

PRESS RELEASE

Data of the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies on the occasion of Jerusalem Day 2014



Population as of the end of 2012

- In 2012 the population of Jerusalem totaled some 815,300 inhabitants of which 515,200 (63%) were Jews and others (non-Arabs) and 300,200 (37%) Arabs.
- Since 1967, the population of Jerusalem has tripled, climbing from 266,300 inhabitants in 1967 to 815,300 inhabitants in 2012. The Jewish population grew by a factor of 2.6 while the Arab population grew by a factor of 4.4.
- Population distribution based on religion: Jews 502,830 (62%), Muslims 288,170 (35%), Christians 14,800 (2%) out of which approximately 12,000 were Christian Arabs, others with no religious attribution (1%).
- In 2012, the population of Jerusalem increased by 1.5% (12,400 inhabitants): The Jewish population grew by 0.9% (4,700) while the Arab population grew by 2.6% (7,650). These data indicate that the growth of the Arab population is higher than that of the Jewish population, both in relative and absolute terms.
- In 2012 Jerusalem's population grew by 1.5%, the lowest recorded rate of growth over the previous 15 years. Four years during this period (2000, 2002, 2008, 2009) saw a low growth rate of 1.6%-1.7% while in the remainder of years the growth rate was 1.9%-2.1%. Jerusalem's growth rate is higher than that of Haifa and Rishon LeZion (1.0%) and somewhat higher than that of Tel Aviv (1.4%).
- The growth rate of the Jewish population in 2012 stood at 0.9%, lower in comparison with previous years. During this period only four years (2000, 2002, 2008, 2009) saw a low growth rate of 0.9%-1.0% while in the remainder of years the growth rate was 1.1%-1.4%.
- The growth rate of the Arab population in 2012 stood at 2.6%. During this period only two years (2009, 2010) saw a low growth rate of 2.9% while in the remainder of years the growth rate was 3.0%-4.0%. Generally speaking, there is a discernable drop in the growth rate of the Arab population in Jerusalem.

Population – geographic distribution

- In 2012, some 497,600 inhabitants (Jews and Arabs) lived in areas added to Jerusalem in 1967, constituting 61% of Jerusalem's residents.
- Population (2012) of neighborhoods built in areas added to Jerusalem in 1967: Jews and others (non-Arabs) 199,700 (40%), Arabs 297,900 (60%).

- In the year 2012, some 39% of the population of Jews (and non-Arabs) in the city lived in neighborhoods built in areas added to Jerusalem in 1967. In the same year (2012), 99% of the city's Arab population lived in areas added to Jerusalem in 1967.
- Major Jewish neighborhoods in the city: Ramot Allon (42,100 residents), Pisgat Ze'ev (37,000), and Gilo (27,600).
- Major Arab neighborhoods in the city: Beit Hanina (34,800), the Muslim Quarter of the Old City (29,100) and Ras al-Amud (24,100).

Median age

The age at which half the population is younger and half older:

- For the total population of Jerusalem: 23.7 (in Israel: 29.5)
- Jewish population of Jerusalem: 25.9 (in Israel: 31.7)
- Arab population of Jerusalem: 20.1 (in Israel: 21.6)

In Jewish neighborhoods in which the majority of the population is traditional, secular and religious.

- Lowest median age: Har Homa (23), Givat Mordechai (26), and Givat Massuah (26).
- Highest median age: Kiryat Wolfson (65), Talbiya (46), and Ramat Beit Hakerem (41)

In neighborhoods in which the majority of the population is Haredi

- Lowest median age: Ramot Allon (north-east) **14. Neighborhoods in which the median age is 15:** Ramat Eshkol (west), Ramot Alon (central), Kiryat Mattersdorf (south), Romema Illit and Neve Ya'akov (east). **Neighborhoods in which the median age is 16:** Mea Shearim, Batei Ungarin, Maalot Dafna (west), Shmuel HaNavi (east), Ramat Shlomo (central).
- Highest median age: Sha'arei Hesed (28), Ramot Alon south (24), Knesset and Batei Braude (23), Neve Ya'akov (22), Givat Shaul (21), Har Nof (21).

