

Israel



REGION: ADVANCED ASIA

Also included in this region: Hong Kong, Japan, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan

PART I: ENROLMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS

Israel's HE system most closely fits the Northern European model. Students in Israel attended a wide variety of institutions in 2018: a bare plurality attended hybrid institutions, while about a third of students attended comprehensive universities, and a little over one-sixth attended short-cycle HEIs. Student numbers rose by about 20% from 2006 to 2018, with the majority of this growth occurring prior to 2013. The number of institutions, however, fell, with the disappearance of the university college sector and a reduction in the number of short-cycle HEIs. Seventy-seven percent of HE enrolments were in public institutions in 2018, which was well above the average across the rest of Advanced Asia.

TABLE 1 – Types of higher education providers

| CATEGORY | INSTITUTIONS | INSTITUTIONS COUNT IN 2018 | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| | | PUB. | PRIV. | TOTAL |
| Comprehensive universities | Universities | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Specialised Universities | Academic Colleges of education | 21 | 0 | 21 |
| University Colleges | Foreign institution extension campuses | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hybrids | Academic Colleges (comprehensive, cannot offer doctoral degrees, offer limited short-cycle); open universities | 20 | 12 | 32 |
| Short-cycle HEIs | Practical engineering institutions; teacher training colleges; Institutes for Technological training | 12 | 59 | 71 |
| Semi-HE | Other short-cycle program enrolments | NA | NA | NA |
| Secondary Schools | Grades 13 and 14 (supervised by Ministry of Education) | NA | NA | NA |

FIGURE 1 – Numbers of institutions by type, 2006-2018

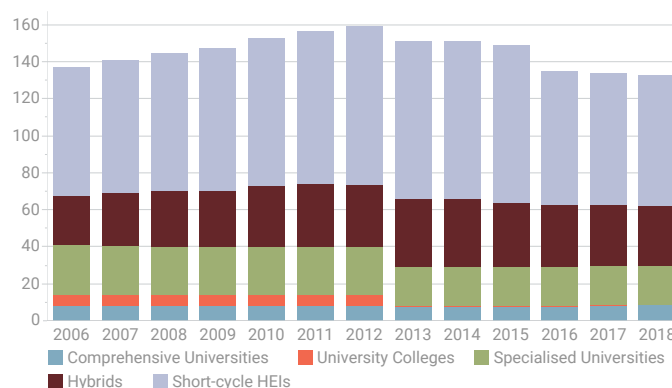


FIGURE 2 – Total enrolments with public and private higher education providers, 2006-2018 (Millions)

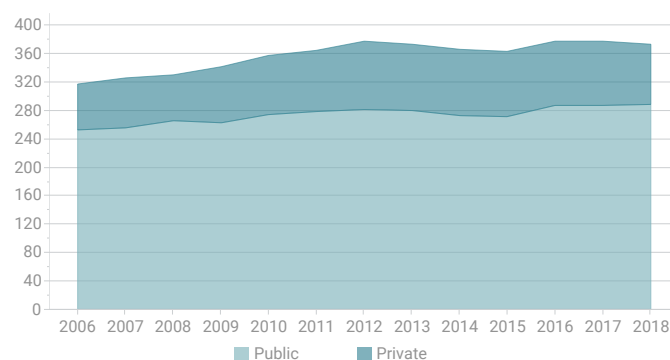


FIGURE 3 – Changes in enrolment, in Israel, the rest of Advanced Asia and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

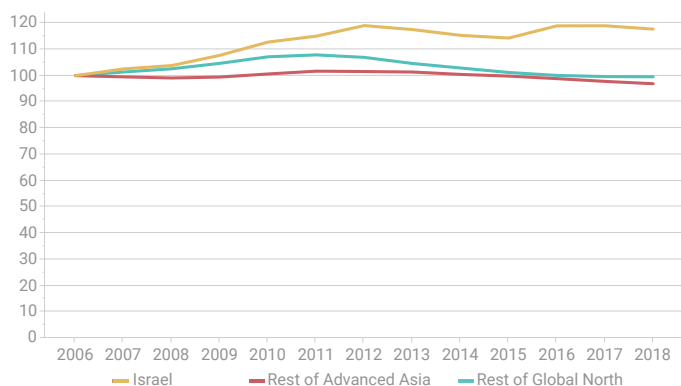


FIGURE 4 – Share of enrolments by institution type in Israel and the rest of Advanced Asia, 2006 and 2018 (2006=100)

