Conclusions

- Arab minority has been persistently disadvantaged in mortality.
- The contribution of infant and child to the mortality gap has substantially declined, while the contribution of older ages has been gradually increasing.
- Today, mortality inequalities among the elderly constitute the main contributor to the total gap in life expectancy.
- Cancer and diabetes are the new major contributors to the increase in the gap.
- The Arab minority has been losing its advantage in cancer mortality due to declining rates among the Jewish population and increasing rates among the Arab minority.
- Diabetes mortality has drastically increased in both populations yet with faster increases among the Arab population.