

Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook, 2017: Summary

Palestinian Central Bureau
of Statistics

Editors' Note: The following represents a summary statistical survey of the Jerusalem governorate produced annually by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS). JQ thanks PCBS for providing this key document to JQ readers. JQ published material from the PCBS statistical yearbook for 2015 in issue 62; data in the 2017 statistical yearbook that has not been updated from the 2015 statistical yearbook – including sections on the Jerusalem governorate's Living Standards, Information Society, Security and Justice, and Employers – has been removed in the interest of space. (The full statistical yearbook for 2017 can be found online at www.pcbs.gov.ps/Downloads/book2274.pdf.)

Reflecting the fragmented situation in Palestine, PCBS divides its Jerusalem data into two areas, as follows:

- *Area J1 comprises those parts of Jerusalem which were annexed forcibly by Israel following its occupation of the West Bank in 1967, including: Bayt Hanina, Bayt Safafa, al-'Isawiyya, Jabal al-Mukabbir, Jerusalem (comprising Bab al-Sahira, Ras al-'Amud, Shaykh Jarrah, al-Shayyah, al-Suwwana, al-Tur, and Wadi al-Jawz), al-Sawahira al-Gharbiyya, Sharafat, Shu'fat, Shu'fat refugee camp, Silwan, Sur Bahir, al-Thawri, and Umm Tuba.*
- *Area J2 comprises the remaining parts of the governorate, namely: Abu Dis, 'Anata, 'Arab al-Jahalin, Bayt 'Anan, Bayt Duqqu, Bayt Hanina al-Balad, Bayt Ijza, Bayt Iksa, Bayt Surik, Biddu, Bir Nabala, Hizma, al-'Ayzariyya, Jaba', Jaba' (Tajammu' Badawi), al-Ka'abina (Tajammu' Badawi), Kafr 'Aqab, Kharayib Umm al-Lahim, Mikhmas, al-Nabi Samwil, Qalandiya, Qalandiya refugee camp, Qatanna, al-Qubayba, Rafat, al-Ram and Dahiyat al-Barid, al-Sawahira al-Sharqiyya, and al-Za'ayim.*

Under current Israeli law, PCBS, as an institution of the Palestinian Authority, is banned from operating in annexed Jerusalem, and thus from collecting data there. That it continues to try to do so is admirable, but this restriction necessarily limits some of its abilities, preventing it from conducting house-to-house surveys or from accessing municipal records that would allow for a more detailed evaluation of conditions in Jerusalem.

In comparing the data and analysis from the 2017 statistical yearbook to that from 2015, a number of dynamics are immediately evident: The impact of increasingly draconian Israeli restrictions on Palestinians' Jerusalem residency status (discussed by Fadwa Allabadi and Tareq Hardan in their article "Marriage, Split Residency, and the Separation Wall in Jerusalem" in JQ 65, in a series of documents on punitive residency revocation in JQ 66, and elsewhere) can be seen in the steady decline of registered live births to children with Palestinian identity cards from 2011 to 2015. The health of Palestinians in Jerusalem governorate has declined. Between 2013 and 2015, the number of hospitals has decreased by two, while numbers of hospital discharges has increased by more than 15,000; the total number of hospitalization days has increased by more than 50,000; and the hospital bed occupancy rate has increased from 62.5 percent to 77.6 percent. The number of Palestinian university (for the 2015–2016 academic year) and college students (for the 2014–2015 academic year) in Jerusalem governorate declined in comparison to the 2013–2014 academic year. Although the number of mosques operating in the governorate increased slightly (from 102 to 110) between 2014 and 2015, the number of licensed cultural centers dropped by 25 percent, from 64 to 48.

