



USA FACTS

AMERICA IN FACTS 2024



Immigration & border security

Immigration & border security facts

Incoming authorized immigrants

- About 2.6 million authorized immigrants entered the US in FY 2022, hitting levels above FY 2019 after a 48% dip in FY 2020.
- Work is the most common reason for authorized immigration to the US (41% of immigrants in FY 2022). In FY 2022, 39% of those immigrants came from Mexico. The number of immigrant workers who were Mexican nationals almost quadrupled between FY 2010 and FY 2022.
- About half of immigrants coming to be with family or for school are from Asian countries, with Indians comprising the largest share of both.
- There were about 492,000 asylum applications in FY 2022, more than three times higher than in FY 2015. About 16% of asylum application decisions were approvals in FY 2022.
- Admissions of both refugees and asylees have risen after dips in FY 2020 and FY 2021 but are still below highs set in the 2010s.

Immigrants in the US

- About 46 million foreign-born individuals lived in the US as of 2022, representing 13.9% of the population. More than half were naturalized US citizens, while an estimated 24% were unauthorized immigrants.

Immigration enforcement and courts

- Border enforcement actions, which are when people are deemed inadmissible at a port of entry or apprehended after crossing the border illegally, reached a record 3.2 million in FY 2023, up 16% from FY 2022.
- The US removed about 109,000 people in FY 2022, up 27% from FY 2021 but still 75% lower than the FY 2013 peak.
- Returns, a voluntary alternative for some immigrants subject to being removed that does not carry the same legal penalties as deportation, increased 47% in FY 2022 to 261,000, but remain 84% below the peak in FY 2000.
- The number of immigration court cases pending at the end of each year has been increasing since at least 2009, reaching 2.5 million at the end of 2023.

Immigrants in the workforce

- The foreign-born labor force is at the highest level since at least 2007.
- Foreign-born workers are most prevalent in the construction industry (29%) and the other services industry (23%).
- Work visas issued fell in FY 2020 but reached a 25-year peak in FY 2023. Around 27% were for agricultural (H-2A) workers, and 23% were for specialty occupations (H-1B).

About the data

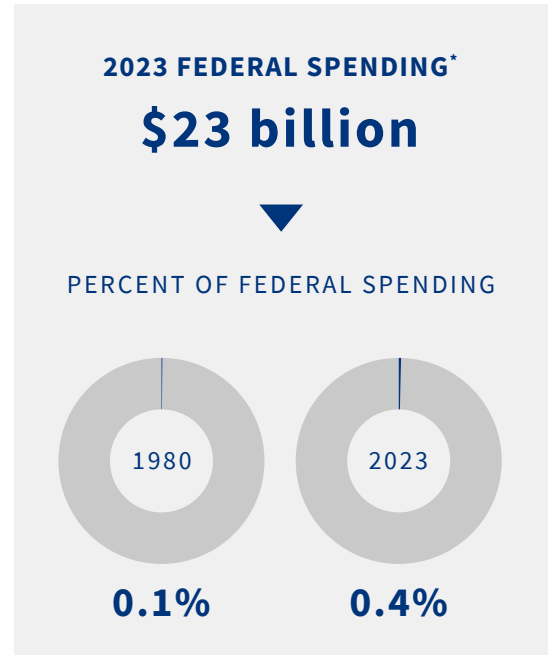
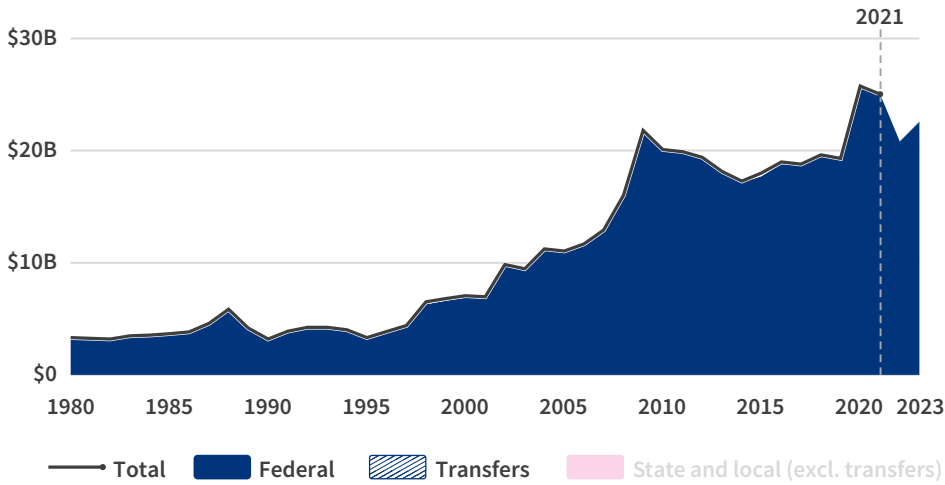
What are the primary sources of data on this topic?

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Refugee Processing Center
- Department of State
- Customs and Border Protection
- Census Bureau
- Bureau of Labor Statistics

Other things to know about the data

- Refugee data from the State Department's Refugee Processing Center and DHS doesn't always match exactly, so numbers in some charts showing new refugee arrivals or total arrivals may not match.

GOVERNMENT SPENDING 1980–2023
IMMIGRATION & BORDER SECURITY



Source: USAFacts aggregation of data from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, and the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA)
Adjusted for inflation (FY 2023 dollars)
Note: *Includes direct spending and transfers.

Federal agencies spending: Immigration & border security

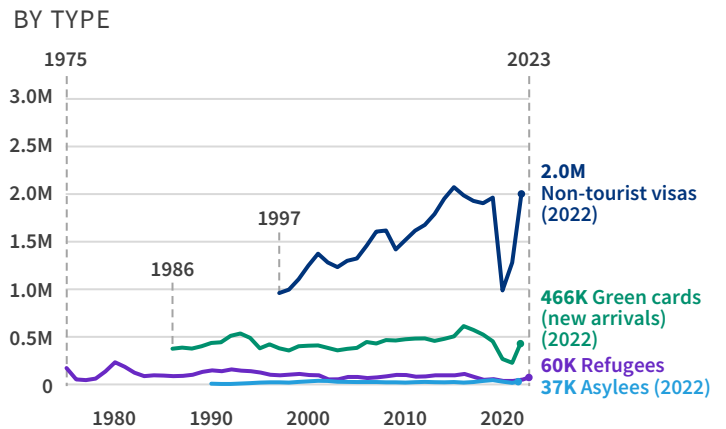
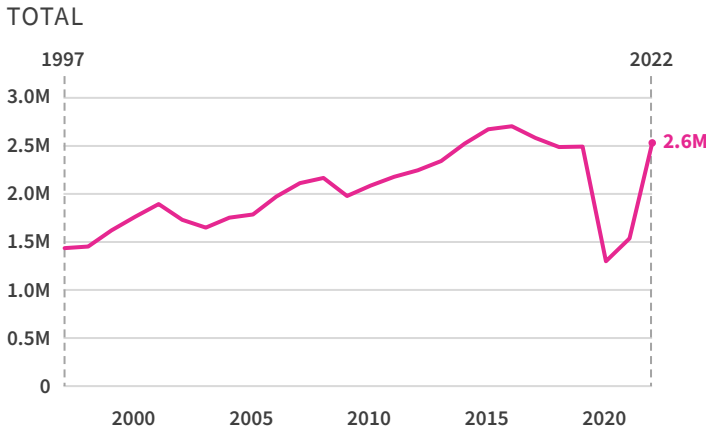
Federal agency	Net spending in FY 2023*	Share of spending transferred to state and local governments	Share of spending that was mandatory
Department of Homeland Security	\$23.0 billion	0%	**
Department of State	-\$438 million	0%	***

Source: USAFacts calculations based on the Public Budget Database from the Office of Management and Budget
*Because of budgetary rules pertaining to offsetting receipts and offsetting collections, agencies can have negative net outlays, negative net transfers, or negative net mandatory spending. This happens when money agencies receive from certain sources exceeds the amount they spend, resulting in a surplus. For more information on this issue, see here: https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/ap_18_offsetting_fy2024.pdf.
**The Department of Homeland Security received \$3.2 billion more than it spent on mandatory immigration and border security.
***The Department of State received \$480 million more than it spent on immigration and border security in FY 2023 because of fees such as visa fees, immigrant lottery fees, and passport fees.

How many authorized immigrants come to the US and what pathways do they use?