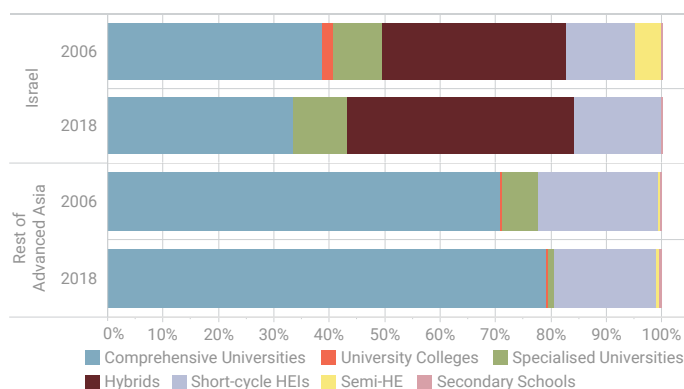


FIGURE 5 – Share of enrolments in public and private institutions, by institution type, in Israel and the rest of Advanced Asia, 2018

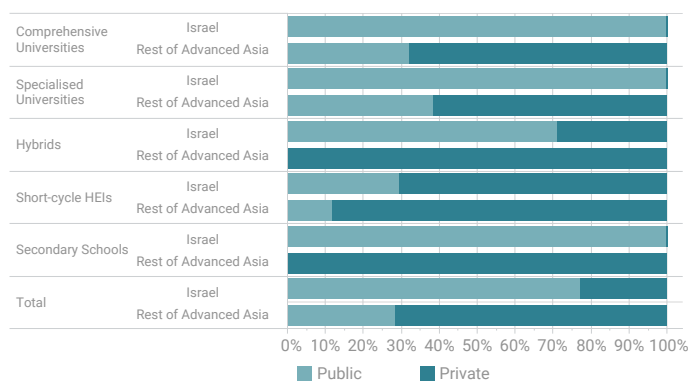
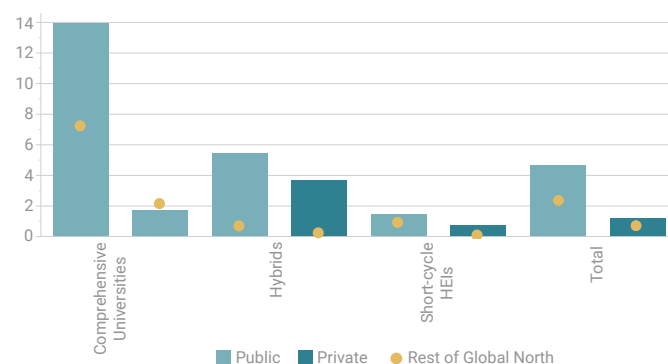


FIGURE 6 – Average institution-size by institution type, in Israel and the rest of the Global North, 2018 (Thousands)



PART II: HIGHER EDUCATION FINANCING

Public HE spending in Israel rose by a little over 40% in constant dollars in the 2006-2018 period, a pace that was somewhat quicker than the average across Advanced Asia and the Global North. However, economic growth was so fast in this period that HE spending as a percentage of GDP actually fell somewhat, whereas it remained more or less stable across the rest of Advanced Asia and the Global North. Per-student expenditures at private institutions, which receive the majority of their income from tuition fees, were much smaller than at public ones but rose more quickly from 2006 to 2018.

FIGURE 7 – Change in real total public spending on higher education in Israel, the rest of Advanced Asia and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

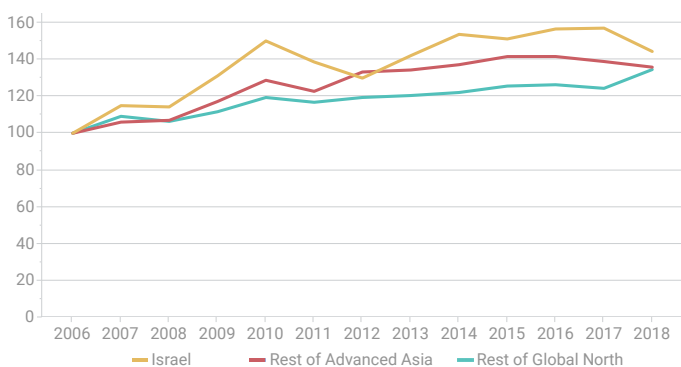


FIGURE 8 – Total public spending on higher education relative to GDP in Israel, the rest of Advanced Asia and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

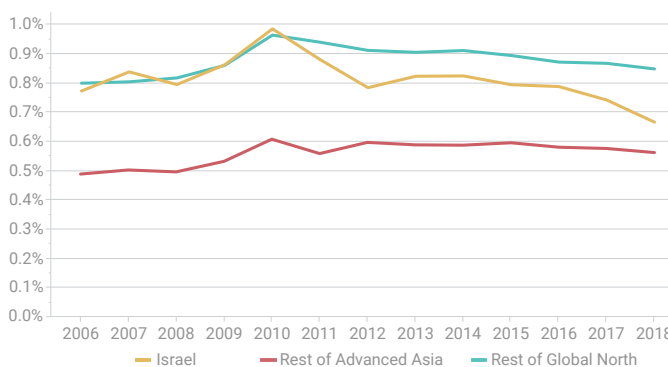


FIGURE 9 – Change in real total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type in Israel and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018 (2006=100)