The labor situation remains unstable, with the unemployment rate for Palestinians in the Jerusalem governorate around four times the rate in Israel. Between 2014 and 2016, the percentage of Palestinians in Jerusalem governorate who were employers declined, while the percentage of wage laborers and those self-employed increased. Israeli-imposed impediments to movement have had a significant effect on the transportation sector. In 2015, 787 employees were engaged in the formal transportation and storage sector in Jerusalem governorate, down from 933 employees in 2013. Similarly, the output value of this sector declined from 33.5 million dollars in 2013 to 24.5 million dollars in 2015, with the value added realized declining from 13.4 million dollars to 8.3 million dollars in this same period. The informal transportation sector was effected even more noticeably: whereas 253 vehicles and 253 employees engaged in the informal transportation sector in Jerusalem governorate in 2013, only 98 vehicles and 100 employees were so engaged in 2015; the output value of these vehicles declined from 8.7 million dollars to 4.9 million dollars in the same period. The tourism industry in the Jerusalem governorate also saw a sharp decline from 2014 to 2016. Although the number of hotels operating remained stable, the total number of hotel guests in the governorate plunged from 177,602 in 2014 to under 100,000 in 2016.

Two economic areas that did see improvement were the olive oil industry and the information and communication sector. From 2014 to 2016, the number of operating olive presses in Jerusalem governorate increased from 3 to 4, and the number of employees operating the presses increased from 27 to 29 – admittedly modest increases. However,

the output value of these presses increased by nearly 100,000 dollars and the value added realized by the olive press sector increased by over 116,000 dollars. Gains in the information and communication sector between 2013 and 2015 were even more notable: the number of employees in the sector in Jerusalem governorate increased from 9 to 82; the output value increased from 185,200 dollars to 1.6 million dollars; and the value added realized by activities in the sector increased from 150,700 to 749,400.

Meanwhile, land pressure – intensified by Israeli policies, notably closure and confiscation – was evident in statistics regarding the construction sector and housing density. Although the number of building licenses issued in Jerusalem governorate declined from 2014 to 2016, the number of employees engaged in the construction sector and the output value and value added realized by the sector ballooned. Perhaps unsurprisingly, Palestinians in Jerusalem governorate are increasingly living in apartments or independent rooms rather than freestanding homes: nearly two-thirds lived in the former in 2015, compared to less than 54 percent in 2013.

These are only some of the findings that can be drawn from the statistical surveys provided by the PCBS and made available in JQ – surely activists, scholars, and observers will make other connections and develop new analyses. JQ remains committed to providing readers with the data, analysis, and reporting that illuminates the contemporary state of Jerusalem and its people.

Population

- The total estimated population of Jerusalem governorate in mid-2016 is 426,533 persons: 216,748 males and 209,785 females. The population in Jerusalem governorate constitutes 8.9 percent of the total population of Palestine and 14.5 percent of the population of the West Bank.
- The sex ratio in Jerusalem governorate in mid-2016 was 103.3 males per hundred females, and is the same in both the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

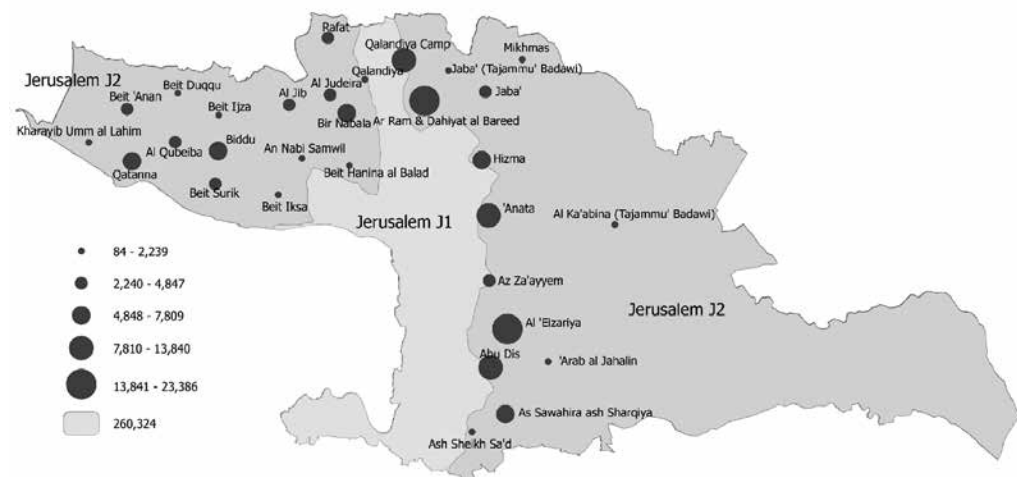


Figure 1. Estimated Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Locality, Mid-Year 2016.

