



# Annual Report

IMMIGRATION ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS: 2017

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**Homeland  
Security**

Office of Immigration Statistics  
OFFICE OF STRATEGY, POLICY & PLANS

# Immigration Enforcement Actions: 2017

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## INTRODUCTION

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) engages in immigration enforcement actions to prevent unlawful entry into the United States and to apprehend and repatriate aliens within the United States who have violated or failed to comply with U.S. immigration laws. The primary responsibility for the enforcement of immigration law within DHS rests with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). CBP primarily enforces immigration laws along the borders and at ports of entry (POEs), ICE is responsible for interior enforcement and detention and removal operations, and USCIS adjudicates applications and petitions for immigration and naturalization benefits.

The immigration enforcement actions covered in this report include initial enforcement actions [determinations of inadmissibility by CBP Office of Field Operations (OFO) officers, apprehensions by U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) agents, and administrative arrests by ICE officers],<sup>1</sup> initiation of removal proceedings, intakes into immigration detention, and repatriations (removals and returns). This report presents information on certain DHS immigration enforcement actions during 2017.<sup>2</sup>

Key findings:

- DHS apprehended 13 percent fewer aliens in 2017 than in 2016, driven by a 25 percent drop in USBP apprehensions and despite a 32 percent increase in ICE administrative arrests. DHS apprehensions of aliens from Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America decreased by 17 percent and 10 percent, respectively.
- CBP OFO found 21 percent fewer aliens inadmissible, primarily due to the drop in inadmissible Cubans after a policy change in January 2017.
- Intakes into immigration detention decreased by eight percent, while aliens from Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America still accounted for over 80 percent of total detentions.

<sup>1</sup> The Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) reports on these “initial enforcement actions” because, in general, all DHS removals and returns may be traced back to one of them. Note, however, that these actions may not reflect an agency’s first contact with an alien—as in the case of an ICE detainer request that precedes an administrative arrest, for example—and that an alien may be subject to multiple initial enforcement actions over time.

<sup>2</sup> In this report, “years” refer to U.S. fiscal years, which run from October 1 to September 30. For example, fiscal year 2017 began on October 1, 2016, and ended on September 30, 2017.

- Removals declined 11 percent, or 38,000 fewer removals. About 41 percent of removals involved aliens who had a prior criminal conviction.
- Returns decreased slightly, primarily driven by a decline in returns by CBP OFO.

## ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS PROCESSES

### Determinations of Inadmissibility

All aliens seeking admission at a POE are subject to inspection. CBP OFO agents conduct these inspections at designated POEs and at pre-clearance locations at certain foreign ports. Applicants for admission who are found to be inadmissible may be permitted to voluntarily withdraw their application for admission and return to their home country, processed for expedited removal, referred to an immigration judge (IJ) for removal proceedings, processed for a visa waiver refusal, or paroled into the United States.<sup>3</sup> Aliens referred to an IJ for removal proceedings under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) are issued an I-862 Notice to Appear (NTA) and may be transferred to ICE for a custody determination. Aliens who apply under the Visa Waiver Program who are found to be inadmissible are refused admission without referral to an IJ, per Section 217 of the INA, unless the alien requests asylum, withholding of removal, or protection under the U.N. Convention against Torture.

### DHS Apprehensions

DHS apprehensions of aliens for suspected immigration violations include “apprehensions” by USBP and “administrative arrests” by ICE. CBP and ICE officers and agents also initiate criminal charges against certain inadmissible or removable aliens, as well as against certain individuals who are suspected of non-immigration-related offenses; criminal arrests are beyond the scope of this report. Aliens who are arrested (by any law enforcement agency) and convicted for criminal activity may also be removable and subject to administrative arrest by ICE at the conclusion of their criminal sentence.

<sup>3</sup> Note that OFO only makes definitive determinations of inadmissibility in cases of expedited removal, administrative removals, reinstatements of removal, and of visa waiver refusals. In other cases, immigration judges make a final determination of admissibility or inadmissibility. The IJ for the removal proceedings may also grant asylum or another form of relief from removal.

## USBP Apprehensions

Aliens who enter without inspection between POEs and are apprehended by USBP are generally subject to removal. Adults may be permitted to voluntarily return to their country of origin, removed administratively, or referred to an asylum officer for a credible fear interview or to an IJ for removal proceedings (i.e., issued an NTA). Adults who are referred to an asylum officer or issued an NTA are generally transferred to ICE for a custody determination. Adults from non-contiguous countries may be subject to administrative removal, referred to an asylum officer for a credible fear interview, or placed in removal proceedings. Unaccompanied alien children (UAC) from contiguous countries may be permitted to return to their country of origin under certain circumstances, while other UAC are processed by ICE and then transferred to the custody of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' (HHS) Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR).

Beginning in 2012, USBP implemented the Consequence Delivery System (CDS) across all sectors. The CDS guides USBP agents through a process designed to uniquely evaluate each subject and identify the most effective and efficient consequences to deliver in order to impede and deter further illegal activity. Examples of CDS consequences include expedited removal, lateral repatriation through the Alien Transfer Exit Program, and immigration-related criminal charges, among others.

## ICE Administrative Arrests

Aliens unlawfully present in the United States and those lawfully present who are subject to removal may be identified and arrested by ICE within the interior of the United States. The agency's two primary operating components are Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO). ICE usually identifies potentially removable aliens in the interior by working with federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies to verify the immigration status of arrested or incarcerated individuals, as well as conducts operations to detain certain at-large removable aliens. Aliens arrested by ICE may be permitted to depart voluntarily, removed administratively, or referred to an IJ for removal proceedings.

## Benefit Denial

USCIS may issue an NTA upon determining that an alien applicant for an immigration or naturalization benefit is inadmissible or removable under INA Section 212 or 237. USCIS will also issue an NTA when required by statute or regulation (e.g., upon termination of conditional permanent resident status, referral of an asylum application, termination of asylum or refugee status, or following a positive credible fear determination) or, in certain cases, upon the subject's request.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> If USCIS finds an alien who has applied for an immigration benefit to be ineligible, the subject may request an appearance before an IJ for reconsideration.

## Detention Process

ICE ERO makes a custody determination for aliens who are arrested by ICE or who are apprehended by CBP and transferred to ICE. ICE officers base the determinations on risk to public safety, promoting compliance with removal proceedings or removal orders (i.e., reducing flight risk), the availability and prioritization of resources, and whether the alien is subject to mandatory detention. Options available to ICE include immigration detention, supervised alternatives to detention, release on bond, or release on the alien's own recognizance. ICE may redetermine custody at any point while the alien is in removal proceedings.

## Repatriation Process

Inadmissible and deportable aliens encountered by DHS may be subject to repatriation. Repatriations include removals, which carry penalties such as bars to reentry, and returns, which generally do not. Removal cases can be further categorized as expedited removals, reinstatements of final orders, administrative removals, or removal orders issued during proceedings in immigration court. Penalties associated with removal may include a bar of between five years and life from future lawful admission into the United States, depending upon the individual circumstances of the case. Aliens who unlawfully reenter following an order of removal may also be subject to criminal charges and imprisonment for up to 20 years.

## Removal Proceedings

Aliens who are issued an NTA are provided an immigration hearing under the jurisdiction of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) within the Department of Justice (DOJ). Removal hearings before an EOIR immigration court are administrative proceedings during which potentially removable aliens may present evidence before an IJ that they are eligible to remain in the United States. IJs may issue an order of removal, grant voluntary departure at the alien's expense (a form of "return"), terminate or suspend proceedings, or grant relief or protection from removal. Forms of relief from removal may include the award of an immigration benefit, such as asylum or lawful permanent resident status. Decisions by IJs can generally be appealed to the Board of Immigration Appeals, also within DOJ. Most decisions by the Board of Immigration Appeals can in turn be appealed to the U.S. Courts of Appeal.

