



## **Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem 2021:** **Approaching one million and more diverse than ever**

In honor of the 54th Jerusalem Day, Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research Chairman Dan Halperin, Director General Lior Schillat, and members of the Institute's staff presented the President of Israel, Reuven (Ruvi) Rivlin, and the Mayor of Jerusalem, Moshe Lion, with copies of the 2021 *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem*.

The Institute's researchers have, for the first time, analyzed some of the city's data in relation to its various constituent population groups. This approach stemmed from the understanding that the average composition of the capital's population, particularly if analyzing socio-economic data, does not reflect the unique nature of the city's population groups, the variance among them, or the importance of having different solutions in accordance with their respective needs.

The findings reveal that, in many areas, population groups within the city have characteristics similar to parallel groups elsewhere in Israel. For example, the socio-economic index of general Jewish neighborhoods stands at 6, which is equivalent to the figure for Ma'ale Adumim, Gush Etzion, Netanya, and Hadera, while the ranking for ultra-orthodox (Haredi) and Arab neighborhoods is 1, which is equivalent to the figure for Modi'in Illit, Betar Illit, Rahat, and Kuseife.

President of Israel, Reuven (Ruvi) Rivlin: "The *Statistical Yearbook* contains important information pertaining to all of Jerusalem's strata, all its neighborhoods. East and West, old and new, religious and secular, Jewish and Arab. Jerusalem's future is also the future of the State of Israel. Jerusalem is a microcosm of our existence here. Despite all the complexities, Jerusalem embodies the solution. It is in fact here, in the city that comprises the full range of Israel's demography in all its richness, that we need to find a way to create a dialogue, to connect, to cooperate.

"I wish to thank the Institute's staff members for their dedicated work, and for their effort to convey a true picture of what transpires in Jerusalem. The persistent, continuous struggle to understand this reality and make it accessible to the public is of particular importance."

Director General of the Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, Lior Schillat: "The 'year of COVID-19' and, even more so, recent events demonstrate just how much Israel's capital is a multi-faceted and multi-varied city; how very heterogeneous it is nationally, religiously, and socially; and in particular – the extent to which developments and events in Jerusalem have political significance and make an impact throughout the entire country. In many respects the developments and trends in the city are a prelude to what will transpire throughout Israel in the coming decades. In this sense Jerusalem is Israel's 'national laboratory'.



“The 35<sup>th</sup> *Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem*, which we are presenting today, is aimed at providing in-depth research regarding the city’s events and trends, in an effort to understand Jerusalem’s complexity and present the multi-faceted reality of the city. The Yearbook’s statistics allow decision-makers and the general public to become familiar with the diverse areas of life in Jerusalem, to understand the facts beyond the images and projections, and to strive for knowledge-based policies for the benefit of the city and all its residents.”

### Key Findings:

- **Population:** Jerusalem is approaching one million residents and remains Israel’s most populous city. Its population numbers 952,000 residents.
- **Education:** Israel’s capital has the largest and most diverse education system in the country, with 293,600 students, numerically exceeding the entire population of Haifa.
- **Economy:** Jerusalem has the second-largest economy in Israel, with 344,300 employed persons, who account for 9% of the total in Israel (Tel Aviv has 11%). The data point to the salience of the city’s high-tech services sector, which has been showing a continuous upward trend since 2015.
- **Transportation:** The percentage of Jerusalemites who rely on public transportation and use it to commute to work stands at 30%, compared with 18% for Israel at large.
- **Higher education:** The Hebrew University has the highest rate of increase in number of students and remains the university with the largest number of doctoral students (2,300).
- **Housing:** Jerusalem has a high and continuous demand for housing. The average price of a 3.5-4 room apartment in Jerusalem is NIS 2.26 million, compared with a national average of NIS 1.56 million.

### For further information:

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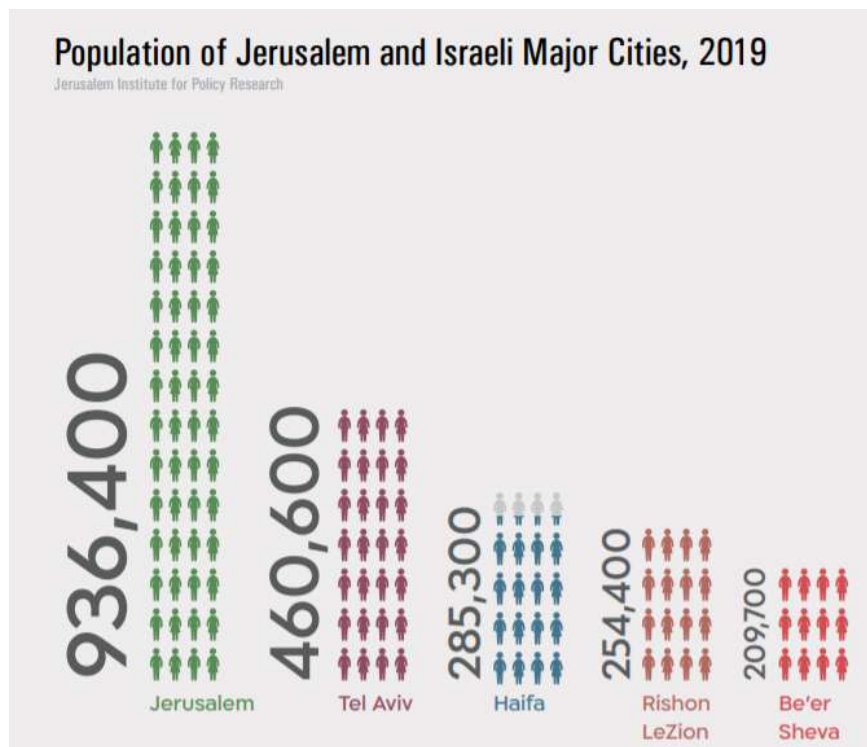
## Details of Jerusalem data for the 54th Jerusalem Day:

