

JIIS Press Release – 2009 Jerusalem Day

Every year, the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies releases new data about the city and its residents on the eve of Jerusalem Day. The following data was compiled by JIIS staff headed by Dr. Maya Choshen with the help of the Israel Central Bureau of Statistics.

Sources: Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, The Jerusalem Municipality.

Jerusalem's Population in 2008 (temporary data):

- Jerusalem had a population of approximately 760,800, which accounted for 10% of Israel's population.
- Jerusalem had a Jewish population (including other non-Arabs) of 492,400 (65% of the population) and an Arab population of 268,400 (35%).
- During 2008, Jerusalem's population increased by 1.8%: the Jewish population increased by 1.0% and the Arab population increased by 3.0%.
- Between 1967 and the end of 2008, Jerusalem's population increased by 186%: the Jewish population increased by 149% and the Arab population increased by 291%.
- Jerusalem's population in 2007, by religion: 476,100 Jews (64%), 247,800 Muslims (33%), 12,600 Christian Arabs (2%), 2,600 non-Arab Christians (0.3%), 8,500 unaffiliated (1%).

Birth and Fertility in 2007

- In 2007, the birth rate among Jerusalem's Jewish population was lower than the birth rate among its Arab population: 26.0 births per thousand residents compared with 30.3, respectively. Overall the birth rate in Jerusalem was significantly higher than the national average: 27.5 births per thousand residents compared with 21.1, respectively.
- In 2007, the total fertility rate (TFR - the average number of children a woman is expected to bear during her lifetime), of Jerusalem's Jewish population was 4.0 (including non-Arabs) and 4.1 among Jerusalem's Arab population. With a total fertility rate of 7.7, Jerusalem's Ultra-Orthodox population is largely responsible for the high fertility rate among Jerusalem's Jewish population. Over the last decade the fertility rate of Jewish women has risen from 3.8 in 1997 to 4.0 in 2007. Over the same period of time, the fertility rate of Arab women has slightly decreased from 4.2 to 4.1.

Mortality in 2007

- In 2007, the mortality rate among Jerusalem's Jewish population was 5.1 deaths per thousand residents, as compared with 2.7 deaths per thousand residents among Jerusalem's Arab population.

Natural Increase in 2007

- The rate of natural increase, or the difference between birth rates and mortality rates, is higher in Jerusalem in comparison with the national rate. In 2007, the rate of natural increase was 23.2 per thousand residents in Jerusalem in comparison with 15.5 in Israel.
- The natural increase rate among the Jewish (and other non-Arab population) was higher than the national rate – 20.9 in Jerusalem compared with 13.3 in Israel.
- The natural increase rate of the Arab population was 27.7 in Jerusalem compared with 24.4 in Israel.

Migration 2000-2008

In 2008, Jerusalem continued to exhibit a negative migration balance (-4,900), though it was lower than in previous years (-6,300 in 2006 and 2007). In 2008, 18,500 people out-migrated from Jerusalem and 13,600 in-migrated to Jerusalem.

Migration to and from Jerusalem, 2000-2008					
	<u>2000</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2008</u>
Entered Jerusalem	8,900	9,700	11,400	10,900	13,600
Left Jerusalem	17,100	16,300	18,100	17,300	18,500
Migration Balance	-8,200	-6,600	-6,700	-6,300	-4,900

Migration in 2007

- 11,200 persons moved to Jerusalem from other cities in Israel, of them 4,750 were between the ages of 20 and 30 (42% of newcomers to Jerusalem) and 2,350 were between the ages of 0 and 14 (20%).
- The largest number of newcomers to Jerusalem came from: Tel Aviv-Yafo (750 individuals), Beit Shemesh (700), Bnei Brak (650).
- 17,600 residents of Jerusalem left the city in 2007, of them 6,200 were between the ages of 20 and 30 (35%) and 4,600 were between the ages of 0 and 14 (26%).
- Residents leaving Jerusalem showed a preference for Tel Aviv-Yafo (1,550), Beitar Ilit (1,400), Maale Adumim (1,300), Beit Shemesh (1,300), and Modiin-Maccabim-Reut (1,000).
- 51% of residents leaving Jerusalem moved to the Jerusalem metropolitan area – 34% moved to West Bank Jewish settlements and 17% moved to other places of residence in the District of Jerusalem.

Aliya

- In 2008, 2,100 new olim made Jerusalem their home – 15% of the overall number of olim to Israel.
- At the conclusion of 2007, Jerusalem was home to 64,300 residents who had immigrated to Israel after 1989, who accounted for 13% of Jerusalem's Jewish (and non-Arab population). By way of comparison, Haifa had 64,400 resident olim who accounted for 27% of its Jewish population, and Tel Aviv had 49,400 resident olim who accounted for 13% of its Jewish population.
- In 2007, Jerusalem's neighborhoods with the highest percentage of olim were: the City Center (25%), Neve Yaakov (24%), Pisgat Zeev and Rehavia (20%).

