

Media Release

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Selected Data on the Occasion of Jerusalem Day, 2024

- Jerusalem, Israel's capital city, is the state's largest city, and on Jerusalem Day the number of residents there surpassed one million.
- At the end of 2023, ¹ 60.5% of Jerusalem's residents were Jews and Others, and 39.5% were Arabs. About 29.2% of **all** the city's residents were ultra-Orthodox Jews,² about half of the Jews and Others in the city.
- During 2023, the population of Jerusalem increased by 13,400 residents. Approximately 20,500 persons were added to the population as a result of **natural increase**, 4,000 persons were added as a result of the **international migration balance**,³ and 11,100 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; Bet Shemesh, Tel Aviv-Yafo, and Betar Illit were the principal **localities to which persons moved when they left Jerusalem**.

¹ Population data are preliminary data relating to the end of 2023.

² The ultra-Orthodox data is based on a model for estimating the size and composition of the ultra-Orthodox population in Israel for 2022. The model is based on Machine Learning, purposed to make a prediction for each individual in the population that will determine the probability that he is an ultra-Orthodox Jew.

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.

- The **total fertility rate** (average expected number of births per woman in her lifetime) of women in Jerusalem was 3.68 children per woman. This rate was higher than the national average (2.89). The total fertility rate of Jewish and Other women in Jerusalem was 4.30 (compared with 2.90 on the national average). The total fertility rate of Arab women in Jerusalem was 2.81 (compared with 2.75 on the national average).
- In 2022, the **average age of a mother in Jerusalem at the first birth** was about three years lower than the national average (24.9 compared with 27.8, respectively).
- A Jerusalem household numbered on the **average 3.80 persons**, compared with the national average of 3.19 persons.
- The percentage of **participation in the labour force** in Jerusalem in 2023 was 52.2%, whereas the national average was 63.5%.
- 72.9% of employed persons who were Jerusalem residents **worked in their place of residence**.
- 60% of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and over have **lived in the city since their birth**, compared with 33% on the national average.
- Of Jerusalem residents, 91% were **satisfied with their lives** (which was similar to the percentage in the population overall – 90%): 93% of the Jews and 86% of the Arabs.
- Of Jerusalem residents, 87% were **satisfied with their work** (89% in the population overall).
- Among Jerusalem residents, 87% **used the Internet**.
- In the school year of 2022/23, there were 86,700 **students in the primary schools in Jerusalem (Hebrew education)**, of those, approximately 59,700 were under ultra-Orthodox supervision, approximately 14,900 were under State-Religious supervision, and approximately 12,000 were in the State education system.
- Of the **students studying in institutions of higher education** (excl. the Open University) in Jerusalem, 47.5% resided in the city.
- In 2022, approximately 110,700 Jerusalem residents were **registered at the Ministry of Welfare and Social Affairs**. The rate of persons registered among Jerusalem residents was 113.7 per 1,000 persons, slightly lower than the rate among the general population of Israel (118.2 per 1,000 persons).

- The number of **persons judged in criminal trials** in 2021 who were Jerusalem residents was approximately 2,000. Of them, 1,700 persons were convicted (85.3%). The rate of persons convicted among Jerusalem residents aged 12 or over was 2.3 per 1,000 persons (similar to the rate among residents of Israel – 2.7 per 1,000 persons).
- Of Jerusalem residents aged 20 and over, 76.6% **felt a sense of personal security** to a great or very great extent. This percentage was similar to the nationwide percentage (73.9%).
- In 2023, Jerusalem led in the number of **dwellings for which Construction permits were issued** – about 7,800 dwellings, approximately 10.7% of all dwellings for which building permits were issued in Israel.
- Jerusalem also led in 2023 in the number of **dwellings whose construction begun**, about 9.3% of all construction begun in Israel. In 2023, construction began on 5,780 dwellings in Jerusalem, an increase of 14.8% compared with 2022. For the sake of comparison, there was a nationwide decrease of 8.9%.
- As of February 2023, the number of **residential dwellings** in Jerusalem was 243,150, about 8.4% of all residential dwellings in Israel.
- 27.7% of buildings in Jerusalem have 1-2 dwellings, 26.0% have 3-5 dwellings, 42.4% have 6-30 dwellings, 3.9% have 31-40 dwellings, and 2.1% have more than 41 dwellings.
- In Jerusalem, the **ratio of population size to the number of dwellings** is 4.0 persons per dwelling, compared to the national average of 3.3.
- Of the waste in Jerusalem, 41.0% was sent for recycling – through waste separation at the recycling receptacles scattered throughout the city and through the waste treatment transfer station located in Atarot (about 239,963 tons). The rate of recycling in Jerusalem is higher than the national average (24.3%). Compared with the 18 largest cities (with 100,000 residents or more), Jerusalem ranks first in the rate of recycling.
- Jerusalem residents consumed about 67.9 cubic meters of water per capita in 2022, less than the national average of about 79.6 cubic meters per capita.
- In 2023, the Israel Police investigated 765 **road accidents with casualties** (of the Expanded R.A. type) that occurred in Jerusalem, in which 1,193 people were injured (a decrease of approximately 3.3% in the number of accidents and a decrease of approximately 7.9% in the number of casualties, compared with 2022 (in the entire country during that period there was a decrease of 15.1% in the number accidents and a decrease of 13.9% in the number of casualties).

- In 2023, 1,487 residents of Jerusalem were injured in road accidents with casualties across the country, an increase of about 4.1% compared to 2022. Approximately 63% of them were injured within Jerusalem, about 31% – on non-urban roads, about 1% – in Tel Aviv-Yafo, and the rest were injured in other localities.