

תוכנית החומש לקידום

אוכלוסיית הבדואים בנגב

الخطة الخمسية لتعزيز السكان البدو في النقب

The five-year plan to promote the
Bedouin population in the Negev

2021-2017



האגף לפיתוח כלכלי חברתי
בחברה הבדואית בנגב

قسم التطوير الاقتصادي الاجتماعي
في المجتمع البدوي في النقب

The Socio-Economic Status of the Bedouin Population in the Negev Selected Indicators

Abstract of a report related to the implementation
of Government Resolution 2397



Myers JDC
Brookdale

The infographic presented below was prepared as part of the follow-up study of the implementation of Government Resolution 2397, jointly conducted by the Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute and the Department for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bedouin Society in the Negev at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs.

It is based on "The Socio-Economic Status of the Bedouin Population in the Negev – Selected Indicators" report.

Authors: Arwa Majadli, Dana Cohen, Rana Abbas, Viacheslav Konstantinov, Dafna Haran and Yonatan Eyal, Myers-JDC-Brookdale institute.

Authors: Arwa Majadli, Dana Cohen, Yonatan Eyal

Editor: Revital Aviv Matok

English translation: Hanni Manor

Graphic design: Anat Perko Toledano

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Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute

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This document presents a summary of the report on “The Socio-Economic Status of the Bedouin Population in the Negev – Selected Indicators”. It is designed to present a multidimensional picture of the Bedouin population in the Negev, with the focus on key social and economic aspects in various spheres of life of the Negev Bedouin. This document displays selected indicators in a user-friendly way, providing an easy-to-use dashboard for following changes in the socio-economic status of the Negev Bedouin, comparing the status of the Negev Bedouin with that of other populations in Israel, evaluating gaps, and monitoring trends over time.

The report and the summary were prepared as part of the evaluation study of the five-year socio-economic development plan for the Negev Bedouin (Government Resolution 2397). The evaluative study and the related reports were prepared at the initiative of and through collaboration by the Department for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bedouin Society in the Negev at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs and the Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute, with the Institute in charge of planning and conducting the study and the related research.

We hope that the report and its summary will contribute to deeper understanding of the Bedouin society in the Negev, its achievements, and the challenges it faces, and serve as a solid knowledge base for further study, discussion, and planning of future projects in the coming years.

Yonatan Eyal

Arab Population Team Leader
The Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute

Benny Tzarfati

Director of Planning and Control
Department for the Socio-Economic Development
of the Bedouin Society in the Negev
The Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs



Background

The Goals of Government Resolution 2397

- Closing gaps between the Bedouin population and the general Israeli population
- Strengthening the Bedouin local authorities, improving their economic status, enhancing their administrative and organizational capacities, and upgrading their municipal services
- Integrating the Negev Bedouin population into Israeli society and economy

Government Resolution 2397:

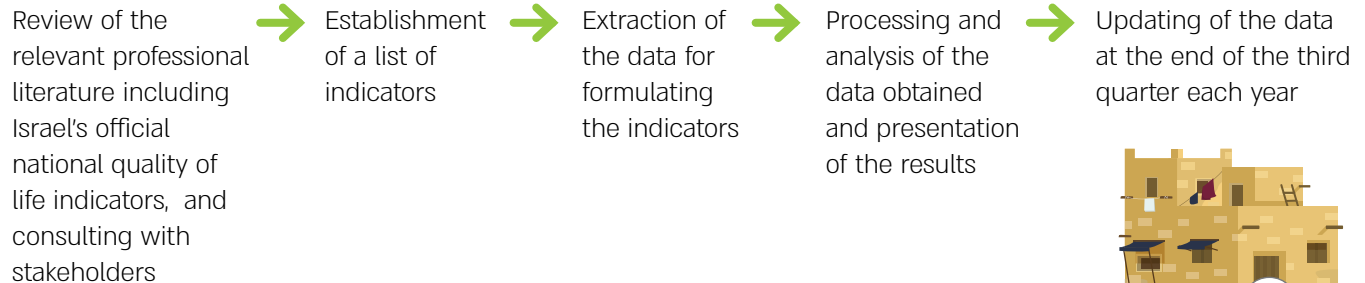
A five-year socio-economic development plan for the Negev Bedouin for the years 2017 to 2021



