

Length of stay abroad (or in Israel) and the measuring of emigration flows in Israel

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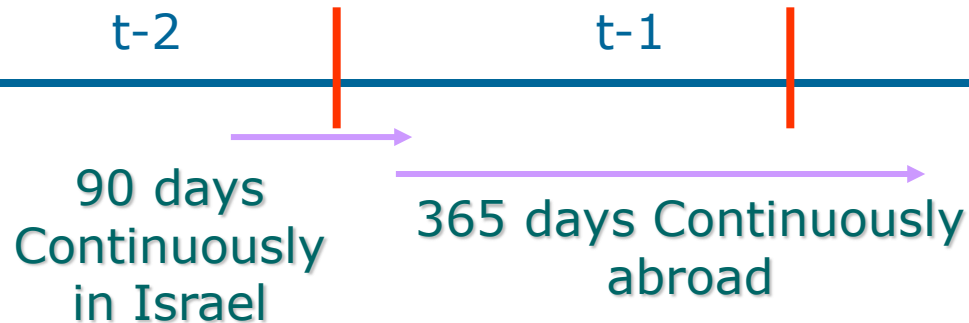


UN recommendations on international migration

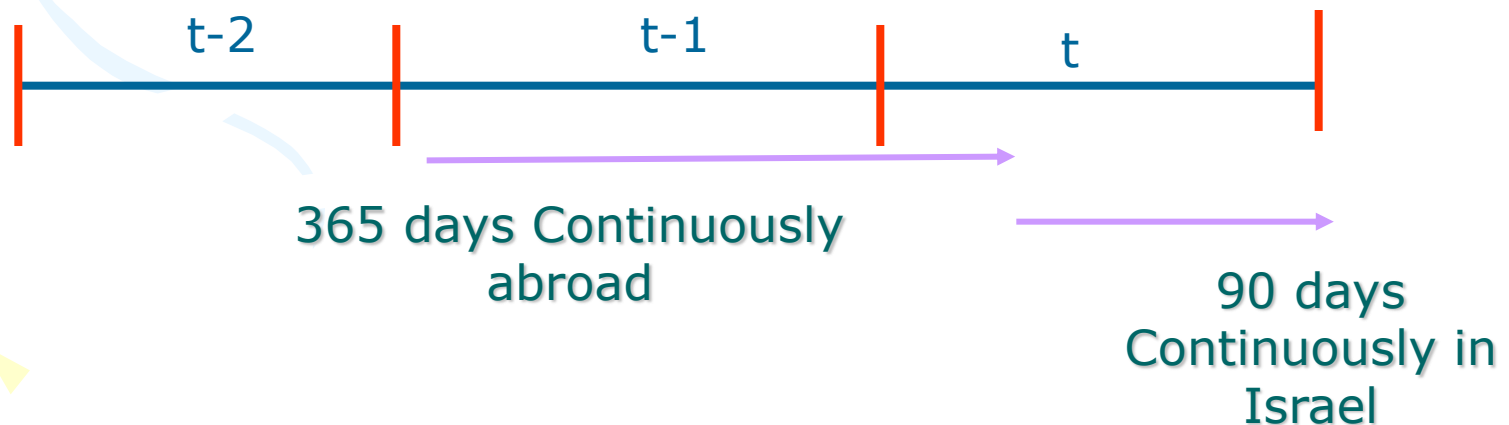
- Unlike previous United Nations recommendations (1976) since 1998 the recommendations do not require continuous stay of 1 year in “the country of usual residence” and allow departures for recreation, business, medical treatment, etc.

Measuring emigration flows in Israel-The previous method

- Determining departure emigrate:



- Determining return emigrate:



