

The Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research
The 32nd Statistical Year Book for Jerusalem
Press Release

If you are a Jerusalem resident, chances are you are under age 24, married, own a car that has been on the road for over eight years and you don't spend more than 3,600 NIS per month.

Jerusalem Day 2018, Marking Positive Trends

- Jerusalem's population comprises 10% of all residents of Israel and is characterized by a young age structure (half the population is younger than 24 years old).
- 24,100 babies were born in Jerusalem in 2016. For the second consecutive year, the birth rate among the Jewish population remains higher than the birth rate among the Arab population. The neighborhood where the most babies are born is Mea She'arim and Batei Ungarin (52 births per 1,000 residents).
- Average per household monthly expenses in Jerusalem is low compared to Israel, Tel Aviv - Jaffa and Haifa. Average per capita monthly expenses stand at 3,600 NIS, compared to 4,800 NIS throughout Israel, 7,700 NIS in Tel Aviv - Jaffa and 5,900 NIS in Haifa.
- Jerusalem is the most popular among doctoral students in Israel. The number of doctorate students at the Hebrew University is the highest in the country.
- 2017 was a peak year in the scope of tourism to Jerusalem. This year, the number of hotel guests reached 1,653,900 and the number of hotel overnight stays reached 4,504,400. The primary countries of origin were the United States, Russia and China.
- The number of new immigrants choosing Jerusalem as their first home in Israel, primarily from the United States and Europe, has been rising since 2014 (in contrast to all new immigrants to Israel, most arriving from Russia and Ukraine). The mortality rate in Jerusalem is also lower than throughout Israel (4.2. deaths per 1,000 residents, compared to 5.2 deaths per 1,000 residents throughout Israel).
- Jerusalem is the largest Arab city in Israel, the largest haredi city in Israel and has the second largest general population. All population segments in the city are very large. This year too, these trends and the proportion of the Arab population in Jerusalem continue to grow at a moderate pace.
- Most Jerusalem residents (61%) live in areas added to the city in 1967. 39% of the Jewish population and 99% of the Arab population reside in those areas.



- The growth rate of the Arab population of Jerusalem remains higher than the growth rate of the Jewish population. The incidence of poverty among the Arab population (75%) remains higher than among the Jewish population (29%).

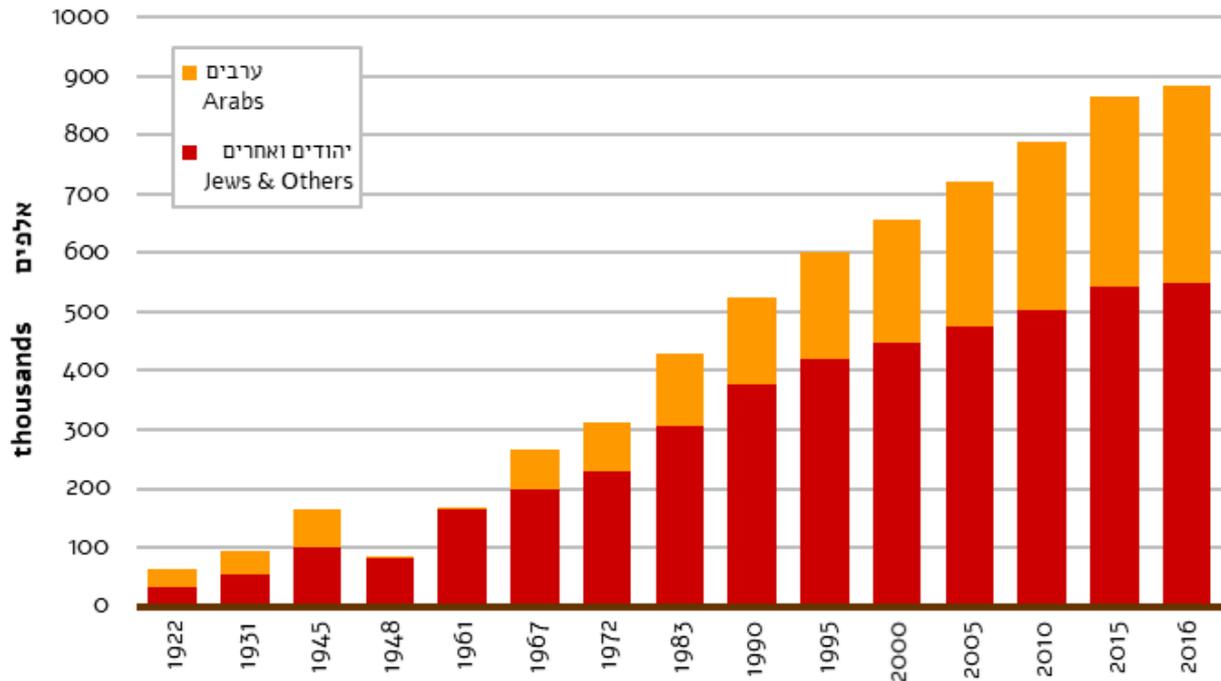
The data contained in the 32nd Statistical Year Book for Jerusalem of the Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, published annually by the Jerusalem Institute and the Jerusalem Municipality, is based on the processing of a wide, comprehensive and diverse collection of data on Jerusalem, the primary sources being the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Jerusalem Municipality, the Israel Police, the various government ministries and the National Insurance Institute.

