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POPULATION

NATIONAL POPULATION
ESTIMATES

Estimates of the population and its demographic characteristics - both national estimates and estimates by geographic divisions - are based on the results of the Population Censuses and on the changes which occurred in the population after the Censuses, as recorded in the Population Register. Since the end of 2008, population estimates have been based on the 2008 Census.

DEFINITIONS

The population is defined on the basis of the permanent (de jure) population, and consists of permanent residents - Israeli citizens and permanent residents without Israeli citizenship (including those who had been out of the country less than one year at the time of the estimate), who live in the area of the State of Israel, including Jewish localities in the Judea and Samaria Area.

Until 2008, tourists and temporary residents residing in Israel for more than one year (excluding diplomats and UN personnel) were included in the population estimates. The population estimates based on the 2008 Population Census include persons listed in the Population Register only. Persons not listed in the Population Register were not included in the population estimates, even if they had been staying in the country for more than one year. The population estimates also do not include foreign workers with work permits. That population was estimated at about 220,000 persons at the end of 2009, some of whom had been staying in Israel for more than a year.

The components of change in the population: natural increase (births less deaths) and the migration balance. The positive elements of the migration balance are: immigrants, tourists who changed their status to immigrants, persons entering the country for the purpose of family reunification, permanent residents returning

to Israel after staying abroad more than 12 months, and immigrating citizens. Residents who had stayed abroad at least 12 consecutive months during the year of the estimate were subtracted from the above-mentioned population. The increase in geographic distributions is also affected by internal migration, see below. In the distribution of the population by religion, there is another component - net changes and corrections of religion. Up to 1995, this component was included in the migration balance (Tables 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5). As of 1996, it is included only in the total growth (Tables 2.4 and 2.5). In the table "Sources of Population Growth", data on changes in classification by religion at the Ministry of the Interior are presented as of 2008. This component includes administrative changes in the Population Register, and does not necessarily derive from religious conversion.

The components of change in the population estimates also include persons who changed their marital status to "married", "divorced", or "widowed". Because the data on marriage and divorce were reported late to the Ministry of the Interior, the statistics presented here relate to 2008.

The components of change in the population estimates by geographical divisions also include persons who reported a change in their place of residence through internal migration.

The components of growth as of 2009 are not the outcome of counting the number of people who made changes in each of the components of change. The data published on the components of growth represent the net impact of population growth. For example, the component of immigrants includes the total number of immigrants to Israel in 2009, and those who were among the population at the end of 2009. This component does not include, for example, immigrants who arrived in 2009 and died the same year. The components are also influenced by the results of the 2008 integrated census.

Population group and religion: Up to the 1995 Census, tables include, as a rule, the population broken down by Jews, Moslems, Christians and Druze. Included with the Druze are members of other religions (such as: Buddhists, Hindus, Samaritans, etc.), who constitute only a few hundred in the population.

Starting with the 1995 Census, due to the arrival of many immigrants not listed as Jews in the Ministry of the Interior, the definitions of religion and population group were altered in the population estimate tables. The Christian group was divided in two groups - Arab Christians and non-Arab Christians, according to several criteria: locality of residence, nationality and country of birth. An "Arab Christian" is defined as any Christian living in a non-Jewish locality or anyone who lives in another locality, but is listed at the Ministry of the Interior as having Arab nationality. If these details were missing whoever was born in an Arab country or in Israel, but to a father born in an Arab country, was included in the Arab Christians group. The rest of the Christians are defined as "non-Arab Christians". Another group presented separately since 1995 is the group not classified by religion at the Ministry of the Interior. The persons in this group are usually family members of Jewish immigrants, as is the case with most non-Arab Christians.

As a result, the figures in part of the tables are classified by religion according to the following groups: Jews, Moslems, Christians - total, Arab Christians, Other Christians, Druze and Not classified by religion. The last group also includes members of religions that were not specified separately (Buddhists, Hindus, Samaritans, etc.), that up until 1995 were included with the Druze. In the 1995 Census this population (Buddhists, Hindus, Samaritans, etc.) comprised 400 persons. In the 2008 Census, members of those religions numbered about 1,200 persons.

The tables also present population groups: **Jews, Arabs** and **Others**. "Arabs" includes Moslems, Arab Christians and Druze. "Others" includes non-Arab Christians, and not classified by religion in the Ministry of the Interior.

As of 2000, the overall population also includes Southern Lebanese citizens (soldiers from the Southern Lebanese Army

and their families) who entered Israel in May 2000 and were given Israeli identity cards. At the end of 2009, this population comprised about 2,640 persons, most of whom (about 1,800) are not classified by religion in the Population Register.