In neighborhoods in which the majority of the population is Arab

- Lowest median age: Shuafat refugee camp (16), New Anaata (17), Jabel Mukaber (18), Kafr Aqab and Atarot (18), Sur Baher (18), Issawiya (18), Umm Tuba (19).
- Highest median age: Christian Quarter (31), Armenian Quarter (29), Bab a Zahara-Mas'udiya (28), Wadi Joz and Sheikh Jarrah (24).

Young adults aged 20-34:

- Neighborhoods with the highest recorded proportion of young adults out of the neighborhood's general population: French Hill (50%), City Center (42%) (mainly Ben Yehuda, King George and Shlomzion streets), Nachlaot (40%) (mainly Hamadregot Street and Nahalat Zion), and Rehavia not including Kiryat Wolfson (31%).
- Neighborhoods with the lowest recorded proportion of young adults out of the neighborhood's general population: Kiryat Wolfson (12%), Ramat Beit Hakerem (14%), Kiryat Kamnitz in Neve Yakov (16%), Givat Massuah (16%), Mea Shearim, Batei Ungarin (17%), and greater Sanhedria (17%).

migration 2012

- In all, 10,450 new inhabitants took up residence in Jerusalem while 19,200 left. Thus there was a negative emigration balance that stood at 8,750, the highest negative balance in 20 years.
- Rate of inhabitants leaving the city in 2012 (the number of inhabitants who left in relation to the size of Jerusalem's population of Jewish and other residents) stood at 36.4 out of 1,000 inhabitants who left the city. This in comparison to a rate of 34.0-36.4 out of 1,000 who left in the years 2010-2011. This rate is lower than the rate recorded in 2009 (37.0 out of 1,000) and in 2004 (37.5 out of 1,000).

Birth and fertility 2012

- In 2012 the fertility rate (number of children expected to be born to a woman during her lifetime) of Jewish women in Jerusalem was higher than that of Arab women, and stood at 4.3 among Jewish women compared with 3.6 among Arab women. There was an increasing trend in the fertility rate of Jewish women with a decreasing trend for Arab women.
- Over the past decade (2002-2012) the fertility rate of the Jewish population in Jerusalem increased while the rate for the Arab population decreased. The trend of change in the fertility rate in Jerusalem is similar to that of all Israel.

Overall fertility rate

Year	Jews (and other non-Arab inhabitants)		Arabs	
	Israel	Jerusalem	Israel	Jerusalem
2002	2.6	3.8	4.2	4.1

2012	3.0	4.3	3.3	3.6
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- During the year 2012 approximately 22,800 babies were born to Jerusalem inhabitants: approximately 14,700 (64%) babies were born to Jewish women and other non-Arabs, and approximately 8,100 (36%) to Arab women.

Family status

- As of the end of 2011, 66% of Jerusalem inhabitants aged 20 and up were married. Some 23% were single, 6% divorced, and 5% widowed. The percentage of married individuals in Jerusalem (66%) was slightly higher than the national average, which stood at 63%, much higher in relation to Tel Aviv (46%) and higher in relation to Haifa (56%). The percentage of married individuals in the Jewish sector of Jerusalem was 62%, lower than the percentage in the Arab sector (72%).
- Jerusalem residents marry at a relatively early age. Some 54% of young adults aged 20-34 in Jerusalem were married; this in comparison with 45% for all of Israel, 29% in Tel Aviv, and 36% in Haifa. Some 8% of all married individuals in Jerusalem married between the ages of 20-24. This percentage is higher than the national rate (4%), and the rates of Tel Aviv (1%) and Haifa (2%). One percent of all married individuals in Jerusalem were married before the age of 20. The low marrying age and the high percentage of married individuals in Jerusalem stems from, among others things, the high percentage of the city's Haredi and Muslim Arab inhabitants.
- The divorce rate in Jerusalem was relatively low. Among individuals in Jerusalem aged 35 and up, 9% were divorced, this in comparison with 16% in Tel Aviv and 15% in Haifa. The percentage of divorced individuals aged 35 and up among Jerusalem's Jewish inhabitants (11%) was higher than that of the city's Arab population (3%).