Emigration flows in Israel-The new method

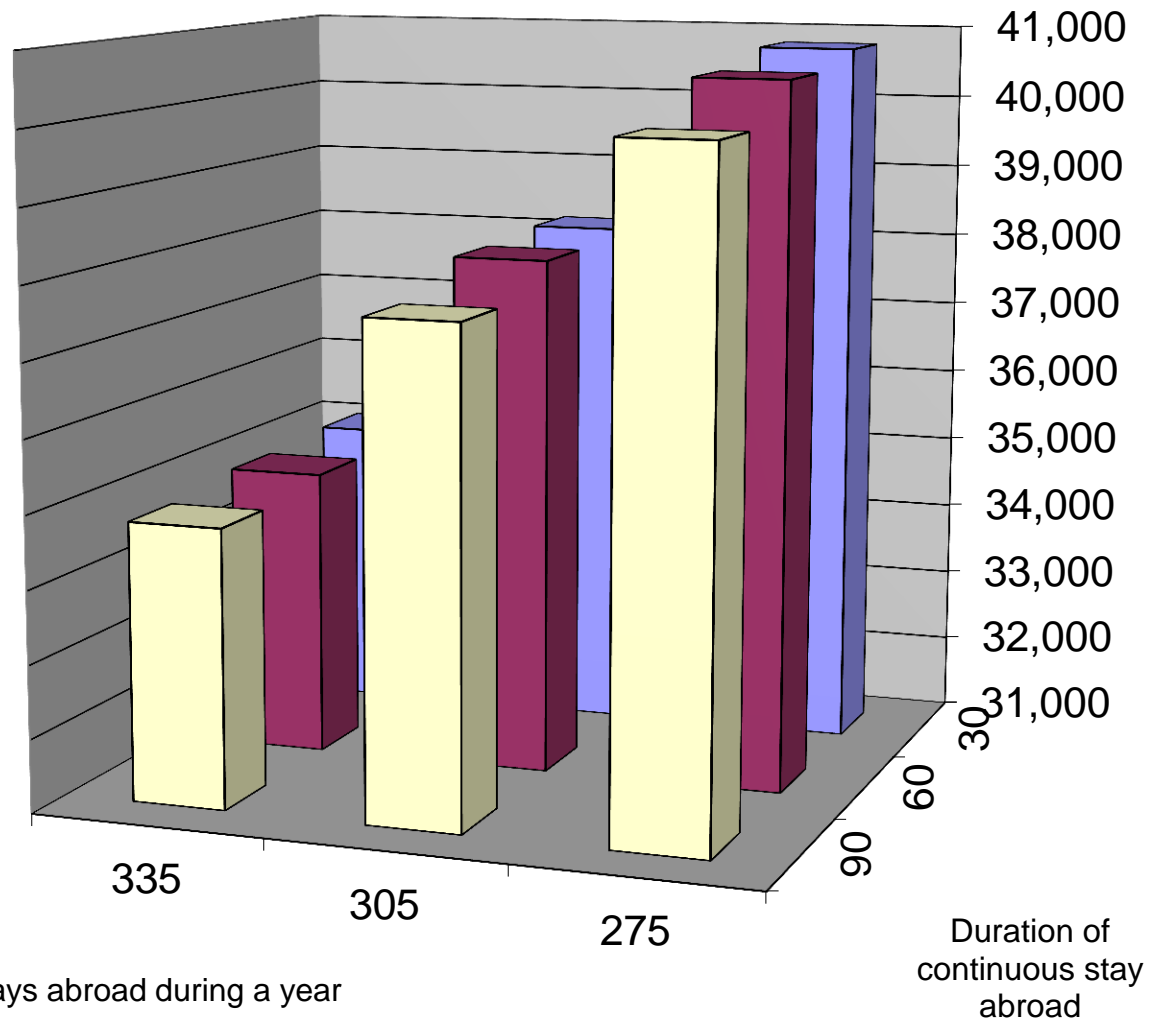
- Guidelines for a new method
 - Allows short visits abroad/home.
 - Complete symmetry between departures and returns.
 - distinguishing between short-term and long-term immigrant
 - Determining the day of migration
- 9 alternative options that has to meet two arguments and one condition :
 - Argument 1- minimal period of time that was spent continuously abroad/home.
 - Argument 2- Cumulative amount of days abroad/home during a year(including argument 1)
 - Condition-To be in the stock population abroad/home during the previous year