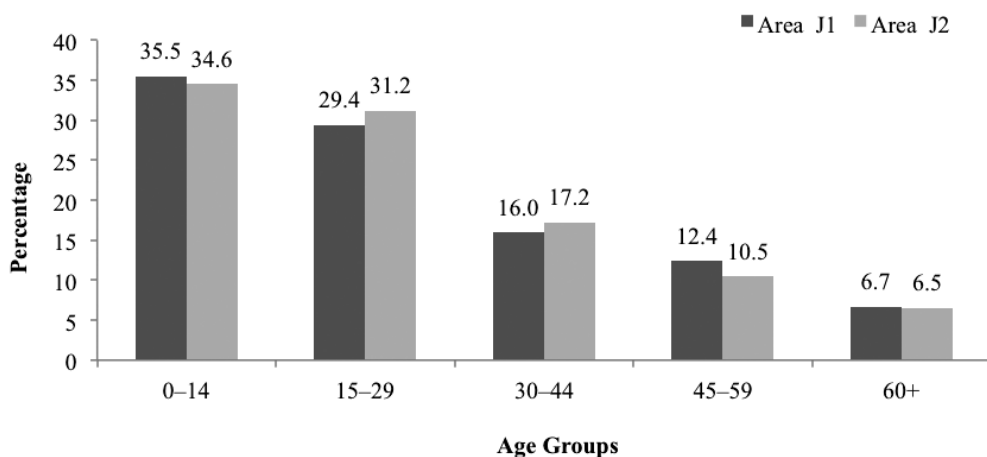


Figure 2. Distribution of Palestinian Population in Jerusalem Governorate by Area and Age Groups, 2013.

Vital Statistics

- The number of registered live births in the Jerusalem governorate with Palestinian identity cards was 3,239 in 2015; 3,475 in 2014; 3,453 in 2013; and 3,532 in 2012. Registered deaths for the same years were 318, 309, 327, and 286 respectively.
- 3,263 marriage contracts were signed in shari‘a courts and churches in Jerusalem governorate in 2015.
- There were 614 cases of divorce in shari‘a courts in Jerusalem governorate in 2015.

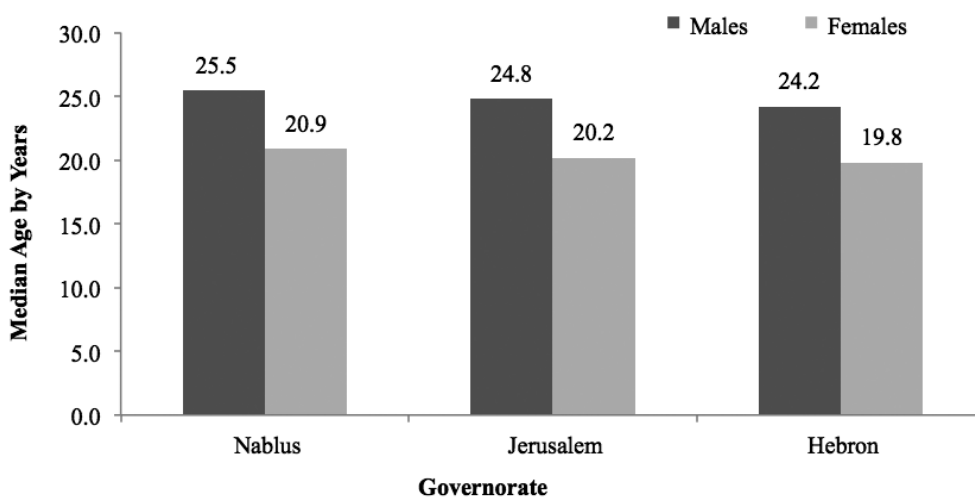


Figure 3. Median Age at First Legal Marriage by Selected Governorates, 2015.

