United States Census Bureau Methods for Estimating Emigration of the Foreign Born

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Background

• Emigration Statistics in the U.S.
  • Emigration statistics published 1908-1957
  • Alien Address Report Program 1952-1981
  • U.S. Customs and Border Protection, Arrival/Departure Form I-94
  • Social Security Administration (various administrative data)

• Indirect Estimation, 1980-present
  • Decennial census data on the foreign-born stock
  • Currently using a residual method on annual American Community Survey (ACS) estimates of the foreign-born stock
Residual Method

- A residual method measures cohort change in the foreign-born stock between two years (designated as time 1 and time 2) decomposed by deaths and migration.
- The residual is the remaining change, after accounting for deaths, and is assumed to represent net migration flow.
- The interval between time 1 and time 2 depends on data availability (e.g., a 5- or 10-year period between censuses).
- The method only considers populations present at time 1 and time 2 and may fail to measure persons who arrived and departed within the time interval.
- Census Bureau uses a modified residual method for emigration flow.

Residual Method and Emigration

\[
\bar{M}_{1-2} = P_2 - (P_1 - D_{1-2}) \quad [1]
\]
- \(\bar{M}_{1-2}\) residual implied net international migration
- \(P_1\) foreign-born population measured at time 1
- \(P_2\) foreign-born population measured at time 2
- \(D_{1-2}\) deaths between time 1 and 2

\[
\hat{E}_{1-2} = (P_1 - D_{1-2}) - (P_2 - I_{1-2}) = P_{exp,2} - P_{obs,2} \quad [2]
\]
- \(\hat{E}_{1-2}\) residual implied emigration
- \(I_{1-2}\) immigration between time 1 and time 2
- \(P_{exp,2}\) expected population at time 2 assuming no migration
- \(P_{obs,2}\) observed population at time 2
ACS Questions

**Place of Birth**
- Used for estimating $P_1$ and $P_2$
- Defines emigrant groups by place of birth

**Citizenship**
- Limits the sample to the foreign born only (persons who are not U.S. citizens at birth)

**Year of Entry**
- Used for estimating $I_{1-2}$
- Defines emigrant groups by duration of residence

A Sensitive Method

- Fundamental requirements of the residual method:
  - Populations measured at time 1 and 2 belong to the same universe
  - Coverage in the population is consistent at time 1 and 2
  - Small changes in coverage/estimation of the population either at time 1 or time 2 can result in large changes in emigration estimates
Data Quality and the Residual

(a) Unbiased Residual

- A hypothetical population that experiences high emigration
- In this example, the components for the “observed” and “expected” populations are accurate
- The residual ($\hat{E}_{1-2}$) is unbiased

(b) Underestimated Expected Population

- The same population from example (a), but the “expected” population ($P'_{exp,2}$) is underestimated
- May be caused by under-coverage of the population measured at time 1 ($P_1$) or overstated deaths ($D_{1-2}$)
- The residual ($\hat{E}_{1-2}$) is underestimated
Data Quality and the Residual

(c) Zero Residual

- A hypothetical population that exhibits low migration
- In this example, the residual is zero or near zero
- Outcome may be plausible for relatively closed populations
- However, cases such as this are prone to negative residual estimates (next slide)

(d) Overestimated Observed Population

- The same population from example (c), but the “observed” population is overestimated ($P'_{\text{obs,2}}$)
- May be due to over-coverage of the population measured at time 2 ($P_2$) or underestimation of immigration ($I_{1\rightarrow2}$)
- This yields negative emigration, a demographic impossibility
ACS-ACS Residual Method

- The current method for the population estimates and projections programs at the Census Bureau
- Uses the annual American Community Survey (ACS) instead of decennial censuses to measure foreign-born populations at time 1 and time 2
- The interval between time 1 and time 2 is reduced from 10 years to include very recent emigration patterns, especially from temporary and circular migrants
- Uses ACS year of entry estimate to subtract immigrants ($I_{1-2}$) who entered the population after time 1
- Applies survival rates to the population at time 1 to account for deaths ($D_{1-2}$) and to calculate the “expected” population ($P_{exp,2}$)

Residual Estimates by Foreign-Born Groups

- Characteristics of the foreign born are heterogeneous
- Residuals are estimated separately for certain groups to better reflect different emigration propensities
- Currently use (7) emigrant groups defined by place of birth, duration of residence, and sex
- Groups with similar characteristics were combined

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place of Birth</th>
<th># of Years in U.S.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico (male)</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico (female)</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada and Europe</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>≤ 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>≤ 10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ACS File Selection and Variables

- To reduce noise, six residuals are calculated from five consecutive years of survey data for each emigrant group.
- The graph shows residual periods from the 2006 to 2010 ACS for calculating emigration rates for the year 2010 estimate.

