Chapter X – Transport and Infrastructure

1. Motor Vehicles

Motor vehicle - Any kind of mechanically propelled vehicle, including motorcycles, but excluding vehicles towed by a motor vehicle.

Year of manufacture - The year of manufacture is not parallel to the calendar year. In the second half of the calendar year new vehicles, registered as manufactured in the following calendar year, are brought into the country ready for purchase as new vehicles. As of 2008, "Year of registration," which is parallel to the calendar year, replaces the year of production.

Truck - A vehicle used or intended for use in transporting freight. Including commercial vehicles up to 3.5 tons (trailers and semi-trailers) and trucks over 3.5 tons (tank trucks, tow trucks, etc.). It does not include dual-purpose vehicles, minibuses (as of 1993) and vehicles listed as 'special truck for passengers' (as of 1996).

Private car - A vehicle which is not a public-service vehicle, a commercial vehicle or a two wheeled vehicle and which is designed to transport up to 9 passengers. Includes dual purpose vehicles.

Bus - A motor vehicle designed to transport 9 or more persons. As of 1996 including vehicles listed as 'special truck for passengers.'

Minibus - A motor vehicle of up to 4 tons, designed to transport up to 17 persons.

Taxi - A public motor vehicle which is not a public bus, designed to transport up to 11 persons.

Special vehicle – A vehicle intended for special services such as ambulances, rescue vehicles, sanitation vehicles, etc.

Motorcycle - Includes all two- and three-wheeled motor vehicles, including tricycles and motorcycles with a sidecar. As of 1992, motorcycles are classified into sub-groups according to engine capacity.

The data include all types of motor vehicles that are registered at the Licensing Bureau and whose licenses were valid at the end of the mentioned year, or whose licenses expired within not more than one year.

The number of motor vehicles does not include army and police vehicles, vehicles belonging to foreign citizens who are holders of provisional licenses, vehicles of tourists staying in Israel less than 3 months, diplomatic and UN vehicles, towed vehicles, tractors and vehicles registered in Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

Locality (address) of the vehicle owner - The data in the publication are presented according to the locality (address) of the registered owner of the vehicle, and not according to the locality (address) of the actual user of the vehicle, or according to the locality in which the vehicle is used. When enterprises owning large vehicle fleets change the registered address of their fleet in a given year, there is a "jump" in the rate of motorization for the "recipient" locality (compared to the previous year) and vice versa. However, that "jump" does not reflect any change in the number of vehicles available to the residents of that locality. This also affects the average age of the vehicles in that locality. The average age of the fleets owned by companies is low, especially fleets owned by renting and leasing companies. This influences the average age of vehicles in the registered locality.

Licensed to drive: The entire population of persons with Israeli licenses who had a valid driver's license, or a license which expired during the previous year. Does not include persons licensed to drive only tractors and/or agricultural vehicles.
For further definitions and details, see: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Motor Vehicles 2014*, Publication No. 1607 and also *Licensed to Drive 2014*, Publication No. 1610.

2. Distance Traveled

Distance travelled - The number of kilometers travelled by a motor vehicle in a given period.

Since 2011, the distance travelled data has been based on administrative files received by CBS from the Ministry of Transport. In 2010 odometer reading during the annual inspection is recorded filed in the Ministry of Transport's vehicle registry. The calculation of the annual kilometers travelled by vehicles was based on the difference between the cumulative kilometers travelled reports of two consecutive yearly inspection tests.

For further definitions and details, see:, see: CBS, *Kilometers Travelled 2014*, Publication no. 1621

3. Road Accidents

Road accident with casualties – A road accident in which at least one vehicle in motion was involved and at least one person was injured, and which was defined by the police as an accident that was investigated

Not including road accidents in which people were not harmed and terror attacks. Collision between more than one vehicles is considered as one road accident.

The data include only road accidents that were reported to the Police. The Israel Police does not register accidents in which only military vehicles are involved.

Fatal accident - An accident in which at least one person is killed.

