

Chapter XII – Education & Culture

1. Education

Listing of schools - Schools in which more than one level of studies is offered (such as an elementary and middle school) where each is counted separately according to the level or type of school, but in the total tallying were counted only once.

The status of educational institutions

Official educational institutions – Schools managed and run by the state or local authority. Officially recognized institutions operate according to the curriculum set by the Ministry of Education and are under its supervision. The teachers are civil servants or employed by the local authority. These institutions include the state, state-religious, and state-ultra-orthodox streams, and in Jerusalem they are under the auspices of the Jerusalem Education Administration.

Unofficial recognized educational institutions – schools that are not state-run but are recognized by the Ministry of Education and are supervised by it.

Exempted educational institutions – schools that the system recognizes as exempt from fulfilling the general requirements of the education system. They are not bound by the Compulsory Education Law.

Unrecognized exempted educational institutions – exempted schools that do not cooperate with the authorities and for which there are no systematic data pertaining to their operations. These institutions belong to the ultra-orthodox sector; they are not included in the tables in this chapter as there is no accepted estimate regarding the number of students who study there.

All school ages - Educational institutes that offer grades 1-12. These students and classes are counted separately and are not included in the data for Primary or Post-Primary Education,

but are included in the total of the education system. In previous years they were included in Primary Education.

Special Education - Classes and pupils of institutions intended only for children with special needs.

Hebrew Education

Following a resolution of the City Council (November 29, 1993), the ultra-orthodox Educational Division was separated from the Jerusalem Education Administration, which until then had managed all of Jerusalem's education systems. Data for each division were prepared independently of the other.

Day Nurseries

The data for the total number of day nursery institutions, total number of children in day nurseries and the number of children in operating organizations in table XII/4 are based on administrative files of the Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs and Social Services. Until 2014 the source of these data was the operating organizations, and therefore the table does not include the total number of institutions and children in day nurseries prior to 2014.

Jerusalem Education Administration

Municipal Kindergartens - The municipal kindergarten system includes pre-compulsory (for children aged 3-4) and compulsory (for children aged 5) kindergartens run by the Jerusalem Municipality. Not including day nurseries and private kindergartens not under municipal supervision.

Non-municipal Kindergartens - Pre-compulsory and compulsory kindergartens not under municipal supervision.

Primary Education - Primary schools operating in Jerusalem that receive full or partial educational services from the municipality. The primary schools are usually six-year schools (up to 6th grade) or eight-year schools (up to 8th grade).

These include official schools or those that are recognized but unofficial, in various streams.

A. State Education - Education provided by the government according to the official curriculum, without affiliation to political, ethnic or other non-governmental organizations and under the supervision of the minister or others authorized by him/her.

B. State-Religious Education - State education whose institutions are religious in terms of their curriculum and the lifestyle maintained by their pupils, teachers and supervisors.

C. State-Ultra-orthodox Education – In 2013/14 an ultra-orthodox primary school opened in Jerusalem for the first time that is directly supervised by the Ministry of Education. It uses the Ministry's curriculum with some modifications suited to the ultra-orthodox sector. This model is being developed in the Ministry, and there is an intention to open additional schools with this status. There are 28 students in two classes in the current academic year.

Ultra-orthodox Educational Division

Ultra-orthodox Institutions - Education institutions for the ultra-orthodox population that receive full or partial educational services from the municipality. Many of the primary schools extend from 1st to 9th grades. All the institutions of this type have separate schools for boys and girls. These institutions are divided between:

A. Independent Education - All the schools in this stream are non-official recognized institutions.

B. Ma'ayan Hachinuch Hatorani - a Sephardi-ultra-orthodox education network that received recognition as an educational stream similar to the independent education. As in the independent network, Ma'ayan Hachinuch Hatorani institutions are recognized but unofficial.

- C. Talmudei Torah - Some of these are unofficial recognized institutions (see above) that receive educational services from the municipality; others do not receive any educational services from the municipality.

