

The Educational System in Jerusalem in 2012-2013

- 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 258,800 students (including 21,000 students in private Arab education).
- The number of students in Jerusalem is larger than the entire population of Rishon LeZion, which numbers 232,400.

Hebrew education

- During the current school year, 2012-2013, some 159,400 students are enrolled in the Hebrew educational system: 61,00 students (38%) in Hebrew education through the Jerusalem Education Administration (“Manhi”) and 98,400 students (62%) in the Haredi educational division.
- **Grades 1-6:**
- The percentage of students in the state education system (state and state-religious) has stood at 39% since the 2008-09 school year, after years of decline. The percentage for the haredi sector is 61%. During the 1997-98 school year, students in the state and state-religious educational system accounted for 49% and haredi students for 51%.
- In the state-religious system the number of students continues to rise, and in 2012-13 the number of students in grades 1-6 in the state-religious school system (11,460) was higher than the figure for the state education system (11,270). In 2011-12 and 2012-13 the number of students in the state education system rose slightly after at least a decade and a half of decline in their numbers.

Students in grades 1-6 in state and state-religious education systems, 1997/98-2012/13

state-religious education	state education	
10,740	16,070	1997/98
9,790	13,890	2001/02
10,870	11,020	2010/11
11,000	11,130	2011/12
11,460	11,270	2012/13

Arab education

- There are 78,400 students in the Arab education system (excluding private education) in the 2012-13 school year.
- During the past decade (2003-13), the number of students in the municipal Arab education system and recognized but unofficial schools doubled, rising from 39,200 to 78,400.
- 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 1.3. The significant increase in the number of students is explained both by the increase in the number of students in official public schools and by the increase in number of schools that were private and then recognized by the Ministry of Education as recognized by unofficial schools.
- 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, 88% of 12th-grade students took the Palestinian high school graduation exam (*Tawajjiya*) that is customary in East Jerusalem, 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 58%.

Educational Achievements – 2010-2011

- In 2010-11 the Hebrew education system in Jerusalem had 6,916 students in grade 12 (in the haredi sector the data relate only to haredi institutions that participate in the Ministry of Education's graduation exam).
- In 2010-11 the percentage of students who earned a high school diploma within the state-religious sector rose, and within the state system it declined.

Percentage participating in graduation exams among 12th graders

- State – 94%
- State-religious – 94%
- Haredi – 34% (among 12th graders in schools that participate)

Percentage eligible for high school diploma among 12th graders

- State-religious education in Jerusalem – 71%. This percentage is **higher than the figure for Israel** (69%)
- State education in Jerusalem – 60%. This percentage is **lower than the figure for Israel** (67%).
- Haredi sector in Jerusalem – 11%. This is **comparable to the figure for Israel** (10%).
- Within the state-religious education system in Jerusalem, eligibility increased from 68% in 2009-10 to 71% in 2010-11. Within the state education system in Jerusalem eligibility showed a decrease from 62% in 2009-2010 to 60% in 2010-2011.