



# PRESS RELEASE

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## JERUSALEM DAY

- In 2005 - approximately 719,500 residents in Jerusalem, which is 10% of the total number of residents in the country. The estimated population of Jerusalem on Jerusalem Day was 724,000.
- 65% of Jerusalem residents are Jews, 32% are Moslems, and 2% are Christians.
- Over one-third of Jerusalem residents (35%) are children under the age of 15 – two times the percentage of children in this age group in Tel Aviv-Yafo or Haifa.
- During 2005 Jerusalem residents had 18,600 babies, which is 13% of all babies born in Israel during that year.
- The percentage of Jerusalem residents in the civilian labour force in 2005 was 44.7%, compared with a national average of 55.2%.
- 16% of the households in Jerusalem have no earners, whereas the percentage of households without earners in the other major cities is negligible.
- In 2004, the percentage of 12<sup>th</sup> grade pupils entitled to a matriculation certificate in the Hebrew education sector in Jerusalem was 37%. Of those who took matriculation exams, however, the percentage entitled to a matriculation certificate in Jerusalem was similar to the national average in Hebrew education: 67% and 69%, respectively.
- In 2005, there was a recovery in incoming tourism to tourist hotels in Jerusalem, where the number of tourist person-nights increased to close to 60%.
- 60% of all tourists who arrived in Israel visited the Wailing Wall, 53% visited the Jewish Quarter, and 37% visited the Via Dolorosa.

On the occasion of Jerusalem Day, the Central Bureau of Statistics is publishing data on the city of Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is the largest city in Israel, both in terms of its area of jurisdiction (126,000 dunams) as well as from the number of residents living in it. At the end of 2005<sup>1</sup>, the city's population numbered over **719,000 persons**, approximately 10% of all residents in the country.

The **Jewish population** of Jerusalem was about 465,000; the **Moslem population** was about 232,000; the Arab Christian population was about 123,000; the population of Other Christians was

<sup>1</sup> All data for 2004 are provisional.

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about 2,500; and about 8,300 residents are not classified by religion in the Population Registry (mainly immigrants and their offspring who entered Israel under the Law of Return).

Over one-third of the Jerusalem population consists of **children under the age of 15**, more than the percentage of children in that age group in the entire country (28%), and double that of Tel Aviv-Yafo and Haifa. The share of **those aged 65 and over** out of the general Jerusalem population (8%) is lower than the national average (10%), and approximately half of that in Tel Aviv-Yafo and Haifa.

Jerusalem has a high concentration of ultra-Orthodox Jews, as well as a large Arab population. Among both population groups, birth rates are higher than the national average. Among the Arab population of Jerusalem, the share of children is high – 42%, and the share of those aged 65 and over is low – 3%; whereas the share of children in the Jewish population of Jerusalem is 31%, and that of those aged 65 and over – 11%.

#### Distribution of Jerusalem's Population by Neighborhoods (sub-quarters) and by Age

The areas of Jerusalem characterized by a large percentage of children and young people (up to age 19) are the “traditional ultra-Orthodox” areas, neighborhoods of Northern Jerusalem in the process of becoming ultra-Orthodox, and the Arab neighborhoods of Jerusalem. Older neighborhoods such as Rehavia and Talbia have a higher percentage of older residents.

#### “Young” Neighborhoods

Geographic Areas (Sub-Quarters)	Percentage of Residents Aged 0-19 (of the total number of residents in the area)
Ramat Eshkol, Sanhedria Murhevet, Rekhesh Shuafat	55.9
Beit Yisrael, Mea She'arim, Bukharim, Tel Arza, Ma'a lot Daphna	56.4
Romema, Kiryat Zansz, Kiryat Belz	56.4
Har Nof	55.1
Jebel Mukabar, Arab a-Suahara, Zur Baher, Bet Safafa (south), Shua'afat	54.7
Deir Abu Tur, Ras al Amud, Khirbet Bet Sahur	54.2

