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<http://www.pcbs.org> :

(970-2) 240 6340 :

diwan@pcbs.pna.org :

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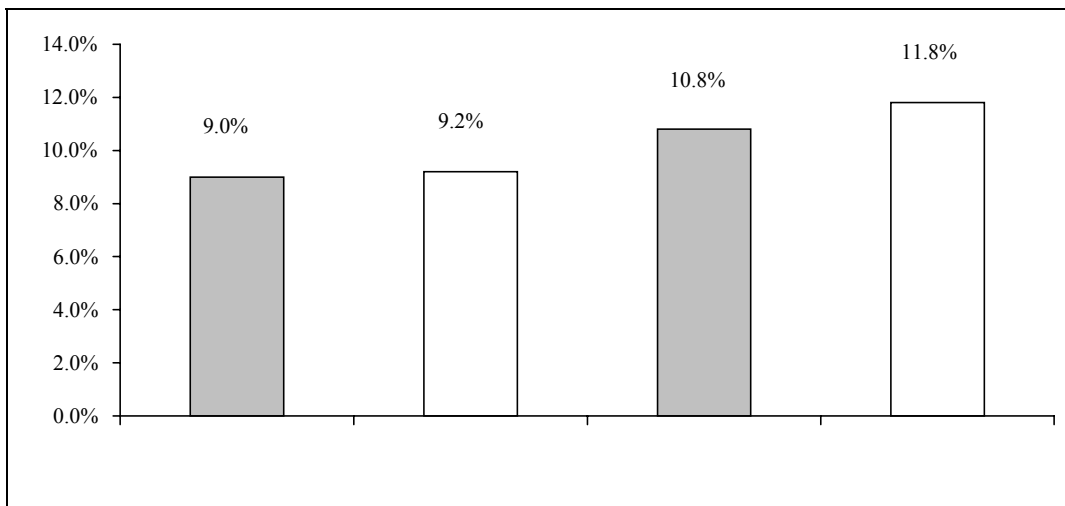
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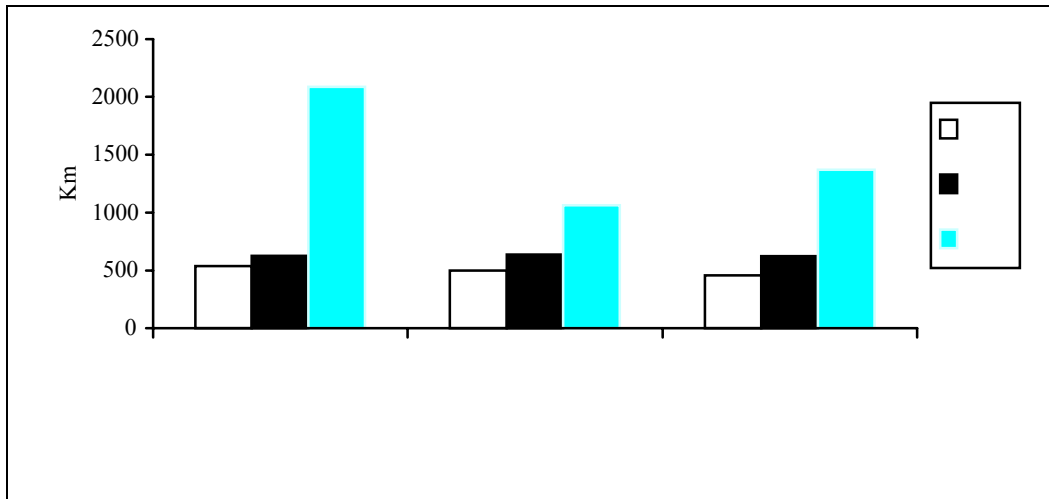
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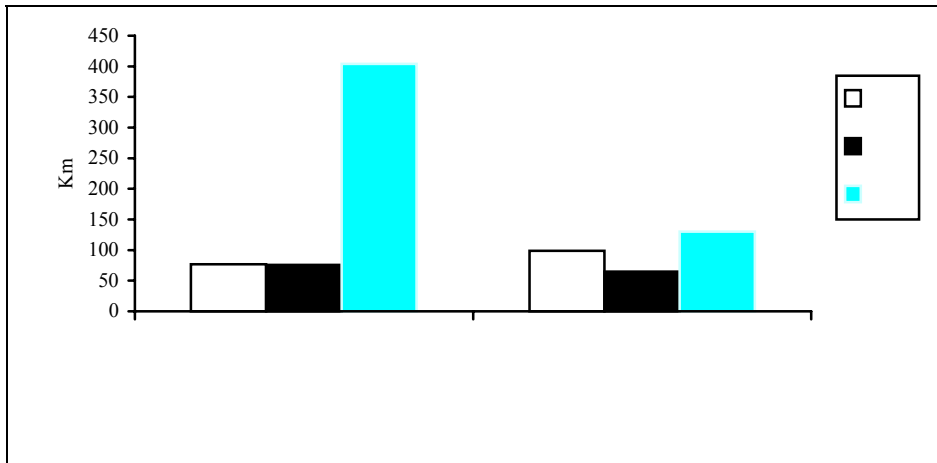
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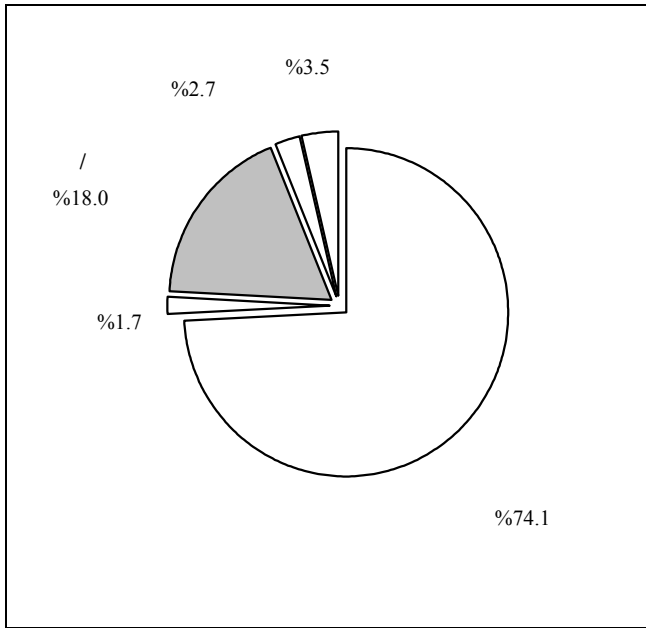
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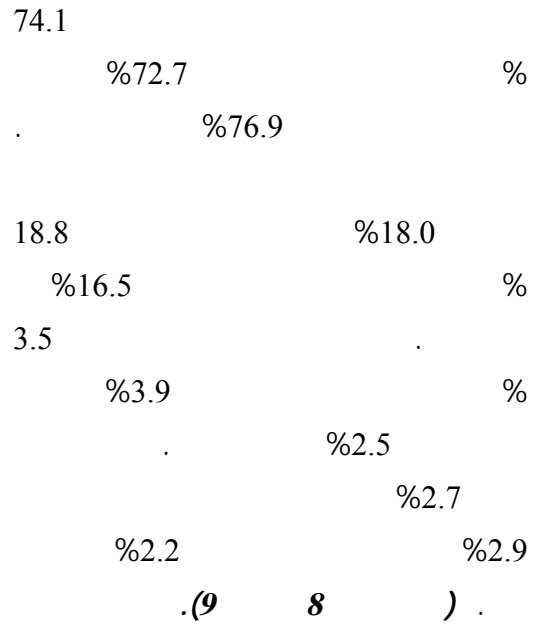
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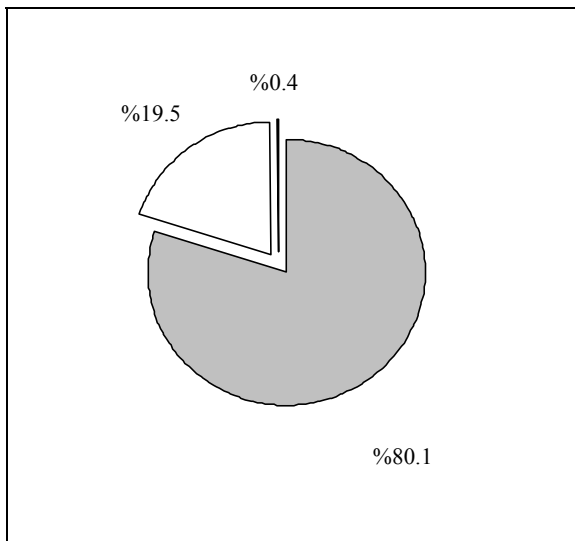


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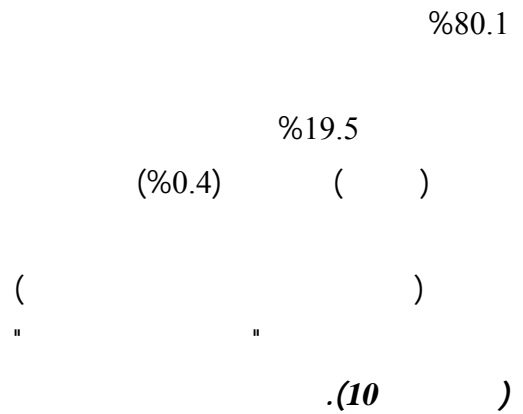


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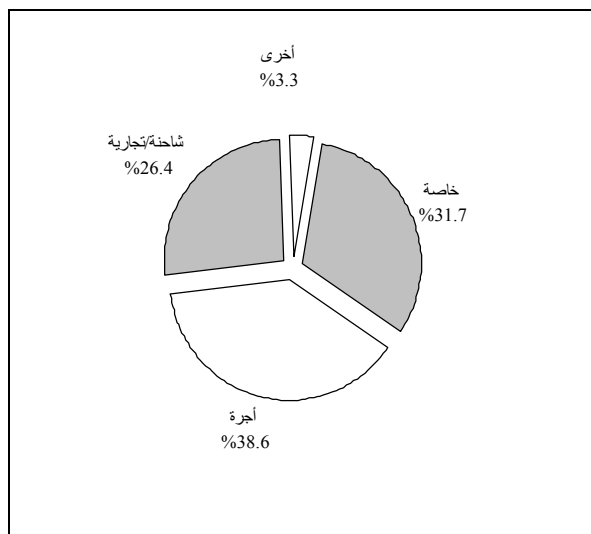


