Chapter I - Area

Municipal area – The area within the city limits as determined by the Minister of the Interior and officially proclaimed.

Table I/1 shows the adjustments to the municipal area of Jerusalem according to the Survey of Israel. Data from 1968 on were amended in line with the guidelines of the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), originating in the the Ministry of the Interior.

Land use - Ways in which man takes advantage of the land for activities such as: construction, agriculture, forestation, industry, etc. "Land use" refers to the situation today, as opposed to "land allocation", which refers to future use.
Land use can be divided into two main types: constructed areas and open areas.
Constructed areas include: housing, education, health and welfare, public services, culture and leisure, sports, commercial, industry and infrastructure, transportation and agriculture.
Open areas include: public open areas, forests, agricultural lands, etc.

1. Statistical Classification of Jerusalem

The city is divided into statistical geographical units, homogeneous to the extent possible. This classification was designed to facilitate the analysis of statistical data.

The classification includes:

Statistical Area (SA) - The smallest statistical unit of the geographical division. Most SAs comprise 1,000-8,000 inhabitants (the average is 3,000-4,000).

Sub-Quarter (SQ) - SQ include several complete statistical areas with territorial contiguity. They usually comprise 10,000-30,000 inhabitants.

Quarter - Quarters incorporate several complete sub-quarters with territorial contiguity. In Jerusalem, quarters comprise 30,000-100,000 inhabitants.

Table I/3 refers to the boundaries of statistical areas in Jerusalem and their physical area, as determined and measured by the CBS in 2022.

Changes in the statistical division of Jerusalem in the 2022 Census and in comparison to earlier censuses

In the 2022 Census, changes were made to the physical areas and symbols of the statistical areas, sub-quarters and quarters in Jerusalem. Conversion from the 2022 Census to the 2011 statisical areas division is possible using the conversion keys found in Table I/8. It is worth noting that unless explicitly written otherwise, the statisical division of the tables in this year's *Statistical Yearbook* refers to the 2011 statisical areas (see below a detailed explanation on the changes between the 2008 Census' division and the 2011 statistical areas).

Conversion and comparison keys of the statistical areas appear in the *Statistical Yearbook* web site for 2013 (see, en.jerusaleminstitute.org.il 2013 edition) Conversion from the 1972 Census to the 2008 Census is possible using the conversion keys found in Table I/6. The conversion key from the 2008 Census to the 1995 Census is found in Table I/6. These tables describe the changes that took place in the statistical areas between the censuses. Additional information about the types of change and divisions defined in the tables, and about comparisons between areas in the various censuses, see the introduction to chapter I on the 2025 *Yearbook* web site.

Statistical Areas in East Jerusalem

In 2011 statistical areas with a majority population of Arabs were defined and aggregated according to new boundaries (aggregated zoning).. A conversion key showing the differences between the SAs in the 2008 Census and the aggregated zoning defined in 2011 appears in the *Yearbook* website for 2013, on Table I/6 (en.jerusaleminstitute.org.il, 2013 edition).

The Jewish quarter (SA 721) is included in the redefined SAs; the population and migration data for this area are presented under SA 2512.

2. The Jerusalem Metropolitan and Region

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.

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.

<u>The criteria for including localities and cities within the metropolitan area</u>

- 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.

<u>Internal division - core, ring, and section</u>

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)
Map of rings and sections of the Jerusalem Metropolitan Area (Central Bureau of Statistics website)

The Jerusalem Surroundings

In the tables regarding the Jerusalem surroundings, the displayed localities include all of the local authorities in the Jerusalem district (Beit Shemesh, Abu Ghosh, Mevasseret Zion and Kiryat Ye'arim), Modi'in-Maccabim-Re'ut in the Center district, the 3 regional councils next to Jerusalem (Matte Yehuda, Matte Binyamin and Gush Etzion) and selected local authorities in Judea and Samaria (Betar Illit, Modi'in Illit, Ma'ale Adumim, Efrat, Beit El, Giv'at Ze'ev, Har Adar and Kiryat Arba).

3. List of Sources for the Tables

Table I/1: *Official Gazette, 2064*, 28.6.1967, pp. 2690/1, Law and Administration Ordinance, 1948 - Order of Delimitation of Area, Appendix. Also: *2065,* 28.6.1967, pp. 2694/5, Municipalities Ordinance, Declaration on the Enlargement of the Area of the Municipality of Jerusalem, Appendix. Also: *5524,* 25.5.1993, Declaration of Jerusalem (Enlargement of the Municipal Area) (amendment)

Tables I/1,2: CBS, *local authorities in Israel*, for relevant years (Int.); CBS, *Statistical Abstract of Israel*; CBS, 2008 census data; Municipality of Ma'ale Adummim

Table I/3: CBS, Geography Division

The English transliteration of names are taken from the Academy of the Hebrew Language

Table I/4: CBS, *local authorities in Israel*, for relevant years (Int.)

Table I/5: CBS, *Annual Data*, for relevant years (Int.)

Table I/6: CBS, *Metropolitan Areas in israel based on the 2008 census*, Changes in the metropolitan area borders (Int.)

Table I/7: CBS, Jerusalem Municipality and Israeli Police

Table I/8: CBS, GIS products, conversion keys statistical areas 2022 to statistical areas 2011