

## Press Release

**Every year, the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies releases new data about the city and its residents on the eve of Jerusalem Day. The following statistics were compiled by JIIS researchers under the direction of Dr. Maya Choshen.**

### **Population – End of 2011 (provisional data\*)**

- At the end of 2011, the population of Jerusalem stood at 801,000, representing more than 10% of Israel's total population.
- Estimate: The Jewish (and non-Arab) population numbered 508,000 (64% of the city's total population) and the Arab population numbered 293,000 (36%).
- Between 1967 and the end of 2011 Jerusalem's population rose by 200%. The Jewish population grew 157% and the Arab population 327% in that time.
- Religious divisions in the city at the end of 2010 were as follows: 497,000 Jewish residents (62% of total population), 281,000 Muslims (35%), 14,000 Christians (2%) of those 12,000 are Arab Christians, 9,000 residents with no religious affiliation (1%).
  
- \* Provisional data are courtesy of the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics.

### **Geographic Distribution of the Population (2010)**

- In 2010, a total of 474,000 residents (Jews and Arabs), constituting 60% of the total population of Jerusalem, resided in areas that were annexed to Jerusalem in 1967.
- In all, 192,900 Jews (and other non-Arabs) resided in neighborhoods within the areas annexed in 1967, and they constituted 41% of the total population within these neighborhoods; a total of 280,900 Arabs, constituting 59%, resided in these neighborhoods.
- Of the total Jewish (and other non-Arab) population of the city in 2010, 38% resided in neighborhoods constructed in the areas annexed to Jerusalem in 1967. Of the total Arab population in 2010, 99% resided in areas annexed to Jerusalem in 1967.
- The largest Jewish neighborhoods in the city are Ramot (41,400 residents), Pisgat Ze'ev (40,400), and Gilo (29,600).

## **Median Age (2010)**

The age that half the population is below and half the population is above:

- Total for Jerusalem: 24
- Jewish population: 26
- Arab population: 20

### **By neighborhood:**

In Jewish neighborhoods where the majority of the population is traditional, secular or religious:

- The lowest median age: Har Homa (22), Givat Mordechai (24), and French Hill (27).
- The highest median age: Qiryat Wolfson (66), Nayot, Neve Granot and Neve Sha'anani (45), and Talbiya (43).

In neighborhoods where the majority of the population is ultra-orthodox (haredi):

- The lowest median age: Qiryat Kamenetz in Neve Ya'akov (16), Ramat Shlomo (16), and Me'a She'arim and Bate Ungarin (16).
- The highest median age: Keneset and Bate Broyda (29), Sha'arei Hesed (25), and Har Nof and Bayit VaGan (21).

In neighborhoods where the majority of the population is Arab:

- The lowest median age: Shu'afat - Refugee Camp (16) and New Anata, Jabal Mukabar and Sur Bahar (17).
- The highest median age: The Old City – Christian Quarter, Armenian Quarter and Bab Az-Zahara – Mas'udiya (30), and Wadi Al-Joz and Sheih Jarrah (23).

### **Young People (ages 20-34):**

- Neighborhoods with the highest percentage of young people out of the total population of the neighborhood: French Hill, excluding the Hebrew University (41%); City Center (42%) (especially the streets of Ben Yehuda, King George, and Queen Shlomzion); Rehavya, excluding Qiryat Wolfson (39%); and Nahlaot (36%) (especially the area of Ha-Madregot Street and Nahalat Ziyon).
- Neighborhoods with the lowest percentage of young people out of the total population of the neighborhood: Qiryat Kamenetz in Neve Ya'akov (10%), Ramat Bet Ha-Kerem (12%), Qiryat Wolfson (12%), and Ramat Shlomo (14%).

## Migration in 2010-11

- At the end of 2011 (provisional data\*), 10,500 people moved to Jerusalem while 18,000 residents moved out of the city in 2011. The net migration balance was thus negative, at -7,500.
- During 2010, the proportion of 20-34-year-olds among those people who moved to or away from Jerusalem is prominent; they constituted 52% of those who moved to the city and 47% of those who left it.
- The percentage of those aged 65+ out of the total number of people who moved to Jerusalem is about 3%, and out of those who left Jerusalem – 4%.

\* Provisional data are courtesy of the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics.

## Birthrate in 2011 (provisional data\*), Fertility in 2010

- In 2010, the fertility rate (number of children a woman is expected to have during her life) of Jews in Jerusalem was slightly higher than that of Arabs, measuring 4.2 among Jews, compared to 3.9 among Arabs. The fertility rate among Jewish women is increasing, whereas that among Arab women is decreasing.
- During the past decade (1999-2010), the fertility rate of Jerusalem's Jewish population increased, while that of the Arab population decreased. The pattern of change of the fertility rate in Jerusalem is similar to that of Israel as a whole.

