

ESTIMATION OF EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES

by

Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D.

Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D. is a Principal Researcher with Sabre Systems, Inc. This work was developed under a contract between Sabre Systems, Inc. and the U.S. Census Bureau. The opinions expressed in this work are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect those of either Sabre Systems, Inc. or the Census Bureau.

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Census Bureau does not collect data on the number of people, either citizens or non-citizens, who emigrate from the United States, thus has no reliable source for these numbers. This causes a problem when attempting to estimate net international migration. The collection of emigration data for the United States would be problematic and expensive, thus this task uses pre-existing international migration data sources to try to fill-in currently missing data. Specifically, this task investigates the feasibility of using international data sources to estimate the number of U.S. born and/or U.S. citizens moving abroad. Using “stock” data from two recent Censuses in a small number of test countries, this deliverable uses a residual methodology to estimate net migration between the United States and these other countries. The countries chosen for this exercise have relatively large numbers of U.S. citizens/born and include Canada, France, Italy, Poland, and the United Kingdom. This analysis only looks at net migration of U.S. citizens and/or U.S. born, and does not consider the emigration of the foreign born from the United States.

This paper also looks at a number of issues involved with measuring the number of U.S. persons living outside the United States, as well as the availability and validity of these statistics as collected from the U.S. State Department and U.S. military. It then examines the 2000 U.S. Census, using the residence 5 years ago question to identify return migrants from abroad, for insight into the distribution and characteristics of U.S. persons living abroad. Next, this paper looks at the “stock” of U.S. born/citizens from existing international data sources. Finally, we will use these international data sources to estimate annual net immigration of U.S. born/citizens between the U.S. and a select number of countries.

MEASUREMENT ISSUES

There are a number of issues to be addressed before beginning this type of research, including discussions on the way we define our universe, data comparability problems (within and between countries), and the methodology used to estimate net international migration.

U.S. Citizens vs. U.S. Born

Previous research on emigration from the United States has made little distinction between U.S. citizens and U.S. born. From a United States perspective, all people born in the United States are U.S. citizens by birth, thus the concept is often treated synonymously. While true from a legal standpoint, given that Census data is self-reported, people born in the U.S. often do not report having U.S. citizenship in international data sources. For example, in the 2001 Spanish Census, of 21,000 people born in the United States, 9,000 were Spanish citizens, while 12,000 were counted as foreigners. That those who hold both U.S. and Spanish citizenship are only counted as Spanish further complicates the matter. In addition, the use of U.S. born as your defining universe potentially misses a number of U.S. citizens who were born outside the United States, either to American parent(s), or those who have since become naturalized U.S. citizens.

Dual Citizens

As shown above, further complicating the concept of “citizenship” is the possibility of dual citizenship, and the different ways this is measured and legally recognized by countries. Dual citizenship is when you are recognized as a citizen by more than one country and is a relatively recent concept. Dual citizenship was only legally recognized, for example, in Canada starting in 1977 and in Switzerland in 1992 (both countries collect dual citizenship data on their Census forms). Every country has its own rules regarding dual citizenship. In the Swiss case, while 1992 Swiss law permits foreigners to acquire Swiss citizenship and simultaneously retain their original citizenship, the same is not always granted in reverse and depends on prevailing law in the country of origin.

While the U.S. does not formally recognize dual citizenship, it does not take a stand against it. In the United States, for example, a child born in a foreign country to U.S. citizen parent(s) may be both a U.S. citizen and a citizen of the country of birth. Also, a U.S. citizen may acquire foreign citizenship by marriage, or a naturalized U.S. citizen may not lose the citizenship of their country of birth. U.S. law does not mention dual nationality or require a person to choose one citizenship over another.

International data sources do not normally count dual citizens as foreigners. This leads to the potential under representation of people the U.S. considers to be citizens in these data sources. However, in a few countries dual citizenship information is collected and they can be identified. Countries which collect dual citizenship on their Censuses include: Austria, Canada, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Malta, Portugal, Switzerland, and most of Eastern Europe. However, dual citizens are not included in other migration data sources for these countries, such as registers of the foreign population or residence permit and/or visa data.

Though the emigration of U.S. citizens is of prime interest to the U.S. Census Bureau, there are inherent problems using this universe with international data sources. Thus, I recommend the use of U.S. born data, given that it is not dependent on how countries define citizenship. Though it misses naturalized citizens and those born abroad of American parents, it is a consistent measure, comparable across countries. Unfortunately, many countries do not collect or report country of birth data, meaning only citizenship data is available. As discussed later, caution must be used when comparing country of birth, citizenship, and/or dual citizenship data.

Use of International Data Sources

In addition to citizenship laws, there are a number of issues to keep in mind when thinking about the comparability of international migration statistics, both within and between countries. This section only briefly discusses some of these issues.

Countries collect migration data from a number of different sources, including national population Censuses, other household surveys, population or foreigner registers, and numerous administrative data sources (such as border crossing data, entrance visas, or residence and work permits). Within countries, when comparisons of migration data from different sources are made, the results often differ

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(discrepancies between internal migration data from the IRS migration file and the ACS is as an example the U.S. Census Bureau is familiar with). These sorts of discrepancies are particularly salient with migration “flow” data, which is normally only provided by country of citizenship. As such, this research limits itself to one consistent data source (Census data) and only uses “stock” data about U.S. persons.

Data quality can be affected by a number of factors, including both sampling and measurement error. In the case of decennial Censuses and household surveys there is often undercoverage of immigrant populations. Every country will differ in the amount of error present in their survey, as well as how well they compensate for this error. This research makes the potentially dangerous assumption international Census data are of high quality, and does not try to evaluate the validity or reliability of these international data sources.

Definitions of usual residence can differ between countries, and caution must be taken to avoid comparing different populations between two Census dates and between different countries. For example, the 1991 United Kingdom Census counted a *de facto* (actually present) population, while the 2001 Census counted a *de jure* (usual resident) population. Most European *de jure* Censuses consider “usual residents” to be those who have lived in the country for at least one year and also include household members who might be temporarily absent. Other data sources, like population registers, often use a six month threshold. Population covered by data sources can differ, and caution must be taken when making international comparisons.

Because of difficulties outlined above, this research only utilizes stock data (for U.S. born and U.S. citizens) from population Censuses. Care was taken to compare similar populations between Census years. More detail on this topic is discussed later in the paper.

The Estimation Procedure

While the estimation procedure is discussed in much greater detail later in the text, it should be noted that the methodology used in this paper is rather simplistic and makes a number of assumptions that could be problematic. A time one (T1) population of either U.S. born or U.S. citizens is survived to a future time (T2) for which we have a comparable observed population total (e.g. from a Census). The difference between the survived and observed population is used to measure net migration. This residual method relies on the assumption that the T1 universe and the observed T2 universe are exactly the same, thus care must be taken to make sure they are as comparable as possible. This method also makes assumptions about the age distribution of the U.S. population living abroad and that they had death and birth rates similar to the U.S. population living in the United States.

A potential danger with this method is that something as simple as improved coverage from one Census to the next could be the actual reason for a measured net migration gain of U.S. persons. Though our test countries have rather sophisticated Census programs and we expect this problem to be minimized, this issue must still be kept in mind. Another potential source of “false migration” could be measurement error around the actual figures themselves, especially for Census numbers based on sample

data. This analysis treats Census counts as “true” figures, not taking into account possible variation or confidence intervals surrounding the numbers, which could be particularly high for a small population like U.S. persons. However, if confidence intervals around observed figures are similar at both T1 and T2, then the difference between the two figures should still be a fair representation of net international migration.

HOW MANY U.S. CITIZENS CURRENTLY LIVE ABROAD?

U.S. State Department Data

There is currently no reliable estimate of the number of U.S. citizens living abroad. The U.S. State Department occasionally publishes data about U.S. nationals living abroad based on registrations at embassies and missions, but there are major questions concerning its validity.

According to U.S. State Department data there were 4.1 million U.S. citizens living abroad in 1999 (see Table 1). Nearly one-quarter (1 million) of these people lived in Mexico, while 687,000 were in Canada. Other countries with large numbers of Americans included the United Kingdom (224,000), Germany (211,000), Israel (184,000), Italy (169,000), Philippines (105,000), Australia (103,000), France (102,000), and Spain (95,000). In fact, according to these State Department data, these ten countries contain about 70% of all U.S. citizens living abroad.

However, when State Department figures are compared to international Census data huge discrepancies are found. State Department estimates of U.S. citizens seem to be on average about two to three times larger than the enumerated population. For example, from the 2000 round of Censuses or population registers, among countries with the largest number of U.S. citizens from State Department data, all had far fewer U.S. born or U.S. citizens. Mexico only counted 344,000 U.S. born residents, Canada 238,000 U.S. born permanent resident (and 208,000 U.S. citizens, 68,000 of whom were dual US-Canadians citizens), the United Kingdom 158,000 U.S. born (and 109,000 U.S. citizens estimated from their Labor Force Survey), Germany 112,000 U.S. citizens, Israel up to 124,000 citizens from the “Americas,” Italy 33,000 U.S. citizens, Australia 54,000 U.S. born, France 39,000 U.S. born, and Spain 21,000 U.S. born (15,000 U.S. citizens).

Why do these numbers differ so greatly? As discussed previously, U.S. born is not synonymous with U.S. citizen, and dual citizens are not normally included in these Census figures, but even this does not sufficiently explain the large discrepancies. Several suggestions have been offered by people who have worked with these data, including a Census working paper¹ and an OECD paper² on the topic.

According to notes provided by an author of the Census paper, he posits discrepancies exist because State Department figures are simply “best guess estimates.” State Department figures come from two sources, the number of Americans who voluntarily register with Consulates and Embassies, plus an estimated number of non-registered U.S. citizens. The purpose of these estimates is for the evacuation of U.S. citizens in case of emergency and they are not meant to be completely accurate. State Department figures include dual national citizens, and the estimation of non-

¹ Evaluating Components of International Migration: Native-Born Emigrants, by James C. Gibbs, Gregory S. Harper, Marc J. Rubin, and Hyon B. Shin. 2003.

<http://www.census.gov/population/www/documentation/twps0063.pdf>

² Counting Immigrants and Expatriates in OECD Countries: a New Perspective, by Jean-Christophe Dumont and Georges Lemaître. 2004. <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/27/5/33868740.pdf>

registered citizens is not done by demographically trained personnel or is its accuracy of high priority to the State Department. The OECD paper suggests discrepancies are not only due to the voluntary nature of the registration system, but overestimation can also be a problem because people do not necessarily deregister and some people may register even for short stays abroad (especially in countries where there is some risk), while Census and population register data is often based on usual residents.

U.S. Military Abroad

The inclusion or exclusion of U.S. military personnel to or from international data sources adds to the difficulties of measuring the number of U.S. citizens abroad. The military, and its support staff, make up a large percentage of U.S. citizens living outside the United States. Estimates are often sketchy, but before the military presence in Iraq and Afghanistan, there were reportedly 253,000 U.S. military personnel abroad, plus an equal number of dependents and Department of Defense civilian personnel.

It is not always clear whether U.S. military personnel living on bases abroad are included in Censuses or population registers, due to usual residency rules, but they are probably often not. However, off-base military personnel would likely be included in these counts. Table 2 shows the number of U.S. military personnel stationed abroad as of September 2002, as reported by the U.S. military. These figures show over 200,000 military personnel abroad, the majority stationed in Germany, Japan, and South Korea. This military base structure report does not include military personnel known to be stationed in Kosovo, Afghanistan, Iraq, Israel, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Qatar, and Uzbekistan, thus underreports the total number abroad. The distribution of U.S. military forces abroad can change rapidly, as former cold-war interests adapt to focus on combating global “terrorism.”

While it is not known to what extent U.S. military personnel are included in the population register data of Germany, Japan, and S. Korea, given the high number of U.S. citizens in those countries, it seems many U.S. military-related personnel are counted by these sources. This highlights the importance of the U.S. military when counting U.S. citizens living abroad, particularly when using international data sources.

CAN THE U.S. CENSUS INFORM US ABOUT AMERICANS LIVING ABROAD?

It is possible to glean information about Americans living abroad from the previous residence 5 years ago question on the U.S. Census form. From this question, information about the distribution and characteristics of American return migrants (lived outside the United States 5 years ago, and were living in the United States in 2000) can be found. Special tabulations from Census 2000 of U.S. born and U.S. citizens who lived outside the United States five years ago were calculated. This gives inflow data about people who lived abroad previously, but does not provide any outflow information. However, given the size of inflows are normally related to the size of outflows (the size of flows and counter flows are usually of similar magnitude), we can get a sense of the relative distribution of Americans living abroad, if not the actual size of the net flows. We can also learn about the characteristics of Americans currently living abroad from the characteristics of people returning from abroad, keeping in mind it is possible return migrants could differ from those currently living abroad to some extent.

The Distribution of Americans Abroad

As seen in Table 3, the distributions of U.S. born and U.S. citizens returning from abroad were similar.³ The largest return flows of both U.S. born and U.S. citizens were from Germany, Mexico, Japan, Canada, the United Kingdom, Italy, and Korea. Somewhat surprising were the large number of Americans having lived in Nigeria (even more than France), Jamaica, Panama, and Russia. The figure for Nigeria is especially strange since State Department data (which has been show to *overestimate* population) showed only 10,000 U.S. citizens living in Nigeria in 1999, while the return flow of U.S. citizens was over 25,000 between 1995 and 2000 according to Census data.

Although comparisons between inflow migration data to the U.S. from abroad and stock data of U.S. citizens currently living abroad could be tenuous, the ranking of the largest return flows of U.S. citizens is quite consistent with the ranking of stock data from the U.S. State Department (see Tables 1 and 3a). Relative to return migration data from Census, State Department estimates for Israel, Australia, Greece, and Ireland look high (or perhaps these populations are less likely to return to the United States), while the estimate for Japan seems low (though this could be related to military base closures in Japan).

Return Migration of U.S. Citizens Born Outside the United States

Next, we look at the relationship between country of previous residence, country of birth, and country of citizenship (see Table 4). In other words, which countries did American citizens who were not born in the United States come from between 1995

³ Keep in mind, given the way nativity is measured on the U.S. Census all U.S. born residents are considered to be U.S. citizens, thus the number of U.S. citizens will always be larger than the number of U.S. born.

and 2000? There were almost four times more U.S. citizens than U.S. born who lived in both Bangladesh and Vietnam 5 years previously. Similarly, almost twice the number of people who had lived in Pakistan, Yemen, and China five years ago were U.S. citizens compared to U.S. born. Most of these people are naturalized U.S. citizens.

In contrast, most Western European countries had similar numbers of U.S. born to U.S. citizens (under 10% difference), though this was not the case with Eastern Europe, Poland in particular. These insights are helpful when evaluating the use of U.S. citizenship or U.S. born as the variable of interest to measure the stock or flow of Americans. In the case of Asia, and to some extent Eastern Europe, country of birth data would underestimate the number of U.S. citizens living in those countries, while country of birth seems to be a more effective measure of U.S. citizens in Western European countries.

Distribution of U.S. Military Abroad

Another question the decennial Census can address is who living abroad five years ago was in military service at the time. This gives a sense of how and where the U.S. military was distributed abroad. As seen in Table 5, almost 10% of all U.S. born who lived abroad 5 years previously were in military service at the time. Most who “lived at sea” were in military service (70%), but a high percentage of return migrants from South Korea (and Korea), Iceland, Panama, Japan, Germany, Italy, and Turkey were in military service at the time of residence abroad 5 years earlier. These findings are consistent with the military base data described earlier, and suggest the residence 5 years ago question can be used to measure the distribution, if not the actual size, of the U.S. military abroad.

Characteristics of Americans Living Abroad

There is an idealized image of the American living abroad as being highly educated. Using Census 2000 data, how does the education of return migrants compare to the education of the overall U.S. population? Are return expatriates more highly educated than their stay-at-home counterparts? For the total U.S. population, among those 5 years and over, 17.7% had at least a bachelor’s degree. The comparable percent of U.S. born who lived abroad 5 years previously was only slightly higher at 19.8%. However, the distribution of highly educated U.S. persons abroad was not evenly distributed across different countries.

Comparing education figures (Table 6) of those born in the U.S. who had lived abroad 5 years ago, we find countries like France, Austria, Israel, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Switzerland had about 40% of their U.S. return migrants with at least a college education, while countries like Australia, Thailand, the United Kingdom, Ireland, Indonesia, Belgium, Costa Rica and Spain had about 30% with at least a college degree. Canada, which has many U.S. citizens and U.S. born, was only slightly above the national average at 22.7%. These countries seem to have a highly educated expatriate population.

On the other end of the spectrum, return migrants from several countries had education levels below the U.S. national average. Germany was slightly below at 17%, though this could be attributed to the high number of U.S. military in the return migration stream. Return migrants of U.S. born from countries like Nigeria (10%), Jamaica (8%), and Mexico (6%) had very small percentages of people with a college education. Much like immigration to the U.S., which attracts both highly educated and less educated migrants from different parts of the world, there seem to be certain countries who attract highly educated Americans (e.g. France), while others attract those with lower levels of education (e.g. Mexico), though some of these differences could be attributable to the age distribution of U.S. born living in these countries.

Characteristics of Americans Living in Five Selected Countries

Finally, Census 2000 data was used to examine the characteristics of return migrants from the five countries used in the later part of our study: Canada, France, Italy, Poland, and the United Kingdom. How did the age and sex distribution of these return migrants compare to other return migrants and to the total U.S. population? Were there differences between U.S. born and U.S. citizens returning from these countries?

As seen in Table 7, in general, return migrants (both U.S. born and U.S. citizens) were more likely to be male than the overall U.S. population (56% to 49%). This was also true in some of our test countries, though not the case for Poland or France (who had roughly equal numbers of male and female return migrants).