Goals of the Report

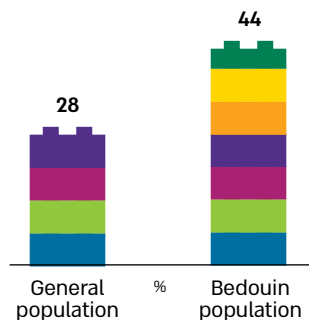
- To define indicators that present a multidimensional picture of the status of the Bedouin population in the Negev
- To reflect trends in various spheres of life of the Negev Bedouin and the gaps between the Negev Bedouin and the general Israeli population prior to, and in the course of, the implementation of Government Resolution 2397
- To provide a user-friendly and easy-to-use dashboard for monitoring the socio-economic status of the Negev Bedouin over time

The indicators will be available to the Department for the Socio-Economic Development of the Bedouin Society in the Negev, to interested stakeholders, and to the public at large



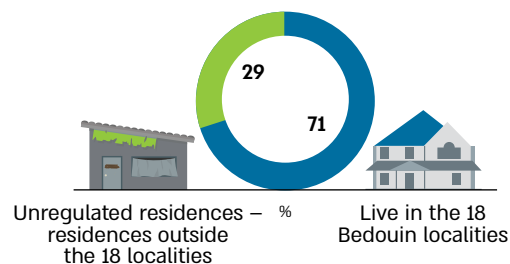
Key facts about the Bedouin in the Negev

The Bedouin population in the Negev is young. In 2020, children up to the age of 14 constituted 44% of the Bedouin population, compared with 28% for the general Israeli population.



The percentage of children up to the age of 14.
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), 2020 statistics

The Bedouin population in the Negev numbers about 287,768. 71% live in the 18 Bedouin localities while 29% live in the unregulated residences.

¹

The percentage of residents in the 18 Bedouin localities and in the unregulated residences.
Source: Ben-Gurion University of the Negev Database, January 2022

All the 18 Bedouin localities are in the lowest socio-economic cluster (Cluster 1).

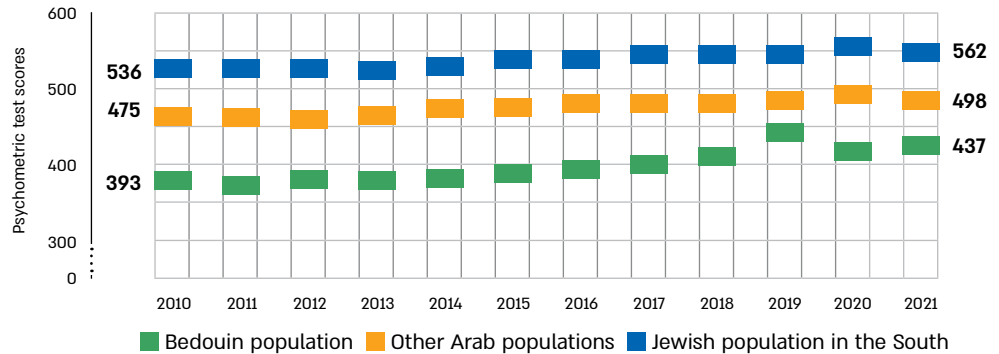
¹ The following terms are used in this report to indicate the various forms of settlement of the Bedouin population in the Negev: the 18 localities – 18 localities in the local authorities (town, local councils, and regional councils): the town of Rahat, the local councils of Hura, Kuseife, Lakiya, Ar'ara BaNegev, Segev Shalom, and Tel Sheva; the localities of the al-Kasom Regional Council: Umm Batin, al-Sayyid, Drijat, Kukhle, Mulada, Makhul, and Tirabin al-Sana; and the localities of the Neve Midbar Regional Council: Abu Qrenat, Qasr al-Sir, Bir Hadaj, and Abu Talul. Unregulated residences – residences outside the 18 localities.



Indicators

Education

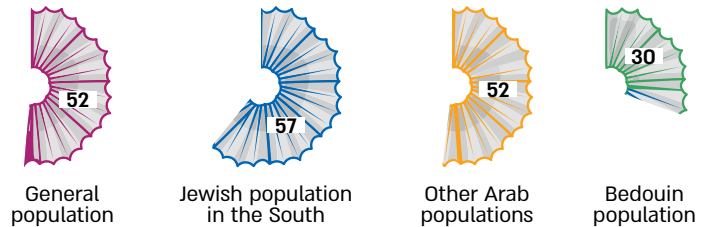
The psychometric test scores of Bedouin students are the lowest in Israel relative to the comparison populations



Average psychometric test scores in 2010-2021.