### Demography and Population of Jerusalem

At the end of 2020, Jerusalem's population numbered 952,000 residents (provisional data), accounting for 10% of Israel's total population.

According to 2019 data, 62% of the city's residents were Jews (and others<sup>1</sup>), and 38% were Arabs.

In 2019 the entire Jerusalem metropolitan area had a population of 1,345,300 residents (not including Palestinian residents of Judea and Samaria): 70% in Jerusalem, the urban core, and 30% in the outer ring. By comparison, the population of Metropolitan Tel Aviv totaled 4,052,200, that of Metropolitan Haifa was 962,500, and Metropolitan Be'er Sheva had a population of 402,600.



### Sources of Population Growth

During 2019 Jerusalem's population grew by 17,000 persons (an increase of 1.8%): The Jewish population grew by 7,800 persons (an increase of 1.4%) and the Arab population by 9,200 (2.6%).

In 2019 a total of 25,400 infants were born to Jerusalem residents: 16,400 infants (65%) were born to Jewish families and 9,000 infants (35%) were born to Arab families.

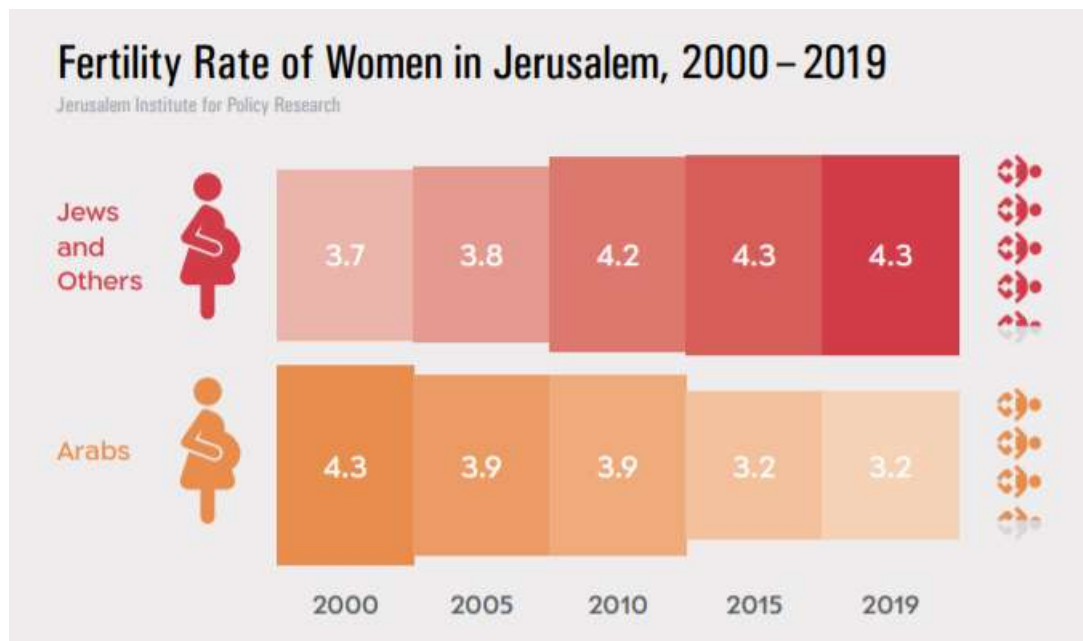
<sup>1</sup> "Others" are primarily persons not classified by religion, indicating a population group composed mostly of immigrants from the former Soviet Union. Throughout this document the term "Jews" is used to refer to Jews and others, except in relation to data on the nature of religious identification.



Jerusalem recorded a total of 3,840 deaths (2,920 among Jews and others, and 920 among Arabs). Natural increase therefore accounted for 21,500 new residents: 13,400 Jews and others, and 8,100 Arabs.

In 2019 the total fertility rate (the average number of births expected during a woman's lifetime) in Jerusalem stood at 3.9, significantly higher than the figure for Israel (3.0). The fertility rate of Jewish women in Jerusalem was 4.3 (compared with 3.0 in Israel), which was higher than the fertility rate among Arab women in Jerusalem – 3.2 (3.0 in Israel).

