

Abstract

Jews and Arabs

A Conditional Partnership



Israel 2017

Tamar Hermann

Chanan Cohen / Fadi Omar / Ella Heller / Tzipy Lazar-Shoef

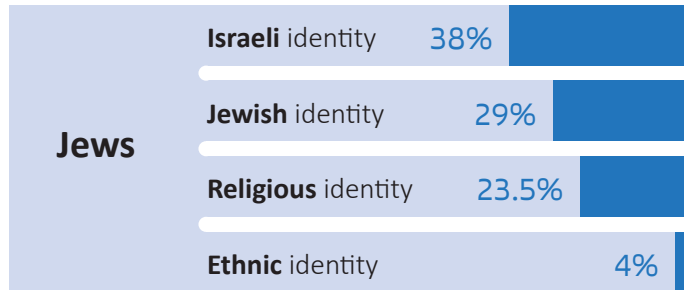


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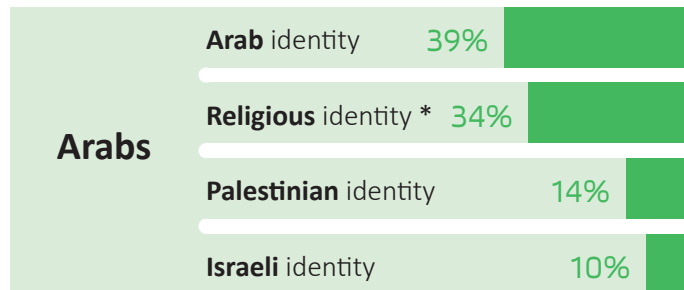
Introduction

The Arab citizens of Israel represent a little over 20% of the state's overall population. That 20% is comprised of a majority of Muslims (83.5%), Christians (8.9%), and Druze (7.6%). The complex relationship between Jews and Arabs in the State of Israel exists on three levels — state, societal and interpersonal - that do not necessarily overlap. On the one hand, the study shows that definite, substantial disagreements exist between Jews and Arabs on the state level. On the other hand, relations on the societal and, to an even greater extent, personal levels are less tense. In certain areas of life, the situation is actually quite positive.

Self-Definition



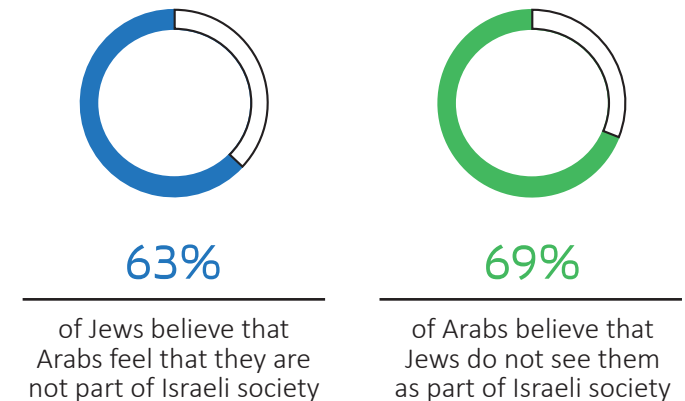
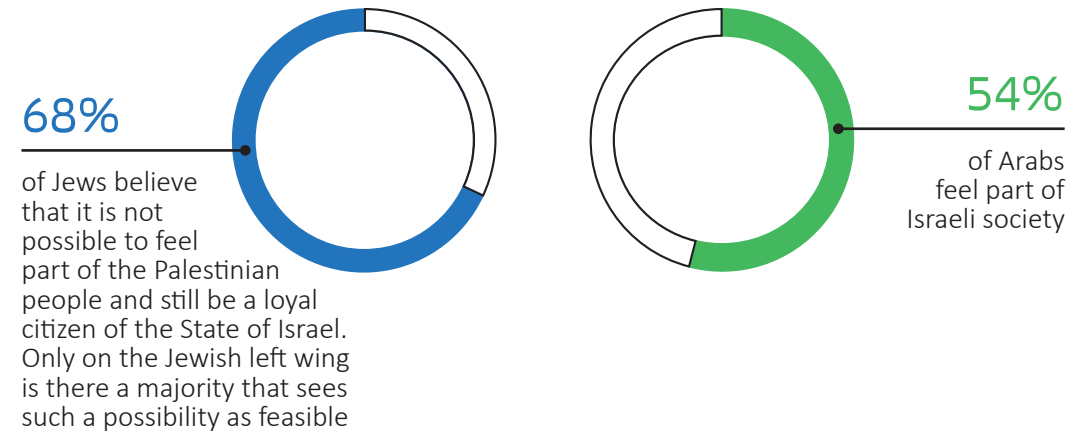
As a rule, those who self-identify primarily as Jews tend to express more discriminatory and exclusionary opinions regarding Arabs than those who self-identify as Israeli.