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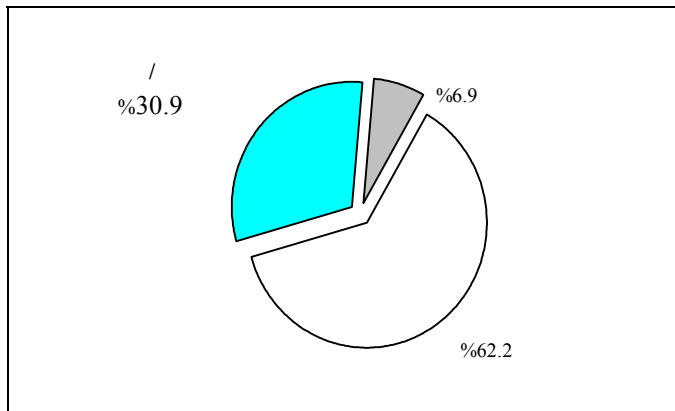
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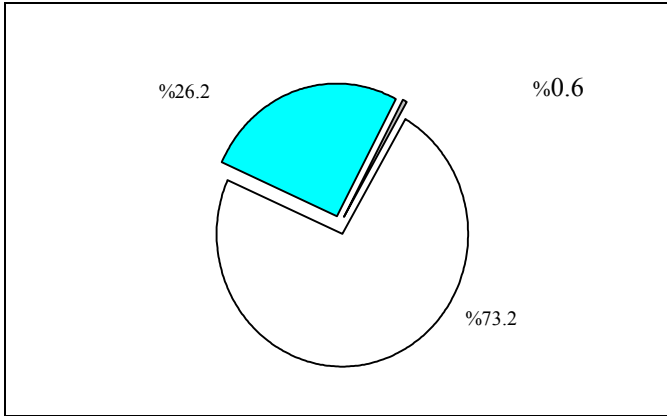
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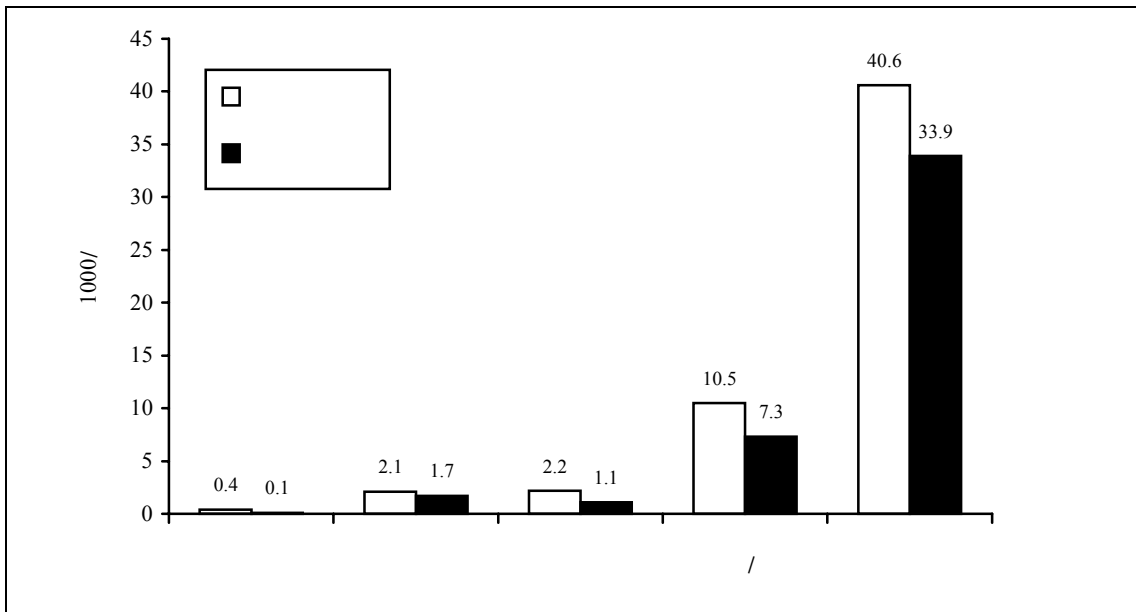
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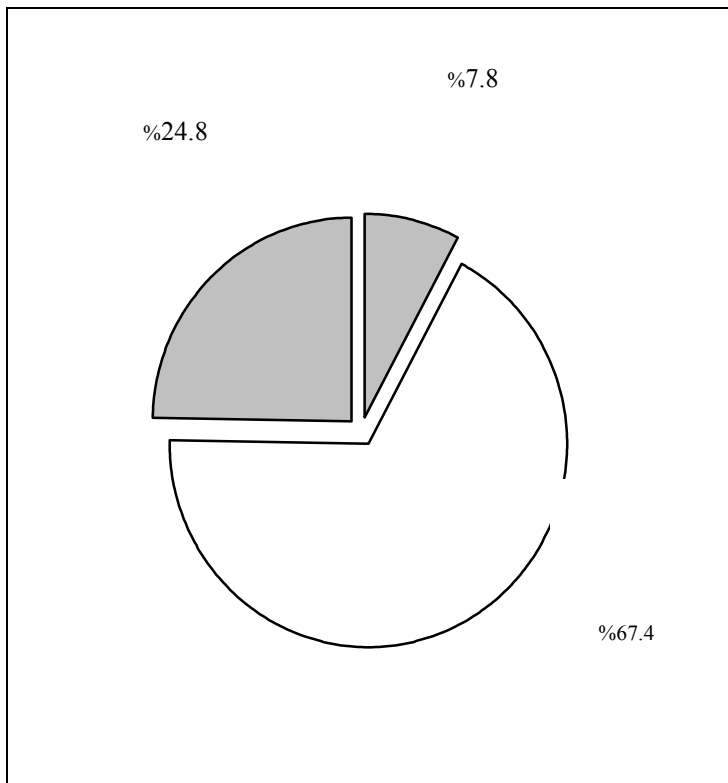
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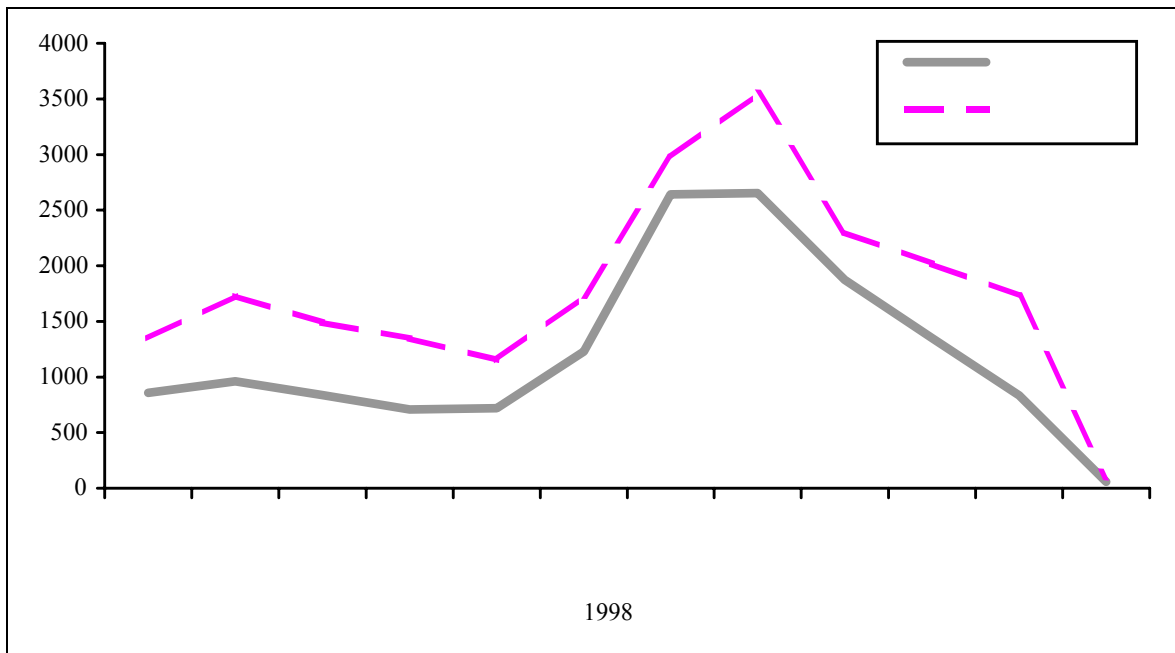
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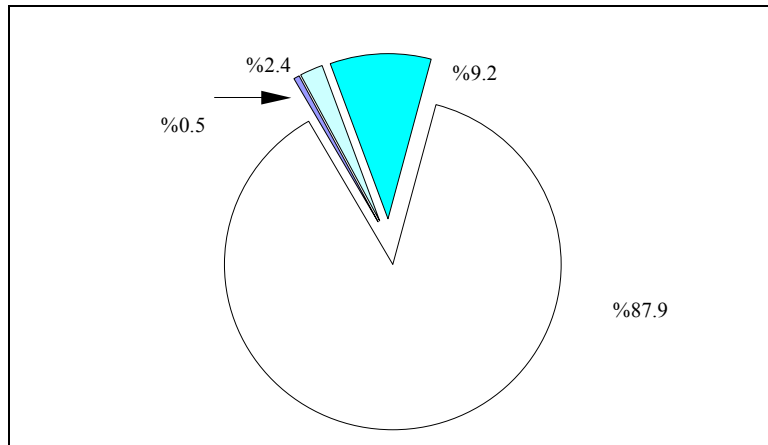
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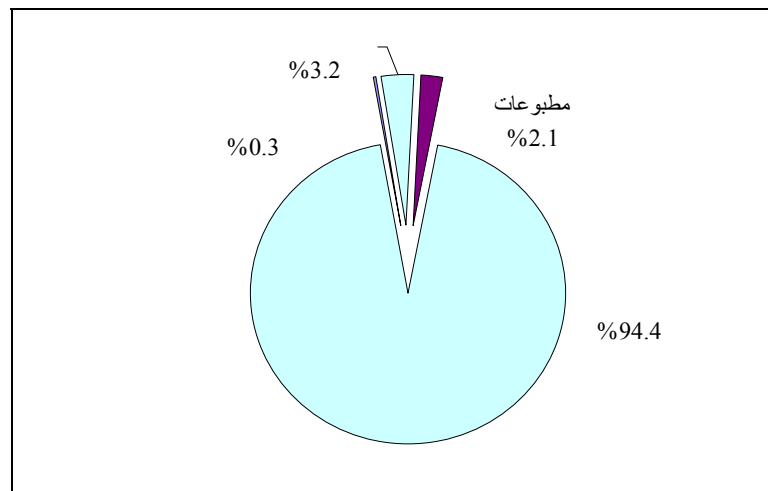
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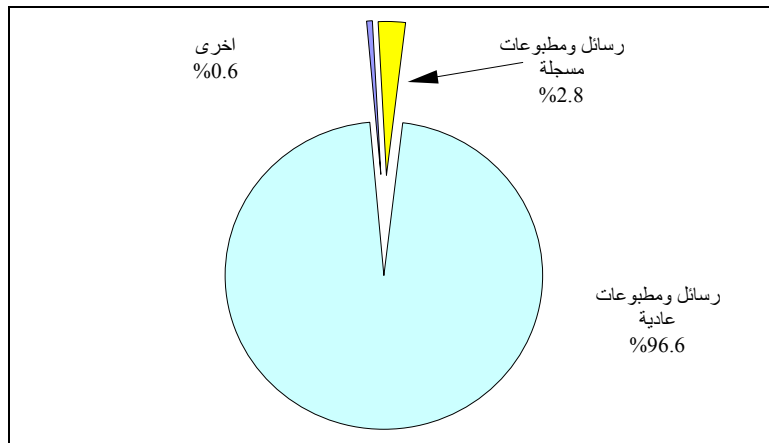
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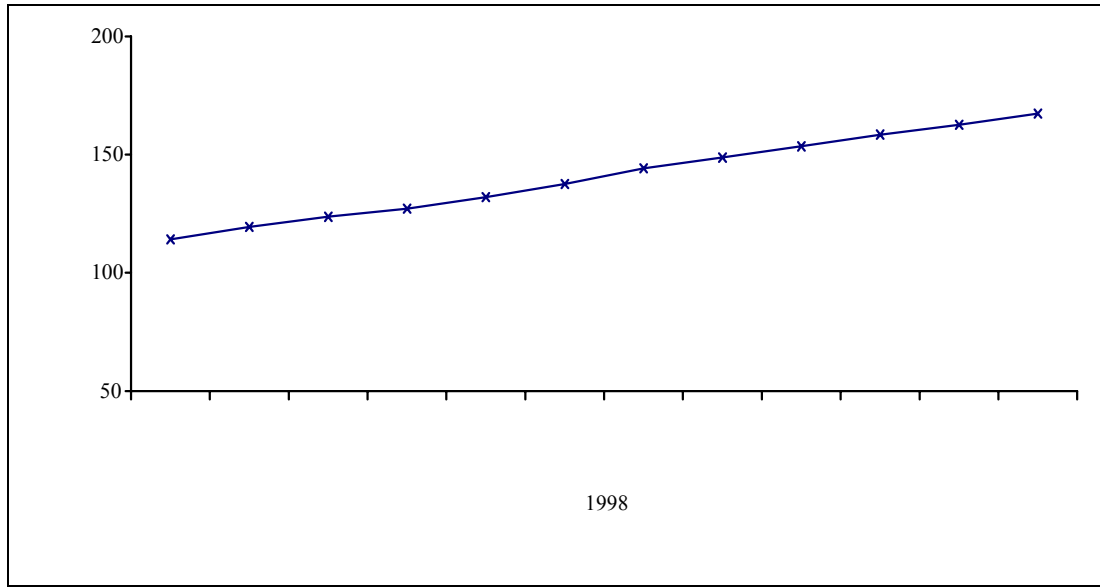
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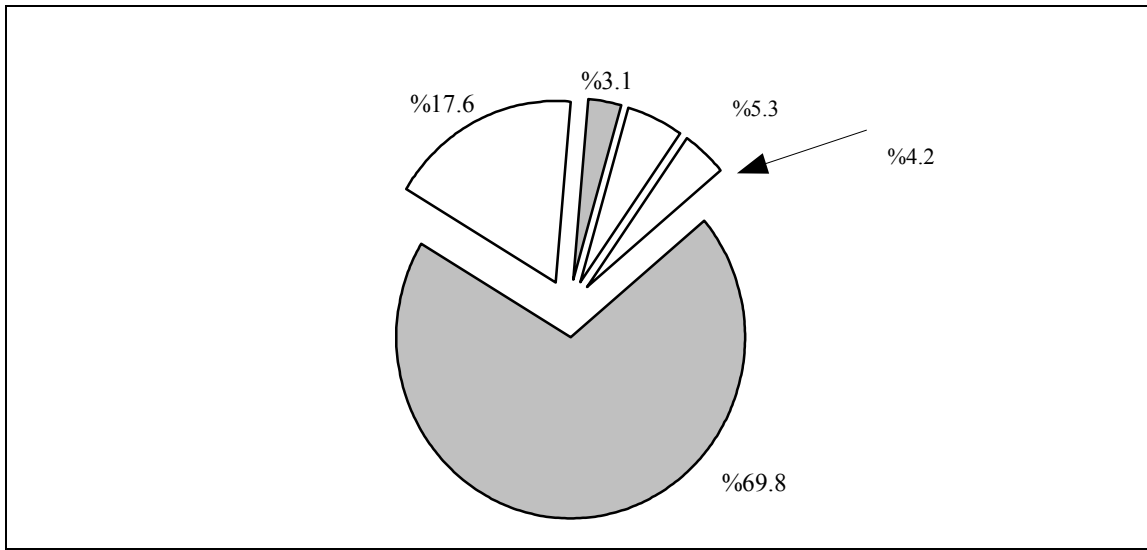
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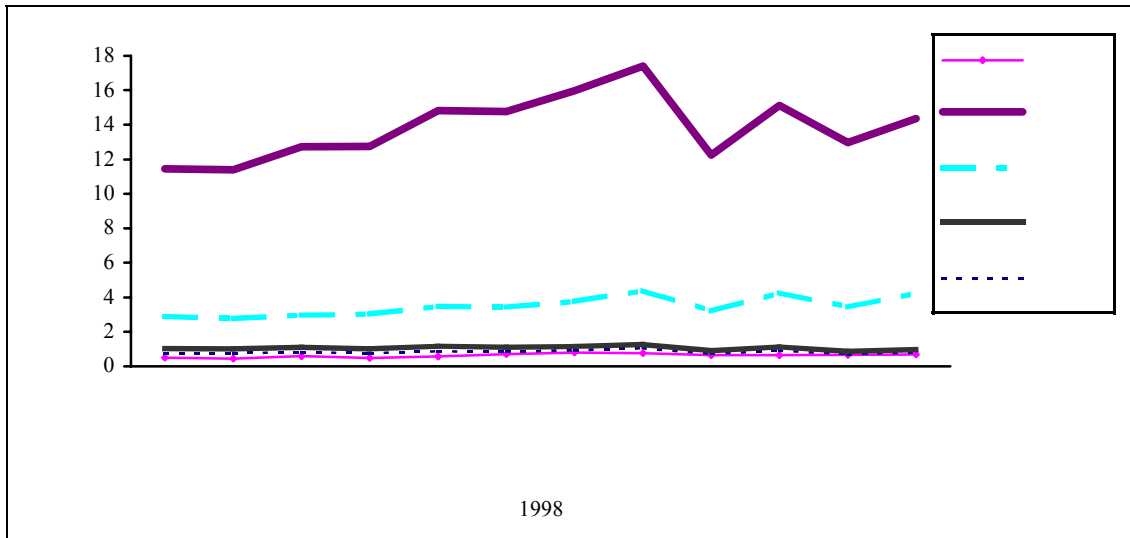
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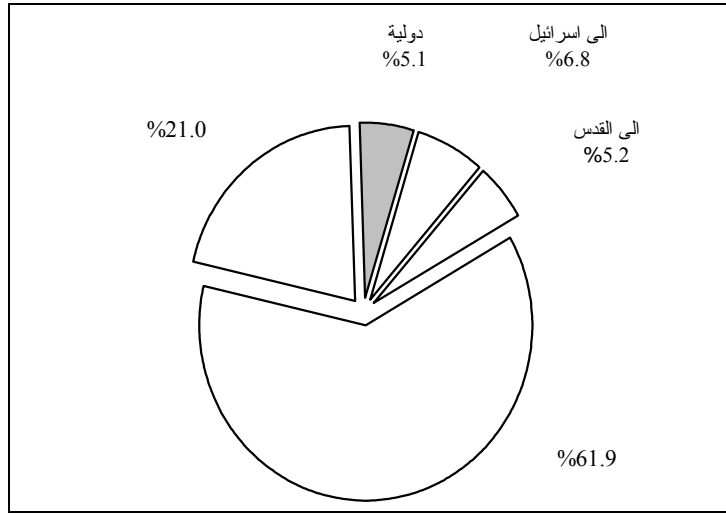
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Tables

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Table 1: Employed Persons in the Transportation, Storage, and Communication Sector by Selected Variables, 1995-1998

Year and Region	()		()		Average Monthly Work Days		Average Weekly Work Hours		التخزين والاتصالات Percentage of Employed Persons in Transportation, Storage and Communication of Total Employment	
	Median Daily Wage (NIS ¹)		Average Daily Wage (NIS ¹)		All Sectors	Transportation, Storage and Communication Sector	All Sectors	Transportation, Storage and Communication Sector		
	All Sectors	Transportation, Storage and Communication Sector	All Sectors	Transportation, Storage and Communication Sector						
Palestinian Territory										
1995	46.2	40.0	52.0	52.5	21.0	22.0	42.0	47.0	5.1	1995
1996	46.2	46.2	54.5	51.5	22.9	23.3	43.7	47.8	4.8	1996
1997	50.0	57.7	59.3	62.7	22.0	24.0	44.0	48.0	4.8	1997
1998	57.7	57.7	68.5	67.6	23.0	24.0	45.0	42.0	4.7	1998
West Bank										
1995	50.0	42.3	55.7	58.3	21.0	23.0	42.0	48.0	5.3	1995
1996	50.0	57.7	58.2	57.3	21.5	23.5	43.0	49.1	5.1	1996
1997	55.0	61.5	63.1	66.2	21.0	24.0	43.0	48.0	5.1	1997
1998	63.8	60.0	72.3	73.7	22.0	24.0	45.0	51.0	4.8	1998
Gaza Strip										
1995	34.6	30.0	41.0	32.0	22.0	20.0	43.0	42.0	4.8	1995
1996	36.9	30.0	47.1	37.2	22.9	22.2	44.5	44.0	4.3	1996
1997	40.0	40.0	52.0	49.6	23.0	24.0	44.0	47.0	4.2	1997
1998	46.2	40.0	61.0	49.7	23.0	26.0	44.0	41.0	4.3	1998

¹The average exchange rate of NIS per US\$ during the years 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998 is 0.333, 0.315, 0.288, 0.263 respectively.