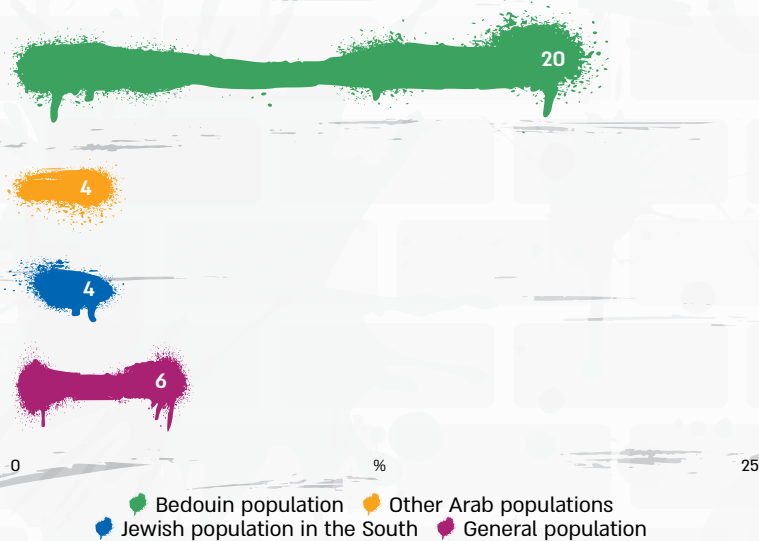
Source: The National Institute for Testing and Evaluation (NITE)

The percentage of Bedouin students entitled to a matriculation certificate that meets minimum academic admission requirements is the lowest in Israel relative to the comparison populations



Eligibility rates for a matriculation certificate that meets minimum academic admission requirements in 2020 (percent). Source: CBS data, processed by the Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute

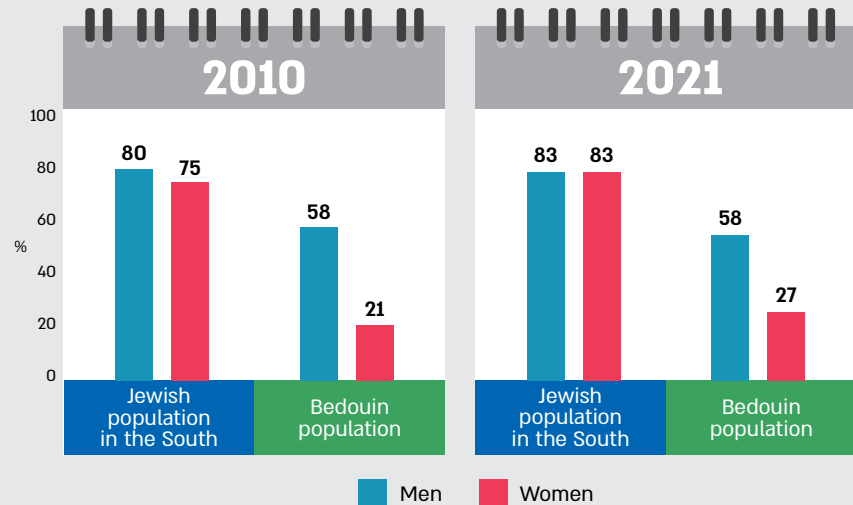
School dropout rates are higher in the Bedouin population, than they are in comparison populations



School dropout rates in 2021 (percent). Source: CBS data

Employment

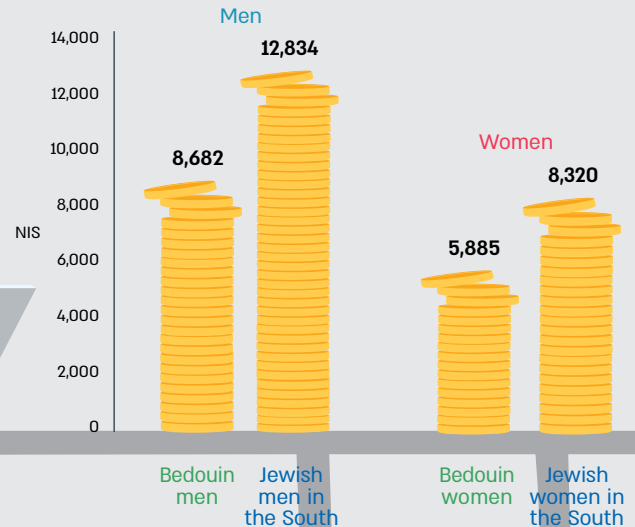
Over time, employment rates in the Bedouin population have increased; however, they are still low compared with the Jewish population in the South