Year	Jews (and other non-Arabs)		Arabs	
	Israel	<b>Jerusalem</b>	Israel	<b>Jerusalem</b>
1999	2.6	<b>3.8</b>	4.3	<b>4.4</b>
2010	2.9	<b>4.2</b>	3.5	<b>3.9</b>

- During 2011 a total of 22,200 infants were born in Jerusalem, 14,100 of whom were born to Jewish families (63%), and 7,900 of whom were born to Muslim families (35%).

\* Provisional data are courtesy of the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics.

## Aliya (Immigration to Israel)

### First place of residence of immigrants since 1967

- In 2010, a total of 2,550 new immigrants, constituting 15% of the total number of new immigrants to Israel, chose to settle in Jerusalem (as their first place of residence). In the same year 1,000 new immigrants, or 6% of the total, settled in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, and 920 new immigrants, 6% of the total, settled in Haifa.

- The principal countries of origin of the immigrants who chose Jerusalem as their first place of residence in Israel during 2010 were the United States – 860 immigrants (34% of the total number of immigrants who settled in Jerusalem), France – 370 immigrants (15%), Great Britain – 260 (10%), and Russia – 220 immigrants (9%).
- From 1967 until 2010, a total of 164,300 new immigrants (including immigrants citizen) settled in Jerusalem (first place of residence).
- The years in which the largest numbers of arrivals occurred were 1990 (13,600), 1991 (14,400), and 1992 (7,500).
- Since 2002, some 2,000-2,500 new immigrants have settled in Jerusalem annually.
- Since 2000, the percentage of new immigrants who choose Jerusalem as their first place of residence has steadily increased. In 1999 this percentage was 5.8%; in 2005 it was 12%; and in 2010 it was 15%. In 2010, 6% of new immigrants chose Tel Aviv-Jaffa and 5.5% chose Haifa. In general, the percentage of new immigrants who choose Haifa and Tel Aviv-Jaffa is relatively high among new immigrants from the former Soviet Union and therefore during the early 1990s, when many new immigrants arrived from these countries, many of them chose Tel Aviv and Haifa.

#### **New immigrants residing in Jerusalem**

- New immigrants who arrived during the years 1990-99 constitute a high percentage of the population in the following neighborhoods: Pisgat Ze'ev (they are 24% of the total Jewish population of north Pisgat Ze'ev), Neve Ya'akov (about 16%), south Kiryat Yovel (about 14%), French Hill (about 13%), and East Talpiot (about 13%).
- New immigrants who arrived during the years 2000-2010 constitute a high percentage of the population in Talbiyeh (15%), City Center (14%), and Rehavia (13%).

#### **Single-Parent Families**

- In 2010, a total of 7,900 single-parent families resided in Jerusalem. These families included approximately 14,000 children below the age of 18, who constituted 4% of the total number of children in the city. This percentage was lower than the figure for Israel, where 9% of children belong to single-parent families. In Tel Aviv and Haifa the percentage of children in single-parent families was especially high, measuring 17% and 15%, respectively. In Jerusalem 16% of the children in single-parent families belong to households headed by unmarried singles (as opposed to divorced or widowed parents); this is lower than the figure for Israel, where 20% of the children in single-parent families belong to households headed by unmarried singles, and is much lower than the figure for Tel Aviv – 35%. The percentage of children in single-parent families who belong to households headed by unmarried singles in the

communities surrounding Jerusalem are as follows: Mevaseret Zion – 22%; Ma'ale Adumim – 12%; Beit Shemesh – 9%; and Modi'in Illit – 5%.

## The Educational System in Jerusalem in 2011-12

- Jerusalem is unique in its human and cultural diversity, and as a result its educational system is diverse.
- The educational system in Jerusalem is the largest and most complex in Israel. It has about 245,600 students (including 21,000 students in private Arab education). In other words, the number of students in Jerusalem is comparable to the number of residents in some of the large cities of Israel, such as Rishon LeZion and Ashdod.