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 1999. Labour Force Survey, (1995-1998). Unpublished Data;

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 1998. Transportation and Communication Statistics in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Current Status Report Series (No.8). Ramallah-Palestine.

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Table 2: Monthly Percentage and Average Value of Household Expenditure (per Household of 7 persons) in JD¹ on Transportation and Communication in Comparison with Total Expenditure by Selected Variables, 1998

Selected Variables	Grand Total		Total on transportation and communication		Expenditure on purchase of personal transportation means		Fees for transportation and communication		Expenditure on use of personal transportation means		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
Place of Resident:											:
West Bank-North	492	100	57.97	11.79	6.35	1.29	34.05	6.92	17.57	3.57	
West Bank-Center	688	100	63.01	9.17	3.09	0.45	29.10	4.23	30.82	4.48	
West Bank-South	587	100	63.23	10.76	7.58	1.29	29.37	5.00	26.28	4.47	
West Bank	576	100	60.93	10.58	5.75	1.00	31.28	5.43	23.90	4.15	
Gaza Strip	483	100	43.36	8.98	6.98	1.45	24.49	5.07	11.89	2.46	
Palestinian Territory	547	100	55.44	10.14	6.13	1.12	29.16	5.33	20.15	3.68	
By Household Size Group:											:
1-3	311	100	30.96	9.94	3.22	1.03	19.41	6.23	8.33	2.67	3-1
4-5	478	100	52.38	10.96	5.04	1.05	25.30	5.30	22.04	4.61	5-4
6-7	539	100	60.37	11.19	6.56	1.22	28.34	5.25	25.47	4.72	7-6
8-9	599	100	56.80	9.49	5.24	0.88	31.48	5.26	20.08	3.35	9-8
10+	754	100	70.30	9.32	9.75	1.29	39.09	5.18	21.46	2.85	+10
By Level of Living:											:
Better-off	674	100	101.23	15.02	19.69	2.92	38.93	5.78	42.61	6.32	
Middle Category	546	100	53.35	9.78	3.95	0.72	30.55	5.60	18.85	3.45	
Worse-off	467	100	28.71	6.15	0.29	0.06	21.02	4.51	7.40	1.59	

Table 2 (Cont.): Monthly Percentage and Average Value of Household Expenditure (per Household of 7 persons) in JD¹ on Transportation and Communication in Comparison with Total Expenditure by Selected Variables, 1998

Selected Variables	Grand Total		Total on transportation and communication		Expenditure on purchase of personal transportation means		Fees for transportation and communication		Expenditure on use of personal transportation means		
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
By Sex of Head of Household:											:
Male	568	100	58.59	10.31	6.70	1.18	30.29	5.33	21.60	3.80	
Female	336	100	23.96	7.13	0.43	0.13	17.92	5.33	5.61	1.67	
By Main Source of Income:											:
Household Business	607	100	69.03	11.38	9.30	1.53	27.81	4.58	31.92	5.26	
Wages and Salaries	541	100	54.70	10.11	6.08	1.12	29.19	5.40	19.43	3.59	
Other Sources	513	100	47.37	9.24	4.14	0.81	30.01	5.85	13.22	2.58	

¹ The average exchange rate of JD per US\$ during 1998 is 1.406.

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 1999. The Palestinian

Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1998. Unpublished Data.

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Households by Selected Variables and Ownership of Some Type of Vehicles, 1998

Selected Variables	One tractor or more			One vehicle or more for transport of goods			One private car or more			
	Without possession or free use of vehicle	ملك الغير (تستعمل مجاناً) Borrowed vehicle only	Owned vehicle	Without possession or free use of vehicle	ملك الغير (تستعمل مجاناً) Borrowed vehicle only	Owned vehicle	Without possession or free use of vehicle	ملك الغير (تستعمل مجاناً) Borrowed vehicle only	Owned vehicle	
Place of Resident:										:
West Bank-North	96.01	0.13	3.86	95.36	0.12	4.52	76.65	1.32	22.03	
West Bank-Center	99.16	0.17	0.67	96.14	0.69	3.17	70.96	1.13	27.91	
West Bank-South	96.70	0.17	3.13	92.47	0.58	6.95	72.16	0.70	27.14	
West Bank	97.12	0.16	2.72	94.77	0.42	4.81	73.72	1.09	25.19	
Gaza Strip	99.11	0.11	0.78	95.27	0.11	4.62	84.20	1.34	14.46	
Palestinian Territory	97.74	0.14	2.12	94.93	0.32	4.75	76.99	1.17	21.84	
By Household Size Group:										:
1-3	99.58	0.21	0.21	98.49	0.26	1.25	87.83	2.01	10.16	3-1
4-5	98.55	0.20	1.25	97.51	0.00	2.49	75.49	2.03	22.48	5-4
6-7	98.58	0.14	1.28	94.73	0.28	4.99	72.53	0.59	26.88	7-6
8-9	97.40	0.17	2.43	96.12	0.54	3.34	75.28	0.54	24.18	9-8
10+	94.91	0.00	5.09	88.87	0.50	10.63	76.76	0.98	22.26	+10
By Level of Living:										:
Better-off	97.82	0.00	2.18	94.27	0.70	5.03	65.39	1.21	33.40	
Middle Category	98.23	0.23	1.54	94.95	0.30	4.75	76.26	0.95	22.79	
Worse-off	97.03	0.12	2.85	95.33	0.10	4.57	85.44	1.43	13.13	

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Table 3 (Cont.): Percentage Distribution of Households by Selected Variables and Ownership of Some Type of Vehicles, 1998

Selected Variables	One tractor or more			One vehicle or more for transport of goods			One private car or more			
	Without possession or free use of vehicle	ملك الغير (تستعمل مجاناً) Borrowed vehicle only (free use)	Owned vehicle	Without possession or free use of vehicle	ملك الغير (تستعمل مجاناً) Borrowed vehicle only (free use)	Owned vehicle	Without possession or free use of vehicle	ملك الغير (تستعمل مجاناً) Borrowed vehicle only (free use)	Owned vehicle	
By Sex of Head of Household:										:
Male	97.59	0.15	2.26	94.46	0.35	5.19	75.26	1.21	23.53	
Female	99.26	0.00	0.74	99.63	0.00	0.37	94.26	0.74	5.00	
By Main Source of Income:										:
Household Business	93.66	0.27	6.07	83.58	0.59	15.83	63.43	1.75	34.82	
Wages and Salaries	99.16	0.00	0.84	98.48	0.47	1.05	77.50	0.92	21.58	
Other Sources	99.01	0.19	0.80	98.85	0.00	1.15	85.31	1.03	13.66	

Source: Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 1999. The Palestinian

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Expenditure and Consumption Survey, 1998. Unpublished Data.

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Table 4: Road Network Length in the Palestinian Territory by Source, Region, and Road Type

Units in Kilometers.

Source and Region	Road Type نوع الطريق				
	Total	Access	Regional	Main	
Palestinian Geographic Center¹					1
West Bank	3,247.0	2,087.0	625.0	535.0	
Gaza Strip	557.0	404.0	76.0	77.0	
Palestinian Territory	3,804.0	2,491.0	701.0	612.0	
Ministry of Planing and International Co-operation²					2
West Bank	2,448.6	1,371.2	621.8	455.6	
Gaza Strip	-	-	-	-	
Palestinian Territory	-	-	-	-	
Ministry of Public Works³					3
Remaining West Bank	2,201.0	1,062.0	639.0	500.0	
Gaza Strip	294.0	130.0	65.0	99.0	
Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip	2,495.0	1,192.0	704.0	599.0	

¹The data includes "by-pass" roads and refers to the end of 1996.

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²The data does not include "by-pass" roads and refers to the end of 1997.

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³The data does not include "by-pass" roads and refers to the end of 1998.

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Table 5: Bypass Roads Constructed in the Period 1994 - 1998 in the West Bank by Selected Variables¹

Route		المساحة ⁽²⁾ (1000 م ²)	العرض (م)	الطول (كم)	رقم الطريق	
From	To	Area ⁽²⁾ (1000 m ²)	Width (m)	Length (km)	Road Number	
Jenin City	Qabatiya	225.0	30.0	7.5	-	
Tulkarm City	Anabta	1,120.0	80.0	14.0	557	
Deir Sharaf	Kafr Qaddum	175.0	50.0	3.5	60	
Deir Sharaf	Kafr Qaddum	275.0	50.0	5.5	60	
Deir Sharaf	Ebale	240.0	30.0	8.0	60	
Deir al Hatab	Beit Furik	720.0	30.0	24.0	60	
Jericho Bypass		5,000.0	-	-	90	
Bet El	Dolev	-	-	-	-	
Ramallah	Beituniya	261.0	30.0	8.7	-	
Mikhmas	Pesagot	187.5	25.0	7.5	-	
Road No. 60 Modification		1,100.0	100.0	11.0	60	60
Talmon	Naha'ail	250.0	50.0	5.0	-	
Tel Asour	Kokhav Hashahar	-	-	-	-	
Tosofeem	Kokhav Yaer	-	-	-	-	
Ramallah Bypass North (Abud)		300.0	50.0	6.0	465	()
Ras Karkar	Deir Qaddis	200.0	50.0	4.0	556	
Betunia	Jerusalem	-	-	2.5	-	

Table 5 (Cont.): Bypass Roads Constructed in the Period 1994 - 1998 in the West Bank by Selected Variables¹

Route		المساحة ⁽²⁾ (1000 م ²)	العرض (م)	الطول (كم)	رقم الطريق		
From	To	Area ⁽²⁾ (1000 m ²)	Width (m)	Length (km)	Road Number		
Eyoun Harmiah	Ofra	-	-	-	60		
'Ein 'Arik Bypass		400.0	50.0	8.0	456		
Bet El	Road No. 60	150.5	35.0	4.3	-	60	
Al Walaja Bypass		-	-	3.1	-		
Bethlehem Bypass		106.0	53.0	2.0	60		
Halhul Bypass		690.0	60.0	11.5	60		
Haggai	Qiryat Arba'	142.5	25.0	5.7	-		
Yatma	Yasuf	496.0	-	-	60		
Bethlehem	Al Khader	51.2	80.0	0.2	60		
Passing 'Abud Village		300.0	50.0	6.0	60		
Passing Al Khader Land		90.0	50.0	1.8	-		
The Bypass Reaching Road No. 60 "Al Bireh Land"		18.2	10.0	1.8	-	60	
Arghoman Section	Shadmot Mehola	416.0	80.0	26.0	90		
Silwad	'Ein Yabrud	300.0	60.0	5.0	60		
Ein ' Auop	Na'laeh	420.0	60.0	7.0	556		
Nuba	Beitillu	1,900.0	-	-	38		
'Asira ash Shamaliya	Nablus	157.5	35.0	4.5	-		

Table 5 (Cont.): Bypass Roads Constructed in the Period 1994 - 1998 in the West Bank by Selected Variables¹

Route		المساحة ⁽²⁾ (1000 م ²)	العرض (م)	الطول (كم)	رقم الطريق	
From	To	Area ⁽²⁾ (1000 m ²)	Width (m)	Length (km)	Road Number	
Beit Ummar	Halhul	1,300.0	80.0	16.3	60	الجانية
Al Mazra'a ash Sharqiya	Al Janiya	-	-	1.8	-	
Beituniya	'Ein 'Arik	-	-	4.0	-	
Al Khadr	Jerusalem	133.0	35.0	3.8	365	
Al Khadr	Nahhalin	168.0	-	-	60	
Halhul	Beit Kahil	90.0	50.0	1.8	-	
Beitin	Silwad	1,100.0	100.0	11.0	-	
Al Khadr	Betar	296.0	80.0	3.7	60	

¹Israeli Settlements appear in bold font.

²The figures of the area in this table do not necessarily equal the product of the length by the width; because the width sometimes represents the distance between buildings boundaries.

Source: Arab Studies Society, 1999. Unpublished data.

Table 6: Bypass Roads (Under Construction) during 1998 in the West Bank by Selected Variables¹

Route		المساحة ⁽²⁾ (1000 م ²)	()	()	Road Number		
From	To	Area ⁽²⁾ (1000 m ²)	Width (m)	Length (km)			
Shillo	Alone Road	271.0	50.0	5.4	60		
Dura	Hebron	66.5	35.0	1.9	-		
Ghoush-A'tsyion Intersection	El'Azer	168.0	60.0	2.8	60		
Kafr ad Dik	Bruqin	1,024.0	80.0	7.3	446		
'Emwass	Al Latrone Land	187.0	80.0	2.3	38		
The road which connects Tala'eem Quarry in Eshkelot from Dura Land		151.0	40.0	1.8	-		
Ni'lin-Saffa-Beit 'Ur al Fauqa		2,200.0	-	-	45		- -
'Anata	Al-asaweyia	320.0	100.0	3.2	70		
Hebron	Bani Na'eem South	14.0	35.0	0.4	-		
Anata the direction from Pisgat Ze'ev-Anatot		688.5	-	-	45	-	
Haris	Bruqin	328.0	80.0	2.6	5		
Beituniya-'Ein 'Arik/Deir Ibzi'		357.6	80.0	4.5	443		- -
Nablus Bypass South (Part of Road No. 60)		4,490.0	-	-	60	(60))
Turmus'ayya	Qaryut	1,300.0	-	-	467		
As Sawiya	Iskaka	1,200.0	-	-	60		
Az Zawiya-Biddya-Sarta		1,850.0	100.0	18.5	-		- -

¹Israeli Settlements appear in bold font.

