

KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

Do Women in East Jerusalem Work? 85% Did Not, on the Comptroller's Audit

Israel's State Comptroller recorded 85% of East Jerusalem women not working in 2016, against 41% in west Jerusalem, and 64% of East Jerusalem men working.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET East Jerusalem Employment State Comptroller Central Bureau Of Statistics
Jerusalem



85% of women in East Jerusalem did not work at all in 2016, on the State Comptroller of Israel's own audit of social services for the Arab population of East Jerusalem, against 41% of women in the west of the city in the same audit. The Comptroller published 64% for men in East Jerusalem who worked. That audit is the figure Israeli official bodies carry on the question; the Central Bureau of Statistics publishes labour force participation for [Jerusalem](#) as a single city and does not split it between east and west.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
85%	Women in East Jerusalem who did not work at all	State Comptroller of Israel	2016
41%	Women in west Jerusalem who did not work at all	State Comptroller of Israel	2016
64%	Men in East Jerusalem who worked	State Comptroller of Israel	As at the audit
40%	Average monthly income per person in East Jerusalem, as a share of income per person among west Jerusalem residents	State Comptroller of Israel	As at the audit
52.2%	Labour force participation, all Jerusalem residents, city as one unit	Central Bureau of Statistics	2023
63.5%	Labour force participation, national average	Central Bureau of Statistics	2023
39.3%	Labour force participation among Moslems aged 15 and over, across Israel	Central Bureau of Statistics	2021

The Comptroller records 85% of East Jerusalem women not working in 2016

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded that 85% of women in East Jerusalem did not work at all in 2016, and set it beside 41% of women in the west of the city. This is the Comptroller's own figure, published by Israel's state audit institution from an audit of social services covering education, employment and income in the roughly 70 square kilometres annexed to the Jerusalem municipal boundary in 1967. It is a share of women who did not work, stated by the audit as such, and it is not a labour force participation rate of the kind the Central Bureau of Statistics publishes.

The same chapter carries the audit's education figures for the same population, which are shares of a pupil population rather than of a workforce:

- About 90,000 pupils in East Jerusalem, of whom about 46% study in official schools held by the state or the municipality.
- About 42,500 pupils, about 47% of all East Jerusalem pupils, in schools that adopted the Israeli curriculum.
- About 92% of pupils in the recognised system, a subset of the roughly 90,000, study under the Palestinian Authority curriculum.

64% of East Jerusalem men worked, in the same Comptroller audit

The State Comptroller of Israel published 64% for men in East Jerusalem who worked, in the same audit chapter that carries the 85% for women, so the two figures share one document and one authoring body. The Comptroller also recorded that average monthly income per person in East Jerusalem stood at 40% of income per person among residents of west Jerusalem. Both are the state auditor's own figures, and the income figure is a ratio of two averages rather than a poverty rate.

Jerusalem's citywide participation was 52.2%, against 63.5% nationally

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded labour force participation of 52.2% in Jerusalem in 2023, against a national average of 63.5%, in its Jerusalem Day 2024 release. The Bureau publishes that figure for the city as one unit, and the release does not break it down between the east and the west of the city or by sex. The Bureau reported the city's population at the end of 2023 as 60.5% Jews and Others and 39.5% Arabs, on preliminary data.

Labour force participation, Jerusalem and Israel

2023. JERUSALEM IS COUNTED AS ONE CITY, WITH NO EAST OR WEST SPLIT.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Selected Data on the Occasion of Jerusalem Day, 2024.

No Israeli body publishes an East Jerusalem women's employment series

The State Comptroller of Israel published a single dated share for 2016 in its own audit of social services for the Arab population of East Jerusalem, and no year-on-year series alongside it. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes participation for Jerusalem as one citywide figure. In its Labour Force Survey for April 2026 the Bureau recorded national participation of 62.0% and a national employment rate of 60.2%, seasonally adjusted, with no East Jerusalem breakdown. There is no Israeli official series here, and this page records that absence rather than filling it.

Which figures on this page may not be added or compared?

The Comptroller's 85% counts women who did not work at all, published by Israel's state auditor from its own audit, and it is not the complement of a participation rate: 85% not working may not be restated as 15% participation. The Bureau's 52.2% is labour force participation for all Jerusalem residents aged 15 and over in 2023, both sexes and both halves of the city together. The Bureau's 39.3% is labour force participation among [Moslems](#) aged 15 and over across Israel in 2021, published in its Eid al-Adha release, which also gives 362,000 Moslem residents of Jerusalem, 37.5% of the city's residents at the end of 2021, on preliminary population data. Different measures, different universes and different years, and none of them may be subtracted from or divided into another.

Questions readers ask

What share of East Jerusalem women worked, on Israel's official record?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded that 85% of women in East Jerusalem did not work at all in 2016, in its own audit of social services for the Arab population of East Jerusalem.

What is the comparison figure for west Jerusalem?

The State Comptroller recorded 41% of women in the west of the city not working at all in 2016, in the same audit.

How many East Jerusalem men worked?

The State Comptroller published 64% of men in East Jerusalem as working, as at its audit.

Does the Central Bureau of Statistics publish an East Jerusalem participation rate?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes participation for Jerusalem as one city, and its Jerusalem Day 2024 release carries no east or west split and no split by sex.

What was Jerusalem's participation rate?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 52.2% in Jerusalem in 2023, against a national average of 63.5%.

What is Israel's current national participation rate?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 62.0% participation and a 60.2% employment rate for April 2026, seasonally adjusted, in its monthly Labour Force Survey.

Why is the unemployment rate not a share of the population?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports unemployment as a share of the labour force, while participation and employment are shares of the population aged 15 and over.

Is there an Israeli income figure for East Jerusalem?

The State Comptroller recorded that average monthly income per person in East Jerusalem stood at 40% of income per person among west Jerusalem residents, as at its audit.

Does Israel publish a trend for East Jerusalem women's employment?

No Israeli body cited here publishes one. The State Comptroller published a single dated share and the Central Bureau of Statistics publishes the city as one unit.

What is the national participation rate among Moslems?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 39.3% among Moslems aged 15 and over across Israel in 2021, in its Eid al-Adha media release.

How many Moslems live in Jerusalem?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 362,000 Moslem residents of the city at the end of 2021, 37.5% of the city's residents, on preliminary data.

Can the 85% be read as a participation rate?

No. The State Comptroller published it as the share of women who did not work at all, which is a different measure from the participation rate the Central Bureau of Statistics publishes.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2022. The Moslem Population in Israel: Data on the Occasion of Eid al-Adha (The Feast of the Sacrifice). Media Release 217/2022. Official or primary record.
- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024. Selected Data on the Occasion of Jerusalem Day, 2024. Media release. Official or primary record.
- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2026. Labour Force Survey, monthly release, data for April 2026. Media Release 154/2026. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel. Social Services for the Arab Population of East Jerusalem. State Comptroller report, printed pp. 365 onward. Official or primary record.

MORE RECORDS

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KEY FIGURES August 28, 2026

How Many People Live in Jerusalem?



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Moslems Live in Israel?

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Do Haredi Schools Teach the Core Curriculum? 56% of Primary Pupils Did

How Many Palestinians Work in West Bank Industrial Zones?

Can a Palestinian Spouse Get Israeli Residency?

How Much of Israel's Water Is Monitored? 13.5% of 2,184 Fuel Facilities

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Long Do Israelis Wait to See a Specialist?

290,105 Clalit appointments were booked more than 90 days ahead, on the State Comptroller's November 2024 audit of waiting times.

HEALTH [Waiting Times](#) [State Comptroller](#) [Health Funds](#) [Israeli Healthcare](#) [Specialist Care](#)



290,105 appointments at Clalit were booked more than 90 days ahead, the State Comptroller of Israel reported in its November

2024 audit of waiting times for specialist medical services. The same audit records 513,517 such bookings at Maccabi. The counts are of appointments booked, taken from fund-reported appointment data, and the audit publishes no average wait and no combined national figure.

Figure	What it counts	Period
290,105	Appointments booked more than 90 days ahead, Clalit, later endpoint	November 2024 audit
221,573	Appointments booked more than 90 days ahead, Clalit, earlier endpoint	November 2024 audit
513,517	Appointments booked more than 90 days ahead, Maccabi, later endpoint	November 2024 audit
360,010	Appointments booked more than 90 days ahead, Maccabi, earlier endpoint	November 2024 audit
954	Insured adults covered by the Comptroller's own survey, 74% response rate	November 2024 audit
72%	Share of the 954 surveyed adults who had needed a specialist in the past year	Past year to the survey
15.4 weeks	Mean wait for a child's tonsillectomy in public hospitals, median 15 weeks	2022
553	Children waiting for inpatient or day psychiatric treatment	April 2022

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Waiting Times for Specialist Medical Services [November 2024] and Children's Hospitalization in Hospitals [May 2023].

The Comptroller counts 290,105 Clalit bookings more than 90 days ahead

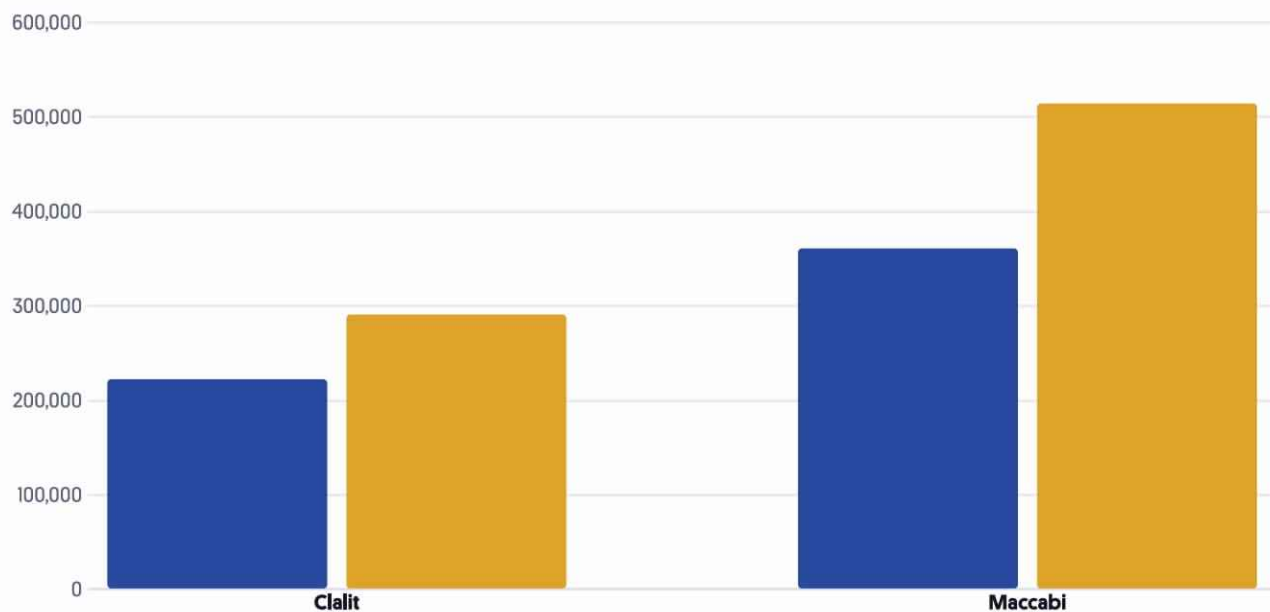
The State Comptroller of Israel recorded appointments booked more than 90 days ahead at Clalit rising from 221,573 to 290,105, a rise of about 31%. The quantity counted is an appointment placed in a fund's booking system beyond a 90-day threshold, drawn from the fund's own reported appointment data and published by the Comptroller in November 2024. It is not a measured waiting time and not a count of individual patients, so one person with several bookings appears more than once.

Maccabi's over-90-day bookings rose to 513,517, about 43%

The State Comptroller reported the same measure at Maccabi rising from 360,010 to 513,517, about 43%. Each fund is counted separately on its own reported booking data, the two funds cover insured populations of different sizes, and the audit publishes no combined total for them.

Appointments booked over 90 days ahead

TWO HEALTH FUNDS, COUNTED SEPARATELY BY THE AUDIT.



■ Earlier endpoint ■ Later endpoint

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Waiting Times for Specialist Medical Services, November 2024. The funds are counted separately and the audit publishes no combined figure.

The Comptroller's survey covered 954 insured adults, 72% needing a specialist

Alongside the fund-reported booking data, the State Comptroller of Israel ran its own survey of insured adults. The Comptroller reported a base of 954 adults at a 74% response rate, of whom 72% had needed a specialist in the past year. Those two figures are the Comptroller's own survey findings on that base of 954, a different kind of number from the funds' administrative booking counts, and they are not a national measurement.

The mean wait for a child's tonsillectomy was 15.4 weeks

A separate audit measures waits for hospital treatment rather than for a specialist appointment. The State Comptroller published a mean wait of 15.4 weeks for a child's tonsillectomy in public hospitals in 2022, with a median of 15 weeks, and counted 553 children waiting in April 2022 for inpatient or day psychiatric treatment.

Figure	What it counts	Period
15.4 weeks	Mean wait, child's tonsillectomy, public hospitals	2022
15 weeks	Median wait, same procedure	2022
553	Children waiting for inpatient or day psychiatric treatment	April 2022

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Children's Hospitalization in Hospitals, May 2023.

No national average wait by specialty appears in these audits

Neither audit answers the question by specialty or by place. The State Comptroller published no average wait per specialty, no national mean across the health funds, and no regional breakdown in the November 2024 waiting-times audit or in the May 2023 children's hospitalization audit.

- No mean or median wait for a named specialty such as gastroenterology, orthopaedics or dermatology.
- No single national average wait combining the health funds.
- No district or city breakdown of waiting.

Which figures here may not be added together?

The four over-90-day counts are appointments booked, not patients waiting, and the State Comptroller reported them per fund on the funds' own reported data. Clalit and Maccabi are counted separately and the audit publishes no combined figure, so the two may not be summed into a national total. The 954-adult figures come from the Comptroller's own survey and belong to that base of 954, not to the insured population. The tonsillectomy and psychiatric-queue figures come from a different audit, cover 2022 and April 2022, and measure hospital treatment rather than a specialist appointment.

Questions readers ask

How many specialist appointments were booked more than 90 days ahead?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 290,105 at Clalit and 513,517 at Maccabi in its November 2024 audit, each on that fund's own reported appointment data.

Do these figures count people or appointments?

They count appointments. The State Comptroller published them as appointments booked more than 90 days ahead, so one person with several bookings is counted more than once.

Can the two funds' counts be added together?

The State Comptroller reported them separately and published no combined figure, and the funds cover insured populations of different sizes.

Does the State Comptroller publish an average wait?

The November 2024 audit publishes no average wait for a specialist appointment. What the State Comptroller published is the number of appointments booked beyond a 90-day threshold.

How much did the over-90-day bookings rise?

The State Comptroller recorded a rise of about 31% at Clalit, from 221,573 to 290,105, and about 43% at Maccabi, from 360,010 to 513,517.

How large was the Comptroller's survey?

The State Comptroller reported a survey of 954 insured adults at a 74% response rate, published with the November 2024 audit.

What share of surveyed adults had needed a specialist?

The State Comptroller reported that 72% of the 954 adults surveyed had needed a specialist in the past year.

How long is the wait for a child's tonsillectomy?

The State Comptroller published a mean of 15.4 weeks and a median of 15 weeks in public hospitals in 2022, in its May 2023 audit of children's hospitalization.

How many children were waiting for psychiatric treatment?

The State Comptroller counted 553 children waiting for inpatient or day psychiatric treatment in April 2022.

Do the audits break waiting down by specialty or by region?

Neither audit publishes a wait by named specialty, a national mean across the funds, or a regional breakdown.

Has the State Comptroller published doctor staffing gaps elsewhere?

In its May 2022 follow-up audit of the medical system for inmates in the Israel Prison Service, the State Comptroller recorded 71 physician posts of which 17.25 were unfilled, and 3 of 43 clinic doctors holding board certification.

Do these audits say what Israel spends on health?

The waiting-times audit publishes no expenditure figure. What Israel spends on [health and education](#) is published in separate releases.

Sources

- State Comptroller of Israel, 2022. The Medical System for Treating Inmates in the Israel Prison Service, Follow-up Audit. Chapter 210, Ministry of Public Security and Israel Prison

Service, May 2022. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

- State Comptroller of Israel, 2023. Children's Hospitalization in Hospitals. Ministry of Health chapter, May 2023. fs.knesset.gov.il. Official or primary record.
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HEALTH

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KEY FIGURES August 21, 2026

What Does Israel Spend on Health and Education?



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Long Do Israelis Live? 80.7 Years for Men, 84.8 for Women

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Much Tax Did Israel Collect in the West Bank in the 1980s?

The Civil Administration recorded about NIS 71.27 million in direct taxes in 1989 and about NIS 55.76 million in 1988, with no decade total published.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET Civil Administration Tax Collection West Bank 1980s Official Record



About NIS 71.27 million in direct taxes for 1989 in the Judea and Samaria Area is the figure the Civil Administration's Staff

Officer for Tax Affairs recorded in 1991, the unit's own count of its own collection. The same document records about NIS 55.76 million for 1988, sets estimated collection against collection achieved for 1987, 1988 and 1989, and counts the files held at the area's tax offices. It carries no total for the decade and no year-by-year series before 1987.

Figure	What it counts	Period
About NIS 71.27 million	Direct taxes collected by the unit, its own count of its own collection	1989
About NIS 55.76 million	Direct taxes collected by the unit, its own count of its own collection	1988
NIS 33,823 thousand	Collection achieved against NIS 46,892 thousand estimated, 72.1%	1989
NIS 23,232 thousand	Collection achieved against NIS 47,818 thousand estimated, 48.6%	1988
NIS 28,019 thousand	Collection achieved against NIS 46,799 thousand estimated, 59.9%	1987
23,183 files	Files existing at the area's tax offices, of which 17,497 recorded tax paid, 75.5%	1989
22,394 files	Files existing at the area's tax offices, of which 16,529 recorded tax paid, 73.8%	1987

Source: Civil Administration, Staff Officer for Tax Affairs, 1991, Tax collection in the Judea and Samaria Area. Figures are in shekels as published and are not converted.

The Civil Administration collected NIS 71.27 million in direct taxes, 1989

The two direct-tax totals are the military government's own account of its own take, published by its Staff Officer for Tax Affairs and covering the unit's direct taxes rather than all revenue

raised in the area. The governing statute named in the document is the Jordanian Income Tax Law 25 of 1964, under which income tax is payable on earnings from any business, trade, craft, profession or occupation.

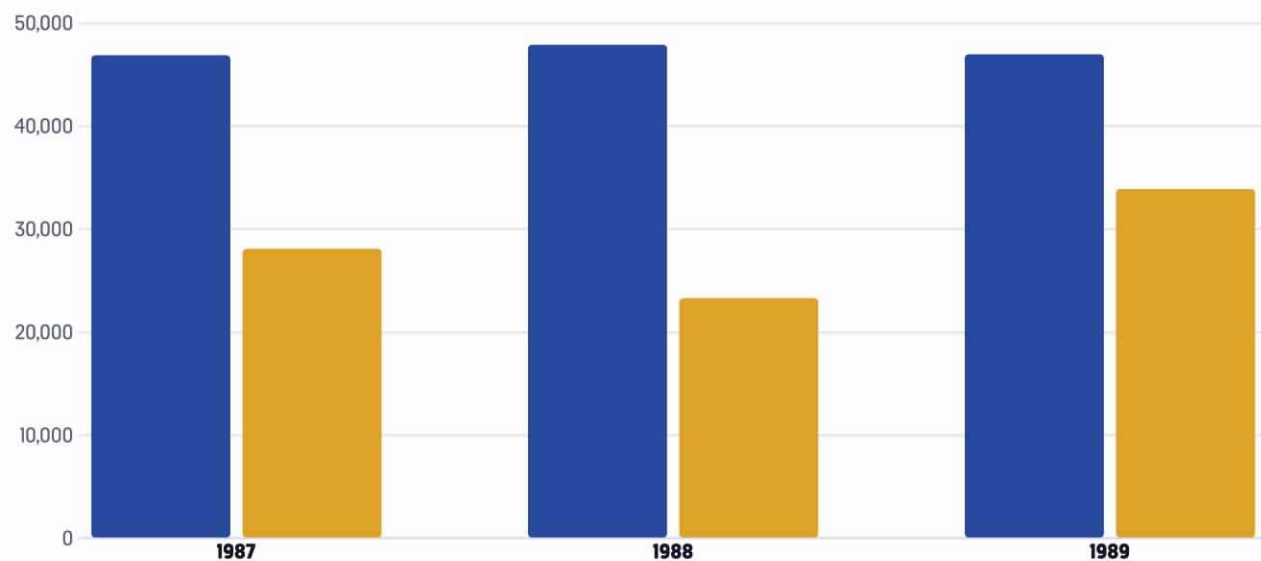
- Taxpayers' files are held at the tax offices of the several districts of the area.
- Both totals carry the document's own approximation and stay approximate.
- Staff officers sit inside the Civil Administration as the professional representatives of the government ministries; the State Comptroller of Israel recorded 25 such staff officers and 314 Civil Administration employees in its audit of September 2018 to June 2019.

