

Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook 2021

Palestinian Central Bureau of
Statistics

Editor's Note

JQ thanks the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) for providing this key document to *JQ* readers. The full report can be found online at www.pcbs.gov.ps



Jerusalem under Occupation

Background

Jerusalem, as an important historical city, has always attracted different peoples and civilizations. Despite facing over twenty-five different attacks and sieges, Jerusalem conquered all attempts to change its identity. Jerusalem is the cradle of three monotheistic faiths and the holiest of cities. It is the first Qiblah of Islam (the direction to which Muslims turn to pray), the site from which Prophet Mohammad ascended to heaven, and the site of Christ’s death and resurrection.

Founders and invaders of the Capital of Palestine gave it different names across history; a review of its names in world documents and manuscripts has historical significance for researchers and highlights greed and conflict over Jerusalem, which many civilizations have fought over. The Jebusites castle, currently known as Jerusalem, was built six thousand years ago – Canaanites, Persians, Greeks, Romans, and Islamic nations followed.

Communities Destroyed in Jerusalem in 1948

The Israeli occupation played a destructive role in Jerusalem with its measures of depopulation and land domination, and demolished the entire infrastructure of the city it occupied in 1948. It uprooted the indigenous population of the city, pushing many of them to live in the eastern part, to settle in other Palestinian Governorates or to immigrate to Arab and other countries. The number of Palestinians depopulated at that time is estimated at 98,000 persons with property extending over 272,735 dunums.

Table 1. Depopulated Jerusalem Governorate Localities of the Year 1948 by Population and Area

Locality	Land Area (Dunums)	Population	Displaced Date
Lifta	8,743	2,958	1948/01/01
Bayt Naqquba	2,979	278	1948/01/01
Bayt Thul	4,629	302	1948/01/01
Qaluniya	4,844	1,056	1948/04/03
Al Qastal	1,446	104	1948/04/03
Dayr Yassin	2,857	708	1948/04/09
Nitaf	1,401	46	1948/04/15
Saris	10,699	650	1948/04/16
Jerusalem (Qatamon)	20,790	69,693	1948/04/28
Bayt Mahsir	16,268	2,784	1948/05/10
Al-Jura	4,158	487	1948/07/11
Aqqur	5,522	46	1948/07/13
Khirbat al Lawz	4,502	522	1948/07/13
Sataf	3,775	626	1948/07/13
Suba	4,102	719	1948/07/13
Maliha	6,828	2,250	1948/07/15
Dayr ‘Amr	3,072	12	1948/07/17
Khirbat Ism Allah	568	23	1948/07/17
Kasla	8,004	325	1948/07/17
Artuf	403	406	1948/07/18
‘Ayn Karim	15,029	3,689	1948/07/18
Dayr Rafat	13,242	499	1948/07/18
Ishwa	5,522	719	1948/07/18
Islin	2,159	302	1948/07/18
Sar’a	4,967	394	1948/07/18
Al-Burayj	19,080	835	1948/10/19
Dayr ‘Aban	22,734	2,436	1948/10/19
Dayr al-Hawa	5,907	70	1948/10/19
Sufla	2,061	70	1948/10/19
Bayt ‘Itab	8,757	626	1948/10/21
Bayt Umm al-Mays	1,013	81	1948/10/21
Dayr al-Shaykh	6,781	255	1948/10/21

Jarash	3,518	220	1948/10/21
Ras Abu ‘Ammar	8,342	719	1948/10/21
Khirbat al-Tannur	1948/10/21
Khirbat al-Umur	4,163	313	1948/10/21
Al-Walaja	17,708	1,914	1948/10/21
Allar	12,356	510	1948/10/22
Al-Qabu	3,806	302	1948/10/22
Total	272,735	97,949	

Jerusalem under Israeli Occupation post-1967

Jerusalem along with other Palestinian towns fell under Israeli military occupation in 1967. Following its occupation of the West Bank, of which Jerusalem is an integral part, on 28 June 1967, Israel issued its first illegal administrative order, annexing East Jerusalem (approximately seven km²) and other areas in the western part of the city (the total area of which was around thirty-eight square kilometers at that time). This was followed by other illegal procedures, including the dissolution of the Palestinian Municipal Council; distribution of Israeli identity cards to Palestinian Jerusalemites; the nullification of Jordanian laws, courts, and banks; the imposition of Israeli curricula on the Palestinian education system; and other actions. Such measures aimed to remove and cleanse any feature of Arab rule and subject the land and the population to Israeli control.

