



# PRESS RELEASE

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## SELECTED DATA ON THE OCCASION OF JERUSALEM DAY, 2007

The population of the city on Jerusalem Day 2006/07 stood at 736,700 residents (estimate)

- **Jerusalem is the biggest of all cities in Israel in its space, population, Jewish population and Moslem population**
- **The population of Jerusalem constitutes approximately 10% of all residents of the country.**
- **Over one-third of all Jerusalem residents (35%) are children aged up to 14 – twice the proportion of children out of the total population of Tel Aviv-Yafo and of Haifa.**
- **During 2006 there were 19,600 babies born to Jerusalem residents; they constitute 13% of all babies born in Israel during that year.**
- **In 2006 - 2,488 immigrants settled in Jerusalem, approximately 13% of all immigrants to Israel that year.**
- **In 2006 room occupancy in Jerusalem hotels was 52%.**
- **In 2005, among the five big cities in the country, the lowest percentage of ownership of televisions, cable and satellite subscriptions and internet subscriptions was in Jerusalem.**
- **In comparison with the total adult population of Israel, the adult population in Jerusalem is more satisfied with life and is also optimistic about the future.**

**On the occasion of Jerusalem Day, the Central Bureau of Statistics presents various data on the city of Jerusalem:**

Jerusalem, the capital city, is the largest city in Israel, regarding both its area of jurisdiction (126,000 dunams) and the number of residents who reside there. At the end of 2006 (all the data for 2006 are temporary) Jerusalem's population numbered approximately 732,100 residents: 469,400 Jews (64%), 239,100 Moslems (32%), 14,700 Christians (2%) and 8,700 (1%) who are not classified by religion.

Written by Ms. Liat Rehavi

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## Population of the city during 1948 – 2007

In 1948 the city's population numbered 83,984. In 1967 the unification of the western part of the city with the eastern part raised the population in the city to 266,300 (in June 1967). The unification

of the city added to the population of the city approximately 66,000 people who lived in East Jerusalem, of which approximately 53,800 were Moslems (approximately 20% of the city population at that time), and approximately 11,000 Christians (approximately 4% of the city's population at that time). In 1975 Jerusalem became the biggest city in Israel, mainly due to its high rate of natural increase.

During the 40 years that have passed since the reunification of the city, its population has grown by 2.75 (an addition of approximately 463,400 people). The average annual rate of population growth in the city during 1967 – 2006 was 2.6%, which is slightly higher than the national average of 2.4% (Diagram 1).

## Jerusalem population, in selected years, in thousands

### Year

### The Arab population in Jerusalem, by type of citizenship

Approximately 93% of the Arab population in the city at the end of 2005 had a status of permanent resident (approximately 3% of them received this status through the process of family unification<sup>1</sup>), approximately 5% of the Arab population in Jerusalem had a status of citizen (12% of them received that status in a citizenship procedure) and another 2% had a status that required investigation.

### Age Structure in Jerusalem (Diagram 2)

Over one-third (35%) of Jerusalem's population in 2005 were **children** under the age of 15; more than the rate of children in the general population (28%). The ratio of children in the additional four big cities (cities that number over 20,000 residents) is: in Tel Aviv-Yafo and Haifa – 17% (one-half that of Jerusalem), in Rishon Letziyon – 22% and in Ashdod – 28%.

The ratio of those aged 65 and over out of the general population of Jerusalem (8%) is lower than the national average (10%), and one-half of the ratio of the elderly in Tel Aviv-Yafo and Haifa. In Rishon Lezion their share is 10%, and in Ashdod 12%. The median age of the Jerusalem population was 23.2 years, compared with 28.4 among the total national population.

Jerusalem has a high concentration of a Jewish ultra-Orthodox population and an Arab population, both of which have a high birthrate compared with the national average. This fact is what causes the city's population to be relatively young. Among the Arab population in Jerusalem the birthrate is approximately 42%, and those aged 65 and over constitute only 3% of the population. In the Jewish population of Jerusalem the birthrate is 31%, and those aged 65 and over constitute 11% of the population.

The following diagram presents the age structure of the population of Jerusalem compared with the national population in 2005, and demonstrates that the population of Jerusalem is relatively young.

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<sup>1</sup> Family unification is a process by which a person is included in the country's population by virtue of his being married to a citizen/resident, or by virtue of his being the offspring of a citizen/resident.

### **Population Growth in Jerusalem**

During 2006, similar to the previous year, the population in Jerusalem grew by more than 12,000. This is a rise of 1.7%, slightly lower than the national average (1.8%), and higher than that recorded in Rishon Leziyyon (1.3%), in Tel Aviv-Yafo (1.5%) and in Haifa, whose population did not grow at all that year.