Employment rates. Source: The CBS human resources survey, processed by the Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute

Wages

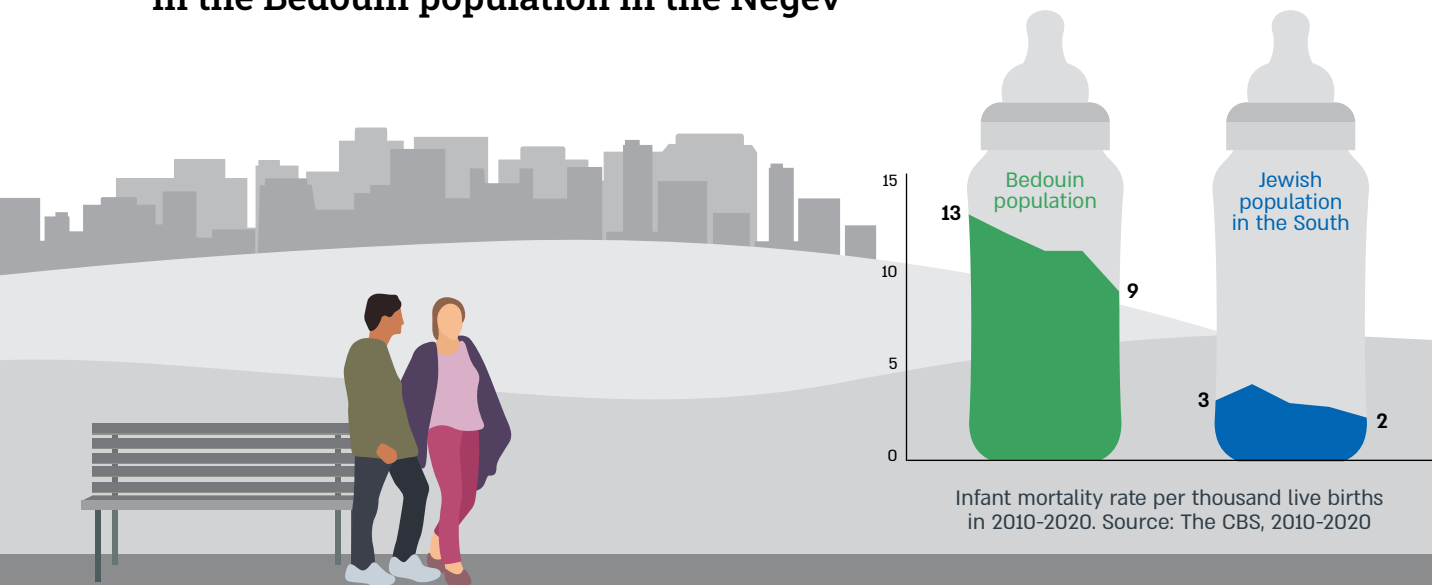
Bedouin employees earn less than Jewish employees in the South



Average employee wages in NIS in 2019.
Source: The National Insurance Institute data,
processed by the Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute

