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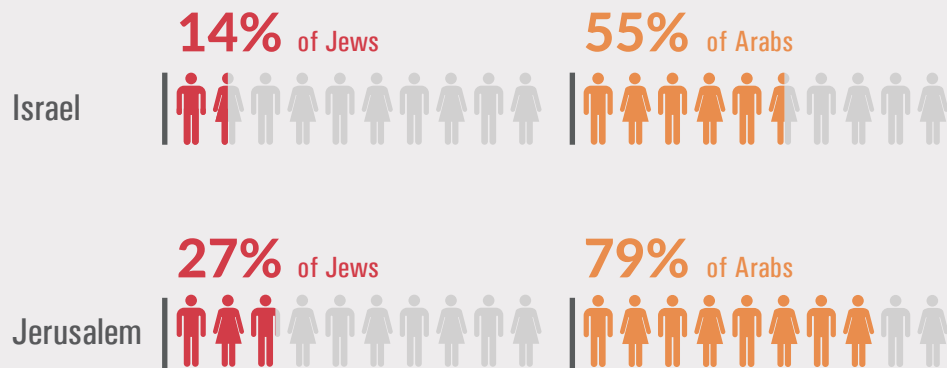
Ownership of durable goods

Housing density



Welfare and Standard of Living

Extent of Poverty in Israel and Jerusalem, 2015

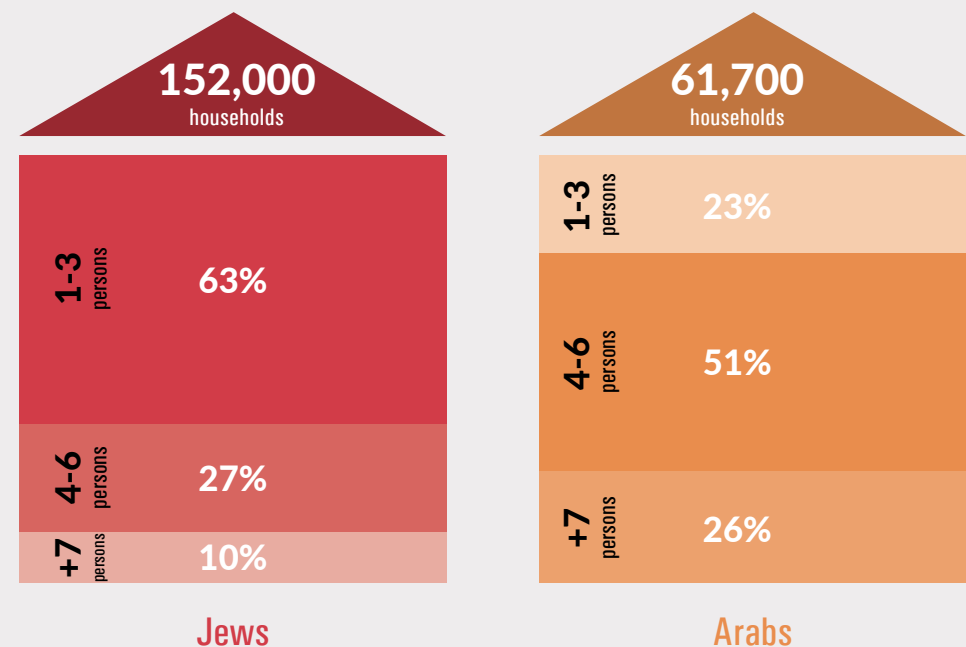


Household Size in Jerusalem by Population Group, 2015

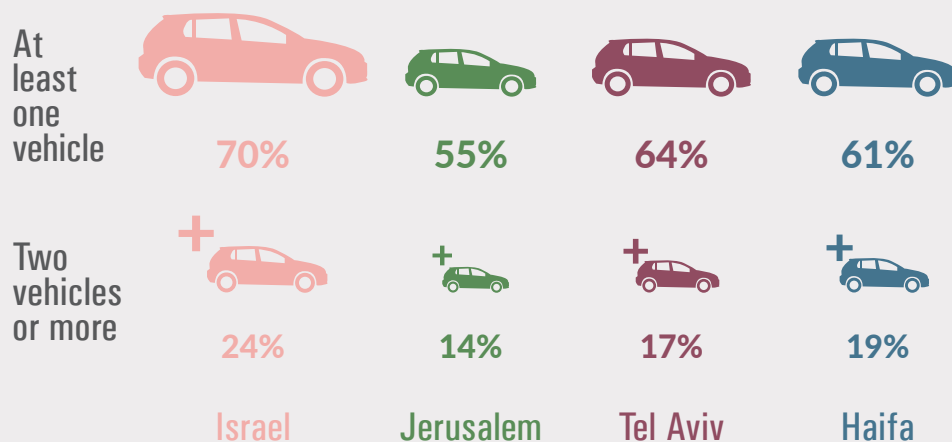
Average household size



Households, by number of persons in household



Vehicle Ownership among Households in Israel, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa, 2015



