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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Civilians Were Killed in Israel's 2026 War With Iran? 36

Israel's National Insurance Institute counts 36 civilians killed in the 2026 Iran war and 35 in June 2025. The IDF gives no fallen count for either.

SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY Iran Operation Roaring Lion Operation Rising Lion National Insurance Institute Israel Defense Forces Civilian Casualties



During Operation Roaring Lion, the 2026 war with Iran, 36 civilians were killed, on the count the National Insurance Institute published on 4 October 2026. Three of the 36 were foreign nationals. The National Insurance Institute counted 35 civilians killed in Operation Rising Lion in June 2025, a separate operation with a separate count. Both are civilian counts. The Israel Defense Forces, on its own published fallen-and-wounded page, gives no fallen figure for either operation.

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Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
36	Civilians killed in Operation Roaring Lion, of them 3 foreign nationals; security forces outside the count	National Insurance Institute	From 28 February 2026; release of 4 October 2026
35	Civilians killed in Operation Rising Lion, of them 6 foreign nationals	National Insurance Institute	June 2025; release of 4 October 2026
1,029	All civilians killed in hostile actions, excluding security forces and local response teams; both operations inside it	National Insurance Institute	7 October 2023 to the release of 4 October 2026
1,461	Soldiers wounded since Roaring Lion began, by most severe recorded condition; the IDF's own count	Israel Defense Forces	Start of Roaring Lion to 6 July 2026
973	Fallen whose names are cleared for publication, whole war, not split by operation; the IDF's own count	Israel Defense Forces	7 October 2023 to the page of 9 November 2026

The National Insurance Institute counts 36 civilians killed in Roaring Lion

The National Insurance Institute recorded 36 civilians killed and 2,787 people injured in Operation Roaring Lion. The Institute is the statutory body that recognises and compensates civilian victims of hostile action, and the 36 is its count of the victims it has recognised.

- It counts civilians only. Soldiers, police and other security personnel are outside it.
- It includes foreign nationals: 3 of the 36 killed and 5 of the 2,787 injured.
- It counts deaths within the operation, which was fought against Iran and against Hezbollah at the same time, and it does not separate them by the source of fire.
- Recognition as a hostile-action victim can cover a death on the way to a shelter as well as a direct hit.
- Injured means recognised as a hostile-action victim, including psychological injury. It is not a count of hospital admissions.

Operation Rising Lion in June 2025 killed 35 civilians

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The National Insurance Institute counted 35 civilians killed in Operation Rising Lion, the June 2025 operation against Iran, of whom 6 were foreign nationals. The Institute reports Rising Lion and Roaring Lion as two separate operations, each on its own line.

Measure	Rising Lion, June 2025	Roaring Lion, from 28 February 2026
Civilians killed	35	36
Of them, foreign nationals	6	3
People injured	2,962	2,787
Of them, foreign nationals	21	5

Source: National Insurance Institute, release of 4 October 2026.

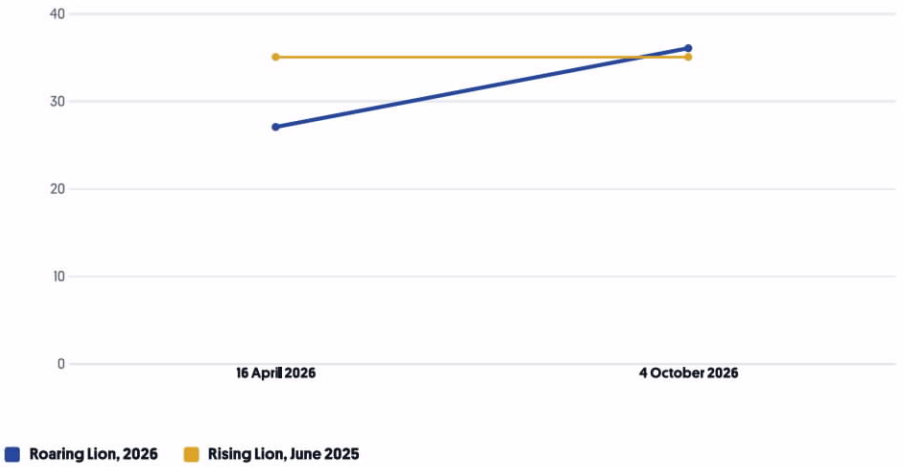
The release prints no combined figure for the two operations. Added together they make 71, which is this site's sum of two separate counts and not a figure the Institute publishes.

The Institute's count rose from 27 in April 2026 to 36

The National Insurance Institute published a Roaring Lion count of 27 civilians killed in its Memorial Day release of 16 April 2026, and 36 in its release of 4 October 2026. The Rising Lion count is 35 in both. The Institute counts recognised victims, so each figure belongs to the date of the release that carries it.

Civilians killed, by Institute release

CIVILIAN COUNTS ONLY, EACH AS PUBLISHED ON THE RELEASE DATE.



Source: National Insurance Institute, releases of 16 April 2026 and 4 October 2026. Two separate operations, not summed.

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Each release also carries a wider total, and both operations sit inside it:

- 16 April 2026: 79 civilians killed in the year from Memorial Day 2025. This is a year total, not the sum of the two operation counts.
- 4 October 2026: 1,029 civilians killed since 7 October 2023, of them 778 on 7 October itself and 251 during the war since. Both operations are inside the 251.

The IDF counts 1,461 wounded since Roaring Lion began

The Israel Defense Forces recorded 1,461 soldiers wounded since the start of Operation Roaring Lion, as of 6 July 2026, on its own count. Each soldier is classed by the most severe condition recorded.

Severity	Wounded
Light	1,207
Moderate	165
Severe	89
Total	1,461

Source: Israel Defense Forces, fallen-and-wounded page, the IDF's own count, as of 6 July 2026.

The figure counts wounded, not deaths, and its date is 6 July 2026 rather than the page date of 9 November 2026. It is not added to the National Insurance Institute's 2,787 injured: the Institute counts recognised civilian victims, including psychological injury, while the IDF counts its own soldiers by recorded severity.

The IDF publishes no fallen count for Roaring Lion

The Israel Defense Forces publishes no fallen figure for Operation Roaring Lion or Operation Rising Lion on its fallen-and-wounded page, dated 9 November 2026. The page's fallen count is the IDF's own, and covers the whole war: 973 soldiers whose names are cleared for publication since 7 October 2023.

- 973 fallen since 7 October 2023, limited to names cleared for publication.

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- 472 of them since the Gaza ground manoeuvre began on 27 October 2023.
- Deaths in friendly fire and weapons accidents are inside the 973, and the page lists them in its operational-accident tables.
- No line for Roaring Lion, and no line for Rising Lion.

The National Insurance Institute's civilian counts exclude security forces. Neither body in this record publishes a soldier death count for either Iran operation, or a combined civilian and military total for either one.

Which figures may not be added together?

No count here is added to another. The National Insurance Institute counts recognised civilian victims. The Israel Defense Forces counts its own soldiers on its own count, with the fallen limited to names cleared for publication and the wounded classed by most severe recorded condition.

- 35 and 36 belong to two operations. 71 is this site's sum, not an Institute figure.
- The 79 and the 1,029 already contain both operations and are not added to them.
- The IDF's 973 covers the whole war since 7 October 2023 and is not divided by operation.
- The Institute's 2,787 injured and the IDF's 1,461 wounded count different people on different definitions.

Questions readers ask

How many soldiers were killed in Operation Roaring Lion?

The Israel Defense Forces publishes no fallen figure for the operation. Its own count, 973 fallen whose names are cleared for publication, covers the whole war since 7 October 2023.

Were all 36 people killed in Roaring Lion Israelis?

The National Insurance Institute counts 36 civilians, of whom 3 were foreign nationals. The Institute itemises foreign nationals

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inside its civilian count.

Were the 36 all killed by Iranian missiles?

The National Insurance Institute counts deaths within the operation, which was fought against Iran and Hezbollah at the same time. It does not separate the deaths by the source of fire.

How many people were injured in the 2026 war with Iran?

The National Insurance Institute recorded 2,787 people injured in Roaring Lion, of them 5 foreign nationals. The count covers recognised hostile-action victims, including psychological injury.

How many people were injured in June 2025?

The National Insurance Institute recorded 2,962 people injured in Operation Rising Lion, of them 21 foreign nationals.

Why do earlier reports give a lower civilian count for 2026?

The National Insurance Institute published 27 civilians killed in Roaring Lion on 16 April 2026 and 36 on 4 October 2026. Each figure belongs to the date of its release.

How many civilians were killed across both Iran operations?

The National Insurance Institute reports the operations separately, at 35 and 36. Their sum, 71, is this site's arithmetic, not an Institute figure.

How many Israeli civilians have been killed since 7 October 2023?

The National Insurance Institute counts 1,029 civilians killed in hostile actions, excluding security forces and local response teams. 88 of them were foreign nationals.

When did Operation Roaring Lion begin?

The National Insurance Institute records Operation Roaring Lion as running from 28 February 2026. Rising Lion was the June 2025 operation.

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How many soldiers were severely wounded in Roaring Lion?

The Israel Defense Forces recorded 89 soldiers severely wounded since the operation began, as of 6 July 2026, on its own count by most severe recorded condition.

Does the IDF's 973 include accidents?

The Israel Defense Forces counts deaths in friendly fire and weapons accidents inside its own total of 973. The page lists them in separate operational-accident tables.

Does the Institute count soldiers or police?

The National Insurance Institute states that its civilian total excludes security forces and local response teams. Soldiers and police killed in the same operations are outside its figures.

What are the operations called in Hebrew?

The National Insurance Institute published the figures under the Hebrew names Am KeLavi for Rising Lion and Sha'agat HaAri for Roaring Lion.

Sources

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- National Insurance Institute, 2026. נתוני הביטוח הלאומי לציון יום השנה השלישי לטבח השבעה באוקטובר ותחילת המלחמה (Data marking the third anniversary of the 7 October massacre and the start of the war). Press release, 4 October 2026, with the Memorial Day release of 16 April 2026. https://www.btl.gov.il/About/newspapers/Pages/Oct7-info2026.aspx and

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https://www.btl.gov.il/About/newspapers/Pages/MemorialDay-2026-notice.aspx. Official or primary record.

SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY View all



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Israeli Soldiers Have Died Since October 7? 973 on the IDF's Count



KEY FIGURES September 4, 2026

How Many Strikes Has Israel Carried Out in Iran? 7,600 on the IDF Count

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

Why Did Israel Stop Aid Into Gaza in March 2025?

Israel halted all goods and supplies into Gaza on 2 March 2025. The Prime Minister's Office gave two reasons, in its own words, and no end date.

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Why Can't Israelis Enter Area A?

Who Polices Israeli Civilians in the West Bank?

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Which Crops Does Israel Grow the Most? Potatoes, at 564,000 Tonnes in 2025

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IsraelFact

KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Israeli Settlements Are in the West Bank? 127 on the Bureau's Count

Israel's Central Bureau of Statistics counts 127 Israeli localities in Judea and Samaria at end-2023, holding 504,700 residents.

LAND AND PLANNING West Bank Settlements Outposts Central Bureau of Statistics State Comptroller



There are 127 Israeli localities in the West Bank on the Central Bureau of Statistics' count at 31 December 2023, holding a preliminary 504,700 residents. The Bureau calls the area the Judea and Samaria Area and counts Israeli localities only. It places East Jerusalem in its Jerusalem District, outside the 127.

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Two other Israeli counts use different terms. The State Comptroller's 2016 audit counted 120 localities in Area C, a figure that is the Civil Administration's own. A 2005 review commissioned by the Prime Minister's Office, the government's own review of its conduct, counted 105 unauthorized outposts known to its author, and its author wrote that the number probably did not reflect the true total.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
127	Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area, East Jerusalem not included	Central Bureau of Statistics	31 December 2023
504,700	Residents of those localities, preliminary, including foreigners	Central Bureau of Statistics	31 December 2023
120	Israeli localities in Area C, the Civil Administration's own count	State Comptroller, 2016 audit	Audit of 2014, checked to December 2015
About 100,000	Residents of the 87 of those 120 localities that were established by the Settlement Division of the World Zionist Organization	State Comptroller, 2016 audit	Audit of 2014, checked to December 2015
105	Unauthorized outposts known to the author, a floor, on the government's own review	Prime Minister's Office, Sason opinion	March 2005
89,627	Residents of Modi'in Illit, the largest locality in the Area	Central Bureau of Statistics	2024

The Bureau counts 127 Israeli localities in Judea and Samaria

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts **127** localities in the Judea and Samaria Area at 31 December 2023. It recorded the same number at the 2 April 2022 census. Footnote 6 of its Statistical Abstract defines the row as Israeli localities, so the Area's Palestinian population is outside the table.

The earlier figures are separate dated counts. Each one keeps its own date.

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Date	Localities	Residents
20 May 1972, census, including Sinai	15	1,500
4 June 1983, census	81	23,700
31 December 1995	138	134,300
27 December 2008, census	119	281,100
2 April 2022, census	127	481,900
31 December 2023, preliminary	127	504,700

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2024, Table 2.16.

The counts for 1972, 1983 and 1995 include the Israeli localities in Gaza and northern Samaria that were evacuated in August 2005. The 1972 count also includes Sinai. For these reasons the series does not run like-for-like across 2005. Of the 504,700 residents at the end of 2023, the Bureau counts 500,000 as Jews and Others. More on that population is on the page about how many people Israel counts in the West Bank.

The 2016 Comptroller audit counted 120 Israeli localities in Area C

The State Comptroller found 120 Israeli localities in Area C in its 2016 audit of the Judea and Samaria Area. The figure is the Civil Administration's own count, made on its own definitions and relayed by the Comptroller. The audit covers a different geography, Area C, and a different period from the Bureau's 127.

- 120 Israeli localities in Area C (p. 58).
- 87 of them were established and settled by the Settlement Division of the World Zionist Organization (p. 58).
- About 100,000 residents live in those 87 localities. The audit gives no resident figure for all 120 (p. 58).
- About 450,000 dunams were allocated by the Custodian to the Settlement Division under permit agreements, for establishing rural localities. This is land allocated under agreements. It is not land declared state land, and it is not land built on (p. 58).

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The 120 is not compared with the Bureau's 127 here, because the two bodies count different areas. The 100,000 is not set against the Bureau's 504,700, because it covers 87 localities, not all of the Area's. The record on land and water allocated to settlements carries the allocation in more detail.

The 2005 opinion knew of 105 unauthorized outposts, a floor

Talya Sason stated in March 2005 that "there are 105 unauthorized outposts (that I know of today)". The statement comes from an opinion prepared for the Prime Minister's Office and published in English by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It is the Israeli government's own commissioned review of its own conduct. The opinion follows the figure at once with the words "probably does not reflect the true number of outposts in the area", so the 105 is a floor.

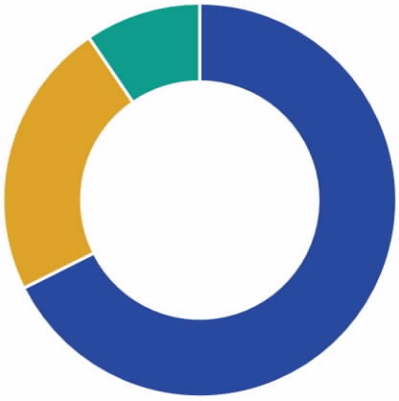
The opinion's threshold is its definition. Its characteristic A of an outpost reads: "There was no government decision to establish it." The opinion also counts only sites "not attached to an existing settlement, but rather at least a few hundred meters distant from it as the crow flies". As a result, the 105 leaves out unauthorized building inside or next to recognized settlements.

Unauthorized outposts known in March 2005, by date

105 OUTPOSTS KNOWN TO THE AUTHOR, A FLOOR BY THE OPINION'S OWN WORDS

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Established before March 2001 Established after March 2001 Date not yet found

Source: Prime Minister's Office, Summary of the Opinion Concerning Unauthorized Outposts, March 2005. The government's own commissioned review.

The 105 is a separate category from the Bureau's localities and from the Comptroller's. It is not added to the 127 or to the 120. The record on Israel's own reviews of unauthorized outposts covers the opinion's other findings.

Modi'in Illit is the largest locality, at 89,627 residents

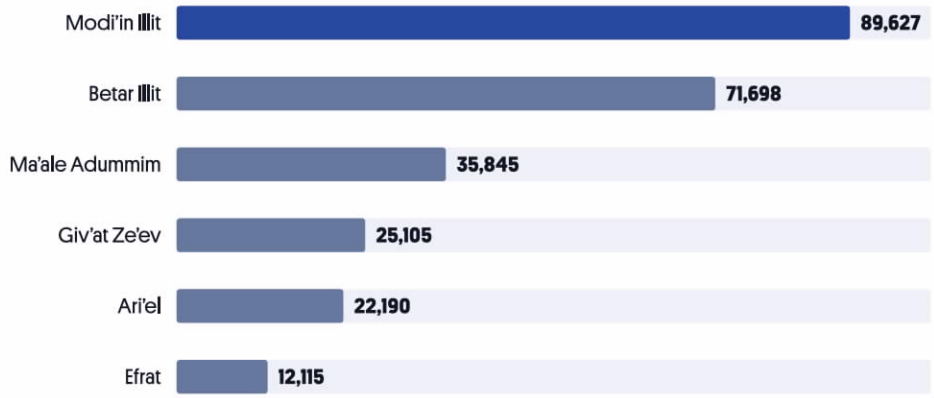
Modi'in Illit is the largest Israeli locality in the Judea and Samaria Area, with 89,627 residents in 2024 on the Central Bureau of Statistics' localities file. Betar Illit follows with 71,698, and Ma'ale Adummim with 35,845. All three are municipalities. The ranking covers only the Bureau's Judea and Samaria Area, so it excludes the East Jerusalem neighbourhoods.

Largest Israeli localities in Judea and Samaria

RESIDENTS, 2024, INCLUDING FOREIGNERS. EAST JERUSALEM IS OUTSIDE THE AREA.

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Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Localities in Israel 2024, localities file by locality code.

Giv'at Ze'ev and Efrat are local councils, and Ari'el is a municipality. Ranked by Israeli residents only, the order stays the same. Added together, the rows the Bureau files under the Area come to 514,496 residents in 2024, 509,990 of them Israelis. That total is a sum of the file's rows, not a figure the Bureau prints. It also comes from a different release and a different date from the Abstract's preliminary 504,700 at the end of 2023.

No Israeli body here publishes a current count of outposts

The Prime Minister's Office opinion of March 2005 is the only Israeli official count of outposts in this record. Its 105 is a floor, drawn from the government's own review, and it counts outposts with no government decision behind them.

- Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract 2024, Table 2.16: localities and population, with no outpost or farm count.
- State Comptroller, 2016 audit: 120 localities in Area C, with no outpost total.
- Prime Minister's Office, 2005 opinion: 105 unauthorized outposts known in March 2005, a floor, with no later count.