Post-Primary Education

The Post-Primary Educational System includes:

A. Junior High Schools - 7th-9th grades in Hebrew Education. Pupils attending these are not permitted to change schools until the end of 9th grade.

B. Senior High Schools – Include three-year schools (10th, 11th and 12th grades), generally as part of a six-year school system (7th-12th grades) or four-year schools (9th-12th grades). Include municipal, comprehensive, vocational high schools, evening schools, high school yeshivas and Torah schools.

Arab Education

Data on Arab education mainly refer to the official and the non-official recognized educational institutions. There is only limited data available on the private institutions. Most of the schools in this sector operate separate schools for boys and girls.

Kindergartens - For children of the age of compulsory kindergarten (aged 5)

Primary Schools - 1st-6th grades

Junior High Schools - Equivalent in respect to grade levels (7th-9th grades) in the Hebrew school system

Senior High Schools - 10th-12th grades

Private Schools- Schools that are completely private, that are not maintained by the government or the municipality and are not supervised by either. These include Christian and other Church schools, Muslim schools run by the Waqf, and private schools such as the American School, the Anglican school and more. The number of students in these schools is determined by estimates of unverifiable validity.

Matriculation exams

Matriculation candidates - Students who were examined during summer or winter in at least one matriculation subject.

Matriculation certificate eligibility - Candidates who met all the necessary requirements stipulated by the Ministry of Education.

Taugi'a - The syllabus currently taught in the Palestinian Authority (PA) and schools in the Arab sector in Jerusalem. Taugi'a exams at the end of 12th grade are roughly equivalent to the Ministry of Education's matriculation exams, and allow eligible students to apply for further study to tertiary institutes in the PA and Arab countries. The vast majority of Arab students in the Jerusalem Education Administration learn in this system and are examined within it as well. Those students do not sit for the Ministry of Education's matriculation exams. In Israel, institutes of higher education recognize the Taugi'a certificate as they would matriculation-equivalent certificates from other countries.

Requirements for university entrance – University entrance requirements include at least 3-unit Mathematics, at least 4-unit English and at least one other subject at an enhanced level.

The data for the ultra-orthodox sector in Table XII/12 include only those students who attend schools that follow the Ministry of Education syllabus, which includes matriculation exams; they do not include other 12th-graders in the ultra-orthodox sector who study at schools that use an independent syllabus.

The data for the Arab sector in Table XII/12 include only those students learning in the Taugi'a system in city schools, and do not include other 12th-grade students in the Arab sector who attend either official or non-official recognized educational institutions or schools that are not recognized in East Jerusalem. The students who learn in this framework are also part of the Taugi'a program, but no information about them is available.

2. Higher Education

Applicants - Data were derived from the files of applicants for first-year studies for first degrees at the universities. The figures in the table relate to applicants (persons) and to applications (the number of universities applied to by the applicant).

Accepted and now students – candidates who received a positive response to the institution in question and began studying there.

Accepted but chose not to study there - candidates who received a positive response to the institution in question but opted not to study there, either because they accepted a place at another institute or because they chose not to study at all.

Rejected – candidates who received a negative response from the higher education institution to which they applied.

Students - Figures are based on the processing of tuition fee files of the institutions according to the records of April of the respective school year, with estimated adjustments. Data relate to the middle of the school year (including students who were admitted in the second registration period) and do not include students who cancelled their registration by that time.

The number of students at the universities includes both Israeli and foreign students (who are temporary residents in Israel) studying for a degree or academic certificate. Israeli and foreign students studying in special academic programs (not for a degree) are not included here. From the 1976/77 academic year, the data are based on the institutions' files and estimates.

Recipients of degrees - students who received both certificates and degrees were classified as receiving degrees. Recipients of certificates only are classified as recipients of certificates; Recipients of MD degrees were included among recipients of second degrees.

Institutions of higher education in Jerusalem – Jerusalem is home to several higher education institutions accredited by the Council for Higher Education to award academic degrees.

