

# Population estimates and migration in Israel: challenges in the integration of multiple data sources and various types of migrants



הלשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה  
Central Bureau of Statistics  
دائرة الإحصاء المركزية

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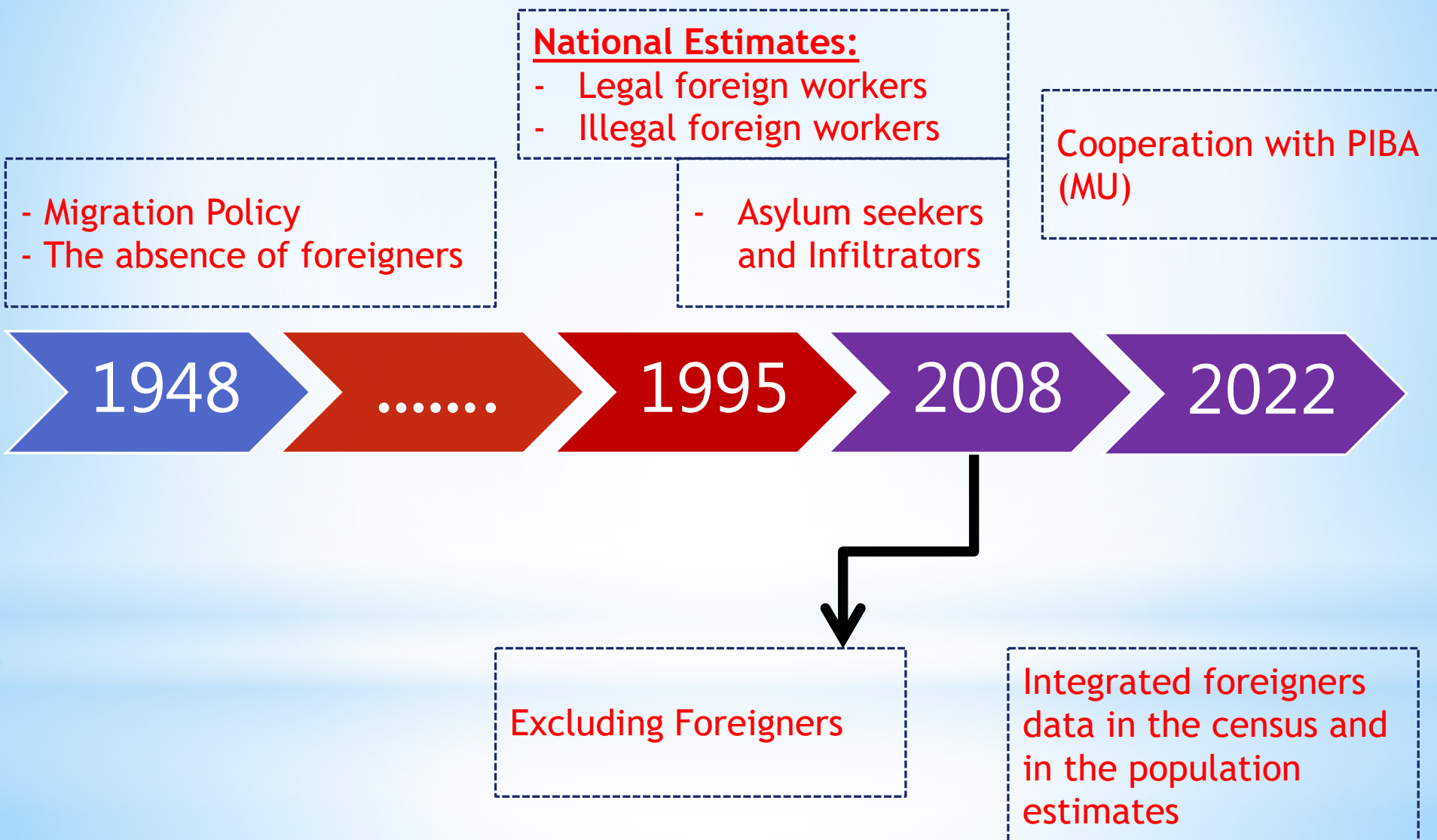
UNECE meeting of the Group of Experts on Migration Statistics  
Geneva, 26-28 October, 2022

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בהכרעה נמרצת!