Nine alternative options of emigration definitions

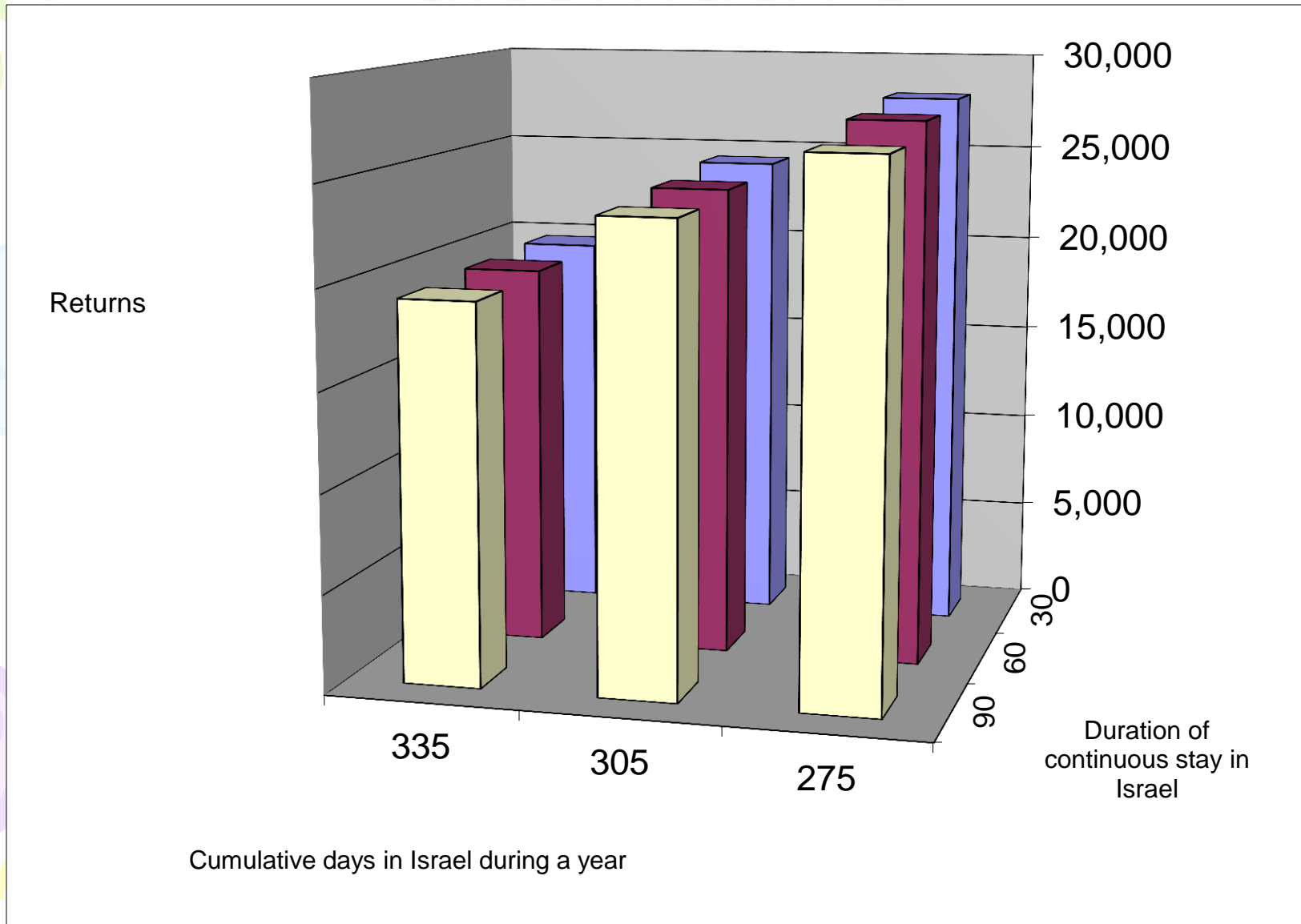
Cumulative amount of days abroad during a year			Minimal period of time of continuous stay abroad
335Days	305Days	275 Days	
Alternative 3	Alternative 2	Alternative 1	90Days
Alternative 6	Alternative 5	Alternative 4	60Days
Alternative 9	Alternative 8	Alternative 7	30Days

