הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה
Central Bureau of Statistics
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

State of Israel

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Selected Data on the Occasion of Jerusalem Day, 2022

- Jerusalem is Israel's capital and largest city. Jerusalem had approximately 971,800 residents.[1]
- During 2021,[2] the population of Jerusalem increased by 13,900 residents. Approximately 21,000 persons were added to the population as a result of **natural increase**, 3,800 persons were added as a result of the **international migration balance**,[3] and 10,900 persons were subtracted due to a **negative internal migration balance** (the number of persons leaving Jerusalem was higher than the number of persons moving to Jerusalem).
- The principal **localities from which there was migration to Jerusalem** were Bene Beraq, Bet Shemesh, and Tel Aviv-Yafo; and Bet Shemesh, Tel Aviv-Yafo, and Betar Illit were the principal **localities to which persons moved when they left Jerusalem**.
- Among Jews aged 20 and over in Jerusalem (2020): 35% define themselves as ultra-Orthodox; 22% - religious; 25% - traditional; 18% - secular.
- The **total fertility rate** (average expected number of births per woman in her lifetime) of women in Jerusalem was 3.79 children per woman. This rate was higher than the national average (2.90).
- In 2020, the **average age of a mother in Jerusalem at the first birth** was about three years lower than the national average (24.8 compared with 27.7, respectively).

[1] Preliminary estimate for May 2022.
[2] Population data are preliminary data relating to the end of 2021.
[3] This refers to the difference between the number of persons entering to live in the State of Israel and the Israeli localities in the Judea and Samaria Area and the number of persons leaving. The number of persons entering includes immigrants and potential immigrants, tourists who changed their status to immigrants or potential immigrants, persons who entered for family reunification, returning potential immigrants, permanent residents who returned to Israel after staying more than 12 months abroad and immigrating citizens. The number of persons leaving includes residents who stayed for more than 12 months abroad and potential immigrants who left and went abroad.

- A Jerusalem household numbered on the **average 3.84 persons**, compared with the national average of 3.23 persons.
- The percentage of **participation in the labour force** in Jerusalem in 2021 was 48.8%, whereas the national average was 61.8%.
- 89.0% of employed persons who were Jerusalem residents **worked in their place of residence**.
- Almost two-thirds (64%) of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and over have **lived in the city since their birth**, compared with 33% on the national average.
- In the school year of 2020/21, there were 84,283 **students in the primary schools in Jerusalem (Hebrew education)**, of those, approximately 57,000 were under ultra-Orthodox supervision, approximately 14,600 were under State-Religious supervision, and approximately 12,600 were in the State education system.
- Of the **students studying in institutions of higher education**[4] in the Jerusalem District, 52.5% resided in the district.
- Of Jerusalem residents, 88% were **satisfied with their lives** (which was similar to the percentage in the population overall - 90%): 96% of the Jews and 75% of the Arabs.
- Of Jerusalem residents, 90% were **satisfied with their work** (91% in the population overall).
- Among Jerusalem residents, 84.5% **used the Internet** (including via mobile phone).
- In 2020, approximately 112,300 Jerusalem residents were **registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs**. The rate of persons registered among Jerusalem residents was 118.9 per 1,000 persons, slightly lower than the rate among the general population of Israel (122.3 per 1,000 persons).
- The number of **persons judged in criminal trials** in 2019 who were Jerusalem residents was approximately 2,500. Of them, 2,100 persons were convicted (83.6%). The rate of persons convicted among Jerusalem residents aged 12 or over was 3.1 per 1,000 persons (similar to the rate among residents of Israel - 4.0 per 1,000 persons).
- Of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and over, 89.3% **felt a sense of personal security** to a great or very great extent. This percentage was a little lower than the nationwide percentage (88.0%).

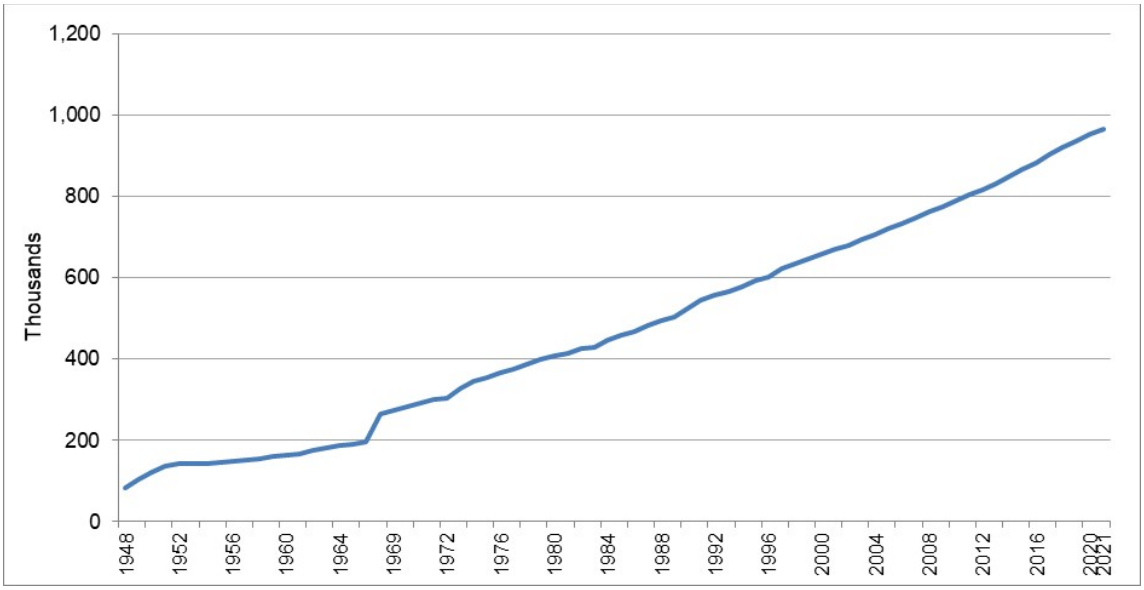
[4] For an academic degree or diploma.

- In 2021, **construction began** on approximately 3,175 dwellings in Jerusalem, an increase of 31.6% compared to 2020. For the sake of comparison, there was a nationwide increase of 13.0%.
- Of the waste in Jerusalem, 38.4% was sent for recycling, which was higher than the national average (22.3%).
- Jerusalem residents consumed about 66.3 cubic meters of water per capita in 2020, less than the national average of about 70.2 cubic meters per capita.
- In 2021, the Israel Police investigated 809 **road accidents with casualties** (of the Expanded R.A. type) that occurred in Jerusalem, in which 1,333 people were injured (a decrease of approximately 3.1% in the number of accidents and an increase of approximately 7.8% in the number of casualties, compared with 2020 (in the entire country during that period there was an increase of 6.6% in the number accidents and an increase of 11.0% in the number of casualties).

Population

Jerusalem is the largest city in Israel. At the end of 2021, Jerusalem had approximately 965,100 residents, constituting approximately 10% of Israel's residents. Of them, 590,200 were Jews and Others[5] (61.2%), and 374,900 Arabs (38.8%).

Diagram 1 - Population of Jerusalem 1948-2021



[5] The Others group includes non-Arab Christians, members of other religions, and persons not classified by religion by the Ministry of Interior.

Sources of the Population Growth

Jerusalem's population increased by approximately 13,900 residents in 2021. The city's main growth (approximately 21,000 persons) originated principally from high natural increase (number of births less the number of deaths). Approximately 3,800 persons were added to the international migration balance.[6]

Jerusalem's internal migration balance continued to be negative, reducing the number of residents in the city by approximately 10,900. In 2021, the situation in Jerusalem was similar to that in other large cities in Israel, such as Ashdod, Be'er Sheva, Bene Beraq, Tel Aviv-Yafo, and Rishon LeZiyyon, where natural increase was the main source of growth, whereas the internal migration balance was negative.

Age Composition

Jerusalem is characterized by a "young" population. Of the city's population, 33.3% are children aged 0-14, compared with 19.8% in Haifa and 18.3% in Tel Aviv-Yafo. The percentage of the elderly population is lower than the percentage in other large cities - only 9.4% of the city's population are aged 65 and over, compared with 20.9% in Haifa and 15.3% in Tel Aviv-Yafo.

[6] The international migration balance is comprised of:

- Immigrants
- Immigrating citizens (An immigrating citizen is a person who was born to an Israeli citizen while that citizen was staying abroad, and who entered Israel with the intention of settling in the country.)
- Family unification
- Migration balance of Israelis abroad (departures and returns of Israelis who stayed abroad longer than one consecutive year)

Diagram 2 - Age Pyramid - Israel Nationwide

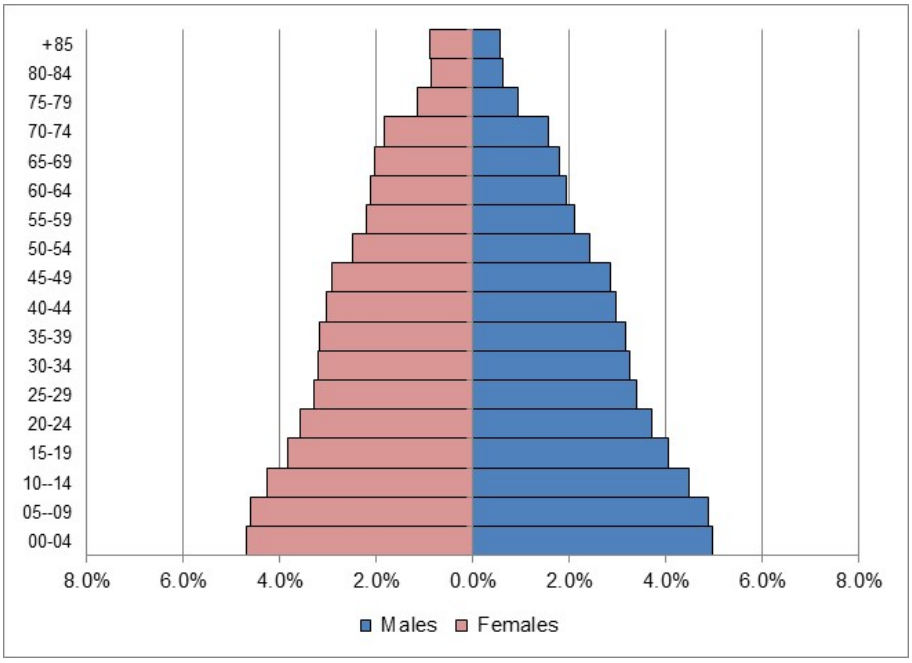
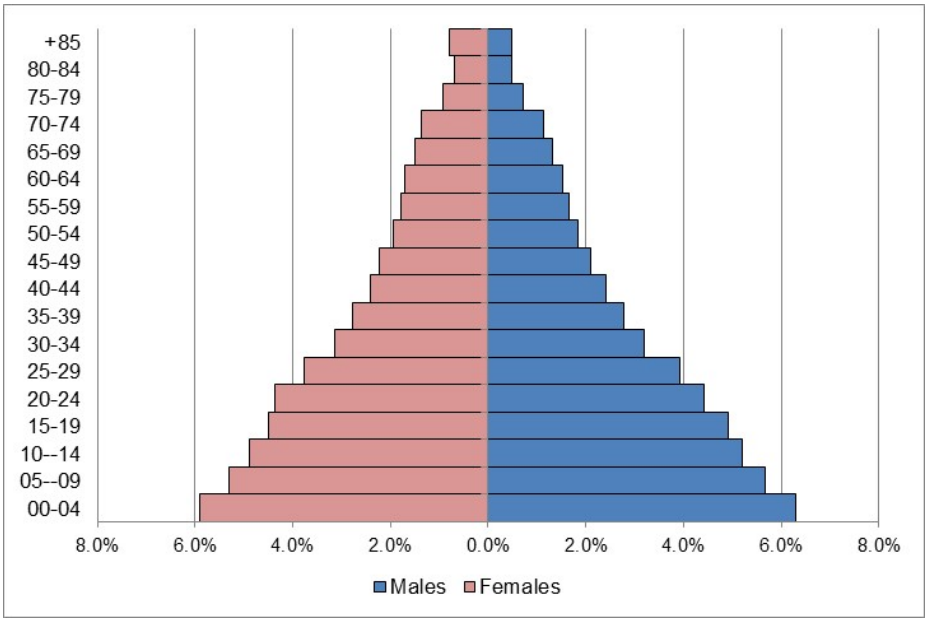


Diagram 3 - Age Pyramid - Jerusalem



Internal Migration

As mentioned, there were approximately 10,900 fewer residents in Jerusalem in 2021. Approximately 12,500 new residents entered the city from other localities, compared with 23,400 residents who left.

