

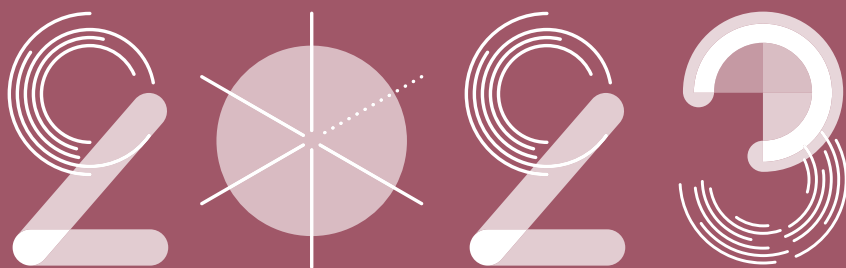
Jerusalem Institute
for Policy Research

JERUSALEM מכון ירושלים
INSTITUTE למחקרי מדיניות
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FACTS AND TRENDS



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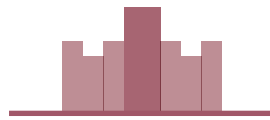
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Jerusalem: Facts and Trends 2023

The State of the City and Changing Trends

Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research

2023

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Jerusalem: Facts and Trends 2023 - The State of the City and Changing Trends

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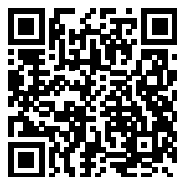
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We make every effort to ensure that the data presented here are as accurate as possible. We appreciate feedback, particularly for the sake of correcting inaccuracies, which can occur even after several rounds of proofreading.

Jerusalem: Facts and Trends 2023

The State of the City and Changing Trends

Scan to view the complete Statistical Yearbook on the website:



<https://jerusalemstitute.org.il/en/yearbook>

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Preface

Jerusalem: Facts and Trends is part of the data services array of the Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research, and over the years it has established itself as the “face” of the Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem. It is intended to serve as a handy reference – a quick and convenient resource for relevant data, alongside diagrams and concise explanations that present these data within the broader context.

Facts and Trends presents an up-to-date picture of Jerusalem, with attention to the city’s population and how it compares with Israel as a whole, and with Israel’s other major cities. Although population shifts are, in general, gradual processes devoid of drama, the year 2021 did see a number of significant trends of change. For example, the number of immigrants who chose Jerusalem as their first place of residence increased substantially that year, as did the labor force participation rate among Arab men. From which countries did the immigrants come from, and what accounted for the increased immigration? Is the rise in the labor force participation rate among Arab men linked to the tourism sector’s recovery from the Covid-19 crisis? **Facts and Trends** raises such questions and provides a factual foundation for in-depth research and informed decision-making.

JIPR’s data services array draws on a range of resources, foremost among which is the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). We wish to express our gratitude to the CBS staff for their assistance and for their many years of professional support. We are also extremely grateful to the partners who helped us produce this publication: the Jerusalem Municipality (particularly the staff of the Strategic Policy and Planning Division), the Ministry of Jerusalem and Heritage, and the Leichtag Foundation.

The production of **Facts and Trends** is overseen by our colleague Shira Nachmani, JIPR’s Publications Manager, and its design is handled by the wonderful Yael Shaulski, who has worked her magic on this publication in its new, condensed format as well.

This year **Facts and Trends** appears in a more condensed format than usual. We hope you will find the new format useful and even refreshing.

Yair Assaf-Shapira, Omer Yaniv, Netta Haddad, and Ariel Gefen

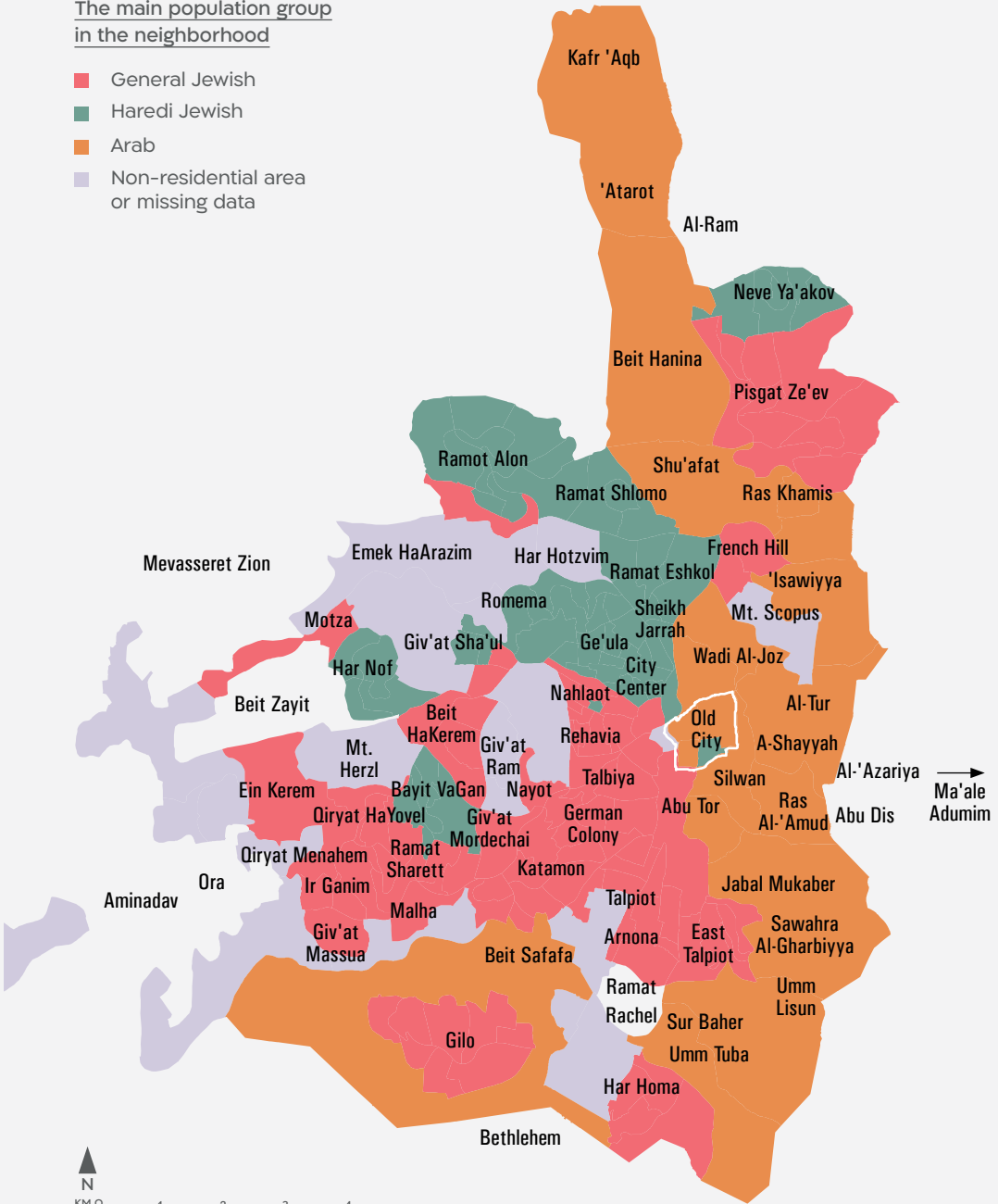


Jerusalem - Main Neighborhoods and Population Groups, 2021

↑ Ramallah

The main population group in the neighborhood

- General Jewish
- Haredi Jewish
- Arab
- Non-residential area or missing data

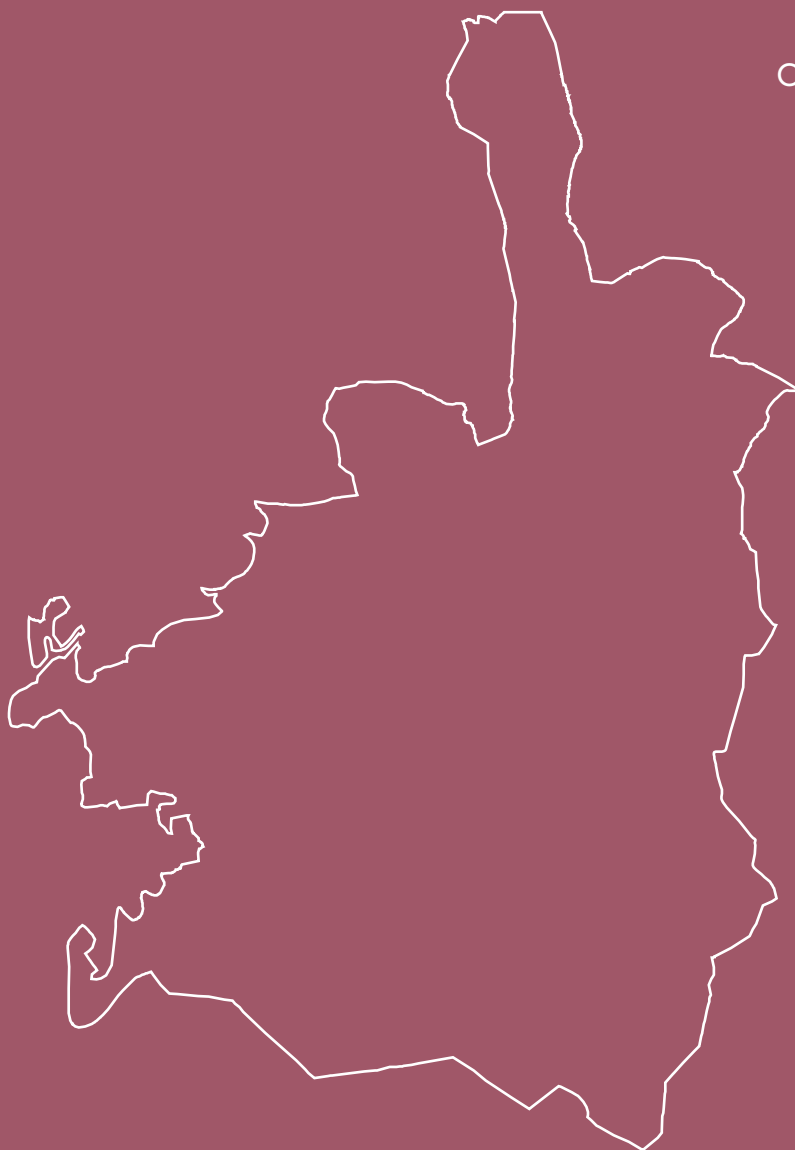


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Area and Climate

Area
Climate





Area

A jurisdictional territory comprises the area within a city's municipal boundaries, where the municipality is required to exercise its authority and provide services for the residents. After Dimona and Arad, Jerusalem is Israel's largest city in terms of area. As of 2021, Jerusalem's jurisdictional territory spans 126 sq. km. By way of comparison, Be'er Sheva's jurisdictional territory spans 118 sq. km., Haifa has 73 sq. km., Rishon LeZion has 62 sq. km., Tel Aviv¹ has 54 sq. km., and Ma'ale Adumim has 49 sq. km.