Single parent families

- In 2012, 8,200 single parent families resided in Jerusalem. These families included 14,700 children below the age of 18, which constituted 5% of all children in the city. This percentage was lower than the percentage in Israel, where 9% of children live in single parent families. In Tel Aviv and in Haifa, the percentage of children from single parent families was especially high and stood at 17% and 15% respectively. In Jerusalem, the percentage of single parent families considered as within the households of singles stood at 21%, somewhat lower than the Israeli rate (24%) and much lower than the rate in Tel Aviv (41%). The percentage of single parent families considered as within households of singles in settlements surrounding Jerusalem stood at 27% in Mevasseret Zion, 25% in Kiryat Arba, 18% in Modi'in-Maccabim-Re'ut, and 16% in Ma'ale Adumim.

Education system in Jerusalem 2013/2014

- Jerusalem's uniqueness lies in its human-cultural diversity; consequently, its education system is also diverse.
- The education system in Jerusalem is the largest and most complex in Israel and comprises approximately 266,700 students (including approximately 21,000 students enrolled in private Arab education).
- The number of students in Jerusalem is larger than the entire population of Rishon LeZion (235,100).
- For comparison's sake, in 2011/12 the number of students in Jerusalem totaled 219,900 (not including 13th and 14th grades) as compared with Tel Aviv 49,260, Haifa 39,800, Rishon LeZion 36,960, and Petach Tikva 37,050.

Hebrew education

- Number of students enrolled in Hebrew education in Jerusalem during the current school year (2013/14): 161,400 – consisting of 62,600 students (39%) in state and state-religious Hebrew education in the Jerusalem Education Administration, and 98,800 students in the Haredi education division (61%).

Grades 1-6

- For several years, there has been a gradual decrease in the percentage of students in state and state-religious education out of all students enrolled in Hebrew education. For example, in the 1997/98 school year the percentage of students in grades 1-6 in state and state-religious education out of all students in Hebrew education stood at 49% (with 51% enrolled in Haredi education), which gradually decreased to 39% in 2008/9. However since 2008/9, the percentage of students in state and state-religious education has remained stable at 39%, with 61% enrolled in Haredi education.
- In state-religious education, for more than a decade the number of students has continued to rise. In 2013/14 the number of students enrolled in grades 1-6 at schools under state-religious supervision (11,900) was higher than that of state education (11,300). Since 2011/12 there has been a slight rise in the number of students enrolled in state education, this following a decade and a half of persistent decline.

**Students enrolled in grades 1-6 in state and state-religious education –
1997-2014**

	State education	State-religious education
(1997/98)	16,100	10,700
(2001/02)	13,900	9,800
(2010/11)	11,000	10,900
(2011/12)	11,100	11,000
(2012/13)	11,300	11,500
(2013/14)	11,300	11,900

Scholastic achievement – 2011/12

In the 2011/12 school year, a total of 5,272 students were enrolled in grade 12 Hebrew education in Jerusalem schools (in the Haredi sector, data relates only to Haredi institutions that take Ministry of Education matriculation exams).

Percentage participating in graduation exams among 12th graders

- State education: 96%
- State-religious education: 96%
- Haredi education: 51% (from among schools that take matriculation exams).

Percentage eligible for certificate of matriculation among 12th graders

- State-religious education in Jerusalem: 76%. The rate of eligibility for certificate of matriculation under state-religious supervision in Jerusalem **is higher than the Israeli rate** (72%).
- State education in Jerusalem: 69%. The rate of eligibility for high school diplomas under state supervision in Jerusalem **is lower than the Israeli rate** (71%).
- Haredi sector in Jerusalem: 13%. The eligibility rate is **lower than the Israeli rate** (17%).
- Within the state-religious education system in Jerusalem, the rate of eligibility for certificate of matriculation rose from 68% in 2009/10 to 71% in 2010/11 and 76% in 2011/12. Within the state education system in Jerusalem there was also an increase in the eligibility rate, from 62% in 2009/10 to 66% in 2010/11 and 69% in 2011/12.