### Hebrew education

- During the current school year, 2011-12, some 154,600 students are enrolled in the Hebrew educational system: 58,900 students (38%) in Hebrew education through the Jerusalem Education Administration (“Manhi”) and 95,700 students (62%) in the Haredi educational division.
- **Grades 1-6:** The percentage of students in the state education system (state and state-religious) has been stable since the 2008-09 school year at 38% (with the haredi percentage stable at 62%). This follows years of decline. During the 1997-98 school year, students in the state and state-religious educational system accounted for 49% and haredi students for 51%.
  - **State-religious:** The number of students continues to rise, and in 2011-12 the number of students in grades 1-6 in the state educational school system was almost identical to the figure for state-religious students. In 2011-12 there were 11,003 students in grades 1-6; in 2010-11 there were 10,872 students. In 2009-10 there were 10,716 students; in 2001-02 there were 9,790 students; and in 1997-98 there were 10,741 students.
  - **State:** The number of students in the state education system increased slightly in the 2011-12 school year, after at least a decade and a half of decline in their numbers. In 2011-12 there were 11,133 students in grades 1-6; in 2010-11 there were 11,024 students; in 2009-10 there were 11,192 students; in 2001-02 there were 13,886 students, and in 1997-98 there were 16,070 students.

### Arab education

- There are 70,000 students in the Arab education system (excluding private education) in the 2011-12 school year.

- During the past decade (2001-11), the number of students in the municipal Arab education system and recognized but unofficial schools doubled, rising from 33,200 to 70,000.
- Consequently, the number of students in the Arab education system more than doubled during the past decade, while during the same period the number of Arab children (aged 5-14) in Jerusalem increased by a factor of 1.5. This means that the number of Arab students in Jerusalem is increasing at a faster rate than the total number of children.

### **High school diploma achievements**

- In the Arab sector's municipal schools (excluding schools in the recognized but unofficial educational system and in the unrecognized system) during the 2010-11 school year, 83% of 12th-grade students took the high school graduation exam (*Tawajiya*), and 52% of all 12th-grade students succeeded in earning a high school diploma. In Israel, among 12th-grade students enrolled in the Arab education system who take the Israeli high school graduation exam, the rate of success was 47%.

## **Economic Statistics (Business and Employment)**

### **Employment in 2011(provisional data\*)**

- In 2011 the rate of participation in the Jerusalem workforce (employees as well as unemployed persons who were actively seeking work, over the age of 15) was 46%, compared to 57% in all of Israel. The relatively low employment rate stems from the low number of ultra-orthodox (haredi) men and Arab women who work, as well as the relatively high rate of youths (aged 15-20) who are included in workforce statistics but in fact attend school or yeshivas or serve in the IDF.
- The rate of participation in the city's workforce of the Jewish population (50%) is lower than that for the same population in all of Israel (61%).
- The rate of participation in the city's workforce of the Arab population (37%) is lower than that for the same population in all of Israel (41%).

\* Provisional data are courtesy of the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics.

## Employment in 2010 – By population group and gender

- The percentage of Jerusalem men who participate in the workforce (53%) is lower than the figure for men in Israel (62%).
- The percentage of Jerusalem women who participate in the workforce (40%) is lower than the figure for women in Israel (53%).
- The percentage of Jerusalem's Jewish women who participate in the workforce (52%) is higher than the figure for Jewish men (50%); in Israel the situation is reversed, with the percentage of participating women (59%) lower than that for men (62%).
- The percentage of Jerusalem's Arab women who participate in the workforce (14%) is lower than the figure for Arab men (59%). In Israel as well, the percentage of working women (23%) is lower than that for men (60%).
- The percentage of Jerusalem's Arab women who participate in the workforce (14%) is considerably lower than that for Arab women in Israel (23%).
- The percentage of Jerusalem's Arab men who participate in the workforce was higher than the figure for Jerusalem's Jewish men (59% as opposed to 50%); in Israel the percentages of Arab men and of Jewish men who work were close (60% and 62%, respectively).

### Rate of participation in the civilian workforce, 2007-10 average (percentage)

	Total	Jews	Arabs
Israel	57	60	41
Jerusalem	45	49	37

### Rate of participation in the civilian workforce among women, 2007-10 average (percentage)

	Total	Jews	Arabs
Israel	52	58	21
Jerusalem	39	51	13

### Rate of participation in the civilian workforce among men, 2007-10 average (percentage)

	Total	Jews	Arabs
Israel	62	62	61
Jerusalem	52	48	61

- The number of employed individuals in Jerusalem during 2010 measured 267,800, constituting 9% of the total number of employed individuals in Israel.

- A total of 48% of the employees in the city worked in public services (33% in Israel, 26% in Tel Aviv), 3% in banking, insurance and finance (4% in Israel, 12% in Tel Aviv), and 13% in business services (15% in Israel, 25% in Tel Aviv).
- A total of 90% of Jerusalem's employed residents worked in Jerusalem, compared to 76% of Haifa's employed residents who worked within their city, 69% of Tel Aviv's employed residents who worked within Tel Aviv, and 48% of employed residents of Israel who worked within their city of residence.