Because of its topography, in combination with a long-standing planning policy, Jerusalem has primarily been constructed as separate neighborhoods divided by valleys that contain main roads or public open spaces. In 2021 open spaces accounted for 46% of Jerusalem's jurisdictional territory. Some of these open spaces, such as parks, are located within the city's built-up areas, and some, such as the Jerusalem Forest and Reches Lavan, circumscribe the city. Recent changes in the city's jurisdictional territory include the addition of about 240 dunams near Ramat Rachel, which were transferred from the Mateh Yehuda Regional Council to Jerusalem in 2020.

Climate

In 2022 the average temperature in Jerusalem – and so too the minimum and maximum temperatures – were nearly identical to the average temperatures over the past three decades (1991–2020). In 2022 the average temperature in Jerusalem was 18.4°C (similar to the average for the past three decades), the average minimum temperature was 14°C (compared with an average of 14.1°C for the past three decades), and the average maximum temperature was 22.8°C (compared with an average of 22.6°C for the past three decades).

In the same year, the months that recorded the lowest average minimum temperatures in Jerusalem were January and March, with an average minimum temperature of 5.1°C and 5.7°C, respectively. The lowest temperature for 2022 was recorded on January 27: -0.6°C. The month that recorded the highest maximum temperature was August, with an average maximum temperature of 32.2°C. The highest temperature for 2022 was recorded on August 28: 40.2°C.

During the 2021/22 rainy season, the Jerusalem Centre measurement station recorded 520 mm of precipitation, which was comparable to the average for the rainy seasons of the past three decades, at 522 mm. The rainiest month during the 2021/22 rainy season was January, with 137 mm of rain. During this season Jerusalem recorded 57 rainy days, which is comparable to the rainy seasons of the past three decades. The 2021/22 rainy season had six days on which Jerusalem recorded more than 25 mm of precipitation, and one day on which snow accumulated in the city.

¹ Throughout this document, all the data regarding Tel Aviv refer to the city of Tel Aviv-Yafo.



Population

Population size

Geographical distribution

Households

Population age

Religious identification

Births and mortality

Migration and aliya (immigration)

Poverty rate

The education system

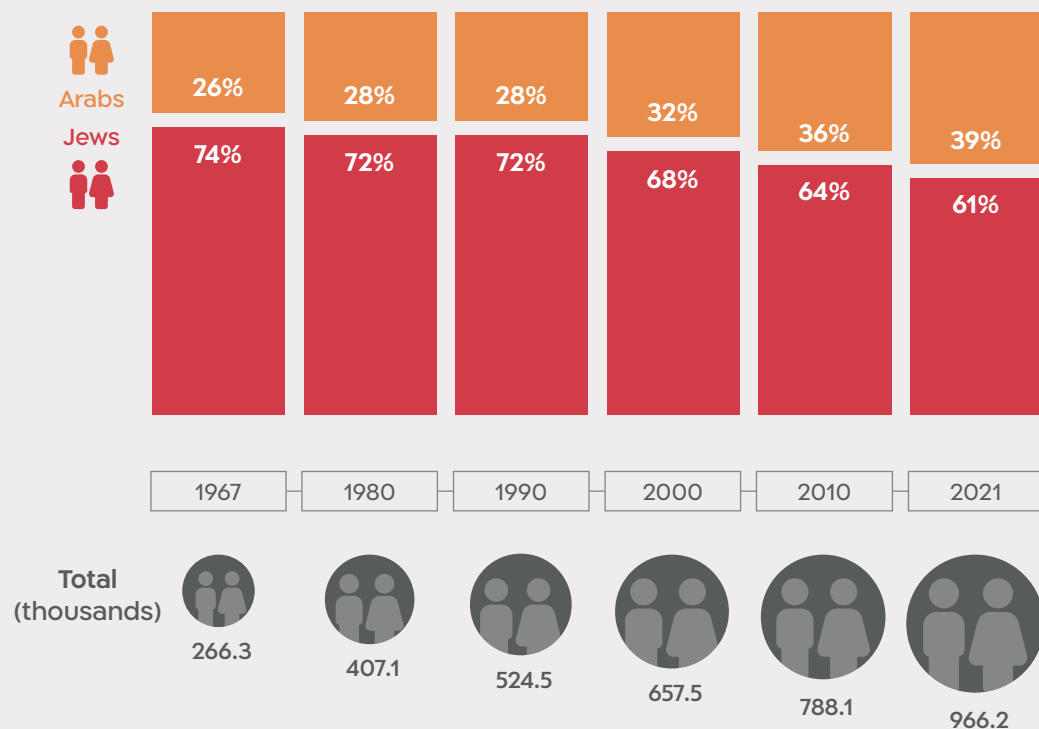
The Metropolitan Area of Jerusalem





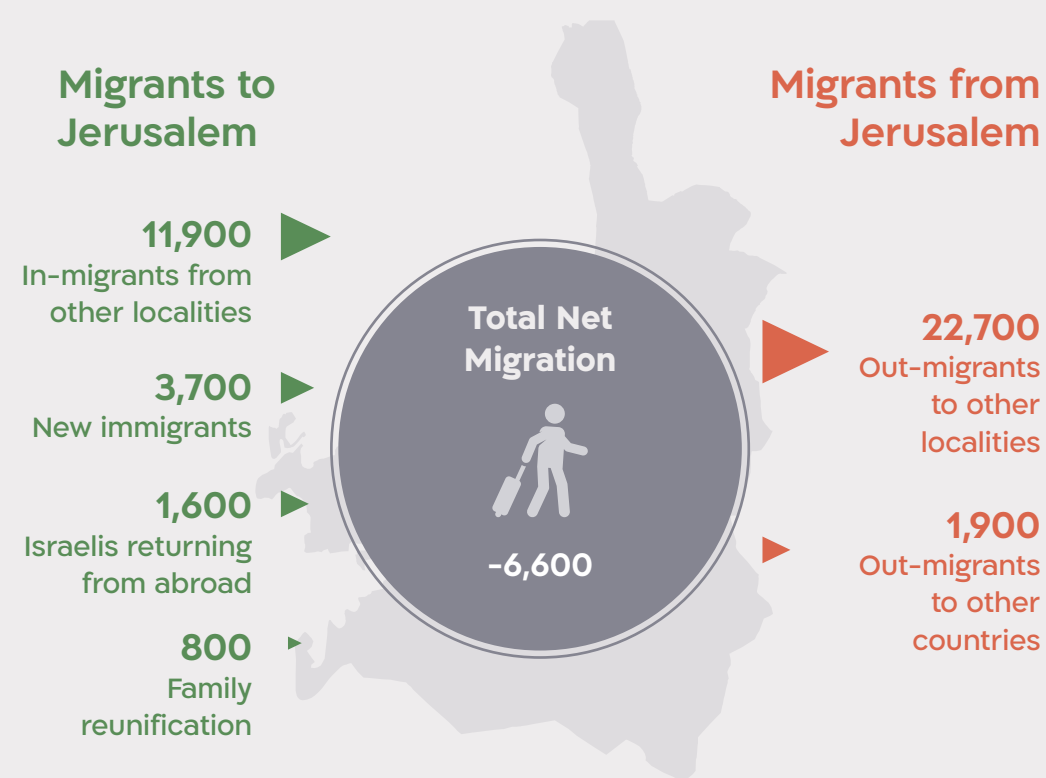
Arab and Jewish Population in Jerusalem, 1967-2021

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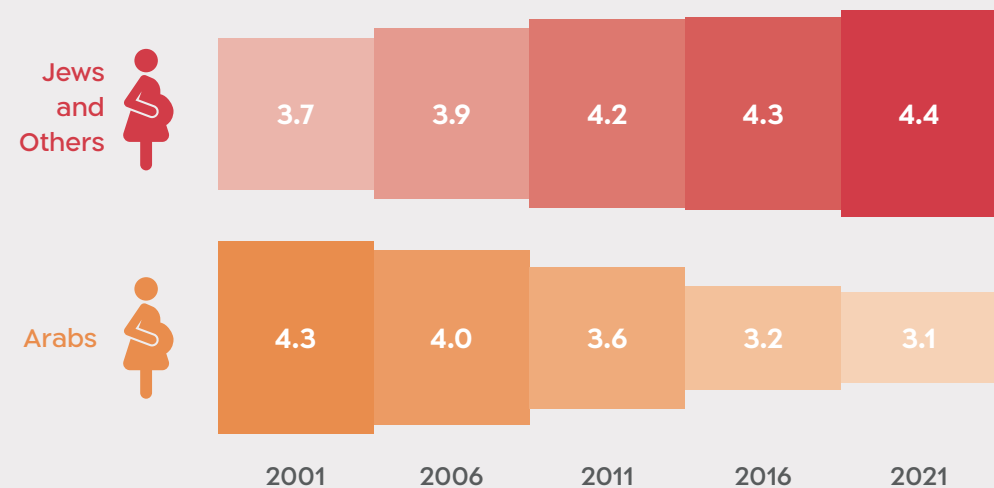
Sources of Migration to and from Jerusalem

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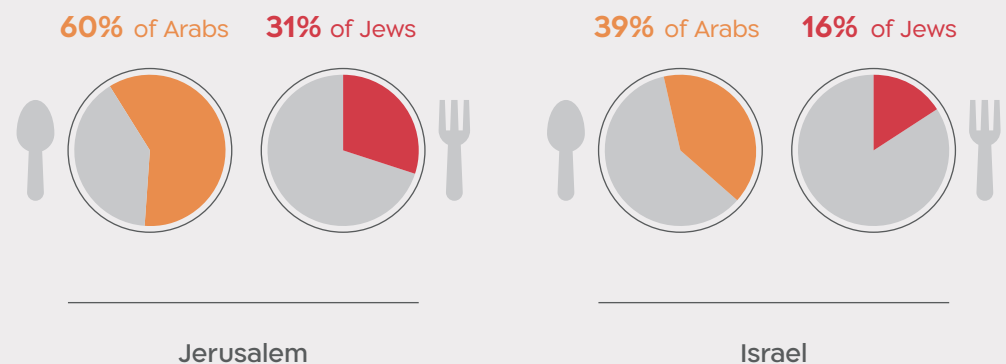
Total Fertility Rate in Jerusalem, by Population Group, 2001-2021

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Extent of Poverty* in Israel and Jerusalem, 2021

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* The percentage of the population living below the poverty line



Population size

Jerusalem is the most populous city in Israel. At the end of 2021 Jerusalem's population numbered 966,200, which was double that of Tel Aviv. Tel Aviv, Israel's second most populous city, had 467,900 residents. Haifa, Israel's third most populous city, had 282,800 residents.