Palestinian as a primary identity is more common among Muslims, young educated people, and those who have first-degree relatives living in the territories. The minority that self-identifies as Palestinian tends to express more critical opinions of the State of Israel, Jews and Israelis. In addition, they are more skeptical regarding the possibility of their being able to integrate into Israeli society.

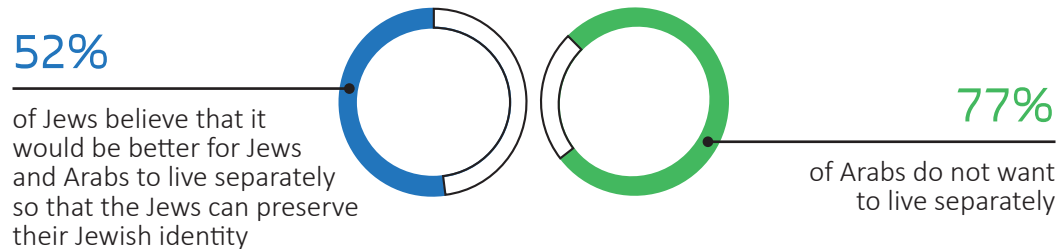
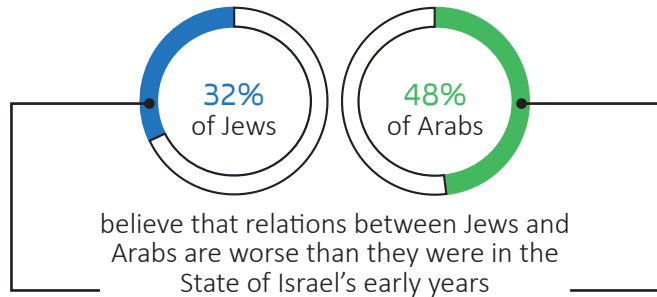
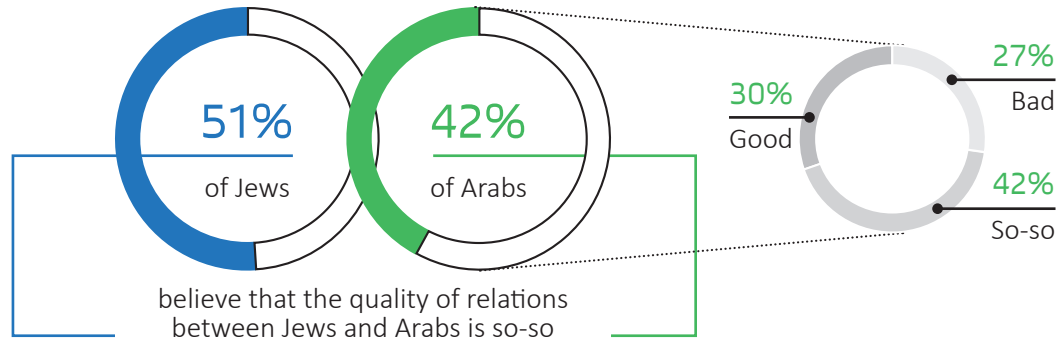
*Muslim, Christian, Druze

