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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Much Is the Child Allowance in Israel? NIS 173 to NIS 219 a Month

Israel's child allowance from 1 January 2026: NIS 173 for the first child, NIS 219 for the second to fourth, NIS 173 from the fifth, on the National Insurance...

SOCIETY AND SERVICES Child Allowance National Insurance Institute Social Benefits Families Israel 2026



Israel's child allowance is NIS 173 a month for a first child and NIS 219 a month for each of the second, third and fourth, on the National Insurance Institute's rates from 1 January 2026. The amount is paid per child and set by the child's place in the family, so a family's payment is the sum across its children. From the fifth child the rate returns to NIS 173. The National Insurance Institute counted about 1.28 million families drawing the allowance in 2024, as a monthly average.

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Figure	What it counts	Period
NIS 173	Monthly allowance for the first child	From 1 January 2026
NIS 219	Monthly allowance for each of the second, third and fourth child	From 1 January 2026
NIS 173	Monthly allowance for the fifth child and each further child	From 1 January 2026
NIS 113	Monthly supplement per child for the third and fourth child, paid only to parents on a listed subsistence benefit	2026 rate table
1,279.7 thousand	Families receiving the allowance, average per month, counted as families rather than children	2024
About 3.13 million	Children in those families, as the annual report text gives it	2024

Source: National Insurance Institute, child allowance rate table and press release of 1 January 2026 (rates); Annual Report 2024, Chapter 1, Table 7 (recipients).

The first child brings NIS 173 a month, the second NIS 219

The National Insurance Institute publishes a monthly rate of NIS 173 for a first child and NIS 219 for a second child, effective from 1 January 2026. The Institute's rate table and its press release of 1 January 2026 give the same amounts. The rate attaches to each child, not to the household.

- The allowance is paid monthly, one amount per child.
- The rate is set by the child's birth order in the family.
- The rates in force are those from 1 January 2026, and the amounts are indexed each January.
- The NIS 113 supplement is a separate, conditional amount, covered below.
- The deposit to the Savings for Every Child programme is a separate programme and is not part of these amounts.

The fifth child and onward drop back to NIS 173

The National Insurance Institute's rate table pays NIS 219 for the second, third and fourth child, then returns to NIS 173 for the fifth child and each child after. The fifth-child rate is the same as the first-child rate. A family of five children receives NIS 1,003 a month before any supplement, which is the sum of the five

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published per-child amounts rather than a figure the Institute prints.

Monthly child allowance by birth order, NIS

AMOUNT PER CHILD, FROM 1 JANUARY 2026, BEFORE ANY SUPPLEMENT.



Source: National Insurance Institute, child allowance rate table, 2026. Amounts are per child; a family's payment is the sum across its children.

A NIS 113 supplement applies to the third and fourth child

The National Insurance Institute pays a supplement of NIS 113 a month for each of the third and fourth child, on top of the NIS 219 standard rate, to a parent receiving one of the subsistence benefits it lists. The supplement does not attach to the first, second or fifth and later child. It does not attach to parents outside the listed benefits.

Child	Standard monthly rate	Supplement for eligible parents
First	NIS 173	None
Second	NIS 219	None
Third	NIS 219	NIS 113
Fourth	NIS 219	NIS 113
Fifth and onward	NIS 173	None

Source: National Insurance Institute, child allowance rate table, from 1 January 2026.

The parents the Institute lists for the supplement are those receiving:

- income support
- alimony
- an old-age pension with the income supplement
- a survivors' pension with the income supplement

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Allowances frozen in 2025 rose with the index in 2026

The National Insurance Institute states that the child allowances were frozen in 2025 and rose in 2026 with the consumer price index, in its press release of 1 January 2026. The release announces the 2026 benefit levels under a title stating they follow the index and the average wage. A 2025 amount and a 2026 amount for the same child differ only by that indexation.

- 2025: the allowances were frozen, on the Institute's own statement.
- 1 January 2026: the allowances rose with the consumer price index, to NIS 173 for the first child and NIS 219 for the second to fourth.
- Each January: the amounts are indexed, so a child allowance figure carries its effective date or it cannot be placed in a year.

About 1.28 million families received the allowance in 2024

The National Insurance Institute counted 1,279.7 thousand families receiving the child allowance in 2024, a monthly average on its own count, which its annual report text gives as about 1.28 million families with about 3.13 million children. The count rose 0.8% on 2023. It is a count of families in 2024, and it is not combined here with the 2026 rates to produce a spending figure.

Figure	What it counts	Period
1,279.7 thousand	Recipient families, average per month	2024
About 1.28 million	The same count, as the report text rounds it	2024
About 3.13 million	Children in recipient families	2024
0.8%	Rise in recipient families against 2023	2024

Source: National Insurance Institute, Annual Report 2024, Chapter I, Table 7.

The same table carries the Institute's other benefit recipients in different units. A family drawing the child allowance can draw other benefits as well, so the columns are not added together.

Every figure here is the National Insurance Institute's own

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- The rates come from the Institute's child allowance rate table and its press release of 1 January 2026, which give the same amounts.
- The allowance is per child by birth order, and a family's payment is the sum across its children.
- The NIS 113 supplement applies only to the third and fourth child and only for parents on a listed subsistence benefit, so it is not added to the standard rates.
- The 2024 count is the Institute's own monthly average of families, not of people, and may not be multiplied by the 2026 rates.

Questions readers ask

How much is the child allowance for one child in Israel?

The National Insurance Institute publishes a rate of NIS 173 a month for a first child, from 1 January 2026. A family with one child receives that amount.

Is the allowance the same for every child?

No. The National Insurance Institute publishes NIS 173 for the first child, NIS 219 for each of the second to fourth, and NIS 173 for the fifth child and each child after, from 1 January 2026.

How much does a family with five children receive?

NIS 1,003 a month before any supplement, the sum of the five per-child amounts the National Insurance Institute publishes for 2026: 173, 219, 219, 219 and 173.

Is the child allowance paid per family or per child?

Per child. The National Insurance Institute publishes one monthly amount for each child, set by the child's place in the family, and the family's payment is the total.

Who receives the NIS 113 supplement?

The National Insurance Institute states that it pays NIS 113 a month per child for the third and fourth child to a parent receiving income support, alimony, or an old-age or survivors' pension with the income supplement.

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Does a fifth child bring the NIS 113 supplement?

No. The National Insurance Institute publishes the supplement for the third and fourth child only. The fifth child and each child after receive the NIS 173 standard rate.

Why are the 2026 amounts different from older figures?

The National Insurance Institute states that the allowances were frozen in 2025 and rose in 2026 with the consumer price index, in its press release of 1 January 2026.

Were the child allowances raised in 2025?

No. The National Insurance Institute states that the allowances were frozen in 2025, before rising with the index from 1 January 2026.

How many families receive the child allowance?

The National Insurance Institute recorded 1,279.7 thousand recipient families in 2024, a monthly average, which its annual report gives as about 1.28 million families.

How many children does the allowance cover?

The National Insurance Institute puts the number at about 3.13 million children in recipient families in 2024, in the text of its annual report.

Did the number of recipient families grow?

Yes. The National Insurance Institute recorded a 0.8% rise in families receiving the child allowance in 2024 against 2023.

Can the 1.28 million families be added to other benefit recipients?

No. The National Insurance Institute counts child allowance recipients as families and most other benefits as individuals, and one family can draw several benefits, so its columns are not summed.

Is the Savings for Every Child deposit part of the allowance?

No. The amounts the National Insurance Institute publishes in its child allowance rate table are the allowance alone; the Savings for

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Every Child deposit is a separate programme and is not included in them.

Sources

- National Insurance Institute, 2026. Annual Report 2024 (דוח שנתי 2024), Chapter 1, Table 7: Benefit Recipients in the Main Insurance Branches (monthly average), 1990 to 2024. https://www.btl.gov.il/Publications/Skira_shnatit/2024/Documents/chap-01%202024.pdf. Official or primary record, Hebrew.
- National Insurance Institute, 2026. Child Allowance Amounts (סכום קצבת הילדים) from 1 January 2026, and press release "הביטוח הלאומי מפרסם את גובה הקצבאות לשנת 2026 בהתאם למדד ולשכר הממוצע", 1 January 2026. https://www.btl.gov.il/benefits/children/Pages/%D7%A9%D7%99%D7%A2%D7%95%D7%A8%D7%9 and https://www.btl.gov.il/About/newspapers/Pages/idkonkitzvaot2025.aspx. Official or primary record, Hebrew.

SOCIETY AND SERVICES View all



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Israelis Get Welfare Benefits? 1.28 Million Families Draw Child Allowance



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

What Is Israel's Inflation Rate? 1.6% in the 12 Months to September 2026

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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

What Is Israel's Poverty Rate? 20.7% of Israelis in 2024

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

LATEST

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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RECORD EXPLAINER November 9, 2026

Who Polices Israeli Civilians in the West Bank?

The Israel Police's Samaria and Judea District opened 12,865 cases in 2020, on the State Comptroller's 2022 audit of the district.

LAW AND COURTS Israel Police West Bank State Comptroller Civil Administration Law Enforcement



12,865 cases were opened in 2020 in the Israel Police's Samaria and Judea District, the police district for the area Israeli bodies call Judea and Samaria. The figure is the State Comptroller's count, from its 2022 follow-up audit of the district. Since October 2019, the IDF and the Military Police have held authority to investigate gunfire by Border Police officers

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operating under IDF command that injured or killed Palestinians. Alongside the police, the Civil Administration runs civilian affairs, with 25 staff officers representing the government ministries.

Figure	What it counts	Period
12,865	Cases opened in the Samaria and Judea District for disturbing public order, security violations and damage to property	2020
48,371	Traffic tickets issued in the district, 36,074 of them to Palestinians, about 75%	2020
October 2019	Start of IDF and Military Police authority to investigate gunfire by Border Police officers under IDF command that injured or killed Palestinians	From October 2019
25	Staff officers representing the government ministries in the Civil Administration, subordinate to the military and the civilian echelon	Audit of September 2018 to June 2019
314	Civil Administration employees: 202 Israeli civil servants and 112 Palestinian employees	2019
6,605	Illegal-construction cases identified in the Israeli sector, on the Supervision Unit's own count; 1,807 demolished, 27% of 6,605	1997 to 2013
None	Body charged with criminally investigating planning and building offences in the area	At the audit's close, December 2015

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, in three audits: the Samaria and Judea District follow-up audit (May 2022), the audit of staff officers in the Civil Administration (Annual Report 70C) and the audit of the Supervision and Enforcement Unit (Annual Report 66b, 2016). The 6,605 and 1,807 are the Supervision Unit's own counts, relayed by the Comptroller.

The Samaria and Judea District opened 12,865 cases in 2020

The Israel Police's Samaria and Judea District opened 12,865 cases in 2020 for offenses of disturbing public order, security violations and damage to property. That is the State Comptroller's own count. It covers those three offence categories in one year. It is not a total of the district's police activity.

The audit is a follow-up audit. It re-examines deficiencies raised in a previous audit of the police district covering Area C. The State Comptroller examined the Israel Police, COGAT, the Civil Administration and the IDF's Central Command and Military

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Police from February to August 2021, with supplementary checks to November 2021.

- Established: September 1994.
- Area: from Mount Hebron in the south to the Megiddo region in the north, and from the Judea and Samaria boundary line in the west to the Jordan Valley in the east.
- Presented: 15 February 2022, to the Prime Minister and the Knesset State Audit Committee.

The audit publishes no complaint, investigation, indictment or conviction count for offences by Israeli civilians against Palestinians. The record on complaints against settler violence is a separate one.

Border Police shooting investigations moved to the IDF in October 2019

From October 2019, authority to examine and investigate gunfire by Border Police officers operating under IDF command that injured or killed Palestinians passed to the IDF and the Military Police. The transfer followed a January 2018 decision of the Prime Minister. It covers that gunfire only, by Border Police officers under IDF command.

The State Comptroller found the transfer in place and listed it among the deficiencies rectified since the previous audit. Each status below is the Comptroller's own finding on the Israel Police district, tested against the earlier audit's list.

Deficiency from the previous audit	Status at the follow-up audit	Date
Authority over Border Police gunfire under IDF command	Rectified, moved to the IDF and Military Police	From October 2019
District Control Center staffing, training and shielding	Rectified, with an alternative center at national headquarters	November 2020
Bulletproof vehicles suited to the district's missions	Not rectified, unchanged in kind and number	June 2021

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Deficiency from the previous audit	Status at the follow-up audit	Date
Ceramic vests	Not rectified, most past their plate expiry date	As at the audit
Palestinian vehicle and driver licensing data, from the Civil Administration to the police	Not rectified	As at the audit
Investigation of falsified real-estate transactions	Not rectified	As at the audit

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Samaria and Judea District of the Israel Police, Follow-up Audit, May 2022.

The district issued 48,371 traffic tickets in 2020

The Samaria and Judea District issued 48,371 traffic tickets in 2020. The State Comptroller counts 36,074 of them as issued to Palestinians, which the report writes as about 75%. The 36,074 counts tickets, not drivers. Every figure in this section is the Comptroller's own, from its 2022 audit of the Israel Police district.

Figure	What it counts	Period
48,371	Traffic tickets issued in the district	2020
36,074	Of those tickets, issued to Palestinians, about 75% of 48,371	2020
NIS 270 million	The audit's estimate of traffic fines issued to Palestinian drivers and left uncollected	2014 to 2021
2.67 seconds	Average response time on the district's 100 emergency hotlines	As at the audit

Until December 2021, the Civil Administration did not bar drivers who had not paid their fines from entering Israel. The audit writes the NIS 270 million as an estimate, not as a collected sum.

Average response time on 100 emergency hotlines

SECONDS, AS AT THE 2022 AUDIT. THE REPORT STATES THE DISTRICT'S TIME IS 35% SHORTER.



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Samaria and Judea District of the Israel Police, Follow-up Audit, May 2022.

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25 staff officers serve two echelons in the Civil Administration

The State Comptroller found 25 staff officers in the Civil Administration serving as the government ministries' professional representatives. They are subordinate to both the military and the civilian echelon. Their role is to represent the ministries; it is not a police role. The staffing counts are the Comptroller's own, from its audit in Annual Report 70C, conducted September 2018 to June 2019.

The Comptroller's 2016 audit sets out the Civil Administration's legal footing, quoting its founding instruments:

- 1981: an order of the IDF commander established the Civil Administration to run civilian affairs.
- February 2004: its organisation order sets its purpose as implementing government policy in Judea and Samaria and advancing it in civilian fields. It also makes it the executive arm for infrastructure, planning and building in Area C, "including the handling of the Israeli localities".
- Command: professionally subordinate to COGAT, and headed by an IDF brigadier general.

Civil Administration employees, 2019

314 IN TOTAL. THE TWO GROUPS SUM EXACTLY TO THE PUBLISHED TOTAL.



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Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Staff Officers in the Civil Administration in the Judea and Samaria Region, Annual Report 70C.

No body criminally investigates planning offences in the area

The State Comptroller found in its 2016 audit that no body is charged with criminally investigating planning and building offences in the area. The Defence Minister decided in December 2013 to establish a unit to conduct those investigations. At the audit's close, with completion checks running to December 2015, it had not been established.

The Civil Administration's Supervision Unit handles illegal construction. Its case counts are the unit's own, from its 2013 summary report as relayed by the Comptroller. They count cases the unit identified, so they measure its own detection rather than how much was built.

Figure	What it counts	Period
57	Employees in the Supervision Unit	2014
About NIS 17.5 million	The unit's budget	2014
6,605	Illegal-construction cases the unit identified in the Israeli sector	1997 to 2013
1,807	Of those 6,605 cases, demolished, 27%	1997 to 2013

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Judea and Samaria Area: Activity of the Supervision and Enforcement Unit and Aspects of Land Registration, 2016. The 27% is cumulative across 1997 to 2013, so a case identified late in the window had less time to be demolished than one identified early. This is also the record on planning and building in Area C.

Every figure here comes from three Comptroller audits

- The 12,865 criminal cases and the 48,371 traffic tickets are different counts. They are never added together or divided into one another.
- "About 75%" is the State Comptroller's rounding of 36,074 of 48,371, and it stays about 75%.

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- The 2022 counts are the Comptroller's own count of the Israel Police district. They are valid as of the audit's presentation, and the Comptroller published the report with sections kept confidential. The English text is the published abstract.
- The 6,605 and 1,807 are the Supervision Unit's own counts of its own enforcement, relayed by the Comptroller.
- 202 plus 112 equals the published 314.

Questions readers ask

Which police district covers the West Bank?

The State Comptroller reports that the Israel Police's Samaria and Judea District runs from Mount Hebron in the south to the Megiddo region in the north. It reaches east to the Jordan Valley.

Who audits the Israel Police district in the West Bank?

The State Comptroller published a follow-up audit of the Samaria and Judea District in its May 2022 report. It was presented to the Prime Minister and the Knesset State Audit Committee on 15 February 2022.

Who investigates when Border Police officers fire on Palestinians?

The State Comptroller found that, from October 2019, the IDF and the Military Police hold authority to examine and investigate gunfire by Border Police officers operating under IDF command that injured or killed Palestinians.

What decision moved that authority to the IDF?

The State Comptroller stated that the transfer followed a January 2018 decision of the Prime Minister.

How many traffic tickets went to Palestinian drivers?

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The State Comptroller counted 36,074 of the district's 48,371 traffic tickets in 2020 as issued to Palestinians, about 75%. The figure counts tickets, not drivers.

How much in traffic fines went uncollected?

The State Comptroller estimated NIS 270 million in traffic fines issued to Palestinian drivers and left uncollected from 2014 to 2021.

How fast does the district answer emergency calls?

The State Comptroller measured a 2.67 second average response time on the district's 100 emergency hotlines, against a 4.14 second national average.

Does the audit count offences by settlers against Palestinians?

No. The State Comptroller published no complaint, investigation, indictment or conviction count for offences by Israeli civilians against Palestinians in the 2022 audit.

Who runs the Civil Administration?

The State Comptroller recorded that the Civil Administration is headed by an IDF brigadier general and is professionally subordinate to COGAT.

How many people work in the Civil Administration?

The State Comptroller counted 314 Civil Administration employees in 2019: 202 Israeli civil servants and 112 Palestinian employees.

Do the Civil Administration's staff officers have police powers?

The State Comptroller describes the 25 staff officers as the government ministries' professional representatives, subordinate

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to the military and the civilian echelon. That is a representative role, not a police one.

Who investigates illegal building by Israelis in the West Bank?

The State Comptroller found in its 2016 audit that no body was charged with criminally investigating planning and building offences in the area. A unit the Defence Minister decided on in December 2013 had not been established.

How many illegal-construction cases did the Supervision Unit find in the Israeli sector?

The Supervision Unit counted 6,605 cases in the Israeli sector from 1997 to 2013, on its own count relayed by the State Comptroller. It demolished 1,807 of them, 27%.

How large is the Supervision Unit?

The State Comptroller recorded 57 employees in the unit, on a 2014 budget of about NIS 17.5 million.

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KEY FIGURES August 26, 2026

What Does Israel Publish on Complaints Against Settler Violence?



KEY FIGURES September 10, 2026

What Does Israel Publish on Palestinian Building Permits?



RECORD EXPLAINER August 26, 2026

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

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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Israelis Are in the Labour Force? 62.0% of Those Aged 15 and Over

62.0% of Israelis aged 15 and over were in the labour force in April 2026, on the Central Bureau of Statistics' adjusted figures. Unemployment was 2.9%.

ECONOMY AND BUDGET Labour Force Employment Unemployment Central Bureau of Statistics Israel Economy



Israel's labour force took in 62.0% of people aged 15 and over in April 2026, according to the Central Bureau of Statistics' seasonally adjusted Labour Force Survey. In the same month

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the employment rate stood at 60.2%, and 2.9% of the labour force was unemployed. The Bureau publishes these figures as rates. The figures on this page do not include a count of persons.

Figure	What it counts	Period
62.0%	Persons aged 15 and over in the labour force, seasonally adjusted	April 2026
61.8%	Persons aged 15 and over in the labour force, original unadjusted figures	April 2026
60.2%	Employed persons as a share of all persons aged 15 and over, adjusted	April 2026
2.9%	Unemployed persons as a share of the labour force, adjusted	April 2026
39.3%	Labour force participation among Moslems aged 15 and over	2021
67.7%	Labour force participation among Christians aged 15 and over	2024
3,791.8 thousand to 3,905.9 thousand	Employee jobs held by Israeli workers, counted as jobs and not persons	Four consecutive reported months of 2024

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics. The figures come from the Labour Force Survey release for April 2026, the Moslem population release of July 2022, the Christmas 2025 release and the employee jobs series.

62.0% of people aged 15 and over were in the labour force

The Central Bureau of Statistics put labour force participation at 62.0% of persons aged 15 and over in April 2026, on seasonally adjusted figures. The month before, it was 61.9%. The same release also gives the original unadjusted series, and that series differs by 0.2 points.

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- Seasonally adjusted: 62.0% in April 2026, against 61.9% the month before.
- Original unadjusted: 61.8% in April 2026, against 61.7% the month before.

The base is every person aged 15 and over. It has no upper age limit, so the rate is a share of the whole adult population and not only of people of working age. The survey is published monthly. These figures come from release 154/2026, and each one belongs to April 2026.

The employment rate stood at 60.2%, unemployment at 2.9%

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded an employment rate of 60.2% in April 2026, unchanged on the month before. It also recorded unemployment at 2.9% of the labour force, up from 2.8%. These two rates sit on different denominators. The employment rate is a share of all persons aged 15 and over. Unemployment is a share of the labour force alone.

Rate	Share of	April 2026	Month before
Labour force participation	All persons aged 15 and over	62.0%	61.9%
Employment rate	All persons aged 15 and over	60.2%	60.2%
Unemployment rate	The labour force	2.9%	2.8%

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force Survey, seasonally adjusted figures, release 154/2026.

The three rates fit together exactly. Participation of 62.0% less employment of 60.2% leaves 1.8 points of the adult population. Those 1.8 points, taken as a share of the 62.0%, give the published 2.9%. So 2.9% describes the labour force. It does not describe every Israeli aged 15 and over.