## Expedited Removal

Expedited removal is a process wherein aliens are removed administratively by DHS (i.e., without appearing before an EOIR IJ). Expedited removal applies to three classes of aliens. First, under INA Section 235(b)(1)(A)(i), DHS may expeditiously remove certain aliens who arrive at a POE without proper documentation and/or who attempt to gain entry through fraud or misrepresentation. Second, under INA Section 235(b)(1)(A)(iii), DHS may expeditiously remove

aliens apprehended between POEs. Although the INA permits DHS to use expedited removal for any illegal alien who cannot prove to an immigration officer's satisfaction that the alien has been physically present in the United States continuously for the two-year period immediately prior to the date of determination of inadmissibility, current regulations limit this authority to aliens apprehended within 100 miles of the U.S. land border who cannot establish to the officer's satisfaction that they have been physically present in the U.S. continuously for the 14-day period immediately prior to the date of encounter.<sup>5</sup> Third, regulations also permit DHS to use expedited removal for aliens apprehended within two years after arriving by sea without being admitted or paroled.<sup>6</sup>

### Reinstatement of Final Removal Orders

Section 241(a)(5) of the INA permits DHS to administratively reinstate final removal orders, without further hearing or review, for aliens who have been removed or departed voluntarily under an order of removal and who unlawfully reenter the United States. The prior order of removal is reinstated from its original date, and the alien has limited ability to apply for relief under the INA.

### Administrative Removal

Section 238(b) of the INA permits DHS to administratively remove an alien if the alien has been convicted of an aggravated felony and did not have U.S. lawful permanent resident status at the time proceedings commenced.<sup>7</sup>

Aliens subject to expedited removal, reinstatement of removal, or administrative removal generally are not entitled to proceedings before an IJ or to consideration for administrative relief, unless the alien expresses fear of being persecuted or tortured upon return to his or her country of nationality, or the alien makes a claim to certain forms of legal status in the United States. The specific procedures for establishing the right for review by an IJ differ for each of these three removal processes.

### Return

Certain aliens found inadmissible at a POE, apprehended near the border, or who are otherwise potentially removable, may be offered the opportunity to voluntarily return to their home country in lieu of formal removal. Generally, aliens accepting an offer of voluntary return waive their right to a hearing, remain in custody, and, if applicable, agree to depart the United States under supervision. Some aliens apprehended within the United States may agree to voluntarily depart (also a form of "return"). Voluntary departure may be granted by an IJ during an immigration hearing or prior to an immigration hearing by certain DHS officials.

<sup>5</sup> Department of Homeland Security Bureau of Customs and Border Protection, "Designating Aliens for Expedited Removal," Federal Register, Vol. 69, No. 154, p. 48877-48881, Aug. 11, 2004.

<sup>6</sup> Department of Justice, "Notice Designating Aliens Subject to Expedited Removal Under §235(b)(1)(A)(iii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act," Federal Register, Vol. 67, No. 219, p. 68924-68926, Nov. 13, 2002.

<sup>7</sup> The term "aggravated felony" refers to a broad range of crimes and types of crimes that render an alien removable. See INA sections 101(a)(43) and 237(a)(2)(A)(iii) for additional details.

## DATA AND METHODS

The administrative record data used to compile this report were processed according to a set of defined rules and assumptions. To the extent possible, events were grouped into time periods according to when the event took place, rather than the date on which the case was completed, closed, or updated. Whenever possible, statistics are presented for each year from 2010 to 2017.

The removal and return numbers included in this report are estimates. For removals, this is largely due to the absence of explicit records on removals performed by CBP. Returns are also estimates because a return cannot be confirmed for aliens who are returned without supervision until the alien verifies his or her departure with a U.S. consulate. As a result of these limitations, previously reported estimates are routinely updated as new data become available.

Apprehension and inadmissibility data are collected in the Enforcement Integrated Database (EID) using Form I-213, Record of Deportable-Inadmissible Alien, and EID Arrest Graphical User Interface for Law Enforcement (EAGLE). Data on individuals detained are collected through the ICE ENFORCE Alien Detention Module (EADM) and the ENFORCE Alien Removal Module (EARM). Data on USCIS NTAs are collected using the USCIS NTA Database. Data on individuals removed or returned are collected through both EARM and EID. The methodology used by OIS for reporting immigration enforcement statistics differed slightly from ICE's prior to 2016, which may result in small discrepancies between historic ICE and OIS numbers.

## TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

### Apprehensions

Total DHS apprehensions decreased by almost 13 percent from 2016 to 2017 and reached their lowest level since 1971. The decline in 2017 was mostly driven by the drop in apprehensions of Mexican nationals (down 46,000), followed by El Salvadoran nationals (down 19,000). Altogether, DHS apprehended 460,000 aliens in 2017, down from 530,000 in 2016 and from a recent high of 680,000 in 2014 (Table 1).

Reversing the pattern from the previous year, apprehensions by USBP saw a 25 percent decrease from 2016 to 2017 while administrative arrests by ICE increased 30 percent in the same period. Total DHS apprehensions of nationals from the Northern Triangle countries (El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala) decreased from 220,000 in 2016 to 200,000 in 2017.

**Table 1.**

**Apprehensions by Program and Country of Nationality: FY 2011 to 2017**

(Countries ranked by 2017 apprehensions)

| Program and country of nationality | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    | 2016    | 2017    |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>PROGRAM</b>                     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total                              | 678,606 | 671,327 | 662,483 | 679,996 | 462,388 | 530,250 | 461,540 |
| USBP                               | 340,252 | 364,768 | 420,789 | 486,651 | 337,117 | 415,816 | 310,531 |
| Southwest sectors (sub-total)      | 327,577 | 356,873 | 414,397 | 479,371 | 331,333 | 408,870 | 303,916 |
| ICE ERO                            | 322,093 | 290,622 | 229,698 | 181,719 | 117,983 | 110,104 | 143,470 |
| ICE HSI                            | 16,261  | 15,937  | 11,996  | 11,626  | 7,288   | 4,330   | 7,539   |
| <b>COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY</b>      |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total                              | 678,606 | 671,327 | 662,483 | 679,996 | 462,388 | 530,250 | 461,540 |
| Mexico                             | 517,472 | 468,766 | 424,978 | 350,177 | 267,885 | 265,747 | 220,138 |
| Guatemala                          | 41,708  | 57,486  | 73,208  | 97,151  | 66,982  | 84,649  | 81,909  |
| Honduras                           | 31,189  | 50,771  | 64,157  | 106,928 | 42,433  | 61,222  | 60,169  |
| El Salvador                        | 27,652  | 38,976  | 51,226  | 79,321  | 51,200  | 78,983  | 59,687  |
| Brazil                             | 3,228   | 2,433   | 1,702   | 1,643   | 1,911   | 3,738   | 3,699   |
| India                              | 3,859   | 1,566   | 1,791   | 2,106   | 2,967   | 4,123   | 3,682   |
| Dominican Republic                 | 4,433   | 4,506   | 3,893   | 3,455   | 2,797   | 2,770   | 2,582   |
| Ecuador                            | 3,298   | 4,374   | 5,680   | 6,276   | 3,438   | 3,472   | 2,568   |
| Cuba                               | 4,801   | 4,121   | 2,809   | 2,872   | 2,281   | 3,061   | 2,432   |
| China, People's Republic           | 2,546   | 2,350   | 1,918   | 2,601   | 1,875   | 3,197   | 2,371   |
| All others                         | 38,420  | 35,978  | 31,121  | 27,466  | 18,619  | 19,288  | 22,303  |

Note: "All others" includes unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**U.S. Border Patrol Apprehensions**

USBP apprehensions dropped from roughly 420,000 in 2016 to 310,000 in 2017, mostly due to the decrease in apprehensions along the southwest border, where 98 percent of all USBP apprehensions occurred. The share of Mexican nationals relative to total USBP apprehensions continued to drop, from an average of 96 percent between 1970 and 2009 and 87 percent in 2010, to 42 percent in 2017. Meanwhile, the share of USBP’s apprehensions involving aliens from Northern Triangle countries kept rising, from 48 percent in 2016, to a record high of 53 percent in 2017. In terms of volume, USBP’s 130,000 apprehensions of Mexican nationals in 2017 was the lowest in a single year since 2010. The 160,000 USBP apprehensions of Northern Triangle aliens represented the third largest number in the last eight years and the largest overage compared to the USBP apprehensions of Mexican nationals (Table 2 and Figure 1).

The Rio Grande Valley (RGV) sector of the Southwest Border remained the leading sector for USBP apprehensions. USBP made 140,000 apprehensions in the RGV sector, accounting for about 45 percent of the over 300,000 total USBP apprehensions along the Southwest Border. This share was comparable to the RGV sector’s share of total USBP apprehensions in 2016, when 190,000 of USBP’s 410,000 apprehensions along the Southwest Border occurred in the sector.