Arab education

- A total of 83,700 students are enrolled in Arab education (not including in private education) in the 2013/14 school year.
- Over the past decade (2003/4 – 2013/14) the number of students enrolled in the recognized but unofficial municipal Arab education system doubled, from 42,100 to 83,700.
- Over the past decade the number of students enrolled in the Arab education system has doubled. This considerable increase is explained both by the increase in the number of students at official public schools and the increase in the number of schools that were previously private but have been recognized by the Ministry of Education and become recognized, unofficial schools.

Achievement in matriculation exams

- At municipal schools in the Arab sector (not including schools in the recognized but unofficial education system as well as the unrecognized system) in the 2011/12 school year, 88% of 12th graders took the *Tawjihi* exams (Palestinian graduation exams administered in East Jerusalem); 52% of 12th graders were eligible for certificate of matriculation (Tawjihi).

Economic data (business and employment)

Employment 2012

In 2012, substantial changes were made in the data collection method and in the definition of the 'labor force'—thus it is not possible to compare between employment data from 2012 to data from previous years.

- In 2012, the rate of participation in the labor force (employed individuals aged 15 and up as well as those not working but seeking jobs) in Jerusalem stood at 50%, this compared with the Israeli rate of 64%. The relatively low participation rate in Jerusalem stems from the low rate among Haredi men and Arab women as well as the relatively high rate of individuals aged 15-20 in Jerusalem who study at schools and yeshivas or serve in the army and who thus neither work nor seek work.
- The rate of participation in the labor force is highly changeable in accordance with age. In 2012, the rate of participation in the labor force among individuals in the main working population (ages 25-54) stood at 68%, significantly higher in comparison with the participation rate of the general population aged 15 and up (50%). Nevertheless, the rate of participation in the labor force of the main age groups (68%) was significantly lower than the rate in Israel (82%), Tel Aviv (90%), and Haifa (89%).
- The rate of participation (77%) in the labor force within the Jewish population of Jerusalem for the main working ages (25-54) was lower than for the Jewish population in Israel (87%).

- The rate of participation (54%) in the labor force within the Arab population of Jerusalem for the main working ages (25-54) was lower than the Arab population in Israel (60%).

Employment according to population group and gender

- The rate of participation (77%) in the labor force among men in Jerusalem of the main working ages was lower than among men in Israel (87%).
- The rate of participation (58%) in the labor force among women in Jerusalem of the main working ages was lower than among women in Israel (77%).
- The rate of participation (82%) in the labor force among Jewish women in Jerusalem of the main working ages was higher than that of Jewish men (71%). The situation in Israel is different, where the participation rate of women (87%) is slightly lower than that of men (88%).
- The rate of participation (20%) in the labor force among Arab women in Jerusalem of the main working ages is very low, much lower than that of Arab men (88%). In Israel, too, the participation rate of Arab women (36%) is lower than that of Arab men (83%).
- The rate of participation in the labor force among Arab men in Jerusalem is higher than that of Jewish men in Jerusalem (88% as compared with 71%). The reverse situation is true in Israel – the participation rate of Arab men is lower than that of Jewish men (83% and 88% respectively).

Rate of participation in the labor force among the main working ages (25-54) in Israel and Jerusalem – according to population group and gender, 2012

	Israel			Jerusalem		
	Total	Jews	Arabs	Total	Jews	Arabs
Total	82%	87%	60%	68%	77%	54%
Men	87%	88%	83%	77%	71%	88%
Women	77%	87%	36%	58%	82%	20%

- The number of employed individuals in Jerusalem (aged 15 and up) in 2012 stood at 293,800, constituting approximately 9% of all employed individuals in Israel. In Tel Aviv the number of employed individuals is higher than in Jerusalem – 394,700 (12% of all employed individuals in Israel); in Haifa the number was 166,700 (5% of all employed individuals in Israel). For the sake of comparison, Jerusalem's population constitutes 10% of the population of Israel; Tel Aviv constitutes 5% and Haifa 3%.

