913**	**1,455**	**37**
Abu Sinan	Galilee	Local council	3	4,680	1,790	38
Ar'ara[3]	Triangle	Local council	3	2,912	1,263	43.4
Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev	Local council	1	3,359	1,155	34.4
Arrabe	Galilee	Local council	2	4,254	1,756	41.3
Baqa-Jatt[3]	Triangle	Municipality	4	4,243	1,622	38
Basma	Triangle	Local council	2	3,678	1,157	31
Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	Local council	3	4,818	1,577	33
Beit Jann	Galilee	Local council	3	5,778	2,020	35
Bi'ne	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	Local council	2	4,369	1,823	42
Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	Local council	2	4,507	1,823	40
Dabburye	Galilee	Local council	3	5,578	1,750	31
Daliyat Al-Karmel	Galilee	Local council	4	..	..	..
Deir Al-Asad	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Deir Hanna	Galilee	Local council	2	4,443	1,719	39
Eilabun	Galilee	Local council	4	4,376	1,556	36
Ein Mahel	Galilee	Local council	2	3,836	1,695	44
Fassuta	Galilee	Local council	5	5,419	2,288	42.2
Fureidis	Galilee	Local council	3	..	..	..
Hura	Negev	Local council	1	3,453	835	..
Hurfeish	Galilee	Municipality	4	6,699	2,421	36
I'billin	Galilee	Local council	3	3,779	1,288	34
Iksal	Galilee	Local council	3	3,250	1,492	46
Ilut	Galilee	Local council	2	5,277	1,448	27
Ir Karmel	Galilee	Local council	3	5,900	1,953	33
Isfiya	Galilee	Local council	..	..	..	..
Jaljulye	Triangle	Local council	3	3,974	1,833	46
Jish	Galilee	Local council	5	4,509	2,000	44
Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	Local council	2	4,590	1,554	34
Judeide-Maker	Galilee	Local council	2	3,865	1,752	45
Julis	Galilee	Local council	4	9,022	1,764	20
Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	Local council	2	3,710	1,052	28
Kabul	Galilee	Local council	3	3,614	1,510	42
Kafar Bara	Triangle	Local council	3	5,042	1,841	37
Kafar Kanna	Galilee	Local council	2	4,061	1,204	30
Kafar Manda	Negev	Local council	2	4,911	1,882	38
Kafar Qara	Triangle	Local council	4	3,733	1,567	42

Expenditures from ordinary budget[2]					Expenditures from extra ordinary budget[2]	
Activities		Repayment of loans and financing expenditures	Transfers and non-recurrent expenditure (include deficit coverage)[7]	General expenditures, participation and transfers	Total[5]	Development
Total	Percentage of expenditures on activities from expenditures from ordinary budget					
881	**22.5**	**298**	**-1.1**	**998**	**688**	**513**
985	21.0	345	14.7	1,048	895	527
633	21.7	145	..[6]	871	379	376
766	22.8	309	14.4	684	1,026	916
1,202	28.3	134	-4.4	829	307	257
887	20.9	294	-2.3	1,230	976	540
1,379	37.5	282	-5.8	782	1,087	757
1,646	34.2	527	-6.4	408	652	352
1,181	20.4	821	-3.1	938	547	532
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,005	23.0	356	-6.3	1,014	713	523
611	13.6	399	-9.0	1,542	1,252	1,099
497	8.9	409	-3.9	1,468	400	400
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
968	21.8	487	-10.1	1,236	789	398
1,466	33.5	317	-18.8	986	368	352
778	20.3	349	-8.9	1,014	325	108
1,392	25.7	611	-31.4	1,068	1,564	1,269
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,625	47.1	86	4.5	801	1,423	1,409
952	14.2	581	16.6	1,633	1,484	780
546	14.4	617	-5.8	933	631	299
773	23.8	189	-1.2	627	543	344
609	11.5	965	12.1	1,709	436	228
1,264	21.4	354	..	2,220	382	374
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
730	18.4	166	-6.9	1,143	1,012	976
1,366	30.3	111	31.0	948	241	214
1,466	31.9	333	-1.9	1,159	730	478
832	21.5	172	-4.3	1,050	572	523
1,129	12.5	643		1,234	81	81
665	17.9	473	-0.7	1,350	2,004	1,423
668	18.5	324	-5.4	972	854	730
1,375	27.3	437	-33.6	1,379	1,109	479
636	15.7	354	-3.0	1,292	925	581
933	19.0	229	-1.7	1,147	964	650
854	22.9	246	4.5	856	729	449

Table E6: Arab Local Authorities in Israel (in alphabetical order) by Expenditure Data in Budget Performance[1] (in NIS per capita), 2009 (*con.*)

Local authority name	Region[2]	Municipal status	Socio-Economic cluster[2]	Total[4]	Wages and salaries	
					Total	Percentage of expenditures on wages and salaries from expenditures from ordinary budget
Kafar Qasem	Triangle	Municipality	3	4,229	1,619	38
Kafar Yasif	Galilee	Local council	4	4,777	2,007	42
Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	Local council	3	5,104	2,021	40
Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	Local council	3	4,563	1,928	42
Kuseife	Negev	Local council	1	2,258	891	39
Laqye	Negev	Local council	1	3,110	929	30
Ma'ale Iron[3]	Galilee	Local council	2	4,071	1,306	32
Majd Al-Kurum	Galilee	Local council	2	..	..	..
Mashhed	Galilee	Local council	2	4,243	1,260	30
Mazra'a	Galilee	Local council	3	4,708	1,529	32
Mi'elya	Galilee	Local council	6	5,626	2,064	37
Mughar	Galilee	Local council	3	4,848	2,034	42
Nahef	Galilee	Local council	2	4,725	1,836	39
Nazareth	Galilee	Municipality	4	3,217	1,342	42
Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	Local council	4	6,486	2,745	42.3
Qalansawe	Triangle	Municipality	2	2,835	754	26.6
Rahat	Negev	Municipality	1	3,152	1,170	37.1
Rame	Galilee	Local council	4	..	..	..
Reine	Galilee	Local council	3	3,712	1,197	32.2
Sajur	Galilee	Local council	3	5,428	1,539	28
Sakhnin	Galilee	Municipality	2	..	..	..
Segev-Shalom	Negev	Local council	1	4,201	1,896	45.1
Sha'ab	Galilee	Local council	2	4,795	1,663	35
Shefar'am	Galilee	Municipality	3	3,493	1,457	41.7
Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	Local council	3	4,838	2,229	46.1
Tamra	Galilee	Local council	3	4,232	1,961	46
Tayibe	Triangle	Local council	3	..	..	..
Tel Sheva	Negev	Local council	1	2,843	862	30.3
Tire	Triangle	Local council	4	3,336	899	27
Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee	Municipality	2	8,552	2,019	24
Tur'an	Galilee	Municipality	3	4,757	1,304	27
Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	Municipality	2	3,535	1,506	43
Yafi'	Galilee	Local council	3	3,180	1,490	47
Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	Local council	3	5,848	2,491	43
Yirka	Negev	Local council	3	4,599	1,099	24
Zarzir	Galilee	Local council	2	4,432	1,021	23
Zemer	Triangle	Local council	4	3,992	1,243	31

1 Not known cases sighned in the table "..".

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter. Data refers to the year 2006.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

4 Total expenditures from ordinary budget equal to the sum of: expenditures on wages and salaries, activities, Repayment of loans and financing expenditures, transfers and non-recurrent expenditure, General expenditures, participation and transfers.

5 Total expenditures from extra ordinary budget equal to the sum of: expenditures on development, loans transfer and general expenditures. Last two components are not presented in the table.

6 Data with no statistical significant, due to the table structure.

Expenditures from ordinary budget[2]					Expenditures from extra ordinary budget[2]	
Activities		Repayment of loans and financing expenditures	Transfers and non-recurrent expenditure (include deficit coverage)[7]	General expenditures, participation and transfers	Total[5]	Development
Total	Percentage of expenditures on activities from expenditures from ordinary budget					
1,031	24.4	376	-5.0	1,198	1,091	815
990	20.7	651	-5.1	1,120	705	357
1,354	26.5	335	16.4	921	103	103
1,143	25.0	481	..	926	599	571
823	36.5	141	-0.4	312	987	740
1,822	58.6	114	-3.3	218	1,027	663
1,555	38.2	116	-2.1	907	1,416	1,372
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
557	13.1	479	-12.6	975	272	149
1,189	25.3	519	-9.6	1,214	548	364
1,098	19.5	713	26.0	1,042	583	356
862	17.8	334	7.8	1,312	396	165
1,199	25.4	282	6.2	944	1,401	1,117
529	16.4	262	-0.6	992	807	625
1,531	23.6	579	-9.7	890	1,393	801
906	32.0	285	..	889	265	265
816	25.9	124	1.2	806	219	156
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
415	11.2	195	-0.5	1,586	190	189
1,594	29.4	739	-24.4	1,235	2,106	1,230
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1,289	30.7	84	12.2	865	691	559
1,157	24.1	539	-11.3	1,171	1,997	1,467
886	25.4	199	..	877	613	515
792	16.4	655	-17.0	1,075	1,216	610
754	17.8	359	-0.4	1,025	723	653
..	..	..	..	..	..	..
869	30.6	126	1.7	834	365	333
782	23.4	314	-1.0	1,081	338	329
872	10.2	718	7.0	1,490	958	538
627	13.2	436	12.2	898	413	121
937	26	209	-1.5	873	307	270
421	13.2	80	-5.6	1,183	590	519
642	11.0	548	-9.2	1,827	707	531
1,376	29.9	660	-4.5	1,050	857	506
732	17	546	-15.5	2,127	978	475
1,118	28.0	189	-11.1	1,076	1,348	1,201

Chapter 6: Geographical, demographic, and socioeconomic profiles of the Arab localities in Israel

Source of data

All the tables of data in this chapter are based on the *2008 Census Data* of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS).[1] The census data provide an image of the population at a particular point in time, which is the determining date. In the 2008 census the determining date is December 27, 2008.

Definitions

1. Arab locality: A place populated permanently by Arab citizens and which meets the following requirements: At least forty inhabitants reside there permanently; it has its own administration; it is not within the municipal boundaries of another locality; it is recognized by the state authorities. The Arab localities in the Golan Heights are not included in this analysis.

2. Residential regions of the population in Arab localities: The places of residence of the Arab population were divided into three geographical regions: Galilee, the Triangle, and the Negev. The categorization was based on three variables: locality name, district, and subdistrict. The Galilee region includes the Arab localities in the northern district and the Haifa subdistrict; the Triangle region includes the Arab localities in the Hadera subdistrict and the Tel Aviv, central, and Jerusalem districts; the Negev region includes the Arab localities in the southern district.

3. Median age: The age with regard to which half the adult population is older and half the adult population is younger.

1. For details regarding the census data see the 2008 census data on the CBS website, www.cbs.gov.il.

4. Relation of dependence: The relation between people in the 20–64 year age group and the 0–19 and the over-65 year age groups.

5. Median marital age: The age with regard to which half the non-single population aged 15 years or older is older and half the population is younger.

6. Average number of children per woman: The average number of children born alive to a woman aged 15 years or older, even if the infant died later.

7. Number of years of schooling: The total number of years that a person studied in Israel or abroad, calculated in whole years. The calculation does not include school years that the person did not complete, repeated schools years, or school years in frameworks that are not considered schools.

8. Did not study at all: Persons aged 15 years or older who have 0 years of schooling.

9. Participate in the annual civilian labor force: Persons aged 15 years or older who participate in the weekly civilian labor force who were either employed or unemployed during the week of the determining date (December 27, 2008) and persons aged 15 years or older who do not participate in the civilian labor force but who worked during 2008.

10. Salaried person: A person who works for someone else in exchange for a daily, monthly, or contractual wage or any other remuneration.

11. Self-employed person: A person who works in his or her own business or farm, whether or not that person employs salaried help.

12. Household: A person or group living together under single roof and operating a shared budget for food expenses.

13. Average number of persons in a household: The ratio between the number of persons and the number of households in the locality.

14. Average housing density per household: The average of the ratios between the number of persons per household in the locality and the number of rooms in the dwellings.

Table F1: Arab Localities Numbering 500 Residents and Less by Selected Geographical and Demographical Characteristics, End 2008

Characteristic	Locality name (Alphabetical order)						
	Al-Aryan	Al-Azy	Demeide	Ein Hod	Khawaled	Ras Al-Ein	Sawa'id (Hamriyye)
Locality code	1316	1339	1317	1320	1321	1334	942
Region of Residence[1]	Triangle	Galilee	Galilee	Galilee	Galilee	Galilee	Galilee
Municipal status	Regional council	Regional council	Regional council	Regional council	Regional council	Regional council	Regional council
Population (hundreds)	1.8	1.4	3.7	1.1	3.5	2.9	1.3
Percentage of persons aged 0-17	45.4	44.1	37.5	43.0	40.5	44.3	43.5
Percentage of persons aged 18-64	49.8	50.5	58.3	52.6	54.9	53.5	47.5
Percentage of persons aged 65+	4.7	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	2.2	9.0
Percentage of males aged 0-17	43.3	36.5	40.8	42.9	42.2	41.6	45.3
Percentage of males aged 18-64	52.4	59.9	55.0	53.6	52.3	56.9	47.9
Percentage of males aged 65+	4.3	3.6	4.2	3.6	5.5	1.5	6.8
Percentage of females aged 0-17	48.1	49.8	34.0	43.1	38.9	46.9	41.9
Percentage of females aged 18-64	46.7	43.3	61.9	51.7	57.4	50.2	47.2
Percentage of females aged 65+	5.2	6.8	4.1	5.2	3.7	2.9	10.9
Dependency ratio per 1,000[1]	1187.9	1044.9	837.2	1111.1	929.3	1065.0	1128.4
Median age[1]	20	23	25	20	25	20	27
Percentage of non-married males at age 15+	41.3	33.9	41.3	44.7	41.5	39.5	50.4
Percentage of non-married females at age 15+	39.6	50.8	39.4	48.7	44.4	43.2	63.7

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Table F2: Arab Localities Numbering 501-1,999 Residents by Selected Geographical and Demographical Characteristics, End 2008

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[1]	Municipal status	Population (thousands)	Sex ratio	Total	
						0-17	18-64
						Percentages	
1335	Arab Al Naim	Galilee	Regional council	0.6	1,000	57.0	41.6
1246	Aramsha	Galilee	Regional council	1.3	1,000	36.2	58.0
475	Dahi	Galilee	Regional council	0.6	1,000	42.3	52.8
546	Ein Al-Asad	Galilee	Regional council	0.8	1,000	38.2	56.2
4502	Ein Qiniyye	Galilee	Regional council	1.7	1,125	36.8	58.8
514	Ein Rafa	Triangle	Regional council	0.9	1,250	46.9	48.2
993	Hamam	Galilee	Regional council	1.2	1,000	43.8	52.7
1332	Hussniyya	Galilee	Regional council	0.5	1,000	43.5	53.9
1331	Kamane	Galilee	Regional council	1.2	1,000	44.5	52.5
994	Manshiyyet Zabda	Galilee	Regional council	1.0	1,000	43.6	53.2
649	Meiser	Triangle	Regional council	1.7	1,125	42.8	53.8
524	Na'ura	Galilee	Regional council	1.8	1,000	44.6	52.8
523	Nein	Galilee	Regional council	1.6	1,000	43.4	51.8
990	Ras Ali	Galilee	Regional council	0.5	1,000	52.3	45.7
997	Rumat Heib	Galilee	Regional council	1.6	1,000	43.5	53.1
539	Rummane	Galilee	Regional council	1.0	1,250	51.3	46.9
636	Sandala	Triangle	Regional council	1.4	1,000	41.3	53.1
547	Tamra (Yizre'el)	Galilee	Regional council	1.3	1,000	50.6	46.3
497	Tayibe(Baemeq)	Galilee	Regional council	1.5	1,000	47.5	49.4
2024	Umm Al-Qutuf	Triangle	Regional council	0.9	1,250	44.5	52.8

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Age							Dependency ratio per 1,000[1]	Median age[1]	Percentage of non-married males at age 15+	Percentage of non-married females at age 15+
	Males			Females						
65+	0-17	18-64	65+	0-17	18-64	65+				
(from the total population)										
1.4	60.1	38.7	1.2	53.5	44.8	1.6	1,697	15	35.8	37.4
5.8	38.2	56.6	5.1	34.1	59.4	6.5	867	24	49.0	49.1
4.9	45.3	50.2	4.5	39.1	55.5	5.4	1,035	24	42.7	48.0
5.6	40.2	54.4	5.4	36.2	58.1	5.8	921	24	39.6	42.2
4.4	38.5	57.6	3.9	34.9	60.2	4.9	793	25	41.9	38.2
4.9	46.8	47.6	5.6	47.0	48.8	4.2	1,205	20	43.0	32.9
3.4	45.2	52.0	2.8	42.5	53.4	4.1	1,057	21	44.1	45.3
2.5	42.7	54.7	2.6	44.3	53.3	2.5	1,007	21	41.4	45.5
3.0	43.8	53.4	2.8	45.2	51.6	3.2	1,066	20	39.3	36.1
3.2	42.9	53.8	3.3	44.3	52.7	3.0	1,113	20	45.6	45.1
3.4	41.7	54.7	3.6	43.9	52.8	3.2	968	22	39.8	33.2
2.7	44.8	53.2	2.0	44.3	52.3	3.3	1,027	20	38.5	34.6
4.7	43.9	51.9	4.2	43.0	51.8	5.2	1,055	22	44.1	43.9
2.0	54.7	43.3	2.0	49.7	48.2	2.1	1,373	17	34.9	38.1
3.4	43.1	53.7	3.2	43.8	52.6	3.6	1,096	20	47.2	47.8
1.9	51.8	47.0	1.2	50.6	46.8	2.6	1,342	17	42.6	33.3
5.6	43.3	51.7	5.0	39.2	54.5	6.3	1,038	23	36.0	37.6
3.1	51.2	45.5	3.3	49.9	47.1	3.0	1,357	17	40.0	43.3
3.1	45.3	51.4	3.3	49.7	47.5	2.8	1,214	19	45.8	42.9
2.7	43.8	53.9	2.3	45.4	51.6	3.0	1,017	21	42.9	34.3

Table F3: Arab Localities Numbering 2,000-9,999 Residents by Selected Geographical and Demographical Characteristics, End 2008

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[1]	Municipal status	Area[2] (sq. km.)	Population (thousands)	Sex ratio	Density[2] (per sq. km.)
472	Abu Ghosh	Triangle	Local council		5.8	1,000	3,095
1326	Basma	Triangle	Local council	4.1	7.6	1,054	1,863
944	Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	Local council	3.5	6.7	971	1,881
998	Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	Local council	4.6	7.4	1,027	1,604
482	Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	Local council	7.1	7.8	1,053	1,107
489	Dabburye	Galilee	Local council	5.5	8.9	1,047	1,606
492	Deir Hanna	Galilee	Local council	9.1	8.7	1,023	959
530	Eilabun	Galilee	Local council	4.8	4.8	1,043	986
521	Ein Naqquba	Triangle	Regional council		2.2	1,100	
535	Fassuta	Galilee	Local council	11.3	2.9	1,071	254
496	Hurfeish	Galilee	Municipality	4.2	5.4	1,000	1,277
652	Ibtin	Galilee	Regional council		2.4	1,000	
511	Ilut	Galilee	Local council	3.1	6.7	1,030	2,193
627	Jaljulye	Triangle	Local council	2.1	8.4	1,049	3,972
487	Jish	Galilee	Local council	6.9	2.9	1,000	415
485	Julis	Galilee	Local council	4.0	5.6	1,037	1,393
978	Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	Local council	1.7	4.3	1,048	2,569
633	Kafar Bara	Triangle	Local council	2.0	2.8	1,000	1,383
512	Kafar Misr	Galilee	Regional council		2.4	1,091	
507	Kafar Yasif	Galilee	Local council	2.7	8.6	1,000	3,252
505	Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	Local council	2.6	2.7	1,077	1,063
1296	Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	Local council	14.2	7.2	1,000	509
1060	Laqye	Negev	Local council	5.7	9.2	979	1,612
520	Mashhed	Galilee	Local council	7.3	6.9	1,029	944
517	Mazra'a	Galilee	Local council	0.5	3.4	1,125	7,086
518	Mi'elya	Galilee	Local council	1.5	2.8	1,000	1,914
635	Muqeible	Galilee	Regional council		3.1	1,000	
536	Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	Local council	4.7	5.4	1,000	1,152
543	Rame	Galilee	Local council	6.3	7.2	1,000	1,141
525	Sajur	Galilee	Local council	3.3	3.7	1,056	1,116
1286	Segev-Shalom	Negev	Local council	6.0	7.0	972	1,174
538	Sha'ab	Galilee	Local council	5.4	5.8	1,000	1,069
658	Sheikh Dannun	Galilee	Regional council		2.4	1,000	
913	Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	Local council	2.9	4.9	1,000	1,679
526	Sulam	Galilee	Regional council		2.1	1,000	
962	Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee	Municipality	3.6	5.6	964	1,563
528	Uzeir	Galilee	Regional council		2.6	1,000	
1295	Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	Local council	13.4	5.6	1,000	416
975	Zarzir	Galilee	Local council	4.1	6.2	1,032	1,518
1290	Zemer	Triangle	Local council	8.4	5.6	1,000	669

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 The area and density of localities with "regional municipal" are missed and does not presented here.