Fatality - A person who died as a result of an accident, or died of his/her injuries within 30 days of the accident.

Serious accident - An accident in which at least one person was seriously injured but no one was killed.

Seriously injured - A person who was hospitalized as a result of an accident for a period of 24 hours or more, not for observation only.

Minor accident - An accident in which at least one person was injured, but not seriously.

Slightly injured - A person who was injured as a result of an accident but was not hospitalized, or was hospitalized for a less than 24 hours, or for observation only.

Due to additional changes concerning road accident registration and classification of type of vehicle in 1993, and in December 1995, comparisons of data from before 1993 with later years should be made with caution.

Type of vehicle involved in a road accident – As of the data from 2000, a change was made in the classification of the type of vehicle. Data prior to 2009 may contain a slight deviation in the classification of the type of vehicle involved in a road accident.

For additional definitions and details, see: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Road Accidents with Casualties 2014 part A*, Publication No. 1611.

4. The Public Transportation System in Jerusalem

Peak hours – The time at which the number of travelers and vehicular trips is highest. Peak hours in Jerusalem are between 07:00-08:00.

Distance travelled – The number of kilometers travelled by a vehicle in a given period.

Passenger – A passenger who used the bus or the light rail in Jerusalem and paid for the ride by buying a paper ticket or by using a Smart Card (Rav-Kav).

Ticket validation- Refers to the Ministry of Transportation data on Smart Card (Rav-Kav) validation. This data covers about 91% of the paid travels (not including non-paying passengers).

The Public Transportation System in East Jerusalem

Companies – Private companies that run bus and minibus services in different areas in East Jerusalem. Some of the companies were established during the 1930s, others were founded after a reorganization of this sector in 2004. Today all the companies operate under the umbrella organization called "East Jerusalem Transportation."

Method of Computation – The sample included approximately 40% of the total number of trips that were listed in an earlier survey that examined bus frequency over two days. The survey was carried out by a pollster who travelled for the entire bus line and noted the number of passengers getting on and off the bus at each stop, the method of payment, and the population groups entitled to any discount (the elderly, children, etc.).

Bus routes – Since there are no defined bus stops, a person can hail the bus from any point along its route. For the purposes of the survey the routes were divided into separated parts.

5. Water

Supply of water - Water purchased from Mekorot Water Company and municipal well water that is intended for the city of Jerusalem.

Sale and consumption of water - Quantity of water sold to consumers, for various uses.

Water receipts: total of production receipts and purchase receipts.

Wastage - The difference between the quantity of water supplied to the city and the quantity sold to consumers. Total wastage consists of the operative-technical, i.e., leaks and burst pipes, and of measurement wastage – due to difficulties in reading water meters.

Water pipes - Pipes for supplying water to buildings, facilities and irrigation.

Sewage pipes - Pipes from buildings and facilities for the gathering and removal of waste-water.

Drainage pipes - Pipes for the gathering and removal of rain water.

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.

6. List of Sources for the Tables

Tables X/1, 2: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Motor Vehicles*, for relevant years (Int.)

Tables X/3: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Licensed to Drive*, for relevant years (Int.)

Table X/4: CBS, *Licensed to Drive*, for the corresponding years (Int.); CBS, *Kilometers Travelled* for the corresponding years (Int.); CBS, *Motor Vehicles*, for the corresponding years (Int.), CBS, *Local Authorities in Israel*, for the corresponding years (Int.)

Tables X/5-8: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Road Accidents with Casualties* –

Part I: General Summaries, for relevant years (Int.)

Table X/9: Central Bureau of Statistics, Transport Division

Table X/10: Israel Railways

Tables X/11, 13: Jerusalem Transportation master plan team

Table X/12, 14: Ministry of Transport and Road Safety, The National Authority for Public Transport

Table X/15: Bank of Israel, *Annual Information of the Banking Corporations*, for relevant years (Int.)

Table X/16: CBS, *Local Authorities in Israel*, for the corresponding years (Int.)