



IMMIGRANT POPULATION FROM THE USSR (FORMER) SELECTED DATA 2000-2001

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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. The tables include children born in Israel between 1990 and 2001 to mothers belonging to the immigrant population from the former USSR who immigrated since 1990¹, 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.
- This method assumes that most of the fathers of these children are also immigrants from the former USSR. Thus, the origin of the mother is the same as that of the father. This assumption is well based. Cases of mixed couples, in which the father is of a different origin, have begun to appear, but until now, this has been relatively negligible.
- 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. The follow-up on the immigrant population from the former USSR was conducted for the total population, with no differentiation for religion.

3. **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.

The specific fertility rates are calculated for age groups of five years. The total percentages are multiplied by five and divided by 1,000.

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 bear children 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).

¹ 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.

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.

4. **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.

5. **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.

6. **Emigration from Israel**

Departures of Israelis 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.

Emigration from Israel is calculated as the difference between the number of departing immigrants and the number of returning immigrants.

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