Extent of poverty¹³

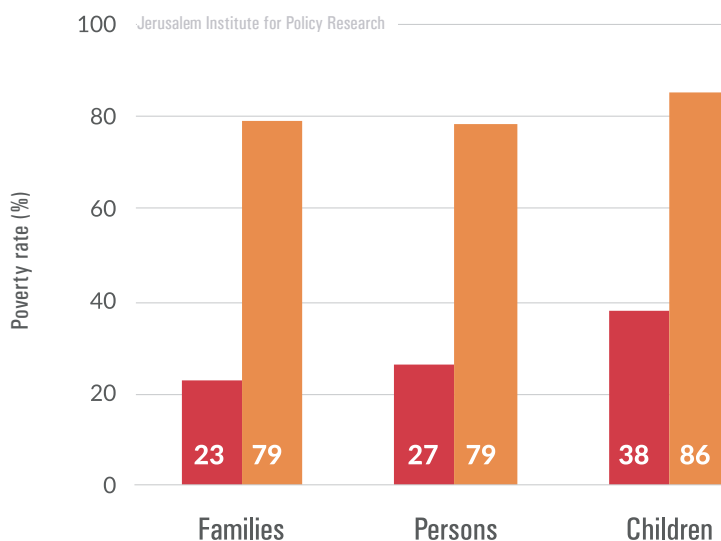
In 2015, 39% of all families (83,600), 47% of the population (387,800 persons), and 58% of the children (189,800) in Jerusalem lived below the poverty line. The extent of poverty¹⁴ in Jerusalem was significantly higher than in Israel at large – where 19% of families, 22% of the population and 30% of the children – lived below the poverty line.

The extent of poverty among the Arab population of Jerusalem was considerably higher than among the Jewish population: 79% of the Arab

population lived below the poverty line, compared with 27% of the Jewish population.

Poverty Rate in Jerusalem by Population Group, 2015

■ Jews ■ Arabs



¹³ Poverty is a matter of relative economic distress and is measured in relation to the entire society. The poverty line in Israel is defined as an income level equal to 50% of the median disposable income per person. For detailed definitions and explanations, see the National Insurance Institute's annual reports, Poverty and Social Gaps (English), available at : https://www.btl.gov.il/English%20Homepage/Publications/Poverty_Report/Pages/default.aspx

¹⁴ The percentage of the population living below the poverty line.

Among Jerusalem's ultra-orthodox population, 50% were living below the poverty line. The poverty rate for the ultra-orthodox population of Jerusalem was slightly lower than the rate for the ultra-orthodox population of Israel, where 54% of the population was below the poverty line. Among Jerusalem's Arab population, in contrast, the extent of poverty was higher than in Israel: 79% of the Arab population in Jerusalem lived below the poverty line, compared with 55% of the Arab population in Israel at large.

The extent of poverty in the Jerusalem District¹⁵ is the highest among Israel's districts. Forty-four percent of the population in the Jerusalem District were living below the poverty line, compared with 32% in the Northern District, 24% in the Haifa District, and 10%-18% in the Southern, Tel Aviv, and Central Districts. The rates of poverty among families (37%) and children (56%) in the Jerusalem District are also the highest among Israel's districts. Jerusalem's poverty rate per person (47% of the residents) is also the highest among Israel's major cities. Ashdod, which ranks second in descending order, recorded a poverty rate of 25% among its residents. For Tel Aviv, Haifa, Rishon LeZion, and Petah Tikva, between 8% and 14% of the population was living below the poverty line.

¹⁵ 82% of the District's residents live in Jerusalem.

Marital status

In 2014, 66% of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and older were married, 23% were single, 6% were divorced, and 5% were widowed. The percentage of married residents of Jerusalem (66%) was slightly higher than Israel's average (62%), and much higher than the average for Tel Aviv (45%) and Haifa (55%).