Actual collection reached 48.6% of the estimate in 1988

Alongside the direct-tax totals, the Staff Officer for Tax Affairs published a second series setting the sum it expected to collect against the sum it took in, for the self-employed and companies with files at the area's tax offices. The trough is 1988 and the recovery is 1989, on the unit's own figures for its own performance. These amounts are a smaller universe than the direct-tax totals above and are not the same quantity.

Estimated collection against collection achieved

THOUSANDS OF SHEKELS AS PUBLISHED, 1987 TO 1989



■ Estimated collection ■ Collection achieved

Source: Civil Administration, Staff Officer for Tax Affairs, 1991. Covers the self-employed and companies with files at the area tax offices, and is not the unit total direct tax take.

Tax was paid in 16,529 of 22,394 files in 1987

The same document counts files, not people: the Civil Administration recorded how many files existed at the area's tax offices in each year and in how many of them tax was paid. This is the military government's own record of its own registers, and a file may not be read as a taxpayer or as a resident.

Year	Files existing	Files in which tax was paid	Share
1987	22,394	16,529	73.8%
1988	23,093	13,993	60.6%
1989	23,183	17,497	75.5%

Source: Civil Administration, Staff Officer for Tax Affairs, 1991.

The unit collected no income tax from 30% of filers in 1989

For 1989 the Staff Officer for Tax Affairs recorded that income tax was not collected from more than half of the self-employed and companies in the area holding files managed by the tax offices, and that the unit collected no income tax at all from 30% of them. Both statements are the unit's own account of its own collection against its own file population, and they describe different groups within the same passage.

The same document also records, in the unit's own words:

- Delay in handling applications by entrepreneurs seeking to establish factories in the area.
- Thousands of factories in the area operating without a licence.

No decade total for the 1980s appears in this record

The Staff Officer for Tax Affairs published figures for 1987, 1988 and 1989 only, stated in shekels as printed, and this record carries no Israeli official total for tax collected in the area across the 1980s and no year-by-year series before 1987. Tax arrangements between the parties from 1994 are set by a separate instrument, the [Protocol on Economic Relations](#) agreed between the Government of Israel and the PLO, which covers a later period and a different mechanism.

- Years covered by the 1991 document: 1987, 1988, 1989.

- Years not covered: 1980 to 1986.
- Decade total published: none.

Which figures here may not be added together?

The direct-tax totals for 1988 and 1989 and the estimate-and-collection amounts are two different quantities from the same document, and NIS 23,232 thousand is not NIS 55.76 million; they may not be summed, reconciled against each other or plotted as one series.

The file counts and the money amounts are also different universes, so a payment share and a collection share answer different questions: 75.5% in 1989 is the share of files recording payment, and 72.1% is the share of the estimated sum actually collected.

Every figure marked “about” keeps that approximation, and no amount here is converted into any other currency.

The document is the military government’s own account of its own collection, written in Hebrew, and the English renderings above are working translations.

Questions readers ask

How much tax did the Civil Administration collect in the West Bank in 1989?

The Staff Officer for Tax Affairs recorded about NIS 71.27 million in direct taxes for the Judea and Samaria Area in 1989, on the unit's own count.

Is there an Israeli official total for the whole decade?

No. The Civil Administration published figures for 1987, 1988 and 1989 in this document, and no decade total appears in it.

Which law was the tax collected under?

The Civil Administration records the Jordanian Income Tax Law 25 of 1964 as the governing statute in the area, applying to earnings from any business, trade, craft, profession or occupation.

How much did the unit expect to collect in 1988?

The Staff Officer for Tax Affairs recorded NIS 47,818 thousand as estimated collection for 1988 and NIS 23,232 thousand as collection achieved, 48.6%.

How many files were held at the area's tax offices?

The Civil Administration recorded 22,394 files in 1987, 23,093 in 1988 and 23,183 in 1989, held at the tax offices of the several districts.

What share of files recorded payment in 1988?

The Civil Administration recorded tax paid in 13,993 of 23,093 files in 1988, which it puts at 60.6%.

Does a file mean a taxpayer?

The Civil Administration counts files managed by the area's tax offices. The document publishes no count of individual taxpayers or of residents.

Who is the Staff Officer for Tax Affairs?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported that staff officers serve as the professional representatives of the government ministries inside the Civil Administration, which is subordinate to COGAT.

Are the direct-tax totals and the table amounts the same figures?

No. The Staff Officer for Tax Affairs published the table amounts for the self-employed and companies with files at the tax offices, and the direct-tax totals of about NIS 55.76 million and NIS 71.27 million are a larger quantity.

Did the unit report uncollected income tax?

The Staff Officer for Tax Affairs recorded for 1989 that income tax was not collected from more than half of the self-employed and companies holding files, and that no income tax at all was collected from 30% of them.

What does the document say about factories?

The Civil Administration recorded delay in handling applications by entrepreneurs seeking to establish factories, and recorded thousands of factories in the area operating without a licence.

Sources

- Civil Administration, Staff Officer for Tax Affairs, 1991. Tax collection in the Judea and Samaria Area. 8 pages, Hebrew. Official or primary record.
- Government of the State of Israel and the P.L.O., 1994. Protocol on Economic Relations, and its 1995 Supplement. Official or primary record.
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ECONOMY AND BUDGET

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PRIMARY DOCUMENT August 20, 2026

How Does Israel Collect and Transfer Palestinian Tax Revenue?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Palestinians Work in West Bank Industrial Zones?



RECORD EXPLAINER August 26, 2026

Which Law Applies in the West Bank, and to Whom?

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

Do Haredi Schools Teach the Core Curriculum? 56% of Primary Pupils Did

The State Comptroller's 2020 audit put core-curriculum study at 56% of pupils in Haredi primary institutions, and counted 84 inspectors.

EDUCATION Haredi Education Core Curriculum State Comptroller Ministry Of Education
Matriculation



56% of pupils in Haredi primary institutions studied the core curriculum, on the State Comptroller's 2020 audit of the Ministry of Education and its supervision of Haredi education. The same chapter recorded about 446,000 Haredi pupils in school year 5779, 2018/19, about 30% of the Hebrew education system. The Comptroller published the 56% for primary institutions as a whole; the figures it published separately for boys and for girls are 12th-grade matriculation rates, which count something else.

Figure	What it counts	Period
56%	Pupils in Haredi primary institutions who studied the core curriculum	As at the audit, published 2020
About 446,000	Haredi pupils in the school system	School year 5779, 2018/19
About 30%	Haredi pupils as a share of the Hebrew education system	School year 5779, 2018/19
13%	Boys in 12th grade who sat and qualified for matriculation	As at the audit, published 2020
21%	Girls in 12th grade who sat and qualified for matriculation	As at the audit, published 2020
6,664	Institutions under supervision, covered by 84 inspectors	As at the audit, published 2020
Over 1,000	Institutions operating without a business licence	As at the audit, published 2020
76%	Institutions inspected on which district supervision reports carried no full data	As at the audit, published 2020

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, The Ministry of Education: Haredi Education and Its Supervision, chapter 210 in Annual Report 70b, 2020. The audit is the state audit institution's own examination of a ministry, reporting to the Knesset, and its figures are the Comptroller's counts drawn from the Ministry's records.

56% of Haredi primary pupils studied the core curriculum

The State Comptroller recorded that 56% of pupils in Haredi primary institutions studied the core curriculum. That share belongs to pupils in primary institutions, and the audit is an examination by Israel's state audit institution of the Ministry of Education's own supervision, not a survey of households or of teachers. Three separate bases appear in the chapter, and each figure carries its own.

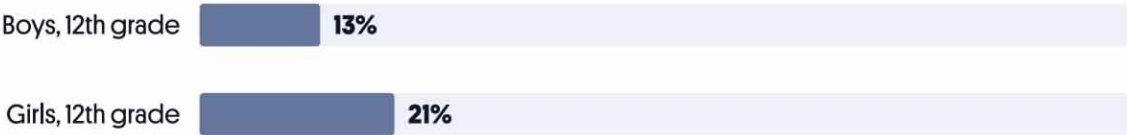
- 56%: of pupils in Haredi primary institutions.
- About 446,000 pupils and about 30%: of the Haredi sector and of [the Hebrew education system](#) respectively, in school year 5779, 2018/19.
- 13% and 21%: of 12th-grade pupils, by sex.

13% of boys and 21% of girls qualified for matriculation

The State Comptroller published 13% for boys and 21% for girls in 12th grade, and both figures count sitting and qualifying for matriculation together. Neither is a pass rate among those who sat, because the audit does not separate the two steps. Both are the Comptroller's counts of results in the Haredi institutions it audited, and both belong to 12th grade rather than to the primary institutions the 56% covers.

Sat and qualified for matriculation

HAREDI 12TH-GRADE PUPILS, BY SEX, AS AT THE 2020 AUDIT



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Haredi Education and Its Supervision, 2020. Sitting and qualifying are counted together, not as separate steps.

84 inspectors supervised 6,664 Haredi institutions

The State Comptroller counted 6,664 supervised institutions and 84 inspectors covering them, and found over 1,000 institutions operating without a business licence. These are counts of the Ministry of Education’s supervision apparatus, taken by the state audit institution from the Ministry’s own records, and they measure inspection capacity rather than what any institution taught.

Figure	What it counts
6,664	Institutions under the Ministry’s supervision
84	Inspectors covering those institutions
Over 1,000	Institutions operating without a business licence

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, chapter 210 in Annual Report 70b, 2020. The licence figure is published as a floor and stays one.

District supervision reports carried no full data on 76% of institutions

The State Comptroller found that district supervision reports carried no full data on 76% of the institutions inspected. The share is the auditor's count of the Ministry of Education's own inspection records, so it describes what the Ministry's reporting contained rather than what inspectors saw on site.

- The denominator is institutions inspected, not all 6,664 institutions under supervision.
- The finding is about the completeness of the district reports.
- The chapter publishes no separate figure for institutions where full data was recorded and compliance was found.

The 2020 audit publishes no boys and girls split of the 56%

The State Comptroller published the 56% for Haredi primary institutions as a single figure and did not break it down by sex. Its figures by sex are the 12th-grade matriculation shares, which count a different thing at a different stage. Where the record says nothing, this page says nothing.

Figure	What it counts	Stage
56%	Core-curriculum study	Primary institutions, both sexes together
13%	Sat and qualified for matriculation	12th grade, boys
21%	Sat and qualified for matriculation	12th grade, girls

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, chapter 210 in Annual Report 70b, 2020.

Which of these figures may not be added together?

The 56%, the 13% and the 21% rest on different bases, primary-institution pupils for the first and 12th-grade pupils for the other two, so they may not be averaged or read as one series.

The 446,000 and the about 30% both carry the source's approximation, and the Hebrew-system total they imply is not a figure the chapter publishes.

6,664 institutions against 84 inspectors works out at about 79 each, which is arithmetic on two published counts rather than a figure the State Comptroller printed.

The pupil figures belong to school year 5779, 2018/19, and the chapter was published in 2020; carry the school year with the figure.

The State Comptroller states, in its May 2022 follow-up audit of the Samaria and Judea police district, that the findings of an audit report and its recommendations are valid as of the date of its presentation.

Questions readers ask

Do Haredi schools teach the core curriculum?

The State Comptroller recorded in 2020 that 56% of pupils in Haredi primary institutions studied the core curriculum.

Which pupils does the 56% cover?

The State Comptroller published it as a share of pupils in Haredi primary institutions, not of all Haredi pupils and not of institutions.

How many Haredi pupils were there?

The State Comptroller recorded about 446,000 Haredi pupils in school year 5779, 2018/19.

What share of the Hebrew education system is that?

The State Comptroller put Haredi pupils at about 30% of the Hebrew education system in that year.

How many Haredi boys qualified for matriculation?

The State Comptroller reported 13% of boys and 21% of girls in 12th grade sat and qualified for matriculation.

Is the 13% a pass rate?

No. The State Comptroller counted sitting and qualifying together, so the figure is not a pass rate among those who sat.

How many inspectors cover Haredi institutions?

The State Comptroller counted 84 inspectors covering 6,664 supervised institutions.

How many institutions lacked a business licence?

The State Comptroller found over 1,000 institutions operating without a business licence, published as a floor.

How complete were the supervision reports?

The State Comptroller found that district supervision reports carried no full data on 76% of the institutions inspected.

Does the audit split the 56% between boys and girls?

No. The State Comptroller published the 56% for primary institutions as a whole, and its figures by sex are the 12th-grade matriculation shares.

Which year do the figures cover?

The State Comptroller recorded the pupil figures for school year 5779, 2018/19, and published the chapter in Annual Report 70b in 2020.

Is the audit published in English?

The chapter is published in Hebrew. The State Comptroller publishes English abstracts of some chapters, as it did for its July 2024 follow-up audit on the purchase and sale of public housing apartments.

Sources

- State Comptroller of Israel, 2020. The Ministry of Education: Haredi Education and Its Supervision. Chapter 210, Annual

Report 70b. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

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EDUCATION

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KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Students Are in Israel's Schools?



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

Who Goes to University in Israel?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

What Curriculum Do East Jerusalem Schools Teach?

Every figure on this page names the body that published it and the period it covers. Where a figure is a party's own count of its own activity, the page says so and states the standard that produced it. See Sources and method.

LATEST

Do Women in East Jerusalem Work? 85% Did Not, on the Comptroller's Audit

Israel's State Comptroller recorded 85% of East Jerusalem women not working in 2016, against 41% in west Jerusalem, and 64% of East Jerusalem men working.

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MORE FROM THE RECORD

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Do Haredi Schools Teach the Core Curriculum? 56% of Primary Pupils Did

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Palestinians Work in West Bank Industrial Zones?

About 14,100 Palestinian workers in the Judea and Samaria industrial zones in 2022, on the State Comptroller's February 2023 follow-up audit.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET Industrial Zones State Comptroller Civil Administration Employment Permits
Judea And Samaria



About 14,100 Palestinian workers were employed in the industrial zones of Judea and Samaria in 2022, the State Comptroller of Israel reported in a follow-up audit published in February 2023. The same audit records about 5,500 Israeli workers in those zones, and gives the Palestinian figure as 14,100 employment permits issued to Palestinians employed by Israelis, on Civil Administration data for May 2022. The number counts permits held at one date rather than attendance on a given day.

Figure	What it counts	Period
About 14,100	Palestinian workers employed in the industrial zones of Judea and Samaria, as printed with the source's own approximation	2022
14,100	Employment permits issued to Palestinians employed by Israelis in the industrial zones, per Civil Administration data	May 2022
About 5,500	Israeli workers employed in the same industrial zones	2022
About 70%	Share of the industrial zones defined by Central Command as the most threatened, on Central Command's own definition	As at the audit
2, then 1, then none	Indictments filed against Palestinians employed in the zones, by year of filing	2020, 2021, and to the audit's close in 2022
99,500	Permits to employ Palestinian workers in Israel, the quota approved by the government	2018

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Industrial Zones Under Israeli Management in the Judea and Samaria Area, follow-up audit, February 2023, and Staff Officers in the Civil Administration in the Judea and Samaria Region, Annual Report 70C, for the 99,500.

The Comptroller's 2023 audit counts about 14,100 Palestinian workers

The State Comptroller of Israel published the figure inside an interdisciplinary follow-up audit of the industrial zones under Israeli management in the area. The audit covers security, enforcement and employment, and it prints one Palestinian worker figure for those zones as a whole, with the approximation the Comptroller uses.

What the audit is:

- A follow-up audit, testing whether deficiencies raised earlier had been rectified.
- Its subject is the industrial zones under Israeli management in the Judea and Samaria Area.
- Its stated fields are security, enforcement and employment.
- Its worker figures are for 2022, and its permit data is dated May 2022.

The 14,100 is a Civil Administration count of employment permits

The State Comptroller recorded 14,100 employment permits issued to Palestinians employed by Israelis in the industrial zones, per data held by [the Civil Administration](#) for May 2022. The count is the Civil Administration's own count of permits it issued, and the audit's employment figure for the year is the same number.

What that means for the figure:

- It counts permits issued, not people present at work on any given day.
- It is a stock at a single date, May 2022, not an average over the year.
- The permits it counts are those issued to Palestinians employed by Israelis in the zones.
- The employment figure and the permit figure are one quantity in this audit, not two measurements that agree.

About 5,500 Israeli workers are employed in the same zones

The State Comptroller reported about 5,500 Israeli workers alongside the roughly 14,100 Palestinian workers in the zones in 2022, both figures carrying the audit's own approximation. The audit also records that about 70% of the zones were defined by Central Command as the most threatened, on Central Command's own definition, and it prints indictment counts of 2 in 2020, 1 in 2021 and none to its close in 2022 beside the Palestinian employment figure.

Those indictment counts arise from files filed in named years, while the roughly 14,100 is a Civil Administration permit stock for 2022. The two count different things over different periods, and the audit publishes no rate built from them.

Workers in the Judea and Samaria industrial zones

BOTH FIGURES PRINTED AS APPROXIMATIONS, 2022



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Industrial Zones Under Israeli Management in the Judea and Samaria Area, follow-up audit, February 2023. The Palestinian figure is the Civil Administration's own count of employment permits issued, dated May 2022.

The audit publishes no figure for any single zone

The State Comptroller published one Palestinian worker figure for the industrial zones of Judea and Samaria as a whole. No figure for Barkan, Mishor Adumim, Ariel or any other named zone appears in the audit, and the Israeli publications used here carry no month-by-month or year-by-year series for the zones.

The absences, stated as they stand:

- No breakdown of the roughly 14,100 Civil Administration permits by zone.
- No trend line: the record used here carries one dated total, not a series.
- No figure for Palestinians employed in Israeli localities outside the industrial zones.
- No update after 2022, the year in which the follow-up audit closes.

The 99,500 permits for work inside Israel are a separate count

The State Comptroller of Israel reported 99,500 permits to employ Palestinian workers in Israel, the quota approved by the government for 2018, in its audit of the staff officers in the Civil Administration. That is a government-approved quota for employment inside Israel, and it is a different universe and a different year from the roughly 14,100 permits in the West Bank industrial zones. The Knesset Research and Information Centre separately reported a statutory ceiling on foreign-worker quotas, calculated from a population base.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
14,100	Employment permits issued to Palestinians employed by Israelis in the industrial zones, Civil Administration data	State Comptroller of Israel	May 2022
99,500	Permits to employ Palestinian workers in Israel, the quota approved by the government	State Comptroller of Israel	2018
324,786	Maximum foreign-worker quota, 3.3% of a population of 9.842 million at the end of 2023	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2024

Which of these figures may not be added together?

The three permit figures above sit in three separate documents, cover three periods and count three different things, so none may be summed with another or read as a share of another. The 14,100 and the roughly 5,500 are the two components the 2023 audit prints for the zones; a total of 19,600 is a sum of those two published components and is not a figure the audit states. The indictment counts of 2, 1 and none arise from files filed in named

years and may not be divided into the 2022 permit stock. Every worker figure here carries the Comptroller's own approximation, and "about 14,100" is not restated as an exact 14,100.

Questions readers ask

Which Israeli body published the 14,100?

The State Comptroller of Israel published it in a February 2023 follow-up audit, recording it as Civil Administration data for May 2022.

Is the 14,100 a count of people or of permits?

The State Comptroller reported 14,100 employment permits issued to Palestinians employed by Israelis, so the figure counts permits held at one date.

How many Israelis work in the same zones?

The State Comptroller recorded about 5,500 Israeli workers in the industrial zones in 2022.

Do the two worker figures add to a workforce total?

The State Comptroller published the two as separate components, about 14,100 and about 5,500 for 2022, and the audit prints no combined total.

Does the audit break the figure down by zone?

The State Comptroller published one figure for the industrial zones of Judea and Samaria as a whole, and the audit names no single zone's workforce.

How many of the zones are defined as most threatened?

The State Comptroller reported that about 70% of the zones were defined by Central Command as the most threatened, on Central Command's own definition, as at the audit.

What indictment figures does the audit publish?

The State Comptroller recorded 2 indictments in 2020, 1 in 2021 and none to the audit's close in 2022, set beside the roughly 14,100 Palestinians employed in the zones.

Can an indictment rate be worked out from those figures?

The State Comptroller printed indictments by year of filing beside a permit stock for 2022, and the audit publishes no rate joining them.

How many permits did the government approve for work inside Israel?

The State Comptroller reported 99,500 permits to employ Palestinian workers in Israel, the quota approved by the government for 2018.

Is that quota part of the foreign-worker quota?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported a maximum foreign-worker quota of 324,786 for 2024, being 3.3% of a population of 9.842 million at the end of 2023; that ceiling and the 2018 quota for employing Palestinian workers were published in separate documents covering separate years.

What period does the 14,100 cover?

The State Comptroller gives the Civil Administration permit data as May 2022 and the employment figure for the year 2022.

Does the record here carry a figure after 2022?

The State Comptroller's follow-up audit closes in 2022, and no later figure for the zones appears in the Israeli publications used here.

Sources

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- State Comptroller of Israel, 2021. Staff Officers in the Civil Administration in the Judea and Samaria Region. Annual Report 70C, English abstract, pp. 55 to 59. mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
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RECORD EXPLAINER August 26, 2026

Which Law Applies in the West Bank, and to Whom?



RECORD EXPLAINER August 25, 2026

What Does Israeli Law Say About the State's Role in Settlements?



RECORD EXPLAINER August 26, 2026

How Does Israel Define State Land in the West Bank?

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LATEST

Do Women in East Jerusalem Work? 85% Did Not, on the Comptroller's Audit

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

Can a Palestinian Spouse Get Israeli Residency?