2017 marked the first year ever in which apprehensions of aliens from Northern Triangle countries accounted for over half of all USBP apprehensions. Apprehensions of UAC from the Northern Triangle declined from 47,000 in 2016 to

32,000 in 2017, dropping the proportion of UAC among all Northern Triangle apprehensions to below 20 percent and to its lowest share since 2014 (Figure 2).

**ICE Administrative Arrests**

Administrative arrests conducted by ERO and HSI increased from 110,000 in 2016 to 150,000 in 2017 (Figure 3). ICE ERO administrative arrests rose 30 percent from 110,000 in 2016 to 140,000 in 2017, but remained less than half of ERO’s peak number of 320,000 administrative arrests in 2011. Similarly, ICE HSI administrative arrests rose 74 percent from 4,300 in 2016 to 7,500 in 2017, but remained less than half of HSI’s peak of 18,000 administrative arrests in 2010.

**Inadmissible Aliens**

During inspection of aliens seeking admission at POEs in 2017, CBP OFO officers found 220,000 aliens inadmissible, a decrease of about 58,000, or 21 percent, from 2016 (Table 3). Much of the decline was driven by a drop of 34,000 in the number of inadmissible aliens from Cuba following a policy change in January 2017.

In 2017, 63 percent of the inadmissibility determinations occurred at land ports, nearly 28 percent at air ports, and about nine percent at sea ports; these proportions are comparable to 2016. The leading ports were Laredo (where CBP OFO officers found 50,000 aliens inadmissible), San Diego (32,000), El Paso (18,000), and Miami (11,000). Among the 10 ports with the highest volumes in 2017, the largest percentage decreases from 2016 were at New Orleans (76 percent decrease) and Miami (43 percent).

Table 2.

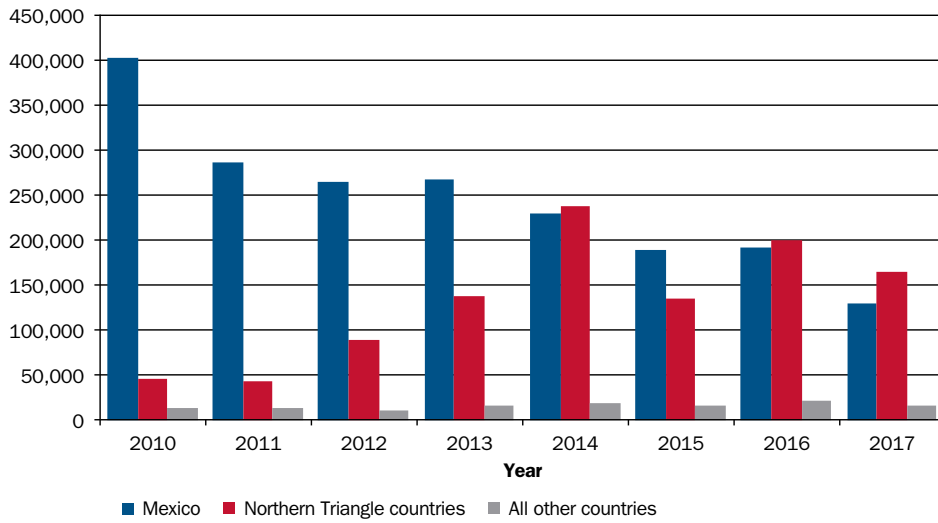
USBP Apprehensions for Selected Countries of Nationality: FY 2010 to 2017

| Country of Citizenship                | Fiscal Year |                  |         |                  |         |                  |         |                  |         |                  |         |                  |         |                  |         |                  |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|---------|------------------|
|                                       | 2010        |                  | 2011    |                  | 2012    |                  | 2013    |                  | 2014    |                  | 2015    |                  | 2016    |                  | 2017    |                  |
|                                       | Count       | Percent of Total | Count   | Percent of Total | Count   | Percent of Total | Count   | Percent of Total | Count   | Percent of Total | Count   | Percent of Total | Count   | Percent of Total | Count   | Percent of Total |
| Total . . . . .                       | 463,382     | 100%             | 340,252 | 100%             | 364,768 | 100%             | 420,789 | 100%             | 486,651 | 100%             | 337,117 | 100%             | 415,816 | 100%             | 310,531 | 100%             |
| Mexico . . . . .                      | 404,365     | 87%              | 286,154 | 84%              | 265,755 | 73%              | 267,734 | 64%              | 229,178 | 47%              | 188,122 | 56%              | 192,969 | 46%              | 130,454 | 42%              |
| Northern Triangle countries . . . . . | 45,709      | 10%              | 42,132  | 12%              | 88,315  | 24%              | 138,706 | 33%              | 239,229 | 49%              | 134,572 | 40%              | 200,666 | 48%              | 164,718 | 53%              |
| All other countries . . . . .         | 13,308      | 3%               | 11,966  | 4%               | 10,698  | 3%               | 14,349  | 3%               | 18,244  | 4%               | 14,423  | 4%               | 22,181  | 5%               | 15,359  | 5%               |

Note: "All other countries" includes unknown.  
 Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Figure 1.

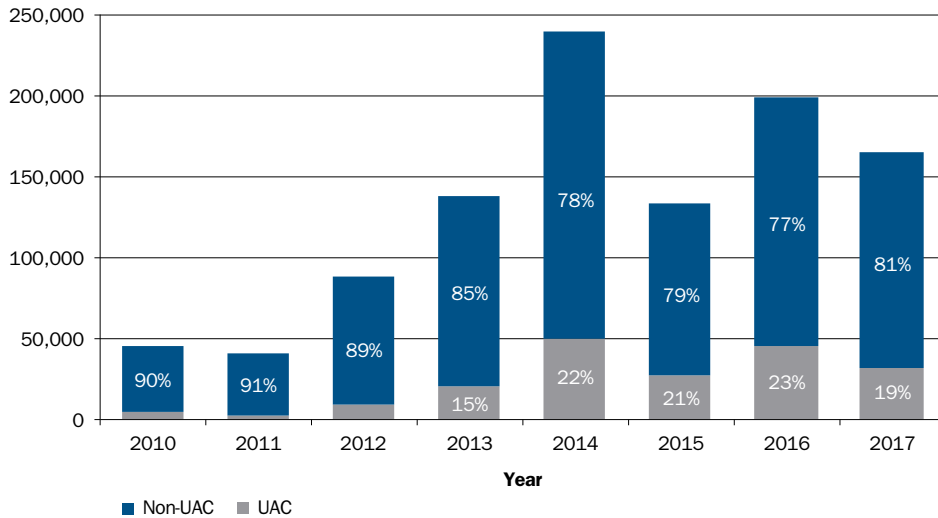
USBP Apprehensions for Selected Countries: FY 2010-2017



Note: "All other countries" includes unknown.  
 Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Figure 2.

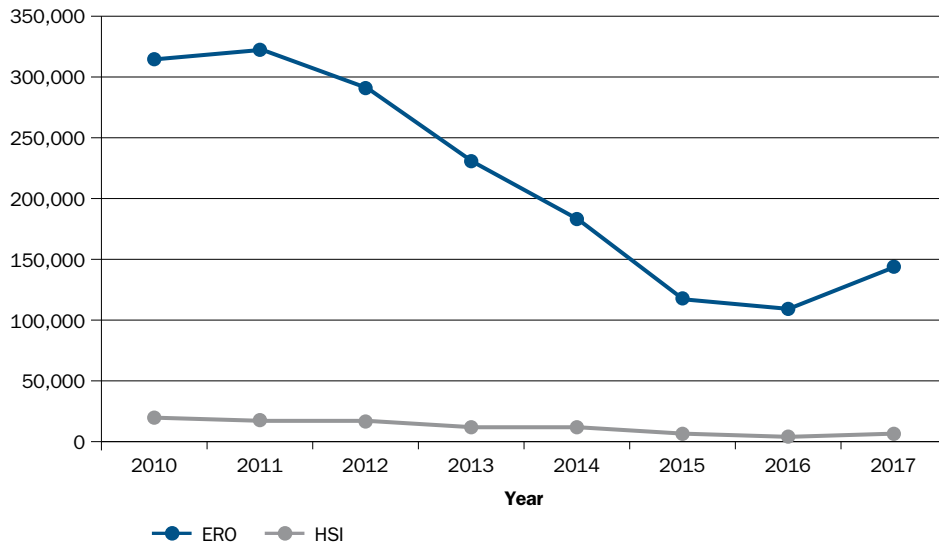
USBP Apprehensions of Aliens from Northern Triangle Countries by UAC Status: FY 2010 to 2017