The past decade has seen a slight rise in fertility rates among Jewish women in both Jerusalem and Israel, whereas the rate among Arab women has sharply declined. In 2010, for example, the fertility rate among Jewish women in Jerusalem was 4.2, and it rose slightly to 4.3 in 2019. Among Jewish women in Israel the fertility rate rose from 2.9 to 3.0. Among Arab women the trend was reversed – the fertility rate in Jerusalem dropped from 3.9 to 3.2, and in Israel from 3.5 to 3.0.



In 2019 approximately 2,600 new immigrants, accounting for 8% of all immigrants to Israel, chose Jerusalem as their first place of residence in the country. The number of immigrants who chose Jerusalem was lower than the figures for Tel Aviv (4,300) and Haifa (3,000). The new immigrants who settled in Jerusalem in 2019 accounted for 8% of all immigrants to Israel, while new immigrants settling in Tel Aviv accounted for 13% and in Haifa 9%.

In 2020 the trend was reversed. The international migration balance (the difference between immigrants and emigrants) for Jerusalem was once again the highest in Israel, at 3,100, compared with Tel Aviv at 2,400, Netanya at 1,800, and Haifa at 1,500.



## Age Structure

Jerusalem's population is characterized by a young age structure. In 2019 the median age of Jerusalem residents was 24 years. The median age of Israel's total population that year was 30, and in Tel Aviv and Haifa the median age was 36 and 38, respectively. Jerusalem's Jewish population is older than its Arab population. In 2019 the median age of Jerusalem's Jewish population was 26, compared with 22 among its Arab population. The median age of the Jewish population in Israel that year was 32, and that of the Arab population was 24.

Jerusalem is characterized by a high percentage of children and a low percentage of senior citizens. In 2019 children aged 0-14 accounted for 33% of the total population in Jerusalem, compared with 19% in Tel Aviv, 20% in Haifa, and 28% in Israel. Among the city's Jewish population children constituted 33%, compared with 35% among its Arab population.

Jerusalem has a relatively low percentage of senior citizens (ages 65 and older). Members of this population group accounted for 9% of the city's total population, compared with 15% in Tel Aviv, 20% in Haifa, and 12% in Israel. Among Jerusalem's Jewish population, senior citizens accounted for 12%, compared with only 4% among its Arab population.

The population in ultra-orthodox residential areas is characterized by a very young age structure, younger than that of the Arab population. According to estimates, in 2019 the proportion of children (ages 0-14) in ultra-orthodox areas of Jerusalem was 41%, compared with 26% of the population in areas characterized by a general Jewish population (secular, traditional, and religiously observant; it should be noted that these areas also have ultra-orthodox and Arab residents, but their relative proportions are small). The proportion of senior citizens (ages 65 and older) in ultra-orthodox areas was 7%, compared with 16% in areas characterized by a general Jewish population.

The Muslim Arab population of Jerusalem, too, is characterized by a young age structure, significantly younger than that of the Christian Arab population. Children (ages 0-14) accounted for 36% of the Muslim population, compared with 20% of the Christian Arab population. Senior citizens (ages 65 and older) constituted 4% of the Muslim population, compared with 14% of the Christian Arab population.

## Migration to and from Jerusalem

In 2019 a total of 11,900 new residents moved to Jerusalem from other localities in Israel, while 20,100 residents left Jerusalem for other localities. Jerusalem had a negative internal migration balance, at -8,200 residents. Migrants to and from Jerusalem are primarily Jewish.