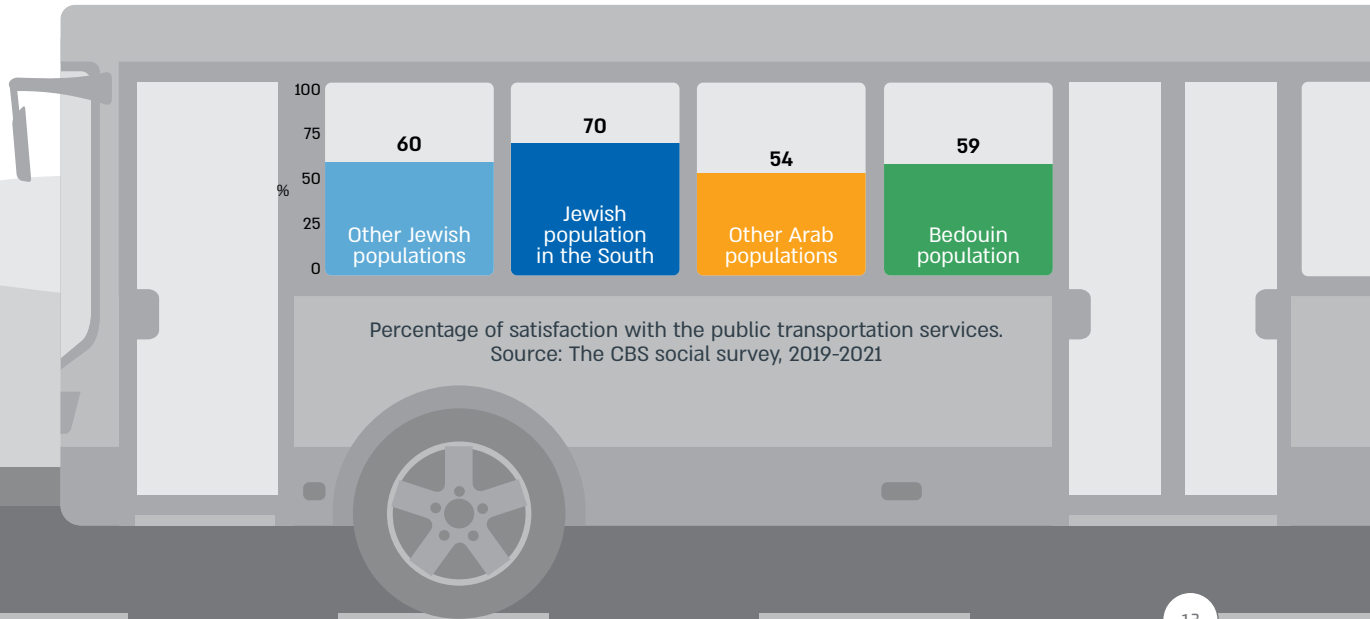
Health

Between the years 2010 and 2020, a downward trend has been observed in infant mortality rate in the Bedouin population in the Negev



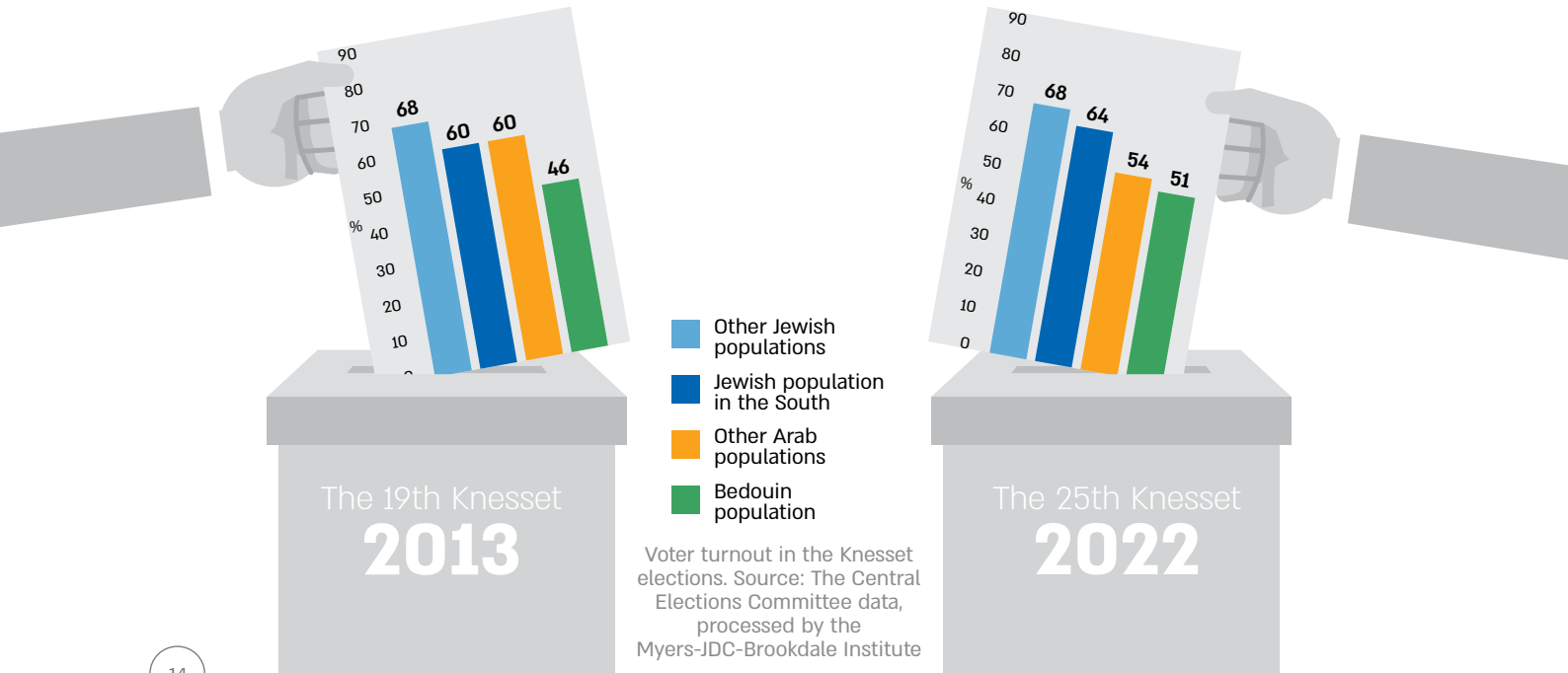
Satisfaction with the Public Transportation Services