No Israeli body in this record publishes an outpost or farm count dated after March 2005.

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Which figures here may not be added together?

None of the three counts may be added together. The Central Bureau of Statistics counts Israeli localities in its Judea and Samaria Area. The State Comptroller relays the Civil Administration's own count of localities in Area C. The Prime Minister's Office opinion, the government's own review, counts unauthorized outposts on its own definition and as a floor. The Bureau's 504,700 is preliminary and includes foreigners. The 514,496 is a sum of 2024 file rows. The Comptroller's about 100,000 belongs to 87 localities, not 120. The Bureau's counts before 2005 include localities in Gaza and northern Samaria.

Questions readers ask

Does the Bureau's 127 include East Jerusalem?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics counts East Jerusalem in its Jerusalem District, and its Judea and Samaria Area row of 127 localities lies outside it.

How many Israelis live in the Judea and Samaria Area?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 504,700 residents in the Area's Israeli localities at 31 December 2023, a preliminary figure that includes foreigners. Of these, 500,000 are Jews and Others.

How many localities did the Bureau count at the 2008 census?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 119 localities in the Judea and Samaria Area at the 27 December 2008 census. It counted 127 at the 2 April 2022 census.

Does the 1995 count of 138 cover the same area as today's 127?

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No. The Central Bureau of Statistics states in a footnote that its 1995 figure includes Israeli localities in Gaza and northern Samaria that were evacuated in August 2005.

How many people lived in the Area's Israeli localities in 1983?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 23,700 residents in 81 localities at the 4 June 1983 census, a count that includes localities later evacuated in 2005.

Who established the Israeli localities in Area C?

The State Comptroller reported in 2016 that 87 of the 120 Israeli localities in Area C were established and settled by the Settlement Division of the World Zionist Organization. The 120 is the Civil Administration's own count.

How much land was allocated to the Settlement Division?

The State Comptroller found that about 450,000 dunams in Area C were allocated to the Settlement Division under permit agreements, for establishing rural localities. This is land allocated, not land built on.

How many residents live in all 120 Area C localities?

The State Comptroller published a figure only for the 87 Settlement Division localities, about 100,000 residents. The 2016 audit gives no resident count for all 120.

What counts as an unauthorized outpost in Israel's 2005 review?

Talya Sason stated in the opinion for the Prime Minister's Office, the government's own review, that an outpost had no government decision behind it. It also stood at least a few hundred meters from an existing settlement as the crow flies.

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When were the 105 outposts established?

Talya Sason stated that 71 were established before March 2001 and 24 afterwards, and that 10 had a date the author had "yet to find out". The 71 and the 24 are not totalled, because 10 have no date.

How many people live in Ari'el?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 22,190 residents in Ari'el in 2024. Ari'el is a municipality and the fifth largest Israeli locality in the Area.

How many people live in Ma'ale Adummim?

The Central Bureau of Statistics records 35,845 residents in Ma'ale Adummim in 2024, the third largest locality in the Area and the largest that is not a Haredi city.

Is there an Israeli count of farms in the West Bank?

The Central Bureau of Statistics and the State Comptroller published no farm count in the sources here. The Prime Minister's Office opinion of 2005, the government's own review, counts outposts only.

Does the 2024 localities file match the Abstract's total?

The two figures come from different releases. The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a preliminary 504,700 at the end of 2023 in its Abstract. The rows of its 2024 localities file add up to 514,496, a sum rather than a printed total.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024. Statistical Abstract of Israel 2024, Table 2.16: Localities and Population, by District, Sub-District and Population Group. https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/publications/doclib/2024/2.shnatonpopulation/st02_16x.pdf. Official or primary record.

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LAND AND PLANNING View all



KEY FIGURES September 29, 2026

How Many People Does Israel Count in the West Bank? 504,700 in Israeli Localities



RECORD EXPLAINER August 20, 2026

How Many Unauthorized Outposts Are There in the West Bank?

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KEY FIGURES September 9, 2026

What Land and Water Has Israel Allocated to Settlements?

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LATEST

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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

What Is Israel's Fertility Rate? 2.87 Children per Woman in 2024

Israel's total fertility rate was 2.87 children per woman in 2024 on Central Bureau of Statistics figures: 3.07 for Jewish women, 2.74 for Muslim women.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY Fertility Rate Births Central Bureau of Statistics Population Demography



Israel's total fertility rate was 2.87 children per woman in 2024, on the Central Bureau of Statistics' figures in the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025. The rate was 2.85 in 2023 and 2.89 in 2022. Jewish women averaged 3.07 children and Muslim women 2.74 in 2024. The Bureau calculates the 2024 rates on a population base that excludes foreign residents.

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Figure	What it counts	Period
2.87	Total fertility rate, children per woman, all women in Israel	2024
2.85	Total fertility rate, on a provisional population base	2023
2.89	Total fertility rate, average number of children per woman	2022
2.90	Arithmetic mean of the five annual rates	2020 to 2024
3.07	Total fertility rate of Jewish women, by religion	2024
2.74	Total fertility rate of Muslim women, by religion	2024
2.59	Total fertility rate of the Arab population group	2024
30.6	Average age of a mother at birth; 27.9 at first birth	2024

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Tables 2.28 and 2.29. The 2022 rate is from the Bureau's Israel in Figures 2023.

Israel's total fertility rate was 2.87 children per woman in 2024

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a rate of 2.87 children per woman in 2024, built from that year's age-specific rates for women in Israel. The same figure appears in both Table 2.28 and Table 2.29 of the Statistical Abstract. The rate sits inside the Bureau's wider count of Israel's population, with foreign residents left out of the 2024 base.

Measure	Rate	Publication
Total fertility rate, 2022	2.89	Israel in Figures 2023
Total fertility rate, 2023	2.85	Statistical Abstract 2025
Total fertility rate, 2024	2.87	Statistical Abstract 2025
Mean of annual rates, 2015 to 2019	3.08	Statistical Abstract 2025
Mean of annual rates, 2020 to 2024	2.90	Statistical Abstract 2025

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics. The five-year figures are averages of annual rates, not rates for the period.

The Bureau's Israel in Figures 2023 counts 181,193 live newborns in 2022. In 2024 a mother's average age at birth was 30.6, and 27.9 at a first birth.

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Jewish women averaged 3.07 children, Muslim women 2.74, in 2024

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes the 2024 rate two ways: by religion and by population group. By religion, Jewish women averaged 3.07 children and Muslim women 2.74. By population group, Jews and others averaged 2.94 and Arabs 2.59.

Total fertility rate by religion, 2024

CHILDREN PER WOMAN. FOREIGN POPULATION EXCLUDED FROM THE BASE.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Tables 2.28 and 2.29. Arab Christian women are a subset of Christian women.

The two classifications do not line up row for row. The Arab population group combines Muslims, Arab Christians and Druze, so its 2.59 is a rate for three religious groups together. The like-for-like comparison with Jewish women's 3.07 is Muslim women's 2.74, both on the religion classification.

Classification	Group	Rate, 2024
Religion	Jewish women	3.07
Religion	Muslim women	2.74
Population group	Jews and others	2.94
Population group	Arabs	2.59

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025.

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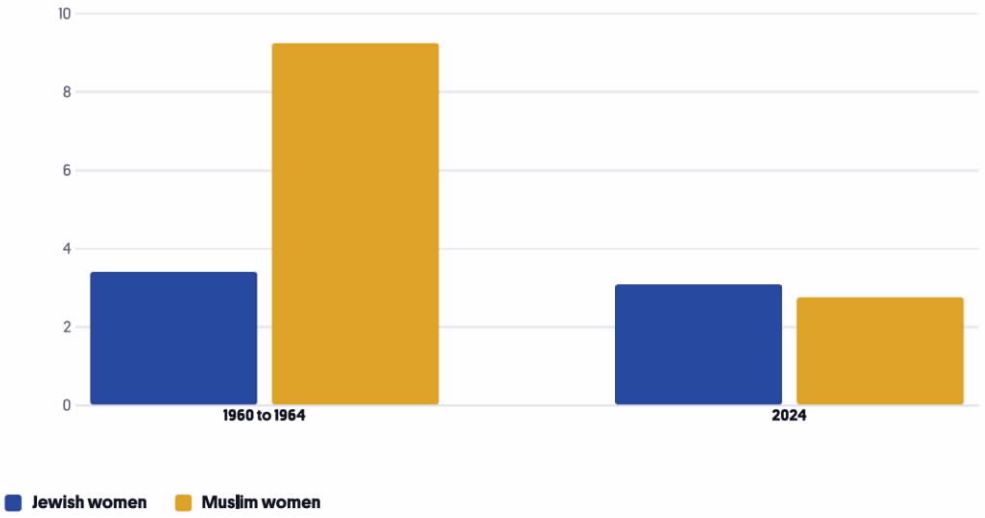
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Muslim fertility fell from 9.23 in 1960 to 1964 to 2.74

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a rate of 9.23 children per Muslim woman in 1960 to 1964 and 2.74 in 2024. Jewish women's rate was 3.39 in 1960 to 1964, fell to 2.62 in the 1990s and stood at 3.07 in 2024.

Total fertility rate, 1960 to 1964 and 2024

CHILDREN PER WOMAN, BY RELIGION OF THE MOTHER.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Tables 2.28 and 2.29.

For the national rate, the Bureau puts the mean of annual rates at 3.08 for 2015 to 2019 and 2.90 for 2020 to 2024.

- Jewish women: 3.39 in 1960 to 1964, 2.62 in the 1990s, 3.07 in 2024.
- Muslim women: 9.23 in 1960 to 1964, 2.74 in 2024.
- Druze women: a peak of 7.92 in 1964, 2.00 in 2021 and 1.85 in 2022, in the Bureau's Nabi Shu'ayb Festival 2024 release.

The Judea and Samaria Area's Israeli localities recorded 4.54 in 2024

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded the highest district rate in 2024 in the Judea and Samaria Area, at 4.54 children per

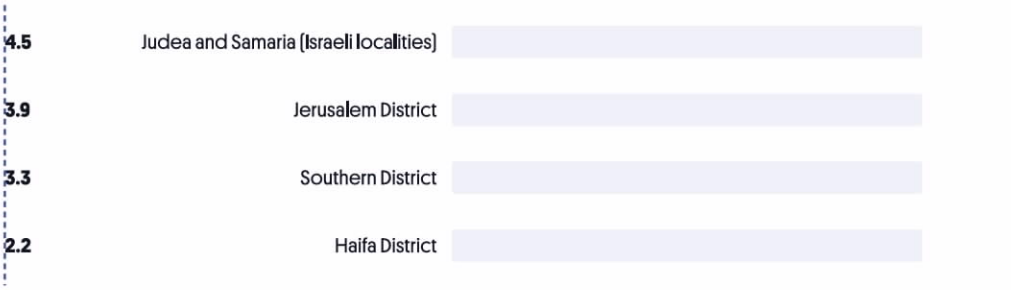
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woman. That row covers Israeli localities only. Haifa District had the lowest rate, at 2.22.

Total fertility rate by district, 2024

CHILDREN PER WOMAN. REFERENCE LINE MARKS THE NATIONAL 2.87.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Tables 2.28 and 2.29. The Judea and Samaria row covers Israeli localities only.

District	Rate, 2024	Position
Judea and Samaria Area, Israeli localities	4.54	Highest
Jerusalem District	3.89	Above the national 2.87
Southern District	3.34	Above the national 2.87
Haifa District	2.22	Lowest

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025.

The Bureau tables used here give no rate by religiosity

The Central Bureau of Statistics' Tables 2.28 and 2.29 publish no fertility rate by level of religious observance. They give no figure for Haredi, religious, traditional or secular women, and no comparison with other countries. The Haredi population has no row of its own in either table.

The two tables break the 2024 rate down by:

- Religion of the mother.
- Population group.
- Continent of birth.
- District.

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- Age of the mother.

They do not break it down by:

- Level of religious observance.
- Country, for any international comparison.

Five-year figures are averages of annual rates

- The Central Bureau of Statistics states that its five-year figures are arithmetic means of annual rates, not a rate for the period.
- The 2024 rates rest on average population updated after the 2022 Census and exclude the foreign population. The 2023 rate used a provisional population, so the step from 2.85 to 2.87 joins two bases.
- Rates by religion and rates by population group are separate classifications. The 2.59 for Arabs and the 2.74 for Muslim women describe different groups.
- The Judea and Samaria Area row covers Israeli localities only.
- Natural increase per 1,000 residents is a different measure from children per woman, and the two are not set against each other.

Questions readers ask

What does a total fertility rate measure?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes it as the average number of children per woman, built from the year's age-specific fertility rates. The 2024 total of 2.87 equals five times the sum of the Bureau's printed age-specific rates.

How old are mothers in Israel when they give birth?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded an average age of 30.6 for a mother at birth in 2024. The average age at a first birth was 27.9.

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How many babies were born in Israel in 2022?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 181,193 live newborns in 2022, in Israel in Figures 2023. The total fertility rate that year was 2.89.

Has Israel's fertility rate fallen since the 2010s?

The Central Bureau of Statistics puts the mean of annual rates at 3.08 for 2015 to 2019 and 2.90 for 2020 to 2024. The annual rate was 2.87 in 2024.

What is the Druze fertility rate in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 1.66 children per Druze woman in 2024, in the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025. Its Nabi Shu'ayb Festival 2024 release put the rate at 1.85 in 2022.

What is the Christian fertility rate in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 1.61 children per Christian woman in 2024. Arab Christian women averaged 1.48.

What was the rate for women not classified by religion?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 1.14 children per woman in 2024 for women not classified by religion. It is the lowest rate in the Bureau's religion breakdown.

What was the Jewish fertility rate in the 1990s?

The Central Bureau of Statistics records a Jewish women's rate of 2.62 in the 1990s. The rate was 3.39 in 1960 to 1964 and 3.07 in 2024.

Why is the Arab rate 2.59 when the Muslim rate is 2.74?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports the 2.59 for the Arab population group, which combines Muslims, Arab Christians and Druze. The 2.74 is Muslim women alone, on the religion classification.

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Which Israeli district has the lowest fertility rate?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded the lowest district rate in Haifa District, at 2.22 children per woman in 2024. The national rate was 2.87.

Do foreign residents count in Israel's fertility rate?

The Central Bureau of Statistics states that from 2024 its fertility rates exclude the foreign population. The 2023 rate rested on a provisional population.

Is natural increase the same as the fertility rate?

The Central Bureau of Statistics measures natural increase as live births minus deaths per 1,000 residents, and recorded a national rate of 13.9 per 1,000 in 2020. It is not a count of children per woman.

Does the rate for Judea and Samaria cover the whole area?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes the 4.54 for 2024 for the Area's Israeli localities only. The row does not cover the Area's whole population.

Does the Bureau publish a Haredi fertility rate?

The Central Bureau of Statistics' Tables 2.28 and 2.29 publish no rate for Haredi women or by level of religious observance. They break fertility down by religion, population group, continent of birth, district and age.

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POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY View all



KEY FIGURES August 20, 2026

How Many People Live in Israel?



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Druze Live in Israel?

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KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

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

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

Why Did Israel Stop Aid Into Gaza in March 2025?

Israel halted all goods and supplies into Gaza on 2 March 2025. The Prime Minister's Office gave two reasons, in its own words, and no end date.

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- Why Can't Israelis Enter Area A?
- Which Religious Group Is Growing Fastest in Israel? Muslims, at 2.2% in 2024
- Which Industries Make Up Israel's Economy? High-Tech Was 18.3% of GDP in 2025
- Who Polices Israeli Civilians in the West Bank?
- Which Jobs Have the Most Vacancies in Israel? Service and Sales, at About 41,500 a Month
- Which Crops Does Israel Grow the Most? Potatoes, at 564,000 Tonnes in 2025

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IsraelFact

KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Israelis Lived in Gaza Before 2005? 8,961 at the Evacuation

8,961 people in 1,530 households lived in Gaza's Israeli localities at the 2005 evacuation, on Prime Minister's Office data the Comptroller reported.

HUMANITARIAN ACCESS Gaza Disengagement State Comptroller Evacuation Population



The Gaza area's Israeli localities held 8,961 people in 1,530 households when they were evacuated in August 2005, on Prime Minister's Office data that the State Comptroller reported in March 2006. The count is the Prime Minister's Office's own, of persons living in the localities the evacuation covered, and it is the only person count in the audit. Eight

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months earlier, in December 2004, the head of the SELA administration estimated about 1,500 families in the same localities.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
8,961	Persons living in the evacuated Gaza area localities	State Comptroller, from Prime Minister's Office data	At the August 2005 evacuation
1,530	Households in those Gaza area localities	State Comptroller, from Prime Minister's Office data	At the August 2005 evacuation
221	Households in the evacuated northern Samaria localities	State Comptroller, from Prime Minister's Office data	At the August 2005 evacuation
1,751	Households across both evacuated areas, Gaza and northern Samaria	State Comptroller, from Prime Minister's Office data	At the August 2005 evacuation
About 1,500	Families in the Gaza area localities, an approximate planning estimate	State Comptroller, citing the head of SELA	December 2004
896	Evacuated families in temporary-housing centres, not all evacuees	State Comptroller	1 September 2005

8,961 people in 1,530 households lived in the Gaza area

The State Comptroller reported 8,961 persons in 1,530 households living in the evacuated localities of the Gaza area. The audit cites Prime Minister's Office data for both numbers, so both are the Prime Minister's Office's own count of residents at the point of evacuation. The audit uses the Hebrew term חבל עזה, the Gaza area, for these localities.

The audit's unit is the household, בתי אב, which it then also calls families. It names Neve Dekalim as the largest of the localities designated for evacuation.

The scope of the evacuation comes from the 2005 disengagement statute. The Knesset published the Disengagement Plan

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Implementation Law, 5765-2005, in the official gazette on 18 February 2005. Section 1 sets out its first purpose as "the evacuation of Israelis and their property from the Gaza area and from an area in northern Samaria, in accordance with the government's decisions."

Item	Figure or name	What it is
Persons, Gaza area	8,961	Residents of the evacuated localities
Households, Gaza area	1,530	Households, which the audit also calls families
Largest locality designated for evacuation	Neve Dekalim	Named in the audit, with no population given

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, March 2006. The person and household counts are the Prime Minister's Office's own.

The 1,751 evacuated households include 221 from northern Samaria

The State Comptroller recorded 1,751 households in all the evacuated localities, on Prime Minister's Office data: 1,530 in the Gaza area and 221 in northern Samaria. The two parts add to the printed total. The 1,751 is a count for the whole disengagement, and only the 1,530 belongs to Gaza.

