

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

COGAT counts more than 70% of aid entering Gaza as delivered by the United Nations and international organisations, plus trucks, airdrops and water.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS [Gaza Aid](#) [COGAT](#) [Humanitarian Delivery](#) [IDF](#) [Aid Trucks](#)



More than 70% of the aid entering Gaza is delivered by the United Nations and international organisations, a figure the

Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories publishes in its Humanitarian Efforts in the Gaza Strip document, read on 31 August 2026. The share is COGAT's own count of its own coordination activity, and COGAT uses it to distinguish what it coordinates at the crossings from what other organisations carry out. The same document records over 100,000 trucks of aid entering since the start of the war, close to 80% of it food, all of these figures written as floors rather than exact totals.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
More than 70%	Share of the aid entering Gaza delivered by international aid organisations, the body's own count	Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories	Since the start of the war, as published
Over 100,000 trucks	Aid trucks entering through the various crossings, a floor	Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories	Since the start of the war
More than 25,200 trucks	Food, water, medicine and shelter equipment entering under the hostage release deal, a floor	Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories	From 19 January 2025
Over 10,000 trucks	Trucks entering to international aid organisations, a floor	Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories	Following the reopening in March
Over 2,300 packages	Aid packages airdropped, a floor	Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories	Since airdrop operations began
More than 70,000 cubic	Water facilitated through external water lines and	COGAT, Humanitarian Situation Report	As of the July 2026 report

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
meters per day	desalination facilities, excluding local wells, a floor	During the Ceasefire	
7,800 tons	Cumulative aid delivered via the aerial route	Israel Defense Forces	As at 19 August 2025
More than 106,000 trucks	Aid trucks carrying over two million tons of food, water, medicine and equipment, Israel's stated total	Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs	7 October 2023 to 14 September 2025

COGAT states over 70% of aid is delivered by international organisations

The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories reports that more than 70% of the aid entering Gaza is delivered by the United Nations and international organisations. That is the count of an Israeli Ministry of Defense unit describing its own coordination role, and the document sets the share against what it says it coordinates rather than carries out. The same publication puts close to 80% of the aid that entered as a wide variety of food.

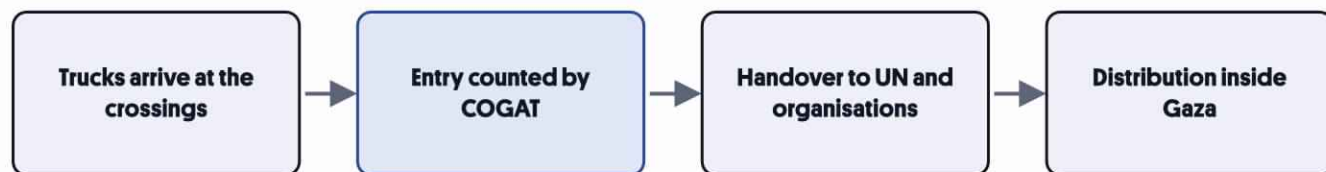
- The named deliverers in the sentence are the United Nations and international organisations, as a category. No individual organisation is named alongside the share.
- The complement, under 30%, is not itemised in the document.
- The food share, close to 80%, describes composition and is not a share of who delivered anything.

Over 10,000 trucks went to the UN and international organisations

COGAT counts over 10,000 trucks entering through the crossings following the reopening in March, to the United Nations and to international aid organisations, and more than 25,200 trucks of food, water, medicine and shelter equipment entering from 19 January 2025 as part of the hostage release deal. Both are the Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories' own counts of trucks handled at the crossings, written as floors. The counting point is the crossing, which is where the record documents the handover.

Where COGAT's truck counts are taken

FLOORS, WRITTEN AS "OVER" AND "MORE THAN", SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.



COGAT publishes counts of entry at the crossings, and no count of distribution points.

Source: COGAT, Humanitarian Efforts in the Gaza Strip. COGAT's own counts of its own coordination activity.

Over 2,300 aid packages were airdropped, on COGAT's own count

The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories records over 2,300 aid packages airdropped since the beginning of airdrop operations, its own count and a floor. The Israel Defense Forces separately reports 7,800 tons of aid delivered via the aerial route, a cumulative running total as at 19 August 2025 and the

force's own count of its own activity. The two count packages and tonnage respectively, on different bases, and are not one series.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
Over 2,300 packages	Aid packages airdropped, a floor	Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories	Since airdrop operations began
7,800 tons	Aid delivered via the aerial route, cumulative	Israel Defense Forces	As at 19 August 2025

COGAT facilitates more than 70,000 cubic meters of water daily

More than 70,000 cubic meters of water a day is facilitated through external water lines and desalination facilities, excluding local wells, on COGAT's own count as of its July 2026

Humanitarian Situation Report During the Ceasefire. Water on that route reaches Gaza through pipelines and plants rather than through an organisation's convoy, and the figure is a floor. The Israel Defense Forces states that a new water line will serve around 600,000 residents, a projection published on 19 August 2025 by a party to the events it describes, and not a count of people served.

- The 70,000 cubic meters figure excludes local wells, so it is not a total of all water available in Gaza.
- The 600,000 residents figure is forward-looking and attaches to one water line.
- Neither figure is measured in trucks, and neither may be added to a truck count.

No Israeli body here names the organisations distributing inside Gaza

COGAT's humanitarian-efforts document, its July 2026 ceasefire situation report, the Israel Defense Forces page of 19 August 2025 and the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs briefing of 14 September 2025 all report entry at the crossings and, in COGAT's case, the share delivered by the United Nations and international organisations. Each is the publishing body's own count of its own activity. None of the four names an individual organisation, publishes a per-organisation truck count, or records where inside Gaza the goods were handed out.

Publication	What it names	What it does not publish
Humanitarian Efforts in the Gaza Strip	International aid organisations as a category, and a share above 70%	Any named organisation or per-organisation count
Humanitarian Situation Report During the Ceasefire, July 2026	Water lines, desalination facilities, food and medical tonnage	Distribution points inside Gaza
Clearing Up the Misconceptions, 19 August 2025	Tonnage by route, including the aerial route	Who received or handed out each consignment
Israel's Objectives and Current Operation, 14 September 2025	More than 106,000 trucks and more than 12,000 since May 2025	Which organisations carried them onward

Source: Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories, Israel Defense Forces and Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, each publishing its own counts.

Which of these figures may not be added together?

The three truck counts are nested periods and not additive components: the 100,000 runs from the start of the war, the 25,200 from 19 January 2025 and the 10,000 from the reopening in March, so the later two sit inside the first. A truck count is not a quantity of aid, because the documents give no load per truck, and it cannot be set against the tonnage figures, which are counted on a different basis. Package counts and tonnage are separate series. Every figure on this page is written as a floor or an approximation by the body that published it, and each is that body's own count of its own coordination or operational activity. The 70% describes delivery of the aid entering Gaza, and the documents publish no count of distribution points.

Questions readers ask

Who does COGAT say delivers aid inside Gaza?

The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories reports that more than 70% of the aid entering Gaza is delivered by the United Nations and international organisations, its own count, stated as a category rather than a list of named bodies.

Does the 70% cover distribution or entry?

The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories publishes the share to distinguish what it coordinates at the crossings from what other organisations carry out. The document sets no separate figure for household-level distribution.

How many aid trucks has Israel counted entering Gaza?

The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories counts over 100,000 trucks since the start of the war, and the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported more than 106,000 trucks carrying over two million tons as of 14 September 2025. Both are the publishing body's own counts and both are floors.

Can the truck counts be added together?

No. The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories records them over nested periods, so the 25,200 from 19 January 2025 and the 10,000 from the March reopening sit inside the war-long total.

Does a truck count tell you how much aid entered?

The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories publishes no load per truck in this document, so the truck counts cannot be converted into weight.

How much aid entered by air?

The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories counts over 2,300 airdropped packages since airdrop operations began, and the Israel Defense Forces reports 7,800 tons via the aerial route as at 19 August 2025. Each is the publishing body's own count.

How much water reaches Gaza each day?

COGAT states more than 70,000 cubic meters a day through external water lines and desalination facilities, excluding local wells, its own count as of its July 2026 ceasefire report.

What share of the aid entering Gaza is food?

The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories puts close to 80% of the aid that entered as a wide variety of food, on its own count.

Does Israel name the organisations distributing aid?

None of the four publications read here names an individual organisation. The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories names the United Nations and international organisations as a category.

Where does the Israeli record stop?

The Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories counts entry at the crossings, and publishes no record of where inside Gaza goods were handed out.

What did the Ministry of Foreign Affairs publish on later aid?

The Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported more than 12,000 trucks entering since May 2025, 80% of them carrying food, as of 14 September 2025, Israel's own stated count.

Sources

- Coordinator of Government Activities in the Territories. Humanitarian Efforts in the Gaza Strip. gov.il. Official or primary record.
- COGAT, 2026. Humanitarian Situation Report During the Ceasefire. gaza-aid-data.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- 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.
- Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Permanent Mission of Israel to the Multilateral Organizations in France, 2025. Israel's Objectives and Current Operation. embassies.gov.il. Official or primary record.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

[View all](#)



KEY FIGURES August 20, 2026

How Much Aid Has Entered Gaza, and Who Counted It?



KEY FIGURES August 26, 2026

Does Israel Limit the Amount of Aid Entering

Gaza?

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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS [West Bank](#) [Wastewater](#) [Water](#) [Knesset Research Centre](#) [Oslo II](#)



About 27% of the wastewater in the West Bank is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on figures the Knesset

Research and Information Centre published in its paper on Israeli-Palestinian cooperation on water issues, and the Interim Agreement Israel and the PLO signed on 28 September 1995 makes plans for new sewage systems subject to a joint committee. The Centre puts the wastewater from Israeli towns and villages in the West Bank at about 19 million cubic metres a year. It publishes no cubic-metre figure for the Palestinian-produced share. Both shares carry the paper's own approximation.

Figure	What it counts	Period
About 27%	Share of West Bank wastewater produced by Israelis	West Bank, as published
About 73%	Share of West Bank wastewater produced by Palestinians	West Bank, as published
About 19 million cubic metres	Wastewater from Israeli towns and villages in the West Bank	Per year
About 85%	Share of that 19 million cubic metres treated in treatment plants	Per year
About 15%	Share of that 19 million cubic metres not treated at all	Per year
About 20%	Share of Israel's water consumption supplied by the Mountain Aquifer	Annual consumption

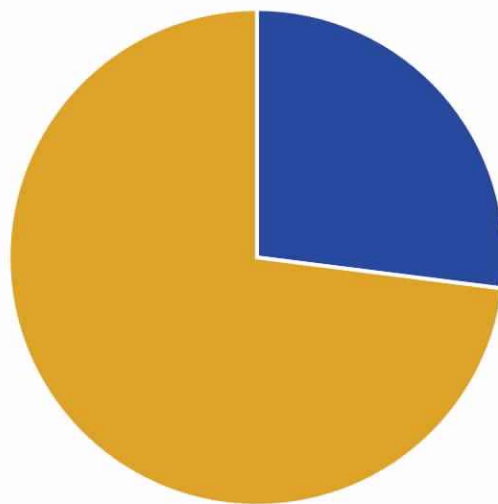
Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation on Water Issues.

Israelis produce about 27% of West Bank wastewater, Palestinians about 73%

The Knesset Research and Information Centre, the research service of Israel's own legislature, reports the split as about 27% Israeli-produced and about 73% Palestinian-produced. The two shares are of one quantity, the wastewater of the West Bank, and they sum to the whole. The same paper records that the Mountain Aquifer supplies about 20% of Israel's water consumption, with a recharge area of about 1,800 square kilometres inside a collection basin of about 6,000 square kilometres.

Who produces West Bank wastewater

ABOUT 27% AND ABOUT 73%, ON THE PAPER'S OWN APPROXIMATIONS



■ Israelis ■ Palestinians

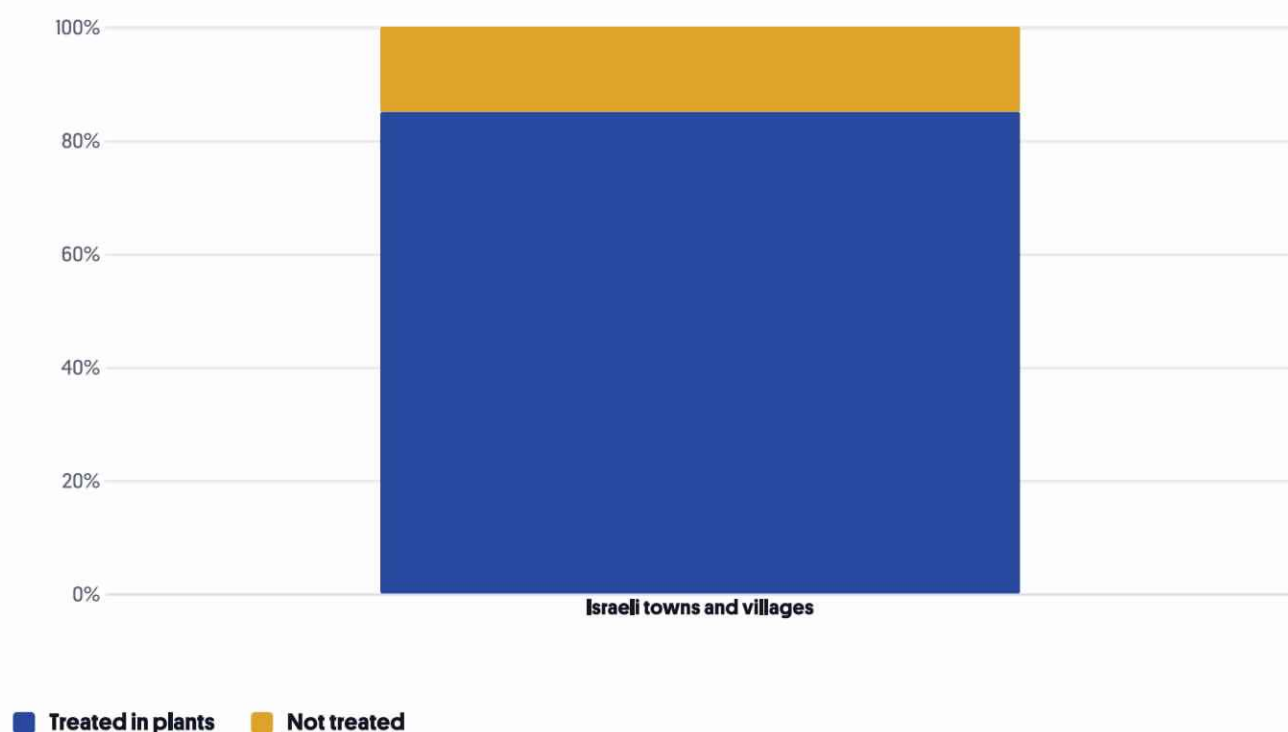
Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation on Water Issues.

Israeli localities produce about 19 million cubic metres a year

The Knesset Research and Information Centre, Israel's own legislative research service, puts wastewater from Israeli towns and villages in the West Bank at about 19 million cubic metres a year, and splits it into about 85% treated in wastewater treatment plants and about 15% not treated at all. The volume covers Israeli localities only, so it is not a West Bank total, and the two treatment shares are shares of it rather than of the territory.

Treatment of Israeli-produced wastewater

SHARES OF ABOUT 19 MILLION CUBIC METRES A YEAR, AS PUBLISHED



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation on Water Issues.

Oslo II Article 40 defers ownership of sewage infrastructure

Article 40 of the Interim Agreement, in the English text published by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a party to the agreement,

governs water and sewage in the West Bank and leaves ownership of the infrastructure to a later stage. The [water quantities the same article set](#) sit alongside these sewage provisions. Three clauses carry the point:

- Paragraph 5: “The issue of ownership of water and sewage related infrastructure in the West Bank will be addressed in the permanent status negotiations.”
- Schedule 8, paragraph 2.d: “Plans for construction of new water and sewage systems or modification of existing systems require the prior approval of the JWC.”
- Paragraph 14, on the Joint Water Committee the Agreement establishes with an equal number of representatives from each side: “All decisions of the JWC shall be reached by consensus, including the agenda, its procedures and other matters.”

The Comptroller counts 150.6 million cubic metres of freshwater consumed

The State Comptroller of Israel, Israel’s state audit institution reporting to the Knesset, records freshwater consumption in the Samaria water economy as a single combined figure for Palestinians and Israelis alike, published without a split between them. The audit also counts the residents of Jewish localities in Judea and Samaria on its own definition of those localities, and sets out a purchase tariff for a local authority that has not incorporated.

Figure	What it counts	Period
150.6 million cubic metres	Freshwater consumed by Palestinians and Israelis alike	One year named in the audit
463,000	Residents of Jewish localities in Judea and Samaria	End of a year named in the audit
NIS 0.468 per cubic metre	Purchase by a local authority that has not incorporated, up to the permitted quantity	As set in the audit

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Selected Issues in the Samaria Water Economy.

No Palestinian wastewater volume or treatment figure appears here

The Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes the Palestinian side as a percentage share and nothing further. What is absent from the Israeli record read here:

- No cubic-metre figure for Palestinian-produced wastewater in the West Bank.
- No treated and untreated split for the Palestinian-produced share.
- No plant-by-plant capacity list and no discharge count in any State Comptroller audit read here, including the Comptroller's [audit of water source monitoring](#) inside Israel.

Which figures here may not be divided into one another?

The 73% and the 19 million cubic metres belong to different totals: the share is of all West Bank wastewater, the volume is of Israeli localities only, so applying one to the other produces no Palestinian volume. The 150.6 million cubic metres is freshwater consumed, not wastewater produced, and the State Comptroller of Israel publishes it as one combined figure for both populations. Every share and volume above carries the issuing body's own approximation, and the approximations stay as published. The Comptroller counts residents of Jewish localities on its own definition, which differs from counts published on other conventions.

Questions readers ask

Who produces most of the wastewater in the West Bank?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports that about 73% is produced by Palestinians and about 27% by Israelis.

How much wastewater do Israeli localities in the West Bank produce?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre puts it at about 19 million cubic metres a year from Israeli towns and villages.

How much of that is treated?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records about 85% treated in wastewater treatment plants and about 15% not treated

at all.

Is there a published figure for the Palestinian volume?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes a percentage share for the Palestinian side and no cubic-metre figure.

Can the 73% be applied to the 19 million cubic metres?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports the share against all West Bank wastewater and the volume against Israeli localities only.

Who approves new sewage systems in the West Bank?

The Interim Agreement, as published by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a party to it, states that plans for construction or modification require the prior approval of the Joint Water Committee.

Does the Interim Agreement say who owns the infrastructure?

The Interim Agreement states that ownership of water and sewage related infrastructure in the West Bank will be addressed in the permanent status negotiations.

How does the Joint Water Committee decide?

The Interim Agreement records equal representation from each side and states that all decisions shall be reached by consensus, including the agenda.

Does Article 40 cover Gaza?

No. The Interim Agreement, published by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, leaves the existing Gaza arrangements unchanged under Schedule 11.

How much of Israel's water comes from the Mountain Aquifer?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports that the Mountain Aquifer supplies about 20% of Israel's water consumption.

What does the State Comptroller publish on consumption?

The State Comptroller of Israel records 150.6 million cubic metres of freshwater consumed by Palestinians and Israelis alike in the Samaria water economy, for one year named in the audit.

Sources

- Israel and the PLO, 1995. The Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Annex III, Appendix 1, Article 40, and Schedules 8 and 11. English text published by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Official and primary record.

- Knesset Research and Information Centre. Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation on Water Issues. kneset.gov.il. Official and primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel. Selected Issues in the Samaria Water Economy. Reports on the audit of local government. mevaker.gov.il. Official and primary record.

MORE RECORDS

[View all](#)



PRIMARY DOCUMENT August 21, 2026

How Much Water Did the Oslo II Agreement Allocate?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Palestinians Work in West Bank Industrial Zones?

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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Kneset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.

 **IsraelFact**

WHO PUBLISHES THIS ———

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.



KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

The Central Bureau of Statistics put general government at 77.5% of national education expenditure in 2017, and households and donations at 22.5%.

EDUCATION Education Funding Central Bureau of Statistics National Expenditure State Comptroller
Israel



77.5% of Israel's national expenditure on education was financed by the general government sector in 2017, on an early estimate published by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Statistilite 169. The remaining 22.5% was financed by the private sector, which the Bureau defines as non-profit institutions serving households, households and donations. The whole bill that year was NIS 102.8 billion, 8.1% of gross domestic product, again on the Bureau's early estimate.

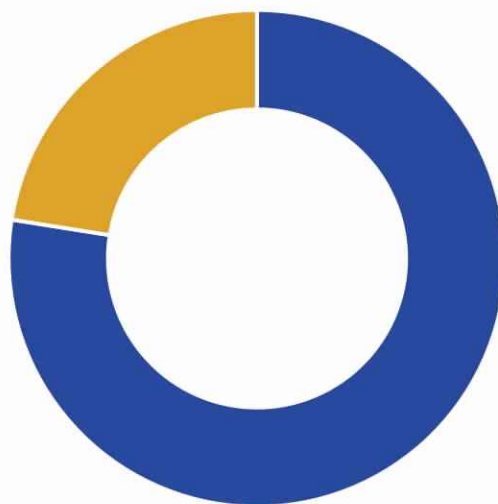
Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
77.5%	Share of national education expenditure financed by the general government sector: central government, local authorities and non-profit governmental institutions	Central Bureau of Statistics	2017, early estimate
22.5%	Share financed by the private sector: non-profit institutions serving households, households and donations	Central Bureau of Statistics	2017, early estimate
NIS 102.8 billion	National expenditure on education, all financing sectors	Central Bureau of Statistics	2017, early estimate
8.1%	National expenditure on education as a share of gross domestic product	Central Bureau of Statistics	2017, early estimate
6.8% against 5.6%	Israel's national education expenditure as a share of GDP, against the OECD average	Central Bureau of Statistics	2015
NIS 132.0 billion, 7.5% of GDP	National expenditure on education	Central Bureau of Statistics	2022
6,664 institutions, 84 inspectors	Haredi education institutions under Ministry of Education supervision, and the inspectors supervising them	State Comptroller of Israel	School year 5779, 2018/19

The general government financed 77.5% of national education expenditure

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports education financing by sector rather than by body, and its general government sector combines central government, local authorities and non-profit governmental institutions in one figure. That sector financed 77.5% of national education expenditure in 2017, on the Bureau's own national-accounts classification and on a figure the Bureau marks an early estimate. The two shares in the chart below are shares of the same NIS 102.8 billion total.