Departures in 2010 by alternative

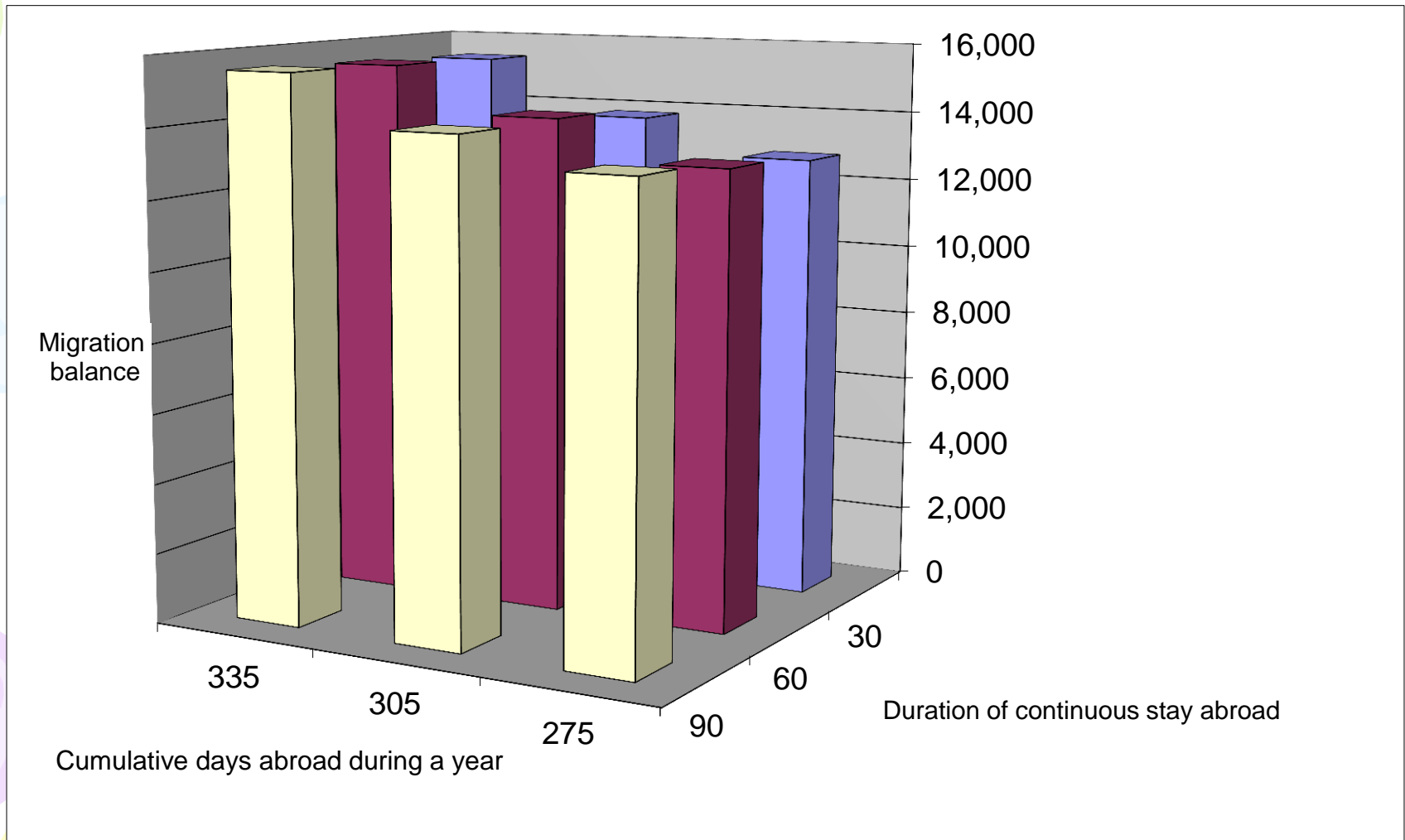
Departures



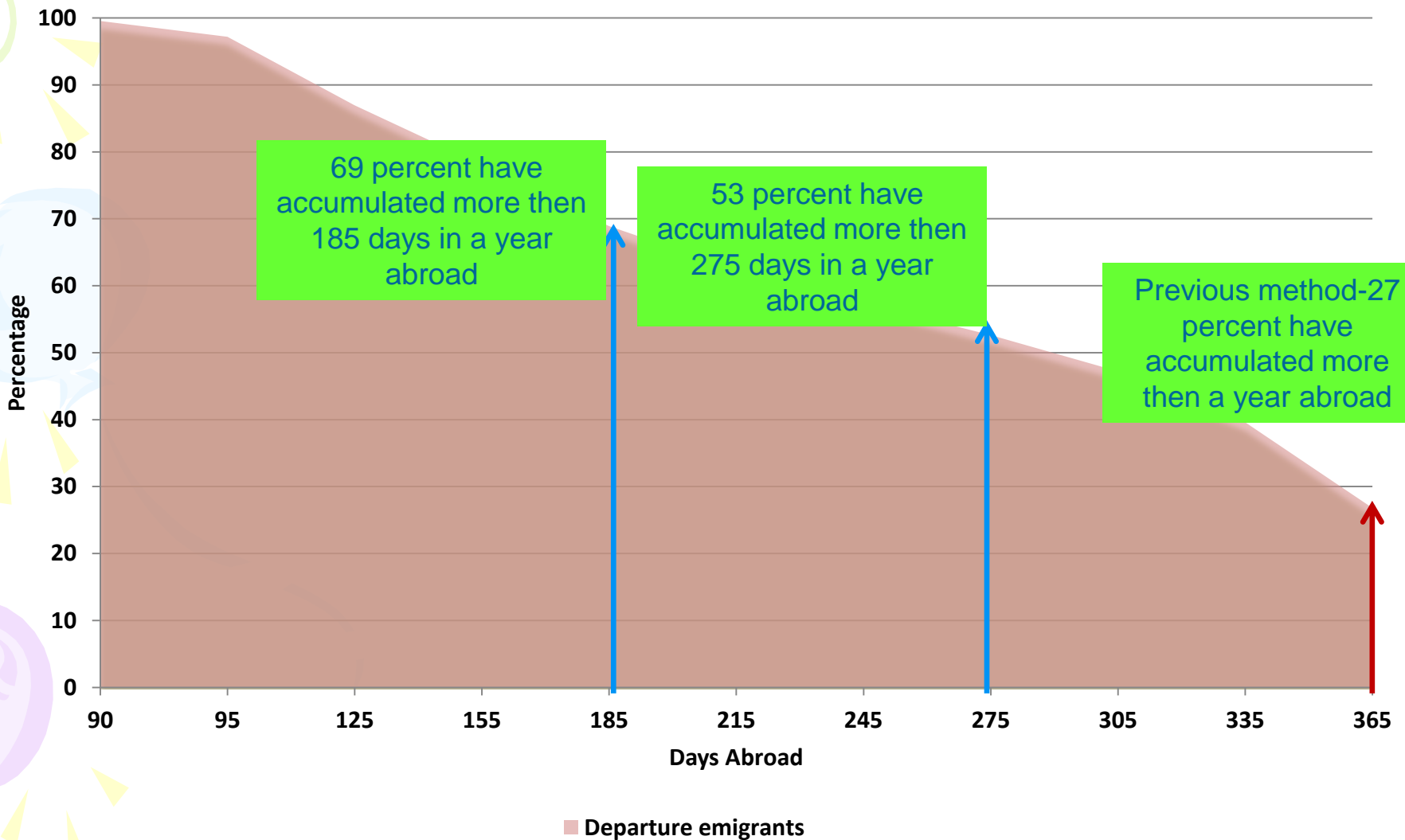
Returns in 2010 by alternative



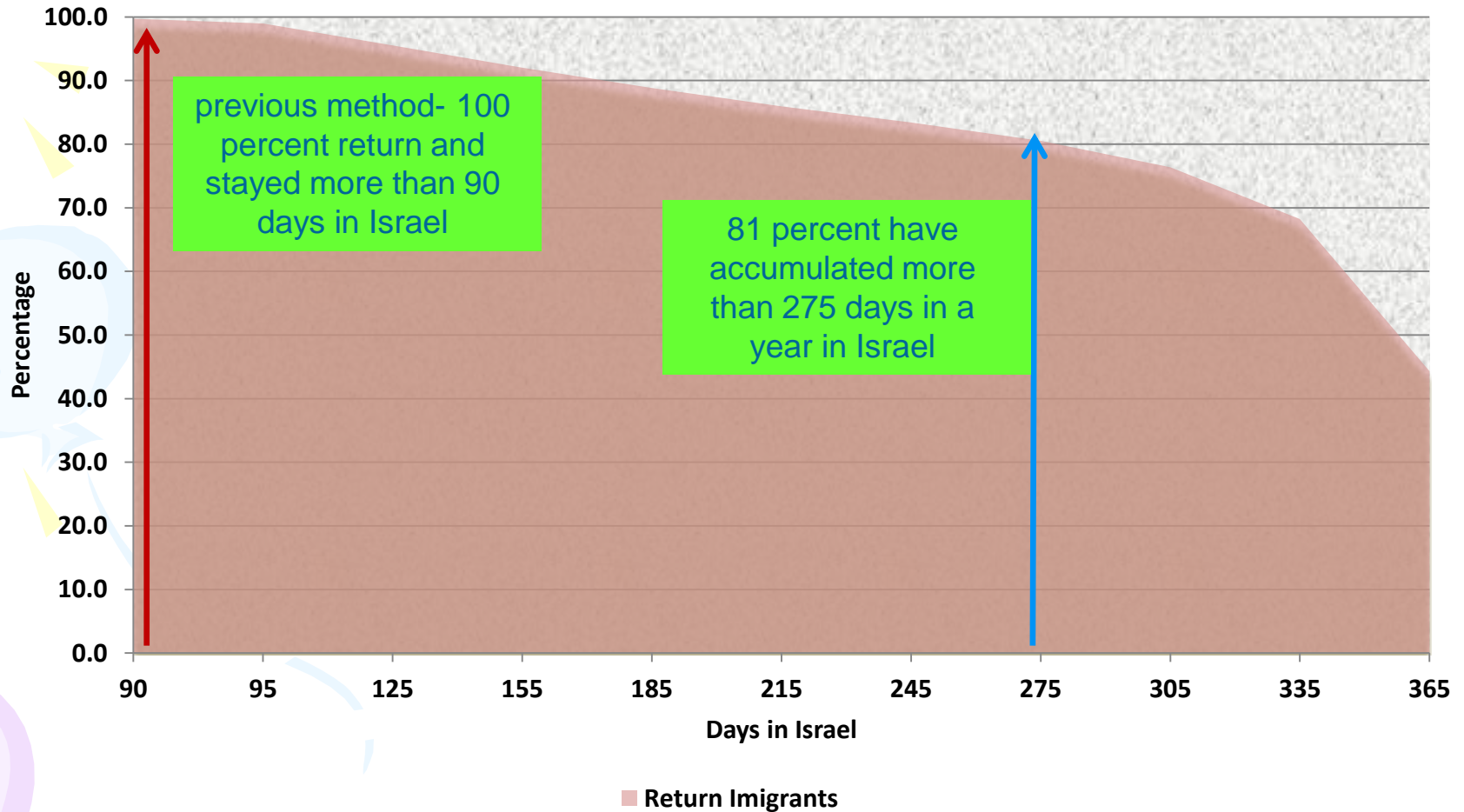
Migration balance in 2010 by alternative



Considerations in determining the alternative- cumulative percentage of people who were continuously at least 90 days abroad according to the cumulative number of days they were abroad during the year(2010)



Considerations in determining the alternative- cumulative percentage of people who were