

# PRESS RELEASE

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## Selected Data on the Occasion of Jerusalem Day

- Jerusalem is the largest city in Israel; in 2011 the number of residents surpassed 800,000 persons (801,000 at the end of 2011),<sup>1</sup> of which 497,000 were Jews (62%), 281,000 Moslem (35%), 14,000 Christians (approximately 2%), and another 9,000 persons (1%) not classified by religion by the Ministry of Interior.
- **Internal migration:** The principal localities from which there was internal migration to Jerusalem were Bene Beraq, Tel Aviv-Yafo, and Bet Shemesh. People leaving the city mainly went to Bet Shemesh, Tel Aviv-Yafo, and Betar Illit.
- **The total fertility rate** (average number of births per woman in her lifetime) of women in Jerusalem stands at approximately four children per woman (4.01). This rate is higher than the national average (3.03).
- A **Jerusalem household** numbers on the average four persons (compared with a national average of 3.4 persons), and it is larger than households in the other major cities: Ashdod (average of 3.3 persons), Rishon LeZiyyon and Petah Tiqwa (3.1), Haifa (2.5), and Tel Aviv (2.2).
- 87.7% of **employed persons** who are Jerusalem residents work in the locality of their residence, compared with 75.6% of Haifa residents, 66.4% of Petah Tiqwa residents, 64.2% of Tel Aviv-Yafo residents, 59.3% of Ashdod residents, and 40.3% of Rishon LeZiyyon residents.
- 12.2% of the households with children in Jerusalem in 2011 were without an earner, compared with an average of 6.6% in the urban population in Israel.
- 34% of Jews aged 20 and over in Jerusalem define themselves as ultra-Orthodox (compared with 9% among the general Jewish population), 19% as religious (10% among the general Jewish population), 27% are traditional/religious or traditional/not so religious (38% among the general Jewish population), and 19% as secular or non-religious (43% among the general Jewish population).
- **Jerusalem residents are more optimistic** than other Israelis, and indicated at higher percentages that their life will improve in the future (56% versus 52%, respectively); 63% of Jerusalem residents are satisfied or very satisfied with their financial situation, compared with 59% of the rest of the population.

<sup>1</sup> The population and emigration data for the end of 2011 are preliminary data, based on the 2008 Census.

- The percentage of pupils under ultra-Orthodox supervision in the Hebrew educational system in Jerusalem has been continuously increasing, going from 63.3% in the 2006/07 school year to 65.3% in 2010/11.
- The percentage of pupils in Hebrew education in Jerusalem is consistently increasing, going from 34.3% in 2006/07 to 37.1% in 2010/11.
- In 2010/11, there were 36,500 students in the institutions of higher education in Jerusalem.
- Among the six major cities, the average monthly consumption expenditure was the lowest in Jerusalem, both per household or per person (NIS 12,397 per household and NIS 3,223 per person).
- The percentage of ownership of most electric, communication, and entertainment products was lowest in Jerusalem.

### [Tables on Monthly Consumption Expenditure and Ownership of Durable Goods](#)

#### **Population**

Jerusalem is Israel's capital and largest city; it is the largest both in terms of its area of jurisdiction (125,200 dunams) and the number of residents who reside there. In 1948, Jerusalem numbered only 82,900 residents. By the end of 2011, Jerusalem's population has swelled to approximately 801,000 residents, more than 10% of Israel's total residents. The Jewish population was approximately 497,000 (62% of the total city residents); Moslems comprised approximately 281,000 (approximately 35%), Christians approximately 14,000 (approximately 2%), and those who were not classified by religion by the Ministry of Interior comprised approximately 9,000 residents (1.0%).

#### **Source of the Population Growth**

- Jerusalem's population increased by approximately 14,500 residents in 2010. The city's growth stems principally from high natural growth (number of births less the number of deaths), an addition of approximately 19,000 persons. Another approximately 3,100 persons<sup>2</sup> were added due to the international migration balance, which is comprised of immigrants, immigrating citizens,<sup>3</sup> family unification, and migration balance of Israelis (departures and returns of Israelis who stayed abroad more than one continuous year).
- The internal migration balance continued to be negative, and because of that there were approximately 7,500 persons less in the city's total increase. In 2011, the situation in Jerusalem was similar to other major cities in Israel, such as Tel Aviv-Yafo, Haifa, Rishon LeZiyyon, and Ashdod, where natural increase was the main source of growth, while the internal migration balance was negative.