The boundaries of Jerusalem were extended through the expropriation of more land from the occupied West Bank, to double the total area of the Jerusalem Governorate prior to June 1967. Land annexation was accompanied by the destruction of many Palestinian communities, especially on the western side of the governorate. The demolition and complete depopulation of three Latrun villages (Emwas, Yalu, and Bayt Nuba) was a flagrant example of the ethnic cleansing committed by Israel.

Thousands of dunums of Palestinian land in the Jerusalem area have been targeted for confiscation using different pretexts, for the purpose of establishing Israeli settlements in a belt around the city. The population has been further squeezed by the building of the Annexation Wall on the borders of the Jerusalem Municipality, which isolated many communities (both land and population) especially in the northern Jerusalem Governorate, forcing the population to migrate outside the borders of the wall area.

There are fifty communities in today’s Jerusalem Governorate (according to the administrative divisions of the Population, Housing, and Establishments Census of 2017). The data for Jerusalem Governorate in the following summary was collected through three sources of data collection: the Population, Housing and Establishment Census, field surveys based on samples (such as the Jerusalem Social Survey), and data from administrative records.

Population in Jerusalem Governorate outside Municipality Border by Locality and Sex, 2017

Locality	Total of Population			Population Increase %	
	1997	2007	2017	2007–1997	2017–2007
Jerusalem (J2)	105,857	124,635	133,877	18%	7%
Rafat	1,573	2,141	2,779	36%	30%
Mikhmas	1,391	1,305	1,288	-6%	-1%
Qalandiya Camp	6,712	7,962	7,876	19%	-1%
Qalandiya	855	1,063	540	24%	-49%
Bayt Duqqu	1,177	1,461	1,657	24%	13%
Jaba‘	2,398	2,870	3,705	20%	29%
Al Judeira	1,570	2,052	2,489	31%	21%
Al-Ram and Dahiyat al-Barid	18,899	18,356	12,264	-3%	-33%
Bayt A‘nan	3,154	3,589	3,978	14%	11%
Al-Jib	3,436	3,805	3,903	11%	3%
Bir Nabala	4,499	4,343	4,647	-3%	7%
Bayt Ijza	497	629	807	27%	28%
Al-Qubayba	1,516	2,860	3,662	89%	28%
Kharayib Umm al-Lahim	276	328	379	19%	16%
Biddu	4,704	6,129	7,777	30%	27%
Nabi Samwil	161	233	221	45%	-5%
Hizma	4,517	5,654	6,726	25%	19%
Bayt Hanina al-Balad	1,025	966	1,046	-6%	8%
Qatanna	5,555	5,823	6,596	5%	13%
Bayt Surik	2,827	3,505	3,803	24%	9%
Bayt Ikxa	1,162	1,708	1,675	47%	-2%
Anata	7,112	10,864	13,109	53%	21%
Al-Ka‘abina (Tajammu‘ Badawi)	713	626	811	-12%	30%
Al-Za‘ayim	1,801	3,068	5,924	70%	93%
Al-‘Ayzariyya	12,807	15,874	16,425	24%	3%
Abu Dis	8,937	9,721	9,551	9%	-2%
Arab al-Jahalin (Salamat)	893	650	1,754	-27%	170%
Al-Sawahira Sl-Sharqiya	3,861	5,229	5,862	35%	12%
Al-Shaykh Sa‘ad	1,783	1,757	2,623	-1%	49%