Health

- There were 7 hospitals in Jerusalem governorate with 698 beds in 2016.
- The total number of discharges from Jerusalem hospitals was 50,555 in 2016.
- The total number of hospitalization days in Jerusalem hospitals was 197,629 in 2016.
- The bed occupancy rate in Jerusalem hospitals was 77.6 percent in 2016.

Labor Force

- The labor force participation rate of persons aged 15 years and above in Jerusalem governorate was 30.3 percent in 2016: 54.4 percent for males and 6.6 percent for females. For the years 2012–2015, the rate was, respectively: 32.7 percent, 30.5 percent, 31.0 percent, and 29.2 percent.
- Employment rates in Jerusalem governorate were 82.2 percent, 82.4 percent, 81.0 percent, 86.1 percent, and 84.6 percent, respectively, for the years 2012–2016.
- The unemployment rate in Jerusalem governorate of persons aged 15 years and above was 15.4 percent in 2016, compared with 17.8 percent, 17.6 percent, 19.0 percent, and 13.9 percent for the years 2012–2015, respectively.
- Employed persons in Jerusalem governorate distributed by employment status in 2016 were as follows: 3.7 percent employers, 14.2 percent self-employed, 81.6 percent wage employee, and 0.5 percent unpaid family member.



Figure 4. Distribution of Employed Persons from Jerusalem Governorate by Employment Status, 2016.

Education

1. Schools

In scholastic year 2016–2017, there were 258 schools.

- In scholastic year 2016–2017, there were 72,883 school students: 35,336 males and 37,547 females.
- In scholastic year 2016–2017, the average number of students per teacher was 17.2 in government schools, 22.0 in United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) schools, and 15.7 in private schools.
- In scholastic year 2016–2017, the average number of students per class was 23.3 in government schools, 30.0 in UNRWA schools, and 23.8 in private schools.

2. Higher Education

- In scholastic year 2015–2016, there were 12,887 university students: 5,565 males and 7,322 females.
- In scholastic year 2015–2016, there were 318 college students: 53 males and 265 females.
- In scholastic year 2014–2015, there were 2,726 university graduates: 1,190 males and 1,536 females.
- In scholastic year 2014–2015, there were 121 college graduates: 21 males and 100 females.

Culture

- In 2016, there were 48 licensed cultural centers operating in Jerusalem governorate.
- In 2016, there were 4 museums operating in Jerusalem governorate.
- In 2016, there were 2 theaters operating in Jerusalem governorate.
- In 2015, there were 110 mosques operating in Jerusalem governorate.

Housing and Housing Conditions

- In 2015, the average number of rooms per housing unit in Jerusalem governorate was 3.5 rooms.
- In 2015, the average housing density in Jerusalem governorate was 1.5 persons per room.

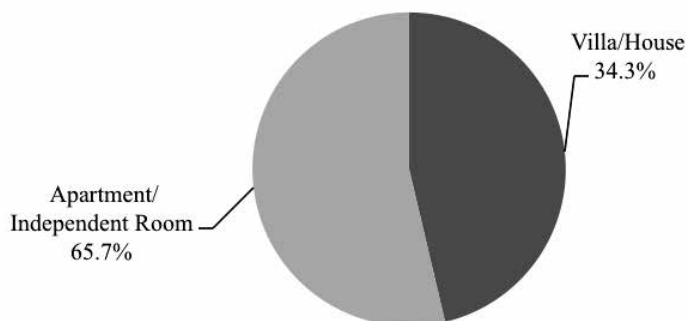


Figure 5. Distribution of Palestinian Households in Jerusalem Governorate by Type of Housing Unit, 2015.