Bene Beraq, Bet Shemesh, and Tel Aviv-Yafo were the principal localities from which there was internal migration to Jerusalem. Bet Shemesh, Tel Aviv-Yafo and Betar Illit were the principal localities to which persons moved when they left Jerusalem.

Table A - Persons Entering Jerusalem (Internal Migration), by Main Localities, 2021

Locality	Entered Jerusalem (Thousands)	Entered Jerusalem (Percentages)
Total	12.5	100.0
Bene Beraq	0.9	6.9
Bet Shemesh	0.8	6.4
Tel Aviv-Yafo	0.8	6.2
Betar Illit	0.5	4.2
Ashdod	0.5	3.6
Modi'in Illit	0.3	2.8
Giv'at Ze'ev	0.3	2.6
Haifa	0.3	2.5
Ma'ale Adumim	0.3	2.5
Petah Tiqwa	0.3	2.3
Other localities	7.5	60.0

Table B - Persons Departing From Jerusalem (Internal Migration), by Main Localities, 2021

Locality	Departed from Jerusalem (Thousands)	Departed from Jerusalem (Percentages)
Total	23.4	100.0
Bet Shemesh	3.6	15.5
Tel Aviv-Yafo	1.7	7.1
Betar Illit	1.2	5.1
Giv'at Ze'ev	0.9	3.9
Modi'in-Makkabbim-Re'ut	0.8	3.6
Mevasseret Ziyyon	0.8	3.4
Bene Beraq	0.7	3.0
Modi'in Illit	0.6	2.4
Haifa	0.5	2.0
Netanya	0.4	1.8
Other localities	12.2	52.2

Analysis of the composition of the internal migration from and to Jerusalem, with regard to age, shows that the ages of those who left differed from the ages of those who entered.

Of those who left Jerusalem, 37% were aged 0-19, compared with 28% of those who entered. Of those who left Jerusalem, 31% were aged 20-29, compared with 41% of those who entered. These data indicate that there were more families with children among those who left than among those who entered.

Table C - Migration by Age Groups from and To Jerusalem, Percentages, 2021

Age group	Entered Jerusalem from other localities in the country	Departed Jerusalem to other localities in the country
Total	**100**	**100**
0-19	28	37
20-29	41	31
30-49	21	22
50+	10	10

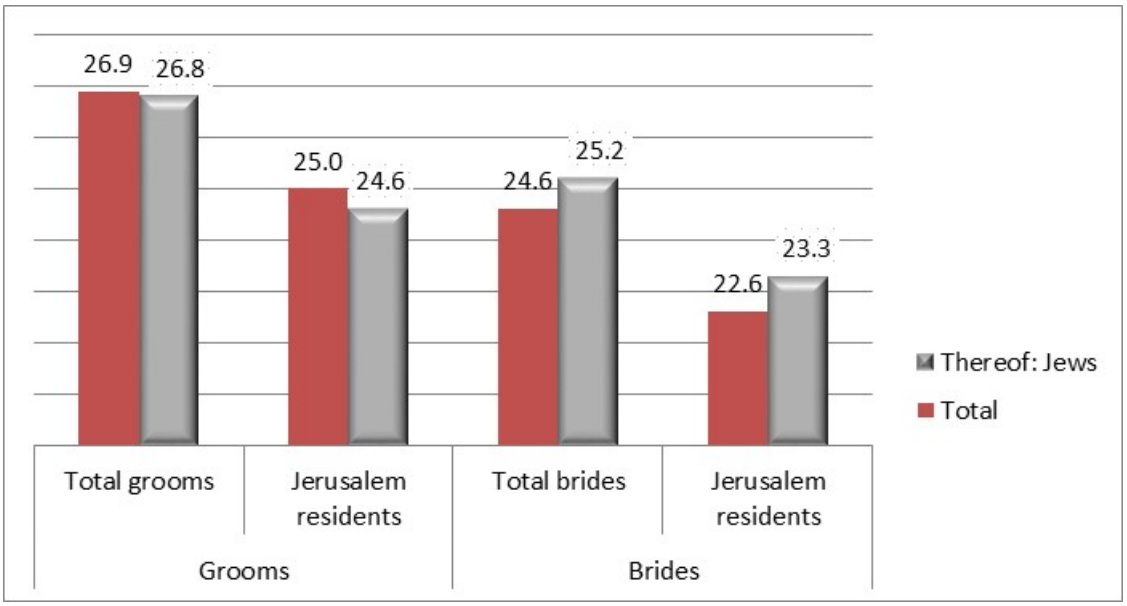
In 2020, 6,240 Jerusalem resident grooms and 6,549 Jerusalem resident brides were married in Israel.

During this year there was a decrease in the number of marriages, both in Jerusalem and in the State of Israel in general, as a result of the COVID-19 crisis. For comparison, in 2019, 6,469 Jerusalem resident grooms and 6,738 Jerusalem resident brides were married in Israel.

The average age of grooms and brides marrying for the first time and residing in Jerusalem[7] was lower than the nationwide median age of grooms and brides marrying for the first time. This was due to the large percentage of Moslem population in Jerusalem compared to their percentage in the population of the entire country, and the large percentage of ultra-Orthodox population among the Jewish population in Jerusalem compared to their percentage in the Jewish population of the entire country. These two populations are characterized by early marriage patterns.

[7] Persons marrying whose residential city as recorded in the Population and Immigration Authority on the date of marriage is Jerusalem.

Diagram 4 - The Average Age of Grooms and Brides Marrying for the First Time and Residing in Jerusalem Compared with the Total Population, by Religion, 2020



Births and Fertility

Births

In 2020, approximately 25,123 infants were born to Jerusalem residents. Of those infants, 16,422 were born to women of the Jews and Others population (approximately 65%), and 8,701 to Arab women (approximately 35%). The infants born to Jerusalem residents comprised 14% of the total infants born in Israel in that year, which was more than Jerusalem's share in the population of the country (approximately 10%).

Fertility

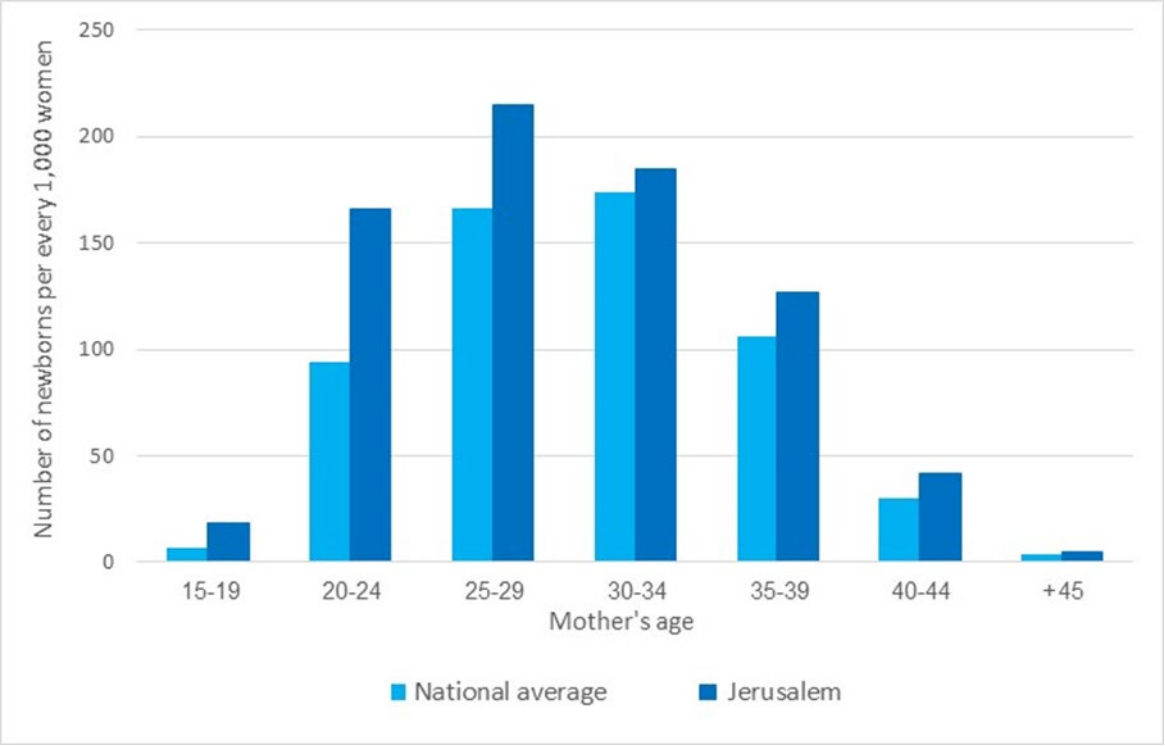
In 2020, the total fertility rate (average number of births per woman during her lifetime) of women in Jerusalem was 3.79 children per women. This rate was higher than the national average (2.90). The total fertility rate of Jewish and Other women in Jerusalem was an average of 4.31 children per woman, higher than the national average for Jewish and Other women (2.88). Similarly, the average number of children for Moslem women in Jerusalem (3.01) was higher than the national average for Moslem women (2.82 children).

Table D - Total Fertility Rate of Jerusalem Women Compared with the National Average, 2020

Residents	Jerusalem	National Average
Total	**3.79**	**2.90**
Jewish and Other women	4.31	2.88
Thereof: Jewish women	4.39	3.00
Arab women	3.01	2.82
Thereof: Moslem women	3.08	2.99

The relatively high fertility rates characteristic of female Jerusalem residents are reflected in the various age groups that make up the city's female population, especially among women up to the age of 29.

Diagram 5 - Maternal Age-Specific Fertility Rate[8] among Female Jerusalem Residents Compared with the National Average, 2020



The fertility level is affected, inter alia, by the age at which the woman began to give birth. In 2020, the average age of a mother in Jerusalem at the first birth was about three years lower than the national average (24.8 compared with 27.7, respectively).

[8] Age-specific fertility rate - number of live-births of women at a certain age per every 1,000 women of the same age.