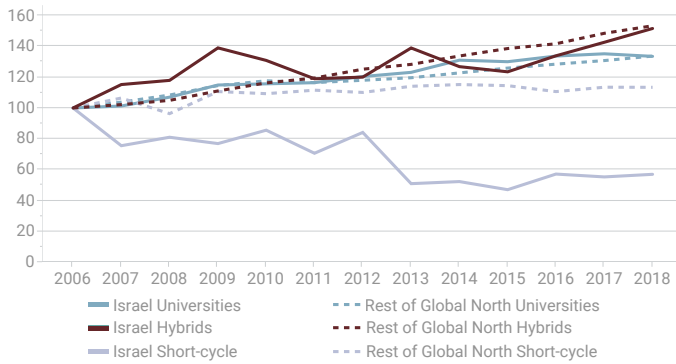


FIGURE 10 – Per-student total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type in real PPP, in Israel and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

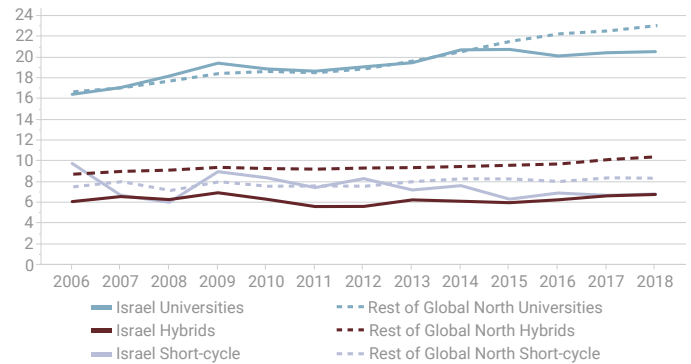


FIGURE 11 – Government transfers relative to total institutional spending of public institutions by institution-type, in Israel and the rest of the Global North, 2006 and 2018

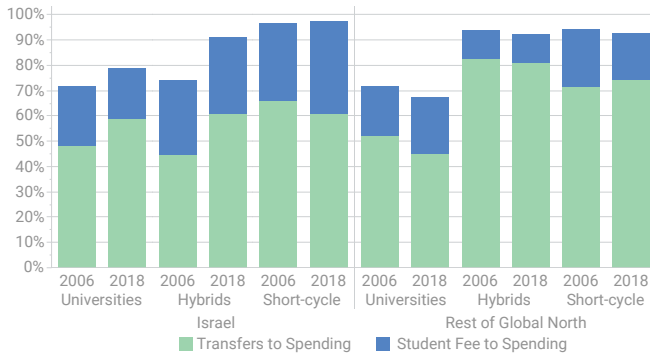
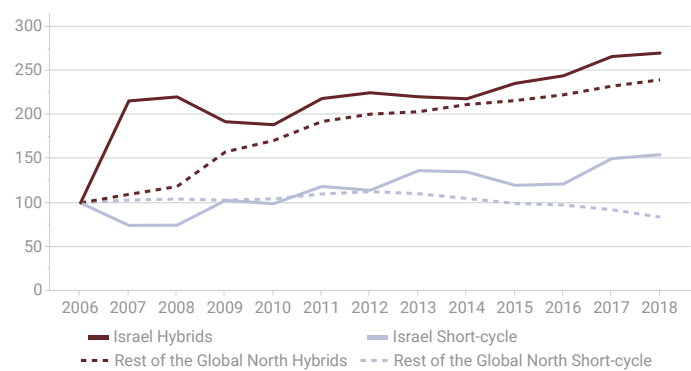


FIGURE 12 – Change in real total institutional spending of private institutions by institution-type, in Israel and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018 (2006=100)



Tel Aviv University, Israel



FIGURE 13 – Per-student total institutional spending of private institutions by institution-type, Israel and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018