Previous migration research has established that migrants tend to be younger than the overall population, and this was true for both U.S. citizen and U.S. born return migrants to the United States. Looking at the U.S. born, 75% of all return migrants were under the age of 40 (and older than 5), compared to 55% of the total population. The highest concentration of return migrants was among those 20 to 29 years of age (25% of returnees vs. 15% of the total population). Among our five test countries, only the United Kingdom tended to have fewer 20 to 29 year old returnees to the United States than other countries, while the concentration of return migrants in their twenties was above average for France and Poland.

Finally, as discussed previously, return migrants had slightly higher education than the overall population, though this varied greatly between countries of previous residence. While all five test countries had more highly educated return migrants to the United States than the overall U.S. population or return migrants from other countries, France had by far the highest (41%), followed by the United Kingdom (29%).

Summary

In summary, U.S. Census data can be useful to gauge the distribution, if not the actual size, of Americans living abroad, especially the military. Numbers for U.S. born and U.S. citizens were similar for Western European countries, but caution must be made when using U.S. born to measure U.S. citizens in Western Asia or Eastern Europe.

Return migrants tend to be younger, male, and more highly educated than the U.S. total population, but these characteristics (especially education) can vary greatly between countries.

USING INTERNATIONAL DATA SOURCES TO MEASURE THE STOCK OF AMERICANS LIVING ABROAD

What is found when international data sources are used to measure the stock of U.S. born or U.S. citizens living abroad? Keeping in mind measurement and data comparability issues discussed previously, it seems international data sources put the number of Americans living abroad at closer to 2 million, rather than the 4 million State Department estimate. Searching international publications and Internet sites of national statistical agencies, data on the stock of the U.S. population were found by country of birth for 44 countries and country of citizenship for 33 countries (see Table 1, again).

Data were available for most countries believed to have significant numbers of Americans, with the exceptions of China, Saudi Arabia, the Dominican Republic, the United Arab Emirates, and India (and Jamaica and Nigeria, if Census 2000 figures are accurate). Countries with available U.S. stock data contain 90% of the total number of U.S. citizens living abroad according to State Department data. Taking the greater of U.S. born or U.S. citizens when both figures were available for a country, the total number of Americans seems to be about 1.5 million worldwide according to these international sources. If U.S. military and dependents are not included in these Census figures, another half million would be added to the total, giving 2 million, which is still about half the State Department estimate.

Even though the actual numbers of U.S. born and U.S. citizens were far lower than State Department figures on U.S. citizens, rankings between international data and State Department data were similar. From international sources, the top ten countries with the largest number of U.S. born were Mexico, Canada, United Kingdom, Israel (though this includes all of North America), Australia, France, Greece, Switzerland, Ireland, and Spain. For countries which provided U.S. citizenship data (which tended to be lower than U.S. born figures), not including dual citizens, the top ten countries were again similar to State Department rankings, that is Canada, Israel (all of North America), Germany, the United Kingdom, Japan, Italy, Hong Kong, South Korea, Philippines, and Greece. If dual citizens are included then Ireland and Poland would also be on the list.

While these findings question the validity of the actual numbers produced by the U.S. State Department, they also suggest the relative rankings of State Department data match those of international data sources. The next section of this paper uses international Census stock data, from two points in time for a limited number of countries, to attempt to estimate net international migration between the U.S. and these countries.

ESTIMATION OF NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

Background

The next phase of this project was to acquire detailed data from a limited number of countries with relatively high numbers of U.S. citizens and see if the estimation of net international migration between these countries and the United States was possible. With input from the U.S. Census Bureau's Immigration Statistics Staff, the countries chosen for this exercise were Canada, France, Italy, Poland, and the United Kingdom. At a joint ECE/Eurostat seminar on migration statistics held in March of 2005, there was a proposal to create a group of countries to exchange migration data. One of these groups consisted of the United States, Canada, Poland, and the United Kingdom, and it was expected this would facilitate the acquisition of data for this project.

To ameliorate data comparability issues, it was decided all data would come from a single source if possible, namely population and housing Censuses. Further, we would use stock data of U.S. born and/or U.S. citizens from two points in time and use a residual method to estimate net international migration. All five countries conducted Censuses circa 1990 and 2000, though Canada also had one in 1996.

During the 2000 round of Censuses, all five countries collected country of birth and/or country of citizenship information. Canada, France, and Italy asked both "country of citizenship" and "country of birth" on their two most recent Censuses, though only Canada collected information on dual citizens. The United Kingdom only asked country of birth (no country of citizenship) on its 1991 and 2001 Censuses, while Poland only collected country of birth and country of citizenship (including dual citizenship) on its 2002 Census. Poland's 1988 Census asked none of these questions. Data requests were sent to each of the five countries to obtain detailed age and sex information for U.S. born and/or U.S. citizens (and dual citizens if possible) from their two most recent Censuses, though detailed age-sex data was only critical for the earlier Census in our estimation procedure.

As mentioned above, Poland did not collect country of birth or citizenship data on its 1988 Census. I explored two alternative sources, the Polish Labor Force survey and Polish foreigner registration system (PESEL). Foreigners have only been included in the Polish Labor Force Survey since 2004, when questions on country of birth and citizenship were introduced, and the Polish government has yet to assess the quality of this data. As for the PESEL, the Polish government has doubts regarding its quality, as the number of U.S. citizens according to the register is lower than the number obtained from Census, most likely due to all people not filing in the "citizenship" field on the registration form. Nonetheless, Poland remains an interesting case due to the large number of dual U.S.-Polish citizens in its population. Canada was not able to provide data on dual U.S.-Canadian citizens due to confidentiality restrictions.

Descriptive Data from International Censuses

Canada

Data were obtained from the 1991, 1996, and 2001 Canadian Censuses. Detailed U.S. born data by age and sex were provided from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses, while detailed age and sex for U.S. citizens were provided from 1996 and 2001. Data on dual U.S.-Canadian citizenship were available, but deemed confidential and not able to be released.

Tabulations from the 2001 Canadian Census (see Table 8) found 278,600 U.S. born residents in the Canadian population, including permanent and non-permanent residents. More than half (148,000) of the U.S. born were Canadian citizens, of which most were naturalized Canadian citizens (the rest being born in the U.S. as Canadian nationals). There were 208,000 U.S. citizens living in Canada in 2001, of which 165,000 were born in the United States.

The age and sex distribution of U.S. born and U.S. citizens living in Canada were essentially the same. The majority of Americans living in Canada were female (56% of U.S. born and 57% of U.S. citizens), and evenly distributed across the naturalized and non-Canadian population. The bulk of the American population in Canada is a bit older than the total U.S. population, particularly in the 35 to 54 year age range (37% of all U.S. born in Canada vs. 33% of the total U.S. population). Females were especially predominant among those over 25 years of age.

France

While not as much data was received as requested from the French government, they did provide detailed age and sex data for those born in the United States from the 1990 French Census. French Census tabulations of foreign-born do not normally include those “born abroad, born French,” but these figures were included for both the 1990 and 1999 Censuses (see Table 9). As well as French by birth, totals for those born in the U.S. and French by naturalization, and those born in the U.S. and not French were also provided. Though France does ask country of nationality on its Census, no citizenship data were provided. However, “born in the U.S., not French” is a close approximation to this category, though it misses dual nationals and U.S. citizens who were not born in the United States.

From the 1999 Census, there were 39,500 U.S. born living in France; 22,700 of these U.S. born were foreigners, 10,200 were French at birth (likely having a French father or mother), and 6,600 French by naturalization. Age and sex details were only provided for those “born in the U.S., French at birth,” and they tended to be younger, with over 40% under the age of 20 (children of French nationals who had been in the United States?).

Greater age and sex detail was provided from the 1990 Census, with the majority (56%) of U.S. born being female. This was especially evident among 20 to 24 year

olds, of which there were twice as many U.S. born women than men (female college students abroad?). These sex ratios were even more pronounced among U.S. born foreigners and naturalized French citizens. It is interesting to note this sex difference was not found in U.S. Census return migration data (see Table 7). However, as with the U.S. Census return migration data, the age distribution of U.S. born in France were young adults, specifically between the ages of 20 and 29.

Italy

Italy provided data on the age and sex distribution of resident U.S. born and U.S. citizens from the 1991 and 2001 Italian Censuses. According to most recent Census figures there were 51,000 U.S. born residents of Italy in 2001. The number of U.S. citizens was much lower at 17,000. While Italy does not forbid a person from holding dual citizenship, the Italian Census does not collect this information, thus those with both U.S. and Italian citizenship would only be considered Italian citizens with Census data.

More women than men living in Italy were born in the United States (almost 60% were female) in both 1991 and 2001. Further, almost one-fifth of U.S. born living in Italy were at least 75 years of age, particularly among women (in 2001, 23% of all U.S. born females were 75 years or older). Otherwise, U.S. born living in Italy tended to be between the ages of 25 and 39 (33% of all U.S. born in 2001) for both men and women. U.S. citizens were also more likely to be female (57% in 2001), but less likely than U.S. born to be 75 years or older. In 2001, the highest age concentration of U.S. citizens, both male and female, was for those between the ages of 30 and 44. As with the U.S. born population, the 2001 U.S. citizen population was somewhat older than the 1991 U.S. citizen population.

Poland

Though no data on U.S. born or U.S. citizens were available from the 1988 Polish Census, these questions were asked on 2002 Census. Poland provided detailed age, sex, marital status, and education data for U.S. citizens in Poland, those born in the U.S., and dual U.S.-Polish citizens. According to the 2002 Polish Census (see Table 10) there were 9,600 people registered for permanent residence in Poland who were born in the United States, while there were only 1,300 U.S. citizens. Of interest, were the large number of dual U.S.-Polish citizens, of which there were 30,100 (almost 25 times as many as U.S. citizens).

The vast majority (80%) of U.S. born living in Poland was under the age of 14 or over the age of 65, while over half (about 60%) of the U.S. born in Poland were women (though this sex difference was all concentrated in the over 65 age category). U.S. citizens in Poland tended to be equally distributed across sex and age groups, as did dual citizens, though there were a higher percentage of dual national women in the 25 to 34 and 65 and over age categories.

Comparing Polish Census figures to U.S. Census return migration data (see Table 7) resulted in large differences. The age distribution of U.S. born migrants who returned

to the United States from Poland were not skewed towards the very young (though U.S. Census data is only for those 5 years and older) and very old, but concentrated in the 20 to 34 year old age range. There were actually more return U.S. citizen migrants from Poland between 1995 and 2000 (12,000) than the total living in Poland in 2002 (though this was not the case if dual nationals were included). The dual U.S.-Polish citizen age distribution was more similar to the U.S. citizen return migration data from Poland, though a bit older. Finally, the education rates for dual U.S.-Polish citizens in Poland matched those found in U.S. Census data among return migrants from Poland (around 20% each).

While net migration between Poland and the United States was not able to be calculated, these results still bring up a few interesting questions, especially regarding dual citizens and country of birth data. While some differences between the Polish Census figures and return migration data from the U.S. Census could be explained by residency rules, there seems to be a disconnect among U.S. born picked up on the Polish Census and the return migration of U.S. born from the U.S. Census. While it is possible older U.S. born Polish residents have moved back to Poland later in life, that there are so many under the age of 14 is strange (though similar to what was found in France with the “born in U.S., born French” population). Perhaps many Polish nationals have moved back to Poland after having had children in the United States. More household information about these U.S. born children would be interesting.

Also of note is the extremely high number of dual U.S.-Polish citizens. Obviously, any analysis of U.S. citizens alone would miss a large part of the expatriate population. More familiarization with Polish citizenship law would be helpful in this regard. It will be interesting to see if the Polish Labor Force Survey finds a similar distribution of U.S. born, U.S. citizens, and dual citizens in the Polish population.

United Kingdom

Separate Censuses are conducted by each country that makes up the United Kingdom, including England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Great Britain only consists of England, Scotland, and Wales. Data were provided for people born in the United States from the 1991 Great Britain and 2001 United Kingdom Censuses, though three adjustments were made. First, since the 1991 Censuses were *de facto* (actual population) and the 2001 Censuses were *de jure* (usual residents), non-usual residents (persons not in communal establishments or in households) were excluded from both tabulations. Second, since the provided 1991 Census data did not include Northern Ireland, residents of Northern Ireland were tabulated separately from the 2001 data. Finally, in 2001 the United States country of birth code included U.S. island territories like the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, and Palau. Since these island territories were not included in the 1991 Censuses U.S. country of birth code, they were not included as born in U.S. for the 2001 tabulations.

As seen in Table 12, The United Kingdom supplied age and sex data of usual resident U.S. born from the 1991 Censuses of England, Wales, and Scotland, as well as the total usual resident U.S. born population from the 2001 Censuses for those same countries, plus Northern Ireland. From the 2001 Censuses of the United Kingdom,

there were 158,434 people born in the United States, with 2,055 living in Northern Ireland.

Age and sex detail were provided from the 1991 and 2001 Censuses. From the 1991 Census of Great Britain, the distribution of males and females was about equal, though females were a bit more likely to be over the age of 65 (7% of all U.S. born females, vs. 5% of all U.S. born males). In general, the age distribution of U.S. born living in Great Britain (circa 1991) was similar to the total U.S. population in 1990, though they were more likely to be between the ages of 20 and 39 (46% of all U.S. born in Great Britain, compared with 33% of the total U.S. population). This age distribution is almost identical to Census 2000 data on return migrants from the United Kingdom.

The results from the 2001 Censuses of the United Kingdom were slightly different from 1991, as U.S. born residents were more likely to be female (53%) than male. Excluding Northern Ireland U.S. born residents from the 2001 data did little to reduce this difference. Excluding Northern Ireland, the age distribution from 2001 also differed from 1991, with only 38% of the 2001 U.S. born population being between the ages of 20 and 39, compared with 46% in 1991. The 2001 U.S. born population was somewhat older than the 1991 U.S. born population, with 26% of the 2001 U.S. born Great Britain population being 45 years or older, compared with 20.% of the 1991 U.S. born Great Britain population.

METHODOLOGY TO ESTIMATE NET INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

A rather simple method was used to estimate net migration between the United States and the four test countries. A Year 1 (T1) population (Census 1990) of people born in the United States or U.S. citizens, with age and sex distribution, was established. A Year 2 (T2) observed population (Census 2000) of the same universe was established as well. For U.S. born, the T1 population was survived (using age and sex specific death rates) a number of years equal to the difference between T1 and T2, to come to a survived T1 population at the time of T2. For each year, an equal proportion of people from each age cohort were moved into the next age cohort (to capture the effect of an aging population). It was assumed people were equally distributed among each age cohort to begin with. The total survived population from T1 was then compared to the T2 total. The difference between the survived T1 population and the observed T2 population was then used to measure “net international migration” over the given period of time. This figure was then divided by the difference in years between T1 and T2 to yield an average annual net migration figure.

In the case of Canada and Italy, the only countries who provided U.S. citizenship data at two points in time, an additional estimate was made for U.S. citizens. For U.S. citizens the same methodology was applied, but there were two additional components: birth of children to U.S. female citizens (who by law, in Canada, have the right to become U.S. citizens) and the naturalization of U.S. citizens to another country of citizenship (of which Canada has a relatively high number compared to other countries). U.S. citizens who were born abroad to American parent(s) after T1 will be counted as U.S. citizens at T2 (if they are not dual citizens), thus they should be added to the survived population when calculating net migration. Conversely, those U.S. citizens who naturalized to another country between T1 and T2 are counted as U.S. citizens at T1 but not at T2, so they should be subtracted from the survived population when calculating net migration.

These two components proved to be difficult to incorporate. Since children born abroad to U.S. female citizens can also often be considered citizens of the country they were born in, depending on the laws of each country (e.g. Canada), and since citizenship data is self-reported, the number of births to U.S. females does not necessarily equate to an equivalent increase in U.S. citizens. This means children born abroad to an American parent might not be included in the observed Year 2 U.S. citizen population. Further, statistics on the number of U.S. citizens who became naturalized Canadians over a given period of time are not publicly available. Given Canada only requires three years of permanent residence before being eligible for Canadian citizenship, even over a five year period, the survived U.S. citizen population will tend to overestimate the actual U.S. citizen population. Given these two problems, the estimates for U.S. citizens in Canada are only shown for methodological purposes, and are not a true measure of net migration of U.S. citizens between the U.S. and Canada.⁴

Death and birth rates for the U.S. population were obtained for 1990, 1991, and 1996 from the National Center of Health Statistics, and were applied based on the year of

⁴ The same applies for the case of Italy

the T1 population. When age categories provided by countries did not match age specific death and birth rates from NCHS two methods were used to correct this. For death rates, age specific death rates were combined (averaged using the 1990 age and sex distribution of the U.S. population) to match the age categories provided by countries, and for birth rates age categories were disaggregated to match the age-specific birth rates provided by NCHS (using the 1990 age distribution of the female population of the United States).

ESTIMATION OF MIGRATION FLOWS BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER COUNTRIES

Using data from Table 3, Place of Residence 5 years ago Outside the United States, it is possible to use these in-migration flows in conjunction with our annual net migration estimate to estimate annual out-migration flows. To arrive at an annual in-migration flow, we divide the 5 year migration figure by five. The size of the annual outflow is simply the difference between the annual inflow to the United States from a particular country and the annual net migration between the US and that particular country.

These estimates of annual gross migration are relatively crude, for it is possible that the U.S. Census and international censuses are measuring different universes (e.g. international censuses might not treat students and military as usual residents). In addition, simply dividing the number of people who lived abroad 5 years previously by five is not equivalent to an actual one-year figure, since a person could have returned to the United States at any time during the five year period. Further, a person could have moved to and returned from a country after 1995 (thus would not be counted as either an out- or in-migrant), or moved to several countries during the five-year period, which would underestimate to true size of the country-specific migration flows. However, in lieu of other data, this is our best guess of the size of migration flows to and from the United States of U.S. born persons living abroad.