#### “Old Neighborhoods

Geographic Areas (Sub-Quarters)	Percentage of Residents Aged 70+ (of the total number of residents in the area)
Komemiut (Talbiyeh)	26.2
Rehavia, Kiryat Shemuel, Kiryat Wolfson	22.1

#### **Population growth in the city**

During 2005 Jerusalem's population grew by approximately **13,000** residents, **1.8%** more residents than in 2004. This growth percentage is higher than the national average (1.7%), and higher than that recorded in Haifa (0.0%) and in Rishon LeZiyyon (1.1%). By contrast, the population growth

rates in Tel Aviv-Yafo in 2005 (2.0%) and in 2004 (2.1%) were higher than that of Jerusalem, after several years in which the situation was reversed.

The main sources of population growth in Jerusalem are: **high natural increase** (number of births less number of deaths), which is mitigated by a **negative internal migration balance** (number of residents entering the city is lower than the number of residents leaving it to live in other localities). The rest of the population increase is attributed to the international migration balance (the number of people arriving in Israel less the number leaving the country).

**Natural increase and fertility** – during 2005 there were **18,600 babies** born to residents of the city; these constitute 13% of all babies born in Israel during that year. In 2004, the total fertility rate (average number of children that a woman is expected to bear in her lifetime) among women living in Jerusalem was about four children (4.02). This rate is higher than the natural average (2.90), and double that of Rishon LeZiyyon (2.02), Tel Aviv-Yafo (1.98), and Haifa (1.78).

**First domicile of immigrants in Jerusalem** – during 2005 **2,450 new immigrants** settled in Jerusalem as their first place of domicile (a moderate increase compared with 2004); and comprise 11% of all immigrants to Israel in that year. Of those immigrants, 730 arrived from the United States, 585 from France, and 455 from the former USSR. In recent years, there has been a decline in the share of immigrants from the former USSR who settle in the city, compared with a rise in the share of immigrants from the United States, Canada and France.

There are approximately 180,000 **households**<sup>1</sup> in Jerusalem – 9% of all households in Israel. A Jerusalem household numbers an average of almost four people (3.8, compared with the national average of 3.4), and is larger than households in the other large cities in the country: Rishon LeZiyyon (an average of 3.2), Haifa (2.6) and Tel Aviv-Yafo (2.3).

**Internal migration balance** – in recent years, an average of approximately 6,000 more residents left Jerusalem each year than moved to it. During 2005, approximately 10,300 residents from other localities entered Jerusalem, whereas the number of those leaving Jerusalem is estimated at approximately 16,200 residents, half of whom are young adults between the ages of 20 and 34.

Data from the end of 2005 indicate a continuation of the trend of **migration of Jerusalem residents** to suburbs of the city and to Tel Aviv-Yafo. Conversely, there is also movement of residents from suburbs returning to Jerusalem.

### Left Jerusalem

<b>To localities:</b>	<b>Total leaving</b>
Tel Aviv-Yafo	1,500
Bet Shemesh	1,430
Ma'ale Adumim	1,200
Modi'in-Makabim-Reut	1,000
Beitar Illit	880
Mevasseret Yerushalayim	790

<sup>1</sup> Data on households are taken from the 2005 Labour Force Survey, and they include private households only, without the population of institutions, kibbutzim, student dormitories or Bedouins in the Southern District, who reside outside of permanent localities.

## Moved to Jerusalem

<b>From localities:</b>	<b>Total moving in</b>
Benei Beraq	605
Tel Aviv-Yafo	565
Bet Shemesh	520
Ma'ale Adumim	400
Ofra	400
Mevasseret Yerushalayim	

## Labour

In 2005, 69.2% of the households in Jerusalem had employed persons, compared with a national average of 73.7%. Among the city's Jewish population 66.8% of the households had employed persons, compared with 76.1% among the Arab population of Jerusalem.

