Measuring Emigration from the United States: Past, Present, and Future Approaches

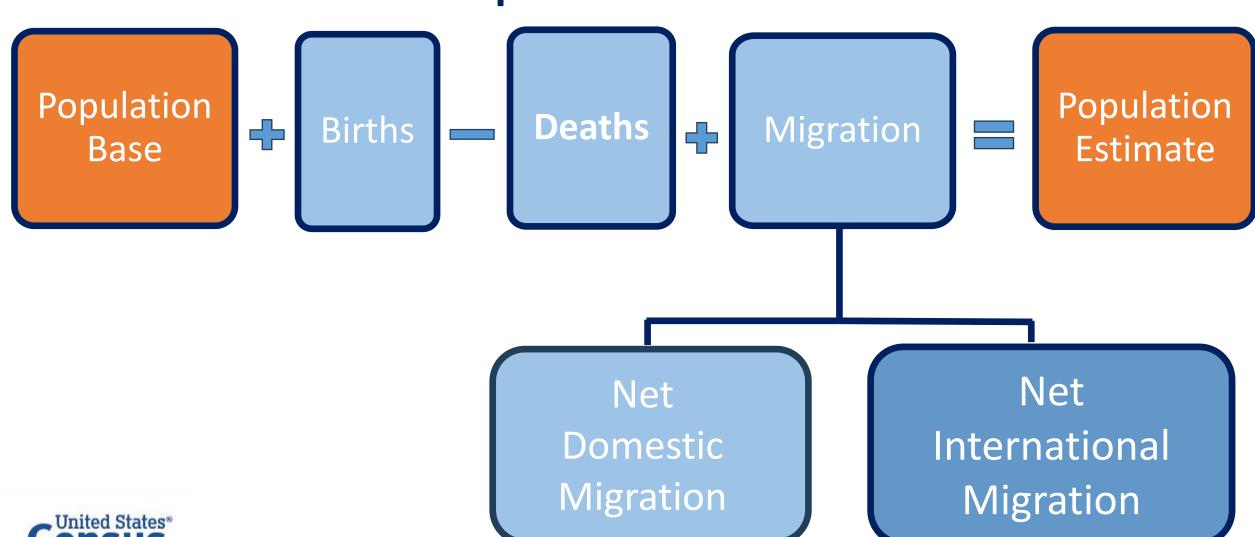
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Demographic Balancing Equation for Population Estimates





Components of Net International Migration

Non-U.S.-born immigration (ins)

Non-U.S.-born emigration (outs)