1. Population

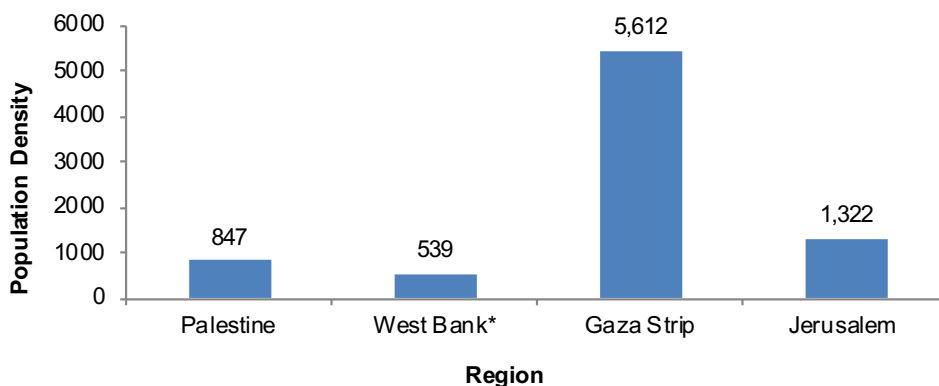
- The estimated population of Jerusalem Governorate in mid-2020 was about 461,700 people. The estimated population in the governorate represented 9.1 percent of the total population in Palestine and 15.1 percent of the total population in the West Bank.
- In 2017, the sex ratio in Jerusalem Governorate was 107.6 males per 100 females.



Population Density

- The total area of Jerusalem Governorate is 345 km².
- The population density in Jerusalem Governorate was 1,322 (capita/km²) at mid-year 2020.

Table 1. Population Density (Capita/km²) by Region, Mid-Year 2020

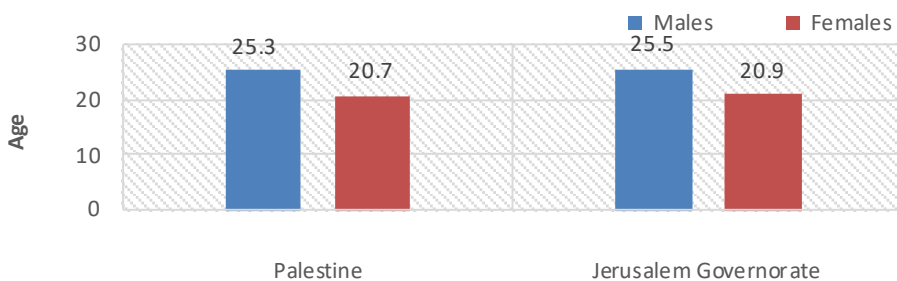


*: Data includes Jerusalem Governorate.

2. Vital Statistics

- The number of registered live births in Jerusalem Governorate with Palestinian ID cards was 3,615 in 2015; 3,637 in 2016; 3,601 in 2017; 3,783 in 2018; and 3,587 in 2019. Registered deaths for the same years were 318, 361, 341, 295, and 341 respectively.
- 3,056 marriage contracts were signed in shari‘a courts and churches in Jerusalem Governorate in 2019.
- There were 525 divorce cases in shari‘a courts in Jerusalem Governorate in 2019.

Table 2. Median Age at First Marriage in Palestine and Jerusalem Governorate by Sex, 2019



3. Health

There were 7 hospitals in Jerusalem Governorate with 716 beds in 2020.

The total number of discharges from Jerusalem hospitals was 132,573 in 2019.

The total number of hospitalization days in Jerusalem hospitals was 247,890 in 2019.

The bed occupancy rate in Jerusalem hospitals was 93.3 percent in 2019.

In 2017, around 79.7 percent of individuals in Jerusalem (J2) reported having health insurance.

Percentage of Palestinian Population with disabilities in Jerusalem (J2) was 1.8 percent in 2017.

4. Labor Force

- The labor force participation rate among individuals (15 years and above) in Jerusalem Governorate was 35.9 percent in 2020 (61.8 percent for males and 10.5 percent for females).
- The unemployment rate in Jerusalem Governorate of individuals (15 years and above) was 6.5 percent in 2020.
- Employment rate in Jerusalem Governorate among individuals (15 years and above) was 93.5 percent in 2020.
- Employed individuals in Jerusalem Governorate distributed by employment status in 2020 were as follows: 5.2 percent employer, 8.9 percent self-employed, 85.6 percent wage employee, and 0.3 percent unpaid family member.

