

# United States of America

## MIGRATION PROFILES

### Part I. Global legal instruments related to international migration

#### States parties to United Nations legal instruments

**Year ratified:**

-	1949 ILO Migration for Employment Convention
-	1951 Refugee Convention
1968	1967 Refugee Protocol
-	1975 ILO Migrant Workers Convention

**Year ratified:**

-	1989 Conv. on the Rights of the Child
-	1990 UN Migrant Workers Convention
2005	2000 Human Trafficking Protocol
2005	2000 Migrant Smuggling Protocol

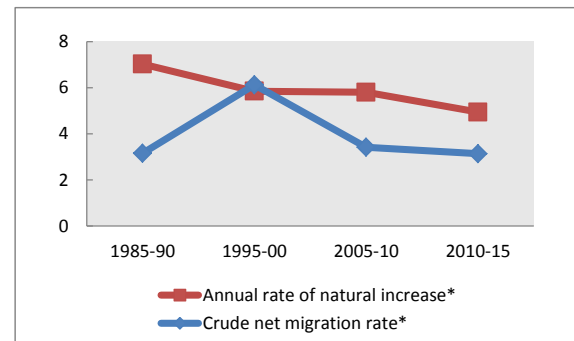
### Part II. Population indicators

#### Population estimates

	1990	2000	2010	2013
Males ('000)	124 046	139 672	153 530	157 491
Females ('000)	130 461	144 923	158 717	162 560
Total ('000)	254 507	284 594	312 247	320 051
Percentage urban population	75	79	82	83
Percentage rural population	25	21	18	17

	1985-90	1995-00	2005-10	2010-15
Average annual rate of change	1.02	1.20	0.92	0.81
Annual rate of natural increase*	7.03	5.85	5.80	4.95
Crude net migration rate*	3.16	6.13	3.42	3.14
Total net migration ('000)	3917	8469	5225	5000

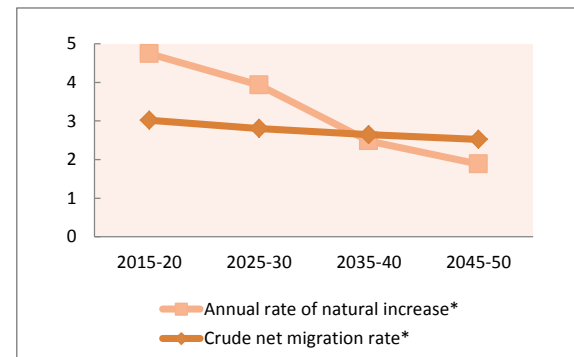
\* Per 1,000 population



#### Projected change in total population by component (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Total population at end of period	337 983	362 629	383 165	400 853
Population change during period	12855	12003	9697	8742
Annual rate of natural increase*	4.74	3.93	2.48	1.89
Crude net migration rate*	3.02	2.80	2.64	2.52

\* Per 1,000 population



#### Projected change in working-age (15-64) population (x 1000)

	2015-20	2025-30	2035-40	2045-50
Medium variant	2989	2349	5775	4684
Zero-migration variant	-1187	-2434	230	-1159
Difference	4176	4783	5545	5843

### Part III. Development indicators

#### Development indicators (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

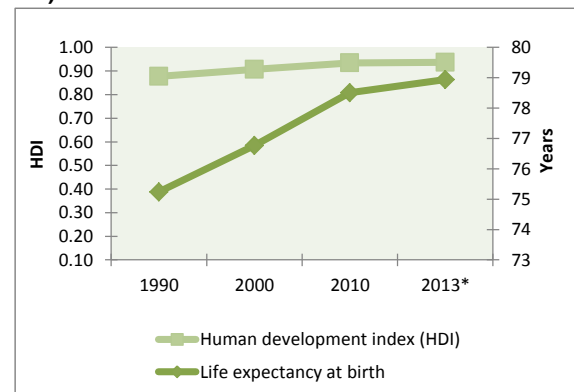
	1990	2000	2010	2013*
Life expectancy at birth	75.2	76.8	78.5	78.9
Adult literacy rate (ages 15 and older)	..	..	..	..
Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (per cent)	89.7	91.6	98.3	..
GDP per capita (PPP in thousands of US dollars)	23 038	35 082	46 616	49 965
Human development index (HDI)	0.88	0.91	0.93	0.94

\* 2013 or latest available

#### Remittances (years are approximate for some indicators / countries)

	1990	2000	2010	2012*
Inflows (millions of US dollars)	1170	4395	5277	4523
Outflows (millions of US dollars)	11850	34397	51597	51592
Inflows as a share of GDP (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