Net
International
Migration

Net migration between U.S. and Puerto Rico

Net U.S.-born migration

Net movement of the Armed Forces



Approaches to Estimate Emigration of the Non-U.S.-born Population

Past

Residual: Census Data

Present

Residual: Annual Household Surveys

Future

Link Longitudinal Administrative Records

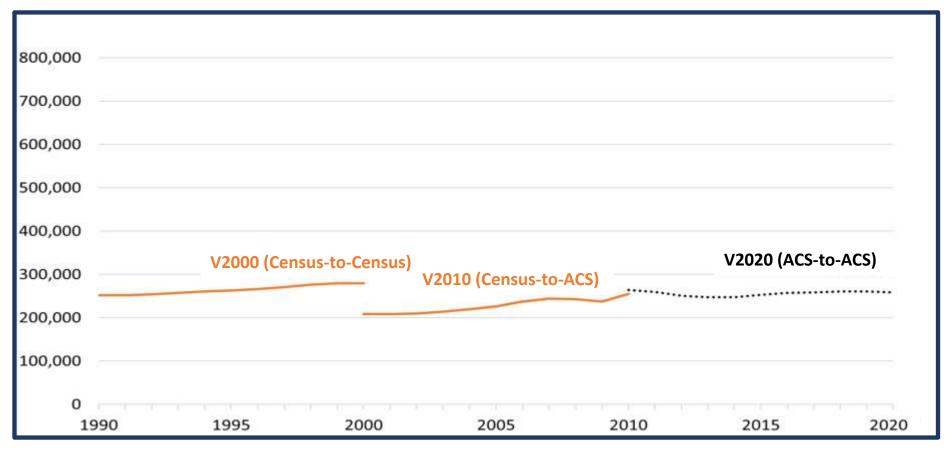


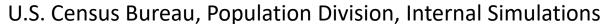
Past Residual: Census



Estimates of Non-U.S.-born Emigration Using 10-Year Residuals: 1990 - 2020

- Rates held constant for V2000 and V2010
- Pattern expected given stability of responses to American Community Survey (ACS)







Explanation of Residual Emigration Estimates

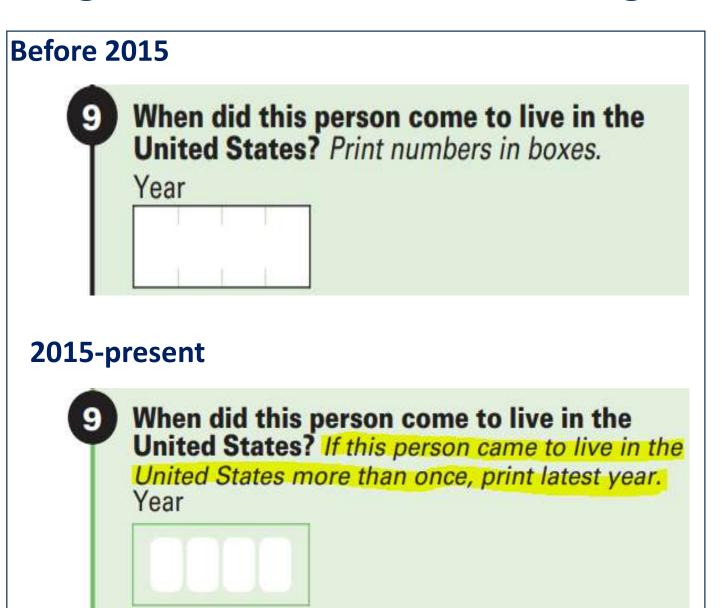
Observed Survival rates Expected cohort X from life cohort (T2) **(T1)** tables **Emigration Observed Expected** estimate for the cohort cohort (T2) cohort (T1-T2) (T2)



ACS Questionnaire Changes Affect Estimate of Immigration

 Questionnaire changes led to higher numbers of recent immigrants measured in Time 2