Results of Net International Migration between the U.S. and Four Countries

Canada

Table 13 details the results of the procedure to estimate net emigration from the United States. For Canada, the difference between the 1991 survived U.S. born population and the 2001 enumerated U.S. born population was 28,985 over the ten year period. This gives an average annual net migration of 2,899 more U.S. born people who moved from the United States to Canada, than who moved from Canada to the United States; in other words, a net out-migration of 2,899 people per year from the United States to Canada.

Table 3 shows that according to Census 2000 96,540 U.S. born previously lived in Canada in 1995. This is equivalent to an average annual inflow of 19,300 people. This means there was an annual net out-migration (emigration) of 22,200 U.S. born from the United States to Canada. Again, it is important to remember that these figures likely underestimate the actual size of migration flows between the U.S. and Canada.

Using the same method for U.S. citizens in Canada, the net difference between the 1996 survived U.S. citizen population and the 2001 enumerated U.S. citizen population was 1,144, which results in an average annual net out-migration of only 229 people from the U.S. to Canada. However, this figure must be adjusted by births to U.S. citizen mothers and naturalization of U.S. citizens to Canada, who no longer

consider themselves U.S. citizens. Applying birth rates to U.S. citizen women aged 10 to 49 there were 18,600 births to U.S. citizen females. Adding these births to the survived population would create total net out-migration of U.S. citizens from Canada, rather than to Canada, of about 4,000 per year. No data were found to measure the number of naturalizations of U.S. citizens to Canadian citizenship.

As mentioned earlier, the problem of directly applying these figures to the estimate is that children born to U.S. citizen mothers in Canada, though they have the legal right for American citizenship, also have the legal right for Canadian citizenship. Since the Census is self-reporting, some of these children would be reported as U.S. citizens, some as Canadian citizens, and even more as dual U.S.-Canadian citizens. Add to this the lack of data on the number of U.S. citizens who become naturalized Canadian citizens (and who unless they revoked their U.S. citizenship, remain U.S. citizens in the eyes of the United States) and things get more complicated. As such, these net migration estimates should not be considered representative of net international migration between the U.S. and Canada.

France

The calculation for France is simpler than Canada, since they did not provide U.S. citizenship data. For France, the difference between the 1990 survived U.S. born population and the 1999 enumerated U.S. born population was 8,062 over the nine year period. This translates into an average annual net out-migration of 896 people from the United States to France.

Table 3 shows that according to Census 2000 23,936 U.S. born previously lived in France in 1995. This is equivalent to an average annual inflow of 4,800 people. This means there was an annual net out-migration (emigration) of 5,700 U.S. born from the United States to France. Again, these figures probably under represent the true size of the migration flows between the United States and France.

Italy

For Italy, the difference between the 1991 survived U.S. born population and the 2001 enumerated U.S. born population was 4,193 over the ten year period. This translates into an average annual net out-migration of 419 people from the United States to Italy.

Table 3 shows that according to Census 2000 45,347 U.S. born previously lived in Italy in 1995. This is equivalent to an average annual inflow of 9,100 people. This means there was an annual net out-migration (emigration) of 9,500 U.S. born from the United States to Italy. Again, these figures likely underestimate the true size of gross migration between the United States and Italy.

As in the case of Canada, it is difficult to estimate net migration for U.S. citizens. Using the same method used for U.S. born, the net difference between the 1991 survived U.S. citizen population and the 2001 enumerated U.S. citizen population was 3,720, which results in an average annual net out-migration of 372 people from the

U.S. to Italy, which is quite close to results for the U.S. born. This suggests that using U.S. citizenship data for some countries might yield similar results to place of birth data.

However, this figure must still be adjusted by naturalization of U.S. citizens to Italy (presumably a small number) and births to U.S. citizen parents (mothers). While children born to U.S. citizen parents born in Italy are not normally considered Italian citizens, if one parent is Italian or of Italian descent, then they could be. Applying birth rates to U.S. citizen women aged 10 to 49 there were 3,100 births to U.S. citizen females, many of whom would not be considered Italian citizens. Adding these births to the survived population would greatly reduce net immigration of U.S. citizens from the United States to Italy, though it is impossible to know exactly how many born to U.S. citizen females in Italy were solely U.S. citizens. No data were found to measure the number of naturalizations of U.S. citizens residing in Italy to Italian citizenship.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom does not collect citizenship data on its Censuses. Limited to Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales), the difference between the 1991 survived U.S. born population and the 2001 enumerated U.S. born population was 21,982 over the ten year period. This translates into an average annual net out-migration of 2,198 people from the United States to Great Britain.

Table 3 shows that according to Census 2000, 95,877 U.S. born previously lived in Great Britain in 1995.⁵ This is equivalent to an average annual inflow of 19,200 people. This means there was an annual net out-migration (emigration) of 21,400 U.S. born from the United States to Great Britain, though the actual size of these in- and out-flows was likely higher.

⁵ This number was derived by adding the total number of U.S. born who had previously lived in England, Scotland, and Wales in 1995, as well as an equivalent proportion of those who lived in the United Kingdom (excluding the proportion living in Northern Ireland, relative to Great Britain).

CONCLUSIONS

Using a small number of test countries, at face validity, this methodology seems to yield reasonable results when looking at emigration of U.S. born from the United States, though it becomes far more complicated when looking at the emigration of U.S. citizens, who are truly our population of interest. While it has been shown “born in the United States” does not necessarily equate to “U.S. citizen,” U.S. citizenship data has potential problems when counting dual nationals, as well as when “surviving” this population. Using U.S. born data not only helps catch some of these “dual citizens,” but it could also serve as the population of interest to the U.S. Census Bureau, if they are mainly concerned with measuring people born the United States who have left at some point in their life. While more countries are beginning to collect country of birth data on their Census forms (and population registers), most other sources for international migration data only collect country of citizenship information.

The evaluation of international Census data was beyond the scope of this project, but data quality issues must be kept in mind. As comparisons of return migration data from Census 2000 and stock data from the 2002 Polish Census show, there are possibly some data quality concerns. If sources other than decennial censuses are used (like population registers, other household surveys, and administrative record data) then there will be even greater data comparability issues. I do not think this methodology to estimate emigration would work using different “types” of migration data sources, except for the case of population registers (for which it might in fact work better).

Data on U.S. citizens living abroad collected by the U.S. State Department seem to overestimate the American presence abroad. However, these data do seem useful for identifying the distribution of U.S. citizens living abroad, if not their actual numbers. The U.S. Census can also be used to identify the distribution of Americans living abroad by looking at return migration data of those who lived abroad 5 years previously. However, this utility might diminish with the change to the American Community Survey and a one-year migration interval. Characteristics of return migrants from Census 2000 give some insight into the characteristics of those living abroad, but it is possible return migrants differ from the total “stock” of Americans abroad. The Census can also be used to identify countries with a large U.S. military presence, as data provided by the Department of Defense tends to be vague on these matters. How international data sources deal with the presence of U.S. military is another area which needs to be examined.

Future work could expand this methodology to cover other countries with a high concentration of Americans living there, as long as they identify U.S. born and/or U.S. citizens from two recent Censuses or similar sources. Since most countries do not publish detailed age and sex characteristics of U.S. persons, special tabulations will most likely be needed from the countries themselves. Some countries have public use micro data, but for a small population like U.S. persons, special tabulations of full Census data sets might be necessary. As experience shows, this will be easier to obtain from some countries than others.

Issues of caution are whether two Censuses at two different dates are comparable, that is whether they cover the same universes. Improved coverage from one Census to the next might explain all “emigration” from the United States, though it is assumed U.S. citizens are not a “hard to find” population. When using citizenship data, knowledge of dual-citizenship and naturalization laws is a plus, though very few countries collect information on dual citizens on their Census. This, combined with difficulties in “surviving” a citizenship population, recommends the use of U.S. born data if possible. The estimation procedure is somewhat crude, and results in net migration over a long period of time. Simply dividing by the number of years to get an average number for net migration can mask fluctuations which occur over time due to international events, which brings into question the reliability of the method. As such, despite the numerous issues involved, it does provide a potential means for the U.S. Census Bureau to use international data sources to estimate the net emigration of its native population outside the United States.

Table 1.
American Citizens Living Abroad, 1999, from U.S. Consular Data; Number of US born or US citizens from international data sources

U.S. State Department Data		Number of US born and/or US citizens from 2000 Census or equivalent (or for which data was found)					
Country/Region	US Citizens living in country	% of all US citizens living abroad	US born	US citizens	Source	Notes	
Total	4,163,810	100.00%					
Americas	2,113,295	51.00%					
Europe	1,169,438	28.00%					
Asia	517,800	12.00%					
Middle East	295,645	7.00%					
Africa	67,632	2.00%					
Total	4,163,810	100.00%					
Mexico	1,036,300	24.89%	343,597		2000 Census		
Canada	687,700	16.52%	237,920	208,350 (plus 68,200 dual)	2001 Census	164,885 US citizens born in US; (35,690 of dual citizens born in US)	
United Kingdom (England/Wales/Scotland/N Ireland)	224,000	5.38%	158,434	109,000	2001 Census	2,055 US born in N Ireland	
Germany	210,880	5.06%		112,939	1999 pop register		
Israel	184,195	4.42%	74,400	124,500	2003 pop register	N America (citizens include Jews born in N America, and Israel born Jews)	
Italy	168,967	4.06%		33,000	2001 Census		
Philippines	105,000	2.52%		19,529	1990 Census		
Australia	102,800	2.47%	53,694		2001 Census		
France	101,750	2.44%	39,464		1999 Census		
Spain	94,513	2.27%	21,320	15,283	2001 Census		
Dominican Republic	82,000	1.97%					
Greece	72,500	1.74%	23,091	18,100	2001 Census		
Japan	70,350	1.69%		42,802 (38,804)	1999 alien register (2001 Census)		
China	65,157	1.56%					
Ireland	46,984	1.13%	21,541	11,384 (plus 12,387 dual)	2001 Census		
Brazil	40,640	0.98%	11,363		1991 Census		
Poland	39,300	0.94%	9,010	1,294 (plus 30,087 dual)	2001 Census		
Taiwan	38,000	0.91%		4,398	2000 foreigner registration	N America	
Saudi Arabia	35,989	0.86%					

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Belgium	35,328	0.85%	13,925	11,852	2001 GSS/1999 pop register	
Colombia	30,680	0.74%	13,878		1993 Census	
Republic of Korea (South)	30,000	0.72%		25,827	1999 pop register	
Argentina	27,600	0.66%	9,757		1991 Census	
Venezuela	25,000	0.60%	10,716		1990 Census	
Netherlands	23,707	0.57%	16,077	14,074	1999 pop register	
Costa Rica	19,800	0.48%	5,369		1984 Census	
Panama	19,700	0.47%	3,241		1990 Census	
Thailand	18,100	0.43%		2,679	2000 Census	N America
Sweden	18,000	0.43%	14,413	9,972	2000 pop register	
United Arab Emirates	16,500	0.40%				
India	15,369	0.37%				
Yemen	15,300	0.37%				
Hungary	15,000	0.36%	2,294		2000 foreigner registration	
Norway	15,000	0.36%	14,956	8,325	1999 pop register	
Singapore	15,000	0.36%	3,777		2000 Census	US and Canada
New Zealand	14,540	0.35%	13,344		2001 Census	
Peru	14,143	0.34%	5,595		1993 Census	
Austria	14,000	0.34%	7,371	6,108	2001 Microcensus	
Ecuador	13,824	0.33%	8,021		1990 Census	
Romania	13,152	0.32%	1,463		2002 Census	
Switzerland	12,113	0.29%	21,775	12,239	2000 Census/1999 register of foreigners	
Barbados	12,000	0.29%				
Chile	11,790	0.28%	4,667		1992 Census	
South Africa	11,467	0.28%	9,152	5,831	2001 Census	N America
Haiti	11,000	0.26%				
Egypt	10,892	0.26%				
Honduras	10,500	0.25%				
Czech Republic	10,000	0.24%	2,197	3,238	2000 register of foreigners	
El Salvador	10,000	0.24%	4,413		1992 Census	
Guatemala	10,000	0.24%	5,658		1994 Census	
Lebanon	10,000	0.24%				
Nigeria	10,000	0.24%				
Russian Federation	9,448	0.23%		1,000	2002 Census	
Denmark	9,380	0.23%	6,966	5,208	1999 pop register	

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Indonesia	9,058	0.22%		2946	2000 registered foreigners	N America
Jordan	8,000	0.19%				
Kuwait	7,710	0.19%		10,419	1999 registered foreigners	America
Jamaica	7,500	0.18%				
Turkey	7,076	0.17%	13,579		2000 Census	
Bahamas	7,050	0.17%				
Malaysia	6,639	0.16%				
Netherlands Antilles	6,075	0.15%	1,100		2001 Census	
Fiji	5,288	0.13%				
Nicaragua	5,000	0.12%	2,952		1995 Census	
Finland	4,700	0.11%	2,903	2,010	2000 pop register	
Serbia/Montenegro	4,514	0.11%				
Bermuda	4,300	0.10%				
Kenya	4,237	0.10%				
Pakistan	4,231	0.10%				
Cyprus	4,175	0.10%				
Syria	3,856	0.09%				
Ghana	3,780	0.09%				
Qatar	3,775	0.09%				
Kazakhstan	3,600	0.09%				
Uruguay	3,500	0.08%	1,451		1996 Census	
Trinidad and Tobago	3,200	0.08%				
Bolivia	3,000	0.07%	2,503		1992 Census	
Ukraine	3,000	0.07%				
Vietnam	3,000	0.07%				
Belize	2,700	0.06%				
Papua New Guinea	2,468	0.06%		4,499	2000 arrival and departure data	
Paraguay	2,368	0.06%	1,366		1992 Census	
Ethiopia	2,190	0.05%				
Portugal	2,172	0.05%	7,301	8,008	2000 Census/2001 residence permits	
Zimbabwe	2,125	0.05%				
Cote d'Ivoire	2,100	0.05%				
Latvia	2,084	0.05%				
Cuba	2,000	0.05%				
Grenada	2,000	0.05%				
Croatia	1,921	0.05%				
Bahrain	1,800	0.04%				

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Iceland	1,730	0.04%		568	2002 register	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,600	0.04%				
Nepal	1,600	0.04%				
Luxembourg	1,527	0.04%	1,094		2001 Census	
Guyana	1,500	0.04%				
Lithuania	1,500	0.04%				
Sudan	1,479	0.04%				
Oman	1,444	0.03%				
Morocco	1,401	0.03%				
Uganda	1,350	0.03%				
Bangladesh	1,320	0.03%				
Cambodia	1,200	0.03%				
Tanzania, United Republic of	1,186	0.03%				
Cameron	1,161	0.03%				
Cape Verde	1,000	0.02%				
Estonia	1,000	0.02%				
Zambia	980	0.02%				
Malawi	863	0.02%				
Slovakia	850	0.02%	829	300	2001 Census/2001 work permit holders	
Angola	845	0.02%				
Botswana	800	0.02%				
TFYR of Macedonia	800	0.02%				
Algeria	793	0.02%				
Senegal	791	0.02%				
Fed. States of Micronesia	760	0.02%				
Malta	700	0.02%				
Tunisia	700	0.02%				
Guinea	660	0.02%				
Sri Lanka	658	0.02%				
Slovenia	650	0.02%	929		2001 Census	country 1st residence N and S America
Albania	646	0.02%				
Mozambique	641	0.02%				
Azerbaijan	600	0.01%				
Uzbekistan	590	0.01%				
Marshall Islands	580	0.01%				
Gambia	546	0.01%				
Samoa (Western)	495	0.01%				
Mali	460	0.01%				
Mongolia	450	0.01%				

Dem Republic of Congo (Zaire)	440	0.01%
Suriname	425	0.01%
Bulgaria	400	0.01%
Madagascar	372	0.01%
Eritrea	356	0.01%
Swaziland	352	0.01%
Namibia	350	0.01%
Niger	335	0.01%
Myanmar	332	0.01%
Burkina Faso	329	0.01%
Togo	329	0.01%
Mauritius	320	0.01%
Georgia	303	0.01%
Palau	300	0.01%
Gabon	298	0.01%
Laos	293	0.01%
Benin	250	0.01%
Brunei Darussalam	248	0.01%
Congo	233	0.01%
Armenia	229	0.01%
Liberia	220	0.01%
Belarus	190	0.00%
Lesotho	190	0.00%
Rwanda	165	0.00%
Chad	162	0.00%
Kyrgyzstan	150	0.00%
Sierra Leone	130	0.00%
Republic of Moldova	125	0.00%
Tajikistan	117	0.00%
Turkmenistan	107	0.00%
Mauritania	100	0.00%
Central African Republic	91	0.00%
Djibouti	50	0.00%
Burundi	46	0.00%
Equatorial Guinea	30	0.00%
Guinea-Bissau	25	0.00%
Somalia	12	0.00%
Afghanistan	0	0.00%
Dem People's Rep. of Korea (N Korea)	0	0.00%
Iran	0	0.00%
Iraq	0	0.00%

**Estimates of Emigration from the United States
by Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D.**

American Samoa	0.00%
Andorra	0.00%
Anguilla	0.00%
Antigua and Barbuda	0.00%
Aruba	0.00%
Bhutan	0.00%
British Virgin Islands	0.00%
Cayman Islands	0.00%
Channel Islands (Guernsey and Jersey)	0.00%
Comoros	0.00%
Cook Islands	0.00%
Dem republic of Timor-Leste	0.00%
Dominica	0.00%
Faeroe Islands	0.00%
Falkland Islands	0.00%
French Guiana	0.00%
French Polynesia	0.02%
Gibraltar	0.00%
Greenland	0.00%
Guadeloupe	0.00%
Guam	0.00%
Holy See	0.00%
Hong Kong	0.00%
Isle of Man	0.00%
Kiribati	0.00%
Kosovo	0.00%
Libya	0.00%
Liechtenstein	0.00%
Macao	0.00%
Maldives	0.00%
Martinique	0.00%
Monaco	0.00%
Montserrat	0.00%
Nauru	0.00%
New Caledonia	0.00%
Niue	0.00%
Northern Mariana Islands	0.00%
Occupied Palestinian Territory	0.00%
Pitcairn	0.00%
Puerto Rico	0.00%