Agriculture and Land Use

1. Agriculture

- 8.6 percent of households in Jerusalem governorate had a garden as of 24 March 2015.
- 98.2 percent of households with a garden in Jerusalem governorate utilized it for agricultural activities during agricultural year 2013–2014.
- 3.5 percent of households in Jerusalem governorate reared livestock (domestic) as of 24 March 2015.

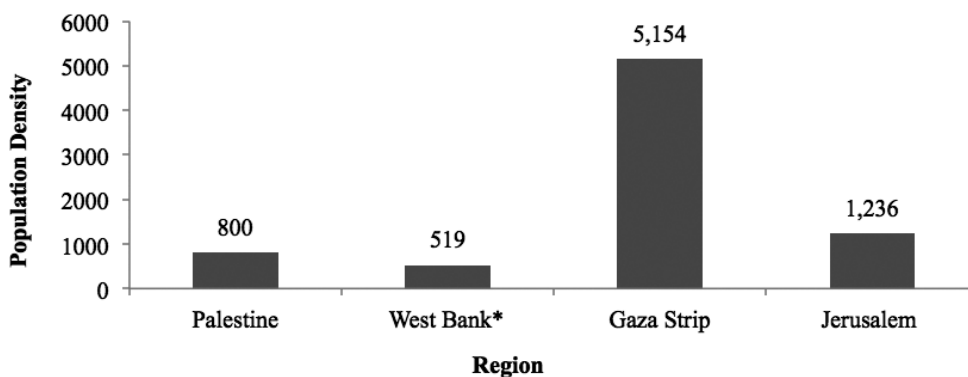


Figure 6. Population Density (capita/km²) by Region, Mid-Year 2016.

2. Population Density

- The total area of Jerusalem governorate is 345 km².
- The population density in Jerusalem governorate was 1,236 (capita/ km²) at mid-year 2016.

3. Olive Presses

- There were 4 operating olive presses in Jerusalem governorate with 29 employees in 2016.
- The output value of those presses was USD 350.0 thousand.
- The value added realized by the olive presses sector was USD 308.9 thousand.

Environment and Natural Resources

1. Water

- In 2016, 99.6 percent of schools in Jerusalem governorate were connected to a water network.
- In Ramallah/al-Bireh and Jerusalem Area J2, the water situation is very complex. In 2015, 23.8 million cubic meters of water were supplied to the domestic sector.
- The daily allocation per capita from consumed water for domestic purposes was 82.2 liter per capita per day (l/c/d) in Palestine: 84.3 l/c/d in the West Bank, with 95.5 l/c/d in Ramallah/al-Bireh and Jerusalem Area J2 in 2015.
- In 2015, 79.0 percent of households in Jerusalem governorate evaluated water quality as good.

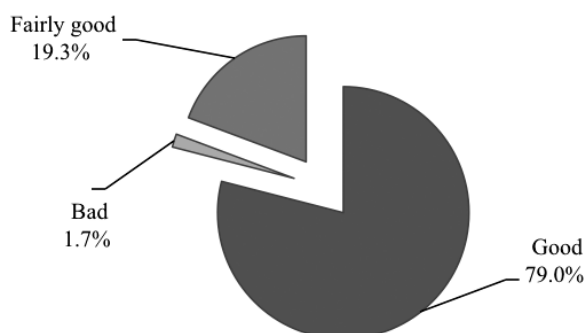


Figure 7. Household Evaluation of Water Quality in Jerusalem Governorate, 2015.

* Analysis excludes primary data from Municipality and Culture Committee Schools in Jerusalem.

2. Electricity

- There were 108,265 subscribers of electricity services in Jerusalem governorate in 2015.
- Electricity consumption in Jerusalem governorate was 515.6 gigawatt hours compared 461.8 gigawatt hours in 2014, 470.7 gigawatt hours in 2013, and 491.0 gigawatt hours in 2012.