 Increase in recent immigrants will increase emigration rates/estimates

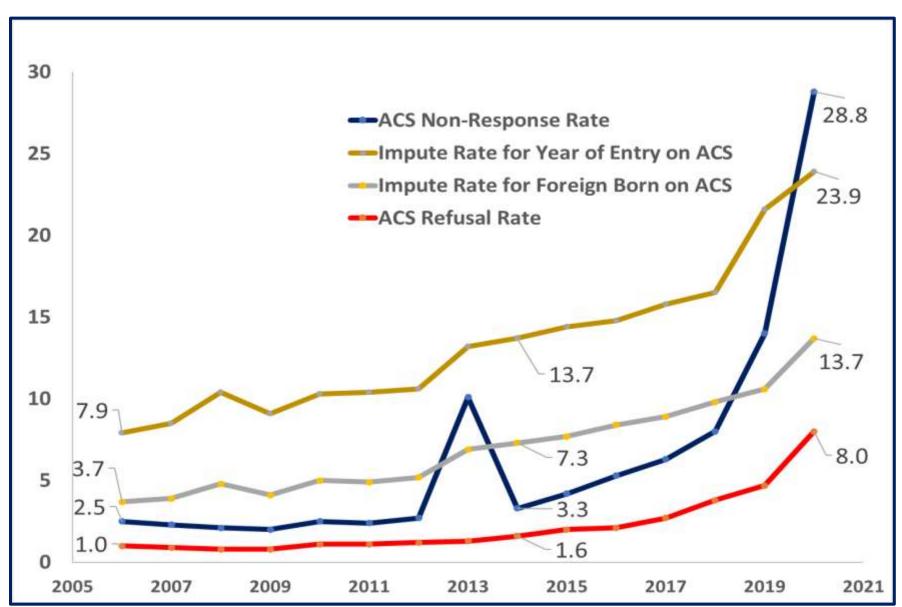




Data Quality Measures in the ACS Survey: 2005-2021

- Increases in nonresponse, refusal, and imputation rates lead to lower quality data
- Lower quality of data affects estimates of the population and immigration
- Ultimately affects estimates of emigration (residual)

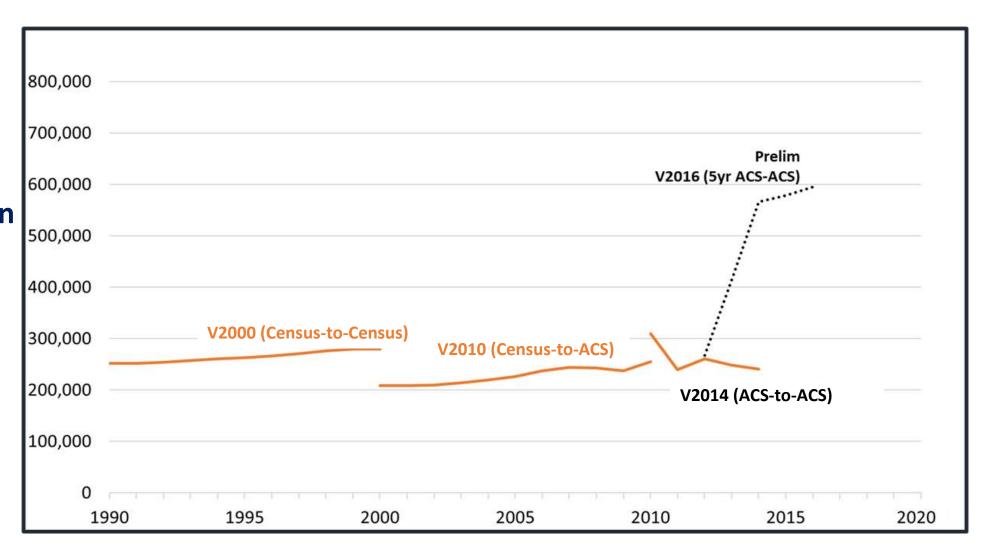




Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey - Sample Size and Data Quality. https://www.census.gov/acs/www/methodology/sample-size-and-data-quality/

Estimates of Non-U.S.-born Emigration: 1990-2020

- Estimate tripled between V2014 and V2016
- Due to declines in data quality and questionnaire changes in 2015 ACS