²The figures of the area in this table do not necessarily equal the product of the length by the width; because the width sometimes represents the distance between buildings boundaries.

Source: Arab Studies Society, 1999. Unpublished data.

Table 7: Proposed Bypass Roads in the West Bank by Selected Variables¹, till the End of 1998

Route		المساحة ⁽²⁾ (1000 م ²)	()	()	Road Number		
From	To	Area ⁽²⁾ (1000 m ²)	Width (m)	Length (km)			
Deir Ibzi'-Al Janiya-Kafr Ni'ma		362.0	-	-	-		- -
Rabud-Sikka-Adh Dhahiriya		720.0	80.0	9.0	60		- -
Passing As Samu'-Adh Dhahiriya		90.0	50.0	1.8	-		-
Al Touq Road		1,070.0	-	-	-		
Passing Sa'ir		1,180.0	80.0	14.8	35		
Ar Ram & Dahiyat Al Bareed-Hizma-Jaba'		1,076.0	-	4.9	45		- -
Southern Eastern Downhill in Al Masharef Mountain in Jerusalem		52.0	-	-	16		
Qiryat Arba'	Metzaed Asfer	1,180.0	100.0	11.8	-		
Tene	Ashlelot	920.0	80.0	11.5	317		
Passing As Samu'		67.0	-	-	60		
Baqash Sharqiya	'Illar	1,300.0	-	8.0	61		
Adh Dhahiriya	Dura	3,237.0	-	18.2	60		
Umm ar Rihan	Ya'bad	478.0	-	4.5	596		
Huwwara-Beita-Yasuf-'Iraq Burin		-	-	-	60		- - -
Ti'innik	Al 'Araqa	2,030.0	-	15.6	596		
Ya'bad Bypass		735.0	-	5.7	60		
Anata	Mishor Adummim	1,564.0	-	6.9	45		

¹Israeli Settlements appear in bold font.

²The figures of the area in this table do not necessarily equal the product of the length by the width; because the width sometimes represents the distance between buildings boundaries.

Source: Arab Studies Society, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 8: Licensed Road Vehicles in the Remaining West Bank by Governorate and Type of Vehicle, 1998

Governorate	Total	Other Vehicles	Trucks and Commercial Cars	Road Tractors	Agricultural Tractors	Trailers and Semi-Trailers	Public Buses	Private Buses	Motorcycles	Moped	Taxis ¹	Private Cars
Jenin & Tubas	10,602	12	2,399	15	843	71	22	1	5	1	22	7,211
Tulkarm	8,907	16	1,614	8	221	53	4	2	13	1	19	6,956
Nablus & Salfit	19,874	25	3,327	17	414	122	241	25	17	3	1,670	14,013
Qalqiliya	3,234	6	793	3	99	21	2	1	2	1	5	2,301
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	17,991	47	3,449	42	286	79	259	32	25	0	1,806	11,966
Jericho	3,095	19	494	3	78	16	26	1	13	2	54	2,389
Bethlehem	10,600	28	1,711	4	102	5	30	14	17	0	4	8,685
Hebron	19,011	21	3,784	20	688	21	15	32	9	0	104	14,317
Remaining West Bank	93,314	174	17,571	112	2,731	388	599	108	101	8	3,684	67,838

¹ The number of taxis in this column does not reflect the actual number of working taxis

in the governorates, because most of taxis were initially registered in Nablus and Ramallah & Al-Bireh governorates.

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 9: Licensed Road Vehicles in Gaza Strip by Area and Type of Vehicle, 1998

Area	Total	Other Vehicles	Trucks and Commercial Cars	Road Tractors	Agricultural Tractors	Trailers and Semi-Trailers	Buses	Motorcycles and Moped	" " Taxis	Private Cars	
Northern Area ¹	32,982	110	5,368	187	470	188	132	170	568	25,789	1
Southern Area ²	13,916	23	2,360	34	551	23	14	39	605	10,267	2
Gaza Strip	46,898	133	7,728	221	1,021	211	146	209	1,173	36,056	

¹Northern Area includes both Gaza, and Gaza North governorates.

²Southern Area includes Deir Al-Balah, Khan Yunis, and Rafah governorates.

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 10: Licensed Road Vehicles in the Remaining West Bank by Governorate and Type of Fuel, 1998

Governorate	Total	(Without Fuel (Trailers & Semi-Trailers)	Not Stated	Diesel	Gasoline	
Jenin & Tubas	10,602	69	5	2,226	8,302	
Tulkarm	8,907	52	2	1,080	7,773	
Nablus & Salfit	19,874	118	2	4,383	15,371	
Qalqiliya	3,234	21	0	512	2,701	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	17,991	77	3	4,846	13,065	
Jericho	3,095	16	0	487	2,592	
Bethlehem	10,600	5	1	1,144	9,450	
Hebron	19,011	21	0	3,524	15,466	
Remaining West Bank	93,314	379	13	18,202	74,720	

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 11: Road Vehicles in the Remaining West Bank by First Month of Registration and Type of Vehicle, 1998

Month	Total	Other Vehicles	Trucks and Commercial Cars	Road Tractors	Agricultural Tractors	Trailers and Semi-Trailers	Public Buses	Private Buses	Motorcycles	Moped	Taxis	Private Cars
January	292	0	73	2	0	1	15	0	0	0	108	93
February	335	1	65	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	145	116
March	392	3	106	7	0	5	7	1	0	0	134	129
April	305	2	72	3	0	3	2	0	0	0	117	106
May	352	0	98	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	126	122
June	415	2	129	5	0	4	10	0	0	0	119	146
July	451	1	131	10	0	6	7	0	0	0	118	178
August	464	1	121	3	0	3	3	0	0	0	155	178
September	485	3	154	5	0	1	0	2	0	0	197	123
October	433	2	109	7	0	0	3	1	0	0	171	140
November	585	0	134	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	269	174
December	700	1	183	7	0	5	6	1	0	0	352	145
Total	5,209	16	1,375	58	0	33	61	5	0	0	2,011	1,650
Average	434	1	115	5	0	3	5	0	0	0	168	138

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 12: Road Vehicles in Gaza Strip by First Month of Registration and Type of Vehicle, 1998

Month	Total	Other Vehicles	Trucks and Commercial Cars	Road Tractors	Agricultural Tractors	Trailers and Semi-Trailers	Buses	Motorcycles and Moped	Taxis	Private Cars
January	50	2	9	0	1	1	7	1	0	29
February	80	4	15	1	0	0	5	0	0	55
March	75	0	40	2	0	2	0	0	0	31
April	51	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	33
May	49	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	39
June	111	0	24	0	0	1	0	0	0	86
July	67	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	60
August	80	0	15	1	0	1	0	0	0	63
September	85	0	27	1	4	3	0	0	0	50
October	61	0	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	37
November	91	0	41	1	2	4	0	0	0	43
December	173	5	73	5	5	1	3	2	0	79
Total	973	11	301	11	14	13	15	3	0	605
Average	81	1	25	1	1	1	1	0	0	50

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 13: Road Vehicles in the Remaining West Bank by First Month of Registration and Type of Fuel, 1998

Month	Total	() Without Fuel (Trailers & Semi-Trailers)	Diesel	Gasoline	
January	292	1	203	88	
February	335	0	233	102	
March	392	5	261	126	
April	305	3	209	93	
May	352	1	257	94	
June	415	4	295	116	
July	451	6	310	135	
August	464	3	316	145	
September	485	1	374	110	
October	433	0	327	106	
November	585	4	445	136	
December	700	5	584	111	
Total	5,209	33	3,814	1,362	
Average	434	3	318	114	

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 14: New Registered Road Vehicles in the Remaining West Bank by Governorate and Type of Vehicle, 1998

Governorate	Total	Other Vehicles	Trucks and Commercial Cars	Road Tractors	Agricultural Tractors	Trailers and Semi-Trailers	Public Buses	Private Buses	Motorcycles	Moped	Taxis	Private Cars
Jenin & Tubas	313	1	164	21	0	4	0	0	0	0	17	106
Tulkarm	182	0	72	3	0	5	0	1	0	0	13	88
Nablus & Salfit	1,379	0	211	7	0	5	31	1	0	0	850	274
Qalqiliya	94	1	50	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	35
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	2,223	6	386	11	0	10	25	3	0	0	1,033	749
Jericho	51	0	16	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	1	27
Bethlehem	329	7	146	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	173
Hebron	638	1	330	11	0	2	0	0	0	0	96	198
Remaining West Bank	5,209	16	1,375	58	0	33	61	5	0	0	2,011	1,650

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 15: New Registered Road Vehicles in Gaza Strip by Area and Type of Vehicle, 1998

Area	Total	Other Vehicles	Trucks and Commercial Cars	Road Tractors	Agricultural Tractors	Trailers and Semi-Trailers	Buses	Motorcycles and Moped	Taxis	Private Cars	
Northern Area ¹	901	11	275	11	14	13	15	3	0	559	1
Southern Area ²	72	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	2
Gaza Strip	973	11	301	11	14	13	15	3	0	605	

¹Northern Area includes both Gaza, and Gaza North governorates.

²Southern Area includes Deir Al-Balah, Khan Yunis, and Rafah governorates.

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 16: Rate of Motorization Per 1000 Capita in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip by Type of Vehicle and Region, 1998

Vehicle Type	Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	Remaining West Bank	
Private Cars	37.97	33.91	40.56	
Taxis	1.78	1.10	2.20	()
Motorcycles and Moped	0.12	0.20	0.07	
Buses	0.31	0.14	0.42	
Trailers and Semi-Trailers	0.22	0.20	0.23	
Agricultural Tractors	1.37	0.96	1.63	
Road Tractors	0.12	0.21	0.07	
Trucks and Commercial Cars	9.25	7.27	10.50	
Other Vehicles	0.11	0.13	0.10	
All Types	51.25	44.11	55.79	

Source: Direct calculation from the Ministry of Transport raw Data,
using the data of the Population, Housing, and Establishment Census, 1997

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Table 17: Driving Schools in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip by Selected Variables, 1998

Governorate	Number of Vehicles	Number of Trainers	Number of Driving Schools	
Jenin & Tubas	41	25	9	
Tulkarm	21	17	12	
Qalqiliya	10	3	3	
Nablus & Salfit	77	63	27	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	72	82	19	
Jericho	17	13	4	
Bethlehem	73	82	19	
Hebron	47	73	17	
Remaining West Bank	358	358	110	
Gaza North	3	8	2	
Gaza	83	93	26	
Deir El-Balah	4	4	2	
Khan Yunis	26	26	8	
Rafah	14	12	5	
Gaza Strip	130	130	43	
Total	488	130	153	

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 18: Buss Companies in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip by Selected Variables, 1998

Governorate	Number of Buses	Number of Buses Companies	
Jenin	80	15	
Tubas	15	5	
Tulkarm	58	3	
Nablus	111	15	
Qalqiliya	11	1	
Salfit	5	1	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	125	19	
Jericho	34	4	
Bethlehem	111	11	
Hebron	172	17	
Remaining West Bank	722	91	
North Gaza	0	0	
Gaza	53	2	
Deir Al-Balah	0	0	
Khan Yunis	0	0	
Rafah	0	0	
Gaza Strip	53	2	
Total	775	93	

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 19: Rent a Car Offices in the Remaining West bank and Gaza Strip by Selected Variables, 1998

Governorate	Number of Cars	Number of Rent a Car Offices	
Jenin	22	2	
Tubas	0	0	
Tulkarm	8	2	
Nablus	62	3	
Qalqiliya	19	1	
Salfit	10	1	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	282	11	
Jericho	10	1	
Bethlehem	100	5	
Hebron	71	5	
Remaining West Bank	584	31	
North Gaza	0	0	
Gaza	115	5	
Deir Al-Balah	0	0	
Khan Yunis	0	0	
Rafah	0	0	
Gaza Strip	115	5	
Total	699	36	

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 20: Taxis Offices in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip by Selected Variables, 1998

Governorate	Number of Working Taxis	Number of Taxis Offices	
Jenin	95	8	
Tubas	0	0	
Tulkarm	139	12	
Nablus	452	19	
Qalqiliya	17	2	
Salfit	0	0	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	109	21	
Jericho	57	3	
Bethlehem	84	8	
Hebron	380	21	
Remaining West Bank	1,333	94	
North Gaza	30	6	
Gaza	215	39	
Deir Al-Balah	50	11	
Khan Yunis	83	17	
Rafah	72	12	
Gaza Strip	450	85	
Total	1,783	179	

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 21: Licensed Garages in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip by Governorate and Type of Garage, 1998

Governorate	Total	Spare part Stores	Motor vehicle repair workshops	Motor vehicle trading shops	
Jenin & Tubas	183	35	133	15	
Tulkarm	211	22	184	5	
Qalqiliya	103	37	64	2	
Nablus & Salfit	448	85	346	17	
Ramallah & Al-Bireh	267	63	177	27	
Jericho	31	5	25	1	
Bethlehem	154	28	120	6	بيت لحم
Hebron	183	46	126	11	الخليل
Remaining West Bank	1,580	321	1,175	84	باقي الضفة الغربية
North Gaza	105	12	82	11	
Gaza	915	310	491	114	
Deir Al-Balah	42	11	31	0	
Khan Yunis	107	26	72	9	
Rafah	43	12	31	0	
Gaza Strip	1,212	371	707	134	
Total	2,792	692	1,882	218	

Source: Ministry of Transport, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 22: Regular Flights of the Palestinian Airlines by Selected Variables, 1997-1998

Year	Number of Available Seats	Number of Passengers	Number of Flights	
1997 ⁽¹⁾	8,832	6,834	184	⁽¹⁾ 1997
1998	21,456	14,726	447	1998

¹Starting from July, where the first regular flight of the Palestinian Airlines took off.

Source: Palestinian Airlines, 1999. Unpublished data;

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 1998. Transportation and Communication Statistics in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Current Status Report Series (No.8). Ramallah-Palestine.

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Table 23: Regular Flights of the Palestinian Airlines by Selected Variables, 1998

Month	Number of Available Seats	Number of Passengers	Number of Flights	
January	1,344	858	28	
February	1,728	962	36	
March	1,488	838	31	
April	1,344	709	28	
May	1,152	717	24	
June	1,728	1,228	36	
July	2,976	2,642	62	
August	3,552	2,656	74	
September	2,304	1,874	48	
October	2,016	1,350	42	
November	1,728	834	36	
December ¹	96	58	2	1
Total	21,456	14,726	447	
Average	1,788	1,227	37	

¹Gaza International Airport was opened at the end of November, 1998.

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Source: Palestinian Airlines, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 24: Departure and Arrival Flights from Gaza International Airport by Selected Variables, December¹ 1998

Flight Type	Number of Available Seats	Number of Passengers	Number of Flights	
Regular				
Departure	1,630	1,048	29	
Arrival	1,630	756	29	
Total	3,260	1,804	58	
Irregular				
Departure	526	416	11	
Arrival	526	61	11	
Total	1,052	477	22	

¹The airport started working at the beginning of December, 1998.

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Source: Civil Aviation Authority, 1999. Unpublished data.