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Moslem participation was 39.3% in 2021, Christian 67.7% in 2024

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded labour force participation of 39.3% among Moslems aged 15 and over in 2021. It recorded 67.7% among Christians aged 15 and over in 2024. Each figure comes from a separate release covering a separate year, so the two do not form one series. Population figures for each group are on the pages on Moslems in Israel and Christians in Israel.

Group, aged 15 and over	Participation	Year	Release
Moslems	39.3%	2021	Eid al-Adha release, July 2022
Christians	67.7%	2024	Christmas 2025 release
Christian men	69.9%	2024	Christmas 2025 release
Christian women	66.0%	2024	Christmas 2025 release
Christian Arabs	56.9%	2024	Christmas 2025 release

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

The Christmas 2025 release breaks the Christian rate down by sex and gives a separate rate for Christian Arabs. Christian Arabs are part of the Christian total, so the categories overlap.

Christian labour force participation, 2024

SHARE OF EACH GROUP AGED 15 AND OVER IN THE LABOUR FORCE. CHRISTIAN ARABS ARE A SUBSET OF ALL CHRISTIANS.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Christmas 2025 release, 24 December 2025. Categories overlap and do not sum.

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No labour force head count appears in these Bureau figures

The Labour Force Survey figures on this page are rates. Each is a share of the population aged 15 and over or a share of the labour force. None of them gives the number of persons in the labour force, the number employed or the number unemployed. A rate cannot be turned back into a count of persons without its population base, and that base is not among these figures.

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes a separate monthly count of employee jobs held by Israeli workers. This series counts **jobs**, not persons: someone holding two jobs appears in it twice, so it is not a labour force count. The same series carries Israel's average wage per employee job. Its grand totals for four consecutive reported months of 2024, in the order the table reports them, are:

- 3,905.9 thousand employee jobs
- 3,886.2 thousand employee jobs
- 3,791.8 thousand employee jobs
- 3,890.7 thousand employee jobs

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Employee Jobs and Average Wage per Employee Job, by Industry. This page dates these totals only as four consecutive reported months of 2024.

Which of these figures may not be combined?

The adjusted and original participation rates may not be mixed. The 62.0% and the 61.8% describe the same month in two different series.

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- Unemployment of 2.9% is a share of the labour force. It may not be restated as a share of all Israelis aged 15 and over.
- The Moslem rate for 2021 and the Christian rate for 2024 come from different releases and different years. They are not one series.
- The employee jobs totals count jobs held by Israeli workers. They may not be read as a count of persons in the labour force.
- Every figure here is the Central Bureau of Statistics' own published figure. Each is dated to its month or year.

Questions readers ask

What is the difference between the 62.0% and the 61.8%?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published 62.0% on seasonally adjusted figures and 61.8% on the original unadjusted figures, both for April 2026. They are two presentations of the same month.

Did labour force participation rise in April 2026?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 62.0% in April 2026, against 61.9% the month before, on adjusted figures. On the original figures the move was from 61.7% to 61.8%.

Is 2.9% of all Israelis unemployed?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes 2.9% as a share of the labour force for April 2026. It is not a share of the whole population aged 15 and over.

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What does the employment rate measure?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes the employment rate as the employed share of all persons aged 15 and over. It recorded 60.2% in April 2026, unchanged on the month before.

How often are these labour figures published?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes the Labour Force Survey monthly. The figures here come from release 154/2026, which covers April 2026.

What share of Christian women in Israel are in the labour force?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 66.0% of Christian women aged 15 and over in the labour force in 2024. The rate for Christian men was 69.9%.

What is the labour force participation rate of Christian Arabs?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 56.9% participation among Christian Arabs in 2024. This group sits inside the 67.7% figure for all Christians.

What share of Moslems in Israel are in the labour force?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 39.3% of Moslems aged 15 and over in the labour force in 2021. The figure appears in its Eid al-Adha release of July 2022.

Can the Moslem and Christian participation rates be compared directly?

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The Central Bureau of Statistics published the two rates in separate releases covering 2021 and 2024. They come from different years and are not one series.

How many employee jobs are there in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded between 3,791.8 thousand and 3,905.9 thousand employee jobs held by Israeli workers across four consecutive reported months of 2024. The count is of jobs, not persons.

Is the number of employee jobs the same as the number of workers?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics counts employee jobs, so a person holding two jobs is counted twice.

Who publishes Israel's labour force figures?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes them through its monthly Labour Force Survey. It also covers population groups in occasional media releases such as the Christmas and Eid al-Adha releases.

Sources

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ECONOMY AND BUDGET View all



KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

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



KEY FIGURES August 21, 2026

How Many Christians Live in Israel?

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KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Moslems 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?

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

RECORD EXPLAINER November 9, 2026

What Are the Rules for Women Praying at the Western Wall?

Israel's Supreme Court held in 2003 that the Women of the Wall may pray in their manner, channelled to Robinson's Arch by 5 of 9 justices.

LAW AND COURTS Western Wall Women of the Wall Supreme Court Holy Places Freedom of Worship



On 6 April 2003, Israel's Supreme Court held, on a panel of 9 justices, that the Women of the Wall "have a right to pray at the Wall in their manner", a right it said "is not unlimited". The same judgment channelled that prayer to the adjacent Robinson's Arch site, by 5 of the 9 justices. It also set a conditional fallback in the Western Wall Plaza itself, by 7 of the 9. The case concerned Jewish women seeking to pray together at the Wall wearing prayer shawls and reading from the Torah.

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Figure	What it counts	Period
9	Justices on the further-hearing panel in HCJFH 4128/00	Judgment of 6 April 2003
5 of 9	Majority for the Robinson's Arch holding, the President among them	Judgment of 6 April 2003
12 months	Time given to prepare Robinson's Arch before the Plaza fallback could apply	From 6 April 2003
7 of 9	Majority for the Western Wall Plaza fallback, the President and the Deputy President among them	Judgment of 6 April 2003
3	Justices who sat in both majorities	Judgment of 6 April 2003
2(a)(1a)	Regulation on ceremonies "not in accordance with the local custom", as quoted in the judgment	Regulations of 1981

Source: Israeli Supreme Court, HCJFH 4128/00, judgment of 6 April 2003, English translation by the Cardozo Israeli Supreme Court Project.

Women of the Wall may pray in their manner, HCJFH 4128/00 held

The Supreme Court held that the right exists and that it has limits. The holding came in a further hearing on the Court's earlier judgment in HCJ 3358/95. In the Cardozo Israeli Supreme Court Project's English translation, the Court wrote:

> **"The Women of the Wall have a right to pray at the Wall in their manner. However, like every right, that right is not unlimited."**

The judgment sets out the holding in four parts:

- The right: to pray at the Wall "in their manner".
- The limit: the right is weighed against other rights the Court called "also worthy of protection".
- The manner at issue: women praying together as a group, wearing prayer shawls and reading from the Torah.
- What it did not order: prayer in that manner in the main Plaza, except as a conditional fallback.

The Supreme Court issued both halves together, the right and its channelling to Robinson's Arch. The two holdings that carry it out follow.

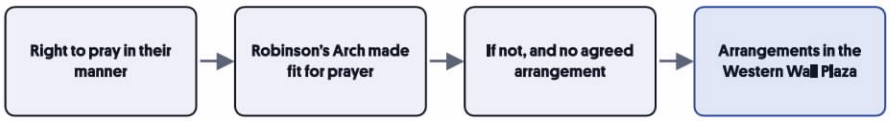
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The Court gave the government 12 months to prepare Robinson's Arch

The Supreme Court held, by 5 of its 9 justices, the President among them, that the government was to prepare the adjacent Robinson's Arch site as a proper prayer space. The Court found the site, in its physical state at the time, unfit for prayer. If the site was prepared within 12 months, the Women of the Wall could pray there in their manner.

How the 2003 judgment ordered the prayer arrangements



The Plaza fallback applied only if both conditions were met.

Source: Israeli Supreme Court, HCJFH 4128/00, judgment of 6 April 2003, Cardozo English translation.

One of the 5 justices joined this holding only as the least of the outcomes before the panel. The order is the Court's. The judgment holds no government account of its own on what was built at the site afterwards, and none is used here.

7 of 9 justices set a Western Wall Plaza fallback

The Supreme Court held, by 7 of its 9 justices, the President and the Deputy President among them, that a second order applied if two conditions were both met. The first was that Robinson's Arch was not made suitable within 12 months. The second was that no arrangement acceptable to both sides was found. In that event the government was to make "appropriate arrangements and conditions within which the Women of the Wall will be able to realize their right to pray in their manner in the Western Wall Plaza".

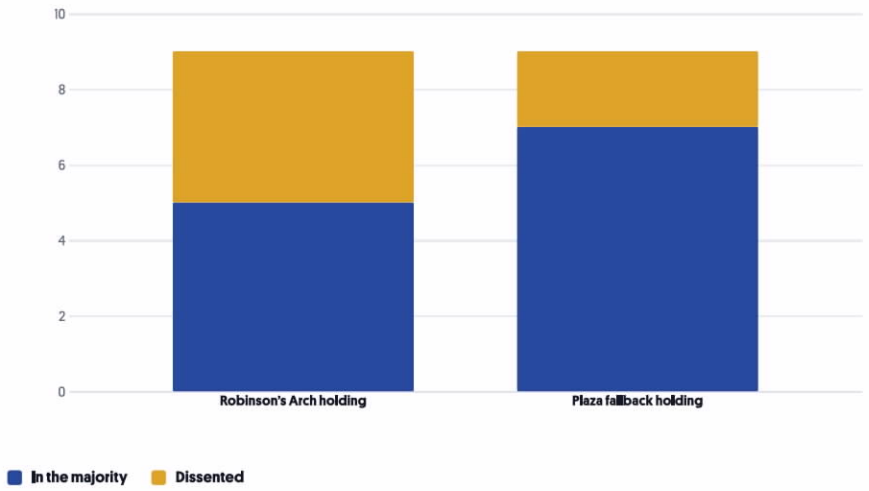
The two majorities are different coalitions. 3 justices, the President among them, sat in both. The 2 other justices in the first majority dissented from the second, and the 4 who dissented from the first joined the second.

How the 9 justices divided on each holding

HCJFH 4128/00, JUDGMENT OF 6 APRIL 2003. TWO SEPARATE VOTES, NOT ONE SPLIT.

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Source: Israeli Supreme Court, HCJFH 4128/00, operative paragraph. Each bar sums to the 9-justice panel.

A concurring justice held the Robinson's Arch designation lawful as a permanent solution. That solution preserves the women's access to the Plaza itself so long as they pray there "in accordance with the local custom". The fallback is an order addressed to the government, not a government statement of its own. What the government did under it after 2003 is not in the judgment.

Regulation 2(a)(1a) names ceremonies not in accordance with local custom

The judgment quotes regulation 2(a)(1a) of the Regulations for the Protection of Holy Places to the Jews, 1981, which lists "conducting a religious ceremony that is not in accordance with the local custom". The wording here is the regulation as the judgment quotes it. The phrase appears in the judgment in three places:

- The regulation, as quoted: "conducting a religious ceremony that is not in accordance with the local custom".
- A minority opinion: one justice would have read the phrase by its halakhic meaning, which would prohibit the women's manner of prayer in the Plaza. The Court did not adopt that reading.
- A concurring opinion: the women keep access to the Plaza so long as they pray there "in accordance with the local custom".

The same minority justice would also have held that the Court lacked jurisdiction over freedom of worship at the Holy Places, under the Palestine Order-in-Council (Holy Places), 1924. That

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view remained a minority. The Supreme Court issued both holdings.

No Israeli text here sets dress, partition or tallit rules

No Israeli official text used on this page states site rules on modest dress, the partition between the men's and women's sections, tallit, tefillin, reading from a Torah scroll, or Shabbat and holiday conduct at the Wall.

Practice	In the 2003 holdings
Modest dress	No rule stated
Partition between sections	No rule stated
Prayer shawls and Torah reading	Named as the women's manner of prayer at issue; no site rule stated
Tefillin	No rule stated
Shabbat and holiday conduct	No rule stated

Rules of that kind would sit with the Western Wall Heritage Foundation, the Rabbi of the Western Wall and the Ministry of Religious Services. No ministry or government text of its own is used here, and no Israeli ruling or government decision on the Wall later than 6 April 2003 is among the records on this page.

Every figure here comes from one 2003 judgment

- Every figure comes from HCJFH 4128/00, the Supreme Court's further hearing decided on 6 April 2003.
- The English quotations are the Cardozo Israeli Supreme Court Project's translation. The Hebrew judgment is the authoritative text.
- The 5 of 9 and the 7 of 9 are votes on two different holdings. Neither is the vote in the case, and they are not added or combined.
- The regulation's wording is as the judgment quotes it.
- The 12 months ran from the judgment. What followed at the site is outside it.

Questions readers ask

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Can women pray at the Western Wall?

Yes. Israel's Supreme Court held on 6 April 2003 that the Women of the Wall "have a right to pray at the Wall in their manner", and that the right "is not unlimited".

Who are the Women of the Wall?

The Supreme Court ruled on the claim of a group of Jewish women seeking to pray together at the Western Wall wearing prayer shawls and reading from the Torah. Anat Hoffman is the named respondent in HCJFH 4128/00.

Where is Robinson's Arch?

It is the site adjacent to the Western Wall that the Supreme Court held the government was to prepare as a proper prayer space. In 2003 the Court found the site, in its then physical state, unfit for prayer.

Did the Supreme Court allow prayer shawls and Torah reading in the main plaza?

Only as a fallback. The Supreme Court held, by 7 of 9 justices, that Plaza arrangements applied if Robinson's Arch was not made suitable within 12 months and no arrangement acceptable to both sides was found.

How many justices decided the case?

9. The Supreme Court held the further hearing on a panel of 9 justices and delivered judgment on 6 April 2003.

Why does the judgment have two vote counts?

The Supreme Court ruled on two holdings by two different majorities: 5 of 9 on Robinson's Arch and 7 of 9 on the Plaza fallback. 3 justices, the President among them, sat in both majorities.

How long did the government have to prepare Robinson's Arch?

12 months. The Supreme Court held that if the site was prepared within that time, the Women of the Wall could pray there in their manner.

Was Robinson's Arch meant to be permanent?

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A concurring justice held it lawful as a permanent solution. In that justice's view, the women keep access to the Plaza itself so long as they pray there "in accordance with the local custom". The Supreme Court's 5 of 9 holding set a 12-month deadline for preparing the site.

What does "local custom" refer to?

The Supreme Court quoted regulation 2(a)(1a) of the Regulations for the Protection of Holy Places to the Jews, 1981, which lists "conducting a religious ceremony that is not in accordance with the local custom". A halakhic reading of the phrase appeared only in a minority opinion.

Did any justice say the Court could not decide the case?

One justice would have held that the Court lacked jurisdiction under the Palestine Order-in-Council (Holy Places), 1924. That view remained a minority, and the Supreme Court issued both holdings.

Is there an Israeli legal rule on dress at the Wall?

None appears here. The Supreme Court ruled in 2003 on the women's manner of prayer and stated no dress rule in its holdings. No other Israeli official text used on this page sets one.

Is there a later Israeli ruling on women's prayer at the Wall?

None is used here. The Supreme Court held its further hearing on 6 April 2003, and no later Israeli ruling or government decision on the Wall is among the records on this page.

Which text of the judgment is quoted?

The English translation by the Cardozo Israeli Supreme Court Project. The Supreme Court issued the judgment in Hebrew, and the Hebrew is authoritative.

Sources

- Israeli Supreme Court, 2003. HCJFH 4128/00 Director General of the Prime Minister's Office v. Hoffman (Women of the Wall, further hearing), judgment delivered 6 April 2003. English translation by the Cardozo Israeli Supreme Court Project.

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https://versa.cardozo.yu.edu/sites/default/files/upload/opinions/Director%20General%20of%20the%2C
Official or primary record (court judgment).

LAW AND COURTS View all



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

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



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Arab Judges Sit on Israel's Supreme Court? 1 of 15 in 2020



RECORD EXPLAINER November 9, 2026

What Does Israeli Law Say About East Jerusalem?



RECORD EXPLAINER November 9, 2026

What Powers Do Sharia Courts Have in Israel? 9 Areas on the Ministry's List

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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

What Powers Do Sharia Courts Have in Israel? 9 Areas on the Ministry's List

Israel's Sharia courts hold 9 listed areas of power over Muslims' personal status, plus 3 statutory powers and, since 2026, consent-based civil arbitration.

LAW AND COURTS Sharia Courts Personal Status Ministry of Justice Religious Courts Arbitration Law



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Sharia courts in Israel hold 9 areas of power over the personal status of Muslims, on the list the Ministry of Justice published in its own description of the courts, updated 4 August 2019. The areas run from marriage, divorce and maintenance to custody, paternity and waqf endowments. The Ministry adds 3 powers tied to named statutes. Since the Knesset passed the Religious Courts Jurisdiction (Arbitration) Law on 24 March 2026, a Sharia court may also arbitrate a civil matter when every party signs.

Figure	What it counts	Period
9	Areas of power listed by subject, from marriage to waqf endowments	As at 4 August 2019
3	Further powers, each tied to a named law or ordinance	As at 4 August 2019
4	Relatives whose maintenance the courts decide: wife, child, father and grandfather	As at 4 August 2019
1991	Year of the Prevention of Domestic Violence Law, the source of the protection-order power	Law of 1991
21 February 2001	Date the courts moved from the Ministry of Religious Affairs to the Ministry of Justice	2001

Source: Ministry of Justice, Sharia Courts unit, "About The Sharia Courts", the Ministry's own description of the courts it administers, updated 4 August 2019.

The Ministry of Justice lists 9 areas of Sharia court power

The Ministry of Justice publishes 9 areas of power for the Sharia courts, in its own description of the courts it administers. Each is

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set out below in the Ministry's wording. The list does not state which of these powers belong to the Sharia courts alone.

Area	What the Ministry includes
Marriage	Proof of marriage, marriage permit, confirmation, wedding gift and dowry
Divorce	Proof of divorce, arbitration, separation and annulment
Maintenance	Of a wife, a child, a father and a grandfather
Guardianship	Guardianship and legal capacity
Custody	Child custody arrangements
Paternity	Paternity of minors
Assets	Management of the assets of missing and incompetent persons
Domestic relations	Obedience and domestic peace
Endowments	Waqf endowments

Source: Ministry of Justice, "About The Sharia Courts", the Ministry's own list, updated 4 August 2019.

Inheritance does not appear among the 9 areas or among the 3 statutory powers on the Ministry's page. Marriage itself is registered through the religious courts; how couples outside them marry is set out in marriage without a religious ceremony.

Domestic violence, conversion and spouses' property come from 3 statutes

The Ministry of Justice states 3 further powers on its own list, each tied to a named instrument rather than listed by subject. 2 of the instruments are laws and 1 is an ordinance. The table names each as the Ministry names it.

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Power	Instrument, as the Ministry names it
Protection orders	Prevention of Domestic Violence Law, 1991
Conversion to Islam	Religious Community (Conversion) Ordinance
Financial relations between spouses	Financial Relations Between Spouses Law

Source: Ministry of Justice, "About The Sharia Courts", the Ministry's own list, updated 4 August 2019.

Mandate law limited the courts to Muslims' personal status

The Ministry of Justice records, in its own history of the courts, that under the British Mandate their powers "were limited to matters of personal status of Muslims only". The courts date from the Ottoman period. The State of Israel kept them and enacted the Qadis Law to confirm the appointments of qadis serving before the state's establishment.

Period	Status of the courts, on the Ministry's account
Ottoman period	The Sharia courts existed
British Mandate	Powers "limited to matters of personal status of Muslims only"
State of Israel	Courts kept; Qadis Law confirmed serving qadis' appointments
Founding of the state to 21 February 2001	Under the Ministry of Religious Affairs
From 21 February 2001	Under the Ministry of Justice

Source: Ministry of Justice, "About The Sharia Courts", the Ministry's own description, updated 4 August 2019.

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The 2026 Arbitration Law lets Sharia courts arbitrate civil matters

The Knesset passed the Religious Courts Jurisdiction (Arbitration) Law, 5786-2026 on 24 March 2026, and it was published in Reshumot, Sefer HaChukim 3503, on 26 March 2026. It lets a Sharia court, or a rabbinical court, sit as arbitrator in a civil matter. Section 2(d) bars the court from summoning parties or witnesses, or deciding anything of substance, until every party has signed.

Section 2(a) sets 2 conditions, and both apply:

- Every party signs the statutory arbitration form.
- The court has personal-status jurisdiction over at least 1 party, or all parties are corporations.

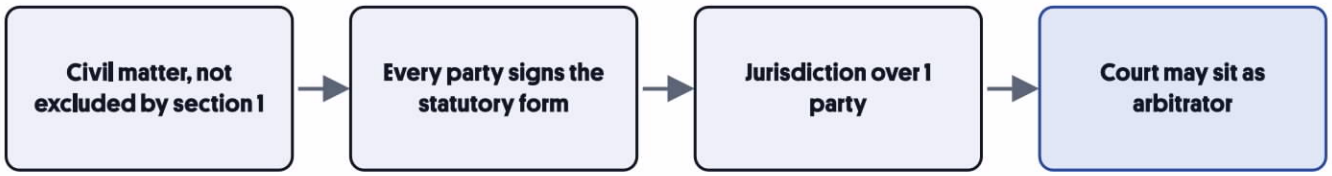
Section 1 excludes from the power:

- Criminal matters and administrative matters
- Any matter already within a religious court's jurisdiction
- Proceedings between spouses or former spouses
- Matters to which the state or a local authority is a party
- Most labour matters
- Disciplinary proceedings

When a Sharia court may arbitrate a civil matter
RELIGIOUS COURTS JURISDICTION (ARBITRATION) LAW, 5786-2026, SECTIONS 1 AND 2(A)

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Section 2(d): no summons and no decision of substance until every party has signed.

Source: Knesset, Religious Courts Jurisdiction (Arbitration) Law, 5786-2026, Sefer HaChukim 3503, 26 March 2026, p. 320.