Who financed education spending in Israel

SHARE OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 2017, EARLY ESTIMATE



■ General government sector ■ Private sector

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistilite 169: Education in Israel. The two shares are of one total and sum to 100%.

Households and donations financed the remaining 22.5%

The private sector financed 22.5% of national education expenditure in 2017, on the same Central Bureau of Statistics early estimate. The Bureau counts non-profit institutions serving households, households themselves and donations inside that single sector, so a payment by a household, a payment to a serving non-profit and a donation all sit within the 22.5% and are not published separately. The system that expenditure covers is large: the Bureau counted 830,000 children aged 0 to 7 in municipal, public and private kindergartens including day-care centres, and 314,500 students in higher education.

Item	Count	Period
Children aged 0 to 7 in municipal, public and private kindergartens, including day-care centres	830,000	Statistilite 169
Kindergarten teachers in public and private kindergartens	17,350	Statistilite 169
Students in the higher education system	314,500	2017/18

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistilite 169: Education in Israel.

Education was 6.8% of GDP against the OECD's 5.6%

The Central Bureau of Statistics published Israel's national expenditure on education at 6.8% of GDP for 2015 against an OECD average of 5.6%, and set beside it the finding that 42.7% of Israel's population was aged 0 to 24 against an OECD average of

29.8% in the same year. The Bureau later recorded national expenditure on education of NIS 132.0 billion in 2022, 7.5% of GDP. The three readings below carry three different years and are not one series.

Measure	Israel	OECD average	Period
National expenditure on education, share of GDP	6.8%	5.6%	2015
Population aged 0 to 24, share of total	42.7%	29.8%	2015
National expenditure on education, share of GDP	8.1% [NIS 102.8 billion], early estimate	Not published in this release	2017
National expenditure on education, share of GDP	7.5% [NIS 132.0 billion]	Not published in this release	2022

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistilite 169: Education in Israel, and Israel in Figures 2023.

No release here splits school funding between state and municipalities

Neither release publishes a local-authority share of school funding. The Central Bureau of Statistics reports two financing sectors and stops there, and the boundary it draws is between public and private financing rather than between a ministry and a municipality. What follows is what the two releases do not contain:

- No separate share for central government as against local authorities. Both sit inside the 77.5%, together with non-profit governmental institutions.

- No total for payments made by parents. Household payments sit inside the 22.5%, alongside serving non-profits and donations.
- No per-pupil expenditure figure by locality, by district or by education sector.
- No breakdown of the NIS 102.8 billion or the NIS 132.0 billion by school stage.

State Comptroller counts 6,664 supervised Haredi institutions and 84 inspectors

The State Comptroller of Israel, the state audit institution reporting to the Knesset, published counts of the Ministry of Education's supervision of Haredi education in its 2020 annual report, covering school year 5779. Those are the auditor's own counts of institutions, pupils and inspectors, taken during an audit of the ministry, and none of them is a sum of money. On that audit, 84 inspectors supervised 6,664 institutions, and 56% of pupils in Haredi primary institutions studied [the core curriculum](#).

Figure	What it counts	Period
About 446,000	Haredi pupils, about 30% of the Hebrew education system	School year 5779, 2018/19
6,664	Institutions under supervision	School year 5779
84	Inspectors supervising them	School year 5779
56%	Share of pupils in Haredi primary institutions studying the core curriculum	School year 5779

Figure	What it counts	Period
Over 1,000	Institutions operating without a business licence	School year 5779

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, The Ministry of Education: Haredi Education and Its Supervision, Annual Report 70b, 2020.

Which figures here may not be added together?

The 77.5% and the 22.5% are shares of one total and sum to 100%; no other pair on this page does. The 8.1% of GDP for 2017, the 6.8% for 2015 and the 7.5% for 2022 are three separate readings by the Central Bureau of Statistics and are not a trend line. The 2017 expenditure figures are marked early estimates by the Bureau and carry that label. The over 1,000 institutions without a business licence is a floor and stays one. The State Comptroller's institution and pupil counts belong to school year 5779 and to the Haredi sector alone, and cannot be set against a national expenditure share.

Questions readers ask

Who pays the largest share of Israel's education bill?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports that the general government sector financed 77.5% of national education expenditure in 2017, on an early estimate.

What does the general government sector include?

The Central Bureau of Statistics defines it as central government, local authorities and non-profit governmental institutions counted together.

How much do households pay?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published a private-sector share of 22.5% for 2017, which counts households together with non-profit institutions serving households and with donations, and publishes no separate household total.

Does the Bureau publish a municipal share of school funding?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics reports local authorities inside the general government sector in Statistilite 169 and publishes no separate local-authority figure there.

What was total national expenditure on education?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded NIS 102.8 billion for 2017 on an early estimate, and NIS 132.0 billion for 2022.

How does Israel compare with the OECD?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reported national education expenditure of 6.8% of GDP for Israel in 2015 against an OECD average of 5.6%.

Why does the Bureau print the population age structure beside that comparison?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published, in the same release, that 42.7% of Israel's population was aged 0 to 24 in 2015 against an OECD average of 29.8%.

How many children are in kindergartens?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 830,000 children aged 0 to 7 in municipal, public and private kindergartens, including day-care centres, with 17,350 kindergarten teachers in public and private kindergartens.

How many students are in higher education?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 314,500 students in the higher education system in 2017/18.

What does the state audit body publish about Haredi schools?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported 6,664 supervised institutions, 84 inspectors and about 446,000 pupils for school year 5779, its own counts taken in an audit of the Ministry of Education.

Does that audit publish funding amounts?

No. The State Comptroller of Israel published counts of institutions, pupils, inspectors and licences in that chapter, and no expenditure figure for the sector.

Is a per-pupil spending figure by locality published in these releases?

No. Neither the Central Bureau of Statistics releases cited here nor the State Comptroller chapter publishes per-pupil expenditure by locality.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019. Statistilite 169: Education in Israel. Central Bureau of Statistics, 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, 2020. The Ministry of Education: Haredi Education and Its Supervision. Annual Report 70b, chapter 210. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Students Are in Israel's Schools?



KEY FIGURES August 21, 2026

What Does Israel Spend on Health and Education?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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

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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

[About and funding](#)

[Contact](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

COUNTING COMPARISON September 2, 2026

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

The Knesset Research Centre counts about 125,000 East Jerusalem students; the State Comptroller counts about 90,000. What each figure covers.

EDUCATION [East Jerusalem](#) [Education](#) [State Comptroller](#) [Knesset Research Centre](#) [Israeli Curriculum](#)



Approximately 125,000 students are in the Arab education system in East Jerusalem, on the figure published by the

Knesset Research and Information Centre in 2025, while the State Comptroller of Israel records about 90,000 pupils in its audit of social services for the Arab population of East Jerusalem. The two totals cover different sets of institutions, and the Knesset paper counts kindergartens, public schools and unrecognised private schools within its total. Each Israeli curriculum share published by the two bodies rests on a different base, and the bases are set out below.

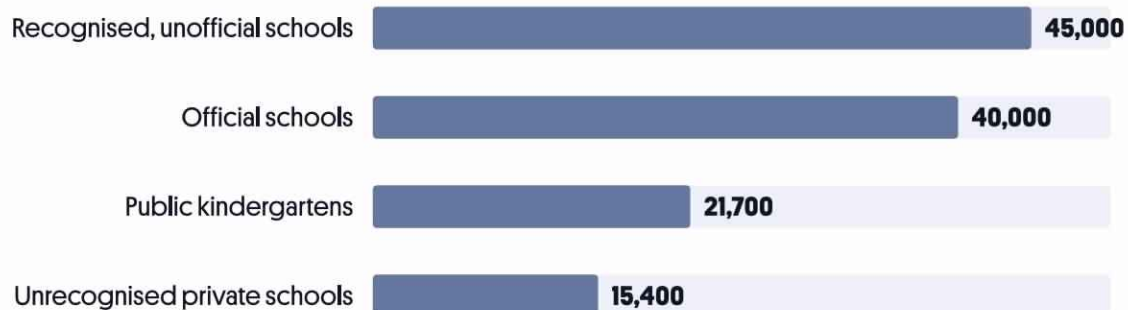
Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
Approximately 125,000	Students in the Arab education system in East Jerusalem, all institution types	Knesset Research and Information Centre	As stated in its 2025 paper
84,500	Students in public schools, of whom about 40,000 in official schools and about 45,000 in recognised but unofficial schools	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2023/24
15,400	Students in unrecognised private schools	Knesset Research and Information Centre	Most recent data the paper received
22,284	Students studying under the Israeli curriculum, about 26% of students in official and recognised schools	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2024/25
About 90,000	Pupils in East Jerusalem, of whom about 46% in official schools	State Comptroller of Israel	Not stated in the audit
About 42,500	Pupils, about 47% of all East Jerusalem pupils, in schools that adopted the Israeli curriculum	State Comptroller of Israel	Not stated in the audit
About 92%	Share of pupils in the recognised system studying under the Palestinian Authority curriculum	State Comptroller of Israel	Not stated in the audit

The Knesset counts 125,000 students and the Comptroller about 90,000

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records approximately 125,000 students in the Arab education system in East Jerusalem, and it breaks that total into public kindergartens, public schools and unrecognised private schools. The State Comptroller of Israel records about 90,000 pupils in the same area and reports that about 46% of them study in official schools, meaning schools held by the state or the municipality. East Jerusalem here is the area annexed to the Jerusalem municipal boundary, which the State Comptroller records was expanded in 1967 following the Six Day War.

East Jerusalem Arab education, by institution type

PUBLIC SCHOOL FIGURES FOR 2023/24; THREE OF THE FOUR ARE APPROXIMATE



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2025. The four counts are separate components and do not sum to the stated total of approximately 125,000; the private school figure is the most recent data the paper received.

22,284 students followed the Israeli curriculum in 2024/25

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counts 22,284 students studying under the Israeli curriculum in 2024/25, which it puts at approximately 26% of students in official and recognised schools in East Jerusalem. That base is the roughly 85,000 students in official and recognised schools, and it does not include the 15,400 in unrecognised private schools. The same paper gives the [curriculum split across school types](#) rather than a single citywide share.

The Comptroller's 42,500 and the Knesset's 22,284 use different bases

The two published shares are shares of different populations, and they count different objects: one counts schools that adopted a curriculum, the other counts students studying under one.

Figure	The share, and its base	Who published it
22,284 students	About 26% of students in official and recognised schools, a base excluding unrecognised private schools	Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2024/25
About 42,500 pupils	About 47% of all East Jerusalem pupils, in schools that adopted the Israeli curriculum	State Comptroller of Israel
About 92%	Of pupils in the recognised system, studying under the Palestinian Authority curriculum	State Comptroller of Israel

The State Comptroller of Israel scopes the 92% to the recognised system, which is a subset of the roughly 90,000 pupils it counts, and the same audit records about 46% of pupils in official schools.

The 2024 to 2028 plan sets 2 separate curriculum targets

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records that the government multi-year programme for 2024 to 2028 set two curriculum targets rather than one, each with its own school type and its own baseline. The baselines and the target are the government's own, stated for its own programme, and they are intentions rather than recorded outcomes.

School type	Baseline share on the Israeli curriculum	Target
Official and municipality-run recognised schools	24% in 2022/23	Raise the share
Recognised institutions not run by the municipality	2% in 2022/23	5%

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2025.

No Israeli publication here reconciles the 125,000 with the 90,000

Neither the Knesset Research and Information Centre paper nor the State Comptroller audit states a reconciliation between its own total and the other's, and neither publishes a combined series across the two. The Knesset Research and Information Centre also records the Jerusalem municipality's own stated shortage of approximately 2,000 classrooms, alongside a five-year plan submitted by the municipality for 2024 to 2029 under which 1,124 classrooms are to be built. The 1,124 is a planned figure set by the municipality, not a count of classrooms built.

Which figures here may not be subtracted?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre total of approximately 125,000 and the State Comptroller total of about 90,000 are not two readings of one series and may not be subtracted from one another or presented as a change over time. The Knesset figure covers kindergartens, public schools and unrecognised private schools; the State Comptroller pupil count is reported with a different institutional split and carries no period in the audit. The 22,284 and the about 42,500 count different objects on different bases and different years, so no rise or fall may be derived from the pair. The component counts in the Knesset paper are approximate and do not sum exactly to its own stated total.

Questions readers ask

How many students are in East Jerusalem's Arab education system?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records approximately 125,000 students across all institution types in its 2025 paper.

Why do the two Israeli totals differ?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counts kindergartens, public schools and unrecognised private schools within its total, while the State Comptroller of Israel records about

90,000 pupils on a different institutional split and does not state the period.

How many East Jerusalem students study under the Israeli curriculum?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counts 22,284 students under the Israeli curriculum in 2024/25.

What is the 26% a share of?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states it as a share of students in official and recognised schools, a base of roughly 85,000 that excludes unrecognised private schools.

What is the 47% a share of?

The State Comptroller of Israel reports about 42,500 pupils, about 47% of all East Jerusalem pupils, in schools that adopted the Israeli curriculum.

Do the 22,284 and the 42,500 show a fall?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre counts students studying under the curriculum in 2024/25, and the State Comptroller counts pupils in schools that adopted it, on an unstated period.

What is a recognised but unofficial school?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counts about 45,000 students in recognised but unofficial schools in 2023/24,

alongside about 40,000 in official schools, which are held by the state or the municipality.

How many students attend unrecognised private schools?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records 15,400 students in unrecognised private schools, on the most recent data the paper received.

What share follows 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.

What did the multi-year programme set as targets?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records a government target to raise the share on the Israeli curriculum in official and municipality-run recognised schools from 24% in 2022/23, and in recognised institutions not run by the municipality from 2% to 5%.

How many classrooms does the municipality say are missing?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports the Jerusalem municipality's own figure of approximately 2,000 classrooms short, with 1,124 classrooms planned for construction between 2024 and 2029.

Do these publications cover employment in East Jerusalem?

The State Comptroller of Israel reports [employment and income figures](#) for East Jerusalem in the same audit, separately from its education figures.

Sources

- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2025. Arab Education in East Jerusalem, Selected Aspects. knesset.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel. Social Services for the Arab Population of East Jerusalem. mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2018. Cleanliness and Sanitation in the Arab Neighbourhoods of East Jerusalem. mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

What Curriculum Do East Jerusalem Schools Teach?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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



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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

[About and funding](#)

[Contact](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

The Central Bureau of Statistics projection puts Haredi society at 22% of Israel in 2045 and 32% in 2065, from 12.3% at the end of 2022.

SOCIETY AND SERVICES [Haredi Population](#) [Population Projections](#) [Central Bureau of Statistics](#) [State Comptroller](#)
[Israel Demography](#)



3.2 million Haredim, 22% of Israel's population, is the 2045 figure the Central Bureau of Statistics puts on Haredi society, in a projection the State Comptroller of Israel published in a

follow-up audit in May 2025. The same projection carries a second horizon, 6.4 million and 32% in 2065. Its measured starting point is the end of 2022, when the State Comptroller recorded Haredi society at 12.3% of Israel's population.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
3.2 million [22%]	Projected Haredi population and its share of Israel's population	Central Bureau of Statistics projection, relayed by the State Comptroller	2045
6.4 million [32%]	Projected Haredi population and its share of Israel's population	Central Bureau of Statistics projection, relayed by the State Comptroller	2065
12.3%	Measured Haredi share of Israel's population, the projection's baseline	State Comptroller of Israel, on Bureau data	End of 2022
10.244 million	Total resident population of Israel, preliminary estimate	Central Bureau of Statistics	Eve of the 78th Independence Day, April 2026
About 446,000 [about 30%]	Haredi pupils, and their share of the Hebrew education system	State Comptroller of Israel, audit of the Ministry of Education	School year 5779, 2018/19

The Bureau projects 3.2 million Haredim, 22% of Israel, by 2045

The Central Bureau of Statistics puts Haredi society at 22% of Israel's population, 3.2 million people, in 2045. The State Comptroller of Israel relayed that projection in its May 2025 follow-up audit on the accessibility of higher education to Haredi society, which opens on the sector's size before turning to its subject. The 3.2 million is a projected figure and not a count of anyone.

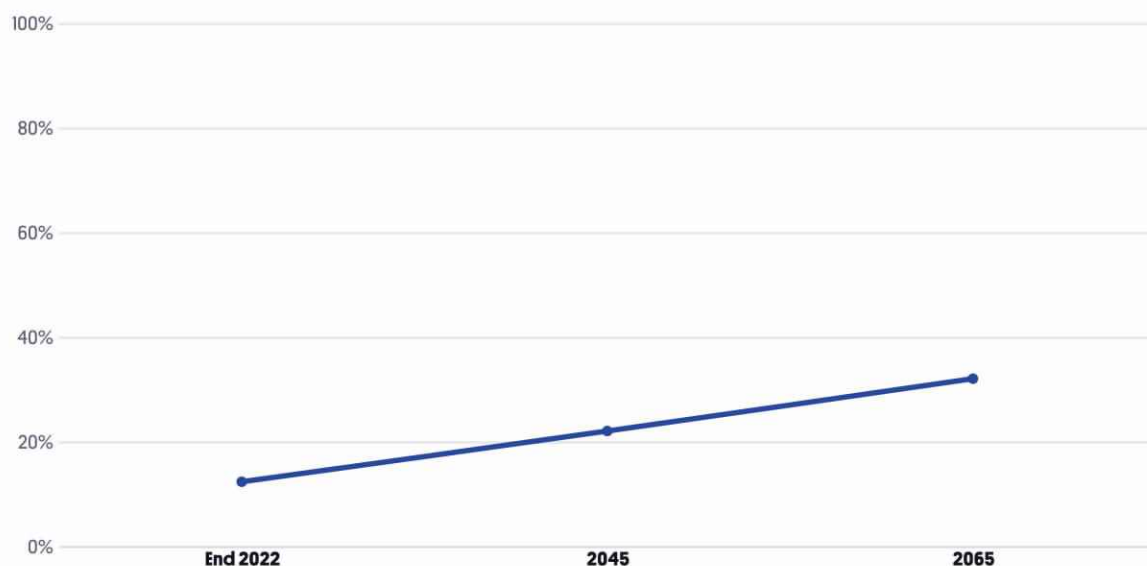
- The projecting body is the Central Bureau of Statistics; the audit is the document that carries the figure.
- The share and the head count travel together, both attached to 2045.
- The audit prints no national population total for 2045, so the total implied by dividing the two is not a published figure.

The projection runs to 2065, at 6.4 million and 32%

The Central Bureau of Statistics puts Haredi society at 32% of Israel's population, 6.4 million people, in 2065, again as relayed by the State Comptroller of Israel in the May 2025 audit. 2045 and 2065 are the only two forward horizons this record carries. Both are projections, and the audit attaches no interval or variant to either.

Haredi share of Israel's population

END-2022 IS MEASURED; 2045 AND 2065 ARE PROJECTED.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Accessibility of Higher Education to Haredi Society, follow-up audit, May 2025, relaying Central Bureau of Statistics data and projections.

Haredi society was 12.3% of Israel's population at end-2022

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded Haredi society at 12.3% of Israel's population at the end of 2022, and that end-2022 share is the baseline the 22% and the 32% run from. The Central Bureau of Statistics separately estimated Israel's total resident population at 10.244 million on the eve of the 78th Independence Day in April 2026, a preliminary figure based on the 2022 census. The two figures belong to different years and to different releases, so no Haredi head count for 2026 follows from putting them together. The Bureau's [population estimates and what they include](#) are published separately.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
12.3%	Haredi share of Israel's population	State Comptroller of Israel	End of 2022
10.244 million	Total resident population, preliminary	Central Bureau of Statistics	April 2026
296,000 [2.9%]	Foreigners, counted in the total and outside the named groups	Central Bureau of Statistics	End of 2025

446,000 Haredi pupils were about 30% of Hebrew education in 2018/19

The State Comptroller of Israel reported about 446,000 Haredi pupils in school year 5779, 2018/19, about 30% of the Hebrew education system, in its 2020 audit of the Ministry of Education's supervision of Haredi education. Those counts are of pupils in

institutions the Ministry supervises, on the Ministry's own registers as examined by the audit, and they are not a share of the population. The same audit records that 56% of pupils in Haredi primary institutions studied [the core curriculum](#).

Figure	What it counts	Period
About 446,000	Haredi pupils in supervised institutions	School year 5779, 2018/19
About 30%	Their share of the Hebrew education system	School year 5779, 2018/19
6,664	Institutions supervised, by 84 inspectors	At the audit

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

No Israeli body here publishes a 2033 Haredi milestone figure

The State Comptroller's May 2025 audit carries the end-2022 baseline and the 2045 and 2065 projection points, and nothing between them. No Israeli official publication used on this page states a 2 million Haredi total, a 2030 or 2033 milestone, a Haredi fertility rate, or a projected Haredi share of Israeli Jews.

- No intermediate year between 2022 and 2045 appears in the record used here.
- No Haredi head count for 2025 or 2026 appears in it.
- No age structure of the Haredi population appears in it.

Which figures here are measured and which are projected?

The 12.3% share and the education counts are measured figures for stated past periods. The 22% and 3.2 million for 2045, and the 32%

and 6.4 million for 2065, are Central Bureau of Statistics projections carried by the State Comptroller, and are labelled as such wherever they appear. The 446,000 pupils count belongs to the Hebrew education system and is not a population share, so it may not be set against the 12.3%. Israel's 10.244 million total is preliminary and dated April 2026, while the Haredi baseline is dated end-2022, so the two do not multiply into a current Haredi head count.

Questions readers ask

How many Haredim does Israel project for 2045?

The Central Bureau of Statistics puts the figure at 3.2 million, 22% of Israel's population, in a projection the State Comptroller of Israel published in May 2025.

What is the furthest year in the projection?

2065. The Central Bureau of Statistics puts Haredi society at 6.4 million, 32% of Israel's population, in that year.

What share is Haredi society now?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 12.3% at the end of 2022, which is the most recent measured share in the record used here.

