

24. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

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SUMMARY TABLES

(Tables 24.1–24.2)

Transport and communications industries include: activities related to transport of passengers and transport of freight by land, sea, and air; auxiliary transport activities; and postal and courier services, as defined in the Standard Classification of Economic Activities, 2011. The 1993 Standard Classification also included the telecommunications services.

In addition, the summary tables include data on the length of paved roads, vehicles, kilometers travelled, and road accidents with casualties.

REVENUE AND LABOUR INPUT

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Revenue at current prices: The total receipts of the companies in the industry in cash or in liabilities, for services performed during the reporting period without taking into consideration the date of payment. Revenue is at current prices (market prices), including taxes (from 1/7/1976, including VAT) and excluding subsidies. Revenue also includes receipts from transactions between different companies belonging to the same group.

The revenue data presented in this chapter cover only part of the revenue of the entire transport, storage, postal and courier services industry.

Wages: Remuneration in cash or in kind payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done during the accounting period, including compensation for time that the employee did not work, such as yearly vacation, absences, and other paid vacations.

Wages include:

Remuneration in cash: Payments such as basic wages, cost-of-living increments, seniority payments, advance payments, overtime, premiums, various benefits, allowances, grants and supplements (current or non-recurring) such as: on-call, shifts, 13th-month salary, transportation, education and proficiency allowances, car allowance, and convalescence pay.

Remuneration in kind: Payments such as contributions for car benefits, for mobile phones, holiday gifts, courses, on-the-job training, and travel abroad.

Wages do not include:

Social contributions payable by employers such as: pension funds, provident funds, study funds, national insurance, and health insurance. Wages also do not include severance payments.

This chapter contains two series on wages and employment. One series, shown in Table 24.2, is based on monthly processing of a sample from the employers' card file in the National Insurance Institute.

The other series, which appears in the other tables of the chapter, is based on direct reporting of the main companies.

Employee jobs: Number of jobs of workers (permanent and temporary) who worked for at least one day during the surveyed month (or were temporarily on paid leave due to illness, vacation, army reserve duty, etc.) appearing on the payrolls of establishments or institutions. Jobs on the payrolls of more than one establishment or institution in that month were counted as many times as they appeared on the payrolls; so that the data actually refer to the number of jobs for which wages were paid that month, and does not refer to the extent of the worker's job.

Jobs: Employee jobs, non-employee jobs, owners, and unpaid family members.

Compensation for employee jobs (formerly: Compensation of employees): The total expenditure for wages and salaries and auxiliary expenditures for wages and salaries.

“Compensation for employee jobs” does not include taxes on wages and salaries, such as payroll tax and employers’ tax.

Compensation for jobs: Includes expenses for wages and salaries, as well as auxiliary expenses for wages and salaries.

For a further explanation, see the paragraph “Employed Persons, Employees/ Jobs, Employee Jobs in the Introduction to Chapter 20 – Manufacturing.

Additional definitions and explanations of terms relating to “wages, compensation, and labour costs” can be found in the Introduction to Chapter 14 – National Accounts.

LAND TRANSPORT

(Tables 24.3–24.4)

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Railways (Group 491).

Ton – km: The total distance (in kilometers) travelled by all freight (tons).

Passenger-kilometer (pkm): The total distance (in kilometers) travelled by all passengers.

Buses on scheduled routes (Class 4921): Includes buses and minibuses operating according to a set schedule and fixed routes, with fixed stops for boarding and alighting passengers. Excludes passenger transport for tours and special bus services (Class 4924).

WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT

(Tables 24.5–24.8)

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Water and air transport (Divisions 50, 51): The publication of data on revenue from water and air transport services has been discontinued as of the 2012 Statistical Abstract. The data cannot be published due to structural changes in the economy, and due to the need to maintain statistical confidentiality.

Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT): Ship volume in units of 1 ton = 100 cubic feet.

Deadweight: Weight which a ship when loaded can carry in salt water, in addition to the weight of standard equipment, when its tanks are filled with ballast water.

Bulk ship: A ship with a single deck that carries loose, dry cargo in bulk (bulk cargo).

Marine unloading: Services of unloading oil tankers using a pier to which the ship is attached or through an underwater pipe to which the ship is attached offshore.

Israeli air fleet: The planes owned by the "Israeli air carriers". An air carrier is a company with a licence for commercial operation of large aircraft. (Commercial operation is flying of aircraft for a business that engages primarily in transport of passengers, transport of goods, or provision of a service, using the aircraft, for remuneration.) The definition is taken from the Aviation Regulations (operating aircraft and rules for aviation) 1981, as well as from the Air Transport Licencing Law 1963.

Regular flight (see Chapter 23 – Tourism and Hotels, Table 23.8): A flight in a series of flights fulfilling the following conditions: (1) it is carried out by a passenger aircraft and open for free sale to the general public; (2) it is planned and adjusted to the needs of traffic, and carried out according to existing aviation agreements, the operator's licence and a fixed flight schedule which is available to the general public.