### **Employment and participation in the workforce**

- In 2010, the rate of participation in the workforce in Jerusalem was 46%. This figure is lower than the rate of participation in the workforce in Israel (57%), Haifa (57%), and Tel Aviv (67%).
- The rate of participation in the workforce within the Jewish population of Jerusalem was 51% (61% within the Jewish population of Israel), and within the Arab population of Jerusalem it was 36% (41% within the Arab population of Israel).
- The rate of participation in the workforce increases with level of education. The gap between the rate of participation in the workforce among high school graduates and that of university graduates with first academic degrees is particularly striking. In Jerusalem the highest rate of participation in the workforce is among those with second academic degrees, compared to Israel and Tel Aviv, where the highest rate of participation in the workforce is among those with first academic degrees.
- It is also interesting to note that the rate of participation in the workforce among those with third academic degrees is lower than among those with second or first academic degrees.

### **Rate of participation in the workforce in Israel, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv in relation to last received degree, 2010**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Israel</b>	<b>Jerusalem</b>	<b>Tel Aviv</b>
High school diploma	58%	48%	65%
First academic degree	80%	71%	84%
Second academic degree	78%	73%	83%
Third academic degree	74%	67%	80%

## Participation in the Workforce in Relation to Degree of Religiosity

- In the Jewish sector the rate of participation of those aged 20 and above in the workforce among the non-haredi population (secular, traditional, and observant) in Jerusalem measured 66% (68% in Israel). In contrast, the rate of participation in the workforce among the haredi population measured 44% (50% in Israel).

### Rate of participation in the workforce among those aged 20 and above in the Jewish sector in relation to degree of religiosity, 2008-10 average

	Total	Non-haredi					Haredi
		Total	Secular, non-religious	Traditional, loosely observant	Traditional observant	observant	
Jerusalem	59%	<b>66%</b>	67%	66%	62%	67%	<b>44%</b>
Israel	67%	<b>68%</b>	72%	67%	64%	68%	<b>50%</b>

The figures are based on analysis of data from the Central Bureau of Statistics Social Survey.

- In the non-Jewish sector, the rate of participation of those aged 20 and above in the workforce decreases as the degree of religiosity increases.

### Rate of participation in the workforce of those aged 20 and above in the non-Jewish sector in relation to degree of religiosity, 2008-10 average

	Total	Not religious	Not very religious	Religious	Very religious
Jerusalem	<b>43%</b>	62%	59%	43%	12%
Israel	<b>51%</b>	72%	61%	41%	20%

The figures are based on analysis of data from the Central Bureau of Statistics Social Survey.

## Employed individuals in 2010

- The number of employed individuals in Jerusalem in 2010 was 267,800 and constituted 9% of the total number of employees in Israel. The figure was higher for Tel Aviv – 397,800 (14% of the total for Israel), and Haifa had 168,800 employees (6% of the total for Israel).
- Among all those employed in Jerusalem, 74% were Jerusalem residents and only 1% were residents of Tel Aviv. In Tel Aviv, in contrast, 36% of those employed were Tel Aviv residents, 6% were Rishon LeZion residents, and 1% were Jerusalem residents. In Haifa, 52% of people employed were residents of Haifa.
- In most sectors of the economy in Jerusalem, approximately 70% of the employees within the sector were residents of Jerusalem (for example, in the areas of commerce, food and hospitality services, education, and business services). Two sectors that recorded a relatively low percentage of employees who reside in Jerusalem were banking, insurance and finance (66%) and public administration (58%).

## Salary and income

- In 2010, the average monthly income of Jerusalem households whose head of household was employed measured NIS 12,400. In Tel Aviv the figure was NIS 18,500, in Haifa – NIS 17,600, and in Israel – NIS 16,700.
- In 2010, the average number of work hours per week among men in Jerusalem was 44. This figure was 44 in Haifa, 43 in Tel Aviv, and 45 in Israel. The average number of work hours per week for women in Jerusalem was 33, compared to 38 in Tel Aviv, 34 in Haifa, and 36 in Israel.

### Average number of work hours per week in Jerusalem, Israel, Haifa, and Tel Aviv by gender, 2010

	Israel	<b>Jerusalem</b>	Tel Aviv	Haifa
Men	45 hours	<b>44 hours</b>	43 hours	44 hours
Women	36 hours	<b>33 hours</b>	38 hours	34 hours

- In 2010, the average gross monthly income of salaried male employees (non-independent) in Jerusalem was NIS 7,700, lower than the figure for Tel Aviv – NIS 10,800, for Haifa – NIS 11,000, and for Israel – NIS 9,700. The average gross income for salaried female employees (non-independent) measured NIS 5,900, which was lower than that for Tel Aviv – NIS 7,800, Haifa – NIS 6,500, and Israel – NIS 6,400.