Is a 2 million Haredi figure published by an Israeli body?

Not in the record used here. The State Comptroller's 2025 audit states the end-2022 share and the 2045 and 2065 projection points only.

What is Israel's total population?

The Central Bureau of Statistics estimated 10.244 million on the eve of the 78th Independence Day in April 2026, a preliminary figure.

Does the audit give a Haredi fertility rate?

No. The State Comptroller's 2025 audit publishes no fertility figure for Haredi society.

Who produced the projection?

The Central Bureau of Statistics produced it. The State Comptroller of Israel relayed it in an audit whose subject is access to higher education.

How many Haredi pupils are there?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported about 446,000 in school year 5779, 2018/19, about 30% of the Hebrew education system.

Does the record show Haredi employment rates?

Yes. The State Comptroller of Israel reported that about 53% of working-age Haredi men were employed, 101,800 of 190,400, at the end of the second quarter of 2024, against about 87% of non-Haredi Jewish men, 1,314,600 of 1,514,700.

And for Haredi women?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported about 80% employed, 150,100 of 187,400, against about 83% of non-Haredi Jewish women, 1,275,000 of 1,544,100, at the end of the second quarter of 2024.

Can a national population for 2045 be worked out from the projection?

The audit publishes no such total, so any national figure derived by dividing 3.2 million by 22% is arithmetic the source did not perform.

Which body supervises Haredi schools?

The Ministry of Education. The State Comptroller of Israel audited that supervision in 2020 and recorded 6,664 institutions supervised by 84 inspectors.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2026. Israel's Independence Day 2026. Media release 11_26_117e.
https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2026/117/11_26_117e.pdf.
Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2020. The Ministry of Education: Haredi Education and Its Supervision. Annual Report 70b, chapter 210. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2025. Accessibility of Higher Education to Haredi Society, Follow-up Audit. Report 75c, May 2025. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

MORE RECORDS

[View all](#)



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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



KEY FIGURES August 20, 2026

How Many People Live in Israel?



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

Who Goes to University 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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

[Contact](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

About 85% of the roughly 19 million cubic metres a year from Israeli West Bank towns is treated, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figure.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS West Bank Wastewater Joint Water Committee Oslo II
Knesset Research Centre Water Infrastructure



About 85% of the roughly 19 million cubic metres of wastewater produced each year by Israeli towns and villages in the West Bank is treated in wastewater treatment plants, on the figure published by the Knesset Research and Information Centre, and the approval regime for such plants sits in Article 40 of the [1995 Interim Agreement](#). The Knesset Research and Information Centre records about 15% as not treated at all. The volume is the Centre's stated annual figure, published by the Knesset's own research service, and the paper attaches no year to it.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
About 19 million cubic metres a year	Wastewater from Israeli towns and villages in the West Bank	Knesset Research and Information Centre	Annual volume, no year stated in the paper
About 85%	Share of that volume treated in wastewater treatment plants	Knesset Research and Information Centre	Annual volume, no year stated in the paper
About 15%	Share of that volume not treated at all	Knesset Research and Information Centre	Annual volume, no year stated in the paper
About 27%	Israeli share of all wastewater in the West Bank	Knesset Research and Information Centre	No year stated in the paper
About 73%	Palestinian share of all wastewater in the West Bank	Knesset Research and Information Centre	No year stated in the paper
About 20%	Mountain Aquifer share of Israel's water consumption	Knesset Research and Information Centre	No year stated in the paper

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
Prior approval of the Joint Water Committee	Requirement for building new water and sewage systems or modifying existing ones	Israel and the PLO, Interim Agreement [Oslo II]	Signed 28 September 1995

About 85% of 19 million cubic metres a year is treated

The Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes two figures on this and no more: an annual volume for Israeli localities in the West Bank, and the share of it that reaches treatment plants. Both are the Centre's own statement of an aggregate, published by the Knesset's research service, rather than a plant-level measurement, and both carry the Centre's own approximation.

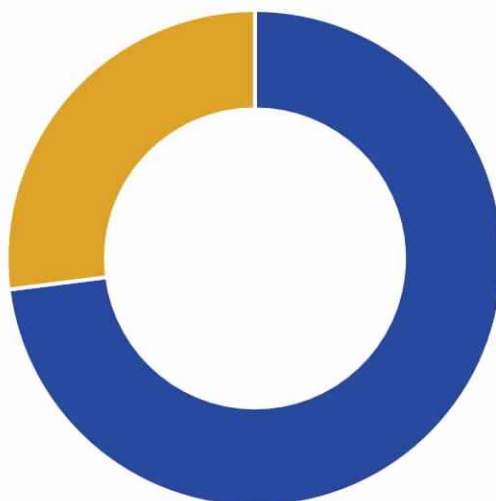
- The volume covers Israeli towns and villages in the West Bank, not the West Bank as a whole.
- About 85% is treated in wastewater treatment plants; about 15% is not treated at all.
- The two shares sum to the whole volume, so the untreated share is a share of the same 19 million cubic metres.
- No year is attached to the volume in the paper, and no month or reference period is given.

Israelis produce about 27% of West Bank wastewater, Palestinians 73%

The Knesset Research and Information Centre puts the Israeli share of all wastewater in the West Bank at about 27% and the Palestinian share at about 73%. Those two shares are of West Bank wastewater as a whole, which is a wider universe than the 19 million cubic metres above. The same paper, published by the Knesset's own research service, reports that the Mountain Aquifer supplies about 20% of Israel's water consumption, that its recharge area is about 1,800 square kilometres, and that its total collection basin is about 6,000 square kilometres.

Who produces West Bank wastewater

SHARES AS PUBLISHED, BOTH STATED AS APPROXIMATE; NO YEAR GIVEN



■ Palestinians ■ Israelis

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation on Water Issues. The shares are of all West Bank wastewater, not of the 19 million cubic metres from Israeli localities.

Oslo II Schedule 8 requires JWC approval for sewage systems

Approval for a treatment plant or a sewage line in the West Bank runs through a joint body created by the Interim Agreement signed on 28 September 1995. Schedule 8, paragraph 2.d states: “Plans for construction of new water and sewage systems or modification of existing systems require the prior approval of the JWC.” The text quoted here is the English published by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a party to the agreement, and the Knesset itself labels such translations unofficial.

Provision	What it provides
Article 40, paragraph 11	Establishes a permanent Joint Water Committee for the interim period, under the auspices of the CAC
Article 40, paragraph 13	An equal number of representatives from each side
Article 40, paragraph 14	All decisions reached by consensus, including the agenda and its procedures
Article 40, paragraph 5	Ownership of water and sewage related infrastructure in the West Bank deferred to the permanent status negotiations
Schedule 8, paragraph 2.d	Prior JWC approval for new water and sewage systems and for modification of existing ones
Schedule 9	No fewer than five Joint Supervision and Enforcement Teams, with access to water and sewage facilities, including privately owned or operated ones

Source: Israel and the PLO, Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, 28 September 1995, in the English text published by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

No plant-by-plant treatment figures appear in these Israeli publications

The record here is one aggregate volume and one treated share. The Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes both, and

neither of the two Israeli publications used on this page names a treatment plant, gives its capacity, or reports discharge by locality. The State Comptroller of Israel, the state audit institution that reports to the Knesset, examined selected issues in the Samaria water economy and published freshwater consumption and tariff figures there, and that chapter carries no wastewater treatment count.

- No count of wastewater treatment plants serving Israeli localities in the West Bank.
- No capacity, throughput or downtime figure for any named plant.
- No volume or location for untreated discharge, and no breakdown of the 15% by locality or by stream.
- No published year for the 19 million cubic metres, so the volume cannot be placed in a series.
- No total West Bank wastewater volume, so the 27% and 73% cannot be converted into cubic metres.

Which figures here may not be added together?

The 19 million cubic metres is annual wastewater from Israeli localities in the West Bank. The freshwater consumption figure published by the State Comptroller of Israel in its Samaria water chapter covers Palestinians and Israelis alike, so it is a different quantity on a different universe and the two do not form a ratio. The 85% treated share belongs to the 19 million cubic metres; the

27% Israeli share belongs to all West Bank wastewater, and the two denominators are not interchangeable. The 20% published by the Knesset Research and Information Centre is the Mountain Aquifer's share of Israel's water consumption, and is a share of nothing else on this page. Every share and volume here is stated as approximate by the body that published it, and the approximation stays.

Questions readers ask

How much wastewater do Israeli West Bank towns produce?

About 19 million cubic metres a year, on the annual volume published by the Knesset Research and Information Centre, the Knesset's own research service.

What share is treated?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records about 85% as treated in wastewater treatment plants.

What share is not treated?

About 15%, on the same figure published by the Knesset Research and Information Centre.

Does the figure carry a year?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre states the volume as an annual quantity and attaches no year to it.

Is that a plant-level measurement?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes it as an aggregate figure for Israeli towns and villages in the West Bank.

Who produces most of the West Bank's wastewater?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre puts about 73% with Palestinians and about 27% with Israelis.

Who has to approve a new treatment plant?

The Joint Water Committee. Schedule 8, paragraph 2.d of the Interim Agreement of 28 September 1995 requires its prior approval for new water and sewage systems and for modifications to existing ones.

How does that committee decide?

Article 40, paragraph 14 of the Interim Agreement provides that all its decisions are reached by consensus, including the agenda, and paragraph 13 gives each side an equal number of representatives.

Who owns the sewage infrastructure under that agreement?

Article 40, paragraph 5 defers ownership of water and sewage related infrastructure in the West Bank to the permanent status negotiations.

Is there any joint inspection mechanism?

Schedule 9 of the Interim Agreement establishes no fewer than five Joint Supervision and Enforcement Teams, entitled to access water and sewage facilities, including privately owned or operated ones.

Does the State Comptroller publish a treatment figure for these localities?

No. The State Comptroller of Israel examined selected issues in the Samaria water economy and published freshwater consumption and tariff figures, without a wastewater treatment count.

How much of Israel's water comes from the Mountain Aquifer?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports about 20% of Israel's water consumption, from an aquifer whose recharge area it puts at about 1,800 square kilometres.

Sources

- Israel and the PLO, 1995. The Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Article 40 and Schedules 8 to 11. English text published by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs, gov.il. Official or primary record.
- Knesset Research and Information Centre. Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation on Water Issues. kneset.gov.il. Official or primary record.

- State Comptroller of Israel. Selected Issues in the Samaria Water Economy. Reports on the audit of local government, mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

MORE RECORDS

[View all](#)



PRIMARY DOCUMENT August 21, 2026

How Much Water Did the Oslo II Agreement Allocate?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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

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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

The Jerusalem municipality puts the East Jerusalem classroom shortage at about 2,000, with 1,124 classrooms in a plan for 2024 to 2029.

EDUCATION East Jerusalem Education Classrooms Jerusalem Municipality Knesset Research Centre



Approximately 2,000 classrooms is the shortage the Jerusalem municipality states for East Jerusalem, a figure the Knesset

Research and Information Centre published in its 2025 paper on Arab education in East Jerusalem. The count is the municipality's own, relayed by the Centre, and it carries the approximation the Centre prints. The same paper records a five-year plan the municipality submitted for 2024 to 2029, under which 1,124 classrooms are to be built.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
About 2,000 classrooms	Shortage stated by the Jerusalem municipality, the municipality's own count of its own system	Knesset Research and Information Centre	Stated as current in the 2025 paper
1,124 classrooms	Classrooms to be built under the municipality's submitted plan, planned rather than completed	Knesset Research and Information Centre	Plan period 2024 to 2029
About 125,000 students	Arab education system in East Jerusalem, all school types	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2025 paper
84,500 students	Public schools, of whom about 40,000 in official schools and about 45,000 in recognised but unofficial schools	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2023/24
15,400 students	Unrecognised private schools, on the most recent data the paper received	Knesset Research and Information Centre	As stated in the 2025 paper
22,284 students	Studying under the Israeli curriculum, about 26% of students in official and recognised schools	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2024/25
About 90,000 pupils	East Jerusalem pupils, of whom about 46% in official schools	State Comptroller of Israel	Social services chapter

The municipality puts the shortage at about 2,000 classrooms

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports that the Jerusalem municipality puts the current shortage at approximately 2,000 classrooms. That is the municipality's own count of the gap in the school system it runs, given by the Centre as an approximation and stated as current at the time of the 2025 paper rather than tied to a school year. The Centre relays the figure; it does not produce a count of its own.

- Issuing body: the Jerusalem municipality, relayed by the Knesset Research and Information Centre
- Kind of figure: a stated shortage, an approximation, in classrooms rather than in places or students
- Period: stated as current in a paper published in 2025

The five-year plan for 2024 to 2029 covers 1,124 classrooms

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records that the Jerusalem municipality has submitted a five-year plan for 2024 to 2029 under which 1,124 classrooms are to be built. The 1,124 is a planned build, not a count of classrooms completed or handed over, and it sits against the approximately 2,000 the same municipality states are short. Both figures are the municipality's own, published in the Centre's 2025 paper.

Item	Figure	What kind of figure it is
Shortage stated by the municipality	About 2,000 classrooms	A stated current gap, approximate
Five-year plan, 2024 to 2029	1,124 classrooms	Submitted plan, to be built

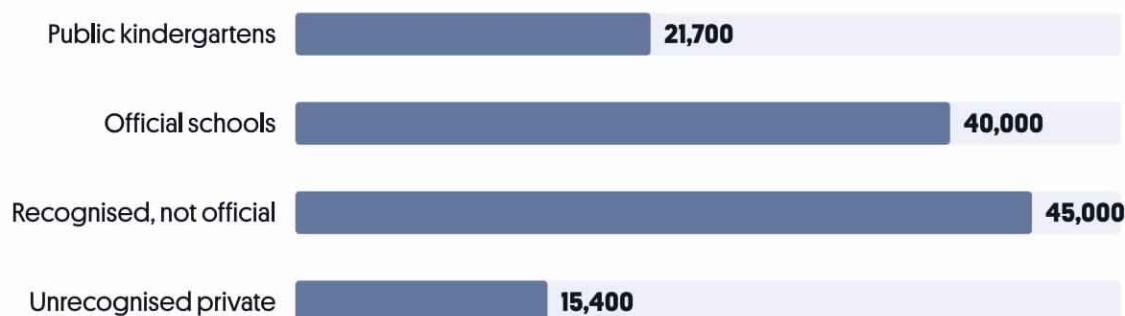
Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2025, relaying the Jerusalem municipality's own figures.

About 125,000 students sit behind the classroom count

The Knesset Research and Information Centre puts the Arab education system in East Jerusalem at approximately 125,000 students. In 2023/24 the Centre records 21,700 students in public kindergartens and 84,500 in public schools, of whom about 40,000 were in official schools and about 45,000 in recognised but unofficial schools, with a further 15,400 in unrecognised private schools. The State Comptroller of Israel counts about 90,000 pupils in East Jerusalem, about 46% of them in official schools, in its chapter on social services for the Arab population of East Jerusalem; the two bodies cover different school types and different years, and the counts are not one series.

East Jerusalem Arab education by school type

PUBLIC FIGURES FOR 2023/24; OFFICIAL AND RECOGNISED COUNTS ARE APPROXIMATE



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2025. The four components do not sum to the approximately 125,000 system total and may not be treated as a partition of it.

Which schools does the shortage figure cover?

The Jerusalem municipality's shortage figure belongs to the system it runs, and the Knesset Research and Information Centre reports 15,400 students in unrecognised private schools that sit outside it. Within the official and recognised schools, the Centre records 22,284 students studying under the Israeli curriculum in 2024/25, about 26% of students in those schools. The State Comptroller of Israel records that about 92% of pupils in the recognised system in East Jerusalem study under the Palestinian Authority [curriculum](#), and separately counts about 42,500 pupils, about 47% of East Jerusalem pupils, in schools that adopted the Israeli curriculum.

School type	Students	Body and period
Official schools	About 40,000	Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2023/24
Recognised but unofficial	About 45,000	Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2023/24
Unrecognised private	15,400	Knesset Research and Information Centre, most recent data received
Studying the Israeli curriculum	22,284, about 26% of official and recognised	Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2024/25
Recognised system under the Palestinian Authority curriculum	About 92% of that system	State Comptroller of Israel

No count of classrooms completed appears in these publications

The Knesset Research and Information Centre publishes no year-by-year count of classrooms built or handed over against the 1,124 in the municipality's plan, and no shortage figure updated after the plan was submitted. The State Comptroller of Israel, in its chapter on social services for the Arab population of East Jerusalem, publishes enrolment and curriculum figures rather than a classroom-construction series. A reader checking delivery against the plan will not find those figures in either publication.

Which figures here may not be added or compared?

The approximately 2,000 and the 1,124 are the Jerusalem municipality's own figures, one a stated need and one a submitted plan, and neither is a count of classrooms in use. The enrolment components for kindergartens, official schools, recognised schools and unrecognised private schools do not sum to the approximately 125,000 system total the Knesset Research and Information Centre states, and may not be presented as a partition of it. The Centre's 22,284 students, about 26% of those in official and recognised schools in 2024/25, and the State Comptroller of Israel's about 42,500 pupils, about 47% of East Jerusalem pupils, rest on different denominators, different years and different units, one counting students who study under a curriculum and the other counting pupils in schools that adopted one; they are not a rise or a fall. The [municipal boundary](#) of Jerusalem was expanded in 1967

following the Six Day War, as the State Comptroller of Israel records.

Questions readers ask

How many classrooms are short in East Jerusalem?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports the Jerusalem municipality's stated shortage at approximately 2,000 classrooms, the municipality's own count of its own system.

How many classrooms are planned?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records a five-year plan submitted by the Jerusalem municipality for 2024 to 2029 under which 1,124 classrooms are to be built.

Have those classrooms been built?

Neither the Knesset Research and Information Centre paper nor the State Comptroller of Israel chapter publishes a count of classrooms completed against that plan.

How many students are in the system?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre puts the Arab education system in East Jerusalem at approximately 125,000 students.

How many are in public schools?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records 84,500 students in public schools and 21,700 in public kindergartens in 2023/24.

What is a recognised but unofficial school?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports about 45,000 students in recognised but unofficial schools, a category it counts separately from the about 40,000 in official schools.

Are private schools included in the shortage figure?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records 15,400 students in unrecognised private schools, which sit outside the system the Jerusalem municipality's classroom figure covers.

How many students follow the Israeli curriculum?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records 22,284 students under the Israeli curriculum in 2024/25, about 26% of those in official and recognised schools.

Why does the State Comptroller give a different curriculum share?

The State Comptroller of Israel counts about 42,500 pupils, about 47% of East Jerusalem pupils, in schools that adopted the Israeli curriculum, a different unit, denominator and period from the Centre's figure.

Who publishes the pupil count for East Jerusalem?

The State Comptroller of Israel counts about 90,000 pupils in East Jerusalem, about 46% of them in official schools, and the Knesset Research and Information Centre counts about 125,000 students across all school types.

Is the 2,000 an Israeli government figure?

The figure is the Jerusalem municipality's own, published by the Knesset Research and Information Centre in 2025 as an approximation.

Does the plan cover the whole stated shortage?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reports 1,124 classrooms in the plan against the approximately 2,000 the Jerusalem municipality states are short.

Sources

- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2025. Arab Education in East Jerusalem, Selected Aspects. knesset.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel. Social Services for the Arab Population of East Jerusalem. Office of the State Comptroller and Ombudsman of Israel. mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2018. Cleanliness and Sanitation in the Arab Neighbourhoods of East Jerusalem. Office of the State Comptroller and Ombudsman of Israel. mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

EDUCATION

[View all](#)



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

What Curriculum Do East Jerusalem Schools Teach?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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



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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

[Sources and method](#)

[About and funding](#)

[Contact](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

COUNTING COMPARISON September 2, 2026

Is Community Housing Cheaper Than Institutional Care in Israel?

The State Comptroller's July 2024 audit puts community housing at about NIS 1,700 a month against about NIS 13,000 for the alternative.

SOCIETY AND SERVICES State Comptroller Disability Services Community Housing Ministry Of Welfare
Care Costs



About NIS 1,700 a month is the average cost of community housing services for adults with disabilities in the State Comptroller of Israel's audit of the Ministry of Welfare, published in July 2024, against about NIS 13,000 a month for the alternative setting the Ministry sets beside it. The cost comparison is the Ministry of Welfare's own data, relayed in the Comptroller's published English abstract. Both figures are average monthly service costs, and the audit covers adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 who are eligible to receive Ministry services.

Figure	What it counts	Period
About NIS 1,700	Average monthly cost of community housing services, on the Ministry of Welfare's own data	As published, July 2024
About NIS 13,000	Average monthly cost of the alternative setting the Ministry compares with community housing	As published, July 2024
About 44,500	Adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 eligible to receive Ministry of Welfare services	As published, July 2024
94%, about 41,000 people	Eligible adults who did not systematically receive the service the audit describes	As published, July 2024
About NIS 2 billion	Additional budget the government allocated to implement the law	As published, July 2024
About 3,200	Special education graduates receiving services only a year or more after graduation, about half of those reaching welfare services in adulthood	As published, July 2024
About 2,400, 6%	Special education graduates who took part in the joint adult-life preparation programmes	As published, July 2024

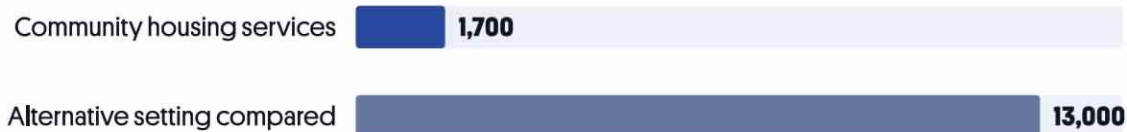
Source: State Comptroller of Israel, The Ministry of Welfare's Treatment of Adults with Disabilities, July 2024, published English abstract.

Community housing costs about NIS 1,700 a month, against NIS 13,000

The State Comptroller of Israel reported the pair as a single comparison, and it is the Ministry of Welfare's own cost data for the services the Ministry funds. On those figures community housing costs roughly an eighth of the alternative setting per month. The audit states the comparison and does not break either figure into components such as staffing, rent or medical support.

Average monthly cost in NIS, per setting

BOTH FIGURES PUBLISHED AS APPROXIMATIONS, JULY 2024



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, July 2024 audit; the cost comparison is the Ministry of Welfare's own data.