About 2.6 million new authorized immigrants entered the US in FY 2022, rising above FY 2019 levels after a 48% dip in FY 2020 and an 18% increase in FY 2021. Immigrants can be authorized to enter the US through a green card, a temporary visa, or through the refugee or asylee process. Temporary visas (excluding tourism visas) account for about 75% of all new authorized immigrant entries since FY 1997.

NEW IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS

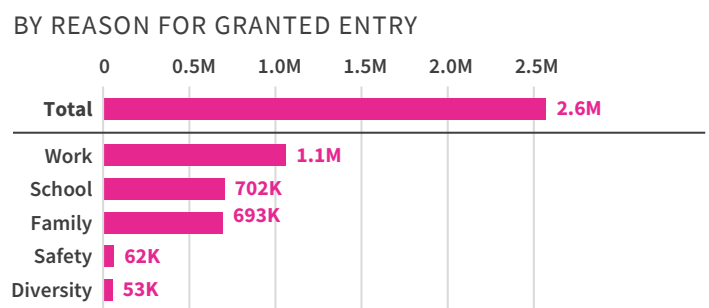
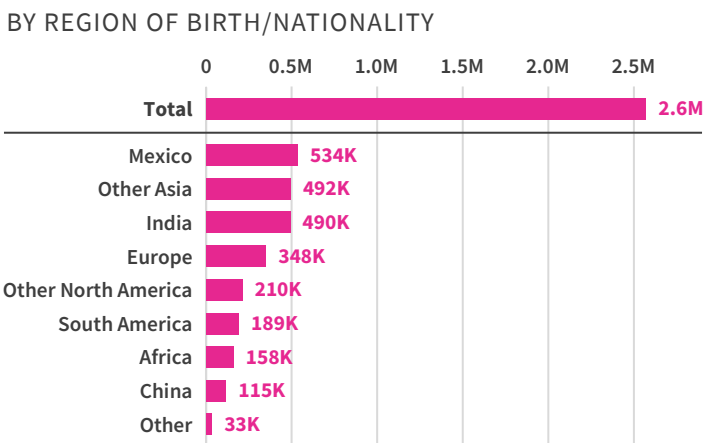


Source: Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, Refugee Processing Center

From what regions and for what reasons do immigrants come to the US?

A plurality of new authorized immigrants in FY 2022 came to the US for work, accounting for 41% of new immigrant arrivals that year. Mexico and India accounted for 40% of all immigrants, outnumbering immigrants from Africa, Europe, and South America combined.

NEW IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS (FY 2022)



Source: Department of Homeland Security, Department of State, and Refugee Processing Center

Note: Data for safety and diversity may sometimes be an underestimate as some countries' data is suppressed. Data includes non-tourist visas, new arrival green cards, refugees, and asylees.

Where do immigrant workers and students come from?

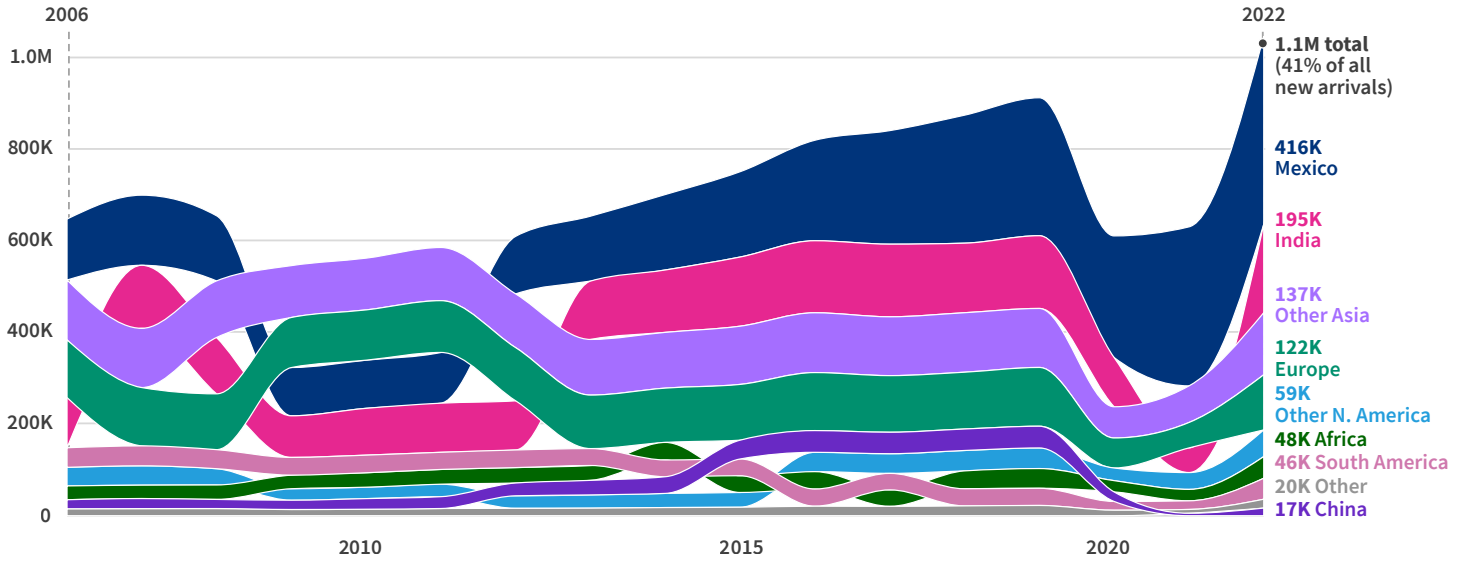
A plurality of immigrants coming to the US for work are of Mexican nationality, accounting for 39% of this group in FY 2022.ⁱ The number of workers coming from Mexico almost quadrupled between FY 2010, when they hit a low, and FY 2022 compared to 39% growth in workers coming from all other countries.

Most student visas were issued to people from Asia, accounting for 52% of students entering the US in FY 2022. A majority of these used to be issued to Chinese students, however, the number issued to Chinese students fell 78% from its FY 2015 peak by FY 2022. This coincided with a change in policy in 2014 that made Chinese students eligible for five-year student visas rather than one.ⁱⁱ Meanwhile, visas issued to students coming from India increased 51%.

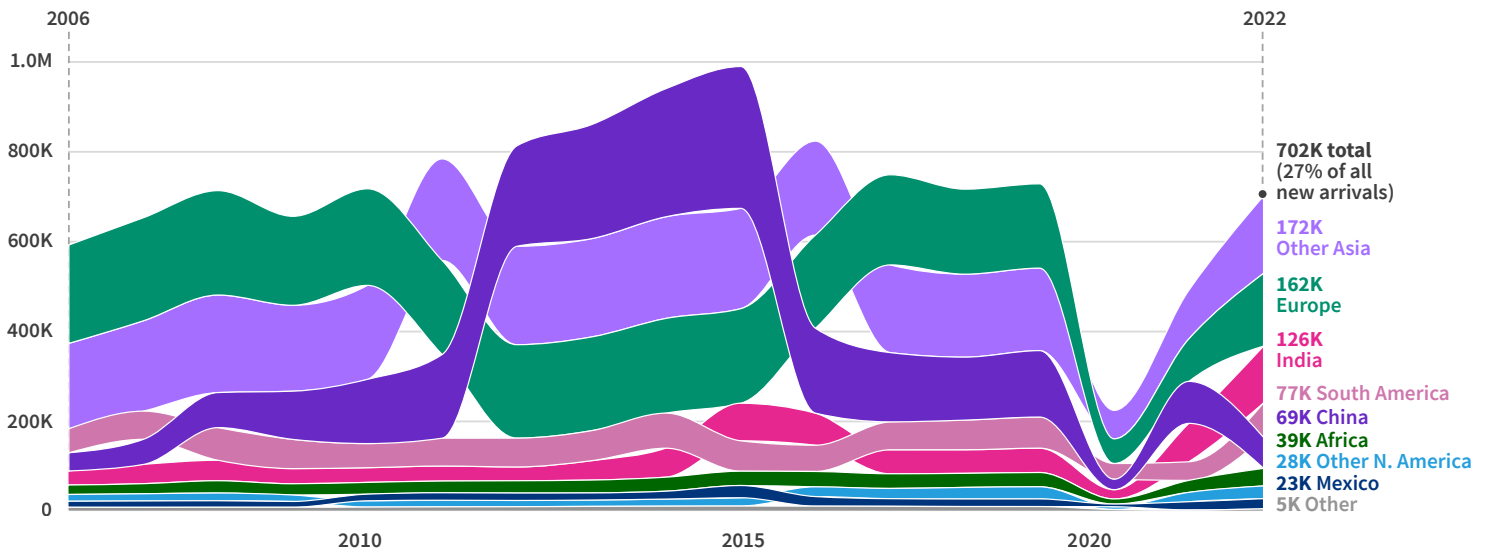
NEW IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH/NATIONALITY

■ Mexico
 ■ Other North America
 ■ South America
 ■ Africa
 ■ Europe
 ■ India
 ■ China
 ■ Other Asia
 ■ Other

IMMIGRANTS COMING FOR WORK



IMMIGRANTS COMING FOR SCHOOL



Source: Department of Homeland Security and Department of State
 Note: Data for safety and diversity (included in reasons for immigration other than work, family, or school) may sometimes be an underestimate as some countries' data is suppressed. Data includes non-tourist visas, new arrival green cards, refugees, and asylees.