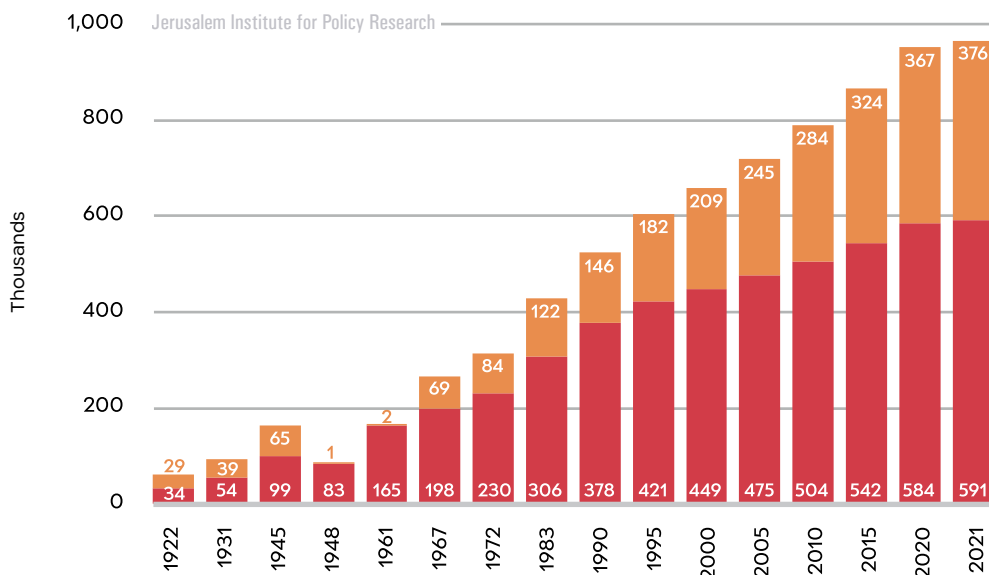
Among Israel's cities, Jerusalem has the largest Jewish population², the largest Haredi (ultra-orthodox) Jewish population, and the largest Arab population. In 2021 Jerusalem's population accounted for 10% of Israel's total population, with its Jewish population constituting 8% of Israel's total Jewish population and its Arab population constituting 19% of Israel's total Arab population.

In 2021 Jerusalem had a population of 590,600 Jews and others (extended Jewish population), of whom 576,600 were Jews (and the remainder were residents without religious classification and others); 375,600 Arabs (362,600 Muslims and 12,900 Christians; 97% and 3%, respectively); 3,500 non-Arab Christians; and 10,500 residents without religious classification. According to a CBS estimate, in 2021 Jerusalem had a Haredi population of 281,800, accounting for about a quarter (25%) of Israel's total Haredi population.

Population of Jerusalem* by Population Group, 1922-2021

Jews

■ Jews ■ Arabs



* Within Jerusalem's jurisdictional territory in the relevant year

2 Unless otherwise noted, references to the Jewish population indicate the extended Jewish population (previously termed "Jews and others"). Aside from Jews, this population group includes residents without religious classification (primarily members of Jewish families) and non-Arab Christians.



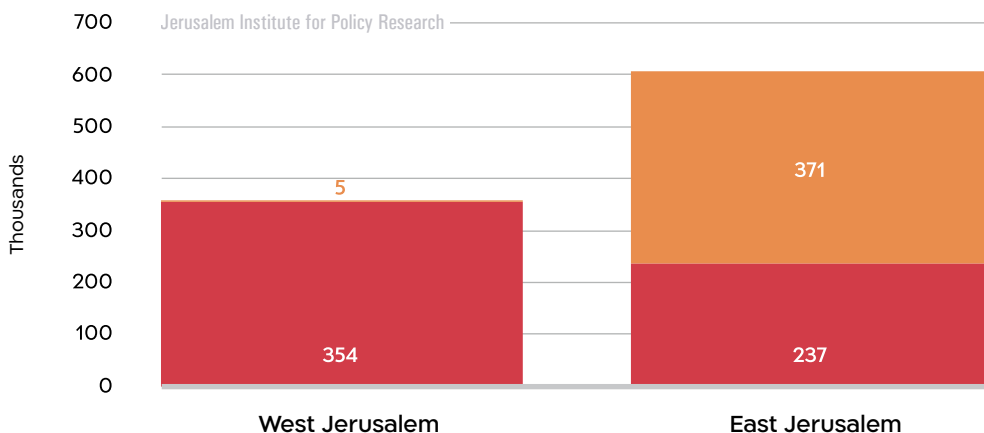
Geographical distribution

In June 1967, following the Six-Day War, large areas of land to the east, south, and north of Jerusalem were annexed to the city. These areas – termed “East Jerusalem” – include Jewish neighborhoods constructed after 1967, such as Gilo and Pisgat Ze’ev, and Arab neighborhoods that were already populated in 1967, such as Silwan and Ras Al-’Amud³.

At the end of 2021, East Jerusalem had a total of 607,100 residents. The Jewish population of East Jerusalem numbered 236,600, accounting for 39% of all East Jerusalem residents. Among them, 109,400 residents were Haredi (46% of the Jewish population). The main East Jerusalem neighborhoods in which the Haredi population resided were Ramot Alon, Neve Ya’akov, and Ramat Shlomo. The Arab population of East Jerusalem numbered 370,500, accounting for 61% of all East Jerusalem residents and 99% of Jerusalem’s total Arab population.

Population of Jerusalem by Geographical Distribution and Population Group, 2021

■ Jews ■ Arabs



³ In public discourse, the term ‘East Jerusalem’ often refers exclusively to the city’s Arab neighborhoods.



Households

In 2022 the average household size among Jerusalem's Jewish population stood at 3.3 persons, compared with 3.0 among Israel's Jewish population. The average household size among Jerusalem's Arab population stood at 4.7, compared with 4.2 among Israel's Arab population.

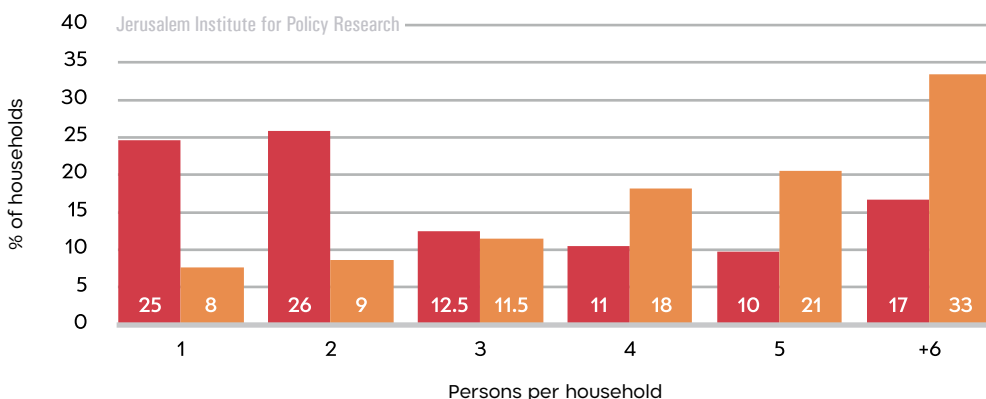
The Jewish populations of Jerusalem and of Israel recorded similar distributions of household by size, with the exception of a significant difference in the proportion of large households. A total of 51% of Jewish households in Jerusalem and 50% of Jewish households in Israel comprised one or two persons, but the proportion of large households (6 or more persons) stood at 17% for Jewish households in Jerusalem, compared with 9% for Jewish households in Israel. Because of the smaller size of Jewish households relative to Arab households, the proportion of Jewish households in Jerusalem (68%) exceeded the relative proportion of the city's Jewish population (61%).

Among Arab households in Jerusalem, 16% comprised one or two persons, compared with 23% among the Arab population in Israel. A total of 33% of the households comprised 6 or more persons, which is significantly higher than the percentage among the Arab population of Israel (22%).

Among the Jewish⁴ population of Jerusalem, household size varies in accordance with the nature of religious identification; in 2022 the average number of persons in secular households in Jerusalem stood at 2.1 (as opposed to 2.6 in Israel), compared with 2.5 in traditional households in Jerusalem (2.8 in Israel), 2.8 in religiously observant households (3.4 in Israel), 4.4 in very religiously observant households (4.5 in Israel), and 4.9 in Haredi households (5.2 in Israel).

Households in Jerusalem by Household Size and Population Group of the Head of the Household

■ Jews ■ Arabs



4 The data on the nature of religious identification refer only to the Jewish population (rather than the extended Jewish population).



Population age

Jerusalem's population is significantly younger than the populations of Israel's other major cities. In 2021, the median age⁵ of Jerusalem residents stood at 24.2 years, compared with 36.31 among Tel Aviv residents and 38.9 among Haifa residents. Among Israel's population at large, the median age was 30.1.

