

Chapter XVII - The Jerusalem Region

This chapter presents data on a variety of subjects related to Jerusalem and its surrounding localities. In 2014, the Central Bureau of Statistics published initial data regarding the Metropolitan Area of Jerusalem. The definition of the Jerusalem Metropolitan Area differs from that of the Jerusalem surroundings: some of the localities included in the Metropolitan Area are not included in the Jerusalem surroundings and vice versa. It should be noted that some of the areas included in the Jerusalem surroundings overlap with those included in the Tel Aviv Metropolitan Area. Most of the localities discussed in this chapter are local authorities; others are incorporated in regional councils. In the tables pertaining to the Jerusalem surroundings, the local authorities displayed include all of the local authorities in the Jerusalem District, Modi'in-Maccabim-Re'ut in the Central District, and the three regional councils adjoining Jerusalem, as well as selected local authorities in Judea and Samaria.

The Jerusalem Metropolitan Area

Following the 2008 Population Census, new criteria were established to define the metropolitan areas in Israel. Four metropolitan areas were defined: Tel Aviv, Haifa, Be'er Sheva and Jerusalem. This is the first time that a Jerusalem Metropolitan Area was defined.

A metropolitan area is an urban region that includes cities and localities adjacent to one another that function as one urban entity that integrates economic, social and cultural relations. These relations manifest themselves in commuting and other travel purposes within the region.

The criteria for including localities and cities within the metropolitan area

- At least 20% of employees from each locality must commute to employment zones in the metropolitan area
- Spatial contiguity of the defined metropolitan area
- The entire spatial areas of the regional councils were included in the metropolitan area as much as possible. However, in the Jerusalem Metropolitan Area, the spatial areas of regional councils of Matte Yehuda and Matte Binyamin were partially included.
- Israeli localities in Judea and Samaria were included within the limits of the metropolitan area if they met the above-mentioned criteria. These localities are presented as single points on the map without spatial contiguity with the defined metropolitan area.

Internal division - core, ring, and section

The "core" is defined as the central city of the metropolitan area. The "rings" were defined according to the strength of their affinity to the core. In Jerusalem, only a core and outer ring were defined. The "sections" were divided by geographical zones (east, west, north and south), while the Israeli localities in Judea and Samaria were displayed as an independent section of the Jerusalem Metropolitan Area (Israeli Localities in Judea and Samaria Section)

[Map of the Metropolitan Areas of Israel](#) (Central Bureau of Statistics website)

[Map of the Jerusalem Metropolitan Area limits](#) (Central Bureau of Statistics website)

The Geographical Space of the Jerusalem Surroundings

Municipalities and local councils were classified into three "regions" based on their distance from Jerusalem: a core region (the city of Jerusalem), an inner region and an outer region. Regional councils were defined separately and not as part of these regions because they encompass vast areas so that part of their localities are in the inner region and others in the outer region.

The order of appearance of the local authorities in the tables signifies their division into inner and outer regions. Within each region, localities were listed according to their municipal status, and within each municipal status category they were listed alphabetically. Regional councils were listed separately in alphabetical order. Table XVII/1 presents the list of local authorities, divided by region and municipal status. This order was maintained throughout all the tables in the chapter.

Municipal Status of Localities

Legal and administrative provisions differentiate among three categories of local authorities:

1. **Municipality:** a local authority of a single locality with a population larger than 10,000 (5,000 in special cases) that has received the status of a municipality.
2. **Local council:** a local authority of a single locality with a population larger than 5,000 that has not received the status of a municipality.
3. **Regional council:** a local authority that includes several rural localities. Sometimes urban localities are also included within the boundaries of a regional council, as in the case of Tzur Hadassah in the Matte Yehuda Regional Council.

Type of Locality

Localities are divided into urban and rural localities.

Urban localities: includes all localities with a population size of 2,000 or more and which are classified by to size (this includes rural localities with more than 2,000 residents).

Rural localities: includes all localities whose population is less than 2,000 (even if they are not agricultural localities).

Rural localities are classified as follows:

Moshav: a rural locality organized as a cooperative association holding rights to farming estates (according to the Israel Lands Administration's definition of these rights). These are localities comprised of a number of family units that function as independent economic entities. Part of the production and the economic administration is in the hands of the cooperative association, and the level of cooperation is determined by the residents.

Kibbutz: a cooperative rural locality, in which production, marketing and consumption are organized on a cooperative basis.

Yishuv Mosadi [Institutional Locality]: institutions with characteristics of a locality and which are not included in the municipal area of another locality.

Yishuv Kehilati [Communal Locality]: a locality associated as a cooperative association, with no right to farming estates and in which the cooperative association's areas of activity (in production, consumption, municipal and social administration) and scope are determined by the residents.

Area, Land Utilization

For explanations and definitions of area and land utilization, see chapter I introduction.

Population

See explanations in chapter III introduction.

Income and wages

See details in the section on income and wages in chapter VI introduction.

Water

Water receipts: total of production receipts and purchase receipts.

Water reduction: the difference between total water receipts and total water consumption during a given time period.

Water consumption: the quantity of water supplied by the local authority to all of its consumers.

Urban consumption: the quantity of water supplied by the local authority for different uses, not including allotted industrial and agricultural consumers.

Housing consumption: the quantity of water consumed by households, including private gardening near the house.

Construction and Dwelling

Residential Apartments – Existing Apartments and New Construction

Residential apartments according to municipal tax charges: Data about apartments for residential use are based on the municipal tax files of urban localities. It should be noted that institutions in which residents live, such as retirement homes, student dorms and boarding schools, are not defined as residential properties.

See also definitions and explanations in the sections Construction Starts and Building Completions and Dwelling and Property areas in chapter X introduction.

Transportation

See explanations in chapter XI introduction.

Education, Schools and Matriculation Exams

See explanations in chapter XIII introduction.

The Budgets of the Authorities

See explanations to revenues and expenditures chapter XVI introduction.

For additional details regarding the budgets of the authorities, see: CBS, [*Local Authorities in Israel*](#).

List of Sources for the Tables

Table XVII/1: CBS, *Land Uses in Israel 2002* (Int.); CBS, *Local Authorities in Israel*, for the corresponding years (Int.)

Tables XVII/2, 9, 11, 14, 16, 17: CBS, *Local Authorities in Israel*, for the corresponding years (Int.)

Table XVII/3, 7: CBS, *Statistical Abstract of Israel*, for the corresponding years (Int.)

Table XVII/4, 5, 6: Adaptations based on data compiled by the CBS, Population Division

Table XVII/8: National Insurance Institute, Research and Planning Administration, *Average Wage and Income by Locality and Different Economic Indicators*, for the corresponding years (Int.)

Table XVII/10: Ministry of Construction, statistical information by locality, data on the sales of apartments

Table XVII/12: Ministry of Construction, statistical information by locality, data on the prices of apartments

Table XVII/13: CBS, *Licensed to Drive*, for the corresponding years (Int.); CBS, *Motor Vehicles*, for the corresponding years (Int.)

Table XVII/15: Ministry of Education, *Certificates of Matriculation data*, for the corresponding years (Int.)