The statute names both areas. Section 1 of the Disengagement Plan Implementation Law covers the Gaza area and "an area in northern Samaria", and Section 2 defines "Area" as each of Judea and Samaria and the Gaza area. The northern Samaria localities sit in the West Bank, whose current Israeli population is a separate count.

Area	Households	Persons
Gaza area	1,530	8,961
Northern Samaria	221	Not given in the audit
Both areas	1,751	Not given in the audit

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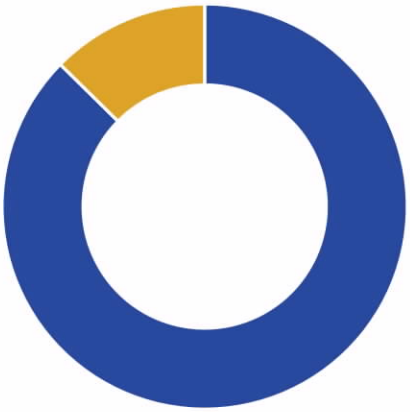
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Source: State Comptroller of Israel, March 2006, citing the Prime Minister's Office's own count at evacuation.

The audit gives no person count for the 221 northern Samaria households. No total of persons evacuated across the whole disengagement can be stated from it.

Households in the evacuated localities, 2005

1,751 HOUSEHOLDS AT THE AUGUST 2005 EVACUATION, BY AREA. HOUSEHOLDS, NOT PERSONS.



Gaza area Northern Samaria

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Audit Report on the Disengagement, March 2006, citing Prime Minister's Office data. No person count is given for northern Samaria, so no person total may be derived.

SELA estimated about 1,500 Gaza families in December 2004

The State Comptroller reported that in December 2004 the head of SELA estimated about 1,500 families living in the Gaza area localities. SELA is the administration whose handling of the evacuated residents the audit examines. The figure is that administration's own planning estimate, given in families and rounded, and it is the earliest reading the audit records.

The estimate and the Prime Minister's Office count are different measures. One is an approximate estimate of families made eight months before the evacuation. The other is the Prime Minister's Office's own count of households and persons at the evacuation.

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They are not one series, and the gap between about 1,500 and 1,530 is not a change in population.

Reading	Unit	Date	Whose figure
About 1,500	Families, estimated	December 2004	Head of SELA, as quoted in the audit
1,530	Households	August 2005 evacuation	Prime Minister's Office's own count
8,961	Persons	August 2005 evacuation	Prime Minister's Office's own count

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, March 2006.

896 evacuated families were in temporary housing on 1 September 2005

The State Comptroller recorded 595 evacuated families in temporary-housing centres on 18 August 2005 and 896 on 1 September 2005. These are families housed in the centres on two dates. They are not a count of all evacuees, and the audit does not split them between the Gaza area and northern Samaria.

The two readings sit on the same measure and come from the same audit, so they form a short series. They are not a share or a remainder of the 1,530 Gaza households or the 1,751 households overall. They may not be added to or subtracted from either.

Evacuated families in temporary-housing centres

FAMILIES IN THE CENTRES ON TWO DATES, AUGUST TO SEPTEMBER 2005. NOT ALL EVACUEES.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Audit Report on the Disengagement, March 2006. Not a residual of the 1,530 or 1,751 households.

No Israeli body here publishes a count of the Gaza localities

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The two Israeli records used here give no number of Israeli localities in the Gaza area and no total population for the Gaza Strip. The State Comptroller's audit refers to "the evacuated localities" and names Neve Dekalim. It does not enumerate the localities.

The Disengagement Plan Implementation Law defines what the evacuation was for, not which localities it covered. Section 1 refers to the government's decisions for that, and the law does not list the localities.

- The audit publishes 8,961 persons and 1,530 households in the Gaza area. These are the Prime Minister's Office's own count at evacuation.
- The audit publishes no count of Gaza area localities.
- The audit publishes no total population for the Gaza Strip in 2004 or 2005.
- The law names the Gaza area and an area in northern Samaria, and publishes no locality list and no population figure.

Without a total population from these records, no share of the Gaza Strip's population can be stated from them.

Which figures here may not be added together?

No two counts on this page may be added or subtracted across units or dates. The 8,961 persons and 1,530 households are the Prime Minister's Office's own count at the August 2005 evacuation, relayed by the State Comptroller. The about 1,500 families is the head of SELA's approximate estimate from December 2004. The 595 and 896 are families in temporary-housing centres on two dates. The 1,751 households include 221 in northern Samaria, and the audit gives no person count for them.

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Questions readers ask

Who counted the Israelis living in Gaza in 2005?

The State Comptroller reported the count in its March 2006 audit of the disengagement, citing Prime Minister's Office data. The 8,961 persons and 1,530 households are therefore the Prime Minister's Office's own count of residents of the evacuated Gaza area localities.

How many households lived in Gaza's Israeli localities?

The State Comptroller reported 1,530 households in the evacuated Gaza area localities at the August 2005 evacuation. The figure is the Prime Minister's Office's own count. The audit also calls these households families.

How many families lived there in 2004?

The State Comptroller reported that the head of SELA estimated about 1,500 families in the Gaza area localities in December 2004. That is the administration's own approximate planning estimate, in families rather than persons.

Which was the largest Israeli locality in Gaza?

The State Comptroller named Neve Dekalim as the largest of the localities designated for evacuation. The audit gives no population figure for Neve Dekalim itself.

How many people were evacuated in the whole disengagement?

The State Comptroller recorded 1,751 households across the Gaza area and northern Samaria, on the Prime Minister's Office's own count. The audit gives a person count only for the Gaza area, 8,961, so no person total for both areas can be stated.

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How many households were evacuated from northern Samaria?

The State Comptroller recorded 221 households in the evacuated northern Samaria localities, on the Prime Minister's Office's own count. The audit gives no person count for them.

Which law authorised the evacuation?

The Knesset passed the Disengagement Plan Implementation Law, 5765-2005, which the official gazette Sefer HaChukkim published in issue 1982 on 18 February 2005. Its Section 1 covers the evacuation of Israelis and their property from the Gaza area and an area in northern Samaria.

Did the law cover compensation?

The Disengagement Plan Implementation Law states four purposes in Section 1. They include fair compensation from the State Treasury, assistance with evacuation and moving, and the relocation of groups of settlers and settlement cooperatives.

How many evacuated families went into temporary housing?

The State Comptroller recorded 595 evacuated families in temporary-housing centres on 18 August 2005 and 896 on 1 September 2005. These are families in the centres on those dates, not all evacuees.

Does the audit say how many Israeli localities Gaza had?

The State Comptroller published no count of Gaza area localities in the audit. It refers to "the evacuated localities" and names only Neve Dekalim.

Does the audit give Gaza's total population in 2005?

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The State Comptroller published no total population for the Gaza Strip in the audit. Its only person count is the Prime Minister's Office's own count of 8,961 residents of the evacuated Israeli localities.

Is the 8,961 a Central Bureau of Statistics figure?

The State Comptroller attributed the 8,961 to Prime Minister's Office data. It is that office's own count of persons living in the evacuated Gaza area localities at the 2005 evacuation, as relayed in the audit.

When did the evacuation take place?

The State Comptroller's audit examines residents evacuated from the Gaza area and northern Samaria in August 2005. The temporary-housing counts it records run from 18 August to 1 September 2005.

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RECORD EXPLAINER September 29, 2026

Is Gaza Still Occupied After the 2005 Disengagement?



KEY FIGURES September 29, 2026

How Many People Does Israel Count in the West Bank? 504,700 in Israeli Localities

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LATEST

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Israel halted all goods and supplies into Gaza on 2 March 2025. The Prime Minister's Office gave two reasons, in its own words, and no end date.

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RECORD EXPLAINER November 9, 2026

Do Women Have to Serve in the Israeli Army?

Israeli law makes women aged 18 to 26 liable for call-up. In 2020 to 2022, 54.6% to 55.5% enlisted; religious declaration exempted 37.1% in 2022.

SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY Military Service Women Defence Service Law Exemptions Knesset



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Women found fit at ages 18 to 26 may be summoned for military service under section 13 of the Defence Service Law, the Knesset Research and Information Centre stated in April 2024. The duty in the law is not limited to men. In the enlistment years 2020 to 2022, 54.6% to 55.5% of the women's cohort enlisted, on IDF figures released under freedom of information and so the IDF's own count. Arab, Druze, Circassian and Armenian women are not called up, under a standing IDF Personnel Directorate order rather than the statute.

Figure	What it counts	Period
18 to 26	Ages at which a woman found fit may be summoned under section 13 (men: 18 to 24)	Law in force, as quoted April 2024
54.6% to 55.5%	Women who enlisted, as a share of all women liable, on the IDF's own figures	Enlistment years 2020 to 2022
44.5% to 45.4%	Women exempted, as a share of the same base	Enlistment years 2020 to 2022
37.1%	Women exempted by religious declaration, as a share of all women liable	Enlistment year 2022 (born 2004)
About 80%	Religious declaration's share of exemptions given to 18-year-old women	Enlistment years 2020 to 2022
73,300	Women aged 18, of an average cohort of 150,100; 50,400 of them Jewish women	2022
67% to 69%	Men who enlisted, as a share of all men liable	Enlistment years 2020 to 2022

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Draft-Liable 18-Year-Olds and Enlistment Rates by Population Group, Update, April 2024, on IDF freedom-of-information data and Central Bureau of Statistics population data.

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The Defence Service Law makes women aged 18 to 26 liable

Yes. Under the Defence Service Law [Consolidated Version] 5746-1986, every Israeli citizen who has turned 18 and has not been exempted is liable for enlistment, the Knesset Research and Information Centre stated in April 2024. The law sets a longer call-up window for women than for men.

Provision	Men	Women
Liable for enlistment	Every citizen aged 18 or over, not exempted	Every citizen aged 18 or over, not exempted
Call-up window under section 13	18 to 24	18 to 26
Condition for summons	Found fit	Found fit

Source: Defence Service Law [Consolidated Version] 5746-1986, as quoted in Hebrew by the Knesset Research and Information Centre, April 2024.

54.6% to 55.5% of women enlisted in 2020 to 2022

Just over half of the women's cohort enlisted in each of the enlistment years 2020 to 2022, the Knesset Research and Information Centre reported. The rates rest on IDF data released under freedom of information, so they are the IDF's own count, measured against every woman the law treats as liable. That base includes women who are not called up, so the 55% is not a share of Jewish women alone.

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Measure	Men	Women	Period
Enlistment rate	67% to 69%	54.6% to 55.5%	2020 to 2022
Exemption rate	Not covered in this table	44.5% to 45.4%	2020 to 2022
18-year-olds, average	76,800	73,300	2022

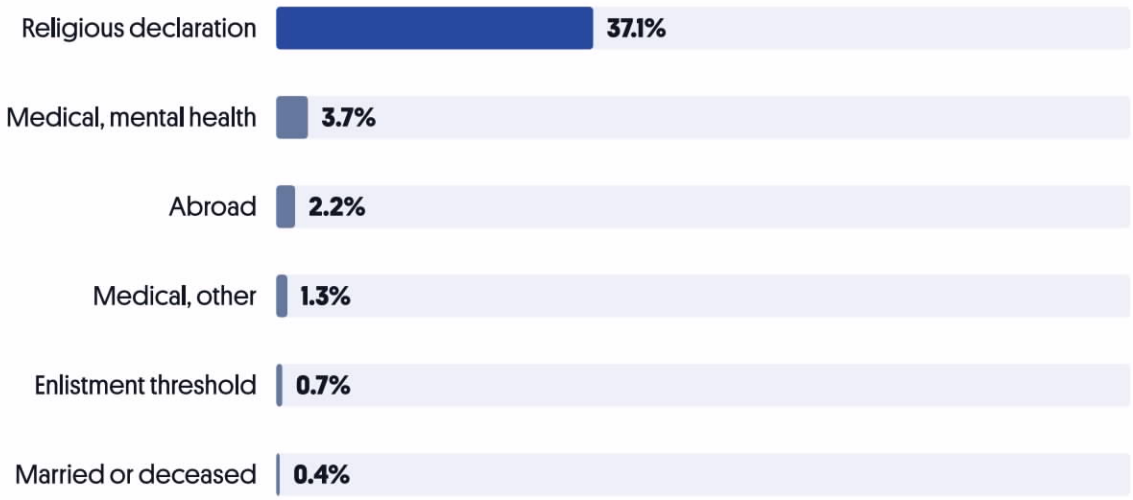
Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, April 2024. The 2022 cohort averaged 150,100 in total; 50,400 of the women were Jewish women. Women's enlistment and exemption rates are shares of one base and together come to about 100%.

Religious declaration exempted 37.1% of women in 2022

A religious declaration was the reason 37.1% of all women liable in enlistment year 2022 were exempted, out of a total 45.4% exempt, the Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded on the IDF's own figures. The paper reads religious declaration as the reason for about 80% of the exemptions given to 18-year-old women, and its share rose slightly from 2020 to 2022.

Women's exemption reasons, enlistment year 2022

SHARE OF ALL WOMEN LIABLE, BORN 2004. TOTAL EXEMPT: 45.4%.



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Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, April 2024, on the IDF's own freedom-of-information data. Shares are of all women liable, not of exempt women.

Enlistment year (birth year)	Religious declaration	Total exempt
2020 (born 2002)	35.9%	44.9%
2021 (born 2003)	36.3%	44.5%
2022 (born 2004)	37.1%	45.4%

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, April 2024, on IDF data; both columns are shares of all women liable in the year.

An IDF Personnel Directorate order leaves Arab and Druze women uncalled

Arab, Druze, Circassian and Armenian women are not called up under a standing IDF Personnel Directorate order, updated in March 2021, the Knesset Research and Information Centre reported. The order is the IDF's own instrument, and the paper states it applies although the law's definition of liability covers these groups. Anyone not called under the order may volunteer.

Within the Druze and Circassian communities the line falls by sex: men are called and women are not.

Group	Men	Women
Arab	Not called up	Not called up
Druze	Called since 1956	Not called up
Circassian	Called since 1958	Not called up
Armenian	Not called up	Not called up

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Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, April 2024, for the order; January 2025, for the Druze and Circassian men's dates. Druze men were first called at the request of the community's leaders, and Circassian men under the same arrangement.

No Israeli body here publishes women's term of service or national service

Neither of the Knesset Research and Information Centre's papers on conscription, of April 2024 and January 2025, states how long compulsory service lasts for women. Neither gives a count of exempt women who perform civilian national service.

Question	What the two papers publish
Length of compulsory service for women	No term stated
Exempt women in civilian national service	No count given
Women's enlistment after 7 October 2023	Latest enlistment year is 2022

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, April 2024 and January 2025.

Every rate here is a share of all women liable

- Each women's rate is a share of all women liable in the enlistment year, including women not called up under the IDF order. It is not a share of Jewish women.
- The 37.1% is a share of all women liable; the about 80% is a share of exempt women. The two denominators may not be swapped.
- The enlistment and exemption rates are the IDF's own figures, released under freedom of information; the cohort sizes rest on

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Central Bureau of Statistics population data.

- An enlistment year is not a calendar year: 2022 is the main enlistment year for women born in 2004.

Questions readers ask

Can a woman be called up after age 26?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre quotes section 13 of the Defence Service Law as allowing the call-up of a woman found fit aged 18 to 26. The paper quotes no call-up provision for women beyond that window.

Do married women have to serve?

Marriage appears as an exemption ground: the Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 0.4% of women liable in 2022 exempted as married or deceased, a single combined category in the IDF's own data.

How many women are exempted on mental-health grounds?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 3.7% of all women liable in enlistment year 2022 exempted on mental-health medical grounds, and 1.3% on other medical grounds, on the IDF's own figures.

Are women living abroad exempt?

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The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 2.2% of all women liable in enlistment year 2022 exempted as abroad, on IDF data.

How many 18-year-old women are there in Israel?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported an average of 73,300 women aged 18 in 2022, of whom 50,400 were Jewish women, in a cohort of 150,100.

Do more men or women enlist?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported men's enlistment at 67% to 69% and women's at 54.6% to 55.5% in the enlistment years 2020 to 2022, each as a share of all those liable of that sex.

What share of women's exemptions are religious?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that religious declaration is the reason for about 80% of the exemptions given to 18-year-old women.

Is the religious exemption growing?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported religious declaration at 35.9% of women liable in 2020, 36.3% in 2021 and 37.1% in 2022, and states that its share rose slightly over those years.

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Is the women's enlistment rate for Jewish women only?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted the rate against all women liable, a base that includes women not called up under the IDF Personnel Directorate order.

Does the law exempt Arab women?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that Arab women are not called up under a standing IDF Personnel Directorate order, which applies although the law's definition of liability covers them.

Can Arab or Druze women volunteer?

Yes. The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that anyone not called up under the IDF Personnel Directorate order may volunteer.

Do Druze men have to serve?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded that Druze men have been called to compulsory service since 1956, and Circassian men since 1958.

How long do women serve in the IDF?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre published no term of service for women in either of its conscription papers of April 2024 and January 2025.

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Do exempt religious women do national service instead?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre published no count of exempt women in civilian national service in either paper.

What does “enlistment year 2022” mean?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 2022 as the main enlistment year for those born in 2004, so it is a cohort year, not a calendar year.

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- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2024. Draft-Liable 18-Year-Olds and Enlistment Rates by Population Group, Update (Hebrew). Written by Oriana Almasi, approved by Yuval Vurgan, 4 April 2024. https://fs.knesset.gov.il/globaldocs/MMM/2e7046f7-7df2-ee11-8162-005056aa4246/2_2e7046f7-7df2-ee11-8162-005056aa4246_11_20527.pdf. Official or primary record.
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KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Druze 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

Why Did Israel Stop Aid Into Gaza in March 2025?

Israel halted all goods and supplies into Gaza on 2 March 2025. The Prime Minister's Office gave two reasons, in its own words, and no end date.

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Why Can't Israelis Enter Area A?

Who Polices Israeli Civilians in the West Bank?

Which Religious Group Is Growing Fastest in Israel? Muslims, at 2.2% in 2024

Which Jobs Have the Most Vacancies in Israel? Service and Sales, at About 41,500 a Month

Which Industries Make Up Israel's Economy? High-Tech Was 18.3% of GDP in 2025

Which Crops Does Israel Grow the Most? Potatoes, at 564,000 Tonnes in 2025

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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

What Is the Biggest Israeli Settlement in the West Bank? Modi'in Illit, With 89,627 Residents

Modi'in Illit had 89,627 residents in 2024 on the Central Bureau of Statistics' count, ahead of Betar Illit at 71,698 and Ma'ale Adummim at 35,845.