- Some 48% of employed individuals in the city worked in the public service (compared with 38% in Israel, 27% in Tel Aviv), 2% in banking, insurance and finances (4% in Israel, 10% in Tel Aviv), and 13% in business services (14% in Israel, 26% in Tel Aviv).
- 87% of employed residents of Jerusalem worked in the city, compared with 71% of employed Haifa residents who worked in their city and 63% of employed Tel Aviv residents who worked in Tel Aviv.
- From among all employed individuals in Jerusalem, 75% were Jerusalem residents and only 1% residents of Tel Aviv. In Tel Aviv on the other hand, 36% of employed individuals were residents of Tel Aviv, 27% residents of the Tel Aviv region (not counting the city), and only 1% residents of Jerusalem. In Haifa, 55% of employed individuals were Haifa residents.

Participation in the labor force and education

- The rate of participation in the labor forces rises as the level of education rises. In Jerusalem, the rate of participation in the labor force among the main working ages is highest among holders of doctoral degrees followed by holders of master's degrees, bachelor's degrees and post-secondary diplomas.

Rate of participation in the labor force in Jerusalem according to highest level diploma (out of the population of main working ages 25-45), 2012

Diploma/Degree	Participation rate in Jerusalem
Matriculation diploma	69%
Post-secondary diploma	79%
Bachelor's degree	80%
Master's degree	89%
Doctoral degree	94%

- There is a significant difference in the rate of participation in the labor force between graduates of educational institutions of different types. In Jerusalem, the highest participation rate (for ages 25-54) was recorded among graduates of institutions of higher learning: academic (83%), non-academic post secondary (82%), and seminaries for teachers and kindergarten teachers (68%). Among high school graduates, the recorded participation rate was 67%. An especially low rate of participation in the labor force was recorded among those with only elementary or middle school education (46%) and among yeshiva graduates (30%).

Participation in the labor force according to religious identity (average, 2010-2012)

- In the Jewish sector, the rate of participation in the labor force of individuals aged 20 and up from the general, non-Haredi population (secular, traditional, religious) of Jerusalem stood at 66% (70% in Israel). The participation rate among the Haredi population stood at 47% (54% in Israel).

Participation in the labor force according to religious identity, ages 20 and up (averaged, 2010-2012)

	Total	General population (without Haredi)					Haredi
		Total	Secular, non-religious	Traditional, not overly religious	Traditional-religious	Religious	
Jerusalem	60%	66%	69%	66%	63%	65%	47%
Israel	70%	70%	74%	70%	67%	68%	54%

Data processed for a social survey of the Central Bureau of Statistics

- In the non-Jewish sector, the rate of participation in the labor force among individuals aged 20 and up decreases as the level of religiosity increases.

Participation in the labor force of the non-Jewish sector according to religious identity, ages 20 and up (averaged, 2010-2012)

	Total	Not religious	Not overly religious	Religious	Very religious
Jerusalem	40%	73%	47%	41%	16%
Israel	50%	72%	60%	46%	25%

Data processed for a social survey of the Central Bureau of Statistics

Living happily in Jerusalem

Data on individuals aged 20 and up, according to degree of satisfaction in selected life areas

Satisfaction of Jerusalemites in selected life areas (average, 2010-2012)

Satisfaction with:	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Not so satisfied	Not satisfied
Place of work	39%	48%	10%	3%
Income	12%	52%	24%	12%
Financial situation	16%	47%	29%	9%
Life	49%	43%	7%	1%

Data processed for a social survey of the Central Bureau of Statistics

Satisfaction with place of work

- 87% of Jerusalem residents were satisfied or very satisfied with their place of work, similar to rates in Israel and Tel Aviv (88%).

Security in the work place

- Jerusalem residents felt relatively secure in their places of work; 56% of them weren't at all worried about losing their jobs, a similar rate to that of Tel Aviv (57%) but lower than the rate in Israel (65%).