### Average gross monthly income of salaried employees in Jerusalem, Israel, Haifa, and Tel Aviv by gender, 2010

	Israel	<b>Jerusalem</b>	Tel Aviv	Haifa
Men	NIS 9,700	<b>NIS 7,700</b>	NIS 10,800	NIS 11,000
Women	NIS 6,400	<b>NIS 5,900</b>	NIS 7,800	NIS 6,500

- In 2010, the average (gross) hourly wage among Jerusalem men was NIS 41, compared to NIS 59 in Tel Aviv, NIS 60 in Haifa, and NIS 51 in Israel. The average hourly wage among Jerusalem women was NIS 43, compared to NIS 50 in Tel Aviv, NIS 45 in Haifa, and NIS 43 in Israel.

### Average (gross) hourly wage in Jerusalem, Israel, Tel Aviv, and Haifa by gender, 2010

	Israel	<b>Jerusalem</b>	Tel Aviv	Haifa
Men	NIS 51	<b>NIS 41</b>	NIS 59	NIS 60
Women	NIS 43	<b>NIS 43</b>	NIS 50	NIS 45

- The employment market in Jerusalem is characterized by low rates of participation among haredi men and among Arab women. In addition, it is characterized by large salary discrepancies among various population groups. *These characteristics created a phenomenon unique to Jerusalem, reflected in relatively small gaps between the monthly salaries of men and of women, and large gaps in the numbers of their working hours.* Thus, we find that the average hourly wage of women in Jerusalem is 5% higher than that of men, in contrast to the situation in Israel, where the average hourly wage of women is lower than that of men (-16%), and in contrast to the situation in Tel Aviv (-15%) and Haifa (-25%).

### **Business-sector businesses in 2010 (businesses that pay VAT)**

- In 2010, approximately 34,700 businesses operated in Jerusalem, constituting about 7% of the total number of businesses in Israel. In Tel Aviv 64,700 businesses operated (13% of the total number in Israel), and in Haifa there were 20,000 (4% of the total in Israel).
- In 2010, half of the active businesses in Jerusalem had salaried employees (17,900 businesses), of which about 67% represented small businesses that employed between 1 to 4 salaried employees (12,000 businesses).
- During 2010, a total of 3,200 new businesses opened in Jerusalem, and 2,700 shut down. The difference between the number of openings and number of closings (the net change) of businesses in Jerusalem was positive, measuring +500. During the same year the change in Tel Aviv was +1,900 new businesses, and in Haifa it was +300.

#### **Openings, closings, and net change in the number of businesses in Jerusalem, 2007-10**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Openings</b>	<b>Closings</b>	<b>Net change</b>
2007	3,200	2,700	+500
2008	3,100	2,500	+600
2009	2,900	2,500	+400
2010	3,200	2,700	+500

#### **Net change in openings and closings in Israel, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv, 2007-10**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Israel</b>	<b>Jerusalem</b>	<b>Tel Aviv</b>
2007	+10,700	+500	+1,700
2008	+10,700	+600	+1,400
2009	+9,000	+400	+1,500

2010	+12,500	+500	+1,900
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## Business survivability

- A total of 52% of all businesses that opened during 2005 in Jerusalem continued to operate through 2010, a figure comparable to the percentage for Tel Aviv (52%) and the national average (50%).
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- The businesses with the highest survivability rates are in the areas of education, health, banking and finance. About 67% of the businesses in these areas that opened during 2005 in Jerusalem survived through 2010. In Tel Aviv about 69% of businesses in the areas of education and health survived, and 60% of businesses in the areas of banking and finance survived.

### Survivability of businesses founded in 2005, by city, 2006-10

Year	Israel	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Haifa
2006	86%	89%	88%	86%
2007	71%	74%	72%	71%
2008	65%	65%	63%	60%
2009	55%	58%	57%	54%
2010	50%	52%	52%	49%

- In 2010, approximately 1,000 high-tech businesses operated in Jerusalem, constituting 3% of all the city's businesses. In Tel Aviv 2,960 high-tech businesses operated, constituting 5% of all businesses in the city. In Haifa 730 high-tech businesses operated, constituting 4% of all businesses in the city.
- The survivability rate of high-tech businesses that opened in Jerusalem in 2005 and continued to operate through 2010 was about 59%. This survivability rate is higher than the figures for Tel Aviv, which stood at 56%, Israel at 54%, and Haifa at 51%.