How has family immigration changed over time?

Why else do people immigrate to the United States, and where do they come from?

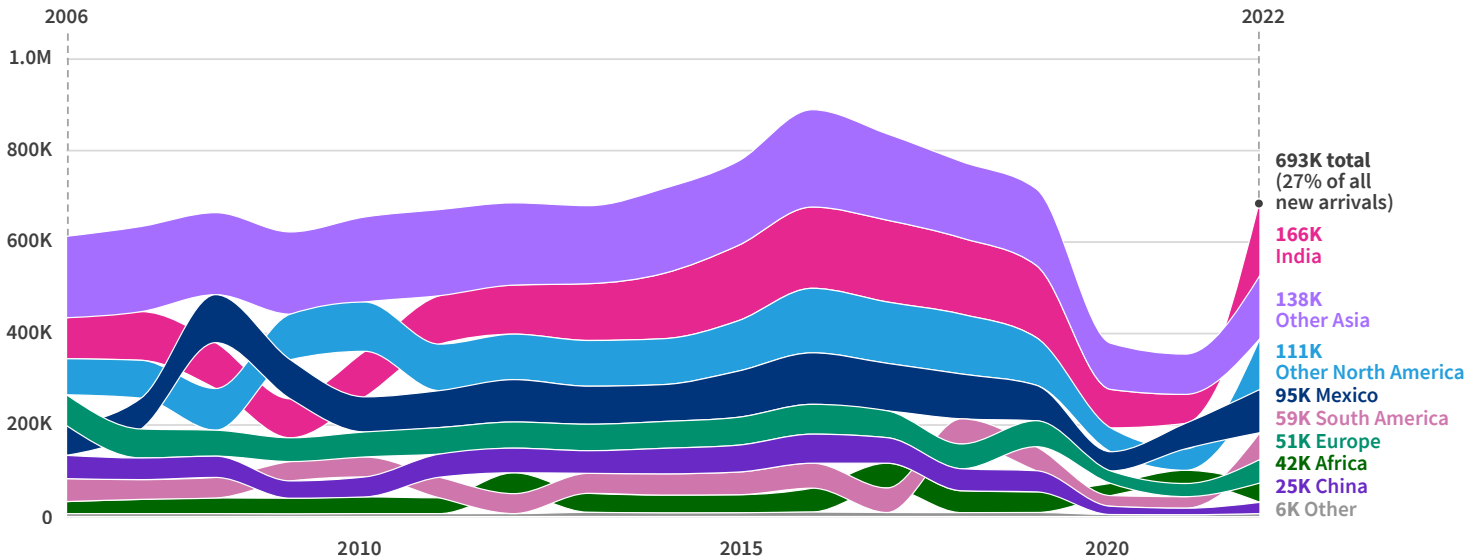
In FY 2022, Indians accounted for about 24% of immigrants coming to the US to be with their families, the most of any nationality. Many people also came to be with family from Mexico (14%), Asian countries besides India and China (20%), and North/Central American countries besides Mexico (16%).

People from Asian countries other than China and India have typically been the largest category of people who come to the US for reasons other than work, family, or school since FY 2006. Almost two-thirds of these Asian immigrants are refugees or asylees. Asian countries (besides China and India) accounted for 39% of immigrants coming for safety, on diversity visas, or for reasons besides work or family in FY 2022. Africa accounted for another 25% of such immigrants in FY 2022, with about half coming on diversity visas, and the other half coming as refugees or asylees.

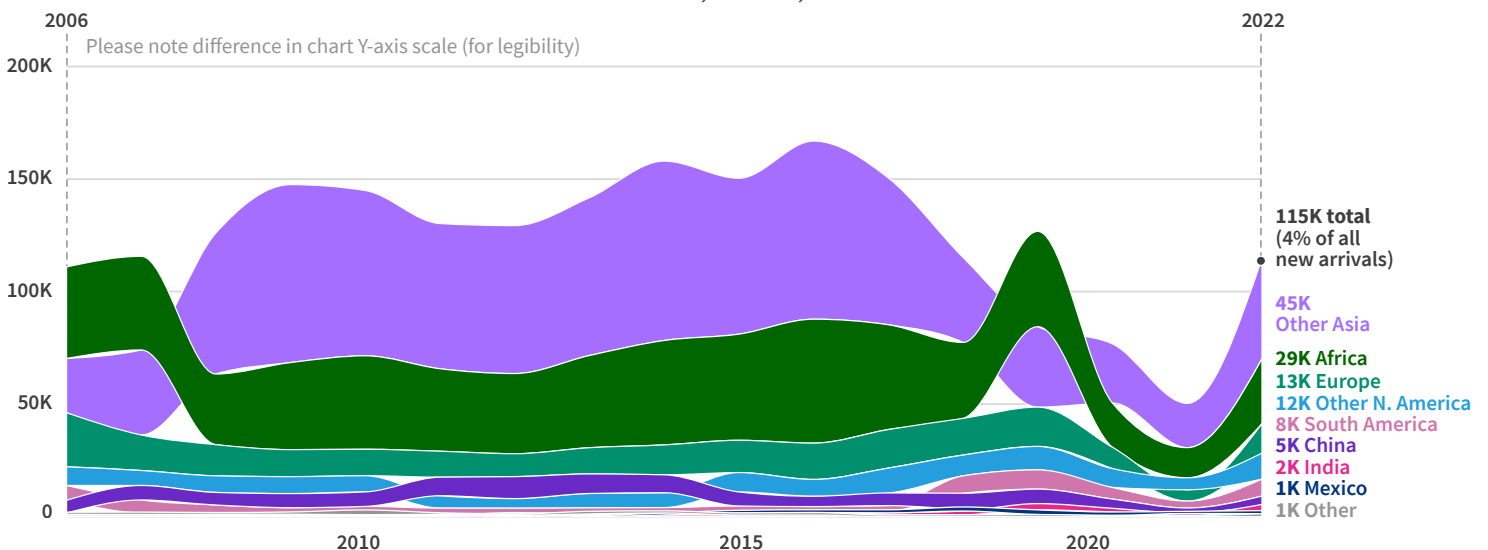
NEW IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS, BY COUNTRY OF BIRTH/NATIONALITY

■ Mexico
 ■ Other North America
 ■ South America
 ■ Africa
 ■ Europe
 ■ India
 ■ China
 ■ Other Asia
 ■ Other

IMMIGRANTS COMING FOR FAMILY



IMMIGRANTS COMING FOR REASONS OTHER THAN WORK, FAMILY, OR SCHOOL



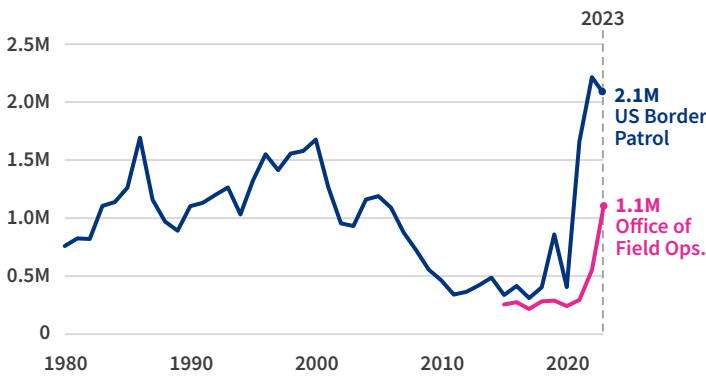
Source: Department of Homeland Security and Department of State

Note: Data for safety and diversity (included in reasons for immigration other than work, family, or school) may sometimes be an underestimate as some countries' data is suppressed. Data includes non-tourist visas, new arrival green cards, refugees, and asylees.