13,550 people held status in Israel through family unification on 31 October 2024, in two forms: a stay permit and an A/5 licence.

LAW AND COURTS Family Unification Residency Permits Knesset Research Centre West Bank
Citizenship And Entry Law



13,550 people held status in Israel by virtue of family unification on 31 October 2024, on figures the Knesset Research and Information Centre published on 10 March 2026. That status comes in two named forms and neither is citizenship: 8,300 held a stay permit issued by the Coordination and Liaison Administration, and 5,250 held an A/5 temporary residence licence. Applications are governed by the Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law (Temporary Order), 5782-2022, which sets age thresholds of over 25 for women and over 35 for men.

Figure	What it counts	Period
13,550	People holding status in Israel through family unification, a stock count on one date	31 October 2024
8,300	Of those, holders of a Coordination and Liaison Administration stay permit, 61%	31 October 2024
5,250	Of those, holders of an A/5 temporary residence licence	31 October 2024
2,650	Growth in the number of status holders since 2018, put at 24%	2018 to 31 October 2024
5,259	First stay permits granted for family unification, a flow count	January 2004 to October 2024
668	New permit approvals, the highest single year in that series	2020
59%	Share of new status recipients each year who were women	to October 2024

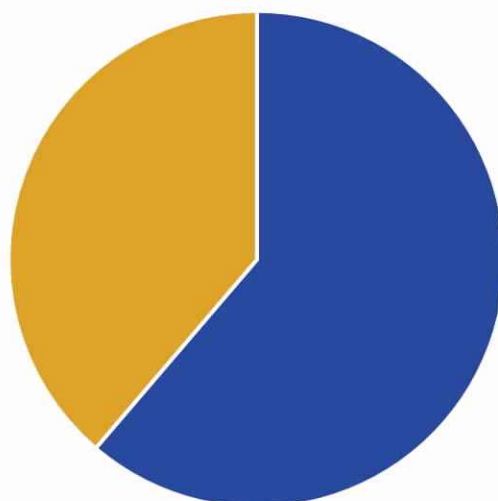
Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Family Unification of Israelis and Their Spouses Who Are Residents of the Area, 10 March 2026, built mainly on Population and Immigration Authority answers correct to 31 October 2024.

13,550 spouses from the Area held status in Israel in October 2024

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports that a Palestinian resident of the Area married to an Israeli citizen or resident receives, where an application succeeds, a stay permit and usually temporary status. These are the state's own administrative counts of its own permit decisions, supplied to the research service by the Population and Immigration Authority and correct to 31 October 2024. The 13,550 is a stock figure, everyone holding valid status on that date whenever it was granted, and the Centre notes that the stock is also reduced by holders who died or whose permit was revoked or not renewed.

Two forms of status held

13,550 STATUS HOLDERS, 31 OCTOBER 2024



■ Coordination and Liaison permit ■ A/5 temporary residence licence

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, on Population and Immigration Authority data correct to 31 October 2024.

5,259 first stay permits were approved from 2004 to October 2024

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records 5,259 first stay permits granted for family unification across the roughly twenty years from January 2004 to October 2024, with 668 approvals in 2020, the highest single year in that series. This is a flow of first-time grants, counted by the Population and Immigration Authority as its own record of its own decisions, and it is not a share of the 13,550 people holding status on one date. The Centre also states that 59% of new status recipients each year were women.

- 5,259 first permits, January 2004 to October 2024
- 668 approvals in 2020, the series peak
- 59% of new recipients each year women

The order sets thresholds of 25 for women and 35 for men

The statutory age thresholds are over 25 for women and over 35 for men, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's reading of the Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law (Temporary Order), 5782-2022. The Centre records that the restrictions were first enacted in the temporary order of 5763-2003, extended by order each year until it lapsed in July 2021, and re-enacted in 2022, and that an amendment in force from July 2025 bars a permit to a family member of a person convicted of a terrorist act or active in terrorism. The shares below are of applications, drawn from the state's own administrative records of applications received.

Group	Share of applications	Age band
Women residents of the Area	56%	25 to 30
Men residents of the Area	30%	31 to 35
Men residents of the Area	a similar share	36 to 40
Men residents of the Area	38%	41 or older

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, 10 March 2026.

An A/5 licence needs 10 years lawful stay and age 50

A temporary A/5 residence licence is available to permit holders lawfully present in Israel for at least ten years and aged over 50, and it allows a stay of at most two years, on the figures and rules the Knesset Research and Information Centre set out on 10 March 2026. The Centre's own count, taken from Population and Immigration Authority answers, puts 8,300 of the 13,550 status holders on a stay permit rather than a licence. The two-year cap is the maximum duration of the licence itself, not a limit on renewal.

- Ten years lawful presence in Israel on a permit
- Age over 50
- Licence valid for at most two years

More than a third of 2013 applicants waited two years or more

The State Comptroller of Israel found in a 2017 report that more than a third of spouses who applied in 2013 received a first permit only two years or more after applying, a finding the Knesset Research and Information Centre relays in its 2026 paper. That is an Israeli state auditor's account of the processing times of Israeli authorities, measured on applications from a single year. The Centre publishes no comparable waiting-time figure for later application years.

Which figures here may not be added together?

The 13,550 and the 5,259 are different objects: one is a stock of people holding status on 31 October 2024, the other a flow of first permits granted over twenty years, and neither is a share of the other. The 56% is a share of applications and the 59% a share of new recipients, so the two do not describe the same group. The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that it presents three kinds of administrative data on different time bases, that gaps and contradictions were found between them, and that it cannot explain them. It excludes minors because the data it received were too partial, so no figure here counts children. The Centre states that the paper is not a legal review and offers no legal opinion.

Questions readers ask

Does a Palestinian spouse become an Israeli citizen?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records two forms of status for this route, a Coordination and Liaison Administration stay permit and an A/5 temporary residence licence, and publishes no citizenship figure for it.

How many people hold status this way?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports 13,550 people holding status in Israel by virtue of family unification on 31 October 2024.

How many first permits have been granted?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records 5,259 first stay permits granted from January 2004 to October 2024.

Which year saw the most approvals?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports 668 new approvals in 2020, the highest single year in that series.

How old must an applicant be?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states the statutory thresholds are over 25 for women and over 35 for men.

What does an A/5 licence require?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports that an A/5 licence is available to permit holders lawfully present in Israel for at least ten years and aged over 50.

How long does an A/5 licence last?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records a maximum stay of two years under the licence.

How long do applicants wait for a first permit?

The State Comptroller of Israel found in 2017 that more than a third of spouses who applied in 2013 received a first permit two years or more after applying.

Are children included in these counts?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre excluded minors, stating the data it received on them were too partial.

When did the restrictions begin?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records enactment in the temporary order of 5763-2003, annual extension until it lapsed in July 2021, and re-enactment in 2022.

What changed in July 2025?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records an amendment in force from July 2025 barring a permit to a family member of a person convicted of a terrorist act or active in terrorism.

Who applies most often?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports that 56% of applications came from women residents of the Area aged 25 to 30,

and that 59% of new status recipients each year were women.

Do the published figures reconcile with each other?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that gaps and contradictions were found between the three sets of administrative data it presents and that it cannot explain them.

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- Knesset, 2022. Citizenship and Entry into Israel Law (Temporary Order), 5782-2022. Enacted legislation. Official or primary record.
- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2026. Family Unification of Israelis and Their Spouses Who Are Residents of the Area. 10 March 2026. knesset.gov.il. Official or primary record.
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Which Law Applies in the West Bank, and to Whom?



KEY FIGURES August 28, 2026

How Many Couples Get Married in Israel Each Year? 51,643 in 2022

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Public Housing Apartments Does Israel Have?

About 48,000 apartments in Israel's public housing inventory in 2023, down from about 54,000 in 2018, on the State Comptroller's follow-up audit.

SOCIETY AND SERVICES Public Housing State Comptroller Housing Stock Israel Statistics



About 48,000 apartments sat in Israel's public housing inventory in 2023, on the follow-up audit the State Comptroller

of Israel published in July 2024. The State Comptroller recorded about 54,000 apartments in the same inventory in 2018, and states that the number of public housing apartments has declined steadily over recent decades. Both readings are the Comptroller's own audited counts of state-held apartments, and both are counts of apartments rather than of tenants or of eligible households.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
About 48,000	Apartments in the public housing inventory, the audit's own approximation	State Comptroller of Israel	2023
About 54,000	The same inventory, earlier reading, the audit's own approximation	State Comptroller of Israel	2018
460	Apartments purchased into the inventory, a figure the abstract marks "only"	State Comptroller of Israel	As reported in the July 2024 follow-up audit
No published figure	Eligible individuals waiting for public housing, described as continuing to rise	State Comptroller of Israel	As reported in the July 2024 follow-up audit
2,857,300	Private households in Israel, average 3.19 persons per household	Central Bureau of Statistics	2022

The Comptroller counts about 48,000 public housing apartments in 2023

The State Comptroller of Israel published the 48,000 figure in chapter 204 of its July 2024 follow-up audit on the purchase and sale of public housing apartments, in the Comptroller's own

English abstract. The count is the audit institution's own, drawn from the audited inventory of state-owned apartments let without a time limit at subsidised rent to households meeting state eligibility criteria under the Public Housing (Purchase Rights) Law. It carries the audit's own "about", and it is a stock of apartments.

- Apartments in the state-held inventory, on the Comptroller's own audited count
- Let without time limit at subsidised rent to households meeting state eligibility criteria
- Not a count of tenants, residents or eligible households
- Published as an approximation, and kept as one

The stock fell from about 54,000 in 2018 to about 48,000

The State Comptroller recorded about 54,000 apartments in the inventory in 2018 and about 48,000 in 2023, two readings of the audit institution's own inventory on the same definition, five years apart. The audit states that the number of public housing apartments has declined steadily over recent decades. Both figures are approximations, so the gap between them is a difference of about 6,000 on two rounded counts and not an exact fall.

Apartments in the public housing inventory

TWO READINGS, BOTH PUBLISHED AS APPROXIMATIONS



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Purchase and Sale of Public Housing Apartments, Follow-up Audit, July 2024. Both figures are the audit's own approximations and the difference between them is not an exact count.

The state purchased 460 apartments while selling more to tenants

The State Comptroller reported 460 apartments purchased into the inventory, a figure the audit institution's own abstract marks with the word "only". The audit records that the decline is mainly because the state sold more apartments to tenants than it purchased. The 460 is a count of purchases and is not a net change in the inventory, and the audit publishes no matching sales count in its English abstract.

- Purchases into the inventory: 460 apartments, on the Comptroller's own audit
- Sales to tenants: stated by the audit to have exceeded purchases, with no figure given
- Net change: not published as a transaction figure, and not derivable from the 460

The audit publishes no count of households waiting for public housing

The State Comptroller states that the number of eligible individuals waiting for public housing has continued to rise, and the audit institution's own English abstract carries no figure for that number. Nothing in the abstract gives a waiting time or an annual allocation count. The absence is recorded here and not filled from elsewhere.

- Number of eligible individuals waiting: not published in the abstract
- Waiting time to an allocation: not published in the abstract
- Apartments allocated per year: not published in the abstract

The Bureau counts 2,857,300 private households, a separate series

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 2,857,300 private households in Israel in 2022, at an average of 3.19 persons per household, in Israel in Figures 2023. That is a different body, a different year and a different universe from the State Comptroller's inventory of apartments, and the Bureau's household releases carry their own reference periods, as the Ethiopian-origin release shows. Neither body publishes public housing as a share of national housing stock.

Figure	What it counts	Period
2,857,300	Private households in Israel	2022
3.19	Average persons per private household	2022

Figure	What it counts	Period
42,700	Households of persons of Ethiopian origin, about 1.5% of all Israeli households	2020 to 2022 average

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel in Figures 2023 and the Sigd Festival 2023 media release, the Bureau's own counts.

Which figures here may not be divided into one another?

The State Comptroller's inventory counts apartments held by the state; the Central Bureau of Statistics counts private households across the whole country. They come from two bodies, on two definitions, for two different years, and neither publisher divides one into the other. About 48,000 and about 54,000 are approximations and stay approximations, so any difference taken between them is a derivation on rounded figures. The 460 purchases and the sales the audit describes are separate transaction counts, and the audit publishes a figure only for the first.

Questions readers ask

How many public housing apartments does Israel have?

The State Comptroller of Israel counted about 48,000 apartments in the public housing inventory in 2023, in a follow-up audit published in July 2024.

How many were there in 2018?

The State Comptroller recorded about 54,000 apartments in the same inventory in 2018.

Is the number rising or falling?

The State Comptroller states that the number of public housing apartments has declined steadily over recent decades, and publishes readings of about 54,000 in 2018 and about 48,000 in 2023.

Why has the stock fallen?

The State Comptroller found that the decline is mainly because the state sold more apartments to tenants than it purchased.

How many apartments did the state buy?

The State Comptroller reported 460 apartments purchased, a figure the audit marks with the word “only”.

Does the audit say how many apartments were sold?

The State Comptroller’s English abstract states that sales to tenants exceeded purchases and gives no sales count.

How many households are waiting for public housing?

The State Comptroller states that the number of eligible individuals waiting has continued to rise, and publishes no figure for it in the abstract.

What is public housing in Israeli law?

The State Comptroller describes it as state-owned apartments let without time limit at subsidised rent to households meeting state eligibility criteria, under the Public Housing (Purchase Rights) Law.

Is the 48,000 a count of people or of apartments?

The State Comptroller counted apartments in the inventory, not tenants, residents or eligible households.

How many households are there in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 2,857,300 private households in 2022, at an average of 3.19 persons per household.

Does Israel publish public housing as a share of all housing?

Neither the State Comptroller in the July 2024 audit nor the Central Bureau of Statistics in Israel in Figures 2023 publishes that share, and the two counts come from different bodies and different years.

Is this the full audit chapter?

The State Comptroller published the figures cited here in its own English abstract of chapter 204, which is shorter than the full chapter.

What kind of audit is it?

The State Comptroller published it as a follow-up audit, so its findings concern what had and had not been corrected since the previous audit of the same subject.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023. The Population of Ethiopian Origin in Israel. Selected Data Published on the Occasion of the Sigd Festival 2023. cbs.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024. Israel in Figures 2023. Selected Data From the Statistical Abstract of Israel. cbs.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2024. Purchase and Sale of Public Housing Apartments, Follow-up Audit. Chapter 204, Ministry of Construction and Housing, English abstract, July 2024. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

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KEY FIGURES August 20, 2026

How Many People Live in Israel?

KEY FIGURES August 21, 2026

What Does Israel Spend on Health and Education?

Every figure on this page names the body that published it and the period it covers. Where a figure is a party's own count of its own activity, the page says so and states the standard that produced it. See Sources and method.

LATEST

Do Women in East Jerusalem Work? 85% Did Not, on the Comptroller's Audit

Israel's State Comptroller recorded 85% of East Jerusalem women not working in 2016, against 41% in west Jerusalem, and 64% of East Jerusalem men working.

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How Much of Israel's Water Is Monitored? 13.5% of 2,184 Fuel Facilities

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Much Natural Gas Does Israel Export? About 9.2 BCM in 2022

Israel exported about 9.2 BCM of natural gas in 2022, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's July 2023 paper, out of 21.9 BCM supplied.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET Natural Gas Energy Knesset Research Centre Exports Reserves



About 9.2 BCM of natural gas went to export in 2022, on the figures published by the Knesset Research and Information

Centre on 4 July 2023. The same paper puts total natural gas supply that year at 21.9 BCM, of which about 12.7 BCM went to consumption inside Israel. These are the figures of the Knesset's own research service, written for the committee supervising the Fund for the Citizens of Israel, and BCM here means billion cubic metres.

Figure	What it counts	Period
About 9.2 BCM	Natural gas exported, volume only, with no country split	2022
21.9 BCM	Total natural gas supply	2022
About 12.7 BCM	Gas consumed inside Israel	2022
About 10.1 BCM	Gas for electricity generation	2022
About 2.3 BCM	Gas for industry	2022
About 0.35 BCM	Gas for other consumers	2022
1,087 BCM	Estimated natural gas reserves	Start of 2023

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Analysis of Natural Gas Production Potential, Domestic Demand Forecast and Export Options to 2045, 4 July 2023.

Israel exported about 9.2 BCM of natural gas in 2022

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports the 2022 export volume as about 9.2 BCM, in a paper written by its own economist and approved by the head of its budgetary supervision department. The figure is the research service's own presentation of Israeli supply data for one calendar year, and the paper carries its own rounding on it.

What that figure is, and what it is not:

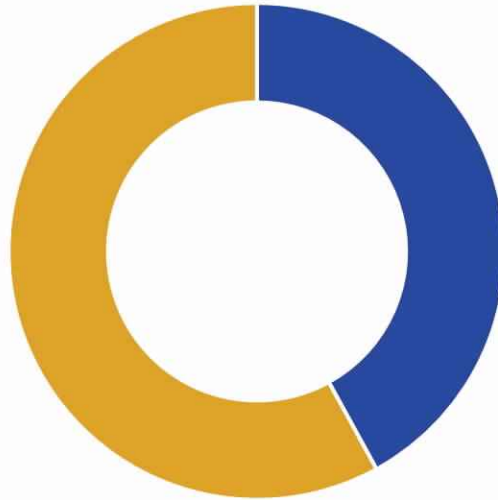
- A volume of gas exported across calendar year 2022, stated as an approximation.
- Not a destination figure. The paper carries no split between buyers and no per-country volume.
- Not a capacity figure. It records gas that moved, not gas that could move.
- Not the 12.7 BCM printed beside it, which is the figure for consumption inside Israel.

Exports were 42% of the 21.9 BCM supplied in 2022

Against the total supply of 21.9 BCM that the Knesset Research and Information Centre records for 2022, the export volume of about 9.2 BCM is about 42%. The denominator is total supply for that year as the Knesset's own research service states it, not production capacity, not licensed capacity and not reserves.

Israel's 2022 natural gas supply, 21.9 BCM

EXPORT VOLUME AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION, AS PUBLISHED, IN BCM



■ Exported ■ Consumed in Israel

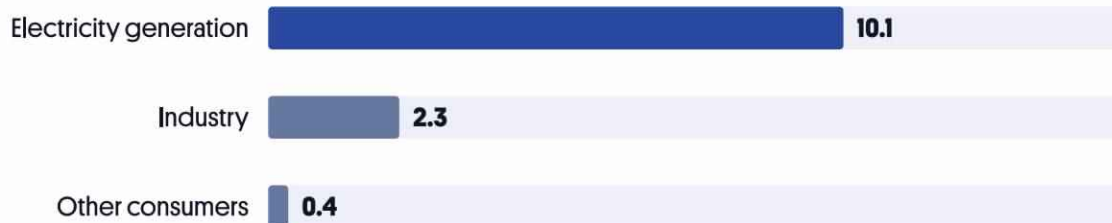
Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, 4 July 2023. Both components are stated as approximations by the Centre and sum to the printed total of 21.9 BCM.

The 12.7 BCM used in Israel splits into 3 stated uses

The Knesset Research and Information Centre breaks the roughly 12.7 BCM consumed inside Israel in 2022 into about 10.1 BCM for electricity generation, about 2.3 BCM for industry and about 0.35 BCM for other consumers. The three components are the research service's own figures and each carries its own approximation.

Domestic gas consumption by use, 2022

ABOUT 12.7 BCM CONSUMED IN ISRAEL, IN BCM



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, 4 July 2023. The components sum to 12.75 BCM against a printed 12.7 BCM, at the Centre's stated rounding.

Reserves were estimated at 1,087 BCM at the start of 2023

The Knesset Research and Information Centre estimates Israel's natural gas reserves at 1,087 BCM at the start of 2023, against an estimate of about 780 BCM in 2012. Between those two dates the same paper records about 119 BCM produced and about 425 BCM added by discoveries and revisions. Every one of these is an estimate made by the Knesset's own research service, not a measured quantity, so each travels with its date.

Item	Figure	Period
Reserves estimate	About 780 BCM	2012
Production	About 119 BCM	The decade to 2023
Discoveries and revisions	About 425 BCM	The decade to 2023
Reserves estimate	1,087 BCM	Start of 2023

On field holdings, the Knesset Research and Information Centre records Karish-Tanin and Katlan as 100% held by Energean, and a holding of 39.66% in Leviathan for the holder it names there.

No destination or contract figures appear in this Knesset paper

The Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes, in this paper, total supply, domestic consumption, an export volume, reserve estimates and field holdings. On the questions a reader most often arrives with, the paper is silent, and the absence is recorded here rather than filled.

- No country-by-country export split, and no volume attributed to any buyer.
- No contract value, and no contracted quantity.
- No pipeline or terminal capacity figure tied to the 2022 export volume.

The rest of the document is a demand forecast and a set of export scenarios running to 2045. Those are model outputs of the Knesset's own research service, not a record of what was exported, and nothing here is drawn from them.

Which figures here may not be added together?

Every figure on this page comes from one document, the Knesset Research and Information Centre's paper of 4 July 2023, which is the research service of the Knesset itself.

The 2022 supply figures reconcile as printed: 12.7 BCM plus 9.2 BCM is the stated total of 21.9 BCM, and the three domestic uses

sum to 12.75 BCM against a printed 12.7 BCM at the Centre's stated rounding.