## Satisfaction

Below are statistics for those **aged 20 and above** (average for 2008-10), indicating degree of satisfaction in select areas of life.

### Satisfaction in Jerusalem in select areas of life, average for 2008-10

<b>Satisfaction with...</b>	<b>Very satisfied</b>	<b>Satisfied</b>	<b>Not very satisfied</b>	<b>Not at all satisfied</b>
Workplace	36%	47%	13%	4%
Income	11%	44%	29%	16%
General financial situation	17%	42%	27%	13%
Life	44%	45%	9%	2%

The figures are based on analysis of data from the Central Bureau of Statistics Social Survey.

### **Satisfaction with workplace**

- A total of 83% of Jerusalem residents are satisfied to very satisfied with their workplace. This figure compares with 86% in Israel and 88% in Tel Aviv.

### **Workplace security**

- Jerusalem residents felt relatively secure about their workplace. Some 58% had no fear of losing their employment, a percentage comparable to the figure for Israel (60%) and higher than that for Tel Aviv (51%).

### **Satisfaction with income**

- A total of 56% of Jerusalem residents were satisfied to very satisfied with their income, a percentage comparable to that of Israel (55%) and Tel Aviv (58%).

### **Satisfaction with financial situation**

- A total of 59% of Jerusalem residents were satisfied to very satisfied with their financial situation, a percentage comparable to that of Israel (58%) and Tel Aviv (57%).

### **Satisfaction with life**

- A majority of Jerusalem residents are satisfied with their lives. A total of 89% of Jerusalemites noted that they are satisfied or very satisfied with their lives, compared to 87% in Israel, 86% in Tel Aviv, and 83% in Haifa.

### **Feelings about the future**

- Jerusalem residents are very optimistic about their future lives. Of the city's residents, 70% assessed that their lives would be better in the future. This percentage is higher than the figure for Israel (62%), Tel Aviv (60%), and Haifa (53%).

## Religiosity and Secularism

### Jews

Below are the data for *Jews aged 20 and above* (2008-10 average) regarding degree of religiosity (as they define themselves, based on analysis of the Central Bureau of Statistics Social Survey).

- The percentages of haredi (29%) and observant (21%) among the Jewish population of Jerusalem are significantly higher than their percentages in Israel (8% and 10%, respectively) and their percentages in large cities with more than 200,000 residents. In Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Rishon LeZion, and Haifa, the haredi constitute 1%-3% of the population, and in Ashdod they are 10%. The percentage of observant in the large cities varies between 4% and 7%.
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- The percentage of non-observant secular residents of Jerusalem is 19%, which is lower than the percentage of non-observant secular residents of Israel and the large cities of Israel: 42% in Israel, 59% in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, 58% in Haifa, 47% in Rishon LeZion, and 32% in Ashdod.

### Non-Jews

- The non-Jewish population of Jerusalem defines itself as more religious than that of Israel. Thus we find that the percentage of non-Jews in Jerusalem who defined themselves as very religious (14%) is double the figure for Israel (7%). In contrast the percentage of non-Jews in Israel who defined themselves as not religious (21%) is four times higher than the percentage in Jerusalem (5%).

### Degree of religiosity of the non-Jewish population (aged 20+) in Israel and Jerusalem, 2008-10 (average)

	Total	Not religious	Not very religious	Religious	Very religious
Jerusalem	100%	5%	21%	60%	14%
Israel	100%	21%	26%	46%	7%

### Tourism in 2011

- The revenue from tourist hotels in Jerusalem constituted 18% of the total revenue from tourist hotels in Israel.