What do the Comptroller's two monthly cost figures count?

Both are averages of monthly service cost, published by the State Comptroller of Israel from the Ministry of Welfare's own figures for its own programmes, and both carry "about" in the source. Neither is a price a household pays, a per-person total across a period of care, or a lifetime cost.

- The NIS 1,700 is the average monthly cost of community housing services.

- The NIS 13,000 is the average monthly cost of the alternative setting the Ministry compares with it.
- The published abstract names no facility type, occupancy level or care intensity behind either average.
- The abstract carries no earlier-year figure for either average, so it supports no trend.

44,500 adults were eligible and about 41,000 went unserved

The State Comptroller of Israel counted about 44,500 adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 as eligible to receive Ministry of Welfare services, and reported that 94%, about 41,000 people, did not systematically receive the service the audit describes. The Comptroller also records about NIS 2 billion in additional budget that the government allocated to implement the law, an allocation rather than an audited disbursement.

- Eligibility base: about 44,500 adults, bounded by the 18 to 40 age band.
- Coverage share: 94%, about 41,000 people, as the audit pairs the count with the percentage.
- Budget: about NIS 2 billion, allocated by the government, on the Ministry's own implementation of the law.

About 3,200 graduates wait a year or more for services

The State Comptroller of Israel found that about half of special education graduates who reach welfare services in adulthood, about 3,200 people, receive them only a year or more after graduation. The audit also records that only about 6%, about 2,400 people, took part in the adult-life preparation programmes offered jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare, both ministries reporting on their own programmes.

- About 3,200 graduates, about half of those reaching services in adulthood, wait a year or more.
- About 2,400 graduates, 6%, took part in the joint preparation programmes.
- 20% of respondents to the Comptroller's enquiry indicated they could access a designated website or representative.
- Among those recognised as eligible and unserved, about 530, around 20%, are special education graduates with intellectual developmental disability, and about 820, about 32%, have autism. Those two shares are of the unserved group, not of the 44,500.

The audit publishes no count of people in each setting

The State Comptroller of Israel published the two average monthly costs and the eligibility and coverage counts, and published no figure for how many adults with disabilities live in community housing and how many in the alternative setting. The eligibility count does not support such a split, and none is derived here. A separate July 2024 Comptroller audit of the state's [public housing](#)

[stock](#) reports about 48,000 apartments in 2023 against about 54,000 in 2018, a different programme with different eligibility.

- Published: the two average monthly costs, the eligibility count, the coverage share, the waiting and programme-participation figures.
- Not published in this audit: a count of residents by setting, a per-person total cost, or a component breakdown of either average.

Which figures here may not be added together?

The 20% and 32% subgroup shares belong to the unserved group and not to the 44,500 eligible adults, and their implied bases differ from each other, so they may not be added into a share of the whole. The 6% and its about 2,400 people belong to the special education graduate population, a different base again. Every cost and count in the audit carries “about” and stays an approximation. The cost figures are the Ministry of Welfare’s own data for its own services, published by the State Comptroller, and the abstract read here is the Comptroller’s published English summary rather than the full chapter.

Questions readers ask

What does the NIS 1,700 figure cover?

The State Comptroller of Israel reports about NIS 1,700 as the average monthly cost of community housing services, on the Ministry of Welfare's own data, and publishes no breakdown into components.

Is the NIS 13,000 a nursing home price?

The State Comptroller records it as the average monthly cost of the alternative setting the Ministry of Welfare compares with community housing, and names no facility type or price list in the published abstract.

How many adults are covered by the audit?

The State Comptroller counted about 44,500 adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 as eligible to receive Ministry of Welfare services.

What share of eligible adults went unserved?

The State Comptroller reported 94%, about 41,000 people, as not systematically receiving the service the audit describes.

How long do special education graduates wait?

The State Comptroller found about half of those who reach welfare services in adulthood, about 3,200 people, receive them only a year or more after graduation.

How many took part in adult-life preparation programmes?

The State Comptroller records about 6%, about 2,400 people, as having taken part in the programmes the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare run jointly.

Can eligible adults find out whom to contact?

The State Comptroller reported that 20% of respondents indicated they could access a designated website or representative.

Which disabilities are most common among the unserved?

The State Comptroller published about 530, around 20%, as special education graduates with intellectual developmental disability and about 820, about 32%, as having autism, both shares of the unserved group rather than of the 44,500.

How much money did the government allocate?

The State Comptroller records about NIS 2 billion in additional budget allocated by the government to implement the law.

Does the audit say how many people live in each setting?

The State Comptroller publishes no such count in this audit, and the eligibility figure does not supply one.

Does any Israeli audit price institutional medical care?

The State Comptroller's 2022 follow-up audit of the Israel Prison Service recorded 274,600 inmate medical check-ups in 2020 among about 14,000 inmates held, and publishes no per-inmate cost.

Are the two cost figures comparable with prices published elsewhere?

The State Comptroller states them as average monthly service costs in shekels, on the Ministry of Welfare's own data, and no currency conversion or restatement is made here.

Sources

- State Comptroller of Israel, 2024. The Ministry of Welfare's Treatment of Adults with Disabilities. Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, July 2024, published English abstract, 16 pages. library.mevaker.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, July 2024, published English abstract, 14 pages. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- 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.



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 31, 2026

How Long Do Israelis Wait to See a Specialist?

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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

[Sources and method](#)

[About and funding](#)

[Contact](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

Do Special Education Graduates in Israel Get Help as Adults?

About 3,200 special education graduates receive welfare services only a year or more after leaving school, on the State Comptroller's 2024 audit.

SOCIETY AND SERVICES State Comptroller Disability Services Ministry Of Welfare Special Education
Israel



About 3,200 special education graduates, roughly half of those who reach welfare services in adulthood, receive them only a year or more after graduation, on the State Comptroller of Israel's audit of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs published in July 2024. The same audit counts about 44,500 adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 recognised as eligible for Ministry services, on the Ministry's own eligibility criteria. The State Comptroller publishes those figures in its own English abstract of the chapter.

Figure	What it counts	Period
About 44,500	Adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 eligible to receive Ministry of Welfare services, on the Ministry's own criteria	Audit published July 2024
About 3,200	Special education graduates reaching welfare services in adulthood who receive them only a year or more after graduation, about half of that group	Audit published July 2024
About 2,400, about 6%	Special education graduates who took part in the adult-life preparation programmes offered jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare	Audit published July 2024
About 41,000, 94%	Eligible adults who did not systematically receive the service the audit describes	Audit published July 2024
About 530, around 20%	Recognised eligible and unserved people who are special education graduates with intellectual developmental disability	Audit published July 2024
About 820, about 32%	Recognised eligible and unserved people who have autism	Audit published July 2024
About NIS 2 billion	Additional budget the government allocated to implement the law	Audit published July 2024

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2024, The Ministry of Welfare's Treatment of Adults with Disabilities, English abstract.

About 3,200 special education graduates wait a year or more

The State Comptroller reports that about half of special education graduates who reach welfare services in adulthood, about 3,200 people, receive them only a year or more after graduation. The count rests on the Ministry of Welfare's own recognition of who is entitled to its services, so it counts graduates who arrive at the Ministry's door rather than all graduates. The audit carries the figure as an approximation and it stays one.

- Counts graduates who reach welfare services, not every leaver of special education
- Counts the delay between graduation and receipt of services, not the length of any list
- Published as about half of that group; the abstract prints no total for graduates reaching services

The Comptroller counts about 44,500 eligible adults aged 18 to 40

About 44,500 adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 are eligible to receive Ministry of Welfare services, on the State Comptroller's July 2024 audit, and the eligibility applied is the Ministry's own. Against that population, the State Comptroller records an additional budget of about NIS 2 billion allocated by the

government to implement the law. The age band is part of the figure: adults over 40 sit outside it.

Element	What the audit publishes
Population	About 44,500 adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 eligible for services
Eligibility	Recognition by the Ministry of Welfare, on its own criteria
Budget	About NIS 2 billion in additional government funding to implement the law

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2024, English abstract.

Only about 6% of graduates joined adult-life preparation programmes

The State Comptroller found that only about 6% of special education graduates, about 2,400 people, took part in the adult-life preparation programmes that the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare offer jointly. Separately, the audit states that 94%, about 41,000 people, did not systematically receive the service it describes, and that only 20% of respondents indicated they could access a designated website or representative. Each of those three shares belongs to a different base, and the table gives the base with the figure.

Figure	What it counts	Base it is a share of
About 2,400, about 6%	Graduates taking part in joint Education and Welfare preparation programmes	Special education graduates
About 41,000, 94%	Eligible adults not systematically receiving the service described	The eligible population of about 44,500

Figure	What it counts	Base it is a share of
20%	Respondents indicating they could reach a designated website or representative	Survey respondents in the audit

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2024, English abstract.

About 530 unserved eligible people are graduates with intellectual disability

Of those recognised as eligible and not receiving services, around 20%, about 530 people, are special education graduates with intellectual developmental disability, and about 32%, about 820 people, have autism, on the State Comptroller’s July 2024 audit. Both shares are of the recognised and unserved group, which the abstract does not size, and not of the 44,500. They are two groups within that set and do not compose it.

Unserved eligible people, two named groups
AROUND 20% AND ABOUT 32% OF THE RECOGNISED AND UNSERVED GROUP



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2024, English abstract. The two groups do not sum to the whole group.

No employment or independent-living count appears in the audit

The State Comptroller publishes eligibility, waiting time, programme participation and service costs, and publishes no count

of special education graduates in work, in study or living independently. On cost, the audit relays the Ministry of Welfare's own figures: community housing services average about NIS 1,700 a month, against about NIS 13,000 for the alternative the Ministry compares it with. That pair is a cost comparison and the audit attaches no outcome measure to it.

- Published: eligibility, delay after graduation, participation, access to information, service costs
- Not published in this chapter: employment, study or independent-living outcomes for graduates
- Not published: a total for the recognised and unserved group

Which of these figures may not be added together?

Every figure here comes from the State Comptroller's own English abstract of the July 2024 chapter, not from the full report, and each is printed as an approximation. The about 2,400 and the about 41,000 belong to different bases, graduates and the eligible population of about 44,500, and may not be summed or subtracted. The about 530 and the about 820 are shares of the recognised and unserved group, so neither may be restated as a share of the 44,500. The delay counted here is a wait for welfare services and is not the health-fund [wait for a medical specialist](#) counted in a separate Comptroller chapter, and the community housing costs are not the [state-owned public housing stock](#) audited in another.

Questions readers ask

How long after school do graduates wait for welfare services?

The State Comptroller reports that about half of special education graduates who reach welfare services in adulthood, about 3,200 people, receive them only a year or more after graduation.

How many adults are eligible for these services?

The State Comptroller counts about 44,500 adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 eligible to receive Ministry of Welfare services, on the Ministry's own eligibility criteria.

Does eligibility mean services are received?

No. The State Comptroller states that 94%, about 41,000 people, did not systematically receive the service the audit describes.

Who runs the adult-life preparation programmes?

The State Comptroller records that the programmes are offered jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare.

How many graduates took part in them?

The State Comptroller found that only about 6% of special education graduates, about 2,400 people, took part.

Can families find out what they are entitled to?

The State Comptroller reports that only 20% of respondents indicated they could access a designated website or representative.

Who are the unserved eligible people?

The State Comptroller counts around 20%, about 530 people, as special education graduates with intellectual developmental disability, and about 32%, about 820 people, as having autism.

What does community housing cost?

The State Comptroller relays Ministry of Welfare data putting community housing services at about NIS 1,700 a month, against about NIS 13,000 for the alternative the Ministry compares it with.

What budget is attached to the law?

The State Comptroller records about NIS 2 billion in additional budget allocated by the government to implement the law.

Does the audit say how many graduates found work?

No. The State Comptroller publishes no count of graduates in work, in study or living independently in this chapter.

What ages does the audit cover?

The State Comptroller scopes the chapter to adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 who are eligible to receive Ministry of Welfare services.

Sources

- State Comptroller of Israel, 2020. The Ministry of Education: Haredi Education and Its Supervision. Annual Report 70b. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2024. Purchase and Sale of Public Housing Apartments, Follow-up Audit. Ministry of Construction and Housing, July 2024, English abstract. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2024. The Ministry of Welfare's Treatment of Adults with Disabilities. Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, July 2024, English abstract. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2024. Waiting Times for Specialist Medical Services. Chapter 601, annual report 75A part B, November 2024. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Long Do Israelis Wait to See a Specialist?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Public Housing Apartments Does Israel Have?



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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

[About and funding](#)

[Contact](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Much of Israeli Retail Is Private Label? 6.9%, on the Comptroller's Audit

Israeli supermarkets carry own-brand lines. The State Comptroller put private label at 6.9% of Israeli retail in its November 2024 audit.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET Private Label State Comptroller Food Retail Market Concentration
Consumer Goods



6.9% of Israeli retail is private label, the State Comptroller of Israel reported in its November 2024 audit of the state's response to concentration and monopolies in the food and consumer goods sector. Israeli supermarkets do carry own-brand lines, and 6.9% is the share the Comptroller's own audit attributes to them, set against a 36.1% average in selected European countries. The audit publishes the figure as a share of retail and attaches no chain, brand or product list to it.

Figure	What it counts	Period
6.9%	Private label share of Israeli retail	As published, November 2024
36.1%	Private label share averaged across selected European countries	As published, November 2024
36 of 38	Food categories where concentration is high, meaning over 50% of the market	As published, November 2024
20 of 38	Categories where the three dominant companies exceed 85%	As published, November 2024
approximately 84%	Average share of the three dominant companies across all categories	As published, November 2024
210 of 848	Large stores with high geographic concentration, a calculated rate above 30%	2021

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, audit of the state's response to concentration and monopolies in the food and consumer goods sector, November 2024, published English abstract.

Private label is 6.9% of Israeli retail, the Comptroller found

Private label accounts for 6.9% of Israeli retail, on the State Comptroller's November 2024 audit of the food and consumer goods sector. The share is the audit's own finding for the sector it examined, and it is reported here from the Comptroller's published English abstract of the chapter.

- Issuing body: the Office of the State Comptroller and Ombudsman of Israel, which reports to the Knesset.
- Form: an audit chapter under Systemic Issues, November 2024, published English abstract, 16 pages.
- Subject of the chapter: category concentration, retail geography, private label and the effect of tariff reductions.

The 36.1% comparator is an average of selected European countries

The 36.1% is a private label retail share averaged across selected European countries, as the audit describes the group, and the State Comptroller's abstract names no country list behind it. The two shares travel as the Comptroller published them, one national share beside one selected-country average, rather than as a country by country ranking.

Share	What it counts	Period
6.9%	Private label share of Israeli retail	As published, November 2024
36.1%	Private label share averaged across selected European countries	As published, November 2024

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, audit of concentration and monopolies in the food and consumer goods sector, November 2024.

What does the 6.9% private label share measure?

It is a share of retail as the State Comptroller reported it in November 2024, on the Comptroller's own audit of the sector, and nothing narrower than that. What the figure does not carry:

- It is not a count of own-brand products.
- It is not a count of chains carrying own-brand lines.
- It is not a share of any single food category.
- It is not a share of any single chain's sales.

Concentration exceeds 50% in 36 of 38 food categories

In 36 of 38 food categories market concentration remains high, which the State Comptroller's November 2024 audit defines, on its own threshold, as over 50% of the market. In 20 of those categories the three dominant companies exceed 85%, and the Comptroller put the average share of the three dominant companies across all categories at approximately 84%. The 20 categories sit inside the 36 and are not additional to them.

Share held by the three largest companies

NAMED FOOD CATEGORIES, AS REPORTED IN THE AUDIT. SEPARATE MARKETS.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, audit of concentration and monopolies in the food and consumer goods sector, November 2024. Each category is a separate market and the shares do not sum.

The audit publishes no chain-level own-brand figure

The State Comptroller reported the 6.9% national retail share and published no figure beneath it. It records separately that 210 of 848 large stores have a high geographic concentration, which the Comptroller defines on its own calculated rate as above 30%, as of 2021. What the audit does not publish:

- Any named chain's own-brand range.
- Any own-brand product count.
- Any own-brand price series, or any comparison of own-brand prices with branded prices.

Which figures here may not be added together?

The 20 categories in which the three dominant companies exceed 85% are a subset of the 36 categories in which concentration is high, so the two counts are never summed.

High concentration is the audit's own threshold of over 50% of a market, and high geographic concentration is the audit's own calculated rate above 30%; the two measures are separate and the 210 of 848 stores figure is dated 2021.

The 6.9% and the 36.1% are the shares the Comptroller printed together, the second an average across a set of countries the abstract does not enumerate.

The 403% in the same audit is aggregate household savings on tuna products following a tariff reduction, and it is not a price difference.

Questions readers ask

Do Israeli supermarkets sell own-brand products?

Yes. The State Comptroller reported private label at 6.9% of Israeli retail in its November 2024 audit, the Comptroller's own finding for the sector it examined.

Which Israeli body publishes the private label share?

The State Comptroller of Israel published it, in an audit chapter under Systemic Issues in November 2024.

Does the audit name individual chains' own-brand lines?

The State Comptroller published no chain-level own-brand range and no own-brand product count in that chapter.

What counts as high concentration in the audit?

The State Comptroller defined high concentration, on its own threshold, as over 50% of the market.

Which food categories does the audit name?

The State Comptroller reported that the three largest companies hold 99% of the cream market, 93% of instant coffee and 87% of breakfast cereals.

Are the 36 categories and the 20 categories separate groups?

No. The State Comptroller reported the 20 categories in which the top three exceed 85% as a subset of the 36 in which concentration is high.

Does the audit compare own-brand prices with branded prices?

The State Comptroller published no own-brand price series in that audit.

What is the 403% figure in the same audit?

The State Comptroller reported 403% as the aggregate household savings on tuna products following a tariff reduction.

Does the audit compare Israeli food prices with an EU average?

The State Comptroller's published English abstract of that audit carries no comparison of Israeli food prices with an EU or OECD average; the comparison it prints is private label at 6.9% of Israeli retail against 36.1% averaged across selected European countries.

How many large stores does the audit count?

The State Comptroller counted 848 large stores, of which 210 showed high geographic concentration on its own calculated rate above 30%, as of 2021.

Does an Israeli body publish a measure of consumer price change?

The State Comptroller reported that the Consumer Price Index rose by approximately 15.3% from January 2014 to December 2024, in its audit of real estate taxation and Israel's real estate information infrastructure.

Does the audit publish kashrut details for own-brand items?

The State Comptroller published no kashrut information on own-brand goods in that audit chapter.

Sources

- State Comptroller of Israel, 2024. The State's Response to Concentration and Monopolies in the Food and Consumer Goods Sector. Systemic Issues, published English abstract, 16 pages. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

- State Comptroller of Israel, 2025. Real Estate Taxation and Israel's Real Estate Information Infrastructure. Israel Tax Authority, published English abstract, 24 pages. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET

[View all](#)



KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Concentrated Is Israel's Food Market? 36 of 38 Categories Above 50%



KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Many Haredi Men in Israel Have Jobs? 101,800 of 190,400



KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Many Haredi Women Work in Israel? 150,100 Were Employed in 2024



KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Much Have Israeli House Prices Risen? About 77.5% Since 2014

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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Kneset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.

 **IsraelFact**

WHO PUBLISHES THIS ———

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Much of Israel's Water Comes From the Mountain Aquifer?

The Knesset research service puts the Mountain Aquifer at about 20% of Israel's water consumption. Oslo II Schedule 10 gives the basin volumes.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS [Mountain Aquifer](#) [Israel Water](#) [Oslo II](#) [State Comptroller](#)

Knesset Research Centre



The Mountain Aquifer supplies about 20% of Israel's water consumption, on the paper published by the Knesset Research and Information Centre, the Knesset's own research service, on Israeli-Palestinian cooperation on water issues. That paper states the share without attaching a year to it and without a cubic-metre volume beside it, so it is a share of consumption rather than of supply capacity. The nearest dated volumes are the average annual estimates in Schedule 10 of the 1995 Oslo II agreement, which record 340 million cubic metres of the Western Aquifer used within Israel. Total water consumption in Israel was 2.24 billion cubic metres in 2019, on the State Comptroller of Israel's 2021 audit.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
About 20%	Share of Israel's water consumption supplied by the Mountain Aquifer	Knesset Research and Information Centre	No year stated in the paper
340 mcm	Western Aquifer water used within Israel, average annual estimate	Israel and the PLO, Oslo II Schedule 10	Average annual estimates, as signed 1995
103 mcm	North-Eastern Aquifer to Israeli users, from the Gilboa and Beisan springs including from wells	Israel and the PLO, Oslo II Schedule 10	Average annual estimates, as signed 1995
40 mcm	Eastern Aquifer to Israeli users in the Jordan Valley, from wells	Israel and the PLO, Oslo II Schedule 10	Average annual estimates, as signed 1995
679 mcm	Total annual recharge across the three basins	Israel and the PLO, Oslo II Schedule 10	Average annual estimates, as signed 1995
2.24 billion cubic	Total water consumption in Israel, all sources	State Comptroller of Israel	2019

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
metres			
About 1,800 sq km	Recharge area of the Mountain Aquifer	Knesset Research and Information Centre	No year stated in the paper

The Mountain Aquifer supplies about 20% of Israel's water consumption

The Knesset Research and Information Centre, the research service of Israel's legislature, states that the Mountain Aquifer supplies about 20% of Israel's water consumption. The paper carries the share as an approximation, gives no year for it, and sets no volume beside it. It is a share of what Israel consumes, not of what the aquifer could yield, and the Centre publishes no annual series behind it.

