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The Statistical Abstract, presents, like its predecessor and society in Israel. The data planners, researchers and the

Most of the current series presents a historical Summary divisions, which shows the

The Abstract presents data from various publications of the Census of Population and Housing Statistics, etc. Lists of these are given in this Abstract's chapters.

Of the subjects included in the Abstract, special attention should be made of the population of the Gaza Area — up to 2000. The Abstract also includes the Habits for 1987; data from the Survey of Commerce and Industry for 1985, which covered subjects of special interest. Special attention should also be made of the Survey of Commerce and Industry of the Bureau towards the 1980s. The Abstract for the present: one of these subjects is the Survey of Commerce and Industry.

The material for the Abstract is made of information from various institutions.

This year too, Mr. Zeev Ben-Zur is publishing the Abstract of the Bureau, under the supervision of the "Hamakor Press" Ltd.

To all those who participate in the Survey of Commerce and Industry, Statistics conveys its appreciation.

Jerusalem, 1987

strata with larger establishments were generally allotted a higher sampling fraction. The establishment included in the sample employed 70% of the employed persons in the population.

The sample is up-dated monthly by adding new establishments. The addition is carried out in the same method as the drawing of the sample.

Index of industrial production. Since it is impossible in practice to obtain monthly reports from the industrial establishments on the changes in the value added for the computation of the index of industrial production, the changes are measured by various indicators, such as production, revenue at fixed prices, etc., assuming that these changes reflect the changes in the value added. More details appeared in the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics — Supplement*, No. 1, 1985, p. 121 ff.

The changes occurring in the indicators of sub-branches are weighted according to their value added in the branch. The indices for the main branches and for the total industry are weighted according to the value added of the sub-branches in the main branch and in the total. The source of weights for the sub-branches and main branches is the gross value added according to factor cost, as obtained from summaries of the 1981 survey of the industry and crafts, adjusted for the base year of the indices — 1983.

The index of nominal daily wages per employee is obtained by the division of the index of employees' wages (excluding one-time payments and back pay) by the index of employees' work days (i.e., actual work days and days of paid absence).

The data on revenue, wages and nominal daily wages per employee in the industry for 1983 — 1986, was presented at uniform prices of each year, according to the respective Consumer Price Index (of each year).

Surveys of industry and crafts (Tables XIV/8—12) are sample surveys. The sample includes about 2,000 establishments and is based on the sample of industrial indices. It covers all establishments with 5 employed persons or more on average during four representative months of the surveyed years (February, May, August and November).

Financial data of the industrial enterprises in the survey (revenue, wages, expenditure on stock, etc.), whose balance sheets relate to a period different from the period used in the Industry and Crafts Survey (April — March) were adjusted for the survey's period by the following coefficient:

Index of revenue in a minor branch for the period April — March of the surveyed year

Index of revenue in a minor branch for the establishment's reporting period

Data in the survey on the value of the various types of stock (finished goods, work in process and raw materials), at the beginning and at the end of the balance sheet year (after adjusting for different periods as explained above), were adjusted in each of the survey's establishments for the average prices of the surveyed year, this having been done in order to deflate the inflational profit of the stock's data; the Consumer Price Index was used for this adjustment. Full details were published in no. 796 of the Special Series (see list below).

All the financial data in the survey are presented at uniform prices — average prices of the surveyed year. Monthly revenue and price indices in industry and the Consumer Price Index were used for the translation of data from current prices to a uniform price (for detailed explanation see *ibid*).

SOURCES

Data in Tables XIV/1—7, are obtained within the framework of indices of industry and are based on monthly reports from establishments included in the sample (see above). Some data required for calculation of the industrial production index are obtained from other sources (see above). The data presented in tables XIV/8 — 13 were received in the framework of the industry surveys, and they are based on yearly reports received from establishments included in the industry survey sample.

Data on production quantities of some products (Table XIV/14) are based on monthly reports received from the following sources: Food, cotton yarn and crude oil — from the Ministry of Industry and Trade; textiles, alcoholic beverages and goods subject to excise duty — from the Department of Customs and Excise. Reports relating to all other items of industrial production are received directly from the relevant establishments.

The data on consumption of electricity (Table XIV/15) are obtained from the Israel Electrical Corporation Ltd. and from industrial establishments with power stations with a registered capacity of 300 or more kilowatts. It must be pointed out that the data do not include the Jerusalem District Electricity and Public Service Corporation.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

SPECIAL SERIES

- 26 Census of Industry, 1952 (Part A)
- 41 Census of Industry 1952 (Part B)
- 119 Survey of Employment and Equipment in the Diamond Industry 1961
- 198 Survey of Marketing Channels of Internal Industrial Products 1963/64
- 280 Survey of Labour Cost in Industry 1966
- 448 Professional Labour Force in Industry 1970
- 784 Industry and Crafts Survey 1982 — Part II
- 785 Survey of Fixed Capital Stock in Industry I.I. 1982

- 796 Industry and Crafts Survey 1983
- 799 Survey of Research and Development in Industry 1980/81 — 1984/85

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY AND CRAFTS 1965:
13 publications appeared.