Sense of Belonging to Israeli Society

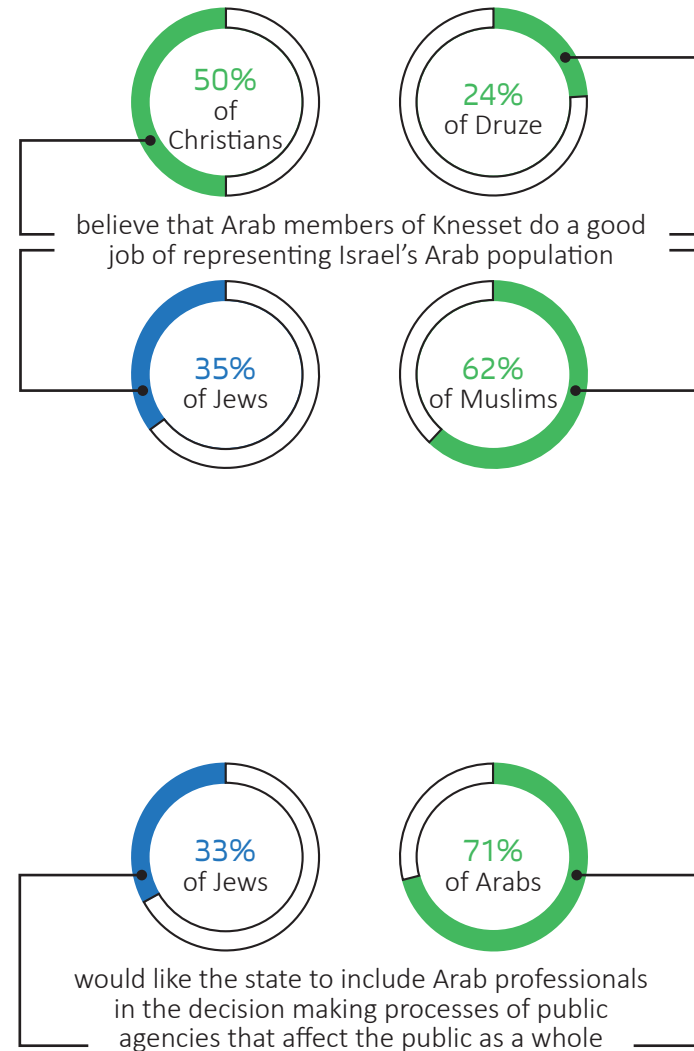




The Relationship between Jews and Arabs

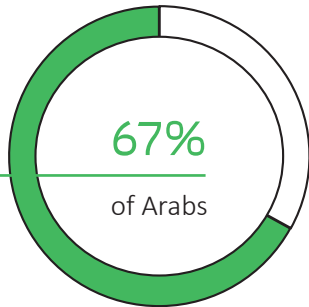


Politics

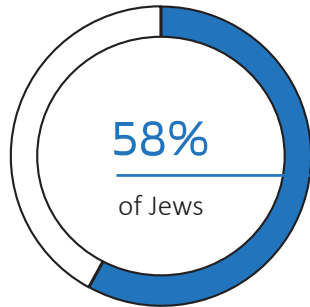


16%	of Jews are willing to include Arabs in making decisions on matters of peace and security
24%	of Jews are willing to include Arabs in making decisions on matters of governance and the economy
58%	of Jews think that Arabs should be given fair and equal treatment in allocating budgets to residential communities
66%	of Jews are opposed to including Arab parties in the government and appointing Arab ministers

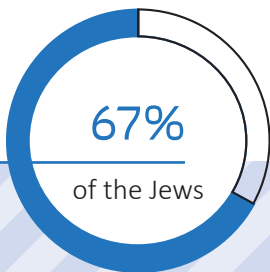
A National Home



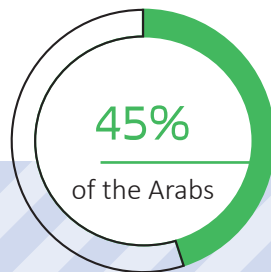
answered that the State of Israel has no right to be defined as the national home of the Jewish people



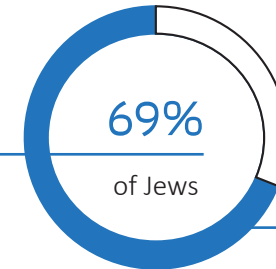
think that those who are unwilling to declare that Israel is the national home of the Jewish people should lose the right to vote



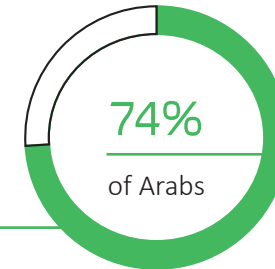
think that Israel acts in a democratic manner toward Arab citizens as well



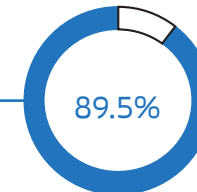
Relations in Society



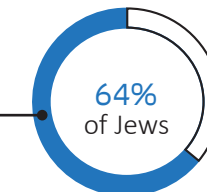
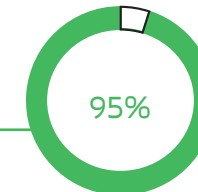
report that they were employed in the past or are currently employed in workplaces where Jews and Arabs work together



