



Teachers |

עיצוב: סודיו הראל



הופק על ידי  
אגף מידע ופרסום  
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# Teachers

3<sup>rd</sup> Edition





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**Ministry of Immigrant Absorption**

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## The Education System in Israel

The Israeli educational system consists of five main streams:

- State Education (*mamlachti*)
- State Religious Education (*mamlachti dati*)
- Independent Religious Education (*chinuch atzma'i*)
- Independent Schools (*zerem atzma'i*)
- *Ma'ayan* Torah Education Schools

Parents have the right to choose, within their residential district, the type of educational institution they prefer for their children.

### State Education

In state schools at the elementary level, approximately 75% of the curriculum is obligatory and 25% is supplementary. The basic curriculum includes mathematics, sciences, history, Jewish studies, English, art, and physical education.

The education committee of each school makes the choice of supplementary subjects. The committee consists of parents, teachers, and the school principal. As a result, there is a certain degree of independence, although the Ministry of Education supplies the curricula for all subjects.

In State Schools, Jewish studies are given a national, cultural interpretation, without any emphasis on the students' religious observance or belief.

Some schools within the State school trend have utilized their 25% supplementary curriculum to create a program conveying a specific philosophy.



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**Note:** This is the third edition of this booklet, and hereby nullifies all previous editions. The information in this booklet is based on data provided by various official sources. Details are subject to change. In case of any discrepancy, the regulations of the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, and other bodies will prevail.

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### **State Religious Education**

The basic curriculum of the State Religious schools is almost identical to that of State schools, but the supplementary studies emphasize accelerated Jewish and religious studies. The atmosphere in state religious schools is one of Torah observance, and teachers, principals and supervisors are in most cases observant as well.

Teachers interested in working either in a State or State Religious school should apply to the Ministry of Education (see below).



### **Chinuch Atzma'i**

*Chinuch Atzma'i* schools place a greater emphasis on religious studies and observance than the State Religious schools. General studies are offered as well. They are supported by the state and/or local educational authorities and are officially recognized by the Ministry of Education. However, the Ministry of Education is not responsible for the supplementary curricula, for hiring and firing teachers or for registration of pupils.

Teachers wishing to work in *chinuch atzma'i* schools should apply directly to the school or school system. However, candidates must be certified by the Ministry of Education.



## Independent Schools

Independent schools include both general and religious schools, and the basic Ministry of Education curriculum is obligatory. However, staff and parents determine the instructional and educational norms of each school. Parental influence is especially significant. What distinguishes these schools, which at the elementary level are few in number, are their special curricula or educational methods, as in, for example, the experimental schools.

Teachers wishing to work in independent recognized schools should apply directly to the school or school system. Candidates must be certified by the Ministry of Education.

Schools that are unofficial and are not recognized by the Ministry of Education include those run by various religious groups. These schools determine their own curricula and teaching methods, and employ teachers according to their own guidelines.

## High Schools

Almost all high schools have the legal status of independent, recognized schools. Rather than being under the supervision of the Ministry of Education, they are run by public bodies such as municipalities, national networks, and local committees. Some high schools provide a general academic education, and others may be vocationally oriented for trades and occupations including practical engineering, electronics, etc. or devoted to music and the arts. Yeshiva high schools combine general or technical studies with Torah study. There are also military academies run by the Israel Defense Forces, the Air Force and the Navy. High schools are responsible for hiring their own teachers.



## Special Education

Israeli law mandates that all children up to age 18 must be provided with a suitable educational framework, regardless of their level of physical or mental ability. This includes children with learning disabilities, the hearing impaired, the blind, the physically disabled and children with emotional or mental disabilities. The goal of special education in Israel is to keep a child within the mainstream of the regular educational system, whenever possible, according to the needs and abilities of that child. For example some 90% of visually-disabled children, and 80-85% of hearing-impaired children study within the main school system. Some children receive extra help in regular classrooms, while others may study in special frameworks within the school. Other children attend special-education schools or schools within hospitals or residential facilities.