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Table 25: Mail to the Remaining West Bank by Month and Type of Mail, 1998

Month	Total	Small Packets		Telegrams		Parcels		Registered Letters		Printed Matters		Regular Letters		Express Mail
		Free	Paid	Abroad	Inland	Abroad	Inland	Abroad	Inland	Abroad	Inland	Abroad	Inland	
		January	282,470	359	2	74	103	38	30	1,960	2,369	11,740	2,186	
February	275,514	297	8	35	145	28	46	2,106	5,049	14,944	3,980	55,670	192,932	274
March	162,900	221	2	43	168	35	29	2,008	5,186	12,350	5,291	53,420	83,680	467
April	185,055	167	3	67	179	39	22	2,576	1,194	12,135	5,400	42,373	120,504	396
May	131,091	339	2	36	165	36	33	1,695	2,968	12,022	6,653	42,785	64,015	342
June	229,529	217	0	32	236	47	22	3,188	6,065	13,005	4,822	57,962	143,528	405
July	182,071	245	1	25	237	36	22	1,877	2,695	13,669	6,854	53,042	102,998	370
August	269,727	179	3	39	155	35	46	1,449	2,290	16,627	6,437	55,685	186,434	348
September	132,165	434	38	67	269	50	28	1,278	2,546	13,322	6,005	43,930	63,849	349
October	239,869	333	0	37	182	44	30	1,579	1,845	16,601	5,255	50,632	163,012	319
November	118,749	373	5	17	72	38	23	1,484	2,735	11,010	4,234	36,215	62,068	475
December	290,955	615	1	64	128	39	16	1,714	2,675	19,011	7,074	98,863	160,273	482
Total	2,500,095	3,779	65	536	2,039	465	347	22,914	37,617	166,436	64,191	652,359	1,544,615	4,732
Average	208,341	315	5	45	170	39	29	1,910	3,135	13,870	5,349	54,363	128,718	394

Source: Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, 1999. Unpublished data.

1999. بيانات غير منشورة.

1998

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Table 26: Dispatched Mail from the Remaining West Bank by Month and Type of Mail, 1998

Month	Total	Small Packets	Telegrams		Parcels		Registered Letters		Printed Matters		Regular Letters		Express Mail
			Abroad	Inland	Abroad	Inland	Abroad	Inland	Abroad	Inland	Abroad	Inland	
			January	109,453	3	15	66	28	0	861	1,948	855	
February	97,091	7	15	182	99	1	926	2,878	1,698	1,045	31,087	59,145	8
March	100,773	11	13	140	39	39	1,010	3,452	765	1,154	43,172	50,954	24
April	69,895	4	7	186	24	22	568	1,722	488	834	22,642	43,394	4
May	61,403	5	27	213	44	2	1,014	2,152	412	1,455	20,087	35,992	0
June	88,005	13	11	286	41	1	924	1,768	540	1,730	25,474	57,196	21
February	94,066	2	17	318	82	1	728	1,801	1,214	1,865	17,320	70,718	0
August	114,563	9	9	406	46	4	783	1,855	972	1,228	22,462	86,789	0
September	69,236	33	7	288	57	0	900	2,140	729	990	21,905	42,170	17
October	74,456	58	8	236	44	0	912	1,677	643	714	20,178	49,986	0
November	73,859	34	3	126	17	0	576	1,988	710	878	35,254	34,273	0
December	178,494	85	8	228	26	1	936	2,131	742	1,714	94,577	78,044	2
Total	1,131,294	264	140	2,675	547	71	10,138	25,512	9,768	14,527	381,805	685,771	76
Average	94,275	22	12	223	46	6	845	2,126	814	1,211	31,817	57,148	6

Source: Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, 1999. Unpublished data.

1999. بيانات غير منشورة.

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Table 27: Mail to Gaza Strip by Month and Type of Mail, 1998

Month	Total	Small Packets	Telegrams		Parcels		Registered Letters & Printed Matters	Regular Letters & Printed Matters	Express Mail
			Abroad	Inland	Abroad	Inland			
January	105,739	94	9	48	122	24	1,748	103,578	116
February	117,419	5	13	57	109	57	2,351	114,684	143
March	62,906	77	14	35	115	78	2,531	59,912	144
April	91,964	103	21	36	124	76	1,917	89,553	134
May	60,955	112	22	46	74	101	2,125	58,297	178
June	94,183	185	7	33	125	76	3,973	89,633	151
July	63,527	205	30	71	119	72	2,531	60,365	134
August	101,499	118	12	76	114	108	2,072	98,850	149
September	62,465	106	16	57	121	100	2,537	59,397	131
October	96,508	105	16	18	117	137	2,067	93,906	142
November	61,129	106	51	38	162	105	2,848	57,680	139
December	131,092	122	16	11	136	66	2,654	127,932	155
Total	1,049,386	1,338	227	526	1,438	1,000	29,354	1,013,787	1,716
Average	87,449	112	19	44	120	83	2,446	84,482	143

Source: Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, 1999. Unpublished data.

1999. بيانات غير منشورة.

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1998

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Table 28: Dispatched Mail from Gaza Strip by Month and Type of Mail, 1998¹

Month	Total	Registered Letters & Printed Matters	Regular Letters & Printed Matters
January	44,568	2,042	42,526
February	105,728	2,780	102,948
March	40,848	3,316	37,532
April	43,287	2,107	41,180
May	26,477	2,315	24,162
June	65,264	4,028	61,236
July	30,746	2,815	27,931
August	48,300	2,425	45,875
September	41,305	3,338	37,967
October	16,904	2,527	14,377
November	32,632	3,272	29,360
December	65,709	3,083	62,626
Total	561,768	34,048	527,720
Average	46,814	2,837	43,977

¹There is no dispatched express mail parcel, telegrams and small packets services in Gaza Strip.

Source: Ministry of Post and Telecommunications, 1999. Unpublished data.

بيانات غير منشورة. 1999.

1998-1996

:29

Table 29: Number of Main Telephone Lines in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip by Year and Region, 1996-1998

Year	Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	Remaining West Bank	
1996	83,621	24,238	59,383	1996
1997	110,893	33,415	77,478	1997
1998	167,271	52,852	114,419	1998

Source: Palestine Telecommunications Company, 1999. Unpublished data;

.1999

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 1998. Transportation and Communication Statistics in

.1998. إحصاءات النقل والمواصلات والاتصالات في

the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Current Status Report Series (No.8). Ramallah-Palestine.

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Table 30: Number of Main Telephone Lines in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip by Month and Region, 1998

Month	Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	Remaining West Bank	
January	114,156	34,531	79,625	كانون ثاني
February	119,401	36,191	83,210	شباط
March	123,732	38,122	85,610	آذار
April	127,089	39,224	87,865	نيسان
May	131,962	40,669	91,293	أيار
June	137,593	42,347	95,246	حزيران
February	144,228	45,289	98,939	
August	148,718	47,093	101,625	
September	153,439	49,288	104,151	
October	158,386	50,838	107,548	
November	162,642	51,457	111,185	
December	167,271	52,852	114,419	

Source: Palestine Telecommunications Company, 1999. Unpublished data.

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1998

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Table 31: Waiting List for Main Telephone Lines in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip by Month and Region, 1998

Month	Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip	Gaza Strip	Remaining West Bank	
January	189,987	112,729	77,258	كانون ثاني
February	190,950	113,469	77,481	شباط
March	191,166	113,665	77,501	آذار
April	188,017	111,472	76,545	نيسان
May	187,595	111,793	75,802	أيار
June	185,477	110,418	75,059	حزيران
July	176,803	109,748	67,055	
August	172,546	109,394	63,152	
September	170,346	108,866	61,480	
October	163,791	107,783	56,008	
November	158,527	107,580	50,947	
December	156,209	107,230	48,979	

Source: Palestine Telecommunications Company, 1999. Unpublished data.

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1998

:32

Table 32: Number of Telephone Calls in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip by Month, Region and Type of Calls, 1998

Month	Grand Total	To Jerusalem	To Israel	International Calls			National Calls			Local Calls		
				Total	Gaza Strip	Remaining West Bank	Total	Gaza Strip	Remaining West Bank	Total	Gaza Strip	Remaining West Bank
January	16,628,549	764,545	1,025,479	506,818	129,654	377,164	2,888,043	1,108,273	1,779,770	11,443,664	3,514,739	7,928,925
February	16,380,656	757,959	1,013,431	441,941	111,456	330,485	2,776,351	1,083,761	1,692,590	11,390,974	3,373,532	8,017,442
March	18,189,840	820,359	1,099,852	581,322	148,822	432,500	2,963,725	1,140,175	1,823,550	12,724,582	3,590,479	9,134,103
April	18,031,412	761,465	1,015,009	479,122	125,258	353,864	3,020,075	1,189,539	1,830,536	12,755,741	3,970,766	8,784,975
May	20,861,532	863,185	1,154,769	561,248	143,116	418,132	3,462,245	1,350,693	2,111,552	14,820,085	4,605,399	10,214,686
June	20,811,949	829,015	1,107,470	696,814	193,668	503,146	3,423,410	1,324,758	2,098,652	14,755,240	4,444,523	10,310,717
July	22,621,732	934,926	1,142,688	792,708	202,299	590,409	3,761,216	1,507,729	2,253,487	15,990,194	4,974,914	11,015,280
August	24,817,057	#####	1,267,155	750,931	200,233	550,698	4,371,345	1,838,124	2,533,221	17,390,862	5,744,036	11,646,826
September	17,698,862	724,935	886,032	634,912	169,833	465,079	3,202,997	1,197,350	2,005,647	12,249,986	3,812,097	8,437,889
October	22,055,773	919,364	1,123,667	633,187	160,140	473,047	4,265,655	1,822,456	2,443,199	15,113,900	5,219,766	9,894,134
November	18,596,223	698,131	853,272	655,342	164,682	490,660	3,422,565	1,186,521	2,236,044	12,966,913	3,950,195	9,016,718
December	21,024,089	793,342	969,640	674,948	186,838	488,110	4,234,400	1,754,773	2,479,627	14,351,759	4,592,371	9,759,388
Total	237,717,674	9,903,990	12,658,464	7,409,293	1,935,999	5,473,294	41,792,027	16,504,152	25,287,875	165,953,900	51,792,817	114,161,083
Average	19,809,806	825,333	1,054,872	617,441	161,333	456,108	3,482,669	1,375,346	2,107,323	13,829,492	4,316,068	9,513,424

Source: Palestine Telecommunications Company, 1999. Unpublished data;

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Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 1998. Transportation and Communication Statistics in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Current Status Report Series (No.8). Ramallah-Palestine.

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Table 33: Length of Calls in Minutes in the Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip by Month, Region and Type of Calls, 1998

Month	Grand Total	To Jerusalem	To Israel	International Calls			National Calls			Local Calls		
				Total	Gaza Strip	Remaining West Bank	Total	Gaza Strip	Remaining West Bank	Total	Gaza Strip	Remaining West Bank
January	38,791,401	2,559,691	3,472,041	2,054,919	540,322	1,514,597	7,839,553	3,155,943	4,683,610	22,865,197	8,152,508	14,712,689
February	38,694,256	2,567,024	3,473,139	1,763,174	454,596	1,308,578	7,700,718	3,132,505	4,568,213	23,190,201	7,874,487	15,315,714
March	42,503,891	2,716,001	3,693,636	2,317,045	611,382	1,705,663	8,227,429	3,365,251	4,862,178	25,549,780	8,324,420	17,225,360
April	42,675,853	2,269,325	3,057,156	1,874,733	500,316	1,374,417	8,719,089	3,646,427	5,072,662	26,755,550	9,569,574	17,185,976
May	49,697,483	2,542,840	3,415,693	2,179,649	556,149	1,623,500	10,192,912	4,376,085	5,816,827	31,366,389	11,177,324	20,189,065
June	49,144,861	2,429,270	3,260,184	2,604,168	634,915	1,969,253	10,055,289	4,288,924	5,766,365	30,795,950	10,833,258	19,962,692
July	52,836,875	2,644,306	3,231,929	2,990,029	779,324	2,210,705	10,800,472	4,717,684	6,082,788	33,170,139	11,920,592	21,249,547
August	59,880,302	2,971,726	3,632,109	2,864,067	763,510	2,100,557	12,746,469	5,695,815	7,050,654	37,665,931	14,274,959	23,390,972
September	44,075,910	2,158,537	2,638,211	2,562,295	675,364	1,886,931	9,339,778	3,810,669	5,529,109	27,377,089	9,922,199	17,454,890
October	54,646,125	2,645,881	3,233,855	2,555,718	624,468	1,931,250	12,313,168	5,640,963	6,672,205	33,897,503	13,422,187	20,475,316
November	46,381,213	2,124,824	2,597,008	2,690,213	667,478	2,022,735	9,909,982	3,699,287	6,210,695	29,059,186	10,532,445	18,526,741
December	52,223,858	2,313,023	2,827,028	2,796,371	755,841	2,040,530	12,165,892	5,475,507	6,690,385	32,121,544	12,062,442	20,059,102
Total	571,552,028	29,942,448	38,531,989	29,252,381	7,563,665	21,688,716	120,010,751	51,005,060	69,005,691	353,814,459	128,066,395	225,748,064
Average	47,629,336	2,495,204	3,210,999	2,437,698	630,305	1,807,393	10,000,896	4,250,422	5,750,474	29,484,538	10,672,200	18,812,339

Source: Palestine Telecommunications Company, 1999. Unpublished data;

.1999

Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 1998. Transportation and Communication Statistics in

.1998. إحصاءات النقل والمواصلات والاتصالات في

the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Current Status Report Series (No.8). Ramallah-Palestine.

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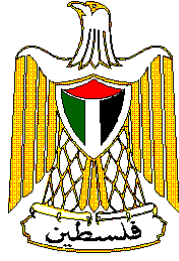
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Variable	Number	
Companies providing the service	9	
Employees in the companies by sex:		:
Male	70	
Female	11	
Total	81	
Subscribers by Type of Service:		:
Internet	8,199	
E-mail only	109	
Total	8,308	

Source: Internet Providing Companies, 1999.

1999

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Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistic

Transportation and Communication Statistics in the Palestinian Territory: Annual Report 1998

October, 1999

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Presidential Decree No. (19/1999)

On the Expansion of PCBS' Mandate and Scope of Operation

**The Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization,
President of the Palestinian National Authority,**

Upon reviewing the Statistics Law No. (31/1947) which is effective in Gaza Governorates, the Statistics Law No. (24/1950) which effective in the West Bank Governorates, the Presidential Decree No. (163/1994) on the establishment of the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics and the Presidential Decree No. (4/1995) on the transformation of the Palestinian Bureau of Statistics into the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics,

We decree the following:

Article (1)

[... *This article has to do with the changing the title of PCBS as stated in Arabic, The English title is the same. The change is effective as of May 4, 1999*]

Article (2)

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics is requested to compile, tabulate, and disseminate statistics on *all* Palestinians wherever they reside.