Table E - Average Age of a Mother at First Birth Among Jerusalem Women Compared with the National Average, 2020

Residents	Jerusalem	National Average	Age Difference Between Jerusalem Mothers and the National Average
Total	**24.8**	**27.7**	**-2.9**
Jewish and Other women	25.8	28.6	-2.8
Thereof: Jewish women	25.7	28.5	-2.8
Arab women	23.1	24.9	-1.8
Thereof: Moslem women	23.0	24.5	-1.5

Households and Families[9]

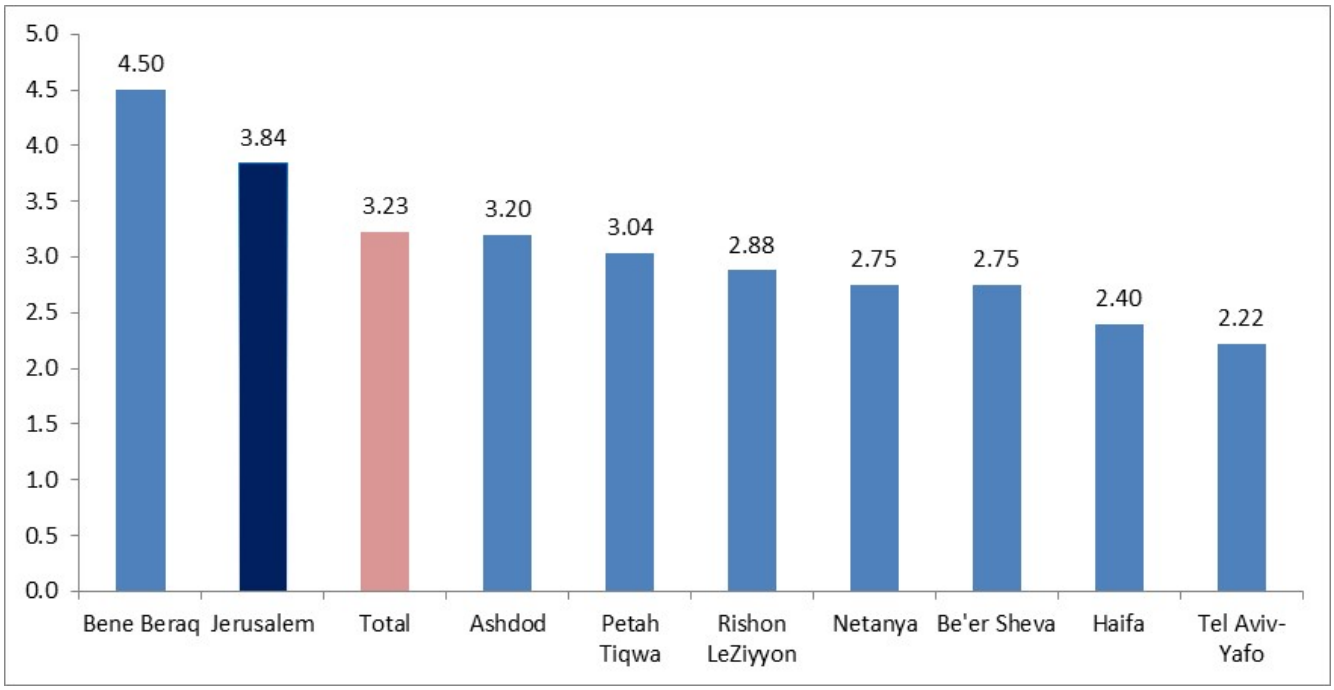
In 2021 there were approximately 243,400 households in Jerusalem - approximately 9% of all households in Israel.

About 169,000 households were those of Jews and Others (about 69% of all households in the city) and about 75,000 were Arab households (about 31%).

A Jerusalem household has an average of 3.84 persons (compared with the national average of 3.23 persons), and is larger than the households in the other large cities, except for Bene Beraq.

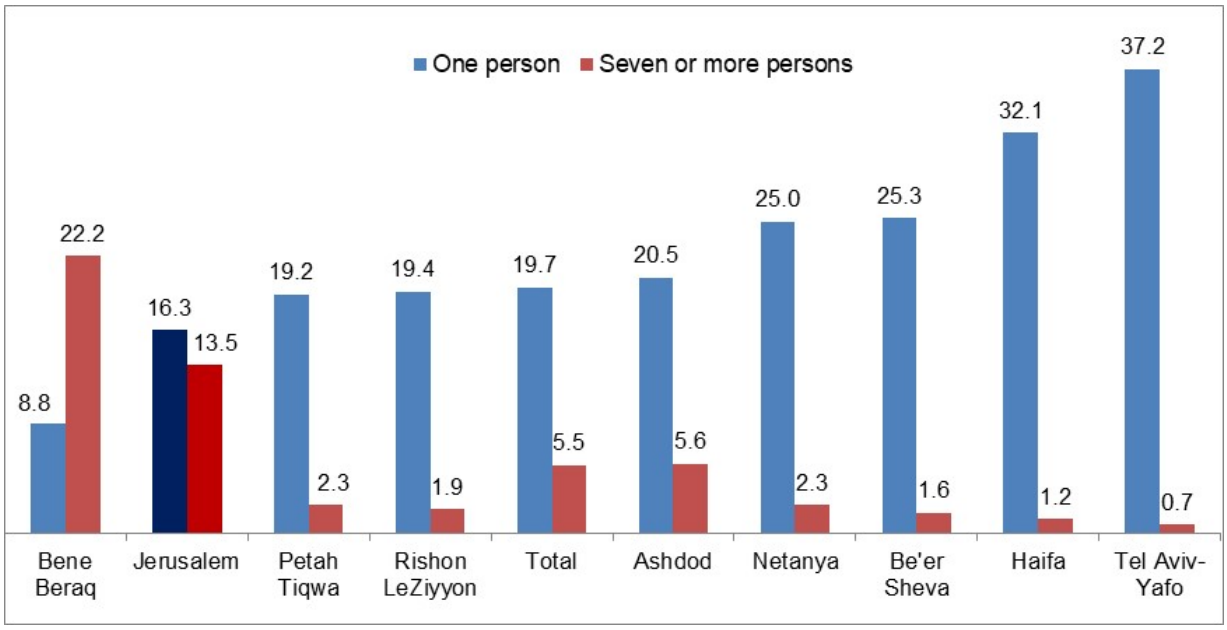
[9] **A household** is defined as one person or a group of persons living together in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the week, who have a joint expense budget for food. They may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of persons both related and unrelated.
A family household is a household that contains at least one family. A family household can include: one family, one family with "other persons", or two families or more.
A family (a nuclear family) is defined as two or more persons who share the same household and are related to one another as a married or unmarried couple (including same-sex couples), or as parent and child (including an adopted child). The major types of families are a couple only, a couple with children (in various age groups, defined by the age of the youngest child), or a lone parent (a lone-parent family) with children. Other types of families that have been defined are: a grandparent with grandchildren, without the children's parents; and siblings who live together, without spouses and without children.
The data on households and families are based on the 2021 Labour Force Survey. The data do not include persons who live in institutions, on kibbutzim, in student dormitories, or who live outside localities (Bedouin in the south).

Diagram 6 - Average Size of Households in the Large Cities in Israel (with 200,000 or More Residents), 2021



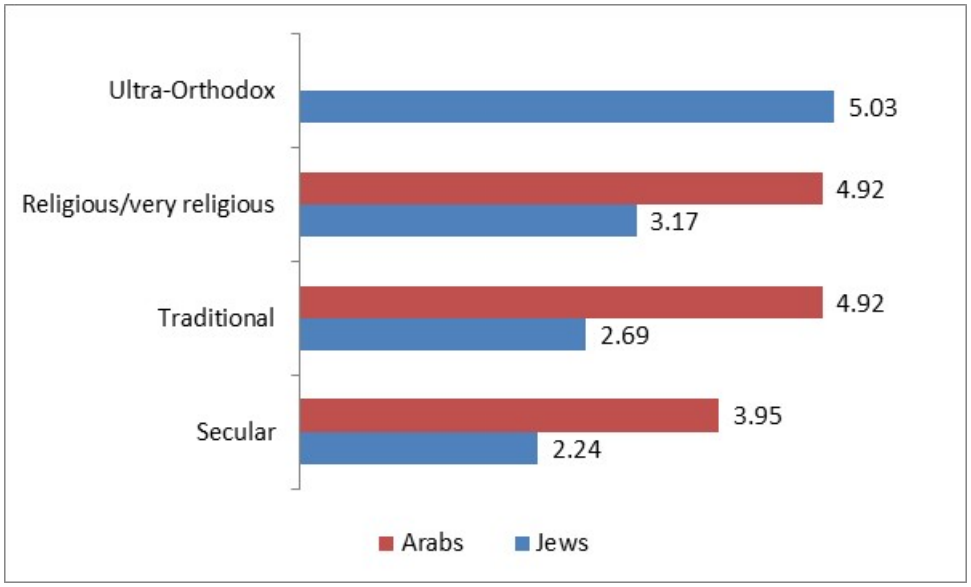
The average size of a household in the Jewish population in Jerusalem was 3.40 persons per household (national average - 3.05 persons). The average size of a household in the Arab population in Jerusalem was 4.87 persons per household (national average - 4.30 persons). Among the large cities, Jerusalem had a high percentage of households with seven or more persons (approximately 16%).

Diagram 7 - Percentage of Households with One Person or Seven or More Persons in the Large Cities in Israel (with 200,000 or More Residents), 2021



In general, Arab households are larger than Jewish households. At the same time, in both population groups the average number of persons per household increases, the higher the level of religiosity.

Diagram 8 - Average Number of Persons per Household, by Religious Lifestyle and Population Group, Jerusalem 2021



Approximately 81% of the households in Jerusalem were family households that included at least one family in the household. Approximately 19% were non-family households (among these, approximately 85% were households in which one person lived alone).

Approximately 68% of the families in Jerusalem had a traditional structure, i.e., a couple with children (of any age), compared with the national average of approximately 61%.

Approximately 11% of the families were lone-parent families with children of any age, a little lower than the national percentage (13%). Approximately half of them (about 6% of all families in Jerusalem) were lone-parent families with at least one child up to age 17.

Data from the 2020 Social Survey, Persons Aged 20 and Over

Long-Term Residence and Religiosity of Jerusalem Residents

Population of Persons with Long-Term Residence in Jerusalem, Compared with Other Cities

Nearly two-thirds (64%) of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and over have lived in the city since their birth, compared with 33% on the national average. 46% of the Jews and 93% of the Arabs lived in the city since their birth.

Four out of five Jerusalem residents (80%) have lived in the city for more than twenty years (71% of the Jews and 95% of the Arabs), compared with 58% among the total population who have lived in the same locality more than twenty years (43% in Tel Aviv-Yafo and 59% in Haifa).

Of the adult population in Jerusalem, 12% is a new population, who have lived in Jerusalem for less than 10 years, compared with 38% in Tel Aviv-Yafo and 25% among those aged 20 and over in all localities in Israel.

Most of the Residents in Jerusalem are Ultra-Orthodox or Religious[10]

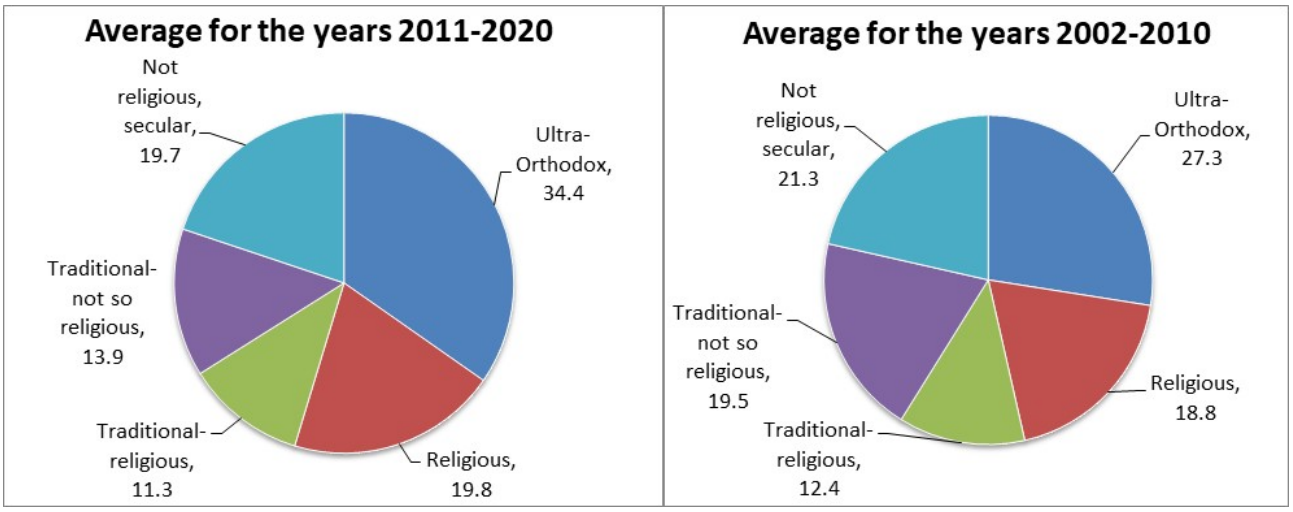
Of the Jews aged 20 and over in Jerusalem (2020): 35% defined themselves as ultra-Orthodox, 22% as religious, 25% as traditional, and 18% as secular.

In comparison, in Israel's Jewish population overall, 10% defined themselves as ultra-Orthodox, 12% as religious, 13% as traditional-religious, 21% as traditional-not so religious, and 45% as secular.

Since 2002, the share of the ultra-Orthodox population has increased, and the share of the traditional-not so religious population has decreased (Diagram 9). The other groups maintained their proportion in the city's population.