## Higher Education

The higher education system includes universities, academic colleges, teachers colleges, schools for the arts (art, photography, film/television, theater/acting, fashion, etc.), schools for paramedical and nursing professions, and schools for physical education, sports, and recreation.

Each institution of higher education is an independent entity, with its own criteria for the hiring of instructors. Those interested in a position in an institution of higher education should apply directly to the facility.



## Informal Education

Various classes and courses are arranged for different age-groups by community centers, youth movements and some schools – some of which are organized by the Ministry of Education, where teachers are employed in a full or part-time capacity.

Tutoring sessions at schools, community centers and in private frameworks are common, especially in mathematics and English. There are also night schools for preparation for the *Bagrut* (matriculation examinations), and schools for adult education. Further, community centers (*Matnasim*) throughout the country offer classes to children and adults in a variety of subjects, such as art, computers, and languages. They may also offer tutoring programs for students, and are often responsible for coordinating pre-school programs and summer camps.

## Age-Groups

The following is a breakdown of educational institutions and their attendant age groups:

Institution	Age
Infant and Toddler Day-Care Center ( <i>pe'uton, mishpachton, maon yom</i> )	1 month to 3 years
Pre-Compulsory Kindergarten ( <i>Gan Trom Hova or Gan Kedam Hova</i> )	3 - 5 years
Compulsory Kindergarten ( <i>Gan Hova</i> )	5 - 6 years
Elementary School ( <i>Beit Sefer Yesodi</i> ) Grades 1-6	6 - 12 years



Junior High School ( <i>Chativat Beinayim</i> ) Grades 7-9	12 - 15 years
Senior High School ( <i>Chativa Elyona or Beit Sefer Tichon</i> ) Grades 9-12	15 - 18 years
6-Year High School ( <i>Makif</i> ) Grades 7-12	12-18 years

In some schools elementary school and junior high school are combined.

In Israel, grades are referred to by the corresponding letters, that is grade one is *kita aleph*, grade 2 is *kita bet*, and grade 12 is *kita yud bet*.

## The School Year

Generally speaking, the school year for kindergarten and elementary school begins on September 1 and ends June 30. Schools from grade 7 and up also start on September 1, but end on June 20. Vacations include breaks at Pessach, Sukkot and Hanukkah. All Jewish holidays and Israeli national days are vacation days as well.

## The School Day

Most schools operate six days a week, Sunday through Friday. Studies begin at 8:00 a.m. and finish from 12:45-15:30, depending on the program and age group, except for first grade where in most locations pupils finish at noon. In some high schools there are 7:00 a.m. sessions offering an increasing range of studies.

As more and more of the Israeli public moves to a five-day workweek, the idea of cutting the school week



to five days has gained popularity. At the time of this publication, a five-day school week has not been implemented. However, this may change in the future.

In some parts of the country, the Ministry of Education has begun a project to extend the school day. In schools where this change has been implemented, there have been indications of a noted improvement in the pupils' development. Plans call for more schools to be gradually included in this project, however the ultimate decision will no doubt be affected by budgetary considerations.



## Professional Recognition Procedures

In order to be recognized as a teacher by the Ministry of Education, it is necessary to meet the following criteria:

- You must have a diploma in teaching, or be a graduate of a teachers training institute recognized in your country of origin.
- You must be licensed to teach in your country of origin and have at least two years of work experience in education. Those with less than two years of experience should consult with the Unit for Absorption of Immigrant Teachers of the Ministry of Education. See below.
- The Ministry of Education must accredit your educational background and professional qualifications.

### Certification

The first step towards certification is a meeting with the district supervisor from the Unit for Absorption of Immigrant Teachers. It is necessary to present the following documents:

- All degrees and teaching certificates (originals and photocopies)
- Notarized translations of degrees and certificates (for languages other than English)
- Transcripts
- Proof of experience in instruction from previous places of employment abroad, including place of work, number of teaching hours per week, dates of commencement and conclusion of employment and position
- *Te'udat oleh* and *te'udat zehut*

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**Note:** Original documents should be used for presentation purposes only. Make sure to have plenty of photocopies of any documents you need to submit. NEVER give original documents to anyone!