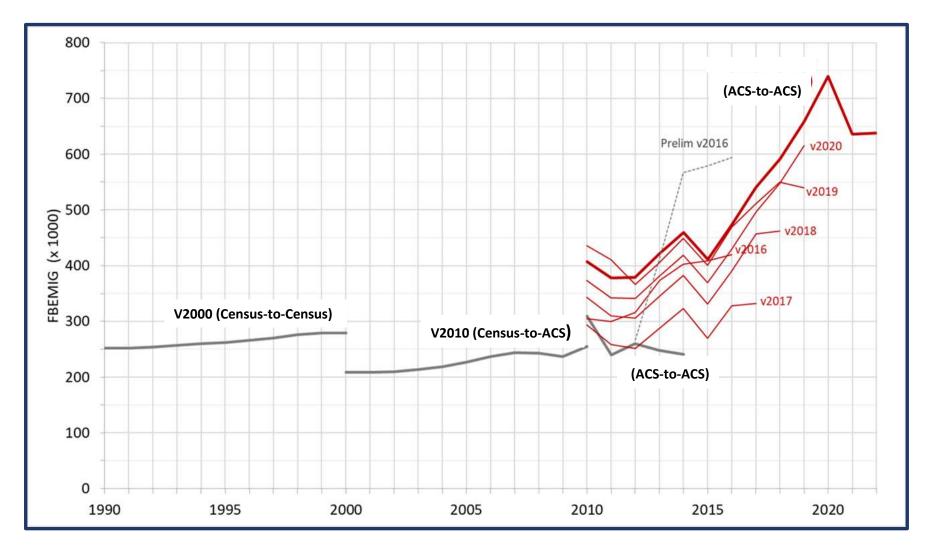


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Internal Simulations

Estimates of Non-U.S.-born Emigration Using Shortened Residual Periods: 2010-2020

- Estimates of emigration rise dramatically in recent years from one vintage to the next
- Ultimately, produces negative net-migration





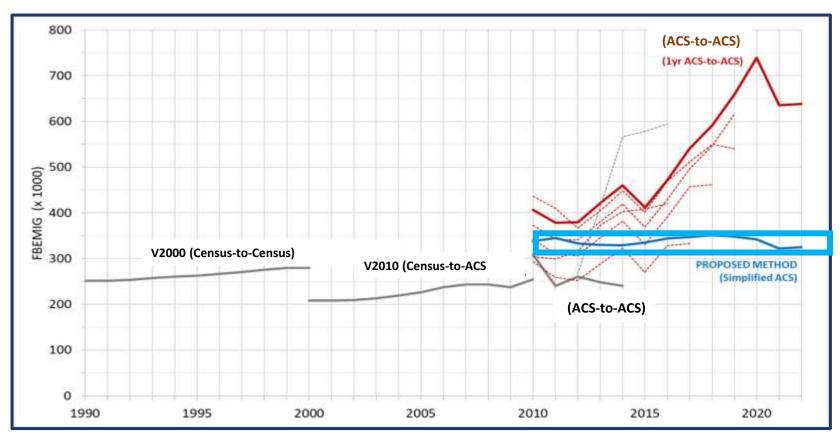
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, Internal Simulations





Hold Rates Constant: Average of Three Rates Calculated in Beginning of Decade

- Solution: Hold residual rate constant across decade using average of early-decade residuals
- Net-migration will be positive (or zero)











"Signs of Life" Emigration Framework

Link individual records using Protected Identification Keys (PIKs)

Construct starting population estimate

Track resident non-U.S.-born population over time

Look for evidence non-U.S.-born person exited the U.S. (Confirmed Emigrant)



Linked Administrative Records Datasets

NUMIDENT

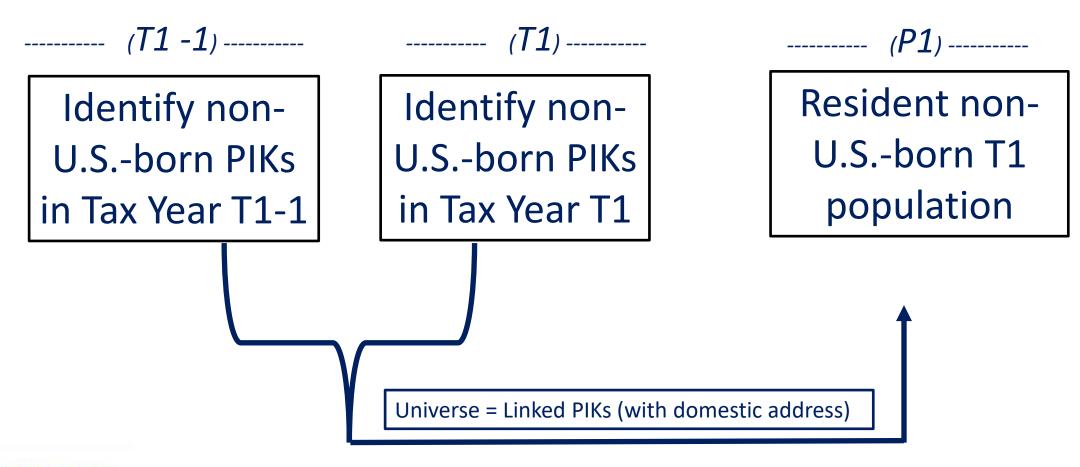
- Social Security Number (SSN)
- Place of Birth
- Citizenship status
 - Native Born
 - Naturalized Citizen
 - Non-citizen
- Year SSN assigned