The percentage of married Jewish residents of Jerusalem was 63%, lower than the figure for the Arab sector (71%). The percentage of Jewish divorced persons (8%) was higher than the figure for the Arab sector (3%). The percentage of widowed residents in Jerusalem's Jewish sector (5%) and the percentage of singles (23%) were comparable to the figures for widowed and single residents in the Arab sector (4% and 22%, respectively).

Jerusalemites marry at a relatively young age: 54% of residents aged 20–34 were married, compared with 45% in Israel, 29% in Tel Aviv, and 37% in Haifa. A total of 8% of married persons in Jerusalem were in the 20–24 age group, which was higher than the figures for Israel (3%), Tel Aviv (1%), and Haifa (2%). Jerusalem's high marriage rates and young age at the time of marriage stem, among other factors, from the high proportion of ultra-orthodox Jews and Muslim Arabs, who tend to marry at relatively young ages.

Among divorced person in Jerusalem, 11% were in the 25–34 age range, compared with 7% in Israel at large, and 6% in Tel Aviv and Haifa. In the older age groups, the percentage of divorced Jerusalemites is smaller than in other cities.

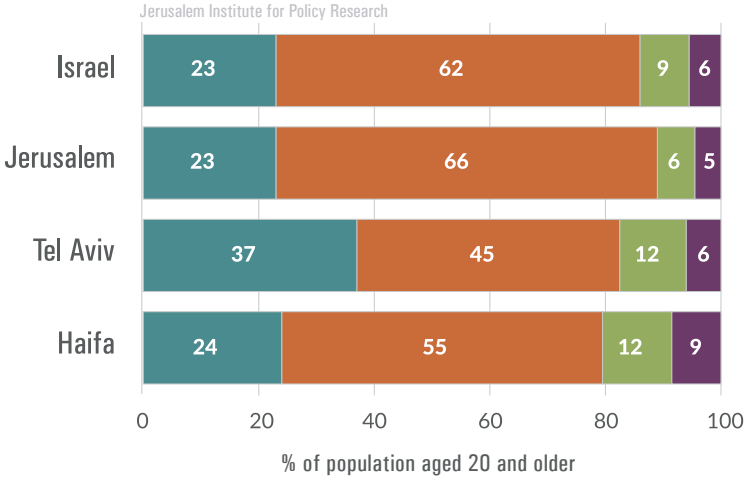
In 2015 Jerusalem had a total of 8,900 single-parent families,¹⁶ who constituted 7% of all of the city's families. The percentage of single-parent families in Jerusalem (7%) is lower than the figures for Tel Aviv and Haifa (21% and 19%, respectively).

Approximately 16,000 children below the age of 18 lived in single-parent families in Jerusalem, constituting 5% of the total number of children in the city. This is lower than the percentage of children living in single-parent families in Israel (9%). In Tel Aviv and Haifa, children of single-parent families constituted 17% and 15% of the total population of children in the city, respectively.

¹⁶ A single-parent family consists of a single parent who is raising children, and includes widowed, divorced, and singles.

Population Aged 20 and Older in Israel, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa by Marital Status

■ Singles
 ■ Married
 ■ Divorced
 ■ Widowed



Households

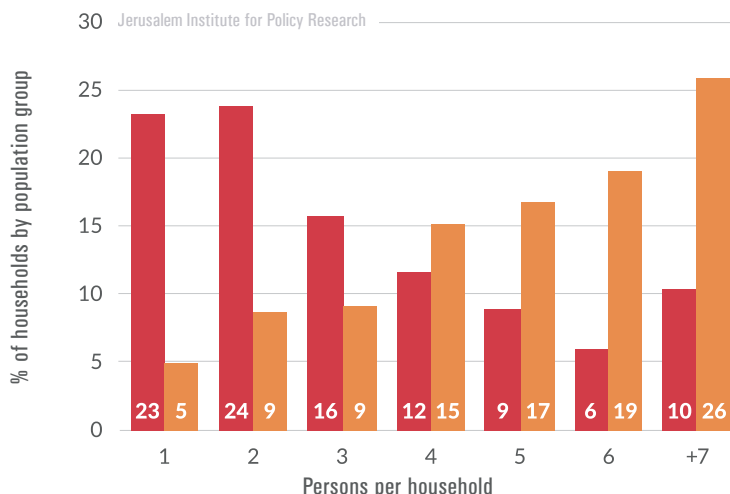
In 2015 Jerusalem had a total of 216,300¹⁷ households¹⁸ as follows: 152,000 Jewish households (70%) and 61,700 Arab households (29%). The Jewish population accounted for a higher share of households (70%) than represented by its portion of the city’s population (63%).