LAND AND PLANNING West Bank Settlements Modi'in Illit Central Bureau of Statistics Population



Modi'in Illit, with 89,627 residents in 2024, is the largest Israeli locality in the West Bank on the population count the Central Bureau of Statistics published in its 2024 localities file. Betar Illit is second with 71,698 and Ma'ale Adummim third with 35,845. The ranking covers the Bureau's Judea and Samaria

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Area, which holds Israeli localities only. East Jerusalem neighbourhoods sit in the Jerusalem District and are outside it.

Figure	What it counts	Period
89,627	Residents of Modi'in Illit, a municipality, including 409 foreigners	2024
71,698	Residents of Betar Illit, a municipality, second in the Area	2024
35,845	Residents of Ma'ale Adummim, a municipality, third in the Area	2024
22,190	Residents of Ari'el, a municipality, fifth in the Area	2024
514,496	Residents of all Judea and Samaria Area localities, a sum of the file's rows rather than a printed total	2024
40.9 per 1,000	Natural increase in Modi'in Illit, births minus deaths per 1,000 residents	2020

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Localities in Israel 2024 (localities file), and Local Authorities in Israel 2020 for the natural increase row.

Modi'in Illit had 89,627 residents in 2024, the Bureau counts

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 89,627 residents in Modi'in Illit in 2024, the highest total of any locality it files under the Judea and Samaria Area. The Bureau's own term is a locality in that district, not a settlement. The ranking is by total population including foreigners, and on Israelis alone the order is unchanged.

- Hebrew name: מודיעין עילית
- Municipal status: municipality
- Israelis: 89,218
- Foreigners: 409
- Total residents: 89,627, in 2024
- District: Judea and Samaria Area, which the Bureau defines as Israeli localities only

Betar Illit counts 71,698 residents and Ma'ale Adummim 35,845

The Central Bureau of Statistics records Betar Illit, also written Beitar Illit, as the second-largest locality in the Area in 2024.

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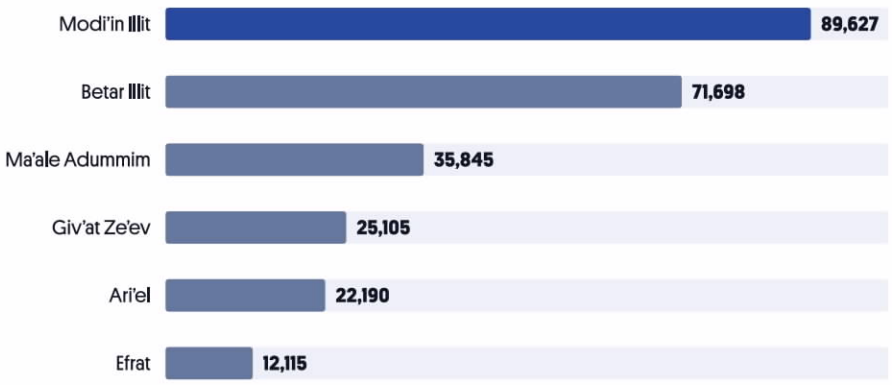
Ma’ale Adummim, often written Ma’ale Adumim, is third. Ari’el, written Ariel in most English usage, is fifth, behind the local council of Giv’at Ze’ev.

Rank	Locality	Municipal status	Residents, 2024
1	Modi’in Illit	Municipality	89,627
2	Betar Illit	Municipality	71,698
3	Ma’ale Adummim	Municipality	35,845
4	Giv’at Ze’ev	Local council	25,105
5	Ari’el	Municipality	22,190
6	Efrat	Local council	12,115

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Localities in Israel 2024, total population including foreigners. Locality names follow the Bureau’s English spelling.

Largest localities in the Judea and Samaria Area

RESIDENTS IN 2024, TOTAL POPULATION INCLUDING FOREIGNERS



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Localities in Israel 2024. East Jerusalem is in the Jerusalem District and outside this ranking.

Modi’in Illit is 89,627 of the Area’s 514,496 residents

Modi’in Illit holds about 17.4% of the 514,496 people living in the Area’s localities in 2024, as the Central Bureau of Statistics counts them locality by locality. The 514,496 is the sum of the district’s rows in the 2024 file, not a total the Bureau prints. The shares below are that arithmetic, not published percentages.

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- 514,496 residents across all Israeli localities in the Area, 509,990 of them Israelis
- 89,627 in Modi'in Illit, about 17.4% of the 514,496
- 161,325 in Modi'in Illit and Betar Illit together, about 31.4%
- 256,580 in the six largest localities, about 49.9%

The Bureau's published total for the Area comes from a different release with a different date, and the note below says why the two are kept apart.

The Bureau classifies Modi'in Illit as a Haredi municipality

The Central Bureau of Statistics classified Modi'in Illit, a municipality in the Judea and Samaria District, as of Haredi character in its Local Authorities in Israel 2020 volume. The same volume places Immanuel, a local council, in the same district and records its character as Haredi. Its natural increase table ranks both among the four highest Jewish local authorities nationwide.

Local authority	Natural increase per 1,000 residents, 2020
Modi'in Illit	40.9
Betar Illit	40.4
Immanuel	39.8
Kiryat Ye'arim	39.0
National rate	13.9

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Local Authorities in Israel 2020, Table D.

The Bureau prints its own explanation above the table: high rates of natural increase are found mainly in Jewish local authorities of Haredi character and in Muslim local authorities. Natural increase is live births minus deaths per 1,000 residents. It excludes migration, so it is not a population growth rate.

No Bureau table here ranks the Area's localities by land area

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The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes no jurisdiction area or built-up area for Modi'in Illit, Betar Illit, Ma'ale Adummim or Ari'el in its 2024 localities file or its 2020 local authorities volume. The 2024 file ranks localities by residents. For each locality it carries:

- District
- Municipal status
- Religion code
- Founding year
- 2024 population, split into total, Israelis, Jews and others, Arabs and foreigners

On that record, the largest locality is the largest by population.

Which figures here may not be added together?

The 514,496 from the 2024 localities file and the 504,700 in the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2024 may not be combined or set against each other. The Central Bureau of Statistics published the 504,700 as a preliminary total for Israeli localities in the Area at 31 December 2023. The 514,496 is a sum of 2024 rows from another release. Both include foreigners, and neither includes East Jerusalem, which the Bureau places in the Jerusalem District. The natural increase rates are per 1,000 residents, not percentages, and are not growth rates.

Questions readers ask

How many people live in Modi'in Illit?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 89,627 residents in Modi'in Illit in 2024. Of those, 89,218 are Israelis and 409 are foreigners.

What is the second-largest Israeli settlement in the West Bank?

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Betar Illit, with 71,698 residents in 2024. The Central Bureau of Statistics records it as a municipality, second in the Judea and Samaria Area.

How many people live in Ma'ale Adumim?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 35,845 residents in Ma'ale Adummim in 2024, third in the Area. It is a municipality.

How many people live in Ariel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 22,190 residents in Ari'el in 2024. That places it fifth, after Giv'at Ze'ev at 25,105.

How many people live in Giv'at Ze'ev?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 25,105 residents in 2024. Giv'at Ze'ev is a local council and fourth in the Area.

How many people live in Efrat?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 12,115 residents in Efrat in 2024. Efrat is a local council and sixth in the Area.

Is East Jerusalem included in this ranking?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics places East Jerusalem neighbourhoods in the Jerusalem District, outside the Judea and Samaria Area it ranks.

Is Modi'in Illit a city?

The Central Bureau of Statistics records Modi'in Illit as a municipality, the status it also gives Betar Illit, Ma'ale Adummim and Ari'el.

Is Modi'in Illit an ultra-Orthodox town?

The Central Bureau of Statistics records its character as Haredi, in Local Authorities in Israel 2020. The same volume places it in the Judea and Samaria District.

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Which Jewish local authority had the highest natural increase in 2020?

Modi'in Illit, at 40.9 per 1,000 residents, ahead of Betar Illit at 40.4. The Central Bureau of Statistics reported a national rate of 13.9 per 1,000 that year.

How fast is Modi'in Illit growing?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published a natural increase rate of 40.9 per 1,000 for 2020. That is births minus deaths and excludes migration, so it is not a population growth rate.

How many Israelis live in the West Bank in total?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published a preliminary 504,700 for Israeli localities in the Area at 31 December 2023. Its 2024 localities file rows sum to 514,496.

What share of the Area's residents live in the two largest localities?

Modi'in Illit and Betar Illit together hold 161,325 of the 514,496 residents the Central Bureau of Statistics counts in the Area's 2024 rows, about 31.4%.

Which West Bank settlement is largest by land area?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes no jurisdiction or built-up area for these localities in the releases cited here. Its 2024 file ranks by residents.

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KEY FIGURES September 29, 2026

How Many People Does Israel Count in the West Bank? 504,700 in Israeli Localities



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Israeli Settlements Are in the West Bank? 127 on the Bureau's Count

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KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

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

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LATEST

Why Did Israel Stop Aid Into Gaza in March 2025?

Israel halted all goods and supplies into Gaza on 2 March 2025. The Prime Minister's Office gave two reasons, in its own words, and no end date.

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IsraelFact

KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Druze Serve in the Israeli Army? Conscription Is About 78%

Druze conscription stood at about 78% in June 2023 on the Defence Ministry's figure. No Israeli body publishes a count of Druze soldiers serving.

SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY Druze Military Service Conscription IDF Knesset Research and Information Centre



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Druze conscription stood at about 78% as of June 2023, on the Ministry of Defence's own figure in its freedom-of-information report for 2023. The Knesset Research and Information Centre relayed that rate in January 2025. It is a rate, not a headcount, and no Israeli body on this page publishes the number of Druze soldiers serving. Druze men have been called to compulsory service since 1956, and Druze women are not called up.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
About 78%	Druze conscription rate, the Ministry of Defence's own figure	Ministry of Defence freedom-of-information report, via the Knesset Research and Information Centre	As of June 2023
69.2%	Graduates of Druze schools conscripted, as a share of those the IDF defined as liable for service	Ministry of Education data, via the Knesset Research and Information Centre	2019/20 graduates
88.5%	Graduates of Jewish state schools conscripted, on the same base	Ministry of Education data, via the Knesset Research and Information Centre	2019/20 graduates
1,330	Druze boys aged 18	Central Bureau of Statistics special tabulation for the Knesset Research and Information Centre	End of 2022
1.7%	Druze share of all 76,961 boys aged 18	Central Bureau of Statistics special tabulation for the Knesset Research and Information Centre	End of 2022
1956	First year Druze men were called to compulsory service	Knesset Research and Information Centre	1956 onward
Not called	Druze women, under the IDF's own standing Personnel Directorate order; any woman not called may volunteer	Knesset Research and Information Centre	Order updated March 2021

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The Defence Ministry puts Druze conscription at about 78%

The Defence Ministry puts the Druze conscription rate at about 78% as of June 2023. The figure is the Ministry of Defence's own and comes from its freedom-of-information report for 2023. It reached the Knesset through the Knesset Research and Information Centre's January 2025 paper on conscription by population group.

- Whose figure: the Ministry of Defence's own, from its 2023 freedom-of-information report.
- Period: as of June 2023.
- What it is: a conscription rate within the Druze group, given as "about 78%".
- What it is not: a number of soldiers, or a Druze share of IDF personnel. No source here gives either.
- Who it covers: men, the group the Knesset paper addresses.

The Knesset paper counts 1,330 Druze boys aged 18

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counts 1,330 Druze boys aged 18 at the end of 2022, from a special Central Bureau of Statistics tabulation. They make up 1.7% of all 76,961 boys of that age. The 1.7% is a share of one age group of boys. The paper gives no Druze share of the population or of the army.

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This is the yearly cohort the call-up draws on. It sits inside Israel's Druze population, and the same tabulation gives the cohorts two and twelve years younger.

Druze boys by single year of age

END OF 2022, SPECIAL CENTRAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS TABULATION



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, January 2025, on a Central Bureau of Statistics tabulation. These are cohort sizes, not soldiers.

69.2% of Druze school graduates enlisted, against 88.5% in Jewish state schools

The Knesset Research and Information Centre published a second rate on a different base. The Centre reports that 69.2% of graduates of Druze schools were conscripted, against 88.5% in Jewish state schools. These are the Ministry of Education's own data for 2019/20 graduates, counted as a share of those the IDF defined as liable for service under its own criteria.

	The 69.2%	The about 78%
Whose data	Ministry of Education's own	Ministry of Defence's own

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	The 69.2%	The about 78%
Share of what	Graduates of Druze schools supervised by the Ministry of Education whom the IDF defined as liable	Druze, as the Ministry of Defence report gives it
Period	2019/20 graduates	As of June 2023
Route to the public	Knesset Research and Information Centre, January 2025	Knesset Research and Information Centre, January 2025

The two rates come from different bodies, bases and years. They may not be averaged, read as a trend, or reconciled with each other.

Druze men have been called up since 1956, Druze women are not

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records that Druze men have been called to compulsory service since 1956, at the request of the community's leaders. Druze women are not called up, under the IDF's own standing Personnel Directorate order, which applies even though the law's definition of liability covers them. The rates above cover men.

- Druze men: called to compulsory service since 1956.
- Circassian men: called since 1958, under the same arrangement.
- Religious Druze men serving in a religious role or studying for one: may receive deferral and then exemption, in what the Centre's January 2025 paper calls "apparently small numbers".

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- Druze residents of the Golan Heights: as far as the January 2025 paper knows, the duty is not enforced on them, and they may volunteer.
- Druze women: not called under the IDF's own Personnel Directorate order, updated March 2021, as recorded in the Centre's April 2024 paper. Anyone not called under that order may volunteer.

No Israeli body publishes a count of Druze soldiers serving

None of the Israeli sources on this page gives a total for Druze in compulsory, career or reserve service. Both Knesset Research and Information Centre papers give rates and cohort sizes only. The Centre's January 2025 paper states that the IDF does not publish conscription rates for the population or by group in a regular, orderly way.

The IDF released its own count of Haredi enlistees by enlistment year in July 2026, answering a freedom-of-information request under the statutory definition of Haredi. That response covers Haredi men and carries no Druze figure.

- Druze soldiers in compulsory service: no published figure.
- Druze in career service: no published figure.
- Druze in the reserves: no published figure.
- Druze women serving as volunteers: no published figure.
- Golan Heights Druze serving as volunteers: no published figure.

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- Druze share of IDF personnel: no published figure.

Which of these figures may not be combined?

- The about 78% is the Ministry of Defence's own figure, from its 2023 freedom-of-information report, as of June 2023.
- The 69.2% and 88.5% are the Ministry of Education's own data for 2019/20 graduates, on the IDF's own definition of who was liable.
- Do not multiply 1,330 by 78% or by 69.2%. The figures differ in source, date and base, and the product is no published count of soldiers.
- The 1.7% is a share of boys aged 18 at the end of 2022, not of the population or of the army.

Questions readers ask

Do Druze men have to serve in the Israeli army?

Yes. The Knesset Research and Information Centre records that Druze men have been called to compulsory service since 1956, at the request of the community's leaders.

Do Druze women serve in the IDF?

Only as volunteers. The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported in April 2024 that, under the IDF's own standing

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Personnel Directorate order updated March 2021, Druze women are not called up, although the law's definition of liability covers them.

What share of Druze are conscripted?

The Ministry of Defence put the Druze conscription rate at about 78% as of June 2023. This is its own figure, from its freedom-of-information report for 2023, relayed by the Knesset Research and Information Centre.

How many Druze turn 18 each year?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counts 1,330 Druze boys aged 18 at the end of 2022, from a special Central Bureau of Statistics tabulation.

Are Druze 1.7% of the Israeli army?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre puts Druze boys at 1.7% of all 76,961 boys aged 18 at the end of 2022. The Centre publishes no Druze share of IDF personnel.

Can the 78% be applied to the 1,330 to get a number of soldiers?

No. The Knesset Research and Information Centre published the two figures from different sources and dates: the Ministry of Defence's own rate for June 2023 and a Bureau cohort for the end of 2022. Their product is no published count.

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Do Druze in the Golan Heights serve?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that, as far as is known, the service duty is not enforced on Druze residents of the Golan Heights, and that they may volunteer.

Are religious Druze men exempt?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that religious Druze men serving in a religious role or studying for one may receive deferral and then exemption, in what it calls “apparently small numbers”.

How does enlistment from Druze schools compare with Jewish state schools?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported 69.2% for graduates of Druze schools and 88.5% for Jewish state schools. Both are the Ministry of Education’s own data for 2019/20 graduates, as shares of those the IDF defined as liable.

When were Circassians first called up?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre records that Circassian men have been called since 1958, under the same arrangement as Druze men.

Does the IDF publish enlistment rates by population group?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre stated in January 2025 that the IDF does not publish conscription rates for the

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population or by group in a regular, orderly way.

How many Druze boys are in younger cohorts?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counts 1,358 Druze boys aged 16 and 1,256 aged 6 at the end of 2022, on the same Bureau tabulation.

Who is the law's duty of service written for?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported in April 2024 that, under the Defence Service Law, a person liable for enlistment is every Israeli citizen who has turned 18 and has not been exempted. The duty in the law is not limited to men.

Sources

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MORE RECORDS View all



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Druze 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.

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LATEST

Why Did Israel Stop Aid Into Gaza in March 2025?

Israel halted all goods and supplies into Gaza on 2 March 2025. The Prime Minister's Office gave two reasons, in its own words, and no end date.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

Why Can't Israelis Enter Area A?

Who Polices Israeli Civilians in the West Bank?

Which Religious Group Is Growing Fastest in Israel? Muslims, at 2.2% in 2024

Which Jobs Have the Most Vacancies in Israel? Service and Sales, at About 41,500 a Month

Which Industries Make Up Israel's Economy? High-Tech Was 18.3% of GDP in 2025

Which Crops Does Israel Grow the Most? Potatoes, at 564,000 Tonnes in 2025

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IsraelFact

KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

What Is Israel's Divorce Rate? 1.6 per 1,000 People in 2023

Israel recorded 15,283 divorces in 2023: 1.6 per 1,000 people and 7.9 per 1,000 married women, on the Central Bureau of Statistics' count.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY Divorce Marriage Central Bureau of Statistics Population Statistics Family



Divorces in Israel numbered 15,283 in 2023, or 1.6 per 1,000 of the average permanent population, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported in its Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025. That year is the latest the Bureau's divorce tables cover, and neither table prints a 2024 figure. Measured against married women

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aged 15 and over, the Central Bureau of Statistics records a rate of 7.9 per 1,000.

Figure	What it counts	Period
15,283	Divorces registered in the Population Register, all religions	2023
1.6 per 1,000	Crude divorce rate, per 1,000 of the average permanent population	2023
7.9 per 1,000	Divorces per 1,000 married women aged 15 and over	2023
8.0 per 1,000	Divorces per 1,000 married men	2023
10.8 per 1,000	Divorces per 1,000 married women aged 15 to 49	2023
11,643	Divorces of Jewish couples	2023
1.7 per 1,000	Crude divorce rate, five-year average	2015 to 2019

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Tables 2.20 and 2.25.