The Ministry of Justice's own description of the courts is dated 4 August 2019 and predates this law, so the arbitration power does not appear on the Ministry's list.

No Sharia court caseload count appears in these publications

Neither publication carries a figure for Sharia court cases. The Ministry of Justice states the courts' powers in its own description of them and gives no count of cases filed or decided. The 2026 law gives none for arbitrations.

Figure	Ministry of Justice page, 2019	Arbitration Law, 2026
Cases filed	None published	None published
Cases decided	None published	None published
Civil arbitrations	None published; page predates the law	None published

The Sharia Courts unit sits within the Ministry of Justice.

Every figure here comes from the Ministry or the 2026 law

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The 9 areas, the 3 statutory powers and the history of the courts are the Ministry of Justice's own description of the courts it administers, updated 4 August 2019. The arbitration conditions and exclusions come from sections 1 and 2(a) to 2(d) of the 2026 law, in its Hebrew text. The Ministry's list marks no power as exclusive to the Sharia courts, so none of its powers may be read as exclusive. The 9 areas and 3 statutory powers are a list of powers, not a count of cases.

Questions readers ask

Do Sharia courts in Israel try criminal cases?

The Ministry of Justice publishes no criminal power on its own list of the courts' powers, updated 4 August 2019. Section 1 of the 2026 Religious Courts Jurisdiction (Arbitration) Law excludes criminal matters from the courts' arbitration power.

Are the Sharia courts' powers exclusive?

The Ministry of Justice states the courts' powers on its own list without marking any of them as exclusive to the Sharia courts. The list was updated 4 August 2019.

Can a Sharia court decide an inheritance?

The Ministry of Justice published no inheritance power among the 9 areas or the 3 statutory powers on its own list of 4 August 2019.

Whose maintenance can a Sharia court decide?

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The Ministry of Justice states that the courts decide maintenance of a wife, a child, a father and a grandfather, on its own list updated 4 August 2019.

Can a Sharia court issue a protection order?

Yes. The Ministry of Justice states, on its own list, that the courts issue protection orders under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Law, 1991.

Can a Sharia court handle conversion to Islam?

Yes. The Ministry of Justice states, on its own list of the courts' powers, that they deal with conversion to Islam under the Religious Community (Conversion) Ordinance.

Which ministry runs the Sharia courts?

The Ministry of Justice records, in its own history of the courts, that they sat under the Ministry of Religious Affairs from the founding of the state until 21 February 2001, and under the Ministry of Justice from that date.

What is the Qadis Law?

The Ministry of Justice states, in its own account of the courts, that the State of Israel enacted the Qadis Law to confirm the appointments of qadis serving before the state's establishment.

When did Sharia courts become limited to personal status?

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The Ministry of Justice records, in its own history, that under the British Mandate the courts' powers "were limited to matters of personal status of Muslims only".

Can a Sharia court arbitrate a business dispute?

Under section 2(a) of the Religious Courts Jurisdiction (Arbitration) Law, passed on 24 March 2026, it may do so if every party signs the statutory form and the court has personal-status jurisdiction over at least 1 party, or all parties are corporations. The Ministry of Justice's own list, dated 2019, predates the power.

Can a Sharia court arbitrate between spouses under the 2026 law?

No. Section 1 of the Religious Courts Jurisdiction (Arbitration) Law, published in Sefer HaChukim 3503 on 26 March 2026, excludes proceedings between spouses or former spouses. Marriage and divorce stay on the Ministry of Justice's own list of the courts' personal-status powers.

Does the 2026 arbitration power apply to rabbinical courts too?

Yes. The Religious Courts Jurisdiction (Arbitration) Law, published in Sefer HaChukim 3503 on 26 March 2026, gives the same arbitration power to a rabbinical court as to a Sharia court.

How many cases do Sharia courts in Israel hear?

The Ministry of Justice published no caseload figure in its own description of the courts, updated 4 August 2019, and the 2026

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arbitration law carries none.

Sources

- Knesset, 2026. Religious Courts Jurisdiction (Arbitration) Law, 5786-2026 (2026-התשפ"ו, (בוררות) חוק שיפוט בתי דין דתיים). Passed 24 March 2026. Reshumot, Sefer HaChukim 3503, 26 March 2026, p. 320. https://fs.knesset.gov.il/25/law/25_lsr_12846928.pdf. Official or primary record.
- Ministry of Justice, The Sharia Courts unit, 2019. About The Sharia Courts. Updated 4 August 2019. https://www.gov.il/en/pages/about_sharia. Official or primary record.

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KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026



RECORD EXPLAINER September 9, 2026

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How Many Moslems Live in Israel?

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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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

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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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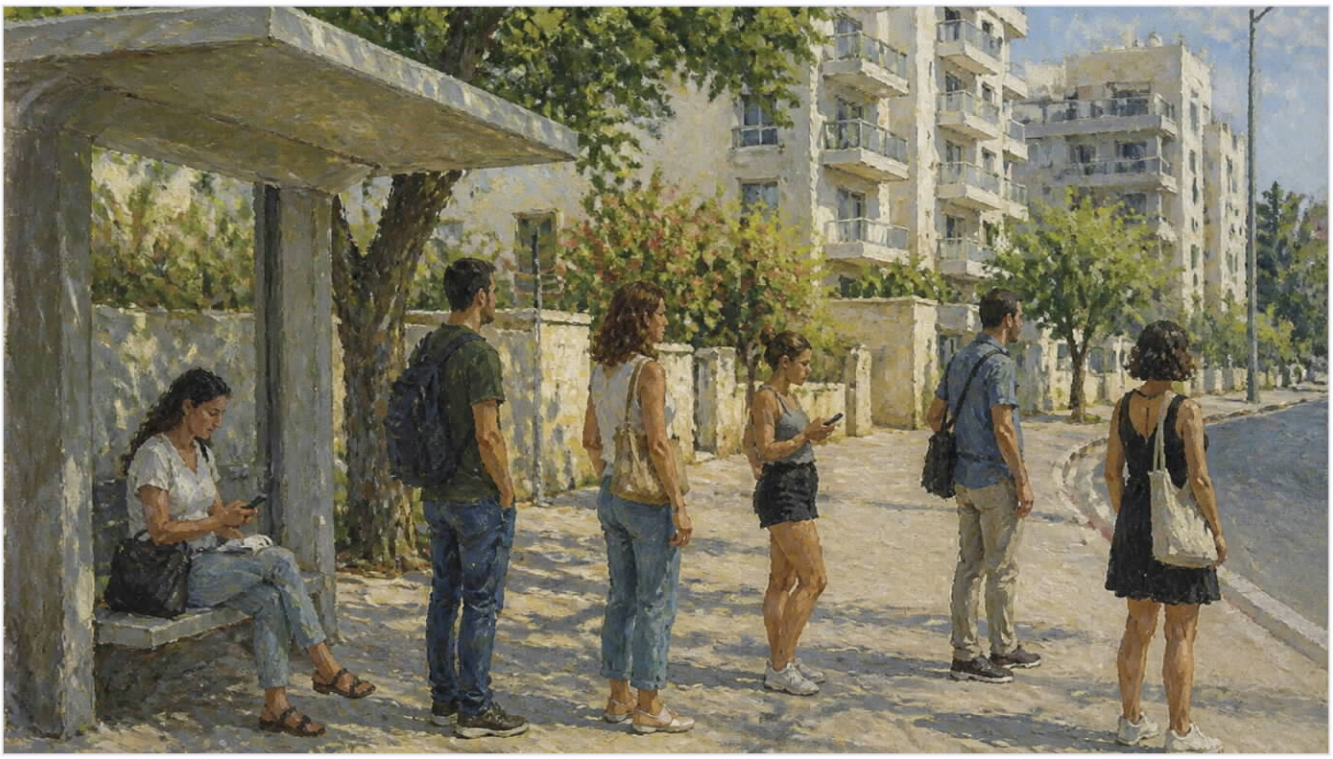
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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Arab Judges Sit on Israel's Supreme Court? 1 of 15 in 2020

Israel's Supreme Court had 1 Arab justice of 15 in May to June 2020, on the Knesset Research and Information Centre's count. The 2026 roster lists 11 justices.

LAW AND COURTS Supreme Court Judiciary Arab Citizens of Israel Knesset Research and Information Centre Courts



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Israel's Supreme Court had 1 Arab justice of 15 in May to June 2020, a share of 7%, on the count the Knesset Research and Information Centre published on 3 November 2020. The Supreme Court's own roster lists 11 serving justices in November 2026. No Israeli body in this record publishes how many of those 11 are Arab, so the 2020 count stays a 2020 count.

Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
1 of 15 (7%)	Arab justices on the Supreme Court, judges only	Knesset Research and Information Centre	May to June 2020
15	Justices on the bench the paper measured	Knesset Research and Information Centre	May to June 2020
11	Serving justices: the President, the Deputy President and 9 justices	Supreme Court of Israel, roster	November 2026
9% of 807	Arab judges and registrars, all tiers combined	Knesset Research and Information Centre	May to June 2020
0 of 8	Arab judges on the National Labour Court	Knesset Research and Information Centre	May to June 2020
13%	Arab registrars, all tiers combined	Knesset Research and Information Centre	May to June 2020

The Knesset Research Centre counts 1 Arab justice of 15

The Knesset Research and Information Centre found that 7% of Supreme Court justices were Arab in May to June 2020. The paper prints the share rather than a headcount. Its breakdown of the

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justices by last role before appointment sums to 15, which makes the 7% 1 justice of 15.

- 15 justices on the bench the paper measured: 8 came from private practice, 3 from academia and the remaining 4 from public legal posts.
- 1 Arab justice, printed as 7%. 1 of 15 is 6.7%, which rounds to the printed figure.
- 731 judges across every tier in the same count, with registrars excluded.
- The population-group data came from judges' CVs as published on the Judicial Authority's site in 2020, compiled by hand.
- The paper is dated 3 November 2020, written by Ido Avgar at the request of a member of the Knesset.

The Supreme Court lists 11 serving justices in November 2026

The Supreme Court's roster of serving judges and registrars records 11 justices, as read on 9 November 2026. The 2020 count of 1 Arab justice was taken on a bench of 15. The roster lists a bench of 11 at a different date, and the two are different benches.

Office	Serving
President	1
Deputy President	1
Justices	9

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Office	Serving
Total justices	11
Registrar, listed separately	1

Source: Supreme Court of Israel, roster of serving judges and registrars, read 9 November 2026.

No Israeli body here publishes an Arab count for the 2026 bench

The Knesset Research and Information Centre's population-group count is dated May to June 2020, and no later official count by population group appears in this record. The Supreme Court's November 2026 roster records offices and names only.

- The roster lists the President, the Deputy President, 9 justices and a registrar. It prints each name in Hebrew, Arabic and Latin script and carries no population-group field.
- The Judicial Authority's judges' CV site, checked on 9 November 2026, carries no population-group field.
- The Knesset paper's population-group figures were compiled by hand from the CVs as published in 2020.

The figure of 1 Arab justice of 15 is therefore a May to June 2020 figure, and is not restated as a count for the bench of 11.

Arab judges and registrars were 9% of 807 across the courts

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The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 807 judges and registrars in the Judicial Authority's CV database in May to June 2020, and 9% of them were Arab. With registrars excluded, the Arab share falls by about half a percentage point. Among the 731 judges, the Arab share ran from 7% to 9% in most tiers.

Figure	What it counts	Period
9% of 807	Arab judges and registrars, all tiers combined	May to June 2020
9%	Arab judges in the magistrates' courts	May to June 2020
7%	Arab judges in the district courts	May to June 2020
7%	Arab justices on the Supreme Court	May to June 2020
9%	Arab judges in the regional labour courts	May to June 2020

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Data on the Demographic and Occupational Background of Judges, 3 November 2020. Tier shares are of judges only, registrars excluded.

13% of registrars were Arab, and the National Labour Court none

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded no Arab judge among the 8 judges of the National Labour Court in May to June 2020. It was the one tier in the paper with no Arab judge. Among registrars across all tiers, 13% were Arab.

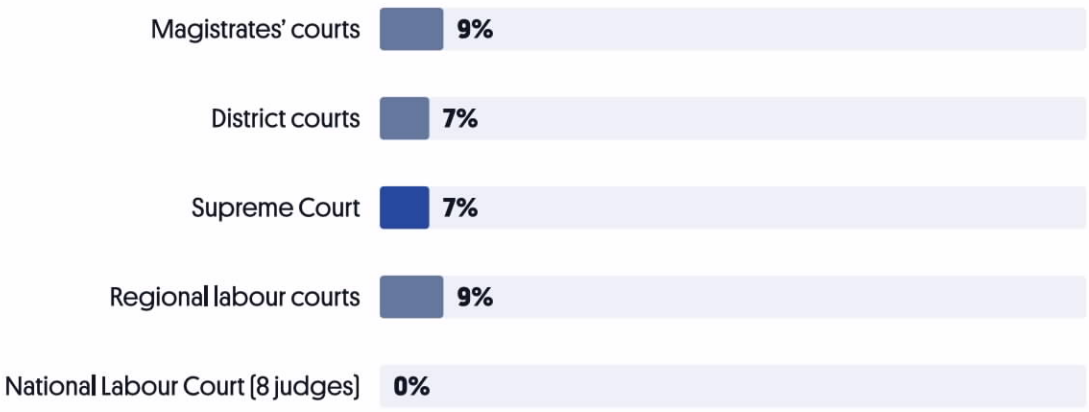
- National Labour Court: 8 judges, 0 Arab.
- Registrars, all tiers: 13% Arab.
- Judges and registrars together: 9% Arab, of 807.

Arab share of judges, by court tier

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JUDGES ONLY, REGISTRARS EXCLUDED, MAY TO JUNE 2020



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Data on the Demographic and Occupational Background of Judges, 3 November 2020. Each share is of that tier's own judges; the shares may not be summed or averaged.

The 9% counts registrars and the 7% does not

- The Knesset Research and Information Centre's 9% is a share of 807 judges and registrars together; the 7% for the Supreme Court is a share of judges only, within 731.
- The registrars' 13% belongs to registrars alone and is not a share of judges.
- The 1 of 15 is a May to June 2020 count; the 11 is the Supreme Court roster for November 2026. They are not combined into a present-day share.
- The paper prints 7%; 1 of 15 is 6.7%.

Questions readers ask

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How many justices sit on Israel's Supreme Court today?

The Supreme Court's roster records 11 serving justices in November 2026: the President, the Deputy President and 9 justices, with a registrar listed separately.

How many justices did the court have when the Arab share was counted?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 15 justices in May to June 2020, a figure fixed by its breakdown of the justices by last role before appointment.

Is 7% the same as 1 justice?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre published a share of 7% for the Supreme Court in 2020. On a bench of 15, 1 justice is 6.7%, which rounds to 7%.

What share of all Israeli judges are Arab?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre found 9% of 807 judges and registrars were Arab in May to June 2020. Excluding registrars, the share falls by about half a percentage point.

How many Arab judges sit in the district courts?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded an Arab share of 7% among district court judges in May to June 2020. The paper gives the share for that tier rather than a headcount.

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What share of magistrates' court judges are Arab?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 9% of magistrates' court judges as Arab in May to June 2020.

Are there Arab judges in the labour courts?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre found 9% of regional labour court judges were Arab in May to June 2020. The National Labour Court, with 8 judges, had none.

Are any court registrars Arab?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 13% of registrars across all tiers as Arab in 2020.

Does the Supreme Court publish the population group of its justices?

The Supreme Court's roster, read on 9 November 2026, records offices and names only, with no population-group field. The Judicial Authority's CV site carries no such field either.

Where did the 2020 population-group figures come from?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre stated that the figures came from judges' CVs as published on the Judicial Authority's site in 2020, compiled by hand.

Who wrote the Knesset paper, and when?

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The Knesset Research and Information Centre published the paper on 3 November 2020. Ido Avgar wrote it at the request of a member of the Knesset.

What backgrounds did the 15 justices come from in 2020?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 8 justices from private practice and 3 from academia, with the remaining 4 from public legal posts.

Sources

- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2020. נתונים על הרקע הדמוגרפי והתעסוקתי של שופטים (Data on the Demographic and Occupational Background of Judges). Written by Ido Avgar, 3 November 2020. https://fs.knesset.gov.il/globaldocs/MMM/e95db6db-1d12-eb11-8108-00155d0aee38/2_e95db6db-1d12-eb11-8108-00155d0aee38_11_16514.pdf. Official or primary record, in Hebrew.
- Supreme Court of Israel, 2026. שופטים ורשמים מכהנים (Serving Judges and Registrars). Court roster, read 9 November 2026. https://supreme.court.gov.il/Pages/Judges.aspx. Official or primary record, in Hebrew.

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KEY FIGURES September 4, 2026

Are Israeli Courts Paperless? 1.8 Million of 2.6 Million Files Opened Manually



COUNTING COMPARISON August 31, 2026

Are Arab Israelis Arrested More Than Jewish Israelis?

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RECORD EXPLAINER November 9, 2026

Do Jewish and Arab Children Go to Separate Schools in Israel?

Israel runs separate Hebrew and Arab school frameworks: 251,727 primary pupils were in state Arab education in 2021/22. 1,772 attended bilingual schools.

EDUCATION Education Arab Israelis Bilingual Schools Knesset Schools



Israel's schools run in separate Hebrew and Arab frameworks: 251,727 of the country's 1,116,774 primary pupils, 23%, were in

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state Arab education in 2021/22, the Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded in November 2022. The Centre's 2019 paper states that the State of Israel has maintained separate education frameworks since its founding, according to the nationality and religiosity of the pupils' parents. Jewish and Arab pupils also study together in schools that define themselves as bilingual. The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 1,772 pupils in those schools in 2018/19.

Figure	What it counts	Period
1,116,774	Primary pupils across all four supervision streams	2021/22 school year
251,727 (23%)	Primary pupils in state Arab education	2021/22 school year
434,527 (39%)	Primary pupils in state Hebrew education	2021/22 school year
268,169 (24%)	Primary pupils in Haredi education	2021/22 school year
162,351 (14%)	Primary pupils in state religious education	2021/22 school year
1,772	Pupils in schools that defined themselves as bilingual Hebrew-Arabic	2018/19 school year
8	Bilingual schools, 7 primary and 1 secondary, by their own definition	2018/19 school year

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, the 2022 paper for the 2021/22 rows and the 2019 paper for the 2018/19 rows. The shares are of the 1,116,774 primary pupils.

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The Knesset Research Centre records separate school frameworks since Israel's founding

Yes. The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that Israel has kept separate education frameworks for Jewish and Arab pupils since the state was founded, defined by the parents' nationality and religiosity. The Centre's January 2019 paper puts it in one sentence:

> "מדינת ישראל מקיימת מאז הקמתה מסגרות חינוך נפרדות על פי הלאום והדתיות של הורי התלמידים"

In English: "since its founding the State of Israel has maintained separate education frameworks according to the nationality and religiosity of the pupils' parents."

- The 2019 paper, Bilingual (Hebrew-Arabic) Institutions in the Education System, is dated 21 January 2019.
- The 2022 paper, Structure of the Education System, Key Legislation and General Data, is dated 27 November 2022. It divides the system by sector into Hebrew education and Arab education.
- The 2019 paper also records a growing number of initiatives that cross the separation, which are the bilingual schools counted below.
- Both papers are published in Hebrew by the Knesset's own research service.

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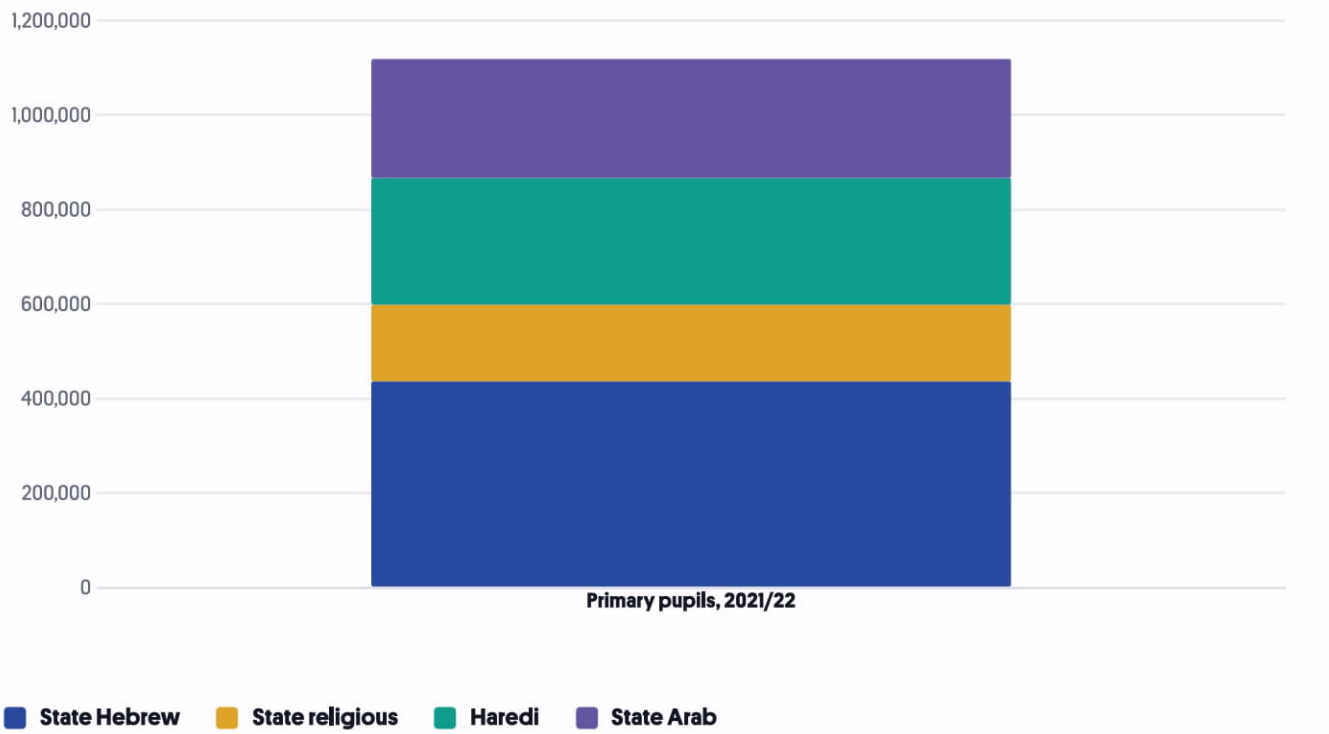
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251,727 primary pupils, 23%, were in state Arab education

State Arab education held 251,727 of Israel's 1,116,774 primary pupils in 2021/22, the Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded, drawing on the Ministry of Education's own data by supervision stream. Hebrew education is itself split three ways: state, state religious and Haredi. The four streams together make up the 1,116,774.