The reserves figures do not reconcile the same way: 780 less 119 plus 425 gives 1,086 against a printed 1,087 BCM. Cite the endpoints or the components, and do not restate either as corrected.

Reserves are estimates and are labelled as such by the Centre. The export figure is a volume for one year and supports no statement about where the gas went.

Questions readers ask

How much natural gas did Israel export in 2022?

About 9.2 BCM, on the figure published by the Knesset Research and Information Centre on 4 July 2023.

How much gas did Israel supply in total that year?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records total natural gas supply of 21.9 BCM in 2022.

What share of supply was exported?

About 42%, being about 9.2 BCM of the 21.9 BCM the Knesset Research and Information Centre records as total supply for 2022.

How much gas did Israel use itself?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre puts domestic consumption at about 12.7 BCM in 2022.

What is the gas used for inside Israel?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports about 10.1 BCM for electricity generation, about 2.3 BCM for industry and about 0.35 BCM for other consumers in 2022.

Does this paper say how much gas goes to Egypt or Jordan?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes an export volume in this paper and no country breakdown.

Does it give a value for export contracts?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre carries no contract value and no contracted quantity in this document.

What does BCM mean?

Billion cubic metres. Every gas quantity the Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes in this paper is stated in that unit.

How large are Israel's gas reserves?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre estimated reserves at 1,087 BCM at the start of 2023, an estimate rather than a measurement.

How much gas was produced in the decade to 2023?

About 119 BCM, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figure for the period from its 2012 reserves estimate to the start of 2023.

Which fields does the paper name?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records Leviathan, with a 39.66% holding for the holder it names, and Karish-Tanin and Katlan as 100% held by Energean.

Who wrote the paper, and for whom?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre published it on 4 July 2023, written by economist Netanel Kupraak and approved by Ami Tzadik, head of its budgetary supervision department, at the request of the committee supervising the Fund for the Citizens of Israel.

Does the paper forecast future exports?

It carries demand forecasts and export scenarios to 2045. Those are projections by the Knesset Research and Information Centre and are not figures for gas exported.

Sources

- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2023. Analysis of Natural Gas Production Potential, Domestic Demand Forecast and Export Options to 2045. Written by Netanel Kupraak, approved by Ami Tzadik, 4 July 2023, 6 pages. fs.knesset.gov.il. Official or primary record.



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Foreign Workers Is Israel Permitted to Bring In? 324,786 for 2024

Every figure on this page names the body that published it and the period it covers. Where a figure is a party's own count of its own activity, the page says so and states the standard that produced it. See Sources and method.

LATEST —

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Israel's State Comptroller recorded 85% of East Jerusalem women not working in 2016, against 41% in west Jerusalem, and 64% of East Jerusalem men working.

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Much of Israel's Water Is Monitored? 13.5% of 2,184 Fuel Facilities

13.5% of Israel's 2,184 known fuel facilities were monitored for water pollution, the State Comptroller reported for November 2020.

HEALTH [Water Monitoring](#) [State Comptroller](#) [Water Pollution](#) [Israel Water](#) [Official Statistics](#)



13.5% of Israel's 2,184 known fuel facilities were monitored for water pollution, the State Comptroller of Israel reported in Annual Report 72a, on data as at November 2020. The same audit put monitoring at 8.3% of all industrial zones in Israel, and recorded that pollution was found at 72% of monitoring sites. Every one of those shares counts facilities, zones or sites, not volumes of water.

Figure	What it counts	Period
13.5%	Share of 2,184 known fuel facilities monitored	November 2020
8.3%	Share of all industrial zones in Israel monitored	November 2020
72%	Share of monitoring sites where pollution was found	November 2020
17 of 35	Fuel tank farms not monitored, of 35 farms in total	November 2020
21%	Share of 130 sites polluted with fuel solvents in a rehabilitation process	November 2020
2.3 billion cubic metres	Total known volume of polluted water, about 6.5% of a coastal aquifer of about 35 billion cubic metres	2020
2.24 billion cubic metres	Total water consumption in Israel	2019

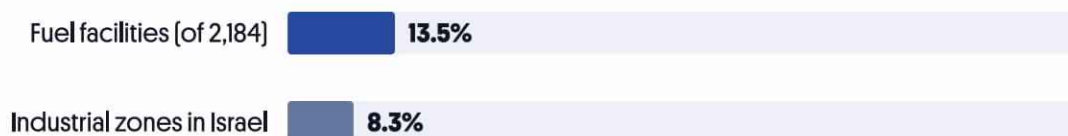
Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Annual Report 72a, Prevention of the Pollution and Salination of Water Sources, Their Monitoring and Rehabilitation.

The Comptroller found 13.5% of 2,184 fuel facilities monitored

13.5% of the 2,184 known fuel facilities were monitored, and 8.3% of all industrial zones in Israel, on figures the State Comptroller of Israel published as at November 2020. Both are the Comptroller's own count of the monitoring coverage of Israeli government bodies, drawn from an audit of the Water and Sewage Authority, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Defence, Netzer HaSharon Ltd and the Ministry of Finance conducted June to December 2020, with completion checks at the Ministry of Health. The audit's own footnote records that some industrial zones contain no activity posing a risk to water sources.

Share of sites monitored for water pollution

AS AT NOVEMBER 2020. TWO SEPARATE UNIVERSES OF SITES.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Annual Report 72a. The two shares have different denominators and may not be added or averaged.

Pollution was found at 72% of monitoring sites

Pollution was found at 72% of monitoring sites, and at 79% of the fuel facilities that were monitored, the State Comptroller of Israel recorded as at November 2020. Both are shares of places where monitoring was carried out, on the Comptroller's own audit of Israeli government bodies, so neither is a share of Israel's water and neither is a national contamination rate. The 79% sits inside the 13.5% of the 2,184 fuel facilities that were monitored at all.

Share where pollution was found	Universe it is a share of	Period
72%	Monitoring sites	November 2020
79%	The monitored fuel facilities, drawn from 2,184 known facilities	November 2020

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Annual Report 72a.

17 of 35 fuel tank farms were not monitored

17 fuel tank farms were not monitored, out of 35 farms in total, the State Comptroller of Israel reported as at November 2020. The audit counts monitoring and rehabilitation separately, and on the Comptroller's own count of the Israeli bodies it examined, 21% of the 130 sites polluted with fuel solvents were in a rehabilitation process, while no rehabilitation actions were carried out at 77% of the sites where industrial pollution was found.

Figure	What it counts	Period
17 of 35	Fuel tank farms not monitored	November 2020
21%	Of 130 solvent-polluted sites, those in a rehabilitation process	November 2020
77%	Of sites where industrial pollution was found, those with no rehabilitation actions	November 2020

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Annual Report 72a.

The shares count sites, not the 2.24 billion cubic metres consumed

Each coverage share in the audit has its own denominator, and none of them is a quantity of water:

- 13.5% is a share of 2,184 known fuel facilities.
- 8.3% is a share of all industrial zones in Israel.
- 72% is a share of monitoring sites.
- 21% is a share of the 130 sites polluted with fuel solvents.
- 79% is a share of the fuel facilities that were monitored.

The audit's water volumes are separate figures. The State Comptroller of Israel reported total water consumption in Israel of 2.24 billion cubic metres in 2019, and put the total known volume of polluted water at 2.3 billion cubic metres in 2020, which it states is about 6.5% of a coastal aquifer of about 35 billion cubic metres. On the Comptroller's own count, that 6.5% is a share of one aquifer's volume, not of the water consumed.

No figure here gives the share of drinking water tested

The State Comptroller of Israel's 2021 audit examines the monitoring of natural water sources for pollution and salination, with the focus on groundwater reservoirs. No Israeli publication in this record carries a share of supplied drinking water sampled, a count of samples taken, or a Ministry of Health testing coverage figure.

What Israeli bodies do publish on water in this record:

- Monitoring coverage of sites and facilities, and pollution found at monitored sites, which the State Comptroller of Israel reported as at November 2020.
- Combined freshwater consumption for Palestinians and Israelis in one figure, with no split between them, which the State Comptroller of Israel publishes in its chapter on selected issues in the [Samaria water economy](#).
- A projection of about 600,000 Gaza residents to be served by a new water line, which the Israel Defense Forces published on 19 August 2025 as its own count of its own activity, stated as a projection of who will be served rather than a count of who has been served.

Which of these figures may not be added together?

The State Comptroller of Israel published each share against its own universe, and none of the five may be summed, averaged or restated as a share of Israel's water. The 79% and the 77% are nested inside other figures: 79% is of the monitored fuel facilities, 77% is of the sites where industrial pollution was found.

Monitoring sites are places where monitoring is carried out, so the 72% is not a contamination rate for the country. The 2.24 billion cubic metres is consumption in 2019 and the 2.3 billion cubic metres is a stock of known polluted water in 2020; the two are different quantities for different years and their near-equality supports no comparison. The audit's own hedges stay: about 6.5%,

about 35 billion cubic metres. A rehabilitation cost estimate in the same panel dates from 2015 and is not carried here.

Questions readers ask

How much of Israel's water does the audit say is monitored?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported coverage as a share of sites and facilities, not of water, and published no share of Israel's water that is monitored.

What share of fuel facilities was monitored?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 13.5% of 2,184 known fuel facilities as monitored, as at November 2020.

What share of industrial zones was monitored?

The State Comptroller of Israel put monitoring at 8.3% of all industrial zones in Israel as at November 2020, and its own footnote records that some zones contain no activity posing a risk to water sources.

What is the 72% a share of?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 72% as the share of monitoring sites in which pollution was found, as at November 2020.

How many fuel tank farms were unmonitored?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported 17 of 35 fuel tank farms as not monitored, as at November 2020.

How much water does Israel consume?

The State Comptroller of Israel published total water consumption in Israel of 2.24 billion cubic metres for 2019.

How much water is known to be polluted?

The State Comptroller of Israel put the total known volume of polluted water at 2.3 billion cubic metres in 2020, about 6.5% of a coastal aquifer of about 35 billion cubic metres.

How many solvent-polluted sites are being rehabilitated?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 21% of the 130 sites polluted with fuel solvents as being in a rehabilitation process, as at November 2020.

Which bodies did the audit examine?

The State Comptroller of Israel examined the Water and Sewage Authority, the Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Defence, Netzer HaSharon Ltd and the Ministry of Finance, with completion checks at the Ministry of Health.

When was the audit conducted?

The State Comptroller of Israel conducted the audit June to December 2020 and published it in Annual Report 72a, part two, in

2021.

Why does groundwater carry the audit's focus?

The State Comptroller of Israel records that groundwater supplies about half the world's drinking water and about 40% of water for agriculture, and directed the audit to groundwater reservoirs.

Does any figure here give a drinking-water testing rate?

No. The State Comptroller of Israel published monitoring coverage for water sources, and this record carries no share of supplied drinking water sampled.

Sources

- Israel Defense Forces, 2025. Clearing Up the Misconceptions: Everything You Need to Know About the Humanitarian Aid Situation in Gaza. idf.il. Official or primary record, self-reported by a party to the conflict.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2021. Prevention of the Pollution and Salination of Water Sources, Their Monitoring and Rehabilitation. Annual Report 72a, part two, printed pp. 1334 onward. mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel. Selected Issues in the Samaria Water Economy. Reports on the audit of local government, printed pp. 511 onward. mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

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PRIMARY DOCUMENT August 21, 2026

How Much Water Did the Oslo II Agreement Allocate?

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Doctor Posts Are Unfilled in Israel's Prisons?

17.25 of 71 Prison Service physician posts stood unfilled at the State Comptroller's 2022 follow-up audit, which counted 274,600 check-ups in 2020.

SOCIETY AND SERVICES [Israel Prison Service](#) [State Comptroller](#) [Prison Health Care](#) [Official Audit](#)



17.25 of 71 physician posts in the Israel Prison Service stood unfilled when the State Comptroller of Israel published a

follow-up audit of the inmate medical system in May 2022, a wider gap than the one recorded at the previous audit of the same subject. The same audit counted about 14,000 inmates held in 2020, of whom 5,369, or 38%, were chronically ill, and 274,600 inmate medical check-ups delivered that year. All of these are the State Comptroller's own counts, taken from Prison Service data in an audit of the Prison Service, published in Hebrew as chapter 210 of the May 2022 report.

Figure	What it counts	Period
17.25 of 71	Physician posts unfilled, out of established posts	At the audit
3 of 43	Clinic doctors holding board certification	At the audit
5,369 [38%]	Inmates recorded as chronically ill, of about 14,000 held	2020
297 [2%]	Inmates aged 65 or over, of about 14,000 held, up about 30% since 2014	2020
274,600	Inmate medical check-ups recorded	2020
16 of 30	Prison Service clinics requiring renovation	At the audit
15	Inmate suicides recorded	2017 to 2020

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, The Medical System for Treating Inmates in the Israel Prison Service, follow-up audit, May 2022, on Prison Service data.

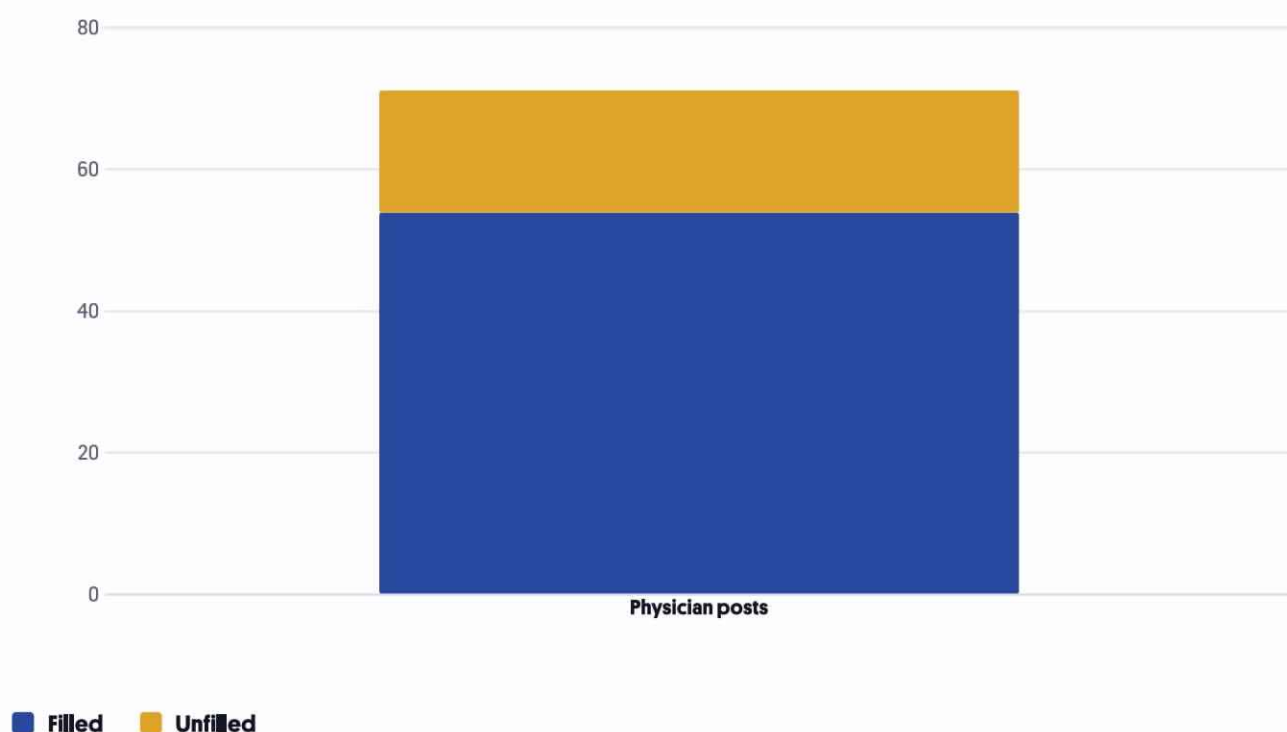
17.25 of 71 Prison Service physician posts stood unfilled

The State Comptroller recorded 71 established physician posts in the Israel Prison Service and 17.25 of them unfilled at the time of the audit, on its own count of Prison Service establishment data, and found the gap wider than at the previous audit. Posts are

measured in fractions because the roles are part time, so the figure counts posts and not doctors. The State Comptroller also found that half the physicians in the role were past the Prison Service's own retirement age of 57 for it.

Israel Prison Service physician posts

ESTABLISHED POSTS AT THE MAY 2022 FOLLOW-UP AUDIT



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, follow-up audit of the Prison Service medical system, May 2022. The audit publishes 71 posts and 17.25 unfilled; the filled value is 71 minus 17.25.

5,369 of about 14,000 inmates were chronically ill in 2020

The State Comptroller counted about 14,000 inmates held by the Israel Prison Service in 2020, and 5,369 of them, 38%, recorded as chronically ill on the Prison Service's own records as audited. The 14,000 is the audit's own approximation and carries its hedge, so the share sits against a rounded base.

- 5,369 inmates chronically ill, 38% of about 14,000 held, 2020.
- 297 inmates aged 65 or over, 2% of about 14,000 held, 2020.
- The count of inmates aged 65 or over is up about 30% since 2014, on the State Comptroller's own comparison.

3 of 43 clinic doctors held board certification

The State Comptroller counted 43 doctors working in Prison Service clinics and 3 of them holding board certification, on the Prison Service's own personnel data as audited. The same audit records that half the physicians serving in the role were past the Israel Prison Service retirement age of 57 set for it.

Measure	Count	Period
Clinic doctors	43	At the audit
Of whom board certified	3	At the audit
Physicians past the role's retirement age of 57	Half	At the audit

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, follow-up audit of the Prison Service medical system, May 2022.

274,600 inmate medical check-ups were recorded in 2020

The State Comptroller counted 274,600 inmate medical check-ups in 2020 and related that volume to about 19 general practitioner visits per inmate, a derivation the audit makes itself across the inmate population rather than a per patient rate. The audit is a

follow-up audit of the Israel Prison Service, and the counts in it are the Comptroller's own from Prison Service records.

Figure	What it counts	Period
274,600	Inmate medical check-ups	2020
About 19	General practitioner visits per inmate, the audit's own derivation	2020
16 of 30	Clinics requiring renovation	At the audit
15	Inmate suicides, an aggregate over four years	2017 to 2020

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, follow-up audit of the Prison Service medical system, May 2022.

The audit publishes no breakdown of care by detention status

The State Comptroller published its figures for the Israel Prison Service inmate population as a whole, broken down by chronic illness and by age, and published no count broken down by detention status, and no count of treatment requests, refusals or waiting times for inmates. That absence is what the record carries, and this page records it rather than filling it from elsewhere.

- No inmate figure in the audit is disaggregated by detention status.
- The audit publishes no count of treatment requests, refusals or waiting times inside the Prison Service.
- The State Comptroller published a separate audit in November 2024 on waiting times for specialist medical services, whose universe is the insured members of the four health funds, including a Comptroller survey of 954 insured adults at a 74%

response rate. It is a different population and does not combine with the prison figures.

- The Knesset Research and Information Centre published a 2019 review of general hospitalization beds in Israel, whose subject is the general hospital system. Government spending on health is reported in [what Israel spends on health and education](#).

Which figures here may not be added together?

The State Comptroller counts posts, not doctors, so 17.25 and 71 are counts of established posts measured in fractions because the roles are part time. The 274,600 counts check-ups, not patients, and the roughly 19 visits per inmate is the audit's own derivation across the whole inmate population. The about 14,000 inmate figure is an approximation and every share taken against it inherits that hedge. The 15 suicides are an aggregate across 2017 to 2020 and are cited as an aggregate. The prison figures and the 2024 waiting times figures come from different audits with different universes and are never summed or compared.

Questions readers ask

Who audits medical care in Israeli prisons?

The State Comptroller of Israel, the state audit institution that reports to the Knesset, published the follow-up audit of the Israel Prison Service medical system in May 2022.

How many physician posts does the Prison Service have?

The State Comptroller recorded 71 established physician posts, of which 17.25 were unfilled at the time of the audit, on Prison Service establishment data.

Was the staffing gap narrowing?

The State Comptroller found the physician post gap wider at this follow-up audit than at the previous audit of the same subject.

How many prison clinic doctors hold board certification?

The State Comptroller counted 3 of 43 clinic doctors holding board certification at the time of the audit.

How many inmates were chronically ill?

The State Comptroller recorded 5,369 chronically ill inmates in 2020, 38% of the about 14,000 inmates held that year.

How many inmates were aged 65 or over?

The State Comptroller counted 297 inmates aged 65 or over in 2020, 2% of about 14,000 held, a count up about 30% since 2014 on the Comptroller's own comparison.

How many medical check-ups were recorded?

The State Comptroller counted 274,600 inmate medical check-ups in 2020.

What is the retirement age for a Prison Service physician?

The State Comptroller reported the Israel Prison Service retirement age for the physician role as 57, and found half the physicians serving past it.

How many clinics needed renovation?

The State Comptroller found 16 of 30 Prison Service clinics requiring renovation at the time of the audit.

How many inmate suicides did the audit record?

The State Comptroller recorded 15 inmate suicides across 2017 to 2020, published as a four year aggregate.

Does the audit separate figures by detention status?

The State Comptroller published the figures for the Prison Service inmate population as a whole and published no breakdown by detention status.

Does the audit cover waiting times in Israel's general health system?

It does not. The State Comptroller published waiting times for specialist medical services in a separate audit in November 2024, covering members of the four health funds.

