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Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research
Press Release: Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem

More women in hi-tech, more tourists than in any other city, a decrease in immigration balance, and at least 16 companies researching COVID-19: These are just some of the data from Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research's recent studies that will be published on Jerusalem Day (21 May), including the 2020 Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem.

President Rivlin: "The Statistical Yearbook published by the Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research deals with all aspects and all neighborhoods of Jerusalem. East and west, new and old, religious and secular, Jewish and Arab. This is the real Jerusalem, lest we forget it - street-level Jerusalem. As noted in the Yearbook, Jerusalem is the largest ultra-Orthodox city, and also the city with the largest Arab population. Jerusalem is also young demographically: the percentage of young people in Jerusalem is large, in part as a result of Arab and Ultra-orthodox growth in numbers. These young people are our future. Jerusalem is a microcosm of our existence here, its population a representation of the demographic diversity of the state of Israel. We must find a way to create a conversation, to connect, to build partnerships. I thank the Jerusalem Institute staff for their dedicated work to depict our reality. Their ongoing and determined efforts to understand our reality and to make it accessible to the public are extremely important. Thank you."

Lior Schillat, Director, Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research: "The demographic data that we are releasing today in our Statistical Yearbook show that Jerusalem today is a preview of Israel's demographics in two or three decades. In this sense, Jerusalem is a 'national lab' for the interaction between President Rivlin's four tribes paradigm. We have the opportunity to create new relationships and to forget old paradigms in order to lead the whole of Israel towards a new reality for all of its residents".

Most of the Yearbook's data are dated to the end of 2018. This depicts the end of Nir Barkat's 10-year term and the beginning of Mayor Moshe Lion's.

For interviews, please contact Michal Sherez Shilor: michal.shilor@gmail.com or 054-2108574.

Demographics

- Jerusalem continues to be the biggest city in Israel, with 919,400 residents - twice as much as Tel Aviv and three times as much as Haifa.
- **Jerusalem is the largest Jewish city in Israel (569,900 Jewish & other residents,) and the biggest Arab city in Israel (349,600 Arab residents.)**
- **Demographic spread:** 37% non-Ultra-orthodox Jews & others; 25% Ultra-orthodox Jews; 38% Arab
- **3% of the Jewish population lives in mixed households** (couples with different religious levels: religious/secular, secular/Ultra-orthodox, etc.)
- 286,900 school pupils - more than Haifa's population (283,600 residents.)
- **Continued decrease in migration balance:** Second year in a row in which the immigration balance stands at -6000, the smallest in the past decade. **Of the emigrating population, 46% moved to localities in the Jerusalem metropolis.**
- **Record high number of people immigrating to Jerusalem: 12,800 people.**
- For the first time, number of students in the state-religious (non ultra-orthodox) school system (31,700 students) has surpassed the number of students in the state school system (30,800 students).
- **84,400 residents are over the age of 65.** This is the largest population of elderly people in Israel, but make up only 9% of Jerusalem's population as opposed to 15% in Tel Aviv and 20% in Haifa.

East Jerusalem

- **For the first time since 2015, there is a decrease in the annual growth of the Arab population.** The gap between the annual growth of the Jewish population and that of the Arab population continues to lessen. Ten years ago, the gap was 1.9% (Jewish population annual growth 1.0%; Arab 2.9%) and is today 0.6% (1.8% in contrast with 2.4%).
- **Increase in number of Arab students:** 25% increase in Arab students at the Hebrew University; 52% increase in the academic colleges; altogether 33% increase in Arab students in academic institutions in the city.
- **Until COVID-19, extremely low unemployment rates among working Arab residents:** Unemployment rate among working-age male Arabs was 3%, as that of Israel; 3% also among working-age female Arabs (5% in Israel.)

Gender

- **Gender inequality in the workforce**
 - 20% wage difference between men and women in Jerusalem, as opposed to 33% in Israel, 32% in Tel Aviv, and 35% in Haifa.
 - Percentage of women working in hi-tech in Jerusalem (5.1%) is a bit smaller than men (7.0%), whereas in Tel Aviv and Haifa the difference between men and women employees is almost twice as much.
- **Significant growth in participation of Ultra-orthodox women in hi-tech:** 10% of hi-tech employees are Ultra-orthodox, 80% of which are women.

Workforce

- **Jerusalem continues to be the second-biggest financial center in Israel:** 349,000 employees work in the city (9% of all employees in Israel), in contrast with 425,000 in Tel Aviv (11%) and Haifa (5%).
- **16,7000 ultra-orthodox men take part in the workforce.** 45% participation rate among main working age groups.
- **Increase in the number of employees commuting to Jerusalem from Tel aviv:** In the past three years there were 2,100 Tel Aviv-Jerusalem commuters. This year there was an increase in 43% to 3,000 employees. The number of Jerusalemites commuting to Tel Aviv did not increase in the past year.
- **Impact of future workforce (rapid changes in technology, demography, globalization):** An estimated 190,000 employees are at high- or medium-risk of losing/changing jobs as a result of technological developments. 80% of employed Arab men (55,000 men), and an estimated third of employed Haredi women (10,000 women) are employed in such jobs.
- **Highest business survival rate in Israel:** 57% of hi-tech companies that were born in 2013 survived five years, as opposed to 51% in Israel, 48% in Tel Aviv, and 55% in Haifa.

Tourism

- **For the first-time, Israel surpassed Eilat in number of hotel rooms (11,100) and has the highest number in Israel.**
- **Continued increase in number of tourists in tourist hotels in Jerusalem:** 1.26 million tourists stayed in Jerusalem hotels a total of 4.17 million nights (overnight stays.)

Construction

- **Housing prices: Jerusalem is second place in the price of new apartments** in cities with over 100,000 residents (after Tel Aviv), and **third place in second-hand prices** (after Tel Aviv and Kfar Saba.)
- **In 2019, construction of 2,500 apartments began.** This is low compared to 2018 in which 2,900 apartments were begun.
- **In 2019, 2,7000 apartments were completed.** This is high compared to 2018 in which 2,200 were completed, but low compared to 2016-2017 in which 3,100-3,900 apartments were completed.

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