Tax Forms (IRS)

- Tax Identifier ID
 - TIN (SSN)
 - ITIN (Assigned by IRS no link to Numident)
- Address
 - Domestic
 - Abroad



Derive Starting Population of Non-U.S. Born from Two Consecutive Years of IRS Data

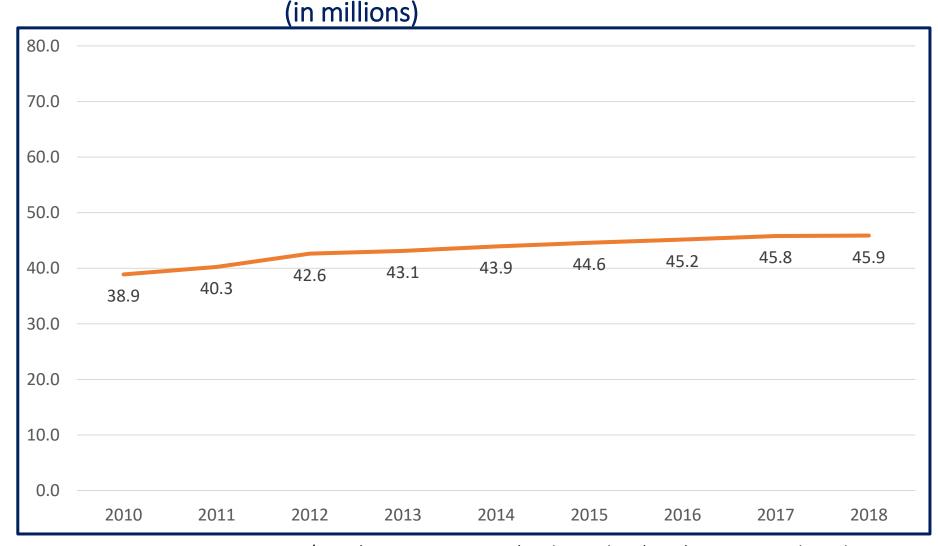




Starting Population Derived from Administrative Records: Tax Years 2010 - 2018

Linking two
 consecutive years
 of files is stable
 across time

 Eight years later, increase of 6 million people

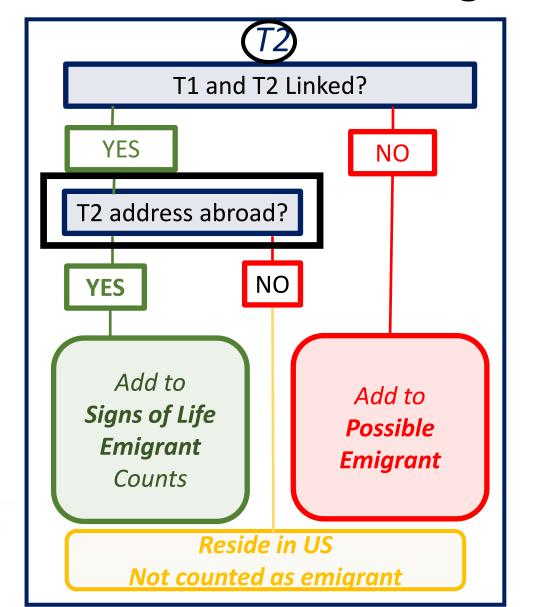


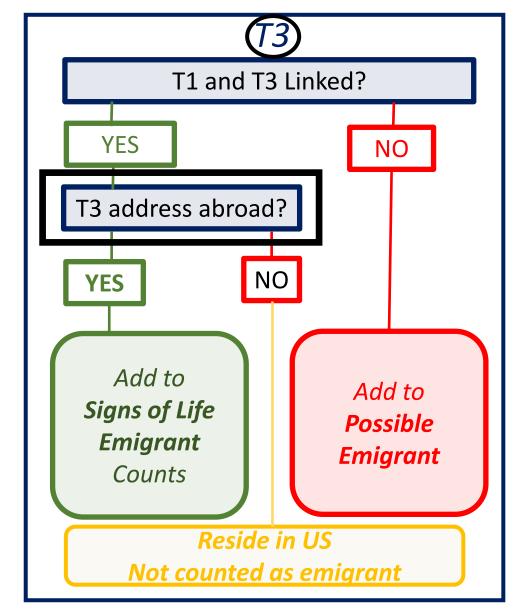


Source: U.S. Census Bureau, IRS 1040/1099 (Tax Years 2009-2020) and Numident (2022). DRB Approval Number: 18 CBDRB-FY24-CES025-003.

Track Individuals Over Time to Look for "Signs of Life"