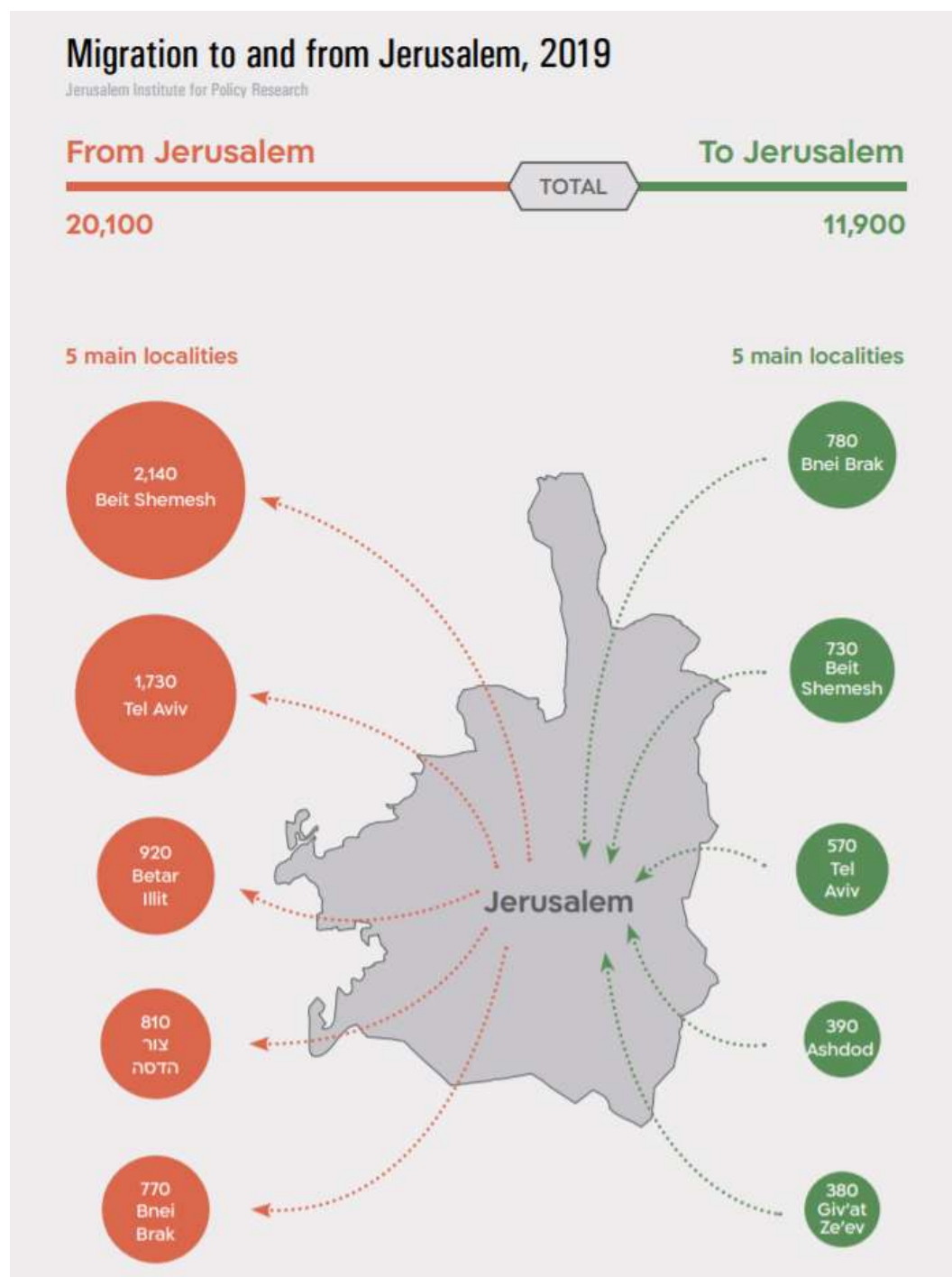
Among residents who left Jerusalem, a markedly high proportion moved to Metropolitan Jerusalem, at 39% (7,900), or Metropolitan Tel Aviv, at 36% (7,200).





The six localities that drew the largest numbers of residents from Jerusalem were Beit Shemesh (2,140), Tel Aviv (1,730), Betar Illit (920), Tzur Hadassah (810), Bnei Brak (770), and Giv'at Ze'ev (700).

The main localities from which new residents moved to Jerusalem were Bnei Brak (780), Beit Shemesh (730), Tel Aviv (570), Ashdod (390), Giv'at Ze'ev (380), Betar Illit (360), and Ma'ale Adumim (350).





An examination of the metropolitan area as a whole, which has significant implications for the city of Jerusalem, found that 14,000 new residents moved to Metropolitan Jerusalem (55% of whom came from Metropolitan Tel Aviv) and 20,100 residents left Metropolitan Jerusalem.

### **Migration by Sector**

In 2019, 31% of the new residents who settled in Jerusalem came from ultra-orthodox localities or localities with ultra-orthodox population concentrations that constitute major centers of immigration to the city. Likewise, 32% of the residents who left Jerusalem moved to ultra-orthodox localities or localities with ultra-orthodox population concentrations that constitute major centers of emigration from the city. The remaining migrants to and from the city moved to or from areas that are not characterized by an ultra-orthodox population or localities that are not major centers of migration to and from Jerusalem.

In 2019 the migration balance between Jerusalem and ultra-orthodox localities, or localities with ultra-orthodox population concentrations that constitute major centers of migration to or from the city, stood at -2,800, accounting for 34% of the city's total migration balance.

In 2019, 64% of the migrants to Jerusalem from other localities settled in areas characterized by a general Jewish population, and 32% settled in areas characterized by an ultra-orthodox population (Arab residents rarely migrate between Jerusalem and other localities).

### **Size of Household**

In 2019 the average household size among the Jewish population stood at 3.3 persons, significantly lower than the average among the Arab population, at 5.1. The average Jewish household size in Jerusalem was higher than the figure for Israel, at 3.1 persons. The average household size among Jerusalem's Arab population (5.1) was higher than the figure for the Arab population of Israel (4.4).