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During this interview, the supervisor will review your documents, background and experience. Your employment options will be explained, and the particular steps you must take in order to gain recognition will be outlined. The supervisor also reviews your documents, and determines what grades you are eligible to teach, as well as what further qualifications you must fulfill in order to receive certification (training courses, observation, etc).



### **Graduates of Seminaries in Israel Who Hold Certificates to Teach Jewish Studies in the Diaspora**

One who trains to teach in Jewish day schools in the Diaspora, and who then wishes to remain in Israel and work as a teacher, must train for at least one additional year. One who receives a degree for teaching in the Diaspora, works overseas, and then returns to Israel, can receive recognition provided that you fulfill the following conditions:

- You have taught for at least two years in a Jewish day school.
- You receive a positive recommendation from your district supervisor.
- No more than three years have passed since you have last taught.

One who meets these criteria may then apply for certification to teach in Israel.

All holders of degrees for teaching Jewish studies in the Diaspora who wish to work in Israel must pass Oral (Stage B) examinations.



## Special Education Instructors

The acceptance procedure for special education teachers is the same as that for all other teachers. However, special education teachers may have to take additional courses. Consult with the Unit for Absorption of Immigrant Teachers for details.

## Kindergarten Teachers

Children aged 5-6 attend compulsory kindergarten. There is also pre-compulsory kindergarten for children aged 3-4. Both types of kindergartens are under the administration of local municipal authorities and under the supervision of the Ministry of Education. There are also some private nursery schools under the auspices of various bodies.

Immigrant kindergarten teachers must receive recognition through the Ministry of Education in the same way as a teacher of higher grades.

Salaries are determined on a similar scale to those of school teachers. Vacations are parallel to those determined by the Ministry of Education for elementary school.

## Training Courses

In most cases, immigrant teachers lack the background that Israeli teachers have for teaching in Israeli schools. For this reason, most immigrant teachers must take training courses that cover Hebrew language skills, Bible, Hebrew literature, Jewish studies, Jewish history, and civics. There are also courses designed to provide supplementary material in a teacher's particular subject area. The courses that immigrant teachers must take are determined on an individual basis. In some cases, the teacher must cover the costs.





Most courses last an entire school year. Consult your personal absorption counselor for information about living allowances during the training period.



## Hebrew Ulpan

Teachers must be able to speak Hebrew at a very high level. In fact, your command of the language must be superior to that of immigrants in most other professions. Even teachers of foreign languages must be able to communicate with your pupils and colleagues in Hebrew.

The importance of Hebrew ulpan as part of the absorption process cannot be overemphasized. The language skills you acquire in ulpan will benefit you through every phase of your absorption, including finding a place to live, looking for employment, and building relationships with veteran Israelis. During ulpan you will learn about and experience Israeli society, politics, and culture, while getting to know those institutions, authorities, and agencies that you will be dealing with in the future.

It is important to register at a Hebrew ulpan as soon as possible after obtaining new immigrant status in Israel. New immigrants are usually eligible to receive a subsidy of their ulpan study only within the initial 18 months following the date of aliyah.

In order to find out about ulpan options, consult your personal absorption counselor at a local office of the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption. The personal absorption counselor will confirm your eligibility for a subsidy of your ulpan study and refer you to non-residential, Ministry-approved ulpanim in your area.

In most cases, immigrant teachers are required to continue their Hebrew studies in the training courses organized by the Ministry of Education. Courses are organized throughout the country, particularly in the main cities. Studies generally last for 6-9 months. Consult with the Unit for Absorption of Immigrant Teachers for details.



**Note:** for more information, consult the booklet entitled "Guide to Ulpan Study," available from the Publications Department. See the order form at the back of this booklet.



## Finding Employment

The first step for kindergarten and elementary school teachers is to consult with the general supervisor (*mefakaych kolel*) or the subject supervisor (*mefakayach miktzoi*) at a district office of the Ministry of Education. These supervisors can often help direct you to openings in various locations. However the Unit for Absorption of Immigrant Teachers does not provide assistance in finding employment.