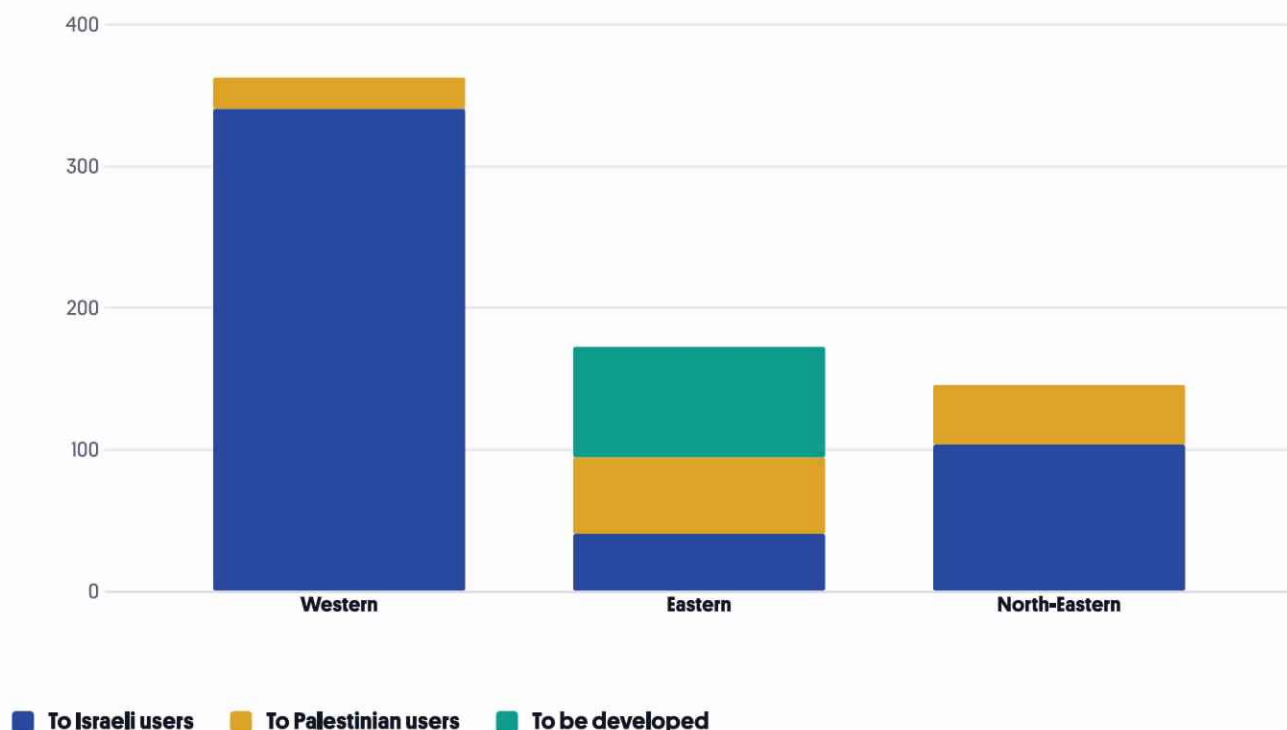
Schedule 10 records 340 mcm of the Western Aquifer inside Israel

Schedule 10 of Article 40 of [the Oslo II agreement](#), in the English text published by Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs as a party to it, sets out three basins with figures it calls average annual estimates rather than measurements. The Western Aquifer totals 362 mcm, of which 340 mcm is used within Israel, 20 mcm goes to Palestinians and 2 mcm to Palestinians from springs near Nablus. The North-Eastern Aquifer totals 145 mcm and the Eastern Aquifer 172 mcm, with 78 mcm of the Eastern basin listed as remaining

quantities to be developed, and the Schedule states total annual recharge of 679 mcm.

Oslo II Schedule 10 aquifer estimates

MILLION CUBIC METRES A YEAR. ALL FIGURES ARE AVERAGE ANNUAL ESTIMATES.



Source: Israel and the PLO, Oslo II, Article 40, Schedule 10. The Palestinian column adds the Schedule's separate well and spring lines within each basin; the Schedule prints them separately.

Israel consumed 2.24 billion cubic metres of water in 2019

The State Comptroller of Israel, the state audit institution reporting to the Knesset, recorded total water consumption in Israel of 2.24 billion cubic metres in 2019 in its 2021 audit of the prevention of pollution and salination of water sources. The same audit gives the coastal aquifer a total volume of about 35 billion cubic metres, which is a stored volume rather than an annual yield,

and puts the known volume of polluted water at 2.3 billion cubic metres, about 6.5% of that stored volume.

The 20% share and the 2.24 billion cubic metre total come from different bodies, on different periods, and are not published as one series. Multiplying one by the other produces a Mountain Aquifer volume that neither body published.

The recharge area is about 1,800 square kilometres

The Knesset Research and Information Centre, again in the Knesset's own paper on water cooperation, puts the recharge area of the Mountain Aquifer at about 1,800 square kilometres and the total collection basin at about 6,000 square kilometres. The same paper counts about 2,800 groundwater drillings in Israel. Its figures on wastewater in the West Bank sit alongside those measurements.

- Recharge area of the Mountain Aquifer: about 1,800 square kilometres.
- Total collection basin: about 6,000 square kilometres.
- Groundwater drillings in Israel: about 2,800.
- Wastewater produced in the West Bank: about 27% by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians.
- Wastewater from Israeli towns and villages in the West Bank: about 19 million cubic metres a year, of which about 85% is treated in wastewater treatment plants and about 15% is not treated.

No Israeli body here publishes an annual extraction series

None of the Israeli publications carried on this page gives a year-by-year Mountain Aquifer extraction figure, a safe-yield figure for the aquifer, or a breakdown of Israel's supply between groundwater, surface water, desalination and recycled water. What the State Comptroller of Israel published in its 2021 audit is [monitoring coverage and pollution](#), which is a different quantity from abstraction.

Figure	What it counts	Period
72%	Share of monitoring sites in which pollution was found	November 2020
13.5%	Share of 2,184 known fuel facilities that were monitored	November 2020
17 of 35	Fuel tank farms not monitored	November 2020

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2021 audit on the prevention of the pollution and salination of water sources, Israel's state audit institution. Monitoring sites are selected sites, not a sample of the country's water.

Which figures on this page may not be multiplied together?

Every figure here comes from an Israeli official body or from an agreement Israel signed, and the three sets are not one series. The Knesset Research and Information Centre's 20% is undated and is a share of consumption; the State Comptroller of Israel's 2.24 billion cubic metres is a 2019 total; Schedule 10's basin figures are average annual estimates recorded in 1995 and are not a current measurement. The 20% may not be applied to the 2.24 billion to derive a volume, and the coastal aquifer's 35 billion cubic metres is

a stored volume that may not be compared with any annual figure. The pollution and monitoring shares each carry their own denominator and are not shares of Israel's water.

Questions readers ask

Who publishes the 20% figure?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre, the research service of Israel's legislature, publishes it in its paper on Israeli-Palestinian cooperation on water issues.

What year does the 20% cover?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre attaches no year to the share, so it cannot be dated from that paper.

How many cubic metres is 20% of Israel's water?

No Israeli body carried here publishes that volume. The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 2.24 billion cubic metres of total consumption in 2019, but the two figures come from different bodies and periods and are not published together.

What are the three basins of the Mountain Aquifer?

Schedule 10 of the Oslo II agreement, in the text published by Israel's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, names the Eastern, North-Eastern and Western aquifers, at 172 mcm, 145 mcm and 362 mcm respectively.

How much of the Western Aquifer is used inside Israel?

Schedule 10 of Oslo II records 340 mcm of the Western Aquifer's 362 mcm as used within Israel, an average annual estimate.

What is the total recharge of the aquifer system?

Schedule 10 states total annual recharge of 679 mcm and states that all its figures are average annual estimates.

Are the Schedule 10 figures allocations?

Schedule 10 is headed as data concerning aquifers and describes existing extractions, utilization and estimated potential. Israel and the PLO put the quota schedule in a separate document required under Schedule 8.

How large is the aquifer's recharge area?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre puts the recharge area at about 1,800 square kilometres and the total collection basin at about 6,000 square kilometres.

How many groundwater wells does Israel have?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counts about 2,800 groundwater drillings in Israel and gives no per-basin split.

Does Israel publish how much water it draws from the aquifer each year?

No Israeli body carried here publishes an annual Mountain Aquifer extraction series or a safe-yield figure. The State Comptroller of Israel published monitoring and pollution coverage instead.

How much of Israel's water is polluted?

The State Comptroller of Israel put the known volume of polluted water at 2.3 billion cubic metres in 2020, about 6.5% of the coastal aquifer's stored volume of about 35 billion cubic metres. That is a share of one aquifer's stored volume, not of national supply.

Does the Oslo II water article cover Gaza?

Article 40 of Oslo II governs the West Bank. Paragraph 25 leaves the existing Gaza arrangements unchanged, as detailed in Schedule 11.

Sources

- Israel and the PLO, 1995. The Israeli-Palestinian Interim Agreement on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip (Oslo II), Article 40 and Schedule 10, Annex III. Text published by the Israeli Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Official or primary record.
- Knesset Research and Information Centre. Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation on Water Issues. knesset.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2021. Prevention of the Pollution and Salination of Water Sources, Their Monitoring and Rehabilitation. Annual Report 72a, part two. mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

MORE RECORDS

[View all](#)



PRIMARY DOCUMENT August 21, 2026

How Much Water Did the Oslo II Agreement Allocate?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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

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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.

 **IsraelFact**

WHO PUBLISHES THIS ———

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

What Is Israel's Average Monthly Wage? NIS 13,171 per Employee Job

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports an average of NIS 13,171 per employee job in 2024, on a monthly series running NIS 12,470 to NIS 13,708.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET Average Wage Central Bureau Of Statistics Employee Jobs
Labour Force Survey Israel Economy



NIS 13,171 was the average gross monthly wage per employee job in Israel in one of four consecutive reported months of 2024, on the Central Bureau of Statistics series of employee jobs and average monthly wage by industry. Across the four reported months in that series, the all-industries figure runs NIS 12,470 to NIS 13,708. The denominator is the employee job rather than the worker, so a person holding two jobs enters the count twice. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes no median wage and no minimum wage figure in that series.

Figure	What it counts	Period
NIS 13,171	Average gross monthly wage per employee job, all industries, Israeli workers	One of four consecutive reported months of 2024
NIS 12,470 to NIS 13,708	Range of the same all-industries average across the four reported months	Four consecutive reported months of 2024
3,905.9 thousand	Employee jobs, all industries, stated as 100.0% of the total	Same month as the NIS 13,171 average
NIS 9,472	Average gross monthly wage per employee job, agriculture, forestry and fishing	Same month as the NIS 13,171 average
60.2%	Employed as a share of the population aged 15 and over, seasonally adjusted	April 2026
2.9%	Unemployed as a share of the labour force, seasonally adjusted	April 2026

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Employee Jobs and Average Wage per Employee Job, by Industry [2024 data], and Labour Force Survey, media release 154/2026 [April 2026 data].

The Bureau's average monthly wage per employee job was NIS 13,171

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports the all-industries average in its own monthly series on employee jobs and wages, and the figure is built one way only: total wage payments divided by the number of employee jobs, for Israeli workers, before deductions. It is a gross monthly figure across a distribution, so it is not take-home pay and it is not the pay of a typical person. What the Central Bureau of Statistics publishes in this series is:

- A gross monthly wage, before income tax, National Insurance and health contributions
- An average per employee job, not per worker and not per household
- Coverage of Israeli workers, as the series heading states, alongside the [quota system for foreign workers](#) published separately
- A breakdown by economic industry, with each industry's share of total jobs

The count is 3,905.9 thousand employee jobs, not workers

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts jobs in this series, and it publishes the job total in thousands beside the wage on the same row. A single person holding two employee jobs is counted twice in that denominator, which is the Bureau's own stated unit of measurement for the series rather than a headcount of employed people.

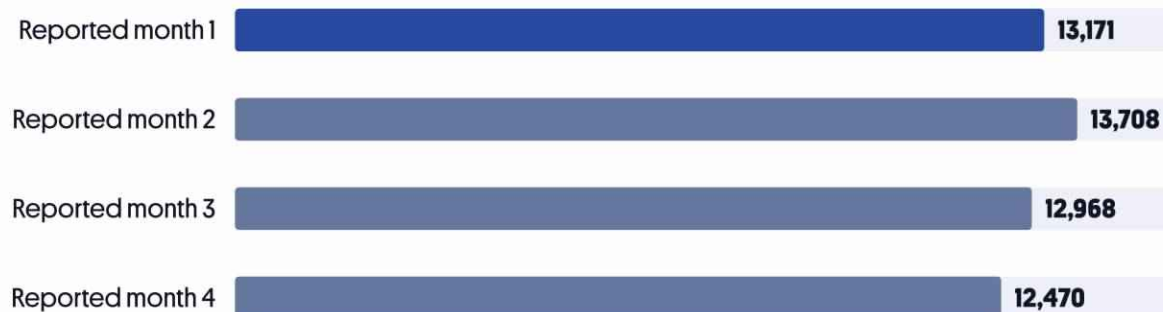
- 3,905.9 thousand employee jobs, 100.0% of the total, in the month of the NIS 13,171 average
- 3,886.2 thousand employee jobs in the second reported month
- 3,791.8 thousand employee jobs in the third
- 3,890.7 thousand employee jobs in the fourth

The four reported months run NIS 12,470 to NIS 13,708

Across four consecutive reported months of 2024, the Central Bureau of Statistics records an all-industries average moving by NIS 1,238 within the same year. A single national average therefore belongs to the month it was drawn from, and the Central Bureau of Statistics publishes an annual average separately from this monthly series.

Average monthly wage per employee job

ALL INDUSTRIES, FOUR CONSECUTIVE REPORTED MONTHS OF 2024, GROSS



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Employee Jobs and Average Wage per Employee Job, by Industry. Values are shekels per employee job, not per worker.

Agriculture, forestry and fishing averaged NIS 9,472 against the total's NIS 13,171

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes the industry breakdown on the same table as the grand total, on the same definition: gross monthly wage per employee job, for Israeli workers. Agriculture, forestry and fishing sits below the all-industries figure in each of the four reported months.

Reported month	All industries	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
1	NIS 13,171	NIS 9,472
2	NIS 13,708	NIS 10,095
3	NIS 12,968	NIS 9,442
4	NIS 12,470	about NIS 8,860

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Employee Jobs and Average Wage per Employee Job, by Industry, 2024 data. The fourth-month agriculture figure carries the Bureau's own approximation.

The Bureau publishes no median wage in this series

The Central Bureau of Statistics carries an average per employee job in the wage series and no median, and no minimum wage figure. Its monthly Labour Force Survey publishes labour counts and no wage figure at all: for April 2026 the Central Bureau of Statistics reports 62.0% of persons aged 15 and over in the labour force, an employment rate of 60.2% and unemployment of 2.9%,

all seasonally adjusted, against 61.8% labour force participation on the original unadjusted figures.

- Average gross monthly wage per employee job: published in the wage series
- Median wage: not published in that series
- Minimum wage: not published in that series
- Net or take-home pay: not published in either series
- Labour force, employment and unemployment rates: published in the Labour Force Survey, with no wage attached

The three labour rates have three different denominators

Participation and employment are shares of the population aged 15 and over; unemployment is a share of the labour force, not of the population, so 2.9% is 2.9% of those in the labour force. The three reconcile exactly: 62.0% less 60.2%, divided by 62.0%, is 2.90%. Seasonally adjusted and original figures are both published and differ, 62.0% against 61.8% in the April 2026 release, and the two are never compared across months. The wage figures are gross monthly averages per employee job, so they may not be read as earnings per worker, and the job totals are in thousands.

Questions readers ask

What is the average monthly wage in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports NIS 13,171 per employee job, all industries, in one of four consecutive reported months of 2024.

Is that figure gross or net?

It is gross. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes the wage before income tax, National Insurance and health contributions, and publishes no net figure in the series.

Does the Central Bureau of Statistics publish a median wage in this series?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes an average per employee job in this series and no median.

Does the series give the minimum wage?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes no minimum wage figure in the employee jobs and wage series.

What does per employee job mean?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts jobs, not people, so a person holding two employee jobs is counted twice in the denominator.

Which month does the NIS 13,171 figure belong to?

It is one of four consecutive reported months of 2024. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes the series monthly, and the four reported months run NIS 12,470 to NIS 13,708.

How many employee jobs does the Bureau count?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 3,905.9 thousand employee jobs, about 3.9 million, in the month of the NIS 13,171 average.

Does the series cover everyone working in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics states the series covers Israeli workers.

What does agriculture pay on this series?

The Central Bureau of Statistics records NIS 9,472 per employee job in agriculture, forestry and fishing in the month of the NIS 13,171 all-industries average.

How many Israelis are in the labour force?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports 62.0% of persons aged 15 and over in the labour force in April 2026, seasonally adjusted.

Is the unemployment rate a share of the population?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics measures unemployment as a share of the labour force, and reports 2.9% for April 2026.

Does the Labour Force Survey publish wages?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes labour force, employment and unemployment rates in that release and no wage figure.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics. Employee Jobs and Average Wage per Employee Job, by Industry. Monthly series, 2024 data, Hebrew and English column headers. cbs.gov.il. Official and primary record.
- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2026. Labour Force Survey, media release 154/2026, data for April 2026. Labour Statistics. cbs.gov.il. Official and primary record.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET

[View all](#)


KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Palestinians Work in West Bank Industrial Zones?

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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Kneset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.

 **IsraelFact**

WHO PUBLISHES THIS ———

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Much Have Israeli House Prices Risen? About 77.5% Since 2014

The State Comptroller of Israel put the House Price Index rise at approximately 77.5% from January 2014 to December 2024, against 15.3% for consumer prices.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET House Prices State Comptroller Real Estate Taxation Israel Tax Authority
Housing



House prices in Israel rose by approximately 77.5% from January 2014 to December 2024, a figure the State Comptroller of Israel published in its 2025 audit of real estate taxation and Israel's real estate information infrastructure. The State Comptroller of Israel put the Consumer Price Index rise over the same window at approximately 15.3%. Both are changes in an index across 11 years rather than prices in shekels, and both carry the audit's own approximation.

Figure	What it counts	Period
Approximately 77.5%	Change in the House Price Index	January 2014 to December 2024
Approximately 15.3%	Change in the Consumer Price Index	January 2014 to December 2024
Approximately NIS 23 billion	Average annual revenue from real estate taxation	2021 to 2022
167,538	Transactions reported to real estate taxation offices	2024
73%, being 4,850 applications	Applications for assessment correction examined by the audit team that had not been handled for over a year	As at the audit

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2025, Real Estate Taxation and Israel's Real Estate Information Infrastructure, English abstract.

House prices rose about 77.5% from January 2014 to December 2024

The State Comptroller of Israel reported the House Price Index rising by approximately 77.5% across that window, in its audit of the Israel Tax Authority. The figure is the Comptroller's own audit

figure, stated as a single index change over 11 years rather than as a price or as a year-by-year series.

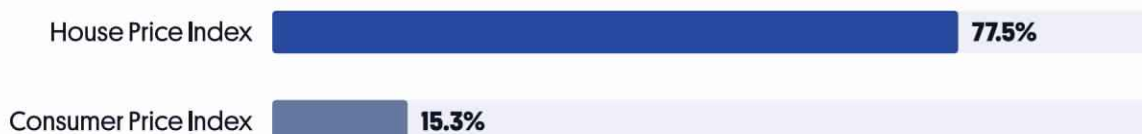
- What it measures: the change in the House Price Index, not the price of any dwelling.
- The window: January 2014 to December 2024, one start-to-end comparison.
- The hedge: the audit writes the figure as approximately 77.5%, and it stays approximate.

Consumer prices rose about 15.3% over the same period

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded the Consumer Price Index rising by approximately 15.3% between January 2014 and December 2024, in the same audit and over the same dates as the housing figure. The two are separate indices, published side by side as index changes by the Comptroller in its own audit of the Israel Tax Authority.

Index change over an identical window

JANUARY 2014 TO DECEMBER 2024, APPROXIMATE FIGURES AS PUBLISHED



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Real Estate Taxation and Israel's Real Estate Information Infrastructure, 2025. Both figures are index changes, not price levels.

Real estate tax revenue averaged about NIS 23 billion

Revenue from real estate taxation averaged about NIS 11.37 billion a year in 2018 to 2020 and approximately NIS 23 billion a year in 2021 to 2022, on the State Comptroller of Israel's own published figures for the Israel Tax Authority. The Comptroller puts the later average at approximately 9% of total direct taxes collected by the Authority.

Window	Average annual revenue	What it counts
2018 to 2020	About NIS 11.37 billion	Total revenue from real estate taxation, averaged over three years
2021 to 2022	Approximately NIS 23 billion	Total revenue from real estate taxation, averaged over two years, approximately 9% of direct taxes collected

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2025. Each figure is an average across a multi-year window, not a single year's receipts.

Reported transactions ran 178,005 in 2022 and 167,538 in 2024

Transactions reported to real estate taxation offices numbered 178,005 in 2022, 130,854 in 2023 and 167,538 in 2024, as the State Comptroller of Israel records them in its audit of the Israel Tax Authority. These are counts of dealings reported to the taxation offices, which is the state's administrative record of what was reported, rather than a count of homes sold or any measure of price.

Year	Transactions reported
2022	178,005
2023	130,854
2024	167,538

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2025. The counts fall and then rise across the three years.

The Comptroller states the transactions and prices file is incomplete

The State Comptroller of Israel states that the Real Estate Transactions and Prices File cannot be relied on as a real estate database because it is incomplete. The Comptroller also reports that 73% of the applications for assessment correction its audit team examined, being 4,850 applications, had not been handled for over a year. Both are findings of the Comptroller's own audit about the Israel Tax Authority's records and handling.

What the audit does not carry:

- No price figure for any city, district or neighbourhood.
- No breakdown by property type.
- No monthly or quarterly index series; the housing figure is one 11-year change.

Which of these figures may not be added together?

The 77.5% and the 15.3% are index changes over the same window, not price levels, and neither may be restated as an exact figure. The approximately 9% share belongs to total direct taxes collected by the Israel Tax Authority in 2021 to 2022, and to no other total on this page. The two revenue figures are averages across windows of different lengths, so they are not two readings of one annual series. The transaction counts are transactions reported to the taxation offices, and are not homes sold, dwellings built or prices.

Questions readers ask

How much have Israeli house prices risen?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported a rise of approximately 77.5% in the House Price Index from January 2014 to December 2024.

Over what period is that figure measured?

The State Comptroller of Israel published it as a single change between January 2014 and December 2024, an 11-year window.

What did consumer prices do over the same years?

The State Comptroller of Israel put the Consumer Price Index rise at approximately 15.3% across the identical window.

Is the housing figure adjusted for inflation?