Primary pupils by supervision stream

2021/22 SCHOOL YEAR, OF 1,116,774 PRIMARY PUPILS



Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, Structure of the Education System, Key Legislation and General Data, 27 November 2022, on Ministry of Education data. Shares are 39%, 14%, 24% and 23%.

Supervision stream	Primary pupils	Share of 1,116,774
State Hebrew	434,527	39%

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Supervision stream	Primary pupils	Share of 1,116,774
Haredi	268,169	24%
State Arab	251,727	23%
State religious	162,351	14%

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, November 2022, for the 2021/22 school year. The counts are of primary pupils only.

Arab education includes Bedouin, Druze and Circassian pupils, the Knesset states

Arab education includes Bedouin, Druze and Circassian pupils, the Knesset Research and Information Centre states in its 2022 paper. Hebrew education also serves most children who are neither Jewish nor Arab. The sector line is drawn between two education systems, each with its own population.

- Hebrew education serves Jewish pupils and most children who are neither Jewish nor Arab.
- Arab education serves Arab pupils, and includes Bedouin, Druze and Circassian pupils.
- Within Hebrew education, primary pupils are divided by supervision into state, state religious and Haredi streams, 865,047 between them in 2021/22 on the three published counts.
- State Arab education is a single supervision stream of 251,727 primary pupils in 2021/22.

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1,772 pupils attended 8 bilingual Hebrew-Arabic schools in 2018/19

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 1,772 pupils in 8 bilingual Hebrew-Arabic schools in 2018/19, up from 1,121 in 2013/14, a rise of about 58%. Arab pupils were the larger group in those schools. The 2019 paper sets the 1,772 against about 1.2 million pupils in regular state-supervised schools.

Pupils in bilingual schools	Number	Share of 1,772
Arab	1,019	58%
Jewish	662	37%
Others	91	5%

Source: Knesset Research and Information Centre, January 2019, for the 2018/19 school year.

- The 8 schools were 7 primary schools and 1 secondary school.
- At least 15 kindergartens also defined themselves as bilingual in 2018/19.
- The first bilingual framework opened at Neve Shalom in 1984.

The Ministry of Education has no official definition of bilingual school

The Ministry of Education has no official definition of a bilingual school, the Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded in its 2019 paper. The count of 8 therefore rests on the schools' own self-description as recorded by the Centre, and is not a count published by the Ministry of Education.

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- Bilingual schools are founded by parent communities and non-governmental organisations, not by the Ministry of Education.
- The Ministry gives them no additional funding for their bilingual model.
- Some charge parents NIS 2,000 to NIS 5,000 a year per pupil, in 2017/18.
- The 1,772 counts pupils in self-defined bilingual schools only. Arab pupils enrolled in ordinary Hebrew-education schools, and Jewish pupils in Arab-education schools, are not counted in it, and the two papers publish no figure for either.

The 1,772 may not be added to the 2021/22 counts

- The 2021/22 counts are of primary pupils, compiled by the Knesset Research and Information Centre from the Ministry of Education's own data by supervision stream.
- The 1,772 is a 2018/19 count of primary and secondary pupils in self-defined bilingual schools. It may not be added to the 2021/22 counts or set as a share of the 1,116,774.
- The 865,047 for the three Hebrew streams is a sum of three published counts, not a figure printed in the paper.
- The 1.2 million is approximate, as the 2019 paper gives it, and stays approximate.
- Figures for two bilingual schools, in Jaffa and Haifa, come from the Hand in Hand association, the 2019 paper notes in a footnote.

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Questions readers ask

How many primary pupils are there in Israel?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 1,116,774 primary pupils in 2021/22, across four supervision streams: state Hebrew, state religious, Haredi and state Arab.

How many children are in Arab schools in Israel?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 251,727 primary pupils in state Arab education in 2021/22, 23% of all primary pupils. The figure covers primary schooling only.

What share of primary pupils are in Haredi schools?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 268,169 primary pupils in Haredi education in 2021/22, 24% of the 1,116,774 total.

Which schools do Druze children attend?

Druze pupils are part of Arab education, the Knesset Research and Information Centre states in its 2022 paper, alongside Bedouin and Circassian pupils.

Where do children who are neither Jewish nor Arab go to school?

Most of them study in Hebrew education, the Knesset Research and Information Centre stated in November 2022.

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Is there a law that requires separate Jewish and Arab schools?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre states that separate frameworks have been maintained since the founding, defined by the parents' nationality and religiosity. Its 2019 paper records initiatives that cross the separation and does not describe mixed attendance as prohibited.

How many bilingual Jewish-Arab schools are there in Israel?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 8 schools defining themselves as bilingual in 2018/19, 7 primary and 1 secondary, plus at least 15 kindergartens.

How many children go to bilingual schools?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre counted 1,772 pupils in bilingual schools in 2018/19: 1,019 Arab, 662 Jewish and 91 others.

Has enrolment in bilingual schools grown?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded 1,772 pupils in 2018/19 against 1,121 in 2013/14, a rise of about 58%.

When did the first bilingual school open?

The first bilingual framework opened at Neve Shalom in 1984, the Knesset Research and Information Centre states in its 2019 paper.

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Who sets up bilingual schools?

Parent communities and non-governmental organisations found them, the Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded in January 2019.

Do bilingual schools charge fees?

Some charge parents NIS 2,000 to NIS 5,000 a year per pupil, the Knesset Research and Information Centre recorded for 2017/18.

How many Arab children attend ordinary Hebrew-language schools?

The Knesset Research and Information Centre published no such count in these papers. Its 1,772 covers self-defined bilingual schools only.

Sources

- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2019. מוסדות דו-לשוניים במערכת החינוך (עברית-ערבית) (Bilingual (Hebrew-Arabic) Institutions in the Education System). Written by Assaf Weininger, 21 January 2019. https://fs.knesset.gov.il/globaldocs/MMM/a545ecef-6efc-e811-80e7-00155d0aeea3/2_a545ecef-6efc-e811-80e7-00155d0aeea3_11_10879.pdf. Official or primary record.
- Knesset Research and Information Centre, 2022. מבנה מערכת החינוך, חקיקה מרכזית ונתונים כלליים (Structure of the Education System, Key Legislation and General Data). Written by Micha Noy, 27 November 2022.

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https://fs.knesset.gov.il/globaldocs/MMM/9bda3de0-dd37-ed11-8153-005056aa4246/2_9bda3de0-dd37-ed11-8153-005056aa4246_11_19791.pdf. Official or primary record, on Ministry of Education data.

EDUCATION View all



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Students Are in Israel's Schools?



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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

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KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Druze Live in Israel?

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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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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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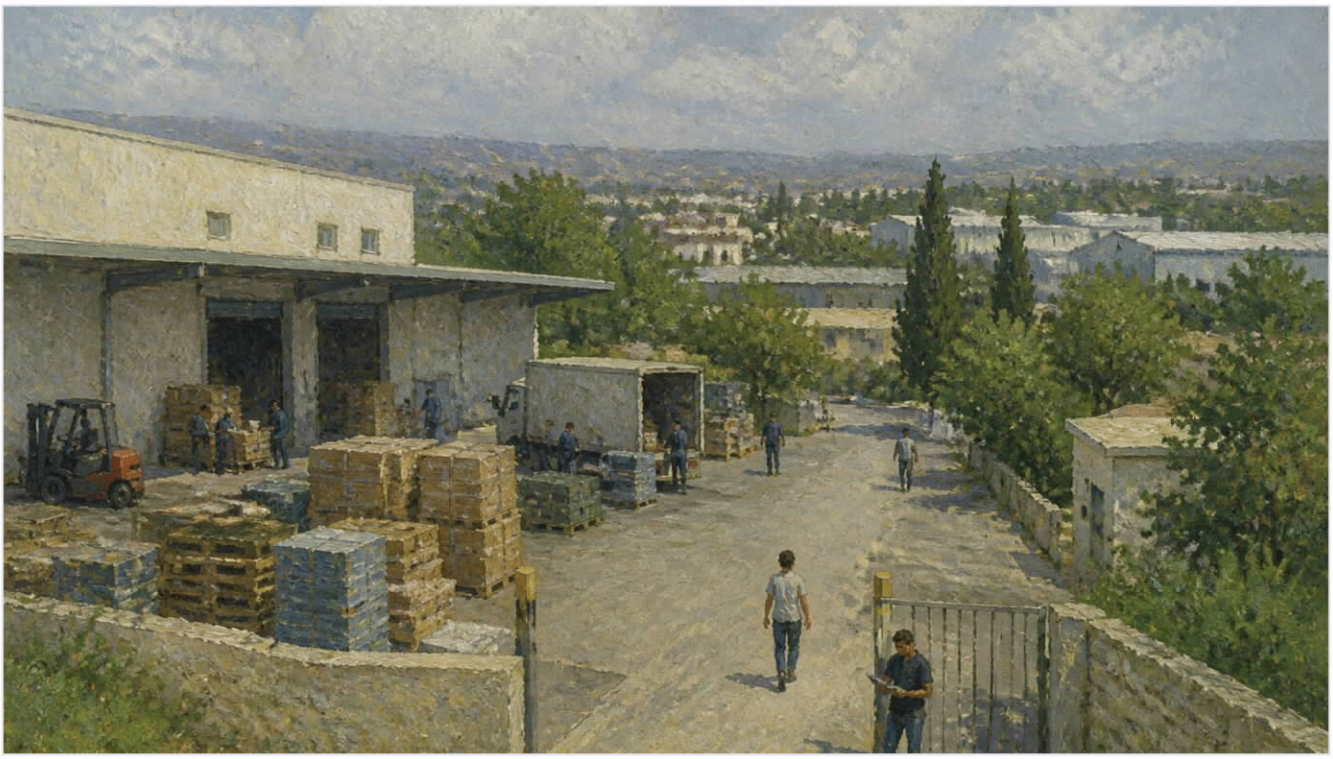
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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Much Is University Tuition in Israel? NIS 12,203 a Year in 2026/27

Bachelor's tuition at Israel's state-budgeted universities is NIS 12,203 a year for 2026/27, and a master's year is NIS 16,490, per the Planning and Budgeting...

EDUCATION Higher Education University Tuition Council for Higher Education Planning and Budgeting Committee Students



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NIS 12,203 a year is the bachelor's tuition at Israel's state-budgeted universities and colleges for the 2026/27 academic year, set by the Council for Higher Education's Planning and Budgeting Committee in a notice dated 18 August 2026. The rate applies to a full year of a bachelor's programme at the institutions the Committee budgets. A full master's year at the same institutions costs NIS 16,490. Both amounts are charged per year of study, not per degree.

Figure	What it counts	Period
NIS 12,203	Annual tuition, full bachelor's programme, state-budgeted institutions	2026/27 academic year
NIS 16,490	Annual tuition, full master's programme	2026/27 academic year
NIS 16,490	Annual tuition, full-year pre-academic preparatory course	2026/27 academic year
25%	Surcharge above basic tuition for foreign citizens, and for students whose tuition an employer or an institutional, governmental or public body pays	2026/27 academic year
1.546%	Change in the consumer price index used to index the rates	July 2025 to July 2026, published 14 August 2026
NIS 12,017	Annual tuition, full bachelor's programme, the previous year	2025/26 academic year
NIS 16,239	Annual tuition, full master's programme, the previous year	2025/26 academic year

Source: Council for Higher Education, Planning and Budgeting Committee, tuition notice of 18 August 2026 for 2026/27, with its notice of 19 August 2025 for 2025/26.

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The Planning and Budgeting Committee sets bachelor's tuition at NIS 12,203

The Planning and Budgeting Committee published NIS 12,203 as the annual tuition for a full bachelor's programme in 2026/27. The Committee's chair issued it in a one-page letter to the presidents and directors general of the budgeted institutions, printed both in numerals and in words. The rate is uniform across every institution the Committee budgets, which covers Israel's universities and the budgeted colleges.

- The rate binds the universities and colleges budgeted by the Planning and Budgeting Committee.
- It is the charge for one academic year of a full programme, and a bachelor's degree carries it for each year of study.
- The Committee reissues the notice every August, and the amount moves with the consumer price index.
- Non-budgeted institutions set their own fees, and the notice does not cover them.

A master's year costs NIS 16,490, the same as preparatory courses

The Planning and Budgeting Committee published NIS 16,490 as the 2026/27 tuition for a full master's year, and set the same NIS 16,490 for a full-year pre-academic preparatory course. The notice also applies the master's rate to part of the bachelor's population: a bachelor's student who has not yet accumulated 18 credit points pays NIS 16,490 rather than NIS 12,203.

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Student	Annual tuition, 2026/27
Full bachelor's programme	NIS 12,203
Bachelor's student below 18 credit points	NIS 16,490
Full master's programme	NIS 16,490
Full-year pre-academic preparatory course	NIS 16,490

Source: Council for Higher Education, Planning and Budgeting Committee, tuition notice of 18 August 2026.

Tuition rose 1.546% with the consumer price index from 2025/26

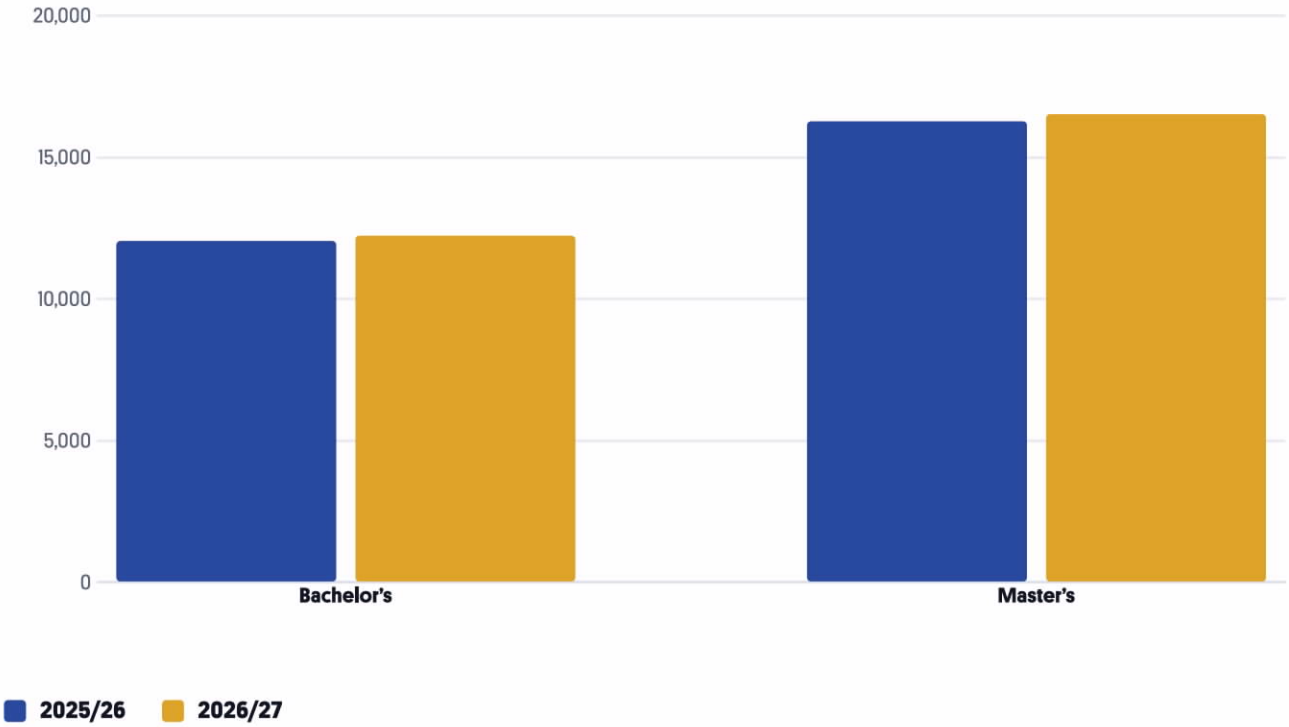
The Planning and Budgeting Committee stated that the 2026/27 amounts are the 2025/26 amounts raised by 1.546%, the change in the consumer price index from July 2025 to July 2026, as published on 14 August 2026. The 2025/26 notice of 19 August 2025 set NIS 12,017 for a bachelor's year and NIS 16,239 for a master's year. Both new amounts reproduce from the old ones at that rate, rounded to the shekel.

Annual tuition in NIS, budgeted institutions

FULL PROGRAMME, 2025/26 AND 2026/27 ACADEMIC YEARS. ANNUAL AMOUNTS, NOT DEGREE TOTALS.

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Source: Council for Higher Education, Planning and Budgeting Committee, tuition notices of 19 August 2025 and 18 August 2026. The 2026/27 amounts are the 2025/26 amounts indexed by 1.546%, July 2025 to July 2026.

The 1.546% is the July to July change the Committee applied. It is a different measure from the 12-month inflation rate for any other month, and the two may not be swapped.

Foreign citizens and employer-funded students pay 25% above basic tuition

The Planning and Budgeting Committee states that two groups pay 25% above the basic tuition in 2026/27. The surcharge is set as a percentage of the basic rate, so it applies to whichever basic rate the student's programme carries.

- Students who are foreign citizens.

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- Israeli students whose tuition is paid wholly or partly by an employer.
- Israeli students whose tuition is paid wholly or partly by an institutional, governmental or public body.

The notice publishes the rule as a percentage and prints no shekel amount for the surcharged rate. Any shekel figure for it is a calculation from the basic rate, not an amount the Committee published.

No Israeli body here publishes fees for English-taught programmes

The Planning and Budgeting Committee published rates for the institutions it budgets and for nothing else. Fees outside that schedule are set by the individual institutions, and the notice carries none of them.

Charge	In the Committee's 2026/27 notice?
Basic bachelor's, master's and preparatory tuition at budgeted institutions	Yes
25% surcharge rule	Yes, as a percentage only
Fees at non-budgeted colleges	No
Fees for English-taught international programmes	No
Supplemental charges such as security, student union or health insurance	No

Source: Council for Higher Education, Planning and Budgeting Committee, tuition notice of 18 August 2026.

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Every figure here comes from one Committee notice

- Every amount is an annual charge for one academic year, and none is a degree total.
- The rates cover state-budgeted institutions only and may not be read as the cost of all higher education in Israel.
- The 25% surcharge has no published shekel amount, and a figure computed from it is not the Committee's.
- The 1.546% is the consumer price index change from July 2025 to July 2026, and is not the inflation rate for any other period.

Questions readers ask

Is NIS 12,203 the cost of a whole degree?

No. The Planning and Budgeting Committee published NIS 12,203 as the charge for one academic year of a full bachelor's programme in 2026/27, so a degree carries it for each year of study.

Do all Israeli universities charge the same tuition?

Yes, for the institutions the state budgets. The Planning and Budgeting Committee issued one uniform rate to every budgeted university and college for 2026/27.

How much is a master's degree in Israel per year?

The Planning and Budgeting Committee published NIS 16,490 a year for a full master's programme at budgeted institutions in

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2026/27.

How much does a pre-academic preparatory year cost?

The Planning and Budgeting Committee set NIS 16,490 for a full-year pre-academic preparatory course in 2026/27, the same amount as a master's year.

Why do some bachelor's students pay NIS 16,490?

The Planning and Budgeting Committee states that bachelor's students who have not yet accumulated 18 credit points pay the master's rate, which is NIS 16,490 in 2026/27.

Do international students pay more?

Yes. The Planning and Budgeting Committee states that students who are foreign citizens pay 25% above the basic tuition at budgeted institutions in 2026/27.

Do Israelis ever pay the 25% surcharge?

Yes. The Planning and Budgeting Committee published the surcharge for Israeli students whose tuition an employer, or an institutional, governmental or public body, pays wholly or partly.

How much did tuition cost in 2025/26?

The Planning and Budgeting Committee published NIS 12,017 for a bachelor's year and NIS 16,239 for a master's year in its notice of 19 August 2025.

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How is the tuition amount updated each year?

The Planning and Budgeting Committee stated that the 2026/27 rates are the 2025/26 rates raised by the July to July change in the consumer price index, 1.546% for July 2025 to July 2026.

When is the new tuition rate announced?

The Planning and Budgeting Committee issued the 2026/27 notice on 18 August 2026 and the 2025/26 notice on 19 August 2025, and the notice is reissued each August.

Does the official rate include student union or security fees?

No. The Planning and Budgeting Committee published basic tuition only, and its notice sets no amount for security, student union or health insurance charges.

Are private colleges covered by the official rate?

No. The Planning and Budgeting Committee published rates that bind budgeted institutions only, and non-budgeted colleges set their own fees.

Sources

- Council for Higher Education, Planning and Budgeting Committee, 2026. Tuition at Higher Education Institutions Budgeted by the Planning and Budgeting Committee for the 2026/27 Academic Year. Letter of the Committee's chair to the presidents and directors general of the budgeted institutions, 18

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August 2026, in Hebrew, with the notice of 19 August 2025 for 2025/26. https://che.org.il. Official or primary record.

EDUCATION View all



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

Who Goes to University in Israel?



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

What Is Israel's Inflation Rate? 1.6% in the 12 Months to September 2026



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

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What Share of Israelis Have a College Degree? 32.3% of Those Aged 25 to 69

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LATEST

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IsraelFact

KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

What Share of Israelis Have a College Degree? 32.3% of Those Aged 25 to 69

32.3% of Israelis aged 25 to 69 held an academic degree in 2020, on the Central Bureau of Statistics' Education Register count.