You can also explore openings in schools you may wish to teach in on your own. In some cases, if a principal is interested in hiring you, it may be possible to arrange a position. However, be aware that elementary schools are not allowed to accept teachers without a reference from the Ministry of Education.

In some cases, if a principal is interested in hiring you, the Ministry of Education Unit for Absorption of Immigrant Teachers may be able to provide financial assistance toward teaching hours. In such a case, the school principal must submit a written request for the assistance. The school must have already provided a minimum number of hours, and can then receive a limited number of matching hours from the Unit for Absorption of Immigrant Teachers. It is necessary for you to be within your period of eligibility for assistance, and to meet all other criteria.

Teachers who wish to enter the *Chinuch Atzma'i* network should apply directly to the schools in which they are interested in working.

Those interested in teaching at the high-school level can apply directly to the institutions. High schools may choose their own teachers, but the choice must be approved by the Ministry of Education.

Other employment possibilities include night schools, matriculation (*bagrut*) preparatory courses, and adult learning frameworks under the supervision of the Department of Adult Education of the Ministry of Education.

If you wish to work in an informal framework, such as a community center, you can approach the institution directly. It can also be helpful to look for advertised positions in local community newspapers.

Job openings for teachers are sometimes advertised in the Help-Wanted sections of the major newspapers, particularly on Fridays. While the English-language papers carry some ads, the majority are to be found in the Hebrew press.

In some cases, the websites of various institutions may list positions. If they do not, it can still be worthwhile to explore the sites and see if there are niches that you can fit into.

The English-speaking immigrant associations (are also good sources of job leads (see Useful Addresses). They can circulate your curriculum vitae (resume) and make contacts with potential employers. The associations can advise you on your rights as a new immigrant, and guide you in other aspects of your absorption as well. Be sure to call in advance to make an appointment. You can also consult AACI's Jobnet site ([www.jobnet.co.il](http://www.jobnet.co.il)), which contains job listings for a variety of professions.

Word of mouth can also be a very effective source of job leads. Let as many people as you can know that you are looking for work, and follow up on any leads they may offer. Many positions are filled before they are even advertised.



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It is important to have all relevant documents including professional and academic qualifications, proof of experience, and teaching certificates when approaching an employer or the Ministry of Education.

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### **Assistance from the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption**

Your Ministry of Immigrant Absorption personal absorption counselor will work with you to devise an employment track that suits your needs. Assistance can include access to the Ministry's database of employment openings, referrals to training or retraining courses, and participation in salaries. Further, during your first year following aliyah, following the conclusion of Absorption Basket payments, you can receive assured income payments from the Ministry during your job search. To be eligible, you must register with your personal absorption counselor, and report to the counselor according to your personal employment program. Consult with a personal absorption counselor at a branch office of the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption for details.

Your personal absorption counselor can also refer you to an Employment Center for Olim. The aim of the Centers is to assist you in finding employment suited to your profession and skills. Participants receive job-search tools and reinforcement of professional abilities in accordance with the assessment of professional staff. For information, consult with your personal absorption counselor.

### **The National Employment Service**

The National Employment Service, a division of the Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Labor, is a government employment service. Assistance includes job placement and referrals to training courses. The Service differentiates



between academics/ professionals and non-academics, and offers separate services, either in a separate unit of the Employment Service office, or on different premises. You can locate the office nearest you via the Employment Service Website: [www.taasuka.gov.il](http://www.taasuka.gov.il).

The first time that you go to an Employment Service office, bring with you a copy of your degree(s)/diploma(s), your *te'udat oleh*, and your *te'udat zehut*. It is usually necessary to first have your degree certified by the Bureau for Evaluation of Overseas Degrees of the Ministry of Education (see above). You will also need to have a Hebrew version of your CV. If necessary, an Employment Service clerk can assist you in preparing a CV.

Job seekers are required by law to register with the Employment Service in order to receive unemployment benefits following their first year in the country. During your first year you can receive assistance from the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption. See above.