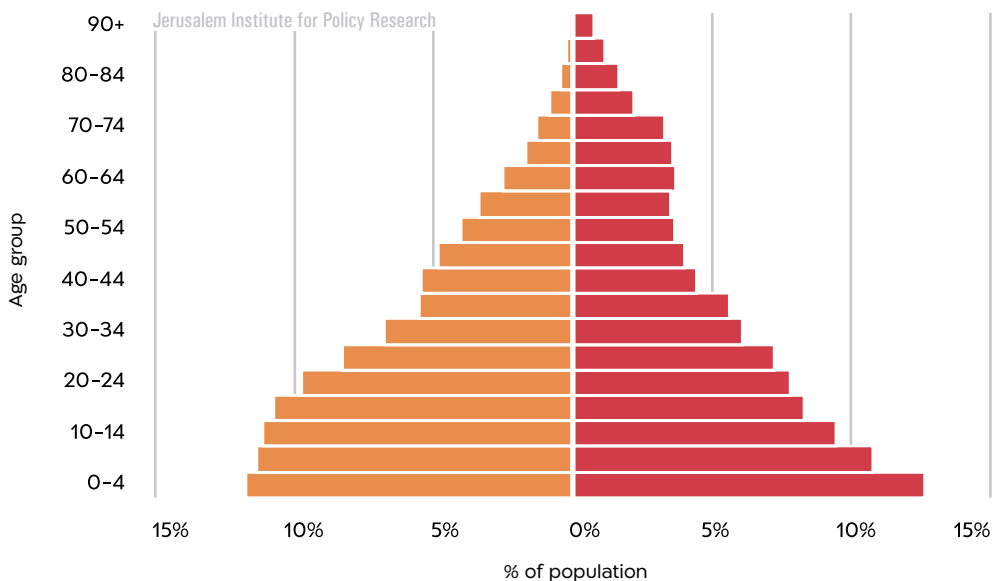
Jerusalem's Jewish population is older than its Arab population. In 2021 the median age of the Jewish population in Jerusalem stood at 25.4, compared with 22.3 among the city's Arab population. In the same year, the median age of Israel's Jewish population stood at 32.2, and the median age of Israel's Arab population stood at 24.3.

Jerusalem is characterized by a high percentage of children (ages 0-14). In 2021 children accounted for 33% of Jerusalem's total population, compared with 18% in Tel Aviv, 20% in Haifa, 28% in Israel. The relative proportions of children among Jews and among Arabs, respectively, were comparable: among the city's Jewish population, children accounted for 33%, and among the city's Arab population they accounted for 34%.

The percentage of seniors (ages 65 and older) in Jerusalem is relatively low. Members of this age group accounted for 9% of the city's total population, compared with 15% in Tel Aviv, 21% in Haifa, and 12% in Israel. Among Jerusalem's Jewish population, seniors accounted for 13%, and among the city's Arab population they accounted for only 5%.

Age Structure of Jerusalem's Population, by Population Group, 2021

■ Jews ■ Arabs



5 Median age – the age that divides a population into two numerically equal groups, such that half the population is younger than the median age and half the population is older.



Religious identification

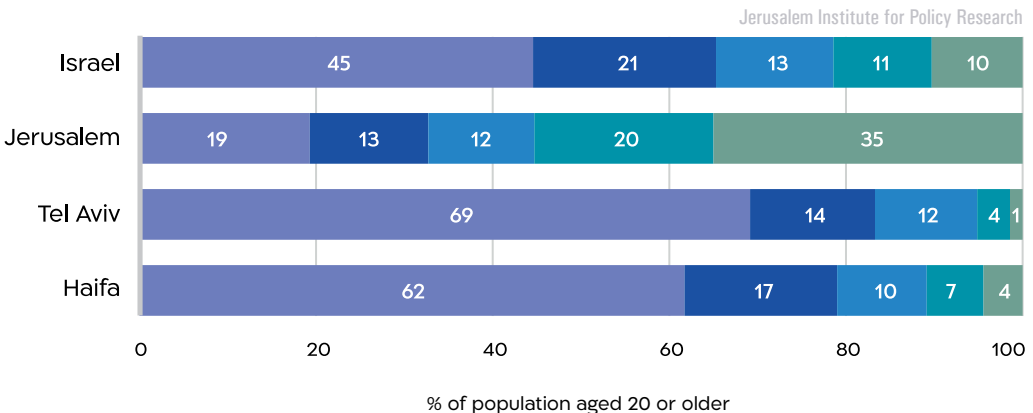
Jerusalem is a mixed city inhabited by many diverse population groups. Among the city's Jewish population, Haredi residents constitute a markedly high proportion. Data from the CBS Social Survey (average for 2019–2021) indicate that among the 322,800 Jewish residents of Jerusalem aged 20 or older, 19% identified as secular (62,400 residents), 25% identified as traditional (81,800), 20% identified as religiously observant (65,600), and 35% identified as Haredi (113,100). As noted, these data refer only to residents aged 20 or older. Among the population as a whole (including younger ages, which were not covered by the survey), the proportion of Haredim is significantly higher, at 48% of the Jewish population.

Among Jerusalem's Jewish population aged 20 or older, the proportion of residents who identified as religiously observant or Haredi was significantly higher than the figures for Israel's other major cities. Among Jerusalem residents in this age group, 20% identified as religiously observant, compared with 7% in Haifa, 4% in Tel Aviv, and 11% in Israel. A total of 35% of Jerusalem residents in this age group identified as Haredi, compared with 1% in Tel Aviv, 4% in Haifa, and 10% in Israel.

According to a CBS estimate, the Haredi population in Jerusalem constitutes 48% of the city's Jewish population and 29% of the total population.

Jewish Population Aged 20 or Older in Israel, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa, by Religious Identification, 2019–2021 (Average)

- Haredi
- Religiously observant
- Traditionally observant
- Loosely traditionally observant
- Secular, non-religious





Births and mortality

Births

In 2021 a total of 25,800 infants were born to residents of Jerusalem: 16,800 infants (65%) were born to Jewish women and 9,100 (35%) to Arab women.

Fertility rate

In 2021 the total fertility rate⁶ (henceforth: fertility rate) in Jerusalem stood at 3.9, which was significantly higher than the fertility rates for Israel (3.0), Tel Aviv (1.9), and Haifa (2.1). In the same year, the fertility rate among Jewish women in Jerusalem stood at 4.4 (3.0 in Israel), which was significantly higher than the fertility rate among Arab women in Jerusalem, at 3.1 (2.9 in Israel). The high fertility rate among Jewish women in Jerusalem is primarily attributable to high fertility rates among the city's Haredi and religiously observant population groups.

Natural increase

Natural increase (the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths) is the main contributing factor to population growth in Jerusalem, and the rate of natural increase represents the rate of population growth, excluding migration. In 2021 natural increase added 21,700 persons to Jerusalem's population – that is, 22.7 new residents per 1,000 persons (compared with 14.3 in Israel). Among Jerusalem's Jewish population, the rate of natural increase stood at 23.4 (compared with 13.1 in Israel), and among the Arab population it stood at 21.5 (compared with 18.7 in Israel). In the same year, the rate of natural increase in Tel Aviv stood at 10.6, and in Haifa – 3.9. Among Israel's major cities, markedly high rates of natural increase were recorded in Bnei Brak (34.1) and Beit Shemesh (33.0), while Bat Yam recorded the lowest rate of natural increase (1.0).

Mortality

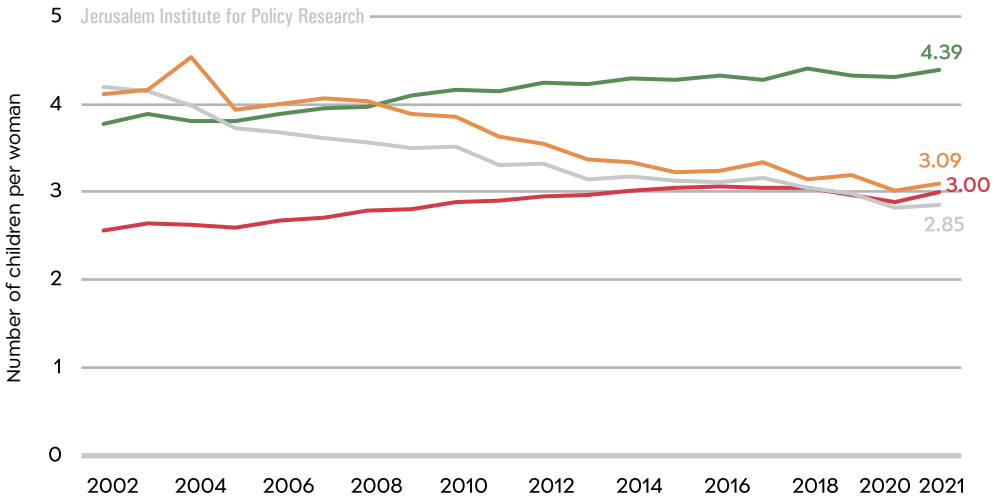
In 2021 Jerusalem recorded 4,100 deaths: 74% of these were Jewish residents and 26% Arab residents. During 2019-2021 (on average) Jerusalem residents had a life expectancy of 82.9 years, comparable to the figures for Israel (82.8 years) and Tel Aviv and Haifa (83.1 years each). Among Israel's major cities, the lowest life expectancies were recorded in Bat Yam (81.1) and Hadera (81.3), and the highest figures were recorded in Kfar Saba (85.1) and Ramat Gan (84.9).

⁶ The total fertility rate (TFR) represents the average number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime, taking into account the current age-specific fertility rates.



Total Fertility Rates in Israel and Jerusalem by Population Group, 2002-2021

■ Jews – Jerusalem ■ Jews – Israel ■ Arabs – Jerusalem ■ Arabs – Israel





Migration and aliya (immigration)

Migration to Jerusalem

In 2021 a total of 11,900 new residents (henceforth: in-migrants) moved to Jerusalem from other localities in Israel. The number of migrants to the city that year was higher than the figure for 2020 (11,000). A markedly high proportion of in-migrants came from Judea and Samaria – 2,800 residents (24% of the in-migrants). A total of 2,200 residents (18%) migrated from the Central District, and 2,100 (18%) came from the Tel Aviv District. A total of 1,600 residents came to Jerusalem from localities in the Jerusalem District, and they accounted for 13% of the in-migrants. The largest numbers of migrants to Jerusalem came from Bnei Brak (830), Beit Shemesh (790), Tel Aviv (710), Betar Illit (520), Ashdod (440), and Modi'in Illit (330). In 2021 47% of the migrants to Jerusalem were aged 15-29 (5,600). The proportion of in-migrants aged 30-64 out of all the in-migrants stood at 25% (3,000), the proportion of children aged 0-14 stood at 24% (2,900), and the proportion of seniors aged 65 or older stood at 4% (500).