Age									Dependency ratio per 1,000[1]	Median age[1]	Percentage of non-married males at age 15+	Percentage of non-married females at age 15+
Total			Males			Females						
0-17	18-64	65+	0-17	18-64	65+	0-17	18-64	65+				
Percentages (from the total population)												
39.9	55.9	4.2	40.0	55.9	4.0	39.7	55.9	4.4	920	23	39.7	39.9
49.4	47.7	2.9	49.5	47.8	2.7	49.3	47.7	3.0	1,301	18	41.2	37.3
44.3	51.6	4.1	44.3	51.8	3.9	44.4	51.3	4.4	1,088	21	41.6	43.9
44.0	52.7	3.3	44.5	52.4	3.1	43.4	53.1	3.5	1,059	20	42.3	40.8
46.2	51.5	2.3	46.8	51.2	2.0	45.5	51.8	2.7	1,128	19	42.0	39.0
42.0	52.8	5.2	43.2	52.2	4.6	40.7	53.3	5.9	1,033	23	38.7	38.5
41.3	54.4	4.3	41.6	54.2	4.3	41.0	54.6	4.4	993	22	37.1	35.8
34.0	60.0	6.0	34.3	59.9	5.8	33.8	60.0	6.3	781	27	38.8	35.8
53.9	44.3	1.8	54.3	43.8	1.9	53.6	44.8	1.6	1,497	16	40.6	29.5
31.8	59.1	9.1	32.3	59.3	8.5	31.3	58.9	9.8	795	29	40.0	39.3
39.7	55.6	4.7	39.6	56.0	4.5	39.8	55.2	4.9	931	23	35.3	33.0
44.9	51.3	3.8	45.7	50.8	3.4	44.1	51.7	4.2	1,141	20	43.7	43.4
44.7	52.3	3.0	45.1	52.0	2.8	44.3	52.6	3.2	1,070	20	39.8	38.9
48.0	48.8	3.2	49.3	47.5	3.1	46.6	50.1	3.4	1,231	19	41.3	38.2
33.7	56.2	10.1	35.2	56.4	8.4	32.3	55.9	11.7	881	30	37.5	41.7
38.3	56.7	5.0	39.2	56.3	4.5	37.4	57.0	5.6	915	24	39.3	38.3
44.4	52.1	3.6	45.3	51.5	3.3	43.5	52.6	3.9	1,105	20	44.5	42.8
50.7	46.6	2.7	50.8	46.9	2.3	50.7	46.2	3.0	1,341	17	40.5	36.3
44.6	52.4	3.0	46.5	51.0	2.5	42.6	53.8	3.6	1,062	20	41.0	38.8
35.1	58.9	6.0	36.7	58.1	5.3	33.5	59.8	6.7	819	27	40.1	40.7
38.1	56.7	5.2	38.7	56.8	4.6	37.5	56.6	5.9	878	24	43.0	40.4
47.3	49.1	3.6	46.7	49.9	3.4	47.9	48.3	3.8	1,229	19	36.6	37.0
60.0	38.3	1.6	61.0	37.2	1.8	59.1	39.5	1.4	1,933	13	44.8	49.1
45.1	51.5	3.4	45.6	51.9	2.5	44.5	51.2	4.3	1,110	20	44.8	43.6
35.2	58.7	6.1	35.3	59.4	5.2	35.1	57.9	7.0	836	25	44.2	41.3
30.6	57.0	12.4	32.9	55.0	12.1	28.2	59.0	12.8	868	32	36.3	38.1
48.3	49.2	2.5	49.5	48.6	1.9	47.0	49.8	3.2	1,202	18	40.6	39.5
33.1	59.2	7.6	33.9	59.5	6.6	32.3	59.0	8.7	786	28	33.8	33.9
34.7	57.2	8.1	34.9	57.1	7.9	34.5	57.3	8.2	879	27	42.3	43.5
41.4	55.4	3.2	43.3	53.7	3.0	39.4	57.1	3.5	961	22	38.2	39.8
57.4	40.9	1.6	59.6	39.2	1.3	55.3	42.7	2.0	1,703	14	43.5	48.8
42.6	53.9	3.5	43.8	52.8	3.4	41.4	55.0	3.6	1,029	21	41.0	40.8
44.9	51.1	4.0	44.9	51.7	3.4	44.9	50.5	4.6	1,131	20	38.9	39.6
44.4	51.7	3.9	45.5	50.7	3.8	43.3	52.7	4.0	1,073	21	36.7	37.6
39.3	57.2	3.5	41.3	55.3	3.5	37.3	59.1	3.5	902	23	47.2	46.4
43.4	53.9	2.7	43.8	53.8	2.4	43.0	53.9	3.0	1,010	21	47.7	47.9
51.4	46.3	2.2	51.2	46.4	2.4	51.7	46.3	2.0	1,357	17	37.2	36.8
40.9	55.5	3.6	41.0	56.0	3.0	40.8	55.1	4.1	937	22	37.4	36.5
44.7	52.2	3.1	44.7	52.3	2.9	44.7	52.1	3.2	1,083	20	42.8	40.3
41.5	54.4	4.2	41.4	54.9	3.7	41.5	53.8	4.7	984	22	42.0	39.3

Table F4: Arab Localities Numbering 10,000 Residents or More by Selected Geographical and Demographical Characteristics, End 2008

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[1]	Municipal status	Area[2] (sq. km.)	Population (thousands)	Sex Ratio	Density[2] (per sq. km.)
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	Local council	6.7	12.2	1,033	1,818
637	Ar'ara[3]	Triangle	Local council	9.2	21.7	1,009	2,358
1192	Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev	Local council	14.1	11.5	966	820
531	Arrabe	Galilee	Local council	8.1	20.6	1,010	2,557
6000	Baqa-Jatt[3]	Triangle	Municipality	16.1	33.6	1,024	2,093
480	Beit Jann	Galilee	Local council	5.1	10.4	1,000	2,037
532	Ein Mahel	Galilee	Local council	5.3	10.9	1,037	2,075
537	Fureidis	Galilee	Local council	2.7	10.8	1,038	3,936
1303	Hura	Negev	Local council	8.7	16.0	1,013	1,832
529	I'billin	Galilee	Local council	12.1	11.3	982	932
478	Iksal	Galilee	Local council	9.0	11.9	1,088	1,326
494	Ir Karmel	Galilee	Local council	16.2	25.6	1,040	1,583
541	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	Local council	1.6	12.1	984	7,519
1292	Judeide-Maker	Galilee	Local council	9.0	18.0	1,000	2,005
504	Kabul	Galilee	Local council	7.2	11.9	1,017	1,667
509	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	Local council	10.2	18.3	1,033	1,797
510	Kafar Manda	Negev	Local council	11.1	15.7	1,093	1,425
654	Kafar Qara	Triangle	Local council	7.8	15.0	1,027	1,916
634	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	Municipality	8.8	18.4	1,044	2,097
1059	Kuseife	Negev	Local council	13.7	16.2	976	1,180
1327	Ma'ale Iron[3]	Galilee	Local council	6.3	12.6	1,000	2,014
481	Mughar	Galilee	Local council	20.7	19.6	1,063	946
522	Nahef	Galilee	Local council	6.1	10.5	1,019	1,723
7300	Nazareth	Galilee	Municipality	14.1	71.7	1,006	5,079
638	Qalansawe	Triangle	Municipality	8.5	18.2	1,034	2,141
1161	Rahat	Negev	Municipality	19.6	50.0	1,008	2,550
542	Reine	Galilee	Local council	10.9	17.1	1,036	1,570
7500	Sakhnin	Galilee	Municipality	9.8	25.1	1,074	2,549
516	Shaghor[3]	Galilee	Municipality	17.7	30.2	1,013	1,704
8800	Shefar'am	Galilee	Municipality	19.7	35.7	1,017	1,812
8900	Tamra	Galilee	Local council	29.3	28.1	1,036	958
2730	Tayibe	Triangle	Local council	18.6	35.7	1,017	1,917
1054	Tel Sheva	Negev	Local council	9.3	14.6	986	1,575
2720	Tire	Triangle	Local council	11.9	22.2	1,000	1,865
498	Tur'an	Galilee	Municipality	12.1	11.7	1,034	972
2710	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	Municipality	26.2	45.0	1,036	1,717
499	Yafi'	Galilee	Local council	4.1	16.2	1,013	3,956
502	Yirka	Negev	Local council	15.5	14.5	1,042	935
	Living outside localities in southern district	Negev	No status		41.8	962.44	

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 The area and density of localities with "no municibality status" are missed and doesn't presented here.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

Age														
0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74
Percentages														
10.4	11.9	10.6	10.1	8.8	8.1	8.0	6.8	5.9	5.2	4.2	3.0	2.5	1.6	1.2
13.2	14.2	12.2	10.4	7.6	7.3	7.6	6.7	5.8	4.3	3.2	2.4	1.6	1.3	0.9
12.5	13.4	11.6	9.3	6.3	6.6	7.6	7.6	6.8	5.3	3.5	2.8	2.4	1.8	1.0
9.4	9.4	9.4	9.2	8.0	7.9	8.8	7.7	6.9	6.2	5.0	4.0	2.7	1.8	1.5
11.8	13.2	11.8	9.8	8.0	7.3	7.1	7.0	6.1	5.3	3.9	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.1
10.0	10.4	10.8	11.1	9.0	7.9	8.0	6.7	6.2	5.4	4.1	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.6
12.0	12.0	11.1	10.2	7.9	8.0	8.3	7.9	6.5	4.6	3.3	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.0
20.3	18.9	14.6	11.0	7.3	6.5	6.1	5.2	2.7	2.1	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	0.3
19.0	18.6	14.5	10.8	8.2	6.6	5.5	4.8	3.4	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.5
11.1	11.8	11.1	9.9	7.9	7.2	8.2	7.3	6.7	5.4	4.0	3.0	2.4	1.8	1.0
13.1	13.3	12.2	10.3	7.8	7.0	8.1	6.7	5.9	4.8	3.4	2.8	1.7	1.4	0.7
11.2	14.7	11.6	10.8	7.7	6.3	7.6	7.4	6.4	5.2	3.7	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.0
14.7	15.1	12.1	10.9	9.0	8.5	7.6	6.3	4.8	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.1	0.6	0.6
10.3	12.7	12.7	9.2	7.8	7.1	7.3	8.1	7.5	5.4	3.7	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.3
11.0	12.2	11.3	10.6	8.9	8.0	7.6	6.8	6.0	5.1	3.3	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.1
18.7	18.0	14.9	11.2	7.7	6.7	6.2	4.9	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.3
12.6	14.1	12.3	10.7	8.0	6.5	7.4	6.7	5.6	4.8	3.6	2.6	1.9	1.2	0.9
12.8	14.3	12.6	11.1	7.6	7.0	7.3	6.7	6.1	4.5	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.9
12.9	15.1	13.4	12.0	8.8	7.2	7.0	5.9	5.2	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.8
12.2	13.0	11.6	10.5	7.4	6.9	8.1	7.6	6.5	5.2	3.3	2.4	1.9	1.5	0.9
10.1	11.2	12.0	11.3	9.4	8.4	7.3	6.7	6.3	5.1	3.7	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.1
11.3	11.7	11.7	10.7	7.8	7.5	6.8	7.3	6.4	5.8	4.2	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.1
11.8	13.9	13.0	9.8	7.2	7.2	8.1	7.1	6.3	4.7	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.3	0.8
13.7	14.5	11.7	11.1	8.4	7.8	7.6	6.4	5.5	4.0	2.9	2.0	1.5	1.3	0.9
12.4	12.9	10.7	9.9	8.6	7.3	7.9	6.7	6.1	5.6	3.8	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.2
13.2	14.4	12.6	10.4	7.9	7.1	7.0	6.6	5.7	4.8	3.5	2.2	1.7	1.2	0.8
17.7	17.7	14.8	11.4	8.0	6.7	6.4	5.4	3.6	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.5
10.1	11.4	11.0	9.7	7.6	6.9	7.5	6.7	6.6	5.7	4.5	3.3	2.8	2.2	1.8
9.7	12.3	12.5	11.6	8.0	6.7	7.4	7.2	6.4	5.7	4.4	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1
12.8	13.7	12.1	10.2	7.7	7.4	7.8	6.9	5.8	4.8	3.3	2.2	1.9	1.3	1.1
10.3	11.6	11.6	10.5	7.8	6.8	7.2	7.2	6.3	5.7	4.4	3.0	2.7	1.7	1.4
12.6	13.0	12.0	10.9	7.5	7.3	7.5	6.6	6.0	4.8	3.5	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.0
10.8	12.1	11.3	9.7	7.0	7.1	7.6	7.6	6.9	5.7	4.1	2.9	2.2	1.9	1.4
12.8	12.9	11.8	9.4	7.4	6.5	7.4	7.2	6.5	5.5	3.7	2.7	2.3	1.7	1.1
20.2	19.9	15.1	10.1	7.8	6.8	5.4	4.2	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.4
13.2	14.0	12.5	10.2	7.2	7.0	7.8	7.1	6.1	4.4	3.2	2.2	1.8	1.3	0.9
12.0	12.9	11.5	10.0	7.6	7.0	7.9	6.8	6.7	5.3	3.9	2.8	1.8	1.5	1.0
11.0	12.4	11.9	10.3	8.1	7.2	7.5	7.3	6.5	5.1	3.9	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.2
19.6	19.5	14.2	11.1	7.4	6.4	5.6	4.5	3.3	2.5	1.9	1.2	1	0.7	0.4

Table F4: Arab Localities Numbering 10,000 Residents or More by Selected Geographical and Demographical Characteristics, End 2008 (*con.*)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[1]	Municipal status	Pecent of aged 75-79	Pecent of aged 80-84	Pecent of aged 85+	Depen-dency ratio per 1,000[1]	Median age[1]
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	Local council	0.9	0.5	0.3	909	24
637	Ar'ara[2]	Triangle	Local council	0.5	0.3	0.4	1,046	22
1192	Arʿara-BaNegev	Negev	Local council	0.9	0.4	0.3	1,986	13
531	Arrabe	Galilee	Local council	0.9	0.6	0.4	1,141	20
6000	Baqa-Jatt[2]	Triangle	Municipality	0.7	0.3	0.2	1,021	22
480	Beit Jann	Galilee	Local council	1.1	0.7	0.7	931	24
532	Ein Mahel	Galilee	Local council	0.5	0.3	0.4	1,057	20
537	Fureidis	Galilee	Local council	0.3	0.2	0.2	981	22
1303	Hura	Negev	Local council	0.4	0.2	0.3	2,006	13
529	I'billin	Galilee	Local council	0.5	0.4	0.3	921	23
478	Iksal	Galilee	Local council	0.4	0.2	0.3	1,079	20
494	Ir Karmel	Galilee	Local council	0.3	0.3	0.4	748	27
541	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	Local council	0.2	0.2	0.2	1,198	18
1292	Judeide-Maker	Galilee	Local council	0.7	0.3	0.1	956	23
504	Kabul	Galilee	Local council	0.7	0.6	0.6	1,026	21
509	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	Local council	0.3	0.2	0.1	1,122	20
510	Kafar Manda	Negev	Local council	0.5	0.3	0.3	1,283	18
654	Kafar Qara	Triangle	Local council	0.5	0.3	0.2	970	22
634	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	Municipality	0.4	0.2	0.3	1,161	19
1059	Kuseife	Negev	Local council	0.6	0.2	0.3	1,821	14
1327	Ma'ale Iron[2]	Galilee	Local council	0.5	0.4	0.3	1,073	20
481	Mughar	Galilee	Local council	0.7	0.3	0.1	947	22
522	Nahef	Galilee	Local council	0.6	0.2	0.2	1,170	19
7300	Nazareth	Galilee	Municipality	0.4	0.2	0.3	932	25
638	Qalansawe	Triangle	Municipality	0.5	0.2	0.1	1,151	19
1161	Rahat	Negev	Municipality	0.5	0.3	0.1	1,737	14
542	Reine	Galilee	Local council	0.3	0.1	0.1	984	22
7500	Sakhnin	Galilee	Municipality	1.1	0.5	0.4	968	22
516	Shaghor	Galilee	Municipality	0.5	0.3	0.2	1,098	20
8800	Shefar'am	Galilee	Municipality	0.6	0.4	0.3	955	24
8900	Tamra	Galilee	Local council	1.0	0.5	0.3	1,005	22
2730	Tayibe	Triangle	Local council	0.6	0.4	0.4	1,033	22
1054	Tel Sheva	Negev	Local council	0.8	0.5	0.4	1,946	13
2720	Tire	Triangle	Local council	0.8	0.4	0.1	963	23
498	Tur'an	Galilee	Municipality	0.3	0.1	0.1	1,094	20
2710	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	Municipality	0.6	0.3	0.2	1,137	20
499	Yafi'	Galilee	Local council	0.6	0.3	0.2	977	22
502	Yirka	Negev	Local council	0.6	0.3	0.2	993	22
	Living outside localities in southern district	Negev	No status	0.3	0.1	0.1	1,880	14

1 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

2 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in dempgraphy chapter).

3 Some data are not shown due to lack of cases.

Never maried males[3] at age:						Widowed males aged 55-64	Widowed males aged 65+	Never maried females at age:						Widowed females aged 55-64	Widowed females aged 65+
15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+			15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+		
Percentages (from the total of the same group)															
95.7	39.6	4.1	2.2	0.3	5.3	1.9	8.2	76.3	20.3	13.7	8.5	6.3	4.9	17.7	46.2
97.7	45.9	8.1	2.7	1.8	0.3	1.8	4.5	84.1	20.2	15.5	17.3	13.9	6.5	15.7	42.0
90.1	18.6	11.0	3.6	10.3	1.3	1.2	3.6	75.5	29.9	25.9	20.6	14.0	7.4	21.6	37.8
96.7	32.3	3.6	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.2	6.9	75.2	14.6	13.7	11.2	7.3	4.0	14.5	46.3
97.3	41.1	4.5	1.5	0.4	0.9	1.2	8.9	76.2	11.9	9.4	8.8	6.3	4.6	14.9	49.8
92.1	31.2	4.7	1.5	1.9	0.4	1.3	5.9	74.0	22.3	14.9	13.5	9.0	6.0	7.5	45.3
97.7	35.9	2.2	1.0	0.4		0.4	5.5	83.6	17.7	12.4	7.9	6.3	1.6	13.4	48.3
96.0	33.4	4.8	2.3	0.3		1.1	6.4	72.3	18.7	13.1	11.3	5.9	2.2	13.5	39.2
85.1	15.3	5.8	1.6			1.0	3.9	69.9	19.3	18.5	17.7	8.0	6.5	19.0	37.0
97.1	37.4	6.1	3.4	1.3	1.6	0.7	10.0	79.3	19.8	16.0	15.5	9.6	9.5	13.9	52.8
95.5	28.1	2.2	0.8		0.6	0.9	8.6	72.4	11.8	9.0	11.6	8.7	6.1	15.8	46.9
98.4	41.9	8.0	3.6	1.2	1.1	0.6	7.9	82.1	17.7	9.5	7.7	8.0	4.0	15.7	42.7
93.1	33.3	4.7	2.8	0.6	0.8	5.1	14.0	81.9	25.9	11.8	9.4	5.8	2.7	23.1	52.7
96.9	40.5	5.6	2.0	2.9	2.7	0.8	8.7	81.9	16.8	12.5	8.8	6.6	1.8	18.9	55.1
97.0	27.6	1.7	1.5		2.3	1.0	5.3	70.7	12.1	13.7	10.1	6.6	1.6	22.2	53.4
96.7	28.7	3.3	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.7	7.4	77.5	12.3	9.6	7.0	5.9	4.7	13.5	48.9
94.5	23.9	2.4	0.2	0.8		0.4	5.3	69.4	9.6	7.7	4.1	5.2	1.6	12.5	42.1
99.1	44.4	6.0	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.9	6.7	87.2	20.1	8.6	8.4	10.4	4.4	14.0	44.1
96.2	31.0	4.1	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	8.7	73.5	10.7	9.4	7.7	7.0	3.7	16.5	47.4
90.7	19.6	6.5	3.8	3.7	1.8	0.7	5.3	77.4	26.0	21.5	10.0	7.7	9.3	18.1	41.1
98.2	34.5	3.4	0.6			0.4	9.0	82.4	14.9	8.3	9.3	5.4	1.6	15.6	48.6
95.8	38.7	4.8	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.1	8.6	76.7	19.5	9.7	7.2	8.8	4.7	14.8	45.4
95.8	30.7	1.9	0.6	0.6			7.8	74.1	17.7	15.7	13.4	4.0	0.7	14.3	50.8
98.4	44.8	8.2	3.7	4.1	3.5	1.4	8.0	81.2	19.7	13.6	12.9	11.5	9.9	19.3	48.7
96.0	28.6	5.5	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.5	6.5	66.4	9.8	13.1	13.7	12.0	5.6	18.3	47.5
87.9	20.2	4.7	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	6.0	72.3	21.2	19.7	15.7	9.6	6.8	19.5	41.6
97.4	35.6	4.5	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	14.8	80.6	18.9	12.0	9.1	7.6	3.2	14.8	48.1
98.3	40.0	3.7	1.1	0.3	0.9	0.2	4.6	74.5	11.7	11.8	7.3	4.1	1.4	15.5	49.5
97.4	35.2	4.1	1.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	6.9	75.7	19.2	16.1	12.7	6.1	3.2	18.0	49.9
97.5	42.6	9.1	3.0	0.4	2.0	0.4	10.3	80.8	18.7	14.2	12.5	9.9	8.1	14.8	47.4
96.8	27.4	3.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	7.7	70.1	10.4	13.2	10.4	3.9	2.3	19.9	48.5
93.4	25.3	6.1	2.4	1.2	0.5	1.6	8.7	63.8	11.9	13.4	14.3	13.2	9.2	15.6	44.7
87.8	15.6	3.6	1.9	2.5		1.9	5.7	73.4	18.7	14.8	11.8	8.9	8.8	28.3	46.0
97.3	39.1	6.1	2.9	1.4	2.1	0.5	6.5	78.0	12.5	11.1	16.6	14.9	10.5	18.5	48.7
98.3	30.6	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.4	2.3	12.3	77.6	15.4	9.8	9.7	6.0	3.5	11.6	48.5
97.1	32.7	4.7	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	7.2	75.0	14.5	11.7	8.4	7.7	1.1	18.4	53.1
97.9	39.7	6.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	2.1	7.8	78.8	16.0	12.3	11.1	6.8	5.9	14.3	52.6
95.2	35.8	5.4	1.0	1.8	2.8		10.7	72.1	16.1	12.0	5.6	7.7	3.1	15.8	49.8
87.8	19.9	13.8	6.8	4.6	9.0	1.9	8.0	74.2	30.1	30.4	26.4	18.9	10.2	19.3	42.3

Table F5: Arab Localities Numbering 501-1,999 Residents by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Median marriage age[2]		Total Fertility Rate (TFR)[2]		
			Grooms	Brides		5 years ago reside in the same locality	Great difficulty in hearing or cannot hear at all
1246	Aramsha	Galilee	29	22	2.6		3.0
475	Dahi	Galilee	27	21	2.9	6.2	
546	Ein Al-Asad	Galilee	25	22	2.2	6.7	2.7
4502	Ein Qiniyye	Galilee	24	21	2.5	0.5	0.7
514	Ein Rafa	Triangle	27	20	3.1	2.1	4.5
993	Hamam	Galilee	23	20	2.7	2.0	1.4
1332	Hussniyya	Galilee	23	21	2.5	5.2	2.3
994	Manshiyyet Zabda	Galilee	24	20	2.8	1.6	1.5
649	Meiser	Triangle	26	22	3.2	0.9	1.6
524	Na'ura	Galilee	26	20	3.1	3.7	0.6
523	Nein	Galilee	26	21	2.9	5.0	0.4
990	Ras Ali	Galilee	23	20	3.5	1.0	
997	Rumat Heib	Galilee	24	19	3.0	3.0	2.7
539	Rummane	Galilee	24	20	3.5	2.0	2.4
636	Sandala	Triangle	27	21	2.8	1.1	
547	Tamra (Yizre'el)	Galilee	24	21	3.3	4.3	2.4
497	Tayibe(Baemeq)	Galilee	26	21	2.7	1.6	0.9
2024	Umm Al-Qutuf	Triangle	26	23	2.8	2.9	0.5

1 Some of the cells are empty because no cases.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 Data was gather by the Central Beuro of Statistics in the ministry of welfare.