Satisfaction with income

- 64% of Jerusalem residents were satisfied or very satisfied with their income, a slightly higher rate than rates for Israel (59%) and Tel Aviv (58%).

Satisfaction with financial situation

- 63% of Jerusalem residents were satisfied or very satisfied with their financial situation, a slightly higher rate than rates for Israel (59%) and Tel Aviv (54%).

Satisfaction with life

- The majority of Jerusalem residents were satisfied with their lives. Some 92% of Jerusalemites indicated they were satisfied or very satisfied with their lives, compared with 88% in Israel, 86% in Tel Aviv and 81% in Haifa.

Optimism index

- Residents of Jerusalem are particularly optimistic as regards their lives in the future; 63% of the city's residents supposed that their lives will be better in the future. This rate is slightly higher than the rate in Israel (59%), Tel Aviv (57%) and Haifa (54%).

Business 2012 (businesses that pay VAT)

- In 2012 there were some 35,700 businesses operating in Jerusalem, constituting approximately 7% of all businesses in Israel. In Tel Aviv 67,100 businesses were in operation (13% of all businesses in Israel) with 20,500 businesses operating in Haifa (4% of all businesses in Israel).
- In 2012, more than half of active businesses in Jerusalem employed salaried workers (18,570 businesses); of these, approximately 67% were small businesses employing 1-4 salaried workers (12,400 businesses).
- In 2012, some 3,200 new businesses were opened in Jerusalem while 2,900 were closed. The difference between the number of openings and the number of closings (net change) for Jerusalem businesses was positive and stood at 300+. In the same year the net change in Tel Aviv was 900+ and in Haifa 200+.

Opening, closing, and net change of businesses in Jerusalem, 2009-2012.

Year	Opened	Closed	Net change
2009	2,900	2,500	+400
2010	3,200	2,700	+500
2011	3,200	2,600	+600
2012	3,200	2,900	+300

Net change between opened and closed businesses in Israel, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv 2009-2012

Year	Israel	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv
2009	+9,000	+400	+1,500
2010	+12,500	+500	+1,900
2011	+12,200	+600	+2,100
2012	+10,100	+300	+900

Business survivability

- 52% of all businesses that opened in Jerusalem in 2007 continued to operate until 2012, a rate similar to that of Tel Aviv (54%) and Israel (51%).
- The highest survivability rates in Jerusalem were recorded for businesses in the financial services and insurance services (69%) followed by the educational branch and the local and public administration branches (64%), health, welfare and nursing services (64%), which survived for five years after being opened. These branches

enjoyed high survivability percentages in Israel as well (62%, 58% and 65% respectively) and in Tel Aviv (63%, 58% and 65% respectively).

Survivability of businesses established in 2007 in Israel, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, 2008-2012

Year	Israel	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Haifa
2008	87%	89%	88%	89%
2009	74%	75%	75%	75%
2010	64%	65%	66%	65%
2011	57%	58%	59%	58%
2012	51%	52%	54%	53%

Religiosity and secularity

Jews

Presented below are data on **Jews aged 20 and up** (average for the years 2010-2012) according to religious identity (as they defined themselves, data processed for a social survey of the Central Bureau of Statistics).

- The proportion of Haredi (32%) and religious (21%) among the Jewish population of Jerusalem is significantly higher than rates in Israel (9% and 10% respectively) as well as rates in large cities with a population of more than 200,000 inhabitants. In Tel Aviv, Rishon LeZion and Haifa, the Haredi constitute about 2% of the population, and 12% of the population of Ashdod. The proportion of Haredi in the large cities ranges between 4% and 6%.
- The proportion of secular (non-religious) inhabitants of Jerusalem stood at 19%, less in comparison with rates of secular (non-religious) inhabitants in Israel and in the large cities – 43% in Israel, 61% in Tel Aviv, 56% in Haifa, 49% in Rishon LeZion, and 34% in Ashdod.