EDUCATION Higher Education Educational Attainment Central Bureau of Statistics Arab Israelis Academic Degrees



About a third of Israelis aged 25 to 69, 32.3%, held an academic degree in 2020, the Central Bureau of Statistics reported in its 2023 report on gaps between Jews and Arabs. The Bureau

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counts a bachelor's, master's or doctorate as an academic degree, drawing on its Education Register, which covers about 96% of the population in that age band. The share was 36.3% among Jews and others and 16.2% among Arabs.

Figure	What it counts	Period
32.3%	Israelis aged 25 to 69 holding an academic degree (bachelor's, master's or doctorate)	2020
40.9%	Highest certificate is matriculation or high-school completion	2020
7.3%	Highest certificate is non-academic post-secondary, outside the degree count	2020
19.5%	Less than high-school completion, or no information on education	2020
36.3%	Jews and others aged 25 to 69 holding an academic degree	2020
16.2%	Arabs aged 25 to 69 holding an academic degree	2020

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Society in Israel Report No. 14: Gaps Between Jews and Arabs, chapter 5, 2023. All shares are of the population aged 25 to 69.

32.3% of Israelis aged 25 to 69 held an academic degree

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 32.3% of Israelis aged 25 to 69 as holding an academic degree in 2020. The figure is a share of the 25 to 69 age band, not of all adults and not of everyone over 25. The data year is 2020, although the report appeared in 2023.

The Bureau sorts each person by the highest certificate held, so the four categories are exclusive and together make up the whole 25 to 69 population.

Highest certificate held, Israelis aged 25 to 69

2020. SHARES OF THE 25 TO 69 POPULATION; THE FOUR PARTS SUM TO 100%.

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Academic degree · Matriculation or high-school completion · Non-academic post-secondary · Below high-school completion or unknown

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Society in Israel Report No. 14, chapter 5, 2023. Education Register.

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports that the share holding a degree rose between 2008 and 2020 for both Jews and others and Arabs, while the share with less than high-school completion fell.

36.3% of Jews and others against 16.2% of Arabs

The Central Bureau of Statistics found that 36.3% of Jews and others aged 25 to 69 held an academic degree in 2020, against 16.2% of Arabs. At the other end of the scale, 41.2% of Arabs had less than high-school completion or no information on their education, against 14.1% of Jews and others.

Measure, ages 25 to 69	Jews and others	Arabs
Holding an academic degree	36.3%	16.2%
Less than high-school completion or no information	14.1%	41.2%

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Measure, ages 25 to 69	Jews and others	Arabs
Highest district degree share	Tel Aviv, 40.1%	Haifa, 18.4%
Second-highest district degree share	Centre, 39.9%	North, 18.1%

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Society in Israel Report No. 14, chapter 5, 2023. Data for 2020.

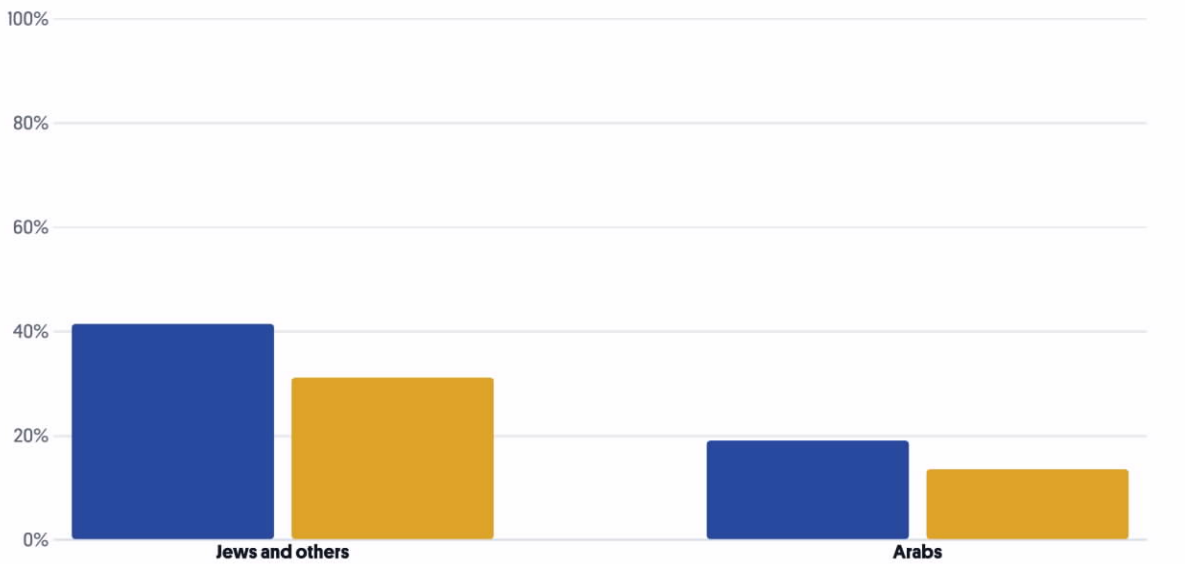
The group names are the Bureau's own. "Jews and others" is the Bureau's label for the group whose figure is 36.3%, and the district rankings compare districts within each group, not across them.

Women hold degrees more often, 41.3% against 31.0% among Jews and others

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a higher degree share among women than among men in both population groups in 2020. Among Jews and others aged 25 to 69, 41.3% of women and 31.0% of men held an academic degree. Among Arabs, the figures were 18.9% of women and 13.4% of men.

Academic degree holders by sex, ages 25 to 69

2020. SHARE OF EACH SEX WITHIN EACH POPULATION GROUP.



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Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Society in Israel Report No. 14, chapter 5, 2023. Education Register.

Each bar is a share of its own sex within its own group, so the four bars do not sum to anything and do not average to the national 32.3%.

The Bureau counts 7.3% separately with non-academic post-secondary certificates

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 7.3% of Israelis aged 25 to 69 as holding a non-academic post-secondary certificate in 2020, as a category of its own outside the 32.3% holding an academic degree. The two are separate rows in the Bureau's breakdown, and a person appears in only one of them.

Broader measures of tertiary education, which add non-academic post-secondary and short-cycle qualifications and often use an age band of 25 to 64, count a different population on a different definition. They produce a different share from the Bureau's academic-degree count, and the two are not one series.

- Academic degree, as the Bureau defines it: bachelor's, master's or doctorate, 32.3%.
- Non-academic post-secondary certificate: 7.3%, reported separately.
- The 7.3% is not part of the degree share, and adding it to the 32.3% does not produce a degree figure.

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No Bureau figure here updates the degree share after 2020

The Central Bureau of Statistics published 2020 as the latest year of attainment data in its 2023 report, and the other releases drawn on here carry no later share of adults holding a degree. They do carry figures on study, which count something else.

Figure	What it counts	Period
314,500	Students in the higher education system, an enrolment count	2017/18
55.1%	Arab Christians continuing toward a first degree within eight years of high school	Within eight years of graduation
48.1%	Graduates of Hebrew education continuing toward a first degree within eight years	Within eight years of graduation
34.6%	All graduates of the Arab school system continuing toward a first degree within eight years	Within eight years of graduation

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistilite 169 (2019), for the enrolment figure; Central Bureau of Statistics, Christmas 2023 release, for the continuation rates.

The 314,500 is a count of people studying in one academic year. The continuation rates are shares of high-school graduates who went on to degree study. Neither is a share of adults who hold a degree.

Which figures may not be added together?

The 7.3% holding non-academic post-secondary certificates may not be added to the 32.3% and presented as a degree share. Every attainment figure on this page is the Central Bureau of Statistics' Education Register count for ages 25 to 69 in 2020, and none may be restated for all adults or for ages 25 to 64. The enrolment count and the continuation rates measure study, not attainment, and do

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not combine with the degree share. The sex and district shares are shares within a group and do not average to the national figure.

Questions readers ask

What does the Bureau count as an academic degree?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts a bachelor's, master's or doctorate as an academic degree. Non-academic post-secondary certificates are counted in a separate category.

Which age group does the 32.3% cover?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports the 32.3% as a share of Israelis aged 25 to 69. It is not a share of all adults or of everyone over 25.

What year are the degree figures for?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published the figures in 2023, and they describe 2020.

Where do the figures come from?

The Central Bureau of Statistics states that the figures come from its Education Register, which covers about 96% of the population aged 25 to 69.

Has the share of Israelis with a degree been rising?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reports that the degree share rose between 2008 and 2020 for both Jews and others and Arabs, while the share with less than high-school completion fell.

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Which district has the most degree holders among Jews and others?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded Tel Aviv as the highest, at 40.1% of Jews and others aged 25 to 69 in 2020, followed by the Centre at 39.9%.

Which district has the most degree holders among Arabs?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded Haifa as the highest, at 18.4% of Arabs aged 25 to 69 in 2020, followed by the North at 18.1%.

Are Arab women more likely than Arab men to hold a degree?

The Central Bureau of Statistics found that 18.9% of Arab women aged 25 to 69 held a degree in 2020, against 13.4% of Arab men.

How many Israelis aged 25 to 69 did not complete high school?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 19.5% of Israelis aged 25 to 69 with less than high-school completion or no information on education in 2020.

What share stopped at matriculation or high-school completion?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 40.9% of Israelis aged 25 to 69 whose highest certificate in 2020 was matriculation or high-school completion.

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How many students were in Israel's higher education system?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reported 314,500 students in the higher education system in 2017/18. That is an enrolment count, not a degree share.

How many Arab Christians go on to degree study?

The Central Bureau of Statistics reported that 55.1% of Arab Christians continued toward a first degree within eight years of graduating high school, against 48.1% in Hebrew education.

Sources

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KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

Who Goes to University in Israel?



KEY FIGURES August 21, 2026

How Many Christians Live in Israel?

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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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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 Much Does It Cost to See a Doctor in Israel? NIS 31.16 to NIS 41.80 a Quarter for a Specialist

A specialist visit costs NIS 31.16 to NIS 41.80 a quarter from April 2026, and no health fund's table carries a charge for a primary doctor.

HEALTH Health Funds Co-Payments Ministry of Health Doctor Visits Health Care Costs



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A visit to a community specialist costs NIS 31.16 to NIS 41.80 a quarter from 1 April 2026, depending on the health fund, under the Ministry of Health's 2026 circular to Israel's four health funds. No fund's table in that circular carries a charge for a visit to a primary doctor, the GP or family doctor most members see first. The figures are co-payments for insured members. Each is set under the fund's own Knesset-approved plan and indexed to the 2025 health cost index.

Figure	What it counts	Period
NIS 31.16 to NIS 41.80	Co-payment for one community specialist, once per quarter, by fund	From 1 April 2026
No co-payment line	Visit to a primary doctor, in every fund's table	From 1 April 2026
NIS 41.05 to NIS 41.80	Co-payment for a hospital outpatient clinic, once per quarter, by fund	From 1 April 2026
NIS 250.77 to NIS 313.46	Family quarterly ceiling on doctor, outpatient-clinic and institute co-payments together, by fund	From 1 April 2026
NIS 125.39 to NIS 156.73	The same ceiling for a family with a new immigrant or a member over retirement age, by fund	From 1 April 2026

Source: Ministry of Health, Circular 2/2026, published 23 September 2026. This is the Ministry's own binding circular to the health funds under the National Health Insurance Law, 1994, with each fund's charges set out under its own approved plan.

A specialist visit costs NIS 31.16 to NIS 41.80 a quarter

Leumit charges the most for a specialist, at NIS 41.80 a quarter. Clalit charges the least, at NIS 31.16. The Ministry of Health published these rates in its own 2026 circular to the funds, indexed

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to the 2025 health cost index. Each fund charges under its own Knesset-approved plan.

The charge is made once per quarter. One payment covers repeat visits to that specialist for three months from the visit. A visit to a different specialist within the same quarter can carry a second charge. Every community specialist outside the primary specialties is charged, a psychiatrist included. How long members wait for those appointments is a separate record on waiting times for specialists.

Specialist co-payment per quarter, NIS

COMMUNITY SPECIALIST, ONE CHARGE PER QUARTER, BY HEALTH FUND, FROM 1 APRIL 2026



Source: Ministry of Health, Circular 2/2026, the Ministry's own circular to the four health funds. Amounts are indexed to the 2025 health cost index. Each charge covers one specialist for three months from the visit.

No fund charges for a visit to a primary doctor

No health fund's 2026 table carries a co-payment line for a visit to a primary doctor, under the Ministry of Health's own circular to the funds. The Ministry of Health states that a primary doctor is a general practitioner or a specialist in family medicine, paediatrics,

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internal medicine or gynaecology. Every other community specialist is a secondary doctor and is charged.

Doctor	Class in the circular	Co-payment line, from 1 April 2026
General practitioner	Primary	None in any fund's table
Family medicine, paediatrics, internal medicine, gynaecology	Primary	None in any fund's table
Psychiatrist	Secondary	NIS 31.16 to NIS 41.80 a quarter, by fund
Any other community specialist	Secondary	NIS 31.16 to NIS 41.80 a quarter, by fund

After-hours visits, night clinics and home visits are charged separately, each under the fund's own plan. Meuhedet lists an out-of-hours home visit at NIS 208.98.

A hospital outpatient clinic visit costs NIS 41.80 a quarter

Clalit, Meuhedet and Leumit each charge NIS 41.80 a quarter for a hospital outpatient clinic, and Maccabi charges NIS 41.05. The Ministry of Health published these amounts in the same circular, indexed to the 2025 health cost index under each fund's approved plan. Like the specialist charge, the outpatient charge is made once per quarter.

Fund	Hospital outpatient clinic, per quarter	Community specialist, per quarter
Clalit	NIS 41.80	NIS 31.16

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Fund	Hospital outpatient clinic, per quarter	Community specialist, per quarter
Maccabi	NIS 41.05	NIS 34.43
Meuhedet	NIS 41.80	NIS 33.58
Leumit	NIS 41.80	NIS 41.80

Source: Ministry of Health, Circular 2/2026, the Ministry's own circular to the four health funds. All amounts apply from 1 April 2026.

The family quarterly ceiling runs NIS 250.77 to NIS 313.46

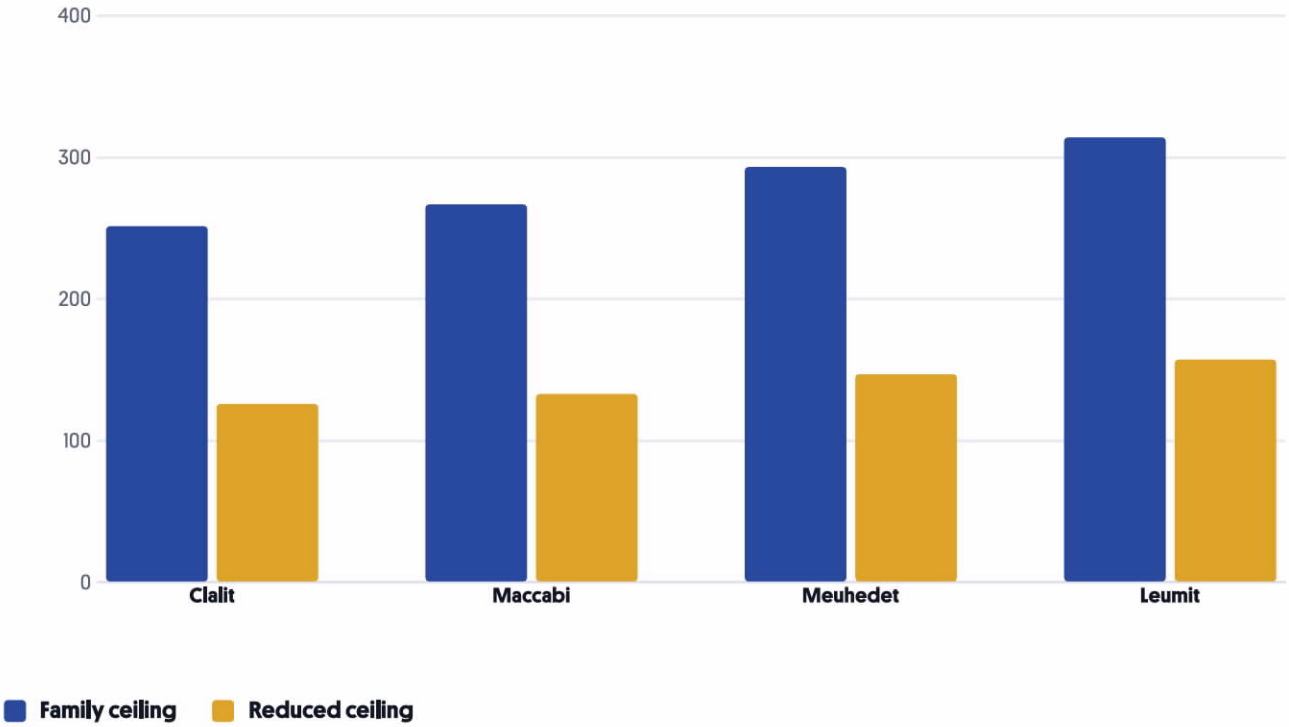
A family pays no more than NIS 250.77 a quarter at Clalit and no more than NIS 313.46 at Leumit for specialist, outpatient-clinic and institute co-payments combined. The Ministry of Health states these ceilings in its own circular, indexed to the 2025 health cost index. For a family with a new immigrant or a member over retirement age, the ceiling is roughly halved.

Family quarterly co-payment ceiling, NIS

STANDARD CEILING, AND THE REDUCED CEILING FOR A FAMILY WITH A NEW IMMIGRANT OR A MEMBER OVER RETIREMENT AGE, FROM 1 APRIL 2026

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Source: Ministry of Health, Circular 2/2026, the Ministry's own circular to the four health funds. A ceiling caps doctor, outpatient-clinic and institute co-payments together. It is not added to them.

- Chronic patients have a separate monthly ceiling, computed quarterly. It is NIS 397.05 at Clalit and NIS 459.75 at Meuhedet and Leumit.
- Section 17.1 of the circular lists the population groups exempt from the specialist, outpatient-clinic and institute co-payments.

The circular publishes no emergency room or private-visit price

The Ministry of Health's circular sets co-payments for members of the four health funds within the state basket of services. It is the Ministry's own binding instrument to the funds. It does not price care outside that basket.

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- No hospital emergency department charge appears in the four fund tables.
- No price appears for a private consultation.
- No price appears for a visit by a tourist or another uninsured visitor.
- The night and out-of-hours lines in the tables are fund charges for members. They are not prices for anyone outside a fund.

Each fund charges under its own Knesset-approved plan

Israel has no single national price for a doctor visit. The Ministry of Health issued its circular to the funds as its own binding instrument under the National Health Insurance Law, 1994. Each amount is indexed to the 2025 health cost index and applies from 1 April 2026. A quarterly charge is not a per-visit price, and dividing it by a number of visits does not produce one. The family ceiling caps the combined charges and is not added to them. Rates from different funds belong to different plans and are not summed.

Questions readers ask

Is it free to see a GP in Israel?

The Ministry of Health records no co-payment line for a visit to a primary doctor in any fund's 2026 table. A GP is a primary doctor under the circular's definition. After-hours and home visits are charged separately.

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How long does one specialist co-payment last?

The Ministry of Health states that one co-payment covers that specialist for three months from the visit. Repeat visits to the same specialist in that period carry no further charge.

Do I pay again if I see a different specialist in the same quarter?

The Ministry of Health published fund tables under which a visit to a different specialist within the quarter can carry a second charge. The amount follows the fund's own plan.

Is a visit to a psychiatrist charged?

The Ministry of Health states that a psychiatrist is a secondary doctor, so the specialist co-payment applies. That is NIS 31.16 to NIS 41.80 a quarter from 1 April 2026, depending on the fund. Waiting times for mental health care are a separate record.

Which health fund charges the least for a specialist?

The Ministry of Health puts Clalit's specialist co-payment at NIS 31.16 a quarter from 1 April 2026, the lowest of the four funds.

Which health fund charges the most for a specialist?

The Ministry of Health puts Leumit's specialist co-payment at NIS 41.80 a quarter from 1 April 2026, the highest of the four funds.

Is a visit to a paediatrician charged?

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The Ministry of Health states that a paediatrician is a primary doctor. No fund's 2026 table carries a primary-doctor charge.

How much does an out-of-hours home visit cost?

The Ministry of Health published Meuhedet's out-of-hours home visit at NIS 208.98 under that fund's own plan. Each fund prices after-hours care in its own table.

Is there a limit on what a family pays for doctor visits?

The Ministry of Health states a family quarterly ceiling of NIS 250.77 to NIS 313.46, depending on the fund. The ceiling covers doctor, outpatient-clinic and institute co-payments together.

Do new immigrants pay less?

The Ministry of Health records a reduced family ceiling of NIS 125.39 to NIS 156.73 a quarter for a family with a new immigrant or a member over retirement age.

Do chronic patients have a different limit?

The Ministry of Health published a separate monthly ceiling for chronic patients, computed quarterly. It is NIS 397.05 at Clalit and NIS 459.75 at Meuhedet and Leumit.

Who is exempt from the specialist co-payment?

The Ministry of Health lists the exempt population groups in section 17.1 of its 2026 circular. The exemption covers the specialist, outpatient-clinic and institute co-payments.

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When did the 2026 rates take effect?

The Ministry of Health stated the rates in force from 1 April 2026, indexed to the 2025 health cost index. The circular itself is dated 23 September 2026.

How much does a tourist pay to see a doctor in Israel?

The Ministry of Health published no price for an uninsured visitor in its 2026 circular. The circular is the Ministry's own instrument setting fund co-payments for insured members only.

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KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

How Long Do Israelis Wait to See a Specialist?



KEY FIGURES September 4, 2026

How Long Do Israelis Wait for Mental Health Care? 6.5 Months at the Health Funds



KEY FIGURES August 21, 2026

What Does Israel Spend on Health and Education?

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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

Is Israel's Tap Water Safe to Drink? 0.58% of Samples Were Contaminated

An average of 0.58% of Israel's drinking-water samples were contaminated from 2014 to 2019, the State Comptroller found in its 2020 follow-up audit.