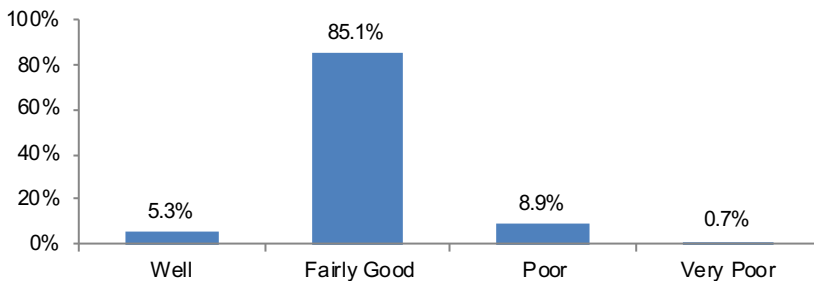
Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Employed Individuals from Jerusalem Governorate by Employment Status, 2020



5. Living Standards

- Income from wages earned from employment in Israel was the main source of household income for 41.6 percent of households in Jerusalem Governorate in 2018. Income from the private sector made up 21.4 percent, and income from national insurance allowances was the main source of income for 17.2 percent. Wages from the government sector represented 4.5 percent of households in Jerusalem Governorate.
- Around 5.3 percent of the Palestinian households in Jerusalem Governorate from household point of view described their standard of living as well, 85.1 percent described it as “fairly good,” 8.9 percent as poor, and 0.7 percent as very poor in 2018.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Living Standard from Household Point of View, 2018



6. Education

6.1 Schools¹

- In scholastic year 2020/2021, there were 261 schools.
- In scholastic year 2020/2021, there were 75,184 school students: 36,761 males and 38,423 females.
- In scholastic year 2020/2021, the average number of students per teacher was 15.1 in government schools, 22.5 in UNRWA schools and 15.7 in private schools.
- In scholastic year 2020/2021, the average number of students per class was 21.3 in government schools, 21.0 in UNRWA schools and 22.9 in private.



6.2 Higher Education²

- In scholastic year 2019/2020, there were 12,171 university students: 4,562 males and 7,609 females.
- In scholastic year 2019/2020, there were 350 college students: 49 males and 301 females.
- In scholastic year 2018/2019, there were 2,669 university graduates: 1,008 males and 1,661 females.
- In scholastic year 2018/2019, there were 114 college graduates: 11 males and 103 females.

7. Culture

- In 2020, there were 51 cultural centers operating in Jerusalem Governorate.
- In 2020, there were 4 museums operating in Jerusalem Governorate.
- In 2020, there were 2 theaters operating in Jerusalem Governorate.
- In 2019, there were 122 mosques operating in Jerusalem Governorate.

1 Data excludes Municipality and Culture Committee Schools in Jerusalem.

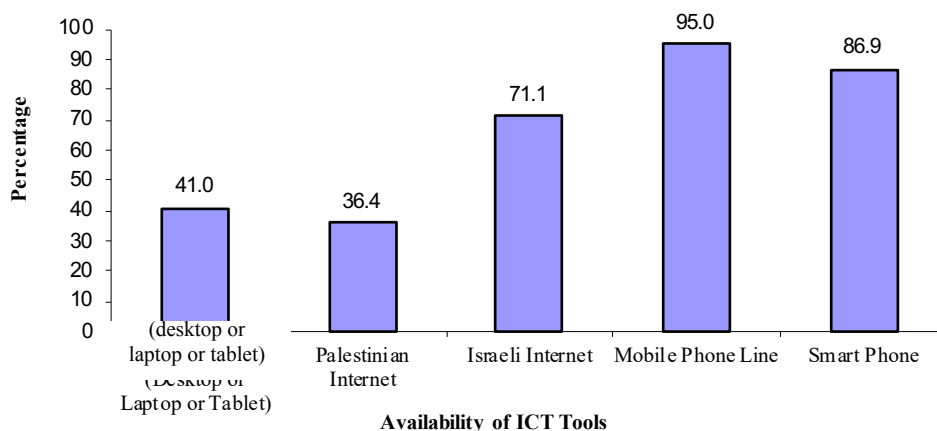
Data for the academic year 2020/2021 are preliminary data.

2 Universities include traditional universities and university colleges, and the number of students represents all students affiliated with these universities from different governorates

8. Information Society

- In 2019, 41.0 percent of households in Jerusalem Governorate owned a computer (desktop, laptop, or tablet).
- In 2019, 36.4 percent of households in Jerusalem Governorate used a Palestinian internet service compared to 71.1 percent who used an Israeli internet service.