[10] The level of religiosity is based on the self-definition of those aged 20 and over who responded to the survey, according to the five categories listed.

Diagram 9 - How has the Level of Religiosity of Jews Aged 20 and Over in Jerusalem Changed in the Last 19 Years? Percentages



Economic Welfare and Satisfaction

Economic Welfare

Of Jerusalem residents, 56% were **satisfied with their financial state**: 74% of the Jews and 28% of the Arabs (66% in the population overall).

Of Jerusalem residents, 45% reported that they have **difficulty covering the household's monthly expenses**: 25% of the Jews, compared with 76% of the Arabs (25% among the total population).

Of Jerusalem residents, 33%reported feeling poor in the past year, 72% of the Arabs (12% among the total population).

Of Jerusalem residents, 88% were **satisfied with their lives** (which was similar to the percentage in the population overall - 90%): 96% of the Jews and 75% of the Arabs.

Of Jerusalem residents, 90% were **satisfied with their work** (91% in the population overall), 95% of the Jews and 75% of the Arabs.

Satisfaction with Area of Residence

Of Jerusalem residents, 76% were satisfied with their area of residence (90% of Jews compared with 52% of Arabs). In rest of the country, 86% were satisfied with their area of residence.

The percentage of Jerusalem residents satisfied with the **level of cleanliness** in their area of residence was 52%: 64% of Jews and 32% of Arabs (64% on national average). The percentage of residents satisfied with the level of cleanliness in Jerusalem was lower than that in the other large cities.

The percentage of residents in Jerusalem satisfied with the **amount of parks and green areas** in their area of residence was 42%, 64% of the Jews (63% in the population overall). The percentage of satisfied persons in Jerusalem was also lower than that in the other large cities.

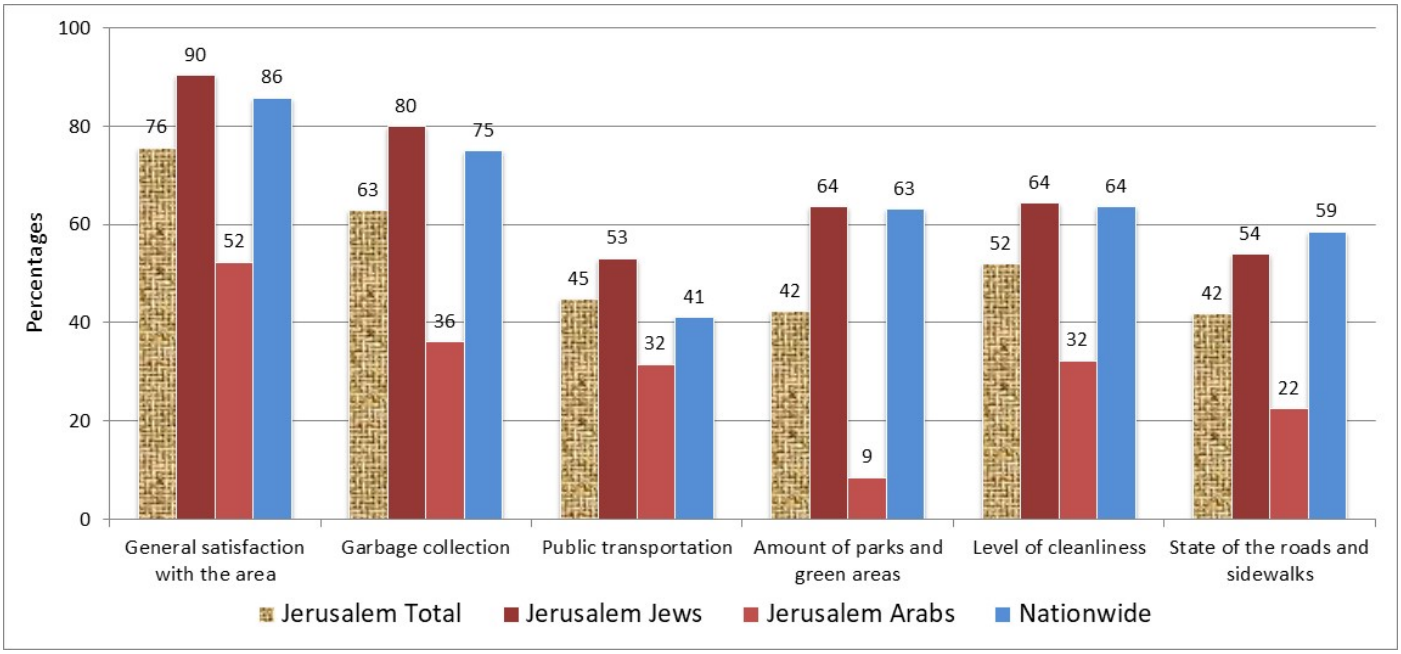
The percentage of Jerusalem residents satisfied with the **public transportation** in their area of residence was 45%: 53% of Jews and 32% of Arabs (41% in the population overall).

Among Jerusalem residents, 18% were bothered by **air pollution** in their area of residence, 21% of the Jews (26% in the population overall).

Among Jerusalem residents, 63% of Jerusalem residents were satisfied with **garbage collection services** in their area of residence: 80% of Jews and 36% of Arabs (75% in the population overall).

Of Jerusalem residents, 42% were satisfied with the **state of the roads and sidewalks** in their area of residence: 54% of Jews, compared with 22% of Arabs (59% in the population overall).

Diagram 10 - Satisfaction of Persons Aged 20 and Over from Various Factors in the Area of Residence, in Jerusalem and Throughout the Country, by Population Group, Percentages, 2020



Of persons aged 20 and over in Jerusalem, 68% (56% of Jews in the city) report that there are **not enough parking spaces** in their area of residence. Among the large cities, reports of a shortage of parking in the residential area are high among residents of Jerusalem (68%) and Tel Aviv-Yafo (60%), compared with 47% of the national total.

Of Jerusalem residents, 23% are bothered by **noise** coming from outside the dwelling, 31% of Jews (28% in the general population).

Jerusalem in the Digital Age

Use of the Internet among Jerusalem residents

Among Jerusalem residents, 84.5% used the Internet (including via mobile phone); 82.3% of the Jews.

Among Jerusalem residents, 57% used the Internet to search for information; 71% of the Jews.

Among Jerusalem residents, 59% used Email; 74% of the Jews.

Among Jerusalem residents, 74% used WhatsApp; 68% of the Jews.

Among Jerusalem residents, 76% used the Internet for the purpose of discussion groups and social networks; 69% of the Jews.

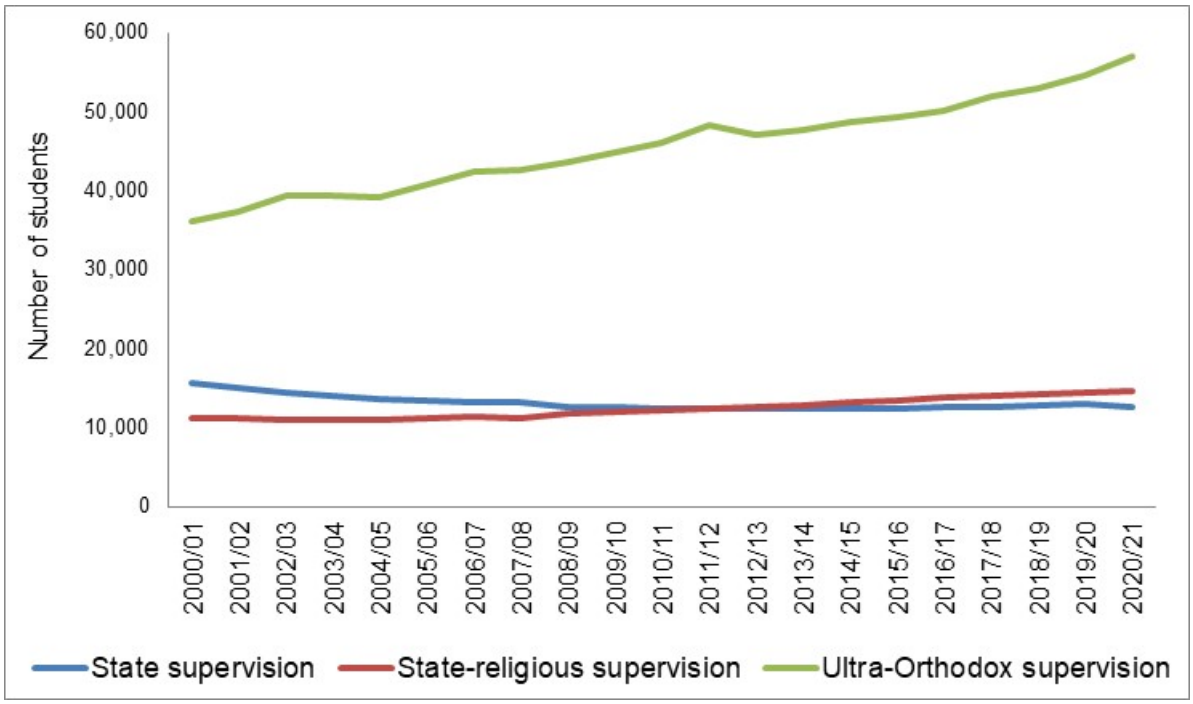
Education

Primary Schools

During the 2020/21 school year, 218,000 students[11] attended school in Jerusalem; of them, 135,900 attended primary school.

In that year, 84,283 students attended primary schools in Jerusalem under Hebrew education,[12] and of these students, approximately 57,000 studied under ultra-Orthodox supervision, approximately 14,600 under State-Religious supervision, and approximately 12,600 under State Supervision.[13] In recent years, the number of students under ultra-Orthodox supervision continues to rise (see Diagram 11).

Diagram 11 - Students Attending Primary Schools in Jerusalem under Hebrew Education, by Supervision (2000/01-2020/21)



[11] Data for many educational institutions in East Jerusalem are unavailable.
[12] Hebrew education: Educational institutions in which the language of instruction is Hebrew.
[13] Supervision in Hebrew education: The education system is divided into three types of supervision, in accordance with the affiliation with religious education. In primary education - State, State-Religious and Ultra-Orthodox; in secondary education - General, Administration for Religious Education (ARE), and ultra-Orthodox.

During the 2020/21 school year, the percentage of students under ultra-Orthodox supervision was 67.7%, compared with 65.3% in the previous year (Table F).

Table F - Students in the Jerusalem Primary Schools (Hebrew Education), by Supervision, 2000/01-2020/21

School year	Total Absolute numbers	Total %	State supervision	State-religious supervision	Ultra-Orthodox supervision
2000/01	63,185	100.0	24.9	17.8	57.3
2001/02	63,473	100.0	23.8	17.5	58.7
2002/03	64,837	100.0	22.3	17.0	60.8
2003/04	64,250	100.0	21.7	17.0	61.3
2004/05	63,906	100.0	21.4	17.3	61.3
2005/06	65,437	100.0	20.6	17.1	62.3
2006/07	66,843	100.0	19.9	16.9	63.3
2007/08	66,968	100.0	19.6	16.8	63.6
2008/09	67,892	100.0	18.6	17.4	64.1
2009/10	69,285	100.0	18.1	17.2	64.7
2010/11	70,511	100.0	17.5	17.2	65.3
2011/12	72,897	100.0	16.9	16.9	66.2
2012/13	72,041	100.0	17.1	17.5	65.4
2013/14	72,870	100.0	17.0	17.7	65.3
2014/15	74,218	100.0	16.7	17.8	65.5
2015/16	75,244	100.0	16.6	17.9	65.5
2016/17	76,625	100.0	16.6	18.1	65.4
2017/18	78,570	100.0	16.2	17.9	66.0
2018/19	79,950	100.0	15.9	17.8	66.3
2019/20	81,964	100.0	15.8	17.7	66.5
2020/21	84,283	100.0	15.0	17.3	67.7

Dropout Rate of Students[14] Residing in Jerusalem from Schools Under the Supervision of the Ministry of Education, During 2019/20 and in Transition to 2020/21[15]

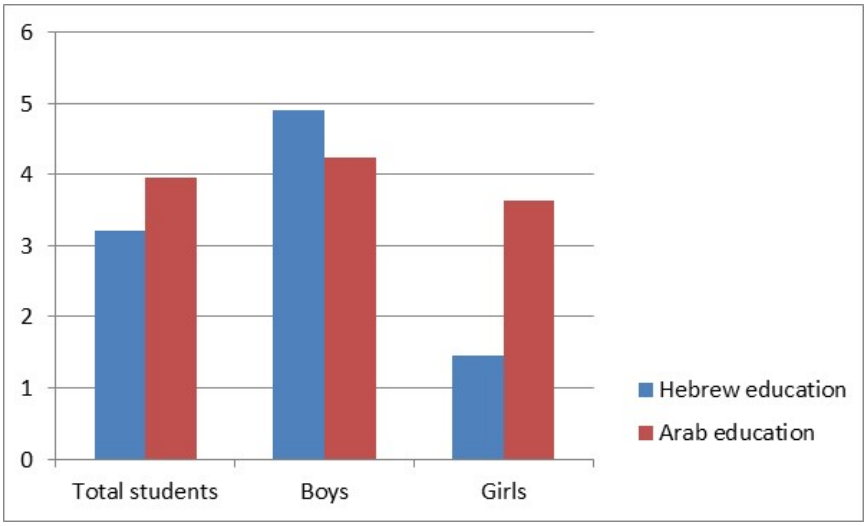
The dropout rate of students who live in Jerusalem and attend grades 7-12 in the schools supervised by the Ministry of Education is higher than the national dropout rate (3.5% versus 1.7%, respectively).