How many people are denied entry at US borders?

Border enforcement actions reached a record high of 3.2 million in FY 2023. These actions take place when individuals are deemed “inadmissible” at ports of entry or are apprehended after crossing the border between legal ports of entry. Between 2020 and 2023, it also included people expelled under a pandemic-era law. The number of people deemed inadmissible increased fourfold from FY 2019 to FY 2023, reaching 1.1 million. Those deemed inadmissible may be allowed into the US for humanitarian or emergency reasons, and in other specific cases.

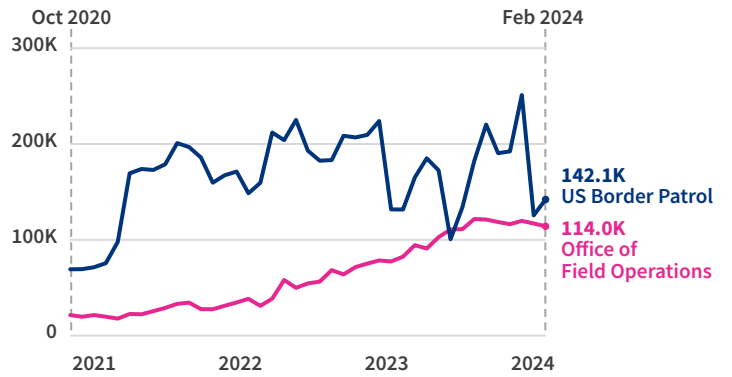
ANNUAL BORDER ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS BY AGENCY



Source: US Customs and Border Protection

Note: Office of Field Operations actions include encounters with people deemed inadmissible at ports of entry. USBP actions include people apprehended while illegally entering the US between ports of entry. Both include people expelled under Title 42.

MONTHLY BORDER ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS BY AGENCY (RECENT MONTHS)



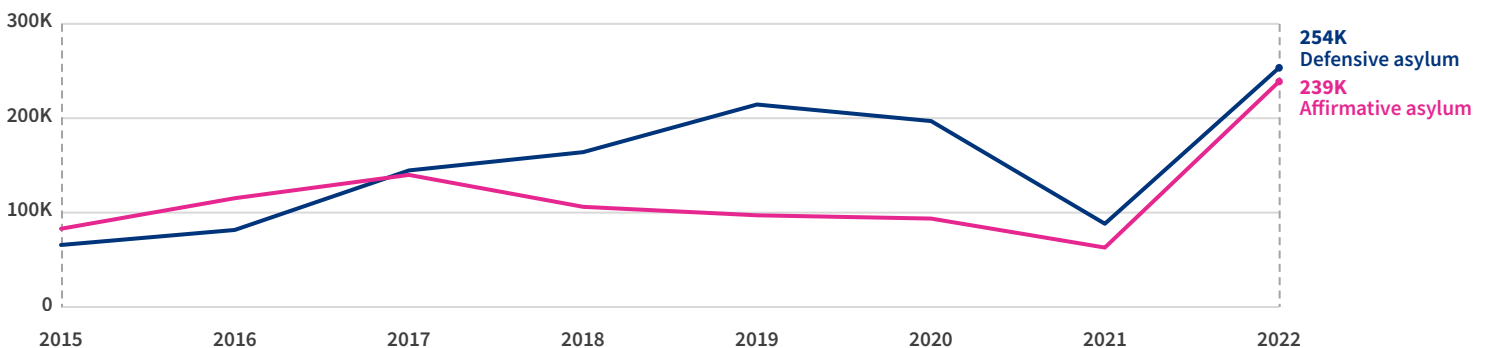
Source: US Customs and Border Protection

Note: Office of Field Operations actions include encounters with people deemed inadmissible at ports of entry. USBP actions include people apprehended while illegally entering the US between ports of entry. Both include people expelled under Title 42.

How many immigrants are asylum seekers?

FY 2022 asylum applications totaled about 492,000, more than three times higher than in FY 2015, the earliest data available from DHS. There are two types of asylum applications. One, defensive asylum, occurs when a person applies for asylum during deportation proceedings (including those apprehended by Border Patrol or deemed inadmissible by the Office of Field Operations at a port of entry).ⁱⁱⁱ The other, affirmative asylum, occurs when people apply for asylum proactively without being in immigration proceedings. It can include people who are in the country legally and illegally.

ASYLUM APPLICATION CASES RECEIVED BY TYPE

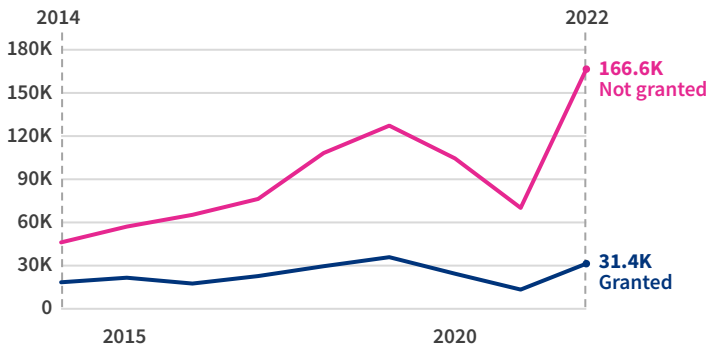


Source: Department of Homeland Security

How many people are granted asylum?

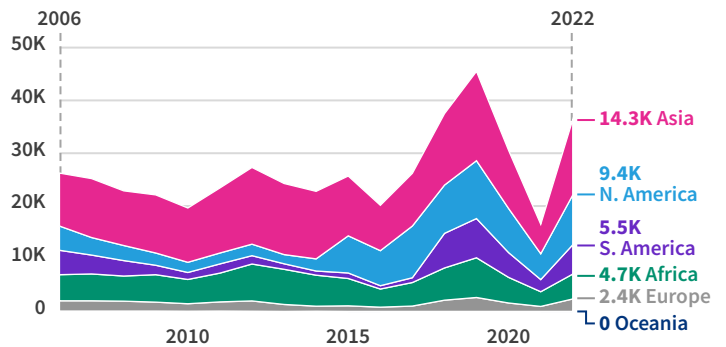
More than 36,000 people were granted asylum in the US in FY 2022. Asylee admissions more than doubled in FY 2022 after falling in FY 2020 and FY 2021. About 40% of asylees were from Asia, and 26% were from North America. Although more asylees were admitted in FY 2022 than in any year between FY 2006 and FY 2017, the percentage of asylum applications granted fell from 28% of 65,000 decided cases in FY 2014 to 16% of 198,000 in FY 2022. Outcomes vary for people whose cases are not granted, with some able to stay in the US and others ordered to be removed.^{iv}

DECISIONS FOR ASYLUM CASES AMONG AFFIRMATIVE OR DEFENSIVE ASYLUM CASES CLOSED EACH YEAR



Source: Executive Office for Immigration Review and Department of Homeland Security
 Note: Some cases may represent multiple individuals. Initial case completions only. Cases not granted can include denials, administrative closures, or cases with a closed status of "Other."

INDIVIDUALS GRANTED AFFIRMATIVE OR DEFENSIVE ASYLUM BY REGION

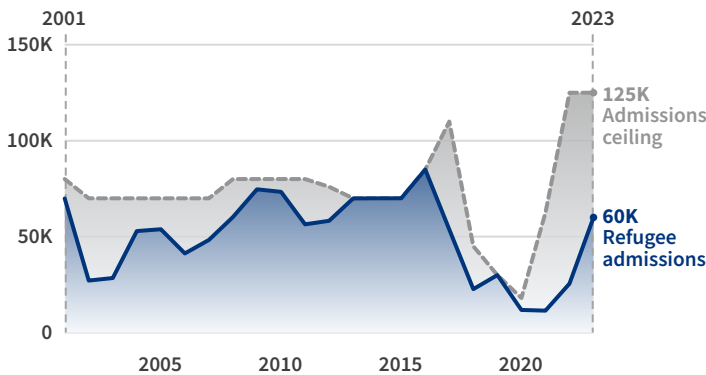


Source: Department of Homeland Security
 Note: Excludes 896 asylees between 2007 and 2021 whose region was unknown.

How many refugees come to the US each year?