Percentages of persons aged 15+				Percentage of males aged 15 and over by schooling years		Percentage of females aged 15 and over by schooling years	
Great difficulty in seeing or cannot see at all[3]	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in remembering or concentrating	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in dressing or bathing	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in walking around the house or walking up and down stairs	12 years	13 years and more	12 years	13 years and more
	2.4	1.8	4.0	92.1	7.9	93.9	6.1
			0.4	82.7	17.3	82.4	17.6
	0.3		5.9	75.8	24.2	79.3	20.7
0.8	1.8		4.9	68.7	31.3	79.9	20.1
	1.7			75.3	24.7	76.8	23.2
	3.2	2.9	2.9	91.9	8.1	84.3	15.7
1.3	4.9	4.5	9.2	89.6	10.4	86.4	13.6
	0.8	0.9	1.7	97.4	2.6	88.2	11.8
0.8	1.2	2.9	2.9	67.3	32.7	78.1	21.9
	0.6	0.6	3.1	89.7	10.3	90.8	9.2
		0.5	1.1	90.5	9.5	94.8	5.2
	1.0	0.6	1.8	87.0	13.0	95.8	4.2
0.8	1.8	0.9	7.7	86.8	13.2	98.7	1.3
0.3	2.6	0.6	7.0	90.9	9.1	93.1	6.9
0.4		3.8	4.5	76.8	23.2	75.2	24.8
0.4	0.1	0.8	0.7	78.0	22.0	88.3	11.7
0.8	2.2	1.1	1.3	76.3	23.7	83.4	16.6
	0.6	2.0	2.5	74.4	25.6	80.1	19.9

Table F5: Arab Localities Numbering 501-1,999 Residents by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentage of persons aged 15 more with academic degree	Percentage of males aged 15 more with Matriculation certificate	Percentage of males aged 15 more with academic degree	Percentage of females aged 15 more with Matriculation certificate
1246	Aramsha	Galilee	6.6	22.8	7.0	21.1
475	Dahi	Galilee	9.7	30.6	9.7	14.2
546	Ein Al-Asad	Galilee	11.7	28.1	11.9	25.5
4502	Ein Qiniyye	Galilee	5.8	16.2	8.5	27.2
514	Ein Rafa	Triangle	12.1	23.3	11.4	23.5
993	Hamam	Galilee	2.0	9.1	1.3	19.1
1332	Hussniyya	Galilee	1.5	14.4	1.5	15.1
994	Manshiyyet Zabda	Galilee	3.1	2.4	1.6	13.5
649	Meiser	Triangle	10.3	57.5	11.7	54.4
524	Na'ura	Galilee	2.2	29.0		24.2
523	Nein	Galilee	4.6	20.8	5.4	21.8
990	Ras Ali	Galilee	8.1	7.4	13.0	7.9
997	Rumat Heib	Galilee		4.0		1.6
539	Rummane	Galilee		2.8		2.4
636	Sandala	Triangle	12.8	14.0	11.7	16.2
547	Tamra (Yizre'el)	Galilee	7.2	15.2	8.8	20.4
497	Tayibe (Baemeq)	Galilee	5.6	18.6	7.1	19.1
2024	Umm Al-Qutuf	Triangle	12.1	41.4	18.2	45.0

1 Some data are not shown due to lack of cases.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Percentage of females aged 15 more with academic degree	Percentage of males +aged 15 who did not study at all[2]	Percentage of females aged who did +15 not study at all[2]	Percentage of males aged 15 and over		Percentage of females aged 15 and over	
			In yearly civilian labour force[2]	worked at the year 2008	In yearly civilian labour force[2]	worked at the year 2008
6.1	6.3	16.7	44.4	94.6	17.5	75.1
9.7	3.3	8.5	71.7	95.3	11.2	94.3
11.5	3.3	10.1	50.2	94.2	24.2	79.4
2.5	8.4	4.8	29.3	100.0	5.9	100.0
13.0	2.4		48.7	95.1	19.8	100.0
2.8	5.8	13.1	37.1	100.0	21.1	95.6
1.5	4.0	23.8	80.7	95.1	21.4	69.2
4.6	0.5	1.8	53.7	100.0	15.6	100.0
8.5	0.9	7.7	62.8	100.0	14.4	100.0
4.9		10.8	66.9	100.0	7.2	100.0
3.6		6.0	61.9	94.2	12.2	63.9
3.1	5.0	4.6	28.6	100.0	1.4	100.0
	19.5	33.1	41.8	100.0	2.3	100.0
	1.8	18.3	42.0	98.1	4.6	100.0
13.9	2.0	15.5	50.4	97.0	19.7	79.1
5.3	1.1	5.1	57.2	89.9	17.1	81.1
4.0	1.7	2.6	58.1	100.0	18.5	59.3
6.2		7.4	79.8	100.0	19.0	100.0

Table F5: Arab Localities Numbering 501-1,999 Residents by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentage of persons aged 15				
			Employees[2]	Self-employed[2]	Employed out the locality of residence	Academic profes-sionals	Associate profes-sionals and technicians
1246	Aramsha	Galilee	97.5	2.5	85.4		18.6
475	Dahi	Galilee	76.0	24.0	41.6	8.9	10.5
546	Ein Al-Asad	Galilee	92.7	7.3	83.2		18.9
4502	Ein Qiniyye	Galilee	81.8	18.2	68.0	16.9	22.3
514	Ein Rafa	Triangle	79.7	20.3	63.3		17.3
993	Hamam	Galilee	90.7	9.3	72.8		
1332	Hussniyya	Galilee	98.2	1.8	98.0		
994	Manshiyyet Zabda	Galilee	96.8	3.2	72.7		
649	Meiser	Triangle	90.3	9.7	75.4		18.0
524	Na'ura	Galilee	79.8	20.2	64.7		
523	Nein	Galilee	88.0	12.0	63.7		
990	Ras Ali	Galilee	100.0		89.0		12.8
997	Rumat Heib	Galilee	100.0		86.9		
539	Rummane	Galilee	93.8	6.2	89.8		
636	Sandala	Triangle	78.3	21.7	60.4		
547	Tamra (Yizre'el)	Galilee	100.0		53.7	15.5	14.7
497	Tayibe (Baemeq)	Galilee	84.3	15.7	68.7		7.4
2024	Umm Al-Qutuf	Triangle	92.9	7.1	87.0		21.5

1 An empty cell means no cases with relevant characteristic except profession. In other words, the profession is not on of the 3 most common professions in every locality - professions that are presented in the table.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

and over who work at the year 2008				Households[2] (thousands)	Percentages of households by number of persons				Average of household size (persons)[2]
Agents, sales workers and service workers	Skilled agricultural workers	Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers	Unskilled workers		with one person	With 2-3 persons	With 4-5 persons	with 6+ persons	
	12.8	44.3		0.3	15.1	20.2	27.3	37.4	4.5
		70.4		0.1	6.5	18.3	44.0	31.2	4.7
24.1		24.1		0.2	5.8	26.9	46.4	21.0	4.0
		35.9		0.4	9.0	20.0	32.4	38.6	4.6
		37.6		0.2	3.6	35.1	31.0	30.2	4.3
16.3		30.1	20.7	0.3	13.3	31.7	29.3	25.7	3.9
12.8		28.0	34.1	0.1	2.5	34.9	28.5	34.1	4.6
		29.7	15.9	0.3	5.2	38.8	37.7	18.3	3.9
14.6		38.9		0.4	15.1	16.4	36.5	32.1	4.2
	12.7	55.9	9.3	0.4	8.9	19.5	43.5	28.1	4.4
12.8		68.1	6.9	0.3	5.9	22.3	34.7	37.0	4.6
		34.5		0.2	23.6	35.7	19.1	21.6	3.3
12.1		68.5		0.3	10.0	31.6	22.0	36.5	4.9
12.9		17.7		0.2	6.9	20.5	34.5	38.0	5.0
15.0	21.6	32.4		0.4	6.0	40.6	34.7	18.7	3.9
		48.0		0.2		21.1	20.6	58.2	5.5
	12.8	59.7		0.3		20.1	30.6	49.3	5.3
12.4		40.5		0.2	5.8	33.8	29.1	31.4	4.4

Table F5: Arab Localities Numbering 501-1,999 Residents by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentages of households				
			Use personal computer	Internet subscriber	One car at least (for the household use)	Two cars or more (for the household use)	Living in owned dwellings
1246	Aramsha	Galilee	48.5	82.3	49.7	5.3	86.6
475	Dahi	Galilee	57.1	92.2	68.1	12.2	98.8
546	Ein Al-Asad	Galilee	65.6	88.9	56.4	5.5	84.9
4502	Ein Qiniyye	Galilee	75.5	74.4	59.7	11.1	97.2
514	Ein Rafa	Triangle	54.2	62.3	64.8	4.0	77.2
993	Hamam	Galilee	48.0	83.4	49.3	5.3	82.0
1332	Hussniyya	Galilee	24.6	49.4	67.3	4.6	83.3
994	Manshiyyet Zabda	Galilee	47.9	98.3	66.1		65.7
649	Meiser	Triangle	53.6	48.2	84.6	1.2	100.0
524	Na'ura	Galilee	52.7	88.8	81.6	21.3	100.0
523	Nein	Galilee	48.4	75.3	70.2	2.1	98.0
990	Ras Ali	Galilee	16.0	83.6	19.8		100.0
997	Rumat Heib	Galilee	43.8	32.2	42.7	2.8	80.4
539	Rummane	Galilee	36.3	61.2	37.6		69.8
636	Sandala	Triangle	66.0	93.2	76.8	4.3	98.1
547	Tamra (Yizre'el)	Galilee	53.6	88.5	70.0	5.2	98.1
497	Tayibe (Baemeq)	Galilee	76.1	69.2	79.4	22.2	99.5
2024	Umm Al-Qutuf	Triangle	48.1	53.1	79.8	13.9	100.0

1 Some data are not shown due to lack of cases.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Living in rented dwellings	Average Housing density (persons per room)[2]
	1.4
1.2	1.3
6.1	1.1
2.8	1.4
5.6	1.3
	1.7
2.8	2.0
	1.0
	1.1
	1.2
	1.3
	1.0
	1.3
	1.4
1.9	0.8
1.9	1.5
	1.2
	1.1

Table F6: Arab Localities Numbering 2,000-9,999 Residents by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Median marriage age[2]		Total Fertility Rate (TFR)[2]		
			Grooms	Brides		5 years ago reside in the same locality	Great difficulty in hearing or cannot hear at all
472	Abu Ghosh	Triangle	25	20	2.6	0.4	1.1
1326	Basma[3]	Triangle	25	21	3.1	0.7	0.7
944	Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	25	20	2.6	0.2	0.1
998	Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	25	19	2.9	0.7	0.8
482	Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	23	20	3.1	0.7	1.3
489	Dabburye	Galilee	26	20	2.7	2.7	0.8
492	Deir Hanna	Galilee	25	20	2.9	3.4	2.1
530	Eilabun	Galilee	25	21	2.5	5.9	2.8
535	Fassuta	Galilee	28	23	2.3	3.1	6.1
496	Hurfeish	Galilee	24	20	2.8	2.6	4.0
652	Ibtin	Galilee	26	20	2.9	0.3	2.2
511	Ilut	Galilee	24	21	3.1	2.2	1.9
627	Jaljulye	Triangle	24	19	3.2	4.6	3.3
487	Jish	Galilee	27	21	2.4	1.5	3.1
485	Julis	Galilee	25	21	2.7	3.7	1.5
978	Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	25	21	3.0	2.5	0.2
633	Kafar Bara	Triangle	24	20	3.1	1.6	1.2
512	Kafar Misr	Galilee	25	20	2.8	2.7	1.4
507	Kafar Yasif	Galilee	26	22	2.4	4.3	4.1
505	Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	26	21	2.6	2.1	0.9
1296	Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	22	19	3.5	1.2	3.3
1060	Laqye	Negev	22	20	3.7	2.0	0.7
520	Mashhed	Galilee	25	21	3.4	2.9	2.2
517	Mazra'a	Galilee	26	20	2.6	1.8	0.3
518	Mi'elya	Galilee	27	22	2.3	0.8	3.5
635	Muqeible	Galilee	25	21	3.0	3.1	3.7
536	Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	25	21	2.6	12.6	4.0
543	Rame	Galilee	28	22	2.4	1.4	1.4
525	Sajur	Galilee	23	20	2.6	3.2	3.8
1286	Segev-Shalom	Negev	24	21	3.0	5.0	1.1
538	Sha'ab	Galilee	24	21	2.8	2.4	2.1
658	Sheikh Dannun	Galilee	24	19	2.9	3.8	2.8
913	Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	26	20	2.9	4.9	2.2
526	Sulam	Galilee	26	22	2.8	3.7	4.8
962	Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee	25	21	2.3	1.3	0.8
528	Uzeir	Galilee	24	21	3.0	0.6	1.9
1295	Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	24	20	2.9	9.6	5.3
975	Zarzir	Galilee	24	20	3.2	7.7	0.8
1290	Zemer	Triangle	27	22	2.7	2.3	1.2

1 Some of the cells are empty because no cases.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 Data was gather by the Central Beuro of Statistics in the ministry of welfare.

Percentages of persons aged 15+				Percentage of males aged 15 and over by schooling years			
Great difficulty in seeing or cannot see at all[3]	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in remembering or concentrating	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in dressing or bathing	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in walking around the house or walking up and down stairs	8 years or less	9-12 years	13-15 years	16 years and more
0.2	0.8	0.6	1.2	19.0	75.1	2.3	3.6
0.1	0.8	0.7	1.7	17.0	63.6	10.0	9.4
0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9	17.8	75.5	4.6	2.1
0.3	1.8	1.2	1.8	24.8	62.3	8.3	4.5
0.5	1.7	3.4	6.1	21.1	59.5	5.4	14.0
0.3	0.7	1.6	2.0	16.2	65.2	5.7	13.0
0.8	1.8	1.1	4.9	14.4	58.5	12.3	14.8
	5.4	4.3	9.0	19.9	45.2	10.8	24.1
0.3	0.7	3.9	9.0	23.0	48.5	14.0	14.5
0.5	2.2	0.2	5.4	9.4	59.2	17.7	13.8
	2.3	2.3	2.7	38.6	55.6	3.9	2.0
0.1	1.7	1.2	2.2	38.1	51.5	6.1	4.2
0.1	7.4	4.4	10.8	27.5	57.4	8.9	6.1
	1.5	3.2	2.7	7.9	36.9	35.9	19.4
0.1	1.1	0.9	2.7	11.2	62.1	13.9	12.9
	0.6	1.0	1.7	23.9	63.0	7.2	6.0
0.5	0.8	0.7	3.2	27.0	45.8	13.6	13.6
	1.6	2.2	4.8	22.6	48.4	15.7	13.2
0.3	3.3	3.3	8.3	17.1	43.4	22.1	17.4
0.2	0.5	1.2	1.9	17.8	62.5	7.5	12.2
0.2	1.9	1.5	3.1	22.1	64.4	7.1	6.4
0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	17.6	76.5	1.9	4.0
0.4	6.1	3.3	8.1	20.6	62.8	10.6	6.0
		1.9	2.9	27.3	55.5	10.7	6.5
	0.3	3.1	5.1	22.3	30.3	25.9	21.6
0.1	5.2	3.9	7.5	21.0	54.8	14.7	9.5
0.9	2.2	2.0	3.5	12.9	59.4	10.5	17.2
0.4	1.6	3.2	4.1	12.7	51.9	20.9	14.5
0.2	1.7	1.6	4.8	3.0	70.4	20.7	5.9
	2.5	1.9	2.7	18.0	69.2	7.3	5.5
0.5	2.5	1.8	4.9	27.6	57.7	6.4	8.2
1.0	6.1	1.5	8.6	24.0	61.2	9.0	5.8
0.8	0.8	1.1	2.2	25.7	64.2	6.7	3.4
0.6	5.5	4.0	10.2	25.4	53.8	9.9	10.9
0.0		2.7	2.7	13.9	72.2	9.4	4.5
	1.5	0.4	7.7	25.0	53.7	6.6	14.7
0.3	3.6	2.4	5.9	9.2	66.2	15.4	9.2
0.1	0.6	0.6	2.6	22.4	68.2	6.8	2.6
	1.9	2.4	6.8	21.6	56.9	10.5	11.0

Table F6: Arab Localities Numbering 2,000-9,999 Residents by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentage of females aged 15 and over by schooling years				Percentage of males aged 15 and over by highest diploma		
			8 years or less	9-12 years	13-15 years	16 years and more	Matriculation certificate	First academic degree	Second academic degree and more
472	Abu Ghosh	Triangle	22.4	63.9	5.1	8.6	30.0	4.9	0.4
1326	Basma[3]	Triangle	25.6	57.2	10.9	6.3	33.4	6.8	2.8
944	Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	23.8	65.3	3.7	7.2	12.5	3.0	
998	Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	36.8	49.0	8.6	5.5	18.0	5.4	1.4
482	Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	30.4	50.7	12.6	6.3	12.0	7.7	4.3
489	Dabburye	Galilee	25.9	51.0	10.3	12.8	9.8	8.9	2.4
492	Deir Hanna	Galilee	21.0	52.6	10.0	16.4	15.7	9.1	5.6
530	Eilabun	Galilee	28.3	37.7	10.6	23.4	16.4	20.1	3.6
535	Fassuta	Galilee	33.3	38.2	15.1	13.3		10.1	1.5
496	Hurfeish	Galilee	28.5	53.2	9.1	9.3	35.7	15.3	3.2
652	Ibtin	Galilee	43.8	52.7	2.2	1.2	9.3	1.2	
511	Ilut	Galilee	38.4	52.2	7.1	2.3	10.3	3.2	0.9
627	Jaljulye	Triangle	26.6	50.1	15.2	8.1	16.7	2.5	0.4
487	Jish	Galilee	11.8	41.2	23.5	23.5	10.2	24.3	11.0
485	Julis	Galilee	35.4	45.9	10.6	8.1	36.5	12.6	3.0
978	Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	32.0	54.2	7.0	6.9	10.8	7.0	2.5
633	Kafar Bara	Triangle	25.7	53.6	6.8	13.8	26.1	8.8	3.6
512	Kafar Misr	Galilee	24.8	47.7	16.2	11.3	21.5	8.3	1.9
507	Kafar Yasif	Galilee	19.9	39.4	22.8	18.0	16.5	11.1	5.6
505	Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	26.6	48.3	11.8	13.3	14.3	6.7	4.8
1296	Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	53.1	39.7	1.8	5.4	33.1	4.0	1.9
1060	Laqye	Negev	28.8	66.0	2.9	2.3	7.8	0.2	0.8
520	Mashhed	Galilee	29.7	46.3	15.0	9.1	14.5	5.1	1.8
517	Mazra'a	Galilee	28.7	50.6	15.6	5.2	13.3	5.2	0.8
518	Mi'elya	Galilee	27.5	23.8	24.4	24.3	20.4	15.0	3.7
635	Muqeible	Galilee	27.1	44.1	10.8	18.1	36.3	9.6	1.9
536	Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	28.1	42.7	14.9	14.4	28.2	20.3	2.5
543	Rame	Galilee	20.3	38.6	23.3	17.8	28.6	10.9	2.3
525	Sajur	Galilee	30.4	44.4	22.7	2.5	14.5	16.5	2.5
1286	Segev-Shalom	Negev	43.0	38.4	12.6	6.1	26.7	3.0	
538	Sha'ab	Galilee	34.0	50.4	9.2	6.3	16.9	6.2	2.6
658	Sheikh Dannun	Galilee	31.5	54.0	9.0	5.4	18.8	3.3	1.5
913	Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	28.9	54.5	10.6	6.0	20.5	3.4	
526	Sulam	Galilee	32.7	47.5	9.3	10.5	9.5	7.0	3.5
962	Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee	29.2	49.4	20.4	1.0	9.3	5.2	2.2
528	Uzeir	Galilee	38.4	49.5	5.3	6.7	1.7	0.6	1.7
1295	Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	29.9	56.6	6.4	7.2	50.5	12.9	0.9
975	Zarzir	Galilee	29.1	52.4	13.0	5.5	9.3	3.1	0.5
1290	Zemer	Triangle	29.7	49.0	11.4	9.9	15.7	5.2	3.0

1 Some of the cells are empty because no cases.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Percentage of females aged 15 and over by highest diploma			Percentage of males aged 15+ who did not study at all[2]	Percentage of females aged 15+ who did not study at all[2]	Percentage of males aged 15 and over		Percentage of females aged 15 and over	
Matriculation certificate	First academic degree	Second academic degree and more			In yearly civilian labour force[2]	worked at the year 2008	In yearly civilian labour force[2]	worked at the year 2008
23.4	10.2	0.8	0.5		51.6	97.0	5.5	100.0
34.1	7.4	0.3	1.8	5.4	58.7	100.0	9.4	100.0
16.5	3.6	1.4	2.2	11.1	59.1	100.0	17.6	100.0
17.4	3.8	0.1	4.1	12.5	51.1	100.0	9.4	96.2
16.2	3.1	0.5	2.1	9.3	56.3	100.0	12.5	100.0
14.6	5.5	2.3	2.8	9.2	43.1	90.8	15.5	96.0
19.2	16.4	2.2	1.2	4.7	61.9	99.0	23.2	92.1
12.7	21.0	2.9	10.0	19.4	56.2	94.5	41.1	96.2
	9.0	1.9	1.5	10.3	66.4	90.1	46.5	70.3
27.6	7.8	0.7	0.9	5.3	55.3	98.3	26.1	98.0
20.9	2.0		8.8	11.9	57.6	98.7	23.1	61.8
24.0	3.1		1.8	10.2	61.5	99.4	11.5	100.0
17.5	6.6	1.2	7.0	7.5	64.8	97.6	33.8	97.2
15.4	24.9	5.7			49.8	100.0	37.1	100.0
26.7	10.5	0.6	0.3	4.0	53.9	98.2	36.2	92.8
11.6	8.4		2.6	4.6	52.0	99.4	8.1	96.4
20.5	13.1	1.5		3.8	63.3	95.6	19.8	100.0
20.4	10.8			8.8	78.4	97.6	24.9	89.6
20.2	14.1	2.9	1.5	4.2	63.5	96.1	49.0	89.8
13.4	11.5	0.9	1.3	12.0	62.2	99.4	26.6	98.8
16.8	2.3	0.4	3.2	12.5	57.3	92.4	17.8	71.7
16.1	0.5		5.4	16.1	36.1	98.8	7.7	89.2
18.5	4.7	0.6	2.9	8.6	62.2	98.6	15.1	94.9
17.3	4.0		4.4	15.0	61.2	90.2	17.3	86.6
13.7	18.8	3.2	3.9	9.7	64.7	93.4	44.1	96.6
27.8	20.9	1.1	1.0	4.4	64.7	100.0	22.5	100.0
23.0	19.1	2.0	1.8	4.2	61.7	97.9	37.3	84.5
25.4	14.3	2.4	0.3	6.4	60.1	89.4	35.6	85.7
12.4	12.2			3.1	38.6	100.0	24.7	98.0
17.5	8.0		13.3	35.4	59.3	78.4	18.3	90.8
13.8	7.8	1.1	3.6	10.7	62.2	93.7	19.0	80.7
18.1	5.6		3.3	7.8	68.8	93.8	27.1	88.7
25.4	5.5	0.4	4.5	10.6	70.1	89.5	28.8	86.4
15.8	10.8	1.2		5.5	58.9	100.0	15.5	100.0
13.0	6.6	0.0	2.2	5.9	51.7	100.0	18.8	100.0
2.4		0.9	2.2	10.0	37.4	100.0	7.3	100.0
32.9	7.4	1.3	2.6	9.6	54.6	100.0	24.4	92.0
18.7	3.6	1.0	5.0	11.8	45.9	100.0	16.7	92.9
26.8	6.4	0.5	1.4	8.5	72.9	98.5	25.9	98.8