Jewish households typically have fewer persons than Arab households. The average size of a household¹⁹ was 3.3 persons for the Jewish population, significantly lower than the figure for the Arab population, at 5.2 persons.

Jerusalem’s Jewish population is characterized by large households relative to the other major cities. In 2015 the average size of Jewish households in Jerusalem was 3.3 persons, compared with 3.1 in all of Israel, 2.5 in Haifa, and 2.2 in Tel Aviv. The average size of an Arab household in Jerusalem was larger than that of the Arab population in Israel as a whole – 5.2 and 4.6, respectively.

Households in Jerusalem by Size of Household and Population Group of Head of Household, 2015

■ Jews ■ Arabs



17 These include households associated with an unknown population group as well as “others” (who are neither Jewish nor Arab).

18 A household is defined as one person or a group of persons who live together in a single home on a permanent basis for most of the week and maintain a joint budget for food. A household may include persons who are not related.

19 These include households consisting of only one person.

In 2015, 47% of the Jewish households in Jerusalem numbered one or two persons, and Israel recorded a comparable figure, at 46%. Tel Aviv and Haifa had a significantly higher proportion of small households – 70% and 63%, respectively. Large households with seven or more persons accounted for 10% of the total in Jerusalem, compared with 4% in Israel, and 1% in Tel Aviv and Haifa. Among Jerusalem's Arab households, 14% comprised one or two persons, compared with 18% of Arab households in Israel at large. The proportion of Arab households with seven or more persons was 26%, compared with 16% in Israel.

The distribution for ultra-orthodox households in Jerusalem was comparable to the distribution for Israel at large: a low percentage of households with one or two persons (23% in Jerusalem, 19% in Israel) and a high percentage of households with seven or more persons (29%–30%). The percentage of secular Jewish households in Jerusalem with one or two persons (65%) was higher than the figure for Israel (52%).

The data indicate that the more earners there are per household, the lower the average number of children in the household: households with no earner or only one earner characteristically have a relatively larger number of children, while households with three or more earners typically had a smaller number of children. In 2015, the average number of children in households with no earner in Jerusalem was 3.7, compared with 3.2 children on average in households with one earner, 2.8 children in households with two earners, and 2.6 children in households with three or more earners. The figures for Israel at large were comparable.

Monthly expenditure on consumption

The average monthly consumption expenditure²⁰ per household in Jerusalem was lower than the figures for Israel and Tel Aviv but higher than the figure for Haifa. In 2015 the average monthly consumption expenditure per household was NIS 13,400 in Jerusalem, NIS 15,400 in Israel, NIS 17,700 in Tel Aviv, and NIS 12,300 in Haifa.

The average monthly expenditure per person in Jerusalem was particularly low, at NIS 3,400, compared with NIS 4,700 in Israel, NIS 8,000 in Tel Aviv, and NIS 5,100 in Haifa. The expenditure per person in Jerusalem was low because the city's households are relatively large, at an average size of 3.9 persons, compared with figures of 3.3 for Israel, 2.2 for Tel Aviv, and 2.4 for Haifa.

The following table indicates the distribution of expenditures by households in Israel and its major cities for four areas. The proportion of monthly expenditure devoted to each area was comparable across the cities, with the

exception of housing in Tel Aviv, where this expenditure was disproportionately high. Haifa is characterized by a high level of expenditure on transportation and communications.

Monthly consumption expenditure is influenced by monthly income. Thus, because of differences in household income, and differences in income per person in particular, the expenditure per person in each of the principal areas of consumption was significantly lower in Jerusalem than in Tel Aviv, and was also lower than the expenditure per person in Haifa or Israel generally.

Monthly Consumption Expenditure by Main Areas of Expenditure in Israel, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa, 2015

Areas of expenditure	Israel	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv	Haifa
Total consumption expenditure (NIS)	15,400	13,400	17,700	12,300
Thereof:	% of total monthly consumption expenditure			
Housing	25%	28%	31%	23%
Food	16%	18%	15%	17%
Transportation and communications	20%	16%	19%	22%
Education, culture, and entertainment	12%	12%	12%	12%

Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research

²⁰ This includes the total of all household payments for the purchase of goods or services, including expenditures for consumption of housing services.