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Figure 3.**

**ICE ERO and HSI Administrative Arrests: FY 2010 to 2017**



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Table 3.**

**Aliens Determined Inadmissible by Mode of Travel, Country of Citizenship, and Field Office: FY 2010 to 2017**

(Ranked by 2017 inadmissible aliens)

| Characteristic               | 2010    | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    | 2016    | 2017    |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>MODE OF TRAVEL</b>        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total                        | 229,575 | 213,345 | 195,804 | 205,623 | 225,016 | 254,714 | 274,617 | 216,257 |
| Land                         | 116,997 | 107,385 | 100,592 | 103,642 | 118,662 | 139,884 | 174,868 | 136,477 |
| Sea                          | 68,254  | 66,538  | 53,774  | 52,326  | 52,695  | 49,672  | 35,327  | 19,778  |
| Air                          | 44,324  | 39,422  | 41,438  | 49,655  | 53,659  | 65,158  | 64,422  | 59,803  |
| <b>COUNTRY</b>               |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total                        | 229,575 | 213,345 | 195,804 | 205,623 | 225,016 | 254,714 | 274,617 | 216,257 |
| Mexico                       | 75,485  | 67,590  | 58,945  | 56,504  | 63,805  | 74,473  | 73,338  | 62,439  |
| Canada                       | 33,155  | 32,182  | 30,786  | 29,403  | 28,100  | 26,347  | 22,120  | 22,353  |
| Cuba                         | 7,456   | 7,794   | 12,290  | 17,717  | 24,301  | 43,146  | 54,226  | 20,263  |
| Guatemala                    | 1,770   | 1,627   | 1,783   | 1,934   | 4,637   | 6,278   | 13,490  | 11,700  |
| Haiti                        | 2,959   | 1,746   | 1,439   | 1,562   | 1,097   | 968     | 6,974   | 9,921   |
| China, People's Republic of. | 17,175  | 17,028  | 13,239  | 13,712  | 14,487  | 15,531  | 12,083  | 9,072   |
| Philippines                  | 22,918  | 25,305  | 22,893  | 23,722  | 24,313  | 22,731  | 15,842  | 8,988   |
| El Salvador                  | 1,100   | 862     | 1,040   | 2,198   | 3,160   | 2,828   | 9,738   | 7,931   |
| Honduras                     | 1,301   | 1,084   | 1,457   | 2,197   | 5,922   | 3,235   | 7,996   | 7,327   |
| India                        | 6,579   | 5,998   | 6,947   | 11,864  | 8,585   | 7,207   | 7,115   | 5,644   |
| All other countries          | 59,677  | 52,129  | 44,985  | 44,810  | 46,609  | 51,970  | 51,695  | 50,619  |
| <b>FIELD OFFICE</b>          |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total                        | 229,575 | 213,345 | 195,804 | 205,623 | 225,016 | 254,714 | 274,617 | 216,257 |
| Laredo, TX                   | 24,443  | 25,847  | 28,212  | 32,149  | 39,699  | 52,795  | 68,014  | 49,596  |
| San Diego, CA                | 40,021  | 33,746  | 26,914  | 25,636  | 32,563  | 40,446  | 48,161  | 31,720  |
| El Paso, TX                  | 7,898   | 6,942   | 6,981   | 7,870   | 10,185  | 12,063  | 23,552  | 17,738  |
| San Francisco, CA            | 6,283   | 7,065   | 9,957   | 14,982  | 14,092  | 15,856  | 15,538  | 13,821  |
| Tucson, AZ                   | 8,744   | 7,986   | 7,674   | 10,041  | 9,014   | 9,423   | 11,835  | 13,675  |
| Buffalo, NY                  | 17,768  | 15,725  | 14,066  | 13,445  | 13,125  | 11,916  | 11,993  | 11,276  |
| Miami, FL                    | 9,210   | 7,038   | 7,776   | 8,836   | 12,307  | 17,705  | 18,755  | 10,760  |
| Houston, TX                  | 18,966  | 19,573  | 12,786  | 10,958  | 10,492  | 11,224  | 9,820   | 8,931   |
| New Orleans, LA              | 19,162  | 20,857  | 20,241  | 21,039  | 21,223  | 20,563  | 14,600  | 3,521   |
| Pre-clearance <sup>1</sup>   | 9,543   | 8,604   | 8,582   | 9,707   | 10,710  | 10,763  | 8,065   | 8,372   |
| All other field offices      | 67,537  | 59,962  | 52,615  | 50,960  | 51,606  | 51,960  | 44,284  | 46,847  |

<sup>1</sup> Refers to field offices abroad.

Note: "All other countries" and "All other field offices" include unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Most aliens found inadmissible by OFO officers at U.S. POEs fall into one of three main categories:

First, most inadmissible aliens from the leading countries of nonimmigrant admissions—including Mexico, Canada, China, and India—are denied for having missing, invalid, or expired documents, for having intentions prohibited by the visa (e.g., presenting a tourist visa but intending to seek employment), or for national security reasons. This constitutes a small fraction of persons who present themselves for inspection at a POE. Among these top countries of origin, the ratio of inadmissible aliens to nonimmigrant admissions was about two to three per 1,000, maintaining a historic trend.

Second, certain inadmissible aliens present themselves at a POE despite knowing that they are ineligible for lawful admission in order to seek some form of humanitarian relief. Historically, a large share of these aliens have been paroled into the United States for humanitarian reasons or as a matter of policy. Citizens of Cuba were generally exempted from the provisions of Section 235(b)(1)(B) of the INA under the former “Wet Foot – Dry Foot” policy, and many Cubans requested asylum at a POE, including many inadmissible Cubans not in possession of valid travel documents. With the rescission of this rule on January 12, 2017, the number of Cubans found inadmissible decreased drastically, reversing a steady increasing trend since 2010. Just 2,900 Cubans were found inadmissible between January 12, 2017, and September 30, 2017, compared to 37,000 during the same period in 2016 (Figure 4). In 2016, 1,030 Cubans were found inadmissible for every 1,000 Cuban nationals admitted. This rate dropped to 281 per 1,000 in 2017.

Inadmissibility determinations continued to climb for Haitians after surging in 2016. The number of Haitians found inadmissible in 2017 reached almost 10,000, more than a ten-fold increase since 2015. While almost two in three inadmissible aliens from Haiti in 2016 were issued NTAs and paroled into the United States, the majority of inadmissible Haitians in 2017 were placed in expedited removal (5,200, up from 1,100 in 2016). More than 8 out of 10 inadmissible Haitians in 2017 were reported by the San Diego field office.

Numerous nationals from the Northern Triangle have also been found inadmissible in recent years, roughly paralleling the rise in USBP apprehensions of nationals from the region. Inadmissibility determinations fell slightly from 2016 to 2017, but remained substantially elevated relative to earlier years (Figure 4). The count in 2017 was more than seven times the count in 2011. Aliens from Northern Triangle countries arriving at a POE without official travel papers (e.g., valid passport and visa) are generally found inadmissible, screened for credible fear of persecution or torture, and may be paroled into the United States pending proceedings in immigration court.

The third main category of inadmissible alien consists of crew members of foreign vessels who may be required to remain aboard their ships. Cargo operations can require visits to multiple ports, or multiple docks within a single port, and can take longer than the 29 days permitted by a D-1 crew visa. In such cases, crew members initially granted shore leave may be re-coded as inadmissible once the shore leave expires, regardless of whether the crew members intended or attempted to disembark the vessel. About 67 percent of inadmissible Filipinos and 55 percent of inadmissible Ukrainians fell into this category in 2017. The total number of inadmissible aliens from the Philippines dropped from 16,000 in 2016 to 9,000 in 2017, representing a 43 percent decrease.

### Notices to Appear

DHS issued 280,000 NTAs to initiate removal proceedings before an IJ in 2017, an increase of nearly three percent from 2016 (Table 4). USBP issued 88,000 NTAs in 2017, compared to 93,000 in 2016. ICE ERO issued 67,000 in 2017, up 56 percent from 43,000 in 2016, reflecting the large increase in ERO administrative arrests and reversing what had been a steady decline in ERO NTAs since 2010. As a result, ICE ERO’s share of all DHS-issued NTAs rose from 16 percent in 2016 to almost 24 percent in 2017. USCIS issued 92,000 NTAs in 2017, marking the first time USCIS accounted for a plurality of DHS NTAs. The USCIS figure was relatively unchanged from 2016, but up 77 percent from USCIS’ average number of NTAs (54,000) between 2010 and 2015. With its drop in inadmissible arrivals, CBP OFO saw a substantial decrease in NTAs, dropping 26 percent from 43,000 in 2016 to 31,000 in 2017.