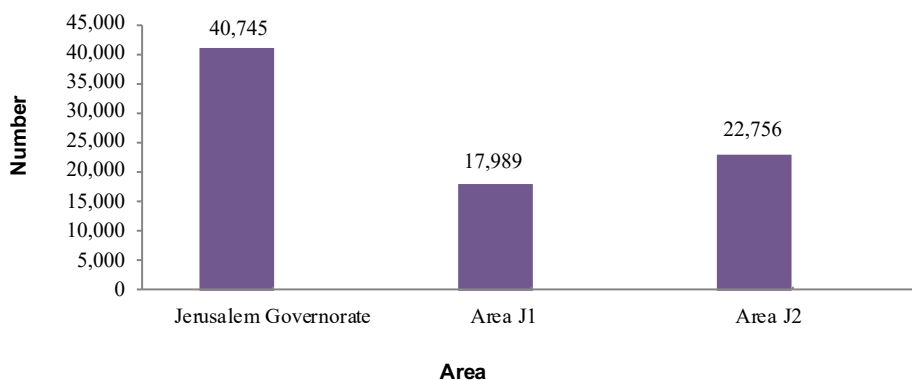
Table 5. Percentage of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Availability of ICT Tools, 2019



9. Buildings

- The number of buildings in Jerusalem Governorate that were counted during the period from 16/09/2017 to 31/10/2017 was 40,745 buildings, of which 17,989 were in Jerusalem (J1), and 22,756 in Jerusalem (J2).

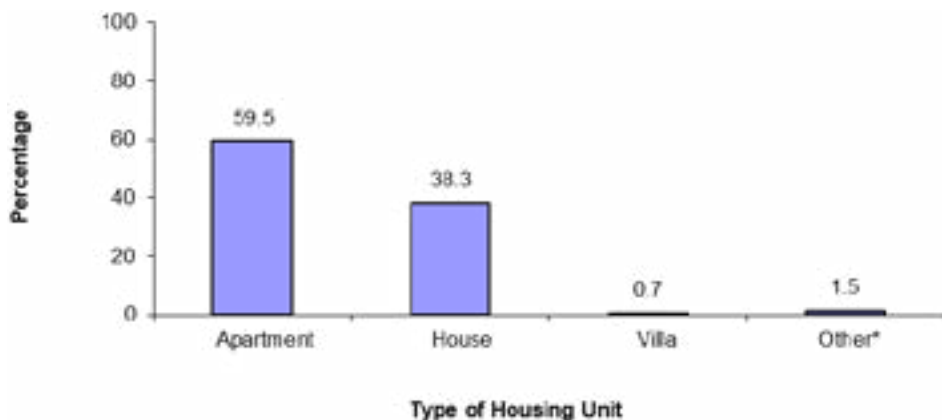
Table 6. Number of Buildings in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, 2017



10. Housing

- In 2019, the average number of rooms per housing unit in Jerusalem Governorate was 3.1 rooms.
- In 2019, the average housing density in Jerusalem Governorate was 1.4 person per room.

Table 7. Percentage of Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Housing* Unit, 2019



* Includes: Independent Room, Tent and Marginal.

11. Environment and Natural Resources

11.1 Water

- 96.2 percent of households in Jerusalem Governorate use public water network for drinking water, 1.9 percent use bottled water during the year 2019.
- 85.4 percent of household members in Jerusalem Governorate had an improved drinking water source located on premises, free of contamination and available when needed in 2019.
- The amount of rainfall in 2020 was 591 mm in Jerusalem station, while the mean average of rainfall in Jerusalem station was 537 mm.

11.2 Electricity

- During the year 2017, the number of housing units in Jerusalem Governorate (J2) that were supplied with electricity through a public electricity network was about 22,974 housing units, 315 housing units through a special generator, 22 housing units without electricity, and 9,031 housing units with non-stated source of electricity.

11.3 Solid Waste

- 21,721 housing units in Jerusalem Governorate (J2) during the year 2017 disposed of solid waste by throwing it in the nearest container, 1,488 housing units disposed of solid waste by burning, and 87 housing units by throwing them randomly.