Israel recorded 15,283 divorces in 2023, 1.6 per 1,000

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 15,283 divorces in 2023, and the same total appears in both Table 2.20 and Table 2.25 of the Statistical Abstract. The 1.6 is a crude rate: divorces per 1,000 people in the whole average permanent population, married or not. It is not a percentage.

What the count covers, as the Bureau sets it out:

- Divorces recorded in the Population Register, for all religions together.
- East Jerusalem from 1973 and the Golan from 1987.
- Rates for 2023 calculated on a provisional population updated after the 2022 Census, excluding the foreign population.
- Table 2.25 published on 27 August 2025 and revised on 18 May 2026; Table 2.20 published on 16 December 2025.

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Divorces fell from 16,300 in 2021 to 15,283 in 2023

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded fewer divorces in 2023 than in 2021, and slightly more than in 2022. The crude rate of 1.6 per 1,000 sits a tenth below the 1.7 average the Central Bureau of Statistics published for 2015 to 2019.

Year	Divorces	Crude rate per 1,000 population
2021	16,300	1.7
2022	15,196	1.6
2023	15,283	1.6

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Tables 2.20 and 2.25.

7.9 divorces per 1,000 married women aged 15 and over

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes divorce rates on several bases, and the rates on married people run higher than the crude rate because the denominator is smaller. Each rate belongs to its own population, and none of them converts into another.

Rate, 2023	Per 1,000 of
1.6	The whole average permanent population
7.9	Married women aged 15 and over
8.0	Married men
10.8	Married women aged 15 to 49

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Tables 2.20 and 2.25.

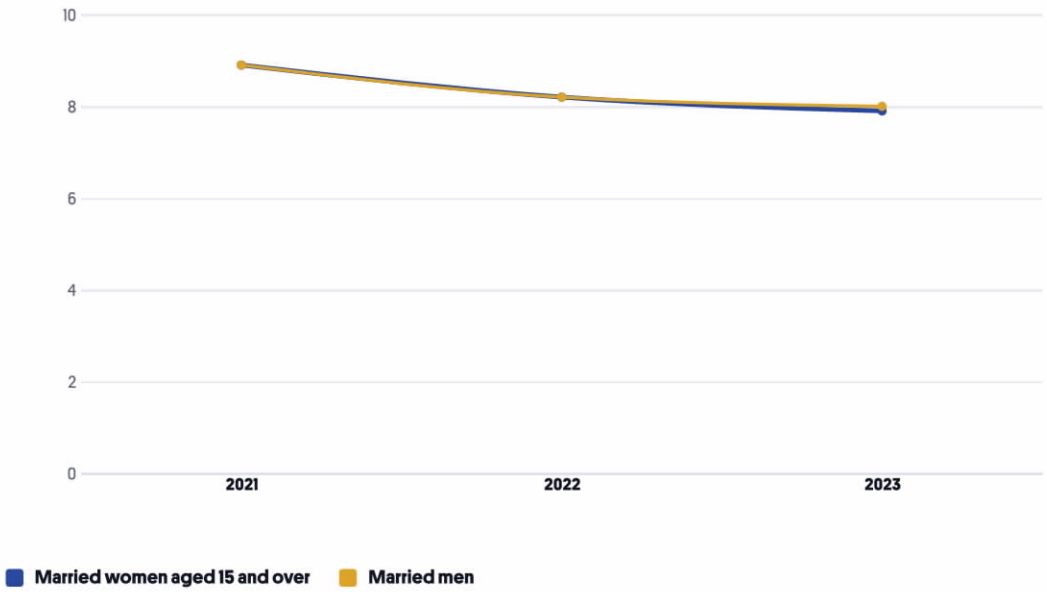
The rates for married women and married men moved together over three years, from 8.9 each in 2021 to 7.9 and 8.0 in 2023.

Divorces per 1,000 married women and men

2021 TO 2023. RATES ON MARRIED PEOPLE, NOT ON THE WHOLE POPULATION.

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Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Tables 2.20 and 2.25. 2023 rates rest on a provisional population updated after the 2022 Census.

Jewish couples accounted for 11,643 of the 2023 divorces

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 11,643 divorces among Jews in 2023, at 8.2 per 1,000 married women aged 15 and over. Among Jewish wives aged 15 to 49 the Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 11.8 per 1,000.

The Bureau's 2023 breakdown by religion:

- Jews: 11,643 divorces, 8.2 per 1,000 married women aged 15 and over.
- Muslims: 2,534 divorces, 7.4 per 1,000 married women aged 15 and over.
- Christians: 178 divorces.
- Druze: 170 divorces.

The four groups sum to 14,525. The national total of 15,283 also includes divorces where religion is unknown or not classified, so the four rows do not add up to it.

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No Bureau table here gives the share of marriages ending in divorce

The Statistical Abstract tables on divorce publish counts, a crude rate and rates per 1,000 married people. They publish no lifetime or cohort share of marriages that end in divorce. The marriage count sits in a separate release, which covers a different year and a different universe.

- The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 51,643 couples marrying in Israel in 2022, in its Tu B'Av data release of August 2024. The Bureau's figures on how many couples marry in Israel are a separate record.
- That count covers marriages in the Population Registry conducted by authorised religious institutions in Israel where at least one spouse is registered.
- Marriages performed abroad are outside the marriage count, and the release carries registrations of marriage abroad as a separate figure.
- The divorce count covers 2023 and the marriage count covers 2022.

Which of these figures may not be combined?

None of the rates on this page may be combined with another, and none is a share of marriages. The 1.6 is per 1,000 of the whole average permanent population; the 7.9, 8.0 and 10.8 are per 1,000 married people on three different bases. The four religion counts do not exhaust the 15,283 total. Dividing 15,283 divorces in 2023 by 51,643 marriages in 2022 mixes two years and two universes, and produces no figure the Central Bureau of Statistics published.

Questions readers ask

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Is Israel's divorce rate 1.6%?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published 1.6 divorces per 1,000 of the average permanent population for 2023, which is a rate per thousand people rather than a percentage. Per 1,000 married women aged 15 and over, the rate was 7.9.

Are there divorce figures for 2024?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published no 2024 divorce figure in Tables 2.20 or 2.25 of the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025. Its latest year with divorce data is 2023.

How many Muslim couples divorced in Israel in 2023?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 2,534 Muslim divorces in 2023, at 7.4 per 1,000 married women aged 15 and over.

How many Christian couples divorced in Israel in 2023?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 178 Christian divorces in 2023.

How many Druze couples divorced in Israel in 2023?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 170 Druze divorces in 2023.

Do the divorce counts by religion add up to the total?

The four religions sum to 14,525, against a total of 15,283. The Central Bureau of Statistics states that the total includes divorces where religion is unknown and the unclassified.

Does the divorce count include East Jerusalem?

The Central Bureau of Statistics includes marriages and divorces in East Jerusalem from 1973 and in the Golan from 1987.

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Do the divorce rates include foreign residents?

The Central Bureau of Statistics calculated its 2023 rates on a provisional population, updated after the 2022 Census, that excludes the foreign population.

Where do the divorce figures come from?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts divorces recorded in the Population Register and publishes them in Tables 2.20 and 2.25 of the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025.

Do men and women have different divorce rates in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 8.0 divorces per 1,000 married men and 7.9 per 1,000 married women aged 15 and over in 2023. Both stood at 8.9 in 2021.

How many Jewish couples married in Israel in 2022?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 37,135 Jewish couples marrying in 2022, 71.9% of the 51,643 total.

How many Muslim couples married in Israel in 2022?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 12,756 Muslim couples marrying in 2022, 24.7% of the total, alongside 959 Druze couples and 762 Christian couples. Those four counts sum to 51,612, short of the 51,643 total.

When were the divorce tables published?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published Table 2.25 on 27 August 2025 and revised it on 18 May 2026, and published Table 2.20 on 16 December 2025.

Sources

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KEY FIGURES August 28, 2026

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



RECORD EXPLAINER September 9, 2026

Can You Get Married in Israel Without a Religious Ceremony?

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LATEST

Why Did Israel Stop Aid Into Gaza in March 2025?

Israel halted all goods and supplies into Gaza on 2 March 2025. The Prime Minister's Office gave two reasons, in its own words, and no end date.

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IsraelFact

KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

Do Palestinians in East Jerusalem Have Israeli Citizenship? About 9% Do

33,741 of 370,332 Arab residents of East Jerusalem held Israeli citizenship in July 2024. Almost 90% held permanent residency, on the Knesset's figures.

LAW AND COURTS East Jerusalem Citizenship Permanent Residency Knesset Population Register



About 9% of Arab residents of East Jerusalem, 33,741 of 370,332, held Israeli citizenship in July 2024, on the Population and Immigration Authority register as the Knesset Research and Information Centre published it in December 2024. Almost 90%, or 331,567 people, held permanent residency. Permanent

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residency carries a municipal vote but no Israeli passport and no Knesset vote. Its holders may apply for citizenship.

Figure	What it counts	Period
370,332	Arab residents of East Jerusalem on the Population and Immigration Authority register	July 2024
331,567	Permanent residents among them, almost 90%	July 2024
33,741	Israeli citizens among them, about 9%	July 2024
19,785	Citizenship applications by Arab permanent residents, counted by year of filing	2010 to 31 October 2024
6,266	Of those applications, approved, 31.7% of 19,785	Filed 2010 to October 2024, status at October 2024
785	Residency statuses revoked	2011 to 2024

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Data on the Arab Population in East Jerusalem, 26 December 2024, drawing on Population and Immigration Authority register and application data.

33,741 of 370,332 Arab East Jerusalem residents held citizenship in 2024

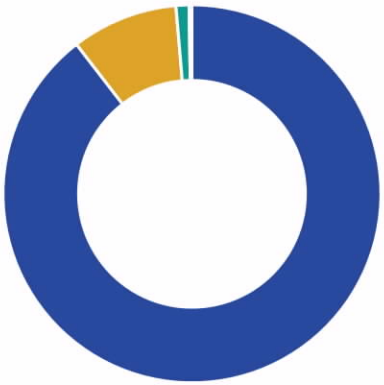
The Population and Immigration Authority register records 33,741 citizens among 370,332 Arab residents of East Jerusalem in July 2024. The Knesset Research and Information Centre rounds the split to almost 90% permanent residents and 9% citizens. These are register entries, not census counts. The remaining residents hold temporary residency or a status still under review.

Arab residents of East Jerusalem by status

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION AUTHORITY REGISTER, JULY 2024. TOTAL 370,332.

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Permanent residents Citizens Temporary residents Status under review

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Data on the Arab Population in East Jerusalem, December 2024, on the Authority's register. A register count, not a census.

Permanent residency carries a municipal vote but no Knesset vote

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that permanent residency gives its holder neither an Israeli passport nor a vote in Knesset elections. The status does carry the right to vote and to stand in municipal elections. It also carries entitlement to National Insurance and to state health insurance.

Right	Carried by permanent residency
Israeli passport	No
Vote in Knesset elections	No
Vote and stand in municipal elections	Yes
National Insurance entitlement	Yes
State health insurance entitlement	Yes
Application for Israeli citizenship	Open to permanent residents

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, December 2024.

Two instruments set out the area's place in Israeli law. Section 11B of the Law and Administration Ordinance was adopted by the Knesset on 27 June 1967 and took effect that day. Translated from the Hebrew, it provides that "the law, jurisdiction and

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administration of the State" apply in any area of the Land of Israel that the Government sets by order.

Section 5 of Basic Law: Jerusalem, the Capital of Israel appears in the Knesset's English translation, which the Knesset labels unofficial. It states that Jerusalem's limits include "the whole area described in the addendum to the declaration of the expansion of the limits of the Jerusalem municipality of 20 Sivan 5727 (June 28, 1967)".

6,266 of 19,785 citizenship applications filed since 2010 were approved

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 19,785 citizenship applications filed by Arab permanent residents of East Jerusalem from 2010 to 31 October 2024. By October 2024, 6,266 of them had been approved. This count runs by year of filing. One application may cover several people, so the figures count applications, not persons.

Outcome at October 2024	Applications	Share of 19,785
Approved	6,266	31.7%
Refused or delayed	9,484	47.9%
No decision yet, or file closed	4,035	20.4%

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, December 2024, by year of filing.

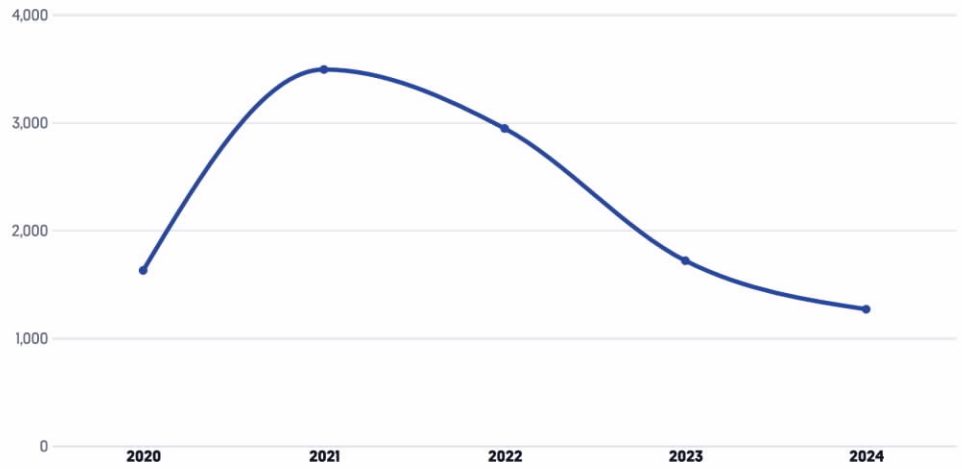
Filings ran at 705 to 1,075 a year from 2010 to 2019, and roughly half of each year's applications were approved. The paper attributes the 2021 rise to an enlarged appointment quota. Of the 2021 filings, 802 were approved, 23%, and 2,534 were refused or delayed, 72.6%.

Citizenship applications by year of filing

ARAB PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF EAST JERUSALEM. 2010 TO 2019 RAN AT 705 TO 1,075 A YEAR. 2024 COVERS JANUARY TO OCTOBER ONLY. APPLICATIONS, NOT PERSONS.

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Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Data on the Arab Population in East Jerusalem, December 2024, on Population and Immigration Authority data.

The recent years are still open. At October 2024, 71.6% of 2023 applications and 82.8% of 2024 applications had no decision, so no approval rate can be read for filings from 2022 onward.

785 residency statuses were revoked from 2011 to 2024

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 785 revocations of residency status among Arab residents of East Jerusalem from 2011 to 2024. The yearly count ranged from 13 in 2018 to 93 in 2015. The table's title refers to 2010, but its rows begin in 2011.

Measure	Revocations	Year
Total	785	2011 to 2024
Highest year	93	2015
Lowest year	13	2018

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, December 2024.

No Knesset figure separates refused applications from delayed ones

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The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported refusals and delays as one combined category in both of its application tables. The paper publishes no split between the two and no count of refusals by ground. The East Jerusalem population office, as the paper quotes it, gives a delay where further information or checks are needed.

- By year of filing, 2010 to 31 October 2024: 9,484 applications refused or delayed, of 19,785 (47.9%).
- By year of decision, 2010 to 2024: 9,945 refusals or delays, of 16,694 decisions (59.6%), beside 6,749 approvals (40.4%).
- In 2024, by year of decision: 620 approvals and 1,855 refusals or delays.
- Refusals by ground: no figure published.

Which figures may not be added together?

The filing-year and decision-year counts may not be added or set against each other. The 6,266 approvals are counted by year of filing. The 6,749 approvals are counted by year of decision, regardless of when each application was filed. Applications are not persons. “Refused or delayed” may not be reported as refusals. The 370,332 base is the Population and Immigration Authority register at July 2024. The paper also prints a Central Bureau of Statistics base of 391,388 at the end of 2023, with census corrections, and the two bases may not be mixed in one ratio.

Questions readers ask

Can Palestinians in East Jerusalem vote in Israeli elections?

Permanent residents can vote and stand in Jerusalem’s municipal elections but cannot vote for the Knesset, the Knesset Research and Information Centre states. Citizens, 33,741 of them on the July 2024 register, hold the national vote that comes with citizenship.

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Do East Jerusalem residents get an Israeli passport?

Permanent residency does not carry an Israeli passport, the Knesset Research and Information Centre states.

Do permanent residents in East Jerusalem get health insurance and National Insurance?

Yes. The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that permanent residency carries entitlement to National Insurance and state health insurance.

Can a permanent resident apply for Israeli citizenship?

Yes. The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that permanent residents may apply. It counted 19,785 applications filed from 2010 to 31 October 2024. The general rules for naturalisation are covered in who can get Israeli citizenship.

How long does a citizenship application take?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre published no processing time. It reports that at October 2024, 71.6% of applications filed in 2023 and 82.8% of those filed in 2024 had no decision.

Why did citizenship applications rise in 2021?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre attributes the 2021 rise, to 3,490 filings, to an enlarged appointment quota. That explanation is the paper's own.

How many citizenship decisions were made in 2024?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 620 approvals and 1,855 refusals or delays decided in 2024, counted by year of decision.

Does one citizenship application cover one person?

Not always. The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that one application may cover several people, so its application

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counts are not counts of persons.

How many East Jerusalem residents hold temporary residency?

The Population and Immigration Authority register records 4,117 Arab residents of East Jerusalem with temporary residency in July 2024. Another 907 had a status under review.

How many residency statuses were revoked in 2015?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 93 revocations in 2015, the highest year in its 2011 to 2024 table.

When did Israeli law begin to apply in East Jerusalem?

The Knesset adopted section 11B of the Law and Administration Ordinance on 27 June 1967. Under that section, the State's law, jurisdiction and administration apply in any area the Government sets by order. The municipal-expansion declaration that Basic Law: Jerusalem cites is dated 28 June 1967.

Does the Basic Law on Jerusalem mention East Jerusalem by name?

No. The Basic Law states that Jerusalem's limits include the area described in the 28 June 1967 municipal-expansion declaration. The words "East Jerusalem" do not appear in the Knesset's English translation.

What is the Central Bureau of Statistics figure for East Jerusalem's Arab population?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre published a Central Bureau of Statistics figure of 391,388 at the end of 2023, with census corrections. It is a different base from the register's 370,332 at July 2024.