28,946 1996 Census

Reunion	0.00%
Saint Helena	0.00%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.00%
San Marino	0.00%
Sao Tome and Principe	0.00%
Seychelles	0.00%
Solomon Islands	0.00%
St. Lucia	0.00%
St. Pierre-et-Miquelon	0.00%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	0.00%
Tokelau	0.00%
Tonga	0.00%
Turks and Caicos Islands	0.00%
Tuvalu	0.00%
U.S. Virgin Islands	0.00%
Vanuatu	0.00%
Wallis and Futuna Islands	0.00%
Western Sahara	0.00%

3 1990 Census

Balkans	12,000	2003
Persian Gulf	25,000	2003
Pacific	100,000	2003

Balkans	1,800 in Bosnia and 2,250 in Kosovo.	2003
Balkans	9,600	2001

Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	8,100	2004
Honduras	550	2004
Ecuador	475	2004
Aruba and Curacao	450	2004
El Salvador	100	2004

Table 3**US Born, Place of Residence 5 years ago Outside the United States:1995 to 2000**Source: US Census 2000
(5 years and older)

		Frequency	Percent	Unweighted
Total		1,582,622	100.0	212,155
Country code	Country name			
110	Germany	238,479	15.1	33,862
303	Mexico	199,079	12.6	24,362
215	Japan	123,868	7.8	17,174
301	Canada	96,540	6.1	13,670
139	<i>England</i>	61,937	3.9	8,430
120	Italy	45,347	2.9	6,215
217	Korea	34,947	2.2	4,685
138	<i>United Kingdom</i>	27,515	1.7	3,750
440	Nigeria	24,465	1.6	3,006
109	France	23,936	1.5	3,204
333	Jamaica	22,067	1.4	2,682
316	Panama	21,659	1.4	2,933
163	Russia	19,327	1.2	2,740
362	Brazil	19,018	1.2	2,498
235	Saudi Arabia	18,794	1.2	2,727
501	Australia	17,930	1.1	2,535
233	Philippines	16,322	1.0	2,131
134	Spain	16,217	1.0	2,167
364	Colombia	14,792	0.9	1,816
210	India	14,011	0.9	1,712
332	Haiti	12,259	0.8	1,468
243	Turkey	12,090	0.8	1,624
329	Dominican Republic	11,952	0.8	1,509
214	Israel	11,816	0.8	1,546
220	S Korea	11,370	0.7	1,582
427	Kenya	11,271	0.7	1,489
164	Ukraine	10,857	0.7	1,516
103	Belgium	10,461	0.7	1,448
126	Netherlands	10,365	0.7	1,461
207	China	10,357	0.7	1,373

Table 3a**US Citizens, Place of Residence 5 years ago Outside the United States: 1995 to 2000**Source: US Census 2000
(5 years and older)

		Frequency	Percent	Unweighted
Total		1,867,079	100.0	249,362
Country code				
303	Mexico	259,069	13.9	32,623
110	Germany	249,927	13.4	35,387
215	Japan	133,270	7.1	18,371
301	Canada	104,323	5.6	14,742
139	<i>England</i>	65,775	3.5	8,927
120	Italy	48,144	2.6	6,594
217	Korea	41,930	2.3	5,597
138	<i>United Kingdom</i>	28,909	1.6	3,937
233	Philippines	27,887	1.5	3,666
333	Jamaica	27,296	1.5	3,335
440	Nigeria	26,675	1.4	3,262
163	Russia	25,520	1.4	3,608
109	France	25,427	1.4	3,420
316	Panama	23,762	1.3	3,202
210	India	22,917	1.2	2,859
362	Brazil	22,214	1.2	2,915
235	Saudi Arabia	20,646	1.1	2,976
364	Colombia	19,945	1.1	2,435
501	Australia	18,836	1.0	2,658
207	China	18,826	1.0	2,506
329	Dominican Republic	18,387	1.0	2,293
134	Spain	17,557	0.9	2,330
332	Haiti	16,429	0.9	1,978
327	Cuba	14,881	0.8	1,786
209	Hong Kong	13,640	0.7	1,784
214	Israel	13,571	0.7	1,781
164	Ukraine	13,379	0.7	1,855
243	Turkey	13,180	0.7	1,764
220	S Korea	12,551	0.7	1,737
427	Kenya	12,312	0.7	1,616

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209	Hong Kong	10,271	0.7	1,359	128	Poland	12,017	0.6	1,600
327	Cuba	10,052	0.6	1,208	312	El Salvador	11,802	0.6	1,478
414	Egypt	9,296	0.6	1,200	365	Ecuador	11,785	0.6	1,539
137	Switzerland	9,262	0.6	1,203	414	Egypt	11,662	0.6	1,500
242	Thailand	8,960	0.6	1,126	240	Taiwan	11,498	0.6	1,454
365	Ecuador	8,790	0.6	1,156	103	Belgium	11,111	0.6	1,538
128	Poland	8,506	0.5	1,174	126	Netherlands	11,009	0.6	1,551
373	Venezuela	8,258	0.5	1,039	313	Guatemala	10,662	0.6	1,458
240	Taiwan	8,200	0.5	1,034	242	Thailand	10,471	0.6	1,308
449	South Africa	8,089	0.5	1,093	137	Switzerland	10,004	0.5	1,292
421	Ghana	7,699	0.5	940	373	Venezuela	9,884	0.5	1,229
313	Guatemala	7,692	0.5	1,068	314	Honduras	9,744	0.5	1,183
462	Africa	7,539	0.5	983		Trinidad and Tobago	9,558	0.5	1,137
341	Trinidad and Tobago	7,523	0.5	903	247	Vietnam	9,270	0.5	1,223
312	El Salvador	7,462	0.5	926		Bosnia and Herzegovina	9,094	0.5	1,214
314	Honduras	7,070	0.5	826	150	Herzegovina	9,094	0.5	1,214
236	Singapore	7,065	0.5	1,018	231	Pakistan	8,975	0.5	1,133
211	Indonesia	6,953	0.4	971	462	Africa	8,957	0.5	1,146
416	Ethiopia	6,787	0.4	823	421	Ghana	8,767	0.5	1,068
116	Greece	6,448	0.4	845	449	South Africa	8,748	0.5	1,178
136	Sweden	6,110	0.4	842	211	Indonesia	8,070	0.4	1,103
	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,893	0.4	805	370	Peru	7,903	0.4	1,015
150	Herzegovina	5,893	0.4	805	116	Greece	7,892	0.4	1,030
360	Argentina	5,807	0.4	747	416	Ethiopia	7,832	0.4	942
370	Peru	5,752	0.4	731	236	Singapore	7,762	0.4	1,109
140	Scotland	5,680	0.4	826	212	Iran	7,240	0.4	928
311	Costa Rica	5,574	0.4	729	132	Romania	6,806	0.4	928
212	Iran	5,485	0.4	699	360	Argentina	6,711	0.4	856
119	Ireland	5,446	0.3	729	311	Costa Rica	6,677	0.4	862
132	Romania	5,303	0.3	721	136	Sweden	6,503	0.4	899
118	Iceland	4,935	0.3	684	119	Ireland	6,207	0.3	823
323	Bahamas	4,848	0.3	604	140	Scotland	5,943	0.3	862
515	New Zealand	4,638	0.3	662	129	Portugal	5,419	0.3	733
129	Portugal	4,618	0.3	635	100	Albania	5,264	0.3	716
148	Czech Republic	4,470	0.3	608	323	Bahamas	5,227	0.3	651
127	Norway	4,442	0.3	605	368	Guyana	5,112	0.3	632
231	Pakistan	4,286	0.3	540	118	Iceland	5,013	0.3	696
554	At Sea	4,201	0.3	585	515	New Zealand	4,856	0.3	689
363	Chile	3,946	0.3	553	148	Czech Republic	4,788	0.3	651

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100	Albania	3,879	0.3	528	363	Chile	4,750	0.3	652
310	Belize	3,872	0.2	498	127	Norway	4,662	0.3	636
429	Liberia	3,847	0.2	503	216	Jordan	4,514	0.2	595
102	Austria	3,741	0.2	512	554	At Sea	4,368	0.2	603
117	Hungary	3,591	0.2	490	429	Liberia	4,251	0.2	556
216	Jordan	3,345	0.2	449	310	Belize	4,208	0.2	540
368	Guyana	3,335	0.2	415	117	Hungary	4,063	0.2	553
226	Malaysia	3,312	0.2	452	102	Austria	4,027	0.2	550
104	Bulgaria	3,272	0.2	441	104	Bulgaria	3,995	0.2	545
300	Bermuda	3,183	0.2	421	226	Malaysia	3,799	0.2	515
222	Kuwait	2,949	0.2	424	224	Lebanon	3,463	0.2	473
						United Arab			
245	United Arab Emirates	2,933	0.2	401	245	Emirates	3,351	0.2	454
453	Tanzania	2,884	0.2	366	202	Bangladesh	3,330	0.2	411
247	Vietnam	2,875	0.2	389	300	Bermuda	3,312	0.2	436
161	Georgia	2,843	0.2	399	222	Kuwait	3,271	0.2	469
361	Bolivia	2,649	0.2	376	361	Bolivia	3,142	0.2	445
436	Morocco	2,467	0.2	319	147	Yugoslavia	3,132	0.2	423
213	Iraq	2,386	0.2	300	161	Georgia	3,030	0.2	425
106	Denmark	2,379	0.2	343	436	Morocco	3,029	0.2	392
166	Europe	2,347	0.2	318	453	Tanzania	2,980	0.2	379
461	Zimbabwe	2,268	0.1	287	213	Iraq	2,895	0.2	371
224	Lebanon	2,247	0.1	314	315	Nicaragua	2,892	0.2	370
147	Yugoslavia	2,232	0.1	302	151	Croatia	2,868	0.2	374
201	Bahrain	2,206	0.1	312	448	Somalia	2,619	0.1	348
151	Croatia	2,204	0.1	290	106	Denmark	2,532	0.1	363
448	Somalia	2,186	0.1	290	166	Europe	2,506	0.1	338
447	Sierra Leone	2,129	0.1	256	447	Sierra Leone	2,474	0.1	299
315	Nicaragua	2,084	0.1	265	461	Zimbabwe	2,426	0.1	304
407	Cameron	2,077	0.1	271	451	Sudan	2,282	0.1	296
444	Senegal	2,051	0.1	281	249	Asia	2,261	0.1	325
451	Sudan	2,001	0.1	257	201	Bahrain	2,251	0.1	320
511	Marshall Islands	1,885	0.1	298	239	Syria	2,248	0.1	294
239	Syria	1,727	0.1	225	248	Yemen	2,227	0.1	312
249	Asia	1,715	0.1	251	407	Cameron	2,214	0.1	291
						Marshall			
425	Ivory Coast	1,696	0.1	218	511	Islands	2,175	0.1	337
108	Finland	1,673	0.1	246	444	Senegal	2,174	0.1	295
167	Kosovo	1,503	0.1	215	324	Barbados	1,846	0.1	225
149	Slovakia	1,499	0.1	222	425	Ivory Coast	1,846	0.1	234
160	Belarus	1,460	0.1	188	108	Finland	1,788	0.1	263

326	Cayman Islands	1,431	0.1	191	160	Belarus	1,771	0.1	226
324	Barbados	1,344	0.1	172	167	Kosovo	1,713	0.1	247
321	Antigua and Barbuda	1,304	0.1	166	369	Paraguay	1,703	0.1	241
369	Paraguay	1,287	0.1	185	149	Slovakia	1,675	0.1	243
457	Uganda	1,239	0.1	157	206	Cambodia	1,647	0.1	207
157	Lithuania	1,214	0.1	183	157	Lithuania	1,512	0.1	226
						Cayman Islands			
417	Eritrea	1,206	0.1	158	326	Islands	1,500	0.1	200
248	Yemen	1,192	0.1	164	457	Uganda	1,461	0.1	181
						Antigua and Barbuda			
343	West Indies	1,188	0.1	168	321	Barbuda	1,445	0.1	182
519	Papua New Guinea	1,176	0.1	179	343	West Indies	1,410	0.1	196
512	Micronesia	1,088	0.1	138	417	Eritrea	1,407	0.1	182
527	Samoa	1,079	0.1	163	527	Samoa	1,377	0.1	209
339	St Lucia	1,063	0.1	132	512	Micronesia	1,370	0.1	176
229	Nepal	1,059	0.1	151	238	Sri Lanka	1,349	0.1	163
156	Latvia	1,051	0.1	155	339	St Lucia	1,315	0.1	159
460	Zambia	1,048	0.1	148	508	Fiji	1,295	0.1	178
206	Cambodia	1,031	0.1	133	330	Grenada	1,291	0.1	164
330	Grenada	1,011	0.1	130	229	Nepal	1,290	0.1	182
374	South America	998	0.1	133	156	Latvia	1,265	0.1	178
						Papua New Guinea			
202	Bangladesh	987	0.1	116	519	Guinea	1,220	0.1	185
372	Uruguay	975	0.1	121	158	Armenia	1,202	0.1	139
412	Congo	970	0.1	113	372	Uruguay	1,183	0.1	143
208	Cyprus	953	0.1	116	374	South America	1,172	0.1	155
336	Netherlands-Antilles	930	0.1	130	154	Serbia	1,122	0.1	151
238	Sri Lanka	906	0.1	108	412	Congo	1,093	0.1	128
141	Wales	905	0.1	128	328	Dominica	1,090	0.1	127
423	Guinea	840	0.1	110	460	Zambia	1,075	0.1	152
328	Dominica	834	0.1	99	223	Laos	1,039	0.1	143
						Netherlands-Antilles			
218	Kazakhstan	797	0.1	123	336	Antilles	1,039	0.1	143
154	Serbia	795	0.1	104	208	Cyprus	1,035	0.1	127
420	Gambia	793	0.1	97	246	Uzbekistan	1,024	0.1	130
158	Armenia	775	0.1	88	218	Kazakhstan	981	0.1	151
162	Moldova	762	0.1	96	423	Guinea	939	0.1	121
130	Azores Islands	758	0.1	123	141	Wales	921	0.1	130
508	Fiji	756	0.1	101	420	Gambia	911	0.1	108
403	Botswana	747	0.1	106	105	Czechoslovakia	907	0.1	123

459	Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	731	0.1	108	162	Moldova	907	0.1	114
456	Tunisia	729	0.1	91	459	Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	874	0.1	123
152	Macedonia	722	0.1	117	152	Macedonia	853	0.1	141
105	Czechoslovakia	716	0.1	99	130	Azores Islands	846	0.1	135
432	Malawi	708	0.0	121	408	Cape Verde	840	0.0	105
246	Uzbekistan	701	0.0	89	456	Tunisia	840	0.0	106
401	Angola	693	0.0	91	400	Algeria	814	0.0	113
400	Algeria	690	0.0	95	403	Botswana	792	0.0	111
230	Oman	687	0.0	101	230	Oman	782	0.0	116
338	St Kitts-Nevis	664	0.0	91	432	Malawi	750	0.0	126
223	Laos	648	0.0	80	401	Angola	717	0.0	94
325	British Virgin Islands	637	0.0	56	338	St Kitts-Nevis	711	0.0	98
433	Mali	593	0.0	83	325	British Virgin Islands	684	0.0	61
123	Luxembourg	592	0.0	79	340	St Vincent and the Grenadines	682	0.0	85
408	Cape Verde	571	0.0	72	433	Mali	633	0.0	89
437	Mozambique	550	0.0	71	123	Luxembourg	629	0.0	84
155	Estonia	542	0.0	86	155	Estonia	614	0.0	96
439	Niger	541	0.0	79	437	Mozambique	601	0.0	77
454	Togo	516	0.0	70	454	Togo	581	0.0	76
340	St Vincent and the Grenadines	503	0.0	69	439	Niger	562	0.0	82
402	Benin	482	0.0	64	234	Qatar	507	0.0	70
234	Qatar	434	0.0	61	402	Benin Central America	492	0.0	66
419	Gabon	433	0.0	53	317	America	483	0.0	65
434	Mauritania	404	0.0	57	205	Myanmar	474	0.0	60
142	Northern Ireland	401	0.0	56	419	Gabon	450	0.0	55
317	Central America	391	0.0	55	228	Mongolia	437	0.0	60
442	Rwanda	385	0.0	50	322	Aruba	428	0.0	56
322	Aruba	379	0.0	45	142	Northern Ireland	416	0.0	58
228	Mongolia	339	0.0	49	200	Afghanistan	416	0.0	56
430	Libya	328	0.0	47	434	Mauritania	414	0.0	59
405	Burkina Faso	324	0.0	48	159	Azerbaijan	413	0.0	59
438	Namibia	314	0.0	53	442	Rwanda	413	0.0	54
371	Suriname	308	0.0	45	124	Malta	385	0.0	53