Sources

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- State Comptroller of Israel, 2024. Waiting Times for Specialist Medical Services. Chapter 601, annual report 75A part B, November 2024, 76 pages, Hebrew. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

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What Does Israel Spend on Health and Education?



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Long Do Israelis Live? 80.7 Years for Men, 84.8 for

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Hospital Beds Does Israel Have? 16,021 in January 2019

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 16,021 general hospitalisation beds on establishment in Israel in January 2019, at 45 institutions.

HEALTH Hospital Beds Knesset Research Centre State Comptroller Health System Occupancy



16,021 general hospitalisation beds stood on establishment in Israel in January 2019, on the count the Knesset Research and

Information Centre published on 11 December 2019 from Ministry of Health data. That count covers general hospitalisation across 45 institutions, and it counts beds an institution is established to operate rather than beds occupied on any given day. The same paper puts the ratio at 1.78 general hospitalisation beds per 1,000 people in 2019. Paediatric bed counts are published separately, by the State Comptroller of Israel.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
16,021	General hospitalisation beds on establishment	Knesset Research and Information Centre	January 2019
45	General hospitalisation institutions, 9 of them government hospitals	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2019
1.78	General hospitalisation beds per 1,000 people	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2019
107.26%	Mean daily internal medicine occupancy at the 15 institutions covered	Knesset Research and Information Centre	9 December 2019
1,068	Budgeted paediatric beds	State Comptroller of Israel	2020
91%	Mean occupancy in paediatric wards	State Comptroller of Israel	Reported in the May 2023 audit

The Knesset Centre counts 16,021 general hospitalisation beds in January 2019

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 45 general hospitalisation institutions in Israel, of which 9 are government hospitals and 2 government-municipal. The bed figure in the paper is the Ministry of Health's own count of beds on establishment, meaning the beds an institution is authorised and budgeted to operate, and it covers general hospitalisation rather than every inpatient category.

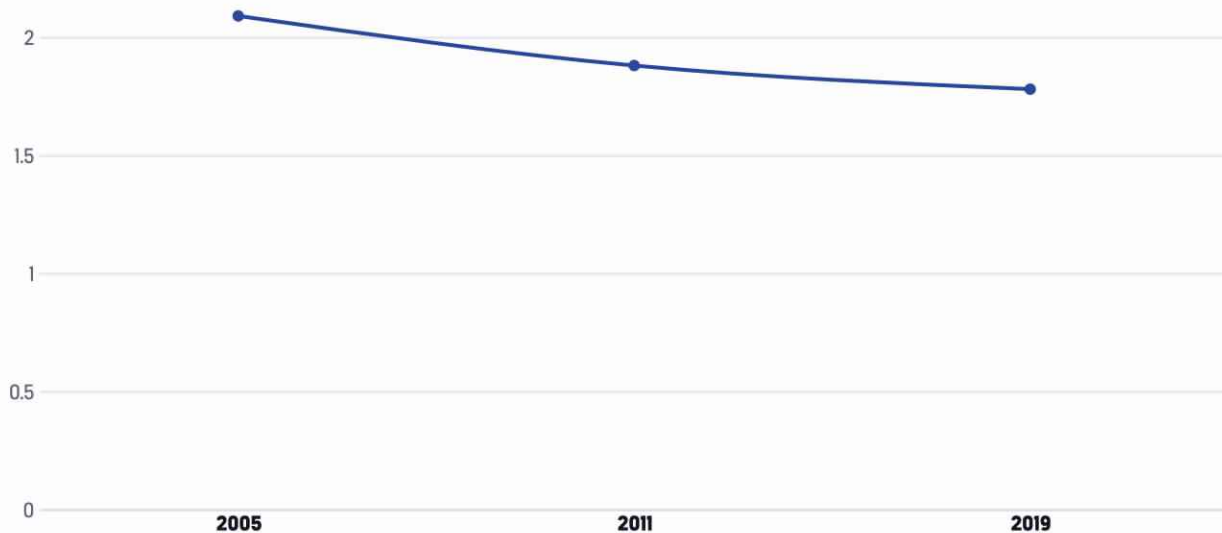
Item	Count	Period
General hospitalisation institutions	45	2019
Government hospitals among them	9	2019
Government-municipal hospitals among them	2	2019
General hospitalisation beds on establishment	16,021	January 2019

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, General Hospitalization Beds in Israel, 11 December 2019, on Ministry of Health data.

1.78 general beds per 1,000 people in 2019, against 2.09 in 2005

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported 1.78 general hospitalisation beds per 1,000 people in 2019, 1.88 in 2011 and 2.09 in 2005, and states that the share has been falling since the late 1970s. The ratio is the Ministry of Health's own beds-on-establishment count set against population, so it moves with both quantities.

General hospitalisation beds per 1,000 people
ISRAEL, THE THREE YEARS THE PAPER REPORTS



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, General Hospitalization Beds in Israel, December 2019, on Ministry of Health data.

Internal medicine occupancy averaged 107.26% on 9 December 2019

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded a mean daily internal medicine occupancy of 107.26% across the 15 general hospitalisation institutions it covered, as at 9 December 2019. The rate is measured against the Ministry of Health's beds on establishment, in one department, at 15 of the 45 institutions, on a single day. The paper states that annual average occupancy data do not allow one to learn the occupancy rate at any particular point in time, and it puts the bed turnover index at 100.7 hospitalisations per bed in 2017, against 102.2 in 2016.

Measure	Value	Period
Mean daily internal medicine occupancy, 15 institutions	107.26%	9 December 2019

Measure	Value	Period
Institutions with internal medicine occupancy above 100%	6 of 15, which the paper writes as 40%	9 December 2019
Highest reported, Hadassah Ein Kerem, Jerusalem	213.6%	9 December 2019
Sourasky Medical Center, Tel Aviv	145.5%	9 December 2019

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, General Hospitalization Beds in Israel, 11 December 2019.

Budgeted paediatric beds fell from 1,089 in 2009 to 1,068 in 2020

The State Comptroller of Israel reported that budgeted paediatric beds fell from 1,089 in 2009 to 1,068 in 2020, a fall the audit puts at about 2%, over a period in which the child population grew.

These are budgeted beds in paediatric wards, counted by the state auditor on the Ministry of Health's own establishment data, on a different definition and a different date from the January 2019 general hospitalisation count, so the two figures are not added. The audit sets a 91% mean occupancy in Israeli paediatric wards beside a 76% OECD average for 2019, the OECD figure being a mean across member states on their own reporting.

Figure	What it counts	Period
1,089	Budgeted paediatric beds	2009
1,068	Budgeted paediatric beds	2020
91%	Mean occupancy in paediatric wards	Reported in the May 2023 audit
129,000	Children admitted to paediatric wards	2021

Figure	What it counts	Period
425,000	Paediatric hospital days, approximately	2021

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Children's Hospitalization in Hospitals, May 2023.

No total for psychiatric or chronic care beds appears in these publications

Neither publication used here carries a national inventory of psychiatric or chronic-care beds, and neither publishes a bed total across all inpatient categories. The State Comptroller of Israel published 553 children waiting for inpatient or day psychiatric treatment in April 2022, which is the state auditor's count of a queue at one date rather than a count of beds.

- The Knesset Research and Information Centre paper is confined to general hospitalisation, itemised as beds in general hospitals and beds in geriatric hospitals.
- The State Comptroller audit publishes budgeted paediatric beds, paediatric ward occupancy, admissions and hospital days.
- The 553 children recorded in April 2022 covers inpatient and day psychiatric treatment together, at that date.

Which figures here may not be added together?

The 16,021 is beds on establishment for general hospitalisation, on the Ministry of Health's own count relayed by the Knesset Research and Information Centre; the 1,068 is budgeted

paediatric beds published by the State Comptroller for 2020. The definitions and the dates differ, and the two are not summed. The Knesset paper prints a total of 16,021 alongside components of 15,871 beds in general hospitals and 151 in geriatric hospitals, which sum to 16,022, so cite the total or the components and not both. The 107.26% is occupancy against beds on establishment, in internal medicine, at 15 institutions on one day. The 91% and the 76% carry different periods, the OECD comparator being 2019.

Questions readers ask

How many hospital beds does Israel have?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 16,021 general hospitalisation beds on establishment in January 2019, on Ministry of Health data. The figure covers general hospitalisation and no other inpatient category.

Does that figure include psychiatric and chronic care beds?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported general hospitalisation beds, itemised between general and geriatric hospitals, and published no psychiatric or chronic-care inventory in that paper.

How many hospitals are there in Israel?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 45 general hospitalisation institutions in 2019, of which 9 are government

hospitals and 2 government-municipal.

How many hospital beds per person does Israel have?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported 1.78 general hospitalisation beds per 1,000 people in 2019, against 1.88 in 2011 and 2.09 in 2005.

Are Israeli hospitals full?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded mean daily internal medicine occupancy of 107.26% across 15 institutions on 9 December 2019, with 6 of the 15 above 100% that day.

Which hospital reported the highest occupancy?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported Hadassah Ein Kerem in Jerusalem at 213.6% internal medicine occupancy on 9 December 2019, and Sourasky Medical Center in Tel Aviv at 145.5%.

Why does the paper give a single day rather than an annual average?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that annual average occupancy data do not allow one to learn the occupancy rate at any particular point in time.

How many paediatric beds does Israel have?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported 1,068 budgeted paediatric beds in 2020, against 1,089 in 2009, in its audit of children's hospitalisation.

How many children are admitted to hospital in Israel each year?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported 129,000 children admitted to paediatric wards in 2021, accounting for about 425,000 hospital days.

How many children were waiting for psychiatric treatment?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 553 children waiting for inpatient or day psychiatric treatment in April 2022.

Does Israel publish waiting times as well as bed counts?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported that appointments booked more than 90 days ahead rose from 221,573 to 290,105 at Clalit and from 360,010 to 513,517 at Maccabi. Those are appointment counts reported per health fund.

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- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2019. General Hospitalization Beds in Israel. Written by Aharon Blank and Flora Koch Davidovich, 11 December 2019. fs.knesset.gov.il. Official or primary record.

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Is Israel Ready for an Earthquake? What the Knesset Centre Published in 2026

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

Is Israel Ready for an Earthquake? What the Knesset Centre Published in 2026

The National Emergency Authority's budget fell from NIS 182.1 million in 2018 to NIS 80 million by 2023, on Knesset research service figures.

SOCIETY AND SERVICES Earthquake Preparedness National Emergency Authority
Knesset Research Centre Civil Defence Law Home Front Command



NIS 80 million was the National Emergency Authority's budget by 2023, down from NIS 182.1 million in 2018, on figures the Knesset Research and Information Centre published in its earthquake preparedness update of 13 January 2026. The same update records that the Authority's manpower fell to about two thirds of its 2018 level, that a strong earthquake occurs in Israel on average every 80 to 100 years, and that the last strong earthquake was in 1927. These are the Israeli state's own figures for its own bodies, published by the Knesset's research service. The update carries no figure for reinforced or unreinforced building stock and no shelter-capacity total.

Figure	What it counts	Period
NIS 182.1 million	National Emergency Authority budget	2018
NIS 80 million	The same budget, by the year the war began	2023
About two thirds of the 2018 level	Authority manpower	As at the update
80 to 100 years	Average interval between strong earthquakes in Israel, a long-run average	Stated 13 January 2026
1927	Year of the last strong earthquake in Israel	1927
Thousands dead, tens of thousands injured, thousands requiring shelter	The reference scenario for a strong earthquake, a planning assumption	As at the update
No figure published	Buildings reinforced against earthquake, and shelter capacity	The 13 January 2026 update

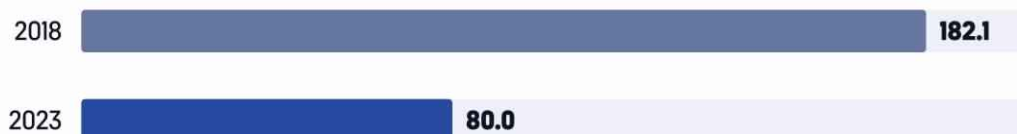
Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Issues in Preparedness for an Earthquake in Israel, Update, 13 January 2026.

The Emergency Authority's budget fell from NIS 182.1 million to 80 million

The National Emergency Authority is the body the Knesset Research and Information Centre describes as guiding government ministries on this scenario. Its budget stood at NIS 182.1 million in 2018, was cut to about half that the following year, and stood at NIS 80 million by 2023, when the war began. The Centre states that its manpower fell to about two thirds of the 2018 level. Every figure here is an Israeli state body's own account of its own funding and staffing, published by the Knesset's research service on 13 January 2026.

National Emergency Authority budget, NIS millions

THE KNESSET CENTRE ALSO RECORDS A CUT TO ABOUT HALF IN 2019, NOT PLOTTED HERE.



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Issues in Preparedness for an Earthquake in Israel, Update, 13 January 2026.

The 2026 Knesset update's reference scenario projects thousands dead and displaced

The reference scenario for a strong earthquake includes thousands of dead, tens of thousands of injured and thousands of people requiring shelter, as the Knesset Research and Information Centre records in its update of 13 January 2026. It is the planning

assumption Israeli bodies design against, stated in ranges by the Israeli state's own research service rather than as a single number, and it describes no event that has occurred. The Centre lists possible secondary events beside it:

- Dispersal of hazardous materials
- Flooding
- Fires

The last strong earthquake in Israel was in 1927

A strong earthquake occurs in Israel on average every 80 to 100 years, and the last strong earthquake was in 1927, on the figures the Knesset Research and Information Centre published on 13 January 2026. The interval is a long-run average recorded by the Knesset's own research service, not a schedule or a date.

Item	What the update states	Period
Average interval between strong earthquakes	Every 80 to 100 years	Long-run average, stated January 2026
Last strong earthquake in Israel	1927	1927
The document itself	An update of a document published 9 November 2025	Published 13 January 2026

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, update of 13 January 2026.

The Civil Defence Law 5711-1951 covers only events of a security character

The Civil Defence Law 5711-1951 anchors the duties of local authorities and deals only with events of a security character, as the Knesset Research and Information Centre records. The Home Front Command was established in 1992 as one of the lessons of the first Gulf War. The division of responsibility between the Command and the Authority rests on an internal arrangement made in 2016 between those two Israeli bodies, under which the Authority guides government ministries.

Instrument or arrangement	What it covers	Date
Civil Defence Law 5711-1951	Duties of local authorities, for events of a security character	1951
Home Front Command	Established as a lesson of the first Gulf War	1992
Internal arrangement between the Authority and the Command	Division of responsibility, the Authority guiding ministries	2016
State Comptroller report	Several weaknesses in the work of the steering committee	Published 2024

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, update of 13 January 2026, which reports the Comptroller's finding.

The 2026 update publishes no count of buildings reinforced against earthquake

The Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes no figure for reinforced or unreinforced building stock in its 13 January 2026 update, and no shelter-capacity total. What the Israeli state's own research service does carry there is the recurrence interval, the reference scenario, the budget and manpower series and the legal division of responsibility.

- Carried: recurrence interval, reference scenario, Authority budget and manpower, responsible bodies and the statute behind them
- Not carried: reinforced building count, unreinforced building count, shelter capacity, any per-locality readiness figure

Which figures here are planning assumptions rather than counts?

The reference scenario is a planning assumption used by Israeli bodies, not an observation and not a forecast, and its ranges stay as ranges. The 80 to 100 year interval is a long-run average and implies nothing about any particular year. The budget and manpower figures measure one Israeli body's funding and staffing, and they are not a measure of building stock, shelter capacity or the readiness of any locality. The manpower figure is published as a proportion of the 2018 level, with no absolute number beside it, and it stays a proportion.

Questions readers ask

Who guides Israeli ministries on earthquake preparedness?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records that the National Emergency Authority guides government ministries, under an internal arrangement made with the Home Front Command in 2016.

What was the National Emergency Authority's budget?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre published a budget of NIS 182.1 million for 2018, a cut to about half that the following year, and NIS 80 million by 2023.

By how much did the Authority's staffing fall?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that the Authority's manpower fell to about two thirds of its 2018 level.

How often do strong earthquakes occur in Israel?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records an average of one strong earthquake every 80 to 100 years.

When was Israel's last strong earthquake?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that the last strong earthquake in Israel was in 1927.

What does the reference scenario include?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports a scenario of thousands of dead, tens of thousands of injured and thousands of people requiring shelter.

Which secondary events does the scenario allow for?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre lists dispersal of hazardous materials, flooding and fires as possible secondary events.

Does Israeli law give local authorities earthquake duties?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records that the Civil Defence Law 5711-1951, which anchors those duties, deals only with events of a security character.

When was the Home Front Command established?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that the Home Front Command was established in 1992 as one of the lessons of the first Gulf War.

Has the State Comptroller reported on this?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports that a State Comptroller report published in 2024 found several weaknesses in the work of the steering committee.

How many buildings in Israel are reinforced against earthquake?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes no figure for reinforced or unreinforced building stock in its 13 January 2026 update, and no shelter-capacity total.

Sources

- Knesset, 5711-1951. Civil Defence Law, 5711-1951. Israeli statute. Official or primary record.

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Does East Jerusalem Get the Same Rubbish Collection?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Public Housing Apartments Does Israel Have?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Doctor Posts Are Unfilled in Israel's Prisons?



KEY FIGURES August 28, 2026

How Many Couples Get Married in Israel Each Year? 51,643 in 2022

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Foreign Workers Is Israel Permitted to Bring In? 324,786 for 2024

Israel's foreign-worker quota ceiling for 2024 was 324,786, set at 3.3% of the population, with construction allotted 105,000.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET Foreign Workers Knesset Research Centre Labour Statistics Quotas
Construction Sector



324,786 was the maximum foreign-worker quota for 2024, on the figure published by the Knesset Research and Information

Centre in its paper of 7 May 2025. The Centre records that ceiling as 3.3% of Israel's population, calculated against a population of 9.842 million at the end of 2023. Within it, the construction sector carries a quota of 105,000 workers, of whom 80,000 are brought in by corporations. The ceiling is a permitted maximum for a quota year, not a count of workers present in the country.

Figure	What it counts	Period
324,786	Maximum foreign-worker quota permitted, a ceiling on quotas rather than a count of workers	2024 quota year
3.3%	The share of Israel's population at which the ceiling is set	2024 quota year
9.842 million	The population figure the 3.3% ceiling is calculated against	End of 2023
105,000	Foreign-worker quota in the construction sector	As published, 7 May 2025
80,000	Of that construction quota, workers brought in by corporations	As published, 7 May 2025
500	Foreign-worker quota in the antiquities sector	As published, 7 May 2025
115,500	A stated sector total in the paper, not a sum of all sectors	As published, 7 May 2025

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, "Data on Quotas for Foreign Workers in the Various Sectors of the Economy and the Number of Foreign Workers," 7 May 2025.

The Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes the quotas by sector

The Knesset Research and Information Centre, the Knesset's own research service, published the quota figures in a 13-page paper dated 7 May 2025, written by Noam Greenberg and approved by

Shelly Levy, head of team. The paper is the document that carries both the national ceiling and the sector allocations in one place.

What the paper sets out:

- The statutory ceiling on foreign-worker quotas, expressed as a percentage of Israel's population and as a number of workers.
- The quotas set for individual sectors of the economy, including construction and antiquities.
- The number of foreign workers in Israel, which the paper reports as a separate quantity from the quota.

The 324,786 ceiling is a permitted maximum, not a count of workers

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports the ceiling and the number of foreign workers in Israel as two different quantities in the same paper. A quota is the number of workers permitted; how many are in the country is a figure the Centre reports separately, and neither number implies the other.

The ceiling is also derived rather than fixed. The Centre states it as 3.3% of [Israel's population](#), and 3.3% of the 9.842 million population base at the end of 2023 produces 324,786 exactly. Two points follow from that arithmetic, both of them in the paper:

- The ceiling moves with the population, so a ceiling for one quota year is not the ceiling for another.
- The quota year and the population base are offset by a year: the ceiling is for 2024 and the base is end-2023.

Construction carries a quota of 105,000 foreign workers

Construction is the largest sector quota carried on this page, at 105,000 workers, and the Knesset Research and Information Centre records that 80,000 of those are brought in by corporations. At the other end of the range published here, the antiquities sector carries a quota of 500.

Sector or line	Quota	Note
Construction	105,000	The sector quota as published
Construction, via corporations	80,000	A component of the 105,000, not additional to it
Antiquities	500	The sector quota as published
Stated sector total	115,500	A total stated in the paper, not a sum of all sectors

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, 7 May 2025. The 80,000 sits inside the 105,000.

The Labour Force Survey counts employment, not permits or quotas

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes the Labour Force Survey monthly, covering persons aged 15 and over, and its April 2026 release reported a labour force participation rate of 62.0% on the seasonally adjusted figures. The Bureau's survey measures participation, employment and unemployment as rates. None of the four figures in that release is a count of permits, a quota, or a foreign-worker total.

Rate, April 2026	Value	Denominator
Labour force participation, adjusted	62.0%	Population aged 15 and over
Employment, adjusted	60.2%	Population aged 15 and over

Rate, April 2026	Value	Denominator
Unemployment, adjusted	2.9%	The labour force, not the population
Labour force participation, original unadjusted	61.8%	Population aged 15 and over

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, media release 154/2026, data for April 2026, a survey estimate published monthly.

Which figures on this page may not be added together?