This year, the Statistical Year Book Jerusalem includes some 250 charts and dozens of graphs, and will be uploaded in its entirety (in Hebrew and English) to our [website](#) on Jerusalem Day (May 13).

Population – End of 2016

- Jerusalem's population numbered 882,700 residents at the end of 2016 – 550,100 (62%) Jewish and others (non-Arabs), 332,600 (38%) are Arabs.
- The growth rate of the Arab population of Jerusalem in 2016 was 2.7%; slightly lower than the average growth rate at the start of the decade (2.9%) and lower than the average in the previous decade (3.1%).
- The growth rate of the Jewish population of Jerusalem in 2016 was 1.5%, slightly higher than the average growth rate at the start of the decade (1.4%) and higher than the average in the previous decade (1.2%).
- The population's distribution by religion: 536,630 Jews (61%), 319,840 Moslems, 15,720 Christians (2%) of whom 12,550 are Arab Christians and another 10,290 are uncategorized residents (1%).
- Over the course of 2016, the Jerusalem population increased by 2.0% (17,000 residents). The Jewish population grew by 1.5% (8,100 residents) and the Arab population grew by 2.7% (8,800 residents).
- The growth rate of the Arab population in 2016 stood at 2.7%, a higher rate than the previous year (2.5%). In general, a decline in the growth rate of the Arab population in Jerusalem and in Israel is discernable. The Arab population growth rate in Jerusalem was higher than that of the Arab population throughout Israel (2.2%) in 2016.

אוכלוסיית ירושלים*, לפי קבוצת אוכלוסייה, 2016-1922
 Population of Jerusalem*, by Population Group, 1922-2016