TECHNICAL SERIES

- 10 Industrial Production and Employment Indexes (1960)

CHAPTER XV. ENERGY AND WATER

ENERGY BALANCE

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Energy balance is a set of data that presents the sources and uses of energy by the country's economy and the interactions within the energy system.

Israel's energy balance is presented according to the general format of energy balances, as published by the O.E.C.D., with some necessary adjustments to Israel's special conditions.

The table's columns represent two main categories of energy used by the economy.

1. *Primary energy* is used directly, without transformation (e.g., crude oil or natural gas used directly to supply heat, power and light).
2. *Secondary energy* includes energy converted from a primary form into other forms, e.g., gasoline or other petroleum products which are produced in refineries from crude oil, or electricity generated in power plants which use coal or petroleum products.

The table's rows are intended to supply information on the energy flow within the economy:

1. *Energy requirements* are obtained by summing imports with domestic production and deducting exports and bunkering of ships; they also include changes in inventory and statistical discrepancies. For statistical reasons the data of this row are not presented in detail.
2. *Secondary energy production.* This part of the balance presents crude oil delivered for processing and energy consumption for generating electricity. Energy output is positive, whereas a negative symbol (—) indicates inputs in the process. Whenever a total is nega-

tive, it should be interpreted as losses during the transformation process.

3. *Final consumption.* This row sums up the final use of energy by the economy. The breakdown of energy use by economic branches follows the row "total".

Unit. The common unit of measurement employed is the ton oil equivalent (T.O.E.) which equals 10⁷ kilocalories. Conversion into this unit was based on the net caloric value of each energy product.

Data on use of electricity are presented in two forms:

1. According to electrical energy generated by power plants and consumed by industrial establishments, i.e., electrical power output has been translated into T.O.E.;
2. According to primary energy in the form of crude oil or secondary energy (e.g., residual oil), which served as input in production of electricity which in turn was used by the economy; this is called *primary energy equivalent of electricity* (P.E.E.E.).

SOURCES

Data on crude oil and its products — Israel Fuel Authority, oil refineries.

Data on electricity — the electricity corporations.

Distribution of consumption between economic branches is based on reports of oil marketing companies to the Israel Fuel Authority. Since consumers have not yet been classified according to the standard classification of economic branches, there are some inaccuracies in the distribution of final energy consumption. Thus, a part of fuel consumption by industrial establishments in qibbuzim may have been classified under agricultural consumption.

ELECTRICITY AND WATER

Data are received from the Israel Electric Corporation.

In the years 1950—1955 the data of the Jerusalem District Electricity and Public Service Corporation Ltd., were not included.

The general water consumption data are obtained from the Water Commission of the Ministry of Agriculture, who prepares statistical summaries from monthly returns submitted by all consumers.

Type of locality is according to the classification used by the Water Commission. This classification differs from that used by the Bureau.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

SPECIAL SERIES

660 Energy in Israel 1970—1979

CHAPTER XVI. CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION

Construction includes the building and public works branches (major branch 4 in the Standard Classification of all Economic Activities) as well as construction of communication and electricity lines and drilling for crude oil. Detailed explanations on the various purposes of the construction branch and on data published in this chapter appear in Special Series No. 793, *Construction in Israel 1983—1985 (Hebrew only)*.

BUILDING

I. PHYSICAL DATA

DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

Building begun. Beginning the digging of the foundations.

Area under construction. Building area or dwelling whose building had begun but had not yet been completed at the said date.

Building completed. When the building is technically completed and ready to serve its function or more than half of its area is already in use.

Area includes the outer walls, balconies and the built up area below the pillars.

Dwelling. A room or combination of rooms, in permanent or temporary structures, intended for dwelling purposes, and including service rooms, which have a separate entrance from the street or an area in common with other apartments in the building.

Living rooms. Bedrooms, parlours, dining rooms, nurseries, halls etc., of 6 sq.m. and above. Not included are service rooms: Kitchens, conveniences, bathrooms, halls and other rooms of less than 6 sq.m.

Initiating sector. Planning of buildings (location, standard and area) and its supervision.

Public building. Building initiated by the Government, the National Institutions, the Local Authorities and companies entirely controlled by these institutions.

Private building. All building except public building. Includes also the building of the Histadrut Sector.

New residential building is a building of whose area 75% are destined for residential purposes, which is being built on a vacant plot or on the foundation of a demolished building, of which no walls were left which can be used for the new building.

Duration of building. Duration in months from beginning to completion of building, as defined above. The average duration per dwelling differs from the average per building. On computing the average duration per building, any building of a certain size is given an equal weight, whereas on computing the average duration per dwelling, buildings are weighted according to the number of dwellings in each.

Purposes of building. Residential building, hotels, commercial and office buildings, buildings for industry and crafts, public buildings and non-residential farm buildings.

Type of building. Data on type of building relate to public residential building only.

Regular building. Building in which most of the work is performed on the building sites, and the frame is generally made of reinforced concrete in moulds produced on the building sites, with walls of various types of blocks.

Industrialized building. Buildings in which most parts are prepared in advance in special enterprises and later assembled at the building sites.

There are various type of industrialized building, the two main ones being:

1. *Prefabricated building*. Building in which most parts, excluding the foundations, are produced in special enterprises and their construction is performed on the building sites according to a set plan provided by these enterprises. Prefabricated parts for construction are: External and inner walls, ceilings, stairs etc.