Migration from Jerusalem

In 2021, a total of 22,700 residents (henceforth: out-migrants) migrated from Jerusalem to other localities in Israel. The number of migrants from Jerusalem that year was significantly higher than the figure for 2020 (18,800). A markedly high proportion of the city's out-migrants left for localities in the Jerusalem District – 5,400 (24% of all the out-migrants) and for the Judea and Samaria District – 5,300 (24%). It follows, therefore, that about half of the inter-city migration from Jerusalem was to its surrounding districts. A total of 3,600 migrants (16%) left for the Central District, and 3,300 (15%) for the Tel Aviv District. The six localities that drew the largest numbers of out-migrants from Jerusalem were Beit Shemesh (3,570), Tel Aviv (1,580), Betar Illit (1,170), Giv'at Ze'ev (900), Modi'in-Maccabim-Reut (810), and Mevasseret Zion (780). Among the out-migrants from Jerusalem, 35% (8,000) were youths and young adults aged 15-29. There was also a high proportion of children aged 0-14 among the out-migrants, at 34% (7,700). A total of 26% of the out-migrants were aged 30-64 (6,000) and 5% were aged 65 or older (1,100).

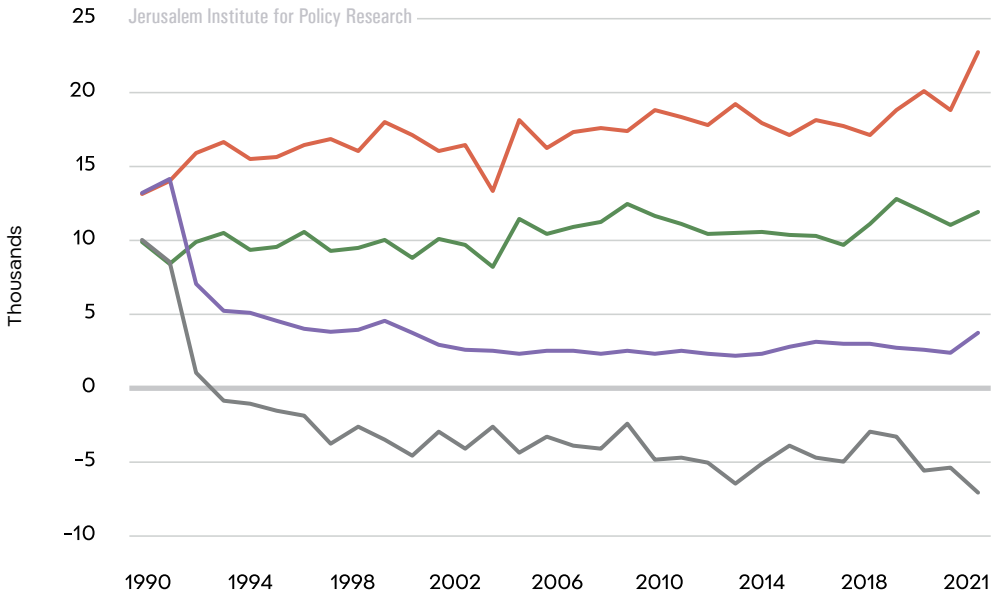
Net migration

In 2021 the net inter-city migration for Jerusalem (the difference between the number of in-migrants and the number of out-migrants) was negative, at -10,800. Jerusalem's total net migration (taking into account new immigrants, residents leaving for or arriving from overseas, and family reunification) was also negative, but higher than the net inter-city migration, at -6,600.



In-Migrants, Immigrants, Out-Migrants, and Jerusalem's Total Net Migration, 1990-2021

■ Out-migrants ■ In-migrants ■ Immigrants ■ Total net migration





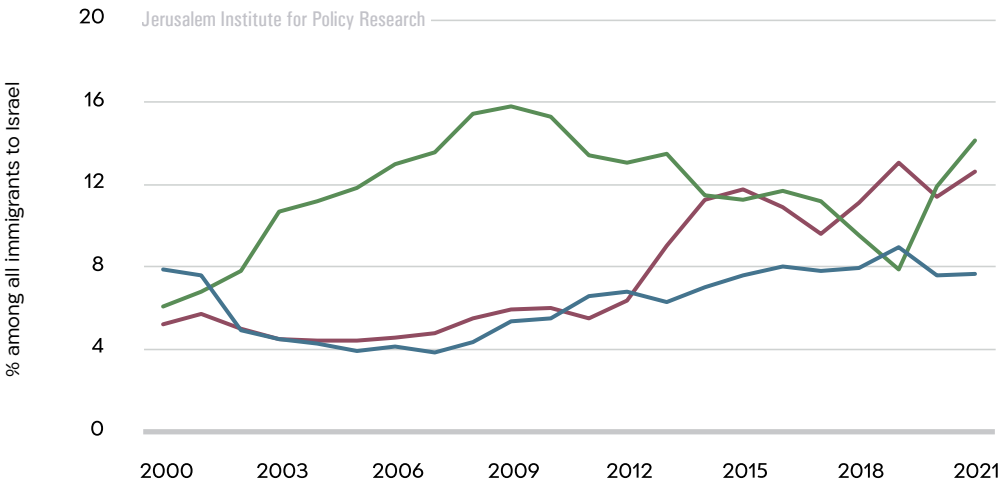
Aliya (Immigration)

In 2021 the number of immigrants who chose Jerusalem as their first place of residence in Israel was the highest among Israel's cities, at 3,700. By comparison, 3,300 immigrants chose to live in Tel Aviv, 2,700 chose Netanya, and 2,000 chose Haifa. The immigrants who chose to live in Jerusalem accounted for 14% of all immigrants to Israel, compared with 13% who chose to live in Tel Aviv, 10% in Netanya, and 8% in Haifa. The Jerusalem neighborhoods in which the largest numbers of immigrants settled were Giv'at Sha'ul (310 immigrants), Bak'a, Yemin Moshe, and Abu Tor (250), Romema (230), and Rehavia (180).

Among immigrants who chose Jerusalem as their first place of residence in Israel during that year, a notable proportion came from the United States (35% of the immigrants to Jerusalem came from the US), France (22%), and Russia (7%). By comparison, the main countries from which immigrants to Israel came were Russia (30% of the immigrants to Israel), France (14%), the United States (14%), and Ukraine (12%). Among immigrants who chose Tel Aviv as their first place of residence, 36% came from Russia, 21% from France, and 11% from the United States.

Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa as First Place of Residence among New Immigrants, 2000-2021

■ Jerusalem ■ Tel Aviv ■ Haifa





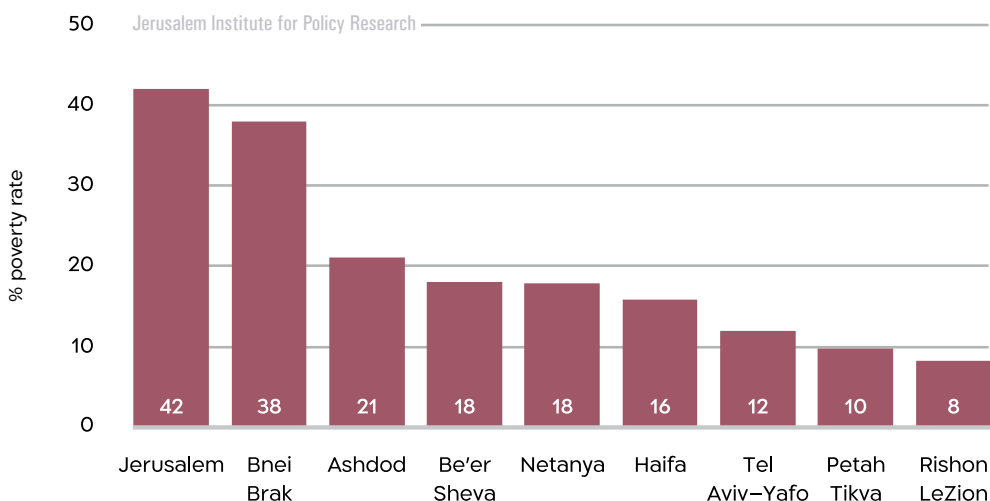
Poverty rate

Jerusalem is one of the poorest cities in Israel. In 2021, 39% of the families in Jerusalem (125,900), comprising 42% of the persons (415,700) and 51% of the children (202,400), were living below the poverty line.⁷ The poverty rate in Jerusalem was significantly higher than in Israel at large, where 21% of the families, 21% of the persons, and 28% of the children were living below the poverty line.

Among Israel's major cities, Jerusalem recorded the highest percentage of persons living below the poverty line (42%). In Bnei Brak, which ranked second in descending order of poverty rate, 38% of the persons were living below the poverty line, and in Tel Aviv, Haifa, Rishon LeZion, and Petah Tikva, between 8% and 16% of the persons were living below the poverty line. Among the major localities surrounding Jerusalem, the highest poverty rates were recorded in Betar Illit (46%), Beit Shemesh, (43%), and Qiryat Ye'arim (39%). The localities with the lowest poverty rates were Tzur Hadassah (5%), Mevasseret Zion (8%), and Ma'ale Adumim (9%).

Poverty is a particularly prevalent phenomenon among the Haredi and Arab populations, which are characterized by large families (poverty is defined in terms of standard persons per family). Among Jerusalem's Haredi population, 43% were living below the poverty line – a slightly higher figure than the poverty rate among Israel's Haredi population, at 40%. Among Jerusalem's Arab population, 60% were living below the poverty line, which is significantly higher than the rate among Israel's Arab population, at 39%.

Poverty Rate (Persons) in Select Cities in Israel, 2021



⁷ The poverty line is defined in relative terms on the basis of per capita income.



The education system

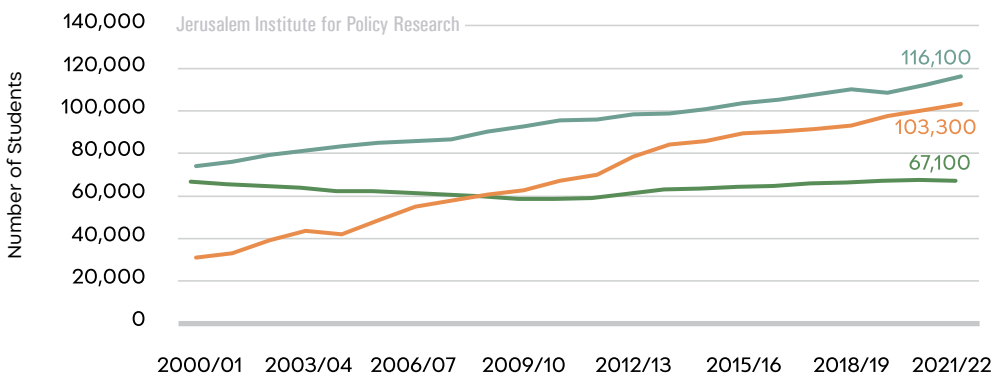
During the 2021/22 school year, a total of 183,100 students were enrolled in Jerusalem's Hebrew education system: 37% attended schools in the state, state-religious, and state-Haredi education systems, and 63% attended schools in the Haredi education system. A total of 67,100 students attended state (29,800), state-religious (32,300), or state-Haredi (2,400) schools, and 116,100 students attended Haredi schools.