Diagram 12 shows that the dropout rate of boys is higher than that of girls in both Hebrew and Arab education.

Among girls in grades 7-12, the dropout rate in Arab education is double that of Hebrew education (3.6% versus 1.5%, respectively).

In contrast, among boys the trend in the 2019/20 school year was the opposite, but the gap was smaller. The dropout rate of boys in Arab education was lower than that of boys in Hebrew education (4.2% vs. 4.9%, respectively).

Diagram 12 - Dropout Rate of Students Residing in Jerusalem and Attend Grades 7-12 in Hebrew and Arab Education by Sex, During 2019/20 and in Transition to 2020/21



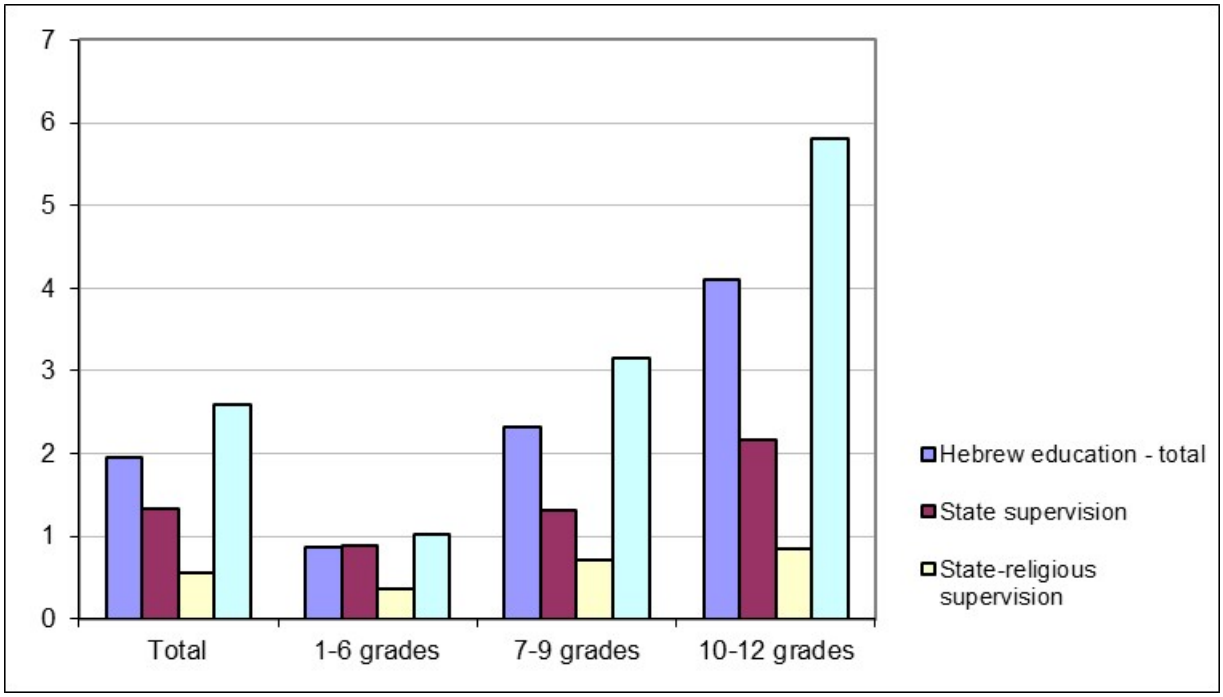
[14] Dropout student - A student is considered to have dropped out if he left studies during the 2019/20 school year or in transition to the 2020/21 school year. **Not defined as dropouts**: students who left studies during the 2019/20 school year but returned in 2020/21, students who left studies and stayed abroad for at least 100 days in a row, as well as students who moved from one school to another.

[15] Due to COVID-19, in the 2019/20 and 2020/21 school years frontal classes were not held on a regular basis in the education system. This may have affected the data on the number of students and as a result, the accuracy of the data on the number of students who dropped out of the education system during the 2019/20 school year or in the transition to the 2020/21 school year.

Diagram 13 shows that at all grade levels, the percentage of students dropping out under ultra-Orthodox supervision (from schools supervised by the Ministry of Education) is the highest. The significant increase in the percentage of students dropping out under ultra-Orthodox supervision can be explained by the fact that many students studying under this supervision go to study in Yeshivot.

In 2019/20 and in the transition to 2020/21, 45.4% of the total number of students who dropped out of grades 7-12 under ultra-Orthodox supervision enrolled in alternative education frameworks (mostly Yeshivot). This factor reduces the dropout rate among ultra-Orthodox students to 2.4%.

Diagram 13 - Dropout Rate of Students Residing in Jerusalem and Attend Grades 7-12 in Hebrew Education by Supervision and Grade, During 2019/20 and in Transition to 2020/21



Matriculation Exam Data (Hebrew Education)

In 2019/20, the percentage of matriculation examinees among 12th grade students in Hebrew education who lived in Jerusalem remained unchanged from the previous year (60% and 59%, respectively), and continues to be lower than that of all 12th grade students in Israel (83%).

The percentage of those entitled to a matriculation certificate[16] in Jerusalem out of all 12th grade students in the city remained unchanged from the previous year - 38%, compared with 69% among the total Hebrew education in Israel.

[16] Students who fulfilled all the requirements for eligibility for a matriculation certificate.

The percentage of those entitled to a matriculation certificate among 12th grade students enrolled in the general supervision in Jerusalem was 78%, compared with 83% among those studying in general supervision at the national level. The percentage of those entitled under state-religious supervision in Jerusalem remained unchanged from the previous year and was 82%, whereas the percentage at the national level rose by 3 percentage points compared with the previous year, and reached 86%. Under ultra-Orthodox supervision, the percentage of eligibility was 6%, compared to 14% at the national level.

Of those who took the matriculation exams in the Hebrew educational system, 63% of those in Jerusalem earned a matriculation certificate (a decline of 2 percentage points compared with the previous year), compared with 83% on average nationwide (a rise of 3 percentage points).

The percentage of those entitled to a matriculation certificate meeting university entrance requirements[17] was 85% of those with a matriculation certificate in Jerusalem, compared with 87% in the Hebrew education system nationwide.

Students Studying in the Jerusalem District

In 2020/21, 43,300 students studied in all the institutions of higher education in the Jerusalem District.[18] Of these, 19,500 studied at the Hebrew University, 17,600 at eight academic colleges, and 6,200 at five academic colleges of education.

At the academic colleges and colleges of education in the Jerusalem District, 87.0% of the students were studying towards a first degree, and the remainder were studying towards a second degree. At academic colleges of education, 69% of the students studied towards a first degree.

At the Hebrew University, in contrast, the percentage of students studying towards a first degree was 60.0%, and the percentage of students studying towards a second degree was 28.7%. At the Hebrew University, which was the only institution offering studies towards third degrees, 10.4% of the students were studying towards a third degree.

At the academic colleges, the main fields of study for first degree students were social sciences (incl. business and management sciences, 44.7%); humanities (42.3%); and paramedical studies (8.9%). Similarly, the most-studied field at the Hebrew University among first-degree students was

[17] University threshold requirements include, in addition to entitlement for a matriculation certificate, a passing grade at the level of three study units in mathematics and four study units in English.

[18] Does not include students studying at the Open University; at this institution, academic studies take place throughout the country.
Data on institutions includes students studying on campuses in the Jerusalem District.

social sciences (incl. business and management sciences, 35.8%), followed by humanities (21.1%) and paramedical studies (14.3%, of them 8.9% studied medicine).

Out of all students studying at higher education institutions in the Jerusalem District, the majority were women (62.4%). This percentage was similar at the academic colleges (60.9%). The percentage of women at the academic colleges of education was highest (82.2%), whereas at the Hebrew University the percentage of women was the lowest (57.4%). In fact, at most of the institutions, women formed the majority of students (over 50%), except at Shalem College (48.0%) and Azrieli - College of Engineering Jerusalem (38.7%).

Arabs constituted 14.0% of the students studying in the Jerusalem District. At the Hebrew University, the percentage of Arab students was 14.5%.

Of the students studying in institutions of higher education in the Jerusalem District, 52.5% resided in the district. The percentage at the Hebrew University was 48.9%, and was similar to the percentage at the academic colleges of education (48.3%). The percentage at the academic colleges was 58.0%. At the academic colleges the percentages varied to a relatively large extent, between 33.2% at the Jerusalem Academy of Music and Dance and 70.9% at the Jerusalem campus of the Ono Academic College. At the academic colleges of education the percentages varied to a relatively small extent, with the percentages ranging from 34.5% at the Emunah-Efrata College of Arts and Education to 59.2% at the David Yellin Academic College of Education.

Of the students studying in institutions of higher education in the Jerusalem District, 45.6%were residents of the **city** of Jerusalem. The percentage at the Hebrew University was 43.8%. It was higher than the academic colleges (38.4%) and lower than the colleges of education (50.2%).

At the academic colleges the percentages varied to a relatively large extent, from 29.1% at the Jerusalem Academy of Music and Dance to 61.7% at the Jerusalem campus of the Ono Academic College. At the academic colleges of education the percentages varied to a relatively small extent, with the percentages ranging from 28.0% at the Emunah-Efrata College of Arts and Education to 45.6% at the David Yellin Academic College of Education.

Labour (Persons Aged 15 and Over)[19]

The percentage of participants in the labour force in Jerusalem in 2021 was 48.8%, compared with 61.8% on the national average. In the Jewish population of Jerusalem, the percentage of participants in the labour force in 2021 reached 55.8%, compared with 66.3% of the Jewish

[19] For details see Labour Force Survey 2019

population in general. In the Arab population, the percentage of participants in the labour force in Jerusalem was 36.1% (41.4% of the total Arab population in Israel).

The percentage of unemployed persons in Jerusalem in 2021 reached 6.4% (the national level was 5.0%). The percentage of unemployed persons in Jerusalem among the Jewish population in 2021 was 6.3% (compared with 5.0% among the Jewish population in Israel). The percentage of unemployed persons in Jerusalem among the Arab population was 6.8% (4.9% among the total Arab population in Israel).

Characteristics of Employed Persons

Of the total 343,000 employed persons in Jerusalem, 18.0% worked in education (compared with 12.9% in the population nationwide), 16.2% in human health and social work activities (11.8% in the population nationwide), 11.5% in local administration, public administration and defence, and compulsory social security (11.0% in the population nationwide), 8.8% in wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (10.6% in the population nationwide), 6.8% in professional, scientific, and technical activities (8.3% in the population nationwide), 5.9% in construction (5.1% in the population nationwide), and the rest worked in other industries.[20]

Of Jerusalem residents who were employed, 89.0% worked in Jerusalem, compared to 73.9% of Haifa residents who worked in their city, 65.1% of Tel Aviv-Yafo residents, 62.3% of Ashdod residents, 42.8% of Petah Tiqwa residents, and 38.3% of the residents of Rishon LeZiyyon.