404	British Indian Ocean Territory	303	0.0	38	371	Suriname	384	0.0	55
124	Malta	300	0.0	42	523	Tonga	373	0.0	57
159	Azerbaijan	293	0.0	43	405	Burkina Faso	359	0.0	52
335	Montserrat	285	0.0	35	430	Libya	339	0.0	49
410	Chad	271	0.0	32	335	Montserrat	332	0.0	40
205	Myanmar	267	0.0	33	438	Namibia	321	0.0	54
523	Tonga	264	0.0	41		British Indian Ocean Territory	313	0.0	40
331	Guadeloupe	260	0.0	33	518	Palau	310	0.0	48
509	French Polynesia	258	0.0	35	331	Guadeloupe	309	0.0	37
518	Palau	253	0.0	39		French Polynesia	303	0.0	41
428	Lesotho	245	0.0	34	410	Chad	299	0.0	36
219	Kyrgyzstan	239	0.0	41	153	Slovenia	290	0.0	41
153	Slovenia	238	0.0	35	165	USSR	271	0.0	36
200	Afghanistan	229	0.0	32	428	Lesotho	251	0.0	35
521	Solomon Islands	221	0.0	23	219	Kyrgyzstan	239	0.0	41
528	Oceania	219	0.0	37	225	Macau	225	0.0	28
431	Madagascar	177	0.0	34		Solomon Islands	221	0.0	23
125	Monaco	157	0.0	17	528	Oceania	219	0.0	37
165	USSR	151	0.0	24	431	Madagascar	177	0.0	34
409	Central African Republic	144	0.0	28	125	Monaco	176	0.0	20
342	Turks and Caicos Islands	143	0.0	20	409	Central African Republic	155	0.0	30
441	Reunion	134	0.0	11	342	Turks and Caicos Islands	154	0.0	21
406	Burundi	129	0.0	15	452	Swaziland	136	0.0	18
452	Swaziland	129	0.0	17	441	Reunion	134	0.0	11
305	North America	127	0.0	15	241	Tajikistan	131	0.0	17
204	Brunei	126	0.0	15	406	Burundi	129	0.0	15
334	Martinique	116	0.0	9	221	N Korea	128	0.0	18
221	N Korea	113	0.0	15	305	North America	127	0.0	15
225	Macau	113	0.0	16	204	Brunei	126	0.0	15
302	Greenland	112	0.0	19	334	Martinique	125	0.0	10
241	Tajikistan	103	0.0	13	302	Greenland	118	0.0	20
525	Vanuatu	99	0.0	18	320	Anguilla	104	0.0	18
320	Anguilla	93	0.0	17	525	Vanuatu	99	0.0	18
367	French Guiana	79	0.0	11	367	French Guiana	79	0.0	11

445	Mauritius	75	0.0	8	445	Mauritius	75	0.0	8
244	Turkmenistan	72	0.0	8	244	Turkmenistan	72	0.0	8
443	Sao Tome and Principe	63	0.0	9	443	Sao Tome and Principe	69	0.0	10
413	Djibouti	61	0.0	7	514	New Caledonia	64	0.0	8
146	Vatican City	56	0.0	10	413	Djibouti	61	0.0	7
446	Seychelles	45	0.0	6	146	Vatican City	56	0.0	10
514	New Caledonia	44	0.0	6	446	Seychelles	45	0.0	6
144	Jersey	41	0.0	6	144	Jersey	41	0.0	6
450	St Helena	32	0.0	4	505	Cook Islands	35	0.0	4
510	Kiribati	32	0.0	5	450	St Helena	32	0.0	4
411	Comoros	30	0.0	4	510	Kiribati	32	0.0	5
203	Bhutan	27	0.0	4	411	Comoros	30	0.0	4
505	Cook Islands	25	0.0	3	203	Bhutan	27	0.0	4
227	Maldives	24	0.0	4	227	Maldives	24	0.0	4
424	Guinea-Bissau	22	0.0	3	424	Guinea-Bissau	22	0.0	3
122	Liechtenstein	21	0.0	3	122	Liechtenstein	21	0.0	3
415	Equatorial Guinea	16	0.0	3	143	Guernsey	21	0.0	5
115	Gibraltar	14	0.0	2	415	Equatorial Guinea	16	0.0	3
143	Guernsey	13	0.0	4	115	Gibraltar	14	0.0	2
133	San Marino	10	0.0	1	133	San Marino	10	0.0	1
145	Isle of Man	10	0.0	2	145	Isle of Man	10	0.0	2
426	Juan de Nova Island	7	0.0	1	426	Juan de Nova Island	7	0.0	1
516	Niue	6	0.0	1	101	Andorra	6	0.0	1
131	Madeira Islands	2	0.0	1	516	Niue	6	0.0	1
					520	Pitcairn Islands	4	0.0	1
					107	Faroe Islands	3	0.0	1
						Madeira Islands			
					131	Islands	2	0.0	1

Table 4
Difference between US citizens and US born, living outside the United States 5 years ago
(5 years and older)
Source: US Census 2000

Country code	Total	US Born	US Citizens	Difference	% increase of US Cit vs. US Born
		1,582,622	1,867,079	284,457	18.0
202	Bangladesh	987	3,330	2,343	237.4
247	Vietnam	2,875	9,270	6,395	222.4
231	Pakistan	4,286	8,975	4,689	109.4
225	Macau	113	225	112	99.1
248	Yemen	1,192	2,227	1,035	86.8
207	China	10,357	18,826	8,469	81.8
200	Afghanistan	229	416	187	81.7
165	USSR	151	271	120	79.5
205	Myanmar	267	474	207	77.5
508	Fiji	756	1,295	539	71.3
233	Philippines	16,322	27,887	11,565	70.9
210	India	14,011	22,917	8,906	63.6
143	Guernsey	13	21	8	61.5
223	Laos	648	1,039	391	60.3
206	Cambodia	1,031	1,647	616	59.7
312	El Salvador	7,462	11,802	4,340	58.2
158	Armenia	775	1,202	427	55.1
150	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,893	9,094	3,201	54.3
224	Lebanon	2,247	3,463	1,216	54.1
329	Dominican Republic	11,952	18,387	6,435	53.8
368	Guyana	3,335	5,112	1,777	53.3
238	Sri Lanka	906	1,349	443	48.9
327	Cuba	10,052	14,881	4,829	48.0
408	Cape Verde	571	840	269	47.1
246	Uzbekistan	701	1,024	323	46.1
514	New Caledonia	44	64	20	45.5
523	Tonga	264	373	109	41.3
128	Poland	8,506	12,017	3,511	41.3

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154	Serbia	795	1,122	327	41.1
159	Azerbaijan	293	413	120	41.0
147	Yugoslavia	2,232	3,132	900	40.3
240	Taiwan	8,200	11,498	3,298	40.2
505	Cook Islands	25	35	10	40.0
315	Nicaragua	2,084	2,892	808	38.8
313	Guatemala	7,692	10,662	2,970	38.6
314	Honduras	7,070	9,744	2,674	37.8
370	Peru	5,752	7,903	2,151	37.4
324	Barbados	1,344	1,846	502	37.4
100	Albania	3,879	5,264	1,385	35.7
340	St Vincent and the Grenadines	503	682	179	35.6
216	Jordan	3,345	4,514	1,169	34.9
364	Colombia	14,792	19,945	5,153	34.8
365	Ecuador	8,790	11,785	2,995	34.1
332	Haiti	12,259	16,429	4,170	34.0
209	Hong Kong	10,271	13,640	3,369	32.8
369	Paraguay	1,287	1,703	416	32.3
163	Russia	19,327	25,520	6,193	32.0
212	Iran	5,485	7,240	1,755	32.0
249	Asia	1,715	2,261	546	31.8
328	Dominica	834	1,090	256	30.7
239	Syria	1,727	2,248	521	30.2
303	Mexico	199,079	259,069	59,990	30.1
151	Croatia	2,204	2,868	664	30.1
228	Mongolia	339	437	98	28.9
132	Romania	5,303	6,806	1,503	28.3
124	Malta	300	385	85	28.3
330	Grenada	1,011	1,291	280	27.7
527	Samoa	1,079	1,377	298	27.6
241	Tajikistan	103	131	28	27.2
341	Trinidad and Tobago	7,523	9,558	2,035	27.1
105	Czechoslovakia	716	907	191	26.7
512	Micronesia	1,088	1,370	282	25.9
414	Egypt	9,296	11,662	2,366	25.5
371	Suriname	308	384	76	24.7
157	Lithuania	1,214	1,512	298	24.5
339	St Lucia	1,063	1,315	252	23.7

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333	Jamaica	22,067	27,296	5,229	23.7
317	Central America	391	483	92	23.5
164	Ukraine	10,857	13,379	2,522	23.2
218	Kazakhstan	797	981	184	23.1
436	Morocco	2,467	3,029	562	22.8
518	Palau	253	310	57	22.5
116	Greece	6,448	7,892	1,444	22.4
104	Bulgaria	3,272	3,995	723	22.1
153	Slovenia	238	290	52	21.8
229	Nepal	1,059	1,290	231	21.8
372	Uruguay	975	1,183	208	21.3
213	Iraq	2,386	2,895	509	21.3
160	Belarus	1,460	1,771	311	21.3
363	Chile	3,946	4,750	804	20.4
156	Latvia	1,051	1,265	214	20.4
217	Korea	34,947	41,930	6,983	20.0
448	Somalia	2,186	2,619	433	19.8
311	Costa Rica	5,574	6,677	1,103	19.8
373	Venezuela	8,258	9,884	1,626	19.7
459	Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	731	874	143	19.6
162	Moldova	762	907	145	19.0
331	Guadeloupe	260	309	49	18.8
462	Africa	7,539	8,957	1,418	18.8
343	West Indies	1,188	1,410	222	18.7
361	Bolivia	2,649	3,142	493	18.6
152	Macedonia	722	853	131	18.1
400	Algeria	690	814	124	18.0
457	Uganda	1,239	1,461	222	17.9
509	French Polynesia	258	303	45	17.4
374	South America	998	1,172	174	17.4
129	Portugal	4,618	5,419	801	17.3
242	Thailand	8,960	10,471	1,511	16.9
234	Qatar	434	507	73	16.8
362	Brazil	19,018	22,214	3,196	16.8
417	Eritrea	1,206	1,407	201	16.7
335	Montserrat	285	332	47	16.5
447	Sierra Leone	2,129	2,474	345	16.2
211	Indonesia	6,953	8,070	1,117	16.1

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360	Argentina	5,807	6,711	904	15.6
416	Ethiopia	6,787	7,832	1,045	15.4
511	Marshall Islands	1,885	2,175	290	15.4
456	Tunisia	729	840	111	15.2
420	Gambia	793	911	118	14.9
214	Israel	11,816	13,571	1,755	14.9
226	Malaysia	3,312	3,799	487	14.7
245	United Arab Emirates	2,933	3,351	418	14.3
451	Sudan	2,001	2,282	281	14.0
119	Ireland	5,446	6,207	761	14.0
167	Kosovo	1,503	1,713	210	14.0
421	Ghana	7,699	8,767	1,068	13.9
230	Oman	687	782	95	13.8
155	Estonia	542	614	72	13.3
221	N Korea	113	128	15	13.3
117	Hungary	3,591	4,063	472	13.1
322	Aruba	379	428	49	12.9
412	Congo	970	1,093	123	12.7
454	Togo	516	581	65	12.6
125	Monaco	157	176	19	12.1
320	Anguilla	93	104	11	11.8
423	Guinea	840	939	99	11.8
149	Slovakia	1,499	1,675	176	11.7
336	Netherlands-Antilles	930	1,039	109	11.7
130	Azores Islands	758	846	88	11.6
222	Kuwait	2,949	3,271	322	10.9
321	Antigua and Barbuda	1,304	1,445	141	10.8
405	Burkina Faso	324	359	35	10.8
429	Liberia	3,847	4,251	404	10.5
220	S Korea	11,370	12,551	1,181	10.4
410	Chad	271	299	28	10.3
236	Singapore	7,065	7,762	697	9.9
235	Saudi Arabia	18,794	20,646	1,852	9.9
316	Panama	21,659	23,762	2,103	9.7
443	Sao Tome and Principe	63	69	6	9.5
437	Mozambique	550	601	51	9.3
427	Kenya	11,271	12,312	1,041	9.2
440	Nigeria	24,465	26,675	2,210	9.0

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243	Turkey	12,090	13,180	1,090	9.0
425	Ivory Coast	1,696	1,846	150	8.8
310	Belize	3,872	4,208	336	8.7
208	Cyprus	953	1,035	82	8.6
134	Spain	16,217	17,557	1,340	8.3
449	South Africa	8,089	8,748	659	8.1
301	Canada	96,540	104,323	7,783	8.1
137	Switzerland	9,262	10,004	742	8.0
323	Bahamas	4,848	5,227	379	7.8
334	Martinique	116	125	9	7.8
342	Turks and Caicos Islands	143	154	11	7.7
102	Austria	3,741	4,027	286	7.6
409	Central African Republic	144	155	11	7.6
215	Japan	123,868	133,270	9,402	7.6
325	British Virgin Islands	637	684	47	7.4
442	Rwanda	385	413	28	7.3
148	Czech Republic	4,470	4,788	318	7.1
338	St Kitts-Nevis	664	711	47	7.1
461	Zimbabwe	2,268	2,426	158	7.0
108	Finland	1,673	1,788	115	6.9
166	Europe	2,347	2,506	159	6.8
433	Mali	593	633	40	6.7
407	Cameron	2,077	2,214	137	6.6
161	Georgia	2,843	3,030	187	6.6
136	Sweden	6,110	6,503	393	6.4
106	Denmark	2,379	2,532	153	6.4
123	Luxembourg	592	629	37	6.3
109	France	23,936	25,427	1,491	6.2
103	Belgium	10,461	11,111	650	6.2
126	Netherlands	10,365	11,009	644	6.2
139	England	61,937	65,775	3,838	6.2
120	Italy	45,347	48,144	2,797	6.2
403	Botswana	747	792	45	6.0
444	Senegal	2,051	2,174	123	6.0
432	Malawi	708	750	42	5.9
452	Swaziland	129	136	7	5.4
302	Greenland	112	118	6	5.4
138	United Kingdom	27,515	28,909	1,394	5.1

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501	Australia	17,930	18,836	906	5.1
127	Norway	4,442	4,662	220	5.0
326	Cayman Islands	1,431	1,500	69	4.8
110	Germany	238,479	249,927	11,448	4.8
515	New Zealand	4,638	4,856	218	4.7
140	Scotland	5,680	5,943	263	4.6
300	Bermuda	3,183	3,312	129	4.1
554	At Sea	4,201	4,368	167	4.0
419	Gabon	433	450	17	3.9
439	Niger	541	562	21	3.9
519	Papua New Guinea	1,176	1,220	44	3.7
142	Northern Ireland	401	416	15	3.7
401	Angola	693	717	24	3.5
430	Libya	328	339	11	3.4
453	Tanzania	2,884	2,980	96	3.3
404	British Indian Ocean Territory	303	313	10	3.3
460	Zambia	1,048	1,075	27	2.6
434	Mauritania	404	414	10	2.5
428	Lesotho	245	251	6	2.4
438	Namibia	314	321	7	2.2
402	Benin	482	492	10	2.1
201	Bahrain	2,206	2,251	45	2.0
141	Wales	905	921	16	1.8
118	Iceland	4,935	5,013	78	1.6
115	Gibraltar	14	14	0	0.0
122	Liechtenstein	21	21	0	0.0
131	Madeira Islands	2	2	0	0.0
133	San Marino	10	10	0	0.0
144	Jersey	41	41	0	0.0
145	Isle of Man	10	10	0	0.0
146	Vatican City	56	56	0	0.0
203	Bhutan	27	27	0	0.0
204	Brunei	126	126	0	0.0
219	Kyrgyzstan	239	239	0	0.0
227	Maldives	24	24	0	0.0
244	Turkmenistan	72	72	0	0.0
305	North America	127	127	0	0.0
367	French Guiana	79	79	0	0.0

**Estimates of Emigration from the United States
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406	Burundi	129	129	0	0.0
411	Comoros	30	30	0	0.0
413	Djibouti	61	61	0	0.0
415	Equatorial Guinea	16	16	0	0.0
424	Guinea-Bissau	22	22	0	0.0
426	Juan de Nova Island	7	7	0	0.0
431	Madagascar	177	177	0	0.0
441	Reunion	134	134	0	0.0
445	Mauritius	75	75	0	0.0
446	Seychelles	45	45	0	0.0
450	St Helena	32	32	0	0.0
510	Kiribati	32	32	0	0.0
516	Niue	6	6	0	0.0
521	Solomon Islands	221	221	0	0.0
525	Vanuatu	99	99	0	0.0
528	Oceania	219	219	0	0.0
101	Andorra		6	6	
107	Faroe Islands		3	3	
520	Pitcairn Islands		4	4	

Table 5**Military service of US born, place of residence 5 years ago outside the United States: 1995 to 2000**

5 years and older

Source: US Census 2000

Country code	Previous Country	Not in service at time of question (April 95)	In service at time of question (April 95)	Total	% of expat returnees in military
	Total	1,429,454	153,168	1,582,622	9.7
554	At Sea	1,257	2,944	4,201	70.1
221	N Korea	56	57	113	50.4
404	British Indian Ocean Territory	157	146	303	48.2
302	Greenland	64	48	112	42.9
220	S Korea	7,043	4,327	11,370	38.1
146	Vatican City	36	20	56	35.7
217	Korea	22,750	12,197	34,947	34.9
118	Iceland	3,479	1,456	4,935	29.5
130	Azores Islands	547	211	758	27.8
316	Panama	16,323	5,336	21,659	24.6
215	Japan	93,380	30,488	123,868	24.6
110	Germany	185,987	52,492	238,479	22.0
120	Italy	35,593	9,754	45,347	21.5
243	Turkey	9,933	2,157	12,090	17.8
446	Seychelles	37	8	45	17.8
201	Bahrain	1,825	381	2,206	17.3
406	Burundi	109	20	129	15.5
134	Spain	13,715	2,502	16,217	15.4
166	Europe	2,005	342	2,347	14.6
528	Oceania	189	30	219	13.7
129	Portugal	4,011	607	4,618	13.1
138	United Kingdom	24,146	3,369	27,515	12.2
327	Cuba	8,823	1,229	10,052	12.2
103	Belgium	9,183	1,278	10,461	12.2
518	Palau	223	30	253	11.9
139	England	55,630	6,307	61,937	10.2