continuously at least 90 days abroad according to the cumulative number of days they were abroad during the year(2010)





Main findings of the study

- The length of the first period does not affect significantly the flows of emigration.
- The ratio between the length of stay abroad and the length of stay in Israel affects significantly the flows of emigration, and its effect on the balance of the emigration is significant.
- The decision on the most appropriate ratio of emigration flows depends on the tolerant of the decision maker.
- The decision was to choose alternative 1 because it allows us to distinguish between short-term and long-term immigrants

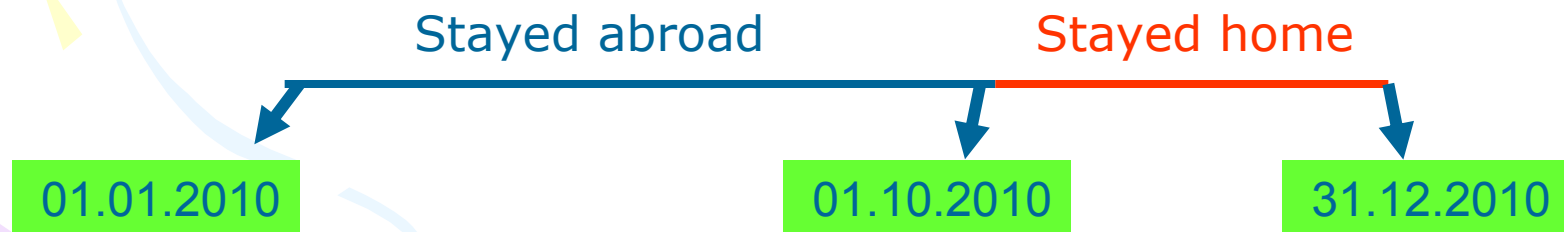


Long and short term migration

- The UN distinguishes between short-term and long-term immigrants:
 - short-term immigrants –persons who move to a country other than that of their usual residence for a period of at least 3 months but less than a year.
 - long-term immigrants - persons who move to a country other than that of their usual residence for a period of at least a year.