Charter flight: A flight for which the organizer charters the seating capacity of an airplane from any company. The charter may be for one flight or for a series of flights.

SOURCES OF THE DATA

The figures for travellers by sea and air in this chapter differ from the data in Chapter 4 – Immigration, due to the different sources of data in the two chapters.

Data on travelers by sea are based on the Ships and Ports Authority. Data on air travelers are based on reports of the Airports Authority.

Data in Chapter 4 (Immigration) are based on reports of the Border Police.

Merchant fleet – data were obtained from the Ships and Ports Authority.

Aircraft fleet – data were obtained from the Civilian Aviation Authority.

ROADS

(Table 24.9)

DEFINITIONS

Road: A strip of paved earth intended for walking or riding, and on which the public has passage rights.

Urban road: A road within a local authority, where the entrance to the road is marked with a “B-24” sign, and the exit is marked with a “B-25” sign. The speed limit on urban roads is usually 50 km/h.

MOTOR VEHICLES

(Tables 24.10–24.11)

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Road motor vehicle: A land road vehicle that runs on mechanical power, and that is intended for carrying persons or goods, or for hauling a trailer.

Data do not include tractors, semi-trailer combinations, security vehicles (army and police), vehicles driven by foreign residents with temporary licences, vehicles driven by tourists who stay less than three months in the country, diplomatic vehicles, UN vehicles, vehicles registered in the Palestinian Authority, etc. Land road motor vehicles moving on tracks are also not included in the data.

Data until 1965 refer to March 31st of each year; data as of 1965 refer to December 31st. Data as of 1960 do not include vehicles whose licence expired during the previous year.

Private car: A road motor vehicle that is not a public service vehicle or a commercial vehicle or a two-wheeled vehicle, and is designed to transport up to 9 passengers (including the driver).

Truck: A rigid road motor vehicle designed to carry goods.

Minibus: A motor vehicle of up to 4 tons gross weight, licenced to transport up to 17 persons (including the driver), and described in its licence as a minibus.

Bus: A motor vehicle designed to carry more than 9 persons (including the driver), and described in its licence as a bus. Excluding a minibus, which is a unique kind of bus existing in Israel, licenced to carry up to 17 persons (including the driver).

Taxi: A public motor vehicle which is designed to transport up to 11 persons (including the driver), and is described in the licence as a taxi.

Special vehicle: A road motor vehicle designed for special services.

Motorcycle: A motor vehicle with two or three wheels, described in its licence as a motorcycle.

Road tractor: A motor vehicle designed to haul a semi-trailer and/or a trailer.

Rate of motorization: Number of motor vehicles per 1,000 inhabitants.

Passenger car: A road motor vehicle intended to carry up to 9 persons (including the driver), including a private car, taxi and minibus. Excluding a motor-scooter or motorcycle.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The vehicle registry of the Ministry of Transport.

More detailed definitions are given in Motor Vehicles 2016, Special Publication No. 1688.

KILOMETERS TRAVELLED

(Tables 24.12–24.14)

Kilometers travelled: The number of kilometers that a motor vehicle travelled during a given period.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

Until Statistical Abstract No. 63, data on kilometers travelled were taken from a continuing survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics in inspection stations in Israel. The survey on kilometers travelled was based on reports received from drivers. The data were obtained on sampling days at inspection stations, with the sampling days spread throughout the survey year.

Following a decision to register kilometers travelled during yearly vehicle registration tests, which was implemented as of 2010, data calculated on the basis of administrative files received regularly by the Central Bureau of Statistics from the Ministry of Transport are presented in the Statistical Abstract. The data for 2017 were calculated on the basis of the data obtained for the period from July 2016 to June 2018. The file includes data on all of the vehicles in the country, so that it is no longer necessary to conduct a field survey as was done up to 2011 (Tables 24.12, 24.13). Data on non-urban kilometers travelled are taken from a continuing survey conducted by the Central Bureau of Statistics on non-urban kilometers travelled (Table 24.14).

CALCULATION OF THE DATA

Until the Statistical Abstract No. 63, the annual estimate of kilometers travelled during the survey period was calculated as the average of reported kilometers travelled per month multiplied by 12. The number of vehicles was calculated as the average of annual reports for two consecutive years (at the end of the year).

Starting with the data for 2011 in Statistical Abstract No. 63, the annual estimate of kilometers travelled was calculated by comparing the data on kilometers travelled from two vehicle registration tests for the same vehicle at two points in time (at an interval of about a year).

The number of vehicles was calculated according to the number of days that a vehicle had a valid registration during the relevant period.

Using this method, the data are obtained for a moving year (12 months beginning with the month in which the vehicle passed the registration test) over a two year period, and pertain to one calendar year.

The data for 2011 are presented according to two methods of calculation in order to enable comparisons.

For explanations on the two methods, see Kilometers Travelled 2015, Special Publication No. 1652.