Article (3)

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics shall issue an annual statistical yearbook for Palestinian official statistics as of May 4th 1999.

Article (4)

All concerned parties, each in their respective field, shall enforce this decree as of the date of issue and publication in the official gazette.

Issued in Gaza City on June 24th 1999.

Yaser Arafat

**The President of the Executive Committee
of the Palestine Liberation Organization
President of the Palestinian National Authority**

Acknowledgements

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) expresses its gratitude and special thanks to all targeted Palestinian Ministries and institutions for their full cooperation and response in providing necessary data.

Financial and technical support for Transportation and Communication statistical program is being provided by the Government of Norway through the Norwegian Agency for Development and Cooperation (NORAD). PCBS extends special thanks to the Government of Norway and NORAD for this support.

Preface

The Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (PCBS) is pleased to introduce the annual report 1998 as the first publication of report series on transportation and communication statistics in the Palestinian Territory. The main objective of publishing this series is to establish a comprehensive database covering the main indicators on the transportation and communication sector in the Palestinian Territory, and to formulate a time series about these indicators that show the changes with time.

This report presents the available statistics on the main components of the transportation system. A major component is land transport which covers roads and their length, bypass roads which were built by the Israeli authorities to serve the Israeli settlements, vehicles by type, in addition to other indicators like driving schools, number of garages, etc. The report also shows the main indicators of the air transport sector which covers the departure and arrival flights from Gaza International Airport. Also the report presents data on post sector including letters with their traditional classification, and the main elements of communication system including main telephone lines and their waiting list, telephone calls and their lengths.

PCBS hopes that this report will provide national governmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and research institutions in the Palestinian Territory with the necessary statistical data required for planning and development of the Palestinian Territory.

October, 1999

**Hasan Abu-Libdeh, Ph.D.
President**

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1. Introduction:

The Transportation and Communication sector is one of the main economic sectors in the Palestinian society. This sector contributes to the gross domestic product significantly, and provides working opportunities for a considerable amount of people.

Geographically, this sector occupies special importance because it represents the primary means of communication inside the society and between the society and the others.

This report is the first one of a series of annual reports which aims to provide the data required to describe the transportation and communication situation in the Palestinian Territory in a comprehensive and standardized way.

The main objective of this report is to collect, arrange, classify, and publish data related to the main indicators of the transportation and communication sector in Palestine in 1998, in order to provide the necessary data for research, analysis, and decision making purposes.

2. Concepts and Definitions:

Employee: A person who works for a public or private employer and receives remuneration in wage, salary, commission, tips, piece-rates or pay in kind

Average Weekly Working Hours: Total weekly working hours of employees whose wages are known, divided by the number of employees.

Average Monthly Working Days per Employee: Total monthly workdays of employees whose wages are known divided by the number of employees.

Average Daily Wage per Employee: Total net wages paid to all employees divided by total work-days. Wages received in different currencies are converted into New Israeli Sheikles according to the exchange rate in the survey month.

Household Expenditure: Includes the following:

1. Cash spent on purchase of goods and services for living purposes.
2. The value of goods and services payments or part of payments received from the employer.

Cash expenditure spent on taxes (non-commercial or non-industrial), gifts, contributions, interests on debts and other non-consumption items.

Household Consumption:	Includes the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cash spent on purchase of goods and services for living purposes. 2. The value of goods and service payments or part of payments received from the employer. 3. Own-produced goods and food, including consumed quantities during the recording period. 4. Estimated rent value of the dwelling.
Level of Living:	Food Consumption divided by total consumption. This indicator is based on the following assumptions: The Level of Living is identified by the proportion of consumption on food out of the total consumption (Angles Law of Poverty). It is distributed into three categories: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Better-off: "Food Consumption to Total Consumption less than 30%. 2. Middle category: "food Consumption to Total Consumption between 30-44%. 3. Worse-off: "Food Consumption to Total Consumption between 45-100%.
Expenditure on (Use of) Personal Transportation Means:	This covers expenditures on personal transport equipment. These expenditures include: tubes, spare parts of batteries, repair charges, gasoline, diesel, engine oil, other oils, car lubrication, parking fees, car cleaning fees, car insurance fees, car registration fees, car driving lessons fees, car transformation fees, others.
Fees of Transportation and Communication:	This expenditure includes: Bus fares (excluding school bus), taxi fares (public transport), call on taxi fares, rent a car without driver fares, other transport means (specify), postal services fares, telephone, telex–fax, others.
Expenditure on Purchase of Personal Transportation Means:	This covers payments on buying personal means of transport classified as: vehicles (car, van), motorcycle, bicycle, others.
Main Road:	Serves for national or inter district traffic.
Regional Road:	Branching off from, or lining, main roads.
Access Road:	Leading from a main or regional road to a certain point within a locality.
Vehicle:	A vehicle running on wheels and intended for use on roads.

Motor Vehicle:	A vehicle fitted with auto propulsive engine, it is normally used for carrying persons or goods, and drawing vehicles.
Private Car:	A motor vehicle, other than motorcycle intended for the carriage of passengers and designed to seat no more than 9 persons (including the driver).
Taxi:	A motor vehicle intended for the carriage of passengers (in return for payment), and designed to seat no more than 9 persons (including the driver), and described in its license as a taxi.
Motorcycle:	Two wheeled motor vehicles with or without sidecar. This category includes scooter, three-wheeled vehicles not exceeding 400 kg. Motorcycles are classified according to the engine capacity as: less than 50 cm ³ , 50-100 cm ³ , 100-250 cm ³ , and greater than 250 cm ³ .
Bus:	A motor vehicle designed to carry more than 9 passengers (including the driver).
Trailer:	Goods road vehicles designed to be hauled by a road motor vehicle. Excluding agricultural trailers and caravans.
Semi-Trailer:	Goods road vehicle with no front axle designed in such a way as to be hauled by road tractor.
Road Tractor:	A motor vehicle designed exclusively or primarily to haul other vehicles, which are not power-driven. Agricultural tractors are excluded.
Truck:	A motor vehicle designed for another purpose than passenger transport, its height is more than 250 cm, and described in its license as a truck.
Commercial Car:	A motor vehicle designed for another purpose than passenger transport, weights more than 2200 kg, its height is more than 175 cm and less than or equal to 250 cm, and described in its license as a commercial vehicle.
Other Vehicle:	A vehicle designed for purposes other than the carriage of passengers or goods. This category includes: ambulance, mobile cranes, self-propelled rollers, bulldozers with metallic wheels or tracks, vehicles for recording film, radio, and TV programs, mobile library vehicles, towing vehicles for vehicles in need of repair.
Regular Flights:	A series of flights fulfilling at least the following conditions: they are performed by a passenger aircraft, their tickets are open for free sale to the general public; they are planned and adjusted according to the needs of traffic, carried out according to existing aviation agreements, The operating license and the fixed timetables are also

available to the general public.

Irregular Flights: All the flights for remuneration other than those reported under regular flights.

Number of Passengers in a Flight: All passengers, excluding airplane staff and suckling children (less than 2 years of age).

Number of Available Seats: The total number of passenger seats available for sale between each pair of airports on a flight stage (excludes seats not actually available for the carriage of passengers because of the weight of fuel or other load).

Letter: A post matter that has the property of communication. It could be written, typed or both. This includes commercial samples, which are contained in an envelope. The minimum limit of the shortest length is 140, while the minimum limit of the shortest width is 90 mm \pm 2 mm. The sum of length, width, and thickness should not be greater than 900 mm. The maximum limit of the length of any dimension is 600 mm. The weight of the letter should be between 20-2000 g.

Regular Letter: A letter that is sent by normal post with regular fees.

Express Mail: A letter intended to be delivered quickly (24 hours) from the moment of reception by the post center. Normally extra fees are applied.

Printed Matter: A post matter which is printed by a printing shop, or by any other method such as copying, books, and booklets. It has a cultural and scientific property, and not communication property. The minimum limit of the printed matter length and width is 140, 90 mm \pm 2 mm respectively. The maximum limit of the sum of length, width, and thickness is 900 mm. The maximum limit of the length of any dimension is 600 mm. The minimum weight of the printed matter is 2 kg, it is also allowable to reach 5 kg when the printed matter does not accept division.

Registered Letter: A letter to which extra fees are applied and for which the sender gets a receipt. It is normally delivered to the addressee or other person acting as such after checking his identity and taking his signature on a receipt.

Post Packet Material posted as presents, such as food, clothes, beauty-care materials, perfumes, and commercial samples. The minimum limit of post packet length and width is 140, 90 mm \pm 2 mm respectively. The maximum limit for the sum of length, width, and thickness is 900 mm. The maximum limit of the length of any dimension is 60 mm. The maximum weight of the post packet is 2 kg.

Parcel	Material posted as closed flexible or rigid packet, containing papers, books, food, clothes, etc. The maximum limit for the sum of the parcel lengths, twice the width, and twice the thickness is 3 m. The maximum limit of the length of any dimension is 1.5 m. The maximum weight of inland parcel is 20 kg, while in case of parcels sent abroad the maximum limit is 5-20 kg, or according to the rules of the receiving country.
Telegram	Letter with a limited amount of words, sent inland or abroad by telex, fax, or telephone. Fees are paid according to the number of words.
Local Call:	The call which is sent or received by using the same switchboard.
National Call:	The call which is sent or received by using two switchboards in the same country.
International Call:	The call which is sent from one country to another.
Remaining West Bank:	West Bank, excluding those parts of Jerusalem annexed by Israel in 1967.
RWB:	Remaining West Bank.
GS:	Gaza Strip.
RWBGS:	Remaining West Bank and Gaza Strip.
PT:	Palestinian Territory.

3. Main Findings:

3.1 Introduction:

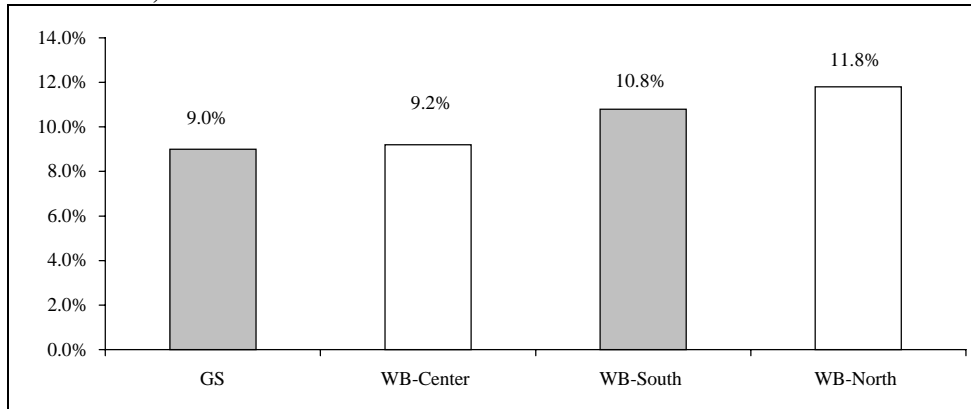
The Transportation and communication sector is important due to its contribution to the gross domestic product and the provision of working opportunities, in addition to its vital role in connecting different localities.

This report shows that the transportation and communication sector contributed with 4.7% of the total job opportunities in the Palestinian Territory in 1998. The average monthly working days in this sector were 24 days, and this is slightly higher than that of the total economic sectors (23 days).

The daily median wage of working days in this sector was 57.7 NIS (US \$15.2) and this was the same as in other economic sectors (*Table 1*).

The results show that the average household expenditure in this sector formed 10.1% of the total expenditure in 1998. It was slightly higher in the WB than in GS, with percentage of 10.6% and 9.0% respectively (*Table 2*). Figure 1 shows the percentage of household expenditure on transportation and communication in GS and the districts of the WB.

Fig. 1: Percentage of Household Expenditure on Transportation and Communication by Place of Residence, 1998



It should be noticed that the household expenditure on this sector is directly proportional to the level of living. In other words, as the level of living increases, the percentage of expenditure increases. Moreover, as the number of household persons increases, the probability of having a private vehicle increases (excluding households of more than 9 persons). 23.5% of the households in which the head of the household is male, owns one or more private vehicles, but this decreases to 5.0% when the head of the household is female (*Table 3*).

3.2 Land Transportation:

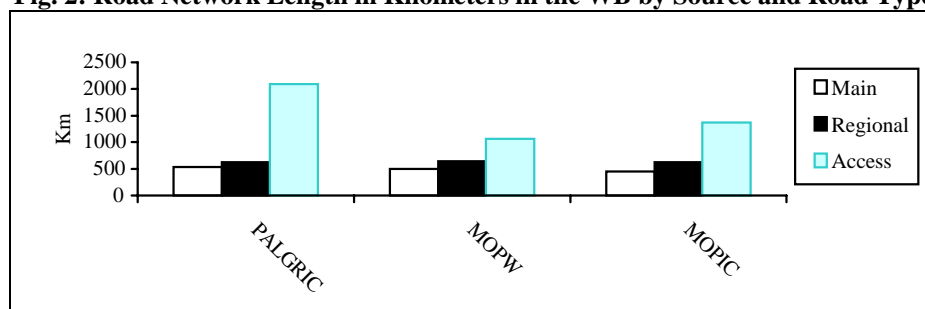
This section aims to present the results related to roads, vehicles, driving schools, bus companies, rent a car offices, and garages.

3.2.1 Road Network:

The available data of the Palestinian road network varies according to the source of data. The data of the Palestinian Geographic Center (PALGRIC) shows that the total road network length in the Palestinian Territory was 3,804 km (262 Km of them were in Jerusalem) at the end of 1996, while data from the Ministry of Public Works (MOPW) shows that the total length of the road network in the RWBGS was 2,495 km at the end of 1998 (*Table 4*).

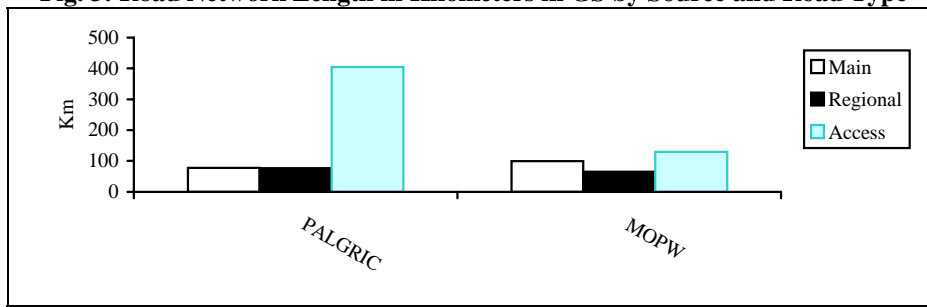
The variation in data and the statistical percentages from source to source is attributed to the methodology of measurement. Data taken from PALGRIC includes bypass roads, while data of MOPW and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) does not. Figures 2 and 3 show the length of road network by source and type of road.

Fig. 2: Road Network Length in Kilometers in the WB by Source and Road Type



It is worth noting that provided data varies in its geographical coverage. For example, the administrative records of MOPIC do not provide data about the road network in GS.