Rate Calculation

- Data Sources:
  - \(P_1, P_2, \text{ and } I_{1-2}\) 1-year ACS files, 2006-2017
  - \(D_{1-2}\) National Center for Health Statistics life tables
- Geographic Level: Nation
- Steps:
  1. Calculate six residuals
  2. Divide by person-years \((PY_{1-2})\) to convert residuals into annualized emigration rates \((r)\)
  3. Calculate the average rate (if negative, set to zero)
  4. Apply the average rate to the at-risk population to derive annual emigration flow of the foreign born
Residual (in Thousands) and Emigration Rate Calculation

Example: Recent Canadian and European

\[
P_1 D_{1,2} P_{exp,2} P_2 I_{1,2} P_{obs,2} P_{Y_{1,2}} r
\]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey File</th>
<th>time 1, time 2</th>
<th>(a)</th>
<th>(b)</th>
<th>(c = a - b)</th>
<th>(d)</th>
<th>(e = d - e)</th>
<th>(f = c - e)</th>
<th>(g = c - f)</th>
<th>(h)</th>
<th>(i = g/h)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006, 2008</td>
<td>1,597 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,588</td>
<td>1,890 403</td>
<td>1,488</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>3,134</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007, 2009</td>
<td>1,534 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,526</td>
<td>1,759 355</td>
<td>1,404</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>2,999</td>
<td>0.041</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008, 2010</td>
<td>1,479 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,471</td>
<td>1,726 348</td>
<td>1,378</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>2,904</td>
<td>0.032</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006, 2009</td>
<td>1,597 14</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,583</td>
<td>1,891 474</td>
<td>1,417</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>4,687</td>
<td>0.035</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007, 2010</td>
<td>1,534 12</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,522</td>
<td>1,873 459</td>
<td>1,414</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>4,530</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006, 2010</td>
<td>1,597 19</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,578</td>
<td>2,007 582</td>
<td>1,425</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>6,274</td>
<td>0.024</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES: Totals are in thousands. Calculations may not be exact due to rounding.

Average Rate = 0.031

Annual Emigration (in Thousands) Example: Recent Canadian and European, 2010-2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estimates Year</th>
<th>Estimates Period</th>
<th>6-Rate Average</th>
<th>At-Risk Population</th>
<th>Emigration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative</td>
<td>1 April 2010 – 30 June 2018</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>1 Apr 2010 – 30 June 2010</td>
<td>0.031</td>
<td>1,454</td>
<td>11*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>1 July 2010 – 30 June 2011</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>1,389</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>1 July 2011 – 30 June 2012</td>
<td>0.036</td>
<td>1,263</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>1 July 2012 – 30 June 2013</td>
<td>0.033</td>
<td>1,208</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>1 July 2013 – 30 June 2014</td>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>1,211</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>1 July 2014 – 30 June 2015</td>
<td>0.040</td>
<td>1,175</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>1 July 2015 – 30 June 2016</td>
<td>0.053</td>
<td>1,234</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>1,184</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1 July 2017 – 30 June 2018</td>
<td>0.060</td>
<td>1,201</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES: Estimates are for demonstration purposes only and are not official. Totals are in thousands. *2010 reflects 1/2 year.
Subnational Distribution

• Distribute national emigration totals for the (7) emigrant groups by:
  • Demographic composition (age, sex, race/Hispanic origin), and
  • Geographic distribution (51 states and 3,142 counties)

• Subnational distributions determined by using a “proxy” universe based on the recent stock of the foreign-born population (e.g. geographic distribution and demographic composition of the Canadian- and European-born population living in the U.S. for 10 years or less)

• Estimates are controlled such that counties sum to the states and states sum to the nation

Evaluation and Lessons Learned

• The ACS-ACS residual method tends to be stable for groups that exhibit high levels of emigration but less so for groups that exhibit little emigration (e.g. non-recent immigrants)

• Results are highly sensitive to coverage in the surveys as well as periodic changes in the survey methods and field operations

• Due to the file selection procedure, some survey years will have disproportionately larger influence on average rate

• Large at-risk populations are more sensitive to changes in emigration rates
  • In a single year, the rate for the Non-Recent Mexico group increased by only 0.4 per 1,000 but resulted in a 153,000 increase in emigration levels
Contact Information

Thank you!

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