The quota figures and the survey rates come from two Israeli bodies counting different things over different periods, and they do not form one series.

- The 324,786 is a permitted maximum for the 2024 quota year. It is not a count of workers, and it may not be read as one.
- The sector quotas do not sum to the ceiling and are not presented as a decomposition of it. The 115,500 is a stated sector total in the Knesset Research and Information Centre's paper, not the total of all sectors, and the 80,000 corporation figure sits inside the 105,000 construction quota.
- The Central Bureau of Statistics reports adjusted and original figures side by side, 62.0% against 61.8% in April 2026. Never compare an adjusted figure in one month with an original one in another.
- Unemployment is a share of the labour force. Participation and employment are shares of the population aged 15 and over. The three rates do not share a denominator.

Frequently asked questions

How many foreign workers is Israel permitted to bring in?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records a maximum foreign-worker quota of 324,786 for 2024.

What is the 3.3% ceiling a share of?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states the ceiling as 3.3% of Israel's population, calculated against 9.842 million at the end of 2023.

Does the ceiling count workers already in Israel?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports the quota and the number of foreign workers in Israel as separate figures in the same paper.

Which sector has the largest quota carried here?

Construction, which the Knesset Research and Information Centre records at 105,000 workers.

How many construction workers are brought in by corporations?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records 80,000 of the 105,000 construction quota as brought in by corporations.

What is the smallest sector quota published here?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records a quota of 500 workers in the antiquities sector.

Do the sector quotas add up to the ceiling?

They are not published as a decomposition of it. The Knesset Research and Information Centre states a sector total of 115,500, which is not the sum of all sectors.

Who publishes Israel's foreign-worker quota figures?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre, the Knesset's own research service, published them in its paper of 7 May 2025.

Does the ceiling change from year to year?

It is a calculation from a population figure, so it moves as the population does. The Knesset Research and Information Centre gives 324,786 for the 2024 quota year against an end-2023 population base.

What does the Labour Force Survey measure?

The Central Bureau of Statistics measures labour force participation, employment and unemployment among persons aged 15 and over, published monthly as a survey estimate.

Is the 2.9% unemployment rate a share of the population?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics reported 2.9% for April 2026 as a share of the labour force, while its 60.2% employment rate is a share of the population aged 15 and over.

Does the Labour Force Survey give a foreign-worker figure?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published participation, employment and unemployment rates in its April 2026 release,

and none of those figures is a count of foreign workers or of permits.

Why do adjusted and original figures differ?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes both, and reported 62.0% adjusted against 61.8% original for April 2026. Each release names which is which.

Sources

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KEY FIGURES August 20, 2026

How Many People Live in Israel?

Every figure on this page names the body that published it and the period it covers. Where a figure is a party's own count of its own activity, the page says so and states the standard that produced it. See Sources and method.

LATEST

Do Women in East Jerusalem Work? 85% Did Not, on the Comptroller's Audit

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RECORD EXPLAINER August 31, 2026

Were Israeli Soldiers Trained in the Laws of War?

Israel's State Comptroller recorded in March 2018 that IDF international-law training was conducted, and what the training instructions did not cover.

SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY Laws Of War IDF Training State Comptroller
Military Advocate General International Humanitarian Law



The 129-page special report the State Comptroller of Israel published in March 2018 records that international-law training was conducted in the IDF, and that the training instructions of the IDF's Doctrine and Training Division did not provide that soldier and commander training would include the humanitarian rules of international law applying to activity among an uninvolved civilian population. The Israel Defense Forces separately publishes an ethical code binding soldiers not to follow illegal orders. No Israeli body publishes a count of how many soldiers have received that training.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
129 pages	Special report on IDF activity in aspects of international law and on the examination and control mechanisms	State Comptroller of Israel	Published March 2018
2 audit windows	Periods examined in that report, with completion checks to January 2017	State Comptroller of Israel	November 2012 to December 2013, and May 2015 to January 2016
100 sessions	Hearings in the military court trial of the eleven Kafr Qasim defendants	Israeli military court record, published by the Akevot Institute	March 1957 to January 1958
8 of 11 defendants	Convicted at that trial, with 3 acquitted	Israeli military court record, published by the Akevot Institute	Judgment October 1958
74 criminal investigations	Investigations opened into alleged misconduct in Gaza, the Corps' own count of its own processes	IDF Military Advocate General's Corps	As at 3 August 2024

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
2,125	Palestinians killed in the Gaza Strip during Operation Protective Edge, on the Ministry's published figures	Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, relayed in the 2018 audit	2014

The 2018 State Comptroller audit records international-law training, and one gap

The State Comptroller of Israel, the state audit institution that reports to the Knesset, examined whether the political echelon and the IDF discharged their responsibilities under international humanitarian law during Operation Protective Edge. The audit records that international-law training was conducted, and that the training instructions of the Doctrine and Training Division did not provide for the humanitarian rules applying to activity among an uninvolved civilian population. It audited COGAT, the IDF and the National Security Staff, with completion checks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Public Diplomacy Headquarters.

Audit component	Period examined
Preparedness for reducing harm to uninvolved persons	November 2012 to December 2013
The political echelon in cabinet discussions, implementation of the second Turkel report, the Fact-Finding Assessment Mechanism, and certain IDF standing orders	May 2015 to January 2016
Completion checks	To January 2017

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, special report, March 2018.

The Spirit of the IDF binds soldiers to refuse illegal orders

The Israel Defense Forces publishes its ethical code, which states that the code, “together with the practical rules derived from it, constitutes the ethical code.” This is the force’s own published doctrine, a statement of what it requires of its soldiers rather than a count of anything. Its Discipline value is the clause that speaks to orders directly. The full set of six stated values sits in the same [published code](#).

- Discipline: the soldier “will ensure they are only giving out legal orders, and do not follow illegal orders.”
- Purity of Arms: a soldier “will not use their weapon or power to harm uninvolved civilians and prisoners,” and will do everything in their power to prevent harm to their lives, bodies, dignity and property.
- Human Life: the soldier “will recognize the critical importance of human life,” and in combat will accept risk only to the extent required to fulfil the mission.
- Professionalism, Camaraderie and a Sense of Mission are the three remaining stated values.

The manifestly illegal order test comes from the 1958 Kafr Qasim judgment

The trial of the eleven Kafr Qasim defendants ran across 100 sessions between March 1957 and January 1958, and eight of the eleven were convicted in October 1958, with three acquitted. The

presiding judge's ruling is the origin of the manifestly illegal order test in Israeli law, in his words that above such an order "should fly, like a black flag, a warning saying: 'Prohibited!'" The Akevot Institute publishes the digitised record of the proceedings, including the trial transcripts and the dated chronology below.

Stage	Date	Outcome
Judgment and sentencing	October 1958	17 years for the battalion commander convicted of the murder of 43 civilians, 15 years each for two others, 7 years each for five others
Appeal	3 April 1959	The longest sentence reduced to 14 years, two from 15 to 10, five from 7 to 3
Commutation by the Chief of Staff	8 May 1959	The three longest commuted to 10, 8 and 7 years
Commutation by the President	12 November 1959	The last two commuted to 7 and 5 years
Release	4 March 1960	All convicted prisoners free

Source: Israeli military court record, published by the Akevot Institute.

The 2018 audit found civilian-casualty effects absent from IDF exercises

The State Comptroller of Israel records that the IDF had not incorporated into its exercises the effects of a large number of civilian casualties during an attack, measured against its ability to achieve the operation's military and political objectives. The same report carries casualty figures it did not produce itself: the 2,125 is the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs' own published figure, and the wounded and housing figures are attributed by the

Comptroller to Palestinian bodies and international organisations. The report also records that an audit of the civilian component in combat, drafted and circulated in February 2014 and updated that May, was not published because the operation intervened.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it
2,125	Palestinians killed in the Gaza Strip during the operation	Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs
About 11,000	Palestinians wounded	Palestinian bodies and international organisations
About 10,300	Houses destroyed outright	Palestinian bodies and international organisations
About 5,800	Houses damaged beyond habitation	Palestinian bodies and international organisations

Period: 2014, as relayed in the State Comptroller's March 2018 special report.

No Israeli body publishes a count of soldiers trained in these rules

Neither the State Comptroller's March 2018 audit, nor the published IDF ethical code, nor the Military Advocate General's Corps publication of 2024 carries a number of personnel trained in the laws of armed conflict or of instruction hours delivered. What the Corps publishes are counts of its own processes: 74 criminal investigations opened into alleged misconduct in Gaza as at 3 August 2024, its own count, produced under a reasonable-suspicion standard that the Corps states is not met, in most cases,

by civilian death or injury alone. Those [74 are investigations opened](#), not findings, indictments or convictions.

Criminal investigations opened, by subject

AS AT 3 AUGUST 2024, ON A REASONABLE-SUSPICION STANDARD



Source: IDF Military Advocate General's Corps, the Corps' own count of its own processes.

Which figures on this page may not be added together?

The 74 is the Military Advocate General's Corps' own count of investigations opened by it, under its own stated threshold, and it is not a count of findings, indictments or convictions. The 2,125 belongs to the Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the wounded and housing figures to Palestinian bodies and international

organisations, so they come from different bodies with different universes and are not one series. The wounded and housing figures carry the source's own "about" and stay approximate. The IDF ethical code states a requirement and produces no figure of any kind.

Questions readers ask

Which Israeli body examined IDF training in the laws of war?

The State Comptroller of Israel examined it in a special report published in March 2018 on IDF activity in aspects of international law.

What did that audit record about training?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded that international-law training was conducted, and that the Doctrine and Training Division's training instructions did not provide for the humanitarian rules applying among an uninvolved civilian population.

What did the audit record about exercises?

The State Comptroller of Israel found that the IDF had not incorporated into its exercises the effects of a large number of civilian casualties during an attack.

Does the IDF publish a written ethical code?

The Israel Defense Forces publishes “The Spirit of the IDF,” which states that it, together with the practical rules derived from it, constitutes the ethical code.

What does that code say about illegal orders?

The Israel Defense Forces states, under its Discipline value, that a soldier “will ensure they are only giving out legal orders, and do not follow illegal orders.”

Where does the manifestly illegal order test come from?

The Akevot Institute publishes the record of the Kafr Qasim trial, whose presiding judge wrote the black flag formulation that is the origin of the test in Israeli law.

How many people were convicted at that trial?

The Israeli military court convicted 8 of the 11 defendants and acquitted 3, in a judgment handed down in October 1958.

Were those sentences served in full?

The military court record published by the Akevot Institute records that every sentence was reduced on appeal on 3 April 1959, that the longest were further commuted, and that all convicted prisoners were free by 4 March 1960.

How many criminal investigations has the IDF opened over Gaza?

The Military Advocate General's Corps opened 74 criminal investigations as at 3 August 2024, on its own count of its own processes.

What threshold produced that count?

The Military Advocate General's Corps states that death or injury to a civilian in armed conflict in most cases does not by itself indicate a reasonable suspicion of criminal conduct.

Does any Israeli body publish how many soldiers were trained?

The State Comptroller of Israel, the Israel Defense Forces and the Military Advocate General's Corps publish no figure for personnel trained or instruction hours delivered in the publications listed below.

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- Israel Defense Forces. The Spirit of the IDF: the ethical code and its values. idf.il. Official or primary record, the party's own published doctrine.
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Gaza. Published 24 February 2024, updated 3 August 2024. idf.il. Official or primary record, the party's own reported counts.

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SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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KEY FIGURES August 26, 2026

Does Israel Adhere to Humanitarian Protocols?



RECORD EXPLAINER August 20, 2026

How Many Criminal Investigations Has the IDF Opened Over Gaza?

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COUNTING COMPARISON August 31, 2026

Are Arab Israelis Arrested More Than Jewish Israelis?

65% of arrests of people aged 18 to 34 were of non-Jews in 2023 to 2024, on the Knesset Centre's compilation of police data.

LAW AND COURTS Israel Police Knesset Research Centre Arrest Data Arab Israelis
Enforcement Statistics



65% of arrests of people aged 18 to 34 were of non-Jews, the Knesset Research and Information Centre reported on 14 July 2025 for the years 2023 to 2024. The same paper counts 603,700 Arabs among about 2,263,200 residents aged 18 to 34 in 2023, about 27%, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures. The enforcement shares are the Israel Police's own counts of its own activity, compiled by the Centre, and they cover the 18 to 34 age band alone.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
65%	Share of arrests of people aged 18 to 34 that were of non-Jews, on police enforcement data	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2023 to 2024
46%	Share of open files for ages 18 to 34 recorded against non-Jews	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2023
43%	Share of indictments for ages 18 to 34 against non-Jews	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2023
603,700	Arabs aged 18 to 34, about 27% of the 2,263,200 residents in that band	Central Bureau of Statistics, cited by the Knesset Research and Information Centre	2023
about 830,000	Adults holding a Police Registry record for files closed without indictment, with no breakdown by population group	State Comptroller of Israel	June 2021
about 201 per 100,000	Christians judged in criminal trials, with no comparable Jewish rate in the release	Central Bureau of Statistics	Year of judgement 2023

65% of arrests of people aged 18 to 34 were of non-Jews

The Knesset Research and Information Centre published the figure in a 12-page paper written by Dr Nurit Yakhimovich-Cohen and approved by Orly Almagor-Lotan, dated 14 July 2025. The share covers arrests made across 2023 and 2024, and the underlying count is the Israel Police's own record of its own arrests, compiled by the Centre from police enforcement data. An arrest is an act of the enforcement system, and the paper counts arrests rather than offences.

- What it counts: arrests, not charges, convictions or offences
- Whom it counts: people aged 18 to 34 recorded as non-Jews in police data
- Period: 2023 to 2024
- Whose count it is: the Israel Police, compiled and published by the Knesset Research and Information Centre

Arabs were about 27% of Israel's 2,263,200 young adults

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records 9,633,000 residents of Israel in 2023, of whom about 2,263,200 were aged 18 to 34. Of those young adults, 603,700 were Arabs, about 27%, which the Centre attributes to the [Central Bureau of Statistics](#) Statistical Abstract 2024, table 2.3. The 27% is a share of the 18 to 34 band and not of the resident population as a whole.

Group	Count	Share of the age band
Residents aged 18 to 34	about 2,263,200	100%
Arabs aged 18 to 34	603,700	about 27%
All residents of Israel	9,633,000	not applicable

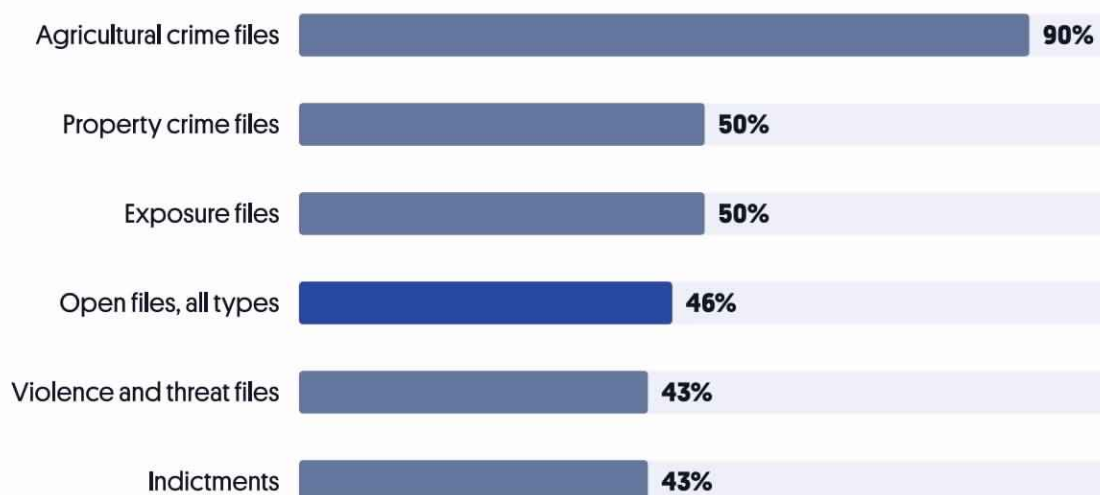
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract 2024, table 2.3, for 2023, as cited by the Knesset Research and Information Centre.

Non-Jews were 46% of open files and 43% of indictments in 2023

For 2023, the Knesset Research and Information Centre reported the non-Jewish share separately at each stage of enforcement and for each file type. Every share below is a share of files or indictments for people aged 18 to 34, taken from the Israel Police's own enforcement records and compiled by the Centre. Arrest, file opening and indictment are separate stages, and each carries its own share.

Non-Jewish share by enforcement category, 2023

PEOPLE AGED 18 TO 34 IN ISRAEL



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2025, on Israel Police enforcement data for ages 18 to 34. The categories are not mutually exclusive and do not sum to a whole.

The Knesset paper counts non-Jews, not Arabs, across ages 18 to 34

The enforcement shares in the paper are published for non-Jews, the classification used in the Israel Police's own data, while the population figure of 603,700 is published for Arabs. The two categories are close and they are not the same universe. The periods differ as well: the arrest share covers 2023 to 2024, the file and indictment shares cover 2023, and the population figures are for 2023.

- Category: enforcement shares are for non-Jews; the population share is for Arabs
- Age: every enforcement share is restricted to people aged 18 to 34
- Period: arrests 2023 to 2024, files and indictments 2023, population 2023
- Level: the shares describe police and prosecution activity, not offending

No Israeli body here publishes arrests by group for all ages

The Knesset Research and Information Centre paper stops at age 34, and the Israeli records used here carry no all-ages arrest comparison between Arab and Jewish citizens. The State

Comptroller of Israel counted about 830,000 adults, about 13% of Israel's adult population, holding a Police Registry record for a file closed without an indictment in June 2021, and 54,865 suspects' files closed for lack of evidence in 2020, on Israel Police and State Attorney's Office data, with no breakdown by population group anywhere in that audit. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes a rate of persons judged in criminal trials for [Christians in Israel](#), about 201 per 100,000 with about 176 per 100,000 convicted for year of judgement 2023, and prints no comparable Jewish rate in that release.

- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2025: ages 18 to 34 only
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2022: no population-group breakdown of closed files
- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2025: a Christian rate with no Jewish comparator in the same release

Which figures here may not be divided into one another?

The 65% arrest share and the 27% population share describe different categories, non-Jews in one and Arabs in the other, so a ratio built from them is arithmetic no body published. The State Comptroller's 830,000 is a stock of adults holding a record at one date, not an annual arrest count, and it carries no population-group breakdown. The Central Bureau of Statistics rate for Christians is per 100,000 persons and belongs to year of judgement 2023, a different universe again from the police file

counts. Every enforcement figure on this page is the Israel Police's own count of its own activity, compiled by the Knesset Research and Information Centre.

Questions readers ask

Are Arab citizens of Israel arrested more often than Jewish citizens?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported that 65% of arrests of people aged 18 to 34 in 2023 to 2024 were of non-Jews, on the Israel Police's own enforcement data, and put Arabs at about 27% of that age band in 2023.

What is the Arab share of Israel's population aged 18 to 34?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records 603,700 Arabs among about 2,263,200 residents aged 18 to 34 in 2023, about 27%, citing the Central Bureau of Statistics.

Does the 65% cover all ages?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre published the share for people aged 18 to 34 only.

Why does the paper say non-Jews rather than Arabs?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported the enforcement shares for non-Jews, the category used in the Israel

Police data it compiled, and reported the population figure for Arabs.

What share of indictments involved non-Jews?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 43% of indictments for people aged 18 to 34 in 2023.

Which file category carried the highest non-Jewish share?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 90% for agricultural crime files in 2023.

Do these figures measure who committed offences?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported counts of police activity: files opened, arrests made and indictments filed for people aged 18 to 34.

Does the State Comptroller publish arrests by population group?

The State Comptroller of Israel counted about 830,000 adults holding a Police Registry record in June 2021 for files closed without indictment, and published no breakdown by population group.

Does the Central Bureau of Statistics publish criminal justice rates by group?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded about 201 Christians per 100,000 judged in criminal trials and about 176 per 100,000 convicted for year of judgement 2023, and printed no comparable Jewish rate in that release.

What period do the file-type shares cover?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre published the file and indictment shares for 2023, and the arrest share for 2023 to 2024.

Can the 65% be divided by the 27%?

Neither the Knesset Research and Information Centre nor the Central Bureau of Statistics published such a ratio, and the two shares describe different categories and different periods.

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LAW AND COURTS

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KEY FIGURES August 20, 2026

How Many People Live in Israel?



KEY FIGURES August 21, 2026

How Many Christians Live in Israel?



RECORD EXPLAINER August 26, 2026

Does Israeli Law Privilege Jews Over Non-Jews?

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

What Curriculum Do East Jerusalem Schools Teach?

About 42,500 East Jerusalem pupils, about 47%, study the Israeli curriculum, and about 92% of the recognised system follows the PA curriculum.