<sup>2</sup> Immigrants – 2,200 persons, immigrating citizens – 600 persons, family unifications – 1,000 persons, Jerusalem's migration balance – (-800) persons.

<sup>3</sup> Immigrating citizen – A person born to an Israeli citizen during his stay abroad who enters Israel with the intention of settling there.

## Internal Migration

- As mentioned, there were approximately 7,500 residents less in 2011, the difference between about 10,500 persons who entered the city and about 18,000 persons who left. The principal localities from which there was internal migration to Jerusalem were Bene Beraq, Tel Aviv-Yafo, and Bet Shemesh. People leaving the city mainly went to Bet Shemesh, Tel Aviv-Yafo, and Betar Illit.
- Table A. Those Entering Jerusalem in Internal Migration, by Main Localities, 2011**

Locality Name	Entered Jerusalem from — (percentage)
Total	100.0
Bene Beraq	6.3
Tel Aviv-Yafo	5.7
Bet Shemesh	5.3
Ma'ale Adummim	4.5
Betar Illit	3.9
Ashdod	2.9
Haifa	2.7
Mevasseret Ziyon	2.4
Netanya	2.2
Givat Ze'ev	2.2
Other localities	61.8

**Table B. Those Departing from Jerusalem in Internal Migration, by Main Localities, 2011**

Locality Name	Departed from Jerusalem to — (percentage)
Total	100.0
Bet Shemesh	10.3
Tel Aviv-Yafo	8.4
Betar Illit	5.0
Givat Ze'ev	4.7
Modi'in Illit	4.2
Modi'in-Makkabbim-Re'ut	4.1
Ma'ale Adummim	4.1
Bene Beraq	3.6
Mevasseret Ziyon	2.6
Haifa	2.0
Other localities	51.1

## Immigration

- **Immigrants' First Place of Settling:** In 2011, approximately 2,271 new immigrants settled in Jerusalem, a decrease of 11% compared with the previous year.
- The median age of these immigrants was lower than the median age of the total immigrants who arrived in Israel in this year (27.5 years old in Jerusalem compared to 29.9 years old among total immigrants).
- Among the immigrants who settled in Jerusalem, 794 immigrants came from the USA (35% of the total immigrants who settled in Jerusalem), 418 came from the counties of the Former Soviet Union (18%), 442 from France (19%), and 164 from the United Kingdom (7%).
- 32% of these immigrants first arrived on a tourist visa and in the course of their stay in Israel changed their status to immigrants. Close to half (48%) arrived in Jerusalem during the summer months (June, July, and August) or at the end of the year (December).

## Marriages

- In 2009, the median age<sup>4</sup> of grooms and brides marrying for the first time and settling in Jerusalem was lower than the nationwide median age of grooms and brides marrying for the first time.

**Table C. Median Age of Grooms and Brides Marrying for the First Time, in Jerusalem, and Nationwide, by Religion, 2009**

	Jerusalem		Nationwide	
	Grooms	Brides	Grooms	Brides
Total	24.3	21.1	27.3	24.4
Thereof: Jews	23.7	22.0	27.8	25.5

## Births and Fertility

- **Births:** In 2011, approximately 22,200 infants were born to Jerusalem residents. Of those infants, approximately 14,000 were born to Jewish women (approximately 63%), and 7,900 to Moslem women (approximately 35%). The infants born to Jerusalem residents comprised 13.4% of the total infants born in Israel in that year.

<sup>4</sup> **Median age** – the age at which half the persons marrying are younger and half are older.

- **Fertility:** According to the 2010 data the total fertility rate (average number of births per woman in her lifetime) of women in Jerusalem was approximately four children per women (4.0). This rate is higher than the national average (3.0). The total fertility rate of Jewish women in 2010 in Jerusalem was approximately 4.3 children per woman. This figure is more than one child more than the national average for Jewish women – 3.0. The average number of children for Moslem women in Jerusalem was 3.9 – a somewhat higher figure than the national average for Moslem women, which was 3.8 children in 2010.