The Geographical Distribution of Jerusalem's Residents in 2007

- In 2007, 443,800 people, or 59%, of Jerusalem's residents (Jewish and Arab) resided in neighborhoods built in areas added to Jerusalem in 1967: 188,400 Jews and other non-Arabs, and 255,400 Arabs. In percentages, 42% of the residents in neighborhoods built in the areas added to Jerusalem in 1967 are Jewish (including other non-Arabs) and 58% are Arab.
- In 2007, 39% of Jerusalem's Jewish population (including other non-Arabs) resided in neighborhoods built in areas added in 1967, whereas 98% of Jerusalem's Arab population resided in areas added in 1967.

- The largest Jewish neighborhoods in Jerusalem are: Pisgat Zeev (41,900 residents), Ramot (41,400), and Gilo (27,100).
- The largest Arab neighborhoods in Jerusalem are: Shuafat (37,400 residents), Beit Hanina (26,800), and the Muslim Quarter (26,500).
- In 2007, the Jewish neighborhoods enjoying the largest growth rates were: Har Homa, a new neighborhood which is still being built and populated – 27%, Givat Shaul – 3.5%, and the City Center – 2.9%. Baka and Talbieh exhibited negative growth rates of -1.6% and -0.7%, respectively.
- In 2007, the Arab neighborhoods enjoying the largest growth rates were: Beit Hanina and Kfar Akab – 5.2%, Jabal Mukbar – 4.6%, Shuafat – 4.4% and Isawiya – 4.0%. The Muslim Quarter exhibited a negative growth rate of -0.4%.

Jerusalem's Jewish Education System, 2008/2009

- During the current school year of 2008/2009, approximately 225,000 students are enrolled in Jerusalem's educational system.
- The Jewish education system has 150,100 students: 59,900 (40%) are enrolled in the Hebrew Education schools belonging to the Jerusalem Education Authority and 90,200 (60%) are enrolled in the Ultra-Orthodox Education Division.
- Over the past five years (2003/2004-2008/2009) the number of students enrolled in the general and religious state-run Hebrew Education schools managed by the Jerusalem Education Authority declined by 6%, while the numbers enrolled in the Ultra-Orthodox Education Division increased by 11%.

Elementary School Enrollment

- During the current school year of 2008/2009, 23,100 students are enrolled in elementary schools run by the Jerusalem Education Authority: 11,600 are enrolled in the general state-run school system (50%) and 11,500 are enrolled in the religious state-run school system (50%).
- Over the past five years (2003/2004-2008/2009) the number of students enrolled in elementary state schools declined by 11%, while the number of students enrolled in religious state-run schools increased by 5%. Between the years 1997/1998 and 2002/2003, the number of students enrolled in the religious state-run schools declined, but the trend reversed in 2003/2004 and the numbers have been increasing ever since. The number of students enrolled in elementary state-run schools has steadily declined over the past 13 years from 17,200 in 1994/1995 to 11,600 in 2008/2009.

Jerusalem's Arab Educational System

- The Arab education system has 75,000 enrolled students during the current 2008/2009 school year: 41,000 in the municipal education system, 13,000 in recognized unofficial schools, and an estimated 21,000 students are enrolled in private schools.

High School Graduation Rate

- 51% of 12th graders in Jerusalem passed the matriculation exams, as compared with a national rate of 57%.

Tourism in 2008

- Tourism in Jerusalem reached in 2008 an all-time high that exceeded even the 2007 record. The number of overnight stays in hotels in Jerusalem in 2008 increased by 10% in comparison with 2007 and by 12% in comparison with 2000. The number of overnight stays was 1,354,300, including 1,077,900 tourists from abroad (80% of visitors to Jerusalem who stayed overnight).
- 40% of overseas tourists visiting Jerusalem came from America (primarily North and Central America) and 44% came from Europe.