2. *Other industrial building includes*:
a. In urban areas — mostly buildings in which the frame is built by the method of supporting walls which are cast on the building site in standard moulds (generally of steel), in which prefabricated parts prepared in advance in enterprises or on the building site are built in.

b. In rural areas — mostly buildings composed of prefabricated three-dimensional rooms, prepared in advance in enterprises (incl. plumbing, carpentry, etc.) and assembled on the building site.

Urban and rural localities: See definitions in Chapter II — *Population*.

SOURCES

Reporting Agencies on Commencement and Completion of Building:

Local Authorities: Ashdod, Ashqelon, Beer Sheva, Bene Beraq, Binyamina, Bat Yam, Givatayim, Dimona, Herzeliya, Zikhron Yaaqov, Hadera, Hod HaSharon, Holon, Haifa, Haifa Qerayot (Motzkin, Bialik, and Yam), Tiberias, Jerusalem, Kefar Sava, Lod, Nahariya, Nazareth, Nes Ziyvona, Netanya, Akko, Afula, Pardes Hanna-Karkur, Petah Tiqva, Zefat, Qiryat Ono, Qiryat Ata, Qiryat Gat, Rishon LeZiyon, Rehovot, Ramla, Ramat Gan, Ramat HaSharon, Raanana, Shefaram and Tel Aviv-Yafo:

Large building companies; the Ministry of Construction and Housing; Public Works Department; other Government offices; the Jewish Agency; higher education institutions; press cuttings; advertisements and various publications from which industrial enterprises, hotels and boarding houses under construction, or about to be constructed, are traced.

On building licenses, planning and building committees report, as follows:

Local Committees: Or Yehuda, Elat, Afike HaYarqon, Asheri, Bet Shean Valley, Gilboa, Eastern Galilee, Central Galilee, Lower Galilee, Upper Galilee, Hadarim, HaMerkaz, Southern Sharon, Zemora, Zevulun, Hevel Elot, Hof HaKarmel, Hof HaSharon, Tovim, Tayibe (in the Sharon), Tira, Yehud, Yizreelim, Lodim, Mevo HaAmaqim, Moredot HaKarmel, Mate Yehuda, Menashe, Maale HaGalil, Merom HaGalil, Maale HaHermon, Iron, Emeq HaYarden, Emeq Hefer, Zefon HaSharon, Qazarin, Qiryat Shemona, Rekhes HaKarmel, Shomeron, Soreqot, Shimonim, Shiqmim, Sharonim.

Special Committees: Ofaqim, Bet Shemesh, Yeroham, Karmiel, Mizpe Ramon, Nazerat Illit, Netivot, Arad, Sederot and Shelomi.

METHODS OF COMPUTATION AND ESTIMATION

COMPUTATION OF DATA

Data on building are compiled from the reports stated above, obtained from the different sources after elimination of duplications.

The reports of the local authorities and the building companies on private buildings show a certain time lag. Hence, the projected time lag is added to the data material compiled from these reports (estimate of time lag — see below).

In 1949—1959, incomplete data were published on building in Israel, which appear under the heading "former series" and are composed as follows:

1. All public building, initiated by the Government and the Jewish Agency all over the country as well as most of the private building were included. Not included was private building for various purposes within the jurisdiction of planning and building committees who did not yet report on beginning and completion of building.
2. In 1949—1957, public buildings which were built by the Housing Department, Public Works Department and the Jewish Agency, were not included.
3. In 1949—1958, data on non-residential farm buildings were not included.

The "new series", which has been published since 1960, covers all building for all purposes all over the country, and includes the building within the jurisdiction of planning committees that do not report on beginning and completion of building. It must be pointed out that the number of local authorities, which report on building, has increased steadily — from 17 in 1949 to 33 in 1958 and 41 in 1968.

TABLE XV/1.—SUMMARY OF ISRAEL'S ENERGY BALANCES

לוח ט"ו/1. — המצית מאזני האנרגיה של ישראל

Thousands of T.O.E. (tons oil equivalent)

אלפי טעטון (שוה ערך לטון נפט)