Long and short term migration-limitations of the proposed alternative

- A person who stays between 9 months (275 days) until a year abroad is defined by the proposed alternative as a long-term immigrant while he could be a short-term immigrant
- For example: lack of information regarding scatter of days that spent in the country/abroad

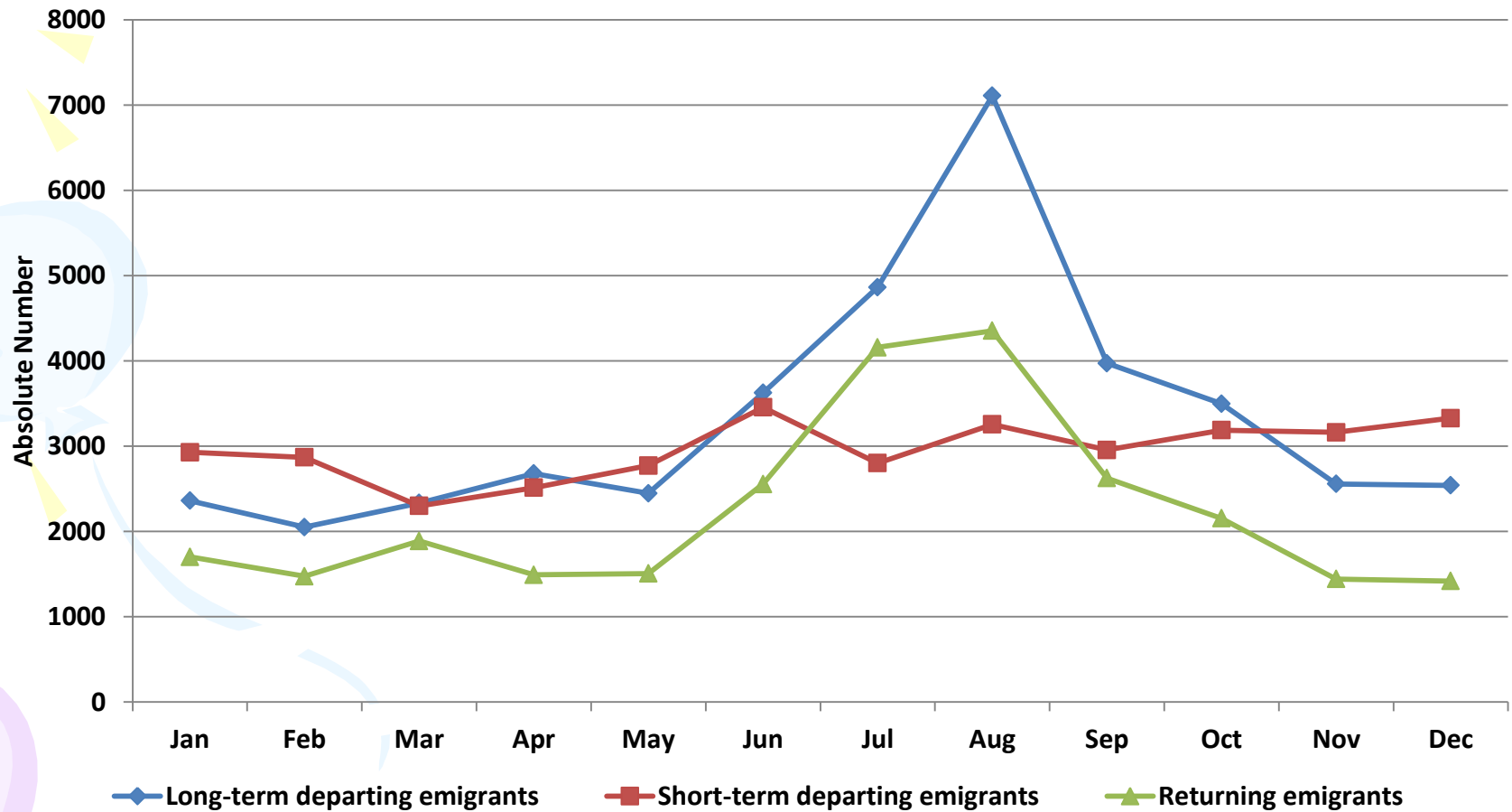




Long and short term migration-the proposed alternative

- The incorrect identification of immigrants using alternative 1 is not essential because most of the cases will be returning emigrants in the year after.
- The ability to determine a day of migration and to distinguish between short-term and long-term immigrants allows us to provide data about immigrants in a variety of topics.

Long/Short term emigrants and return emigrants by month, 2010



Long/Short term emigrants by age group, 2010