Religious identity of the Jewish population (aged 20 and up) in Jerusalem and in Israel, 2010-2012 (average)

	Total	Secular, non-religious	Traditional, not so religious	Traditional, religious	Religious	Haredi
Jerusalem	100%	19%	17%	11%	21%	32%
Israel	100%	43%	23%	14%	10%	9%

Tourism 2013

- Turnover of tourist hotels in Jerusalem constituted 18% of the overall turnover of tourist hotels in Israel.
- Turnover of tourist hotels in Jerusalem stood at 1,721,821 thousand shekels, 90% of which was from hotels in West Jerusalem. Turnover in Tel Aviv was slightly lower than that of Jerusalem, 1,716,082 thousand shekels, and in Haifa the turnover of hotels totaled 247,507 thousand shekels.
- The number of guests at hotels in Jerusalem stood at 1,386,500 of which 65% were tourists from abroad and 35% Israelis.
- The number of overnight stays at Jerusalem hotels totaled 3,893,300, constituting 17% of overnight stays in Israel.
- 79% of overnights in Jerusalem were attributed to foreign tourists, a very high rate and similar to that of Tel Aviv (80%); this compared with 43% for Israel and 48% for Haifa.
- The proportion of American tourists out of all overnight stays of foreign tourists at hotels was particularly high in Jerusalem 48%, followed by Israel 33%, Tel Aviv 29% and Haifa 38%.
- The proportion of European tourists out all overnight stays of foreign tourists at hotels was 35% in Jerusalem, 49% in Israel, 54% in Tel Aviv and 41% in Haifa.
- The average number of overnight stays per guest at Jerusalem hotels was 2.8. The average number of overnights per foreign guest was 3.4, identical to the previous year's average and higher than the average (3.3) in the five previous years (2007-2011). The number of overnight stays per Israeli guest stood at 1.7.
- The average number of overnight stays per guest was higher in West Jerusalem in comparison with the East Jerusalem. The gaps in the average number of overnights for foreign guests were larger (3.5 in the western city, 3.0 in the eastern city) in comparison with Israeli guests (1.7 in both the western and eastern city).
- The average number of overnight stays per foreign guest in Jerusalem (3.4) was higher than that of Tel Aviv (3.2) and of Haifa (3.2). The average number of overnights per Israeli guest in Jerusalem (1.7) was identical to that of Tel Aviv (1.7) and Haifa (1.7).

Housing and construction

- In 2013 the construction of 2,430 housing units was completed in Jerusalem. This year is seeing the continuation of the increasing trend in the number of units whose construction has been completed; this following several years in which decreases were recorded in the number of completed housing units. In Israel the trend continues, for a fifth year, in the moderate increase in the completion of housing units, with 41,970 housing units completed in 2013. However, completion of

construction in Jerusalem represents 6% of housing units in Israel while the city's population constitutes 10% of the population of Israel.

- Approximately 8% of apartments whose construction was completed were situated in the city center area, 7% in Pisgat Ze'ev east, 7% in Ramat Sharett and Ramat Denia, 7% in Talpiot and Arnona, 7% in East Talpiot, and 7% in Har Homa.
- Approximately one-fourth (23%) of apartments whose construction was completed were in the Har Homa neighborhood, approximately 14% in Beit Hanina, approximately 9% in Talpiot, Arnona, approximately 9% in the city center area, and 7% in Nachlaot.
- As in Israel, the proportion of small apartments being built in Jerusalem is small. Apartments with 1-3 rooms constituted only 12% of housing units whose construction was completed in 2013 (7% in Israel). However, in contrast with Israel, the proportion of medium-sized apartments consisting of four rooms is large – 60% of completed construction in Jerusalem in 2013 compared with 39% in Israel. The proportion of completed construction involving large apartments with five rooms or more is low in Jerusalem as compared with Israel, representing 28% of completed apartments in 2013 compared with 54% in Israel.
- In the final quarter of 2013 (October-December), the average price of an apartment with 3½–4 rooms was NIS 1,709,800. The price of a 3½–4 room apartment in Jerusalem is higher than the price in Israel (NIS 1,272,700) and lower than in Tel Aviv (NIS 2,734,100).
- Average rent on a 3½–4 room apartment in Jerusalem in 2013 stood at NIS 4,400, comparatively higher than in Israel (NIS 4,000) and Haifa (NIS 3,000), however lower than in Tel Aviv (NIS 6,200).