In the tables that present data by religion, this group is listed as part of the total population and the Arab population, but is not included in the specification of religions.

Age is defined as the number of completed years at the estimation date.

Marital status includes: never-married, married, divorced, and widowed. Marital status is based on the Population Register.

Country of birth is defined by borders at the time of the estimate, with the exception of the USSR, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. Data on those countries relate to the political situation before their dissolution.

Continent/country of origin for persons born abroad - continent/country of birth; for persons born in Israel - father's continent/country of birth.

EXPLANATIONS, SOURCES AND METHODS OF COMPUTATION

Basis for population estimates: The estimates until the Census of May 22, 1961 are based on the Registration of the Population conducted on November 8, 1948 and relate to the current (*de facto*) population. This population includes the permanent (*de jure*) population staying in Israel on the date of the estimate, as well as temporary residents and tourists staying in Israel. Not included are permanent residents absent from the country on the date of the estimate. From the 1961 Census on, the estimates relate to the *de jure* population. From 1972 through 1982, estimates are based on the Census of Population and Housing conducted in May 20, 1972. From 1983 through 1994 (incl. average population in 1995), estimates are based on the results of the Census of Population and Housing held on June 4, 1983. From 1995 to 2008, the data on population are based on the Census of Population and Housing of November 4, 1995, unless otherwise stated.

The most recent Population Census Survey was conducted at the end of December 2008. The population estimates for 2008 presented in Statistical Abstract 61, 2010 are based on the 2008 Census.

As of 1967, the population includes the residents of East Jerusalem (who numbered 70,900 at the end of 1967) and as of 1969, potential immigrants, see Chapter 4 - *Immigration*. In 1982, the Druze and Moslem population of the Golan (about 12,000 persons at the end of 1982) was added.

As of 2009, population estimates include only persons registered in the Population Register.

Estimates by age, combined with other characteristics, are calculated once a year.

The estimate of age composition, for the end of a given year, is based on the estimate by age for the end of the preceding year, after the age increase of all cohorts by one year. Births, and immigrants by age, are added to this base, while deaths and the migration balance are subtracted. By adding the balance of additions and subtractions to the base, the estimate of age groups for the end of the year is obtained.

Average population until 1983 and from 1990 to 1993 was computed as the mean of the 12 monthly averages. From 1983 to 1989, when immigration was relatively at a low ebb, and from 1994 onwards, years in which immigrants arrived more or less evenly every month, the average population was calculated as half the sum of the population at the end and at the beginning of the surveyed year.

Population projections - the projections are based on the population estimates at the end of 2005, and the development expected from this year until the end of 2030. The projections presented here are based on three different assumptions regarding the level of fertility and the migration balance. For a detailed description of the assumptions by religion, see "Projections of Israel's Population until 2030" on the CBS website.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE POPULATION

DEFINITIONS

Locality is a permanently inhabited place that meets the following criteria:

- a. It is usually inhabited by 40 or more adult residents (until the 1961 Census - 10 residents and until 1997 - 20 permanent residents or more);
- b. It has self-administration;

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c. It is not officially included in another locality.

d. Its establishment was approved by the planning institutions.

Localities are classified as "**Jewish**" or "**non-Jewish**" according to the majority population in the locality. In most localities, there is a large majority either of "Jews" or of "Arabs".

There are eight urban localities, defined as "mixed", with a large majority of Jews, but with a considerable minority of Arabs: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv-Yafo, Haifa, Akko, Ramla, Lod, Ma'alot-Tarshiha, Nazerat Illit (since 1983) and the rural locality Neve Shalom (since 1985). These localities were included among both "Jewish" and "non-Jewish" localities, but in the total localities they were counted only once. The population listed under the religion "Jews" refers to Jews living in Jewish or non-Jewish localities. The population listed under the Arab population group refers to Arabs living in non-Jewish or Jewish localities.

District and sub-district were defined according to the official administrative division of the state, which includes 6 districts and 15 sub-districts. In 1972, Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area were added, in order to characterize the Israeli localities and the population in those areas. As of August 2005 - Judea and Samaria Area.

Natural region: Within the frame of the official division into 15 sub-districts, a more detailed sub-division was made into natural regions. Each natural region is part of one sub-district or, in some cases, identical to a whole sub-district.