Ownership of durable goods

Another indicator of socioeconomic status within a population is the extent of a household's ownership of durable goods (key consumer products).

In 2015 a total of 73% of households in Jerusalem owned a personal computer, compared with 80% in Israel, 89% in Tel Aviv, and 84% in Haifa. A total of 52% of households in Jerusalem had internet subscriptions, 74% in Israel, 86% in Tel Aviv, and 80% in Haifa. In Jerusalem the percentage of residents who own a (computer) tablet is also low (31%) compared with Israel (41%), Tel Aviv (47%), and Haifa (36%).

The percentage of Jerusalem households that owned a television (69%) was lower than the figure for Israel (88%), Tel Aviv (91%), and Haifa (86%). The percentage of subscribers to cable or satellite television was also lower for Jerusalem (27%) than for Israel (59%), Tel Aviv (61%), and Haifa (58%). The relatively low proportion of Jerusalem households with television and cable service, like the low percentage of internet subscribers, stems among other factors from the large proportion of ultra-orthodox households, which typically do not have a television or internet service.

In contrast, Jerusalem recorded the highest percentage of households that own satellite dishes, at 29% (compared with 4% in Tel Aviv and 12% in Haifa), or digital converters, at 28% (compared with 7% in Tel Aviv and 9% in Haifa).

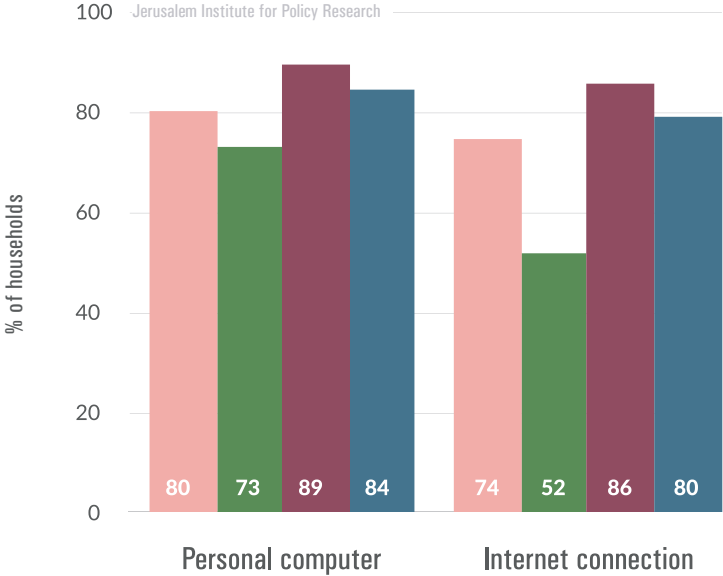
The ownership of satellite dishes, which receive television broadcasts from Arab countries among other places, is primarily characteristic of Arab households.

Ownership of a vehicle is another indicator of socioeconomic status. The percentage of Jerusalem households with at least one vehicle was relatively low, at 55%, compared with 70% in Israel, 64% in Tel Aviv, and 61% in Haifa. Moreover, the average age of cars in Jerusalem (8.6 years) was higher than the average for Israel (6.6), Tel Aviv (4.9), and Haifa (6.0).

Jerusalem recorded the highest percentage of households that own a deep freezer – 28%. For Israel the figure was 23%, compared with 7% for Tel Aviv and 15% for Haifa. Similarly, Jerusalem had the highest percentage of ovens for cooking and baking – 38%. The relatively high rate of ownership of deep freezers in Jerusalem stems from the relatively large number of religiously observant and ultra-orthodox households. These households are characteristically large and naturally seek to store substantial reserves of food. They use the freezers to store perishables and prepared meals for the week generally and for holidays and the Sabbath in particular.

Households That Have a Computer and Internet Connection in Israel, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa, 2015

Israel Jerusalem Tel Aviv Haifa



Housing density

In 2015 the average housing density among the Jewish population of Jerusalem was 1 person per room. For the Arab population the figure was nearly double, at 1.9 persons per room.

The average housing density among Jerusalem's Jewish population (1 person per room) was slightly higher than the average for Israel's Jewish population (0.8 persons per room) and that of Tel

Aviv and Haifa (0.7 persons per room for each city). The average housing density among the Arab population of Jerusalem (1.9) was higher than the average among the Arab population of Israel (1.4).