Jerusalem's accredited institutions:

Universities - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Academic Colleges - Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design, Jerusalem Academy of Music and Dance, Jerusalem College of Technology - Machon Lev, Hadassah College, Jerusalem College of Engineering, Schechter Institute of Jewish Studies, Lander Institute

Schools of Education - Efrata College of Education, Lifshitz College of Education, Jerusalem College, David Yellin Academic College of Education.

In 2014, there was a change in the classification of the data regarding Ariel University of Samaria from "college" to "university" in tables XII/17, 18, 22, 23.

3. Culture

Movie Theaters – Table XII/28 includes data on commercial movie theaters that are members of the Cinema Industry Association in Israel and on the Jerusalem Cinematheque. In Israel, Tel Aviv – Yafo, and Haifa there are cinematheques whose data are not included in the table's data.

Museum - A permanent institution open to the public for the preservation, study and, in particular, the display of groups of exhibits and items of cultural, artistic, historical, scientific, technological, botanical and zoological value.

Types of the main collections in the museums in Table XII/29 are as follows:

The Israel Museum and the Shrine of the Book – The Dead Sea scrolls, art, archaeology, ethnography, youth wing and sculpture garden

Rockefeller Museum - Archaeology

Yad Vashem – The history of the Holocaust and its heroes

Museum for Islamic Art - Islamic art

Tower of David - Archaeological and historic displays illustrating the history of Jerusalem from the Canaanite period to present times

Old Yishuv Court Museum - The life of the Jewish community in Jerusalem from the mid-19th century until the fall of the Jewish Quarter in 1948

Museum of Natural History - Educational exhibitions of nature

Bernard M. Bloomfield Science Museum - Science garden, exhibition halls, youth wing

Bible Lands Museum - Ancient artifacts, works of art from pre-historic times to the period of the Talmud

Museum of the Prisoners of the Underground - A restored British prison, the history of the underground struggle, prisoners' handwork

Cultural Events

Independent Productions - The total number of performances that the theatre has produced itself.

Visiting Productions - The total number of different performances and other artistic productions (e.g., plays, operas, music or dance programs) that were produced by other cultural institutions and were presented at the theatre.

Even if a production was performed several times, it is counted only once.

Performances - The total number of performances and other artistic productions which took place at the cultural institution. In this case, an event is counted every time it was presented.

The Biblical Zoo in Jerusalem

Members - Until 2004, due to lack of data, each person with a membership to the zoo was counted only once, regardless of how many times s/he actually visited. Beginning in 2005, every member is counted once annually in the "members" column, but each visit to the zoo by a member throughout the year is counted in the "Total" column.

4. List of Sources for the Tables

Tables XII/1-3, 5-10: Municipality of Jerusalem website, *Yearbook of The Jerusalem Education Administration*, for relevant years; As of 1994/95-1998/99 also: Municipality of Jerusalem, *Yearbook of the Ultra-orthodox Educational Division*. As of 1999/2000: Municipality of Jerusalem, Ultra-orthodox Educational Division.

Table XII/4: Ministry of Economy, Spokesmanship

Table XII/11: Municipality of Jerusalem, Jerusalem Education Administration, Department of Educational Institutions Planning

Table XII/12: Municipality of Jerusalem, Report from The Ministry of Education to the Local Authority; Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Abstract of Israel*, for relevant years

Table XII/13, 16: Ministry of Education, *Certificates of Matriculation Data*, for relevant years

Table XII/14, 15: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Local Authorities in Israel*, for relevant years (Int.)

Tables XII/17, 18: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Applicants and Applications for First Degree Studies in Universities*, for relevant years

Table XII/19-25: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Students at Institutions of Higher Education*, for relevant years

Table XII/26, 27: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Recipients of Degrees from Institutions of Higher Education*, for relevant years

Table XII/28: Cinema Industry Association in Israel; The Jerusalem Cinematheque, PILAT, Center for Cultural Information and Research

Table XII/29: Managements of the Museums

Table XII/30: PILAT, Center for Cultural Information and Research

Table XII/31: Tisch Family Zoological Gardens, Marketing Department