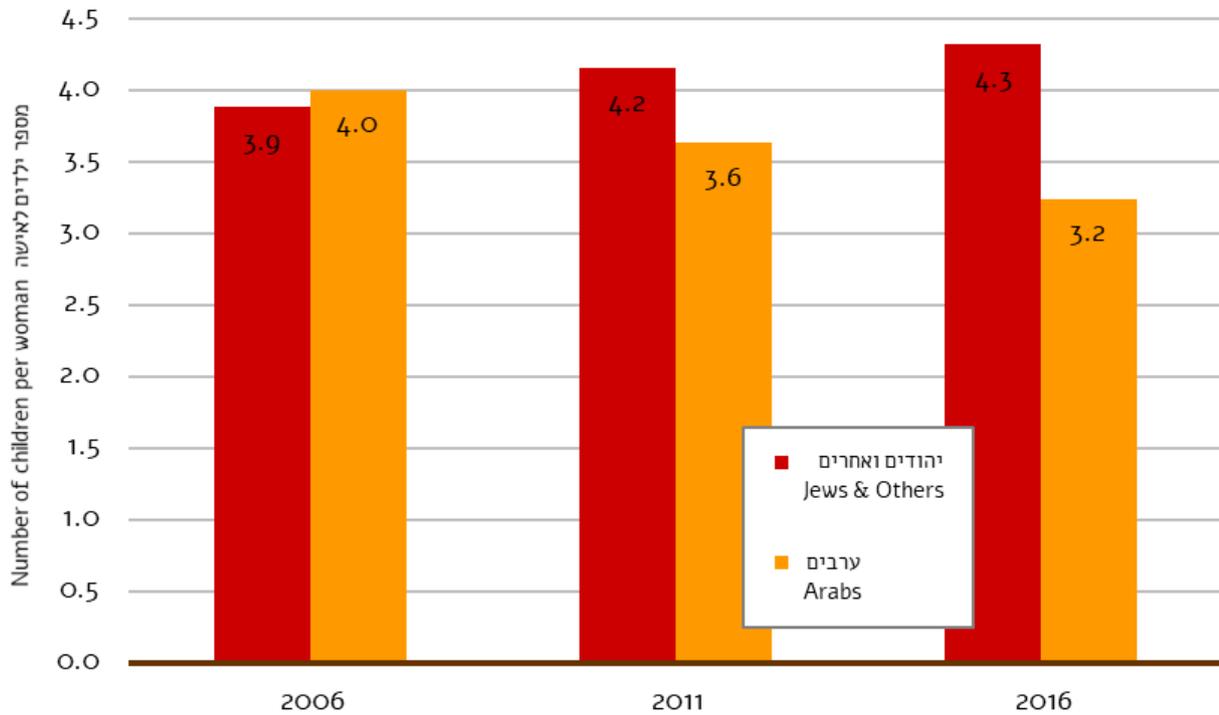


* The municipal area of Jerusalem in the corresponding year בתחום השיפוט של ירושלים בשנה המתאימה

The Geographical Distribution of the Population

- In 2016, approximately 542,410 (Jewish and Arab) residents lived in areas added to Jerusalem in 1967, representing 61% of the overall population of Jerusalem.
- In 2016, approximately 207,640 Jews (38%) and others (non-Arabs) and 327,700 Arabs (62%) lived in neighborhoods built in areas added to Jerusalem in 1967.
- In 2016, 39% of the overall Jewish population of Jerusalem lived in areas added to Jerusalem in 1967 and 99% of the city's overall Arab population of the city lived in areas added to Jerusalem in 1967.
- The largest Jewish neighborhoods in the city are Ramat Alon (46,140 residents), Pisgat Ze'ev (41,930) and Gilo (30,900).
- The largest Arab neighborhoods in the city are Beit Hanina (39,210 residents), A-Tur (26,460) and Kafr 'Aqab (26,320). Note that regarding two Arab neighborhoods in East Jerusalem, the Shuafat Refugee Camp and Kafr 'Aqab, which are separated from the rest of the city by the security fence, the population figures are unclear and according to various estimates the actual population figures are much higher than the official figures.

שיעור פרייון כוללל בירושלים, לפי קבוצת אוכלוסייה, 2006, 2011, 2016
 Total Fertility Rate in Jerusalem, by Population Group, 2006, 2011, 2016