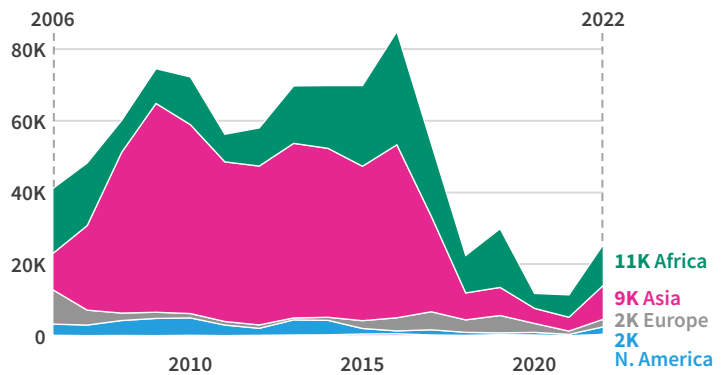
Both refugees and asylees have left their homes due to fear or persecution and are seeking safety elsewhere, but refugees apply before coming to the US.^v The president sets the limit for the number of refugees that can enter the US. The US admitted about 25,000 refugees in FY 2022, with 45% coming from Africa and 37% from Asia. The US admitted 60,000 refugees in fiscal year 2023, the most since FY 2016.

REFUGEE CEILINGS AND ADMISSIONS



Source: Refugee Processing Center

REFUGEES ADMITTED BY REGION

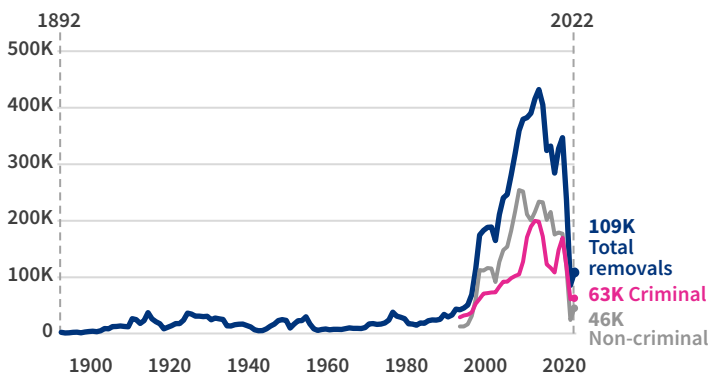


Source: Department of Homeland Security
 Note: Due to the scale, 1,527 refugee arrivals between 2009 and 2022 whose region of origin is unknown are excluded from this chart, as are 15 refugees from Oceania between 2018 and 2022, and 3,542 from South America between 2006 and 2022.

How many immigrants are removed or returned from the US?

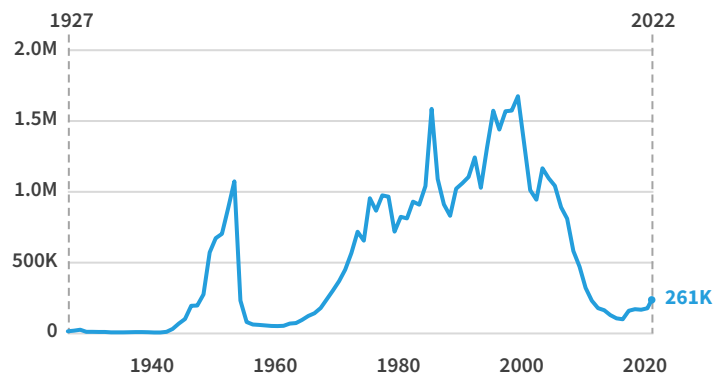
Removal proceedings (also called “deportation”) can occur when a noncitizen in the US violates immigration law and receives a removal order from an immigration judge. About 109,000 people were removed from the US in FY 2022, up 27% from 2021 but still 75% lower than the 2013 peak of 432,000. About 58% of FY 2022 removals were due to the individual having a prior criminal conviction. The most common crimes associated with criminal removals in FY 2022 were immigration (15% of criminal removals), drug (14%), and assault (9%) offenses. On the other hand, returns don’t have a formal removal order and are voluntary; they can include people apprehended near the border but do not include the same legal penalties as removals. Returns increased 47% in FY 2022 to 261,000, but remain 84% below the 2000 peak.

NONCITIZEN REMOVALS



Source: Department of Homeland Security
 Note: Removals are based on an order of removal, and have administrative or criminal consequences placed on subsequent reentry.

NONCITIZEN RETURNS



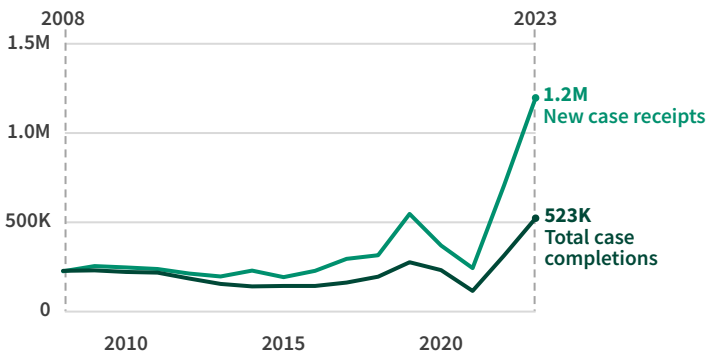
Source: Department of Homeland Security

Are immigration courts keeping up with their caseload?

Since 2009, there have been more new immigration cases than cases completed. The gap was highest in FY 2023, reaching a record of about 674,000 more cases received than completed. This has led to a growing number of pending cases at the end of each fiscal year, with about 2.5 million cases pending at the end of FY 2023.

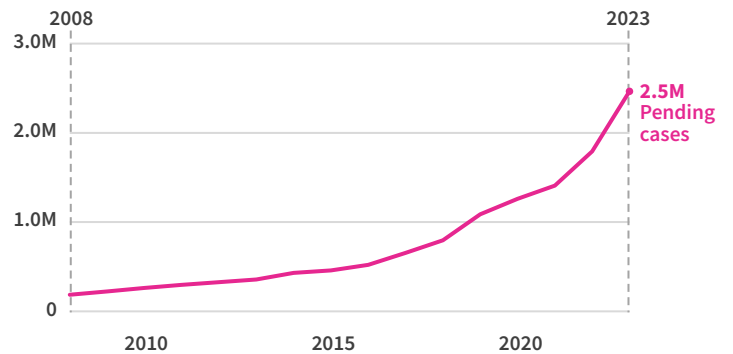
IMMIGRATION COURTS CASELOAD

NEW CASE RECEIPTS AND TOTAL CASE COMPLETIONS



Source: Executive Office for Immigration Review

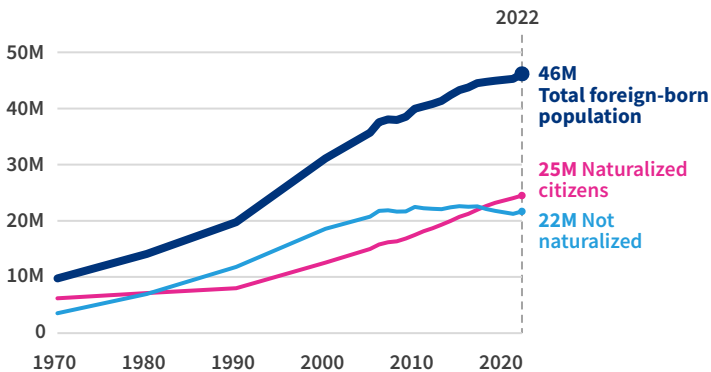
PENDING CASES AT END OF FISCAL YEAR



How many immigrants live in the US?

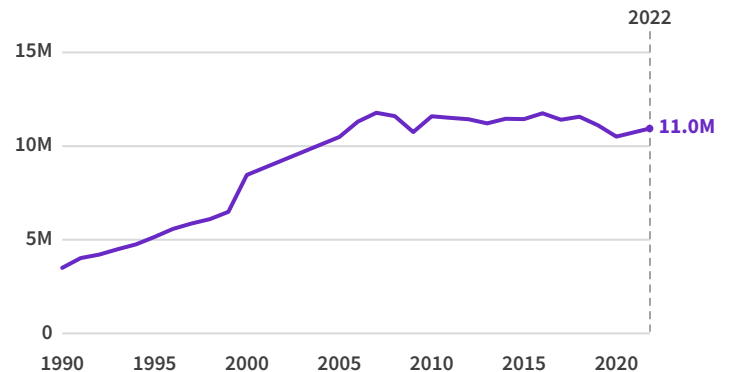
As of 2022, about 46 million people living in the US were born in another country. Of these, more than half were naturalized citizens. The Department of Homeland Security estimated there were 11.0 million unauthorized immigrants in the US in 2022.

FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION BY NATURALIZATION STATUS



Source: Census Bureau

ESTIMATED UNAUTHORIZED IMMIGRANT POPULATION

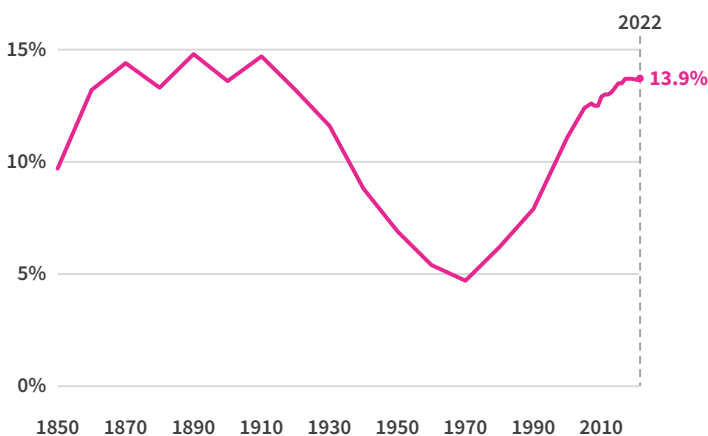


Source: Department of Homeland Security

What share of the population are immigrants, and how do they differ from the native-born population?

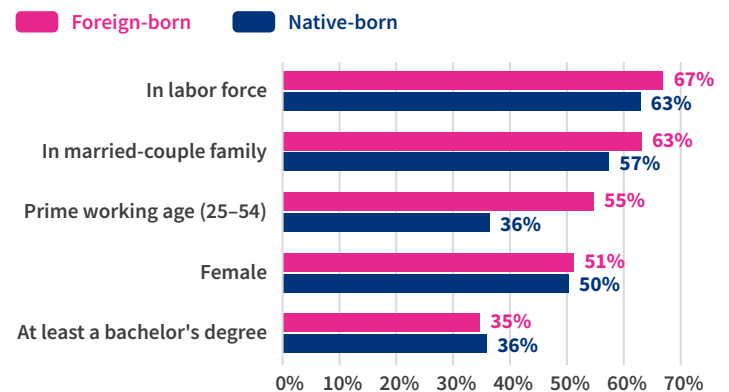
Immigrants are 13.9% of the population. They are more likely to be in the labor force and in a married-couple household than people born in the US. They are more likely to be female, more likely to be prime working age (25–54), and less likely to have a bachelor’s degree compared to native-born Americans.

FOREIGN-BORN RESIDENTS AS A SHARE OF THE POPULATION



Source: Census Bureau

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN- AND NATIVE-BORN POPULATIONS (2022) SHARE OF POPULATION WITH EACH CHARACTERISTIC



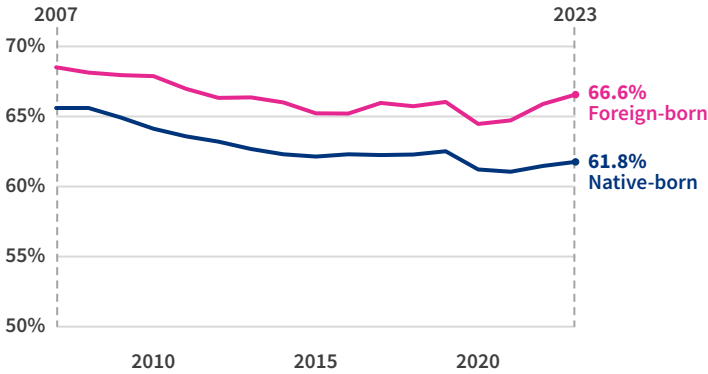
Source: Census Bureau

Note: Data for those with at least a bachelor’s degree counts adults ages 25 and older. Data for those in the labor force counts people ages 16 and older.

How does workforce participation compare between native-born and foreign-born people?

The labor force participation rate (the share of the group that are employed or looking for work) averaged 66.6% for foreign-born people in 2023, compared to 61.8% for native-born people. Meanwhile, these groups historically have similar unemployment rates — an average of 3.7% for native-born people and 3.6% for foreign-born people in 2023.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE BY NATIVITY



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Among population 16 years and older.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE BY NATIVITY

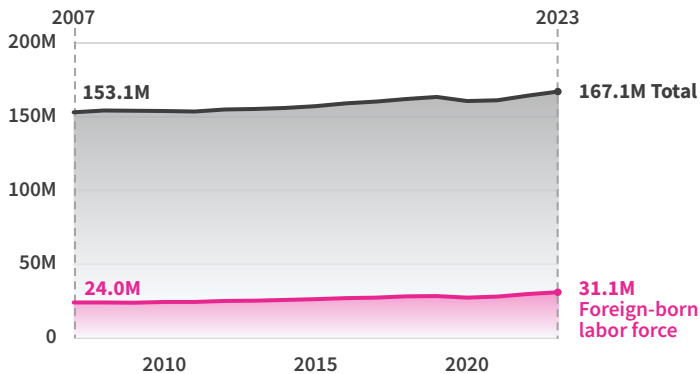


Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics
Note: Among population 16 years and older.

How many foreign-born workers are there?

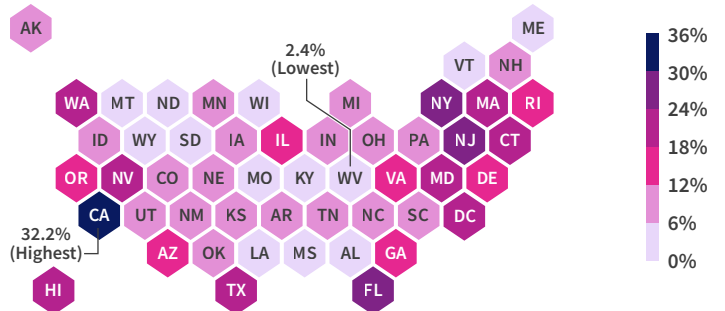
The US had about 31 million foreign-born workers in 2023, 18.6% of the total labor force. This was a record size (in number and share). The foreign-born labor force share varies across states, from a low of 2.4% in West Virginia to 32.2% in California in 2022.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE LEVEL TOTAL AND FOREIGN-BORN



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

PERCENT OF THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE THAT IS FOREIGN-BORN (2022) BY STATE

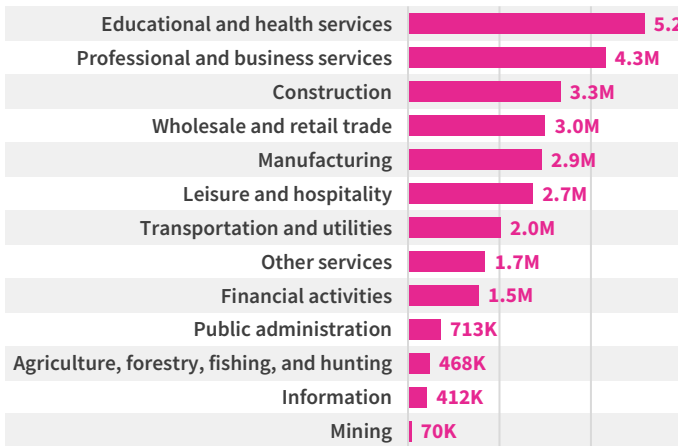


Source: Census Bureau
Note: Comparisons between some estimates may not be statistically significant.

Which industries rely the most on foreign-born workers?

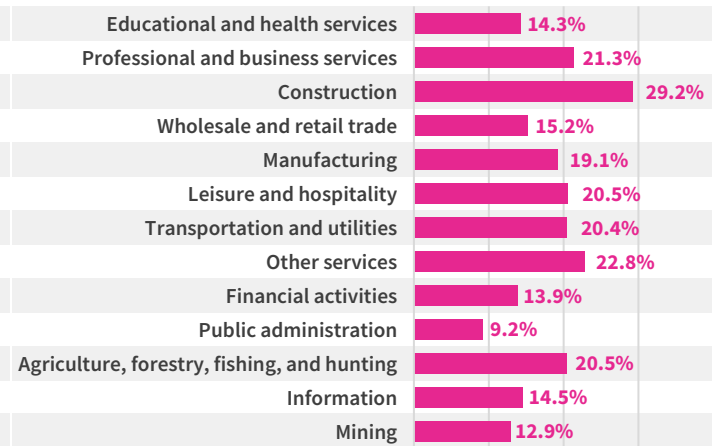
Educational and health services employed the most foreign-born workers: 5.2 million in 2022. However, after accounting for the size of each industry, foreign-born workers were most prevalent in construction (29.2% of all workers), the other services industry (which includes activities such as dry cleaning, religious ministry, grantmaking, and equipment and machinery repair^{vi}) (22.8%), and professional and business services (21.3%). They were least prevalent in public administration (9.2%).