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433	Mali	535	58	593	9.8
141	Wales	820	85	905	9.4
140	Scotland	5,180	500	5,680	8.8
410	Chad	250	21	271	7.7
126	Netherlands	9,583	782	10,365	7.5
222	Kuwait	2,739	210	2,949	7.1
219	Kyrgyzstan	222	17	239	7.1
512	Micronesia	1,011	77	1,088	7.1
452	Swaziland	121	8	129	6.2
371	Suriname	289	19	308	6.2
340	St Vincent and the Grenadines	472	31	503	6.2
230	Oman	646	41	687	6.0
439	Niger	510	31	541	5.7
317	Central America	369	22	391	5.6
457	Uganda	1,170	69	1,239	5.6
150	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5,576	317	5,893	5.4
142	Northern Ireland	382	19	401	4.7
523	Tonga	252	12	264	4.5
151	Croatia	2,108	96	2,204	4.4
116	Greece	6,177	271	6,448	4.2
414	Egypt	8,913	383	9,296	4.1
249	Asia	1,648	67	1,715	3.9
374	South America	960	38	998	3.8
527	Samoa	1,038	41	1,079	3.8
235	Saudi Arabia	18,091	703	18,794	3.7
152	Macedonia	695	27	722	3.7
127	Norway	4,280	162	4,442	3.6
200	Afghanistan	221	8	229	3.5
300	Bermuda	3,078	105	3,183	3.3
246	Uzbekistan	678	23	701	3.3
437	Mozambique	532	18	550	3.3
447	Sierra Leone	2,060	69	2,129	3.2
444	Senegal	1,987	64	2,051	3.1
430	Libya	318	10	328	3.0
233	Philippines	15,828	494	16,322	3.0
229	Nepal	1,028	31	1,059	2.9
501	Australia	17,427	503	17,930	2.8
412	Congo	943	27	970	2.8

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314	Honduras	6,874	196	7,070	2.8
161	Georgia	2,768	75	2,843	2.6
336	Netherlands-Antilles	906	24	930	2.6
160	Belarus	1,423	37	1,460	2.5
511	Marshall Islands	1,838	47	1,885	2.5
330	Grenada	986	25	1,011	2.5
405	Burkina Faso	316	8	324	2.5
324	Barbados	1,311	33	1,344	2.5
123	Luxembourg	578	14	592	2.4
124	Malta	293	7	300	2.3
323	Bahamas	4,736	112	4,848	2.3
156	Latvia	1,027	24	1,051	2.3
102	Austria	3,658	83	3,741	2.2
448	Somalia	2,138	48	2,186	2.2
108	Finland	1,637	36	1,673	2.2
154	Serbia	778	17	795	2.1
212	Iran	5,368	117	5,485	2.1
361	Bolivia	2,593	56	2,649	2.1
239	Syria	1,692	35	1,727	2.0
310	Belize	3,794	78	3,872	2.0
236	Singapore	6,927	138	7,065	2.0
459	Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	717	14	731	1.9
216	Jordan	3,281	64	3,345	1.9
364	Colombia	14,517	275	14,792	1.9
451	Sudan	1,964	37	2,001	1.8
425	Ivory Coast	1,665	31	1,696	1.8
242	Thailand	8,797	163	8,960	1.8
370	Peru	5,648	104	5,752	1.8
119	Ireland	5,348	98	5,446	1.8
147	Yugoslavia	2,192	40	2,232	1.8
339	St Lucia	1,044	19	1,063	1.8
332	Haiti	12,042	217	12,259	1.8
360	Argentina	5,707	100	5,807	1.7
508	Fiji	743	13	756	1.7
136	Sweden	6,005	105	6,110	1.7
313	Guatemala	7,560	132	7,692	1.7
453	Tanzania	2,835	49	2,884	1.7

**Estimates of Emigration from the United States
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333	Jamaica	21,704	363	22,067	1.6
369	Paraguay	1,266	21	1,287	1.6
515	New Zealand	4,563	75	4,638	1.6
234	Qatar	427	7	434	1.6
301	Canada	95,000	1,540	96,540	1.6
248	Yemen	1,173	19	1,192	1.6
438	Namibia	309	5	314	1.6
245	United Arab Emirates	2,887	46	2,933	1.6
449	South Africa	7,963	126	8,089	1.6
117	Hungary	3,537	54	3,591	1.5
421	Ghana	7,584	115	7,699	1.5
416	Ethiopia	6,687	100	6,787	1.5
208	Cyprus	939	14	953	1.5
461	Zimbabwe	2,235	33	2,268	1.5
519	Papua New Guinea	1,159	17	1,176	1.4
407	Cameron	2,047	30	2,077	1.4
132	Romania	5,229	74	5,303	1.4
247	Vietnam	2,835	40	2,875	1.4
365	Ecuador	8,668	122	8,790	1.4
128	Poland	8,391	115	8,506	1.4
148	Czech Republic	4,411	59	4,470	1.3
362	Brazil	18,770	248	19,018	1.3
442	Rwanda	380	5	385	1.3
163	Russia	19,079	248	19,327	1.3
207	China	10,225	132	10,357	1.3
109	France	23,631	305	23,936	1.3
206	Cambodia	1,018	13	1,031	1.3
105	Czechoslovakia	707	9	716	1.3
312	El Salvador	7,370	92	7,462	1.2
368	Guyana	3,294	41	3,335	1.2
104	Bulgaria	3,232	40	3,272	1.2
210	India	13,840	171	14,011	1.2
211	Indonesia	6,871	82	6,953	1.2
440	Nigeria	24,178	287	24,465	1.2
454	Togo	510	6	516	1.2
417	Eritrea	1,192	14	1,206	1.2
341	Trinidad and Tobago	7,436	87	7,523	1.2
321	Antigua and Barbuda	1,289	15	1,304	1.2

**Estimates of Emigration from the United States
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240	Taiwan	8,107	93	8,200	1.1
326	Cayman Islands	1,415	16	1,431	1.1
164	Ukraine	10,738	119	10,857	1.1
315	Nicaragua	2,062	22	2,084	1.1
338	St Kitts-Nevis	657	7	664	1.1
436	Morocco	2,441	26	2,467	1.1
373	Venezuela	8,173	85	8,258	1.0
462	Africa	7,463	76	7,539	1.0
214	Israel	11,698	118	11,816	1.0
167	Kosovo	1,488	15	1,503	1.0
432	Malawi	701	7	708	1.0
325	British Virgin Islands	631	6	637	0.9
224	Lebanon	2,226	21	2,247	0.9
329	Dominican Republic	11,846	106	11,952	0.9
427	Kenya	11,173	98	11,271	0.9
100	Albania	3,846	33	3,879	0.9
328	Dominica	827	7	834	0.8
363	Chile	3,913	33	3,946	0.8
429	Liberia	3,815	32	3,847	0.8
202	Bangladesh	979	8	987	0.8
137	Switzerland	9,189	73	9,262	0.8
226	Malaysia	3,287	25	3,312	0.8
231	Pakistan	4,256	30	4,286	0.7
303	Mexico	197,700	1,379	199,079	0.7
106	Denmark	2,364	15	2,379	0.6
213	Iraq	2,371	15	2,386	0.6
218	Kazakhstan	792	5	797	0.6
343	West Indies	1,182	6	1,188	0.5
157	Lithuania	1,209	5	1,214	0.4
311	Costa Rica	5,554	20	5,574	0.4
209	Hong Kong	10,242	29	10,271	0.3
456	Tunisia	728	1	729	0.1
460	Zambia	1,047	1	1,048	0.1
115	Gibraltar	14	0	14	0.0
122	Liechtenstein	21	0	21	0.0
125	Monaco	157	0	157	0.0
131	Madeira Islands	2	0	2	0.0
133	San Marino	10	0	10	0.0

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143	Guernsey	13	0	13	0.0
144	Jersey	41	0	41	0.0
145	Isle of Man	10	0	10	0.0
149	Slovakia	1,499	0	1,499	0.0
153	Slovenia	238	0	238	0.0
155	Estonia	542	0	542	0.0
158	Armenia	775	0	775	0.0
159	Azerbaijan	293	0	293	0.0
162	Moldova	762	0	762	0.0
165	USSR	151	0	151	0.0
203	Bhutan	27	0	27	0.0
204	Brunei	126	0	126	0.0
205	Myanmar	267	0	267	0.0
223	Laos	648	0	648	0.0
225	Macau	113	0	113	0.0
227	Maldives	24	0	24	0.0
228	Mongolia	339	0	339	0.0
238	Sri Lanka	906	0	906	0.0
241	Tajikistan	103	0	103	0.0
244	Turkmenistan	72	0	72	0.0
305	North America	127	0	127	0.0
320	Anguilla	93	0	93	0.0
322	Aruba	379	0	379	0.0
331	Guadeloupe	260	0	260	0.0
334	Martinique	116	0	116	0.0
335	Montserrat	285	0	285	0.0
342	Turks and Caicos Islands	143	0	143	0.0
367	French Guiana	79	0	79	0.0
372	Uruguay	975	0	975	0.0
400	Algeria	690	0	690	0.0
401	Angola	693	0	693	0.0
402	Benin	482	0	482	0.0
403	Botswana	747	0	747	0.0
408	Cape Verde	571	0	571	0.0
409	Central African Republic	144	0	144	0.0
411	Comoros	30	0	30	0.0
413	Djibouti	61	0	61	0.0
415	Equatorial Guinea	16	0	16	0.0

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419	Gabon	433	0	433	0.0
420	Gambia	793	0	793	0.0
423	Guinea	840	0	840	0.0
424	Guinea-Bissau	22	0	22	0.0
426	Juan de Nova Island	7	0	7	0.0
428	Lesotho	245	0	245	0.0
431	Madagascar	177	0	177	0.0
434	Mauritania	404	0	404	0.0
441	Reunion	134	0	134	0.0
443	Sao Tome and Principe	63	0	63	0.0
445	Mauritius	75	0	75	0.0
450	St Helena	32	0	32	0.0
505	Cook Islands	25	0	25	0.0
509	French Polynesia	258	0	258	0.0
510	Kiribati	32	0	32	0.0
514	New Caledonia	44	0	44	0.0
516	Niue	6	0	6	0.0
521	Solomon Islands	221	0	221	0.0
525	Vanuatu	99	0	99	0.0

Table 6

Education of U.S. born, place of residence 5 years ago outside the United States: 1995 to 2000

Source: US Census 2000

5 years and older

**US AVERAGE
17.7**

Country code	Previous Country	LT HS education	HS graduate	Some college	Bachelor's degree	Graduate or prof degree	Total	Total w college plus	% w college plus
	Total	609,963	267,870	390,997	193,584	120,208	1,582,622	313,792	19.8
115	Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	14	14	14	100.0
516	Niue	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	100.0
443	Sao Tome and Principe	0	0	3	31	29	63	60	95.2
244	Turkmenistan	0	0	4	37	31	72	68	94.4
411	Comoros	0	7	0	23	0	30	23	76.7
510	Kiribati	8	0	0	8	16	32	24	75.0
428	Lesotho	31	15	37	66	96	245	162	66.1
122	Liechtenstein	0	0	8	4	9	21	13	61.9
203	Bhutan	11	0	0	0	16	27	16	59.3
424	Guinea-Bissau	9	0	0	7	6	22	13	59.1
525	Vanuatu	30	4	9	22	34	99	56	56.6
446	Seychelles	0	7	14	14	10	45	24	53.3
438	Namibia	71	37	41	72	93	314	165	52.5
204	Brunei	43	11	7	34	31	126	65	51.6
409	Central African Republic	49	6	15	37	37	144	74	51.4
146	Vatican City	22	0	7	6	21	56	27	48.2
452	Swaziland	39	0	28	25	37	129	62	48.1
367	French Guiana	33	0	9	12	25	79	37	46.8
143	Guernsey	5	0	2	6	0	13	6	46.2
514	New Caledonia	0	2	22	7	13	44	20	45.5
221	N Korea	14	9	40	40	10	113	50	44.2
229	Nepal	179	121	319	265	175	1,059	440	41.5
431	Madagascar	48	12	44	28	45	177	73	41.2
205	Myanmar	35	23	99	17	93	267	110	41.2
109	France	6,452	2,758	4,913	6,119	3,694	23,936	9,813	41.0
102	Austria	921	469	830	881	640	3,741	1,521	40.7
433	Mali	215	63	77	153	85	593	238	40.1
214	Israel	3,112	1,630	2,373	2,536	2,165	11,816	4,701	39.8

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528 Oceania	24	32	76	69	18	219	87	39.7
123 Luxembourg	157	64	138	119	114	592	233	39.4
236 Singapore	1,977	606	1,714	1,630	1,138	7,065	2,768	39.2
209 Hong Kong	3,156	874	2,220	2,117	1,904	10,271	4,021	39.1
241 Tajikistan	38	25	0	15	25	103	40	38.8
137 Switzerland	2,531	1,071	2,088	2,074	1,498	9,262	3,572	38.6
363 Chile	1,218	427	807	930	564	3,946	1,494	37.9
117 Hungary	926	593	726	800	546	3,591	1,346	37.5
155 Estonia	113	101	128	147	53	542	200	36.9
226 Malaysia	913	272	917	790	420	3,312	1,210	36.5
419 Gabon	161	41	73	111	47	433	158	36.5
432 Malawi	251	83	120	150	104	708	254	35.9
410 Chad	92	48	34	27	70	271	97	35.8
515 New Zealand	1,356	617	1,010	997	658	4,638	1,655	35.7
218 Kazakhstan	224	87	203	162	121	797	283	35.5
369 Paraguay	533	118	190	286	160	1,287	446	34.7
148 Czech Republic	996	934	999	970	571	4,470	1,541	34.5
228 Mongolia	140	49	34	56	60	339	116	34.2
372 Uruguay	260	134	250	201	130	975	331	33.9
338 St Kitts-Nevis	175	138	126	95	130	664	225	33.9
125 Monaco	42	17	45	41	12	157	53	33.8
501 Australia	5,071	2,675	4,146	3,688	2,350	17,930	6,038	33.7
242 Thailand	2,771	1,136	2,098	1,805	1,150	8,960	2,955	33.0
456 Tunisia	289	146	55	149	90	729	239	32.8
138 United Kingdom	8,550	3,239	6,748	4,909	4,069	27,515	8,978	32.6
159 Azerbaijan	137	18	43	46	49	293	95	32.4
436 Morocco	783	426	460	499	299	2,467	798	32.3
361 Bolivia	922	300	573	450	404	2,649	854	32.2
119 Ireland	1,286	878	1,530	1,115	637	5,446	1,752	32.2
302 Greenland	11	13	52	23	13	112	36	32.1
106 Denmark	628	408	579	431	333	2,379	764	32.1
509 French Polynesia	39	29	108	74	8	258	82	31.8
230 Oman	227	76	168	113	103	687	216	31.4
211 Indonesia	2,195	751	1,872	1,273	862	6,953	2,135	30.7
127 Norway	1,375	547	1,160	936	424	4,442	1,360	30.6
405 Burkina Faso	140	26	59	40	59	324	99	30.6
149 Slovakia	355	286	401	247	210	1,499	457	30.5
518 Palau	38	29	109	56	21	253	77	30.4

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403 Botswana	221	99	201	102	124	747	226	30.3
336 Netherlands-Antilles	301	95	253	219	62	930	281	30.2
103 Belgium	3,382	1,071	2,869	1,691	1,448	10,461	3,139	30.0
234 Qatar	99	43	162	52	78	434	130	30.0
311 Costa Rica	2,012	780	1,127	1,032	623	5,574	1,655	29.7
220 S Korea	2,250	1,471	4,280	2,061	1,308	11,370	3,369	29.6
245 United Arab Emirates	1,019	425	622	525	342	2,933	867	29.6
439 Niger	193	113	77	92	66	541	158	29.2
126 Netherlands	3,263	1,265	2,819	1,907	1,111	10,365	3,018	29.1
207 China	3,737	1,306	2,348	1,829	1,137	10,357	2,966	28.6
134 Spain	4,901	2,245	4,440	3,143	1,488	16,217	4,631	28.6
519 Papua New Guinea	424	113	304	199	136	1,176	335	28.5
140 Scotland	1,770	878	1,441	934	657	5,680	1,591	28.0
505 Cook Islands	0	0	18	7	0	25	7	28.0
139 England	19,508	8,851	16,315	10,205	7,058	61,937	17,263	27.9
240 Taiwan	3,114	745	2,068	1,338	935	8,200	2,273	27.7
235 Saudi Arabia	6,132	2,514	4,977	3,174	1,997	18,794	5,171	27.5
156 Latvia	310	211	241	235	54	1,051	289	27.5
442 Rwanda	128	78	75	75	29	385	104	27.0
437 Mozambique	230	95	77	106	42	550	148	26.9
434 Mauritania	162	96	38	82	26	404	108	26.7
521 Solomon Islands	102	0	60	34	25	221	59	26.7
342 Turks and Caicos Islands	62	22	21	38	0	143	38	26.6
360 Argentina	1,642	954	1,675	1,073	463	5,807	1,536	26.5
335 Montserrat	146	44	20	15	60	285	75	26.3
508 Fiji	304	113	142	124	73	756	197	26.1
373 Venezuela	3,071	1,095	1,944	1,395	753	8,258	2,148	26.0
305 North America	80	14	0	26	7	127	33	26.0
222 Kuwait	759	589	838	499	264	2,949	763	25.9
457 Uganda	498	225	198	147	171	1,239	318	25.7
163 Russia	6,872	3,346	4,149	2,974	1,986	19,327	4,960	25.7
246 Uzbekistan	249	135	139	134	44	701	178	25.4
423 Guinea	379	91	157	123	90	840	213	25.4
202 Bangladesh	359	123	255	121	129	987	250	25.3
116 Greece	1,910	1,010	1,908	1,084	536	6,448	1,620	25.1
322 Aruba	74	80	130	73	22	379	95	25.1
460 Zambia	372	182	232	70	192	1,048	262	25.0
449 South Africa	2,795	1,469	1,810	1,294	721	8,089	2,015	24.9