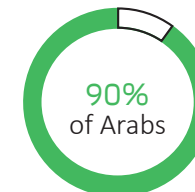
Of them:



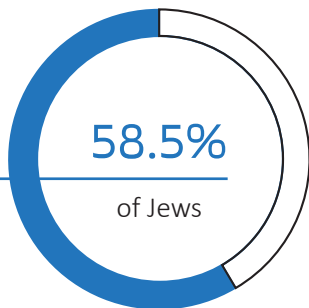
define the relationship between the employees of both nationalities as good or very good



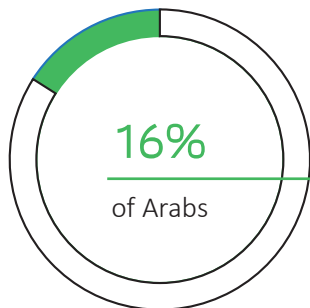
believe that the state should implement a comprehensive plan to reduce the disparities between Arab and Jewish citizens



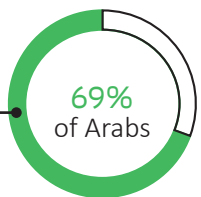
Relations in Society



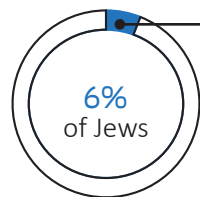
try to avoid entering Arab residential communities



report that they avoid entering Jewish residential communities



can hold a fluent conversation in Hebrew



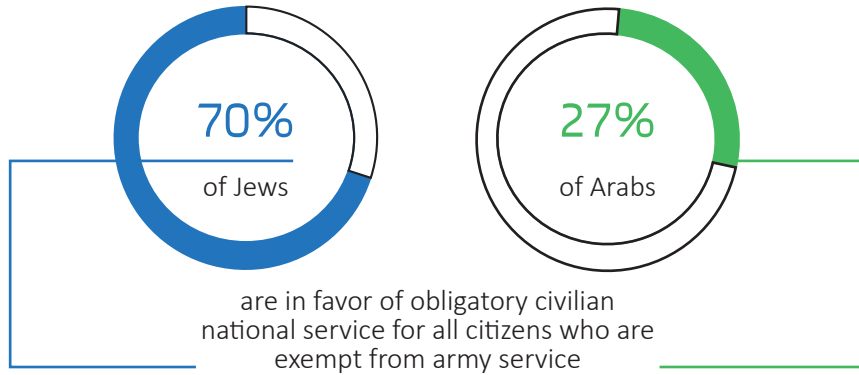
can hold a fluent conversation in Arabic

Percentage of Arab respondents who believe this about Jews

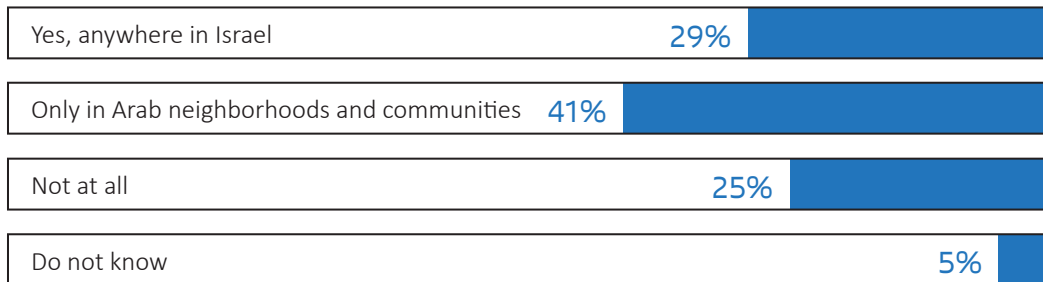
Percentage of Jewish respondents who believe this about Arabs

They stay away from those who do not belong to their own group	40%	
	49%	
They are generous	44%	
	44%	
They are honest	25.5%	
	53.5%	
They hold human life sacred	23.5%	
	66%	
They are modern	38.5%	
	82%	
They are violent	51%	
	50.5%	