16% of the households in Jerusalem have no earners, whereas the percentage of households without earners in the other major cities is negligible.

The percentage of Jerusalem residents in the civilian labour force in 2005 was 44.7%, compared with a national average of 55.2%. The percentage of unemployed persons was 8.3%, compared with a national percentage of 9.0%.

Among the Jewish population of Jerusalem, the percentage in the civilian labour force was 47.9% (compared with 58.2% of the Jewish population in the country), and the percentage of unemployed persons was 8.7% (similar to the Jewish population in the country).

Of 236,000 employed persons in Jerusalem, 17% worked in education, 13% in health, welfare and social work services, 12% worked in trade and auto repairs, and 11% worked in business services. 90% of the employed persons residing in Jerusalem worked in their locality of residence, compared with 77% of the residents of Haifa, 68% of the residents of Tel Aviv-Yafo, 62% of the residents of Ashdod, and 41% of the residents of Rishon LeZiyyon.

## Education

In 2003/04, 7,800 pupils living in Jerusalem were enrolled in 12<sup>th</sup> grade in Hebrew education. Only 55% of them took matriculation exams, because a large share of the pupils in the city are enrolled in schools under ultra-Orthodox supervision, which usually do not prepare pupils for matriculation exams. Therefore, the percentage of all 12<sup>th</sup> grade pupils entitled to a matriculation certificate in Jerusalem was 37%. However, of pupils who took matriculation exams the percentage of those entitled to a matriculation certification was close to the national average in Hebrew education (67% and 69%, respectively). The percentage of students entitled to a matriculation certificate that meets university entrance requirements, who are the potential candidates for higher education, amounted to 86% compared with 83% of all pupils in Hebrew education.

## Tourism

In 2005, there was a recovery in incoming tourism to tourist hotels in Jerusalem, where the number of tourist person-nights increased to close to 60%. Room occupancy at hotels increased from 36% in 2004 to 50% in 2005.

The number of tourists who visited sites belonging to the nature and parks protection authority in the Jerusalem District reached 1.3 million in 2005 – an increase of 77% compared with 2004. The main increase was recorded in historical sites.

A survey conducted by the Ministry of Tourism revealed that in 2005, nearly 80% of the Christian and Moslem tourists visited Jerusalem. 60% of all tourists who arrived in Israel visited the Wailing Wall, 53% visited the Jewish Quarter, and 37% visited the Via Dolorosa.

### **Land Uses**

The jurisdiction area of Jerusalem is about 126,000 square kilometers. 24.8% of the area is for residential uses (compared with 43.1% in Tel Aviv-Yafo, 26.3% in Haifa, and 20.5% in Rishon LeZiyyon). 2.2% of the land area in Jerusalem is used for “industry and infrastructure” (compared with 5.4% in Tel Aviv-Yafo, 16.1% in Haifa, and 9.6% in Rishon LeZiyyon). 2.2% of the land area in Jerusalem is used for “public services”, and 2% is for “education”. 20.1% of the area of Jerusalem is used for forests (compared with 2% in Tel Aviv-Yafo, 20.7% in Haifa, and 7.3% in Rishon LeZiyyon), 72% are “cultivated fields” (compared with 0.8% in Tel Aviv, 1.1% in Haifa, and 6.2% in Rishon LeZiyyon), 6.9% are used for “plantations, orchards, and olive trees” (compared with 0.2% in Tel Aviv-Yafo, 0 in Haifa, and 6.2% in Rishon LeZiyyon); and 28.1% is other open area (compared with 21.6% in Tel Aviv Yafo, 23.8% in Haifa, and 43.8% in Rishon LeZiyyon).

Land Use: ways in which man takes advantage of land for activities such as: construction, agriculture, forestation, industry, etc. Land use relates to the situation today, as opposed to land allocation related to future use. Land use can be divided into two main types: constructed area and open area.