### **Vocational Counseling Centers**

The National Employment Service runs Vocational Counseling Centers (*Mercazim LeYutz VeLeMaida Ta'asukati*), which offer individual guidance and job-seeking workshops. The Centers also feature vocational libraries, computerized information systems, and assistance in preparing a CV (resume). Note that some services may be offered for a fee. For more information, contact one of the Vocational Counseling Centers (See Useful Addresses.)





### **The Center for Absorption in Science**

Immigrant teachers who have a Ph.D in Education or Educational Psychology, who are engaged in research, and who meet all requirements for assistance, can apply to the Center for Absorption in Science. The Center, part of the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption, aids researchers in employment and grants assistance for further research projects, as outlined in the brochure entitled "Scientists and Researchers" pamphlet, available from the Publications Department (see order form). You can also refer to the Ministry of Immigrant Absorption website for more information ([www.moia.gov.il](http://www.moia.gov.il)).



## Working Conditions

### Work Hours

The number of weekly hours that make up a full-time teaching position is dependent on the level of the school. In general, 30 teaching hours weekly constitute a full-time position in elementary schools. Mothers of children under 14 years of age are permitted to teach 24 hours weekly (80%) and receive 90% of their salary. A full-time position at a high school or junior high school is 24 hours weekly; 19 hours for a mother of children under 14 years of age.

Teachers with more responsible positions (tutors or subject coordinators) are delegated hours over and above the regular teaching hours, but these are considered as part of the teaching hours at school. In many schools, teachers are able to work on a part-time basis.

### Salary

As in most other countries, teachers' salaries in Israel tend not be among the highest. In most cases, your education and professional experience determine your salary. An academic degree gives a teacher a higher ranking.

The salary consists of two main elements:

- Basic salary, which is determined according to the salary scale, seniority, cost-of-living increments and advancement pay.
- Supplements

### Sabbaticals

Teachers, like many other professionals, are entitled to contribute a portion of their salary towards a sabbatical fund (*keren hishtalmut*), to which their employers will also contribute. This fund enables them to take a year-long sabbatical every six years.



In most cases, the teacher contributes 4.2% per month, and the employer contributes 8.4%. Even if you choose not to take a sabbatical year, contributing to a sabbatical fund can be worthwhile, as it serves as a secure, automatic savings account that can pay a significant dividend upon its maturity.

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Note: for more information about general working conditions, employment laws and workers' rights in Israel, consult the booklet entitled "Employment," available from the Publications Department (see order form at the back of this booklet.)

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### **Assistance from the Ministry of Education**

In many cases, the Unit for Absorption of Immigrant Teachers will contribute to an immigrant teacher's salary for up to 1/3 of a position during their first year. This is in order to help immigrant teachers become familiar with the Israeli educational system, and to encourage the hiring and integration of immigrant teachers as they begin their career in Israel.



### **Teaching in an Israeli School**

It is important to be aware that as an immigrant teacher, you will have to adjust to a different atmosphere than that which you may be used to, or that you experienced as a pupil. Classes are large, and often contain up to forty pupils. Classroom discipline in Israeli schools may seem extremely lax in comparison to other countries. Teachers have to find a balance between disciplinary requirements and their relationship with their pupils. For example, in Israel, it is acceptable to call the teacher and even the principal by their first names, or for students in some schools to leave the classroom without requesting permission. Depending on your previous experiences,

you may discover that Israeli parents are more, or less, involved in their children's education than you may be used to. They may, for example, expect to be able to telephone you at home after school hours. The more you are sensitive to cultural differences, and are willing to adapt, the greater your professional integration is likely to be.



## Teachers Training Studies

One wishing to train as a teacher can study education at the university level (B.Ed) or can receive a degree in a specific subject (B.A. or B.Sci) and a teaching certificate. University studies generally last for four years. Another option is to study in a teachers training college.

Teachers training colleges train teachers from preschool level through the high school level. The colleges grant two types of degrees: (1) a Bachelor's degree in education (B.Ed), following four years of study in an academic track, and (2) a Senior Qualified Teacher's degree (three years of study).