Households and Employed Persons

In 2021, 74.6% of the households in Jerusalem were households with employed persons, compared with the national average of 77.7%; 76.0% of the households in the Jewish population in Jerusalem were households with employed persons, and in the Arab population - 71.4%.

Among the households with children, 10.6% of the households in Jerusalem in 2021 were without a participant in the labour force, compared with 5.6% on the average in the Israeli urban localities.

Housing Density

The housing density in Jerusalem was higher than that of the other large cities, except for Bene Beraq. The average number of persons per room in 2021 was 1.14 in Jerusalem, compared with 1.23 in Bene Beraq, 0.84 in Ashdod, 0.76 in Petah Tiqwa, 0.73 in each of the cities Netanya, Be'er Sheva and Rishon LeZiyyon, 0.72 in Tel Aviv-Yafo, and 0.69 in Haifa (the national average was 0.85).

[20] According to the Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities 2011.

Welfare

Persons Registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs and Persons Defined as Needing Intervention, 2020

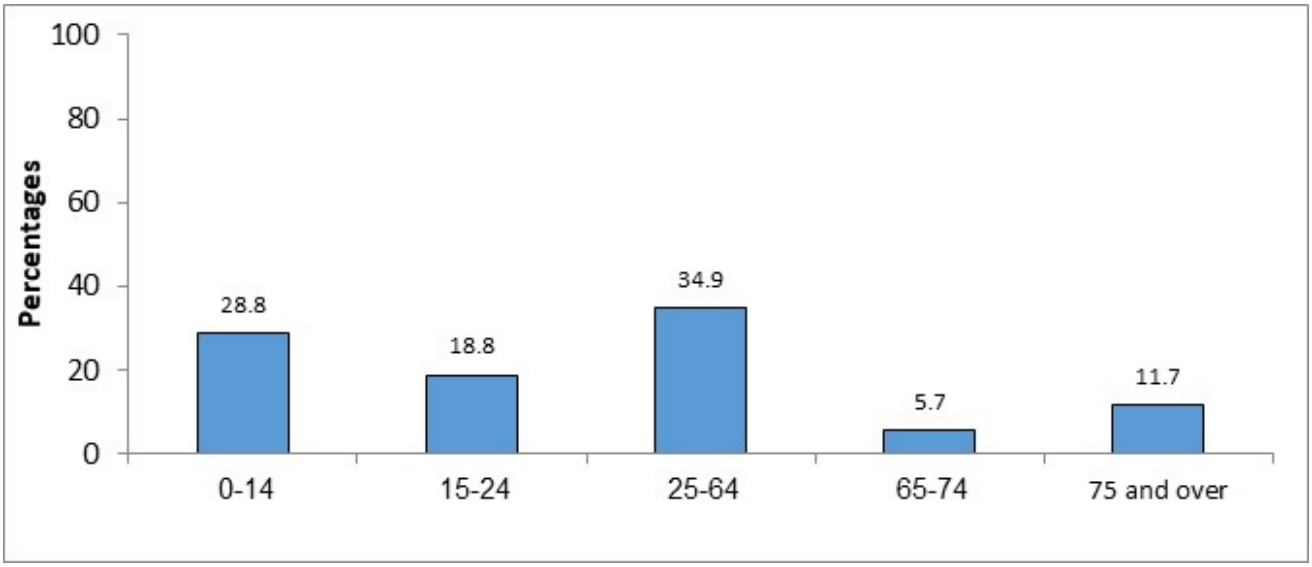
In 2020, approximately 112,300 residents of Jerusalem were registered[21] at the Social Services Departments of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs. The rate of persons registered among Jerusalem residents was 118.9 per 1,000 persons, slightly lower than the rate among the general population of Israel (122.3 per 1,000 persons).

Of the residents of Jerusalem who were registered at the social services departments, Jews and Others made up 59.4%, and Arabs 37.9%.[22]

Of the registered Jerusalem residents 53.6% were women and 46.4% were men.

Of the registered residents of Jerusalem, 28.8% were aged 0-14, and 34.9% were 25-64 over.

Diagram 14 - Residents of Jerusalem who were Registered at the Social Services Departments of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs, by Age Group, 2020



Half of the registered residents of Jerusalem aged 15 and over were married (48.5%), 33.3% were never-married, 9.2% were widowed and 9.0% were divorced.

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[21] Registered in the social services departments - A family or individual who has applied or been referred to the social services departments of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs and a treatment file has been opened for them. The file can be defined for a family or for an individual. The family's file lists all of the family members, at least one of whom has a need for intervention. The need for intervention of family members listed in the file who have no need for intervention is recorded as "normal".

[22] Excluding 2.6% whose religion is unknown.

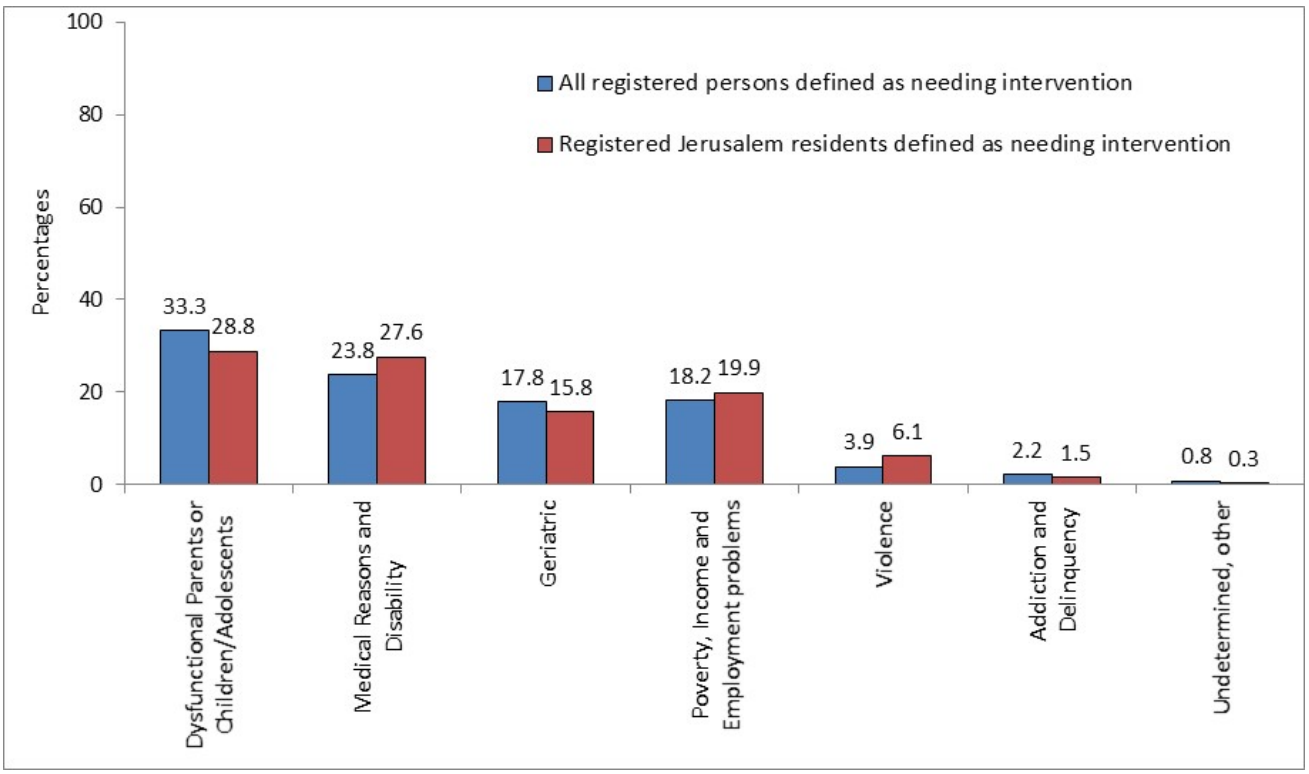
Out of 112,300 registered Jerusalem residents, 62,100 were defined as needing intervention.[23] The percentage defined as having a need for intervention among all registered Jerusalem residents (55.3%) was low compared with this percentage among all registered Israeli residents (67.3%).

Among registered Jerusalem residents defined as needing intervention, the most common types of needs were dysfunctional parents or children/adolescents (28.8%) and medical reasons and disability (27.6%). The third most common type of need was poverty, income, and employment problems (19.9%), followed by geriatric (15.8%), violence (6.1%) and addiction and delinquency (1.5%).

There are differences between residents of Jerusalem who are defined as needing intervention and all those defined as needing intervention in Israel, compared by type of need. The following types of need were substantially more common among Jerusalem residents defined as needing intervention than among all those nationwide: Medical reasons and disability (27.6% versus 23.8%, respectively) and violence (6.1% versus 3.9%, respectively). In contrast, the types of needs that were substantially less common among Jerusalem residents defined as needing intervention than among all those in Israel were dysfunctional parents or children/adolescents (28.8% versus 33.3%, respectively) and addiction and delinquency (1.5% versus 2.2%, respectively).

[23] An individual recognized by the department of social services, who has been defined as needing intervention in at least one area that is not in the category of "normal".
Need for intervention: The reason why the individual applied, or was referred to, the social-services departments. The social worker treating the family lists, for each individual in the treatment file, his or her primary need for intervention and the family's primary need for intervention, from a list of 58 needs (including "normal"). The social worker can also list a secondary need for intervention for an individual or his or her family.

Diagram 15 - Persons Registered at the Social Services Departments of the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs - A Comparison between All Registered Persons Defined as Needing Intervention and Registered Jerusalem Residents Defined as Needing Intervention, by Type of Need, 2020



Residents of Israel Who Were Judged in Criminal Trials, Year of Judgment - 2019

The number of persons judged in criminal trials in 2019 who were Jerusalem residents was 2,500. Of them, 2,100 persons were convicted (83.6%).

In 2019, about 2,500 Jerusalem residents were judged in criminal trials. The percentage of those convicted out of the residents of the city who were judged was 83.6% (approximately 2,100 persons), compared with 88.8% who were convicted in criminal proceedings out of all those judged in the State of Israel (approximately 28,100 persons).

The rate of persons convicted among Jerusalem residents aged 12 or over was 3.1 per 1,000 persons (similar to the rate among all residents of Israel - 4.0 per 1,000 persons).

Of Jerusalem residents who were convicted, 36.8% were Jews and Others and 62.2% were Arabs.

The percentage of juveniles among all persons convicted who are residents of Jerusalem was slightly higher than the percentage of juveniles among all convicted persons in Israel (8.7% versus 5.0%, respectively).

Among the population of Jews and Others who are Jerusalem residents convicted of a crime, the percentage of juveniles (7.0%) was substantially higher than the percentage among all Jews and Others (3.6%). Also among the Arabs convicted, the percentage of juveniles residing in Jerusalem was higher (9.8%) than the percentage among all Arabs convicted in Israel (6.3%).

Of the 2,100 persons convicted who are Jerusalem residents, 94 were women (4.5%). This percentage was lower than the percentage of women among all those convicted in Israel (6.2%). In addition, the percentage of men was 95.5% compared with 93.8%, respectively.

An examination of adults convicted in a criminal case according to the most serious offense group shows that offenses against public order were most common both among all convicted adults (33.0%) and among convicted adult Jerusalem residents (28.6%), although among all convicted adult Jerusalem residents these offences were less common. State security offenses were also less common among convicted Jerusalem residents than among all convicted persons in Israel (5.0% versus 10.3%, respectively) and so were licencing offenses (3.5% versus 7.1%, respectively).

In contrast, the following groups of offences were more common among convicted adults residing in Jerusalem than among all convicted adults: Property offenses (20.8% versus 13.9%, respectively) and offenses against a person's life and bodily harm (17.5% versus 12.9%, respectively).