HEALTH Drinking Water State Comptroller Water Quality Water Suppliers



An average of 0.58% of Israel's drinking-water samples tested from 2014 to 2019 were contaminated, the State Comptroller found in a follow-up audit published in 2020. That is about 580 of the 100,000 tests performed each year detecting coliforms and fecal coliforms. The figure is the Comptroller's own count of samples tested, not of water drunk. The State Comptroller

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stated that most deficiencies were rectified and that the vast majority of audited suppliers act diligently, and also that some suppliers still do not comply with the law, "thereby jeopardizing the health of their water consumers".

Figure	What it counts	Period
0.58%	Drinking-water samples tested that were contaminated, as an average	2014 to 2019
About 580 of 100,000	Tests performed annually that detected coliforms and fecal coliforms	Annual average, 2014 to 2019
1.29 billion cubic metres	Fresh water supplied by water suppliers, excluding 140 million cubic metres to Jordan and the Palestinian Authority and about 20 million for nature	2018
56	Water corporations, supplying 6.6 million residents of 155 local authorities	As reported in the 2020 follow-up
11 of 28	Suppliers still failing the annual sampling programme, mainly in tests for harmful metals	January to March 2020 follow-up
48 to 2	Drinking-water drilling rigs operating without health certification or a business licence	2015 audit to completion of the 2020 audit

Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Annual Report 71A (2020), follow-up audit of the actions of local authorities and water suppliers to assure drinking-water quality.

0.58% of drinking-water samples were contaminated, the Comptroller found

The State Comptroller recorded contamination in 0.58% of drinking-water samples tested, averaged across six years. The count is the Comptroller's own, drawn from the samples tested, and its period ends in 2019. What the figure describes, and what it does not:

- It is a share of samples tested, not of water supplied, of residents or of days.
- It is an average over 2014 to 2019, not a single year's reading.
- The contaminants it records are coliforms and fecal coliforms.

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- It comes from a follow-up, conducted January to March 2020, of the Comptroller's 2015 audit of how water suppliers, local authorities, Mekorot and the Ministry of Health assure the microbial and chemical quality of drinking water.

The audit examines compliance with sampling and quality requirements. Its findings describe the suppliers it audited, in the period it covers.

56 water corporations supply 6.6 million residents

The State Comptroller counted 56 water corporations supplying 6.6 million residents of 155 local authorities, with 1,351 other suppliers supplying the rest. Together, the State Comptroller reported, water suppliers delivered 1.29 billion cubic metres of fresh water in 2018. The audit reports compliance supplier by supplier, so the supplier behind a tap is the unit its findings describe.

- 56 water corporations: 6.6 million residents across 155 local authorities.
- 1,351 other suppliers: unincorporated local authorities, kibbutzim, moshavim, community settlements and others.
- 1.29 billion cubic metres in 2018: excludes 140 million cubic metres supplied to Jordan and the Palestinian Authority, and about 20 million for nature.

The audit does not give the number of residents served by the 1,351 other suppliers. The 6.6 million belongs to the water corporations alone.

11 of 28 suppliers still failed the annual sampling programme

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Of the 28 suppliers the 2015 audit found failing the annual sampling programme, the State Comptroller found 11 still failing it in 2020, mainly in tests for harmful metals. In the microbial sampling programme, all but one of the 28 were complying. Both findings are the Comptroller's own count from its follow-up, and they measure two different programmes.

- Annual sampling programme, 2020: 11 of the 28 still failing, mainly in harmful-metals tests.
- Microbial sampling programme, 2020: all but one of the 28 complying.
- Persistent non-compliance: three suppliers, named in the audit.

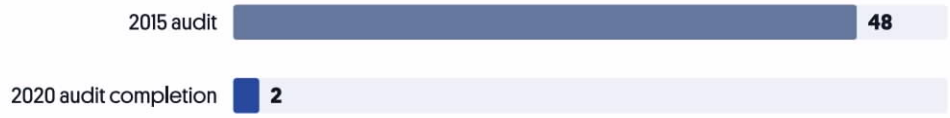
The State Comptroller stated that some suppliers still do not comply with the law and Ministry of Health directives, "thereby jeopardizing the health of their water consumers". The same summary states that most deficiencies were rectified and that the vast majority of audited suppliers act diligently.

Uncertified drinking-water drilling rigs fell from 48 to 2

The State Comptroller found 2 drinking-water drilling rigs operating without Ministry of Health certification or a business licence at the completion of the 2020 audit, against 48 at the 2015 audit. Both numbers are the Comptroller's own count of rigs operating without either document. They are counts at two points in time, not an annual series.

Uncertified drinking-water drilling rigs

OPERATING WITHOUT MINISTRY OF HEALTH CERTIFICATION OR A BUSINESS LICENCE, AT EACH AUDIT



Source: State Comptroller of Israel, Annual Report 71A (2020), drinking-water quality follow-up audit; the Comptroller's own count.

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No contamination rate after 2019 appears in this audit

The State Comptroller's 0.58% average covers 2014 to 2019, and the audit carries no later rate. It does not break the figure down by town or by building. The English abstract is the Comptroller's own summary of a longer Hebrew chapter. What the abstract does not contain:

- A contamination rate for 2020 or any later year.
- A figure for a single town or a single building.
- Any finding on taste.
- Any finding on home filters, or on water left standing in a building's pipes overnight.

Every figure here is the State Comptroller's own

Every figure on this page comes from the State Comptroller's 2020 follow-up audit of drinking-water quality, and each is the Comptroller's own count. The 0.58% is a 2014 to 2019 average of samples tested, and may not be restated as a single year's rate or as a share of water drunk. The 11 of 28 failing the annual sampling programme and the all but one complying with the microbial programme are two different tests and may not be merged. The 1.29 billion cubic metres excludes water supplied to Jordan, the Palestinian Authority and nature. The certification the drilling rigs lacked is the Ministry of Health's; the count of uncertified rigs is the Comptroller's own.

Questions readers ask

How often is Israeli tap water tested?

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The State Comptroller reported about 100,000 drinking-water tests performed each year, averaged over 2014 to 2019. About 580 of them detected coliforms and fecal coliforms.

What contaminants did the tests detect?

The State Comptroller recorded coliforms and fecal coliforms in the contaminated samples. The 0.58% average refers to those detections.

Is the 0.58% a share of the water people drink?

No. The State Comptroller found 0.58% of samples tested were contaminated, a share of samples rather than of water supplied, residents or days.

Which year does the 0.58% cover?

The State Comptroller published it as an average over 2014 to 2019. It is not a single year's figure.

What did the audit conclude overall?

The State Comptroller stated that most deficiencies were rectified and that the vast majority of audited suppliers act diligently. The State Comptroller also stated that some suppliers still do not comply with the law, "thereby jeopardizing the health of their water consumers".

Who supplies drinking water in Israel?

The State Comptroller counted 56 water corporations supplying 6.6 million residents of 155 local authorities. A further 1,351 suppliers, including kibbutzim, moshavim and community settlements, supplied the rest.

How much fresh water do Israel's suppliers deliver?

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The State Comptroller reported 1.29 billion cubic metres in 2018. That excludes 140 million cubic metres supplied to Jordan and the Palestinian Authority and about 20 million for nature.

Which tests did suppliers fail most often?

The State Comptroller found that the 11 suppliers still failing the annual sampling programme in 2020 did so mainly in tests for harmful metals.

Are suppliers meeting the microbial testing programme?

The State Comptroller found all but one of the 28 suppliers it followed up complying with the microbial sampling programme in 2020.

How many suppliers persisted in non-compliance?

The State Comptroller named three suppliers that persisted in non-compliance at the 2020 follow-up.

How many unlicensed drinking-water drilling rigs remained?

The State Comptroller found 2 rigs operating without Ministry of Health certification or a business licence at the completion of the 2020 audit, down from 48 at the 2015 audit.

When was the audit carried out?

The State Comptroller published the follow-up in Annual Report 71A in 2020. The audit work ran from January to March 2020 and revisited the 2015 audit.

Is there a contamination figure for my town?

The State Comptroller published the 0.58% without a breakdown by town or building. The audit's English abstract gives no local

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figure.

Sources

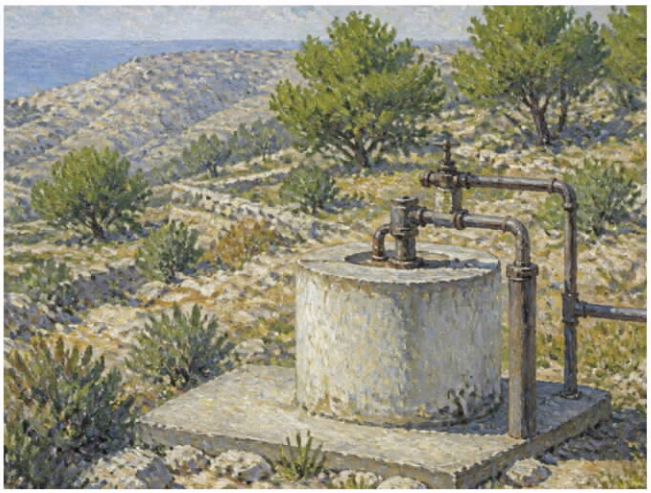
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HEALTH View all



KEY FIGURES August 31, 2026

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



KEY FIGURES September 2, 2026

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

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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

What Is the Leading Cause of Death in Israel? Cancer, With 11,673 Deaths in 2022

Cancer caused 11,673 of 51,761 deaths in Israel in 2022, the Ministry of Health records. Heart disease was second, COVID-19 third, diabetes fourth.

HEALTH Causes of Death Cancer Heart Disease Mortality Ministry of Health



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Cancer caused 11,673 deaths in Israel in 2022, the Ministry of Health records in its May 2025 report, making it the leading cause of death, as it has been since 1999. That is 22.6% of the 51,761 deaths of Israeli residents that year. Heart disease was second, with 6,934 deaths. The ranking is the Ministry's own, by underlying cause of death under ICD-10, and runs to 2022.

Figure	What it counts	Period
11,673	Deaths from cancer (malignant neoplasms), the first-ranked underlying cause	2022
107.1 per 100,000	Cancer death rate, age-standardised	2022
6,934	Deaths from heart disease, the second-ranked underlying cause	2022
4,345	Deaths from COVID-19, the third-ranked underlying cause	2022
2,470	Deaths from diabetes, the fourth-ranked underlying cause	2022
51,761	Total deaths of Israeli residents, all causes	2022
51,516	Total deaths of Israeli residents, no cause breakdown, as updated to the start of April 2025	2024

Source: Ministry of Health, Leading Causes of Death in Israel, 2000 to 2022, and Mortality Rates to 2024 (May 2025). The Ministry's own count, built on the Central Bureau of Statistics' coded cause-of-death files and ranked by number of deaths.

Cancer caused 11,673 deaths in 2022, the Ministry counts

The Ministry of Health counted 11,673 deaths from malignant neoplasms in 2022, on its own ranking by underlying cause of death: the single cause that started the chain, chosen under ICD-10 rules from the death notice. Cancer has held first place in that

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ranking every year since 1999. The age-standardised rate was 107.1 per 100,000.

Measure	Cancer, 2022
Deaths, males	6,042
Deaths, females	5,631
Deaths, total	11,673
Share of all 51,761 deaths	22.6%
Age-standardised rate	107.1 per 100,000

Source: Ministry of Health, May 2025 report, the Ministry's own count. The 22.6% is 11,673 divided by 51,761.

Heart disease caused 6,934 deaths, second to cancer

Heart disease was the second underlying cause of death in 2022, with 6,934 deaths on the Ministry of Health's own count. Its age-standardised rate was 63.1 per 100,000, against 107.1 for cancer. The Ministry ranks causes by number of deaths, and the rate is reported beside each count.

Measure, 2022	Cancer	Heart disease
Deaths, males	6,042	3,534
Deaths, females	5,631	3,400
Deaths, total	11,673	6,934
Age-standardised rate	107.1 per 100,000	63.1 per 100,000

Source: Ministry of Health, May 2025 report, the Ministry's own count by underlying cause under ICD-10.

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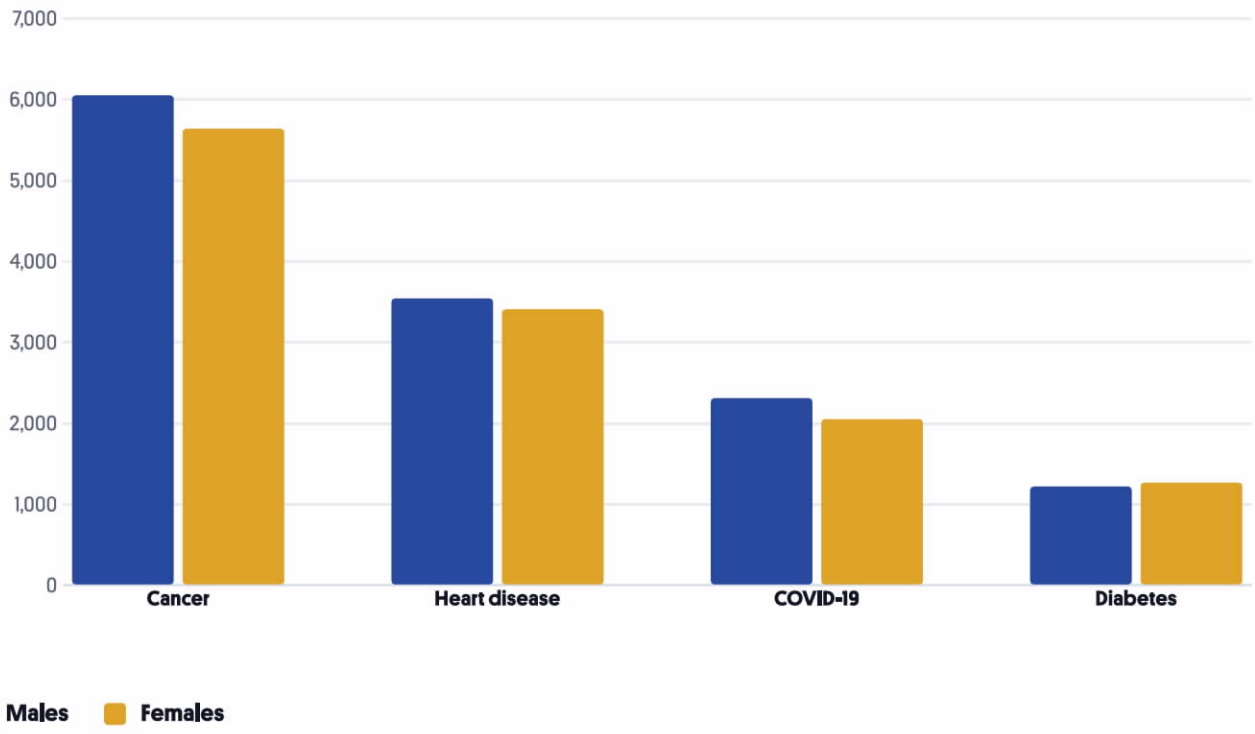
COVID-19 and diabetes ranked third and fourth in 2022

COVID-19 was the third underlying cause of death in 2022, with 4,345 deaths, the Ministry of Health reports on its own count: 9% of male deaths and 8% of female deaths. Diabetes was fourth overall, with 2,470 deaths. It ranked fourth among males and fifth among females, where dementia ranked ahead of it.

The four leading causes together recorded 25,422 deaths, which the Ministry states is half of all deaths in 2022. The report notes that some COVID-19 deaths might otherwise have been recorded under other causes.

The four leading causes of death, by sex

DEATHS OF ISRAELI RESIDENTS BY UNDERLYING CAUSE, 2022



Source: Ministry of Health, Leading Causes of Death in Israel, 2000 to 2022 (May 2025). The Ministry's own count, ranked by underlying cause under ICD-10.

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Accidents lead for boys aged 15 to 24, suicide for girls

The national ranking does not hold in every age group. The Ministry of Health's own breakdown by age and sex for 2022, on the same underlying-cause method, puts a different cause first among young people aged 15 to 24.

Group, 2022	First-ranked underlying cause
Boys aged 15 to 24	Accidents
Girls aged 15 to 24	Suicide
Men aged 25 and over	Cancer
Women aged 15 and over	Cancer

Source: Ministry of Health, May 2025 report, the Ministry's own ranking by age and sex.

No cause ranking for 2023 or 2024 appears in the release

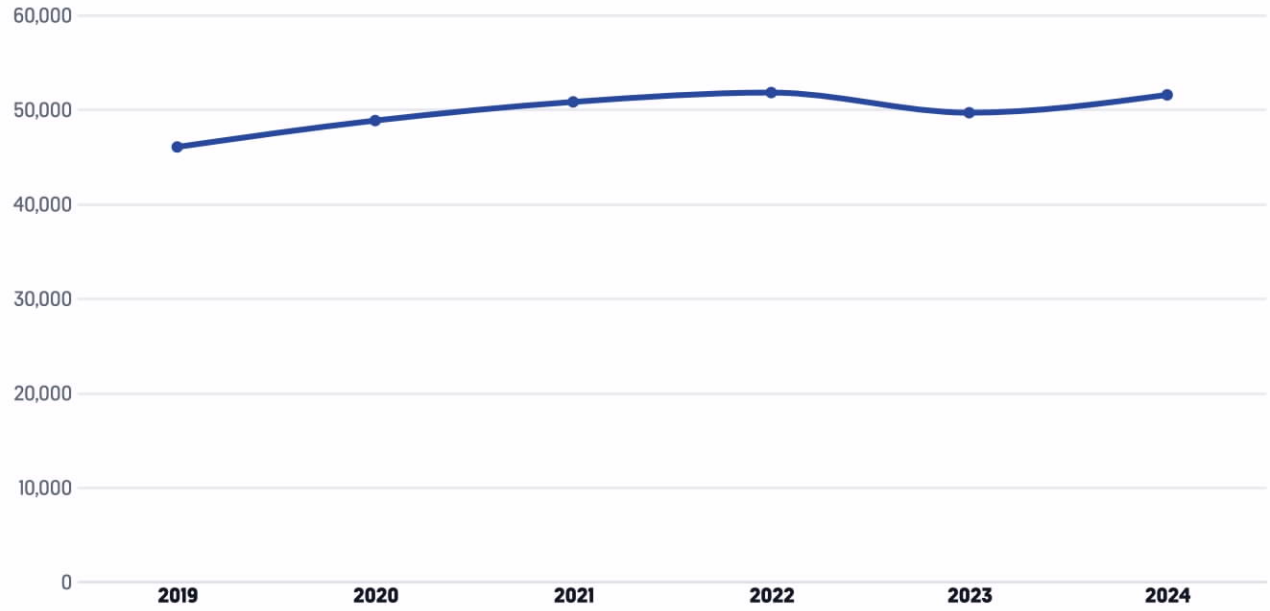
The Ministry of Health's cause ranking runs to 2022. For 2023 and 2024 the report carries total deaths only, on its own count, with no breakdown by cause. The 2024 total of 51,516 is provisional, as updated to the start of April 2025.

Total deaths of Israeli residents

ALL CAUSES, 2019 TO 2024. THE 2024 FIGURE IS PROVISIONAL, UPDATED TO THE START OF APRIL 2025.

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Source: Ministry of Health, Leading Causes of Death in Israel, 2000 to 2022, and Mortality Rates to 2024 (May 2025). The Ministry's own count of Israeli residents.

Every figure here is the Ministry of Health's own count

- Every figure on this page is the Ministry of Health's own, built on the Central Bureau of Statistics' coded cause-of-death files and ranked by underlying cause under ICD-10.
- Ranked by every cause mentioned on the death notice, the order changes: the Ministry of Health records heart disease on 39% of 2022 death notices and cancer on 25%.
- The figures cover Israeli residents only, and exclude foreigners living in Israel, Israelis who died abroad, and 116 war dead of 2006.
- Counts and age-standardised rates rank differently; a count from one row is never set against a rate from another.

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- The 22.6% cancer share is 11,673 of 51,761; the report prints its own shares only for COVID-19.

Questions readers ask

What share of deaths in Israel are caused by cancer?

The Ministry of Health counted 11,673 cancer deaths among 51,761 deaths of Israeli residents in 2022, which is 22.6%. The ranking is the Ministry's own, by underlying cause of death.

How long has cancer been the leading cause of death in Israel?

The Ministry of Health reports that malignant neoplasms have been the leading underlying cause of death in Israel since 1999, on its own ranking.

Which cause appears most often on Israeli death notices?

Heart disease. Counting every cause mentioned on the death notice, the Ministry of Health recorded heart disease on 39% of 2022 notices and cancer on 25%. That is a different ranking from the underlying-cause ranking, which puts cancer first.

How many people died in Israel in 2024?

The Ministry of Health counted 51,516 deaths of Israeli residents in 2024, as updated to the start of April 2025. The figure is provisional and carries no cause breakdown.

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How many people died in Israel in 2023?

The Ministry of Health recorded 49,628 deaths of Israeli residents in 2023, as a total only, with no ranking by cause.

Did COVID-19 change the 2022 ranking?

COVID-19 was the third underlying cause in 2022, with 4,345 deaths, the Ministry of Health reports. The report notes that some COVID-19 deaths might otherwise have been recorded under other causes.

Is dementia a leading cause of death for Israeli women?

The Ministry of Health ranked dementia ahead of diabetes among female deaths in 2022, so diabetes was fifth for women and fourth for men, on the Ministry's own ranking.

Why are both counts and age-standardised rates published?

The Ministry of Health ranks causes by number of deaths and reports an age-standardised rate beside each, such as 107.1 per 100,000 for cancer and 63.1 for heart disease in 2022. The rate adjusts for the age structure of the population, so the two can rank differently.

Do the figures include foreigners who die in Israel?

No. The Ministry of Health states the data cover Israeli residents only, excluding foreigners living in Israel and Israelis who died

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abroad.

Are the 2006 war dead in the cause-of-death figures?

The Ministry of Health excludes 116 war dead of 2006 from the series, on its own published scope.

Where does the Ministry's cause-of-death data come from?

The Ministry of Health built its report on the Central Bureau of Statistics' coded cause-of-death files, with each death assigned one underlying cause under ICD-10 rules.

How many people died of diabetes in Israel?