3. Solid Waste

- During 2016, the local authority transported solid waste for 75.2 percent of schools in Jerusalem governorate.

4. Wastewater Services

- In 2016, 65.9 percent of schools in Jerusalem governorate used the wastewater network to dispose of their wastewater, 29.2 percent used porous cesspits, and 4.0 percent used sealed cesspits.

National Accounts

- In area J1 of Jerusalem governorate, the gross value added at current prices was USD 1,074.9 million for 2015 compared with USD 1,114.5 million in 2014.

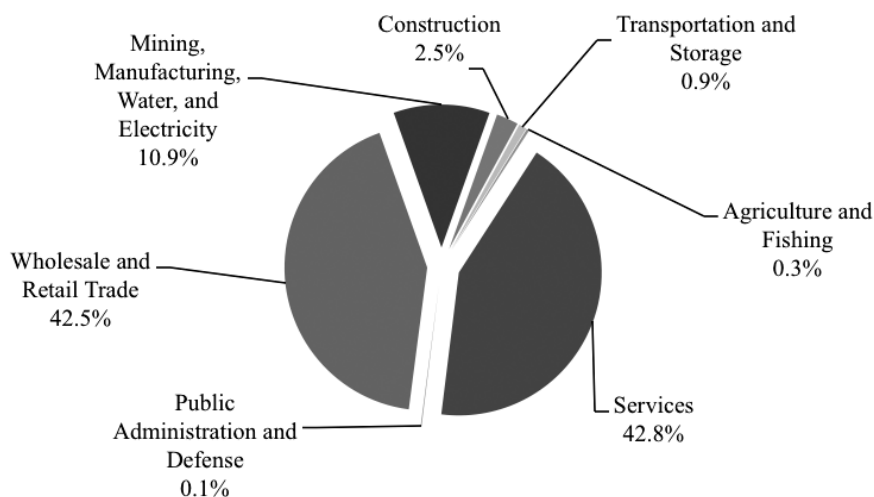


Figure 8. Percentage Distribution of Value Added in Jerusalem Governorate Area J1 by Economic Activity, 2015.

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

Consumer Prices

- The consumer price index in area J1 of Jerusalem governorate decreased by 0.96 percent from 2015 to 2016, while it increased by 0.33 percent from 2014 to 2015, and by 3.84 percent from 2013 to 2014.

Transportation Sector

1. Informal Transportation Activities

- There were 98 vehicles engaged in this sector in Jerusalem governorate with 100 employees in 2015.
- The output value of those vehicles was USD 4.9 million in 2015.
- The value added realized by the informal transportation sector was USD 2.8 million in 2015.

2. Transportation and Storage

- There were 787 employees in this sector in Jerusalem governorate in 2015.
- The output value in Jerusalem governorate was USD 24.5 million in 2015.
- The value added realized by the formal transportation sector was USD 8.3 million in 2015.

Information and Communication Sector

- In 2015, there were 82 employees in this sector in Jerusalem governorate
- In 2015, the output value in Jerusalem governorate was USD 1.6 million.
- In 2015, the value added realized by the information and communication activities was USD 749,400.