Data from the Crime Victimization Survey 2021, Persons Aged 20 and Over

Sense of Personal Security

Feel Safe Walking Alone in the Neighbourhood after Dark

Of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and over, 81.1% felt a sense of personal security to a great or very great extent. This percentage was a little lower than the nationwide percentage (82.9%). The percentage among men was much higher than the percentage among women (87.0% versus 75.7%, respectively). A breakdown by age group found a similar percentage among young people aged 20-34 and among adults aged 34 or over (82.9% and 80.0%, respectively).

Fear of Being a Victim of Violence in the Neighbourhood

Of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and over, 8.7% are afraid of being hurt by violence in their area of residence to a great or very great extent, a percentage slightly lower than the national average (9.6%). The percentage among women was higher than the percentage among women (12.0% and 5.1%, respectively). The percentage among young people aged 20-34 and adults over the age of 34 was similar (9.2% and 8.4%, respectively).

Generally Feel Safe in the Neighbourhood

Of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and over, 89.3% feel safe in general to a great or very great extent, similar to the national average (88.0%). The percentage among men and women was similar (90.2% and 88.6%, respectively). A breakdown by age group found a similar percentage among young people aged 20-34 and among adults aged 34 or over (92.8% and 87.0%, respectively).

Fear of Being Harmed by Cyber-Crime as a Result of Internet Use

Of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and over, 22.2% are afraid of being harmed by cyber-crime as a result of using the Internet to a great or very great extent, a percentage lower than the national average (28.1%). The percentage among women was higher than the percentage among men (25.0% versus 18.9%, respectively). The percentage among young people aged 20-34 was 26.1%, whereas among adults over the age of 34 it was 19.5%.

Change in Sense of Personal Security Compared to Previous Year

Of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and over, 7.0% indicated that there was a positive change in their sense of personal security compared with the previous year, similar to the national average (7.4%). Of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and over, 11.9% indicated that there was a change for the worse, similar to the national average of 11.7%.

Harm from Property Offences (Dwelling or Vehicle) [24]

About 12,000 households (4.9%) were harmed during 2021 by offenses against their dwelling, similar to the national average of 4.7%.

The datum for households that were harmed by offenses against their vehicles cannot be published due to a relative sampling error higher than 30%.

[24] Offenses against a residential dwelling (breaking into or theft from a dwelling) and against a vehicle (breaking into or theft of a car).

Frequency of Suffering from Noise in the Neighbourhood, After 11:00 PM

Of Jerusalem residents, 40.8% indicated that they suffered from noise at least once a month, slightly lower than the national average of 42.3%. In a division by the frequencies of the various instances (less than once a month, once or twice a month and every day or almost every day) there were no discrepancies between the instances of Jerusalem residents compared with the national average.

Construction

Construction Begun

The construction begun in Jerusalem in 2021 was approximately 5.0% of all construction begun in Israel.

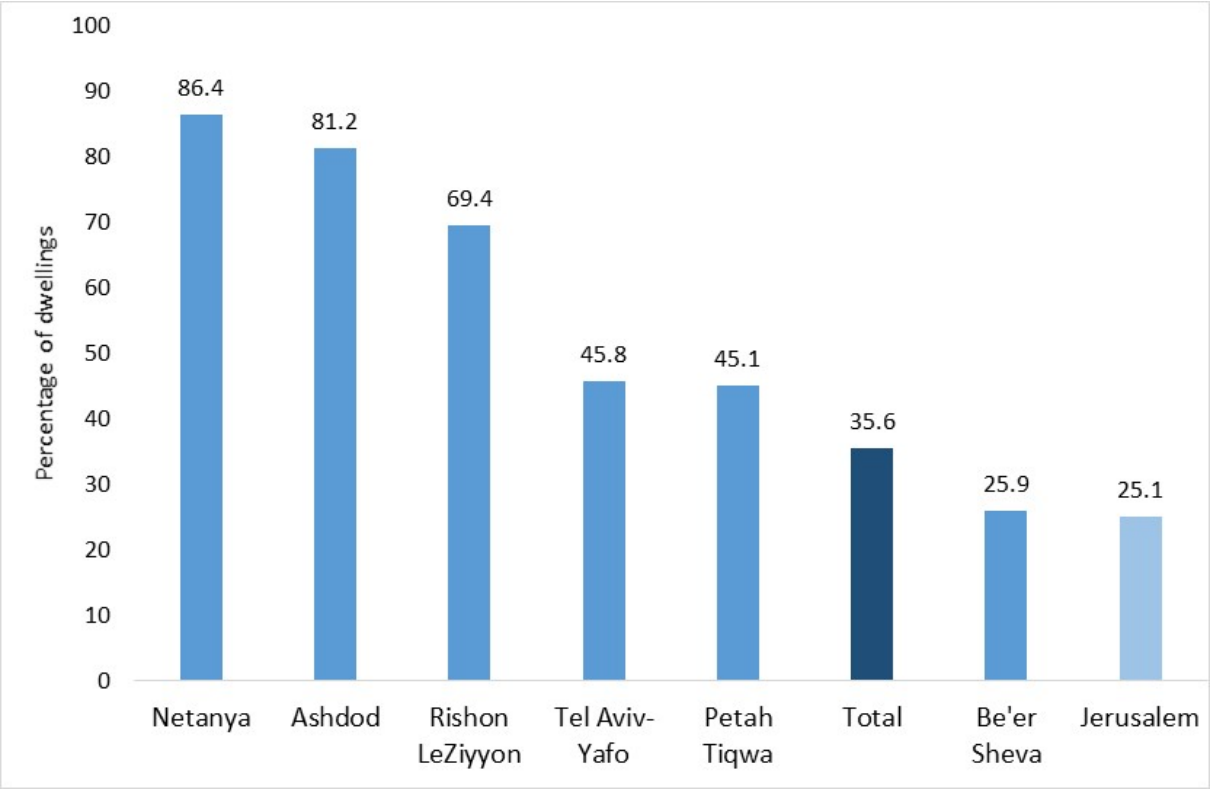
In 2021 construction began on approximately 3,175 dwellings in Jerusalem, an increase of about 31.6% compared with 2020. For the sake of comparison, there was a general increase of 13.0% nationwide.

Of the dwellings that began construction in 2021, 20.2% were within the framework of urban renewal, 13.9% on the national average.

Approximately 64.7% of the total number of dwellings in new buildings that began construction in 2021 in Jerusalem were built in buildings with 20 or more dwellings, two-thirds of them in buildings with 50 or more dwellings.

Of the dwellings in new buildings that began construction in 2021, 25.1% were built in high-rise buildings (10 storeys and more), lower than the national average (35.6%) and that in the large cities (with a population of 200,000 or more) (Diagram 16).

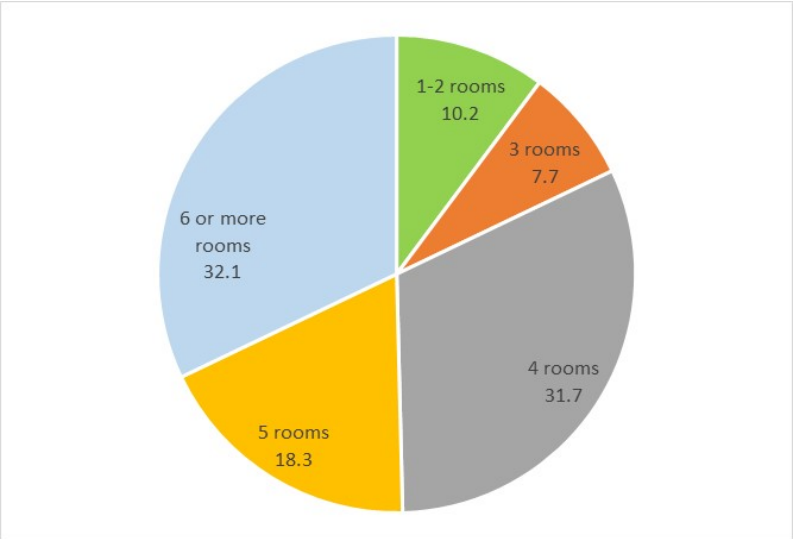
Diagram 16 - Percentage of Dwellings in High-Rise Buildings (10 Storeys or More), in the Large Cities (with 200,000 or More Residents), 2021*



* Percentage of dwellings out of total dwellings built in new buildings in each city.
In Bene Braq and Haifa, no construction on a high-rise building was made at all in 2021, and therefore it does not appear in this diagram.

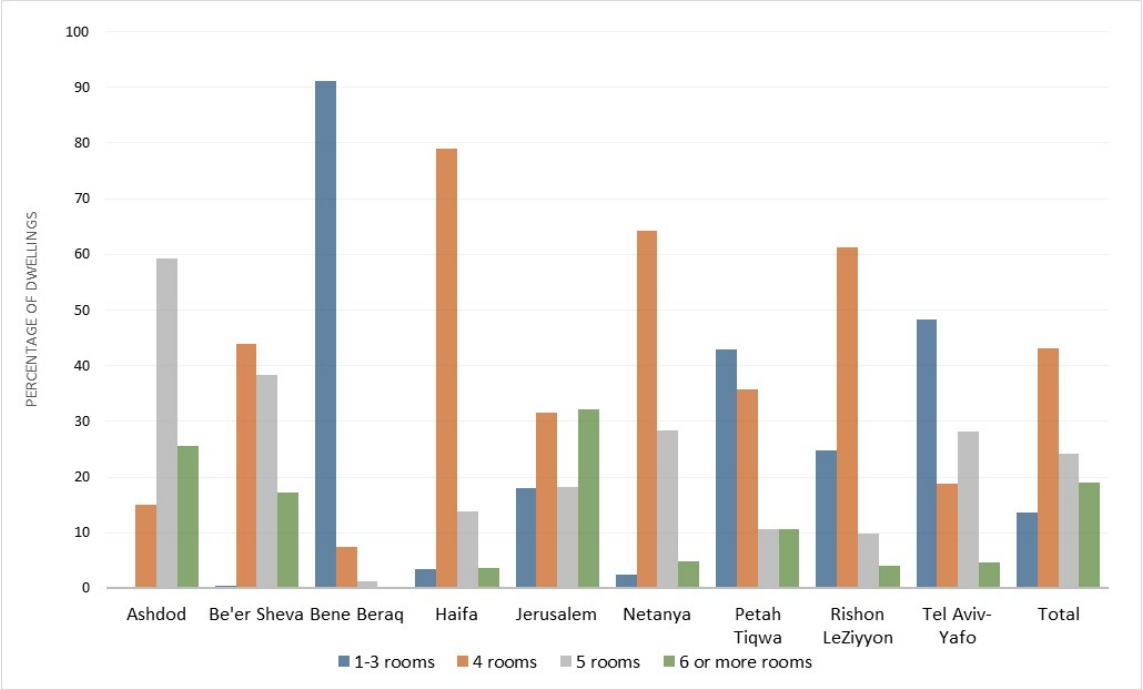
Of the dwellings built in new buildings in Jerusalem, 82.1% are 4 rooms or more, slightly higher than the national average- 80.8% (Diagram 17).

Diagram 17 - Dwellings in New Buildings in Jerusalem, by Number of Rooms, 2021 (Percentages)



4-room dwellings are more common in Haifa (79.1%), Netanya (64.3%), and Rishon LeZiyyon (61.3%). In contrast, in Bene Beraq 3-room dwellings are more common (75.8%) (Diagram 18).

Diagram 18 - The Number of Rooms in Dwellings in New Buildings that have Begun Construction, in the Large Cities (with 200,000 or More Residents, Percentages), 2021



Construction Completed

In 2021, construction of about 1,800 dwellings was completed, a decrease of about 18.9% compared with 2020.

The average construction duration of a building in Jerusalem is similar to the national average construction duration, approximately 27.2 months and 26.7 months, respectively. The average construction duration weighted according to the number of dwellings in the building amounted to 33.1 months in Jerusalem, compared to the national average of 30.9 months.

Construction Area

In 2021, the area of construction begun in Jerusalem for all purposes was 973,000 square meters, a decrease of about 1.4%, compared with 2020. About a third (34.4%) of the area of non-residential construction was intended for offices.

Of the total area of construction begun in Jerusalem in 2021, about 70.6% was intended for residential construction and about 29.4% for non-residential construction.