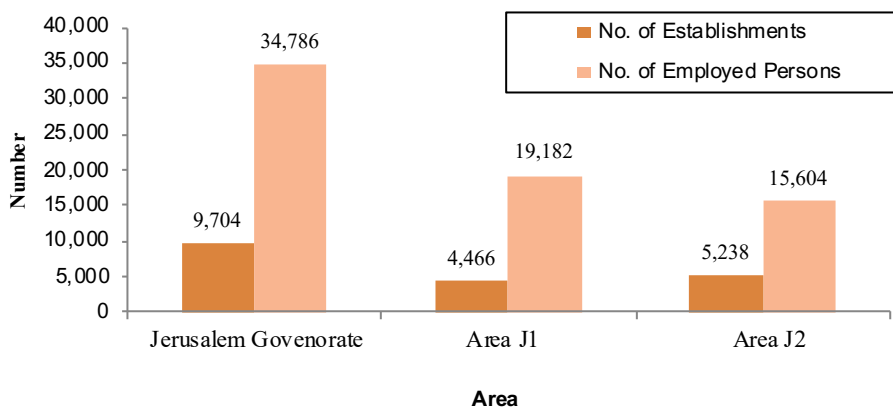
11.4 Sanitation

- 98.7 percent of households in Jerusalem Governorate used improved sanitation in 2019.

12. Establishments

- In 2017, there were 9,704 establishments operating in the private sector, non-governmental organizations and government companies in Jerusalem Governorate. Those establishments employed 34,786 employed persons, of whom 15,604 were in Jerusalem (J2) and 19,182 in Jerusalem (J1).
- In 2017, there were 10,227 establishments operating in Jerusalem Governorate classified by main economic activity: 5,326 in wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles; 1,239 in manufacturing; and 969 in other service activities.

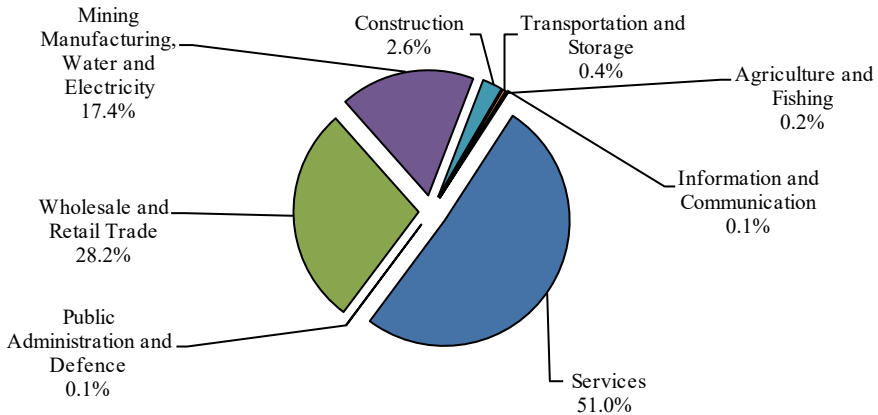
Table 8. Operating Establishments and Employed Persons in the Private Sector, Non Governmental Organization Sector and Government Companies in Jerusalem Governorate by Area, 2017



13. National Accounts

- In Jerusalem Governorate (J1), the gross value added at current prices was USD 1,348.4 million for 2019 compared with USD 1,321.6 million in 2018.

Table 9. Percentage Distribution of Value Added in Jerusalem Governorate (J1) by Economic Activity, 2019



Note: Value added within national accounts includes all value added incurred from all economic sectors including the informal sector.

14. Consumer Prices

- The consumer price index in Jerusalem Governorate (J1) increased by 0.74 percent in 2020 compared with 2019, and by 1.37 percent in 2019 compared with 2018.

15. Transportation and Telecommunication

15.1 Transportation and Storage:

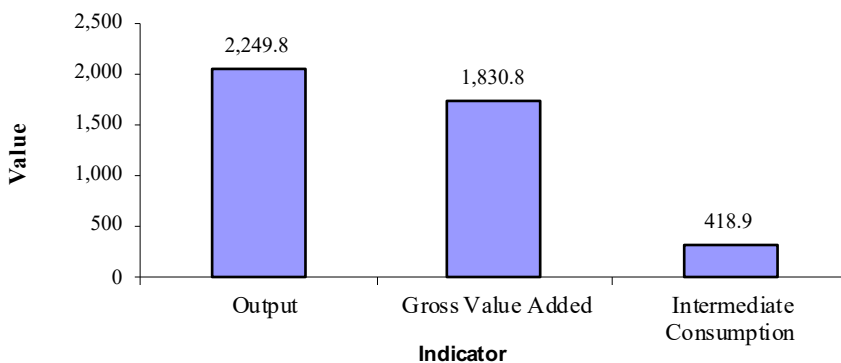
- There were 184 establishments operating in Jerusalem Governorate in 2019.
- There were 804 employed persons in this sector in Jerusalem Governorate in 2019.
- The output value in Jerusalem Governorate was USD 7.9 million in 2019.
- The value added realized by the transportation and storage was USD 5.0 million in 2019.