The Hebrew state and state-religious education system served 12,000 preschool children (18%), 26,200 elementary school students (39%), 26,300 secondary school students (39%), and 2,500 special education students (4%). The Haredi education system served 28,000 preschool children (24%), 56,900 elementary school students⁸ (49%), 28,300 secondary school students (24%), and 2,900 special education students (3%).

During the 2021/22 school year, a total of 119,700 students were enrolled in Jerusalem's Arab education system: 103,300 in the public education system⁹ (86%) and about 16,400 in the private education system (14%; estimate for the 2021/22 school year). Students in the Arab education system (public and private) accounted for 40% of all the students in Jerusalem's education system. Over the past five years (2017/18–2021/22), the number of students in the public Arab education system has increased by 13% (from 91,600 to 103,300). The distribution of students in public education was as follows: 20,900 children in preschool (20%), 42,600 students in elementary school (41%), 35,700 students in secondary school (36%), and about 2,300 students in special education (2%).

Students in Jerusalem's Education System, by Sector, 2000/01–2021/22

- Haredi education
- Municipal Arab education
- Hebrew state, state-religious, and state-Haredi education



8 In the Haredi sector, elementary schools span grades 1-8, whereas in the state and state-religious sector they only span grades 1-6.

9 Official schools and recognized but unofficial schools.



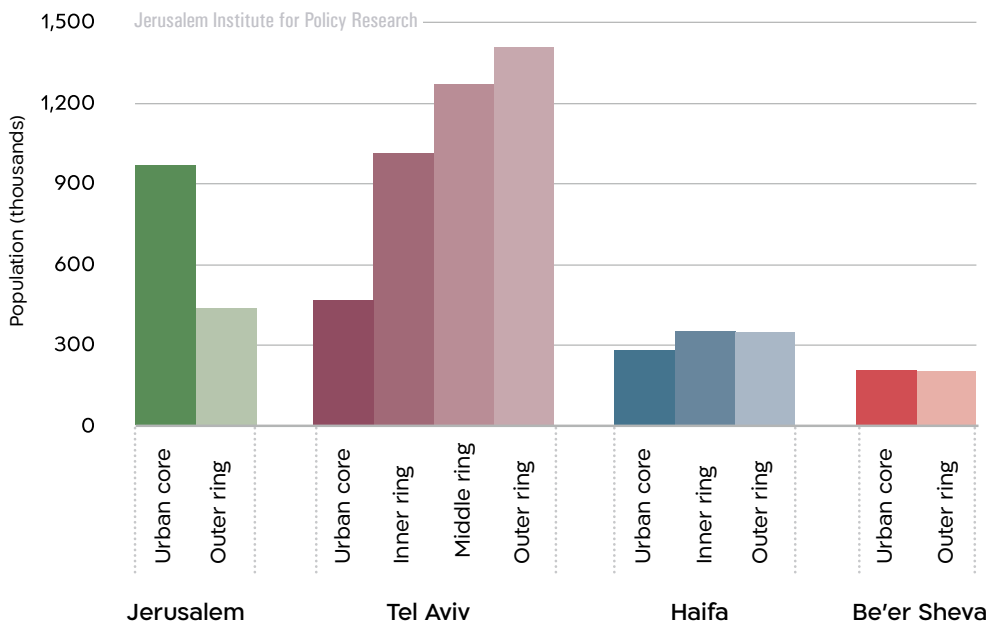
The Metropolitan Area of Jerusalem

A metropolitan area consists of a number of localities that maintain functional relations with one another, and particularly with a principal city that constitutes the metropolitan core. The metropolitan localities are classified into rings, depending on the strength of their relations with the metropolitan core, and sectors, depending on their direction from the city. The Central Bureau Statistics has identified four metropolitan areas in Israel: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, and Be'er Sheva. The Jerusalem Metropolitan Area is the second-largest metropolitan area in Israel, after the Tel Aviv Metropolitan Area, and in 2021 it had a population of 1,403,700. The Tel Aviv Metropolitan Area had 4,156,900 residents, the Haifa Metropolitan Area had 983,500 residents, and the Be'er Sheva Metropolitan Area had 417,500 residents.

The Jerusalem Metropolitan Area is composed of the metropolitan core (the city of Jerusalem) and an outer ring that comprises two sectors. In 2021 the Jerusalem Metropolitan Area contained 80 residential localities. The metropolitan core had 966,200 residents, and the outer ring had 437,500 residents: 235,400 in the western sector and 202,100 in the Judea and Samaria sector (Israeli localities only). In the Jerusalem Metropolitan Area, 69% of the population resided in the core, which is higher than the figures for other metropolitan areas: Tel Aviv (11%), Haifa (29%), and Be'er Sheva (51%).

In 2021 the largest localities in the metropolitan area's outer ring were Beit Shemesh (141,800 residents), Betar Illit (63,200), Ma'ale Adumim (37,600), Mevasseret Zion (24,900), and Giv'at Ze'ev (20,000).

Population, by Urban Core and Rings, 2021



3

Economy and Employment

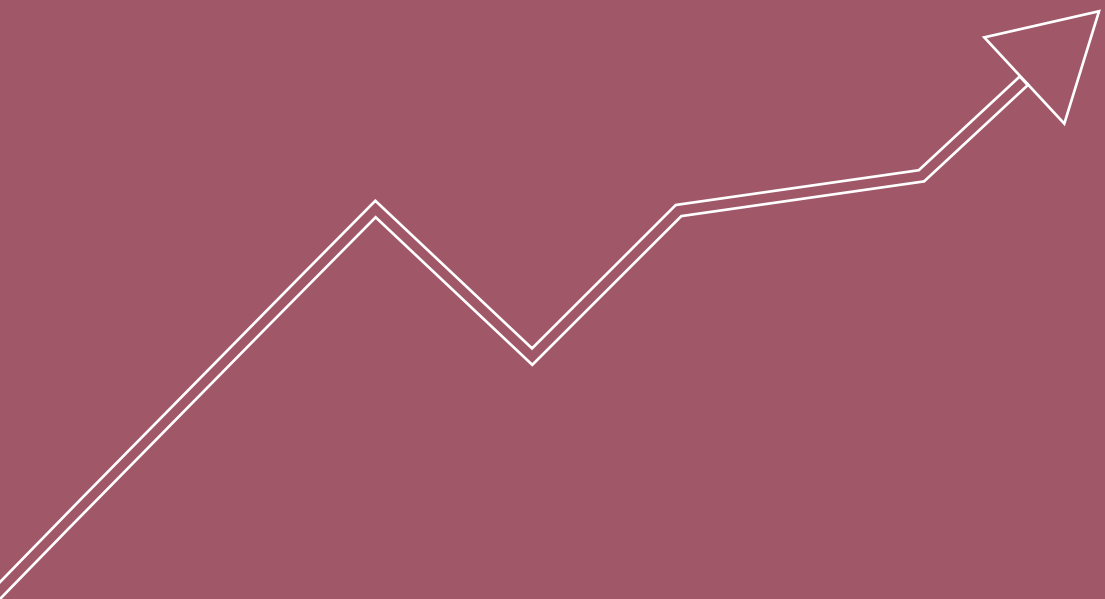
Participation in the labor force

Profile of employed persons

Higher education

Tourism

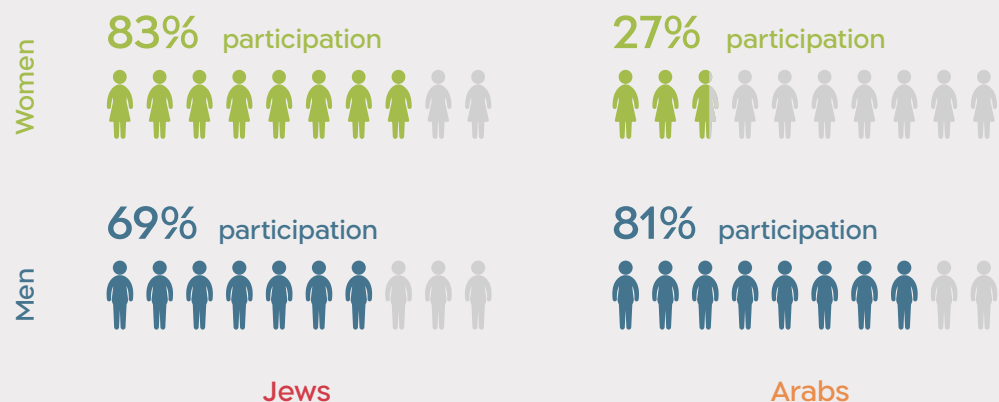
Housing and construction





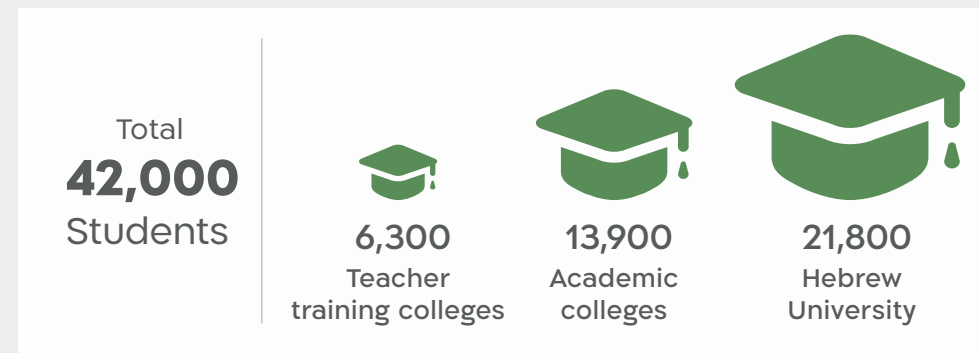
Labor Force Participation Rate among Main Working Ages (25-64) in Jerusalem, by Population Group and Gender, 2022

Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research



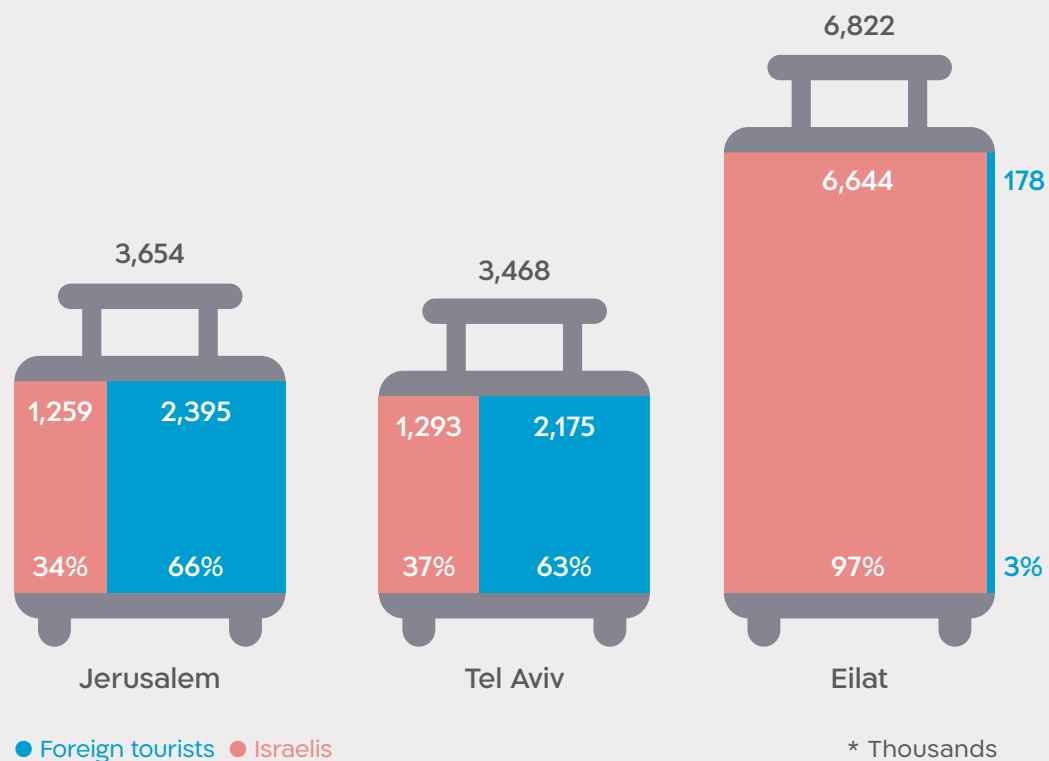
Students Attending the Hebrew University and Academic Colleges in Jerusalem (2021/22)

Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research



Overnight Stays by Foreign Tourists and Israelis* at Hotels in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Eilat, 2022

Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research



Apartment Sales in Jerusalem, by Apartment Size, 2021 vs. 2022

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Participation in the labor force

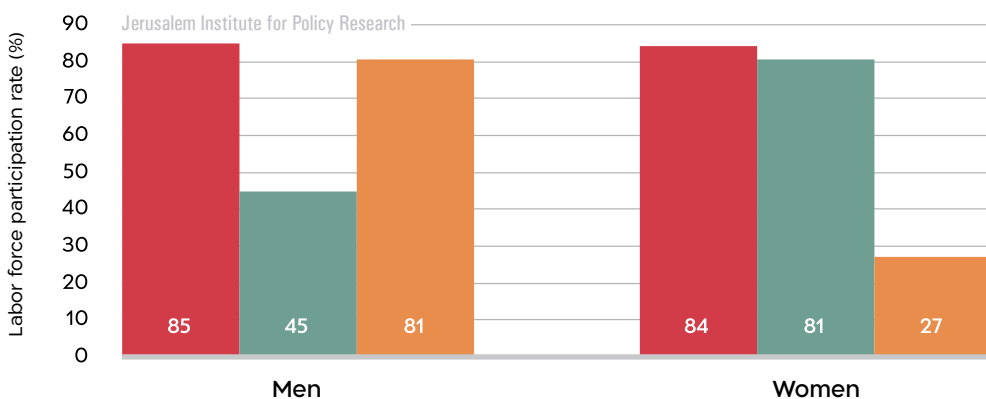
In 2022 the labor force participation rate among Jerusalem residents of main working ages (25-64) stood at 67% (compared with 82% for Israel). Among men, the labor force participation rate in Jerusalem stood at 74% (compared with 85% for Israel). The low labor force participation rate among Jerusalem men is attributable to the low rate among Haredi men (45%). Among women, the labor force participation rate in Jerusalem stood at 60% (compared with 79% in Israel). The low labor force participation rate among Jerusalem women is attributable to the particularly low rate among Arab women (27%).

In 2022 the labor force participation rate among Jerusalem's Jewish population of main working ages stood at 76%, which was higher than the figure for the Arab population (53%). The rate among Jewish men (69%) was lower than the rate among Arab men (81%), whereas the rate among Jewish women (83%) was significantly higher than the rate among Arab women (27%).

Within the Jewish population, there was a significant discrepancy between the labor force participation rate among Haredim and the rate among the general population (secular, traditional, or religiously observant). In 2022 the labor force participation rate among non-Haredi Jews stood at 85% in Jerusalem and 88% in Israel. Among Haredim the rate stood at 62% in Jerusalem and 69% in Israel. Among non-Haredi men in Jerusalem the rate was 85%, whereas among Haredi men the rate was significantly lower – 45%. Among non-Haredi women in Jerusalem the rate was 84%, and among Haredi women it was 81%.

Labor Force Participation Rate for Jerusalem Residents Aged 25-64, by Population Group, Religious Identification, and Gender, 2022

■ Arabs ■ Haredim ■ Non-Haredi Jews





Profile of employed persons

In 2022 a total of 345,900 employed persons (aged 15 or older) were working in Jerusalem, and they accounted for 8% of all the employed persons in Israel. There were more employed persons working in Tel Aviv (472,500) than in Jerusalem, and they accounted for 11% of all the employed persons in Israel. A total of 193,200 employed persons were working in Haifa, accounting for 5% of the total for Israel.

A majority (77%) of persons employed in Jerusalem were residents of Jerusalem, 9% resided in Judea and Samaria (the West Bank), 6% in the Jerusalem District (excluding the city of Jerusalem), and 7% in the Tel Aviv District or Central District. Similarly, a significant portion of Jerusalem residents worked in the city: of the city's 306,000 employed residents, 86% worked in Jerusalem. In general, women are more likely to work near their place of residence; 91% of the employed women who resided in Jerusalem in 2022 also worked in the city, compared with 83% of the men. In Tel Aviv, 69% of the employed women who resided in the city also worked in the city, compared with 61% of the men.

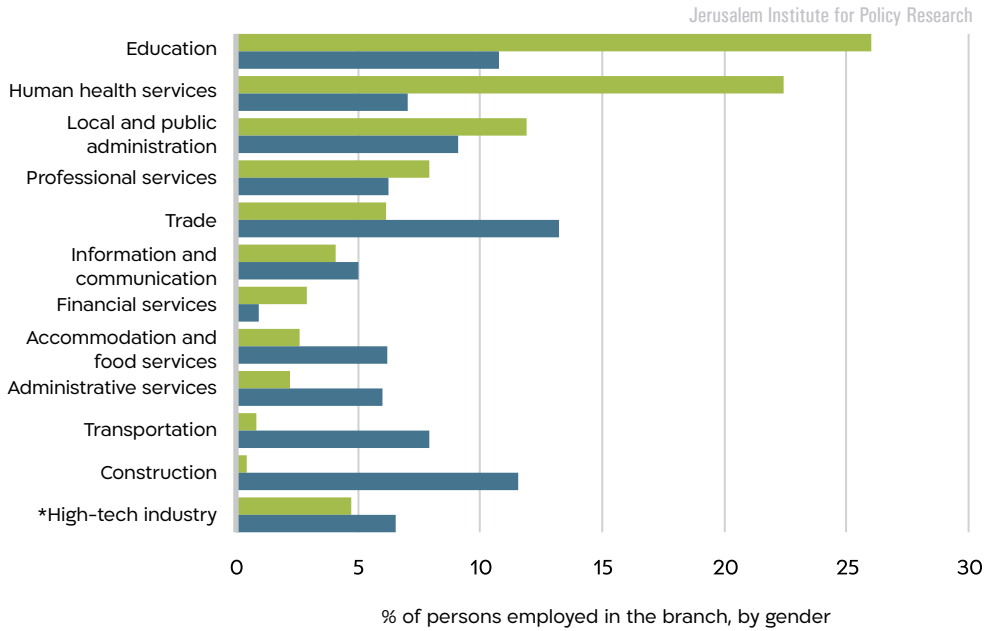
In 2022 the main economic branches that employed people in Jerusalem were: education – 18% (compared with 12% in Israel and 6% in Tel Aviv), human health and social services – 15% (12% in Israel and 9% in Tel Aviv), and local and public administration – 10% (10% in Israel and 7% in Tel Aviv). The high-tech branch employed 6% of the persons employed in Jerusalem (compared with 11% in Israel and 20% in Tel Aviv).

As among women in Israel at large, Jerusalem women who were employed in 2022 worked primarily in the branches of education (26%), human health and social services (22%), and local and public administration (12%). In contrast, Jerusalem men were employed primarily in trade (13%), construction (12%), and education (11%), whereas the salient branches among men in Israel were manufacturing (13%), trade (11%), and local and public administration (11%). The high-tech branch employed 5% of the women and 7% of the men, compared with 7% of the women and 14% of the men in Israel.



Persons Employed in Jerusalem by Economic Branch and Gender, 2022 (Main branches)

■ Women ■ Men



* This category comprises several sub-categories classified under different economic branches.



Higher education

During the 2021/22 academic year, a total of 42,000 students attended higher education institutions in Jerusalem, accounting for 14% of all the tertiary students in Israel. Approximately 21,800 students (52% of the total for Jerusalem) attended the Hebrew University,¹⁰ 13,900 students (33%) attended one of the city's seven academic colleges, and 6,300 students (15%) attended one of the city's five teacher training colleges. Of the students attending a higher education institution in Jerusalem, 74% were pursuing a bachelor's degree (compared with 71% in Israel), 20% were pursuing a master's degree (23% in Israel), and 5% were pursuing a doctoral degree (4% in Israel).