Apartment size (2013)

- **Average apartment area** in Jerusalem – 80 sq meters.
- **Jewish neighborhoods: smallest average apartment area:** Givat HaMatos – 33 sq meters; area of Hamadregot St. in Nachlaot – 47 sq meters; area of Shiloh St. in Nachlaot – 50 sq meters.
- **Largest average apartment area:** Derech HaChoshesh in Ramot – 154 sq meters; area of Avraham Rafal St. in Pisgat Ze'ev – 152 sq meters; Ramat Motza and Lower Motza – 134 sq meters; Malha – 129 sq meters.
- **Arab neighborhoods: smallest average apartment area:** Muslim Quarter – 45 sq meters; Christian Quarter – 46 sq meters; Armenian Quarter – 61 sq meters; Silwan – 61 sq meters.
- **Largest average apartment area:** Beit Hanina – 97 sq meters; Kafr Aqab – 92 sq meters; New Anata – 88 sq meters.

Property tax (2013)

- Discounts on property tax: **Areas with the highest recorded discounts are for the most part Haredi.** The areas in which the discount exceeds 50% of the original charge are: Shmuel HaNavi (53%), Mea Shearim (51%), and Neve Yaakov East (50%).
- **Discount rates in Arab areas** range between 22% (Beit Safafa) and 41% (Issawiya).
- Areas in which the discount rate is lowest are areas of high socio-economic status. The lowest discount rate among residential areas in the city are in Mamilla – Kfar David (6%), the Derech HaChoresh area in Ramot, Pisgat Ze'ev East and Lower Motza (11%).
- One may define the **payment rate** as the percentage of collection on the charge after the discount. Especially **low payment rates were found in the Arab neighborhoods**, including Shuafat Refugee Camp (0%), New Anata (51%), Issawiya (56%), Ras al-Amud (59%), Kafr Aqab and Atarot (59%) and Silwan (64%). Low payment rates were also recorded in the Strauss St. area in the city center (61%), Givat HaMatos (65%), Mea Shearim (71%) and Geula (71%). The payment rate for the entire city was relatively high in 2013 and stood at 88%.
- Total revenue from property tax in 2012: 1,750,835 thousand shekels (43% of the total revenue in the regular budget) out of which 817,755 thousand shekels represent residential property tax (47% out of total property tax revenue).

Higher education – 2012/2013

- A total of 38,100 students studied at institutions of higher education in Jerusalem, constituting 14% of all students in Israel. A total of 20,300 students attended Hebrew University, 11,800 attended seven academic colleges, and 6,000 attended five academic colleges for education.

Higher education – 2011/2012

- A total of 37,700 students studied at all institutions of higher education in Jerusalem during the 2011/2012 academic year, constituting 15% of all students attending academic institutions in Israel.
- Approximately 20,600 students attended Hebrew University, constituting about 55% of all students in Jerusalem; 11,400 attended academic colleges (30%), and 5,700 attended academic colleges for education (15%).
- Distribution of students according to degrees reveals that out of 37,700 students attending academic institutions in Jerusalem, 72% pursued bachelor's degrees, 21% master's degrees, 7% doctoral degrees, and less than one percent pursued teaching certificates.

Students at Hebrew University

- In the 2011/2012 academic year, approximately 20,600 students attended Hebrew University, 55% of whom pursued bachelor's degrees, 32% master's degrees, 12% doctoral degrees, and 1% teaching certificates.
- Distribution of Hebrew University students according to faculty: 27% in social sciences, 22% in humanities, 20% in natural sciences and mathematics, 16% in medicine (including related health professions), 8% in agriculture, 6% in law, and 1% in engineering and architecture.