15.2 Information and Telecommunication:

- There were 48 establishments operating in Jerusalem Governorate in 2019.
- There were 94 employed persons in this sector in Jerusalem Governorate in 2019.
- The output value in Jerusalem Governorate was USD 2.2 million in 2019.
- The value added realized by the information and telecommunication activities was USD 1.8 million in 2019.

Table 10. Main Economic Indicators for Information and Telecommunication

Activities in Jerusalem Governorate, 2019 (Value in 1,000 USD)



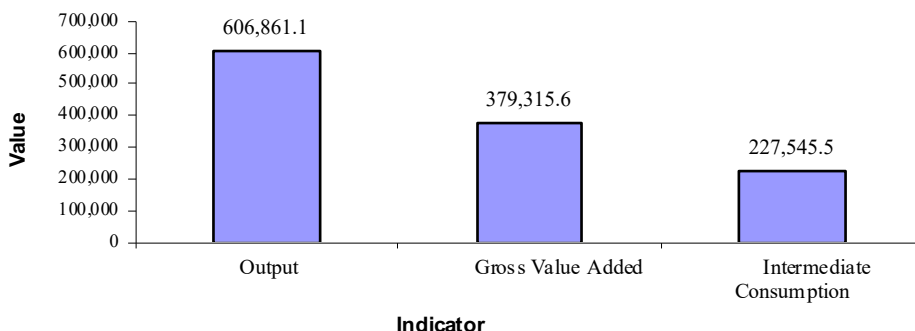
16. Construction Sector

- 102 building licenses were issued in Jerusalem Governorate (J2) with an area of 69.5 thousand m² in 2020.
- There were 2 licenses issued for non-residential purposes in Jerusalem Governorate (J2) with an area of 3.3 thousand m² in 2020.
- The output value in construction activities in Jerusalem Governorate was USD 21.8 million in 2019.
- The value added realized by the construction activities was USD 17.2 million in 2019.

17. Industrial Sector

- The output value of those enterprises was USD 606.9 million in 2019.
- The value added realized by the industrial sector was USD 379.3million in 2019.

Table 11. Main Economic Indicators for Industrial Activities in Jerusalem Governorate, 2019 (Value in 1,000 USD)



18. Tourism

- There were 19 hotels in operation responded to the hotel survey at the end of the year 2019 with 987 rooms and 2,199 beds in Jerusalem Governorate.
- Average number of employees in Jerusalem governorate hotels was 652 in 2019.

19. Services Sector

- There were 2,994 establishments operating in Jerusalem Governorate in 2019.
- There was 17,700 employed persons in this sector in Jerusalem Governorate in 2019.
- The output value in Jerusalem Governorate was USD 771.8 million in 2019.
- The value added realized by the services sector was USD 577.9 million in 2019.

20. Internal Trade

- There were 5,127 establishments operating in Jerusalem Governorate in 2019.
- There were 12,597 employed persons in this activity in Jerusalem Governorate in 2019.
- The output value in Jerusalem Governorate was USD 753.2 million in 2019.
- The value added realized by internal trade activities was USD 598.8 million in 2019.

21. Registered Foreign Trade

- The total value of registered imports of goods to Jerusalem Governorate decreased in 2019 by 12 percent compared to 2018 and reached USD 349.7 million.
- The total value of registered exports of goods from Jerusalem Governorate decreased in 2019 by 38 percent compared to 2018 and reached USD 56.9 million.

22. Israeli Violations

- Number of Settlements constructed on confiscated land in Jerusalem Governorate: 26 settlements, 16 of them were in (J1) in 2019.
- In 2019, around 316,176 settlers in the settlements in Jerusalem Governorate and 232,093 of them were in (J1).
- 14,701 Jerusalem ID cards were confiscated between 1967 and 2020.
- In 2020, the Israeli authorities demolished 165 buildings in Jerusalem Governorate (121 residential buildings, 44 nonresidential buildings).