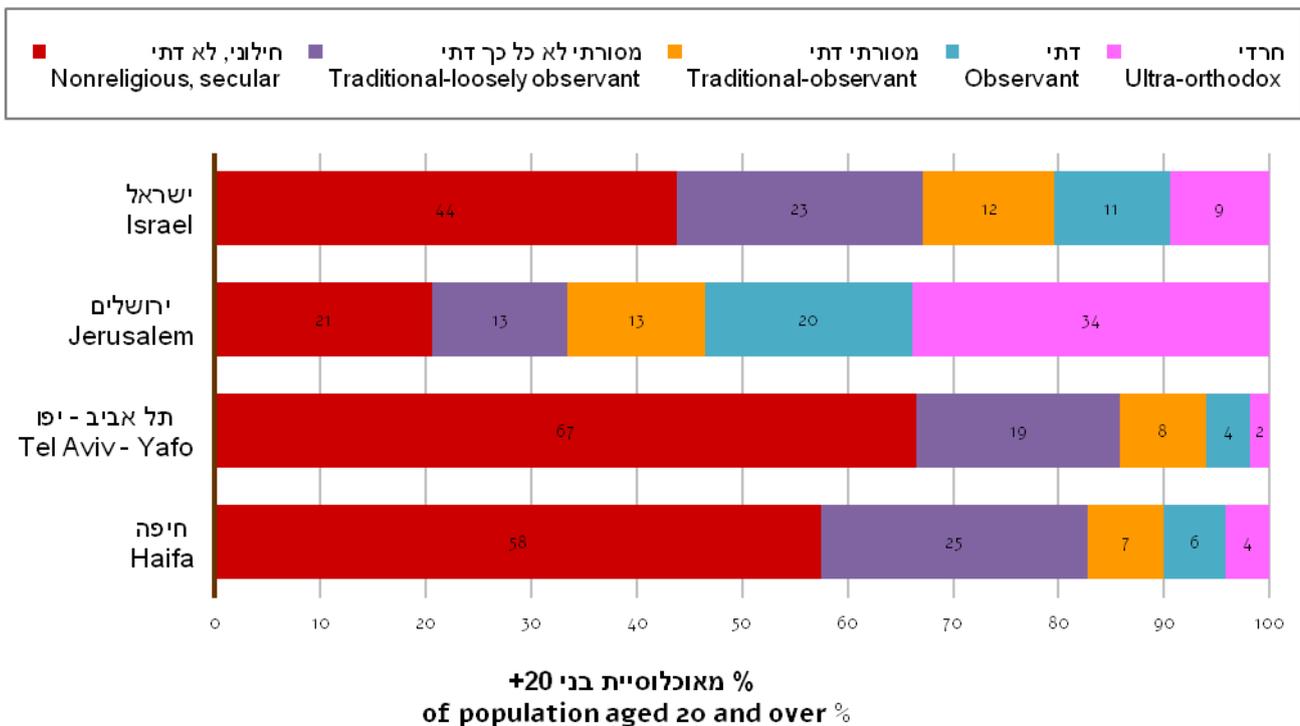


- In recent years, the fertility rates of Jewish women have risen, both in Jerusalem and nationwide, while the fertility rates of Muslim women have declined. In 2006, the overall fertility rate of the Jewish population of Jerusalem was 3.9, rising to 4.2 in 2011 and to 4.3 in 2016. The fertility rate among the Arab population declined from 4.0 in 2006 to 3.6 in 2011 and to 3.2 in 2016.

Religious & Secular Jews

- The following are data on Jews ages 20 years and older (average for the years 2014-2016) and the nature of their religious identity (as self-defined, processing the Central Bureau of Statistics social survey).
- The proportion of haredi (34%) and religious persons among the Jewish population of Jerusalem (33%) is significantly higher than the rate throughout Israel (9% and 23% respectively) and their proportion of the population in large cities. In Tel Aviv - Jaffa and Haifa, the haredi population represents about 2-4% of the population and the religious population, approximately some 12% in Tel Aviv - Jaffa and 13% in Haifa.
- The proportion of secular and traditional Jews in Jerusalem stood at 34%, relatively low compared to their proportion of the population throughout Israel (67%) and in large cities (86% in Tel Aviv - Jaffa, 83% in Haifa).

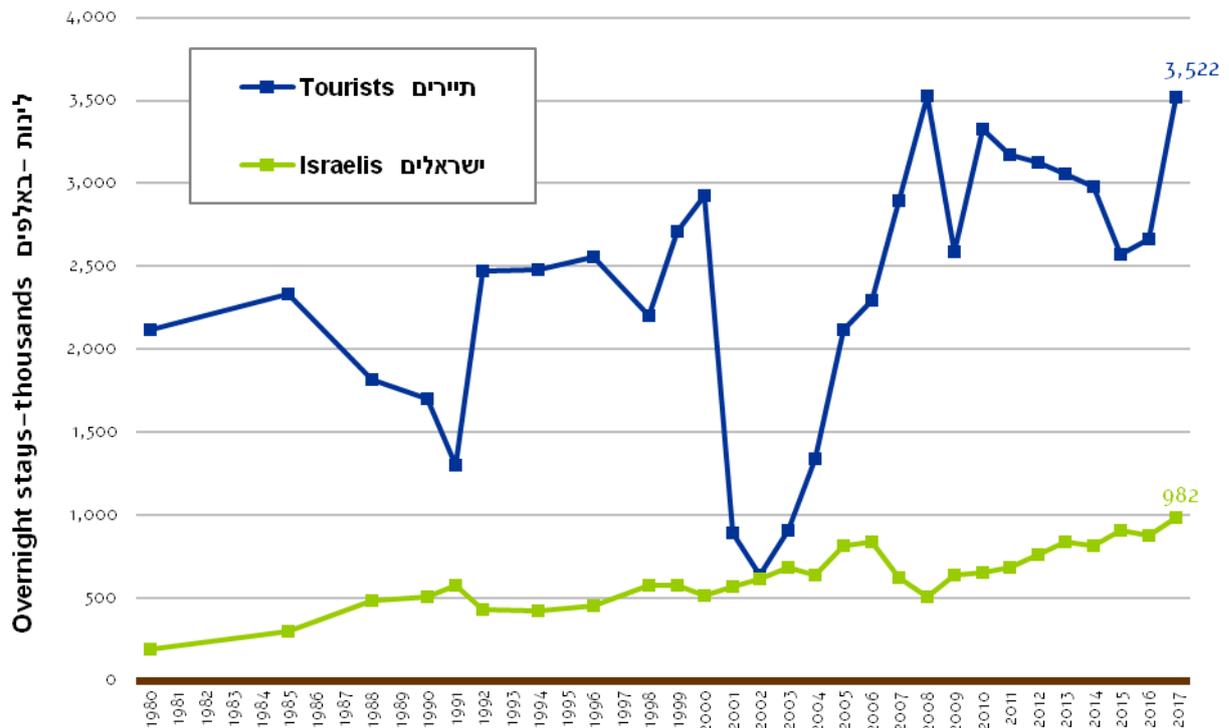
האוכלוסייה היהודית בגיל 20 ומעלה, בישראל, בירושלים,
 בתל אביב - יפו ובחיפה, לפי אופי ההתחברות, 2014-2016
 Jewish Population aged 20 and Over, in Israel, Jerusalem,
 Tel Aviv - Jaffa - Yafo and Haifa, by Religious Identification, 2014-2016