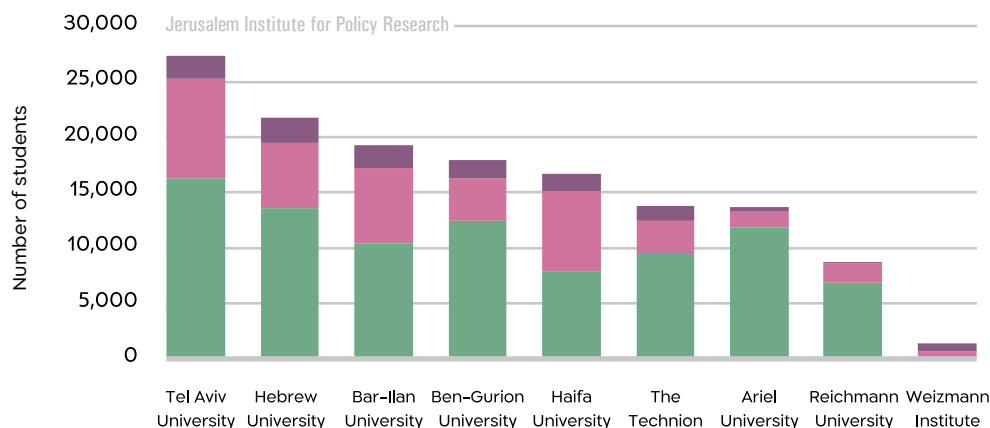
Of the students attending the Hebrew University during the 2021/22 academic year, 62% were pursuing a bachelor's degree, 27% were pursuing a master's degree, 10% were pursuing a doctoral degree, and less than 1% were pursuing a diploma without an academic degree. A total of 36% of the students were enrolled in the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences (including the Faculty of Agriculture), 25% in the Faculty of Social Sciences, 18% in the Faculty of Medicine (including medical support professions), 15% in the Humanities, 4% in Law, and 2% in Engineering.

Arab students accounted for 14% of the Hebrew University's student body, comparable to their relative proportion across Israel's universities. The highest percentages of Arab students among Israel's universities were recorded at Haifa University (35%) and the Technion (24%). The lowest percentages were recorded at the Weizmann Institute of Science (3%) and Reichmann University (3%).

The proportion of women attending the Hebrew University (57%) was slightly higher than their relative proportion across Israel's universities (55%). The highest percentage of women was recorded at Haifa University (66%), and the lowest percentage at the Technion (41%).

University Students, by Degree, 2021/22

■ Bachelor's degree ■ Master's degree ■ Doctoral degree



¹⁰ Including about 1,500 students enrolled in the Faculty of Agriculture in Rehovot.



Tourism

In 2022 Jerusalem had 86 tourist hotels, with a total of 11,000 guestrooms, accounting for 19% of all the guestrooms in Israel's tourist hotels. A decade earlier, in 2012, there were 71 tourist hotels operating in the city, with 9,400 guestrooms; since then there has been a 21% increase in the number of tourist hotels and a 17% increase in the number of guestrooms. By comparison, in 2022 Eilat had 51 hotels with 11,000 guestrooms (19% of the guestrooms in the country), Tel Aviv had 102 hotels with 10,500 guestrooms (18%), and Tiberias had 39 hotels with 4,800 guestrooms (8%).

In 2022 the room occupancy rate in Jerusalem hotels stood at 55%, significantly higher than the rate in 2021 (22%), but lower than the figure for 2019 (72%), the year preceding the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic.

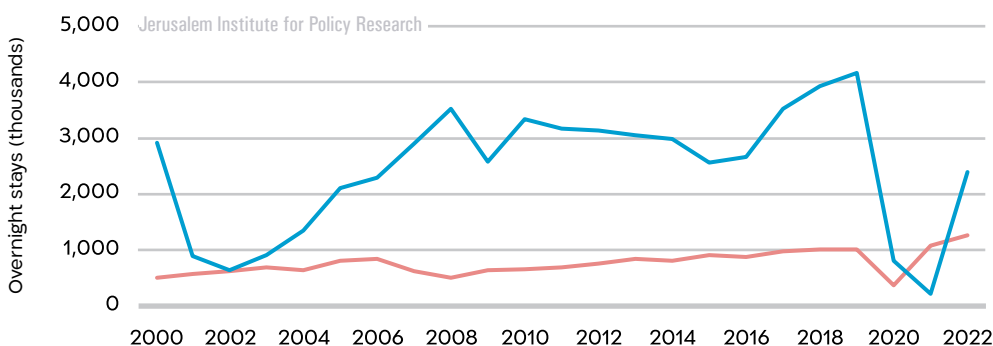
In 2022 Jerusalem was the preferred destination in terms of overnight stays by foreign tourists. During that year Jerusalem recorded 2,394,900 overnight stays, accounting for 34% of all the overnight stays by foreign visitors to Israel (as opposed to 26% in 2021 and comparable to the rate in 2019). By comparison, 31% of the overnight stays by foreign visitors to Israel were recorded for Tel Aviv's tourist hotels, 8% for Tiberias, and 3% for the Dead Sea.

Jerusalem is not a preferred destination among Israelis. In 2022, Jerusalem had a record number of overnight stays by Israelis at tourist hotels – at 1,259,100 – but this number constituted only 8% of all the overnight stays by Israelis in Israel (comparable to their relative proportion in 2019), compared with 42% for Eilat, 11% for the Dead Sea, and 8% for Tel Aviv.

Hotel revenues point to the level of income earned by tourist hotels from the provision of accommodation and additional services. In 2019 hotel revenues in Jerusalem stood at NIS 2.5 billion, the highest figure ever recorded in the city. As a consequence of the Covid-19 crisis, the years 2020–2021 saw a steep drop in revenues from the city's hotels (at NIS 553 million and 696 million respectively). In 2022 Jerusalem's hotels began to recover, with revenues rising to NIS 2 billion, a 181% increase relative to 2021 but still 23% below the 2019 revenues.

Overnight Stays at Jerusalem's Tourist Hotels, 2000–2022

■ Foreign tourists ■ Israelis





Housing and construction

As of the end of 2022, Jerusalem had 243,200 residential apartments. The average size of an apartment in Jerusalem was 83 sq. m. Over the past decade (2012–2022), the average size of a Jerusalem apartment increased by 3 sq. m., from 80 sq. m. to 83 sq. m.

In 2022 construction was started on 4,500 apartments in Jerusalem. During that year, 9% of all the housing starts comprised apartments with 1–2 rooms (compared with 6% in Israel at large). Three-room apartments accounted for 24% of all the housing starts in Jerusalem (compared with 12% in Israel). Four-room apartments in Jerusalem accounted for 42% (compared with 43% in Israel), and apartments consisting of 5 or more rooms accounted for 26% (compared with 40% in Israel).

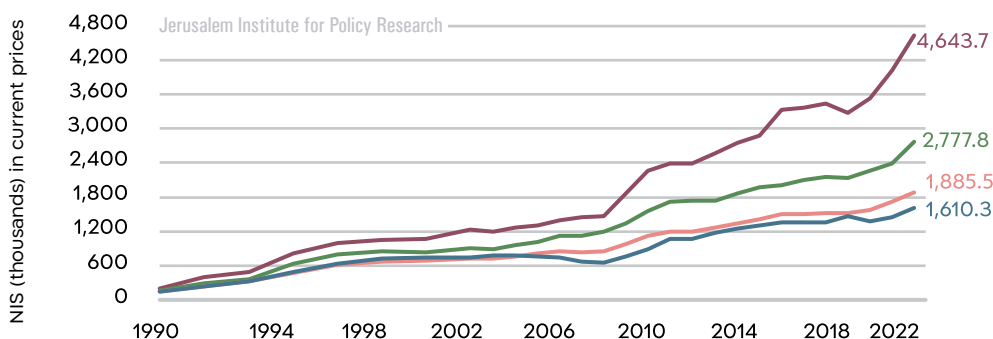
In 2022 construction was completed on 3,100 residential apartments in Jerusalem. Of these housing completions, 7% comprised apartments with 1–2 rooms (compared with 5% in Israel), 20% comprised 3-room apartments (12% in Israel), 33% comprised 4-room apartments (39% in Israel), and 41% comprised apartments with 5 or more rooms (44% in Israel).

In 2022, Jerusalem recorded a total of 4,700 apartment sales,¹¹ compared with 5,500 in 2021. Other major cities with a notable number of sales were Be'er Sheva (4,500) and Haifa (4,300). In Tel Aviv a total of 2,200 apartments were sold that year.

The average sales price for an apartment comprising 3.5–4 rooms in Jerusalem stood at NIS 2,777,800, a 16% increase compared with 2021. This was higher than the figures for Israel (NIS 1,885,500) and Haifa (NIS 1,610,300), but significantly lower than the figure for Tel Aviv (NIS 4,643,700). During the final quarter of 2022, the average rent for a 3.5–4 room apartment in Jerusalem was NIS 5,370, a 5% increase relative to 2021. This was higher than the figures for Israel (NIS 4,740) and Haifa (NIS 3,580), but lower than the figure for Tel Aviv (NIS 7,710).

Average Price for Privately Owned 3.5–4 Room Apartment in Israel, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, and Haifa, 1990–2022

■ Tel Aviv ■ Jerusalem ■ Israel ■ Haifa



¹¹ Provisional data, not including sales that were reported late or not yet reported.

Jerusalem: Facts and Trends, published annually alongside the Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, presents a concise, up-to-date, and informative picture of the current state of affairs in Jerusalem and trends of change over time. This publication provides policymakers and the general public with accessible data on developments in the city across a wide range of issues: population, welfare, education, employment, housing, and tourism, among others. A complete and detailed presentation of the data appears in the Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, published on the Institute's website.

The Jerusalem Institute for Policy Research is a research institute and think tank that advances a sustainable social, economic, and spatial doctrine originating in Jerusalem. JIPR, founded in 1978, is the source to which policymakers turn for the clarification, furtherance, and delineation of core issues in research on Jerusalem and Israel. JIPR's studies and activities assist various entities and institutions in designing and implementing innovative and effective policy. For JIPR, Jerusalem serves as a source of inspiration, a field of study, a laboratory, and a target area for influence efforts. Advancing Jerusalem's development for the benefit of its diverse residents, admirers, and believers, and reinforcing its international standing are at the top of JIPR's agenda.

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