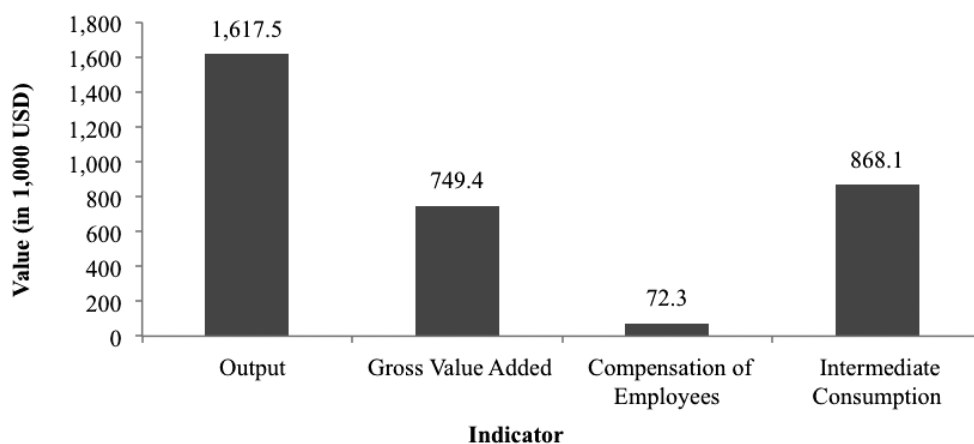


Figure 9. Main Economic Indicators for Information and Communication Activities in Jerusalem Governorate, 2015 (Value in 1,000 USD).

Construction Sector

- In 2016, 116 building licenses were issued in Jerusalem governorate for residential buildings in area J2 with a total area of 71,900 m².
- There were 13 licenses issued for non-residential purposes in Jerusalem governorate area J2 with an area of 11,100 m².
- There were 138 employees in this sector in Jerusalem governorate in 2015.
- The output value in Jerusalem governorate was USD 14.6 million in 2015.
- The value added realized by the construction sector was USD 11.2 million in 2015.

Industrial Sector

- There were 5,051 employees in 2015.
- The output value of those enterprises was USD 441.8 million.
- The value added realized by the industrial sector was USD 280.4 million.

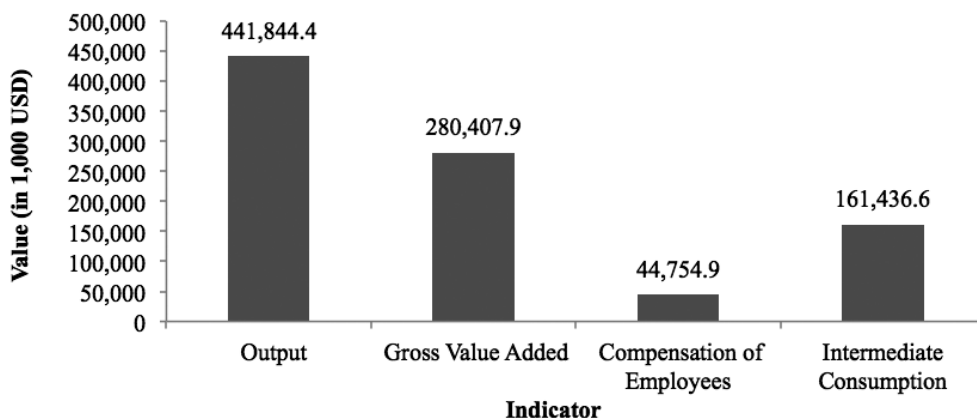


Figure 10. Main Economic Indicators for Industrial Activities in Jerusalem Governorate, 2015 (Value in 1,000 USD).

Tourism

- There were 24 hotels in operation in Jerusalem governorate at the end of the year 2016, with 1,462 rooms and 3,168 beds.
- The total number of guests in Jerusalem governorate hotels was 99,372 in 2016.

Service Sector

- There was 10,585 employees in this sector in Jerusalem governorate in 2015
- The output value in Jerusalem governorate was USD 251.3 million.
- The value added realized by the services sector was USD 188.3 million.

Internal Trade

- There were 11,313 employees in this sector in Jerusalem governorate in 2015.
- The output value in Jerusalem governorate was USD 772.4 million.
- The value added realized by internal trade was USD 703.1 million.

Registered Foreign Trade

- The total value of registered imports of goods for Jerusalem governorate in 2015 was USD 343.2 million and showed a decrease of 5.7 percent compared to 2014.
- The total value of registered exports of goods from Jerusalem governorate reached USD 55.5 million and showed an increase of 1.0 percent in 2015 compared to 2014.