Tourism

- In 2017, the proceeds from tourist hotels in Jerusalem stood at 2,045,217 thousands of NIS. 89% of the proceeds were from hotels in West Jerusalem. The proceeds in Tel Aviv - Jaffa were slightly higher than in Jerusalem and stood at 2,185,045 thousands of NIS and in the proceeds from Haifa hotels stood at 307,457 thousands of NIS.
- The number of guests in Jerusalem hotels in 2017 stood at 1,653,900, the highest ever, of which 65% were tourists from abroad and 35% from Israel.
- The number of overnight stays in Jerusalem hotels stood at 4,504,400, representing 19% of the hotel overnight stays in Israel.
- 78% of Jerusalem hotels serve tourists from abroad, a very high percentage and similar to Tel Aviv - Jaffa hotels (76%), compared to 44% of hotels throughout Israel and 49% of Haifa hotels.
- In 2017, the number of overnight stays in Jerusalem hotels stood at 4,504,400, representing 27% growth from 2016 – 26% growth in West Jerusalem and 32% growth in East Jerusalem.

לינות במלונות תיירות בירושלים, 1980-2017
 Overnight-Stays in Tourist Hotels in Jerusalem, 1980-2017



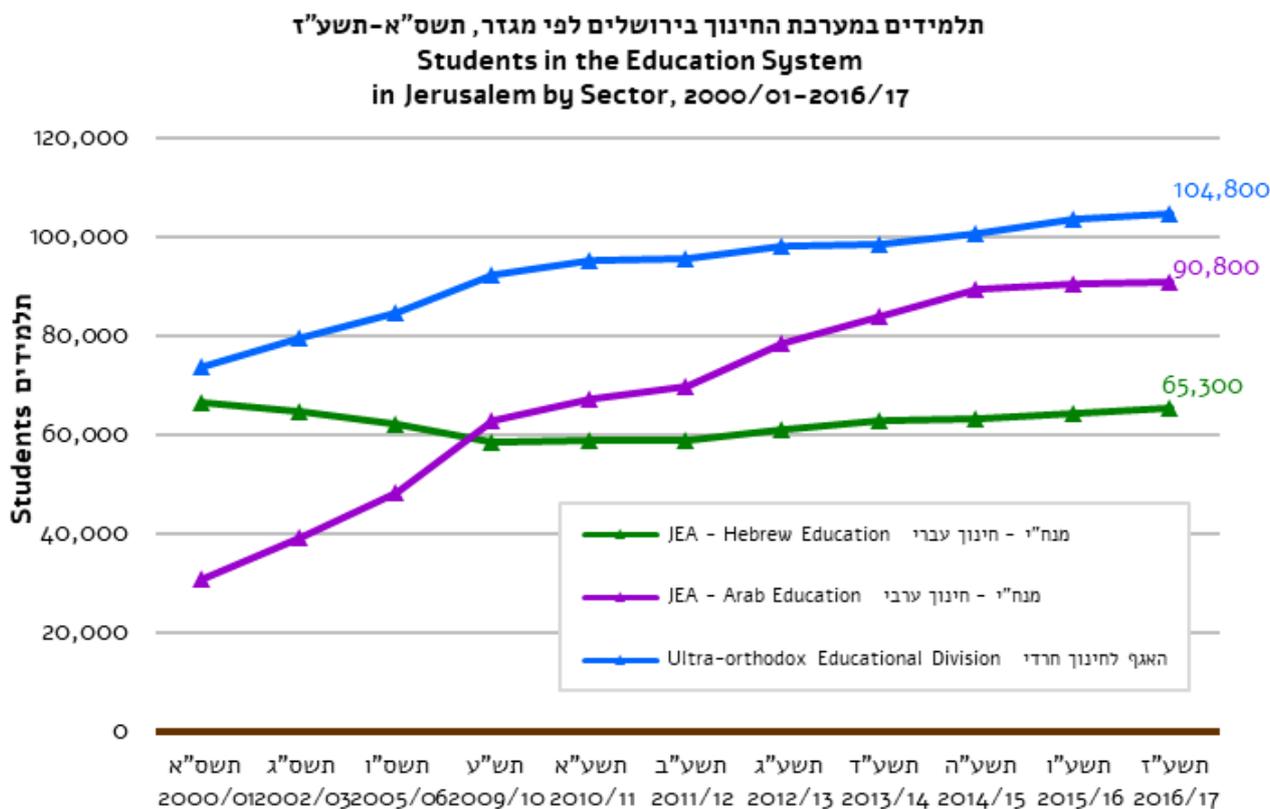
- The percentage of tourists from the American continent among the overnight stays of tourists from abroad who slept in Jerusalem hotels in 2017 was particularly high in Jerusalem (51%), compared to throughout Israel (38%), Tel Aviv - Jaffa (37%) and Haifa (44%).
- The percentage of tourists from Europe among the overnight stays of tourists from abroad who slept in Jerusalem hotels in 2017 was 28% in Jerusalem, 41% throughout Israel, 44% in Tel Aviv - Jaffa and 31% in Haifa.
- The average number of hotel overnight stays per guest in Jerusalem hotels stood at 2.7 overnight stays. The average number of hotel overnight stays per guest from abroad in Jerusalem stood at 3.3, lower than the average number of overnight stays in the five previous years (2012-2016), when the average stood at 3.4. The average number of overnight stays per Israeli guest stood at 1.7.