Natural regions are continuous areas, as homogeneous as possible in their physical structure, climate and soil, as well as in the demographic, economic and cultural characteristics of their population. Before the 2008 Census, the natural region system was updated and the number of regions rose to 50 after the 2008 Census. The Lod Natural Region was divided into the Modi'in and Ramla natural regions.

The Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Area were not divided into natural regions.

TYPE OF LOCALITY

Localities in Israel are divided into two categories: urban and rural localities.

Urban localities include all localities with 2,000 or more residents and are classified by

size (also including rural types of localities with a population of over 2,000).

As of the 2008 Census, new divisions were made in the classification of urban localities. Localities with 200,000+ residents were split into two categories: 200,000-499,000 residents, and 500,000+ residents.

Localities with 2,000-9,999 residents were also split into two categories: 2,000-4,999 residents, and 5,000-9,999 residents.

In the category of localities with 2,000-4,999 residents, the rural nature of the localities was reflected (kibbutzim and moshavim).

Rural localities include all localities with a population of less than 2,000 (even if not agricultural).

Rural localities are sub-divided as follows:

Moshav is a rural locality, organized as a cooperative society which has the right to agricultural farm land, as defined by the Israel Land Administration. These localities consist of family units, each of which is an independent economic entity. Part of the production, and the economic administration is carried out by the cooperative society, the degree of cooperation being determined by the members;

Collective moshav is a rural collective locality, where production and marketing are collective and consumption is private;

Kibbutz is a rural collective locality where production, marketing and consumption are collective;

Institutional locality: institutions which have the characteristics of a locality and are not within the municipal boundaries of another locality;

Communal locality: A locality organized as a cooperative society, which has no right to farm land, and where the extent of the cooperative activities (whether in production, consumption, municipal and social activities) is determined by its members.

Other rural locality: A locality numbering less than 2,000 residents which is not included in any of the other categories described above.

Living outside localities: Residents living

outside the boundaries of any locality.

In the places inhabited by this population, all of the characteristics of a locality as defined above do not apply.

This group is included in the rural population.

Bedouin tribes refers to the Bedouin population living outside localities, mainly in the Negev and in northern Israel (since the 1983 Census, this population has been included among those "living outside localities"). Reports of changes in personal data such as marriages, divorces, etc., among the Bedouin in the South are incomplete. In addition, the Bedouin often indicate the name of their tribe instead of the locality in which they live when asked to give their address. Since the Bedouin tribes are considered as "living outside localities", these reports may cause people to be registered as having moved from localities to outside areas. In addition this leads to excessive registration of births among those living outside localities, and to unreasonable birth rates and age composition. As a result it is difficult to estimate the proportion of the Bedouin population outside localities, and the characteristics of the Bedouin population both within and outside localities.

METROPOLITAN AREA

A large number of local authorities (municipalities and local authorities), as well as regional councils and rural localities that are adjacent to one another and constitute one functional entity that integrates economic, social, and cultural relations within the boundaries of the metropolitan area. The metropolitan areas were divided according to their internal structure.

Core: The territory of the primary city serving as the focus of activity for the population of the metropolitan area.

Inner Ring: The area containing the localities surrounding the core.

Middle ring: The area containing the localities surrounding the Inner Ring (in the Tel Aviv and Be'er Sheva metropolitan areas).

Outer Ring: The area containing the localities surrounding the Middle Ring.

Sections (Northern, Eastern, Southern); subdivisions of the metropolitan rings.

Until 2000, two metropolitan areas were defined in Israel: the Tel Aviv metropolitan area, and the Haifa metropolitan area.

In 2001, the borders of these metropolitan areas were re-examined. As a result, the borders of the Haifa metropolitan area were changed. The changes in the **Haifa Metropolitan Area** were implemented in the outer ring localities: In the southern part of the metropolitan area, the locality Jisr Az-Zarka was removed. In the northern part, however, it was decided to maintain all of the localities up to the Nahariyya line, inclusive. In the northeastern part of the outer ring, it was decided to include all of the localities in the natural region of Karmi'el as well as the localities of the Misgav regional council. The borders of the **Tel Aviv Metropolitan Area** remained unchanged.

The Be'er Sheva Metropolitan Area - In 2001, a plan was approved, which defines the borders of a metropolitan area that is emerging in the southern region around Be'er Sheva. The plan for the Be'er Sheva metropolitan area is similar to those of the other metropolitan areas, in that it is also divided into rings that encompass sections. The rings are defined according to their distance from the center of the metropolitan area ("the core"), which is the city of Be'er Sheva. The Be'er Sheva metropolitan area includes the northern Negev from the border of the Be'er Sheva Sub-District in the north to Mitzpe Ramon in the south; and from the border of the Gaza Strip and Egypt to the west to the Dead Sea and Jordanian border to the East. Data on the three metropolitan areas appear in Table 2.16.