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201 Bahrain	779	363	519	361	184	2,206	545	24.7
208 Cyprus	256	116	346	132	103	953	235	24.7
362 Brazil	6,285	3,394	4,691	3,153	1,495	19,018	4,648	24.4
136 Sweden	1,987	911	1,737	974	501	6,110	1,475	24.1
406 Burundi	32	46	20	24	7	129	31	24.0
108 Finland	457	274	540	284	118	1,673	402	24.0
153 Slovenia	47	40	94	39	18	238	57	23.9
330 Grenada	392	185	193	42	199	1,011	241	23.8
128 Poland	2,929	1,832	1,722	1,268	755	8,506	2,023	23.8
430 Libya	101	86	63	57	21	328	78	23.8
124 Malta	106	47	76	27	44	300	71	23.7
511 Marshall Islands	505	275	660	329	116	1,885	445	23.6
315 Nicaragua	916	322	355	237	254	2,084	491	23.6
326 Cayman Islands	341	310	447	242	91	1,431	333	23.3
142 Northern Ireland	125	69	114	67	26	401	93	23.2
414 Egypt	3,296	1,764	2,096	1,253	887	9,296	2,140	23.0
105 Czechoslovakia	173	205	174	102	62	716	164	22.9
301 Canada	32,408	19,048	23,199	13,481	8,404	96,540	21,885	22.7
243 Turkey	3,535	1,953	3,891	1,775	936	12,090	2,711	22.4
104 Bulgaria	868	534	1,137	438	295	3,272	733	22.4
400 Algeria	290	113	133	91	63	690	154	22.3
461 Zimbabwe	746	444	578	312	188	2,268	500	22.0
200 Afghanistan	71	70	38	33	17	229	50	21.8
215 Japan	38,136	20,427	38,968	16,692	9,645	123,868	26,337	21.3
210 India	4,542	2,360	4,135	1,851	1,123	14,011	2,974	21.2
343 West Indies	387	263	287	141	110	1,188	251	21.1
227 Maldives	19	0	0	5	0	24	5	20.8
459 Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire)	366	109	105	84	67	731	151	20.7
444 Senegal	736	502	391	275	147	2,051	422	20.6
402 Benin	250	62	72	65	33	482	98	20.3
407 Cameroon	830	426	401	202	218	2,077	420	20.2
233 Philippines	6,718	2,796	3,514	2,309	985	16,322	3,294	20.2
141 Wales	296	147	280	121	61	905	182	20.1
212 Iran	1,797	1,195	1,390	723	380	5,485	1,103	20.1
157 Lithuania	406	247	317	154	90	1,214	244	20.1
219 Kyrgyzstan	90	37	64	33	15	239	48	20.1
120 Italy	14,084	8,404	13,781	5,460	3,618	45,347	9,078	20.0

206 Cambodia	490	173	163	116	89	1,031	205	19.9
453 Tanzania	1,237	552	524	302	269	2,884	571	19.8
162 Moldova	379	93	140	99	51	762	150	19.7
313 Guatemala	4,155	858	1,174	985	520	7,692	1,505	19.6
425 Ivory Coast	810	161	397	176	152	1,696	328	19.3
239 Syria	690	346	359	215	117	1,727	332	19.2
370 Peru	2,627	1,031	1,008	581	505	5,752	1,086	18.9
151 Croatia	791	477	520	259	157	2,204	416	18.9
300 Bermuda	1,509	340	734	414	186	3,183	600	18.9
364 Colombia	6,997	2,385	2,667	1,734	1,009	14,792	2,743	18.5
165 USSR	50	66	7	20	8	151	28	18.5
323 Bahamas	1,542	1,047	1,364	666	229	4,848	895	18.5
365 Ecuador	3,968	1,318	1,890	899	715	8,790	1,614	18.4
320 Anguilla	34	37	5	12	5	93	17	18.3
427 Kenya	4,311	1,974	2,941	1,116	929	11,271	2,045	18.1
152 Macedonia	163	243	186	106	24	722	130	18.0
523 Tonga	128	46	43	37	10	264	47	17.8
132 Romania	1,875	1,166	1,324	550	388	5,303	938	17.7
316 Panama	7,422	3,121	7,310	2,346	1,460	21,659	3,806	17.6
371 Suriname	158	28	68	33	21	308	54	17.5
160 Belarus	557	329	319	166	89	1,460	255	17.5
213 Iraq	1,025	452	494	267	148	2,386	415	17.4
217 Korea	8,590	6,462	13,817	4,029	2,049	34,947	6,078	17.4
164 Ukraine	4,119	2,333	2,531	1,227	647	10,857	1,874	17.3
154 Serbia	292	224	142	94	43	795	137	17.2
216 Jordan	1,343	580	851	375	196	3,345	571	17.1
110 Germany	83,874	39,926	74,231	25,143	15,305	238,479	40,448	17.0
331 Guadeloupe	109	26	81	23	21	260	44	16.9
328 Dominica	379	122	192	67	74	834	141	16.9
158 Armenia	281	166	198	68	62	775	130	16.8
340 St Vincent and the Grenadines	230	99	90	49	35	503	84	16.7
100 Albania	1,687	850	702	391	249	3,879	640	16.5
130 Azores Islands	291	121	221	68	57	758	125	16.5
224 Lebanon	816	379	689	299	64	2,247	363	16.2
445 Mauritius	32	0	31	7	5	75	12	16.0
166 Europe	811	424	737	246	129	2,347	375	16.0
238 Sri Lanka	238	147	377	64	80	906	144	15.9
231 Pakistan	1,945	563	1,098	413	267	4,286	680	15.9

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420 Gambia	368	178	124	87	36	793	123	15.5
248 Yemen	589	234	186	117	66	1,192	183	15.4
129 Portugal	1,835	582	1,502	446	253	4,618	699	15.1
417 Eritrea	617	184	226	92	87	1,206	179	14.8
144 Jersey	3	15	17	6	0	41	6	14.6
147 Yugoslavia	782	484	641	220	105	2,232	325	14.6
249 Asia	716	374	379	134	112	1,715	246	14.3
247 Vietnam	1,513	443	510	274	135	2,875	409	14.2
314 Honduras	4,056	1,111	909	686	308	7,070	994	14.1
118 Iceland	1,819	693	1,736	459	228	4,935	687	13.9
412 Congo	423	252	163	102	30	970	132	13.6
225 Macau	43	12	43	0	15	113	15	13.3
462 Africa	3,205	1,798	1,537	740	259	7,539	999	13.3
325 British Virgin Islands	83	49	421	45	39	637	84	13.2
324 Barbados	497	284	386	91	86	1,344	177	13.2
310 Belize	1,593	901	871	373	134	3,872	507	13.1
321 Antigua and Barbuda	522	236	377	120	49	1,304	169	13.0
451 Sudan	981	417	352	185	66	2,001	251	12.5
512 Micronesia	436	259	259	100	34	1,088	134	12.3
401 Angola	287	178	143	34	51	693	85	12.3
150 Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,201	1,673	1,302	412	305	5,893	717	12.2
167 Kosovo	738	327	258	163	17	1,503	180	12.0
329 Dominican Republic	7,082	1,582	1,937	783	568	11,952	1,351	11.3
317 Central America	177	80	90	28	16	391	44	11.3
421 Ghana	3,540	1,545	1,796	533	285	7,699	818	10.6
368 Guyana	1,740	713	536	193	153	3,335	346	10.4
454 Togo	240	94	129	32	21	516	53	10.3
416 Ethiopia	3,042	1,524	1,529	462	230	6,787	692	10.2
327 Cuba	4,692	2,246	2,090	571	453	10,052	1,024	10.2
440 Nigeria	11,342	5,357	5,312	1,746	708	24,465	2,454	10.0
161 Georgia	1,345	527	689	188	94	2,843	282	9.9
374 South America	435	188	277	84	14	998	98	9.8
447 Sierra Leone	1,098	527	298	185	21	2,129	206	9.7
527 Samoa	438	360	177	67	37	1,079	104	9.6
223 Laos	415	80	92	11	50	648	61	9.4
404 British Indian Ocean Territory	51	43	181	19	9	303	28	9.2
448 Somalia	1,252	356	379	140	59	2,186	199	9.1
408 Cape Verde	319	82	120	9	41	571	50	8.8

333 Jamaica	11,648	4,503	4,061	1,302	553	22,067	1,855	8.4
312 El Salvador	4,834	1,182	844	380	222	7,462	602	8.1
341 Trinidad and Tobago	3,859	1,348	1,713	432	171	7,523	603	8.0
554 At Sea	111	1,429	2,328	272	61	4,201	333	7.9
339 St Lucia	588	175	217	42	41	1,063	83	7.8
332 Haiti	7,028	2,247	2,121	609	254	12,259	863	7.0
429 Liberia	2,113	901	577	170	86	3,847	256	6.7
303 Mexico	123,534	37,549	25,483	7,619	4,894	199,079	12,513	6.3
131 Madeira Islands	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0.0
133 San Marino	0	10	0	0	0	10	0	0.0
145 Isle of Man	6	4	0	0	0	10	0	0.0
334 Martinique	64	6	46	0	0	116	0	0.0
413 Djibouti	61	0	0	0	0	61	0	0.0
415 Equatorial Guinea	0	5	11	0	0	16	0	0.0
426 Juan de Nova Island	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0.0
441 Reunion	79	0	55	0	0	134	0	0.0
450 St Helena	0	8	24	0	0	32	0	0.0

Table 7

Selected characteristics of US born and US Citizens, place of residence 5 years ago Canada, France, Italy, Poland, and United Kingdom: 1995 to 2000

Source: US Census 2000

5 years and older

	US BORN							US CITIZENS							Total U.S. population, 5 years and older
	Total	Canada	France	Italy	Poland	United Kingdom	Other Countries	Total	Canada	France	Italy	Poland	United Kingdom	Other Countries	
Total	1,582,622	96,540	23,936	45,347	8,506	96,438	1,311,855	1,867,079	104,323	25,427	48,144	12,017	101,964	1,575,204	262,246,108
Male	55.8	54.6	50.7	54.2	50.0	53.5	56.3	55.0	54.0	50.3	53.8	49.1	52.9	55.3	48.9
Female	44.2	45.4	49.3	45.8	50.0	46.5	43.7	45.1	46.0	49.7	46.2	50.9	47.1	44.7	51.1
Total	1,582,622	96,540	23,936	45,347	8,506	96,438	1,311,855	1,867,079	104,323	25,427	48,144	12,017	101,964	1,575,204	262,246,108
5 to 9 years	11.4	7.4	8.6	10.2	8.2	10.6	11.9	10.8	7.2	8.2	9.9	7.8	10.1	11.1	7.8
10 to 14 years	8.3	6.2	6.5	8.5	5.0	8.4	8.5	7.9	6.1	6.3	8.2	5.3	8.1	8.1	7.8
15 to 19 years	9.8	8.8	8.2	7.5	6.5	7.3	10.2	9.5	8.5	7.9	7.3	7.6	7.0	9.9	7.7
20 to 24 years	12.2	12.9	11.8	8.3	12.6	9.2	12.5	12.0	12.6	11.8	8.0	13.1	9.0	12.3	7.2
25 to 29 years	13.2	11.2	15.8	16.4	15.4	11.7	13.3	13.0	11.2	15.4	16.1	13.9	11.5	13.1	7.4
30 to 34 years	10.6	10.1	12.1	12.6	10.7	11.2	10.4	10.6	10.1	12.1	12.6	9.4	11.3	10.5	7.8
35 to 39 years	9.9	11.4	10.7	12.0	7.8	11.9	9.5	10.0	11.4	10.8	12.1	8.5	12.1	9.7	8.7
40 to 44 years	7.8	8.6	9.0	8.7	7.5	9.4	7.5	8.0	8.6	9.3	8.9	8.2	9.6	7.8	8.6
45 to 49 years	5.1	6.5	6.1	5.1	5.4	6.3	4.9	5.4	6.6	6.2	5.5	5.3	6.5	5.3	7.7
50 to 54 years	3.5	4.7	3.2	3.3	4.7	4.4	3.4	3.8	4.8	3.4	3.4	4.7	4.6	3.6	6.7
55 to 59 years	2.4	3.6	2.4	1.7	2.9	3.0	2.3	2.6	3.6	2.5	1.8	2.7	3.2	2.5	5.1
60 to 64 years	1.7	2.7	1.9	1.3	3.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.4	4.0	1.9	1.9	4.1
65 to 69 years	1.1	1.6	0.8	0.9	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.7	0.9	1.1	2.9	1.2	1.2	3.6
70 to 74 years	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	3.4
75 to 79 years	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.8	2.8
80 to 84 years	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.6	1.0	0.6	1.9
85 years and older	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.2	2.1	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.8	1.6
Total	1,582,622	96,540	23,936	45,347	8,506	96,438	1,311,855	1,867,079	104,323	25,427	48,144	12,017	101,964	1,575,204	262,246,108
LT High school education	38.5	33.6	27.0	31.1	34.4	31.4	39.9	39.4	33.2	26.2	30.8	36.2	30.5	40.9	36.2
HS graduate	16.9	19.7	11.5	18.5	21.5	13.7	17.0	17.2	19.7	11.6	18.9	22.5	14.0	17.3	22.9
Some college	24.7	24.0	20.5	30.4	20.2	25.8	24.6	23.6	24.0	20.8	30.2	20.5	25.8	23.3	23.0
Bachelor's degree	12.2	14.0	25.6	12.0	14.9	16.8	11.5	12.2	14.1	25.5	12.0	13.1	17.2	11.5	11.5
Graduate or prof degree	7.6	8.7	15.4	8.0	8.9	12.3	7.0	7.5	9.1	15.9	8.1	7.7	12.6	7.0	6.2

**Estimates of Emigration from the United States
by Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D.**

Table 8
CANADIAN CENSUS TABLES

US born by age and sex, 2001; US born by age and sex, 1991; Citizens of US by age and sex, 2001; Citizens of US by age and sex, 1996

US born resident population by sex and age 2001

Born in US	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65-74	75+	<i>total population</i>
Total	32,225	22,680	36,480	103,645	31,160	26,100	26,270	278,570
Male	16,635	11,590	15,685	43,350	13,945	10,870	9,700	121,780
Female	15,585	11,090	20,805	60,300	17,230	15,215	16,560	156,795
Nationals at birth, born abroad, by country of birth								
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65-74	75+	<i>total population</i>
United States	4,680	3,020	3,350	6,215	555	1,225	1,095	20,150
Male	2,470	1,580	1,640	3,125	305	600	430	10,135
Female	2,215	1,440	1,715	3,095	255	620	670	10,015
Nationals by naturalization, born abroad, by country of birth								
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65-74	75+	<i>total population</i>
United States	8,155	8,990	14,675	43,905	16,720	16,520	18,870	127,835
Male	4,105	4,585	6,650	20,400	8,015	6,910	7,040	57,710
Female	4,045	4,410	8,030	23,505	8,710	9,610	11,825	70,125
Citizenship other than Canada, immigrant born abroad, by country of birth								
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65-74	75+	<i>total population</i>
United States	14,230	7,430	14,610	47,475	12,960	7,750	5,630	110,085
Male	7,360	3,750	5,600	16,700	5,180	3,100	1,915	43,615

Estimates of Emigration from the United States
by Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D.

Female	6,865	3,675	9,015	30,775	7,780	4,645	3,710	66,475
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Non permanent residents with citizenship other than Canada, born abroad, by country of birth

	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-54	55-64	65-74	75+	<i>total population</i>
United States	5,160	3,240	3,845	6,050	925	605	675	20,500
Male	2,700	1,675	1,795	3,125	445	260	315	10,320
Female	2,460	1,565	2,045	2,925	485	340	355	10,180

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

Population born in the United States by sex and age, Canada, 1991

	Total	Born in the United States		
		Immigrants	Non-permanent resident	Non-immigrant population
Total Both Sexes:				
Total - age groups	289,615	249,070	18,160	22,385
0-14 years	27,060	17,665	3,555	5,840
15-17 years	7,325	5,780	485	1,060
18-20 years	6,615	5,135	430	1,050
20-24 years	20,770	16,765	1,710	2,295
25-29 years	24,355	20,100	2,050	2,205
30-34 years	24,715	20,810	2,280	1,625
35-39 years	26,455	22,900	1,950	1,605
40-44 years	28,495	26,410	1,255	830
45-49 years	20,625	19,480	800	345
50-54 years	13,100	12,260	580	260

**Estimates of Emigration from the United States
by Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D.**

55-59 years	11,830	10,985	435	410
60-64 years	19,220	17,380	605	1,235
65-69 years	16,125	14,605	540	980
70-74 years	12,085	11,020	350	715
75 years and older	30,825	27,745	1,145	1,935
Male:				
Total - age groups	127,660	107,650	8525	11485
0-14 years	13,915	9,080	1740	3095
15-17 years	3,710	2,950	200	560
18-20 years	3,275	2,520	160	595
20-24 years	9,730	7,695	740	1295
25-29 years	10,505	8,455	975	1075
30-34 years	10,355	8,445	1070	840
35-39 years	10,700	8,850	1010	840
40-44 years	12,850	11,770	620	460
45-49 years	9,720	9,070	445	205
50-54 years	6,040	5,585	325	130
55-59 years	5,470	5,030	205	235
60-64 years	8,430	7,550	280	600
65-69 years	7,195	6,440	235	520
70-74 years	4,960	4,480	165	315
75 years and older	10,795	9,710	355	730
Female:				
Total - age groups	161,955	141,420	9635	10900
0-14 years	13,145	8,585	1815	2745
15-17 years	3,615	2,830	285	500

**Estimates of Emigration from the United States
by Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D.**

18-20 years	3,340	2,615	270	455
20-24 years	11,040	9,070	970	1000
25-29 years	13,850	11,645	1075	1130
30-34 years	14,360	12,365	1210	785
35-39 years	15,755	14,050	940	765
40-44 years	15,645	14,640	635	370
45-49 years	10,905	10,410	355	140
50-54 years	7,060	6,675	255	130
55-59 years	6,360	5,955	230	175
60-64 years	10,790	9,830	325	635
65-69 years	8,930	8,165	305	460
70-74 years	7,125	6,540	185	400
75 years and older	20,030	18,035	790	1205

Source: Statistics Canada, 1991 Census.