Fig. 3: Road Network Length in Kilometers in GS by Source and Road Type

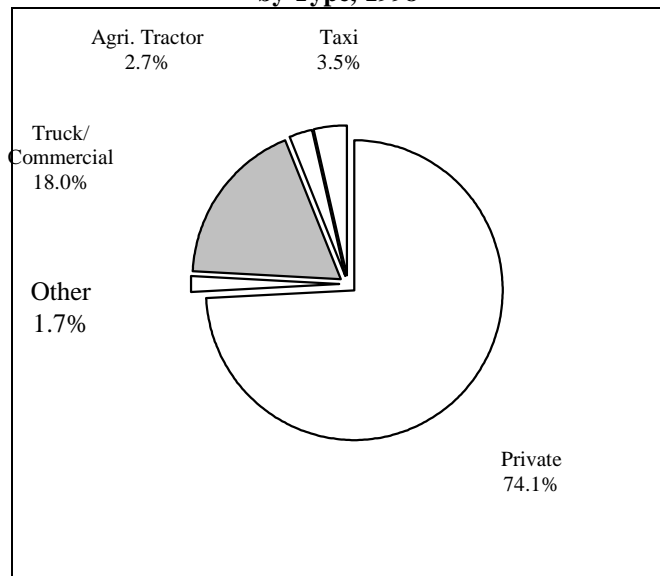


3.2.2 Vehicles:

The total number of licensed vehicles in the RWBGS in 1998 was 140,212, distributed as 66.6% in the RWB, and 33.4% in GS.

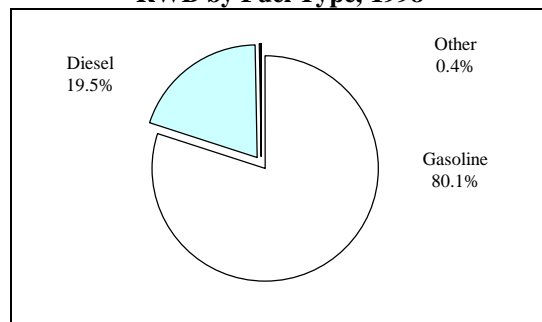
The percentage distribution of licensed vehicles in the RWBGS in 1998 shows that the majority were private cars (74.1%), and this percentage was 72.7% in the RWB, and 76.9% in GS. On the other hand, the percentage of trucks and commercial cars was 18.0% in the RWBGS, and this percentage was 18.8% in the RWB compared to 16.5% in GS. Taxis formed 3.5% of the total vehicles in the RWBGS, and this percentage was higher in the RWB than that in GS 3.9% and 2.5% respectively. The percentage of agricultural tractors in the RWBGS was 2.7%, and this percentage was 2.9% in the RWB compared to 2.2% in GS (*Fig. 4 and Tables 8 & 9*).

Fig. 4: Percentage Distribution of Vehicles in the RWBGS by Type, 1998



Concerning the number of licensed vehicles in the RWB, there was 80.1% of the vehicles which use gasoline. On the other hand 19.5% of the vehicles use diesel. The remaining percentage (0.4%) was classified as other, including non-motorized vehicles (trailers & semi-trailers) and vehicles with non stated fuel *Fig. 5 & Table 10*.

Fig. 5: Percentage Distribution of Vehicles in the RWB by Fuel Type, 1998

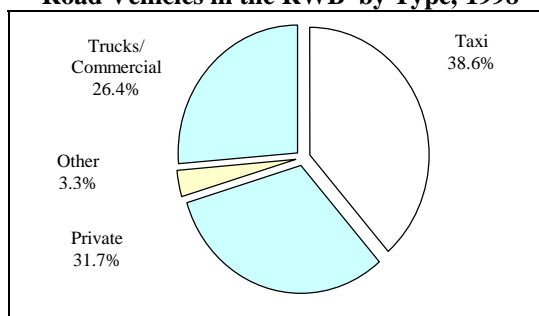


It should be noticed that the distribution of licensed vehicles in GS by type of fuel is not presented, due to the fact that this data was not available at the time of preparing this report.

Regarding new registered road vehicles in the RWBGS in 1998, the monthly average of registered vehicles was approximately 515 vehicles, with 84.3% in RWB and 15.7% in GS.

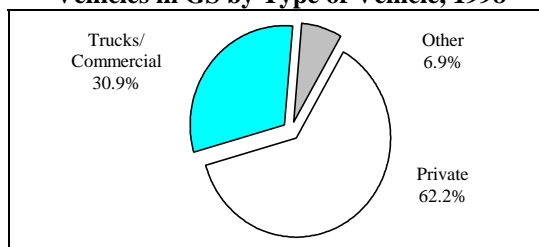
The percentage distribution of registered new vehicles in the RWB by type shows that the highest percentage was that of registered taxis (38.6%) followed by the private cars which was 31.7%. The percentage of trucks and commercial cars was 26.4%. On the other hand the percentage of other vehicles which cover moped, motorcycles, buses, trailers & semi-trailers, road tractors, agricultural tractors, in addition to other vehicles was 3.3% (**Fig. 6 & Table 11**).

Fig. 6: Percentage Distribution of New Registered Road Vehicles in the RWB by Type, 1998



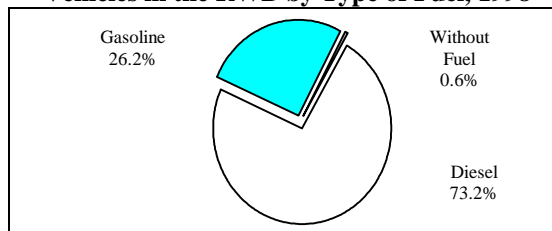
In GS, the majority of new registered vehicles in 1998 were private cars and trucks/commercial vehicles, where they formed 62.2% and 30.9% respectively. While the remaining vehicles, which include taxis, motorcycles, buses, trailers & semi-trailers, road tractors, and agricultural tractors, in addition to other vehicles formed 6.9% (**Fig. 7 & Table 12**).

Fig. 7: Percentage Distribution of New Registered Vehicles in GS by Type of Vehicle, 1998



On the other hand, the majority of new registered vehicles in the RWB in 1998 use diesel (73.2%), while 26.2% of the vehicles use gasoline, and the remaining (0.6%) were non-motor vehicles (**Fig. 8 & Table 13**).

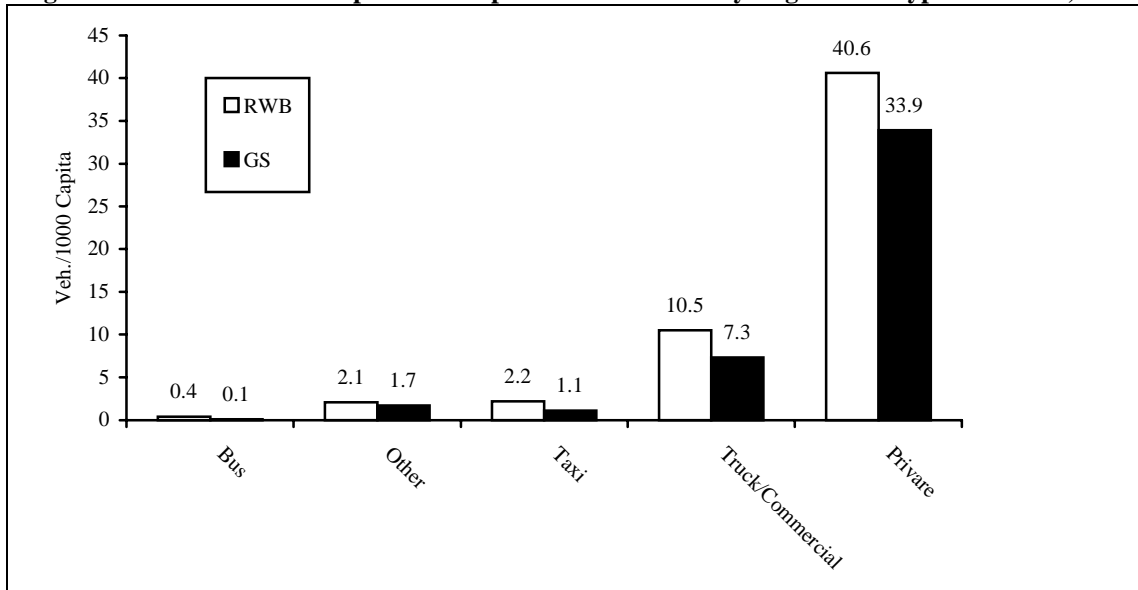
Fig. 8: Percentage Distribution of New Registered Vehicles in the RWB by Type of Fuel, 1998



It should be noticed that the percentage distribution of new registered vehicles in GS by type of fuel is not presented in this report, due to unavailability of data from the source at the time of preparing the report.

Regarding rate of motorization in the RWBGS, it was 51.3 vehicles per 1000 capita. The rate of private cars was 40.6 and 33.9 vehicle per 1000 capita in the RWB and GS respectively. While the rate of taxis was 2.2 in the RWB, and in GS it was 1.1 vehicle per 1000 capita (**Table 16**). Figure 9 illustrates the distribution of these rates in both RWB and GS.

Fig. 9: Rate of Motorization per 1000 Capita in the RWBGS by Region and Type of Vehicle, 1998



3.2.3 Driving Schools:

The total number of driving schools in the RWBGS was 153, of which 110 were in the RWB, and 43 were in GS (*Table 17*).

However, there was an increase in the number of driving schools in RWB compared with GS, however the average number of trainers per school was the same, 3.3 trainers. The average number of working vehicles per school was 3.3 and 3.0 in the RWB, and GS respectively.

3.2.4 Bus Companies:

The total number of bus companies in the RWBGS was 93 companies at the end of 1998, and the total number of working buses in these companies was 775. There were only 2 companies in GS compared with 91 companies in the RWB, however, the number of working buses was greater in the companies of GS compared with those of the RWB. The average number of buses per company in the RWB was 7.9 buses, while it was 26.5 in GS (*Table 18*).

3.2.5 Rent a Car Offices:

The total number of rent a car offices in the RWBGS was 36, out of which 31 were in the RWB, and 5 offices in GS. The number of working taxis in these offices was 699, distributed as 584 in the RWB, and 115 in GS (*Table 19*).

The percentage distribution of rent a car offices by governorate shows that the highest percentage was in Ramallah & Al-Bireh Governorate (35.5%), with the percent of working vehicles forming 48.3% of the total vehicles.

On the other hand, it is noticed that rent a car offices in GS was confined to be in Gaza Governorate, due to centralization of services sector in this Governorate.

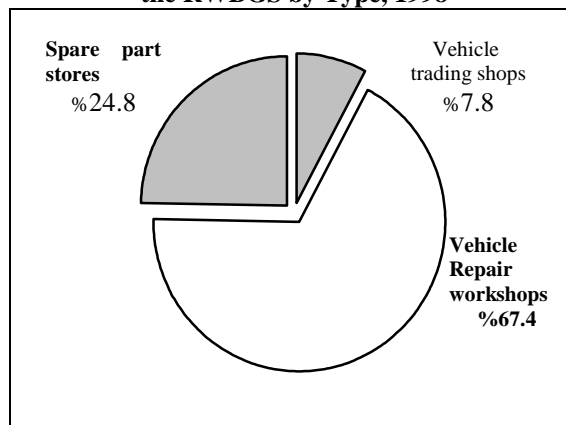
3.2.6 Garages:

This term locally describes vehicle repair workshops, spare part stores, and vehicle-trading shops.

The total number of licensed garages in the RWBGS was 2,792 garages at the end of 1998, with percentage of 56.6% in the RWB and 43.4% in GS respectively.

The percentage distribution of licensed garages at the end of 1998 shows that the majority of garages were used for repair of motor vehicles (67.4%). This type of garages formed 74.4% in the RWB, and 58.3% in GS. On the other hand, 7.8% of garages were used for vehicles trading, and this percentage distributed as 5.3% in the RWB compared with 11.1% in GS. However 24.8% of garages were used as stores of spare parts of motor vehicles, and this type of garages formed 20.3% in the RWB and 30.6% in GS (*Fig. 10 & Table 21*).

Fig. 10: Percentage Distribution of Garages in the RWBGS by Type, 1998



3.3 Air Transportation:

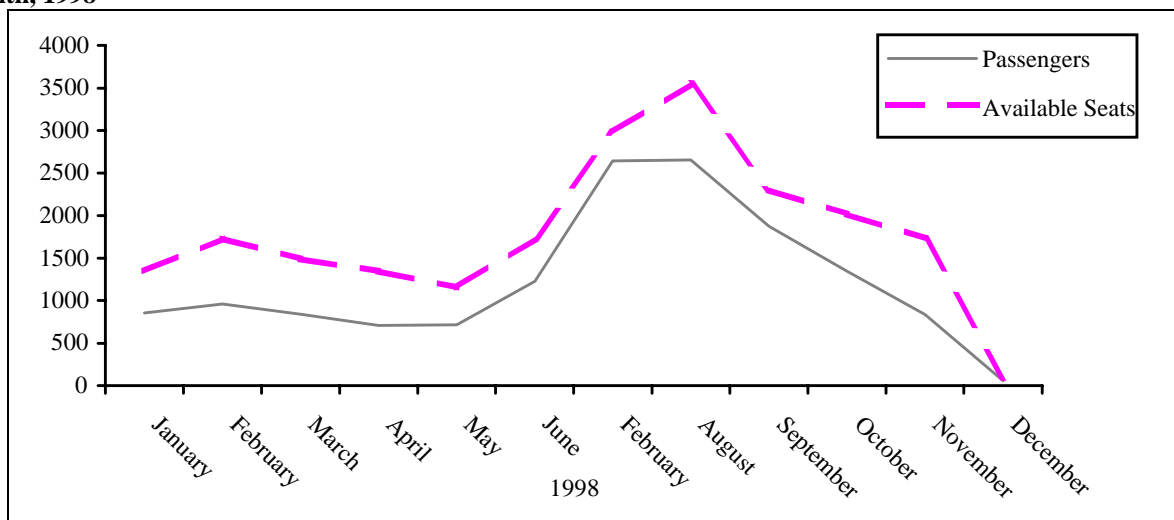
The total number of departure and arrival flights from Gaza International Airport in December 1998 (the first month of starting flights from Gaza International Airport) was 80 flights, out of which 58 were regular flights with 1,804 passengers, and the total number of available seats in these flights was 3,260, with occupancy ratio of 55.3%. The total number of irregular flights was 22 with 477 passengers, and the total number of available seats was 1,052 with an occupancy ratio of 45.3% (*Table 24*).

Regarding the regular flights of the Palestinian Airlines in 1998, the monthly average of flights was 37.3, with an average number of 1,227 passengers. The average number of available seats was 1,788, with an occupancy ratio of 68.6% (*Table 23*).

During the same period, the maximum number of passengers was 2,656 who were carried in 74 flights, and this was in August 1998 with an occupancy ratio of 74.8%.