EDUCATION East Jerusalem Education State Comptroller Curriculum Jerusalem



About 42,500 pupils, about 47% of all East Jerusalem pupils, study in schools that adopted the Israeli curriculum, on the

count published by the State Comptroller of Israel in its audit of social services for the Arab population of East Jerusalem, an audit that carries employment figures for 2016. The same audit counts about 90,000 pupils in East Jerusalem in all school types, and reports that about 92% of pupils in the recognised system there study under the Palestinian Authority curriculum. Both shares are the audit's own counts, taken from the bodies and schools it examined, and both are printed as approximations. They rest on different denominators, which the sections below keep apart.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
About 90,000	Pupils in East Jerusalem, all school types	State Comptroller of Israel	As at the audit of social services for the Arab population of East Jerusalem
About 42,500	Pupils in schools that adopted the Israeli curriculum, about 47% of the about 90,000	State Comptroller of Israel	Same audit
About 92%	Share of pupils in the recognised system studying under the Palestinian Authority curriculum	State Comptroller of Israel	Same audit
About 46%	Share of the about 90,000 pupils in official schools, meaning schools held by the state or the municipality	State Comptroller of Israel	Same audit
86,700	Primary pupils in Hebrew education in Jerusalem, all supervision streams	Central Bureau of Statistics	Jerusalem Day release, 2024

42,500 East Jerusalem pupils study the Israeli curriculum

The State Comptroller of Israel reports about 42,500 pupils, about 47% of all East Jerusalem pupils, in schools that adopted the Israeli curriculum. The figure is the audit's own count of the schools and authorities it examined, an audit by Israel's state audit institution of Israeli bodies, and it is stated as an approximation with no separate year attached in the passage that carries it. The denominator is the about 90,000 pupils the same audit counts in [East Jerusalem](#).

- The curriculum count and the school-ownership count are two separate classifications of the same pupil population.
- 42,500 of 90,000 is 47.2%, which is the arithmetic behind the audit's rounded 47%.
- The approximation stays: the audit prints "about" on both the 42,500 and the 90,000.

92% of recognised-system pupils follow the Palestinian Authority curriculum

The State Comptroller of Israel records that about 92% of pupils in the recognised system in East Jerusalem study under the Palestinian Authority curriculum. The audit scopes that share to the recognised system, which is a subset of the about 90,000 pupils and is distinct from the official system. This is Israel's own audit institution counting within the categories its own education administration uses.

Share	Its denominator	What the denominator is
About 92%	Pupils in the recognised system	A subset of East Jerusalem pupils, distinct from official schools
About 47%	All East Jerusalem pupils	The about 90,000 the audit counts in all school types
About 46%	All East Jerusalem pupils	The same about 90,000

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, audit of social services for the Arab population of East Jerusalem.

About 46% of 90,000 East Jerusalem pupils attend official schools

The State Comptroller of Israel counts about 90,000 pupils in East Jerusalem, of whom about 46% study in official schools, which the audit defines as schools held by the state or the municipality. That is a statement about who holds the school, not about which curriculum is taught in it, and the audit reports the two separately. Again the counts are the audit's own, produced by Israel's state audit institution from the education bodies it examined.

- Official schools: held by the state or the municipality, about 46% of pupils.
- The recognised system: a separate category, and the one the audit's 92% Palestinian Authority curriculum share belongs to.
- The audit publishes no per-school list and no year-by-year series for either category in the passage used.

No Tawjihi or Bagrut candidate count appears in these audits

The State Comptroller of Israel reports East Jerusalem pupils by school type and by curriculum, and it publishes no count of matriculation candidates or certificates by examination route. The audit does publish labour and income figures for East Jerusalem alongside the education figures, which are comparative against the west of the city. Where the record used here says nothing about examination routes, that absence stands as it is.

Figure	What it counts	Period
85%	Women in East Jerusalem who did not work at all, against 41% of women in west Jerusalem	2016
64%	Men in East Jerusalem who worked	As at the audit
40%	Average monthly income per person in East Jerusalem as a share of income per person in west Jerusalem	As at the audit

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, audit of social services for the Arab population of East Jerusalem.

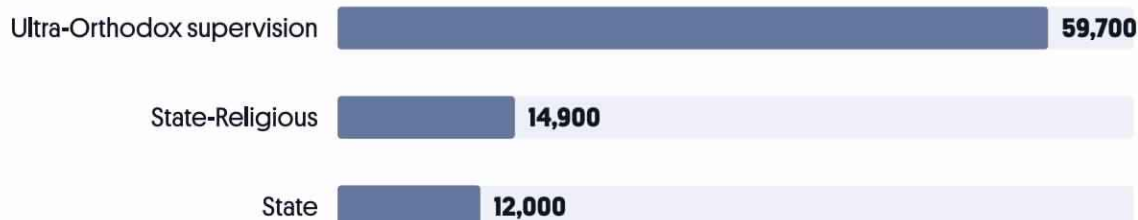
Which figures may not be added together?

The 46% official-school share and the 92% Palestinian Authority curriculum share sit on different denominators, the first on all East Jerusalem pupils and the second on the recognised system alone, so they may not be summed, subtracted or averaged into one figure. The 47% Israeli-curriculum share and the 46% official-school share are two different classifications of the same pupils, and neither implies the other. Every pupil figure here carries the

audit's own "about" and none may be restated as an exact number. The Central Bureau of Statistics figures below are a different universe, Hebrew education citywide, and are not comparable with the East Jerusalem Arab school counts; its three supervision streams are stated as approximations against an about 86,700 primary total.

Primary pupils in Hebrew education in Jerusalem

BY SUPERVISION STREAM, ABOUT 86,700 IN TOTAL, FIGURES AS PUBLISHED WITH "ABOUT"



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Selected Data on the Occasion of Jerusalem Day, 2024. A different universe from the East Jerusalem Arab school counts; do not compare the two.

Questions readers ask

Which curriculum do most East Jerusalem schools teach?

The State Comptroller of Israel reports about 92% of pupils in the recognised system studying under the Palestinian Authority curriculum, and about 47% of all East Jerusalem pupils in schools that adopted the Israeli curriculum.

How many East Jerusalem pupils study the Israeli curriculum?

The State Comptroller of Israel counts about 42,500, about 47% of all East Jerusalem pupils.

How many pupils are in East Jerusalem schools altogether?

The State Comptroller of Israel counts about 90,000 pupils in East Jerusalem across all school types.

Is the 92% a share of all East Jerusalem pupils?

No. The State Comptroller of Israel scopes that share to the recognised system, a subset of the about 90,000.

What counts as an official school?

The State Comptroller of Israel defines official schools as schools held by the state or the municipality, and counts about 46% of East Jerusalem pupils in them.

Does the audit say which matriculation exams pupils sit?

The State Comptroller of Israel publishes no count of matriculation candidates or certificates by examination route in this audit.

Who published these education figures?

The State Comptroller of Israel published them, in its audit of social services for the Arab population of East Jerusalem. They are that audit's own counts.

Are the pupil figures exact?

No. The State Comptroller of Israel prints each of them with “about”, and they are used here as approximations.

Can the 46% and the 92% be added or subtracted?

No. The State Comptroller of Israel measures them on different denominators, all East Jerusalem pupils in the first case and the recognised system in the second.

What area do these figures cover?

The State Comptroller of Israel scopes the audit to the roughly 70 square kilometres over which Israel applied its law, jurisdiction and administration in June 1967 and annexed to the Jerusalem municipal boundary.

How many primary pupils are in Hebrew education in Jerusalem?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 86,700 primary pupils in Hebrew education in Jerusalem in its 2024 Jerusalem Day release, of whom about 59,700 under ultra-Orthodox supervision, about 14,900 State-Religious and about 12,000 State.

Does the Central Bureau of Statistics release used here break down Arab education in Jerusalem?

The Central Bureau of Statistics figures used here report Hebrew education primary pupils by supervision stream, and carry no Arab-education breakdown in the passage used.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024. Selected Data on the Occasion of Jerusalem Day, 2024. Media release. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2018. Cleanliness and Sanitation in the Arab Neighbourhoods of East Jerusalem. Special audit report. mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel. Social Services for the Arab Population of East Jerusalem. Audit report. mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

EDUCATION

[View all](#)



KEY FIGURES August 28, 2026

How Many People Live in Jerusalem?



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Students Are in Israel's Schools?

Every figure on this page names the body that published it and the period it covers. Where a figure is a party's own count of its own activity, the page says so and states the standard that produced it. See Sources and method.

LATEST

Do Women in East Jerusalem Work? 85% Did Not, on the Comptroller's Audit

Israel's State Comptroller recorded 85% of East Jerusalem women not working in 2016, against 41% in west Jerusalem, and 64% of East Jerusalem men working.

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

Does East Jerusalem Get the Same Rubbish Collection?

81 sanitation workers, 871 refuse containers and 9 collection routes in East Jerusalem against the west, on the State Comptroller's 2018 audit.

SOCIETY AND SERVICES East Jerusalem State Comptroller Sanitation Jerusalem Municipality Municipal Services



81 sanitation workers served the East Jerusalem districts of the Jerusalem municipal sanitation division against 696 in the west of the city, the State Comptroller of Israel recorded in a special audit published in 2018. The same table counts 871 refuse

containers in the East Jerusalem districts against 11,846 in the west, and 9 refuse collection routes against 135. These are the Comptroller's own audit figures, drawn from an audit conducted between February and November 2018, and they count resources allocated to the districts rather than refuse actually removed.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
81	Sanitation workers allocated to the East Jerusalem districts	State Comptroller of Israel	Audit February to November 2018
871	Refuse containers in the East Jerusalem districts	State Comptroller of Israel	Audit February to November 2018
9	Refuse collection routes serving the East Jerusalem districts	State Comptroller of Israel	Audit February to November 2018
1,240,700 litres	Total container volume in the East Jerusalem districts	State Comptroller of Israel	Audit February to November 2018
730	Fire service call-outs to fires in refuse bins and waste in the Arab neighbourhoods of East Jerusalem	State Comptroller of Israel	2018
More than 1,000,000	Residents of Jerusalem, 60.5% Jews and Others and 39.5% Arabs	Central Bureau of Statistics	End of 2023

The Comptroller counts 81 sanitation workers in East Jerusalem against 696

The State Comptroller of Israel published the staffing split in Table 1 of the audit: 81 sanitation workers in the East Jerusalem districts, 696 in the west Jerusalem districts, 777 in the division as a whole. The report states that the East Jerusalem districts hold 10% of the

division's sanitation workers. The count is the Comptroller's own audit figure for workers allocated to the districts as at the audit, not a count of hours worked or of streets cleaned.

- Sanitation workers, East Jerusalem districts: 81
- Sanitation workers, west Jerusalem districts: 696
- Division total: 777
- Share of the division's workers in the East Jerusalem districts, as the report states it: 10%

871 refuse containers in East Jerusalem against 11,846 in the west

The State Comptroller recorded 871 refuse containers in the East Jerusalem districts and 11,846 in the west, 12,717 in the city, which the report states as 7% of the total number of containers. Capacity is a separate figure: total container volume stood at 1,240,700 litres in the East Jerusalem districts against 27,220,470 litres in the west, which the report states as 4% of the total container volume in the city. The 7% and the 4% are shares of two different quantities, both on the Comptroller's own audit of resources allocated by the Jerusalem Municipality, and neither is a share of the city's population.

Refuse containers by group of districts

JERUSALEM MUNICIPAL SANITATION DIVISION, AUDIT FEBRUARY TO NOVEMBER 2018

East Jerusalem districts **871**

West Jerusalem districts **11,846**

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Cleanliness and Sanitation in the Arab Neighbourhoods of East Jerusalem, Table 1. Counts containers allocated, not refuse removed.

9 refuse collection routes serve East Jerusalem, out of 144

The State Comptroller counted 9 refuse collection routes serving the East Jerusalem districts against 135 in the west, 144 in the city, and states that the East Jerusalem districts hold 6% of the refuse collection routes. The audit also records that in some neighbourhoods refuse is removed only from collection containers stationed on 12 main roads, and that the great majority of the containers are not in good order and have no lids. These are the Comptroller's own findings on the municipal service as it stood during the audit window.

Item	East Jerusalem districts	West Jerusalem districts	City total
Refuse collection routes	9	135	144
Refuse containers	871	11,846	12,717
Sanitation workers	81	696	777

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Cleanliness and Sanitation in the Arab Neighbourhoods of East Jerusalem, Table 1, audit February to November 2018.

The audit records 730 refuse fires in 2018 requiring the fire service

The State Comptroller recorded 730 incidents reported to the fire service during 2018 in which fire broke out from burning refuse bins and waste in the Arab neighbourhoods of East Jerusalem and fire service assistance was required. That is a count of call-outs in one calendar year, published by Israel's state audit institution on its own audit of the municipal service, and it is not a count of fires. The area the East Jerusalem districts cover is the territory added when the municipal boundary of Jerusalem was expanded in 1967, which the Comptroller separately describes as the roughly 70

square kilometres over which Israel applied its law, jurisdiction and administration in June 1967.

- 730 fire service call-outs to refuse fires in the Arab neighbourhoods, 2018
- Statutory frame named by the audit: the Maintenance of Cleanliness Law 5744-1984 and the Jerusalem bylaw on order and cleanliness 5738-1978
- Neighbourhoods visited by the audit team in February 2018: Issawiya, Silwan, Abu Tor, A-Tur and Beit Hanina

The audit publishes no per-resident or per-neighbourhood collection figure

The State Comptroller reports at the level of the municipal sanitation districts and publishes no neighbourhood breakdown, no containers-per-resident figure and no collection-frequency figure in this audit. Population comes from a different body and a different year: the Central Bureau of Statistics recorded Jerusalem passing one million residents at the end of 2023, 60.5% Jews and Others and 39.5% Arabs, in its Jerusalem Day release of June 2024. Those figures for [the city's population](#) belong to the Bureau's municipal count and are not divided into the Comptroller's district figures here.

- Not published in the audit: containers or workers per resident
- Not published in the audit: collection frequency by neighbourhood
- Not published in the audit: a population denominator for the East Jerusalem districts

Which figures here may not be divided into one another?

The Comptroller's four stated shares are shares of four different quantities, 10% of sanitation workers, 7% of containers, 6% of collection routes and 4% of container volume, and averaging them produces a figure the audit does not publish. Every share is of resources allocated to the districts, not of service delivered and not of population. The 730 counts fire service call-outs in the Arab neighbourhoods in 2018 only. The Bureau's population figures are for the end of 2023 and the Comptroller's district figures are for the 2018 audit window, so the two are not combined into a per-resident rate.

Questions readers ask

How many sanitation workers does East Jerusalem have?

The State Comptroller recorded 81 sanitation workers in the East Jerusalem districts against 696 in the west, 777 across the division, in its 2018 audit.

How many refuse containers are there in East Jerusalem?

The State Comptroller counted 871 refuse containers in the East Jerusalem districts against 11,846 in the west of the city, as at the 2018 audit.

What share of the city's refuse containers is that?

The State Comptroller states the East Jerusalem districts hold 7% of the total number of containers in the city, on its own audit of allocation.

How often is refuse collected in East Jerusalem?

The State Comptroller publishes no collection-frequency figure. It records 9 collection routes serving the East Jerusalem districts against 135 in the west, and that in some neighbourhoods refuse is removed only from containers stationed on 12 main roads.

What is the container capacity figure?

The State Comptroller recorded 1,240,700 litres of container volume in the East Jerusalem districts against 27,220,470 litres in the west, which the report states as 4% of the city total.

Why is the container share 7% but the volume share 4%?

The two figures count different things. The State Comptroller reports one share of the number of containers and one share of their total volume, and the audit publishes both separately.

What condition are the containers in?

The State Comptroller records that the great majority of the containers in the neighbourhoods examined are not in good order and have no lids, as at the audit.

How many refuse fires were there?

The State Comptroller recorded 730 incidents in 2018 in which fire broke out from burning refuse bins and waste in the Arab

neighbourhoods of East Jerusalem and fire service assistance was required.

Which neighbourhoods did the audit visit?

The State Comptroller states its audit team visited Issawiya, Silwan, Abu Tor, A-Tur and Beit Hanina in February 2018.

Which law governs cleanliness in the city?

The State Comptroller names the Maintenance of Cleanliness Law 5744-1984 and the Jerusalem bylaw on the maintenance of order and cleanliness 5738-1978 as the statutory frame for the audit.

Does the audit give a figure per resident?

No. The State Comptroller reports at district level and publishes no population denominator for the East Jerusalem districts in this audit.

How many people live in Jerusalem?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded the city passing one million residents at the end of 2023, 60.5% Jews and Others and 39.5% Arabs, growing by 13,400 during 2023.

What area do the East Jerusalem districts cover?

The State Comptroller describes the area as the roughly 70 square kilometres over which Israel applied its law, jurisdiction and administration in June 1967 and which was annexed to the Jerusalem municipal boundary.

Are there other Israeli official figures on services in East Jerusalem?

The State Comptroller has audited social services there separately, reporting that about 90,000 pupils study in East Jerusalem, that 85% of women there did not work at all in 2016, and that average monthly income per person stood at 40% of income per person in west Jerusalem.

Sources

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KEY FIGURES August 28, 2026

How Many People Live in Jerusalem?



KEY FIGURES August 21, 2026

What Does Israel Spend on Health and Education?

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LATEST

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Complaints Against Israeli Police Lead to Charges? 68 in 2021

68 of 5,356 final decisions by Israel's Police Investigations Department in 2021 ended in a criminal indictment, on the State Comptroller's audit.

SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Israel Police

Police Investigations Department

State Comptroller

Indictments

Complaints



68 of 5,356 final decisions taken by Israel's Police Investigations Department in 2021 ended in a criminal indictment, which the State Comptroller of Israel put at 1.2% in a May 2023 audit of the Department and the Israel Police. The State Comptroller of Israel reported that the same 5,356 decisions include 625 closed after the officer was questioned under caution and 2,932 closed with no organisational response. These are the Department's own case records, compiled by the Comptroller, and they count decisions taken in 2021 rather than complaints filed in that year.

Figure	What it counts	Period
11,776	Complaints opened at the Police Investigations Department	2019 to 2021
4,401	Complaints opened in a single year, against 3,293 in 2019	2021
5,356	Final decisions taken, the base for the shares below	2021
68 [1.2%]	Decisions ending in a criminal indictment	2021
625 [12%]	Decisions closed with the officer questioned under caution	2021
2,932 [55%]	Decisions closed with no organisational response	2021
89	Disciplinary indictments, about 20% of them for unlawful use of force	Within the audit's 2019 to 2021 coverage

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, chapter 105, Systemic Issues volume, May 2023. Counts are the Police Investigations Department's and the Israel Police's own records of their own cases, as reported by the Comptroller.

68 of 5,356 decisions in 2021 ended in a criminal indictment

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 68 criminal indictments among the 5,356 final decisions taken in 2021, printed as 1.2%. The denominator is decisions closed in that year, drawn from the Department's own case files, and a decision closed in 2021 may belong to a complaint opened in 2019 or 2020. The audit sets no indictment share against the three-year intake figure.

The three counts and the base each belongs to:

- 5,356: final decisions taken in 2021, the base the 1.2% is a share of
- 11,776: complaints opened across 2019 to 2021, a three-year flow of intake
- 4,401: complaints opened in 2021 alone

89 disciplinary indictments ran alongside the 68 criminal ones

The Office of the State Comptroller published 89 disciplinary indictments in the same audit, about 20% of them for unlawful use of force. The disciplinary and criminal figures are the Department's and the Israel Police's own counts of their own proceedings, on their own case records, and the audit reports the two tracks separately rather than as one accountability total.

Track	Count	Period
Criminal indictments	68	Decisions taken in 2021
Disciplinary indictments	89, about 20% for unlawful use of force	Within the audit's 2019 to 2021 coverage

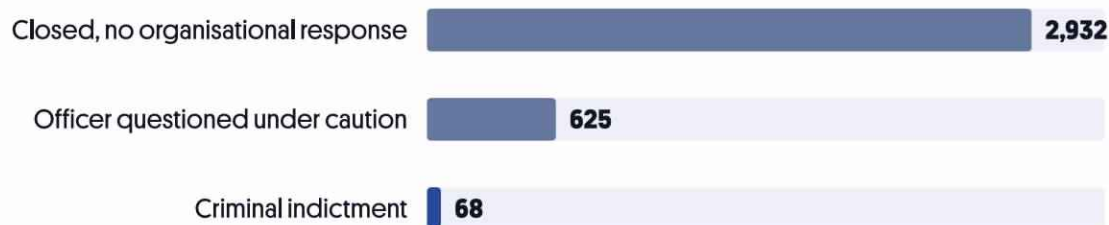
Source: State Comptroller of Israel, May 2023. The two counts cover different periods and are not summed in the audit.

2,932 decisions, 55%, closed with no organisational response

The State Comptroller of Israel reported that 2,932 of the 5,356 final decisions taken in 2021, 55%, closed with no organisational response at all. The three outcome categories the audit publishes are counted from the Department's own case records and do not sum to the 5,356 total.

Outcomes of 5,356 decisions in 2021

THREE PUBLISHED OUTCOME CATEGORIES; THEY DO NOT SUM TO THE TOTAL.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, May 2023 audit of the Police Investigations Department and the Israel Police. Decisions taken in 2021, not complaints filed.

The Department opened 11,776 complaints from 2019 to 2021

The Police Investigations Department opened 11,776 complaints across 2019 to 2021, on the Department's own intake records as reported by the State Comptroller of Israel in May 2023.

Complaints opened rose from 3,293 in 2019 to 4,401 in 2021, a rise the audit puts at about 34%.

Measure	Figure	Period
Complaints opened	11,776	2019 to 2021
Complaints opened	3,293	2019
Complaints opened	4,401	2021
Rise in complaints opened	About 34%	2019 to 2021
Handling time for an appeal	Rose from 169 days to 200 days	Within the audit's 2019 to 2021 coverage

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, May 2023.