\* Estimate



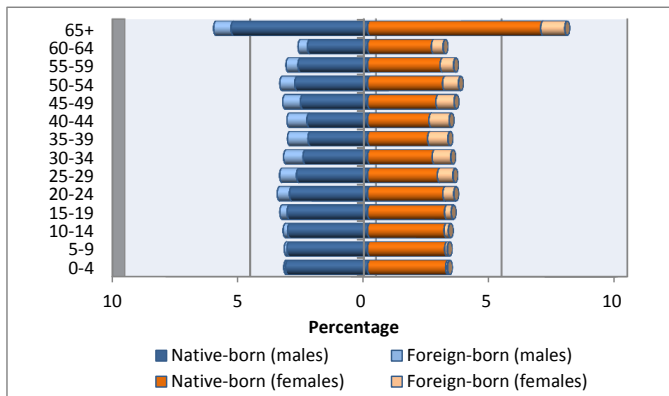
## United States of America

### Part IV. International migrant stocks

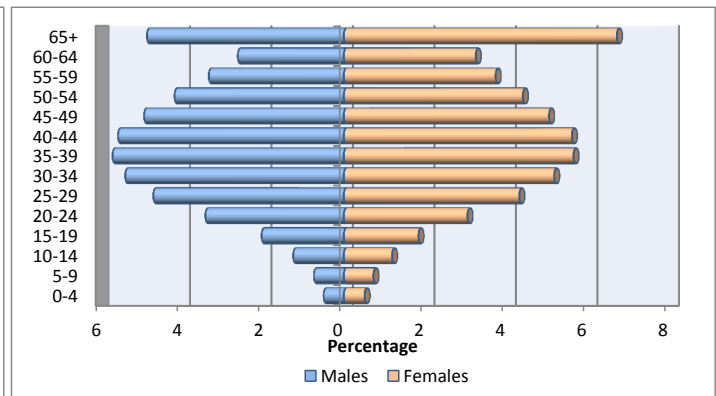
#### International migrant stock by age and sex

	1990			2000			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	237 795	232 610	470 405	257 691	255 445	513 136	225 791	232 280	458 071
5-9	392 227	375 978	768 205	496 544	475 474	972 018	335 097	332 327	667 424
10-14	535 890	501 010	1 036 900	730 164	671 427	1 401 591	567 895	541 122	1 109 017
15-19	803 450	709 678	1 513 128	1 061 876	922 050	1 983 926	922 810	838 460	1 761 270
20-24	1 143 016	981 108	2 124 124	1 602 036	1 369 901	2 971 937	1 554 757	1 389 023	2 943 780
25-29	1 389 208	1 221 324	2 610 532	1 980 600	1 757 014	3 737 614	2 141 198	1 971 158	4 112 356
30-34	1 369 020	1 277 596	2 646 616	2 031 074	1 881 702	3 912 776	2 456 526	2 362 327	4 818 853
35-39	1 152 450	1 141 608	2 294 058	2 022 018	1 931 366	3 953 384	2 599 691	2 579 458	5 179 149
40-44	974 625	1 020 733	1 995 358	1 762 295	1 740 099	3 502 394	2 537 624	2 561 475	5 099 099
45-49	735 562	812 151	1 547 713	1 395 342	1 436 702	2 832 044	2 244 596	2 305 108	4 549 704
50-54	604 244	702 975	1 307 219	1 103 916	1 206 542	2 310 458	1 901 780	2 011 281	3 913 061
55-59	471 600	582 067	1 053 667	776 256	904 315	1 680 571	1 516 959	1 705 421	3 222 380
60-64	405 525	553 871	959 396	613 986	797 308	1 411 294	1 190 538	1 482 017	2 672 555
65+	1 158 373	1 765 332	2 923 705	1 476 987	2 153 923	3 630 910	2 211 961	3 066 410	5 278 371
Total	11 372 985	11 878 041	23 251 026	17 310 785	17 503 268	34 814 053	22 407 223	23 377 867	45 785 090

Total population by age and sex, 2013



Migrant stock by age and sex, 2013



#### Migrant stock by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
Mexico	12 950 828
China	2 246 840
India	2 060 771
Philippines	1 998 932
Puerto Rico	1 685 015
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 942 386</b>

#### Migrant stock by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
Mexico	848 576
Canada	316 649
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	222 201
Puerto Rico	188 954
Germany	111 375
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 687 755</b>

#### Refugee population by origin (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
China	60 615
Haiti	26 849
Colombia	17 766
Ethiopia	10 508
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	6 995
<b>Total</b>	<b>122 733</b>

#### Refugee population by destination (end 2012)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
<b>Total</b>	

#### Tertiary students by origin (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of origin	Total
China	178 890
India	101 909
Republic of Korea	71 949
Canada	27 019
Saudi Arabia	22 270
<b>Total</b>	<b>402 037</b>

#### Tertiary students by destination (2013)

Top 5 countries or areas of destination	Total
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 033
Germany	3 681
France	3 484
Australia	2 899
Japan	2 466
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 563</b>

## DEFINITIONS AND SOURCES

**States parties to United Nations legal instruments** : Indicates whether a country has ratified the relevant international instrument and if so, the year of ratification. The relevant instruments are the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, and the 1990 International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families. In addition, two Protocols relevant to international migration supplement the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, namely the 2000 Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children and the 2000 Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air. **Source** : United Nations Treaty Collection. See: <http://treaties.un.org>.