Israeli Violations

- 26 settlements have been constructed on confiscated land in Jerusalem governorate, 16 of these in area J1.
- In 2015, around 292,555 settlers lived in the settlements in Jerusalem governorate and 214,135 of these were in area J1.
- During 2016, the Israeli authorities demolished 88 buildings in Jerusalem governorate.

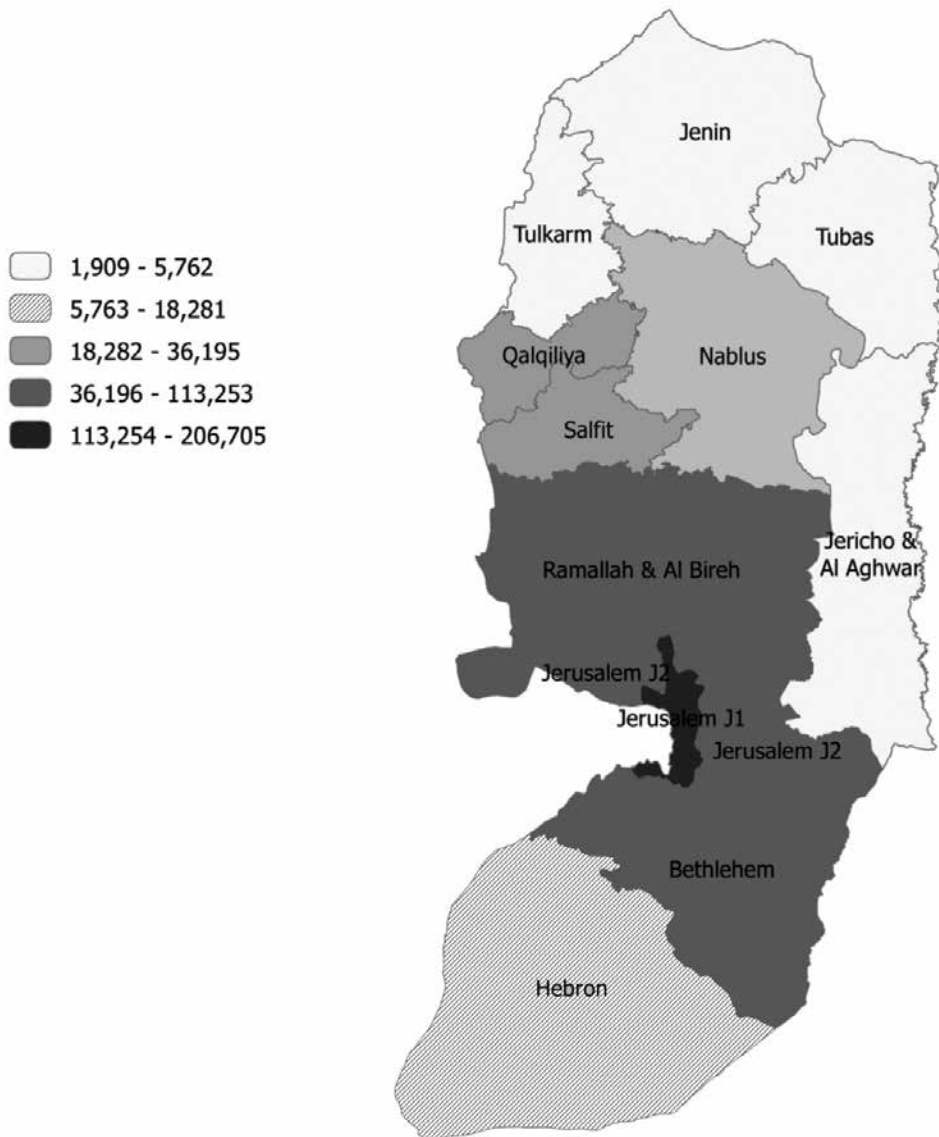


Figure 11. Number of Settlers in the West Bank by Governorate, 2015.