**Table 4.**

**Notices to Appear Issued by DHS Component: FY 2010 to 2017**

(Ranked by 2017 notices to appear)

| Component                  | 2010    |         | 2011    |         | 2012    |         | 2013    |         | 2014    |         | 2015    |         | 2016    |         | 2017    |         |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                            | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| Total . . . .              | 260,143 | 100%    | 250,127 | 100%    | 235,687 | 100%    | 224,185 | 100%    | 273,727 | 100%    | 191,747 | 100%    | 270,494 | 100%    | 278,037 | 100%    |
| USCIS . . . . .            | 53,820  | 21%     | 44,638  | 18%     | 41,778  | 18%     | 56,896  | 25%     | 56,684  | 21%     | 56,835  | 30%     | 83,247  | 34%     | 91,711  | 33%     |
| USBP . . . . .             | 34,986  | 13%     | 31,739  | 13%     | 31,506  | 13%     | 42,078  | 19%     | 118,753 | 43%     | 64,775  | 34%     | 93,146  | 34%     | 88,315  | 32%     |
| ICE ERO <sup>1</sup> . . . | 152,345 | 59%     | 156,208 | 62%     | 140,707 | 60%     | 101,571 | 45%     | 78,753  | 29%     | 43,860  | 23%     | 42,573  | 16%     | 66,534  | 24%     |
| CBP OFO . . .              | 18,992  | 7%      | 17,542  | 7%      | 21,696  | 9%      | 23,640  | 11%     | 19,537  | 7%      | 26,277  | 14%     | 42,546  | 16%     | 31,477  | 11%     |

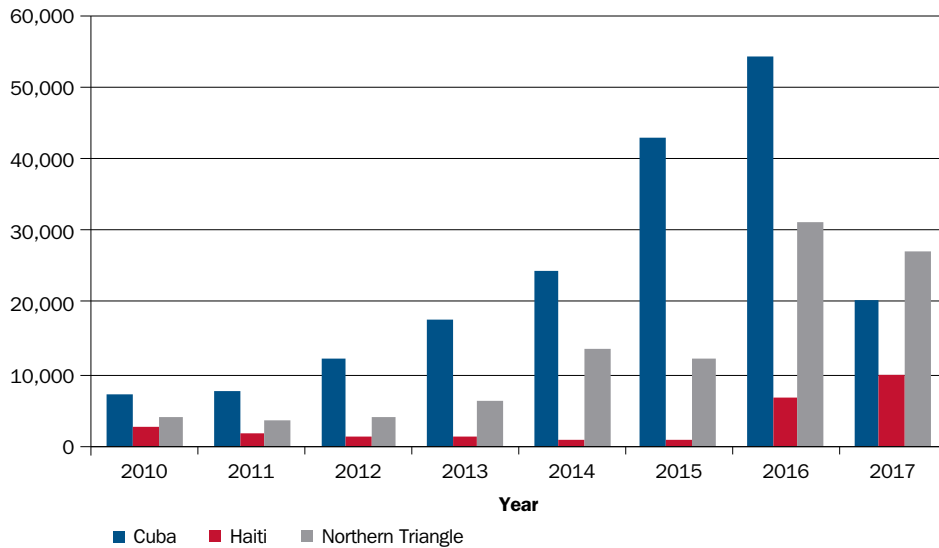
<sup>1</sup> NTAs from ICE ERO may differ from values reported by ICE as a different methodology is employed.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.



**Figure 4.**

**CBP OFO Inadmissibility Determinations for Selected Countries: FY 2010 to 2017**



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

## Detentions

ICE ERO, the agency responsible for immigration detention, booked 320,000 aliens into detention during 2017—roughly an eight percent decline from 350,000 in 2016 (Table 5). Detentions of Mexican nationals fell about five percent to 120,000 in 2017, continuing a multiyear decline from a peak of 300,000 in 2012. Detentions of aliens from Northern Triangle countries dropped from 170,000 in 2016 to 150,000 in 2017. As in 2014 and 2016, detentions of aliens from the Northern Triangle of Central America together accounted for a plurality of all ICE detentions, surpassing aliens from Mexico. As in previous years, detentions of nationals of Mexico and Northern Triangle countries comprised 80 to 90 percent of the total. Detentions of aliens from Haiti increased 70 percent from 5,800 in 2016 to almost 10,000 in 2017 (Figure 5).

## Repatriations

DHS repatriations include all removals and returns conducted by ICE and CBP. DHS repatriated 400,000 aliens in 2017, a decline of 12 percent from 2016. The drop is consistent with the downward trend in the apprehension of Mexican nationals and the slight reduction in apprehensions of aliens from Northern Triangle countries (Figure 6). Lengthy immigration court proceedings associated with aliens seeking relief from removal primarily drove the gap between apprehension counts and repatriation counts for nationals of Northern Triangle countries in recent years.

## Removals

DHS removed about 300,000 aliens in 2017, 11 percent fewer than 330,000 in 2016 (Table 6). The shares of removals

conducted by each Component changed little from 2016. ICE ERO removed more than 72 percent, USBP removed about 19 percent, and CBP OFO removed the remainder. Among the types of removal, the share of reinstatement of prior removal orders was relatively unchanged at 40 percent of the total, while the share of expedited removals declined to 35 percent after hovering around 40 percent since 2012. About 90 percent of all removals were of aliens from Mexico or Northern Triangle countries.

Among aliens removed in 2017, the breakdown by apprehending Component changed only marginally between 2016 and 2017 (Figure 7). Twenty-five percent of removed aliens in 2017 could be traced to an initial ICE administrative arrest. About 61 percent of removals were linked to a USBP apprehension, a decline of 10 percentage points from 2016. The share of removed aliens initially found inadmissible by CBP OFO continued an upward trend to reach 13 percent of all removals.

As in previous years, approximately 93 percent of criminal removals were of nationals of Mexico and Northern Triangle countries. About 41 percent of removals in 2017 involved aliens with prior criminal convictions. This proportion was unchanged from 2016, but followed a decreasing trend from the nearly 50 percent of removals with prior criminal convictions in 2011 (Table 7).<sup>8</sup> Among 121,000 criminal aliens removed in 2017, the top five types of crime were the same as in 2016, with 60 percent of removed criminal aliens convicted for immigration, drug, and traffic offenses (Table 8).

<sup>8</sup> Excludes criminals removed by CBP due to limitations of the available data.

## Returns

DHS returned over 101,000 aliens to their home countries without removal orders in 2017, a five percent decline from 2016 (Table 9). CBP OFO returns fell by eight percent, but continued to account for roughly three out of four returns. USBP returns fell marginally from approximately 16,000 in 2016 to 13,000 in 2017. ICE ERO returns jumped by more than 50 percent to over 12,000 in 2017. Roughly 6 out of 10 returned aliens were Mexican or Canadian. The number of returned Mexican nationals saw a slight increase in 2017 for the first time after a steady decline since 2010, when Mexican nationals accounted for almost three out of four returns. Over half of the returned aliens were permitted to withdraw their applications for admission. Another 30 percent of aliens were either detained crew members or allowed to return voluntarily by DHS.

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about immigration and immigration statistics, visit the Office of Immigration Statistics website at [www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics](http://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics).

## REFERENCES

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2017. "2016 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics," Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2016>.