A distribution by nature of religious identification indicates that the average size of an ultra-orthodox household in Jerusalem stood at 4.9 persons, compared with 5.1 persons among ultra-orthodox households in Israel. The average household size among the non-ultra-orthodox Jewish population of Jerusalem stood at 2.7 persons, comparable to the average for non-ultra-orthodox households in Israel, at 2.8 persons.

### **COVID-19**

The number of confirmed COVID-19 cases in Jerusalem through March 2021 totaled 130,200, or 139 cases per 1,000 residents, which is higher than the figure for Israel (91.2 cases per 1,000 residents) but lower than the figures for other localities with ultra-orthodox populations (such as Beit Shemesh, at 162, or Betar Illit, at 217).

The number of residents who have received both doses of the COVID-19 vaccine stood at 355,300, or 570.3 per 1,000 residents aged 15 or older. This figure, too, was



lower than the average for Israel (729) but relatively high compared with ultra-orthodox localities.

## **Economy**

### **Participation in the Labor Force**

In 2019 the labor force participation rate in Jerusalem (employed persons or persons actively seeking employment, as a percentage of the total population) among residents of peak working ages (25-64) was 66%.

In 2019 the labor force participation rate among Jerusalem's Jewish population of peak working ages (25-64) stood at 77%, which was higher than the figure for the Arab population (50%). The participation rate among Jewish men (72%) was lower than the rate among Arab men (78%), whereas the participation rate among Jewish women (81%) was significantly higher than the rate among Arab women (23%).

The labor force participation rate among the Arab population of peak working ages was lower than the rate among the Arab population of Israel (50%, compared with 58%). The discrepancy is primarily attributable to the employment rates among Arab women: while the employment rates among Arab men of peak working ages in Jerusalem and Israel were comparable, the employment rate among Arab women in Jerusalem was much lower than the rate among Arab women in Israel (23%, compared with 39% for peak working ages).

Among ultra-orthodox men the labor force participation rate stood at 44%, whereas the rate among non-ultra-orthodox Jewish men in Jerusalem stood at 87%. The labor force participation rate among ultra-orthodox women stood at 75%, compared with 85% among non-ultra-orthodox Jewish women. For the sake of comparison, the labor force participation rate among ultra-orthodox men in Israel stood at 55%, and among non-ultra-orthodox Jewish men at 91%, whereas among women the participation rate stood at 80% for ultra-orthodox women and 87% for non-ultra-orthodox Jewish women.

### **Employed Persons**

In 2019 the number of employed persons in Jerusalem (aged 15 and older) totaled 344,300, constituting 9% of the total for Israel. In terms of the number of persons employed in the city, Jerusalem was second only to Tel Aviv, which had 437,100 employed persons, constituting 11% of the total for Israel. Haifa had 187,000 employed persons, constituting 5% of the total figure for Israel.

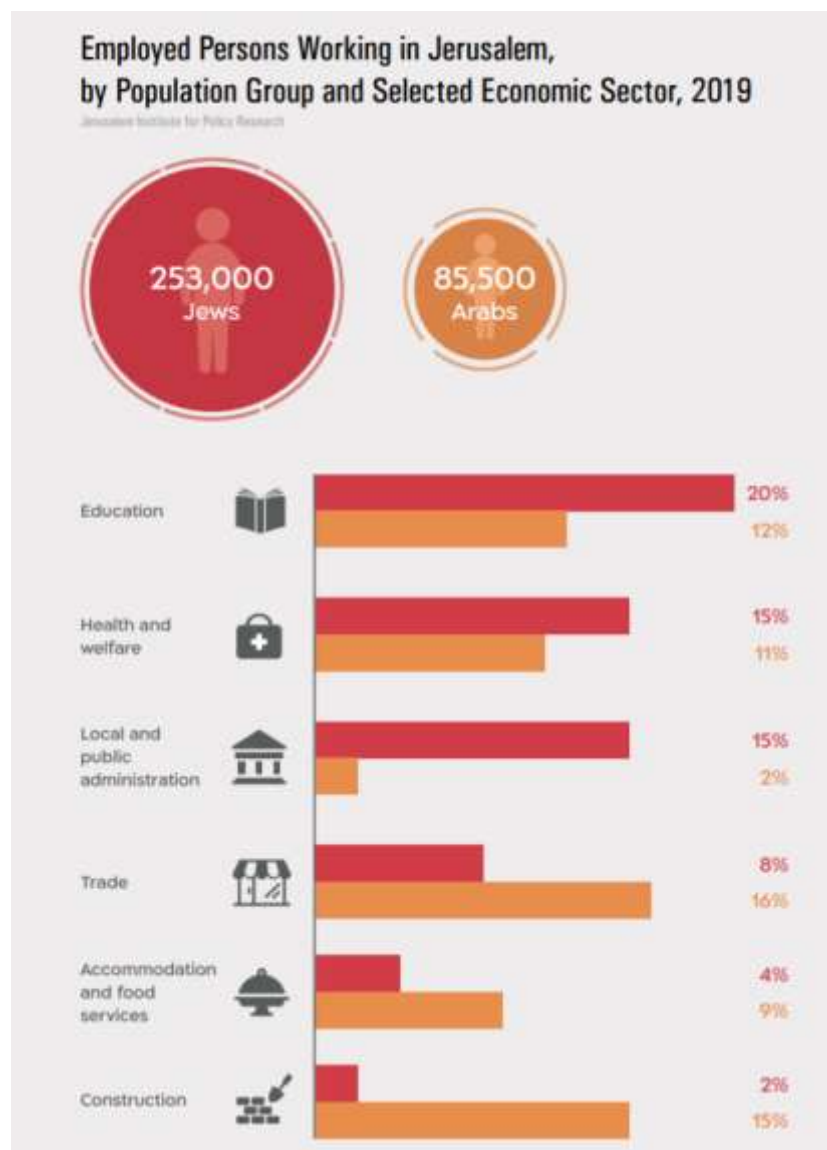
An analysis of the places of residence of persons employed in Israel's three major cities finds that in 2019 a majority (77%) of persons employed in Jerusalem were residents of the city, 10% resided in Judea and Samaria, 6% in the Jerusalem District (excluding the city of Jerusalem), and 6% in the Tel Aviv District and Central District. These figures have been relatively stable over recent years.