**Males**: De facto male population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Females**: De facto female population as of 1 July of the year indicated. Data are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total population**: De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. Figures are presented in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Percentage urban population**: Urban population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

**Percentage rural population**: Rural population as a percentage of the total population. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2012). World Urbanization Prospects: The 2011 Revision.

**Annual rate of change**: Average exponential rate of growth of the population over a given period. It is expressed as a percentage. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Annual rate of natural increase**: Crude birth rate minus the crude death rate. Represents the portion of population growth (or decline) determined exclusively by births and deaths. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Crude net migration rate**: The ratio of net migration during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1 000 inhabitants. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total net migration**: Net number of migrants, that is, the number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants. It is expressed in thousands. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Total population at end of period**: Total population on 30 June of the final year of the period. Data are from the medium variant (see below) of the World Population Prospects. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Population change during period**: Total population change over a period, that is, the difference between the population at the end of the period and that at the beginning of the period. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Medium variant**: The medium projection variant combines the medium fertility assumption together with normal-mortality and normal international migration assumptions and is a central reference for trends over the longer term that results from the probabilistic approach that simulates future fertility paths for each country. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Zero-migration variant**: Under this assumption, the medium variant is modified so that international migration for each country is set to zero starting in 2010-2015. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Life expectancy at birth**: Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life. **Source**: United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). World Population Prospects: The 2012 Revision.

**Adult literacy rate**: The percentage of population aged 15 years and older who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on his/her everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

**Combined gross enrolment ratio in education**: Total enrolment in a specific level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the eligible official school-age population corresponding to the same level of education in a given school year. For the tertiary level, the population used is that of the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving. **Source**: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>

**GDP per capita (PPP in USD)**: Gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. **Source**: World Development Indicators - World Bank (2013).



**Human development index (HDI):** A composite measure of achievements in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, access to education and a decent standard of living. For ease of comparability, the average value of achievements in these three dimensions is put on a scale of 0 to 1, where greater is better, and these indicators are aggregated using geometric means. **Source:** United Nations Development Program (2013). Human Development Report Office.

**Remittances:** Remittances are defined as the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees, and migrants' transfers. Regional aggregates were calculated by the United Nations Population Division. All data are reported in current U.S. dollars. Remittance **inflows** refer to the sum of workers' remittances, compensation of employees and migrants' transfers received by the country of enumeration, while **outflows** refer to remittance outflows by the country of enumeration. **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

**Remittance inflows as share of GDP:** **Source:** World Bank staff calculation based on data from IMF Balance of Payments Statistics Yearbook 2012 and data releases from central banks, national statistical agencies, and World Bank country desks.

**International migrant stock by age and sex:** The mid-year (1 July) estimate of the number of people living in a country or area other than that in which they were born. If the number of foreign-born was not available, the estimate refers to the number of people living in a country other than that of their citizenship. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013). See: [www.unmigration.org](http://www.unmigration.org)

**Migrant stock by origin (2013):** The five countries from which the largest numbers of migrants originate for the reporting country. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

**Migrant stock by destination (2013):** The five countries in which the largest numbers of migrants originating from reporting country reside. **Source:** United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2013). Trends in International Migrant Stock: The 2013 Revision (United Nations database, POP/DB/MIG/Stock/Rev.2013).

**Refugee population by origin (end 2012):** Persons by country of origin who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Source:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: [www.unhcr.org/statistics](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics).

**Refugee population (destination) (end 2012):** Persons by country of destination who are recognized as refugees under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol or under the 1969 Organization of African Unity Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa; those granted refugee status in accordance with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute; those granted humanitarian status or temporary protection by the State in which they find themselves; those in refugee-like situations; and Palestinian refugees registered with UNRWA. **Sources:** UNHCR (2013). 2012 Global Trends: Refugees, Asylum-seekers, Returnees, Internally Displaced and Stateless Persons. See: [www.unhcr.org/statistics](http://www.unhcr.org/statistics).

**Tertiary students:** Student population by **country of origin and destination** enrolled in programmes with an educational content more advanced than what is offered at ISCED levels 3 and 4. The first stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 5, covers level 5A, composed of largely theoretically based programmes intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry to advanced research programmes and professions with high skill requirements; and level 5B, where programmes are generally more practical, technical and/or occupationally specific. The second stage of tertiary education, ISCED level 6, comprises programmes devoted to advanced study and original research, and leading to the award of an advanced research qualification. **Source:** United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Institute for Statistics (2012). <http://stats.uis.unesco.org>