- The number of overnight stays in hotels in Jerusalem in 2008 increased by 14% in comparison with 2007 and by 17% in comparison with 2000 to a total of 4,031,500, overnight stays. Overnight stays of overseas tourists accounted for 3,527,000, or 87%, of the total number of overnight stays.
- In 2008, 1,147,100 guests stayed at hotels in Western Jerusalem (77% were overseas guests) compared with 1,059,500 in 2007 and 1,040,800 in 2000 (71% from overseas). 207,200 guests stayed in hotels in East Jerusalem (93% from overseas) compared with 166,300 in 2007 and 170,800 in 2000 (94% from overseas).
- The number of overnight stays in hotels in Tel Aviv in 2008 was 2,626,900 (a 5% increase compared with 2007 and a 31% increase since 2000). 2,168,500 of the overnight hotel guests were visiting from overseas (82%).
- The number of overnight stays in hotels in Eilat in 2008 was 6,525,500 (a slight decline of 0.2% compared with 2007 but nevertheless an increase of 6% since 2000). 957,500 of the overnight guests were visiting from overseas (15%).
- The total revenue from overseas and domestic tourism accrued in Jerusalem's hotels in 2008 showed an increase of 12% compared with 2007 and an increase of 20% compared with 2000, and amounted to a total of 1,402,089,000 NIS.

Extent of Poverty

- In 2007, 35% of households in Jerusalem were below the poverty line: 23% of Jewish households were below poverty line as compared with 67% of non-Jewish families.
- In 2007, 59% of children were below the poverty line: 48% of Jewish children and 74% of non-Jewish children.

Employment in 2007

- In 2007, the rate of participation in the labor force (employed and unemployed persons over the age of 15 seeking work) in Jerusalem was 45% compared with 56% in Israel and 66% in Tel Aviv. The comparatively low rate of labour force participation in Jerusalem is primarily a consequence of the low participation rate of Ultra-Orthodox men and Arab women, in addition to a high percentage of 15- to 20-year-olds who are enrolled in educational institutions.
- The rate of participation in the labour force among Jerusalem's Jewish population is lower than the national average: 48% compared with 59%, respectively.
- The rate of participation in the labour force among Jerusalem's Arab population is lower than the national average: 37% compared with 43%, respectively.
- The rate of participation in the labour force among Jerusalem's male population was 51% compared with a national rate of 62%.
- The rate of participation in the labour force among Jerusalem's female population was 39% compared with a national rate of 51%.
- In 2007, the number of employed persons in Jerusalem was 240,700 – 11% of the overall number of employed persons in Israel.
- 47% of workers in Jerusalem were employed in the public services sector (compared with 25% in Tel Aviv), 3% were employed in the banking, insurance and financial sector (compared with 9% in Tel Aviv) and 13% were employed in business services (compared with 25% in Tel Aviv).
- 90% of employed persons in Jerusalem worked in their place of residence compared with 75% of employees in Haifa and 68% of employees in Tel Aviv.

Household Expenditures in 2007

- The average monthly consumption expenditure per household in Jerusalem was 11,302 NIS, as compared with 11,584 NIS in Israel and 12,887 NIS in Tel Aviv. The household expenditure rate in Jerusalem is comparatively low and is furthermore, divided over a larger number of persons per household. The average number of persons per household was 3.8 in Jerusalem, 3.3 in Israel and 2.2 in Tel Aviv.
- The primary consumption expenditures in Jerusalem were housing (25%), food (18%), transport and communications (16%), and education, culture and entertainment (13%). In Tel Aviv, the primary consumption expenditures were housing (29%), transport and communications (19%), food (14%), and education, culture and entertainment (13%).

Housing Density in 2007

- The average housing density among Jerusalem's Jewish population was 1.0 person per room in comparison with 2.0 among Jerusalem's Arab population.
- The overall housing density - m² per person - in Jerusalem was 19 m² per person: 24 m² per person in the Jewish neighborhoods, 16 m² per person in primarily Ultra-Orthodox neighborhoods and 28 m² in secular and religious Jewish neighborhoods. The housing density was 11 m² per person in the Arab neighborhoods.
- The neighborhoods with the highest housing density were: the Old City – 7 m² per person, Bayit VaGan and Ramat Shlomo – 14 m² per person. The neighborhoods with the lowest housing density were Kiryat Wolfson – 71 m² per person, Rehavia – 47 m² per person, and the City Center – 42 m² per person.

Construction in 2007

- Signs of a recession in the construction industry appeared as early as 2006 and continued throughout 2007. In 2006, the construction of 2,082 apartments was begun (1,666 were private building initiatives) and in 2007, the construction of 2,198 apartments was begun (1,738 were private building initiatives). By way of comparison, there were 2,827 construction starts in 2005 (2,100 private building initiatives).
- 2007 saw a marked increase in the number of construction starts of apartments of five or more rooms (350 apartments in 2006 compared with 750 apartments in 2007). These apartments accounted for approximately 34% of the total number of construction starts in 2007.
- In 2007, the construction of 1,762 residential apartments was completed in comparison with 1,952 apartments in 2006. 51% of apartments built in 2007 were 4-room apartments and 30% were 3-room apartments.
- The neighborhoods in which the most apartments were built were: Har Homa (425), Beit Hakerem (183), and East-Talpiot (159).