The State Comptroller of Israel published the House Price Index change and the Consumer Price Index change as two separate

figures over the same dates.

Which body published the 77.5%?

The State Comptroller of Israel published it, in its 2025 audit of real estate taxation and Israel's real estate information infrastructure at the Israel Tax Authority.

Does the audit break the rise down by city?

The State Comptroller of Israel reports the figure nationally and publishes no city, district or neighbourhood price figure in that audit.

How much does Israel collect in real estate taxes?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded average annual revenue of about NIS 11.37 billion in 2018 to 2020 and approximately NIS 23 billion in 2021 to 2022.

What share of direct taxes is that?

The State Comptroller of Israel puts the 2021 to 2022 average at approximately 9% of total direct taxes collected by the Israel Tax Authority.

How many property transactions are reported each year?

The State Comptroller of Israel records 178,005 reported to real estate taxation offices in 2022, 130,854 in 2023 and 167,538 in 2024.

What does the Comptroller say about the underlying data?

The State Comptroller of Israel states that the Real Estate Transactions and Prices File cannot be relied on as a real estate database because it is incomplete.

How long do assessment correction applications take?

The State Comptroller of Israel reports that 73% of the applications it examined, being 4,850, had not been handled for over a year.

How many public housing apartments does Israel hold?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded about 48,000 apartments in the [public housing inventory](#) in 2023 against about 54,000 in 2018, in a 2024 follow-up audit that states the stock fell mainly because the state sold more apartments to tenants than it purchased.

How many foreign construction workers may Israel bring in?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported a [construction-sector quota](#) of 105,000 foreign workers, of whom 80,000 brought in by corporations, within a 2024 maximum quota of 324,786.

Sources

- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2025. Data on Quotas for Foreign Workers in the Various Sectors of the Economy and the Number of Foreign Workers. kneset.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2024. Purchase and Sale of Public Housing Apartments, Follow-up Audit. Ministry of Construction and Housing, chapter 204, English abstract. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2025. Real Estate Taxation and Israel's Real Estate Information Infrastructure. Israel Tax Authority, English abstract. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET

[View all](#)


KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Public Housing Apartments Does Israel Have?

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



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 —

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS ———

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Many Haredi Women Work in Israel? 150,100 Were Employed in 2024

150,100 Haredi women were employed at mid-2024, about 80% of 187,400 of working age, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET Haredi Employment Labour Force Central Bureau Of Statistics
State Comptroller Israel Statistics



150,100 Haredi women were employed at the end of the second quarter of 2024, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures published by the State Comptroller of Israel in the May 2025 follow-up audit on the accessibility of higher education to Haredi society. That is about 80% of the 187,400 Haredi women of working age counted in the same Bureau series. The audit publishes the count and the rate together, so the base behind the percentage is visible on its face.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
150,100	Haredi women employed, of 187,400 of working age	State Comptroller of Israel, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures	End of the second quarter of 2024
About 80%	Employment rate among working-age Haredi women	State Comptroller of Israel, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures	End of the second quarter of 2024
1,275,000	Non-Haredi Jewish women employed, of 1,544,100 of working age	State Comptroller of Israel, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures	End of the second quarter of 2024
101,800	Haredi men employed, of 190,400 of working age	State Comptroller of Israel, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures	End of the second quarter of 2024
12.3%	Haredi society as a share of Israel's population	State Comptroller of Israel, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures	End of 2022
60.2%	Employed as a share of all persons aged 15 and over, seasonally adjusted	Central Bureau of Statistics	April 2026
2.9%	Unemployed as a share of the labour force, seasonally adjusted	Central Bureau of Statistics	April 2026

150,100 Haredi women were employed at mid-2024

The State Comptroller of Israel published the count in a May 2025 follow-up audit, drawing it from the Central Bureau of Statistics, which measures employment through its own Labour Force Survey of the resident population. The figure is a count of employed women at a single point, the end of the second quarter of 2024, and not an annual average or a cumulative total.

- The unit is women, not jobs, and not households.
- The point in time is the end of the second quarter of 2024.
- The count is the state statistical agency's own measurement, relayed by the audit rather than produced by it.

The 80% is a share of 187,400 working-age women

The denominator matters, because the rate is 150,100 of 187,400 Haredi women of working age, not a share of all Haredi women and not a share of employed women in Israel. The State Comptroller of Israel prints each numerator beside its own base, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures for the end of the second quarter of 2024, so every rate below can be checked by division.

Group	Employed	Of working age	Rate as published
Haredi women	150,100	187,400	About 80%
Non-Haredi Jewish women	1,275,000	1,544,100	About 83%

Group	Employed	Of working age	Rate as published
Haredi men	101,800	190,400	About 53%
Non-Haredi Jewish men	1,314,600	1,514,700	About 87%

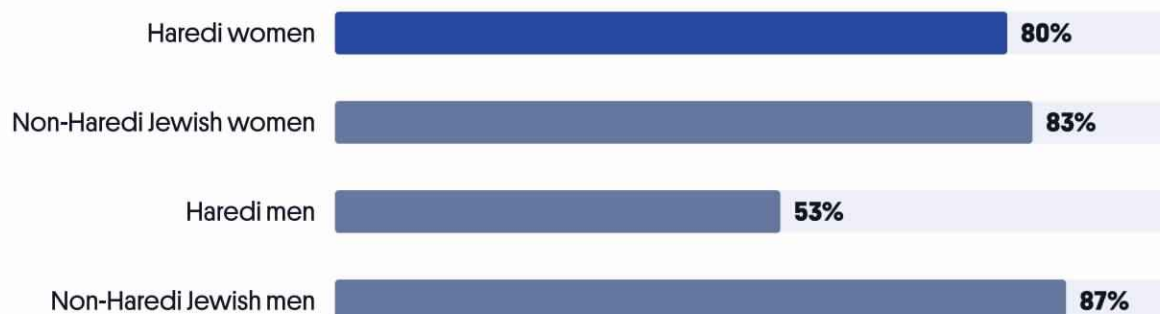
Source: State Comptroller of Israel, May 2025 follow-up audit, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures for the end of the second quarter of 2024.

Non-Haredi Jewish women's employment stood at about 83%

The comparison group in this audit is non-Haredi Jews, not Israelis and not Jews as a whole. The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 1,275,000 of 1,544,100 working-age non-Haredi Jewish women in employment, about 83%, against 150,100 of 187,400 Haredi women, about 80%, both on Central Bureau of Statistics measurement for the same quarter. The men's figures in the same series run 101,800 of 190,400 against 1,314,600 of 1,514,700.

Employment rate by group, as published

EMPLOYED AS A SHARE OF THE WORKING-AGE GROUP, END OF THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2024



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, May 2025 follow-up audit, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures.

The audit publishes no breakdown of Haredi women by sector

The State Comptroller of Israel's follow-up audit carries the employment counts and rates and nothing further on where those women work. The Central Bureau of Statistics monthly Labour Force Survey release for April 2026, the state's own measurement of participation and employment, reported 62.0% participation, 60.2% employment and 2.9% unemployment for persons aged 15 and over on the seasonally adjusted figures, with no Haredi breakdown in the monthly series.

- Neither publication gives an industry or occupation split for Haredi women.
- The monthly national rates cover all persons aged 15 and over, so they are not a Haredi figure.
- The unemployment rate is a share of the labour force, while participation and employment are shares of the population aged 15 and over.

Haredi society was 12.3% of Israel's population in 2022

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded Haredi society at 12.3% of Israel's population at the end of 2022, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures, in the same audit on access to [higher education](#). The audit also relays two Bureau projections, which are modelled forward rather than counted.

Share	People	Status	Period
12.3%	Not published in the audit	Measured share of the population	End of 2022
22%	3.2 million	Projection	2045
32%	6.4 million	Projection	2065

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, May 2025 follow-up audit, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures and projections.

Which figures here may not be added together?

The four employment pairs come from one Central Bureau of Statistics series for one quarter and each carries its own base, so a rate is read only against the base printed beside it. The Haredi and non-Haredi Jewish figures cover different populations and may not be summed into a national total, and the April 2026 monthly rates cover all persons aged 15 and over rather than any single group. The 22% and 32% shares for 2045 and 2065 are Bureau projections and are never presented as counts. The Bureau's monthly release is superseded each month, so any figure taken from it carries its month.

Questions readers ask

How many Haredi women were employed in Israel?

The State Comptroller of Israel published 150,100, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures for the end of the second quarter of 2024.

What is the employment rate among Haredi women?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded about 80%, being 150,100 of 187,400 Haredi women of working age at the end of the second quarter of 2024.

How does that compare with non-Haredi Jewish women?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 1,275,000 of 1,544,100 non-Haredi Jewish women of working age in employment, about 83%, for the same quarter.

How many Haredi men were employed?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 101,800 of 190,400 Haredi men of working age, about 53%, at the end of the second quarter of 2024.

Which body produced the counts?

The Central Bureau of Statistics measured them and the State Comptroller of Israel published them in its May 2025 follow-up audit.

What period do the employment figures cover?

The State Comptroller of Israel dated them to the end of the second quarter of 2024.

Do the figures say which industries Haredi women work in?

The State Comptroller of Israel published employment counts and rates only, with no occupational or industry breakdown in that audit.

What is Israel's overall employment rate?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reported 60.2% employment and 62.0% labour force participation among persons aged 15 and over for April 2026, on seasonally adjusted figures.

What share of the labour force is unemployed?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 2.9% for April 2026, a share of the labour force rather than of the population.

How large is Haredi society in Israel?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 12.3% of the population at the end of 2022, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures.

Are the 2045 and 2065 shares measurements?

The State Comptroller of Israel relayed them as Central Bureau of Statistics projections, 22% in 2045 and 32% in 2065.

What does Israel publish on Haredi schooling?

The State Comptroller of Israel counted about 446,000 Haredi pupils in school year 5779, which is 2018/19, about 30% of the Hebrew education system, across 6,664 supervised institutions.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2026. Labour Force Survey, monthly release, media release 154/2026, data for April 2026. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2020. The Ministry of Education: Haredi Education and Its Supervision. Annual Report 70b, chapter 210. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2025. Accessibility of Higher Education to Haredi Society, Follow-up Audit. Report 75c, May 2025. Official or primary record.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET

[View all](#)



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

Who Goes to University in Israel?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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



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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Kneset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.

 **IsraelFact**

WHO PUBLISHES THIS ———

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.



KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Much Tax Does Israel Collect on Property Sales? About NIS 23 Billion a Year

Real estate taxation averaged about NIS 23 billion a year in 2021 to 2022, on the State Comptroller of Israel's 2025 audit.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET Real Estate Taxation State Comptroller Israel Tax Authority House Prices
Public Records



Approximately NIS 23 billion a year was the average revenue from real estate taxation in 2021 to 2022, on the State Comptroller of Israel's 2025 audit of the Israel Tax Authority. The same audit puts the average at about NIS 11.37 billion a year across 2018 to 2020. Both are annual averages across multi-year windows drawn from the Tax Authority's own collection records, not single-year receipts, and both carry the audit's own approximation. The audit publishes no tax rate and no split of the revenue by tax type.

Figure	What it counts	Period
About NIS 11.37 billion	Annual average revenue from real estate taxation	2018 to 2020
Approximately NIS 23 billion	Annual average revenue from real estate taxation	2021 to 2022
Approximately 9%	The NIS 23 billion average as a share of total direct taxes collected by the Israel Tax Authority	2021 to 2022
178,005	Transactions reported to real estate taxation offices	2022
130,854	Transactions reported to real estate taxation offices	2023
167,538	Transactions reported to real estate taxation offices	2024
4,850, being 73%	Applications for assessment correction examined by the audit team that had not been handled for over a year	As examined
Approximately 77.5%	Rise in the House Price Index, against approximately 15.3% in the Consumer Price Index	January 2014 to December 2024

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2025, Real Estate Taxation and Israel's Real Estate Information Infrastructure, English abstract.

Real estate taxation revenue averaged about NIS 23 billion

The State Comptroller reports total revenue from real estate taxation as an average of about NIS 11.37 billion a year in 2018 to 2020, rising to an average of approximately NIS 23 billion a year in 2021 to 2022. The figures are the state audit institution's own, taken from the Israel Tax Authority's collection of its own taxes, and each covers a window rather than a year. Both carry the audit's hedge, and the difference between them is a difference between two averages.

Real estate taxation revenue, NIS billions

ANNUAL AVERAGE ACROSS EACH WINDOW, AS PUBLISHED.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2025 audit. The NIS 23 billion figure is the audit's own approximation.

The 9% share is of direct taxes, not all tax

The State Comptroller puts the approximately NIS 23 billion average for 2021 to 2022 at approximately 9% of total direct taxes collected by the Israel Tax Authority. That denominator is the Tax Authority's own direct-tax collection, on the audit's figures, and it is the only share the audit publishes for this revenue.

- Numerator: approximately NIS 23 billion, the annual average of real estate taxation revenue, 2021 to 2022.

- Denominator: total direct taxes collected by the Israel Tax Authority in the same window.
- The audit publishes no share of total state revenue, no share of all tax collected, and no share of gross domestic product.

Transactions reported ran 130,854 to 178,005 across three years

The State Comptroller records 178,005 transactions reported to real estate taxation offices in 2022, 130,854 in 2023 and 167,538 in 2024. These are counts of transactions reported to the offices, on the Tax Authority's own reporting as the audit sets it out, and they cover three calendar years that do not overlap the 2021 to 2022 revenue window.

Transactions reported to taxation offices

REPORTED TO REAL ESTATE TAXATION OFFICES, 2022 TO 2024.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2025 audit. Counts of reported transactions, not of properties sold.

73% of examined correction applications waited over a year

The State Comptroller states that 4,850 applications for assessment correction, being 73% of those the audit team examined, had not been handled for over a year. The 73% belongs to the applications the audit team itself examined at the Israel Tax Authority, and it is not a share of all applications filed.

- 4,850: applications examined that had not been handled for over a year.
- 73%: the share those 4,850 represent of the examined set.
- The audit publishes no total for applications filed in the period, so no waiting rate across all applicants can be read from it.

The Comptroller found the transactions file cannot be relied on

The State Comptroller states that the Real Estate Transactions and Prices File cannot be relied on as a real estate database because it is incomplete. The audit is Israel's state audit institution reporting on an Israeli government dataset held by the Israel Tax Authority. Separately, it records the movement of two national indices over the same decade.

Index	Movement	Period
House Price Index	Rose by approximately 77.5%	January 2014 to December 2024
Consumer Price Index	Rose by approximately 15.3%	January 2014 to December 2024

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2025 audit; both movements carry the audit's own approximation.

Which figures here may not be divided into one another?

The revenue averages cover 2018 to 2020 and 2021 to 2022; the transaction counts cover 2022, 2023 and 2024. Dividing one into the other produces a tax-per-transaction figure the audit does not publish and whose years do not match. The 9% is a share of direct taxes collected by the Israel Tax Authority and of nothing wider. The 73% is a share of the applications the audit team examined. Every money figure carries an approximation the audit itself states, and the two averages are averages across windows rather than annual receipts.

Questions readers ask

How much does Israel collect in real estate taxation each year?

The State Comptroller reports an average of approximately NIS 23 billion a year across 2021 to 2022, and about NIS 11.37 billion a year across 2018 to 2020.

Is that a single year's figure?

No. The State Comptroller published both figures as annual averages across multi-year windows, so neither is the amount collected in any one named year.

What share of Israel's taxes is that?

The State Comptroller puts the 2021 to 2022 average at approximately 9% of total direct taxes collected by the Israel Tax Authority.

Does the audit give the tax rates?

No. The State Comptroller published no rate for any real estate tax in this audit, and no breakdown of the revenue by tax type.

How many property transactions are reported to the taxation offices?

The State Comptroller records 178,005 in 2022, 130,854 in 2023 and 167,538 in 2024, counted as transactions reported to real estate taxation offices.

Can an average tax per transaction be worked out from those numbers?

Not from this audit. The State Comptroller published the revenue averages for 2021 to 2022 and the transaction counts for 2022 to 2024, so the two series cover different periods.

How long do assessment corrections take?

The State Comptroller found that 4,850 applications for assessment correction, being 73% of those the audit team examined, had not been handled for over a year.

What did the audit say about the state's transactions data?

The State Comptroller states that the Real Estate Transactions and Prices File cannot be relied on as a real estate database because it is incomplete.

How far have Israeli house prices moved?

The State Comptroller records the House Price Index rising by approximately 77.5% from January 2014 to December 2024, against approximately 15.3% for the Consumer Price Index.

Which body issued these figures?

The Office of the State Comptroller and Ombudsman of Israel published them in its 2025 audit of the Israel Tax Authority, in its own English abstract.

Does the Comptroller publish figures on the sale of state-owned apartments?

Yes, in a separate audit. The State Comptroller reported about 48,000 apartments in the [public housing stock](#) in 2023 against about 54,000 in 2018, with sales to tenants outrunning purchases.

Are Israel's land registers computerised everywhere?

The State Comptroller reported in 2021 that real estate in the Judea and Samaria Area is registered using hard-copy registers, with no computerised system, following an audit conducted from September 2018 to June 2019.

Sources

- 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. library.mevaker.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. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2025. Real Estate Taxation and Israel's Real Estate Information Infrastructure. Israel Tax Authority, English abstract, 24 pp. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET

[View all](#)



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Public Housing Apartments Does Israel



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Much Tax Did Israel Collect in the West Bank in

Have?

the 1980s?



PRIMARY DOCUMENT August 20, 2026

How Does Israel Collect and Transfer Palestinian Tax Revenue?

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 —

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.

 **IsraelFact**

WHO PUBLISHES THIS ———

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Many Haredi Men in Israel Have Jobs? 101,800 of 190,400

101,800 of 190,400 working-age Haredi men were employed at the end of Q2 2024, about 53%, on Central Bureau of Statistics data.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET Haredi Employment Central Bureau Of Statistics State Comptroller
Labour Force Israel Population



101,800 of 190,400 working-age Haredi men were employed at the end of the second quarter of 2024, about 53%, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures reported in the State Comptroller of Israel's May 2025 follow-up audit on the accessibility of higher education to Haredi society. The rate is a share of the working-age Haredi male population, not of all Haredi men and not of Haredi households. The same audit puts working-age Haredi women at about 80% employed, 150,100 of 187,400.

Figure	What it counts	Period
101,800	Working-age Haredi men employed	End of Q2 2024
190,400	Working-age Haredi men, the base behind the 53%	End of Q2 2024
About 53%	Employment rate of working-age Haredi men	End of Q2 2024
About 80%	Employment rate of working-age Haredi women, 150,100 of 187,400	End of Q2 2024
About 87%	Employment rate of working-age non-Haredi Jewish men, 1,314,600 of 1,514,700	End of Q2 2024
12.3%	Haredi share of Israel's population	End of 2022

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Accessibility of Higher Education to Haredi Society, follow-up audit, May 2025, reporting Central Bureau of Statistics data.

101,800 of 190,400 working-age Haredi men were employed, about 53%

The State Comptroller of Israel published both the numerator and the denominator, so the rate can be checked against the counts

that produced it: 101,800 employed out of 190,400 working-age Haredi men, which the audit writes as about 53%. The figures are Central Bureau of Statistics data for the end of the second quarter of 2024, carried into a state audit whose own subject is access to higher education rather than the labour market.

- The base is working-age Haredi men, not all Haredi men, so children and men above working age are outside the 190,400.
- The count is of the employed, not of the labour force, so it is not the complement of an unemployment rate.
- The audit reports the rate rounded, as about 53%; the counts divide to 53.5%.

About 80% of working-age Haredi women were employed, against 53% of men

The State Comptroller reported working-age Haredi women at 150,100 employed out of 187,400, about 80%, for the same quarter and from the same Central Bureau of Statistics data. The two bases differ by 3,000 people, so within this audit the men's and women's rates rest on near-identical working-age populations.

- Haredi men: 101,800 of 190,400 employed, about 53%, end of Q2 2024.
- Haredi women: 150,100 of 187,400 employed, about 80%, end of Q2 2024.

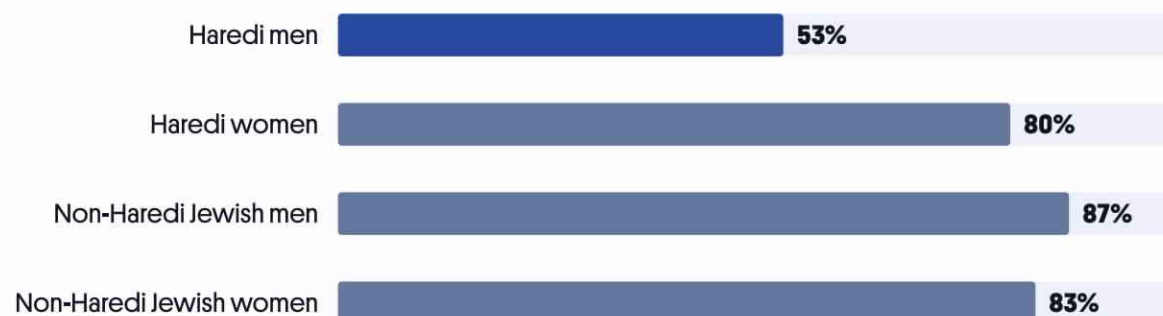
- Both are employment rates of a working-age group, published by the Comptroller as an Israeli state audit relaying Bureau figures.

The audit's 87% comparator is non-Haredi Jewish men, not all men

The comparison group in the audit is non-Haredi Jews, and naming it matters because the rate changes with the group. The State Comptroller recorded about 87% of working-age non-Haredi Jewish men employed, 1,314,600 of 1,514,700, and about 83% of working-age non-Haredi Jewish women, 1,275,000 of 1,544,100, both at the end of the second quarter of 2024 on Central Bureau of Statistics data. Arab men and Arab women are not counted in either comparator.

Employment rate, working-age population

END OF THE SECOND QUARTER OF 2024. RATES AS THE AUDIT ROUNDS THEM.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2025 follow-up audit, reporting Central Bureau of Statistics data. Four separate populations, not parts of one whole.

Haredi society was 12.3% of Israel's population at end-2022

The State Comptroller recorded Haredi society at 12.3% of Israel's population at the end of 2022, and relayed Central Bureau of Statistics projections for later decades. The 2045 and 2065 figures are projections published by the Bureau, not measured counts, and the audit presents them as such.