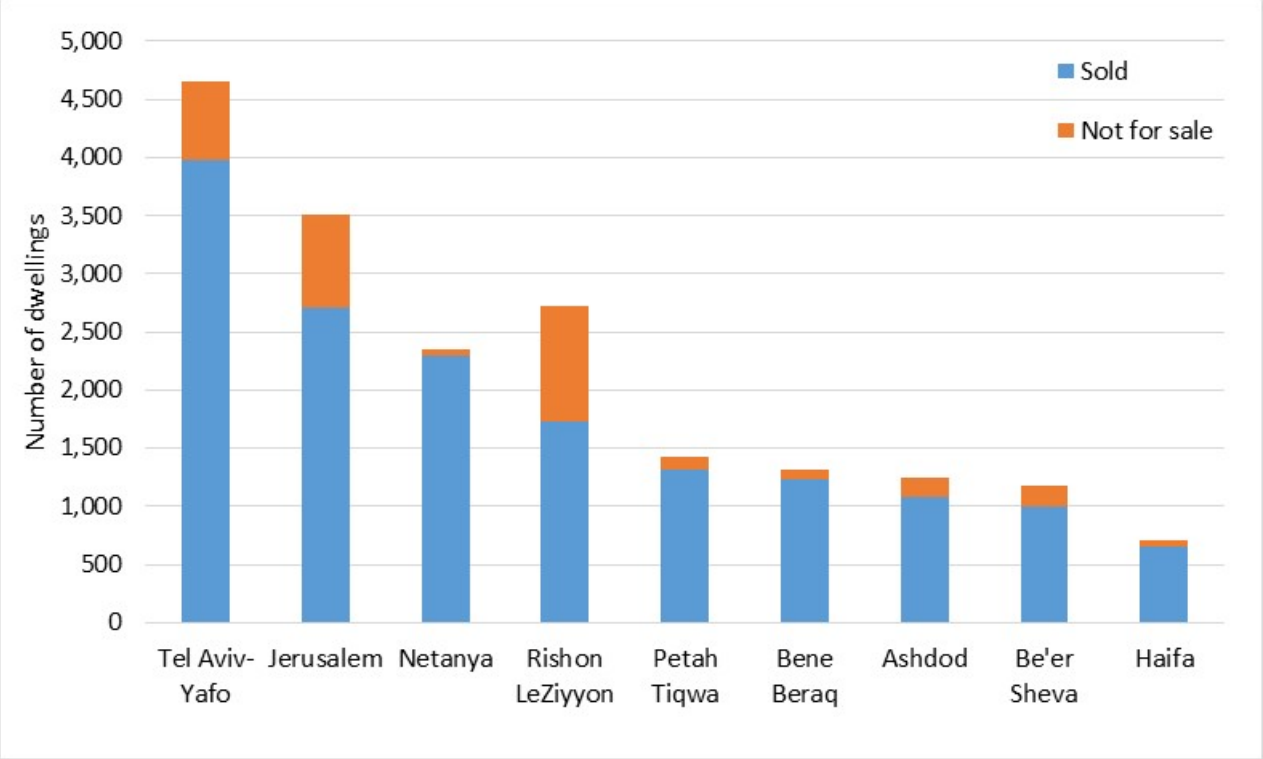
With regard to completed construction in 2021, the division by purpose in Jerusalem was 43.6% - area for residential construction and 56.4% - area for non-residential construction. This was in contrast to the national division which stood at about 70.6% and about 29.4%, respectively.

Quantity of New Dwellings Demanded

In 2021, the quantity of new dwellings[25] demanded in Jerusalem was 3,510, an increase of 33.6% compared with 2020. For the sake of comparison, in the entire country there was an increase of 28.0%. The quantity demanded in Jerusalem consisted of about 77.2% of new dwellings sold and about 22.8% of dwellings not for sale, for which construction was begun.

In 2021, about 2,710 new dwellings were sold, an increase of about 104.4% compared with 2020.

Diagram 19 - Quantity Demanded of New Dwellings[25] in the Large Cities (with 200,000 or More Residents), 2021



[25] New dwellings that were sold and dwellings not for sale for which construction was begun.

Waste Recycling and Water Consumption

In 2020, 540,829 tons of waste were collected in Jerusalem, which is about 1.57 kg per person per day. Of the waste, 38.4% was sent for recycling via the transit station for waste treatment located in Atarot (about 207,907 tons). The percentage of recycling in Jerusalem is higher than the national average (22.3%). In comparison with the 16 largest cities (with 100,000 residents or more), Jerusalem is in fourth place for recycling, after Ramat Gan, Tel Aviv-Yafo, and Bat Yam.

Jerusalem residents consumed about 66.3 cubic meters of water per capita in 2020, less than the national average of about 70.2 cubic meters per capita.

Drinking water quality in Jerusalem - There were no deviations in coliforms (0.0% compared with a national average of 0.52%).

Transportation

In 2021, there were approximately 362,000 persons licenced to drive and approximately 275,000 vehicles[26] in Jerusalem, i.e., approximately 1.3 licenced drivers per vehicle (similar to the national rate). Approximately 41% of the licenced drivers registered in Jerusalem were women. (In the entire country, the percentage of women among the population of licenced drivers was 45%).

Over the past decade, the number of vehicles registered in Jerusalem has increased by about 47%, from 188,000 vehicles to 275,000 vehicles. (Nationwide, the increase in the number of vehicles was approximately 39%).

Of the large cities with more than 200,000 residents, the highest percentage of persons licenced to drive buses out of all persons licenced to drive in that city was in Jerusalem (3.6%). The highest percentage of those licenced to drive a taxi was in Be'er Sheva (4.0%), followed by Jerusalem (3.8%).

Of these cities, the lowest percentage of those licenced to drive out of all those aged 16 and over in the same city was recorded in Bene Braq (31%) and the highest was recorded in Herzliyya (84%); in Jerusalem, 58% were registered.

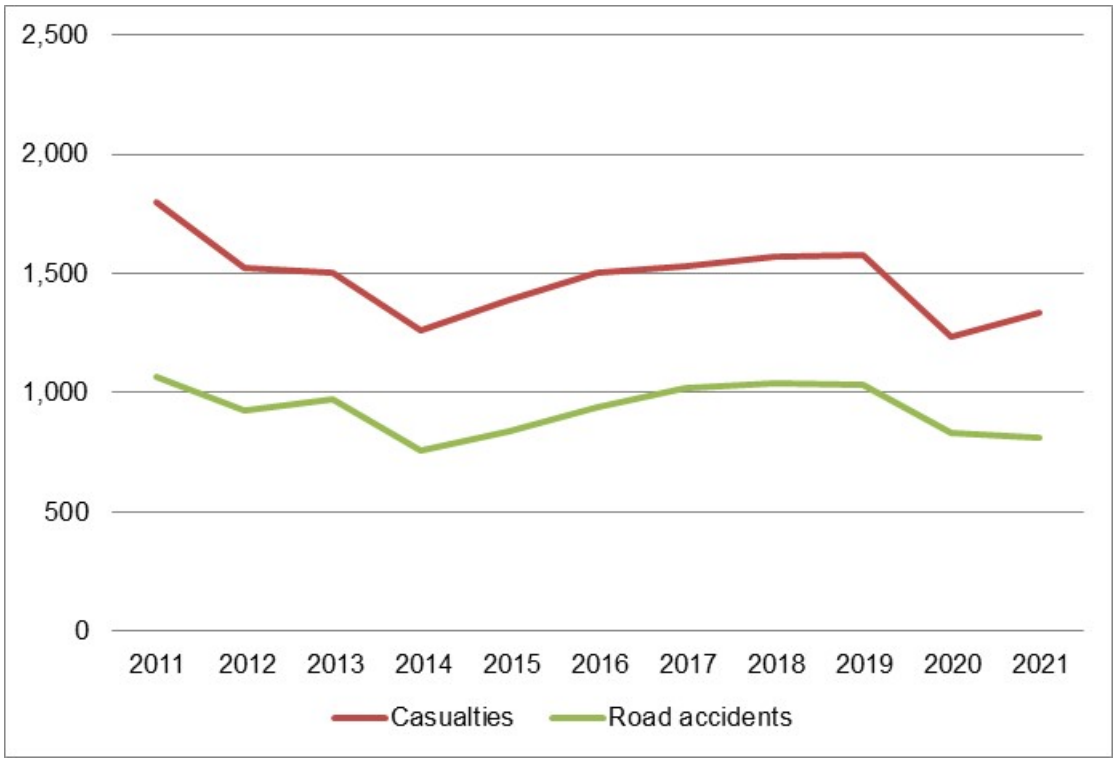
[26] Vehicles owned by Jerusalem residents or companies registered in Jerusalem.

Road Accidents

In 2021, the Israel Police investigated 809 road accidents with casualties[27] that occurred in Jerusalem, in which 1,333 people were injured (a decrease of approximately 3.1% in the number of accidents and an increase of approximately 7.8% in the number of casualties, compared with 2020). Among the casualties in accidents that occurred in Jerusalem, 77.3% were Jerusalem residents (1,030 persons).

For the sake of comparison, in Tel Aviv-Yafo - 1,632 people were injured in road accidents with casualties, in Haifa - 667, in Be'er Sheva - 440, in Petah Tiqwa - 380, in Ashdod - 358, in Netanya - 356 and in Rishon LeZiyyon - 220.

Diagram 20 - Casualties and Road Accidents with Casualties of the Expanded RA Type that Occurred in Jerusalem, 2011-2020



Of the casualties in Jerusalem, 16 were persons killed (as in 2020), of those, 6 were killed as pedestrians. For comparison, in Tel Aviv-Yafo 20 persons were killed - 11 of them as pedestrians, and in Haifa 9 persons were killed - 5 of them as pedestrians.

In Jerusalem, 11.0% of all casualties were children aged 0-14, compared with 5.5% in Tel Aviv-Yafo and 5.4% in Haifa. (The percentage of children in Jerusalem is approximately 33%)

[27] Road accident with casualties of the Expanded R.A. type (hereinafter: road accident with casualties).

In 2021, 1,500 Jerusalem residents were injured in road accidents with casualties throughout the country, an increase of about 14.8% compared with 2020. About 68.7% of them were injured inside Jerusalem, about 24% on non-urban roads, about 2% in Tel Aviv-Yafo and the rest were casualties in other localities.

There were 1,454 vehicles involved in road accidents with casualties that occurred in Jerusalem in 2021 (an increase of about 3% compared with 2020). Approximately 68% were private vehicles, 12% motorcycles, 6% buses and minibuses, 5% trucks, 1% bicycles,[28] and 8% other vehicles.

The CBS database is based on an administrative file received monthly from the Israel Police. The file records the accidents that were reported to the Police, and for which an accident file was opened in the Israel Police. An additional administrative file from hospitals is received monthly from the National Center for Trauma and Emergency Medicine Research at the Gertner Institute. The file includes information on casualties in road accidents that were hospitalized and on their severity of injury (MAIS index).

Until 2018, the severity of injury of casualties in road accidents was based on police data alone. International guidelines recommend using the MAIS scale to determine the severity of the injury in road accidents. In accordance to this, as of 2018, the Israel Police file is linked with the trauma registration system file in the CBS, to improve the quality of the data on injury severity. In this way a more complete and exact picture of the "severity of the casualty" is obtained, based on the medical severity of the injury (according to the MAIS index).

From 2018 onwards, road accident data are classified into two new groups (slightly different from the previous classification):

Road accident with casualties of the "Expanded R.A." type: There are cases of road accidents classified by the Police as an "R.A." type or road accidents classified by the Police as "General with Casualties", but according to the hospitals' data there was at least one seriously injured casualty. This casualty is classified in the CBS as a seriously injured casualty and therefore the accident is classified by the CBS as a road accident of "Expanded R.A." type.

Road accidents of the "General with Slight Causalities" type: This refers to a road accident that was classified by the police as "General with Casualties" type and according to the hospital data **all** the casualties were slight.

Additionally, the data on road accidents with casualties that occurred in Israel, include the Judea and Samaria Area (in previous years the data were published separately).

[28] Not including electric bicycles.