FOREIGN-BORN EMPLOYMENT LEVEL (2022) BY INDUSTRY



Source: Census Bureau

SHARE OF WORKERS THAT ARE FOREIGN-BORN (2022) BY INDUSTRY

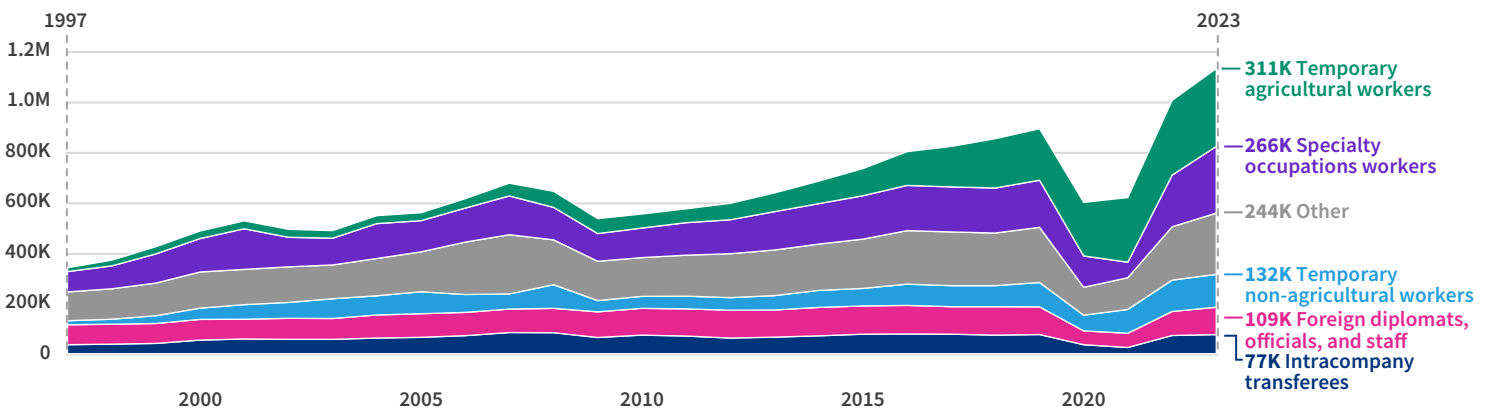


Source: Census Bureau

How many work visas does the US give and for what types of occupations?

Awarded work visas dipped in FY 2020 but increased after that. In FY 2023, they reached their highest level since at least 1997. Around 27% of FY 2023 work visas were for agricultural (H-2A) workers. About 23% were for workers in specialty occupations, with 266,000 H-1B visas awarded that year at a record high.

WORK VISAS GRANTED BY TYPE



Source: Department of State

Note: Some green cards are also awarded each year for employment reasons. In 2022, about 49,000 new arrival green cards were given for work, about 4.8% of the number of total work visas granted that year.

Endnotes

- i. Immigrant entries by “nationality” includes new arrival green cards given to people born in the specified country. Green card data from DHS does not include breakouts by nationality. In many countries, birth in the country does not automatically provide nationality, and many people can become nationals of a country without having been born there.
- ii. Department of State (2014). *The United States and China Extend Visas for Short-term Business Travelers, Tourists, and Students*. https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/visa-information-resources/visas-news-archive/20141110_us-and-china-to-extend-visas-for-short-term-business-travelers-tourists-and-students.html.
- iii. US Citizenship and Immigration Services (n.d.). *Obtaining Asylum in the United States*. <https://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/refugees-and-asylum/asylum/obtaining-asylum-in-the-united-states>.
- iv. Congressional Research Service (2023). *Asylum Process in Immigration Courts and Selected Trends*. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/R/R47504>.
- v. Department of Homeland Security (2023, November 20). *Refugees and Asylees Annual Flow Report*. <https://www.dhs.gov/ohss/topics/immigration/refugees-asylees-AFR>. According to DHS, “A refugee is a person outside his or her country of nationality who is unable or unwilling to return to his or her country of nationality because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. An asylee is a person who meets the definition of refugee and is already present in the United States or is seeking admission at a port of entry. Refugees are required to apply for Lawful Permanent Resident (“green card”) status one year after being admitted, and asylees may apply for green card status one year after their grant of asylum.”
- vi. US Bureau of Labor Statistics (2024). *Industries at a Glance: Other Services*. <https://www.bls.gov/iag/tgs/iag81.htm#:~:text=Establishments%20in%20this%20sector%20are,pet%20care%20services%2C%20photofinishing%20services%2C>.

Chart sources and notes

For each **chapter**, all chart names are listed and additional information is provided for each.

1. Chart sources and notes are structured as follows:
 - Chart title:** Source(s)
 - Note(s):
2. For all population-adjusted data where adjustments are not provided by the source data, we use intercensal/postcensal estimates from the US Census Bureau, unless otherwise noted.
3. USAFacts compiles data for government revenue, spending, and debt, as well as on family and individual income and taxes from various government sources, which primarily include the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), and the Federal Reserve. The full citations for this data are not included below; to see detailed descriptions and notes about our methodology for compiling this data, please visit: <https://usafacts.org/methodology/>.

Immigration and border security

Government spending 1980–2023, immigration & border security: USAFacts aggregation of data from OMB, Census Bureau, and BEA.

New immigrant arrivals: (1) Green cards: DHS (Multiple Years). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Lawful Permanent Residents [Year] Data Tables, Table 6. Persons Obtaining Lawful Permanent Resident Status by Type and Major Class of Admission). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook>; (2) Visas: DOS (2022). *Nonimmigrant Visa Statistics* (Nonimmigrant Visa Issuances by Visa Class and by Nationality, FY1997-2022 NIV Detail Table). <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-statistics/nonimmigrant-visa-statistics.html>; (3) Refugees: Refugee Processing Center (2024, January 31). *Admissions and Arrivals* (Refugee Admissions Report). DOS. <https://www.wrapsnet.org/admissions-and-arrivals/>; (4) Asylees: DHS (2024, February 26). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees 2022 Data Tables, Table 16.

INDIVIDUALS GRANTED ASYLUM AFFIRMATIVELY OR DEFENSIVELY: FISCAL YEARS 1990 TO 2022). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook>.

Note(s): (1) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year. (2) New arrival green card data only includes green cards granted to new immigrants to the US. It excludes green cards granted through an adjustment of status to immigrants who are already in the US on a visa. (3) Non-tourist visa data excludes temporary visitors for business or pleasure (including with Border Crossing Cards), transit aliens, and transit crew (airline, cruise ship, etc.).

New immigrant arrivals (2022): (1) Green cards: US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (2023, November 20). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* LPR Yearbook Tables 8 to 11 Expanded, Table 10. (PERSONS OBTAINING LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS BY TYPE AND BROAD CLASS OF ADMISSION AND REGION AND COUNTRY OF BIRTH). https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/readingroom/lpr/table_8_to_11_expanded; (2) Visas: US Department of State (DOS) (2022). *Nonimmigrant Visa Statistics* (Nonimmigrant Visa Issuances by Visa Class and by Nationality, FY1997-2022 NIV Detail Table). <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-statistics/nonimmigrant-visa-statistics.html>; (3) Refugees: DHS (2024, February 26). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees [Multiple years] Data Tables, Table 14. REFUGEE ARRIVALS BY REGION AND COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/>; (4) Asylees: DHS (2024, February 26). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees [Multiple years] Data Tables; Table 17. INDIVIDUALS GRANTED ASYLUM AFFIRMATIVELY BY REGION AND COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY: FISCAL YEARS [multiple years], Table 19. INDIVIDUALS GRANTED ASYLUM DEFENSIVELY BY REGION AND COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY: FISCAL YEARS [multiple years]). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook>.

Note(s): (1) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year. (2) For consistency among detailed categories, this chart uses DHS estimates for all components except for visa issuances, which comes from State Department data. Other charts in this report that use refugee data use State Department refugee data for recency. Therefore, the total number of new arrivals shown in this chart may not exactly match the number of new arrivals shown in other charts.

New immigrant arrivals, by country of birth/nationality: Ibid.

Note(s): The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year.

Annual border enforcement actions: US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) (2024, February 13). *Nationwide Encounters*. <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/stats/nationwide-encounters>.

