

Population - End of 2011

- In 2011, the population of Jerusalem totaled 804,400, of whom 511,400 (64%) were Jews and other non-Arabs, and 293,000 (36%) were Arabs.
- Since 1967 the population of Jerusalem has tripled. In 1967 it totaled 266,300 and it rose to 804,400 in 2011. The Jewish population increased by 159% and the Arab population by 327%.
- Religious classifications of the population in the city were as follows: 499,400 Jews (62% of total population), 281,000 Muslims (35%), 14,700 Christians (2%), of whom 12,000 are Arab Christians, and 9,000 residents with no religious affiliation (1%).

Geographic Distribution of the Population

- In 2011, a total of 486,800 residents (Jews and Arabs), constituting 61% of the total population of Jerusalem, resided in areas that were annexed to Jerusalem in 1967.
- In 2011, 196,400 Jews (and other non-Arabs) resided in neighborhoods constructed within the areas annexed in 1967, and they constituted 40% of the total population within these neighborhoods; a total of 290,200 Arabs, constituting 60%, resided in these neighborhoods.
- Of the total Jewish (and other non-Arab) population of the city in 2011, 38% resided in neighborhoods constructed in the areas annexed to Jerusalem in 1967. Of the total Arab population in 2011, 99% resided in in 2011 in areas annexed to Jerusalem in 1967.
- The largest Jewish neighborhoods in the city are Ramot Alon (41,400 residents), Pisgat Ze'ev (36,800), and Gilo (27,800).

Median Age

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

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

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

- The lowest median age: Givat Hamatos (23), Har Homa (23), and Givat Mordechai (27).
- The highest median age: Qiryat Wolfson (62), Talbiya (47), and Talpiot (44).

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

- The lowest median age: Ramot Alon (North and Central) (15), Qiryat Kamenetz in Neve Ya'aqov (16), Romema (16), and Me'a She'arim and Bate Ungarin (16).
- The highest median age: Sha'arey Hesed (28), Keneset and Bate Broyda (24), and Har Nof (24).
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In neighborhoods where the majority of the population is Arab:

- The lowest median age: Shu'afat Refugee Camp (16), New Anata and Jabal Mukabar (17), and Sur Bahar and 'Isawiyya (18).
- The highest median age: The Old City – Christian Quarter (31), Armenian Quarter and Bab Az-Zahara – Mas'udiya (29), 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 (45%); City Center (41%) (especially the streets of Ben Yehuda, King George, and Queen Shlomzion); Nahlaot (38%) (especially the area of Ha-Madregot Street and Nahalat Ziyyon); and Rehavya, excluding Qiryat Wolfson (33%).
- Neighborhoods with the lowest percentage of young people out of the total population of the neighborhood: Qiryat Kamenetz in Neve Ya'aqov (10%), Ramat Bet Ha-Kerem (12%), Qiryat Wolfson (12%), and Ramat Shlomo (14%).

Migration in 2011

- A total of 10,400 people moved to Jerusalem while 17,800 residents moved out of the city. The net migration balance was thus negative, at -7,400.
- The largest numbers of new residents relocated from Bnei Brak (660), Tel Aviv (600), Beit Shemesh (550), and Ma'ale Adummim (470).
- As a result of the negative net migration balance, in 2011, the number of residents in Jerusalem decreased by 14.1 for every 1,000 Jewish residents.
- The proportion of 20-34-year-olds among those people who moved to or away from Jerusalem is prominent; they constituted 51% of those who moved to the city and 47% of those who left it.
- Of all 20-34-year-olds who moved to Jerusalem, a salient proportion are from the general population (not haredi) – 74% (4,000) – compared to 26% (1,430) from the haredi sector.

- The data indicate a decrease in the negative migration balance among 34-20-year-olds from the general population, compared to an increase in the negative migration balance among this age group within the haredi sector. In 2011 the migration balance of young people from the general population was -1,100, compared with -1,370 in 2010 and -1,940 in 2009. The migration balance of 20-34-year-olds from the haredi sector in 2011 was -1,660, compared to -1,300 in 2010 and -1,290 in 2009.
- The percentage of those aged 65+ out of the total number of people who moved to Jerusalem and out of the total of those who left Jerusalem was 4%.

Birthrate and Fertility in 2011

- In 2011, 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 3.6 among Arabs. The fertility rate among Jewish women is increasing, whereas that among Arab women is decreasing.
- During the past decade (2001-2011), 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.

Overall fertility rate in Israel and Jerusalem, 2001, 2011

Year	Jews (and other non-Arabs)		Arabs	
	Israel	Jerusalem	Israel	Jerusalem
2001	2.5	3.7	4.3	4.3
2011	2.9	4.2	3.3	3.6

- 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%).

Aliya (Immigration to Israel)

First place of residence of immigrants since 1967

- In 2011, a total of 2,300 new immigrants, constituting 15% of the total number of new immigrants to Israel, chose to settle in Jerusalem (as their first place of residence), constituting 14% of all Israel's new immigrants. In

the same year 900 new immigrants, or 5% of the total, settled in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, and 1,110 new immigrants, 7% 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 2011 were the United States – 800 immigrants (35% of the total number of immigrants who settled in Jerusalem), France – 440 immigrants (19%), Russia – 400 immigrants (17%), and Great Britain – 170 (7%).
- 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 6%; in 2005 it was 12%; and in 2011 it was 14%. The proportion of immigrants who chose Jerusalem in 2011 is higher than for Tel Aviv (5%) and Haifa (7%).

New immigrants residing in Jerusalem

- New immigrants who arrived during the years 1990-99 mostly from the Former Soviet Union constitute a high percentage of the population in the following neighborhoods: Pisgat Ze'ev (they are 23% of the total Jewish population of north Pisgat Ze'ev), Neve Ya'akov (about 14%), eastern Pisgat Ze'ev, southern Kiryat Yovel, French Hill, and East Talpiot (about 13%).
- New immigrants who arrived during the years 2000-2011 mostly from the United States and Western countries constitute a high percentage of the population in Talbiyeh (15%), City Center (13%), and Rehavia (13%).

Single-Parent Families

- In 2010, a total of 8,100 single-parent families resided in Jerusalem. These families included approximately 14,400 children below the age of 18, who constituted 5% 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 21% of the children in single-parent families belong to households headed by unmarried singles (as opposed to divorced or widowed parents); this is slightly lower than the figure for Israel (23%) and much lower than the figure for Tel Aviv (40%). 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 – 26%; Ma'ale Adumim – 13%; and Beit Shemesh – 13%.