**The main source of the population growth in Jerusalem** is a high natural increase (number of births less number of deaths), which led to an addition of 16,400 to the city's population in 2006. It should be noted that this growth source is offset by a negative internal migration balance, i.e., the number leaving the city for purposes of living in another locality (approximately 17,300) is higher than the number of persons from other localities settling in it (approximately 10,900). The rest of the growth arises from a positive international migration balance (the number of those entering the country and settling in Jerusalem, less the number of those leaving Jerusalem and settling abroad).

**Natural increase and fertility:** During 2006 approximately 19,600 babies were born to residents of the city, 19,100 of them in hospitals in Jerusalem. 11,900 babies were born to Jewish residents of Jerusalem, and 7,300 to Moslem residents of Jerusalem (the rest were born to Christians, Druze and women not classified by religion). 13% of all babies born in Israel during that year are "Jerusalemites". According to 2005 data, the total fertility rate (average number of births per woman during her lifetime) of women in Jerusalem stands at an average of almost 4 children per woman (3.82). This rate is higher than the national average (2.84), and is double compared with Tel Aviv-Yafo (1.93), Haifa (1.86) and Rishon Leziyyon (1.93). The total fertility rate of Jewish women in 2005 in Jerusalem stood at an average of approximately 3.87 children, relatively high compared with the national average of Jewish women, which stood at 2.69. The average number of children of Moslem women in Jerusalem was 4.06 – similar to the national average of Moslem women, which stood at 4.03 children in 2005.

**Initial settling of immigrants in Jerusalem:** During 2006 there were approximately 2,488 new immigrants who settled in Jerusalem, which is 13% of all new immigrants who arrived in Israel that year. Of those, 794 were immigrants from the USA, 571 from France, 349 from the former USSR and 211 from England. In recent years there has been a drop in the number of immigrants from the former USSR who settle in Jerusalem, compared with a rise in the number of immigrants from the USA and from France.

**There are approximately 185,000 households in Jerusalem<sup>1</sup>:** 9% of all households in Israel. The average Jerusalem households has almost 4 people (3.8 people, compared with the national average of 3.3), and it is larger than the average households in the other large cities: Ashdod (average of 3.4), Rishon Leziyyon (3.2), Haifa (2.6) and Tel Aviv-Yafo (2.3).

The average number of people per room in 2006 stood at 0.96 in Jerusalem, compared with 0.74 in Tel Aviv, 0.74 in Haifa, 0.82 in Rishon Leziyyon and 0.94 in Ashdod (the national average stood at 0.84). In 1996 the average number of people per room in Jerusalem was 1.06, compared with 0.84 in Haifa, and 0.87 in Tel Aviv-Yafo (the national average was 0.97).

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<sup>1</sup> The 2006 Labour Force Survey is the source of the data on households. The data includes private households only, without the population of institutions, kibbutzim or student dormitories.

**Internal migration balance** – in recent years an average of approximately 6,000 more residents left Jerusalem each year than settled in it. During 2006 approximately 10,900 residents from other localities settled in Jerusalem, whereas the number of those leaving Jerusalem for other localities is estimated at approximately 17,300 residents, close to half of them aged 20-34.

## Labour

In 2006, 69.3% of all households in Jerusalem were households with employed persons, compared with the national average of 74.1%. Among the Jewish population 68.5% of all households were households with employed persons, and among the Arab Population 71.0% were households with employed persons (Diagram 3).

The percentage of those **belonging** to the civilian labour force in Jerusalem in 2006 was 45.2% (compared with 48.6% in 1996), while the national average stood at 55.6% (53.5% in 1996).

Among the **Jewish population** in Jerusalem the percentage of those belonging to the civilian labour force in 2006 reached 49.5% (compared with 53.3% in 1996), while the national average among the Jewish population stood at 58.5% (55.9% in 1996).

Among the **Arab population** in Jerusalem the percentage of those belonging to the civilian labour force in 2006 reached 34.8%, while the national average among the Arab population stood at 39.6%.

The percentage of **unemployed** in Jerusalem in 2006 stood at 9.4% (6.8% in 1996), compared with 8.4% in the entire country (6.7% in 1996).

The percentage of unemployed among the **Jewish population** in Jerusalem in 2006 stood at 8.7% (5.5% in 1996), compared with 8.0% among the Jewish population in the entire country (6.8% in 1996).

The percentage of unemployed **among the Arab population** in Jerusalem in 2006 stood at 12.1%, compared with 11.5% among the Arab population in the entire country.

## Employed people in Jerusalem:

Out of 233,000 employed people who worked in Jerusalem in 2006, 18.0% worked in education, 12.6% worked in commercial services, 12.0% worked in the health and welfare services, and 10.6% worked in vehicle sales and repairs. In 1996, out of 198,000 employed people who worked in Jerusalem, 15.0% worked in education, 11.8% worked in health and welfare services, 11.5% worked in public administration and 11.1% worked in vehicle sales and repairs.