The audit publishes no conviction count for the 68 indictments

The State Comptroller of Israel published indictments filed, criminal and disciplinary, and stopped there. The audit carries no count of convictions, acquittals or sentences following those indictments, so the published record on the Department's own cases ends at the charging stage.

What the May 2023 audit does and does not carry:

- Published: 68 criminal indictments and 89 disciplinary indictments, on the bodies' own case records

- Published: suspension of an officer running about a year and a half on average, at a salary cost the audit puts at about NIS 9.7 million for 2019 to 2021
- Not published: convictions, acquittals or sentences arising from those indictments
- Not published: any breakdown of complaints or outcomes by police district

Which figures here may not be divided into one another?

The 11,776 counts complaints opened across three years and the 5,356 counts decisions taken in one year, so an indictment rate built by dividing 68 into 11,776 is arithmetic no body performed. The 68 criminal indictments and the 89 disciplinary indictments are separate tracks and the audit does not add them. The three 2021 outcome categories, 2,932, 625 and 68, are the categories the State Comptroller of Israel printed and they do not account for all 5,356 decisions. All counts here are the Police Investigations Department's and the Israel Police's own records of their own cases, as audited and reported by the Comptroller.

Questions readers ask

Who handles complaints against Israeli police officers?

The Police Investigations Department at the Ministry of Justice, together with the Israel Police, is the subject of the State Comptroller of Israel's May 2023 audit of how offences by police officers are handled.

What share of decisions ended in a criminal indictment?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 1.2%, being 68 of the 5,356 final decisions taken in 2021.

How many complaints are opened each year?

The Police Investigations Department opened 4,401 complaints in 2021 and 3,293 in 2019, on its own intake records as published by the State Comptroller of Israel.

What happened to the decisions that ended no other way?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported 2,932 of the 5,356 decisions in 2021, 55%, closed with no organisational response.

Does a disciplinary indictment count as a charge?

The State Comptroller of Israel counted 89 disciplinary indictments separately from the 68 criminal ones and did not combine the two figures.

How long does an appeal take?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported that handling time for an appeal rose from 169 days to 200 days within the audit's 2019 to 2021 coverage.

What does a suspension cost?

The State Comptroller of Israel put suspension at about a year and a half on average, at a salary cost of about NIS 9.7 million for 2019 to 2021.

Are convictions published anywhere in the audit?

No. The State Comptroller of Israel published indictment counts and no conviction, acquittal or sentence count.

Is any of this broken down by police district?

No. The State Comptroller of Israel published a separate May 2022 follow-up audit of the Samaria and Judea District of the Israel Police, which recorded 12,865 cases opened in that district in 2020 for disturbing public order, security violations and damage to property, and measured the district's emergency response at 2.67 seconds against a 4.14-second national average. That audit carries no complaint or indictment count concerning police officers.

Does Israel publish figures on criminal files closed generally?

Yes, in a separate audit. The State Comptroller of Israel reported about 55,000 suspects' files closed for lack of evidence in 2020, which that May 2022 chapter writes as about 60% of the files closed in that year, approximately 90,000 files. That chapter

counts suspects generally, a different universe from complaints against officers.

Do the police hold data on every ground for closing a file?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported in May 2022 that there is no data on closing suspects' files on the ground of lack of guilt in the computerised systems of the Police's Research and Statistics Department.

Does this audit cover the military?

No. Its subject is the Police Investigations Department and the Israel Police. Investigations into alleged misconduct by soldiers are counted separately by the [IDF Military Advocate General's Corps](#), on its own count.

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SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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RECORD EXPLAINER August 20, 2026

How Many Criminal Investigations Has the IDF Opened Over Gaza?



KEY FIGURES August 26, 2026

What Does Israel Publish on Complaints Against Settler Violence?

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Crowded Are Israel's Children's Hospital Wards? 91% Mean Occupancy

Israel's paediatric wards ran at 91% mean occupancy in 2021, on the State Comptroller's May 2023 audit, with 1,068 budgeted beds in 2020.

HEALTH Paediatric Hospitalisation Hospital Occupancy State Comptroller Israeli Health System
Hospital Beds



Paediatric wards in Israel ran at 91% mean occupancy, the State Comptroller of Israel reported in a May 2023 audit of children's hospitalization covering 2021. The same audit records 129,000 children admitted to paediatric wards that year, accounting for about 425,000 hospital days, and sets the Israeli occupancy figure beside a 76% OECD average for 2019. It is the Comptroller's own audit of the Ministry of Health and Israel's hospitals, and it publishes a mean rather than a seasonal or per-hospital paediatric series.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
91%	Mean occupancy in paediatric wards	State Comptroller of Israel	2021
76%	OECD average occupancy, used in the audit as a comparator	State Comptroller of Israel, citing the OECD	2019
129,000	Children admitted to paediatric wards	State Comptroller of Israel	2021
about 425,000	Hospital days in paediatric wards	State Comptroller of Israel	2021
1,068	Budgeted paediatric beds, against 1,089 in 2009	State Comptroller of Israel	2020
553	Children waiting for inpatient or day psychiatric treatment	State Comptroller of Israel	April 2022
107.26%	Mean daily internal medicine occupancy across 15 general hospitalisation institutions	Knesset Research and Information Centre	9 December 2019

Paediatric wards ran at 91% mean occupancy in 2021

The 91% is a mean across paediatric wards for one year, published by the State Comptroller of Israel as part of its own audit of the Ministry of Health and Israel's hospitals, which is one strand of [what Israel spends on health and education](#). The 76% figure printed beside it is an OECD average for 2019, compiled across member states on their own reporting conventions, so the two readings carry different periods and different reporting bases. The audit places them side by side and publishes no combined figure.

Budgeted paediatric beds fell from 1,089 to 1,068 by 2020

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded a fall of about 2% in budgeted paediatric beds between 2009 and 2020, on the Comptroller's own audit figures. These are beds on establishment, the budgeted count, rather than staffed or occupied beds. The audit states that the count fell slightly over a period in which the child population grew, and the bed series carries no child population figures beside it here.

Year	Budgeted paediatric beds
2009	1,089
2020	1,068

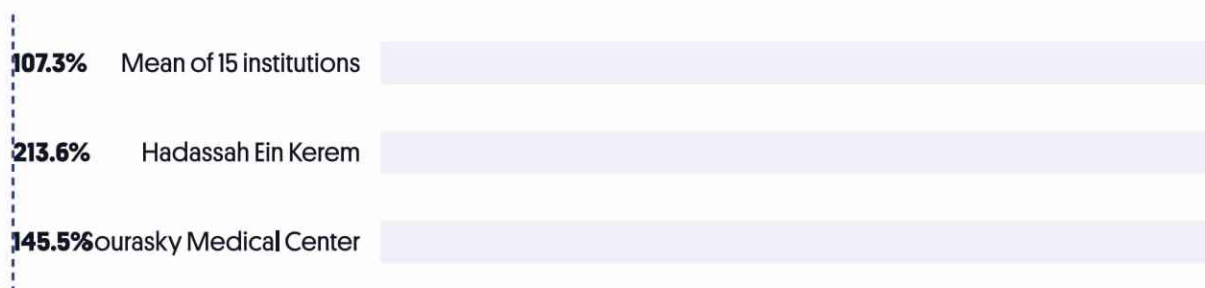
Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Children's Hospitalization in Hospitals, May 2023. The change is about 2%.

The 107.26% occupancy figure is internal medicine, not paediatrics

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported a mean daily internal medicine occupancy of 107.26% across 15 general hospitalisation institutions as at 9 December 2019, with 6 of those 15 above 100%, the highest reported being Hadassah Ein Kerem in Jerusalem at 213.6% and Sourasky Medical Center in Tel Aviv at 145.5%. Those are single-day readings in internal medicine wards, drawn by the Knesset's own research service from Ministry of Health data, and they cover 15 of the 45 general hospitalisation institutions the paper counts. The Centre also records 16,021 general hospitalisation beds on establishment in January 2019 and 1.78 general hospitalisation beds per 1,000 people, and it states that annual average occupancy data do not allow one to learn the occupancy rate at any particular point in time. Occupancy above 100% is measured against beds on establishment.

Internal medicine occupancy on one day in 2019

MEASURED AGAINST BEDS ON ESTABLISHMENT, 9 DECEMBER 2019. INTERNAL MEDICINE WARDS, NOT PAEDIATRIC WARDS.



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, General Hospitalization Beds in Israel, 11 December 2019. Covers 15 of the 45 general hospitalisation institutions.

553 children waited for inpatient or day psychiatric treatment

The State Comptroller of Israel counted 553 children waiting for inpatient or day psychiatric treatment in April 2022, on the Comptroller's own audit of Israel's hospitals and the Ministry of Health. That is a point-in-time queue covering inpatient and day treatment together, and not an annual count. The audit publishes waiting times for children's surgery separately.

- 553 children waiting for inpatient or day psychiatric treatment, April 2022, on the State Comptroller's count.
- 15.4 weeks mean wait for a child's tonsillectomy in public hospitals in 2022, with a median of 15 weeks, published in the same audit.
- Both are counts of waiting, on a different measure from ward occupancy.

No Israeli body here publishes a winter peak occupancy figure

The State Comptroller of Israel published a mean occupancy figure, annual admission and hospital-day totals, a budgeted bed series and waiting counts, each dated. What the record set out here does not carry is a seasonal reading.

- The Comptroller's May 2023 audit publishes no month-by-month or seasonal paediatric occupancy series.
- It publishes no per-hospital paediatric occupancy figure and no count of patients placed outside ward beds.
- The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported occupancy for internal medicine on one dated day in 2019, and

not for paediatric wards.

- The nearest adjacent Israeli audit, the Comptroller's Waiting Times for Specialist Medical Services of November 2024, surveyed 954 insured adults at a 74% response rate, of whom 72% had needed a specialist in the past year, and addresses specialist appointments for insured adults rather than paediatric ward occupancy.

Which figures here may not be added or compared?

The 91% paediatric mean for 2021 and the 76% OECD average for 2019 carry different periods and different reporting conventions, and the audit prints them side by side rather than as one series. The 129,000 is admissions and the about 425,000 is hospital days; dividing one into the other produces a mean length of stay the State Comptroller of Israel does not publish. Budgeted beds are beds on establishment, not staffed or occupied beds. Occupancy above 100% is a rate against beds on establishment, and the Knesset Research and Information Centre reports it for internal medicine on a single day and for 15 institutions only. The 553 is a queue on one date in April 2022, covering inpatient and day treatment together.

Questions readers ask

What is the published occupancy rate for Israel's paediatric wards?

The State Comptroller of Israel published 91% mean occupancy in paediatric wards for 2021, in its May 2023 audit of children's hospitalization.

Which body publishes paediatric occupancy in Israel?

The State Comptroller of Israel published the paediatric occupancy figure as part of its audit of the Ministry of Health and Israel's hospitals.

How many children are admitted to paediatric wards each year?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 129,000 children admitted to paediatric wards in 2021, accounting for about 425,000 hospital days.

How many paediatric beds does Israel have?

The State Comptroller of Israel counted 1,068 budgeted paediatric beds in 2020, against 1,089 in 2009.

Are those beds staffed beds?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported budgeted beds, the count on establishment, rather than staffed or occupied beds.

Is there an official Israeli figure for winter peak crowding in children's wards?

The State Comptroller of Israel published a mean occupancy figure for 2021 and no month-by-month or seasonal paediatric series in that audit.

Where does the figure above 100% occupancy come from?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported a mean daily internal medicine occupancy of 107.26% across 15 general hospitalisation institutions as at 9 December 2019.

Which hospitals reported the highest occupancy in that paper?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported Hadassah Ein Kerem at 213.6% and Sourasky Medical Center at 145.5% for internal medicine on 9 December 2019.

How many hospital beds does Israel have overall?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 16,021 general hospitalisation beds on establishment in January 2019, and 1.78 beds per 1,000 people in 2019.

Why does the Knesset paper give a single-day reading?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that annual average occupancy data do not allow one to learn the occupancy rate at any particular point in time.

How long do children wait for surgery?

The State Comptroller of Israel put the mean wait for a child's tonsillectomy in public hospitals at 15.4 weeks in 2022, with a median of 15 weeks.

How many children are waiting for psychiatric hospitalisation?

The State Comptroller of Israel counted 553 children waiting for inpatient or day psychiatric treatment in April 2022.

Does the OECD comparator measure the same thing as the Israeli figure?

The State Comptroller of Israel printed a 76% OECD average for 2019 beside its 91% Israeli figure for 2021, and the two carry different periods and reporting conventions.

Is there an Israeli audit of adult waiting times?

The State Comptroller of Israel published Waiting Times for Specialist Medical Services in November 2024, covering specialist appointments for insured adults.

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HEALTH

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KEY FIGURES August 21, 2026

What Does Israel Spend on Health and Education?



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Long Do Israelis Live? 80.7 Years for Men, 84.8 for Women

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LATEST

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Israel's State Comptroller recorded 85% of East Jerusalem women not working in 2016, against 41% in west Jerusalem, and 64% of East Jerusalem men working.

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CHRONOLOGY August 31, 2026

How Long Did Israel Take to Act on the Turkel Report?

About 3 years and 5 months from Turkel's second report in February 2013 to the government decision of 3 July 2016, on the State Comptroller's audit.

SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY [Turkel Commission](#) [State Comptroller](#) [Military Advocate General](#)
[Israeli Government Decisions](#) [Investigation Mechanisms](#)



About 3 years and 5 months separated the Turkel Commission's second report from the Israeli government's approval of the recommendations implementing it, on the State Comptroller of Israel's March 2018 special report on Operation Protective Edge. The Commission delivered that second part, on Israel's examination and investigation mechanisms, in February 2013, and the government approved the Ciechanover team's implementing recommendations on 3 July 2016, in decision B/125 of the Ministerial Committee for National Security Affairs. The interval is Israel's own record of Israel's own machinery, published by the state audit institution that reports to the Knesset. The first part of the Turkel report was delivered in January 2011.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
About 3 years and 5 months	Interval stated between the second Turkel report and the government decision approving implementing recommendations	State Comptroller of Israel	February 2013 to 3 July 2016
3 July 2016	Date the government approved the implementing recommendations, in decision B/125 of the Ministerial Committee for National Security Affairs	State Comptroller of Israel	2016
20 September 2015	Date the Ciechanover team delivered its implementing recommendations to the Prime Minister	State Comptroller of Israel	2015
About 1 year	Delay of that delivery against the October 2014 date set for it	State Comptroller of Israel	October 2014 to September 2015
January 2011 and February	The two dates on which the Turkel Commission delivered parts one and	State Comptroller of	2011 and 2013

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
2013	two of its report	Israel	
2014	Year the General Staff's Fact-Finding and Assessment Mechanism was created, on a Turkel recommendation	Military Advocate General's Corps	2014 Gaza conflict

The government approved the recommendations 3 years and 5 months after Turkel

The State Comptroller of Israel records the government decision of 3 July 2016 as the point at which the implementing recommendations were approved, and states the interval from the February 2013 report as about three years and five months. The approving instrument is a decision of a ministerial committee rather than a statute or a Knesset vote. These are Israel's own dates for Israel's own machinery, set down by its state audit institution in a report presented to the Knesset.

- Approving body: the Ministerial Committee for National Security Affairs.
- Instrument: decision B/125, 3 July 2016.
- Recording body: the State Comptroller of Israel, special report of March 2018.
- Audit windows: November 2012 to December 2013 and May 2015 to January 2016, with completion checks to January 2017.

The Ciechanover team reported on 20 September 2015, about a year late

The State Comptroller of Israel reports that the Ciechanover team delivered its recommendations for implementing the second Turkel report to the Prime Minister on 20 September 2015, about a year after the October 2014 date that had been set for them. The approval decision followed about nine and a half months later. Both dates come from the same state audit report on Israel's own bodies, and the audit writes the delay as an approximation.

Step	Date recorded
Date set for the Ciechanover team's recommendations	October 2014
Recommendations delivered to the Prime Minister	20 September 2015
Government approval of the recommendations	3 July 2016

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, special report on Operation Protective Edge, March 2018.

Turkel reported in 2 parts, January 2011 and February 2013

The State Comptroller of Israel records two delivery dates for the Turkel Commission: the first part in January 2011, and the second part, on Israel's examination and investigation mechanisms, in February 2013. Any elapsed time depends on which part the clock starts from, and the interval published by the Comptroller runs from the second. The chronology below is the audit institution's own account of the Israeli bodies it audits.

From the Turkel reports to the government decision

DATES AS RECORDED: JANUARY 2011, FEBRUARY 2013, 20 SEPTEMBER 2015 AND 3 JULY 2016.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, March 2018 special report on Operation Protective Edge, and the Military Advocate General's Corps for the 2014 mechanism. The axis is by year; the exact dates are in the subtitle.

The Fact-Finding Mechanism was created in 2014 on a Turkel recommendation

The Military Advocate General's Corps states that the General Staff's Fact-Finding and Assessment Mechanism was created during the 2014 Gaza conflict on a recommendation of the Turkel Commission, and that it now operates as, in the Corps' words, "a permanent body which conducts factual assessments." The Corps also reports, as at 3 August 2024, over 1,000 incidents identified as requiring factual assessment and referred to that mechanism, with hundreds still undergoing material collection and assessment. That is the Corps' own count of its own processes, a floor rather than a total, and it is produced under a standard the Corps prints beside it: in armed conflict, death or injury to a civilian or harm to civilian objects, in the Corps' words, "in most cases do not by themselves indicate a reasonable suspicion of criminal conduct." The counts that mechanism feeds are set out in [how the Military Advocate General examines misconduct](#).

- Created: during the 2014 Gaza conflict, on a Turkel Commission recommendation.
- Status described by the Corps: a permanent body conducting factual assessments.
- Referrals: over 1,000 incidents, as at 3 August 2024, the Corps' own count.

No Israeli body publishes a recommendation-by-recommendation implementation count

Neither the State Comptroller's March 2018 special report nor the Military Advocate General's Corps publication of 2024 carries a count of Turkel recommendations adopted, partly adopted or not adopted, and neither states a completion date for implementation as a whole. The record here is a set of dated steps, published by Israeli bodies about Israeli bodies, and not a scorecard. The State Comptroller of Israel separately records, in its May 2022 follow-up audit of the Samaria and Judea District of the Israel Police, that from October 2019 authority to examine and investigate gunfire by Border Police officers operating under IDF command that injured or killed Palestinians passed to the IDF and the Military Police, following a January 2018 decision of the Prime Minister. That audit does not attribute the transfer to the Turkel Commission.

Which figures here are dates rather than counts?

Every figure on this page is a date or an interval between dates, drawn from Israeli official publications about Israeli bodies. The interval of about three years and five months is the State Comptroller's own arithmetic on the February 2013 and 3 July 2016 dates, written as an approximation, and it should not be restated as an exact number of months. The 2012 to 2013 audit of the civilian component in combat was completed in draft, circulated on 12 February 2014 and updated in May 2014, and was not published, which the March 2018 report states about itself. The over 1,000 referrals are the Military Advocate General's Corps' own count of its own processes, a floor as at 3 August 2024, and referrals are not investigations, findings or indictments.

Questions readers ask

When did the Israeli government act on the second Turkel report?

The State Comptroller of Israel records that the government approved the Ciechanover team's implementing recommendations on 3 July 2016.

How long was that after Turkel reported?

The State Comptroller of Israel states the gap as about three years and five months from the February 2013 report.

Which Turkel report does the interval run from?

It runs from the second part. The State Comptroller of Israel records the first part as delivered in January 2011 and the second, on Israel's examination and investigation mechanisms, in February 2013.

What was the Ciechanover team?

The State Comptroller of Israel records it as the team whose recommendations for implementing the second Turkel report were delivered to the Prime Minister and later approved by the government.

Was the Ciechanover team late?

The State Comptroller of Israel reports the delivery on 20 September 2015, about a year after the October 2014 date set for it.

Which body took the approval decision?

The State Comptroller of Israel records it as decision B/125 of the Ministerial Committee for National Security Affairs.

Which Turkel recommendation does an Israeli body describe as implemented?

The Military Advocate General's Corps states that the General Staff's Fact-Finding and Assessment Mechanism was created during the 2014 Gaza conflict on a Turkel Commission recommendation.

How many Turkel recommendations were adopted?

Neither publication used here carries such a count. The State Comptroller of Israel and the Military Advocate General's Corps report dated steps rather than a recommendation-by-recommendation tally.

Does the audit say implementation was complete?

The State Comptroller of Israel records the 3 July 2016 approval and states no completion date for implementation as a whole.

What else did the March 2018 audit examine?

The State Comptroller of Israel reports that it audited COGAT, the IDF and the National Security Staff, with completion checks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Public Diplomacy Headquarters, on aspects of international law during Operation Protective Edge.

Who audits Israel's examination machinery?

The State Comptroller of Israel, the state audit institution that reports to the Knesset, published the March 2018 special report on that machinery.

Is there any other dated change to the investigation machinery on the record?

The State Comptroller of Israel records, in its May 2022 follow-up audit of the Israel Police, a transfer from October 2019 of authority over the examination of certain Border Police gunfire to the IDF and the Military Police.

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SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

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RECORD EXPLAINER August 31, 2026

How Many Criminal Investigations Has the IDF Opened Over Gaza?

Were Israeli Soldiers Trained in the Laws of War?

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