U.S. Department of Homeland Security, forthcoming. "2017 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics," Office of Immigration Statistics, U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Table 5.**

### Initial Admissions to ICE Detention Facilities by Country of Nationality: FY 2010 to 2017

(Ranked by 2017 detention admissions)

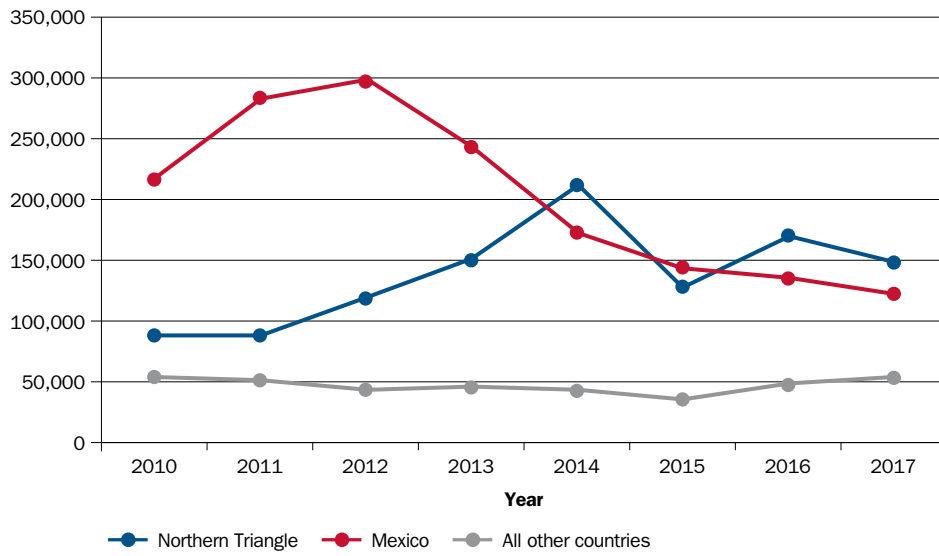
| Country of nationality                | 2010    | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    | 2016    | 2017    |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total . . . . .                       | 358,390 | 421,312 | 464,190 | 440,540 | 425,728 | 307,342 | 352,882 | 323,591 |
| Mexico . . . . .                      | 216,938 | 283,615 | 298,973 | 244,532 | 172,560 | 143,834 | 134,546 | 121,405 |
| Guatemala . . . . .                   | 35,653  | 38,187  | 50,068  | 59,212  | 74,543  | 52,562  | 65,757  | 62,741  |
| Honduras . . . . .                    | 27,742  | 26,106  | 39,859  | 50,622  | 76,708  | 34,899  | 46,753  | 43,411  |
| El Salvador . . . . .                 | 25,361  | 23,457  | 30,808  | 40,258  | 59,933  | 40,263  | 57,953  | 42,457  |
| Haiti . . . . .                       | 1,425   | 1,699   | 1,390   | 2,382   | 2,056   | 1,190   | 5,832   | 9,929   |
| Brazil . . . . .                      | 2,889   | 2,467   | 1,920   | 1,423   | 1,376   | 1,802   | 4,056   | 4,791   |
| India . . . . .                       | 1,996   | 3,388   | 1,453   | 4,057   | 2,306   | 2,971   | 4,088   | 3,656   |
| Dominican Republic . . . . .          | 4,870   | 3,987   | 3,954   | 3,538   | 3,379   | 2,757   | 2,788   | 2,599   |
| Ecuador . . . . .                     | 3,627   | 2,929   | 3,811   | 4,717   | 5,351   | 3,097   | 3,196   | 2,455   |
| China, People's Republic of . . . . . | 2,370   | 2,289   | 1,966   | 1,729   | 2,444   | 1,880   | 3,023   | 2,261   |
| All other countries . . . . .         | 35,519  | 33,188  | 29,988  | 28,070  | 25,072  | 22,087  | 24,890  | 27,886  |

Notes: Excludes Office of Refugee Resettlement and Mexican Interior Repatriation Program facilities. "All other countries" includes unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Figure 5.**

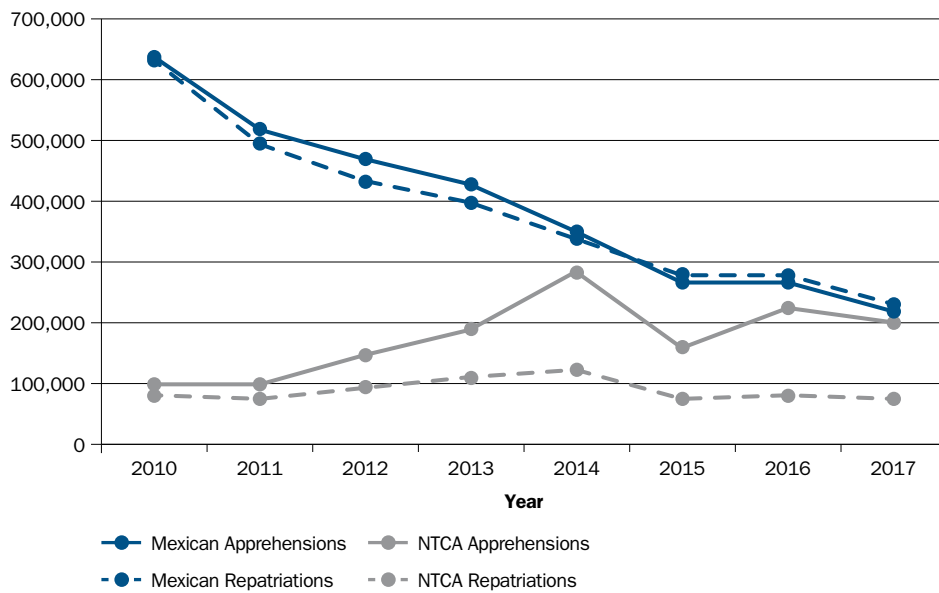
**ICE ERO Initial Detention Book-ins for Selected Countries: FY 2010 to 2017**



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Figure 6.**

**Apprehensions and Repatriations for Selected Countries: FY 2010 to 2017**



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

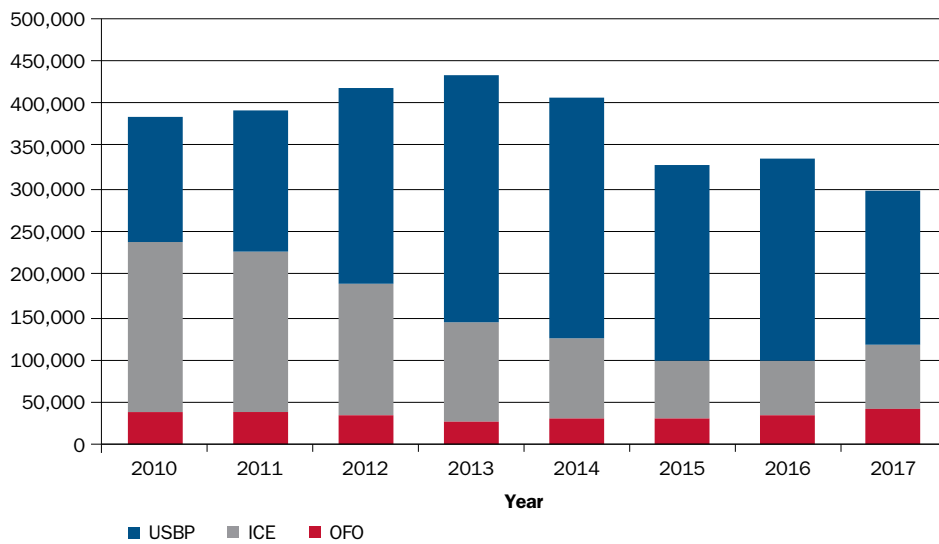
**Table 6.**

**Aliens Removed by Component and Removal Type: FY 2010 to 2017**

| Component and Removal Type              | 2010    | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    | 2016    | 2017    |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>APPREHENDING COMPONENT</b>           |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total . . . . .                         | 382,473 | 390,464 | 415,700 | 432,448 | 405,620 | 326,406 | 333,592 | 295,364 |
| ICE . . . . .                           | 197,860 | 187,810 | 154,444 | 116,030 | 94,342  | 66,249  | 61,866  | 74,833  |
| CBP U.S. Border Patrol . . . . .        | 148,121 | 166,463 | 229,787 | 288,504 | 283,663 | 229,051 | 237,746 | 181,440 |
| CBP Office of Field Operations. . . . . | 36,492  | 36,191  | 31,469  | 27,914  | 27,615  | 31,106  | 33,980  | 39,091  |
| <b>REMOVING COMPONENT</b>               |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total . . . . .                         | 382,473 | 390,464 | 415,700 | 432,448 | 405,620 | 326,406 | 333,592 | 295,364 |
| ICE . . . . .                           | 303,080 | 319,212 | 345,608 | 332,028 | 301,914 | 228,627 | 232,472 | 213,932 |
| CBP U.S. Border Patrol . . . . .        | 47,665  | 41,605  | 48,411  | 79,053  | 83,013  | 74,947  | 75,493  | 56,757  |
| CBP Office of Field Operations. . . . . | 31,728  | 29,647  | 21,681  | 21,367  | 20,693  | 22,832  | 25,627  | 24,675  |
| <b>REMOVAL TYPE</b>                     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total . . . . .                         | 382,473 | 390,464 | 415,700 | 432,448 | 405,620 | 326,406 | 333,592 | 295,364 |
| Expedited Removals . . . . .            | 109,742 | 122,338 | 162,893 | 192,417 | 176,318 | 140,062 | 140,709 | 103,704 |
| Reinstatements . . . . .                | 124,624 | 123,783 | 143,170 | 162,579 | 158,981 | 130,131 | 135,990 | 120,545 |
| All other removals . . . . .            | 148,107 | 144,343 | 109,637 | 77,452  | 70,321  | 56,213  | 56,893  | 71,115  |