Table F6. Arab Localities Numbering 2,000-9,999 Residents by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who work at the year 2008			
			Employees [2]	Self-employed[2]	Employed out the locality of residence	Use public bus as way to getting to place of main work
472	Abu Ghosh	Triangle	82.6	17.4	70.1	7.9
1326	Basma[3]	Triangle	87.4	12.6	52.9	0.5
944	Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	83.9	16.1	52.0	4.7
998	Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	96.3	3.7	77.0	1.5
482	Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	89.4	10.6	43.1	3.1
489	Dabburye	Galilee	86.0	14.0	43.4	0.4
492	Deir Hanna	Galilee	85.9	14.1	60.1	4.6
530	Eilabun	Galilee	88.6	11.2	55.7	3.6
535	Fassuta	Galilee	74.1	24.9	80.2	3.0
496	Hurfeish	Galilee	90.1	9.9	52.4	3.1
652	Ibtin	Galilee	97.4	2.6	84.1	12.2
511	Ilut	Galilee	88.6	11.4	40.9	1.1
627	Jaljulye	Triangle	88.7	11.3	57.3	1.3
487	Jish	Galilee	81.3	18.7	62.2	6.1
485	Julis	Galilee	92.8	7.2	65.1	5.7
978	Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	93.5	6.5	73.0	4.5
633	Kafar Bara	Triangle	83.0	17.0	66.5	1.4
512	Kafar Misr	Galilee	80.4	19.6	71.4	
507	Kafar Yasif	Galilee	77.5	22.4	58.6	2.1
505	Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	88.4	11.6	74.9	3.6
1296	Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	88.5	11.5	68.9	0.5
1060	Laqye	Negev	86.1	13.9	63.5	3.6
520	Mashhed	Galilee	85.7	14.3	69.9	6.4
517	Mazra'a	Galilee	88.3	11.7	77.9	5.0
518	Mi'elya	Galilee	73.8	26.2	45.4	2.0
635	Muqeible	Galilee	84.7	15.3	73.4	6.9
536	Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	80.8	19.2	100.0	1.7
543	Rame	Galilee	78.0	22.0	52.6	6.3
525	Sajur	Galilee	94.3	5.7	65.6	8.1
1286	Segev-Shalom	Negev	98.0	2.0	57.8	
538	Sha'ab	Galilee	91.2	8.8	72.4	1.6
658	Sheikh Dannun	Galilee	84.0	16.0	71.1	1.4
913	Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	86.7	13.3	90.7	2.4
526	Sulam	Galilee	87.6	12.4	90.0	6.0
962	Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee	94.9	5.1	45.2	
528	Uzeir	Galilee	86.0	14.0	39.6	
1295	Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	90.6	8.7	83.7	1.8
975	Zarzir	Galilee	91.2	8.8	71.0	1.5
1290	Zemer	Triangle	83.5	16.5	63.9	1.9

1 Some of the cells are empty because no cases.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Percentages of males aged 15 and over who work at 2008 by occupation						
Academic professionals	Associate professionals and technicians	Managers	Agents, sales workers and service workers	Skilled agricultural workers	Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers	Unskilled workers
4.1	6.5	2.0	20.4		54.8	4.7
7.6	5.0	0.9	15.8	4.0	57.9	5.5
1.7	2.8	0.3	11.8	5.2	61.8	11.9
4.7	4.9	0.6	12.7	2.1	60.2	13.1
9.2	9.3	2.5	14.2	0.7	50.7	9.9
8.1	10.4	0.6	18.7	0.4	53.7	4.7
10.0	6.0	1.3	16.3	0.5	50.9	7.6
14.4	7.4	6.8	26.3		29.1	11.1
6.4	10.3	2.7	18.2	6.3	54.5	1.6
7.9	6.8	8.2	35.0		30.2	8.3
1.3	9.8			7.0	57.4	12.0
3.4	1.8	4.4	6.5		79.2	3.5
0.7	6.3	7.2	13.1	1.1	53.1	15.6
28.4	14.7		11.3	3.1	33.7	3.3
10.5	7.3	5.5	28.2	1.2	34.1	9.8
3.6	5.4	0.5	10.4	7.8	29.4	19.7
8.3	12.3	3.4	11.2	4.8	39.5	20.5
5.7	1.7	6.5	17.8	10.3	44.0	12.7
15.8	7.6	3.5	24.9	2.3	35.5	9.5
9.5	5.7	5.9	17.9	4.4	50.1	6.0
3.6	5.4	2.6	20.1		45.7	7.7
2.6	8.7	3.7	13.7	2.7	46.5	9.6
4.6	1.1	6.4	10.5		60.7	9.1
6.0	5.4	1.5	17.0	2.9	49.3	16.6
11.4	2.7	17.3	23.2	5.4	38.8	1.2
1.9	11.8	2.4	8.4	7.8	53.6	5.2
11.2	10.4	3.9	21.4	0.4	43.0	3.7
10.2	8.8	8.4	25.7	0.7	39.9	5.3
6.6	10.4	3.5	31.1	2.3	36.7	7.5
5.5	6.0		12.8	3.7	46.6	24.0
7.0	7.6	0.7	17.8	4.4	51.7	10.0
3.2	3.2	3.1	8.8	12.3	52.4	13.6
2.3	1.4		18.1	7.1	51.1	14.4
9.1	2.4	1.2	13.1	7.4	48.1	17.4
4.2	1.4	9.0	3.6		46.2	25.8
4.3	24.7			5.2	26.7	2.3
5.5	5.1		31.8		49.0	4.1
0.7	7.3	2.7		10.6	47.8	15.0
5.5	6.4	1.9	20.8	6.1	46.2	11.5

Table F6: Arab Localities Numbering 2,000-9,999 Residents by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentages of females aged 15 and over who work at 2008				
			Academic professionals	Associate professionals and technicians	Managers	Agents, sales workers and service workers	Skilled agricultural workers
472	Abu Ghosh	Triangle	8.5	26.1		65.4	
1326	Basma[3]	Triangle	5.4	64.5		30.1	
944	Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	1.6	36.8		48.2	
998	Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	3.6	58.2		20.8	5.5
482	Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	5.9	43.7		40.7	
489	Dabburye	Galilee	17.3	55.0		21.8	
492	Deir Hanna	Galilee	15.9	44.8		26.6	
530	Eilabun	Galilee	17.9	29.5	2.7	34.2	
535	Fassuta	Galilee	10.9	16.6		37.1	
496	Hurfeish	Galilee	8.7	33.6		27.2	
652	Ibtin	Galilee		22.8		34.7	
511	Ilut	Galilee	9.4	32.1		43.0	7.6
627	Jaljulye	Triangle	5.2	21.6		31.2	
487	Jish	Galilee	12.7	58.6	3.6	11.1	
485	Julis	Galilee	6.5	17.7	1.1	33.8	
978	Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee		59.1		8.0	5.1
633	Kafar Bara	Triangle	29.7	50.3		20.0	
512	Kafar Misr	Galilee		47.9		39.1	
507	Kafar Yasif	Galilee	15.4	27.7	0.9	45.3	0.3
505	Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	13.0	28.3	1.3	36.5	4.7
1296	Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	2.5	46.6		34.2	
1060	Laqye	Negev		73.2			
520	Mashhed	Galilee	10.6	42.1	4.7	30.1	
517	Mazra'a	Galilee	2.5	24.8		48.9	
518	Mi'elya	Galilee	23.5	15.3	2.3	55.2	
635	Muqeible	Galilee	8.1	52.8		27.0	
536	Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	21.5	36.3	1.0	25.4	
543	Rame	Galilee	14.6	33.1	2.1	43.3	0.5
525	Sajur	Galilee	5.5	18.7	2.9	56.6	
1286	Segev-Shalom	Negev	20.2	28.9		27.3	4.7
538	Sha'ab	Galilee	16.6	42.5	3.8	21.1	
658	Sheikh Dannun	Galilee	7.4	20.2		36.5	
913	Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	5.1	20.6		28.5	3.4
526	Sulam	Galilee	3.4	35.6		42.4	
962	Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee	10.3	33.8		28.0	
528	Uzeir	Galilee		71.1			
1295	Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	2.2	23.0		45.8	
975	Zarzir	Galilee	8.3	28.9		36.7	3.0
1290	Zemer	Triangle	6.8	25.5	1.9	33.7	3.9

1 Some of the cells are empty due to lack of trustworthy data.
2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

by occupation		Households[2] (thousands)	Percentages of households by number of persons						Average of household size (persons)[2]
Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers	Unskilled workers		with persons aged 17 and less	with persons aged 65+	with one person	With 2 persons	With 3-5 persons	with 6+ persons	
		1.4	63.2	10.9	7.1	18.7	48.2	26.0	4.1
		1.6	68.9	11.2	9.6	12.1	38.5	39.7	4.8
	12.0	1.8	59.1	10.7	18.4	15.7	41.3	24.6	3.8
7.5	4.6	1.8	65.1	11.7	14.7	15.6	39.3	30.4	4.1
5.6	4.1	1.7	76.4	7.8	4.5	12.9	50.3	32.3	4.6
	1.6	2.1	67.3	11.8	3.8	13.7	56.6	25.8	4.3
1.3	11.3	2.1	69.0	11.2	4.1	14.9	56.8	24.2	4.2
4.6	11.1	1.3	56.0	13.5	10.7	18.9	53.8	16.5	3.7
10.9	24.4	0.8	48.5	29.0	11.5	21.7	47.6	19.2	3.7
15.0	13.4	1.2	72.4	14.6	2.3	14.5	57.0	26.3	4.4
9.4	25.8	0.5	68.6	7.8	12.6	8.0	48.3	31.0	4.3
	7.9	1.8	54.9	7.6	22.4	17.8	33.6	26.2	3.7
8.6	31.8	1.7	78.3	12.1	0.4	10.8	45.6	43.2	5.2
	13.9	0.8	52.3	17.1	20.8	18.6	42.3	18.2	3.5
34.4	4.9	1.2	70.4	14.8	0.9	13.3	59.3	26.5	4.5
6.2		1.2	53.3	8.9	23.6	17.0	37.7	21.6	3.6
		0.6	74.1	10.7	9.0	11.2	44.2	35.6	5.0
3.8	9.3	0.5	69.1	13.0	2.9	18.7	46.0	32.4	4.6
4.9	5.4	2.2	61.6	18.8	6.0	14.1	65.8	14.2	3.9
5.1	11.1	0.6	66.4	16.0	3.7	12.9	57.9	25.6	4.3
10.4	4.4	1.6	72.9	11.7	2.6	15.8	51.1	30.6	4.6
	2.8								
8.5	4.0	1.5	68.4	11.7	12.1	11.4	37.0	39.4	4.6
9.1	14.8	0.9	60.0	16.2	9.2	17.6	55.7	17.5	3.9
2.0	1.6	0.8	50.5	33.6	10.1	17.0	59.9	13.0	3.7
6.6	5.6	0.6	77.4	13.1	7.7	11.0	41.7	39.4	4.9
9.2	6.6	1.4	59.7	16.7	2.0	19.5	64.3	14.1	3.9
2.1	4.2	1.9	56.1	23.0	11.0	17.8	52.6	18.6	3.8
9.6	6.8	0.8	70.4	8.2	4.4	15.8	53.8	26.0	4.4
	18.9								
2.9	12.9	1.4	63.7	13.3	7.0	19.1	44.2	29.8	4.3
2.3	32.2	0.5	71.4	16.0	5.6	13.1	49.2	32.0	4.6
2.8	32.7	1.1	69.5	13.7	9.0	13.0	48.3	29.6	4.3
6.6	12.1	0.6	58.4	13.0	17.1	16.1	42.9	23.9	3.9
7.2	20.6								
		0.5	79.2	6.9	5.5	9.4	47.0	38.1	5.1
14.7	12.5	1.3	64.8	12.7	8.1	14.8	48.4	28.7	4.3
7.5	15.7	1.4	70.0	12.2	8.6	12.5	49.1	29.8	4.5
3.8	13.9	1.3	61.6	10.7	10.8	14.2	46.6	28.3	4.2

Table F6: Arab Localities Numbering 2,000-9,999 Residents by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentages of households			
			Use personal computer	Internet subscriber	One car at least (for the household use)	Two cars or more (for the household use)
472	Abu Ghosh	Triangle	34.2	62.1	54.8	3.4
1326	Basma[3]	Triangle	43.2	66.0	76.2	1.9
944	Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	50.8	89.9	64.8	2.1
998	Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	49.9	72.7	59.2	1.8
482	Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	60.8	72.9	62.0	8.7
489	Dabburye	Galilee	62.7	80.2	72.7	0.9
492	Deir Hanna	Galilee	66.6	81.7	67.4	11.1
530	Eilabun	Galilee	59.7	87.2	68.0	12.3
535	Fassuta	Galilee	65.5	96.1	66.8	17.9
496	Hurfeish	Galilee	78.6	85.5	78.0	14.3
652	Ibtin	Galilee	32.4	71.5	53.3	0.2
511	Ilut	Galilee	41.5	81.7	60.9	0.6
627	Jaljulye	Triangle	70.4	65.3	68.3	19.4
487	Jish	Galilee	79.8	95.8	71.3	22.0
485	Julis	Galilee	74.1	73.1	80.7	12.4
978	Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	40.9	95.4	66.6	0.7
633	Kafar Bara	Triangle	81.6	89.2	62.7	7.2
512	Kafar Misr	Galilee	65.8	85.4	74.4	4.7
507	Kafar Yasif	Galilee	65.9	87.9	75.9	21.7
505	Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	59.9	83.6	66.9	6.8
1296	Kisra-Sumei	Galilee	58.9	70.7	64.7	5.9
1060	Laqye	Negev				
520	Mashhed	Galilee	58.2	67.7	60.2	12.8
517	Mazra'a	Galilee	56.2	68.8	57.6	4.4
518	Mi'elya	Galilee	67.2	96.0	83.6	26.9
635	Muqeible	Galilee	59.0	71.1	69.2	7.1
536	Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	75.0	86.3	79.1	14.8
543	Rame	Galilee	62.0	93.4	62.1	18.4
525	Sajur	Galilee	56.1	81.8	41.6	
1286	Segev-Shalom	Negev				
538	Sha'ab	Galilee	52.3	73.6	63.3	7.0
658	Sheikh Dannun	Galilee	65.7	63.0	68.2	14.9
913	Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	46.2	73.5	68.0	11.9
526	Sulam	Galilee	48.2	68.4	55.4	3.1
962	Tuba-Zangariyye	Galilee				
528	Uzeir	Galilee	31.1	32.5	53.3	1.0
1295	Yanuh-Jat	Galilee	58.8	67.9	64.4	7.7
975	Zarzir	Galilee	49.6	70.3	74.2	9.7
1290	Zemer	Triangle	63.7	64.4	77.0	25.5

1 Some of the cells are empty do to lack of trustworthy data.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

Living in owned dwellings	Living in rented dwellings	Average Housing density (persons per room)[2]	Percentages of males aged 65+ from total males	Percentages of females aged 65+ from total females	Percentages of one person household with persons aged 65+	Percentages of persons aged 65+ with 13+ schooling years	Percentages of persons aged 65+ who work at 2008
68.8	0.4	1.5	2.7	3.3	15.9		9.4
99.4		1.2	2.9	2.7	32.1	3.8	
77.3	0.6	1.1	3.4	3.6	37.0	2.3	5.8
95.8		1.2	3.1	3.3	35.1		2.6
97.1	1.1	1.2	2.4	2.8	28.1		
94.6	1.3	1.2	3.6	5.6	15.3		
96.8	1.2	1.2	3.4	3.8	19.4	6.9	3.6
89.5	1.8	1.1	5.3	5.0	25.6		
69.9	6.5	1.1	10.4	9.5	19.9	8.7	11.4
91.9	2.7	1.1	4.6	4.0	12.4	4.0	4.0
67.1		1.3	2.1	3.7	41.9		
99.6		1.0	3.0	2.8			
46.7	1.3	1.4	3.0	3.2	3.6		
87.5	4.5	0.9	7.4	5.3		6.7	6.7
89.1	1.4	1.3	4.6	5.3	6.2	1.2	2.7
58.8	0.3	0.9	2.8	3.5	31.1	2.5	
85.3	3.8	1.3	2.0	3.8	53.5		4.5
93.7	4.3	1.3	2.9	5.0	11.9		19.9
81.7	7.7	1.1	6.0	6.9	17.3	12.2	6.1
94.9	0.4	1.3	4.4	5.9	12.9	3.5	6.7
91.3		1.1	3.9	3.7	17.4	12.2	6.5
			1.7	2.1	71.0		
83.1	2.0	1.2	2.9	4.1	27.8	3.8	3.8
94.0	4.9	1.1	5.5	7.8	19.4		2.0
97.9	2.1	1.0	13.0	11.7	19.2	6.5	9.8
34.0	0.7	1.5	2.8	3.7	16.7		3.8
92.3		1.0	6.5	8.2		19.2	
94.8	5.2	1.1	7.4	7.2	27.7	11.0	4.8
90.0		1.1	1.4	3.8	43.0	14.0	
			1.2	2.1	100.0		
90.2	1.3	1.3	3.3	4.1	24.7		1.4
73.3	2.5	1.4	4.9	5.4	17.5	3.7	15.0
92.9	6.1	1.3	4.0	3.8	33.5		5.8
50.5	2.0	1.3	4.7	3.3	22.3	8.9	9.8
			4.7	2.2	32.4		
80.9	0.7	1.4	2.2	1.1	18.8		
86.5		1.3	3.2	3.9	34.0		
76.4	0.7	1.3	3.4	3.5	25.4		3.1
92.8	1.1	1.1	3.6	4.0	20.4		3.5

Table F7: Arab Localities Numbering 10,000 Residents or More by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Median marriage age[2]		Total Fertility Rate (TFR)[2]	Percentages		
			Grooms	Brides		5 years ago reside in the same locality[3]	Great difficulty in hearing or cannot hear at all	Great difficulty in seeing or cannot see at all[5]
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	26	21	2.8	5.0	4.5	0.2
637	Ar'ara[4]	Triangle	27	22	2.8	3.0	1.8	0.6
1192	Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev	21	19	3.0	0.2	1.2	
531	Arrabe	Galilee	25	20	3.1	1.6	1.6	0.3
6000	Baqa-Jatt[4]	Triangle	26	22	2.8	1.6	1.2	0.4
480	Beit Jann	Galilee	24	21	2.8	0.7	6.5	0.1
532	Ein Mahel	Galilee	24	21	3.0	0.8	1.4	0.7
537	Fureidis	Galilee	25	20	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
1303	Hura	Negev	22	19	4.2	3.1	0.4	0.1
529	I'billin	Galilee	25	21	2.6	2.8	0.7	0.4
478	Iksal	Galilee	24	21	3.0	1.4	1.4	0.4
494	Ir Karmel	Galilee	25	20	2.4	2.8	3.7	0.2
541	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	23	20	3.0	1.1	1.6	
1292	Judeide-Maker	Galilee	25	21	2.6	3.4	3.3	0.2
504	Kabul	Galilee	25	20	3.0	4.1	2.8	0.6
509	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	25	20	3.1	1.6	1.5	0.7
510	Kafar Manda	Negev	23	19	3.6	0.5	1.0	0.3
654	Kafar Qara	Triangle	26	23	2.7	2.5	1.2	0.3
634	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	24	20	3.0	0.8	0.6	0.8
1059	Kuseife	Negev	23	20	3.5	0.2	4.1	0.2
1327	Ma'ale Iron[4]	Galilee	25	21	3.0	3.3	0.7	0.3
481	Mughar	Galilee	25	20	2.9	0.6	2.7	0.3
522	Nahef	Galilee	25	20	3.2	1.4	1.5	0.2
7300	Nazareth	Galilee	27	21	2.6	2.6	2.2	0.4
638	Qalansawe	Triangle	25	20	2.9	1.6	1.2	0.4
1161	Rahat	Negev	22	20	3.7	0.6	1.3	0.2
542	Reine	Galilee	25	21	2.6	3.5	1.0	0.6
7500	Sakhnin	Galilee	25	21	3.0	1.3	1.1	0.7
516	Shaghor	Galilee	25	20	3.1	1.1	1.8	0.5
8800	Shefar'am	Galilee	26	21	2.6	2.8	1.8	0.2
8900	Tamra	Galilee	25	20	2.8	1.2	0.6	0.1
2730	Tayibe	Triangle	26	21	2.8	0.3	1.8	0.4
1054	Tel Sheva	Negev	22	20	4.1	0.1	2.6	0.2
2720	Tire	Triangle	25	20	2.7	0.2	1.9	0.2
498	Tur'an	Galilee	25	20	2.9	1.2	1.4	0.6
2710	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	25	21	3.1	1.7	2.2	0.5
499	Yafi'	Galilee	26	21	2.7	4.4	1.1	0.3
502	Yirka	Negev	25	20	3.0	0.7	10.4	
	Living outside localities in southern district	Negev	22	19	4.0		7.4	0.1

1 Some of the cells are empty due to lack of cases.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 The data on "living outside localities in southern district" are missed and does not presented here.