Non-urban kilometers travelled are calculated by multiplying the traffic volume on a given section by the length of the section (Table 24.14).

LICENCED TO DRIVE

(Tables 24.15–24.16)

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Person licenced to drive: A person with a civilian driving licence valid in Israel. Persons licenced to drive tractors or agricultural equipment only are not included. The population of those licenced to drive includes all persons with a civilian driving licence issued in Israel, which is valid or which expired in the preceding year. The population does not include holders of only military licences, or only international licences, or drivers who had only temporary licences.

Type of licence: Determines the type of vehicles that the holder of the licence is permitted to drive. Because there are types of licences that permit driving more than one type of vehicle, the tables include some drivers more than once, according to the types of vehicle they are permitted to drive.

Type of vehicle. For definitions of the different types of vehicles, see Motor Vehicles 2016, Special Publication No. 1688.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The drivers' registry of the Ministry of Transport.

ROAD ACCIDENTS

(Tables 24.17–24.19)

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

The data include accidents with casualties that were registered by the Israeli Police in road accident (RA) files, for cases involving at least one civilian vehicle (including a police vehicle), a civilian pedestrian, or a passenger.

Road accident with casualties – type RA: A road accident in which a vehicle was involved and at least one person was injured, and which has been defined by the police as an accident that was investigated ("RA file"). There is a distinction between an accident that was investigated by the police ("RA file"), and an accident that was not investigated ("General with Casualties" file). This distinction is dependent on the number of days that passed between the date the accident occurred and the date it was reported to the police (the reporting gap), as well as on other criteria such as the number of vehicles, the number of drivers, and the number of casualties involved in the accident. The data include only road accidents that were reported to the Israel Police and investigated by the Police. The Israel Police do not record accidents in which only army vehicles were involved.

Fatal road accident: A road accident in which at least one person was killed, or a road accident in which at least one person was injured and died of his or her injuries within 30 days.

Serious road accident: A road accident in which at least one person was seriously injured, and in which no one was killed.

Slight road accident: A road accident in which at least one person was slightly injured, and in which no one was killed or seriously injured.

Person killed in a road accident: A person who died in a road accident, or a person who was injured in a road accident and died of his or her injuries within 30 days.

As of 2003, persons killed in road accidents do not include those who were injured and died of their injuries after more than 30 days from the date of the accident. The people who died of their injuries at a later date were classified as seriously injured.

Person seriously injured in a road accident: A person who was injured in a road accident and was hospitalized for a period of 24 hours or more, not for observation only.

Person slightly injured in a road accident: A person who was injured in a road accident and was not hospitalized, or was hospitalized for a period of less than 24 hours or was hospitalized for observation only.

Driver: A person driving a vehicle (even if he or she has no driver's licence).

Passenger: A person (excluding the driver) who is traveling in a vehicle, or who is at the stage of entering or leaving it.

Pedestrian involved in a road accident with casualties: A person involved in a road accident with casualties, other than passengers or the driver of the vehicle involved in the accident.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

The road accident system of the Israeli Police.

POSTAL AND COURIER SERVICES

(Division 53)

(Table 24.20)

Data on postal and courier services include postal and courier services in Israel and international postal and courier services.

Differences between the data on labour inputs in Table 24.20 versus the data in Table 24.2 and the data in Chapter 12 – Labour and Wages derive from the different samples and different weighting factors. In Table 24.20, sampling was conducted according to the size of revenue, whereas in Table 24.2 and in the chapter on Labour and Wages, sampling was conducted according to number of employed persons.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

Reports from companies belonging to the survey population, tax reports, financial statements, and employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute and to VAT.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SERVICES

(Division 61)

(Table 24.21)

Data on Telecommunications services include telephone services (regular phones, cellular phones, domestic telephone services, and international telephone services), Internet, cable television, and satellite television.

Financial data for the last year are based on the sample from the preceding year, and data from the preceding year are based on the year that precedes it.

With regard to labour inputs, see the explanation in the section on Postal and Courier Services.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

Data for last two years in the table are based on financial statements and employers' reports to the National Insurance Institute and to VAT.

The data for earlier years were based on the survey of industries conducted by the CBS (see the Introduction to Chapter 18 – Business).

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

(Tables 24.22–24.24)

These tables present comparisons of statistical data from Israel with data from other countries on the following topics: motor vehicles, level of motorization, and road accidents with casualties and fatalities.

SOURCE OF THE DATA

As of the 2014 Statistical Abstract, the source of the data is: OECD-IRTAD – International Road Traffic and Accident Database.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

- 1141 Traveling Habits Survey 1996/97
- 1691 Road Accidents with Casualties 2016 Part I
- 1692 Road Accidents with Casualties 2016 Part II (Hebrew only)
- 1699 Kilometers Travelled Survey, 2016
- 1679 Traffic Counting on Non-Urban Roads, 2011–2016 (Hebrew only)
- 1687 Licenced to Drive, 2016
- 1688 Motor Vehicles, 2016