Figure (11) presents the regular flights of the Palestinian Airlines taking off from Al-Arish Airport (Egypt), which was used due to the delay in signing the protocol of Gaza International Airport. The table shows that there is a great decrease in the number of passengers in December 1998, mainly due to switching flights from Al-Arish Airport to Gaza International Airport after opening it at the end of November 1998.

Fig. 11: Number of Passengers and Number of Available Seats in Regular Flights of the Palestinian Airlines by Month, 1998



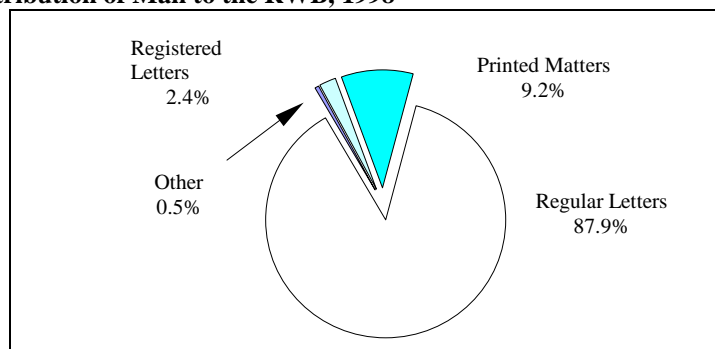
3.4 The Post:

Mail Received in the RWB consisted of 2,500,095 postal materials in 1998, with a monthly average of 208,341 pieces.

The percentage distribution of these materials shows that the majority were regular letters, where they formed 87.9%. The percentage of printed matters was 9.2%, while the percentage of registered letters was 2.4%, and the remaining percentage (0.5%) covered express mail, parcels, telegrams, and small packets (*Fig. 12 & Table 25*).

The maximum number of postal materials was in December, where there were 290,955 postal materials, and the minimum number of these materials was in May, where there was 131,091 pieces.

Fig. 12: Percentage Distribution of Mail to the RWB, 1998

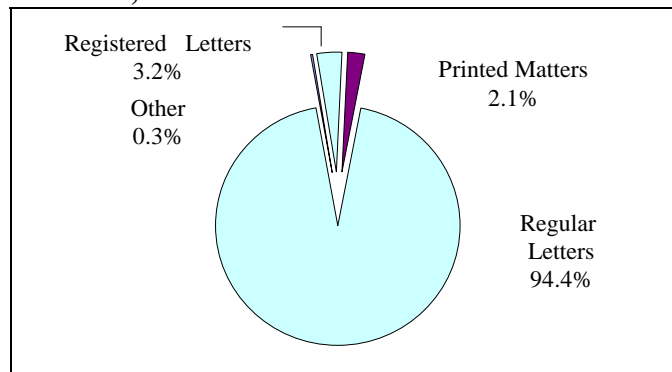


Regarding dispatched mail from the RWB in 1998, there were 1,131,294 postal materials, with a monthly average of 94,275 pieces.

The fact that telephone bills are considered as regular letters made them a majority of postal materials (94.4%). The percentage of registered mail was 3.2%, and that of printed matters formed 2.1%, while the remaining (0.3%) was classified as other postal materials which contain express mail, parcels, telegrams, and small packets.

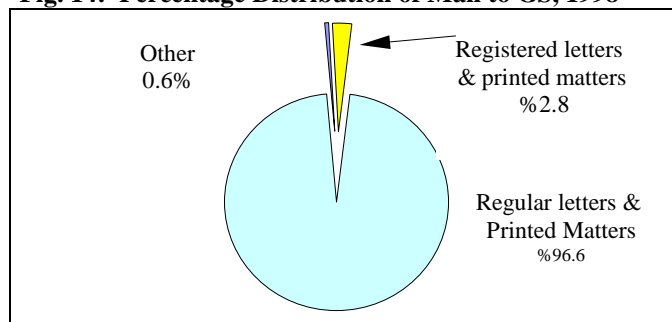
The maximum number of these materials was in December 1998, where there were 178,494 pieces, and the minimum value of these materials (61,403) was in May (*Table 26*). Fig. 13 illustrates the percentage distribution of material dispatched from the RWB.

Fig. 13: Percentage Distribution of Dispatched Mail from the RWB, 1998



The total number of postal materials received in GS was 1,049,386 in 1998, with a monthly average of 87,449. Regular letters and regular printed matters formed 96.6% of the total materials. This was due to the consideration of telephone bills as regular letters. Registered letters and registered printed matters formed only 2.8%, while the rest (remaining postal materials which contain express mail, parcels, telegrams, and small packets) formed only 0.6% (*Fig. 14*).

Fig. 14: Percentage Distribution of Mail to GS, 1998



The maximum number of these materials was 131,092 and this was in December, while the minimum number was 60,955 and this was in May (*Table 27*).

The dispatched mail from GS in the same year was 561,768 postal materials, averaging 46,814 pieces per month.

The maximum number of these materials was in February (105,728), while the minimum number was in May (26,477).

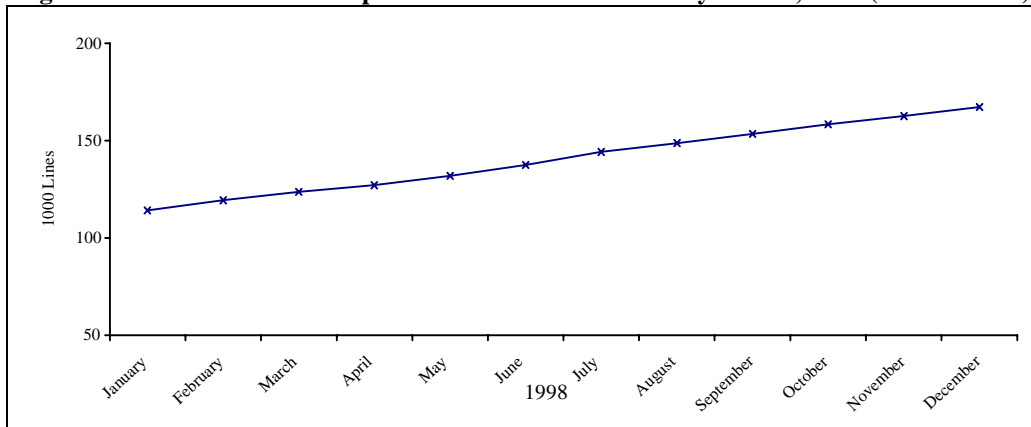
The percentage distribution of dispatched mail shows that regular letters together with printed matters form 93.9%, while both registered letters and printed matters form only 6.1% (*Table 28*).

It is worth mentioning that there is no data available in GS regarding dispatched express mail, parcels, telegrams, and small packets.

3.5 Telecommunications:

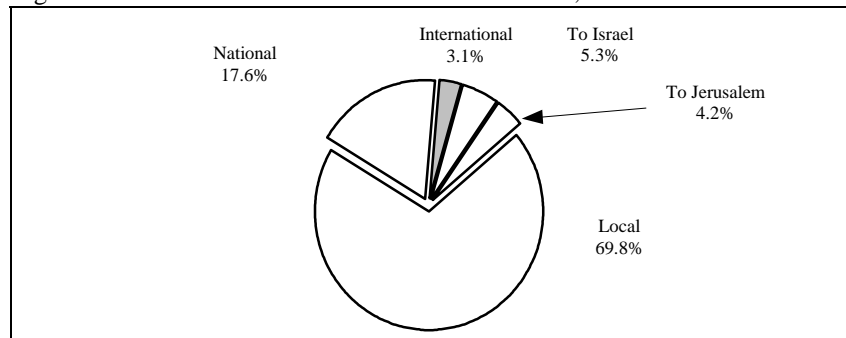
The total number of main telephone lines in the RWBGS at the end of 1998 was 167,271 lines with a growth rate of 50.8% compared with the previous year, where the monthly average increase of these lines was of 4,426 lines during 1998 (*Fig. 15 and Tables 29 & 30*). This resulted in the reduction of the waiting list of requests from 189,987 in January, 1998 to 156,209 at the end of 1998, with a rate of 2,815 requests per month (*Table 31*).

Fig. 15: Number of Main Telephone Lines in the RWBGS by Month, 1998 (in thousands)



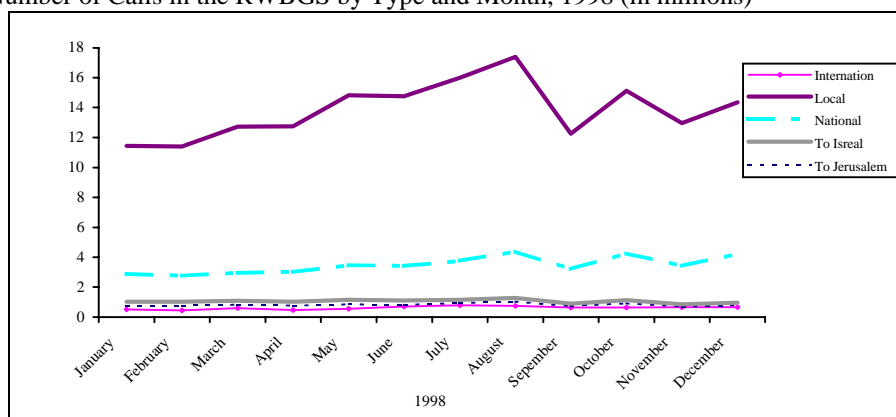
The monthly average number of telephone calls in the RWBGS was 19,809,806 in 1998. The percentage distribution of number of calls shows that local calls (using the same switchboard in the same country) formed 69.8% of the total calls, while it was 68.8% in the RWB and 31.2% in GS. National calls (using two switchboards in the same country, excluding calls to those parts of Jerusalem annexed by Israel in 1967) formed 17.6%, This percentage was 60.5% in the RWB and 39.5% in GS. International calls formed 3.1%, where this percentage was 73.9% in the RWB, and 26.1% in GS. On the other hand calls to Israel and calls to Jerusalem (those parts of Jerusalem annexed by Israel in 1967 and West-Jerusalem) formed 5.3% and 4.2% respectively out of the total calls.

Fig. 16: Percentage Distribution of Number of Calls in the RWBGS, 1998



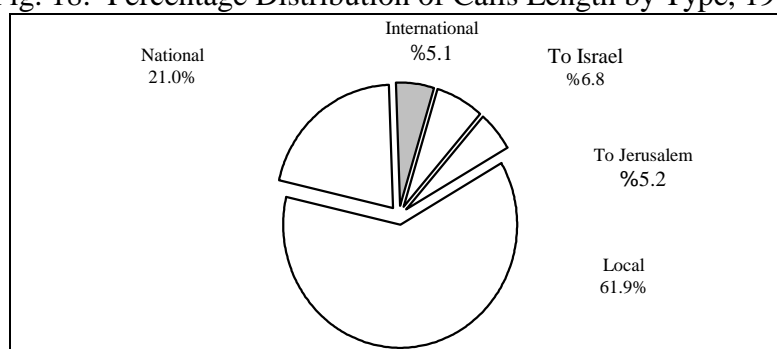
It is worth mentioning that the maximum number of calls was in August, where there were 24,817,057 calls, which equivalent to 10.4% of total calls (**Table 32**). Figure 16 shows the percentage distribution of telephone calls in the RWBGS.

Fig. 17: Number of Calls in the RWBGS by Type and Month, 1998 (in millions)



In respect to the total length of telephone calls, the monthly average was 47,629,336 minutes in 1998 distributed as follows: 61.9% for local calls, 21.0% for national calls (using two switchboards in the same country, excluding calls to those parts of Jerusalem annexed by Israel in 1967), 5.1% for international calls, 6.8% for calls to Israel and 5.2% for calls to Jerusalem (those parts of Jerusalem annexed by Israel in 1967 and West-Jerusalem) **Fig. 18 & Table 33**.

Fig. 18: Percentage Distribution of Calls Length by Type, 1998



Regarding Internet service in the Palestinian Territory, the number of companies providing this service was 9 companies at the end of 1998. The number of employees in these companies was 81, mostly male employees (86.4%).

The number of subscribed persons to the Internet services in the Palestinian Territory at the end of 1998 was 8,308 subscribers, with only 109 subscribers restricted to the electronic mail service (**Table 34**).

4. Methodology:

- **Data Collection:**

The data of this report is based primarily on administrative records of various institutions, in addition to data extracted from some surveys performed by PCBS. After getting data from its sources, it was rearranged, reclassified, and then tabulated in a way to achieve the purpose of this report.

- **Coverage:**

Although the main objective of publishing annual reports on transportation and communication is to construct time series of the main indicators related to transportation and communication

sector in the Palestinian Territory, it is noticed that this report mainly covers the main indicators related to transportation and communication during 1998, with only a few indicators from past years.

The majority of data does not provide information about Jerusalem, except data on labor force, household, internet service, road network length, and bypass roads.

Data related to express mail provided by private companies is not presented in this report, where the data related to post in this report based on monthly reports from the Ministry of Post and Telecommunications (MOPT) which do not contain this item. It is expected that MOPT will provide this service in the near future.

The Palestine Telecommunications Company did not provide cellular services at the time of collecting the data of this report, thus, there is no data about cellular services in this report, while -at this stage- source of all mobiles used in the Palestinian Territory are Israeli companies.

5. Data Quality:

This section presents technical notes concerning the statistical quality of the data which should be taken into consideration.

1. There is no uniform classification of road types at the time of preparing this report in addition to the variation in the methodology followed from one institution to another. Therefore there was a variation in the road network length from source to source. The digital map obtained from satellite photography taken in 1994 is now being updated, but it still does not cover all the road network. PALGRIC also used the community map while measuring length of roads. MOPIC and MOPW data does not include bypass roads, while bypass roads constructed before 1994 are included in PALGRIC data. MOPIC data does not cover GS and MOPW data does not cover Jerusalem data.
2. While using bypass road data, it should be noticed that the figures of the area do not necessarily equal the product of the length by the width; because the width sometimes represents the distance between building boundaries. In addition to that some of the figures concerning bypass roads in this report are approximated by the concerned persons in the Arab Studies Society.
3. There is a great reduction in the number of licensed vehicles mentioned in this report compared with the data published in previous reports. Also it was noticed while analyzing the raw data that the data of licensed vehicles decreases with time, and this contradicts the expected normal increase with time. The Ministry of Transport declared that this data is the best available till the time of preparing the report.
4. The number of vehicles in GS by governorate and fuel type is not provided in this report.
5. In the past period, no standard was followed in collection of mail data, and therefore unexpected and irregular variations occurred. This made it difficult to compare 1998 data with other published data of previous years. It is worth mentioning that unified classification based on international standards was developed with the cooperation of the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication.

6. It is noticed that there is lack in dispatched mail in GS compared with the RWB, due to non-provision of express mail, parcels, telegrams, and small packets services in GS.
7. National calls data covers dispatched calls from the RWBGS, while calls to Jerusalem data covers dispatched calls from the RWBGS to those parts of Jerusalem annexed by Israel in 1967 and West-Jerusalem.
8. Internet service data reflects the number of Palestinian companies which provide this service, regardless of whether the subscribers are Palestinians or not.

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