4 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in demography chapter).

5 Data gathered by the Central Bureou of Statistics in the ministry of welfare.

of persons aged 15+			Percentages of persons aged 65+				
Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in remembering or concentrating	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in dressing or bathing	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in walking around the house or walking up and down stairs	Great difficulty in hearing or cannot hear at all	Great difficulty in seeing or cannot see at all	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in remembering or concentrating	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in dressing or bathing	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in walking around the house or walking up and down stairs
3.2	2.9	9.6	34.7	1.5	14.6	27.1	74.7
2.1	2.3	5.7	20.0	3.6	15.6	23.5	53.4
1.5	1.3	1.0	2.1		14.3	14.3	3.1
2.1	1.9	4.4	22.7	1.6	19.9	25.4	52.8
1.7	2.1	3.5	11.8	1.7	14.9	24.0	35.0
4.2	2.2	9.3	28.2		8.9	13.7	51.8
0.6	1.0	1.7	14.6	2.0	5.8	18.3	22.2
0.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.7	7.2	8.8
0.4	0.8	0.7	14.9	3.2	17.5	21.5	18.9
0.9	0.9	1.9	6.2		3.3	6.0	20.8
1.1	1.5	4.1	15.1	5.7	17.6	18.0	37.5
2.6	1.6	7.0	17.9	0.8	9.2	13.9	45.1
0.8	1.0	4.0	19.8		19.1	29.0	62.9
2.2	1.5	4.8	14.4	2.9	9.5	17.0	41.2
1.8	1.4	5.2	29.5	3.1	18.6	20.0	46.7
1.1	1.3	2.5	14.1	12.7	10.9	13.7	29.6
0.9	1.1	2.4	18.1	4.8	7.1	13.0	27.7
0.8	0.7	1.4	20.7	3.3	9.0	11.8	14.8
0.8	1.2	3.0	15.5	3.4	10.5	12.1	47.4
5.2	2.4	5.0	38.0		38.2	18.6	51.1
1.4	1.6	2.9	8.1	2.2	8.1	15.0	25.7
1.9	1.7	5.3	15.7	0.8	13.7	18.2	44.7
1.2	1.1	4.2	12.6	4.7	11.5	8.8	33.2
2.1	2.1	4.6	16.2	1.9	14.0	17.8	29.2
1.2	2.3	3.7	12.6		12.6	32.7	47.9
1.4	1.1	2.1	13.9	1.7	12.1	15.8	23.9
1.1	0.6	1.9	12.3	3.6	10.8	9.1	26.7
1.4	1.4	2.7	12.2	4.8	12.3	19.7	30.7
2.3	1.7	4.5	20.3	4.2	16.8	21.9	50.1
1.0	1.1	3.0	11.9	1.7	5.7	10.8	23.9
0.8	0.9	2.0	8.2	1.0	9.4	11.3	25.6
2.7	1.9	4.1	19.5	3.2	29.3	23.8	39.1
2.5	4.1	3.8	39.0		50.8	60.1	55.3
2.2	3.3	6.7	16.2	1.7	6.3	26.5	45.0
1.3	1.9	2.4	23.2		23.1	27.5	37.7
2.9	2.8	5.5	20.3	7.2	23.6	30.0	50.0
0.8	0.7	2.5	8.3	3.9	5.4	7.1	26.8
10.1	5.2	14.7	41.8		35.3	31.4	69.4
7.4	7.7	8.0	42.9		38.1	44.5	49.5

Table F7: Arab Localities Numbering 10,000 Residents or More by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentage of males aged 15 and over by schooling years				Percentage of females aged 15 and over by schooling years			
			8 years or less	9-12 years	13-15 years	16 years and more	8 years or less	9-12 years	13-15 years	16 years and more
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	21.3	55.5	9.7	13.5	28.0	47.3	12.9	11.8
637	Ar'ara[3]	Triangle	12.3	62.9	12.8	12.1	21.4	48.6	14.2	15.8
1192	Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev	48.3	39.2	4.7	7.8	61.6	30.7	4.5	3.2
531	Arrabe	Galilee	23.4	53.3	8.2	15.1	26.6	48.1	12.1	13.1
6000	Baqa-Jatt[3]	Triangle	15.9	63.5	8.9	11.7	24.7	54.6	10.9	9.8
480	Beit Jann	Galilee	13.8	60.3	19.5	6.4	34.1	49.4	8.5	8.0
532	Ein Mahel	Galilee	19.9	65.8	5.8	8.5	22.4	61.7	8.4	7.5
537	Fureidis	Galilee	25.6	63.9	4.9	5.6	32.3	54.9	5.0	7.8
1303	Hura	Negev	8.6	78.0	4.5	8.9	25.3	67.0	3.7	4.0
529	I'billin	Galilee	33.6	49.6	7.8	9.0	32.6	46.0	11.9	9.6
478	Iksal	Galilee	19.8	61.4	8.1	10.7	27.2	53.0	9.7	10.0
494	Ir Karmel	Galilee	16.9	58.2	16.7	8.2	32.0	46.0	12.5	9.4
541	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	27.9	61.1	2.9	8.1	42.9	44.3	7.8	5.0
1292	Judeide-Maker	Galilee	25.8	51.6	11.6	11.0	29.7	43.7	13.9	12.8
504	Kabul	Galilee	20.0	60.0	8.5	11.6	30.1	47.4	9.5	13.0
509	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	24.2	62.1	7.4	6.3	26.4	57.7	9.2	6.7
510	Kafar Manda	Negev	23.1	64.0	5.1	7.8	29.2	59.9	5.2	5.6
654	Kafar Qara	Triangle	10.8	57.2	13.5	18.6	19.8	46.6	13.8	19.8
634	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	16.5	64.5	7.2	11.8	23.6	54.2	9.9	12.3
1059	Kuseife	Negev	16.6	57.5	10.0	15.9	31.9	47.0	12.6	8.5
1327	Ma'ale Iron[3]	Galilee	22.5	60.1	7.7	9.7	31.1	54.7	8.2	6.0
481	Mughar	Galilee	13.6	64.3	13.0	9.1	26.7	54.2	10.0	9.0
522	Nahef	Galilee	15.4	66.5	7.9	10.2	28.9	55.5	6.9	8.7
7300	Nazareth	Galilee	16.5	59.3	11.6	12.7	19.3	53.9	14.0	12.9
638	Qalansawe	Triangle	15.3	72.2	7.7	4.8	26.6	61.1	8.1	4.1
1161	Rahat	Negev	19.8	70.6	5.1	4.5	33.6	58.3	5.7	2.4
542	Reine	Galilee	17.4	63.2	12.6	6.8	19.2	58.6	14.2	7.9
7500	Sakhnin	Galilee	18.4	56.7	10.9	14.0	25.3	51.3	10.0	13.4
516	Shaghor	Galilee	19.8	63.8	7.6	8.9	24.1	56.5	10.4	9.0
8800	Shefar'am	Galilee	27.2	55.9	7.5	9.3	29.0	52.3	9.1	9.6
8900	Tamra	Galilee	25.9	58.0	7.8	8.3	28.4	52.5	9.8	9.3
2730	Tayibe	Triangle	17.6	61.3	8.4	12.7	25.3	53.4	12.1	9.2
1054	Tel Sheva	Negev	40.3	51.8	7.1	0.8	62.0	36.7	1.0	0.3
2720	Tire	Triangle	21.1	63.1	6.9	8.9	25.0	55.8	9.0	10.2
498	Tur'an	Galilee	16.7	59.0	15.7	8.6	23.2	53.9	17.0	5.9
2710	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	23.1	60.0	8.3	8.6	29.1	55.6	8.3	6.9
499	Yafi'	Galilee	19.8	57.8	13.9	8.6	20.8	52.6	15.9	10.7
502	Yirka	Negev	16.8	65.4	12.0	5.8	34.9	48.9	10.5	5.7
	Living outside localities in southern district	Negev	39.6	55.9	2.6	1.9	75.1	24.4	0.3	0.3

1 Some of the data are empty because no cases.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in demography chapter).

Percentage of males aged 15 and over by highest diploma			Percentage of females aged 15 and over by highest diploma			Percentage of males +aged 15 who did not study at all[2]	Percentage of females +aged 15 who did not study at all[2]
Matriculation certificate	First academic degree	Second academic degree and more	Matriculation certificate	First academic degree	Second academic degree and more		
17.7	8.2	3.7	21.6	9.3	1.7	1.2	7.5
24.8	10.4	2.8	25.5	13.8	1.5	1.5	8.4
6.4	6.0	0.7	8.4	2.2		42.0	52.4
13.0	10.0	3.6	15.6	11.6	1.8	2.9	8.4
24.8	6.6	1.7	27.5	5.3	0.6	3.4	12.1
22.5	10.6	0.9	22.9	7.0	0.9	0.7	13.4
30.4	6.3	2.5	32.7	7.6	0.3	1.2	7.3
35.0	5.2	1.8	34.5	10.9	1.0	0.8	2.0
30.8	6.5	1.9	14.1	4.4	0.1	4.6	16.7
19.8	6.1	5.2	21.4	9.9	1.9	5.4	5.9
15.8	8.3	1.7	21.6	8.6	0.8	3.6	11.5
28.9	7.7	2.2	25.4	7.4	1.0	1.5	6.4
18.7	6.0	1.4	16.9	6.3		5.7	12.4
14.6	7.1	3.1	19.2	9.6	1.5	1.1	7.4
28.8	7.9	2.9	25.5	10.0	1.3	3.2	10.3
7.9	5.4	1.1	15.3	4.3	0.7	0.6	3.3
21.2	6.3	2.0	20.9	4.7	0.2	2.4	7.4
19.5	11.4	5.1	21.0	12.4	2.0	2.3	8.1
32.8	6.3	4.5	30.0	8.4	1.7	1.8	9.9
19.4	14.7	3.3	20.2	11.4		7.2	14.6
16.6	6.5	1.8	18.1	5.7	0.1	1.3	7.8
29.7	7.5	2.2	29.1	7.2	0.1	1.0	5.4
17.3	7.3	2.9	21.3	5.4	0.5	0.4	5.6
19.2	10.0	2.6	23.7	13.1	1.4	1.2	3.8
8.6	4.1	0.8	10.2	3.3	0.5	3.2	12.0
7.6	2.5	0.9	8.2	1.3		10.5	21.5
10.0	6.8	1.2	18.0	8.6	0.4	1.1	3.7
19.3	9.1	2.7	18.3	7.9	1.0	1.8	12.2
17.1	8.1	1.3	21.8	7.8	0.7	2.7	9.3
17.4	7.2	2.6	21.9	10.6	1.4	1.8	5.7
21.9	6.6	1.5	24.2	7.9	1.0	2.8	9.1
13.5	7.7	3.2	13.5	6.6	0.8	3.3	7.3
11.2	0.8	0.3	4.6	0.6	0.3	33.9	60.2
16.7	5.4	3.2	20.7	7.0	1.3	1.3	10.6
14.5	15.4	2.0	29.7	13.0	0.7	0.7	10.5
12.6	6.2	1.8	19.7	4.7	0.6	1.8	9.1
17.7	8.8	1.3	22.4	12.7	1.2	1.0	4.0
20.3	5.0	2.2	24.2	7.1	0.5	0.8	7.0
5.7	2.2	0.1	1.8	0.1		19.3	49.6

Table F7: Arab Localities Numbering 10,000 Residents or More by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentage of males aged 15 and over		Percentage of females aged 15 and over		Percentage of persons work at the	
			In yearly civilian labour force[2]	worked at the year 2008	In yearly civilian labour force[2]	worked at the year 2008	Employees [2]	Self-employed[2]
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	64.5	96.3	32.9	90.8	84.0	16.0
637	Ar'ara[3]	Triangle	69.3	97.9	26.3	90.3	91.5	8.5
1192	Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev	30.5	99.2	4.3	100.0	76.0	24.0
531	Arrabe	Galilee	63.7	88.8	31.1	70.1	84.4	15.6
6000	Baqa-Jatt[3]	Triangle	61.4	97.4	14.7	92.5	82.8	17.2
480	Beit Jann	Galilee	45.1	92.3	24.8	87.0	91.7	8.3
532	Ein Mahel	Galilee	56.4	98.3	7.7	91.9	91.8	8.2
537	Fureidis	Galilee	62.5	100.0	11.7	100.0	89.1	10.9
1303	Hura	Negev	29.5	95.1	6.6	100.0	88.8	11.2
529	I'billin	Galilee	69.5	91.4	32.5	60.5	86.9	13.1
478	Iksal	Galilee	64.1	91.2	20.8	64.8	77.3	22.7
494	Ir Karmel	Galilee	61.8	95.4	41.3	88.0	83.3	16.5
541	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	60.4	100.0	37.3	100.0	96.3	3.7
1292	Judeide-Maker	Galilee	69.2	88.8	41.3	78.9	86.7	12.9
504	Kabul	Galilee	58.7	86.6	17.2	63.1	86.8	13.2
509	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	53.8	99.7	9.8	98.2	86.4	13.6
510	Kafar Manda	Negev	50.4	100.0	11.1	99.2	86.0	13.6
654	Kafar Qara	Triangle	70.5	98.7	32.2	93.9	86.6	13.3
634	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	68.0	95.4	21.3	96.1	90.2	9.6
1059	Kuseife	Negev	38.6	86.9	19.4	97.8	95.6	4.4
1327	Ma'ale Iron[3]	Galilee	58.3	100.0	8.7	100.0	87.5	12.5
481	Mughar	Galilee	49.0	91.7	16.2	80.0	85.4	14.6
522	Nahef	Galilee	62.2	92.7	23.6	75.4	86.8	13.2
7300	Nazareth	Galilee	62.6	96.3	26.7	88.6	81.3	18.6
638	Qalansawe	Triangle	47.5	97.8	12.4	100.0	85.3	14.7
1161	Rahat	Negev	49.4	94.5	12.4	87.6	90.3	9.7
542	Reine	Galilee	61.4	99.6	20.0	96.8	84.6	15.4
7500	Sakhnin	Galilee	57.8	84.5	26.7	60.6	82.3	17.7
516	Shaghor	Galilee	63.4	96.7	21.3	79.2	84.7	15.3
8800	Shefar'am	Galilee	58.9	96.2	24.0	92.3	83.4	16.6
8900	Tamra	Galilee	57.8	91.1	22.6	69.4	82.3	17.7
2730	Tayibe	Triangle	54.2	98.4	18.3	97.7	85.6	14.3
1054	Tel Sheva	Negev	51.4	35.0	17.0	9.0	90.2	9.8
2720	Tire	Triangle	67.1	96.3	31.1	88.0	80.3	19.4
498	Tur'an	Galilee	55.4	98.8	9.1	96.5	77.9	21.3
2710	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	62.1	94.7	14.1	75.4	84.1	15.9
499	Yafi'	Galilee	67.2	96.4	24.5	90.1	85.9	13.9
502	Yirka	Negev	60.0	86.7	26.2	78.8	81.0	18.8
	Living outside localities in southern district	Negev	49.6	44.3	9.2	2.9	88.4	11.2

1 Some of the data are empty due to a lack of cases.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in demography chapter).

aged 15 and over who year 2008		Percentages of males aged 15 and over who work at 2008 by occupation						
Employed out the locality of residence	Use public bus as way to getting to place of main work	Academic professionals	Associate professionals and technicians	Managers	Agents, sales workers and service workers	Skilled agricultural workers	Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers	Unskilled workers
69.2	1.6	11.1	4.5	3.7	19.4	0.3	46.1	10.1
69.6	2.1	7.2	9.4	2.5	13.3	5.7	47.9	6.4
38.1	2.0	7.6	14.9	0.4	5.6	0.7	52.3	6.7
45.1	2.3	9.9	9.5	2.0	17.6	0.8	44.6	9.6
54.1	2.2	6.3	10.6	2.7	22.1	2.9	42.8	7.7
60.6	10.4	5.9	5.9	6.6	39.5	1.1	26.6	11.9
66.2	4.4	5.3	5.2	2.4	9.6	0.8	56.8	12.4
54.8	7.9	3.9	5.2	3.4	16.2	4.2	38.1	8.2
49.6	6.5	11.1	19.4	1.4	16.6	2.8	38.0	8.0
50.3	4.3	8.7	2.7	2.6	21.1	6.0	39.4	8.9
45.4	3.1	5.1	8.7	1.4	12.8	0.9	60.2	4.9
57.5	6.8	5.6	5.0	4.3	24.0	2.6	42.7	6.6
83.6	3.4	5.0	4.2	1.1	8.6	1.2	43.5	35.1
65.6	1.4	8.7	7.4	2.6	15.0	1.5	48.9	14.2
70.5	0.7	11.4	5.9	1.6	18.2	1.4	41.8	17.1
42.8	2.5	6.2	4.2	1.4	13.3	1.3	56.5	8.2
42.8	1.3	7.9	4.1	1.9	19.4	6.2	50.4	9.6
55.2	0.6	9.8	7.6	4.2	14.9	2.9	40.7	4.7
41.6	3.4	9.3	5.2	2.7	18.6		40.7	13.9
33.1	14.0	10.4	31.0	1.6	21.1		14.6	16.8
77.6	0.4	2.9	7.3	1.6	13.1	1.1	63.2	8.7
47.3	7.9	5.6	11.0	3.1	31.8	0.8	36.7	7.7
67.4	2.9	6.2	7.0	2.3	23.0		52.5	8.0
34.0	8.6	9.7	6.1	3.4	19.7	0.6	45.2	4.8
51.2	1.0	4.9	10.8	1.3	16.9	9.3	43.0	7.0
42.2	1.1	4.6	6.4	2.5	11.9	4.4	42.3	11.7
72.9	4.8	5.1	6.1	5.3	14.9	1.1	52.2	6.0
46.8	1.0	11.2	11.0	3.1	20.1	1.8	44.6	5.5
50.2	8.7	5.7	8.1	2.4	18.4	2.1	53.4	8.0
50.2	3.4	6.5	6.4	3.1	18.3	1.0	54.6	7.4
38.5	2.2	6.3	6.1	2.2	21.9	2.9	49.6	7.8
57.8	7.0	11.6	7.3	1.1	16.9	4.2	46.9	6.8
71.7	21.3	5.7	12.6	0.5	22.6	2.5	30.0	25.9
53.4	3.5	5.1	4.0	2.7	19.1	3.3	44.5	9.7
55.0	0.3	14.4	8.6	2.5	19.1	4.5	40.4	10.5
49.9	3.7	6.6	3.4	2.7	17.6	0.8	50.9	7.8
71.4	6.9	7.7	4.3	4.8	15.0		53.4	7.1
37.7	4.9	6.3	5.3	6.1	31.0	0.6	42.7	5.8
	20.5	2.1	11.2	1.2	24.2	5.2	31.5	19.3

Table F7: Arab Localities Numbering 10,000 Residents or More by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentages of females aged 15 and over who work at 2008 by occupation					
			Academic professionals	Associate professionals and technicians	Managers	Agents, sales workers and service workers	Skilled agricultural workers	Manufacturing, construction and other skilled workers
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	11.1	27.0		42.0	0.3	4.6
637	Ar'ara[3]	Triangle	18.4	37.9	0.9	30.1	0.4	3.1
1192	Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev		68.9		20.6		6.0
531	Arrabe	Galilee	15.5	41.6	0.5	28.9	0.7	3.4
6000	Baqa-Jatt[3]	Triangle	11.0	50.2	1.1	26.0		0.6
480	Beit Jann	Galilee	5.5	21.6	2.0	42.5		18.4
532	Ein Mahel	Galilee	16.5	57.5		16.0	2.6	4.1
537	Fureidis	Galilee	7.4	37.5	1.3	35.3		0.8
1303	Hura	Negev	18.4	66.7		14.9		
529	I'billin	Galilee	14.6	29.1	1.1	35.6		4.6
478	Iksal	Galilee	7.4	47.3	0.6	43.0		1.1
494	Ir Karmel	Galilee	7.9	17.3	1.3	47.2		7.2
541	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	0.7	12.3		12.5	0.5	0.8
1292	Judeide-Maker	Galilee	8.6	28.2		37.1		4.5
504	Kabul	Galilee	13.7	55.6		21.8		1.5
509	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	9.7	44.9		38.1		2.8
510	Kafar Manda	Negev	5.9	51.6	1.0	34.7	2.7	1.3
654	Kafar Qara	Triangle	17.1	35.2	1.7	30.0	2.9	1.5
634	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	20.1	37.9	1.1	34.9		2.5
1059	Kuseife	Negev		66.6		28.3		
1327	Ma'ale Iron[3]	Galilee	5.4	52.6	0.9	38.0	0.9	
481	Mughar	Galilee	13.2	44.0	0.8	33.5		3.4
522	Nahef	Galilee	8.4	30.5	1.5	42.0		6.9
7300	Nazareth	Galilee	12.8	33.7	1.8	41.2	0.5	1.9
638	Qalansawe	Triangle	10.5	54.4		18.2	1.2	
1161	Rahat	Negev	3.4	46.8		30.1	4.1	1.1
542	Reine	Galilee	6.2	35.4	1.1	44.5		3.9
7500	Sakhnin	Galilee	12.1	46.6		31.6		2.9
516	Shaghor	Galilee	8.9	37.6	0.3	36.5		6.2
8800	Shefar'am	Galilee	9.1	33.0	0.4	49.1		2.3
8900	Tamra	Galilee	9.0	43.4	1.5	34.7	0.4	3.3
2730	Tayibe	Triangle	10.0	43.5		29.4		1.7
1054	Tel Sheva	Negev	11.7	54.9		5.4		27.9
2720	Tire	Triangle	7.5	22.8		38.2		3.4
498	Tur'an	Galilee	6.1	85.3		8.6		
2710	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	8.3	42.9	1.2	39.2		0.8
499	Yafi'	Galilee	18.8	37.5	0.7	36.7		0.7
502	Yirka	Negev	5.9	27.5	4.1	44.6		10.9

1 Some of the data are empty because no cases. Empty data on households data because small sample.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in demography chapter).