**Table D. Total Fertility Rate, Jerusalem, State of Israel, 2010**

	<b>Jerusalem</b>	<b>State of Israel</b>
<b>Total</b>	4.0	3.0
Jews and others	4.2	2.9
Thereof: Jews	4.3	3.0
Arabs	3.9	3.5
Thereof: Moslems	3.9	3.8

## Households and Families<sup>5</sup>

- There are approximately 192,000 **households** in Jerusalem – approximately 9% of all households in Israel. The average Jerusalem household has four persons on the average (compared with the national average of 3.4), and it is larger than the average household in the other major cities: Ashdod (average of 3.3), Rishon LeZiyyon and Petah Tiqwa (3.1), Haifa (2.5) and Tel Aviv (2.2).
- The average household size of the **Jewish population** in Jerusalem stood at 3.4 persons per household (compared with 3.1 persons on the average, nationally). The average household size of the Arab population in Jerusalem was 5.7 persons per household (4.8 persons on the average, nationally).
- Approximately 82% of the households in Jerusalem were "family households" that included at least one family in the household. About 18% were "non-family" households (includes one person only, or a group of persons who are not a family) – among these, the vast majority were households where one person lived alone, about 88%.

<sup>5</sup> **Household** – A household is defined as one person or a group of persons living together in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the week, who have a common expense budget for food. A household may include persons who are not a family.

A family household is a household that contains at least one "family".

**Family:** A nuclear family of two persons or more who share the same household and are related to one another as husband and wife, as an unmarried couple, or as parent and child. Thus, a family can be only a couple, a couple with children (in various age groups, defined by the age of the youngest child), or a single parent with children.

The data for households and families are obtained from the 2011 Labour Force Survey. The data does not include those living in kibbutzim, institutions, students' dormitories and people living outside localities (Bedouins in the South and others).

- Approximately 66% of the families in Jerusalem have a traditional structure, i.e., a couple with children (children of all ages).
- 12% of the families are lone-parent families with children of any age. More than half of the lone-parent families have at least one child up to age 17 (approximately 7%).

## Labour

- In 2011, the percentage of **participants in the civilian labour force in Jerusalem** was 45.7%, while the national average was 57.4%.
- Among the **Jewish population in Jerusalem, the percentage of participants in the civilian labour force** in 2011 was 50.1%, a decrease compared with the previous year (51.0%), while the national average of participation in the civilian labour force among the Jewish population stood at 60.7%.
- Among the **Arab population in Jerusalem the percentage of participants in the civilian labour force** was 36.7% (40.8% among the total Arab population in Israel).
- The percentage of **unemployed persons** in Jerusalem in 2011 reached 5.5% (the national rate was 5.6%).
- The percentage of **unemployed persons** in Jerusalem among the **Jewish** population in 2011 stood at 6.0%, compared with the general national rate among Jews that stood at 5.6% unemployed.
- The percentage of **unemployed persons** in Jerusalem among the **Arab** population was 4.6% (5.5% among the total Arab population in Israel).
- Out of approximately 277,000 **employed** persons in Jerusalem, 17.4% worked in education (compared with 12.9% in the total population), 11.8% worked in commercial services (14.4% in the total population), 12.8% worked in health and welfare services (10.3% in the total population), 11.5% worked in vehicle sales and repairs (13.5% in the total population), and 11.0% in public administration (4.9% in the total population), and the rest worked in other industries.
- 87.7% of **employed** Jerusalem residents worked in their residential locality, compared with 75.6% of Haifa residents, 66.4% of Petah Tiqwa residents, 64.2% of Tel Aviv-Yafo residents, 59.3% of Ashdod residents, and 40.3% of Rishon LeZiyyon residents.
- In 2011, 74.7% of the households in Jerusalem were **households with employed persons**, compared with the national average of 77.1%; 71.5% of the households in the Jewish population in Jerusalem were households with employed persons, and in the Arab population – 83.6%.

- Among the households with children, 12.2% of the households in Jerusalem in 2011 were without an earner, compared with 6.6% on the average in the Israeli urban population.