Note: Statistics reported by OIS and ICE tend to vary slightly due to differences in methodology.  
 Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Figure 7.**  
**Aliens Removed by Initial Apprehending Component**



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Table 7.**

**Aliens Removed by Criminal Status and Country of Nationality: FY 2010 to 2017**

(Ranked by 2017 aliens removed)

| Country of nationality       | 2010    |                               | 2011    |                               | 2012    |                               | 2013    |                               | 2014    |                               | 2015    |                               | 2016    |                               | 2017    |                               |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|
|                              | Total   | Percent Criminal <sup>1</sup> | Total   | Percent Criminal <sup>1</sup> | Total   | Percent Criminal <sup>1</sup> | Total   | Percent Criminal <sup>1</sup> | Total   | Percent Criminal <sup>1</sup> | Total   | Percent Criminal <sup>1</sup> | Total   | Percent Criminal <sup>1</sup> | Total   | Percent Criminal <sup>1</sup> |
| Total . . . . .              | 382,473 | 44.7%                         | 390,464 | 48.6%                         | 415,700 | 48.1%                         | 432,448 | 45.9%                         | 405,620 | 42.6%                         | 326,406 | 42.6%                         | 333,592 | 40.8%                         | 295,364 | 41.1%                         |
| Mexico . . . . .             | 275,583 | 47.0%                         | 287,502 | 50.6%                         | 300,589 | 50.3%                         | 307,120 | 47.6%                         | 265,615 | 47.6%                         | 234,296 | 44.8%                         | 238,074 | 43.1%                         | 192,334 | 44.6%                         |
| Guatemala . . . . .          | 29,403  | 32.0%                         | 30,871  | 38.1%                         | 38,885  | 34.7%                         | 47,013  | 32.8%                         | 54,406  | 25.2%                         | 33,379  | 31.6%                         | 33,887  | 31.3%                         | 33,060  | 33.7%                         |
| Honduras . . . . .           | 24,652  | 42.3%                         | 22,675  | 48.0%                         | 31,724  | 43.6%                         | 36,636  | 45.3%                         | 40,877  | 34.4%                         | 20,298  | 42.2%                         | 22,016  | 39.0%                         | 22,168  | 41.9%                         |
| El Salvador . . . . .        | 20,017  | 42.0%                         | 17,945  | 47.6%                         | 18,910  | 45.8%                         | 21,130  | 44.8%                         | 26,671  | 33.6%                         | 21,900  | 33.0%                         | 20,264  | 33.2%                         | 18,452  | 35.2%                         |
| Colombia . . . . .           | 2,327   | 53.7%                         | 2,138   | 49.7%                         | 1,607   | 65.8%                         | 1,469   | 63.2%                         | 1,375   | 63.7%                         | 1,596   | 49.8%                         | 2,086   | 36.6%                         | 2,060   | 31.1%                         |
| Dominican Republic . . . . . | 3,413   | 67.2%                         | 2,919   | 73.7%                         | 2,896   | 75.5%                         | 2,322   | 78.4%                         | 2,072   | 79.2%                         | 1,885   | 80.7%                         | 1,980   | 75.0%                         | 2,033   | 74.5%                         |
| Brazil . . . . .             | 3,248   | 15.3%                         | 3,483   | 15.8%                         | 2,738   | 15.6%                         | 1,573   | 23.8%                         | 980     | 28.7%                         | 1,016   | 28.3%                         | 1,501   | 22.0%                         | 1,726   | 23.6%                         |
| Ecuador . . . . .            | 2,346   | 29.5%                         | 1,783   | 39.8%                         | 1,766   | 40.1%                         | 1,509   | 38.4%                         | 1,569   | 36.4%                         | 1,430   | 34.1%                         | 1,427   | 32.7%                         | 1,397   | 36.3%                         |
| Jamaica . . . . .            | 1,491   | 78.3%                         | 1,497   | 82.2%                         | 1,327   | 87.2%                         | 1,112   | 89.8%                         | 1,043   | 80.0%                         | 868     | 73.8%                         | 1,082   | 57.3%                         | 1,111   | 61.0%                         |
| Nicaragua . . . . .          | 1,868   | 43.1%                         | 1,571   | 45.3%                         | 1,426   | 51.1%                         | 1,339   | 51.7%                         | 1,318   | 48.8%                         | 930     | 47.3%                         | 882     | 44.4%                         | 906     | 42.1%                         |
| All other countries          | 18,125  | 35.4%                         | 18,080  | 36.3%                         | 13,832  | 46.6%                         | 11,225  | 48.3%                         | 9,694   | 48.2%                         | 8,808   | 41.1%                         | 10,393  | 34.5%                         | 20,117  | 22.3%                         |

<sup>1</sup> Refers to persons removed who have a prior criminal conviction.

Notes: Excludes criminals removed by Customs and Border Protection (CBP). CBP EID does not identify if aliens removed were criminals. "All other countries" includes unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

**Table 8.**

**Criminal Aliens Removed by Crime Category: FY 2010 to 2017**

(Ranked by 2017 criminal aliens removed)

| Crime Category                          | 2010    |         | 2011    |         | 2012    |         | 2013    |         | 2014    |         | 2015    |         | 2016    |         | 2017    |         |
|---|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|   | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| Total . . . . .                         | 171,030 | 100.0%  | 189,702 | 100.0%  | 200,039 | 100.0%  | 198,488 | 100.0%  | 172,620 | 100.0%  | 138,994 | 100.0%  | 136,230 | 100.0%  | 121,301 | 100.0%  |
| Immigration <sup>1</sup> . . . . .      | 31,944  | 18.7%   | 37,697  | 19.9%   | 47,559  | 23.8%   | 62,033  | 31.3%   | 54,709  | 31.7%   | 45,496  | 32.7%   | 47,073  | 34.6%   | 35,385  | 29.2%   |
| Dangerous Drugs <sup>2</sup> . . . . .  | 43,463  | 25.4%   | 43,535  | 22.9%   | 42,738  | 21.4%   | 30,692  | 15.5%   | 28,270  | 16.4%   | 23,930  | 17.2%   | 23,343  | 17.1%   | 20,703  | 17.1%   |
| Traffic Offenses <sup>3</sup> . . . . . | 31,112  | 18.2%   | 43,334  | 22.8%   | 46,141  | 23.1%   | 29,966  | 15.1%   | 24,729  | 14.3%   | 18,620  | 13.4%   | 18,283  | 13.4%   | 17,554  | 14.5%   |
| Assault . . . . .                       | 12,291  | 7.2%    | 12,835  | 6.8%    | 12,993  | 6.5%    | 20,192  | 10.2%   | 17,754  | 10.3%   | 14,518  | 10.4%   | 13,345  | 9.8%    | 13,130  | 10.8%   |
| Weapon Offenses . . . . .               | 2,839   | 1.7%    | 2,742   | 1.4%    | 2,510   | 1.3%    | 5,277   | 2.7%    | 4,589   | 2.7%    | 3,752   | 2.7%    | 3,779   | 2.8%    | 3,376   | 2.8%    |
| Burglary . . . . .                      | 4,275   | 2.5%    | 3,824   | 2.0%    | 3,557   | 1.8%    | 5,504   | 2.8%    | 4,759   | 2.8%    | 3,753   | 2.7%    | 3,498   | 2.6%    | 3,241   | 2.7%    |
| Fraudulent Activities . . . . .         | 3,903   | 2.3%    | 4,271   | 2.3%    | 3,870   | 1.9%    | 5,186   | 2.6%    | 3,940   | 2.3%    | 2,966   | 2.1%    | 2,458   | 1.8%    | 3,128   | 2.6%    |
| Larceny . . . . .                       | 5,468   | 3.2%    | 5,749   | 3.0%    | 5,419   | 2.7%    | 5,329   | 2.7%    | 4,350   | 2.5%    | 3,184   | 2.3%    | 2,868   | 2.1%    | 2,817   | 2.3%    |
| Sexual Assault . . . . .                | 3,333   | 1.9%    | 3,592   | 1.9%    | 3,363   | 1.7%    | 3,168   | 1.6%    | 2,961   | 1.7%    | 2,557   | 1.8%    | 2,524   | 1.9%    | 2,493   | 2.1%    |
| Obstructing Police . . . . .            | 1,898   | 1.1%    | 2,309   | 1.2%    | 2,495   | 1.2%    | 2,929   | 1.5%    | 2,437   | 1.4%    | 1,907   | 1.4%    | 2,064   | 1.5%    | 1,882   | 1.6%    |
| All other categories . . . . .          | 30,504  | 17.8%   | 29,814  | 15.7%   | 29,394  | 14.7%   | 28,212  | 14.2%   | 24,122  | 14.0%   | 18,311  | 13.2%   | 16,995  | 12.5%   | 17,592  | 14.5%   |

<sup>1</sup> Including entry and reentry, false claims to citizenship, and alien smuggling.