- The revenue from tourist hotels measured NIS 1,567,497,000. A total of 90% of the revenue came from hotels in West Jerusalem. The revenue in Tel Aviv were higher than in Jerusalem, measuring NIS 1,689,879,000, and in Haifa revenue measured NIS 264,927,000.
- The number of hotel guests in Jerusalem was 1,336,400, of whom 71% were overseas tourists and 29% were Israelis.
- The number of overnight stays in Jerusalem hotels measured 3,854,500, constituting 18% of the overnight stays in Israel.
- In Jerusalem the percentage of overseas tourist overnight stays out of the total of overnight stays is 82%. This very high percentage is identical to the figure for Tel Aviv and, in comparison, the figure is 46% for Israel and 53% for Haifa.
- The percentage of overnight stays of tourists from America, out of the total number of overnight stays of overseas tourists who were hotel guests, was especially high in Jerusalem, at 45%. In Israel it was 32%, in Tel Aviv 25%, and in Haifa 39%.
- The percentage of overnight stays of tourists from Europe, out of the total number of overnight stays of overseas tourists who were hotel guests, was 40% in Jerusalem, 51% in Israel, 45% in Tel Aviv, and 41% in Haifa.
- The average number of overnight stays per hotel guest in Jerusalem has not changed in 2007. From that time until 2011 it has measured 2.9 overnight stays: 3.3 per overseas guest and 1.8 per Israeli guest.
- The average number of overnight stays per guest was higher in West Jerusalem than in East Jerusalem. The gaps were larger for the average number of overnight stays of overseas hotel guests (3.5 in West Jerusalem and 2.7 in East Jerusalem) than for Israeli guests (1.8 in West Jerusalem and 1.6 in East Jerusalem).
- The average number of overnight stays for overseas hotel guests in Jerusalem (3.3) is higher than in Tel Aviv (3.1) and lower than in Haifa (3.4). The average number of overnight stays for Israeli hotel guests in Jerusalem (1.8) is higher than in Tel Aviv and Haifa (1.7 overnight stays for Israeli guests).

## **Housing and Construction in 2010**

- *Jerusalem's decreasing trend in number of housing units completed has continued for three years now.* In 2011, only 1,355 apartments were completed. In Israel as a whole there has been a gradual increasing trend in the completion of construction of housing units for four consecutive years now and in 2011, a total of 33,913 housing units were completed. Completed construction in Jerusalem therefore represents 4% of the total number of completed housing units in Israel. In comparison, in 2010, Jerusalem's population represented 10% of the population of Israel.

- Approximately a quarter (22%) of the apartments completed were in the neighborhood of Har Homa, 10% in Beit Hanina-Shu'afat, and 9% in Gilo.
- *As in Israel, the percentage of small apartments constructed in Jerusalem is low. Apartments of 1-3 rooms constituted only 6% of the housing units whose construction was completed in 2011 (5% for Israel). But the percentage of medium-sized apartments, with 4 rooms is high – 60% of the completed construction in Jerusalem in 2011, compared to 36% in Israel. Completed construction of large apartments, with 5 or more rooms, is lower in Jerusalem than in Israel, accounting for 34% of all apartments whose construction was completed in 2011 in Jerusalem, compared to 60% in Israel.*
- During the final quarter of 2011 (October-December), the average price for an apartment with 3.5-4 rooms in Jerusalem was NIS 1,745,500. *The price of a 3.5-4-room apartment in Jerusalem is higher than the price in Israel (NIS 1,159,400) and lower than the price in Tel Aviv (NIS 2,125,600).*
- In comparing the fourth quarter of 2011 to the fourth quarters of 2008-11, it becomes apparent that *the trend of increasing housing costs in Jerusalem has moderated.* Following the price hikes of 19% in 2008-09 and 15% in 2009-10, the rate of increase dropped to 7% during the years 2010-11. At the same time, the rate of increase of prices for apartments with 3.5-4 rooms did not decline much, and their price in Jerusalem increased by a rate of 11%.
- *Moreover, the moderation in price increases in Jerusalem is weaker than in Israel and Tel Aviv.* During the final quarter of 2011, the prices of apartments in Israel and even in Tel Aviv (compared to the fourth quarters of the years 2008-10) switched from an increasing trend to a decreasing trend. This phenomenon was most extreme with respect to apartments of 3.5-4 rooms (which, as noted, were the apartments that underwent the sharpest price increases in Jerusalem). In Israel the prices of these apartments dropped by 2.3% and in Tel Aviv by 10%.

### **Apartment size (2011)**

- Average size of an apartment in Jerusalem – 79 square meters.
- Jewish neighborhoods: the smallest average apartment size: Givat Ha-Matos – 33 square meters; the area of Ha-Madregot Street in Nahlaot – 47 square meters; the area of Bar Yochay Street in Qatamon – 48 square meters.
- The largest average apartment size: Derech Ha-Horesh in Ramot (140 square meters), Yemin Moshe (139 square meters), Ramat Moza and Motza Tahtit (139 square meters).
- Arab neighborhoods: the smallest average apartment size: the Muslim Quarter – 42 square meters, the Christian Quarter – 43 square meters, the area of Ir David (City of David) and Wadi Hilwe – 51 meters.
- The largest average apartment size: Bet Hanina (North) – 99 square meters, the neighborhoods of Nusseyba (Beit Hanina) – 95 square meters.