## Housing Density

- The housing density in Jerusalem is higher than that of the other five major cities (which have more than 200,000 residents). The average number of persons per room in 2011 stood at 1.17 in Jerusalem, compared with 0.91 in Ashdod, 0.83 in Petah Tiqwa, 0.82 in Rishon LeZiyyon, 0.73 in Haifa, and 0.72 in Tel Aviv-Yafo (the national average stood at 0.92).

## Education

### Primary Schools in Jerusalem (Table E)

- In the primary schools in Jerusalem, the percentage of pupils under ultra-Orthodox supervision in the municipality's Hebrew educational system has been increasing continuously, from 63.3% in the 2006/07 school year to 65.3% in 2010/11.
- The percentage of pupils in Arab education<sup>6</sup> has been increasing consistently, from 34.3% in 2006/07 to 37.1% in 2010/11.
- The percentage of pupils studying under State supervision out of total Hebrew education in Jerusalem decreased from 19.9% in 2006/07 to 17.5% in 2010/11.

**Table E. Pupils in Jerusalem Primary Schools, by Education Sector and Supervision**

**2006/07, 2008/09, 2010/11**

Year	Education Sector	Total		Total by Sector and Supervision			
		Absolute Numbers	Percentages	Percentages	State	State/Religious	Ultra-Orthodox
<b>2006/07</b>		<b>101,729</b>	<b>100.0</b>				
	Hebrew	66,843	<b>65.7</b>	100.0	19.9	16.9	63.3
	Arab	34,886	<b>34.3</b>	100.0	100.0		
<b>2008/09</b>		<b>106,829</b>	<b>100.0</b>				
	Hebrew	67,892	<b>63.6</b>	100.0	18.6	17.4	64.1
	Arab	38,937	<b>36.4</b>	100.0	100.0		
<b>2010/11</b>		<b>112,143</b>	<b>100.0</b>				
	Hebrew	70,513	<b>62.9</b>	100.0	17.5	17.2	65.3
	Arab	41,630	<b>37.1</b>	100.0	100.0		

<sup>6</sup> Approximately 40% of the population of pupils in Arab education in Jerusalem study in private schools and not Ministry of Education schools (these include church and Waqf schools and branches of international schools).

## Matriculation Exams in Jerusalem

- In 2009/10, there were approximately 8,300 pupils living in Jerusalem who **studied in the 12<sup>th</sup> grade of the Hebrew educational system**. Only about half of them – 51% – took matriculation exams, since a significant portion of the pupils in the city (52% of pupils in the 12<sup>th</sup> grade) study under ultra-Orthodox supervision, which generally does not prepare its pupils for matriculation exams. Therefore, although the percentage of those entitled to a matriculation certificate in Jerusalem stood at a third (33%) of all 12<sup>th</sup> grade students, however, of **those sitting for their matriculation exams**, the rate of those entitled to a matriculation certificate in Jerusalem was similar to the national average in Hebrew education: 65% in Jerusalem, compared with a national average of 70%. However, the percentage of those with a matriculation certificate meeting university entrance requirements (who are the potential candidates for higher education) reached 87% in Jerusalem, compared with 85% in the entire Hebrew education system.

## Higher Education Students in Jerusalem

### Students Studying in Jerusalem

- **In 2010/11, 36,500 students studied** in all the institutions of higher education in **Jerusalem**. There were 20,400 students studying at Hebrew University, 10,800 in seven academic colleges, and 5,300 in five colleges of education.
- For the sake of comparison, in 1999/2000, 28,900 students studied in all the institutions of higher education. There were 21,400 students studying at Hebrew University, 3,500 in five academic colleges, and 4,100 in four colleges of education.
- The share of students who studied in Jerusalem out of total students in the country was approximately 14.5% (not including students who studied in the Open University).
- In 2010/11, 26,000 students were studying in Jerusalem for a first degree (compared with 20,300 in 1999/2000), 7,900 were studying for a second degree, and 2,500 were studying for a third degree. In 1999/2000, all the students studying in colleges were studying only for a first degree, and at that time, candidates for the more advanced degrees (second and third degree) studied at Hebrew University.
- There was a decrease in the number of students for a first degree at Hebrew University (11,200 in 2010/11, compared with 12,700 in 1999/2000); the number of students for a second degree was stable (6,500 in 2010/11), and there was an increase in the number of students for a third degree (2,500 in 2010/11, compared with 2,100 in 1999/2000). In contrast, there was an increase in the number of students for a first degree in the academic colleges – from 3,500 in 1999/2000 to 9,800 in 2010/11, as well as in the colleges of education – from 4,100 to 4,900, respectively.