MUNICIPAL STATUS OF LOCALITIES:

Three types of local authorities are distinguished:

Municipality refers to one locality only.

Local council refers to one locality only.

Regional council refers, generally, to a number of rural localities.

Regional councils include localities which have a representative on the council as well as localities that are within the municipal jurisdiction of the council, but are not represented in it. The latter, however are included in the number of localities in the council, and their population is included in the population of that council. In addition, there

are a few localities without any municipal status.

The main changes in the data on localities following receipt of the data from the 2008 Population Census are as follows:

The estimates in the 2008 Population Census made it possible to update the status of eight "places" to the status of regular localities: Ibbim, Be'er Ora, Kerem Shalom, Midreshet Ruppin, Malkishua, Ezuz, and Zuqim.

In contrast, the status of one locality – Yael – was changed to "place".

The main changes during 2009

1. The locality Ir Karmel was split into the two original localities – Daliyat al-Karmel and Isfiyah – which were merged in 2003 in the process of merging localities.
2. The locality of Shagor was split into the three original localities – Majd al-Kurum, Deir al-Asad, and Bi'ne – which were merged in 2003 in the process of merging localities.
3. Two new localities were added: Qadita in the Northern District, and Mizpe Elon in the Haifa District.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

The data on internal migration between localities are based on analysis of the file of changes recorded in the Population Register of the Ministry of the Interior, referring to residents' notification of change of address. Data do not include the new immigrants' first place of settlement, but include their changes of address.

As of the end of 1981, changes of address have also been registered on the basis of passport application forms, identity card applications and birth notifications; the use of birth notification was discontinued in mid-1990. Consequently, there has been a considerable increase in the number of changes registered Regional Council was since 1982, and one should be cautious in comparing data with previous years.

The data on internal migration in tables 2.17 and 2.18 are registration data. The data include all those who reported a change of address to the Ministry of the Interior until 31 December 2008, even if the change itself took place before.

Tables 2.4 and 2.5 present data on population growth in geographic divisions due

to internal migration. The data in those tables reflect the impact of internal migration on the size of the population, and therefore are not necessarily the same as the data in Tables 2.17 and 2.18. The discrepancy derives from the method used in the 2008 Integrated Population Census Survey, as well as from the method of managing populations from an individual perspective, which takes into account the weight of each individual

according to the information received in the Population Census. The weight of each individual is influenced by two factors: place of residence, and age. Therefore, when individuals change their place of residence, their weight in the new place of residence is not necessarily equivalent to their weight in the previous place of residence.

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

SPECIAL PUBLICATIONS

- 1109 Internal Migration in Israel of Immigrants of the 1990's, 1997
- 1182 Demographic Characteristics of the Population in Israel, 1995-1999
- 1185 Ethiopian Population in Israel - Demographic Characteristics, 1996-1999
- 1223 Persons Aged 60 and Over in Israel: Findings from a Survey Conducted in 1997-1998
- 1271 Immigrant Population from the Former USSR - Demographic Trends 1990-2001

CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING 1995

- 1 Population and Household - Provisional Results
- 3 List of Localities - Geographical Characteristic and Population - 1948-1995
- 7 Demographic Characteristics of the Population in Localities and Statistical Areas
- 8A Socio-Economic Characteristics of Population and Households in

Localities with 2,000 Inhabitants and More - Selected Findings (Hebrew only)

- 10A Level of Education of the Population in Israel - Selected Findings (Hebrew only)

CURRENT BRIEFINGS IN STATISTICS

- 11, 1998 Population in Localities with 2,000 and More Inhabitants - Selected Demographic Data from the 1995 Census of Population and Housing.
- 4, 2004 Internal Migration in Israel, 1999-2000.
- 11, 2004 Immigrant Population from the Former USSR, Selected Data, 2000-2001

PUBLICATIONS APPEARING ONLY ON THE CBS WEBSITE

- Population Projections for Israel up to 2030
- Internal Migration in Israel, 2001-2002.
- Internal Migration in Israel, 2003-2005.
- Localities in Israel 2003-2006 (Hebrew only).
- Kibbutzim and their Population: Demographic Changes between 1991 and 2005.
- Ethiopian Population in Israel - Demographic Characteristics, 2006
- Population Census 2008 – 2008 data