Data Sources:

The processing of Central Bureau of Statistics data and Tourism Ministry data

The Education System in Jerusalem 2016/17

- The education system in Jerusalem is the largest and most complex in Israel. Approximately 277,500 school children are enrolled, including 17,000 school children in the private Arab education system.



Hebrew Education

- In 2016/17, 170,100 school children were enrolled in Hebrew-language schools in Jerusalem, including 65,300 school children (38%) in secular and religious state schools of the Jerusalem Education Authority and 104,800 school children (62%) in haredi schools of the Jerusalem Haredi Education Authority.

Arabic Education

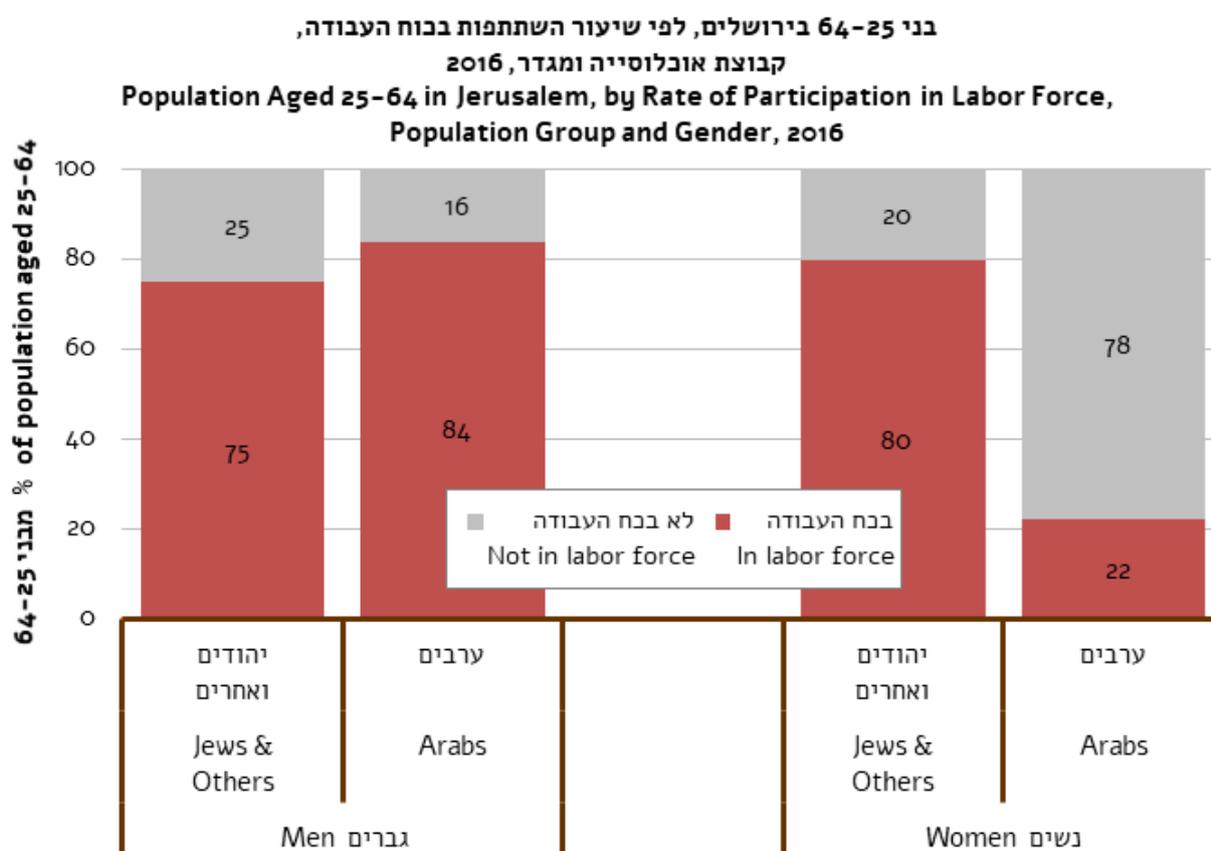
- In 2016/17, 90,400 school children were enrolled in Arabic-language schools in Jerusalem (not including private education institutions).
- In the past decade (2007-2017), the number of school children in city and recognized, unofficial Arab schools increased from 60,700 to 90,400.