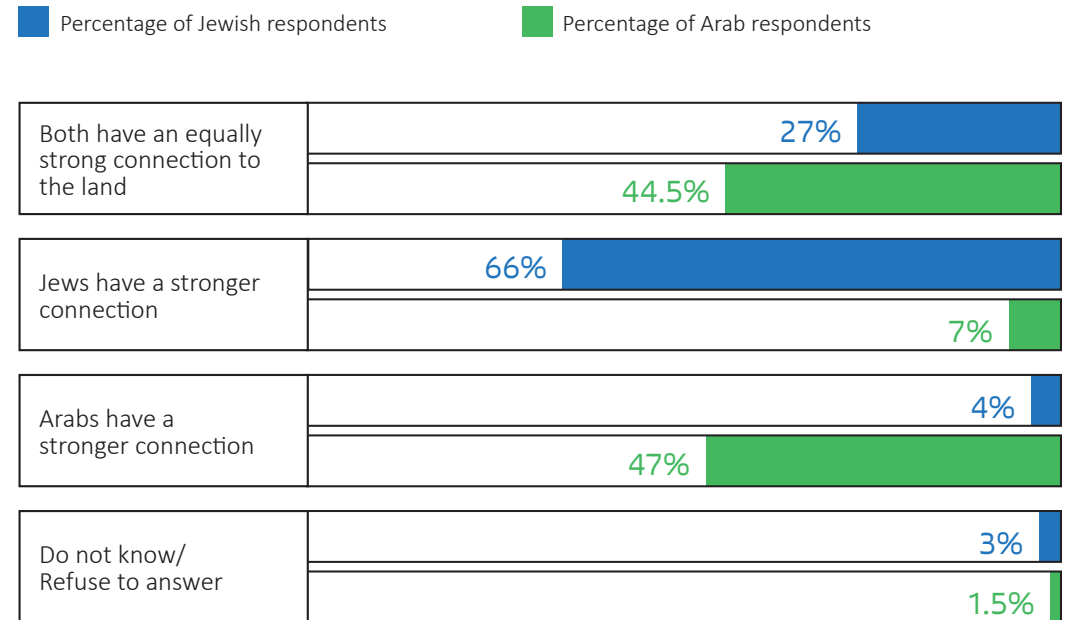




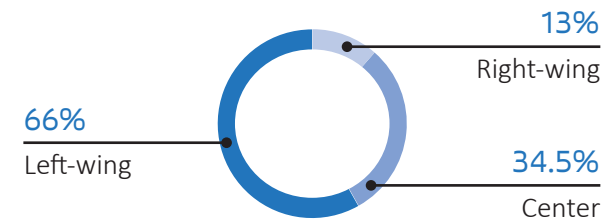
Should Arabs be allowed to buy land in the State of Israel?
(Jewish respondents' answers, below)



Who Has a Stronger Connection to the Land?



A Strong Connection, by Political Affiliation, Jews



'by political affiliation, Jews' should be the same font size as 'A Strong Connection'

The Israel Democracy Institute is an independent, non-partisan think-and-do tank that operates in Israel's public sector in the fields of governance, the economy, and society. Its goals are to strengthen Israel's ethical and institutional infrastructure as a Jewish and democratic state, improve the functioning of governmental and economic structures, find ways to address security challenges while preserving democratic values, and nurture partnership and a common denominator in Israel's multi-faceted society.

A Limited Partnership is a periodic study that examines the relationship between Jews and Arabs in Israel. In 2017, we chose to examine this relationship on three levels - state, societal, and interpersonal. Among the questions we asked were ones about personal national identity, views on ownership of the land, the state's fairness toward the indigenous Arab minority group, willingness to share resources and include the other in decision-making processes, and stereotypes each group has about the other.

The Arab-Jewish Relations Program seeks to promote multi-faceted civic partnership between Jews and Arabs based primarily upon the principle of equality. The purpose of its studies is to locate obstacles to equal partnership of this kind and identify factors that will nurture and promote it.

The Guttman Center for Public Opinion and Policy Research was established in its current form in 1998, when the Guttman Institute for Practical Social Research moved to the Israel Democracy Institute. The original institute was founded in 1949 by Professor Eliyahu (Louis) Guttman as a pioneering center for the research of public opinion and the promotion of a methodological approach to social studies. The goal of the Guttman Center is to use data from its databases and public-opinion polls to enrich public discourse on issues of public policy.

This book is the product of collaboration between the Arab-Jewish Relations Program and the Guttman Center for Policy Research.



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