The Ministry of Health counted 2,470 diabetes deaths in 2022: 1,211 males and 1,259 females, on its own count by underlying cause.

Sources

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HEALTH View all



KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

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



KEY FIGURES September 29, 2026

How Many Israelis Smoke? About 20% of Adults in 2024



KEY FIGURES August 28, 2026

How Many People Are Killed on Israel's Roads? 439 in 2024

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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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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Big Will Israel's Muslim Population Be by 2050?

Israel's statistics bureau projects 3 million Arabs, including Muslims, Christians and Druze, by 2045. It publishes no Muslim-only figure for 2050.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY Muslim Population Population Projections Central Bureau of Statistics Arab Citizens of Israel Fertility



Israel's Arab population is projected to reach 3 million in 2045 on the medium variant of the Central Bureau of Statistics' 2017 national projection. That projection counts Muslims together with Arab Christians and Druze, and it carries no figure for 2050. The same projection puts the Arab population at 2.8 million at the end of 2040 and 3.8 million at the end of 2065. The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 1,815.6 thousand

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Muslims alone at the end of 2024, a measured count rather than a projection.

Figure	What it counts	Period
3 million	Arabs (Muslims, Arab Christians and Druze), projected, medium variant	2045
2.8 million (2.6 to 3.0 million)	Arabs, projected, medium variant with the low to high range	End of 2040
3.8 million (3.2 to 4.6 million)	Arabs, projected, medium variant with the low to high range	End of 2065
19%	Arab share of the projected total population, medium variant	2065
1,815.6 thousand	Muslims among Israelis, measured; foreign residents outside the count	End of 2024
2.2%	Annual growth of the Muslim population	2024
2.74	Total fertility rate of Muslim women, children per woman	2024

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics. The projected rows come from Projections of Israel Population until 2065 (2017). The measured rows come from the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025.

The Bureau projects 3 million Arabs by 2045, medium variant

The Central Bureau of Statistics published its projection on 21 May 2017. The projection starts from a base of 1.8 million Arabs at the end of 2015 and reaches 3 million in 2045 on the medium variant. The group is Arabs, which the Bureau defines as Moslems, Arab Christians and Druze, so the projection does not cover Muslims alone. The release publishes no figure for 2050.

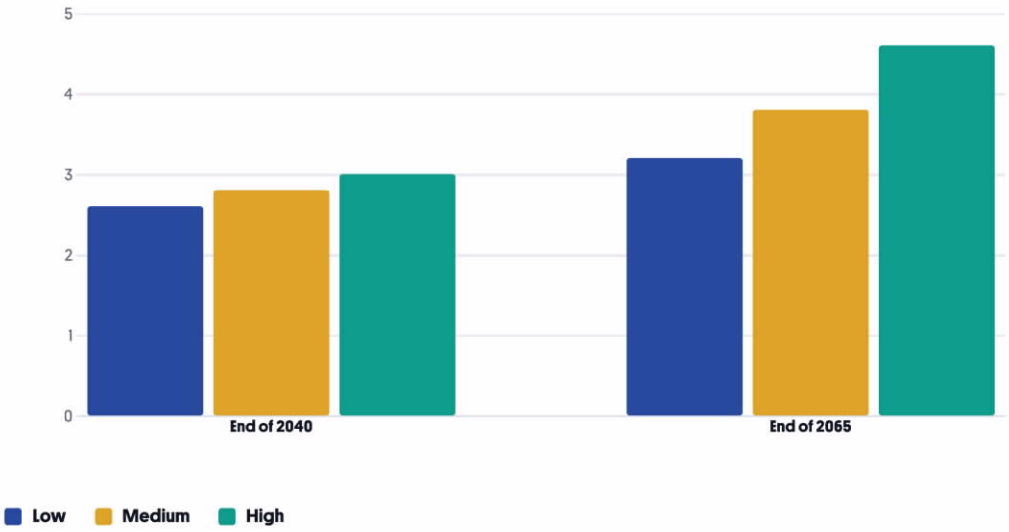
The release describes the high and low variants as the reasonable range of uncertainty. It states that the projection “does not presume to predict the future” and presents it as a planning framework. The base excludes foreign workers, about 183,000 at the end of 2015, and it excludes persons not in the population registry.

Projected Arab population, by variant

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MILLIONS, END OF 2040 AND END OF 2065. ARABS ARE MUSLIMS, ARAB CHRISTIANS AND DRUZE. PROJECTIONS, NOT COUNTS.



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Projections of Israel Population until 2065 (2017). The release prints no value for 2050.

- End of 2015, base: 1.8 million Arabs
- 2045, medium variant: 3 million Arabs, the release's nearest point to 2050

1,815.6 thousand Muslims lived in Israel at end-2024

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 1,815.6 thousand Muslims among Israelis at the end of 2024, up from 1,777.1 thousand at the start of the year. That is growth of 2.2% in 2024, the fastest annual rate of any religious group in the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, against 1.1% for Israelis overall. The count covers Israelis only, and foreign residents fall outside it. The Muslim population count is published separately from the Arab group.

Religion	End of 2024 (thousands)	Growth in 2024
Muslims	1,815.6	2.2%
Jews	7,212.9	1.0%
Druze	153.0	1.0%

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Religion	End of 2024 (thousands)	Growth in 2024
Christians	181.8	0.7%

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

- Muslim natural increase, births over deaths: 34.0 thousand (2024)
- Muslim migration balance: 1.9 thousand (2024)
- Muslims at the end of 1949: 111.5 thousand
- Muslims at the end of 2021: 1.707 million, 18.1% of all residents, preliminary (Eid al-Adha release, July 2022)

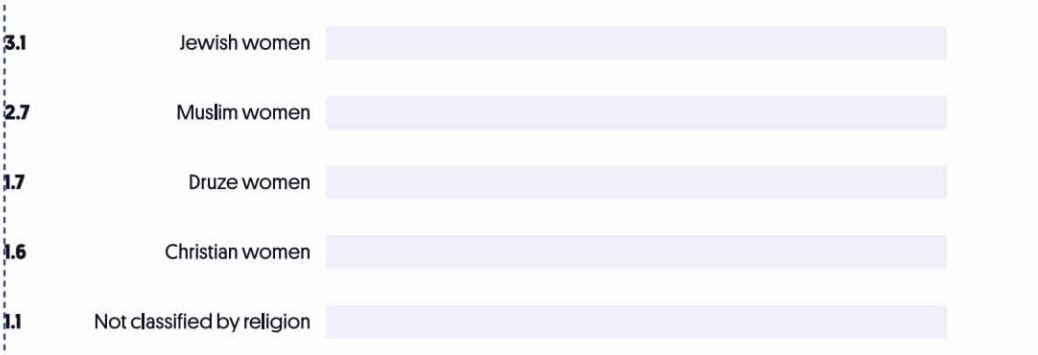
The Bureau notes that since 2009 total growth is not the sum of its sources. The natural increase and the migration balance therefore do not add up to the year's rise.

Muslim fertility fell from 9.23 to 2.74 children per woman

Muslim women in Israel had a total fertility rate of 2.74 children per woman in 2024, down from 9.23 in 1960 to 1964. The Central Bureau of Statistics puts the 2024 rate at 3.07 for Jewish women and 2.87 for all women in Israel. From 2024 the rates rest on population figures updated after the 2022 Census, and they exclude the foreign population.

Total fertility rate by religion, 2024

CHILDREN PER WOMAN. REFERENCE LINE AT 2.87, THE RATE FOR ALL WOMEN IN ISRAEL.



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

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- Muslim women: 9.23 (1960 to 1964), 2.74 (2024)
- Jewish women: 3.39 (1960 to 1964), 2.62 (the 1990s), 3.07 (2024)
- Arab women, the population group: 2.59 (2024)

The projected Arab share holds near 21%, then falls to 19%

The Central Bureau of Statistics puts the Arab share of Israel's population at about 21% in 2015. On the medium variant it expects the share to stay around 21% through 2040 and to fall to 19% by 2065. These are shares of the projected total population, and the group is Arabs rather than Muslims. The release prints no share for 2050.

Figure	What it counts	Period
About 21%	Arab share of the total population, base	2015
Around 21%	Arab share, medium variant	Through 2040
19%	Arab share, medium variant	2065
13.2 million	Total population, medium variant	End of 2040
20.0 million (15.6 to 24.9 million)	Total population, medium variant with the low to high range	End of 2065
25%, falling to 15%	Arab share of children aged 0 to 14, medium variant	2015 and 2065
18.8%, rising to 21.8%	Arab share of those aged 25 to 64, medium variant	2015 and 2065

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

The Bureau publishes no Muslim-only projection for 2050

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes no projection of the Muslim population on its own, and no projected figure of any kind for 2050. Its 2017 projection covers three groups: Jews and Others excluding the ultra-Orthodox, the ultra-Orthodox, and Arabs. The

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release states that these groups replaced the earlier ones, which listed Moslems, Arab Christians and Druze separately.

- Projection: Arabs and the total population, with points at the end of 2040, at 2045 and at the end of 2065 (2017 release)
- Measured count: Muslims reported separately, 1,815.6 thousand at the end of 2024 (Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025)
- Definition: Arabs means Moslems, Arab Christians and Druze (Independence Day 2024 release)

Which figures may not be combined?

The Central Bureau of Statistics' Arab projection and its Muslim count may not be combined. The projection counts a population group, and the Abstract counts a religion. A Muslim share may not be applied to the Arab projection to produce a Muslim projection, and no 2050 value may be drawn between the 2045 and 2065 points. Every projected figure carries its variant. The projected shares are of a total that excludes foreign workers, and the 2021 count of 1.707 million is preliminary.

Questions readers ask

Does Israel publish a projection of its Muslim population for 2050?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes no Muslim-only projection and no 2050 point. Its 2017 projection covers Arabs as one group, at the end of 2040, at 2045 and at the end of 2065.

Who counts as Arab in the Bureau's projection?

The Central Bureau of Statistics states that Arabs means Moslems, Arab Christians and Druze. It gives that definition in its Independence Day 2024 release.

What Arab population does the Bureau project for 2065?

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The Central Bureau of Statistics puts the Arab population at 3.8 million at the end of 2065 on the medium variant. The low variant gives 3.2 million and the high variant 4.6 million.

How many Muslims lived in Israel at the end of 2021?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 1.707 million Muslims at the end of 2021, 18.1% of all residents. The figure appears in its Eid al-Adha release of July 2022, which describes its population data as preliminary.

Which religious group grew fastest in Israel in 2024?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 2.2% growth for Muslims in 2024. The rates for the other groups were 1.0% for Jews, 1.0% for Druze and 0.7% for Christians.

Where does Muslim population growth in Israel come from?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded Muslim natural increase of 34.0 thousand in 2024, against a migration balance of 1.9 thousand. The two do not sum to the year's growth, under the Bureau's method since 2009.

Do Muslim women in Israel have more children than Jewish women?

No, not in 2024. The Central Bureau of Statistics records 2.74 children per woman for Muslim women in 2024, against 3.07 for Jewish women.

What was Muslim fertility in Israel in the 1960s?

The Central Bureau of Statistics records a total fertility rate of 9.23 children per woman for Muslim women in 1960 to 1964.

How big is Israel's total population projected to be?

The Central Bureau of Statistics puts the total at 13.2 million at the end of 2040 and 20.0 million at the end of 2065, both on the

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medium variant. Across the variants, the 2065 range is 15.6 million to 24.9 million.

Is the Bureau's projection a forecast?

The Central Bureau of Statistics states that the projection "does not presume to predict the future" and presents it as a planning framework. It names the medium variant as its focus.

Does the projection count foreign workers?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published a base that excludes foreign workers, about 183,000 at the end of 2015. The base also excludes persons not in the population registry.

What share of Israel's children are projected to be Arab?

The Central Bureau of Statistics puts the Arab share of children aged 0 to 14 at 25% in 2015. On the medium variant it projects 15% in 2065.

How many Muslims lived in Israel in 1949?

The Central Bureau of Statistics records 111.5 thousand Muslims at the end of 1949. The figure for the end of 2024 is 1,815.6 thousand.

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How Many Moslems Live in Israel?

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



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

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

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KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many People Live in Tel Aviv? 494,900 in 2024

Tel Aviv-Yafo had 494,900 residents in 2024 on the Central Bureau of Statistics' provisional count: 467,273 Israelis and 27,627 foreigners.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY Tel Aviv Population Central Bureau of Statistics Israeli Cities



Tel Aviv-Yafo had 494,900 residents in 2024, on the Central Bureau of Statistics' provisional count for the municipality. That total includes 27,627 foreigners. The Israeli residents number 467,273. The Central Bureau of Statistics published every population figure in its 2024 profile of the city as provisional.

Figure	What it counts	Period
494,900	Total population of the municipality of Tel Aviv-Yafo, foreigners included, provisional	2024

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Figure	What it counts	Period
467,273	Israelis, the sum of Jews and Others and Arabs, provisional	2024
440,299	Jews and Others, as the Bureau defines the group, provisional	2024
26,974	Arabs, provisional	2024
27,627	Foreigners, counted in the total and outside both groups, provisional	2024
200,000 to 499,999	The Bureau's size class for the municipality	2024

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Localities: Tel Aviv-Yafo, general data for 2024, published 2026. All population figures are provisional.

Tel Aviv-Yafo had 494,900 residents in 2024, provisionally

The Central Bureau of Statistics puts the population of the municipality of Tel Aviv-Yafo at 494,900 for 2024. The figure is provisional. It counts everyone the Bureau places in the city, Israelis and foreigners alike.

The Bureau publishes two whole-city figures, and each has its own wording:

- About 495,000 people: the total, 494,900, foreigners included.
- About 467,000 Israeli residents: the Israeli count, 467,273, foreigners excluded.
- Both cover the single municipality the Bureau lists as Tel Aviv-Yafo, locality code 5000.

467,273 Israelis and 27,627 foreigners make up the total

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 27,627 foreigners inside the 494,900 total. That is about 5.6% of the total. The remaining 467,273 are Israelis, about 94.4%, and the two add exactly to 494,900.

Group	Residents	Share of the 494,900 total
Israelis	467,273	About 94.4%
Foreigners	27,627	About 5.6%
Total	494,900	100%

All three rows are provisional figures for 2024. The foreigners appear in the total and in no population group. That is why the city

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has one figure for all residents and a second, smaller figure for Israelis.

The Bureau counts 440,299 Jews and Others and 26,974 Arabs

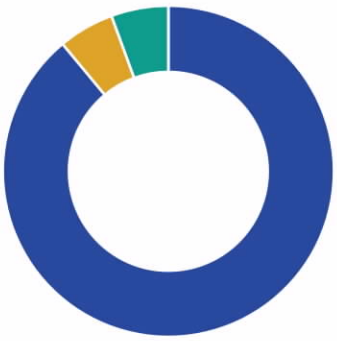
The Central Bureau of Statistics splits Tel Aviv-Yafo's 467,273 Israelis into 440,299 Jews and Others and 26,974 Arabs. Both are provisional for 2024. The two groups sum to 467,273, the Israeli count, and not to the 494,900 total.

Group	Residents	Share of the 467,273 Israelis
Jews and Others	440,299	About 94.2%
Arabs	26,974	About 5.8%
Israelis, total	467,273	100%

The foreigners sit outside both groups. A share of either group is therefore a share of 467,273. Jews and Others is a single group in the Bureau's population figures, and the profile reports it as one number.

Tel Aviv-Yafo residents by Bureau group

2024, PROVISIONAL. THE THREE GROUPS SUM TO THE 494,900 TOTAL.



Jews and Others · Arabs · Foreigners

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Localities: Tel Aviv-Yafo, general data for 2024. Jews and Others and Arabs sum to 467,273 Israelis; foreigners sit outside both groups.

Tel Aviv-Yafo sits in the 200,000 to 499,999 size class

The Central Bureau of Statistics records Tel Aviv-Yafo as a municipality (עירייה) in its size class of 200,000 to 499,999

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residents. The provisional 2024 total of 494,900 sits 5,100 short of 500,000. The city is also above the threshold for the Bureau's big cities, which a 2026 release defines as those with 100,000 residents or more.

- Locality status: municipality (עירייה).
- Size class: 200,000 to 499,999 residents.
- District: Tel Aviv District, Tel Aviv sub-district.
- Big-city threshold: 100,000 residents or more, in Well-Being Indicators in the Big Cities, 2024. That release extends the definition to Kfar Saba, which had 99,511 residents in 2024.

The size class and the district are classifications of the locality, not population counts. Each population figure on the profile describes the municipality alone.

No metropolitan population figure appears in these Bureau releases

The Central Bureau of Statistics published a locality profile that names the Tel Aviv District and the Tel Aviv sub-district as classifications for Tel Aviv-Yafo. The profile gives no population total for either of them. Neither release used here publishes a metropolitan total for Tel Aviv.

Unit	In the locality profile	Population total published there
Municipality of Tel Aviv-Yafo	Yes, locality code 5000	494,900, 2024, provisional
Tel Aviv sub-district	Yes, as a classification	None
Tel Aviv District	Yes, as a classification	None
Tel Aviv metropolitan area	Not among its classifications	None

Which Tel Aviv figures may not be added together?

The 467,273 Israelis and the 494,900 total may not be added together, because the total already contains them.

- The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes every Tel Aviv-Yafo population figure here as provisional for 2024.
- Jews and Others plus Arabs equals 467,273 Israelis. Adding the 27,627 foreigners gives 494,900. The foreigners belong to neither group.

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- Every count is for the municipality only, not the Tel Aviv District, the sub-district or any wider area.
- The 100,000 threshold and Kfar Saba's 99,511 come from a separate 2026 release on the big cities.

Questions readers ask

How many people live in Tel Aviv?

The Central Bureau of Statistics puts the population of Tel Aviv-Yafo at 494,900 for 2024, provisionally. The figure covers the municipality and includes foreigners.

How many Israelis live in Tel Aviv-Yafo?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 467,273 Israelis in Tel Aviv-Yafo for 2024, provisionally. The figure is the 494,900 total less 27,627 foreigners.

Does the Tel Aviv population figure include foreigners?

Yes. The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 27,627 foreigners inside the 494,900 total for 2024, about 5.6% of it.

How many Arabs live in Tel Aviv-Yafo?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 26,974 Arabs in Tel Aviv-Yafo for 2024, provisionally. That is about 5.8% of the 467,273 Israelis, not of the 494,900 total.

How many Jews live in Tel Aviv?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counts 440,299 people in its Jews and Others group for Tel Aviv-Yafo in 2024, provisionally. That is about 94.2% of the city's 467,273 Israelis.

Are the 2024 Tel Aviv figures final?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics published every population figure in its 2024 Tel Aviv-Yafo profile as provisional.

Under what name does the Bureau list Tel Aviv?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes the city's figures under the locality Tel Aviv-Yafo, locality code 5000. Its population figures cover that one municipality.

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Which district is Tel Aviv in?

The Central Bureau of Statistics records Tel Aviv-Yafo in the Tel Aviv District and the Tel Aviv sub-district. Its locality profile gives no population total for either.

Is Tel Aviv one of Israel's big cities?

Yes, on the Bureau's definition. The Central Bureau of Statistics published a 2026 release defining big cities as those with 100,000 residents or more, and Tel Aviv-Yafo's 494,900 is above that threshold.

Does Tel Aviv have half a million people?

The Central Bureau of Statistics records Tel Aviv-Yafo in its size class of 200,000 to 499,999 residents. The provisional 2024 total of 494,900 is 5,100 short of 500,000.

How many people live in the Tel Aviv metropolitan area?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes no metropolitan population total in its Tel Aviv-Yafo locality profile. That profile counts the municipality only.

Can the three population groups be added together?

Yes. The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 440,299 Jews and Others, 26,974 Arabs and 27,627 foreigners for 2024, and the three sum exactly to the 494,900 total.

Why are there two totals for Tel Aviv-Yafo?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes both: 494,900 with foreigners and 467,273 Israelis without them. Each is cited as what it counts, either about 495,000 people or about 467,000 Israeli residents.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2026. Localities: Tel Aviv-Yafo, general data for 2024 (יישובים, נתונים כלליים, שנת 2024). Locality profile, locality code 5000. https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/Settlements/Pages/%D7%99%D7%99%D7%A9%D7%95%D7%91%D7%99semel=5000&mode=Yeshuv. Official or primary record.

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- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2026. Well-Being Indicators in the Big Cities, 2024 (2024 ,מדדי איכות חיים בערים הגדולות). Media release 037/2026, 2 February 2026. cbs.gov.il. Official or primary record.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY View all



KEY FIGURES August 20, 2026

How Many People Live in Israel?



KEY FIGURES September 4, 2026

Which Israeli City Scores Best on Quality of Life?

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

What Is the Average Age of Marriage in Israel? 27.3 for Grooms, 25.1 for Brides

First-time grooms in Israel averaged 27.3 and brides 25.1 in 2022, on Central Bureau of Statistics figures, with breakdowns by group and against 1970.

POPULATION AND DEMOGRAPHY Marriage Age at First Marriage Central Bureau of Statistics Demography Population Groups



First-time grooms in Israel averaged 27.3 years of age in 2022 and first-time brides 25.1, the Central Bureau of Statistics recorded in its Tu B'Av release of 15 August 2024. The Bureau publishes one mean for grooms and one for brides, and no

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single figure for both. Both are means at first marriage, drawn from the Population Register.

Figure	What it counts	Period
27.3	Mean age of all grooms marrying for the first time	2022
25.1	Mean age of all brides marrying for the first time	2022
25.2	Mean age of all brides marrying for the first time	2021
27.1	Mean age of Muslim grooms marrying for the first time	2022
23.5	Mean age of Muslim brides marrying for the first time	2022
25.6	Mean age of Jewish brides marrying for the first time	2022
21.8	Mean age of Jewish brides marrying for the first time	1970

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, media release 253/2024, Tu B'Av data release, 15 August 2024, Table A.

First-time grooms averaged 27.3 and brides 25.1 in 2022

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a mean age of 27.3 for all grooms marrying for the first time in 2022, and 25.1 for all brides. The two are published as separate figures, and the Bureau gives no combined mean for grooms and brides together. The brides' mean is published for three consecutive years:

- All first-time grooms, 2022: 27.3, the same as the mean for Jewish grooms that year.
- All first-time brides, 2022: 25.1.
- All first-time brides, 2021: 25.2.
- All first-time brides, 2020: 24.6.