Sources and uses	חשמל במונחי תשומות לייצור P.E.E.E. ²	אנרגיה			חשמל במונחי תשומות לייצור P.E.E.E. ²	אנרגיה			חשמל במונחי תשומות לייצור P.E.E.E. ²	אנרגיה			מקורות ושימושים						
		מותמרת Secondary	בסיסית Primary	סך הכל Total		מותמרת Secondary	בסיסית Primary	סך הכל Total		מותמרת Secondary	בסיסית Primary	סך הכל Total							
		1982				1981				1980				1979					
ENERGY REQUIREMENTS ¹		—484.0	8,848.7	8,364.7		1,066.4	6,971.7	8,037.7		1,006.4	6,857.7	7,864.1		—344.9	7,439.0	7,783.9		אנרגיה לרשות המשק ¹ —	
—GRAND TOTAL																			סך כולל
Secondary energy production—total		5,940.6	—8,635.5	—2,694.9		4,121.8	—6,709.8	—2,588.0		4,068.3	—6,613.8	—2,545.5		4,645.1	—7,146.7	—2,503.6		ייצור אנרגיה מותמרת —	
Petroleum refining		7,469.8	—8,064.1	—594.3		6,153.9	—6,695.8	—541.9		6,020.0	—6,597.5	—577.5		6,542.3	—7,090.6	—548.3		סך הכל	
Electricity generation	3,131.8	—1,387.5	—554.9	—1,942.4	3,024.2	—1,897.1	—	—1,897.1	3,076	—1,837.9	—2.5	—1,840.4	2,890.9	—1,778.7	—43.0	—1,821.7		זיקוק נפט	
Own use by energy sector and losses in distribution	373.2	—141.7	—16.5	—158.2	362.1	—135.0	—14.0	—149.0	382	—113.8	—13.8	—127.6	320.3	—118.5	—15.1	—133.6		ייצור חשמל	
Final consumption—total	2,712.5	5,456.6	213.2	5,669.8	2,623.5	5,187.8	261.9	5,449.7	312.6	5,074.7	243.9	5,318.6	2,508.7	4,990.0	290.3	5,280.3		שימושים סופיים — סך הכל	
Industry	812.6	1,783.5	64.9	1,848.4	810.2	1,579.4	133.2	1,712.6	115.9	1,579.1	132.9	1,712.0	813.1	1,467.4	194.9	1,662.3		העשייה	
Thereof: Inputs in chemical and petrochemical plants		752.2	60.3	812.5		572.4	123.5	695.9		628.0	123.1	751.1		483.4	56.4	539.8		מזה: תשומות למפעלים כימיים ופטרוכימיים	
Agriculture	115.6	203.2	—	203.2	108.1	208.1	—	208.1	115.6	166.7	—	166.7	104.3	189.0	—	189.0		חקלאות	
Water pumping and drilling	442.8	171.1	—	171.1	431.8	168.3	—	168.3	442.8	155.2	—	155.2	395.5	164.8	—	164.8		שאיבת מים וקידוחי מים	
Construction		26.5	—	26.5		40.0	—	40.0		28.0	—	28.0		28.8	—	28.8		בניו	
Land and air transportation		1,538.6	—	1,538.6		1,414.0	—	1,414.0		1,405.0	—	1,405.0		1,506.1	—	1,506.1		תחבורה יבשתית ואווירית	
Thereof: Land transportation		1,311.7	—	1,311.7		1,172.2	—	1,172.2		1,136.2	—	1,136.2		1,208.7	—	1,208.7		מזה: תחבורה יבשתית	
Private, general government, commerce and services consumption	1,341.5	1,631.5	148.0	1,779.5	1,273.4	1,620.2	128.1	1,748.3	140.3	1,641.1	110.6	1,751.7	1,195.8	1,527.2	94.9	1,622.1		צריכה פרטית, ציבורית ושל ענפי המסחר והשירותים	
Non-energy use		102.2	0.3	102.5		118.9	0.6	119.5		99.6	0.4	100.0		106.7	0.5	107.2		צריכה לא אנרגטית	
		1986				1985				1984				1983					
ENERGY REQUIREMENTS ¹		—86.3	8,727.5	8,641.2		—530.8	8,999.7	8,468.9		—545.5	9,134.9	8,589.4		—416.5	8,828.6	8,412.1		אנרגיה לרשות המשק ¹ —	
—GRAND TOTAL																			סך כולל
Secondary energy production—total		5,669.0	—8,427.4	—2,758.4		5,915.9	—8,728.0	—2,812.1		6,019.9	—8,890.9	—2,871.0		5,926.3	—8,602.7	—2,676.4		ייצור אנרגיה מותמרת —	
Petroleum refining		5,952.5	—6,367.9	—415.4		6,286.7	—6,869.1	—582.4		6,596.8	—7,163.8	—567.0		7,004.7	—7,542.1	—537.4		סך הכל	
Electricity generation	3,593.6	—130.7	—2,044.9	—2,175.6	3,437.8	—227.0	—1,846.4	—2,073.4	3,622.9	—440.9	—1,693.0	—2,133.9	3,246.2	—940.3	—1,045.8	—1,986.1		זיקוק נפט	
Own use by energy sector and losses in distribution	387.2	—152.8	—14.6	—167.4	362.3	—143.8	—12.5	—156.3	381.1	—136.0	—14.1	—150.1	355.3	—137.9	—14.8	—152.7		ייצור חשמל	
Final consumption—total	3,079.9	5,582.7	300.1	5,882.8	2,974.7	5,385.1	271.7	5,656.8	3,015.8	5,474.4	244.0	5,718.4	2,820.6	5,509.8	225.9	5,735.7		שימושים סופיים — סך הכל	
Industry	956.8	..	31.3	..	910.6	..	39.9	..	1,032.2	1,797.1	44.5	..	863.5	1,692.5	53.9	..		העשייה	
Thereof: Inputs in chemical and petrochemical plants		..	29.2	..		..	37.1	..		727.7	41.4	..		623.2	50.1	..		מזה: תשומות למפעלים כימיים ופטרוכימיים
Agriculture	146.5	..	..	..	130.8	..	..	..	136.9	179.4	..	..	123.4	209.2	..	..		חקלאות
Water pumping and drilling	374.3	..	..	..	476.0	..	..	..	462.2	177.1	..	..	422.0	166.2	..	..		שאיבת מים וקידוחי מים
Construction		..	..	..		..	..	..		28.7	..	..		26.5	..	..		בניו
Land and air transportation		..	..	..		..	..	..		1,679.8	..	..		1,636.2	..	..		תחבורה יבשתית ואווירית
Thereof: Land transportation		..	..	..		..	..	..		1,418.0	..	..		1,384.1	..	..		מזה: תחבורה יבשתית
Private, general government, commerce and services consumption	1,602.3	..	268.4	..	1,457.3	..	231.2	..	1,545.5	1,527.4	199.2	..	1,411.7	1,663.9	171.7	..		צריכה פרטית, ציבורית ושל ענפי המסחר והשירותים	
Non-energy use		82.1	0.4	82.5		64.5	0.6	65.1		84.9	0.3	85.2		115.5	0.3	115.8		צריכה לא אנרגטית	