There are some 40 teachers training colleges in Israel, all of which are under the supervision of the Ministry of Education and the Council for Higher Education.

Just as the education system in Israel is divided into two main streams - state and state-religious, this division also exists in the teachers' training colleges, including an independent educational system that is recognized by the Ministry of Education. Many colleges offer studies in all areas of education including preschool and primary school education, Bible studies, Jewish studies, mathematics, English, science, history, computers, art, music, physical education, informal education, adult education and history while others specialize in subjects such as physical education or arts and crafts.

At teachers colleges that have been recognized as institutions of higher education by the Council for Higher Education, one may study towards a bachelor's degree in education, B.Ed. One may also specialize in a variety of areas, such as preschool education, language instruction, special education, physical education, and



technological instruction and high school education. Studies are generally for four years.

If you are interested in training as a teacher in Israel, you can consult directly with the institution of your choice for information about admission requirements and programs of study. You should also contact the Student Authority (*Minhal HaStudentim*), which provides academic counseling and financial assistance to new immigrants who meet their requirements (see Useful Addresses). For further information, see the flyer entitled "Higher Education in Israel" available from the Publications Department (see the order form at the back of this booklet).



## A Brief Glossary

### People

New Immigrant	<i>oleh hadash/ olah hadasha</i>	עולה חדשה
Personal Absorption Coordinator	<i>yoetz/yoetzet klita ishi/ishit</i>	יועץ/ת קליטה אישי/אישית
Principal	<i>menahel/menahlet beit sefer</i>	מנהל/מנהלת בית ספר
Pupil	<i>talmid/talmida</i>	תלמיד/תלמידה
Supervisor	<i>mefakayach/ mefakachat</i>	מפקח/מפקחת
Teacher	<i>moreh/morah</i>	מורה/מורה

### Places

Classroom	<i>kita</i>	כיתה
College	<i>michlala</i>	מכללה
Compulsory Kindergarten	<i>gan chova</i>	גן חובה
High school	<i>beit sefer tichon</i>	בית ספר תיכון
Junior high school	<i>chativat beinayim</i>	חטיבת ביניים
Kindergarten	<i>gan yeledim</i>	גן ילדים
Pre-compulsory kindergarten	<i>gan trom chova</i>	גן טרום חובה
Primary school	<i>beit sefer yesodi</i>	בית ספר יסודי
School	<i>beit sefer</i>	בית ספר
Teachers' lounge	<i>chadar morim</i>	חדר מורים
The Ministry of Education	<i>Misrad HaChinuch</i>	משרד החינוך



The Ministry of Immigrant Absorption	<i>HaMisrad LeKlitat HaAliyah</i>	המשרד לקליטת העלייה
University	<i>Universita</i>	אוניברסיטה

### Things

Class/grade	<i>kita</i>	כיתה
Curriculum	<i>tochnit limudim</i>	תוכנית לימודים
Education	<i>chinuch</i>	חינוך
Identity Card	<i>te'udat zehut</i>	תעודת זהות
Immigrant's Certificate	<i>te'udat oleh</i>	תעודת עולה
Independent Education	<i>chinuch atzma'i</i>	חינוך עצמאי
Lesson	<i>shiur</i>	שיעור
Program	<i>tochnit</i>	תוכנית
State Education	<i>chinuch mamlachti</i>	חינוך ממלכתי
State Religious Education	<i>chinuch mamlachti dati</i>	חינוך ממלכתי דתי

### Activities

To Educate	<i>lechanech</i>	לחנך
To Guide	<i>lehadrich</i>	להדריך
To Learn	<i>lilmode</i>	ללמוד
To Teach	<i>lelamed</i>	ללמד



## Useful Addresses and Telephone Numbers

Telephone numbers and some addresses change frequently in Israel. Consult the latest telephone directory or information operator if you do not reach a number listed here. When a telephone number has been changed, there may not be a recorded message noting the change. Thus, if the number continues to be unanswered, check whether it is still in use.