- In 2010/11, the age distribution of those who studied in Jerusalem was the same as that of the general population of students in the country; a little more than three quarters of the students in Jerusalem are within the age group of 29 and less.
- Of the students in higher education in Jerusalem, 14,400 (40.3%) resided in the Jerusalem District (of those, 12,300 were in the city of Jerusalem itself), 6,300 (17.8%) resided in the Central District, 4,300 (12%) resided in the Judea and Samaria Area, 3,300 (9.2%) in the Tel Aviv District, 3,100 (8.7%) in the Northern District, 2,300 (6.5%) in the Southern District, and 1,900 (5.4%) in the Haifa District.

### Students Who Resided in Jerusalem

- In 2009/10, **22,100 students lived in Jerusalem**; as mentioned, 12,300 of them studied in Jerusalem and the others studied in other localities. Of the students who resided in Jerusalem, 42.4% studied in universities, 30.3% studied in academic colleges, 14.4% studied in the Open University, and 13% in educational colleges.
- The proportion of students living in Jerusalem among the total students in the country stood at 7.4% (for the sake of comparison, the proportion of Jerusalem residents among the total population is 10.2%).
- 75.1% of the students who resided in the city were studying for a first degree, 19.2% were studying for a second degree, and 5.3% were studying for a third degree.
- In general, students in their first year of studies comprise an indication as to the size of the student population in coming years. Among the total number of students who resided in Jerusalem, the number of those in their first year has decreased significantly, compared to the previous year (4,200 students in 2010/11, compared with 4,700 students in 2009/10).
- In 2010/11, the percentage of women among students residing in the city was the same as their percentage among the country-wide student population (56.3%).
- 17.8% of the total students who lived in Jerusalem in 2009/10 were **immigrants**. The immigrants comprised a relatively higher proportion among the higher degrees: 16.1% of the students for a first degree were immigrants, 21.9% of the students for a second degree, and 26.3% of the students for a third degree. The proportion of immigrant students who lived in Jerusalem was relatively higher than their proportion among the total nation-wide population of students (14.1%).
- The proportion of the **Arabs** among the total students who lived in Jerusalem in 2010/11 stood at 6%, which is relatively lower than their proportion in the total population of students in that year (10.6%).

- The four main institutions of higher education in which Jerusalem resident students were studying in 2010/11 were: Hebrew University – 28.4%, Bar-Ilan University – 5.6%, David Yellin College of Education – 4.4%, Jerusalem College of Engineering – 4%.
- 35.9% of the students studying for a first degree who lived in the city studied subjects in the field of humanities (compared with 25.6% of total students studying for first degree in Israel). This field includes education, teacher training, and the arts. The percentages of these subjects were higher among Jerusalem resident students than among the nation-wide population (education and teacher training – 21.4% versus 15%, respectively, the arts – 7.2% versus 3.9%). The percentage of those studying for a first degree in the field of medicine was also higher among students residing in Jerusalem compared with total students for a first degree (1.1% versus 0.8%, respectively). In contrast, the following fields of study had lower percentages among Jerusalem resident students than among the nation-wide population of students: Social sciences (15.6% versus 22.1%) as well as engineering and architecture (13.8% versus 17.4%). See Table F.

**Table F. Students for a First Degree, by Field of Study –  
Total Student Population Compared to Students Residing in Jerusalem**

Percentages	2010/11	
	Total	Students Residing in Jerusalem
	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Humanities – Total</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>35.9</b>
General humanities	3.9	3.8
Languages, literature and regional studies	2.0	3.5
Education and teacher training	15.7	21.4
Art, crafts and applied arts	3.9	7.2
Special programs	0.1	-
<b>Social Sciences – Total</b>	<b>33.8</b>	<b>26.7</b>
Social sciences	22.1	15.6
Business and administration sciences	11.8	11.1
<b>Law</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.9</b>
<b>Medicine -- Total</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>
Medicine	0.8	1.1
Paramedical studies	4.5	4.9
<b>Mathematics and Sciences</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.4</b>
Mathematics, statistics and computer science	5.2	4.0
Physical sciences	1.3	1.6
Biological sciences	2.6	2.7
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Engineering and Architecture</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>13.8</b>