1 Includes: domestic production ± imports—exports—bunkering of ships ± stock changes ± statistical discrepancies.

2 Primary energy equivalent of electricity.

1 כולל יבוא + ייצור מקומי — יצוא — תרלוק אניות ± שנוי במלאי הפרשים סטטיסטיים

TABLE XV/2.—ISRAEL'S ENERGY BALANCE

לוח ט"ו/2.— מאזן האנרגיה של ישראל

Thousands of T.O.E. (tons oil equivalent)

אלפי שיעטין (טון ערך לטון נפט)

Sources and uses	חשמל במנותח תשומות לייצור P.E.E.E. ¹	אנרגיה מותמרת Secondary energy			אנרגיה בסיסית Primary energy					סך כולל Grand total	מקורות ושימושים	
		חשמל Electricity	מוצרי נפט Petroleum products	סך הכל Total	שמש Sun	גז טבעי Natural gas	פחם Coal	דלק גרום Crude oil	סך הכל Total			
ENERGY REQUIREMENTS¹—GRAND TOTAL		1985			1985							
Secondary energy production—total		—25.6	—505.2	—530.8	130.8	40.3	1,847.0	6,881.6	8,999.7	8,468.9	אנרגיה לרשות המשק ¹ — סך כולל	
Petroleum refining		1,206.2	4,709.7	5,915.9	—	—	—1,849.4	—5,551.5	—8,728.0	—2,812.1	ייצור אנרגיה מותמרת — סך הכל	
Electricity generation	3,437.8	—14.4	6,301.1	6,286.7	—	—	—	—6,869.1	—6,869.1	—582.4	זיקוק נפט	
Own use by energy sector and losses in distribution	362.3	1,364.4	—1,591.4	—227.0	—	—	—1,846.4	—	—1,846.4	—2,073.4	ייצור חשמל	
Final consumption—total	2,974.7	362.3	—143.8	—143.8	—	—	—	—12.5	—12.5	—156.3	שימוש עצמי ואובדן בהפצה	
Industry	910.6	2,974.7	1,180.6	4,204.5	5,385.1	230.8	40.3	0.0	—	271.7	5,656.8	שימושים סופיים — סך הכל
Thereof: Inputs in chemical and petrochemical plants		910.6	361.4	—	—	39.9	—	—	—	39.9	—	תעשייה
Agriculture	130.8	—	—	—	—	37.1	—	—	—	37.1	—	מזה: תשומות למפעלים כימיים ופטרוכימיים
Water pumping and drilling	476.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	חקלאות
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	שאיבת מים וקידוחי מים
Land and air transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	בניו
Thereof: Land transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	תחבורה יבשתית ואווירית
Private, general government, commerce and services consumption	1,457.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	מזה: תחבורה יבשתית
Non-energy use	—	1,457.3	578.4	—	230.8	0.4	—	—	—	231.2	—	צריכה פרטית, ציבורית ושל ענפי המסחר והשירותים
		—	64.5	64.5	—	—	0.0	—	—	0.0	65.1	צריכה לא אנרגטית
ENERGY REQUIREMENTS¹—GRAND TOTAL		1986			1986							
Secondary energy production—total		—31.7	—54.6	—86.3	268.0	31.7	2,045.3	6,382.5	8,727.5	8,641.2	אנרגיה לרשות המשק ¹ — סך כולל	
Petroleum refining		1,247.0	4,422.0	5,669.0	—	—	—2,044.9	—6,352.5	—8,427.4	—2,758.4	ייצור אנרגיה מותמרת — סך הכל	
Electricity generation	3,593.6	—18.2	5,970.7	5,952.5	—	—	—	—6,367.9	—6,367.9	—415.4	זיקוק נפט	
Own use by energy sector and losses in distribution	387.2	1,418.0	—1,548.7	—130.7	—	—	—2,044.9	—	—2,044.9	—2,175.6	ייצור חשמל	
Final consumption—total	3,079.9	387.2	—152.8	—152.8	—	—	—	—14.6	—14.6	—167.4	שימוש עצמי ואובדן בהפצה	
Industry	956.8	3,079.9	1,215.3	4,367.4	5,582.7	268.0	31.7	0.4	—	300.1	5,882.8	שימושים סופיים — סך הכל
Thereof: Inputs in chemical and petrochemical plants		956.8	377.5	—	—	31.3	—	—	—	31.3	—	תעשייה
Agriculture	146.5	—	—	—	—	29.2	—	—	—	29.2	—	מזה: תשומות למפעלים כימיים ופטרוכימיים
Water pumping and drilling	374.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	חקלאות
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	שאיבת מים וקידוחי מים
Air and land transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	בניו
Thereof: Land transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	תחבורה יבשתית ואווירית
Private, general government, commerce and services consumption	1,602.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	מזה: תחבורה יבשתית
Non-energy use	—	1,602.3	632.2	—	268.0	0.4	—	—	—	268.4	—	צריכה פרטית, ציבורית ושל ענפי המסחר והשירותים
		—	82.1	82.1	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.4	82.5	צריכה לא אנרגטית