Unskilled workers	Households[2] (thousands)	Percentages of households by number of persons								Average of household size (persons)[2]
		with persons aged 17 and less	with persons aged 65+	with one person	with 2 persons	with 3 persons	with 4 persons	with 5 persons	with 6+ persons	
14.3	2.8	66.6	14.6	4.9	12.3	12.3	21.3	18.7	30.4	4.4
6.6	4.8	67.0	15.6	5.1	12.6	14.1	14.1	23.1	30.9	4.5
8.7	4.6	71.7	11.3	6.3	13.0	12.0	19.5	16.7	32.4	4.5
9.6	8.3	60.2	13.0	15.2	14.7	11.8	13.7	15.9	28.8	4.0
10.0	2.4	68.6	15.9	4.2	12.8	16.4	21.0	19.3	26.3	4.3
3.3	2.8	61.7	7.1	16.8	15.8	9.3	13.5	18.3	26.3	4.0
6.5	2.5	69.8	11.8	4.2	13.6	15.2	21.1	20.6	25.3	4.3
9.2	2.9	61.6	12.3	12.8	15.0	13.4	20.1	20.6	18.0	3.8
	2.7	71.3	9.5	6.4	13.6	11.3	18.6	19.4	30.7	4.4
17.5	6.8	60.8	14.9	6.9	16.9	17.6	25.8	21.1	11.7	3.8
72.3	2.3	77.9	5.0	6.0	6.9	14.5	11.5	18.0	43.1	5.2
21.2	4.2	67.3	12.6	6.7	12.7	15.8	18.4	18.8	27.5	4.3
4.8	3.1	62.1	11.3	15.8	14.7	13.6	15.2	20.8	19.9	3.8
3.2	4.1	70.1	10.6	8.7	12.5	11.9	14.4	18.4	34.2	4.5
2.8	3.8	67.0	9.7	18.9	12.2	8.7	15.2	14.4	30.7	4.1
2.9	3.5	67.5	12.4	5.6	16.2	13.7	16.3	19.3	28.9	4.3
3.5	4.1	72.4	9.4	8.0	13.3	10.2	15.3	19.8	33.4	4.5
2.3										
0.9	2.8	71.5	11.6	6.2	12.2	10.2	19.5	19.6	32.3	4.6
5.2	4.6	67.9	11.6	7.7	15.0	13.0	20.4	17.4	26.5	4.3
10.2	2.2	73.4	11.5	5.6	11.8	9.1	17.1	16.1	40.4	4.8
3.1	18.3	59.8	19.0	10.8	15.9	14.3	20.3	19.0	19.8	3.9
9.1	4.1	71.3	10.3	7.1	12.5	11.7	20.8	16.0	31.9	4.5
10.3										
4.2	4.1	66.7	11.2	8.2	14.1	13.7	20.2	19.3	24.5	4.2
6.2	6.1	64.5	11.0	11.4	14.0	12.2	16.9	19.9	25.8	4.1
10.3	6.9	67.8	12.5	8.2	13.9	13.1	16.7	16.9	31.3	4.4
5.7	9.2	64.2	14.4	10.1	16.9	13.4	20.6	21.4	17.5	3.9
6.4	7.5	62.4	11.3	18.4	12.9	12.2	17.9	20.6	18.1	3.7
14.3	9.8	59.6	12.4	19.3	16.3	11.1	16.0	19.4	17.8	3.6
18.0	5.4	63.5	17.4	10.6	11.5	14.6	18.7	24.1	20.4	4.1
	2.7	68.2	10.6	8.6	15.3	11.4	17.9	18.7	28.0	4.3
1.1	10.4	68.9	11.1	10.4	12.8	12.0	16.2	17.0	31.6	4.3
3.5	3.8	67.3	12.2	8.7	12.8	13.4	20.0	17.7	27.4	4.2
7.0	3.6	63.4	11.3	11.7	16.0	14.4	15.4	18.7	23.7	4.0

Table F7: Arab Localities Numbering 10,000 Residents or More by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentages of households				
			Use personal computer	Internet subscriber	One car at least (for the household use)	Two cars or more (for the household use)	Living in owned dwellings
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	60.7	76.8	71.5	16.0	86.0
637	Ar'ara[3]	Triangle	59.9	67.8	73.1	13.1	94.5
1192	Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev					
531	Arrabe	Galilee	55.8	67.3	58.6	10.5	83.1
6000	Baqa-Jatt[3]	Triangle	58.5	75.0	67.6	9.2	90.2
480	Beit Jann	Galilee	61.2	78.5	69.0	8.4	89.0
532	Ein Mahel	Galilee	57.4	62.9	52.0	1.9	88.9
537	Fureidis	Galilee	52.2	77.8	54.8	5.1	98.7
1303	Hura	Negev					
529	I'billin	Galilee	54.2	82.0	60.8	9.9	90.2
478	Iksal	Galilee	64.6	75.5	66.8	5.1	82.2
494	Ir Karmel	Galilee	66.2	86.0	77.0	14.3	84.6
541	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	44.2	59.7	40.5	1.7	84.1
1292	Judeide-Maker	Galilee	61.2	68.2	62.7	13.8	81.4
504	Kabul	Galilee	47.7	68.1	58.4	5.2	78.2
509	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	58.2	71.6	63.9	7.1	91.9
510	Kafar Manda	Negev	45.2	65.5	53.5	3.6	95.6
654	Kafar Qara	Triangle	72.7	73.2	82.9	20.3	91.8
634	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	61.3	75.1	68.8	6.7	97.7
1059	Kuseife	Negev					
1327	Ma'ale Iron[3]	Galilee	53.1	63.6	60.9	8.3	93.5
481	Mughar	Galilee	57.6	80.7	60.4	4.0	83.2
522	Nahef	Galilee	47.5	58.9	61.4	7.9	89.2
7300	Nazareth	Galilee	61.6	86.2	63.3	10.4	81.6
638	Qalansawe	Triangle	44.1	78.5	51.9	3.9	96.7
1161	Rahat	Negev					
542	Reine	Galilee	69.8	84.5	72.5	6.8	91.4
7500	Sakhnin	Galilee	53.1	74.5	58.8	11.7	89.7
516	Shaghor	Galilee	46.3	70.7	58.8	5.0	81.9
8800	Shefar'am	Galilee	58.6	80.6	65.0	8.9	91.1
8900	Tamra	Galilee	51.5	77.9	60.5	7.7	83.4
2730	Tayibe	Triangle	47.5	75.2	57.8	6.0	86.3
1054	Tel Sheva	Negev					
2720	Tire	Triangle	55.8	81.4	75.9	13.0	95.3
498	Tur'an	Galilee	78.8	78.7	73.6	8.1	99.8
2710	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	51.8	71.2	56.9	5.8	86.6
499	Yafi'	Galilee	66.0	82.7	65.3	13.8	93.7
502	Yirka	Negev	51.1	73.7	64.2	4.9	68.9

1 Some of the cells are empty due to lack of trustworthy data.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in demography chapter).

Living in rented dwellings	Average Housing density (persons per room)[2]	Percentages of males aged 65+ from total males	Percentages of females aged 65+ from total females	Percentages of one person household with persons aged 65+	Percentages of persons aged 65+ with 13+ schooling years	Percentages of persons aged 65+ who work at 2008
3.0	1.3	3.4	5.4	20.6	1.4	3.2
2.8	1.4	4.5	4.7	17.4	5.5	3.9
		2.4	1.3	22.6		
1.5	1.3	3.1	3.6	25.9	4.0	1.9
7.0	1.1	3.5	4.5	28.4	3.5	2.5
	1.3	5.3	6.5	17.3	1.6	
3.2	1.1	2.4	2.8	31.4		
0.4	1.4	4.3	3.6	13.7		1.3
		1.3	1.9	71.0		
	1.1	3.3	5.0	32.3		3.4
1.9	1.2	2.4	3.1	25.8		
2.7	1.1	5.1	5.6	20.3	3.8	1.6
15.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	12.6		5.1
1.9	1.2	3.6	4.1	20.4	1.4	3.4
1.2	1.2	2.9	5.0	38.2	2.8	
1.0	1.3	3.1	3.2	31.4	1.8	2.4
1.2	1.2	2.4	3.2	38.0	1.8	1.5
4.1	1.0	3.8	4.0	19.7	7.7	3.3
	1.2	2.2	3.3	26.9		1.9
		2.1	1.9	50.2		
4.2	1.3	3.1	3.8	32.8	2.9	2.4
0.9	1.3	3.4	4.4	18.4	3.2	
0.6	1.4	3.1	3.3	15.0	6.4	1.1
9.9	1.1	5.6	6.8	28.3	7.9	6.6
1.9	1.4	2.4	3.4	25.0		2.3
		1.9	1.9	28.4	0.3	1.4
4.9	1.2	2.9	3.7	30.2	7.5	3.9
1.3	1.2	3.4	3.8	27.8	5.0	1.9
0.9	1.4	3.3	3.7	27.4	2.7	1.3
4.7	1.1	4.7	5.2	29.8	4.0	3.3
1.1	1.0	3.4	4.3	31.5	0.7	2.2
2.4	1.1	3.5	4.9	37.2	9.9	0.5
		1.5	1.4	26.2		
2.7	1.2	4.7	6.3	27.5	3.5	3.6
0.2	1.0	3.0	3.5	37.3	2.3	2.4
4.3	1.3	2.7	3.7	33.1	1.4	2.8
5.0	1.2	3.3	4.0	27.5	0.8	4.5
0.4	1.4	3.5	5.2	31.7	5.2	5.0

Table F7: Arab Localities Numbering 10,000 Residents or More by Selected[1] Socio-Economic Characteristics, End 2008 (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Median marriage age[2]		Total Fertility Rate (TFR)[2]	Percentages		
			Grooms	Brides		5 years ago reside in the same locality	Great difficulty in hearing or cannot hear at all	Great difficulty in seeing or cannot see at all[3]
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	26	21	2.8	5.0	4.5	0.2
637	Ar'ara[3]	Triangle	27	22	2.8	3.0	1.8	0.6
1192	Ar'ara-BaNegev	Negev	21	19	3.0	0.2	1.2	
531	Arrabe	Galilee	25	20	3.1	1.6	1.6	0.3
6000	Baqa-Jatt[3]	Triangle	26	22	2.8	1.6	1.2	0.4
480	Beit Jann	Galilee	24	21	2.8	0.7	6.5	0.1
532	Ein Mahel	Galilee	24	21	3.0	0.8	1.4	0.7
537	Fureidis	Galilee	25	20	2.9	0.4	0.6	0.5
1303	Hura	Negev	22	19	4.2	3.1	0.4	0.1
529	I'billin	Galilee	25	21	2.6	2.8	0.7	0.4
478	Iksal	Galilee	24	21	3.0	1.4	1.4	0.4
494	Ir Karmel	Galilee	25	20	2.4	2.8	3.7	0.2
541	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	23	20	3.0	1.1	1.6	
1292	Judeide-Maker	Galilee	25	21	2.6	3.4	3.3	0.2
504	Kabul	Galilee	25	20	3.0	4.1	2.8	0.6
509	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	25	20	3.1	1.6	1.5	0.7
510	Kafar Manda	Negev	23	19	3.6	0.5	1.0	0.3
654	Kafar Qara	Triangle	26	23	2.7	2.5	1.2	0.3
634	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	24	20	3.0	0.8	0.6	0.8
1059	Kuseife	Negev	23	20	3.5	0.2	4.1	0.2
1327	Ma'ale Iron[3]	Galilee	25	21	3.0	3.3	0.7	0.3
481	Mughar	Galilee	25	20	2.9	0.6	2.7	0.3
522	Nahef	Galilee	25	20	3.2	1.4	1.5	0.2
7300	Nazareth	Galilee	27	21	2.6	2.6	2.2	0.4
638	Qalansawe	Triangle	25	20	2.9	1.6	1.2	0.4
1161	Rahat	Negev	22	20	3.7	0.6	1.3	0.2
542	Reine	Galilee	25	21	2.6	3.5	1.0	0.6
7500	Sakhnin	Galilee	25	21	3.0	1.3	1.1	0.7
516	Shaghor	Galilee	25	20	3.1	1.1	1.8	0.5
8800	Shefar'am	Galilee	26	21	2.6	2.8	1.8	0.2
8900	Tamra	Galilee	25	20	2.8	1.2	0.6	0.1
2730	Tayibe	Triangle	26	21	2.8	0.3	1.8	0.4
1054	Tel Sheva	Negev	22	20	4.1	0.1	2.6	0.2
2720	Tire	Triangle	25	20	2.7	0.2	1.9	0.2
498	Tur'an	Galilee	25	20	2.9	1.2	1.4	0.6
2710	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	25	21	3.1	1.7	2.2	0.5
499	Yafi'	Galilee	26	21	2.7	4.4	1.1	0.3
502	Yirka	Negev	25	20	3.0	0.7	10.4	
	Living outside localities in southern district	Negev	22	19	4.0		7.4	0.1

1 Some of the cells are empty because no cases.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 The data on "living outside localities in southern district" are missed and does not presented here.

4 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in demography chapter).

of persons aged 15+			Percentages of persons aged 65+				
Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in remembering or concentrating	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in dressing or bathing	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in walking around the house or walking up and down stairs	Great difficulty in hearing or cannot hear at all	Great difficulty in seeing or cannot see at all[3]	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in remembering or concentrating	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in dressing or bathing	Great difficulty (or cannot do at all) in walking around the house or walking up and down stairs
3.2	2.9	9.6	34.7	1.5	14.6	27.1	74.7
2.1	2.3	5.7	20.0	3.6	15.6	23.5	53.4
1.5	1.3	1.0	2.1		14.3	14.3	3.1
2.1	1.9	4.4	22.7	1.6	19.9	25.4	52.8
1.7	2.1	3.5	11.8	1.7	14.9	24.0	35.0
4.2	2.2	9.3	28.2		8.9	13.7	51.8
0.6	1.0	1.7	14.6	2.0	5.8	18.3	22.2
0.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.6	2.7	7.2	8.8
0.4	0.8	0.7	14.9	3.2	17.5	21.5	18.9
0.9	0.9	1.9	6.2		3.3	6.0	20.8
1.1	1.5	4.1	15.1	5.7	17.6	18.0	37.5
2.6	1.6	7.0	17.9	0.8	9.2	13.9	45.1
0.8	1.0	4.0	19.8		19.1	29.0	62.9
2.2	1.5	4.8	14.4	2.9	9.5	17.0	41.2
1.8	1.4	5.2	29.5	3.1	18.6	20.0	46.7
1.1	1.3	2.5	14.1	12.7	10.9	13.7	29.6
0.9	1.1	2.4	18.1	4.8	7.1	13.0	27.7
0.8	0.7	1.4	20.7	3.3	9.0	11.8	14.8
0.8	1.2	3.0	15.5	3.4	10.5	12.1	47.4
5.2	2.4	5.0	38.0		38.2	18.6	51.1
1.4	1.6	2.9	8.1	2.2	8.1	15.0	25.7
1.9	1.7	5.3	15.7	0.8	13.7	18.2	44.7
1.2	1.1	4.2	12.6	4.7	11.5	8.8	33.2
2.1	2.1	4.6	16.2	1.9	14.0	17.8	29.2
1.2	2.3	3.7	12.6		12.6	32.7	47.9
1.4	1.1	2.1	13.9	1.7	12.1	15.8	23.9
1.1	0.6	1.9	12.3	3.6	10.8	9.1	26.7
1.4	1.4	2.7	12.2	4.8	12.3	19.7	30.7
2.3	1.7	4.5	20.3	4.2	16.8	21.9	50.1
1.0	1.1	3.0	11.9	1.7	5.7	10.8	23.9
0.8	0.9	2.0	8.2	1.0	9.4	11.3	25.6
2.7	1.9	4.1	19.5	3.2	29.3	23.8	39.1
2.5	4.1	3.8	39.0		50.8	60.1	55.3
2.2	3.3	6.7	16.2	1.7	6.3	26.5	45.0
1.3	1.9	2.4	23.2		23.1	27.5	37.7
2.9	2.8	5.5	20.3	7.2	23.6	30.0	50.0
0.8	0.7	2.5	8.3	3.9	5.4	7.1	26.8
10.1	5.2	14.7	41.8		35.3	31.4	69.4
7.4	7.7	8.0	42.9		38.1	44.5	49.5

Table F8: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of Arab Localities Between the 1972, 1983, 1995 and 2008 Population Censuses[1]

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Population (thousands)				Percentages of persons		
			1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census
472	Abu Ghosh	Triangle	1.8	2.9	4.1	5.8	61.2	50.3	48.1
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	3.4	6.0	9.0	12.2	58.1	57.3	51.3
652	Al-Azy	Galilee				0.1			
2710	Aramsha	Galilee		0.4	0.8	1.3		57.6	53.3
2024	Ar'ara[4]	Triangle	3.8	4.8	11.9	21.7	64.5	57.4	48.6
478	Arrabe	Galilee	6.3	9.7	14.6	20.6	66.4	63.3	52.3
1339	Baqa-Jatt[4]	Triangle	7.6	11.4	15.4	33.6	61.3	58.0	49.7
529	Basma[3]	Triangle				7.6			
6000	Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	1.1	1.4	4.4	6.7	65.1	57.4	49.3
482	Beit Jann	Galilee	3.7	5.8	7.9	10.4	59.7	56.2	53.2
998	Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	0.8	2.8	5.2	7.4	62.1	62.7	56.9
480	Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	1.5	2.3	5.7	7.8	68.1	68.6	59.8
1326	Dabburye	Galilee	3.1	4.5	6.3	8.9	65.3	61.5	48.0
944	Dahi	Galilee	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	54.0	51.3	48.8
1292	Deir Hanna	Galilee	2.8	4.4	6.3	8.7	65.5	59.4	51.1
485	Demeide	Galilee			0.2	0.4			41.7
627	Eilabun	Galilee	1.6	2.3	3.3	4.8	59.6	52.3	47.4
541	Ein Al-Asad	Galilee	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	71.8	64.2	51.4
487	Ein Mahel	Galilee	3.5	5.3	7.9	10.9	67.1	59.9	54.2
489	Ein Naqquba	Triangle		0.4	1.3	2.2		57.0	60.2
475	Ein Qiniyye	Galilee		1.1	1.4	1.7		59.8	43.7
492	Ein Rafa	Triangle	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.9	55.8	45.8	37.3
1317	Fassuta	Galilee	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.9	49.7	51.3	42.7
1290	Fureidis	Galilee	3.5	5.4	7.4	10.8	64.6	60.0	51.3
975	Hamam	Galilee		0.7	0.9	1.2		52.8	52.2
1321	Hurfeish	Galilee	1.8	2.8	4.2	5.4	56.7	58.4	55.4
1332	Hussniyya	Galilee				0.5			
496	I'billin	Galilee	3.6	6.3	8.0	11.3	60.4	58.7	50.8
993	Ibtin	Galilee	0.5	0.8	1.5	2.4	64.4	59.5	51.3
498	Iksal	Galilee	3.5	5.3	8.1	11.9	63.3	61.4	52.9
2730	Ilut	Galilee	2.0		4.6	6.7	66.4		56.1
497	Ir Karmel	Galilee	6.3	8.4	11.7	25.6	59.6	53.3	44.6
2720	Jaljulye	Triangle	2.5	3.6	4.5	8.4	65.1	60.5	52.8
8900	Jish	Galilee	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.9	53.3	49.9	38.8
547	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	2.7	4.8	7.7	12.1	69.2	67.4	60.5
1295	Judeide-Maker	Galilee			12.5	18.0			49.5
499	Julis	Galilee	2.1	3.4	4.3	5.6	59.3	54.4	53.4
502	Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee		1.1	1.9	4.3		59.2	56.5
504	Kabul	Galilee	3.0	5.3	7.0	11.9	63.0	63.5	52.6
505	Kafar Bara	Triangle	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.8	67.7	63.6	55.0
1296	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	5.3	8.5	12.8	18.3	65.3	62.4	54.1
978	Kafar Manda	Negev	4.0	6.3	10.7	15.7	66.2	65.2	59.3
633	Kafar Misr	Galilee	0.6	1.1	1.4	2.4	58.9	63.4	49.7
507	Kafar Qara	Triangle	5.0	6.9	10.5	15.0	63.4	59.7	51.7
509	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	4.9	8.0	12.5	18.4	66.8	61.9	53.2
510	Kafar Yasif	Galilee	3.7	5.1	6.8	8.6	54.1	50.8	45.7
512	Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	1.0	1.9	2.1	2.7	55.7	58.1	47.0
634	Khawaled	Galilee				0.4			
654	Kisra-Sumei	Galilee			5.4	7.2			59.4

aged 0-19	Percentages of persons aged 65+				Percentages of persons aged 85+				Housholds[1] (thousands)			
2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census
43.7	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.4
43.0	3.5	3.5	2.8	4.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.8
45.7				5.1				0.0				0.0
40.6		10.6	1.8	4.9		2.4	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.2	0.3
46.8	2.7	3.7	3.3	4.6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	2.3	4.8
50.0	2.2	2.8	2.7	3.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.6	4.6
46.6	3.0	3.1	2.8	4.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.2	3.3	8.3
53.7				2.8				0.3				1.6
48.0	2.8	2.5	2.9	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.8
42.3	4.2	4.8	3.7	5.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.1	1.7	2.4
48.1	3.1	2.8	1.7	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.8
50.6	2.7	4.2	2.8	2.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.7
45.6	2.7	3.5	2.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.1
45.9	2.0	2.6	2.4	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
45.5	2.5	3.7	2.9	3.6	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.1
41.4			0.0	4.8			0.0	0.0			0.1	0.1
37.8	4.3	4.1	3.8	5.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.3
42.4	1.2	3.2	5.8	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
48.3	2.0	2.8	2.4	2.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.8
58.2		1.2	2.0	0.6		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.3	0.5
39.9		7.0	5.3	2.6		1.3	1.1	0.5		0.2		0.4
49.7	5.3	2.1	6.0	4.5	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
35.1	4.3	6.9	5.9	10.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8
45.9	3.3	1.9	1.8	3.9	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.5	2.5
47.9		2.8	1.1	2.5		0.0	0.0	0.4		0.1	0.2	0.3
43.4	4.0	3.3	2.6	4.3	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.2
47.6				2.9				0.5				0.1
44.0	4.0	2.4	2.9	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.8	2.9
49.5	3.8	1.2	1.3	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
49.0	3.4	2.0	2.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.7	2.7
48.7	4.2		1.7	2.9	0.7		0.2	0.1	0.3		0.8	1.8
37.5	3.1	3.4	3.5	5.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.0	1.7	2.6	6.8
51.9	1.8	1.3	1.2	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.7
36.8	6.7	6.2	5.8	6.3	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8
52.8	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.3
45.0			2.6	3.9			0.3	0.2			2.7	4.2
42.7	3.5	4.0	4.3	5.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2
48.9		2.7	1.3	3.1		0.0	0.0	0.4		0.2	0.3	1.2
47.2	3.7	2.6	3.5	4.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.5	3.1
54.6	3.0	2.0	1.5	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6
49.7	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.6	4.1
53.3	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.1	2.0	3.8
48.5	2.4	4.2	3.5	4.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
45.5	2.7	1.2	1.8	3.9	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.3	3.5
50.8	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.5	3.7	4.1
39.1	3.9	4.6	3.6	6.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.2
41.5	3.0	3.4	1.4	5.1	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6
43.6				4.5				0.3				0.1
51.6			1.3	3.8			0.5	0.3			1.0	1.6