Sources

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- Knesset, 1980, amended 2000. Basic Law: Jerusalem, the Capital of Israel. Unofficial English translation including amendments through 1 May 2022, with the Law and Administration Ordinance (Amendment No. 11) Law, 5727-1967, Sefer HaChukkim. https://main.knesset.gov.il/EN/activity/documents/BasicLawsPDF/BasicLawJerusalem.pdf and https://fs.knesset.gov.il/6/law/6_lsr_210248.pdf. Official or primary record.
- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2024. Data on the Arab Population in East Jerusalem (נתונים על האוכלוסייה הערבית במזרח ירושלים). 26 December 2024, on Population and Immigration Authority and Central Bureau of Statistics data. https://fs.knesset.gov.il/globaldocs/MMM/8c56802e-d583-ef11-a851-005056aa1f91/2_8c56802e-d583-ef11-a851-005056aa1f91_11_20794.pdf. Official or primary record.

LAW AND COURTS View all



RECORD EXPLAINER September 9, 2026

Who Can Get Israeli Citizenship?



RECORD EXPLAINER November 9, 2026

What Does Israeli Law Say About East Jerusalem?

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

Can a Palestinian Spouse Get Israeli Residency?

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

Why Did Israel Stop Aid Into Gaza in March 2025?

Israel halted all goods and supplies into Gaza on 2 March 2025. The Prime Minister's Office gave two reasons, in its own words, and no end date.

Continue →

MORE FROM THE RECORD

- Why Can't Israelis Enter Area A?
- Which Religious Group Is Growing Fastest in Israel? Muslims, at 2.2% in 2024
- Which Industries Make Up Israel's Economy? High-Tech Was 18.3% of GDP in 2025
- Who Polices Israeli Civilians in the West Bank?
- Which Jobs Have the Most Vacancies in Israel? Service and Sales, at About 41,500 a Month
- Which Crops Does Israel Grow the Most? Potatoes, at 564,000 Tonnes in 2025

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IsraelFact

KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Israeli Soldiers Have Died Since October 7? 973 on the IDF's Count

The IDF counts 973 soldiers fallen since 7 October 2023 whose names are cleared for publication, 472 of them since the Gaza ground manoeuvre began.

SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY IDF Fallen October 7 Israeli Military Casualties Gaza War Ministry of Defense



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Since 7 October 2023, 973 IDF soldiers have fallen whose names are cleared for publication, on the Israel Defense Forces' own count dated 9 November 2026. The count is updated from IDF Spokesperson announcements. It covers IDF fallen only, and it includes deaths in operational accidents as well as deaths in combat. Totals that carry another scope or another date are different counts and do not restate the 973.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
973	IDF fallen whose names are cleared for publication, the IDF's own count	Israel Defense Forces	7 October 2023 to the page dated 9 November 2026
472	Of the 973, fallen since the start of the Gaza ground manoeuvre, the IDF's own count	Israel Defense Forces	27 October 2023 to the page dated 9 November 2026
6,424	IDF wounded admitted with a recorded severity, by most severe condition, the IDF's own count	Israel Defense Forces	Since 7 October 2023; the table carries no date of its own
80	Southern Command fallen in operational accidents, this site's sum of five IDF rows	Israel Defense Forces	Start of the ground manoeuvre to 21 January 2026
1,318	Fallen added to the roll of Israel's security services, including the IDF, police, Shin Bet, Prison Service and Fire and Rescue, on the Ministry's own recognition rules	Ministry of Defense	7 October 2023 to 4 October 2026
1,029	Civilians killed in hostile actions, excluding security forces and local response teams, as recognised by the Institute	National Insurance Institute	7 October 2023 to 4 October 2026

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The IDF counts 973 fallen since 7 October 2023

The Israel Defense Forces records 973 fallen since the start of the war on 7 October 2023, on its own count of soldiers whose names have been cleared for publication. The figure appears twice on the IDF's own pages: on the war-diary page "IDF fallen and wounded in the war", and as the heading of the IDF's list of the fallen, both read on 9 November 2026.

What the 973 includes and leaves out, on the IDF's own page:

- It counts IDF fallen only, as announced by the IDF Spokesperson.
- It counts only those whose names are cleared for publication.
- It includes deaths in friendly fire and in weapons accidents. It is a count of fallen, not of soldiers killed by enemy fire.
- It does not count Israel's police, Shin Bet, Prison Service, Fire and Rescue or local security coordinators.

The same page carries the wounded. The Israel Defense Forces records 6,424 wounded since the start of the war, classed by the most severe condition recorded: 3,894 light, 1,572 moderate and 958 severe. The page describes these numbers as dynamic, so earlier editions of the page carry different figures.

472 of the 973 fell after the Gaza ground manoeuvre began

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The Israel Defense Forces records 472 fallen since the start of the Gaza ground manoeuvre on 27 October 2023, on its own count of names cleared for publication. The 472 sits inside the 973. It is not added to it.

The page sets the wounded out the same way, with the manoeuvre figures inside the war totals:

Measure	Since 7 October 2023	Since 27 October 2023
Fallen, names cleared for publication	973	472
Wounded, light	3,894	1,549
Wounded, moderate	1,572	888
Wounded, severe	958	567
Wounded, total	6,424	3,004

Source: Israel Defense Forces, "IDF fallen and wounded in the war", the IDF's own count, page dated 9 November 2026. The fallen rows track announcements. The manoeuvre wounded table carries a footnote dated 24 February 2026, and the war wounded table carries no date of its own, so neither wounded column is current to the page date.

80 Southern Command fallen died in operational accidents, the IDF records

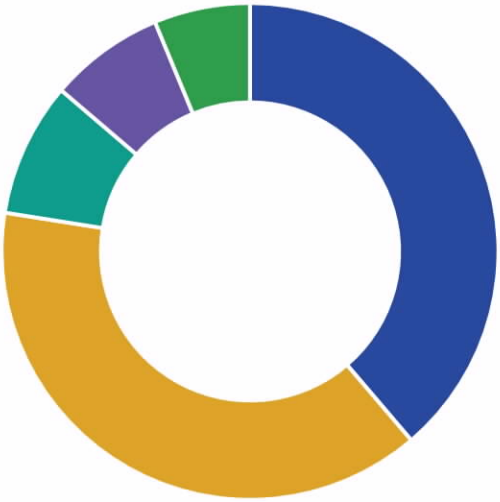
Southern Command records 80 fallen in operational accidents as at 21 January 2026, across five categories on the IDF's own classification. The 80 is this site's sum of those five rows; the IDF page prints the rows, not a total. Southern Command's accident data run from the start of the ground manoeuvre.

Southern Command fallen in operational accidents

START OF THE GROUND MANOEUVRE TO 21 JANUARY 2026, BY THE IDF'S OWN CATEGORIES

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Friendly fire · Weapons, ammunition, hazmat, fire · Armoured vehicle, air, animal · Shooting deviations · Other

Source: Israel Defense Forces, "IDF fallen and wounded in the war", the IDF's own count. The total of 80 is this site's sum of the five rows. The cut-off differs from the 973, so the two are not set as a share.

Northern Command records 4 deaths in operational accidents and 1 other, counted from 7 October 2023. The accident counts carry a January 2026 cut-off while the 973 tracks announcements to November 2026, so the accident figures are not a share of the 973.

The IDF page also counts the wounded in operational accidents:

- 2,416 in total, as at 26 January 2026.
- 1,932 of them in Southern Command.
- 484 of them in Northern Command.

These accident wounded are not subtracted from the wounded totals above. The page states that the accident counts include

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soldiers treated in the field and never admitted, while the war totals count only those admitted with a recorded severity.

The IDF's 973 does not count police and Shin Bet deaths

The Israel Defense Forces counts IDF fallen only, on its own list of names cleared for publication, so deaths among Israel's other security services sit outside the 973. A count that includes them comes from a different body. The Ministry of Defense's Families, Commemoration and Heritage Division published that count on 4 October 2026, on its own recognition rules.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
973	IDF fallen, names cleared for publication, the IDF's own count	Israel Defense Forces	To the page dated 9 November 2026
1,318	Fallen added to the roll of Israel's security services: IDF, police, Shin Bet, Prison Service, Fire and Rescue, security coordinators and local response-team members, including deaths in service from any cause the Ministry recognises	Ministry of Defense	7 October 2023 to 4 October 2026
More than 7,150	Family members newly bereaved: 2,143 parents, 355 widows, 880 orphans, 3,772 siblings, the Ministry's own count	Ministry of Defense	7 October 2023 to 4 October 2026
1,029	Civilians killed in hostile actions, excluding security forces and local response teams	National Insurance Institute	7 October 2023 to 4 October 2026

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The 1,318 and the 973 come from two bodies with two scopes and two dates. The difference between them is not a count of police deaths or of any other group. The National Insurance Institute counted 1,029 civilians killed in hostile actions, of whom 778 died on 7 October 2023 and 251 during the war since. The Institute's count excludes security forces, and it is not added to the 973 or to the 1,318.

Which figures here may not be added together?

None of the three headline counts adds to another. The Israel Defense Forces counts its own fallen whose names are cleared for publication, updated from Spokesperson announcements. The Ministry of Defense counts fallen across the security services on its own recognition rules, which the IDF list may not mirror. The National Insurance Institute counts civilians it recognises as hostile-action victims. The 472 sits inside the 973, the accident counts carry a January 2026 cut-off, and the wounded tables carry their own dates.

Questions readers ask

Does the 973 include soldiers killed in accidents?

Yes. The Israel Defense Forces records deaths in friendly fire and in weapons accidents inside its count of the fallen. The 973 counts fallen, on the IDF's own list of names cleared for publication, not only soldiers killed by enemy fire.

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Who publishes the number of IDF soldiers killed?

The Israel Defense Forces publishes it on its war-diary page, "IDF fallen and wounded in the war", updated from IDF Spokesperson announcements. The page dated 9 November 2026 gives 973, on the IDF's own count.

Why does the IDF count only names cleared for publication?

The Israel Defense Forces states its figure as fallen "whose names have been cleared for publication". That is the threshold the count applies, and a soldier enters it once the name is released.

How many IDF soldiers have been wounded since 7 October 2023?

The Israel Defense Forces records 6,424 wounded since the start of the war, on its own count by most severe recorded condition: 3,894 light, 1,572 moderate and 958 severe. The page calls the figures dynamic, and the war table carries no date of its own.

How many soldiers died in the Gaza ground manoeuvre?

The Israel Defense Forces records 472 fallen since the start of the Gaza ground manoeuvre on 27 October 2023, on its own count. The 472 is part of the 973, not an addition to it.

How many soldiers were killed by friendly fire?

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Southern Command records 31 fallen in friendly fire from the start of the ground manoeuvre to 21 January 2026, on the IDF's own categories. Northern Command records its accident deaths separately.

How many soldiers were wounded in operational accidents?

The Israel Defense Forces recorded 2,416 wounded in operational accidents as at 26 January 2026, on its own count: 1,932 in Southern Command and 484 in Northern Command. These include soldiers treated in the field and never admitted.

Does the IDF count include police officers?

No. The Israel Defense Forces counts IDF fallen only, on its own list of names cleared for publication. Police, Shin Bet, Prison Service and Fire and Rescue deaths are outside the 973.

What does the figure of 1,318 count?

The Ministry of Defense counted 1,318 fallen added to the roll of Israel's security services from 7 October 2023 to 4 October 2026, on its own recognition rules. It covers the IDF, police, Shin Bet, the Prison Service, Fire and Rescue, security coordinators and local response-team members.

Can the 973 be subtracted from the 1,318?

No. The Ministry of Defense count and the Israel Defense Forces count come from two bodies with different scopes and dates, and

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the Ministry includes deaths in service from any cause it recognises. The difference is not a count of any one group.

How many families were bereaved by the war?

The Ministry of Defense counted more than 7,150 family members newly bereaved among the security services as at 4 October 2026, on its own count: 2,143 parents, 355 widows, 880 orphans and 3,772 siblings.

How many Israeli civilians have been killed since 7 October 2023?

The National Insurance Institute counted 1,029 civilians killed in hostile actions from 7 October 2023 to 4 October 2026, excluding security forces and local response teams. The count includes 88 foreign nationals and 63 children and teenagers up to 18.

How many civilians died on 7 October 2023 itself?

The National Insurance Institute counted 778 civilians killed on 7 October 2023, of them 70 foreign nationals, within its total of 1,029. The other 251 died during the war since.

Sources

- Israel Defense Forces, 2026. IDF fallen and wounded in the war (חללי ופצועי צה"ל במלחמה). IDF Spokesperson's unit, war diary on idf.il, page dated 9 November 2026. Official or primary record, a party's own count.

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SECURITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY View all



RECORD EXPLAINER September 10, 2026

What Did Israel Say Its War Aims Were After October 7?



RECORD EXPLAINER September 9, 2026

Why Did Israel Fail to See the October 7 Attack Coming?

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LATEST

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IsraelFact

KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Much of Israel's Land Does the State Own? About 70%

The State owns about 70% of Israel's area and Israel Lands make up about 93%, with the JNF and Development Authority, the State Comptroller stated in 2017.

LAND AND PLANNING Israel Lands Land Ownership State Comptroller Israel Land Authority Jewish National Fund



About 93% of the area of the State of Israel is Israel Lands, the State Comptroller stated in a March 2017 audit report. The report defines Israel Lands as land owned by the State, the Jewish National Fund and the Development Authority together.

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The State itself owns about 70% of the country's area on the same report. The Israel Land Authority manages the whole 93% in trust for its three owners.

Figure	What it counts	Period
About 93%	Share of the area of the State of Israel that is Israel Lands, managed in trust by the Israel Land Authority	Stated in the March 2017 report
About 70%	Share of the whole area of the state owned by the State	Same report
About 11%	Share owned by the Development Authority, listed separately from the State	Same report
About 12%	Share owned by the Jewish National Fund	Same report
About 2.5 million dunams	The Jewish National Fund's land, the area behind its 12%	Same report
About one third	Jewish National Fund share of all land in the centre of the country managed by the Authority	Same report
About NIS 9.6 billion	Jewish National Fund gross income from its land managed by the Authority	2011 to 2015

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, special audit report on the Jewish National Fund's activities for the development of Israel Lands, March 2017.

About 93% of Israel's area is Israel Lands, the Comptroller states

The State Comptroller stated in March 2017 that about 93% of the area of the State of Israel is Israel Lands (מקרקעי ישראל). The report defines the term as land owned by three bodies together, so the 93% is a figure for all three owners combined. The Israel Land Authority manages that land in trust, planning, developing and marketing it for the owners.

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Term	What the Comptroller's report states
Israel Lands	Land owned by the State, the Jewish National Fund and the Development Authority together
Share of Israel's area	About 93%
Owners	Three: the State, the Development Authority and the Jewish National Fund
Manager	The Israel Land Authority, in trust for the owners
Manager's role	Planning, developing and marketing the land

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, March 2017.

The 93% splits into State 70%, Development Authority 11%, JNF 12%

The State owns **about 70%** of the whole area of the state, the State Comptroller stated in its March 2017 report. The remaining 23 points of Israel Lands belong to two further owners: about 11% to the Development Authority (רשות הפיתוח) and about 12% to the Jewish National Fund. The three shares are the Comptroller's approximations and sum to the 93% as printed.

Owner	Share of the state's area	How the report lists it
The State	About 70%	Owner in its own right
Development Authority	About 11%	A separate owner from the State
Jewish National Fund	About 12%	A separate owner from the State

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, March 2017.

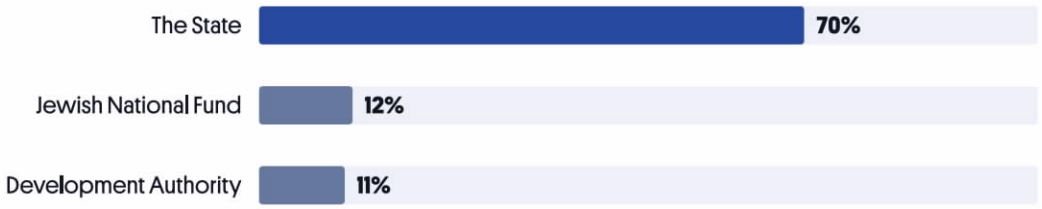
Read together, the State owns about 70% of Israel's area and the Israel Land Authority manages about 93% of it.

Who owns Israel Lands, as a share of Israel's area

APPROXIMATE SHARES STATED IN MARCH 2017; THE THREE SUM TO ABOUT 93%, NOT TO THE WHOLE AREA

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Source: State Comptroller of Israel, special audit report on the Jewish National Fund, March 2017. Each share is "about", as printed.

The JNF's 12% is about 2.5 million dunams

The Jewish National Fund's 12% comes to about 2.5 million dunams, the State Comptroller stated in March 2017. Its weight is greatest in the centre of the country, where about one third of all the land the Authority manages is owned by the Fund. The Fund's gross income from its land managed by the Authority was about NIS 9.6 billion in 2011 to 2015.

Figure	What it counts	Period
About 12%	Share of the whole area of the state owned by the Jewish National Fund	Stated in the March 2017 report
About 2.5 million dunams	The same holding, in area	Same report
About one third	Share of land in the centre of the country, managed by the Authority, that is Fund-owned	Same report
About NIS 9.6 billion	Fund gross income from its land managed by the Authority	2011 to 2015

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, March 2017.

The report states a dunam figure for the Fund's share only. The one-third figure is a share of land in the centre of the country, not of the whole country.

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Israel Land Authority Procedure 05.02M treats leases over 5 years as rights

The Israel Land Authority published Professional Procedure 05.02M on 19 June 2023, and it defines rights in Israel Lands as ownership, or a lease for periods totalling more than 5 years or with an option to extend beyond 5 years. That is the Authority's own definition, set in its procedure on granting rights to foreigners under Amendment 3 (2011) to the Israel Lands Law, 5720-1960. The procedure states no standard lease term.

Term	The Authority's own procedure
Rights	Ownership, or a lease totalling more than 5 years or with an option to extend beyond 5 years
Lease of 5 years or less	Outside the definition of rights
Foreigner	An individual who is neither an Israeli citizen nor resident, nor entitled to immigrate under the Law of Return, 5710-1950; a company such individuals control; or anyone acting for them
Grant to a foreigner	Requires approval by the chair of the Israel Land Council or the director of the Authority
Transfer by inheritance	Outside the procedure

Source: Israel Land Authority, Professional Procedure 05.02M, original 11 September 2017, published 19 June 2023.

The procedure covers Israel Lands only: State, Development Authority and Jewish National Fund land. Privately owned land outside that definition falls outside it. The Authority's own procedure states no share of Israel's area that Israel Lands make up. Who counts as entitled under the Law of Return is set by that law, not by the procedure.

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No Israeli body here publishes a private land ownership share

The State Comptroller's March 2017 report states the 93% Israel Lands share and its three owners. It prints no figure for the land outside Israel Lands and gives no breakdown of who owns it. The Israel Land Authority's own Procedure 05.02M states no land-share figure of any kind.