1 See note 1 to Table XV/1. 2 Primary energy equivalent of electricity.

1 ראה הערה 1 ללוח ט"ו/1.

לוח ט"ו.5.—ייצור חשמל והספקתו על ידי חברת החשמל לישראל

TABLE XV/5.—PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY BY THE ISRAEL

ELECTRIC CORPORATION

	Unit	1986	1985	1984	1980	1975	1970	1960	1950	יחידה		
											ייצור	רשת
Generation												
Installed generating capacity ¹	MW	4,062	4,062	4,062	2,737	2,181	1,226	410	100	מגו"ט	מגו"ט	מגו"ט
Generation	million KWH	15,503	15,010	14,346	12,089	9,349	6,610	2,205	543	מיליון קוט"ש	מיליון קוט"ש	מיליון קוט"ש
Annual peak load	MW	2,820	2,570	2,500	2,070	1,509	1,115	420	110	מגו"ט	מגו"ט	מגו"ט
Fuel consumption	1,000 t	1,587	1,615	1,748	2,864	2,266	1,666	636	193	אלף ט'	אלף ט'	אלף ט'
Coal consumption	"	3,216	2,926	2,651								
Mains												
HV transmission & distribution lines ²	km.	333.0	320.3	376.4	391.3	478.1	265.1	141.4	70.3	ק"מ	ק"מ	ק"מ
LV distribution lines ²	km.	141.2	176.0	153.4	161.1	336.4	124.4	212.4	203.5	ק"מ	ק"מ	ק"מ
Distribution power transformers ¹	No.	17,871	17,611	17,328	15,598	12,699	9,027	4,831	1,613	מספר	מספר	מספר
Capacity of distribution transformers ¹	MVA	6,100	5,990	5,884	5,221	4,244	2,739	992	214	מגו"ט	מגו"ט	מגו"ט
Sales of electricity												
TOTAL	million KWH	13,949	13,516	12,880	10,796	8,255	5,697	1,857	464	מיליון קוט"ש	מיליון קוט"ש	מיליון קוט"ש
Household	"	3,610	3,331	3,191	2,900	2,302	1,448	446	206	"	"	"
Trade	"	3,378	2,979	2,766	1,992	1,258	782	196	"	"	"	"
Agriculture	"	672	602	556	453	309	195	"	"	"	"	"
Industry ¹	"	4,572	4,406	4,370	3,773	2,850	1,878	669	141	"	"	"
Water pumping	"	1,717	2,197	1,997	1,678	1,536	1,394	546	117	"	"	"
Consumers¹												
Consumers	1,000	1,419	1,396	1,370	1,271	1,103	912	551	203	אלף	אלף	אלף

1 At the end of each year. 2 Annual increase. 3 Incl. sales to non-industrial consumers who pay according to the industrial tariff.

לוח ט"ו.3.—אנרגיה לרשות המשק והתוצר המקומי הגולמי

TABLE XV/3.—ENERGY REQUIREMENTS AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Energy ratio	תוצר מקומי גולמי (במחירי 1980)		אנרגיה לרשות המשק — סך הכל		Energy requirements — total
	Gross domestic product (at 1980 prices)	מדד Index 1980=100.0	מדד Index 1980=100.0	אלפי טע"ן Thousand T.O.E.	
מדד Index 1980=100.0	מדד Index 1980=100.0	אלפי טע"ן K.O.E. per NIS thousand gross domestic product	מדד Index 1980=100.0	אלפי טע"ן Thousand T.O.E. <td>מדד Index 1980=100.0</td>	מדד Index 1980=100.0
6	5=1.3	4	3	2	1
98.1	72.1	983.0	91.621	84.0	6,606.8
97.7	71.8	984.6	93.356	85.2	6,698.8
99.9	73.4	986.0	94.885	88.6	6,966.8
102.6	75.4	989.5	98.768	94.7	7,443.4
102.7	75.5	993.4	103.047	99.0	7,783.9
100.0	71.3	100.0	110.340	100.0	7,864.1
98.4	70.2	103.8	114.494	102.2	8,037.7
102.1	72.6	104.1	114.902	106.4	8,364.7
100.0	71.3	106.9	117.963	107.0	8,412.1
100.3	71.5	108.8	120.070	109.2	8,589.4
96.2	68.6	111.9	123.465	107.7	8,468.9
96.1	68.5	114.3	126.172	109.9	8,641.2