Citizens of the United States by place of birth, sex, and age - adjusted. Canada, 2001

	Citizens of the United States Revised - Place of birth			Canada			United States			Revised other countries		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total - Age groups	208,350	90,245	118,110	31,475	15,245	16,230	164,885	69,725	95,155	11,995	5,275	6,725
0-14 years	32,965	16,900	16,035	9,285	4,500	4,785	22,825	11,940	10,870	855	460	380
15-17 years	7,490	3,850	3,635	2,710	1,350	1,360	4,480	2,350	2,130	300	150	145
18-19 years	4,880	2,450	2,425	2,045	1,010	1,035	2,705	1,360	1,335	130	80	55
20-24 years	11,250	5,715	5,540	3,820	1,920	1,900	6,830	3,435	3,390	600	360	250
25-29 years	12,130	5,330	6,815	2,425	1,195	1,230	9,185	3,875	5,310	520	260	275
30-34 years		7,015										

**Estimates of Emigration from the United States
by Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D.**

	16,690		9,690	1,775	925	850	14,065	5,705	8,385	845	385	455
35-39 years	18,000	7,230	10,760	1,180	595	585	15,835	6,235	9,600	980	400	575
40-44 years	19,210	7,300	11,910	1,040	525	515	17,100	6,380	10,715	1,065	395	680
45-49 years	18,830	7,150	11,680	905	490	415	16,875	6,275	10,605	1,045	385	660
50-54 years	19,370	7,830	11,560	675	340	335	17,360	6,910	10,470	1,325	580	755
55-59 years	13,380	5,525	7,850	845	410	435	11,600	4,725	6,870	930	390	545
60-64 years	8,945	3,840	5,110	875	400	475	7,385	3,175	4,215	695	265	420
65-69 years	7,165	3,130	4,025	1,040	515	525	5,440	2,285	3,140	685	330	360
70-74 years	7,090	2,960	4,145	1,090	460	630	5,415	2,235	3,185	605	265	330
75 years and over	10,955	4,065	6,905	1,740	630	1,110	7,795	2,845	4,975	1,415	590	820

** adjusted figure - data not included in calculation of total.

1. Revised US citizenship data excludes those who came to Canada as a landed immigrant between 1998 and 2001 who were born outside of Canada or the United States and those born outside of Canada or the United States who were in Canada as a non-permanent resident.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2001 Census.

Citizens of the United States by place of birth, age, and sex - Canada, 1996

	Total	Citizens of the United States		Total	Male	Canada Female	Total	United States		Total	Other countries	
		Total - Place of birth						Male	Female		Male	Female
Total - Age groups	216,840	94,310	122,530	33,705	16,945	16,760	167,335	70,770	96,565	15,800	6,595	9,205
0-14 years	32,600	16,600	16,000	11,920	6,135	5,785	19,575	9,930	9,645	1,105	535	570
15-17 years	7,135	3,710	3,425	2,655	1,365	1,290	4,105	2,155	1,950	375	190	185
18-19 years	4,780	2,590	2,190	1,980	1,025	955	2,525	1,440	1,085	275	125	150
20-24 years	13,255	6,305	6,950	3,500	1,780	1,720	9,060	4,220	4,840	695	305	390
25-29 years	17,435	7,590	9,845	1,980	1,015	965	14,370	6,160	8,210	1,085	415	670
30-34 years		7,820										

**Estimates of Emigration from the United States
by Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D.**

	19,440		11,620	1,430	760	670	16,620	6,440	10,180	1,390	620	770
35-39 years	20,295	7,835	12,460	1,275	715	560	17,625	6,545	11,080	1,395	575	820
40-44 years	20,950	7,940	13,010	980	480	500	18,495	6,870	11,625	1,475	590	885
45-49 years	20,830	8,225	12,605	720	355	365	18,485	7,275	11,210	1,625	595	1,030
50-54 years	15,085	6,460	8,625	810	470	340	13,235	5,520	7,715	1,040	470	570
55-59 years	10,610	4,730	5,880	1,010	545	465	8,420	3,755	4,665	1,180	430	750
60-64 years	8,355	3,850	4,505	1,120	565	555	6,265	2,840	3,425	970	445	525
65-69 years	8,595	3,775	4,820	1,195	535	660	6,625	2,875	3,750	775	365	410
70-74 years	7,070	2,945	4,125	1,270	555	715	4,930	2,035	2,895	870	355	515
75 years and over	10,415	3,910	6,505	1,845	635	1,210	7,040	2,690	4,350	1,530	585	945

Source: Statistics Canada, 1996 Census.

Table 9

Age and Sex of US born living in France, 1990 and 1999 French Censuses

BORN IN THE USA, 1990 French Census

	Total			French by Birth			French by naturalization			Foreigners (born in US)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	34,156	15,097	19,059	9,632	4,483	5,149	3,764	1,140	2,624	20,760	9,474	11,286
0-4 years	1,369	640	729	769	368	401	44	20	24	556	252	304
5-9 years	2,156	1,088	1,068	1,148	536	612	64	52	12	944	500	444
10-14 years	1,861	937	924	968	492	476	68	28	40	825	417	408
15-19 years	1,991	987	1,004	1,107	599	508	88	36	52	796	352	444
20-24 years	4,297	1,457	2,840	1,216	532	684	196	52	144	2,885	873	2,012
25-29 years	3,341	1,376	1,965	972	480	492	232	88	144	2,137	808	1,329
30-34 years	3,400	1,464	1,936	704	340	364	252	120	132	2,444	1,004	1,440
35-39 years	3,357	1,512	1,845	524	264	260	320	128	192	2,513	1,120	1,393
40-44 years	3,080	1,280	1,800	452	204	248	472	96	376	2,156	980	1,176
45-49 years	2,164	944	1,220	176	72	104	412	56	356	1,576	816	760
50-54 years	1,276	596	680	76	40	36	216	12	204	984	544	440
55-59 years	952	544	408	96	48	48	136	44	92	720	452	268
60-64 years	1,044	544	500	284	116	168	136	28	108	624	400	224
65-69 years	988	532	456	204	72	132	212	84	128	572	376	196
70-74 years	1,048	540	508	252	120	132	340	136	204	456	284	172
75-79 years	852	364	488	308	120	188	260	72	188	284	172	112
80-84 years	612	192	420	236	60	176	204	56	148	172	76	96
85-89 years	296	80	216	124	20	104	92	28	64	80	32	48
90-94 years	68	20	48	16	0	16	20	4	16	32	16	16
95 and over	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4

BORN IN THE USA, 1999 French Census

Born in US	Total	French by Birth			Total	6,570	22,676
		Total	Male	Female			
Total	39,464	10,218	4,807	5,411	6,570	22,676	
0-4 years		632	352	280			
5-9 years		1,314	608	706			
10-14 years		1,349	702	647			
15-19 years		1,147	612	535			
20-24 years		637	295	342			
25-29 years		719	356	363			

**Estimates of Emigration from the United States
by Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D.**

30-34 years	891	422	469
35-39 years	758	307	451
40-44 years	654	308	346
45-49 years	489	234	255
50-54 years	387	181	206
55-59 years	85	39	46
60-64 years	64	24	40
65-69 years	183	58	125
70-74 years	233	100	133
75-79 years	223	77	146
80-84 years	176	36	140
85-89 years	186	79	107
90-94 years	59	17	42
95-99 years	28	0	28
100 ans ou plus	4	0	4

Table 10.
Italian Census Tables
Age and Sex of US born and US citizen residents of Italy, 1991 and 2001 Italian Censuses

Resident US born by Age Group and Sex, 1991 Census

	US born		
	Total	Male	Female
	Number	Number	Number
Total	56,564	22,981	33,583
under 5 years	1,703	888	815
5 to 9 years	2,319	1,148	1,171
10 to 14 years	4,133	2,088	2,045
15 to 19 years	5,637	2,771	2,866
20 to 24 years	5,869	2,724	3,145
25 to 29 years	4,629	1,942	2,687
30 to 34 years	3,954	1,647	2,307
35 to 39 years	2,697	1,012	1,685
40 to 44 years	1,882	707	1,175
45 to 49 years	1,314	431	883
50 to 54 years	1,021	403	618
55 to 59 years	1,012	411	601
60 to 64 years	1,680	647	1,033
65 to 69 years	2,799	1,049	1,750
70 to 74 years	5,125	1,884	3,241
75 years and over	10,790	3,229	7,561

Resident US born by Age Group and Sex, 2001 Census

	US born		
	Total	Male	Female
	Number	Number	Number
Total	50,781	20,723	30,058
under 5 years	1,418	709	709
5 to 9 years	1,765	916	849
10 to 14 years	2,197	1,138	1,059
15 to 19 years	2,349	1,112	1,237

Estimates of Emigration from the United States
by Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D.

20 to 24 years	3,890	1,805	2,085
25 to 29 years	5,670	2,580	3,090
30 to 34 years	6,412	2,821	3,591
35 to 39 years	4,940	2,075	2,865
40 to 44 years	3,912	1,626	2,286
45 to 49 years	2,403	931	1,472
50 to 54 years	1,807	715	1,092
55 to 59 years	1,187	393	794
60 to 64 years	872	337	535
65 to 69 years	777	305	472
70 to 74 years	1,491	544	947
75 years and over	9,691	2,716	6,975

Resident US citizens by Age Group and Sex, 1991 Census

	Us citizens		
	Total	Male	Female
	Number	Number	Number
Total	14,544	6,643	7,901
under 5 years	714	384	330
5 to 9 years	836	427	409
10 to 14 years	1,106	550	556
15 to 19 years	1,084	510	574
20 to 24 years	1,023	417	606
25 to 29 years	1,421	545	876
30 to 34 years	1,602	647	955
35 to 39 years	1,345	569	776
40 to 44 years	1,040	485	555
45 to 49 years	752	333	419
50 to 54 years	611	307	304
55 to 59 years	564	293	271
60 to 64 years	541	284	257
65 to 69 years	577	297	280
70 to 74 years	510	264	246
75 years and over	818	331	487

Resident US citizens by Age Group and Sex, 2001 Census

	Us citizens		
	Total	Male	Female
	Number	Number	Number
Total	16,871	7,212	9,659
under 5 years	404	211	193
5 to 9 years	450	220	230
10 to 14 years	448	237	211
15 to 19 years	425	204	221
20 to 24 years	728	330	398
25 to 29 years	1,239	506	733
30 to 34 years	2,005	779	1,226
35 to 39 years	2,110	822	1,288
40 to 44 years	1,889	730	1,159
45 to 49 years	1,435	617	818
50 to 54 years	1,180	565	615
55 to 59 years	841	367	474
60 to 64 years	706	340	366
65 to 69 years	519	276	243
70 to 74 years	645	327	318
75 years and over	1,847	681	1,166

Table 11

Age, Sex, Marital Status, and Education of US Born, US Citizens, and Polish-US Citizens who permanently resided in Poland, 2002

Source: Poland, National Population and Housing Census 2002.

US by Sex and Age	US BORN			US CITIZENS			POLISH-US CITIZENS			
	Age	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total		9,004	3,650	5,354	1,294	686	608	30,097	14,117	15,980
0-14 years		3,667	1,888	1,779	313	161	152	4,324	2,217	2,107
15 – 24		734	387	347	85	46	39	2,788	1,314	1,474
25 – 34		311	165	146	177	83	94	4,613	1,878	2,735
35 – 44		276	166	110	243	139	104	6,057	2,960	3,097
45 – 54		126	73	53	178	106	72	5,015	2,722	2,293
55 – 64		56	35	21	77	45	32	3,171	1,442	1,729
65 years and more		3,834	936	2,898	220	105	115	4,117	1,578	2,539
Unknown		-	-	-	1	1	-	12	6	6

US aged 15 and more by sex and marital status

Marital status	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	5,337	1,762	3,575	981	525	456	25,773	11,900	13,873
Single	1,087	540	547	198	111	87	5,428	2799	2629
Married	1461	897	564	601	355	246	16,260	8031	8229
Widowed	2686	287	2399	94	16	78	2,285	294	1991
Divorced	93	34	59	74	35	39	1,612	688	924
Other and unknown	10	4	6	14	8	6	188	88	100

US aged 13 and more by sex and education level

Education level	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Total	5,625	1,907	3,718	1,007	543	464	26,271	12,131	14,140
Higher	597	355	242	438	268	170	6,382	3047	3335
Post-secondary	80	23	57	47	23	24	1,462	368	1094
Secondary	894	359	535	273	128	145	9,605	4356	5249
Basic vocational	258	121	137	60	32	28	3,503	2228	1275
Primary completed	3015	831	2184	131	61	70	4,393	1749	2644
Incomplete primary and no school education	700	179	521	18	10	8	462	173	289
Unknown	81	39	42	40	21	19	464	210	254

Table 12**Age and Sex of U.S. Born in the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland 2001 and Great Britain 1991**

(residents only)

2001 Census of United Kingdom (includes N Ireland)

	Total persons	Males	Females
Age	158,434	75,146	83,288
0-4	8,933	4,582	4,351
5-9	11,943	6,125	5,818
10-14	11,076	5,665	5,411
15-19	9,168	4,568	4,600
20-24	13,712	6,263	7,449
25-29	12,549	5,721	6,828
30-34	17,159	7,710	9,449
35-39	17,530	8,378	9,152
40-44	14,516	6,732	7,784
45-49	10,671	4,642	6,029
50-54	9,907	4,409	5,498
55-59	5,962	2,891	3,071
60-64	3,547	1,867	1,680
65-69	3,096	1,718	1,378
70-74	3,846	1,854	1,992
75-79	2,348	1,057	1,291
80-84	1,341	590	751
85 and over	1,130	374	756

2001 Census of Northern Ireland

	Total persons	Males	Females
Age	2,055	937	1,118
0 to 4	116	56	60
5 to 9	120	64	56
10 to 14	102	47	55
15 to 19	143	73	70

Estimates of Emigration from the United States
by Jason P. Schachter, Ph.D.

20 to 24	203	98	105
25 to 29	190	76	114
30 to 34	150	69	81
35 to 39	125	59	66
40 to 44	81	36	45
45 to 49	46	22	24
50 to 54	57	27	30
55 to 59	119	54	65
60 to 64	222	105	117
65 to 69	122	52	70
70 to 74	75	35	40
75 to 79	92	38	54
80 and over	92	26	66

1991 Census of Great Britain (excludes Northern Ireland)

	Total persons	Males	Females
Age	143,484	71,832	71,652
0 - 4	9,083	4,624	4,459
5 - 9	11,709	6,014	5,695
10 - 14	8,383	4,257	4,126
15 - 19	6,969	3,548	3,421
20 - 24	15,784	8,214	7,570
25 - 29	18,351	9,235	9,116
30 - 34	17,785	8,857	8,928
35 - 39	14,013	6,692	7,321
40 - 44	12,155	5,857	6,298
45 - 49	7,196	3,588	3,608
50 - 54	4,486	2,430	2,056
55 - 59	3,817	2,197	1,620
60 - 64	4,712	2,418	2,294
65 - 69	3,196	1,581	1,615
70 - 74	2,275	1,103	1,172
75 - 79	1,842	720	1,122
80 and over	1,728	497	1,231

Table 13
Estimation of annual net international migration between the United States and Canada, France, Great Britain, and Italy

Canada		France		Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales)		Italy	
US BORN		US BORN		US BORN		US BORN	
1991 US born population	289,615	1990 US born population	34,156	1991 US born population	143,484	1991 US born population	56,564
Survived population from 1991 to 2001	249,585	Survived population from 1990 to 1999	31,402	Survived population from 1991 to 2001	134,547	Survived population from 1991 to 2001	46,588
2001 US born population	278,570	1999 US born population	39,464	2001 US born population	156,379	2001 US born population	50,781
Net International Migration between 1991 and 2001	28,985	Net International Migration between 1990 and 1999	8,062	Net International Migration between 1991 and 2001	21,982	Net International Migration between 1991 and 2001	4,193
Average annual net migration from US to Canada	2,899	Average annual net migration from US to France	896	Average annual net migration from US to Great Britain	2,198	Average annual net migration from US to Italy	419
Average annual US born return migrants from Canada (US Census data: 1995 to 2000): INFLOW	19,308	Average annual US born return migrants from France (US Census data: 1995 to 2000): INFLOW	4,787	Average annual US born return migrants from Great Britain (US Census data: 1995 to 2000): INFLOW	19,175	Average annual US born return migrants from Italy (US Census data: 1995 to 2000): INFLOW	9,069
Estimated annual OUTFLOW to Canada	22,207	Estimated annual OUTFLOW to France	5,683	Estimated annual OUTFLOW to Great Britain	21,373	Estimated annual OUTFLOW to Italy	9,488
US CITIZENS (includes dual citizens)						US CITIZENS (does not include dual citizens)	
1996 US citizen pop	216,840					1991 US citizen pop	14,544
Survived population from 1996 to 2001	207,206					Survived population from 1991 to 2001	13,156
2001 US citizen population	208,350 (annual average net gain of 229 from US to Canada)					2001 US citizen population	16,871 (average annual gain of 372 from US to Italy)
Estimated Births 1996 to 2001 (dual citizens by law)	18,629	Some should be added to survived population				Estimated Births 1996 to 2001 (dual citizens by law?)	3,084
Number of naturalizations of US citizens to Canada, 1996 to 2001	?	Should be subtracted from survived population				Number of naturalizations of US citizens to Italy, 1991 to 2001	?
Net International Migration between 1996 and 2001	?					Net International Migration between 1991 and 2001	?
						Some (both non-Italian parents) should be added to survived population	
						Should be subtracted from survived population	