Question	State Comptroller, March 2017	Israel Land Authority, Procedure 05.02M
Share of Israel's area that is Israel Lands	About 93%	Not stated
Share owned by the State	About 70%	Not stated
Share outside Israel Lands	Not stated	Not stated
Owners of land outside Israel Lands	Not stated	Not stated; privately owned land outside Israel Lands is outside the procedure

Which of these figures may not be added or rescaled?

The 93% may not be read as State ownership: the State Comptroller stated that the State owns about 70%, and lists the Development Authority's 11% and the Jewish National Fund's 12% as separate owners. All four shares are the Comptroller's rounded approximations, given in the March 2017 report with no separate reference date. The 2.5 million dunams belongs to the Fund alone and is not a basis for dunam totals for the other two owners. The one-third figure is a share of land in the centre of the country managed by the Authority. Procedure 05.02M is the Israel Land Authority's own definition of rights and carries no land share.

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Questions readers ask

Does the State of Israel own 93% of the land?

The State Comptroller stated in March 2017 that the State owns about 70% of the whole area of the state. The 93% is Israel Lands, which the report defines as land owned by the State, the Development Authority and the Jewish National Fund together.

Who manages Israel Lands?

The State Comptroller stated that the Israel Land Authority manages Israel Lands in trust, planning, developing and marketing them for their owners.

How much land does the Jewish National Fund own?

The State Comptroller put the Fund's holding at about 12% of Israel's area, about 2.5 million dunams, in its March 2017 report.

How much land does the Development Authority own?

The State Comptroller put the Development Authority's share at about 11% of the whole area of the state, listed separately from the State's own about 70%.

Where is the Jewish National Fund's land concentrated?

The State Comptroller stated that about one third of all the land in the centre of the country managed by the Authority is owned by the Fund.

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How much does the Jewish National Fund earn from its land?

The State Comptroller put the Fund's gross income from its land managed by the Authority at about NIS 9.6 billion in 2011 to 2015.

How much privately owned land is there in Israel?

The State Comptroller published no figure for land outside Israel Lands in its March 2017 report. The Israel Land Authority states none in Procedure 05.02M.

How long are Israel Land Authority leases?

The Israel Land Authority states no standard lease term in Procedure 05.02M. It sets 5 years as the line: a longer lease, or one with an option to extend beyond 5 years, is a right in Israel Lands.

Is a long lease on Israel Lands treated like ownership?

The Israel Land Authority states in Procedure 05.02M that "rights" covers both ownership and a lease totalling more than 5 years. The procedure's approval rules apply to both.

Can a foreigner buy a home on Israel Lands?

The Israel Land Authority states that rights may not be granted to a foreigner without approval by the chair of the Israel Land Council or the Authority's director. An individual buying one residential unit on land zoned for housing, holding no other unit, goes to the director alone.

Are Jews living abroad foreigners under the procedure?

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The Israel Land Authority states that a person entitled to immigrate under the Law of Return, 5710-1950, is excluded from the definition of a foreigner.

Who decides other applications from foreigners?

The Israel Land Authority states that every other case goes to a subcommittee of the Israel Land Council, after referral to the Minister of Defence and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Council chair decides.

What does the Council chair weigh?

The Israel Land Authority states five considerations: the public interest and security; the foreigner's connection to Israel, including residence and family ties; the purpose of the acquisition; the land the foreigner already holds; and the land's size, location and zoning.

Does approval oblige a sale to go ahead?

The Israel Land Authority states in Procedure 05.02M that approval is discretionary and does not oblige any transaction to proceed.

Does the procedure cover inherited land?

The Israel Land Authority states that the procedure does not apply to a transfer to a foreign individual by inheritance.

Sources

- Israel Land Authority, 2023. Professional Procedure 05.02M: Granting or Transferring Rights in Israel Lands to Foreigners. Legal Department, original 11 September 2017, published 19

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RECORD EXPLAINER September 9, 2026

Who Can Get Israeli Citizenship?

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LATEST

Why Did Israel Stop Aid Into Gaza in March 2025?

Israel halted all goods and supplies into Gaza on 2 March 2025. The Prime Minister's Office gave two reasons, in its own words, and no end date.

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MORE FROM THE RECORD

Why Can't Israelis Enter Area A?

Who Polices Israeli Civilians in the West Bank?

Which Religious Group Is Growing Fastest in Israel? Muslims, at 2.2% in 2024

Which Jobs Have the Most Vacancies in Israel? Service and Sales, at About 41,500 a Month

Which Industries Make Up Israel's Economy? High-Tech Was 18.3% of GDP in 2025

Which Crops Does Israel Grow the Most? Potatoes, at 564,000 Tonnes in 2025

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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Much Do Israelis in West Bank Settlements Earn? NIS 13,463 a Work Month

Workers resident in the Judea and Samaria district averaged NIS 13,463 per work month in 2024, against NIS 14,751 nationally, on National Insurance figures.

LAND AND PLANNING West Bank Settlements Wages Income National Insurance Institute



Workers living in the Judea and Samaria district averaged NIS 13,463 in gross income per work month in 2024, the National Insurance Institute reported in March 2026, against NIS 14,751 for Israel as a whole. In the Institute's tables, the district covers the Israeli localities of the West Bank. The Institute counts insured workers by place of residence. The 2024 figure covers 210,278 workers, both employees and self-employed.

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Figure	What it counts	Period
NIS 13,463	Average gross income per work month, workers resident in the Judea and Samaria district	2024
NIS 14,751	The same measure, all Israel	2024
NIS 10,072	Median gross income per work month, Judea and Samaria district	2024
NIS 11,498	Average gross income per month across the whole year, Judea and Samaria district	2024
34.4%	Share of the district's employees earning up to the minimum wage	2024
210,278	Workers resident in the district, employees and self-employed	2024

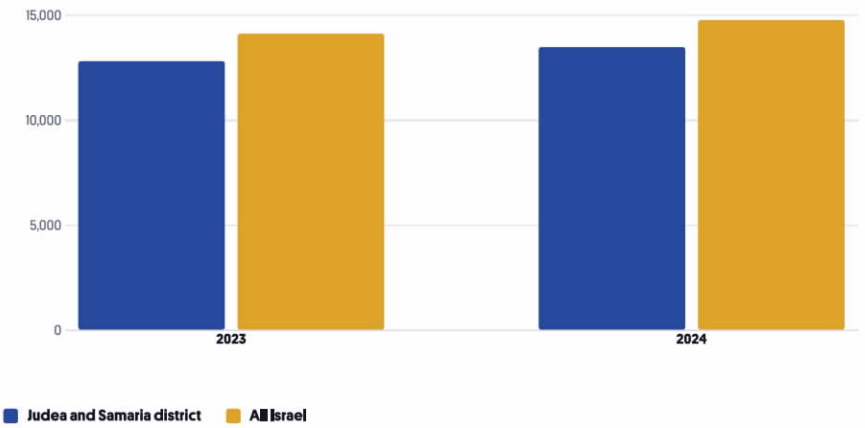
Source: National Insurance Institute, Income from Work by Various Characteristics, 2023 to 2024, March 2026. All income figures are gross and not adjusted for part-time work.

Judea and Samaria workers averaged NIS 13,463 per work month

The National Insurance Institute puts the district's average at NIS 13,463 per work month in 2024, up from NIS 12,794 in 2023. On the same measure, the national average was NIS 14,751 in 2024 and NIS 14,104 in 2023. The measure divides a worker's income by the months actually worked. The figures are gross, before tax, and not adjusted for part-time work.

Average gross income per work month, NIS

WORKERS BY DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE, 2023 AND 2024. GROSS, NOT ADJUSTED FOR PART-TIME WORK.



Source: National Insurance Institute, Income from Work by Various Characteristics, 2023 to 2024, March 2026.

The Institute recorded 210,278 workers resident in the district in 2024, up from 205,804 in 2023. They divide three ways:

- 87.7% were employees only

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- 8.2% were self-employed only
- 4.1% were both employees and self-employed

The median was NIS 10,072, against NIS 10,401 nationally

The median worker in the Judea and Samaria district earned NIS 10,072 per work month in 2024, the National Insurance Institute reported, against a national median of NIS 10,401. Half the district's workers earned more than the median and half earned less. In both the district and the country, the median sits below the average.

Measure, per work month, 2024	Judea and Samaria district	All Israel
Average	NIS 13,463	NIS 14,751
Median	NIS 10,072	NIS 10,401

Source: National Insurance Institute, Income from Work by Various Characteristics, 2023 to 2024.

Men earned NIS 16,791 a work month, women NIS 10,517

Men resident in the district averaged NIS 16,791 per work month in 2024, the National Insurance Institute reported. Women averaged NIS 10,517. These figures measure gross income per month worked. They do not measure hourly pay, because the Institute does not adjust them for part-time work.

- Men, Judea and Samaria district: NIS 16,791 per work month, 2024
- Women, Judea and Samaria district: NIS 10,517 per work month, 2024
- All workers, Judea and Samaria district: NIS 13,463 per work month, 2024

34.4% of employees earned up to the minimum wage

In 2024, 34.4% of the district's employees earned up to the minimum wage, the National Insurance Institute reported. The national share was 30.1% of employees. Both figures are shares of employees, not of all 210,278 workers in the district.

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The Institute publishes the minimum wage in a separate table. That table gives the monthly rate for a full-time employee aged 18 and over. The rate rose to NIS 5,880.02 on 1 April 2024, so the first three months of 2024 ran at the earlier rate.

In force from	Monthly minimum wage, gross
1 April 2023	NIS 5,571.75
1 April 2024	NIS 5,880.02
1 April 2025	NIS 6,247.67
1 April 2026	NIS 6,443.85

Source: National Insurance Institute, Minimum Wage. The minimum wage is what an employer has to pay, before deductions, and not take-home pay.

Across the full year, the district averaged NIS 11,498 a month

Spread across all 12 months, the district's average income from work was NIS 11,498 in 2024, the National Insurance Institute reported, against NIS 12,844 nationally. This measure divides a year's income by 12, whether or not every month was worked. That is why it runs lower than the per-work-month figure. The two measures may not be set against each other.

Average gross income per month across the year, NIS

WORKERS BY DISTRICT OF RESIDENCE, 2024. ANNUAL INCOME DIVIDED BY 12.



Source: National Insurance Institute, Income from Work by Various Characteristics, 2023 to 2024. Not comparable with the per-work-month average.

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts the wider population that these workers belong to. In its 2024 localities file, the rows for the Judea and Samaria district add up to 514,496 residents, 509,990 of them Israelis. That is the Israeli population of the West Bank outside East Jerusalem. East Jerusalem neighbourhoods sit in the Bureau's Jerusalem District. The largest locality in the district is Modi'in Illit.

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Locality	Status	Residents, 2024
Modi'in Illit	Municipality	89,627
Betar Illit	Municipality	71,698
Ma'ale Adummim	Municipality	35,845
Giv'at Ze'ev	Local council	25,105
Ari'el	Municipality	22,190
Efrat	Local council	12,115

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Localities in Israel 2024. Totals include foreigners.

Which of these figures may not be compared?

- The National Insurance Institute publishes two different averages. Income per work month and income per month across the year are not interchangeable.
- The Institute records gross income from work, before tax, with no adjustment for part-time work.
- The Institute counts insured workers by district of residence. Residents without an Israeli identity card are not counted.
- The Bureau's 514,496 residents include foreigners. The 210,278 workers may not be divided by that population to produce an employment rate.
- A district average pools many localities and gives no figure for any single one.

Questions readers ask

How much does the average settler earn a month?

The National Insurance Institute reported an average of NIS 13,463 per work month in 2024 for workers resident in the Judea and Samaria district. The figure is gross, before tax.

Is that more or less than the Israeli average?

It is less. The National Insurance Institute recorded a national average of NIS 14,751 per work month in 2024, on the same measure.

What does a typical West Bank settler earn?

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The National Insurance Institute reported a median of NIS 10,072 per work month in 2024 for the district. The national median was NIS 10,401.

Did settler incomes rise between 2023 and 2024?

Yes. The National Insurance Institute recorded a district average of NIS 12,794 per work month in 2023 and NIS 13,463 in 2024.

How many Israelis in the West Bank work?

The National Insurance Institute counted 210,278 workers resident in the Judea and Samaria district in 2024, up from 205,804 in 2023. These are insured workers, both employees and self-employed.

How many settlers are self-employed?

The National Insurance Institute reported that 8.2% of the district's workers were self-employed only in 2024. Another 4.1% were both employees and self-employed.

Do men in the settlements earn more than women?

Yes. The National Insurance Institute reported averages of NIS 16,791 per work month for men and NIS 10,517 for women in 2024. The figures are not adjusted for part-time work.

How many settlement workers earn the minimum wage or less?

The National Insurance Institute reported that 34.4% of the district's employees earned up to the minimum wage in 2024. The national share was 30.1% of employees.

What was Israel's minimum wage in 2024?

The National Insurance Institute states a monthly rate of NIS 5,880.02 from 1 April 2024, for full-time employees aged 18 and over. The rate before that was NIS 5,571.75.

What is the minimum wage now?

The National Insurance Institute states NIS 6,443.85 a month from 1 April 2026, for full-time employees aged 18 and over. The figure is gross.

Are these income figures before or after tax?

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They are before tax. The National Insurance Institute reports gross income from work, so the release carries no figure for tax paid or for take-home pay.

Do the figures include Palestinians living in the West Bank?

No. The National Insurance Institute counts only insured residents with an Israeli identity card. Residents of the area without one are not counted as workers.

Do the figures show where settlers work?

No. The National Insurance Institute published its district table by place of residence. It groups workers by where they live, not by where they work.

How do settler incomes compare with Tel Aviv and Jerusalem?

On the per-month-across-the-year measure for 2024, the National Insurance Institute reported NIS 11,498 for the Judea and Samaria district. It reported NIS 15,937 for the Tel Aviv District and NIS 10,250 for the Jerusalem District.

Which is the largest settlement?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 89,627 residents in Modi'in Illit in 2024, the largest locality in the Judea and Samaria district. The ranking excludes East Jerusalem neighbourhoods, which the Bureau places in the Jerusalem District.

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LAND AND PLANNING View all



KEY FIGURES September 29, 2026

How Many People Does Israel Count in the West Bank? 504,700 in Israeli Localities



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

What Is the Biggest Israeli Settlement in the West Bank? Modi'in Illit, With 89,627 Residents



KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

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

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RECORD EXPLAINER November 9, 2026

What Does Israeli Law Say About East Jerusalem?

Israeli law has applied in East Jerusalem since 27 June 1967. The Basic Law's text, the 80-vote rule, and 331,567 permanent residents in 2024.

LAW AND COURTS East Jerusalem Basic Law Permanent Residency Israeli Citizenship Knesset



Israeli law has applied in East Jerusalem since 27 June 1967, when the Knesset added section 11B to the Law and Administration Ordinance, applying "the law, jurisdiction and administration of the State" to any area of the Land of Israel set by order. A declaration the next day expanded the limits of the Jerusalem municipality, and the 1980 Basic Law, as amended in 2000, ties the city's limits to that declaration. The same Basic

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Law names “the complete and united Jerusalem” the capital and bars transferring powers over the municipal area unless a Basic Law adopted by 80 Members of the Knesset changes that provision. Most Arab residents hold permanent residency rather than citizenship: the Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 331,567 permanent residents among 370,332 on the register in July 2024.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
27 June 1967	Adoption of section 11B, applying the State's law, jurisdiction and administration to areas set by order; in force that day	Knesset	19 Sivan 5727
28 June 1967	Date of the declaration expanding the Jerusalem municipality, whose whole area section 5 places within Jerusalem	Knesset, Basic Law section 5	20 Sivan 5727
80	Members of the Knesset needed, by Basic Law, to change section 6	Knesset, Basic Law section 7	Since the 2000 amendment
331,567	Arab East Jerusalem residents with permanent residency, of 370,332 on the Population and Immigration Authority register	Knesset Research and Information Centre	July 2024
33,741	Arab East Jerusalem residents with citizenship, of the same 370,332	Knesset Research and Information Centre	July 2024
785	Residency statuses revoked from Arab East Jerusalem residents	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2011 to 2024
6,266	Citizenship applications approved, of 19,785 filed, counted by year of filing	Knesset Research and Information Centre	2010 to 31 October 2024

Israeli law has applied in East Jerusalem since 27 June 1967

The Knesset added section 11B to the Law and Administration Ordinance 5708-1948 on 19 Sivan 5727, 27 June 1967, and the section was in force on the day of adoption. The text below is the Hebrew as published in Sefer HaChukkim, followed by an English rendering:

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> המשפט, השיפוט והמינהל של המדינה יחולו בכל שטח של ארץ-ישראל שהממשלה קבעה בצו
>
> **"The law, jurisdiction and administration of the State shall apply in any area of the Land of Israel that the Government has set by order."**

The section leaves the area to be fixed by the Government's own order. On 20 Sivan 5727, 28 June 1967, a declaration issued under the Municipalities Ordinance expanded the limits of the Jerusalem municipality, and the Basic Law records that declaration and its date in section 5.

- 27 June 1967. Section 11B added to the Law and Administration Ordinance, in force the same day.
- 28 June 1967. Declaration expanding the limits of the Jerusalem municipality, issued under the Municipalities Ordinance.

1980. Basic Law: Jerusalem, the Capital of Israel, 5740-1980, adopted.

- 7 December 2000. Amending law adopted, stating its intention as limiting changes to Jerusalem's confines and to the application of Israeli law there.

The 1980 Basic Law names complete and united Jerusalem the capital

Section 1 of the Basic Law states: "The complete and united Jerusalem is the capital of Israel." The quotations below come from the Knesset's English translation, which includes amendments through 1 May 2022 and which the Knesset labels unofficial. The Basic Law does not use the words "East Jerusalem"; section 5 defines the city's limits by reference to the 28 June 1967 municipal declaration.

Section	Text, in the Knesset's translation	Origin
1	"The complete and united Jerusalem is the capital of Israel."	1980 text

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Section	Text, in the Knesset's translation	Origin
2	"Jerusalem is the seat of the President of the State, the Knesset, the Government, and the Supreme Court."	1980 text
5	"Inter alia, the limits of Jerusalem include, for the purpose of this Basic Law, the whole area described in the addendum to the declaration of the expansion of the limits of the Jerusalem municipality of 20 Sivan 5727 (June 28, 1967), that was issued under the Municipalities Ordinance."	Amendment No. 1, 2000

The 1967 municipal area therefore sits inside the Basic Law's "Jerusalem" by the statute's own definition.

Section 6 bars transferring powers, and 80 votes amend it

Changing section 6 takes a Basic Law adopted by 80 Members of the Knesset, and the Basic Law states that requirement in section 7. Section 6, which came from Amendments No. 1 and 2, reads: "No powers concerning the limits of the Jerusalem Municipality area [...] shall be transferred to a foreign political or governing power, or to another similar foreign authority, whether permanently or for a given period."