T.O.E. — tons oil equivalent; K.O.E. — kg. oil equivalent

לוח ט"ו.4.—אנרגיה לרשות המשק, שימושיה הסופיים והתוצר המקומי הגולמי לנפש

TABLE XV/4.—ENERGY REQUIREMENTS, FINAL CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY¹, AND GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA

תוצר מקומי גולמי לנפש (במחירי 1980) Gross domestic product per capita (at 1980 prices)	שימוש סופי באנרגיה לנפש Final consumption of energy ¹ per capita						אנרגיה לרשות המשק לנפש — סך הכל Energy requirements per capita—total		
	מוצרי נפט Petroleum products		חשמל Electricity		סך הכל Total				
	מדד Index 1980=100.0	אלפי טע"ן Thousand T.O.E.	מדד Index 1980=100.0	אלפי טע"ן Thousand T.O.E.	מדד Index 1980=100.0	אלפי טע"ן Thousand T.O.E.	מדד Index 1980=100.0	אלפי טע"ן Thousand T.O.E.	מדד Index 1980=100.0
93.6	26.5	95.8	1.016	87.1	0.210	95.8	1.307	94.6	1.910
92.9	26.3	93.3	0.989	89.6	0.216	92.0	1.256	93.5	1.887
92.2	26.1	93.3	0.989	93.4	0.225	94.7	1.293	94.9	1.915
93.6	26.5	98.3	1.042	98.7	0.238	99.5	1.358	99.1	2.000
95.4	27.0	100.3	1.063	100.8	0.243	101.4	1.384	101.1	2.040
100.0	28.3	100.0	1.060	100.0	0.241	100.0	1.365	100.0	2.018
102.5	29.0	99.8	1.058	102.1	0.246	100.4	1.370	100.1	2.020
101.1	28.6	104.0	1.102	106.2	0.256	103.4	1.412	103.2	2.083
101.4	28.7	101.4	1.075	110.4	0.266	102.3	1.396	101.5	2.048
101.1	28.6	97.6	1.035	110.8	0.267	99.7	1.361	101.3	2.044
101.4	28.7	92.2	0.977	114.1	0.275	96.3	1.315	97.6	1.969
102.1	28.9	94.5	1.002	115.8	0.279	98.9	1.350	98.3	1.983

T.O.E. — tons oil equivalent. 1 Does not include consumption by the energy sector, such as electricity generators and refineries.

פרק ט"ז. בנינו

זמן הבנייה הממוצע לדירה שונה מהממוצע לבניין. בחישוב משך זמן הבנייה הממוצע לבניין ניתן לכל בניין בגודל כלשהו משקל שווה בעוד שבחישוב משך זמן הבנייה הממוצע לדירה, משוקללים הבניינים לפי מספר הדירות שבהם.

ייעודי בנייה: בנייה למגורים, בנייה להארח, עסקים ומשרדים, בנייה לתעשייה ולמלאכה, מבני ציבור ובנייה למשק חקלאי.

סוג הבנייה: הנתונים על סוג בנייה מתייחסים לבנייה ציבורית למגורים בלבד.

בנייה רגילה: בנייה שבה רוב העבודות נעשות באחרי הבנייה והשלד עשוי בדרך כלל מבטון מזוין יצוק במקום, בתכניות מיוחדות כאחרי הבנייה, עם קירות מילוי מבלוקים מסוגים שונים.

בנייה מתועשת: בנייה שבה רוב חלקי הבניין מוכנים מראש במפעלים מיוחדים, ומורכבים אחר כך באחרי הבנייה. יש סוגים שונים של בנייה מתועשת, אך שני סוגיה העיקריים הם:

1. בנייה טרומית או טרומית סגורה: בנייה שבה רוב חלקי הבנייה, פרט ליסודות, מיוצרים במפעלים מיוחדים והרכבתם נעשית באחרי הבנייה לפי תוכנית קבועה מראש על ידי מפעל לים אלה. חלקים טרומיים שמרכיבים: קירות חיצוניים ופנימיים, תקרות, מדרגות ועוד.

2. בנייה מתועשת אחרת כוללת: א. באזורים עירוניים — בעיקר בנייה שבה רוב שלד הבניין נבנה בשיטת קירות נושאים יצוקים באחרי בנייה בתכניות סטנדרטיות (בדרך כלל מפלדה) ומשולבים בה גם חלקים טרומיים שמכינים מראש במפעלים או באחרי בנייה. ב. באזורים כפריים — בעיקר בנייה שבה הבניין נבנה בדרך כלל מחדרים תלת-מימדיים מוכנים מראש במפעלים (כולל אינסטלציה, נגרות וכו') ומרכיבים אותם באחרי הבנייה (בנייה "מרחבית").

יישובים עירוניים וכפרים: ראה הגדרות במבוא לפרק ב' — אוכלוסיה.