In 2019 the main sectors of the economy in which persons employed in Jerusalem worked were education – 18% (compared with 12% in Israel and 7% in Tel Aviv),





human health and social work services – 14% (compared with 11% in Israel and 9% in Tel Aviv), and local and public administration – 12% (compared with 10% in Israel and 6% in Tel Aviv). Trade accounted for 10% of the persons employed in Jerusalem (compared with 11% in Israel and 8% in Tel Aviv).



## High-Tech

In 2020 Jerusalem had 19,300 salaried employees working in high-tech, accounting for 6.2% of all salaried employees in the city. Most of the high-tech salaried employees (14,900) worked in high-tech service sectors such as programming and research and development. Employment in the high-tech service sectors in Jerusalem has been consistently increasing since 2015. The number of salaried employees working in high-tech in the city in 2019 was 18,000, of whom 13,800 were employed in service sectors.



## Salary

In 2018 the average monthly wage of salaried employees in Jerusalem was NIS 8,800 per month. The average salary in Jerusalem was lower than the averages for Israel (NIS 10,800), Tel Aviv-Jaffa (NIS 13,600), and Haifa (NIS 11,300). The average salary among women in Jerusalem in 2018 stood at NIS 7,700 per month, and the average for men in Jerusalem at NIS 9,800. The average salaries of both women and men in Jerusalem were lower in the averages for Israel (NIS 8,600 and 13,000, respectively), Tel Aviv-Jaffa (NIS 10,600 and 16,600) and Haifa (NIS 8,800 and 14,100).

In 2018 the gender wage gap in Jerusalem was smaller than the gender wage gaps in Israel and the two other major cities. The average salary among women in Jerusalem amounted to 79% of the average salary among men, compared with 66% in Israel, 64% in Tel Aviv-Jaffa, and 63% in Haifa.

In 2018 the income from work by population sector in Jerusalem was comparable to the average income for that sector in Israel. In the Arab sector, work earnings in Jerusalem averaged NIS 8,400 per month (6% higher than the average in Israel, at NIS 8,000), in the general Jewish sector the average was NIS 10,600 (10% lower than the average for this sector in Israel, at NIS 11,800), and in the ultra-orthodox sector the average was NIS 7,300 (8% lower than the figure for Israel, at NIS 7,900).

## The Volume of the City's Economy

Multiplying the number of employed persons in the city by the average salary per person provides a rough estimate of the volume of the city's economy. In Jerusalem the figure reaches an estimated NIS 46.3 billion per year. This volume, which constitutes about 8% of the Israeli economy, is the second largest in Israel. By this estimate Jerusalem's economy amounts to about two-thirds that Tel Aviv (NIS 69.2 billion) and is greater than the volume of Haifa's economy (NIS 27.9 billion).

## Socio-Economic Profile by Sector

The socio-economic index measures characteristics of the populations of local authorities (municipalities, local councils, and regional councils) using a weighted average of social and economic variables in the following areas: demographic composition, education, standard of living, employment, and retirement.

In 2017 Jerusalem was ranked within socio-economic cluster 3. Its relatively low ranking is, to a large extent, attributable to the weight of two large population groups in the city that are characterized by low socio-economic status – the ultra-orthodox population, which constitutes 27% of the city's total population, and Arab population, which accounts for 38%.

In many respects Jerusalem's population is composed of three adjacent secondary cities of a sort – a general Jewish city, an ultra-orthodox city, and an Arab city. Each of these "cities" is more populous than most cities in Israel and numbers between 240,000 and 330,000 residents.