## **Arnona (municipal taxes) in 2011**

- Exemption from Arnona: The areas where the exemption from (or discount in) Arnona is highest are for the most part haredi areas. The areas where exemption exceeds 50% of the original fee are: Neve Ya'akov east (54%), Me'a She'arim (53%), Shikun habad (51%), Ramot Allon- center and Ha-Bucharim Quarter (50%).
- The percentage of exemptions in Arab areas ranges between 17% (the Armenian Quarter) and 43% (Isawiyya).
- The areas in which the exemptions are lowest are the areas of high socioeconomic status. The lowest exemption among residential areas of the city is in the areas of Mamilla–City of David (6%), Yemin Moshe–Mishkenot Sha'ananim, the Derech Ha-Horesh in Ramot, and Motza Tahtit (11%).
- The rate of payment may be defined as the percentage due after the exemption. Particularly low rates of payment are found in Arab neighborhoods, including Isawiyya (55%), Kafr 'Aqb (57%), and north Silwan (59%). Low rates of payment in Jewish neighborhoods are found in Ge'ula (62%) and Bet Israel (65%). The overall municipal rate of payment was relatively high, measuring 87% in 2011.

## **Higher Education in 2009-10**

Students in general (universities, academic colleges and colleges of education)

- In 2009-10, a total of 35,600 students were enrolled in all the academic institutions of Jerusalem, representing about 15% of all students enrolled in academic institutions in Israel.
- Of these, about 20,700 students studied at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and they constituted about 58% of all students in Jerusalem; 10,400 students studied in academic colleges (29%), and another 4,500 studied in colleges of education.
- Categorizing students according to degree shows that of the 35,600 students who studied in academic institutions in Jerusalem, 71% pursued a first degree, 22% a second degree, 7% a third degree, and less than 1% pursued a teaching certificate.

## **University registration**

- During 2009-10, approximately 7,300 applicants registered for studies at the Hebrew University. Of these, 43% were accepted and chose to enroll at the university, 33% were accepted and chose not to study there, and 24% were rejected.

- By comparison, 10,800 applicants registered for studies at Tel Aviv University (of whom 40% were accepted and chose to study there, 13% were accepted and chose not to study there, and 47% were rejected), and 8,400 applicants registered for studies at Ben-Gurion University of the Negev (of whom 42% were accepted and chose to study there, 5% were accepted and chose not to study there, and 53% were rejected).

	<b>The Hebrew University of Jerusalem</b>	Tel Aviv University	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev	Haifa University	The Technion	Bar-Ilan University
Total number of registrants	<b>7,300</b>	10,800	8,400	4,600	5,500	8,400
<b>Percentages</b>						
Total	<b>100%</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Accepted and enrolled	<b>43%</b>	40%	42%	54%	42%	65%
Accepted and not enrolled	<b>33%</b>	13%	5%	23%	19%	22%
Rejected	<b>24%</b>	47%	53%	23%	39%	13%

### Hebrew University students

- During 2009-10, a total of 20,700 students studied at the Hebrew University, of whom 55% pursued a first degree, 31% a second degree, 13% a third degree, and 1% pursued a certificate.
- The distribution of students at the Hebrew University by faculty is as follows: 27% in the social sciences, 23% in the humanities, 21% in the natural sciences and mathematics, 15% in medicine (including medical support professions), 8% in agriculture, 5% in law, and 1% in engineering and architecture.

### Monthly expenditures for consumption in 2010

- In 2010, the average monthly expenditure for consumption in Jerusalem households was NIS 12,400. In Israel that figure was NIS 13,500 and in Tel Aviv it was NIS 15,300.
- Differences in the size of households: 3.9 persons on average in Jerusalem, 3.3 persons on average in Israel, and 2.3 persons on average in Tel Aviv. Consequently the (standard) average monthly expenditure per persons in

Jerusalem was NIS 3,200, lower than for Israel at NIS 4,000 and Tel Aviv at NIS 6,700.

- The monthly rate of expenditure for consumption per household in Jerusalem, Israel, and Tel Aviv are comparable, but because of differences in household income, and particularly because of gaps in income per individual, the nominal expenditure per individual in each of the principal areas of consumption is significantly lower in Jerusalem than in Tel Aviv, and is also lower than in Israel generally.

Monthly expenditure for consumption in 2010			
	<b>Jerusalem</b>	Israel	Tel Aviv
Average monthly expenditure per household	<b>12,400</b>	13,500	15,300
Average monthly expenditure per individual	<b>3,200</b>	4,000	6,700
Select areas	% expenditure out of total monthly expenditures for consumption		
Housing	<b>26</b>	25	30
Food	<b>18</b>	16	14
Transportation and communication	<b>17</b>	20	20
Education, culture and entertainment	<b>13</b>	13	12