Each figure covers first marriages only. A remarriage is outside these means.

Jewish grooms averaged 27.5 and brides 25.8 in 2021

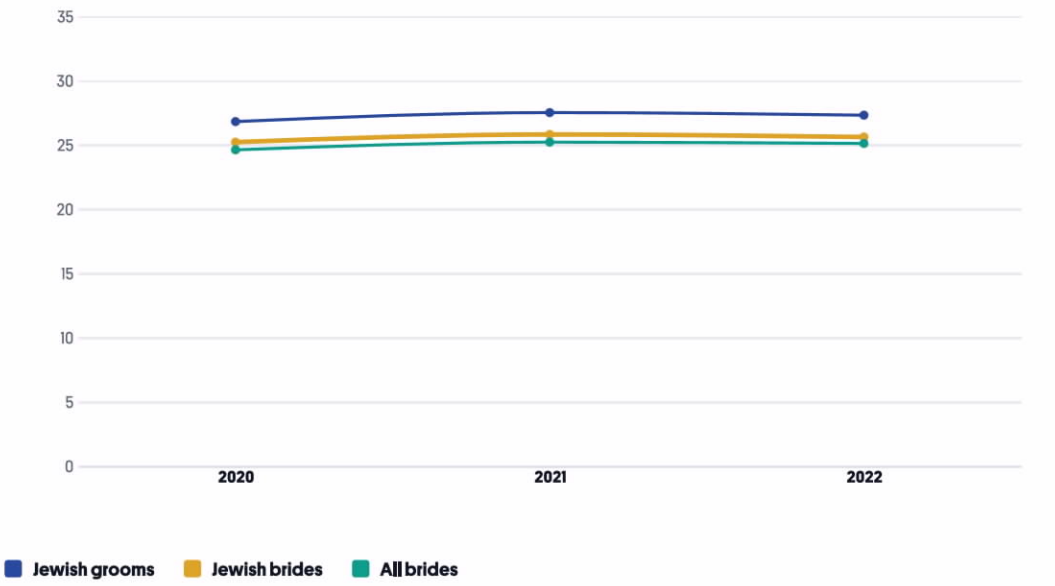
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Jewish grooms marrying for the first time averaged 27.5 in 2021, and Jewish brides 25.8, the Central Bureau of Statistics recorded. All first-time brides averaged 25.2 in the same year. In 2022 the Jewish means were 27.3 for grooms and 25.6 for brides.

Mean age at first marriage, 2020 to 2022

MEAN AGE IN YEARS, MARRIAGES REGISTERED IN THE POPULATION REGISTER



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, media release 253/2024, Tu B'Av data release, 15 August 2024. First marriages only; means, not medians.

The Jewish brides' mean sits above the mean for all brides in each of the three years, by 0.6 years in 2020 and 2021 and by 0.5 in 2022.

Muslim brides married at 23.5, Jewish brides at 25.6

Muslim brides marrying for the first time averaged 23.5 in 2022 and Jewish brides 25.6, the Central Bureau of Statistics recorded. Among grooms the two means were 0.2 years apart, 27.1 for Muslim grooms against 27.3 for Jewish grooms. Among brides they were 2.1 years apart.

Group	First-time grooms	First-time brides	Year
Jewish	27.3	25.6	2022

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Group	First-time grooms	First-time brides	Year
Muslim	27.1	23.5	2022
All groups	27.3	25.1	2022

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, media release 253/2024, Tu B'Av data release, 15 August 2024, Table A. Means at first marriage.

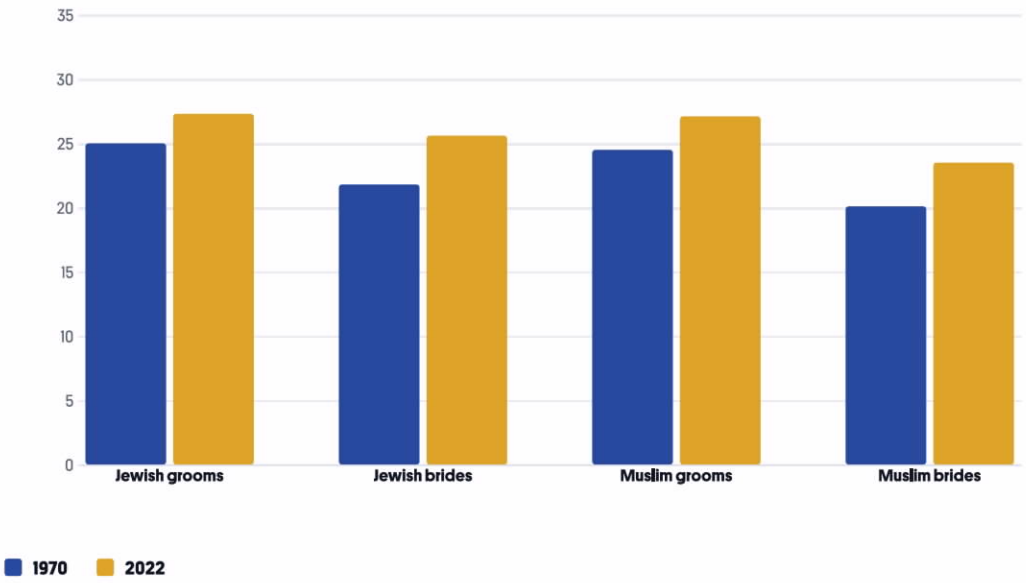
The gap between grooms and brides is 1.7 years among Jewish couples and 3.6 years among Muslim couples in 2022, on the same Table A.

Jewish brides marry about 4 years later than in 1970

Jewish brides marrying for the first time averaged 21.8 in 1970 and 25.6 in 2022, the Central Bureau of Statistics recorded, and the release describes this as marrying about 4 years later. It describes Jewish grooms as marrying about 2.5 years later than in 1970, similar to Muslim grooms, and Muslim brides as marrying about 3.5 years later.

Mean age at first marriage, 1970 and 2022

MEAN AGE IN YEARS, BY SEX AND RELIGION



Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, media release 253/2024, Tu B'Av data release, 15 August 2024, Table A.

- Jewish grooms: 25.0 in 1970, 27.3 in 2022.

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- Jewish brides: 21.8 in 1970, 25.6 in 2022.
- Muslim grooms: 24.5 in 1970, 27.1 in 2022.
- Muslim brides: 20.1 in 1970, 23.5 in 2022.

No Christian or Druze age at first marriage appears here

The mean ages on this page cover Jewish, Muslim and all first-time grooms and brides. Christian and Druze couples fall inside the all-groups mean, but no separate mean for either group is given here. The same Central Bureau of Statistics release counts couples by religion for 2022, with no age attached to those counts.

- Druze couples married in Israel, 2022: 959, with no mean age given here.
- Christian couples married in Israel, 2022: 762, with no mean age given here.
- Second and later marriages: the release used here gives no mean age. Table 2.23 of the Bureau's Statistical Abstract 2025 prints separate columns covering all marriages, remarriages included.
- Marriages performed abroad: outside the universe of these means. The release carries a separate count of registrations of marriages contracted abroad.

The total number of couples, and the breakdown by religion, are set out in the record on how many couples marry in Israel.

Every age here is the Bureau's mean at first marriage

- These are means. Table 2.23 of the Statistical Abstract 2025 also prints medians and a weighted mean at first marriage, and the three are not interchangeable.

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- They cover first marriages only. The average age at all marriages, remarriages included, is a different number.
- The universe is marriages registered in the Population Register and performed by authorised religious institutions in Israel, with at least one spouse registered.
- The grooms' and brides' means are published separately and may not be averaged into one figure.
- The 1970 comparisons are rounded in the release's prose; the differences in Table A are 2.3 years for Jewish grooms, 3.8 for Jewish brides and 3.4 for Muslim brides.

Questions readers ask

What is the average age at first marriage for men in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a mean age of 27.3 for all grooms marrying for the first time in 2022. Jewish grooms averaged the same 27.3, and Muslim grooms 27.1.

What is the average age at first marriage for women in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a mean age of 25.1 for all brides marrying for the first time in 2022, against 25.2 in 2021 and 24.6 in 2020.

Is there one average marriage age for men and women together?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes separate means for grooms and for brides, and no combined mean for both. The two figures for 2022 are 27.3 and 25.1.

How old are Muslim brides in Israel when they first marry?

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The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a mean age of 23.5 for Muslim brides marrying for the first time in 2022, against 20.1 in 1970.

How old are Jewish grooms when they first marry?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a mean age of 27.3 for Jewish grooms marrying for the first time in 2022, 27.5 in 2021 and 26.8 in 2020. The 1970 mean was 25.0.

How old were brides in Israel in 1970?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a mean age at first marriage of 21.8 for Jewish brides and 20.1 for Muslim brides in 1970.

How much later do Jewish brides marry than Muslim brides?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded means of 25.6 for Jewish brides and 23.5 for Muslim brides marrying for the first time in 2022, a difference of 2.1 years.

How much older are grooms than brides at first marriage?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded a 2022 mean of 27.3 for all first-time grooms and 25.1 for all first-time brides, a difference of 2.2 years between the two means.

Are these averages or medians?

They are means. The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes medians and a weighted mean separately, in Table 2.23 of the Statistical Abstract 2025, and those are different measures.

Do the figures include second marriages?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics published these means for people marrying for the first time; a mean covering all marriages, remarriages included, is printed in separate columns of Table 2.23.

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Do the figures include Israelis who married abroad?

No. The Central Bureau of Statistics counts these means over marriages performed by authorised religious institutions in Israel and registered in the Population Register, and reports registrations of marriages abroad as a separate count.

How many Druze and Christian couples married in Israel in 2022?

The Central Bureau of Statistics recorded 959 Druze couples and 762 Christian couples married in Israel in 2022. The release attaches no mean age to either count.

Which year is the most recent in these figures?

The Central Bureau of Statistics published 2022 figures in its Tu B'Av release of 15 August 2024, alongside 2020, 2021 and the 1970 baseline.

Where do these ages come from?

The Central Bureau of Statistics publishes them from the Population Register, in media release 253/2024 and again in Table 2.23 of the Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024. Marriages in Israel, Tu B'Av data release. Media release 253/2024, 15 August 2024, Demography and Census Division. https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2024/253/11_24_253b.pdf. Official or primary record (national statistics bureau), in Hebrew.
- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2024. Marriages in Israel, Tu B'Av data release: mean age at first marriage. Media release 253/2024, 15 August 2024, section on age at marriage and Table A, mean age at first marriage by sex and religion, selected years; also Statistical Abstract of Israel 2025, Table 2.23.

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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?



KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

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

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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IsraelFact

KEY FIGURES November 9, 2026

How Many Ethiopian Israelis Report Racism at Work? 48% in a 2024 Government Survey

48% of Ethiopian-origin public servants reported racism at work in a 2024 Justice Ministry survey. They filed 16% of the unit's 367 complaint files.

SOCIETY AND SERVICES Ethiopian Israelis Racism Ministry of Justice Public Service Complaints



48% of public-service employees of Ethiopian origin reported experiencing racism at work in a 2024 survey by the Ministry of

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Justice's Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism, published on 20 April 2025. The count is the Unit's own. It comes from a voluntary survey of 8,386 employees in government ministries, statutory units and two municipalities, which asked whether the respondent had personally experienced racism at work. The Unit was set up under Government Decision 1958, following an inter-ministerial team on eradicating racism against Ethiopian-Israelis that was formed after protests in spring 2015.

Figure	What it counts	Period
48%	Respondents identifying as of Ethiopian origin who answered yes to "did you yourself experience racism at work?"	July to September 2024
43%	Arab respondents, same question	Same survey
33%	Druze respondents, same question	Same survey
23%	Haredi respondents, same question	Same survey
14%	All 8,386 respondents who reported experiencing racism at work	Same survey
17%	All 8,386 respondents who reported witnessing racism at work	Same survey

Source: Ministry of Justice, Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism, Activity Report for 2024, published 20 April 2025. Every figure is the Unit's own count from its own survey of public-service employees.

48% of Ethiopian-origin respondents reported racism at work

The Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism reported that almost half (48%) of its survey respondents of Ethiopian origin had personally experienced racism at work. The figure is the Unit's own count, a share of public-service employees who answered its survey and identified as of Ethiopian origin.

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Respondents who preferred not to state their identity also answered yes at 48%.

Experienced racism at work, by respondent group

SHARE ANSWERING YES, PUBLIC-SERVICE WORKPLACE SURVEY, JULY TO SEPTEMBER 2024. REFERENCE LINE: 14% OF ALL 8,386 RESPONDENTS.



Source: Ministry of Justice, Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism, Activity Report for 2024. The Unit's own survey of public-service employees; shares are of respondents, not of each population.

16% of complaint files came from Ethiopian-origin citizens

Citizens of Ethiopian origin filed 16% of the 367 complaint files the Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism opened in 2024, on the Unit's own count. The report sets this against an Ethiopian-origin share of the general population of under 2%, and states that the share of Ethiopian-origin complainants is several times their share of the population. The Central Bureau of Statistics gives the population count behind that comparison.

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Figure	What it counts	Who published it	Period
39%	Complaint files from Arab society, of 367	Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism	2024
16%	Complaint files from citizens of Ethiopian origin, of 367	Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism	2024
15%	Complaint files from Haredi society, of 367	Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism	2024
Under 2%	Ethiopian-origin share of the general population, as the Unit's report states it	Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism	As stated in the 2024 report
168,800	Residents of Ethiopian origin	Central Bureau of Statistics	End of 2022
Approximately 92,100	Residents of Ethiopian origin born in Ethiopia	Central Bureau of Statistics	End of 2022
76,800	Residents born in Israel whose fathers were born in Ethiopia	Central Bureau of Statistics	End of 2022

The Bureau's 168,800 counts the population of Ethiopian origin as Ethiopian-born residents plus Israeli-born residents with an Ethiopian-born father. A further 6,144 Israeli-born residents whose mother was born in Ethiopia sit outside that total. The "under 2%" is the Unit's own figure, and no finer share is given here.

Complaint files fell from 458 in 2021 to 367

The Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism opened 367 complaint files in 2024, down from 458 in 2021, on its own count. The files are complaints the Unit opened across all

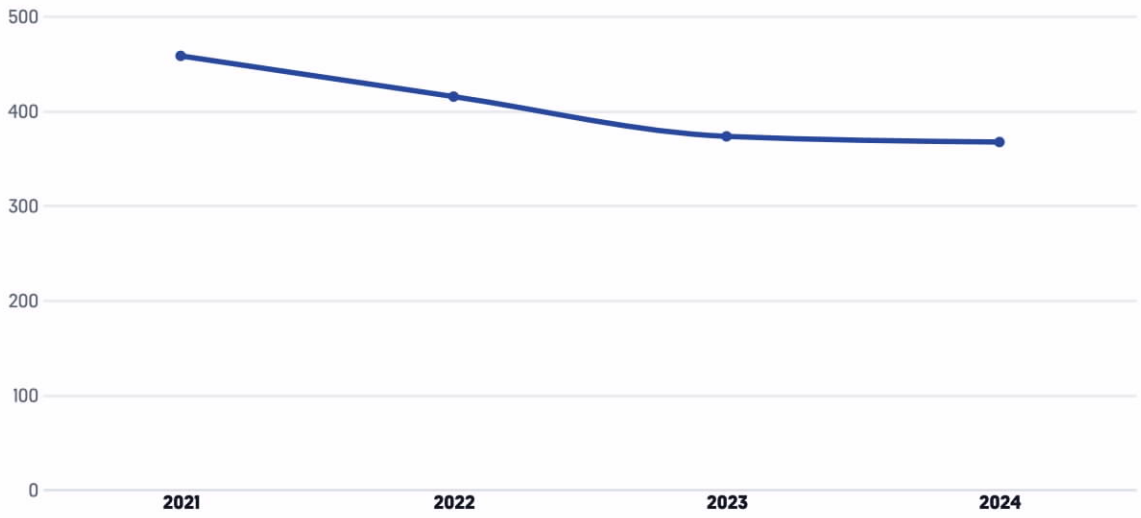
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population groups. They are not findings that racism occurred, and the report gives the Ethiopian-origin share for 2024 only.

Complaint files opened by the Unit

ALL POPULATION GROUPS, 2021 TO 2024. COMPLAINTS OPENED, NOT UPHELD FINDINGS.



Source: Ministry of Justice, Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism, Activity Report for 2024. The Unit's own count; 2021 to 2023 from the report's Chart 15.

The report states that the files do not reflect the overall extent of institutional racism. It states that a low count signals low awareness of the Unit and low trust, not an absence of racism.

A 2024 law erases public-order records of Ethiopian-Israelis

The Erasure of Criminal and Police Records of Ethiopian-Israelis Law passed its third reading in the Knesset on 16 July 2024. The Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism stated in its Activity Report for 2024 that it was a central partner in the law. That account of the Unit's role is the Unit's own.

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- Name: Erasure of Criminal and Police Records of Ethiopian-Israelis Law, Hebrew year 5784, 2024.
- Third reading: 16 July 2024.
- What it erases: public-order offence records of Ethiopian-Israelis.
- When it applies: under conditions stated in the law.
- The Unit's role, as its own report describes it: central partner.

The 8,386 surveyed were public servants, not a national sample

The 48% is a share of public-service employees, not of Ethiopian Israelis generally. The Unit distributed its own survey from July to September 2024 to government ministries, statutory units and Rishon LeZion municipality, and Tel Aviv municipality distributed it separately. It asked about racism experienced and witnessed at work.

Distribution channel	Respondents	Period
Government ministries, statutory units and Rishon LeZion municipality	6,402	July to September 2024
Tel Aviv municipality, distributed separately	1,984	July to September 2024
Total	8,386	July to September 2024

The survey counts respondents and the complaint shares count files. The 48% and the 16% are separate measures from the same report, and they do not form one series.

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Which of these figures may not be combined?

- The 48%, 43%, 33%, 23%, 14% and 17% are shares of respondents to the Ministry of Justice unit's own survey of public-service employees. The 39%, 16% and 15% are shares of the 367 complaint files that the same unit opened in 2024, on its own count.
- The 14% and the 17% may overlap, because one respondent can have both experienced and witnessed racism. The report gives their sum as 31%, which is therefore an upper bound on respondents reporting either.
- The report states that its 2024 questionnaire split "experienced" and "witnessed" into two questions where 2023 asked one, so the 2024 shares do not compare with the 2023 survey.
- The Bureau's 168,800 refers to the end of 2022. The "under 2%" is the Unit's own figure and may not be recomputed from it.

Questions readers ask

How many Ethiopian Israelis live in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 168,800 residents of Ethiopian origin at the end of 2022. That total counts Ethiopian-born residents and Israeli-born residents with an Ethiopian-born father.

How many Ethiopian Israelis were born in Israel?

The Central Bureau of Statistics counted 76,800 residents born in Israel to fathers born in Ethiopia at the end of 2022, approximately

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45% of the population of Ethiopian origin. Approximately 92,100 were born in Ethiopia.

Which ministry runs Israel's unit on racism?

The Ministry of Justice published the Unit's Activity Report for 2024 on 20 April 2025, the Unit's eighth annual report. The Unit sits within that ministry, and its report is a government body's own account of its work.

Why was the unit set up?

The Ministry of Justice published that the Unit was set up under Government Decision 1958, following the inter-ministerial team on eradicating racism against Ethiopian-Israelis. That team was formed after protests in spring 2015.

Did Arab and Druze public servants report racism at work too?

The Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism reported that 43% of Arab respondents and 33% of Druze respondents to its own 2024 survey had experienced racism at work. Among Haredi respondents the share was 23%.

How many public servants overall reported racism at work?

The Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism found that 14% of all 8,386 respondents to its own survey reported experiencing racism at work in 2024. 17% reported witnessing it.

Is the number of complaints rising or falling?

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The Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism opened 367 complaint files in 2024, on its own count, against 373 in 2023, 415 in 2022 and 458 in 2021. The files cover all population groups.

Does a complaint count measure how much racism there is?

The Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism stated that its complaint files do not reflect the overall extent of institutional racism. The report links a low count to low awareness of the Unit and low trust.

Which groups filed the most complaints in 2024?

The Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism reported that, on its own count, 39% of its 367 complaint files in 2024 came from Arab society, 16% from citizens of Ethiopian origin and 15% from Haredi society.

What does the 2024 records law do?

The Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism stated that the law erases public-order offence records of Ethiopian-Israelis under stated conditions. The Unit described itself in its own report as a central partner in the law.

When did the records law pass?

The Ministry of Justice published, in the Unit's Activity Report for 2024, that the law passed its third reading on 16 July 2024.

Can the 2024 survey be compared with earlier years?

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The Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism stated that its 2024 questionnaire asked about experiencing and witnessing racism as two questions, where 2023 asked one. The report therefore treats the 2024 shares as not comparable with 2023.

Which municipalities took part in the survey?

The Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism reported that Rishon LeZion municipality was among the bodies it surveyed, and that Tel Aviv municipality distributed the survey separately, drawing 1,984 respondents.

Where can the report be read?

The Ministry of Justice published the Activity Report for 2024 on gov.il on 20 April 2025, in Hebrew, at 118 pages.

Sources

- Central Bureau of Statistics, 2023. The Population of Ethiopian Origin in Israel: Selected Data Published on the Occasion of the Sigd Festival 2023. Media release. https://www.cbs.gov.il/he/mediarelease/DocLib/2023/362/11_23_362e.pdf. Official or primary record (national statistics bureau).
- Ministry of Justice, Government Unit for Coordinating the Fight against Racism, 2025. דו"ח פעילות לשנת 2024 (Activity Report for 2024). The Unit's eighth annual report, published 20 April 2025, in Hebrew. https://www.gov.il/BlobFolder/reports/annual-report-2025/he/report-2025.pdf. Official or primary record (the government unit's own annual report).

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KEY FIGURES August 27, 2026

How Many Ethiopian Israelis Are There?

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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