If these were separate cities, than the general Jewish “city” – a composite of the neighborhoods in which the population is primarily general Jewish (secular, traditional, and religiously observant) – would be ranked within cluster 6, making it comparable to Ma’ale Adumim, the Gush Etzion Regional Council, Netanya, and Hadera. On the other hand, the ultra-orthodox “city” and the Arab “city” (a composite of the neighborhoods in which the population is primarily ultra-orthodox, and a composite of all the Arab neighborhoods of East Jerusalem, respectively) would be ranked within cluster 1, making them comparable to Betar Illit, Modi’in Illit, Rahat, and Kuseife.

## **Tourism**

The COVID-19 had a significant influence on the tourist industry in Jerusalem: after four years of steadily rising numbers of guests and of overnight stays in tourist hotels in Israel generally and Jerusalem specifically, the COVID-19 crisis brought the tourist industry to a near standstill in 2020, following the decision to shut down the economy and close the skies to visitors from abroad. After the year 2019 recorded the highest-ever numbers of guests and of overnight stays at Jerusalem’s tourist hotels, with 1,871,100 guests and 5,180,100 overnight stays, 2020 saw a sharp drop, by 76%, in the number of guests at Jerusalem’s tourist hotels, to 446,800, and a 77% drop in the number of overnight stays in the city, to 1,181,500. For the sake of comparison, between 2019 and 2020 Israel recorded a 64% decrease in both the number of guests and the number of overnight stays, Tel Aviv-Jaffa saw a 72% decrease in the number of guests and a 75% decline in the number of overnight stays, and Eilat experienced decreases of 50% and 49% respectively. The number of overnight stays by foreign tourists stood at 807,000, the lowest figure since 2002 (the second intifada). The number of overnight stays by Israelis was 375,000, the lowest figure since 1984.

## **Education and Higher Education**

### **The Education System**

During the 2019/20 academic year, a total of 293,600 students<sup>2</sup> were enrolled in Jerusalem’s education system: 176,000 students attended the Hebrew education system – 67,300 students in the Hebrew state and state-religious<sup>3</sup> education systems, and 108,700 students in the ultra-orthodox education system. A total of 117,600 students were enrolled in the Arab education system – 97,600 students in the public education system and about 20,000 students in private schools (estimated figure).

Over the past five academic years (2015/16 – 2019/20) the number of students in the Hebrew state and state-religious (including state-ultra-orthodox) education systems increased by 4%, from 64,700 to 67,300. During this period the ultra-orthodox education system saw a 5% increase in the number of students (from 103,200 to

<sup>2</sup> This includes grades 13 and 14 as well as private Arab education.

<sup>3</sup> This includes 1,700 students enrolled in state-ultra-orthodox schools.



108,700). The number of students in the Arab public education system increased by 9% (from 89,600 to 97,600).

Separate examinations of the state education system and the state-religious education system indicate that the state education system saw a 1% decrease in the number of students (from 31,300 to 31,100), while the state-religious education system saw an increase of 7% in the number of students (from 30,000 to 32,000).

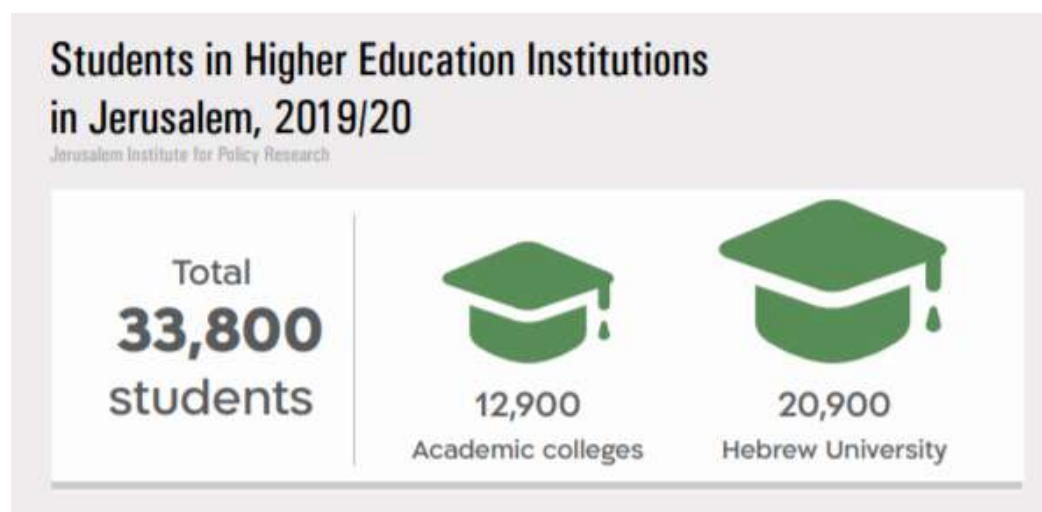
### Higher Education

During the 2019/20 academic year, about 20,900 students attended the Hebrew University – 58% for a first (bachelor's) degree, 30% for a second (master's) degree, 11% for a third (PhD) degree, and 1% for a diploma. After several years in which the number of students enrolled in the Hebrew University had declined, as it had for all of Israel's universities, the University's student body began once again to grow. In 2018/19 the number of students rose by 1.3% (compared with 0% for all universities that year), and in 2019/20 the number rose by 5.3% (compared with 1.8% for all universities).