מקורות

על התחלת הבנייה וגמר בנייה מדווחים: רשויות מקומיות: אשדוד, אשקלון, באר שבע, בני ברק, בנימינה, בת ים, גבעתיים, דימונה, הוד השרון, הרצליה, זכרון יעקב, חדרה, חולון, חיפה, קרית חיפה (מוצקין, ביאליק וים), טבריה, ירושלים, כפר סבא, לוד, נהריה, נס ציונה, נצרת, נתניה, עכו, עפולה, פרדס חנה-כרכור, פתח תקוה, צפת, קרית אונו, קרית אתא, קרית גת, ראשון לציון.

בנינו

בנינו כולל את ענפי הבנייה והעבודות הציבוריות (ענף עיקרי 4 לפי סיווג ענפי הכלכלה) וכן הקמת קוי קשר, קוי חשמל וקידוח נפט. הסברים מפורטים על הייעודים של ענף הבנינו ועל הנתונים המתפרסמים בפרק זה. מופיעים בפרסום המיוחד 793 — "הבנינו בישראל 1985 — 1983".

בנייה

א. נתונים פיסיים

הגדרות והסברים

התחלת בנייה: התחלת חפירת היסודות. בבנייה: בניין או דירה שבנייתם החלה, אך טרם נסתיימה כמועד הנקוב.

גמר בנייה: כשהבניין נגמר במובן הטכני ומוכן למלא את תפקידו או שכבר הוחל השימוש ביותר ממחצית שטחו.

שטח: כולל את הקירות החיצוניים, המרפסות והשטח הבנוי שמתחת לעמודים.

דירה: חדר או מערכת חדרים במבנה קבוע או ארעי המיועד לדירה. היא כוללת חדרי שירות ויש אליה גישה נפרדת מהרחוב או משטח משותף עם דירות אחרות בתוך הבניין.

חדרי דיור: חדר שינה, חדר אורחים, חדר אוכל, חדר ילדים, הול וכדומה, ששטחם 6 מ"ר ויותר. אינו כולל חדרי שירות — מטבח, בית שימוש, חדר רחצה, הול וחדרים אחרים ששטחם עד 6 מ"ר.

יוזמה: תכנון הבנייה (קביעת מיקום, סטנדרד ושטח) ופיקוח עליה.

בנייה ציבורית: הבנייה כיוזמת הממשלה, המוסדות הלאומיים, הרשויות המקומיות והחברות כשליטתם המלאה של המוסדות הנ"ל.

בנייה פרטית: כל הבנייה מחוץ לבנייה הציבורית. היא כוללת גם את הבנייה של הסקטור ההסתדרותי.

בניין חדש למגורים: בניין, שבו השטח המיועד למגורים מהווה 75 אחוז ויותר משטח הבניין והנבנה על מגרש שאין עליו בניין, או על גבי יסוד של בניין הרוס שממנו לא נשארו כלל קירות היסודים לשמש כבניין החדש.

משך זמן הבנייה: משך הבנייה בחודשים מתחלה עד גמר הבנייה, כפי שהוגדרו לעיל. משך

WATER

מים

לוח ט"ו/6. — תצרוכת מים כללית, לפי מקור, שימוש וצורת יישוב

TABLE XV/6.—GENERAL WATER CONSUMPTION, BY SOURCE, USE AND TYPE OF LOCALITY

Million cubic meters, budget years	מיליוני מטרים מעוקבים: שנות תקציב								
	1985/86	1984/85	1983/84	1982/83	1979/80	1975/76	1969/70	1964/65	
TOTAL	1,987	1,920	1,878	1,759	1,700	1,728	1,564	1,329	סך הכל
Thereof: Salt water			123	123	123	141	110	101	סוג: מים מלוחים
Source								מקור הספקה	
Mekorot ¹	1,151	1,114	1,075	1,046	985	1,015	853	639	חברת מקורות ¹
Self supply									הספקה עצמית
Wells	453	430	431	421	445	434	413	377	מבארות
Surface water	179	149	150	151	135	140	143	170	כמים עיליים
Other suppliers ²	204	227	222	141	135	139	155	143	ספקים אחרים ²
Use								שימוש	
Domestic	450	422	419	401	375	305	240	199	ביתי
Industrial	103	109	103	103	90	95	75	55	תעשייתי
Agricultural ³ —total	1,434	1,389	1,356	1,255	1,235	1,328	1,249	1,075	חקלאי ³ — סך הכל
Type of locality ⁴								צורת יישוב ⁴	
Urban localities	80	75	80	75	75	78	82	76	יישובים עירוניים
Moshavot	65	59	60	61	62	63	62	55	מושבות
Moshavim	500	490	463	417	417	421	377	308	מושבים
Qibbuzim	617	606	594	551	523	596	564	507	קיבוצים
Institutions and farms	36	33	31	28	31	32	48	42	מוסדות וחוות
Non-Jewish villages	35	29	28	28	31	26	18	11	כפרי מיעוטים
Other	101	97	100	95	96	112	98	74	אחרים

1 The data include water from wells and surface water.
2 See introduction. 3 The breakdown of agricultural use by type of locality is according to the definition of the Water Commission.

1 הנתונים כוללים מים מבארות ומים עיליים. 2 ראה מבוא. 3 חלוקת השימוש החקלאי לפי צורת יישוב היא על פי הגדרת נציבות המים לישראל.