Address \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone/Fax \_\_\_\_\_

### Ministry of Immigrant Absorption

[www.moia.gov.il](http://www.moia.gov.il)

E-mail: [info@moia.gov.il](mailto:info@moia.gov.il)

National Telephone  
Information Center

(03) 9733333

Main Office

2 Rehov Kaplan  
Kiryat Ben Gurion  
POB 13061  
Jerusalem 91130

Public Inquiries

(02) 6752765

Jerusalem and Southern District  
Headquarters

(Also the Student Authority)

15 Rehov Hillel  
Jerusalem 94581

(02) 6214555  
Fax: (02) 6222807

Publications Department

15 Rehov Hillel  
Jerusalem 94581

Tel/Fax: (02) 6241585



Address Telephone/Fax

**Student Authority**

**Main Office - Department of  
Academic Studies**

Director of the Student Authority

English Desk

(02) 6214576/7

E-mail: naomis@moia.gov.il

Fax: (02) 6214589

**Haifa and Northern District**

**Headquarters**

(Also the Student Authority)

15 Sderot HaPalyam

(04) 8631111

Haifa 33095

Fax: (04) 8631110

**Tel Aviv and Central District Headquarters**

**(Also the Student Authority)**

6 Rehov Esther HaMalka

(03) 5209113

Tel Aviv 64398

Fax: (03) 5270262

**Beer Sheva and Negev District**

**Headquarters**

(Also the Student Authority)

Beit Oshira

31 Rehov Zalman Shazar

(08) 6261217/8

Beer Sheva 84105

Fax: (08) 6261216

**Employment Centers for Olim**

5 Rehov HaMemGimmel

(02) 5371186

Mercaz Tikvatenu

Fax: (02) 5378048

Jerusalem

116 Rehov Menachem Begin

(03) 5614546

Beit Calka

Fax: (03) 5614868

Tel Aviv



<u>Address</u>	<u>Telephone/Fax</u>
25 Rehov HaMosachim P.O.B. 25508 Haifa	(04) 8723802/3 Fax: (04) 8723801
7 Rehov Yehoshua HaTzoref (Atid College) Beer Sheva	(08) 6272019 Fax: (08) 6272011
9 Rehov HaRishonim Ashdod	(08) 8524015 (054) 7749371 Fax: (08) 524068
3 Nativ HaAvot Cfar Sava	(09) 7482324 (054) 7777244 Fax: (09) 7482326

## **Ministry of Education**

[www.education.gov.il](http://www.education.gov.il)

Main Office Binyan Lev Ram 2 Rehov Devorah HaNeviah Jerusalem 95104	(02) 5602222
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## **Ministry of Education Unit for Absorption of Immigrant Teachers**

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[diplome@education.gov.il](mailto:diplome@education.gov.il)

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**National Employment Service  
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2 Rehov Devorah (04) 8643832  
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Kiryat Hamemshela (08) 6264130  
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## English-Speaking Immigrant Organizations

Association of Americans and  
Canadians in Israel (AACI)

www.aaci.org.il

E-mail: info@aaci.org.il

6 Rehov Mane (02) 5617151  
Jerusalem 92227 Fax: (02) 5661186

198 Rehov HaYarkon (03) 5291707  
Tel Aviv 63405 Fax: (03) 5291706

28 Rehov Shmuel HaNatziv (09) 8330950  
Netanya 42281 Fax: (09) 8629183

Matnas "Yud Aleph" (08) 6433953  
Rehov Mordechai Namir (08) 6434461  
Beer Sheva 84483

UJIA Israel (Incorporating Olim  
from Britain, Australia,  
and New Zealand)

76 Rehov Ibn Gvirol (03) 6965244/65/6/7  
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13 Sderot Ben Maimon (02) 5634822  
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Mercaz Klita (04) 9904232  
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**South African Zionist Federation**

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**ESRA - English Speaking**

**Residents Association**

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- Employment Guidance Centers
- Education
- Guarding Your Health in Israel
- A Guide to Services for the Disabled
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Thank you for your cooperation. Best wishes for an easy and successful absorption!





