

Economic Statistics (Business and Employment)

Employment in 2011

- 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%).

Employment by population group and gender

- The percentage of Jerusalem men who participate in the workforce (52%) 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 (49%); in Israel the situation is reversed, with the percentage of participating women (59%) lower than that for men (63%).
- The percentage of Jerusalem's Arab women who participate in the workforce (15%) is lower than the figure for Arab men (59%). In Israel as well, the percentage of working women (22%) is lower than that for men (60%).
- The percentage of Jerusalem's Arab women who participate in the workforce (15%) is considerably lower than that for Arab women in Israel (22%).
- 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 49%); in Israel the percentages of Arab men and of Jewish men who work were close (60% and 63%, respectively).

Rate of participation in the civilian workforce, 2008-2011 average (percentage)

	Total	Jews	Arabs
Israel	57	60	41
Jerusalem	46	50	37

Rate of participation in the civilian workforce among women, 2008-2011 average (percentage)

	Total	Jews	Arabs
Israel	52	58	22
Jerusalem	39	51	13

Rate of participation in the civilian workforce among men, 2008-2011 average (percentage)

	Total	Jews	Arabs
Israel	62	62	61
Jerusalem	52	48	61

- The number of employed individuals in Jerusalem during 2011 measured 276,500, constituting 9% of the total number of employed individuals in Israel. Tel Aviv had a larger number of employees than Jerusalem – 392,200 (13% of the total for Israel), and Haifa had 172,200 (6% of Israel's total).
- A total of 48% of the employees in the city worked in public services (33% in Israel, 28% in Tel Aviv), 3% in banking, insurance and finance (4% in Israel, 11% in Tel Aviv), and 12% in business services (14% in Israel, 24% 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, 64% 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.
- Among all employees in Jerusalem, 74% were Jerusalem residents and only 1% Tel Aviv residents. In Tel Aviv, in contrast, 34% of employees were Tel Aviv residents, with 6% Rishon LeZion residents, and 1% Jerusalem residents.

Employment and participation in the workforce and education system

- In 2011, 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 (59%), and Tel Aviv (65%).

- The rate of participation in the workforce within the Jewish population of Jerusalem was 50% (61% within the Jewish population of Israel), and within the Arab population of Jerusalem it was 37% (44% 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 rate of participation is the same among holders of first, second, and third academic degrees, in contrast to Israel and Tel Aviv, where the rate is highest among those with a first degree, followed by those with second and third degrees.

Rate of participation in the workforce in Israel, Jerusalem, and Tel Aviv in relation to last received degree, 2011

Degree	Israel	Jerusalem	Tel Aviv
High school diploma	58%	47%	64%
First academic degree	81%	71%	84%
Second academic degree	79%	71%	83%
Third academic degree	77%	71%	77%

Participation in the Workforce in Relation to Degree of Religiosity (average for 2009-2011)

- 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 65% (68% in Israel). In contrast, the rate of participation in the workforce among the haredi population measured 44% (51% in Israel).

Rate of participation in the workforce among those aged 20 and above in the Jewish sector in relation to degree of religiosity, 2009-2011 average

	Total	Non-haredi					Haredi
		Total	Secular, non-religious	Traditional, loosely observant	Traditional observant	Observant	
Jerusalem	59%	65%	68%	64%	65%	64%	44%
Israel	68%	68%	72%	68%	64%	66%	51%

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, 2009-2011 average

	Total	Not religious	Not very religious	Religious	Very religious
Jerusalem	41%	59%	54%	42%	13%
Israel	50%	71%	60%	42%	20%

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