Data Sources: Processing for the Statistical Year Book of the Jerusalem Municipality and Education Ministry data

Economic Figures (Business & Employment)

Employment 2016

- Workforce participation rates fluctuate according to population age. In 2016, the workforce participation rate of the Jerusalem population of primary working age (25-64) stood at 68%, significantly higher than the workforce participation rate of the overall population ages 15 years and older (54%). Nonetheless, the 68% workforce participation rate of the Jerusalem population of primary working age (25-64) was significantly lower than the workforce participation rate throughout Israel (81%), in Tel Aviv - Jaffa (88%) and in Haifa (85%).
- The workforce participation rate of the Jewish population of Jerusalem of primary working age (25-64) stood at 77%. The workforce participation rate of the Arab population of Jerusalem of primary working age (25-64) stood at 52%.



Employment by Population Group & Gender

- The workforce participation rate of the male population of Jerusalem of primary working age (78%) is lower than that of the male population throughout Israel (86%).

- The workforce participation rate of the female population of Jerusalem of primary working age (58%) is lower than that of the female population throughout Israel (76%).
- The workforce participation rate of the Jewish female population of Jerusalem of primary working age (79%) is higher than that of the Jewish male population (87%).
- The workforce participation rate of the Arab female population of Jerusalem of primary working age (22%) is very low (22%) and lower than that of the Arab male population (84%). Throughout Israel too, the workforce participation rate of the Arab female population (35%) is lower than that of men (81%).
- The workforce participation rate of the Arab male population of Jerusalem of primary working age (84%) is higher than that of the Jewish male population (74%). Throughout Israel, the opposite is true: the workforce participation rate of the Arab male population (81%) is lower than that of the Jewish male population (87%).

The Workforce Participation Rate of the Jerusalem Population of Primary Working Age (25-64) in Israel and in Jerusalem, by Population Group & Gender, 2016

	Israel			Jerusalem		
	Total	Jews	Arabs	Total	Jews	Arabs
Total	81%	86%	58%	68%	77%	52%
Men	86%	87%	81%	78%	74%	84%
Women	76%	84%	35%	58%	79%	22%

- 42% of employed persons in the city worked in public service – local and public administration, security, health, education, social services and nursing (33% throughout Israel, 21 in Tel Aviv - Jaffa), 2% in banking, insurance and finance (3% throughout Israel, 9% in Tel Aviv - Jaffa) and 6% worked in professional services, sciences and technology (7% throughout Israel, 15% in Tel Aviv - Jaffa).

Data Source: Processing for the Central Bureau of Statistics' Workforce Survey

Businesses 2016 (businesses paying VAT)

- Approximately 39,100 businesses were functioning in Jerusalem in 2016, manifesting some 7% of all businesses in Israel, 71,400 in Tel Aviv - Jaffa (13% of all businesses in Israel) and 21,500 in Haifa (4% of all businesses in Israel).
- About half (53%) of the active businesses in Jerusalem in 2016 employed salaried workers (20,900 businesses), of which 66% were small businesses that employed 1-4 salaried workers (13,800 businesses).
- Over the course of 2016, 3,500 new businesses opened in Jerusalem and 2,800 businesses closed. The difference between the number of openings and closings (net change) of businesses in Jerusalem was positive and stood at +700 businesses. That same year, the net change in Tel Aviv - Jaffa was +1,200 new businesses and in Haifa +200.