The Hebrew University is the second-largest university in Israel (after Tel Aviv University) but it has the highest number of PhD students among Israel's universities. In 2019/20 a total of about 12,000 PhD students were enrolled in Israel's universities. The Hebrew University had 2,300 PhD students, accounting for 20% of all PhD students in Israel's universities. First- and second-degree students at the Hebrew University accounted for 16% of the students pursuing these degrees in Israel.

In 2019/20, 88% of the students at the Hebrew University and the academic colleges in Jerusalem were Jewish and 12% were Arab. The proportion of Arab students at the Hebrew University (13%) was slightly higher than the figure for the academic colleges (10%).

In the 2019/20 academic year, 57% of the students attending the Hebrew University were women. The proportion of women among all of Israel's universities was slightly lower, at 55%.





## Transportation and Housing

### Transportation

A high percentage of Jerusalem residents commute to work by **public transportation** (bus, service taxi, or train): 30% of Jerusalem residents aged 20 or older used public transportation to commute to work, compared with 26% of Haifa residents, 19% of Tel Aviv-Jaffa residents, and 18% of Israel's residents. A total of 33% of Jerusalem's Jewish residents commute to work by public transportation, compared with 19% of its Arab residents.

According to the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) Social Survey, in 2019 a total of 66% of Jerusalem residents aged 20 or older had a vehicle. This is slightly lower than the figures for residents of Tel Aviv-Jaffa (69%) and Haifa (70%) and significantly lower than the figure for residents of Israel at large (77%). Among Jerusalem's Arab residents, 79% owned a vehicle, compared with 58% of the city's Jewish residents. Among Jerusalem's Jewish residents the proportion of vehicle owners stood at 58%, while among its ultra-orthodox residents the figure stood at only 35%, compared with 71% among Jerusalem's non-ultra-orthodox residents.

### Construction

#### Construction Starts

According to CBS data, in 2020 construction was started on 2,460 housing units (provisional data). During 2016-2020 the average number of housing starts stood at 2,720 per year. The largest number of housing starts, at 3,100, was recorded in 2019, and the lowest, at 2,100, was recorded in 2016.

Most of the apartments whose construction started in 2020 were relatively large: 43% contained 5 or more rooms, and another 41% contained 4 rooms. A total of 70% of the housing starts were located in West Jerusalem and 30% in East Jerusalem. The neighborhoods in West Jerusalem that recorded the largest numbers of housing starts were Nahlaot, with 250, and Qiryat Menahem, with 230. In East Jerusalem Kafr 'Aqab and Beit Hanina stood out, with 390 housing starts, as well as the Shu'afat Refugee Camp and New 'Anata, with 110.

#### Construction Completions

In 2020 construction was completed on 2,210 housing units (provisional data). A total of 62% of the apartments whose construction was completed contained 5 or more rooms, and another 30% contained 4 rooms. Of the apartments whose construction was completed, 62% were in West Jerusalem neighborhoods and 38% were in East Jerusalem neighborhoods. The neighborhoods in West Jerusalem that recorded the largest numbers of housing completions were Geulim (Bak'a), with 440 units, and Mekor Baruch and Zichron Moshe, with 320 apartments. In East Jerusalem the largest numbers of housing completions were recorded in Kafr 'Aqab and Beit Hanina, with 190 apartments, and Beit Safafa (90 apartments).





## Apartment Prices

In 2020 the average price of a 3.5-4 room apartment in Jerusalem was NIS 2.26 million, an increase of 15% relative to the average price in 2015. For the sake of comparison, the average price of a 3.5-4 room apartment in Israel was NIS 1.56 million, an increase of 11% relative to 2015. The average prices of apartments in Tel Aviv-Jaffa were significantly higher than the averages for Jerusalem. A 3.5-4 room apartment in Tel Aviv-Jaffa cost NIS 3.47 million on average in 2020, an increase of 21% relative to 2015.





## Internet Usage

In 2019 a total of 86% of Jerusalem residents aged 20 or older had a connection to the Internet in their home. This is low relative to the figures for Israel (95%), Tel Aviv-Jaffa (99%), and Haifa (98%). The main reason for the relatively low rate of Internet subscribers among Jerusalem residents is the city's high proportion of ultra-orthodox residents who do not have a connection to the Internet in their home: 53% of ultra-orthodox respondents stated that they had a connection to the Internet at home (compared with 56% of the ultra-orthodox population in Israel at large). Among non-ultra-orthodox Jewish residents of Jerusalem the rate of Internet subscribers was 94%. The proportion of Internet subscribers among all of Jerusalem's Jewish residents stood at 84% in 2019, which was lower than the proportion of Arab residents with a connection to the Internet, at 89%.