Figure	What it counts	Type	Period
12.3%	Haredi share of Israel's population	Measured share	End of 2022
22%, 3.2 million people	Projected Haredi share and number	Bureau projection	2045
32%, 6.4 million people	Projected Haredi share and number	Bureau projection	2065

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, 2025 follow-up audit, reporting Central Bureau of Statistics data.

No figure here breaks Haredi men's employment down by sector or hours

The State Comptroller's 2025 follow-up audit publishes employment rates and headcounts and nothing beneath them. It carries no breakdown by industry, no average weekly hours and no earnings figure for Haredi men, and the Central Bureau of Statistics monthly Labour Force Survey release for April 2026 reports national figures with no Haredi breakdown.

- Sector of employment: not published in the audit.
- Hours worked: not published in the audit.
- Earnings: not published in the audit.

- Central Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey for April 2026, seasonally adjusted: 62.0% of persons aged 15 and over in the labour force, 60.2% employed, 2.9% of the labour force unemployed, with no Haredi breakdown.

Which figures here are projections, and which are counts?

The employment figures are Central Bureau of Statistics data for the end of the second quarter of 2024, reported inside a State Comptroller follow-up audit. The 22% and 32% for 2045 and 2065 are Bureau projections and may not be reported as counts. The Haredi and non-Haredi Jewish rates share a period and a definition and are comparable with each other; they are not comparable with the Labour Force Survey rates for April 2026, which cover all persons aged 15 and over and use a different base. Unemployment in that survey is a share of the labour force, not of the population.

Questions readers ask

How many Haredi men in Israel have jobs?

The State Comptroller reported 101,800 employed working-age Haredi men at the end of the second quarter of 2024, on Central Bureau of Statistics data.

What is the Haredi male employment rate?

The State Comptroller recorded about 53%, being 101,800 of 190,400 working-age Haredi men, at the end of the second quarter of 2024.

Is 53% a share of all Haredi men?

No. The State Comptroller published it as a share of working-age Haredi men, 190,400 people at the end of the second quarter of 2024.

How does that compare with other Jewish men?

The State Comptroller recorded about 87% of working-age non-Haredi Jewish men employed, 1,314,600 of 1,514,700, in the same quarter.

Does that 87% cover all Israeli men?

No. The State Comptroller states the group as non-Haredi Jewish men; Arab men are not included in it.

How many Haredi women work?

The State Comptroller reported 150,100 of 187,400 working-age Haredi women employed, about 80%, at the end of the second quarter of 2024.

Is the gap between Haredi and non-Haredi Jewish women large?

The State Comptroller recorded about 80% for Haredi women against about 83% for non-Haredi Jewish women, both for the end

of the second quarter of 2024.

Which body produced these figures?

The Central Bureau of Statistics produced the labour figures, and the State Comptroller of Israel published them in its May 2025 follow-up audit on accessibility of higher education to Haredi society.

How large is the Haredi population?

The State Comptroller recorded Haredi society at 12.3% of Israel's population at the end of 2022.

Are the 2045 and 2065 figures measurements?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes them as projections, 22% and 3.2 million people in 2045 and 32% and 6.4 million people in 2065.

What is Israel's overall employment rate?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reported a 60.2% employment rate among persons aged 15 and over in April 2026, seasonally adjusted, with 62.0% in the labour force.

Can the national rate be compared with the Haredi rate?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics measures the national rate against everyone aged 15 and over, while the audit's Haredi rate uses a working-age base for one population group.

How many hours do employed Haredi men work?

The State Comptroller publishes no hours figure in this audit, and the Central Bureau of Statistics Labour Force Survey release for April 2026 publishes no Haredi breakdown.

Do Haredi schools teach the core curriculum?

The State Comptroller reported that 56% of pupils in Haredi primary institutions studied the [core curriculum](#) in school year 5779, that is 2018/19.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2026. Labour Force Survey, monthly release, media release 154/2026, data for April 2026. cbs.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2020. The Ministry of Education: Haredi Education and Its Supervision. Annual Report 70b, chapter 210. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2025. Accessibility of Higher Education to Haredi Society, Follow-up Audit. Report 75c, May 2025. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

MORE RECORDS

[View all](#)



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

Who Goes to University in Israel?



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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

[About and funding](#)

[Contact](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.



COUNTING COMPARISON September 2, 2026

Does Israel Spend More on Education Than Other Countries?

Israel spent 6.8% of GDP on education against an OECD average of 5.6% in 2015, on the Central Bureau of Statistics' comparison.

EDUCATION Education Spending Central Bureau Of Statistics GDP OECD Comparison
State Comptroller



6.8% of Israel's gross domestic product went to national expenditure on education against an OECD average of 5.6%, a comparison the Central Bureau of Statistics published for 2015 in its booklet Statistilite 169: Education in Israel. The comparison is drawn as a share of GDP, on the Bureau's own national-accounts definition of national expenditure on education, which runs from kindergartens through higher education. The Bureau's shekel figure for a later year, NIS 102.8 billion, or 8.1% of GDP, is marked an early estimate for 2017.

Figure	What it counts	Period
6.8%	National expenditure on education as a share of GDP, Israel	2015
5.6%	The same measure, OECD average	2015
NIS 102.8 billion	National expenditure on education, marked an early estimate	2017
8.1%	The same expenditure as a share of GDP, early estimate	2017
77.5%	Share of national education expenditure financed by the general government sector	2017
22.5%	Share of national education expenditure financed by the private sector	2017
42.7%	Share of Israel's population aged 0 to 24	2015
29.8%	The same age share, OECD average	2015

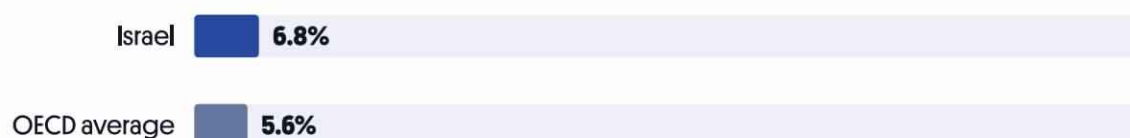
Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistilite 169: Education in Israel, published in English by the Bureau, 2019. Every figure above is the Bureau's own compilation.

Israel spent 6.8% of GDP on education against the OECD's 5.6%

The Central Bureau of Statistics published both shares for 2015 as one comparison, on the same national-accounts definition, so the two numbers are like for like. The measure is a share of national income, and the Bureau expresses its international comparison in that form rather than in an amount per pupil or per student.

Education spending as a share of GDP

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 2015



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistilite 169: Education in Israel. Shares of GDP, not amounts per student.

National education spending reached NIS 102.8 billion, 8.1% of GDP

The Bureau's shekel aggregate is its own estimate of national expenditure on education, compiled within Israel's national accounts, and the Bureau flags the 2017 figure as an early estimate. The 8.1% and the 6.8% belong to different years and to different vintages of the same series, so they are not a movement from one to the other. What Israel spends across [health and education together](#) is reported by the Bureau in the same national-accounts framework.

Figure	Year	Flag the Bureau attaches
NIS 102.8 billion	2017	Early estimate
8.1% of GDP	2017	Early estimate

Figure	Year	Flag the Bureau attaches
6.8% of GDP	2015	The year carrying the OECD comparator

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistilite 169: Education in Israel.

42.7% of Israel's population was aged 0 to 24, OECD 29.8%

The Central Bureau of Statistics published the age structure in the same release as the spending shares, and pairs the two itself:

42.7% of Israel's population was aged 0 to 24 in 2015 against an OECD average of 29.8%. The counts of people inside the system come from the Bureau's own returns, and the Haredi row below is the State Comptroller's own count of institutions and pupils under the Ministry of Education's supervision. Bureau counts of [pupils in Israel's schools](#) are published separately from this release.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
42.7%	Israel's population aged 0 to 24	Central Bureau of Statistics	2015
29.8%	The same age share, OECD average	Central Bureau of Statistics	2015
830,000	Children aged 0 to 7 in municipal, public and private kindergartens including day care	Central Bureau of Statistics	As published in the 2019 release
17,350	Kindergarten teachers in public and private kindergartens	Central Bureau of Statistics	As published in the 2019 release
314,500	Students in the higher education system	Central Bureau of Statistics	2017/18

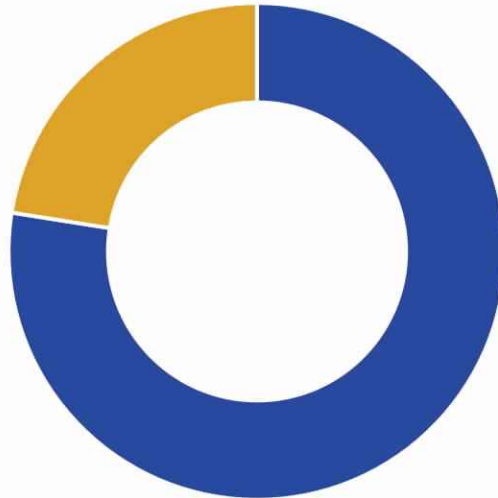
Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
About 446,000	Haredi pupils, about 30% of the Hebrew education system	State Comptroller of Israel	School year 5779, 2018/19

Government financed 77.5% of national education spending, private sources 22.5%

The Central Bureau of Statistics reported that the general government sector, meaning government, local authorities and non-profit governmental institutions, financed 77.5% of national expenditure on education in 2017, and the private sector, meaning non-profit institutions serving households, households and donations, financed 22.5%. Both shares are of national expenditure on education on the Bureau's own definition, not of GDP, and together they account for the whole of it.

Who financed national education expenditure

SHARES OF NATIONAL EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION, 2017



■ General government sector ■ Private sector

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistilite 169: Education in Israel.

The Bureau publishes no per-student spending comparison in these releases

Statistilite 169 carries the Bureau's comparison as a share of GDP and as an age share, and it carries counts of children, teachers and students. It does not carry an expenditure figure per pupil or per student for Israel, and it does not carry an OECD per-student comparator, so a per-student ranking cannot be built from this release. What the Bureau published there is set out below.

- Carried: national expenditure on education as a share of GDP, Israel 6.8% and the OECD average 5.6%, 2015.
- Carried: NIS 102.8 billion and 8.1% of GDP, marked an early estimate, 2017.

- Carried: the financing split, 77.5% general government and 22.5% private, 2017.
- Carried: 830,000 children aged 0 to 7 in kindergartens and day care, and 314,500 students in higher education in 2017/18.
- Not carried: expenditure per pupil or per student for Israel.
- Not carried: an OECD per-student comparator.

Which figures here may not be added or compared?

The 6.8% and the 8.1% are shares of GDP for different years, 2015 and 2017, and the 2017 figure is the Bureau's early estimate, so they are not a change over time. The 77.5% and the 22.5% are shares of national expenditure on education and never of GDP. The 830,000 children and the 17,350 kindergarten teachers span several settings including day care, so the ratio between them is arithmetic the Bureau does not publish. The Haredi pupil count is the State Comptroller's own figure for school year 5779 and sits in a different universe from the Bureau's higher-education count for 2017/18.

Questions readers ask

What share of GDP does Israel spend on education?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published 6.8% of GDP for 2015 and 8.1% of GDP for 2017, the latter marked an early estimate.

What is the OECD comparator the Bureau uses?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reported an OECD average of 5.6% of GDP for 2015, on the same national-expenditure measure it applies to Israel.

How much money is that in shekels?

The Central Bureau of Statistics put national expenditure on education at NIS 102.8 billion in 2017, on an early estimate.

Does the Bureau explain why Israel's share is higher?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published the age structure beside the spending comparison, recording 42.7% of Israel's population aged 0 to 24 against an OECD average of 29.8% in 2015.

Who pays for education in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded that the general government sector financed 77.5% of national education expenditure in 2017 and the private sector 22.5%.

What counts as the private sector in that split?

The Central Bureau of Statistics defines it as non-profit institutions serving households, households and donations.

How many students are in higher education?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 314,500 students in the higher education system in 2017/18.

How many young children are in kindergartens?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 830,000 children aged 0 to 7 in municipal, public and private kindergartens including day-care centres, with 17,350 kindergarten teachers in public and private kindergartens.

Does Israel publish spending per student?

Neither release cited here carries one. The Central Bureau of Statistics expresses its comparison in Statistilite 169 as a share of GDP and as an age share.

Which body audits education spending and supervision?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported in 2020 that the Ministry of Education supervised 6,664 Haredi institutions with 84 inspectors, on its own audit of the Ministry's supervision.

What does the Comptroller publish on Haredi participation in higher education?

The State Comptroller of Israel reported in May 2025, on Central Bureau of Statistics data, that Haredi society was 12.3% of Israel's population at the end of 2022.

Which year should be quoted for the international comparison?

The Central Bureau of Statistics dated the Israel and OECD shares to 2015, so that is the year the comparison belongs to.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019. Statistilite 169: Education in Israel. Selected data booklet, 16 pages, published in English. cbs.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- Office of the State Comptroller and Ombudsman of Israel, 2020. The Ministry of Education: Haredi Education and Its Supervision. Annual Report 70b, chapter 210. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- Office of the State Comptroller and Ombudsman of Israel, 2025. Accessibility of Higher Education to Haredi Society, Follow-up Audit. Report 75c. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

EDUCATION

[View all](#)


KEY FIGURES August 21, 2026

What Does Israel Spend on Health and Education?



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Students Are in Israel's Schools?



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

Who Goes to University 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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Kneset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Concentrated Is Israel's Food Market? 36 of 38 Categories Above 50%

The State Comptroller of Israel found high concentration in 36 of 38 food categories, with a three-firm share averaging about 84%.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET Food Market Concentration State Comptroller Israeli Retail Private Label Market Shares



36 of 38 food categories in Israel remain highly concentrated, on the audit the State Comptroller of Israel published in November 2024. The audit sets high concentration at over 50% of a category's market, its own threshold, and the State Comptroller of Israel put the average share of the three dominant companies across all categories at approximately 84%. Every figure below is the State Comptroller of Israel's own examination of the state's response to concentration and monopolies, reported by category and by number of dominant companies rather than by company.

Figure	What it counts	Period
36 of 38	Food categories where concentration is high, on the audit's threshold of over 50% of the market	As at the audit, November 2024
20 categories	Food categories where the three dominant companies hold more than 85%, a subset of the 36	As at the audit, November 2024
Approximately 84%	Average share of the three dominant companies across all categories	As at the audit, November 2024
99%	Share of the cream market held by the three largest companies	As at the audit, November 2024
210 of 848	Large stores with high geographic concentration, on a calculated rate above 30%	2021
6.9%	Private label share of Israeli retail	As at the audit, November 2024
36.1%	Private label average across selected European countries	As at the audit, November 2024

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, The State's Response to Concentration and Monopolies in the Food and Consumer Goods Sector, November 2024, English abstract.

36 of 38 food categories are above 50% concentration

The State Comptroller of Israel found high concentration remaining in 36 of the 38 food categories it examined, and the audit defines high concentration as a category in which a market share of over 50% is held. Within those categories, the State Comptroller of Israel recorded 20 in which the three dominant companies hold more than 85%. The counts are the state audit institution's own, taken from its examination of the state's response rather than from any company filing.

- High concentration, as the audit defines it: over 50% of a category's market
- Categories above that threshold: 36 of 38
- Categories where the three dominant companies exceed 85%: 20, nested inside the 36 and never added to them
- Average three-firm share across all categories: approximately 84%

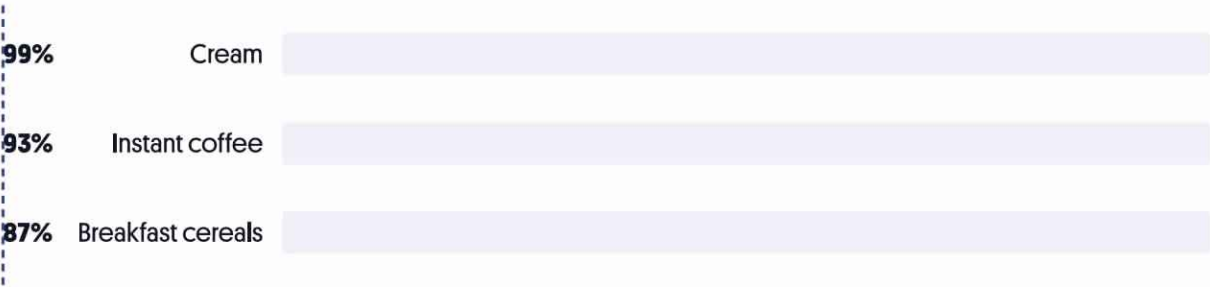
The top 3 companies hold 99% of the cream market

The State Comptroller of Israel reported the three largest companies holding 99% of the cream market, 93% of instant coffee and 87% of breakfast cereals. These are worked examples inside the 20 categories where the three-firm share passes 85%, and each is a share of that single category, not of food retail or of food manufacturing as a whole. The State Comptroller of Israel

publishes them as three-firm shares, with no company named against any of them.

Three largest companies' share, by category

SHARE OF THE NAMED CATEGORY HELD BY THE THREE LARGEST COMPANIES, AS AT THE NOVEMBER 2024 AUDIT. AVERAGE ACROSS ALL CATEGORIES IS APPROXIMATELY 84%.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, The State's Response to Concentration and Monopolies in the Food and Consumer Goods Sector, November 2024. Each bar is a share of its own category and the three are not parts of one whole.

210 of 848 large stores exceed the 30% geographic threshold

The State Comptroller of Israel counted 210 of 848 large stores as having high geographic concentration as of 2021, on a calculated rate above 30% set by the audit itself. This measures concentration at the point of sale in a location, and it is a different measure on a different period from the category shares above. The State Comptroller of Israel publishes the two side by side without combining them.

Measure	Figure	Period
Large stores assessed	848	2021
Large stores above the 30% calculated rate	210	2021

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, November 2024 audit; high geographic concentration is the audit's own threshold of a calculated rate above 30%.

Private label is 6.9% of Israeli retail, against 36.1% abroad

Private label accounts for 6.9% of Israeli retail against an average of 36.1% across selected European countries, on the comparison the State Comptroller of Israel published in November 2024. The comparator is a set of selected European countries chosen by the audit, not the European Union as a whole. On tariffs, the State Comptroller of Israel recorded 403% as the aggregate household savings on tuna products following a tariff reduction, which is a savings figure and not a price difference.

- Private label share, Israeli retail: 6.9%
- Private label share, average of selected European countries: 36.1%
- Aggregate household savings on tuna products after a tariff reduction: 403%

The audit publishes no market share for any named company

The State Comptroller of Israel reports concentration by category and by the number of dominant companies in it, and attaches no market share to any named manufacturer or retail chain. No Herfindahl-Hirschman index for any food category appears in the audit, and no company-level figure appears in the English abstract

published by the State Comptroller of Israel. The absence is recorded here as the audit leaves it.

- Not published: any market share attached to a named food manufacturer
- Not published: any market share attached to a named retail chain
- Not published: a Herfindahl-Hirschman index for any food category

Which figures here may not be added together?

The 20 categories with a three-firm share above 85% sit inside the 36 categories above the 50% threshold, so the two are never summed. The category shares and the 210 of 848 store figure measure different things on different periods, category market share against a geographic rate above 30%, and the State Comptroller of Israel does not present them as one series. The 403% is aggregate household savings on tuna products following a tariff reduction, and it is not a price gap. Every threshold used above, 50%, 85% and 30%, is defined by the audit itself, and the figures are the English abstract published by the State Comptroller of Israel rather than the full chapter.

Questions readers ask

How many food categories in Israel are highly concentrated?

The State Comptroller of Israel found 36 of 38 examined food categories still highly concentrated in its November 2024 audit.

What does the audit mean by high concentration?

The State Comptroller of Israel defines high concentration as a category in which over 50% of the market is held, its own threshold for the November 2024 audit.

What share do the three largest companies hold on average?

The State Comptroller of Israel put the average share of the three dominant companies at approximately 84% across all categories examined.

Which food category is the most concentrated example given?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded the three largest companies holding 99% of the cream market, the highest of the three worked examples in the audit.

Are any companies named with a market share?

No. The State Comptroller of Israel publishes shares by category and by number of dominant companies, and names no manufacturer or chain against a figure.

How concentrated is Israeli food retail by location?

The State Comptroller of Israel counted 210 of 848 large stores above a calculated geographic concentration rate of 30% as of 2021.

How large is private label in Israel?

Private label accounts for 6.9% of Israeli retail, against a 36.1% average across selected European countries, as the State Comptroller of Israel reported in November 2024.

What is the 403% tuna figure?

The State Comptroller of Israel recorded 403% as the aggregate household savings on tuna products following a tariff reduction, a savings figure rather than a price comparison.

Can the 20 categories and the 36 categories be added?

No. The State Comptroller of Israel reports the 20 categories above an 85% three-firm share as a subset of the 36 categories above the 50% threshold.

Which body carried out the audit?

The State Comptroller of Israel, the state audit institution reporting to the Knesset, published the audit as a systemic-issues chapter in November 2024.

Does the audit publish a concentration index?

No. The State Comptroller of Israel publishes no Herfindahl-Hirschman index for any food category in the English abstract of the November 2024 audit.

Which period do the store figures cover?

The State Comptroller of Israel gives the geographic concentration count as of 2021, while the category shares are reported as at the audit.

Sources

- State Comptroller of Israel, 2024. The State's Response to Concentration and Monopolies in the Food and Consumer Goods Sector. Systemic Issues, November 2024, English abstract, 16 pages. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official or primary record.

MORE RECORDS

[View all](#)



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Public Housing Apartments Does Israel Have?

KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Long Do Israelis Wait to See a Specialist?