Note(s): (1) Encounters by the Office of Field Operations (OFO) include ineligible people turned away at ports of entry. USBP encounters include people apprehended while illegally entering the US between legal ports of entry. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, between 2020 and 2023, both OFO and USBP expelled certain people at the border without opportunity to seek asylum. Regular expulsion flights were held to Haiti, Mexico, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. (2) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year.

Monthly border enforcement actions: Ibid.

Note(s): Encounters by the Office of Field Operations (OFO) include ineligible people turned away at ports of entry. USBP encounters include people apprehended while illegally entering the US between legal ports of entry. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, between 2020 and 2023, both OFO and USBP expelled certain people at the border without opportunity to seek asylum. Regular expulsion flights were held to Haiti, Mexico, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

Asylum application cases received: DHS (2024, February 26). *Refugees and Asylees Annual Flow Report* (Refugees and Asylees: [Multiple years]). <https://www.dhs.gov/ohss/topics/immigration/refugees-asylees-AFR>.

Note(s): The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year.

Decisions for asylum cases: Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) (2023, October 12). *Adjudication Statistics* (Asylum Decision Rates). https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2020/02/12/11_asylum_decision_rates.pdf.

Note(s): The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year.

Individuals granted affirmative or defensive asylum: DHS (Multiple Years). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees [Year] Data Tables; Table 17. INDIVIDUALS GRANTED ASYLUM AFFIRMATIVELY BY REGION AND COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY, Table 19. INDIVIDUALS GRANTED ASYLUM DEFENSIVELY BY REGION AND COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook>.

Note(s): (1) DHS continues to revise estimates for past years with each new Yearbook of Immigration Statistics. Because of the nature of the reporting, total, affirmative, and defensive asylum claims granted statistics are historically revised through 1990. Meanwhile, asylum claims by region are only revised for the ten years previous to each year's report. Because of this, regional breakdowns may not sum to the total number of asylum claims granted for years more than 10 years in the past. (2) Data for defensive asylum claims granted for people from Oceania and unknown regions are withheld for 2014, 2015, 2017, and 2018. Therefore, the asylum claims granted reported in those years for each region only reflect affirmative asylum claims, and regional breakdowns for those years will also not sum to the total number of asylum claims granted. Similarly, data has been withheld for affirmative asylum claims granted for people from Oceania and unknown regions in 2021. According to DHS, data was withheld from these regions in these years to protect the privacy of individuals represented in categories with small numbers of asylees. (3) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year.

Refugee ceilings and admissions: Refugee Processing Center (2024, January 31). *Admissions and Arrivals* (Refugee Admissions Report). DOS. <https://www.wrapsnet.org/admissions-and-arrivals/>.

Note(s): The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year.

Refugees admitted, by region: DHS (2024, February 26). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics* (Refugees and Asylees [Multiple years] Data Tables, Table 14. REFUGEE ARRIVALS BY REGION AND COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/>.

Note(s): The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year.

Noncitizen removals: DHS (2024, February 26). *Yearbook of Immigration Statistics 2022* (Immigration Enforcement Actions Data Tables, Table 39. NONCITIZEN REMOVALS, RETURNS, AND EXPULSIONS: FISCAL YEARS 1892 TO 2022). <https://www.dhs.gov/ohss/topics/immigration/yearbook/>.

Note(s): (1) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year. (2) Data for 1976 includes the 15 months from July 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976 because the end date of fiscal years was changed from June 30 to September 30.

Noncitizen returns: Ibid.

Note(s): (1) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year. (2) Data for 1976 includes the 15 months from July 1, 1975 to September 30, 1976 because the end date of fiscal years was changed from June 30 to September 30.

Immigration courts caseload: EOIR (2023, October 12). *Adjudication Statistics* (Pending Cases, New Cases, and Total Completions). https://www.justice.gov/d9/pages/attachments/2020/01/31/1_pending_new_receipts_and_total_completions.pdf.

Note(s): (1) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year. (2) Includes data about removal, deportation, exclusion, asylum-only, and withholding only cases.

Foreign-born population: (1) For 1970–2000: Gibson, C. and Jung, K. (2006, February). *Working Paper No. 81, HISTORICAL CENSUS STATISTICS ON THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 2000* (Table 12. Citizenship Status of the Foreign-Born Population: 1890 to 1950 and 1970 to 2000). US Census Bureau, Population Division. <https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2006/demo/POP-twps0081.pdf>; (2) For 2005–2010: Data retrieved from ACS table listed above through ACS API at <https://www.census.gov/data/developers/data-sets/acs-1year.2005.html>; (3) For 2010–2022: US Census Bureau (Multiple Years). *American Community Survey (ACS) 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables* (S0501 SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NATIVE AND FOREIGN-BORN POPULATIONS). <https://data.census.gov/table?q=foreign%20born&d=ACS%201-Year%20Estimates%20Selected%20Population%20Profiles>.

Note(s): This excludes 2020 data that relies on the American Community Survey because of the pandemic's impact on data collection and quality. For more information, see: <https://usafacts.org/articles/what-low-response-rates-mean-for-2020-acs-data/>.

Estimated unauthorized immigrant population: DHS (Multiple Years). *Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States* (Estimates of the Unauthorized Immigrant Population Residing in the United States). <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/population-estimates/unauthorized-resident>.

Note(s): Estimation methodology changed in 2015, though estimates from 2015–2018 continued to rely on the 2010 Census.

Foreign-born residents, as a share of the population: (1) For 1970–2000: Gibson, C. and Jung, K. (2006, February). *Working Paper No. 81, HISTORICAL CENSUS STATISTICS ON THE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1850 TO 2000* (Table 12. Citizenship Status of the

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Note(s): This excludes 2020 data that relies on the American Community Survey because of the pandemic’s impact on data collection and quality. For more information, see: <https://usafacts.org/articles/what-low-response-rates-mean-for-2020-acs-data/>.

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Labor force participation rate, by nativity: (1) Foreign-born: BLS (2024, February 2). *FRED* (Labor Force Participation Rate - Foreign Born [LNU01373395]). Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNU01373395>; (2) Native-born: BLS (2024, February 2). *FRED* (Labor Force Participation Rate - Native Born [LNU01373413]). Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNU01373413>.

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Civilian labor force level, total and foreign-born: (1) Foreign-born: BLS (2024, February 2). *FRED* (Civilian Labor Force Level - Foreign Born [LNU01073395]). Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNU01073395>; (2) Native-born: BLS (2024, February 2). *FRED* (Civilian Labor Force Level - Native Born [LNU01073413]). Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/LNU01073413>.

Percent of the civilian labor force that is foreign born (2022), by industry: Census Bureau (2023). *American Community Survey 1-Year Estimates PUMS* (MDAT, Custom query). https://data.census.gov/mdat/#/search?ds=ACSPUMS1Y2022&cv=NATIVITY&rv=ucgid,ESR_RC1&nv=NAIC-SP,ESR%281,2,3%29,POWSP&wt=PWGTP&g=0400000US01,02,04,05,06,08,09,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40,41,42,44,45,46,47,48,49,50,51,53,54,55,56&ESR_RC1=%7B%22S%22%3A%22Employment%20status%20recode%20recode%22,%22R%22%3A%22ESR%22,%22W%22%3A%22PWGTP%22,%22V%22%3A%5B%5B%221,2,3,4,5%22,%22Labor%20force%22%5D%5D%7D.

Foreign-born employment level (2022), by industry: Census Bureau (2022, October 31). *Characteristics of the Foreign-Born Population by Nativity and U.S. Citizenship Status* (Table 1.8 Industry of Employed Civilian Workers 16 Years and Over by Sex, Nativity, and U.S. Citizenship Status: 2022). <https://www.census.gov/data/tables/2022/demo/foreign-born/cps-2022.html>.

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Work visas granted: DOS (2023). *Nonimmigrant Visa Statistics* (Nonimmigrant Visa Issuances by Visa Class and by Nationality, FY1997-2022 NIV Detail Table). <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/legal/visa-law0/visa-statistics/nonimmigrant-visa-statistics.html>.

Note(s): (1) The data shown in this chart is reported on a federal fiscal year basis. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 of the previous calendar year to September 30 of the current calendar year. (2) “Temporary agricultural workers” is for H-2A visas; “Specialty occupations workers” is for H-1B; “Temporary non-agricultural workers” is for H-2B; “Foreign diplomats, officials, and staff” is for A-1, A-2, or A-3 (A-2 visas were the 4th-largest individual visa category by number of visas granted in 2022); “Intracompany transferees” is for L-1.

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