90% of employed Jerusalemites in 2006 worked in their residential locality, compared with 76% of Haifa residents, 68% of Tel Aviv-Yafo residents, 62% of Ashdod residents and 38% of Rishon Leziyyon residents. In 1996 94% of employed Jerusalemites worked in their residential locality, compared with 83% of Haifa residents and 76% of Tel Aviv-Yafo residents.

**Data on Jerusalem from the “Household Expenditures Survey 2005”  
(These data were first published in Press Release No. 190, 06.09.06)**

The average monthly expenditure on consumption in Jerusalem reached NIS10,911 per household, and NIS 2,834 per person. 17.4% of all expenditures in Jerusalem households are for food (Table 4).

**Ownership of durable goods (Table 5)**

**Television:** 76.9% of all households in Jerusalem have television sets, compared with the national average of 91.5% of all households.

In addition, only approximately 40% of all Jerusalem households have subscriptions to **television cables and satellite dishes**, compared with a national average of approximately 70% of all households.

**Computers:** Approximately 60% of households in Jerusalem have computers, similar to the national average (59.5% in Jerusalem and a national average of 62.4%).

34% of households in Jerusalem subscribe to the **internet**, compared with a national average of 48.9%.

50% of households in Jerusalem have **vehicles**, compared with a national average of 57.7%.

**Manufacturing in Jerusalem during December, 2006-February, 2007.**

In 2006 the number of employee jobs in manufacturing establishments in Jerusalem grew by 2%, compared with 2005. In total manufacturing in the country, the number grew by 3%. Close to 25% of the jobs in manufacturing in Jerusalem are in hi-tech industries.

Turnover in current prices of manufacturing establishments in Jerusalem in 2006 rose by 16%, compared with a rise of 14% in all manufacturing establishments in the country. The turnover of hi-tech industries in Jerusalem constitutes approximately 50% of all commercial turnover in the city.

The wage for an employee job in manufacturing establishments in Jerusalem in 2006 was NIS101,000, compared with NIS123,000 in all manufacturing establishments in the country.

**Education**

In 2004/05 there were 7,700 pupils studying in Grades 12 in the Hebrew Education system, who lived in Jerusalem. Only approximately one-half – 53% - sat for their matriculation exams, since a large part of the pupils in the city study under ultra-Orthodox supervision, which generally does not prepare its pupils for matriculation exams. Therefore, the percentage of those entitled to a matriculation certificate in Jerusalem reached 35% of all Grade 12 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: 66% in Jerusalem, compared with a national average of 67%. On the other hand, the percentage of those with a matriculation certificate meeting university entrance requirements was high in Jerusalem, and reached 90%, compared with 87% in the entire Hebrew Education system.

## Data from “*Social Survey 2006*”

### Those aged 20 and over in 2006

87% of the adult population in Jerusalem, aged 20 and over, are satisfied or very satisfied with their life (Diagram 4), compared with 83% of the total adult population of Israel. The rate of satisfaction among women is higher than the rate of satisfaction among men (88% compared with 85%, respectively). This trend is different than the trend in the general population, in which the rate of satisfaction of women is lower than the rate of satisfaction among men. 88% of Jews are satisfied with their lives, compared with 84% of Arabs. The rate of satisfaction among the ultra-Orthodox in Jerusalem is 99.5%, compared with 97.0% among the ultra-Orthodox population in Israel.

57% of the adult population of Jerusalem are optimistic regarding the future, and think that in the coming years their lives will be better. This rate is higher than the rate of the total population, which stands at 52%. Women are more optimistic than men, 59% compared with 55%, respectively; and Arabs are more optimistic than Jews (64% compared with 54%, respectively). 76% of the adult population of Jerusalem are generally satisfied with their residential area, 70% feel safe walking alone at night in their residential area, 44% are satisfied with public transportation, and 41% are satisfied with the level of cleanliness. 35% reported that air pollution in their residential area bothers them or bothers them a lot.

### Level of Religious Observance (Diagram 5)

30% of those aged 20 and over in the Jewish population of Jerusalem define themselves as “ultra-Orthodox”, 14% as “religious”, 13% as “traditional-religious”, 21% as “traditional-not religious” and 22% as “not religious, secular”; compared with the general Jewish population, in which the level of religious observance is distributed as 7%, 10%, 14%, 25% and 44%, respectively.

58% of those with other religions aged 20 and over, in Jerusalem, define themselves as “very religious” or “religious”, 26% as “not so religious”, and 16% as “not religious”; compared with the general non-Jewish population, in which the level of religious observance is distributed as 50%, 25% and 25%, respectively.

The distribution of the level of religious observance in Jerusalem and the four big cities, is presented in Table 6.