Table F8: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of Arab Localities Between the 1972, 1983, 1995 and 2008 Population Censuses[1] (*con.*)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Population (thousands)				Percentages of persons		
			1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census
481	Ma'ale Iron[4]	Galilee				12.6			
635	Manshiyyet Zabda	Galilee		0.3	0.6	1.0		60.4	59.5
517	Mashhed	Galilee	2.2	3.4	5.2	6.9	65.2	63.3	57.0
649	Mazra'a	Galilee	1.4	1.9	3.1	3.4	61.6	53.9	48.7
994	Meiser	Triangle	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	62.4	57.3	52.9
518	Mi'elya	Galilee	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.8	49.7	47.9	39.8
1327	Mughar	Galilee	6.6	10.7	15.2	19.6	64.9	61.8	56.1
520	Muqeible	Galilee	0.8	1.3	2.0	3.1	66.7	65.5	54.7
524	Nahef	Galilee	3.2	4.8	7.4	10.5	67.4	65.2	57.5
522	Na'ura	Galilee	0.6	1.1	1.5	1.8	68.3	68.7	60.7
523	Nazareth	Galilee	33.0	45.3	52.2	71.7	55.9	53.1	45.7
7300	Nein	Galilee	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.6	54.9	53.4	50.7
525	Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	2.2	3.1	4.0	5.4	55.6	53.5	45.2
526	Qalansawe	Triangle	4.8	7.3	11.6	18.2	64.8	62.0	51.0
7500	Rame	Galilee	4.2	5.1	6.9	7.2	53.9	47.8	45.6
528	Ras Al-Ein	Galilee				0.3			
530	Ras Ali	Galilee		0.2	0.3	0.5		68.2	58.2
511	Reine	Galilee	4.0	7.2	12.1	17.1	61.0	57.0	50.5
546	Rumat Heib	Galilee	0.4	0.6	1.2	1.6	67.1	66.7	58.1
532	Rummane	Galilee	0.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	78.3	66.2	61.2
521	Sajur	Galilee	1.1	1.9	2.7	3.7	69.1	67.0	58.4
4502	Sakhnin	Galilee	8.5	12.8	17.9	25.1	65.6	62.8	52.5
514	Sandala	Triangle	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.4	64.1	55.2	44.2
494	Segev-Shalom	Negev	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	73.2	50.0	51.4
531	Sha'ab	Galilee	1.8	2.3	3.8	5.8	64.5	58.8	48.4
1246	Shaghor	Galilee	4.5	6.2	9.4	30.2	64.0	61.0	53.1
637	Shefar'am	Galilee	11.8	16.8	23.9	35.7	61.0	53.9	46.2
537	Sheikh Dannun	Galilee	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.4	63.6	56.2	54.9
535	Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee		1.8	2.3	4.9		59.4	52.0
536	Sulam	Galilee	0.9	1.3	1.8	2.1	60.1	65.3	50.7
636	Tamra	Galilee	8.6	13.5	19.0	28.1	65.2	59.2	49.0
638	Tamra (Yizre'el)	Galilee	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	67.0	67.3	53.8
543	Tayibe	Triangle	12.9	17.7	24.3	35.7	63.7	57.5	48.2
1334	Tayibe(Baemeq)	Galilee	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.5	54.9	56.8	53.2
990	Tire	Triangle	8.5	10.4	15.8	22.2	58.9	50.8	47.5
539	Tur'an	Galilee	3.8	5.8	7.9	11.7	62.2	58.8	50.0
997	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	13.6	20.2	30.0	45.0	68.0	63.5	53.0
542	Umm Al-Qutuf	Triangle	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	67.6	62.8	50.4
913	Uzeir	Galilee	0.6	1.3	1.7	2.6	71.8	71.1	57.6
917	Yafi'	Galilee	5.1	7.9	12.6	16.2	63.7	59.7	50.0
516	Yanuh-Jat	Galilee			4.1	5.6			55.5
658	Yirka	Negev	4.4	6.5	9.8	14.5	60.5	60.9	54.3
538	Zarzir	Galilee		3.1	4.7	6.2		63.6	57.0
8800	Zemer	Triangle			3.7	5.6			50.2

1 Some of the cells are empty due to lack of cases or untrustworthy data.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in demography chapter).

aged 0-19	Percentages of persons aged 65+				Percentages of persons aged 85+				Housholds[1] (thousands)			
2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census
48.6				3.4				0.2				2.8
49.5		0.0	0.0	3.6		0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.1	0.3
49.2	2.1	2.9	1.5	3.5	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.5
39.4	2.8	2.8	3.3	6.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.9
45.8	0.9	3.3	1.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
34.0	4.5	8.0	5.6	12.4	0.0	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.8
44.8	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.8	3.0	4.6
52.0	3.0	2.0	1.2	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6
50.9	4.1	3.6	1.9	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.2
48.0	3.2	0.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
41.9	3.9	3.6	4.3	6.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	5.8	9.1	11.6	18.3
46.6	5.3	5.3	2.8	5.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
36.3	5.4	2.7	5.7	7.4	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.4
50.6	3.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.3	2.2	4.1
38.7	3.5	4.4	4.2	7.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.9
49.4				2.0				0.0				0.1
55.8		0.0	1.8	2.4		0.0	0.0	0.5		0.0	0.1	0.2
46.0	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.6	1.2	2.4	4.1
48.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
55.4	1.7	4.6	1.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
45.8	0.9	1.3	4.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8
45.4	3.1	3.6	2.8	3.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.2	2.1	3.6	6.1
45.3	3.4	1.2	3.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4
44.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2
47.2	2.8	4.8	4.9	3.7	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.4
48.7	3.1	4.1	2.9	3.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.0	1.8	6.9
43.9	3.2	3.1	3.8	4.9	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.9	3.1	5.4	9.2
49.1	3.9	4.1	1.2	5.2	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
47.9		1.9	3.4	3.9		0.6	0.6	0.5		0.3	0.5	1.1
43.9	2.9	0.4	1.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6
46.5	2.3	2.7	3.0	3.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	2.7	4.1	7.5
54.4	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
46.9	2.6	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.0	3.4	5.2	9.8
51.7	2.8	2.9	2.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
44.8	3.1	4.2	3.2	5.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.4	2.2	3.6	5.4
48.4	4.1	4.5	4.0	3.2	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.7
49.9	2.8	2.3	1.7	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	2.0	3.4	6.0	10.4
47.8	1.4	2.3	2.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
55.4	3.4	1.6	1.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
45.6	3.0	2.3	2.3	3.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	2.5	3.8
44.8			3.3	3.6			0.5	0.3			0.8	1.3
45.1	3.7	3.1	2.9	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.0	3.6
49.0		1.1	1.8	3.4		0.0	0.1	0.1		0.4	0.9	1.4
45.4			2.4	3.8			0.4	0.1			0.8	1.3

Table F8: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of Arab Localities Between the 1972, 1983, 1995 and 2008 Population Censuses[1] (*con.*)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Households size average[2]				Housing density	
			1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census
472	Abu Ghosh	Triangle	6.9	6.5	3.7	4.1	4.2	3.1
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	6.0	5.6	4.9	4.4	3.4	2.3
652	Al-Azy	Galilee				3.2		
2710	Aramsha	Galilee		5.0	4.6	4.5		2.2
2024	Ar'ara[3]	Triangle	6.5	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.5	2.0
478	Arrabe	Galilee	7.6	6.3	5.6	4.5	3.5	2.6
1339	Baqa-Jatt[3]	Triangle	6.5	5.2	4.7	4.0	3.3	2.1
529	Basma[3]	Triangle				4.8		
6000	Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	7.9	5.3	4.9	3.8	3.9	2.3
482	Beit Jann	Galilee	5.9	5.4	4.7	4.3	2.2	2.1
998	Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	5.8	5.9	5.4	4.1	2.3	2.0
480	Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	6.9	5.7	5.6	4.6	3.0	2.4
1326	Dabburye	Galilee	6.6	6.5	4.9	4.3	3.4	2.3
944	Dahi	Galilee	6.3	4.3	4.9	4.7	3.4	1.8
1292	Deir Hanna	Galilee	6.4	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.1
485	Demeide	Galilee			3.3	4.3		
627	Eilabun	Galilee	6.4	4.7	4.4	3.7	2.7	1.8
541	Ein Al-Asad	Galilee	7.1	5.9	5.3	4.0	4.1	2.9
487	Ein Mahel	Galilee	8.1	6.7	5.1	4.0	3.2	2.3
489	Ein Naqquba	Triangle		4.3	4.8	4.5		1.7
475	Ein Qiniyye	Galilee		5.5		4.6		2.3
492	Ein Rafa	Triangle	6.6	4.8	2.8	4.3	3.3	1.8
1317	Fassuta	Galilee	5.1	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.4	1.9
1290	Fureidis	Galilee	6.7	5.8	5.1	4.3	4.1	2.5
975	Hamam	Galilee		6.8	5.1	3.9		2.6
1321	Hurfeish	Galilee	6.0	5.3	5.0	4.4	3.6	2.4
1332	Hussniyya	Galilee				4.6		
496	I'billin	Galilee	6.0	5.9	4.5	3.8	3.4	2.5
993	Ibtin	Galilee	6.5	6.0	4.8	4.3	3.0	2.5
498	Iksal	Galilee	6.7	6.1	4.8	4.4	2.8	2.1
2730	Ilut	Galilee	6.9		5.5	3.7	3.3	
497	Ir Karmel	Galilee	6.3	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	2.0
2720	Jaljulye	Triangle	7.1	6.4	4.2	5.2	3.7	2.6
8900	Jish	Galilee	5.5	4.8	4.1	3.5	2.8	2.0
547	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	7.0	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.4	3.1
1295	Judeide-Maker	Galilee			4.7	4.3		
499	Julis	Galilee	6.1	5.6	4.7	4.5	3.1	2.1
502	Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee		5.6	5.8	3.6		1.7
504	Kabul	Galilee	6.2	6.1	4.8	3.8	3.3	2.2
505	Kafar Bara	Triangle	6.3	5.8	3.6	5.0	2.6	1.8
1296	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	6.4	5.9	4.9	4.5	3.6	2.5
978	Kafar Manda	Negev	7.4	5.9	5.3	4.1	3.4	2.1
633	Kafar Misr	Galilee	7.3	7.3	4.5	4.6	4.1	2.5
507	Kafar Qara	Triangle	7.0	5.2	4.5	4.3	3.1	1.8
509	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	7.0	5.3	3.4	4.5	2.9	1.8
510	Kafar Yasif	Galilee	6.3	4.9	4.4	3.9	2.7	1.8
512	Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	5.7	6.3	4.6	4.3	2.7	2.2
634	Khawaled	Galilee				3.0		
654	Kisra-Sumei	Galilee			5.5	4.6		

average[2]		Average number of children ever born per women[2]			
1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census
1.5	1.5	6.2	5.1	2.8	2.6
1.6	1.3	5.0	5.1	3.0	2.8
	0.9				1.9
1.5	1.4		5.0	3.0	2.6
1.6	1.4	6.2	5.1	3.2	2.8
2.1	1.3	5.6	5.8	3.4	3.1
1.4	1.1	5.4	5.1	3.2	2.8
	1.2				3.1
1.7	1.1	6.9	4.6	2.9	2.6
1.8	1.3	5.3	4.9	3.0	2.8
1.8	1.2	5.2	4.6	3.5	2.9
2.0	1.2	5.5	6.2	3.5	3.1
1.6	1.2	5.9	5.4	3.2	2.7
1.9	1.3	6.5	4.3	2.5	2.9
1.6	1.2	5.5	5.0	3.3	2.9
1.7	1.3			0.6	2.9
1.4	1.1	6.5	5.2	3.0	2.5
1.6	1.1	5.6	5.2	3.1	2.2
1.6	1.1	6.7	5.5	3.9	3.0
2.3	1.7		3.5	3.6	3.3
	1.4		5.3		2.5
1.2	1.3	5.9	4.1	2.7	3.1
1.4	1.1	4.3	3.9	2.9	2.3
1.9	1.4	6.0	5.0	3.2	2.9
1.8	1.7		7.8	3.5	2.7
1.5	1.1	5.4	4.3	3.3	2.8
	2.0				2.5
1.6	1.1	6.1	5.6	3.3	2.6
1.7	1.3	4.9	5.8	3.3	2.9
1.6	1.2	4.8	5.5	3.4	3.0
2.1	1.0	6.4		3.9	3.1
1.4	1.1	5.4	4.7	3.0	2.4
1.6	1.4	6.1	5.9	2.8	3.2
1.5	0.9	5.8	5.2	2.9	2.4
2.5	1.9	6.1	5.6	3.4	3.0
1.6	1.2			3.4	2.6
1.4	1.3	5.2	5.3	3.0	2.7
1.8	0.9		5.6	3.7	3.0
1.8	1.2	6.3	5.5	3.5	3.0
1.5	1.3	6.1	5.5	3.6	3.1
1.7	1.3	6.3	5.7	3.6	3.1
1.7	1.2	6.4	5.3	3.7	3.6
1.6	1.3	5.3	5.3	3.2	2.8
1.4	1.0	6.2	4.6	3.1	2.7
1.2	1.2	6.7	5.1	3.5	3.0
1.4	1.1	5.4	4.3	3.1	2.4
1.5	1.3	5.4	6.5	2.9	2.6
	0.8				2.5
1.9	1.1			3.8	3.5

Table F8: Changes in the Demographic Characteristics of Arab Localities Between the 1972, 1983, 1995 and 2008 Population Censuses[1] (*con.*)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Households size average[2]				Housing density	
			1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census
481	Ma'ale Iron[3]	Galilee				4.6		
635	Manshiyyet Zabda	Galilee		6.6	5.0	3.9		1.8
517	Mashhed	Galilee	7.4	6.6	5.4	4.6	4.5	2.6
649	Mazra'a	Galilee	5.7	5.7	3.7	3.9	3.4	2.0
994	Meiser	Triangle	6.4	5.6	5.8	4.2	2.9	2.1
518	Mi'elya	Galilee	5.0	4.4	3.8	3.7	2.6	1.7
1327	Mughar	Galilee	7.4	6.1	5.1	4.3	3.5	2.3
520	Muqeible	Galilee	6.9	5.9	4.9	4.9	3.8	2.0
524	Nahef	Galilee	6.5	6.1	5.5	4.8	3.7	2.7
522	Na'ura	Galilee	8.4	8.0	5.9	4.4	5.4	3.3
523	Nazareth	Galilee	5.6	5.0	4.5	3.9	2.7	2.0
7300	Nein	Galilee	6.6	5.3	4.6	4.6	4.0	2.1
525	Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	6.3	5.6	4.2	3.9	3.2	2.4
526	Qalansawe	Triangle	7.0	5.5	5.2	4.5	3.8	2.1
7500	Rame	Galilee	6.1	5.0	4.5	3.8	3.0	1.7
528	Ras Al-Ein	Galilee				5.0		
530	Ras Ali	Galilee		6.3	4.6	3.3		3.3
511	Reine	Galilee	6.7	6.0	5.1	4.2	3.2	2.3
546	Rumat Heib	Galilee	8.2	6.1	6.5	4.9	4.2	1.8
532	Rummane	Galilee	10.0	6.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	2.6
521	Sajur	Galilee	8.3	6.6	5.5	4.4	2.7	2.4
4502	Sakhnin	Galilee	7.1	6.2	5.0	4.1	3.6	2.5
514	Sandala	Triangle	5.6	6.3	4.9	3.9	2.8	2.0
494	Segev-Shalom	Negev	9.3	8.0	3.9	3.9	3.3	4.0
531	Sha'ab	Galilee	5.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.5	1.8
1246	Shaghor	Galilee	6.6	5.9	5.2	4.4	3.5	2.4
637	Shefar'am	Galilee	6.4	5.5	4.4	3.9	3.0	2.0
537	Sheikh Dannun	Galilee	6.4	6.2	4.8	4.6	3.8	3.0
535	Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee		5.8	4.8	4.3		2.3
536	Sulam	Galilee	7.5	6.2	5.3	3.9	3.7	2.4
636	Tamra	Galilee	7.3	5.1	4.6	3.7	3.4	1.9
638	Tamra (Yizre'el)	Galilee	8.0	8.3	5.2	5.5	3.3	3.1
543	Tayibe	Triangle	6.6	5.2	4.7	3.6	3.1	2.2
1334	Tayibe(Baemeq)	Galilee	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.3	3.2	2.9
990	Tire	Triangle	6.3	4.8	4.4	4.1	2.6	1.8
539	Tur'an	Galilee	6.5	6.1	4.6	4.3	3.4	2.3
997	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	6.7	5.9	5.0	4.3	3.7	2.5
542	Umm Al-Qutuf	Triangle	10.1	6.6	5.4	4.4	4.0	3.0
913	Uzeir	Galilee	8.4	8.5	5.0	5.1	4.0	3.8
917	Yafi'	Galilee	6.8	6.0	4.9	4.2	3.6	2.1
516	Yanuh-Jat	Galilee			4.9	4.3		
658	Yirka	Negev	6.2	5.4	4.9	4.0	3.5	2.5
538	Zarzir	Galilee		7.2	5.6	4.5		2.4
8800	Zemer	Triangle			4.6	4.2		

1 Some of the cells are empty due to a lack of cases or untrustworthy information.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in demography chapter).

average[2]		Average number of children ever born per women[2]			
1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census
	1.3				3.0
1.6	1.0		5.5	2.7	2.8
2.0	1.2	6.0	5.4	3.5	3.4
1.4	1.1	6.0	4.4	3.3	2.6
1.5	1.1	7.0	6.4	3.7	3.2
1.1	1.0	4.4	4.1	2.8	2.3
1.8	1.3	6.0	5.6	3.4	2.9
1.7	1.5	5.6	6.6	3.6	3.0
2.1	1.4	6.2	6.0	3.5	3.2
2.3	1.2	6.8	7.8	3.0	3.1
1.6	1.1	5.2	4.9	3.1	2.6
1.8	1.3	5.0	5.3	2.8	2.9
1.4	1.0	5.5	4.9	3.3	2.6
1.8	1.4	6.2	5.0	3.1	2.9
1.5	1.1	5.4	4.4	2.9	2.4
	2.7				3.0
1.5	1.0		5.9	5.8	3.5
1.8	1.2	6.5	5.6	3.4	2.6
2.1	1.3	6.3	5.4	3.3	3.0
1.7	1.4	7.7	5.5	3.6	3.5
1.7	1.1	6.0	5.7	3.8	2.6
1.7	1.2	5.8	5.6	3.3	3.0
1.5	0.8	5.8	4.8	3.0	2.8
1.0	0.8	7.5	12.0	2.1	2.1
1.6	1.3	5.5	4.6	3.4	2.8
1.7	1.4	5.8	5.6	3.9	3.1
1.6	1.1	5.4	4.9	3.0	2.6
1.9	1.4	5.8	6.0	3.1	2.9
1.8	1.3		5.7	3.4	2.9
1.9	1.3	6.9	5.0	2.9	2.8
1.5	1.0	5.8	5.3	3.3	2.8
2.3	1.5	6.6	7.7	2.5	3.3
1.5	1.1	5.7	5.0	2.9	2.8
1.9	1.2	3.8	7.2	3.4	2.7
1.4	1.2	6.0	4.9	2.9	2.7
1.7	1.0	6.0	5.3	3.5	2.9
1.6	1.3	6.5	5.9	3.5	3.1
1.9	1.1	11.4	6.5	2.5	2.8
2.0	1.4	5.7	7.4	3.8	3.0
1.6	1.2	5.5	5.4	3.0	2.7
1.7	1.3			3.3	2.9
1.5	1.4	5.1	5.2	3.6	3.0
1.8	1.3		6.0	3.3	3.2
1.5	1.1			3.5	2.7

Table F9: Changes in the Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of Arab Localities Between 1972, 1983, 1995 and 2008 Population Censuses[1]

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentage of persons who study[2]				Percentage of persons who learn 0-8 years of schooling		
			1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census
472	Abu Ghosh	Triangle	31.8	14.0	13.0	0.3	89.0	54.1	43.1
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	29.2	18.5	7.4	4.3	83.6	63.4	38.1
652	Al-Azy	Galilee				17.9			
2710	Aramsha	Galilee		77.5	20.4	11.4		92.5	57.3
2024	Ar'ara[4]	Triangle	33.2	19.3	10.0	4.9	87.5	53.3	33.7
478	Arrabe	Galilee	42.9	26.7	8.7	5.7	86.7	62.5	39.8
1339	Baqa-Jatt[4]	Triangle	35.2	19.4	11.7	7.7	85.0	58.5	31.5
529	Basma[3]	Triangle				3.5			
6000	Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	43.7	21.9	13.1	6.7	90.3	69.2	48.1
482	Beit Jann	Galilee	43.8	30.2	13.5	7.1	89.3	67.9	39.3
998	Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	51.9	34.0	12.3	8.3	94.9	78.5	53.6
480	Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	45.5	19.5	13.8	5.6	91.7	70.3	50.6
1326	Dabburye	Galilee	30.8	16.2	7.7	5.9	86.0	54.8	31.9
944	Dahi	Galilee	39.4	28.6	9.1	5.9	90.9	81.0	56.4
1292	Deir Hanna	Galilee	39.7	17.2	10.1	2.9	88.0	64.4	34.9
485	Demeide	Galilee			17.4	2.4			65.2
627	Eilabun	Galilee	28.8	25.1	9.9	14.6	71.2	55.6	28.6
541	Ein Al-Asad	Galilee	37.5	22.5	9.3	6.9	93.8	72.5	46.5
487	Ein Mahel	Galilee	34.8	16.5	5.5	4.3	87.8	55.1	36.2
489	Ein Naqquba	Triangle		25.0	5.9	0.6		65.9	39.5
475	Ein Qiniyye	Galilee		27.0		6.8		75.7	
492	Ein Rafa	Triangle	46.0	22.6	8.9	1.4	96.8	64.5	33.3
1317	Fassuta	Galilee	32.0	21.9	11.6	5.7	78.2	63.9	34.4
1290	Fureidis	Galilee	45.3	18.2	10.0	1.4	91.1	74.3	52.7
975	Hamam	Galilee		33.0	23.8	9.2		84.1	69.5
1321	Hurfeish	Galilee	27.5	18.5	7.6	3.0	85.0	62.6	28.0
1332	Hussniyya	Galilee				14.6			
496	I'billin	Galilee	29.7	12.8	5.4	5.6	88.0	68.0	53.9
993	Ibtin	Galilee	40.4	22.2	8.9	10.4	91.5	76.5	57.4
498	Iksal	Galilee	56.7	17.5	9.4	7.5	93.5	64.5	37.4
2730	Ilut	Galilee	31.7		6.8	5.9	94.0		51.6
497	Ir Karmel	Galilee	27.8	20.8	8.6	3.9	87.0	66.0	39.9
2720	Jaljulye	Triangle	40.8	17.6	7.5	7.2	89.2	60.1	42.3
8900	Jish	Galilee	31.4	18.3	10.7	0.0	71.2	51.5	33.4
547	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	67.3	44.4	22.0	9.1	98.0	88.5	71.2
1295	Judeide-Maker	Galilee			8.9	4.3			41.1
499	Julis	Galilee	23.5	10.1	5.1	2.1	86.4	62.4	38.4
502	Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee		24.2	11.9	3.6		78.3	48.5
504	Kabul	Galilee	44.5	19.0	12.8	6.7	92.8	65.5	44.6
505	Kafar Bara	Triangle	37.7	21.2	8.5	1.8	94.3	72.7	34.5
1296	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	30.0	16.4	6.2	1.9	87.7	68.1	42.3
978	Kafar Manda	Negev	45.6	28.5	10.8	4.8	90.6	68.7	45.1
633	Kafar Misr	Galilee	52.8	16.0	11.9	4.8	87.5	69.8	52.0
507	Kafar Qara	Triangle	27.6	23.0	6.2	5.2	80.3	50.9	24.7
509	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	41.7	31.1	12.2	5.8	91.3	64.5	42.5
510	Kafar Yasif	Galilee	17.6	12.7	2.9	2.8	70.4	52.2	31.3
512	Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	54.4	25.1	12.9	6.6	91.3	59.1	29.9
634	Khawaled	Galilee				0.9			
654	Kisra-Sumei	Galilee			7.6	7.8			42.5

