

## DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS

1. **Estimates of the population of immigrants from the former USSR** refer to persons born in the former USSR who immigrated since 1990, less the immigrants who died or left Israel.

**Tables by Geographical Distribution** – contain data on the population of immigrants from the former USSR who immigrated since 1990, less the immigrants who died or left Israel and taking into account internal migration since their arrival in Israel.

2. **Tables by Sex and Age** – the data on the age composition of the immigrant population from the former USSR and their children include, as mentioned, children born in Israel, in addition to the immigrants themselves. Specifically, the data refer to children born in Israel between 1990 and 2001 to mothers belonging to the immigrant population from the former USSR who immigrated since 1990<sup>1</sup>, less the cumulative estimate of infant and child deaths. This method has several drawbacks:

- The method for presentation of data differs from that used for the total Jewish population: in all of the tables of estimates of the Jewish population by origin, origin is based on the father's country of birth, whereas in the case of the immigrant population from the former USSR, origin is defined as the mother's country of birth.
- According to this method, it is assumed that most of the fathers of these children are also immigrants from the former USSR, and that the mother's origin is the same as that of the father. This assumption is well based. There are some cases of mixed couples in which the father and mother are of different origins, although the scope of this phenomenon negligible so far.
- Until the 1995 Census, data on origin could be presented for the Jewish population only. The presentation of data for the immigrant population from the former USSR is exceptional, as it is composed of Jews, non-Arab Christians, and people whose religion is unclassified. Until 1995 the follow-up on the immigrant population from the former USSR was conducted for the total population, with no differentiation for religion.

### 3. Jews and Others

The population of Jews and others includes those who are registered as Jews in the Population Register, as well as immigrants and their families who are not classified by religion in the Population Register. Most of these immigrants are registered as "not classified by religion" in the Population Register, and a few of them are registered as Christians.

### 4. Internal Migration

Migration between localities – change of address from one locality to another locality in Israel. Migration between localities does not include the first address of residence registered for new immigrants in the population registry file when they arrived in Israel.

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<sup>1</sup> This approach was decided on because data on the father were missing in a relatively large number of birth file records. In order to include the largest possible number of births that can be attributed to the immigrant population from the former USSR, it was decided to include all births of mothers belonging to this population.

- 5. Division of urban localities into statistical areas:** Urban localities numbering 10,000 and more residents are divided geographically into units that are as homogeneous as possible, which enable statistical analyses at various geographical levels.

**Statistical areas:** The basic unit and the smallest geographical-statistical division used by the Central Bureau of Statistics is the division into statistical areas within localities numbering 10,000 or more residents.

**Sub-quarters:** In localities numbering 40,000 and more residents, there is a larger geographical division into areas known as sub-quarters. Each sub-quarter includes several complete statistical areas and is characterized by territorial continuity.

**Quarters:** Localities numbering over 100,000 residents were also divided into quarters. The quarters contain several complete, territorially contiguous sub-quarters.

## **6. Mortality Rates**

Gross mortality rate – number of deaths per 1,000 persons in the average population.

Specific mortality rate – number of deaths per 1,000 persons within a given age group, in the average population.

Standardized mortality rate – mortality rate that neutralizes the influences of the age composition in the population and enables comparison of the mortality rates among different populations.

Life expectancy – the average number of years a person is expected to live after a certain age, based on the mortality rates prevalent at the period of reference.

- 7. Tables on Fertility Rates** – the births pertain to all of the mothers who were born in the former USSR and immigrated to Israel since 1990.

Specific fertility rates – the number of births to mothers of a certain age divided by the average population of women of that age. The calculations refer to age groups of five years. The rate is the number of births per 1,000 women.

Total fertility represents the average number of children a woman is expected to bear during her lifetime. The rate is based on the assumption that all women in a given generation will give birth between the ages of 15 and 49, according to the specific birth rates of the women in the population in a given year (synthetic cohort).

General fertility rate – the number of births to women between the ages of 15 and 49, divided by the average population of women in the same age group.

## **8. Marriages and Divorces**

Data on marriages and divorces are obtained from forms which the various authorities are required to fill out by law, for the purpose of updating the Population Register. Data on marriages also include immigrants from the former USSR who married abroad.

## **9. Staying Abroad for a Year or Longer**

The data on “arrivals” and “departures” of immigrants from the former USSR are a by-product of the system of control and registration of the movements of citizens through the border checkpoints set up by the Israel Police. Because there are no official regulations in Israel that define the status of “émigré”, it is only possible to measure the

scope of the phenomenon indirectly, by defining the length of stay abroad and the extent of arrivals in and departures from Israel.

Departures of immigrants from the former USSR who stayed abroad continuously for a year or longer – departures of immigrants from the former USSR who stayed abroad for 365 consecutive days or more, and who remained in Israel for at least 90 consecutive days before their departure.

Returning immigrants from the former USSR who stayed abroad continuously for a year or longer – return entries by immigrants from the former USSR who stayed abroad for 365 consecutive days or more, and who remained in Israel for at least 90 consecutive days after their return.

The balance of emigration from Israel is calculated as the difference between the number of departing immigrants and the number of arriving (returning) immigrants.

The criteria of 365 days or more abroad was based on the definition used for the permanent population.<sup>1</sup> A continuous stay of at least 90 days (before departing or after returning) was used as the criterion to distinguish Israelis who departed and returned during a given year from Israelis who live abroad and return to Israel to visit. Therefore, Israelis who stayed in Israel continuously for less than 90 days before their departure or after their return were not included in the data.

## 10. Households

The data on households are taken from the 2001 Labour Force Survey.

The population of households refers to all households, with the exception of households in kibbutzim, institutions, student dormitories, and people living outside localities (Bedouins in the South and others).

Household – a group of persons living in one dwelling on a permanent basis most of the week and having a common expense budget for food. A household may include one person or more, or persons who are not relatives.

Size of household – the number of persons in the household, according to the above definition.

Average number of persons per household – calculated by dividing the total number of persons in the households by the total number of households.

Family household – a household that contains at least one “family” (see definition below).

Non-family household – includes one person only or a group of persons without a family relationship.

Family – a nuclear family of two persons or more who share the same household and are related to one another as husband and wife, as an unmarried couple, or as parent and child. Thus, a family can be only a couple, a couple with children (in various age groups, defined by the age of the youngest child), or a single parent with children. A family also includes a family of grandparents with grandchildren or siblings who live together without spouses or children.

Others – people living in a household together with a family that is not their nuclear family.

11. Population estimates do not include foreign workers. That population was estimated at about 250,000 persons at the end of 2001. Of those, 150,000 had stayed in Israel for more than a year.

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<sup>1</sup> See the Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistical Abstract of Israel*, Introduction to Chapter 2 – Population.