Openings, Closing & Net Change of Businesses in Jerusalem, 2009-2016

Year	Openings	Closings	Net Change
2009	2,900	2,500	+400
2010	3,200	2,700	+500
2011	3,200	2,600	+600
2012	3,200	2,900	+300
2013	3,300	2,550	+750
2014	3,400	2,800	+600
2015	3,400	2,500	+900
2016	3,500	2,800	+700

Survivability of Businesses

- 60% of all businesses that opened in 2012 in Jerusalem continued to operate until 2016, a similar rate to that in Tel Aviv - Jaffa (60%), Haifa and Israel (59%).
- The highest survivability rates in Jerusalem (businesses that survived over a period of 4 years) were in the financial services and insurance services sector (75%), professional services, sciences and technology sector (73%), the industry, mining and quarrying sector (73%) and the education sector (71%). These sectors also enjoyed high survival rates throughout Israel (67%, 67%, 66% and 63% respectively) and in Tel Aviv - Jaffa (66%, 66%, 68% and 64% respectively).



Higher Education 2016/17

- 37,300 students were enrolled in higher education institutions in Jerusalem, manifesting 16.1% of all higher education students in Israel. 19,800 students were enrolled at the Hebrew University, manifesting some 53% of all students in Jerusalem, 12,000 students (32%) learned in eight academic colleges and 5,500 (15%) in five academic teacher colleges.

Data Source: Processing for the Central Bureau of Statistics Figures

Housing & Construction

- In 2017, the construction of 3,928 housing units was completed in Jerusalem. This year continues the upward trend in the number of housing units being completed. This follows several years when the number of housing units where construction was completed each year declined.
- In 2017, the number of housing units where construction was completed in Jerusalem manifests 8.2 of all housing units completed throughout Israel.
- About 12% of the housing units where construction was completed were in the neighborhoods of Har Homa, 11% in Beit Hanina, 8% in Romema, 8% in Talpiot and Arnona and 6% in Bayit V'Gan.
- Approximately 12% of housing units where construction began were in the neighborhoods of Beit Hanina, Ramot Alon (6%), Rasco (5%) and Givat Mordechai and Sur Baher and Umm Tuba (5%).
- Similar to throughout Israel, few small apartments are being built in Jerusalem. 1 to 3 room apartments manifested merely 14% of the housing units where construction was completed in 2017 (7% throughout Israel). However in contrast to throughout Israel, the percentage of medium apartments, 4 rooms, is large – 55% of housing units where construction was completed in 2017 in Jerusalem compared to 41% throughout Israel. The completion of construction of large apartments of 5 rooms and more in 2017 was relatively low in Jerusalem (31%) compared to throughout Israel (52%).
- In the last quarter (October to December) of 2017, the average price per 3½ to 4 room apartment in Jerusalem was 2,164,200 NIS. The average price per 3½ to 4 room apartment in Jerusalem was higher than that throughout Israel (1,455,400 NIS) and lower than that in Tel Aviv - Jaffa (3,457,800 NIS).
- The average rent per 3½ to 4 room apartment in 2017 in Jerusalem was 4,739 NIS, which is high compared to that throughout Israel (4,199 NIS) and Haifa (3,156 NIS) but lower than that in Tel Aviv - Jaffa (6,573 NIS).



Apartment Size (2017)

- The average apartment size in Jerusalem is 82 sq. m. (883 sq. ft.)
- In Jewish neighborhoods, the average apartment size is very small:
 - Givat Hamatos: 35 sq. m. (377 sq. ft.)
 - Zichron Yosef: 47 sq. m. (506 sq. ft.)
 - Katamon 9 / Bar Yochai Street: 48 sq. m. (517 sq. ft.)
- In Jewish neighborhoods, the largest average apartment sizes:
 - Hachosh Road in Ramot: 146 sq. m. (1,571 sq. ft.)
 - Lower Motza and Ramat Motza: 130 sq. m. (1,399 sq. ft.)
 - Malcha: 128 sq. m. (1,378 sq. ft.)
 - The area of Avraham Rafal Street in Pisgat Ze'ev: 127 sq. m. (1,367 sq. ft.)
- In Arab neighborhoods, the smallest average apartment sizes are:
 - Shuafat Refugee Camp: 35 sq. m. (377 sq. ft.)
 - Moslem Quarter: 46 sq. m. (495 sq. ft.)
 - Christiaqn Quarter: 46 sq. m. (495 sq. ft.)
 - Armenian Quarter: 62 sq. m. (667 sq. ft.)
 - Silwan: 64 sq. m. (689 sq. ft.)
- In Arab neighborhoods, the largest average apartment size ares:
 - Bei Hanina: 95 sq. m. (1,023 sq. ft.)
 - Kafr 'Aqab: 90 sq. m. (969 sq. ft.)
 - New 'Anata: 87 sq. m. (936 sq. ft.)