	Percentage of persons with academic degree				Percentage of employed males in the civilian labour force[2]		
2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census
20.7	0.0	1.7	2.6	8.1	34.8	33.3	25.6
24.6	1.3	3.2	5.1	11.5	33.5	33.3	31.7
26.2				2.1			19.6
31.0		0.0	1.0	6.6	27.5	35.0	21.4
16.8	0.5	2.3	4.2	14.3	30.0	35.1	34.2
25.0	0.7	2.5	4.5	13.5	28.5	30.0	28.3
20.2	0.1	1.8	4.6	7.1	35.6	38.7	30.2
21.1				8.7			30.6
20.8	0.0	1.8	2.3	4.0	36.3	32.0	29.2
23.9	0.0	0.5	2.4	9.7	19.2	22.0	20.9
30.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	5.3	29.8	30.6	25.7
25.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	7.9	28.7	31.1	28.8
21.0	0.3	2.9	5.4	9.6	31.0	36.3	19.9
27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.7	33.3	32.7	33.5
17.7	0.0	1.4	3.2	16.7	31.5	33.5	30.4
51.3			0.0	2.4		26.1	16.8
24.0	0.0	0.5	4.5	23.8	31.6	34.0	27.2
24.4	0.0	0.0	3.5	11.7	40.0	24.4	22.1
21.2	0.3	0.7	3.5	8.4	37.9	40.3	27.7
16.0		4.5	1.7	1.6	38.6	40.3	34.0
33.6		0.0		5.8	34.8		16.0
22.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	12.1	29.0	46.7	26.4
27.9	0.5	2.2	7.1	11.3	30.9	32.7	31.3
28.9	0.0	0.2	1.5	9.4	38.2	38.1	31.8
39.4		0.0	3.8	2.0	31.8	37.1	19.7
18.7	0.5	0.9	2.5	13.6	23.8	24.8	27.8
39.2				1.5			35.5
33.1	0.8	1.2	4.0	11.5	32.0	36.1	31.5
41.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.7	37.0	42.0	27.5
23.4	0.0	1.2	6.9	9.7	31.3	37.6	29.9
38.3	0.0		0.6	3.6		38.5	31.2
24.4	0.4	1.4	2.5	9.2	30.5	34.0	29.8
27.1	0.0	1.7	3.4	5.4	31.9	36.2	31.4
10.0	0.0	2.9	8.7	32.7	35.8	38.1	23.3
35.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	6.8	41.1	34.7	29.9
27.8			3.4	10.6		34.1	30.4
22.9	0.9	1.5	3.3	13.4	23.5	24.3	27.3
28.0		0.0	2.5	8.9	20.8	32.2	25.7
25.0	0.0	1.3	5.3	11.0	31.6	32.6	25.7
26.4	0.0	2.6	2.3	13.4	36.4	42.4	31.8
25.2	0.8	1.9	2.6	5.7	35.9	35.5	27.3
26.0	0.0	1.8	2.3	6.7	35.3	32.8	26.6
23.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	10.5	35.8	34.5	34.6
15.3	0.8	3.8	6.0	15.4	37.0	39.0	35.2
20.0	0.0	0.9	3.5	10.5	32.3	37.3	32.8
18.5	1.8	6.9	8.1	16.9	33.4	37.3	30.1
22.2	0.9	3.5	6.4	12.0	28.8	33.7	30.9
42.6				4.9			24.1
37.5			4.5	4.4		29.5	26.7

Table F9: Changes in the Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of Arab Localities Between 1972, 1983, 1995 and 2008 Population Censuses[1] (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentage of persons who study[2]				Percentage of persons who learn 0-8 years of schooling		
			1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census
481	Ma'ale Iron[4]	Galilee				4.5			
635	Manshiyyet Zabda	Galilee		25.9	1.7	1.2		81.5	28.3
517	Mashhed	Galilee	43.3	27.4	10.1	5.7	89.3	67.9	42.8
649	Mazra'a	Galilee	34.4	16.7	9.9	9.5	82.1	62.8	40.5
994	Meiser	Triangle	43.6	21.2	5.6	3.9	85.5	62.4	28.6
518	Mi'elya	Galilee	16.7	12.9	2.6	6.8	66.1	45.8	29.3
1327	Mughar	Galilee	34.4	18.5	8.0	3.1	88.1	61.7	38.1
520	Muqeible	Galilee	33.3	11.9	1.8	2.7	93.3	70.6	50.9
524	Nahef	Galilee	42.1	24.0	8.8	3.0	89.0	66.5	39.3
522	Na'ura	Galilee	70.7	32.3	5.9	5.0	96.6	75.0	52.9
523	Nazareth	Galilee	17.0	9.3	4.4	2.5	70.7	49.4	31.0
7300	Nein	Galilee	54.1	28.4	14.7	2.8	93.4	74.3	55.2
525	Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	28.0	15.4	8.2	3.0	80.2	59.3	36.8
526	Qalansawe	Triangle	35.9	22.5	9.1	7.6	89.2	67.0	39.4
7500	Rame	Galilee	15.9	9.0	3.4	3.4	66.9	52.7	28.5
528	Ras Al-Ein	Galilee				6.8			
530	Ras Ali	Galilee		22.2	15.4	4.8		72.2	57.7
511	Reine	Galilee	29.0	13.1	8.1	2.4	85.1	59.7	38.2
546	Rumat Heib	Galilee	83.0	37.0	15.8	26.4	93.6	79.6	47.3
532	Rummane	Galilee	80.8	67.9	14.6	9.1	96.2	100.0	83.3
521	Sajur	Galilee	27.7	25.0	10.6	1.6	74.3	49.4	35.8
4502	Sakhnin	Galilee	44.1	24.4	12.3	6.8	90.4	57.1	35.2
514	Sandala	Triangle	31.0	8.8	8.1	8.6	82.8	54.9	33.1
494	Segev-Shalom	Negev	14.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	57.1	16.7	0.0
531	Sha'ab	Galilee	58.5	27.2	14.6	7.1	93.9	80.0	50.9
1246	Shaghor	Galilee	35.9	21.6	7.8	6.1	93.0	67.6	37.6
637	Shefar'am	Galilee	26.2	15.3	8.4	3.8	87.8	63.5	49.0
537	Sheikh Dannun	Galilee	58.6	23.6	15.5	5.6	94.3	64.2	53.4
535	Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee		25.7	20.3	7.6		73.2	38.5
536	Sulam	Galilee	23.3	15.4	4.1	2.7	78.6	69.2	37.2
636	Tamra	Galilee	39.3	21.6	11.0	6.0	91.7	65.7	44.6
638	Tamra (Yizre'el)	Galilee	56.1	20.0	22.3	2.9	100.0	73.8	60.4
543	Tayibe	Triangle	35.4	16.1	8.0	5.3	80.0	54.3	34.8
1334	Tayibe(Baemeq)	Galilee	61.0	13.8	9.6	2.1	95.1	81.3	55.7
990	Tire	Triangle	32.1	19.2	8.1	6.0	78.0	53.7	27.7
539	Tur'an	Galilee	41.3	26.0	9.5	5.4	88.0	64.5	41.9
997	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	40.7	23.9	6.7	5.4	90.5	68.0	39.3
542	Umm Al-Qutuf	Triangle	39.0	42.1	4.2	3.7	78.0	71.1	26.8
913	Uzeir	Galilee	77.8	39.4	8.8	5.9	98.1	78.0	63.5
917	Yafi'	Galilee	21.2	11.4	5.4	2.5	87.0	57.9	32.5
516	Yanuh-Jat	Galilee			9.2	6.1			34.8
658	Yirka	Negev	45.3	24.3	11.3	3.8	91.5	67.1	41.4
538	Zarzir	Galilee		43.8	15.5	8.2		74.1	42.4
8800	Zemer	Triangle			10.0	4.9			38.1

1 Some of the cells are empty due to a lack of cases or to untrustworthy data.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in demography chapter).

	Percentage of persons with academic degree				Percentage of employed males in the civilian labour force[2]		
2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census
26.8				7.0			29.2
23.3		0.0	1.7	3.1	29.6	33.3	26.4
25.1	0.5	0.9	3.1	6.1	30.7	36.1	31.2
28.0	0.0	1.6	4.1	5.1	38.0	37.8	28.8
13.7	0.0	0.0	3.1	10.3	35.3	42.9	35.0
24.9	1.6	8.0	10.4	20.4	34.7	37.1	30.4
19.9	0.3	1.8	3.6	8.6	26.0	27.1	23.4
24.1	0.0	0.0	3.2	16.8	34.1	38.5	32.3
22.0	0.3	1.6	2.8	8.1	30.9	38.7	29.3
27.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	2.2	29.2	39.9	36.1
17.9	1.3	2.5	5.4	13.6	36.2	36.3	30.1
34.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	4.6	31.1	36.2	30.7
20.4	1.2	1.0	5.5	22.0	24.4	27.8	30.8
21.0	0.2	3.6	3.2	4.4	33.7	36.3	23.2
16.6	1.2	3.6	7.0	14.9	30.3	33.3	26.6
28.2				2.9			37.4
49.0		0.0	0.0	8.1	44.4	38.5	14.5
18.3	0.0	0.9	2.0	8.5	35.6	38.0	30.8
42.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	24.1	16.4	20.5
42.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	39.3	41.7	23.0
17.3	0.0	2.7	3.4	15.5	17.9	23.9	18.5
21.7	0.4	2.4	4.9	10.4	30.2	32.9	25.4
27.0	0.0	2.4	8.8	12.8	35.2	36.5	24.8
0.0	0.0	0.0	36.9	58.2	33.3	30.8	33.8
30.8	0.0	0.6	2.6	8.9	34.5	31.4	29.5
21.9	0.2	1.0	2.8	9.0	34.7	36.7	30.5
28.1	0.2	2.8	4.0	10.9	35.6	35.7	28.4
27.8	0.0	1.8	5.7	5.2	33.8	33.9	32.1
27.3		0.0	3.1	4.7	30.6	28.2	30.6
29.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	11.3	36.2	30.7	29.5
27.1	0.4	1.5	2.0	8.5	34.2	35.2	26.4
30.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	7.2	31.3	14.4	27.4
21.5	0.9	2.3	4.3	9.1	32.1	36.6	26.5
26.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	5.6	33.8	37.4	30.8
23.1	0.7	3.1	5.7	8.4	31.8	35.0	31.7
19.9	0.0	2.7	3.5	15.6	29.0	36.9	28.1
26.1	0.2	1.4	3.4	6.6	33.4	37.6	29.8
20.1	0.0	0.0	7.0	12.1	28.9	38.0	39.6
31.4	0.0	1.6	3.3	1.6	24.8	29.8	19.4
20.3	0.2	2.6	4.4	12.0	36.1	39.8	32.8
19.4			3.0	11.3		26.2	27.5
25.6	0.2	2.3	2.2	7.4	23.3	29.3	26.8
25.6		2.1	0.4	4.1	32.0	28.7	23.9
25.6			4.6	7.5		36.9	36.2

Table F9: Changes in the Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of Arab Localities Between 1972, 1983, 1995 and 2008 Population Censuses[1] (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentage of employed females in the civilian	
			1983 census	1995 census
472	Abu Ghosh	Triangle	8.0	9.0
473	Abu Sinan	Galilee	7.4	10.1
1339	Al-Azy	Galilee		
1246	Aramsha	Galilee	0.0	14.6
637	Ar'ara[3]	Triangle	6.9	8.0
531	Arrabe	Galilee	3.4	5.5
6000	Baqa-Jatt[3]	Triangle	6.6	9.1
1326	Basma[3]	Triangle		
944	Basmat Tab'un	Galilee	6.8	7.0
480	Beit Jann	Galilee	4.4	8.7
998	Bir El-Maksur	Galilee	6.0	5.3
482	Bu'eine-Nujeidat	Galilee	3.6	4.6
489	Dabburye	Galilee	3.0	8.2
475	Dahi	Galilee	19.0	3.6
492	Deir Hanna	Galilee	4.7	8.6
1317	Demeide	Galilee		0.0
530	Eilabun	Galilee	10.2	16.9
546	Ein Al-Asad	Galilee	0.0	17.4
532	Ein Mahel	Galilee	3.0	4.5
521	Ein Naqquba	Triangle	2.3	9.2
4502	Ein Qiniyye	Galilee	1.7	
514	Ein Rafa	Triangle	3.2	13.3
535	Fassuta	Galilee	10.7	15.6
537	Fureidis	Galilee	5.2	5.8
993	Hamam	Galilee	20.5	10.5
496	Hurfeish	Galilee	2.1	9.1
1332	Hussniyya	Galilee		
529	I'billin	Galilee	5.6	9.0
652	Ibtin	Galilee	1.2	10.1
478	Iksal	Galilee	4.4	8.9
511	Ilut	Galilee		2.5
494	Ir Karmel	Galilee	5.0	9.7
627	Jaljulye	Triangle	3.6	11.7
487	Jish	Galilee	15.7	15.7
541	Jisr Az-Zarqa	Galilee	7.4	12.8
1292	Judeide-Maker	Galilee		11.2
485	Julis	Galilee	10.6	11.6
978	Ka'abiyye-Tabbash-Hajajre	Galilee	0.0	5.4
504	Kabul	Galilee	2.3	8.6
633	Kafar Bara	Triangle	1.0	7.3
509	Kafar Kanna	Galilee	4.7	6.3
510	Kafar Manda	Negev	3.2	5.5
512	Kafar Misr	Galilee	2.8	10.7
654	Kafar Qara	Triangle	6.3	8.8
634	Kafar Qasem	Triangle	6.7	6.4
507	Kafar Yasif	Galilee	12.1	19.3
505	Kaokab Abu Al-Hija	Galilee	14.0	18.2
1321	Khawaled	Galilee		
1296	Kisra-Sumei	Galilee		15.3

labour force[2]	Percentage of households who have one car at least (for the household use)			
2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census
2.7	18.9	37.5	38.5	54.8
14.6	8.8	30.8	47.1	71.5
16.3				32.2
6.4		17.6	32.3	49.7
11.8	5.1	27.7	54.3	73.1
10.9	2.5	22.9	43.5	58.6
6.7	9.1	28.1	58.5	67.6
4.5				76.2
8.9	3.7	26.9	46.7	64.8
10.7	5.6	13.6	49.0	69.0
4.5	7.4	26.4	50.5	59.2
6.1	4.7	22.8	42.5	62.0
7.3	14.7	28.7	52.4	72.7
5.4	0.0	22.2	41.2	68.1
10.7	11.4	14.9	40.7	67.4
0.6			54.5	50.1
19.3	5.9	22.7	59.0	68.0
10.2	0.0	31.3	76.0	56.4
3.6	5.9	28.3	51.0	52.0
3.4		31.6	42.9	44.9
2.7		19.5		59.7
8.5	0.0	0.0	37.5	64.8
15.6	6.3	22.8	72.1	66.8
5.7	3.9	25.0	40.3	54.8
9.5		9.5	62.5	49.3
12.5	1.7	24.0	60.7	78.0
7.9				67.3
9.9	3.4	26.8	45.3	60.8
7.3	7.1	22.2	31.4	53.3
6.6	9.4	32.2	60.5	66.8
5.6	8.5		39.5	60.9
18.0	11.6	35.1	60.6	77.0
16.6	11.6	18.9	52.3	68.3
19.8	10.6	36.0	57.0	71.3
18.9	6.4	15.6	26.3	40.5
16.5			43.5	62.7
16.3	8.7	30.3	65.4	80.7
3.9		37.5	57.9	66.6
5.4	1.0	17.9	47.7	58.4
9.4	14.3	42.4	59.5	62.7
4.7	3.7	26.5	48.6	63.9
5.2	8.5	19.2	41.9	53.5
12.2	5.9	14.3	48.4	74.4
14.9	4.9	39.5	57.2	82.9
10.1	14.2	17.9	36.1	68.8
22.3	9.4	35.5	65.1	75.9
13.1	2.9	24.1	72.0	66.9
3.6				32.4
6.3			49.5	64.7

Table F9: Changes in the Selected Socio-Economic Characteristics of Arab Localities Between 1972, 1983, 1995 and 2008 Population Censuses[1] (con.)

Locality code	Locality name (Alphabetical order)	Region of Residence[2]	Percentage of employed females in the civilian	
			1983 census	1995 census
1327	Ma'ale Iron[3]	Galilee		
994	Manshiyyet Zabda	Galilee	3.7	0.0
520	Mashhed	Galilee	2.7	4.0
517	Mazra'a	Galilee	2.6	10.4
649	Meiser	Triangle	5.9	16.8
518	Mi'elya	Galilee	18.7	21.2
481	Mughar	Galilee	4.3	5.1
635	Muqeible	Galilee	4.8	1.8
522	Nahef	Galilee	5.3	8.9
524	Na'ura	Galilee	9.4	3.3
7300	Nazareth	Galilee	9.2	11.3
523	Nein	Galilee	10.8	8.6
536	Peqi'in (Buqei'a)	Galilee	5.7	12.5
638	Qalansawe	Triangle	5.0	8.1
543	Rame	Galilee	14.1	15.7
1334	Ras Al-Ein	Galilee		
990	Ras Ali	Galilee	5.6	3.8
542	Reine	Galilee	4.2	6.5
997	Rumat Heib	Galilee	14.8	1.4
539	Rummane	Galilee	0.0	2.1
525	Sajur	Galilee	5.8	9.9
7500	Sakhnin	Galilee	2.9	6.0
636	Sandala	Triangle	6.6	10.1
917	Segev-Shalom	Negev	0.0	33.8
538	Sha'ab	Galilee	6.0	7.2
516	Shaghor	Galilee	4.1	9.5
8800	Shefar'am	Galilee	8.7	9.8
658	Sheikh Dannun	Galilee	0.0	5.2
913	Shibli-Umm Al-Ghanam	Galilee	6.0	5.5
526	Sulam	Galilee	6.2	11.5
8900	Tamra	Galilee	4.5	9.9
547	Tamra (Yizre'el)	Galilee	11.3	2.2
2730	Tayibe	Triangle	10.1	13.4
497	Tayibe(Baemeq)	Galilee	0.0	3.5
2720	Tire	Triangle	8.0	11.0
498	Tur'an	Galilee	4.8	7.3
2710	Umm Al-Fahm	Triangle	4.6	6.5
2024	Umm Al-Qutuf	Triangle	2.6	8.5
528	Uzeir	Galilee	2.8	0.0
499	Yafi'	Galilee	4.9	9.3
1295	Yanuh-Jat	Galilee		10.2
502	Yirka	Negev	6.3	9.6
975	Zarzir	Galilee	6.7	7.6
1290	Zemer	Triangle		8.0

1 Some of the cells are empty due to lack of cases or untrustworthy data.

2 See definition on the introduction of the chapter.

3 See the locality list at comments 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in table A5 (in demography chapter).

labour force [2]	Percentage of households who have one car at least (for the household use)			
2008 census	1972 census	1983 census	1995 census	2008 census
4.4				60.9
7.9		12.5	52.2	66.1
7.0	11.9	28.4	48.3	60.2
7.2	2.1	30.9	50.0	57.6
6.4	0.0	24.0	82.5	84.6
21.2	11.1	39.0	68.4	83.6
6.2	5.6	30.0	51.6	60.4
11.3	4.2	16.7	43.9	69.2
8.8	3.1	16.0	43.8	61.4
3.3	20.0	44.4	71.1	81.6
11.9	17.9	35.9	55.5	63.3
3.7	0.0	20.8	42.2	70.2
15.5	8.6	23.6	60.7	79.1
6.2	5.1	17.5	47.8	51.9
15.4	15.4	28.4	61.6	62.1
10.6				72.6
0.7		0.0	33.3	19.8
9.6	8.5	29.5	57.1	72.5
1.2	0.0	35.0	60.5	42.7
2.0	16.7	10.0	40.9	37.6
12.6	15.4	23.2	46.8	41.6
7.8	5.2	22.1	49.7	58.8
7.6	14.3	57.7	66.7	76.8
38.5	25.0	0.0	88.0	95.4
7.5	1.6	9.1	51.3	63.3
8.5	4.4	20.4	47.5	58.8
11.1	15.5	34.3	53.3	65.0
12.1	0.0	17.9	37.5	68.2
12.7		23.0	49.5	68.0
7.7	17.4	39.5	57.6	55.4
7.8	7.7	23.2	52.5	60.5
6.5	9.1	25.0	25.0	70.0
9.0	7.7	18.6	49.5	57.8
5.1	21.4	21.7	55.9	79.4
14.0	8.1	30.6	59.3	75.9
4.2	7.0	31.4	54.1	73.6
5.2	7.9	19.3	49.7	56.9
9.5	14.3	8.3	47.6	79.8
3.5	7.7	24.1	36.4	53.3
10.9	7.5	31.0	56.8	65.3
11.1			58.4	64.4
10.0	5.6	23.2	62.8	64.2
7.4		23.8	65.8	74.2
12.7			63.7	77.0