About 60% of the Bedouin are satisfied with public transportation services, still lower than the corresponding rate in the Jewish population in the South



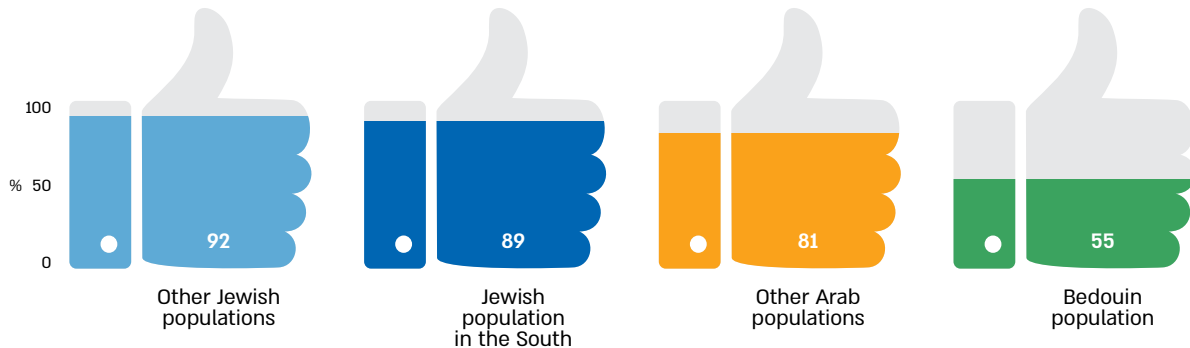
Voter Turnout in the Knesset Elections

Over the years, the voting percentages in the Bedouin population have been relatively low to the other population groups. In 2022 the percentage of voting among the Bedouins was close to the voting percentages among the rest of the Arab population



Satisfaction with Life

Satisfaction with life among the Bedouin is lower than that of the other comparison populations

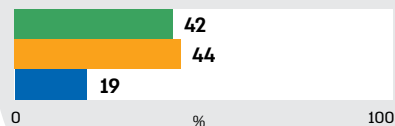


Average percentage of satisfaction with life in 2019-2021.
Source: The CBS social survey, 2021

Discrimination

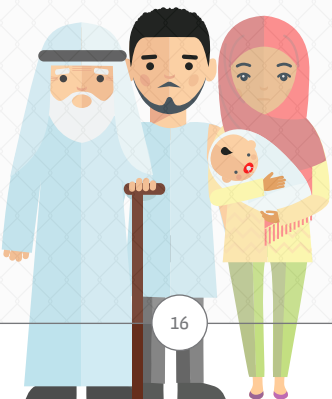
The Bedouin and other Arab populations feel discriminated against more than the Jewish population in the South