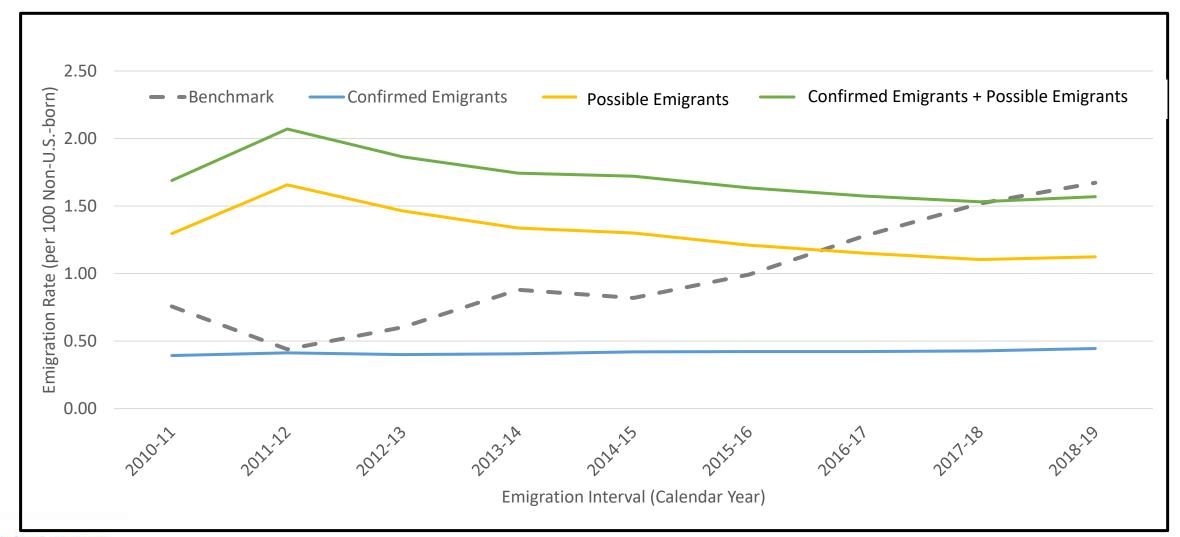
T1
Annual
starting
non-U.S.born
population
estimate







Non-U.S.-born Emigration Rates: 2010-2019





Summary

Residual

- Survey data are affected by declining quality and changes to questionnaire
- Mirror statistics do not support past residual computations

Linking administrative Records

Census Bureau

- "Signs of Life" framework produces consistent emigration rates
- Possible migrants difficult to determine
- Under-coverage, especially children
- Geographic assignment may be difficult
- Other

Conclusion

"Signs of Life" Method is Promising and as always,

Needs Further Research



Contact Information

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