# Migration data in Israel - Overview



# Memorandum of Understanding with the Population and Immigration Authority

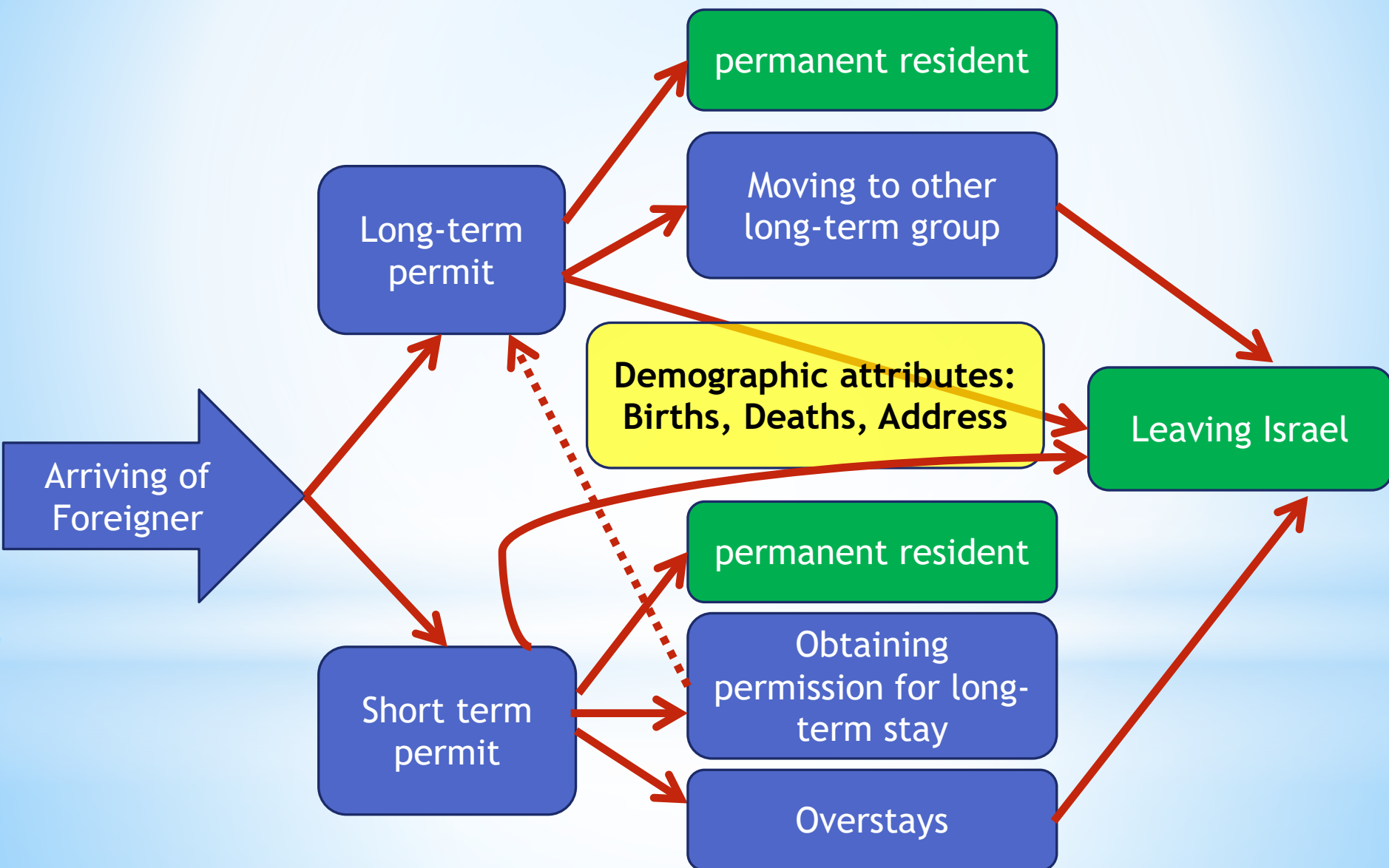


- The Memorandum of Understanding was signed in December 2019 as a part of the cooperation and coordination between the two organizations.
- The major objectives are to coordinate data publication and to improve national population and international migration statistics.
- A collaborative team between the two organizations was formed to improve the statistics on foreigners.
- The collaborative team's efforts are what led to the improvement in the current work.

- Use data available at the time of arrival.
- Three groups of foreigners:
  - Legal Work Foreigners - **116,000**
  - Overstays (Illegal Work Foreigners) - **48,000**
  - Asylum seekers and Infiltrators - **30,000**
- National population Estimates.
- Double counts (once as Israeli and once as foreigner)
- Population Estimates exclude foreigners.

- Including all Foreign groups
- To update data changes on foreigners after arriving in Israel (including demographic events).
- Usual Resident bases (conducting data on small areas).
- Integration with the 2022 census and with the annual population estimates.

# The life cycle of a foreigner in Israel



- We need data describing the life cycle of foreigners in Israel so that we can increase the statistics' accuracy and include more groups of foreigners.
- Data on the usual residence location and data on groups that are not currently included, must be included in the data in order to be integrated into the census and into the annual population estimates.

- Data bases that document the life cycle of foreigners were produced following the cooperation with the Population and Immigration Authority.
- Because of incorrect typing of the passport number and names, as well as changes on the passport number and names, these sources sometimes do not allow linking records between them.
- So the goal is to link the records between the sources using Soundex and other techniques.



# Results: number of Foreigners by group and the presence of an address

Main group	Sub-group	Number of Foreigners	Percent have an address
Total		208,000	75%
Work Permit	Total	89,000	92%
	Construction	13,000	96%
	Agriculture	19,000	85%
	Caregiving	53,000	99%
	Experts and academic workers	3,000	00%
The work permit expired and was not renewed (including cases where PIBA canceled the permit).		27,000	92%
Jewish students in religious studies		22,000	97%
Academy Students		22,000	100%
Asylum seekers and Infiltrators		37,000	99%
Others (Clergy, volunteers and companions)		11,000	00%
Over stayers		30,000	00%

- 116,000



- 30,000

- 48,000

# Conclusion

- For many years, the CBS has refrained from including foreigners in population estimates and censuses. This is due to the absence of an acceptable sampling frame and the inability to locate the usual address.
- The need to improve foreign data comes from public debate and the growing demand from users for data that is more comprehensive and accurate at the small area level.
- A key element in the project's success is the collaboration with the Population and Immigration Authority, which was demonstrated in cooperative work and the transmission of data to the CBS.
- Despite the project's significant progress, there are still challenges to overcome in order to improve the results, such as finding additional data sources for some of the groups' addresses and/or employing statistical tools like imputations.

**Thank you for  
your attention**