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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population
Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem
Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

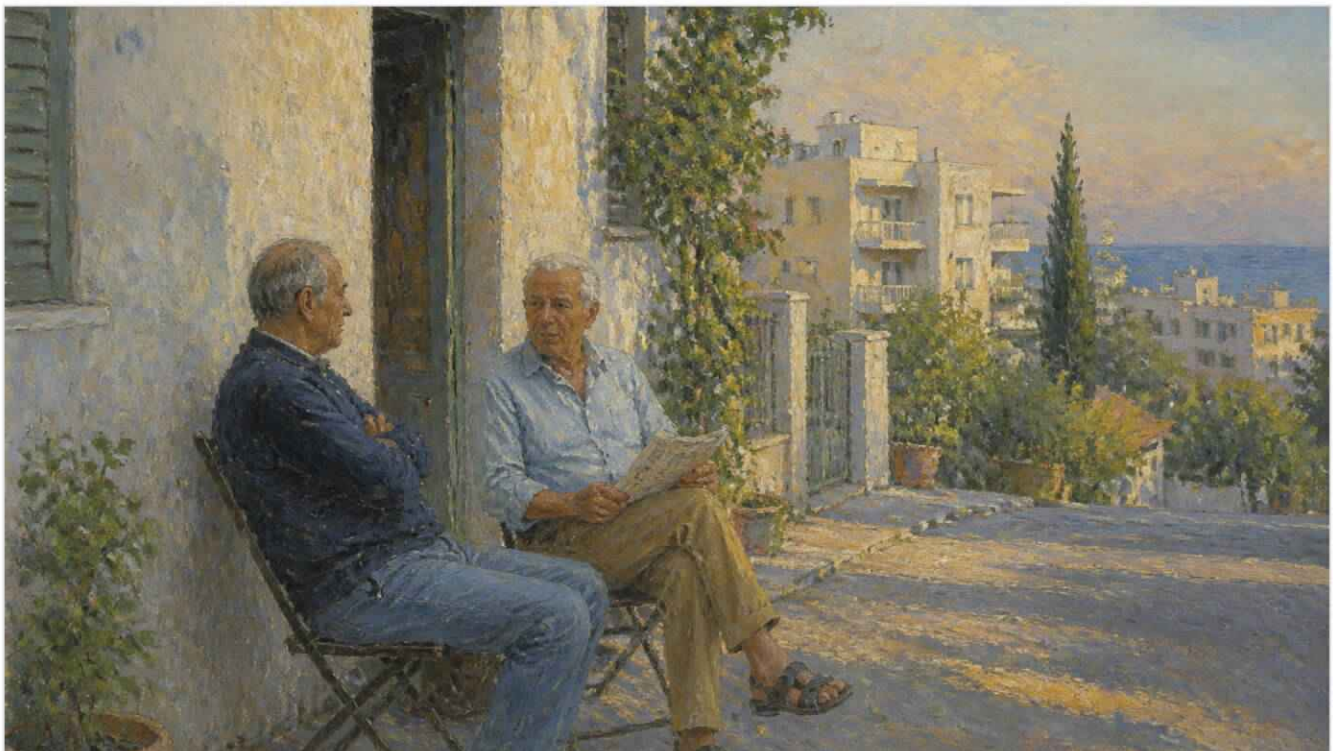


COUNTING COMPARISON September 2, 2026

How Much Did Antisemitism Rise After October 7?

Israel's Diaspora Affairs Ministry recorded a 500% rise over 7 to 25 October 2023, plus five country figures from 320% to 800%.

ANTISEMITISM MONITORING Antisemitism Diaspora Affairs Ministry Incident Counts October 7
Monitoring Bodies



Antisemitic events worldwide rose 500% in the first three weeks after 7 October 2023, on the count of the Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, which compared 7 to 25 October 2023 against the same dates in 2022. That is the Ministry's own count, published by an Israeli government body, and it covers 19 days. Israeli bodies publish no single cumulative percentage covering the whole period since October 2023. What they publish is a set of figures with different windows and different comparison bases, each attached to the body that produced it.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
500%	Rise in the overall volume of antisemitic events worldwide, the Ministry's own count	Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism	7 to 25 October 2023, against the same dates in 2022
330%	Rise in violent antisemitic incidents worldwide, the same count	Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism	7 to 25 October 2023, against the same dates in 2022
800%	Rise in the scope of antisemitic events in Canada, the highest of five countries named	Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, with the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Israel	After 7 October 2023, reported for 2023
33%	Rise in violent antisemitic incidents globally over the year, 48% of them after 7 October	Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, with the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Israel	Calendar year 2023
1,205	Antisemitic incidents reported in the United Kingdom, the Trust's own provisional tally, a floor	Community Security Trust	7 October to 10 November 2023

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
202	Incidents in Germany connected to the attacks, verified by the reporting offices	Bundesverband RIAS	7 to 15 October 2023
815	Antisemitic incidents worldwide, a media-derived tally	Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism	Calendar year 2025

The Ministry recorded a 500% rise in the first three weeks

The Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism published four global percentages for 7 to 25 October 2023, each measured against the same dates in 2022. They are the Ministry's own counts of worldwide antisemitic activity, produced by a party to the events, and the document writes two of them with the hedge "about". The 500% covers all incident types taken together, so it is not a national figure for any one country.

Rise	What it counts	Period
500%	Overall volume of antisemitic events worldwide	7 to 25 October 2023
330%	Violent antisemitic incidents worldwide	7 to 25 October 2023
about 660%	Harassments	7 to 25 October 2023
about 128%	Desecration of Jewish places, such as cemeteries	7 to 25 October 2023

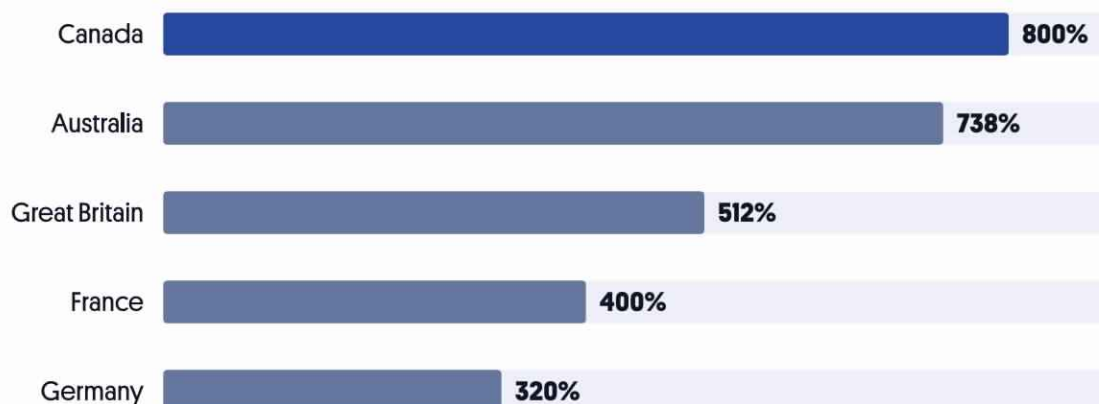
Source: Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, The State of Antisemitism in the World, a summary of the first three weeks of the Swords of Iron war. Each figure is the Ministry's own count, compared against 7 to 25 October 2022.

The 2023 report gives five country rises, from 320% to 800%

The Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, with the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Israel, named five countries in its annual report for 2023 and gave a percentage rise for each against the background of 7 October. Across the full calendar year the same report recorded a 33% rise in violent antisemitic incidents globally, including the murder of 6 people, with 46% of those violent incidents in the United States and 48% of them occurring after 7 October. All of these are the Ministry's own reported counts, drawn from its own incident database.

Rise in antisemitic events in five countries

THE MINISTRY'S OWN COUNT, AGAINST THE BACKGROUND OF 7 OCTOBER 2023



Source: Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, with the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Israel, The State of Antisemitism Report for 2023.

Which monitoring bodies produced the country figures?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre set out the underlying counts in a 17 page paper of 2023, relaying each figure to the body that produced it. Each count below belongs to the organisation named beside it, over that organisation's own window and on its own definition of an antisemitic incident. The Knesset paper states that these counts do not permit comparison between countries.

Body	Count	Comparison count	Window
Anti-Defamation League	832 incidents, United States	200 a year earlier, a rise of 316%	7 October to 7 November 2023
Community Security Trust	1,205 incidents, United Kingdom	191 over the same dates in 2022	7 October to 10 November 2023
French Interior Minister	1,247 incidents, France	More than the whole of the previous year	Start of the war to 13 November 2023
Bundesverband RIAS	202 incidents, Germany	59 over the same dates in 2022, at least 240%	7 to 15 October 2023

Which of these country figures may not be compared?

The four rises above rest on four different comparison bases. The Community Security Trust reported 2,699 incidents from 7 October to 31 December 2023, 66% of its annual total and a 589% increase on the 392 it recorded over the same dates in 2022, with its daily average moving from five per day to 31 per day. The reporting centre of the Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien counted 76 incidents in the 13 days from 7 October and measured that against

the whole of 2022, and its annual report gives a daily average of 8.31 after the attack against 1.55 before.

Body	Incidents counted	Length of window	What the rise is measured against
Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism	Worldwide events, the Ministry's own count	19 days	The same 19 days in 2022
Bundesverband RIAS	202 in Germany	9 days	The same 9 days in 2022
IKG Wien reporting centre	76 in Austria	13 days	The whole of 2022
Community Security Trust	2,699 in the United Kingdom	86 days	The same 86 days in 2022

No Israeli body publishes one worldwide post-October-7 percentage

The Ministry's three week summary stops at 25 October 2023, and its annual report for 2023 gives a calendar-year global figure alongside separate country figures for the period after 7 October. For 2025 the Ministry counted 815 antisemitic incidents, 20 Jews killed in violent incidents and 124M antisemitic posts on X, [all on the Ministry's own media-derived tally](#), with no comparison to a pre-war baseline. The Kantor Center at Tel Aviv University reported for 2025 that the decline seen after the immediate surge did not continue, compiling these national counts from monitoring bodies in each country.

Country	2024	2025
Canada	6,219	6,800

Country	2024	2025
Britain	3,556	3,700
Australia	1,727	1,750

Source: Tel Aviv University, Kantor Center, Antisemitism Worldwide Report for 2025. The counts are compiled from national monitoring organisations rather than measured by the Center.

The Ministry, the Trust, RIAS and IKG Wien each count on their own definitions

The Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism counts worldwide events on its own definitions and publishes the four three-week percentages, and the incident counts they rest on do not appear in the release. The Community Security Trust calls its 1,205 provisional, so it is a floor and not a final total, and RIAS describes its 202 as a preliminary snapshot and its 240% as a minimum. The percentages on this page are not additive and none may be summed with another: they cover 9, 13, 19 and 86 day windows and, in the Austrian case, are measured against a full year. The country counts in the last table are annual totals from separate national monitors and are not a single series.

Questions readers ask

What is Israel's official figure for the rise straight after 7 October?

The Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism recorded a 500% rise in the overall volume of antisemitic events

worldwide over 7 to 25 October 2023, on its own count.

Does that 500% cover a whole year?

No. The Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism measured it over 19 days, 7 to 25 October 2023, against the same dates in 2022.

Which country had the largest rise in the Israeli report?

The Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, with the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Israel, reported 800% for Canada, the highest of the five countries it named.

How many incidents did British monitors count?

The Community Security Trust reported 1,205 antisemitic incidents in the United Kingdom from 7 October to 10 November 2023, and calls that total provisional.

What did German monitors count?

Bundesverband RIAS documented 202 antisemitic incidents connected to the attacks between 7 and 15 October 2023, against 59 in the same window of 2022.

What did Austrian monitors count?

The reporting centre of the Israelitische Kultusgemeinde Wien recorded 76 incidents in the 13 days from 7 October 2023 and 1,147

across the whole of 2023, against 719 in 2022.

Why do published rises for the same event differ so widely?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that the national monitors count over different windows and on different definitions, so their figures do not permit comparison between countries.

Is there one cumulative Israeli figure for the whole period since October 2023?

No Israeli body located here publishes one. The Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism publishes a three-week figure, calendar-year figures and separate country figures.

What did violent incidents do over the whole of 2023?

The Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism reported a 33% rise in violent antisemitic incidents globally for 2023, with 48% of them after 7 October.

What does the most recent Israeli annual count show?

The Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism counted 815 antisemitic incidents and 20 Jews killed in violent incidents during 2025, and describes the social media findings in the same report as initial.

Who counted the 2025 country totals?

The Kantor Center at Tel Aviv University compiled them from national monitoring organisations, reporting 6,800 in Canada, 3,700 in Britain and 1,750 in Australia.

Do any of these figures count incidents inside Israel?

No. The Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism counts antisemitic activity outside Israel, and the national monitors count within their own countries.

Sources

- Bundesverband RIAS, 2023. Monitoring: Antisemitische Reaktionen in Deutschland auf die Hamas-Massaker in Israel. report-antisemitism.de. Monitoring organization.
- Community Security Trust, 2024. Antisemitic Incidents Report 2023. cst.org.uk. Monitoring organization.
- IKG Wien, Antisemitismus-Meldestelle, 2023 to 2024. Signifikante Zunahme antisemitischer Vorfälle in Österreich, and Antisemitic cases 2023 in Austria. antisemitismus-meldestelle.at. Monitoring organization.
- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2023. Rising Global Antisemitism as a Result of the Swords of Iron War. knesset.gov.il. Official or primary record.
- Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, 2023. The State of Antisemitism in the World: A Summary of the First Three Weeks of the Swords of Iron War. gov.il. Official or primary record.

- Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, with the World Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency for Israel, 2024. The State of Antisemitism Report for 2023. gov.il. Official or primary record.
- Ministry for Diaspora Affairs and Combating Antisemitism, 2026. Annual Report Executive Brief: Global Overview of Antisemitism in 2025. gov.il. Official or primary record.
- Tel Aviv University, Kantor Center, 2026. Antisemitism Worldwide Report for 2025. cst.tau.ac.il. Academic monitoring center.

ANTISEMITISM MONITORING

[View all](#)



COUNTING COMPARISON August 20, 2026

How Many Antisemitic Incidents Were Recorded Worldwide in 2025?



KEY FIGURES August 21, 2026

How Many Christians 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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

Your email address

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

Sources and method

About and funding

Contact

Terms of Use

Privacy Policy

© 2026 IsraelFact.

All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.

KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

How Many Adults With Disabilities Is Israel's Welfare Ministry Meant to Serve?

The State Comptroller counted about 44,500 adults aged 18 to 40 eligible for Ministry of Welfare services in its July 2024 audit.

SOCIETY AND SERVICES Disability Services State Comptroller Ministry Of Welfare
Israeli Official Statistics Special Education



About 44,500 adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 were eligible to receive Ministry of Welfare services, on the State Comptroller of Israel's audit of that ministry published in July 2024. The State Comptroller reported that about 41,000 of them, 94%, did not systematically receive the service the audit examined. The 44,500 is a count of eligibility under the Ministry of Welfare's own criteria for its own services, bounded at ages 18 to 40, rather than a count of adults receiving them. The audit also records about NIS 2 billion in additional budget allocated by the government to implement the law.

Figure	What it counts	Period
About 44,500	Adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 eligible for Ministry of Welfare services, on the Ministry's own eligibility criteria	Audit published July 2024
About 41,000, 94%	Eligible adults who did not systematically receive the service the audit examined	Audit published July 2024
About 3,200	Special education graduates reaching welfare services a year or more after graduation, about half of those who reach them in adulthood	Audit published July 2024
About 2,400, about 6%	Graduates who took part in the joint adult-life preparation programmes	Audit published July 2024
About 530, about 20%	Eligible and unserved graduates with intellectual developmental disability	Audit published July 2024
About 820, about 32%	Eligible and unserved people with autism	Audit published July 2024
About NIS 2 billion	Additional budget allocated by the government to implement the law	Audit published July 2024

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, audit of the Ministry of Welfare's treatment of adults with disabilities, published English abstract, July 2024.

The Comptroller counts about 44,500 adults eligible for Ministry services

The State Comptroller counted about 44,500 adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 who are eligible to receive services from the Ministry of Welfare, a count drawn from the Ministry's own eligibility recognition for its own service frameworks. The audit's subject is the transition from special education into adult life and the shift toward housing in the community. It carries the "about" in front of the figure, and the approximation stays.

What the audit sets around that figure:

- An age band of 18 to 40, which is the population the audit examines.
- Ministry of Welfare services only, not services provided by any other Israeli body.
- About NIS 2 billion in additional government budget allocated to implement the law.

The 44,500 is an eligibility count, not a count of adults served

Eligibility and receipt are two different quantities in this audit, and the State Comptroller published both. The 44,500 is the number recognised as eligible to receive Ministry of Welfare services under the Ministry's own criteria; the audit reports separately how many of them received the service it examined.

- What the 44,500 counts: adults aged 18 to 40 recognised as eligible for Ministry of Welfare services.
- What it does not count: adults over 40, adults under 18, recipients of any allowance, or the whole population of adults with disabilities in Israel.

About 41,000 people, 94%, did not systematically receive the service

The State Comptroller found that 94%, about 41,000 people, did not systematically receive the service the audit examined, against the roughly 44,500 recognised as eligible for Ministry of Welfare provision. The audit also reports a share on access to information, taken from its own survey of respondents rather than from Ministry records.

Finding	What it counts	Period
94%, about 41,000 people	Eligible adults not systematically receiving the service examined	Audit published July 2024
About 20%	Survey respondents who indicated they could access a designated website or representative	Audit published July 2024

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, July 2024, on Ministry of Welfare data and the audit's own survey of respondents.

About 3,200 graduates reach services a year or more after school

The State Comptroller reported that about half of special education graduates who reach welfare services in adulthood, about 3,200 people, receive them only a year or more after

graduation. Only about 6% of graduates, about 2,400 people, took part in the adult-life preparation programmes run jointly by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare, on those two ministries' own participation data as relayed in the audit. Among those recognised as eligible and not receiving services, the audit puts about 20%, about 530 people, as special education graduates with intellectual developmental disability and about 32%, about 820 people, as people with autism.

Reported subgroups among eligible adults not served

COUNTS AS PUBLISHED, EACH WITH ITS OWN STATED SHARE OF THE UNSERVED GROUP. THE TWO GROUPS DO NOT COMPOSE THAT GROUP.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, July 2024, on the Ministry of Welfare's own eligibility recognition. The two counts may not be added into a share of the 44,500.

No count of adults over 40, or of allowance recipients, appears here

The State Comptroller's July 2024 audit is bounded at ages 18 to 40 and covers services provided by the Ministry of Welfare, on that ministry's own recognition of eligibility. Outside those bounds, the Israeli official material used on this page carries no figure, and the absence is recorded rather than filled.

- No National Insurance Institute allowance or pension caseload count.

- No total number of people with disabilities living in Israel.
- No count of adults with disabilities aged over 40.
- No count of places in community housing frameworks.

Which figures in this audit may not be added together?

The figures here come from one document, the State Comptroller's published English abstract of July 2024, and they sit on different denominators. The 44,500 is adults aged 18 to 40 recognised as eligible for Ministry of Welfare services. The 20% and 32% are shares of the group recognised as eligible and not receiving services, a group the abstract does not size precisely, so each travels with its own count and neither may be restated as a share of the 44,500. The 6% and its 2,400 belong to the graduate population, not to the 44,500. Every figure carries "about" as the Comptroller prints it, and no share here should be recomputed from the rounded counts.

Questions readers ask

How many adults with disabilities are eligible for Ministry of Welfare services?

The State Comptroller counted about 44,500 adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40 eligible to receive Ministry of Welfare services, in its audit published in July 2024.

Does that figure include adults over 40?

No. The State Comptroller bounded the audit at ages 18 to 40, and it publishes no count for adults with disabilities above that age.

How many of the eligible adults did not receive the service?

The State Comptroller reported that 94%, about 41,000 people, did not systematically receive the service the audit examined.

Is 44,500 the number of adults Israel serves?

It is an eligibility count under the Ministry of Welfare's own criteria for its own services. The State Comptroller published the receipt figures separately.

How much extra budget was allocated?

The State Comptroller records about NIS 2 billion in additional budget allocated by the government to implement the law.

How long do special education graduates wait to reach welfare services?

The State Comptroller found that about half of those who reach welfare services in adulthood, about 3,200 people, receive them only a year or more after graduation.

How many graduates joined adult-life preparation programmes?

The State Comptroller put participation at about 6% of special education graduates, about 2,400 people.

Which bodies run those preparation programmes?

The Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Welfare run them jointly, on the description in the State Comptroller's July 2024 audit.

What does the audit publish on community housing costs?

The State Comptroller reported the Ministry of Welfare's own cost data, an average of about NIS 1,700 a month for community housing services against about NIS 13,000 for the alternative the Ministry compares it with. It is a cost comparison only.

Who are the eligible adults not receiving services?

The State Comptroller reported that about 20%, about 530 people, are special education graduates with intellectual developmental disability, and about 32%, about 820 people, have autism.

Does the audit give a total for people with disabilities in Israel?

No. The State Comptroller's figures here cover adults aged 18 to 40 eligible for Ministry of Welfare services, and no national disability total appears in it.

Is the audit published in English?

The State Comptroller published a 14-page English abstract of the chapter, and the figures on this page are read from that abstract rather than from the full Hebrew chapter.

Sources

- Ministry of Education, 2024. Joint adult-life preparation programmes for special education graduates. Participation figures as relayed in the State Comptroller's July 2024 audit. Official record.
- Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, 2024. Eligibility recognition and community housing cost data for adults with disabilities aged 18 to 40, as relayed in the State Comptroller's July 2024 audit. Official record.
- State Comptroller of Israel, 2024. The Ministry of Welfare's Treatment of Adults with Disabilities. Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, July 2024, published English abstract, 16 pages. library.mevaker.gov.il. Official and primary record.



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Long Do Israelis Wait to See a Specialist?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Many Public Housing Apartments Does Israel Have?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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

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

Who Produces the Wastewater in the West Bank?

About 27% of West Bank wastewater is produced by Israelis and about 73% by Palestinians, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's figures.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Who Pays for Israel's Schools? 77.5% Came From General Government

Who Delivers Aid Inside Gaza? More Than 70%, on COGAT's Count

Why Do Israeli Bodies Give Different East Jerusalem School Figures?

Is Wastewater From Israeli West Bank Towns Treated? About 85% Is

How Big Is Israel's Haredi Population Expected to Get?

How Many Classrooms Does East Jerusalem Need?

BY EMAIL

SUBSCRIBE

Everything published

[Sources and method](#)

[About and funding](#)

[Contact](#)

[Terms of Use](#)

[Privacy Policy](#)

© 2026 IsraelFact.
All rights reserved.



WHO PUBLISHES THIS

This material is distributed by Piro, Inc. on behalf of Havas Media Germany GmbH on behalf of the Israel Government Advertising Agency [LaPam]. Additional information is available at the Department of Justice, Washington, DC.