Bedouin population
Other Arab populations
Jewish population
in the South

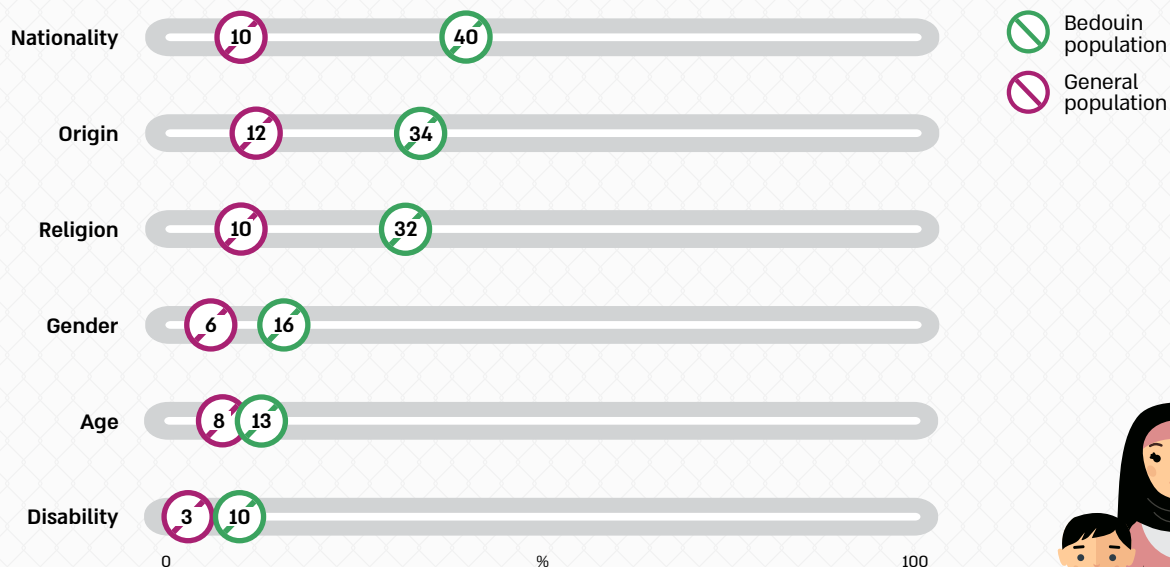


Average rate of people who feel discriminated against over a three-year period (2019-2021) (percent).

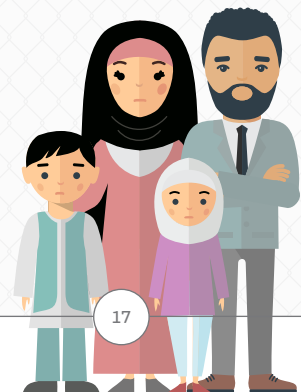
Source: The CBS social survey, 2021



The feeling of discrimination among the Bedouin population, based on nationality, origin, and religion, is stronger compared to the general population

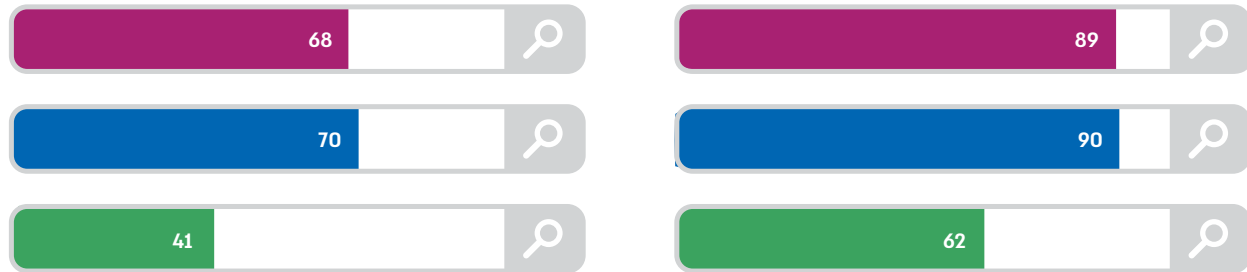


Feeling of discrimination by area among the Bedouin population in the Negev in 2017-2021 (percent). Source: The CBS social survey, 2021



Internet Usage

Over the years, the percentage of Internet users among the Bedouin has increased, and a similar trend has been observed in the comparison populations



■ General population ■ Jewish population in the South ■ Bedouin population

The percentage of Internet users. Source: The CBS social survey, 2010-2021

The purposes of Internet usage in the Bedouin population differ from those of the general population



The purposes of Internet usage (percent).

Source: The CBS social survey, 2017-2021, processed by the Myers-JDC-Brookdale Institute



Summary

The indicators presented in the report and the abstract

For each of the indicators, the data presented are from the last year of measurement



Eligibility for a matriculation certificate that meets the academic admission requirements (2020)

30%

Bedouin population

57%

Jewish population in the South



School dropout rate (2021)

20%

Bedouin population

4%

Jewish population in the South



Employment rate – men (2021)

58%

Bedouin population

83%

Jewish population in the South



Employment rate – women (2021)

27%

Bedouin population

83%

Jewish population in the South



Average employee wages – men (2019)

₪ 8,682

Bedouin population

₪ 12,834

Jewish population in the South



Infant mortality rate (per thousand live births) (2020)