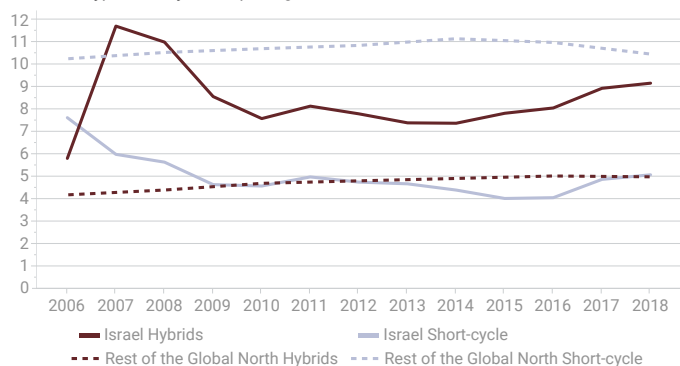
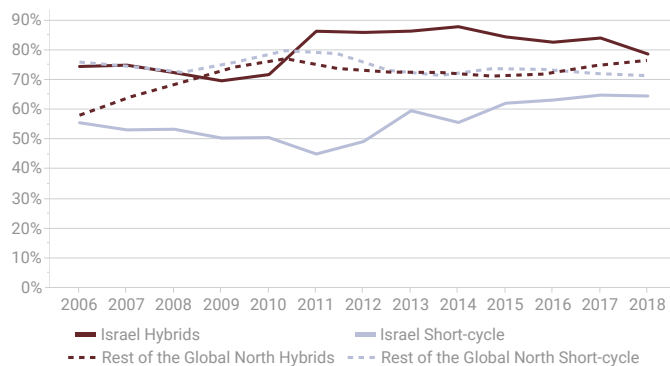


FIGURE 14 – Student fee revenues relative to total institutional spending of private institutions by institution-type, in Israel and the rest of the Global North, 2006-2018



PART III: STUDENT FEES

Basically, all students pay fees in Israel through an undifferentiated fee regime. After about 2010, per-student fee income at all types of institutions remained almost unchanged. Tuition fees at public and private short-cycle HEIs were similar in 2018, while fees at private hybrid institutions were over three times as high as at public hybrid institutions.

FIGURE 15 – Share of students at public institutions under each type of tuition regime in Israel, the rest of Advanced Asia and the rest of the Global North, 2006 and 2018

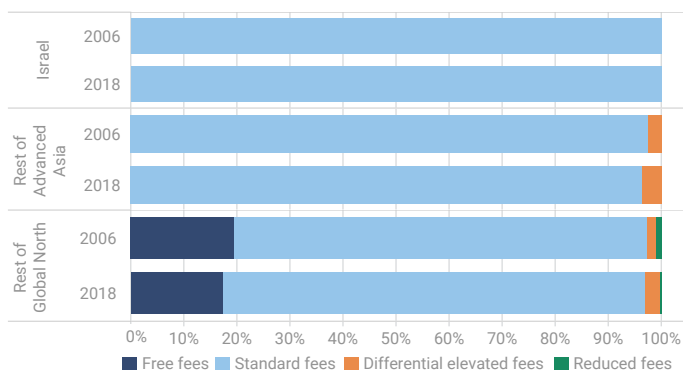


FIGURE 16 – Fee revenues per student paying “regular” rates at public institutions by institution type in PPP, 2006-2018

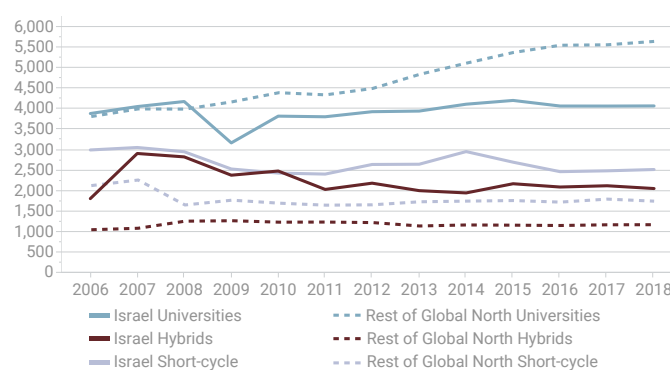
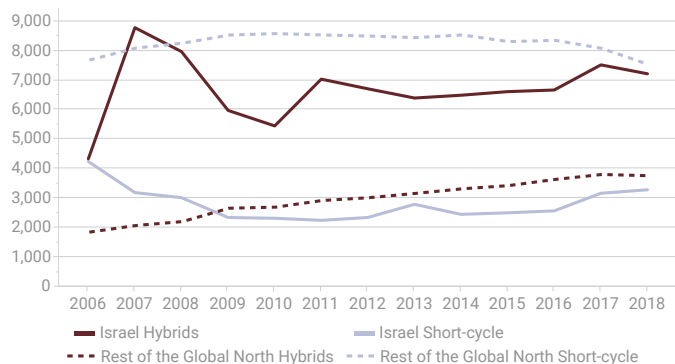


FIGURE 17 – Fee revenues per student at private institutions by institution type in PPP, 2006-2018



***Note: For more on methodology and data quality please see Appendices A and B.**