## Data from the 2011 Social Survey, Persons Aged 20 and Over

### Extent of Religiosity

- Of the Jews aged 20 and over in Jerusalem, 34% define themselves as **ultra-Orthodox** (9% in the general Jewish population), 19% as **religious** (10% in the general Jewish population), 27% are **traditional-religious or traditional-not so religious** (38% among the general Jewish population), and 19% define themselves as **secular**, not religious. (43% in the general Jewish population).
- Of non-Jews in Jerusalem, 75% define themselves as very religious and religious (58% among the general non-Jewish population), and 24% describe themselves as not so religious and not religious at all (42% among the general non-Jewish population).

### Satisfaction in Various Areas

- 55% of Jerusalem residents are **very satisfied with life** (50% of Jews and 62% of non-Jews), compared with 36% among the rest of Israel residents who feel that way.
- Jerusalem residents are **more optimistic** than the residents of the rest of Israel, and make the assessment that their lives will improve in the future at higher percentages (56% versus 52%, respectively).
- 63% of Jerusalem residents are **satisfied** or **very satisfied with their financial situation**, compared with 59% of the rest of the population.
- 41% of Jerusalem residents are very satisfied with their relationships with their neighbors, compared with 32% among the rest of the population.
- However, Jerusalem residents are less satisfied than the residents of the rest of Israel with the **level of cleanliness** in their area of residence (42% versus 56%), and with the amount of **parks and green areas** in their area of residence (39% versus 59% in the rest of the country). In these two topics, the percentage of those satisfied was much higher among Jews than among non-Jews.

## Data from the 2010 Household Expenditure Survey

### Comparison of Household Consumption Expenditure among Israel's Major Cities<sup>7</sup> ([Table 1](#))

- The average monthly household consumption expenditure in Jerusalem, both for households and per capita, was the lowest among the six major cities (NIS 12,397 per household and NIS 3,233 per capita).
- The average number of persons per household in Jerusalem was the highest (3.9) and the average number of earners per household in Jerusalem and Haifa was the lowest (one earner per household).

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<sup>7</sup> Cities with a population of more than 200,000 residents.

- Households spent more in Jerusalem than in all the other major cities on the following items: Meat and poultry – NIS 395, clothing and footwear – NIS 463, public transport – NIS 168, and cigarettes and accessories – NIS 143. Their expenditure was the lowest on furniture and household equipment – NIS 300, health insurance – NIS 164, and transport and communication – NIS 2,054.

### **Ownership of Durable Goods (Table 2)**

- The percentage of ownership of most electric, communication, and entertainment products was lowest in Jerusalem.
- 69% of Jerusalem households have a computer; 52% of the households have an Internet subscription.
- 75% of Jerusalem households have a television, 35% have a cable or satellite television subscription, and 25% have a satellite dish.

### **Transportation**

- In 2011, there were 270,000 persons licensed to drive, i.e., approximately 53% of residents aged 17 and over have a driver's license. This is a lower percentage than the other five major cities with more than 200,000 residents. (In Tel Aviv-Yafo and Rishon LeZiyyon approximately 75% have a driver's license, in Haifa and Petah Tiqwa approximately 66%, and in Ashdod approximately 57%).
- Approximately 182,000 vehicles were registered in Jerusalem in 2011, and approximately 41,000 were added in the preceding decade (an increase of approximately 29%); of those, approximately 33,000 were private motor vehicles (an increase of approximately 34%).
- In 2011, the Israeli police investigated 1,067 road accidents (R.A. type) with casualties that occurred in Jerusalem, in which 1,801 persons were injured (an increase of 14% in the number of road accidents with casualties and an increase of 9% in the number of casualties in them, compared with 2010); of those, six persons were killed as pedestrians; 12% of the total casualties were children aged 0-14 (their share in the Jerusalem population is 34%).
- In 2011, 1,876 vehicles were involved in road accidents in Jerusalem in 2010. Approximately 63% were private vehicles; the rest were: 11% trucks, 9% motorcycles, 6% buses and minibuses, 1% bicycles, and 10% others.