9

Bedouin population

2

Jewish population in the South



Voter turnout in the Knesset elections (the 25th Knesset)

51%

Bedouin population

64%

Jewish population in the South



The percentage of Internet users (2010-2021)

62%

Bedouin population

90%

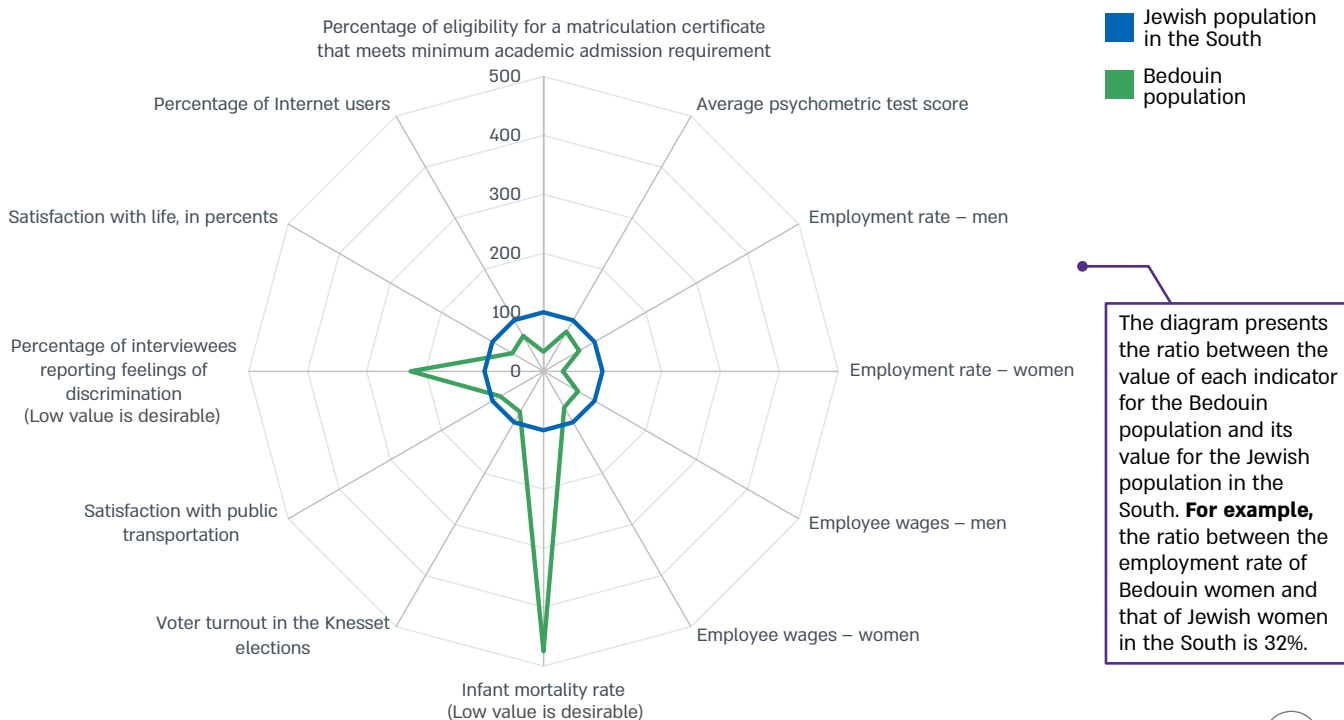
Jewish population in the South

A positive trend over time is shown for the indicators

Notwithstanding the positive trend, there are still significant gaps between the Bedouin population and the Jewish population in the South

Comparison between the Bedouin and the Jewish population in the South

A lower rate is preferable for infant mortality, indictments related to physical violence, and experienced discrimination indicators



Some Points in Conclusion

The indicators presented above are taken from the report on **The Socio-Economic Status of the Bedouin Population in the Negev – Selected Indicators**, which is part of a follow-up study of the five-year socio-economic development plan for the Bedouin population in the Negev.

The indicators serve as a basis for monitoring the socio-economic status of the Negev Bedouin over time, the examination of trends, and the analysis of changes in the gaps between the Bedouin population and the general population in Israel in areas such as education, employment, and the local authorities.

A positive trend over time is shown for the indicators reflecting the status of the Bedouin population in various spheres of life. However, there are still significant gaps between the Bedouin population in the Negev and the comparison populations.