Provision	What it says	Majority needed to change it
Section 6	No transfer of powers concerning the municipal limits to a foreign political or governing power, or a similar foreign authority, permanently or for a given period	A Basic Law adopted by 80 Members
Section 7	"The provisions of article 6 are not to be changed, save by a Basic law adopted by a majority of eighty Members of the Knesset."	A majority of the Knesset's Members

The amending law of 7 December 2000 states its intention as laying down "a limitation on a change of the confines of the territory of Jerusalem, and the application of the law, jurisdiction and administration of the State of Israel in this territory".

331,567 Arab East Jerusalem residents held permanent residency in 2024

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 331,567 permanent residents among 370,332 Arab residents of East

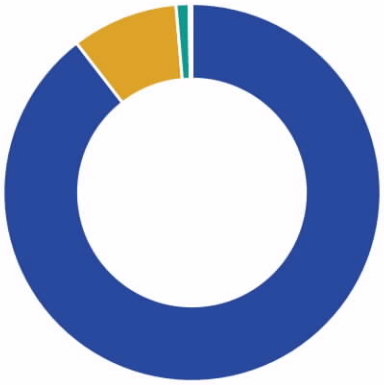
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Jerusalem in July 2024, working from the Population and Immigration Authority's own register rather than a census. The paper rounds this to almost 90% permanent residents and 9% citizens. The register covers Arab residents only, not Jerusalem's whole population.

Arab East Jerusalem residents by civil status

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION AUTHORITY REGISTER, JULY 2024. TOTAL 370,332.



Permanent residents · Citizens · Temporary residents · Status under review

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Data on the Arab Population in East Jerusalem, December 2024, on the Population and Immigration Authority register. A register count, not a census.

What permanent residency carries, as the Centre's paper states it:

- No Israeli passport.
- No vote in Knesset elections.
- A vote, and the right to stand, in municipal elections.
- Entitlement to National Insurance and state health insurance.
- The right to apply for Israeli citizenship.

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 785 revocations of residency status among Arab East Jerusalem residents from 2011 to 2024, ranging from 13 in 2018 to 93 in 2015.

6,266 of 19,785 citizenship applications since 2010 were approved

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Arab permanent residents of East Jerusalem filed 19,785 applications to apply for Israeli citizenship from 2010 to 31 October 2024, and the Knesset Research and Information Centre reported 6,266 of them approved as at October 2024. The count is by year of filing, from the Population and Immigration Authority's own data. "Refused or delayed" is a single column, and a delay is given where further information or checks are needed.

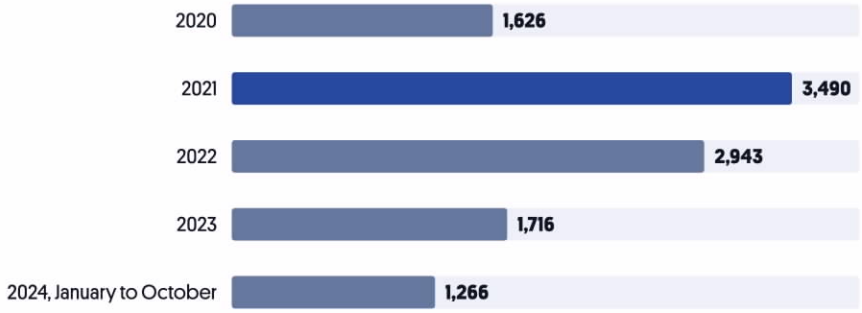
Outcome, by year of filing	Applications	Share of 19,785
Approved	6,266	31.7%
Refused or delayed	9,484	47.9%
No decision yet, or file closed	4,035	20.4%

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, on Population and Immigration Authority data, 2010 to 31 October 2024.

Filings ran at 705 to 1,075 a year in 2010 to 2019, then rose. The paper attributes the 2021 peak to an enlarged appointment quota.

Citizenship applications filed, 2020 to 2024

ARAB PERMANENT RESIDENTS OF EAST JERUSALEM, BY YEAR OF FILING. 2024 COVERS JANUARY TO OCTOBER ONLY. AN APPLICATION MAY COVER SEVERAL PEOPLE.



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Data on the Arab Population in East Jerusalem, December 2024, on Population and Immigration Authority data.

Counted by year of decision instead, the Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 16,694 decisions from 2010 to 2024: 6,749 approvals (40.4%) and 9,945 refusals or delays (59.6%). The recent years remain open: 82.8% of 2024 applications and 71.6% of 2023 applications had no decision at October 2024.

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Which figures on this page may not be combined?

The residency and citizenship figures here sit on different bases and do not merge.

- The 370,332 is the Population and Immigration Authority's own register count at July 2024; the Central Bureau of Statistics puts the base at 391,388 at the end of 2023, with census corrections, and the two are not mixed in one ratio.
- The 6,266 approvals are counted by year of filing and the 6,749 by year of decision; they are not added together or set against each other.
- "Refused or delayed" is one column and is not a count of refusals.
- An application may cover several people, so applications are not persons.
- The Basic Law quotations are the Knesset's English translation, which it labels unofficial; section 11B is quoted from the Hebrew.

Questions readers ask

When did Israeli law begin to apply in East Jerusalem?

On 27 June 1967. The Law and Administration Ordinance states, in section 11B added that day, that the State's law, jurisdiction and administration apply in any area of the Land of Israel set by order, and the section took effect on adoption.

Did the 1980 Basic Law extend Israeli law to East Jerusalem?

The extension dates from 1967. The 1980 Basic Law states that "the complete and united Jerusalem is the capital of Israel", and its 2000 amendment ties the city's limits to the June 1967 municipal declaration.

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Does the Basic Law use the words East Jerusalem?

It does not. The Basic Law states that Jerusalem's limits include "the whole area described in the addendum to the declaration of the expansion of the limits of the Jerusalem municipality of 20 Sivan 5727 (June 28, 1967)".

How many Knesset votes does it take to change section 6?

It takes 80 Members. The Basic Law states in section 7 that section 6 may be changed only "by a Basic law adopted by a majority of eighty Members of the Knesset".

What does section 6 bar?

The Basic Law states that no powers concerning the limits of the Jerusalem Municipality area may be transferred to a foreign political or governing power, or a similar foreign authority, whether permanently or for a given period.

How many Arab residents of East Jerusalem are Israeli citizens?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 33,741 citizens among 370,332 Arab residents on the Population and Immigration Authority's own register in July 2024.

Can permanent residents of East Jerusalem vote?

In municipal elections they can vote and stand as candidates; in Knesset elections they cannot vote. The Knesset Research and Information Centre states both in its December 2024 paper.

Do permanent residents get an Israeli passport or health insurance?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that permanent residency gives no Israeli passport, and does give entitlement to National Insurance and state health insurance.

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How many East Jerusalem residencies have been revoked?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 785 revocations of residency status among Arab East Jerusalem residents from 2011 to 2024, from 13 in 2018 to 93 in 2015.

Why did citizenship applications peak in 2021?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that the 2021 rise, to 3,490 applications, followed an enlarged appointment quota; that is the paper's own explanation.

How many applications filed in 2021 were approved?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre reported 802 of the 3,490 applications filed in 2021 approved (23%) and 2,534 refused or delayed (72.6%), as at October 2024.

How many citizenship decisions were made in 2024?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 620 approvals and 1,855 refusals or delays in 2024, counted by year of decision rather than year of filing.

Is one citizenship application one person?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that an application may cover several people, so the 19,785 applications filed from 2010 to October 2024 are not a count of persons.

Is the English text of the Basic Law official?

The Knesset publishes its English translation, covering amendments through 1 May 2022, and labels it unofficial; the 1967 section 11B is published in Hebrew in Sefer HaChukkim.

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LAW AND COURTS View all



RECORD EXPLAINER September 9, 2026

Who Can Get Israeli Citizenship?



KEY FIGURES August 28, 2026

How Many People Live in Jerusalem?

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IsraelFact

KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

Which Religious Group Is Growing Fastest in Israel? Muslims, at 2.2% in 2024

Muslims grew 2.2% in 2024, the fastest rate by religion on Central Bureau of Statistics figures, against 1.0% for Jews and 1.1% overall.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY Population Religion Demographics Central Bureau of Statistics Haredim



Muslims grew 2.2% in 2024, the fastest annual rate of any religion in the Central Bureau of Statistics' population tables, against 1.0% for Jews and 1.1% for Israelis overall. The Bureau classifies Israelis by religion as Jews, Muslims, Christians, Druze and those not classified by religion. None of the five is a Haredi category. Natural increase added more Jews than

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Muslims over the same year, and Jewish women's fertility rate of 3.07 was above Muslim women's 2.74.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
2.2%	Annual growth of Muslim Israelis, the highest rate by religion	Central Bureau of Statistics	2024
1.0%	Annual growth of Jewish Israelis	Central Bureau of Statistics	2024
1.1%	Annual growth of all Israelis, foreign residents excluded	Central Bureau of Statistics	2024
90.5 thousand	Natural increase among Jews, births minus deaths	Central Bureau of Statistics	2024
34.0 thousand	Natural increase among Muslims, births minus deaths	Central Bureau of Statistics	2024
3.07 and 2.74	Total fertility rate of Jewish and of Muslim women, children per woman	Central Bureau of Statistics	2024
12.3%	Haredi share of Israel's population	State Comptroller, relaying Central Bureau of Statistics data	End of 2022

Muslims grew 2.2% in 2024, fastest of the Bureau's religions

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded the highest 2024 growth rate among Muslims, at 2.2%. The rates cover Israelis only, so foreign residents sit outside every row. Haredi Israelis are counted inside the Jewish row, because the classification is by religion and has no Haredi category.

Religion	Annual growth rate	Period
Muslims	2.2%	2024
Jews	1.0%	2024
Druze	1.0%	2024
Christians	0.7%	2024
Arab Christians, within Christians	0.9%	2024
Not classified by religion	minus 0.9%	2024
All Israelis	1.1%	2024

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Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Table 2.10. Israelis only.

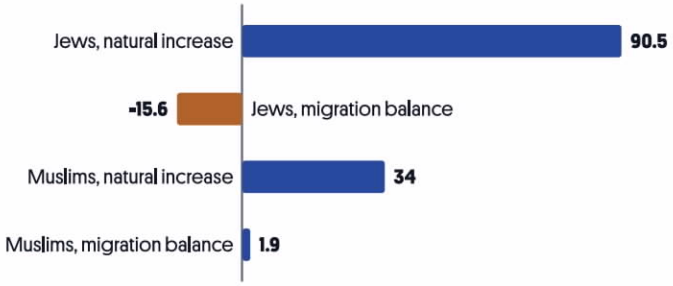
The ranking is an annual rate of growth. It is not a ranking of size, and it is not a share of the population.

Natural increase added 90,500 Jews and 34,000 Muslims in 2024

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded natural increase, births minus deaths, of 90.5 thousand Jews and 34.0 thousand Muslims in 2024. The Jewish migration balance was minus 15.6 thousand and the Muslim migration balance 1.9 thousand. The fastest rate and the largest natural increase belong to different groups.

Sources of growth for Jews and Muslims, 2024

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE, ISRAELIS ONLY. SINCE 2009 TOTAL GROWTH IS NOT THE SUM OF THESE SOURCES.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Table 2.10.

The population counts at each end of the year come from the same tables. More detail on the number of Muslims living in Israel has its own page.

Religion	Start of 2024	End of 2024
Jews	7,139.2 thousand	7,212.9 thousand
Muslims	1,777.1 thousand	1,815.6 thousand
Christians	180.6 thousand	181.8 thousand
Druze	151.6 thousand	153.0 thousand

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Tables 2.10 and 2.2. Israelis only.

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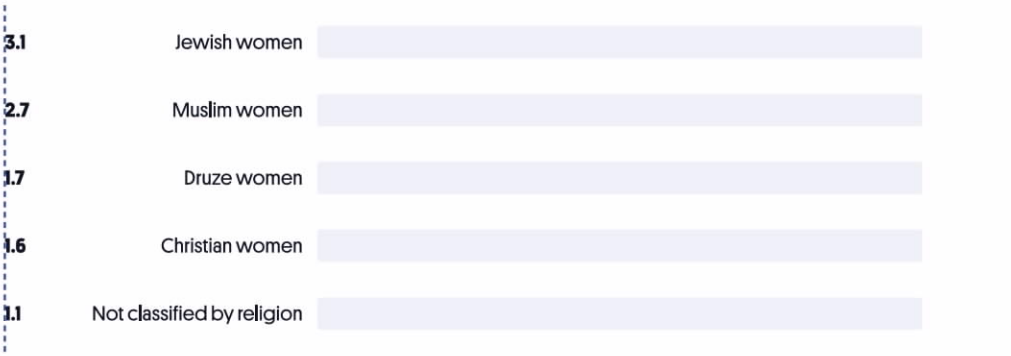
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Jewish women's fertility of 3.07 exceeds Muslim women's 2.74

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a total fertility rate of 3.07 children per woman for Jewish women in 2024 and 2.74 for Muslim women. Across all women, Israel's fertility rate was 2.87. The Bureau's tables classify fertility by religion, population group, continent of birth and district, and carry no Haredi category.

Total fertility rate by religion, 2024

CHILDREN PER WOMAN. EXCLUDES THE FOREIGN POPULATION. REFERENCE LINE: ALL WOMEN, 2.87.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Tables 2.28 and 2.29.

The same tables carry the long run:

- Muslim women: 9.23 in 1960 to 1964, and 2.74 in 2024.
- Jewish women: 3.39 in 1960 to 1964, 2.62 in the 1990s, and 3.07 in 2024.
- Arab Christian women, within Christians: 1.48 in 2024.

The Bureau's religion tables carry no Haredi growth rate

The Central Bureau of Statistics published annual growth by religion in Tables 2.10 and 2.2 of the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025. Those tables give no annual growth rate for Haredim. Israeli bodies do publish three other kinds of Haredi figure: a share, a projection and a natural-increase rate by locality.

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The State Comptroller reported the share and the projection in a 2025 follow-up audit, drawing on Bureau data. The full projection sits on the page covering the Haredi share of Israel's population.

- 12.3% of Israel's population at the end of 2022.
- 22%, or 3.2 million people, in 2045, on the Bureau's projection.
- 32%, or 6.4 million people, in 2065, on the Bureau's projection.

The Central Bureau of Statistics published natural increase for every local authority for 2020. The national rate was 13.9 per 1,000 residents. Natural increase counts births minus deaths and excludes migration, so it is a rate per 1,000 and not a population growth rate. The Bureau states that high rates are found mainly in Jewish local authorities of Haredi character and in Muslim local authorities.

Local authority	Group in the Bureau's list	Natural increase per 1,000, 2020
Modi'in Illit	Jewish	40.9
Beitar Illit	Jewish	40.4
Immanuel	Jewish	39.8
Kiryat Ye'arim	Jewish	39.0
Lakiya	Non-Jewish	35.7
Tel Sheva	Non-Jewish	33.8
Ar'ara BaNegev	Non-Jewish	32.0
Segev Shalom	Non-Jewish	31.5

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Local Authorities in Israel 2020, Table D. The four highest authorities in each group.

Arabs grew 2.0% in 2024, Jews and others 0.9%

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded growth of 2.0% for Arabs and 0.9% for Jews and others in 2024, under its second classification of the same population. The Arab group includes Muslims, Arab Christians and Druze. Jews and others includes non-Arab Christians and those not classified by religion.

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The Bureau's 2017 projection carries the Arab share forward:

Year	Arab share of the total population	Basis
2015	About 21%	Base year, end of 2015
2040	Around 21%	Projection, medium variant
2065	19%	Projection, medium variant

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Projections of Israel Population until 2065, 2017.

The Bureau states that the projection "does not presume to predict the future" and presents it as a planning framework. Its base excludes foreign workers and persons not in the population registry.

Which figures here may not be added together?

Religion rates and population-group rates may not be added or compared, because Muslims and Jews are religions while Arabs and Jews and others are groups in a different classification.

- The Central Bureau of Statistics states that since 2009 total growth is not the sum of natural increase and migration balance.
- Natural increase by locality is births minus deaths per 1,000 residents, not a percentage and not population growth.
- The 22% and 32% are Bureau projections relayed by the State Comptroller, not measurements; the 12.3% is end-2022.
- Growth and fertility rates cover Israelis only; from 2024 the fertility rates rest on population updated after the 2022 Census.

Questions readers ask

How many Muslims lived in Israel at the end of 2024?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 1,815.6 thousand Muslims at the end of 2024, counting Israelis only.

How many Jews lived in Israel at the end of 2024?

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The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 7,212.9 thousand Jews at the end of 2024. Haredi Israelis are counted inside that figure.

How fast did Israel's population grow in 2024?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded growth of 1.1% for Israelis overall in 2024. Foreign residents are outside that rate.

Did the number of Christians in Israel grow in 2024?

Yes. The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded growth of 0.7%, from 180.6 thousand to 181.8 thousand. Arab Christians grew 0.9%.

How many Druze live in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 153.0 thousand Druze at the end of 2024, up from 151.6 thousand at the start of the year.

Which group of Israelis shrank in 2024?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a fall of 0.9% in the population not classified by religion in 2024.

How many Muslims lived in Israel in 1949?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 111.5 thousand Muslims at the end of 1949, against 1,013.9 thousand Jews.

What is the fertility rate of Arab and Jewish women by population group?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 2.94 children per woman for Jews and others and 2.59 for Arabs in 2024.

What is the fertility rate in Israeli localities in the West Bank?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 4.54 children per woman in 2024 for the Judea and Samaria Area, covering Israeli localities only. The Jerusalem District rate was 3.89.

How old are mothers in Israel when they give birth?

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The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded an average age at birth of 30.6 in 2024, and 27.9 at first birth.

What does natural increase mean?

The Central Bureau of Statistics defines natural increase as live births minus deaths during a year, per 1,000 residents. It recorded a national rate of 13.9 in 2020 and 14.9 in 2019.

Which local authorities have the lowest natural increase?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded minus 4.7 per 1,000 for Kfar Shmaryahu in 2020, the lowest Jewish authority, where deaths exceeded births. The lowest non-Jewish authority was Mi'ilya, at 6.1.

How many Arabs are projected to live in Israel in 2065?

The Central Bureau of Statistics projected 3.8 million Arabs at the end of 2065 on its medium variant, within a range of 3.2 million to 4.6 million.

How many people are projected to live in Israel in 2065?

The Central Bureau of Statistics projected 20.0 million on its medium variant, within a range of 15.6 million to 24.9 million, from a base of 8.5 million at the end of 2015.

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KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

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

How Many Moslems Live in Israel?



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

What Is Israel's Fertility Rate? 2.87 Children per Woman in 2024

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