<sup>2</sup> Including the manufacturing, distribution, sale, and possession of illegal drugs.

<sup>3</sup> Including hit and run and driving under the influence.

Notes: Data refers to persons removed who have a prior criminal conviction. Excludes criminals removed by Customs and Border Protection (CBP). CBP EID does not identify if aliens removed were criminals. "All other categories" includes unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Table 9.

## Aliens Returned by Component, Country of Nationality, and Type: FY 2010 to 2017

| Component and Country of Nationality | 2010    |         | 2011    |         | 2012    |         | 2013    |         | 2014    |         | 2015    |         | 2016    |         | 2017    |         |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
|                                      | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent | Number  | Percent |
| <b>COMPONENT</b>                     |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total . . . . .                      | 471,805 | 100.0%  | 322,055 | 100.0%  | 231,115 | 100.0%  | 178,984 | 100.0%  | 163,862 | 100.0%  | 129,675 | 100.0%  | 106,473 | 100.0%  | 100,754 | 100.0%  |
| CBP OFO . . . . .                    | 143,530 | 30.3%   | 130,979 | 40.7%   | 109,441 | 47.5%   | 104,237 | 58.3%   | 108,728 | 66.6%   | 105,047 | 81.2%   | 82,661  | 77.6%   | 75,490  | 74.9%   |
| USBP . . . . .                       | 248,161 | 52.3%   | 113,851 | 35.3%   | 58,167  | 25.3%   | 38,677  | 21.6%   | 40,337  | 24.7%   | 16,161  | 12.5%   | 16,029  | 15.1%   | 13,077  | 13.0%   |
| ICE . . . . .                        | 80,114  | 16.9%   | 77,225  | 24.0%   | 63,507  | 27.6%   | 36,070  | 20.2%   | 14,797  | 9.1%    | 8,467   | 6.5%    | 7,783   | 7.3%    | 12,187  | 12.1%   |
| <b>COUNTRY OF NATIONALITY</b>        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total . . . . .                      | 471,805 | 100.0%  | 322,055 | 100.0%  | 231,115 | 100.0%  | 178,984 | 100.0%  | 163,862 | 100.0%  | 129,675 | 100.0%  | 106,473 | 100.0%  | 100,754 | 100.0%  |
| Mexico . . . . .                     | 352,342 | 74.7%   | 205,058 | 63.7%   | 132,456 | 57.3%   | 88,392  | 49.4%   | 72,741  | 44.4%   | 40,676  | 31.4%   | 37,315  | 35.0%   | 39,842  | 39.5%   |
| Canada . . . . .                     | 29,124  | 6.2%    | 28,271  | 8.8%    | 27,041  | 11.7%   | 23,962  | 13.4%   | 23,268  | 14.2%   | 22,542  | 17.4%   | 18,415  | 17.3%   | 18,538  | 18.4%   |
| Philippines . . . . .                | 21,387  | 4.5%    | 23,161  | 7.2%    | 20,904  | 9.0%    | 21,533  | 12.0%   | 22,164  | 13.5%   | 20,434  | 15.8%   | 13,604  | 12.8%   | 6,564   | 6.5%    |
| China . . . . .                      | 16,432  | 3.5%    | 16,237  | 5.0%    | 11,777  | 5.1%    | 11,697  | 6.5%    | 12,238  | 7.5%    | 12,793  | 9.9%    | 8,646   | 8.1%    | 5,195   | 5.2%    |
| India . . . . .                      | 4,675   | 1.0%    | 4,113   | 1.3%    | 3,288   | 1.4%    | 2,480   | 1.4%    | 2,806   | 1.7%    | 2,391   | 1.8%    | 2,426   | 2.3%    | 2,350   | 2.3%    |
| Ukraine . . . . .                    | 4,411   | 0.9%    | 4,112   | 1.3%    | 2,589   | 1.1%    | 2,606   | 1.5%    | 3,052   | 1.9%    | 2,660   | 2.1%    | 2,062   | 1.9%    | 890     | 0.9%    |
| Burma . . . . .                      | 3,951   | 0.8%    | 2,582   | 0.8%    | 2,337   | 1.0%    | 1,920   | 1.1%    | 1,888   | 1.2%    | 2,012   | 1.6%    | 1,444   | 1.4%    | 625     | 0.6%    |
| Turkey . . . . .                     | 1,790   | 0.4%    | 1,880   | 0.6%    | 1,229   | 0.5%    | 1,036   | 0.6%    | 1,096   | 0.7%    | 1,097   | 0.8%    | 983     | 0.9%    | 438     | 0.4%    |
| Korea, South . . . . .               | 1,536   | 0.3%    | 1,630   | 0.5%    | 1,195   | 0.5%    | 1,265   | 0.7%    | 1,241   | 0.8%    | 1,186   | 0.9%    | 899     | 0.8%    | 916     | 0.9%    |
| Russia . . . . .                     | 3,177   | 0.7%    | 3,514   | 1.1%    | 2,444   | 1.1%    | 1,994   | 1.1%    | 1,908   | 1.2%    | 1,492   | 1.2%    | 886     | 0.8%    | 516     | 0.5%    |
| All other countries . .              | 32,980  | 7.0%    | 31,497  | 9.8%    | 25,855  | 11.2%   | 22,099  | 12.3%   | 21,460  | 13.1%   | 22,392  | 17.3%   | 19,793  | 18.6%   | 24,880  | 24.7%   |
| <b>RETURN TYPE</b>                   |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |
| Total . . . . .                      | 471,804 | 100.0%  | 322,055 | 100.0%  | 231,113 | 100.0%  | 178,984 | 100.0%  | 163,862 | 100.0%  | 129,675 | 100.0%  | 106,473 | 100.0%  | 100,754 | 100.0%  |
| Withdrawal . . . . .                 | 42,212  | 8.9%    | 45,731  | 14.2%   | 48,305  | 20.9%   | 44,660  | 25.0%   | 53,492  | 32.6%   | 53,366  | 41.2%   | 45,284  | 42.5%   | 51,098  | 50.7%   |
| Crew member<br>detained . . . . .    | 61,895  | 13.1%   | 60,896  | 18.9%   | 47,361  | 20.5%   | 44,707  | 25.0%   | 45,666  | 27.9%   | 43,237  | 33.3%   | 30,341  | 28.5%   | 15,072  | 15.0%   |
| Voluntary Return . . .               | 251,050 | 53.2%   | 117,133 | 36.4%   | 60,546  | 26.2%   | 41,038  | 22.9%   | 42,897  | 26.2%   | 18,396  | 14.2%   | 17,843  | 16.8%   | 14,681  | 14.6%   |
| Voluntary Departure .                | 2,402   | 0.5%    | 1,843   | 0.6%    | 1,609   | 0.7%    | 715     | 0.4%    | 325     | 0.2%    | 253     | 0.2%    | 197     | 0.2%    | 173     | 0.2%    |
| All other returns . . .              | 114,245 | 24.2%   | 96,452  | 29.9%   | 73,292  | 31.7%   | 47,864  | 26.7%   | 21,482  | 13.1%   | 14,423  | 11.1%   | 12,808  | 12.0%   | 19,730  | 19.6%   |

Note: "All other countries" and "All other returns" include unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.