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ABSTRACT

Title	Methodology for determining the geographical location of foreign populations in Israel in relativity to the various other groups
Author Name	Alaa Atrash
Author Organization	Central Bureau of Statistics, Israel
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The Israeli census of 2022 will provide information regarding the geographical location of foreign populations in Israel.

In order to achieve that purpose we started in 2019 to examining and dividing the foreign population into different groups according to their characteristics.

In Israel, information about the foreign populations is received by the population and immigration authority, which is the regulatory system that managed the process these foreign populations go through fully: Getting an entry visa, license, work permit, and in some cases even providing the employer details.

All the demographic information is greatly detailed (Passport number, country of citizenship and birth and more). Since 2008, the "moves" of the foreigners whether entering or exiting Israel, is documented. We received information about their type of license (work, tourism, and student) and Permits for work like construction and agriculture. In addition data about foreign employers such as a corporation that employs an employee or a public body such as an educational institution.

From all the data above we are able to construct a database which contain the foreign who were in Israel at the determining date of the census and details about their status, the status refers to the legal foreigners with a valid license.

To the illegal foreigners we are in the process of building a whole separate system model.

The foreign population in Israel is not registered in the same way as citizens in the registry population, therefore there is no administrative data regarding the residential address.

In the presentation we will share with you the different processes that we have built in order determine the geographical location of foreigners in the country.
We divide the foreigners into two groups:
1) Workers (Including the type of work permit)
2) All others Foreign (Not workers).

For example:
- Workers in the construction field- Applications from admin census department were sent to corporations that employ foreign workers, and we received detailed information about the workers addresses.
- Agricultural workers- we used the administrative data we mentioned above with data of agriculture census to develop a Machine Learning model to determine their geographical distribution.
- Infiltrators- they need to renew there license in Israel once a year, at the same time they declare about their residential address, which allow us once a year to get their address.

Our presentation includes more various groups of foreigners and the processes we have developed for them to help us determine their geographical distribution as clear as possible. Due to our processes at the end of 2020 we were able to locate about 75% of the foreign population in Israel.