



Fiscal Year 2018 ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Report

Overview

This report summarizes U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) activities in Fiscal Year (FY) 2018. ERO identifies, arrests, and removes aliens who present a danger to national security or a threat to public safety, or who otherwise undermine border control and the integrity of the U.S. immigration system. ICE shares responsibility for administering and enforcing the nation's immigration laws with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

During FY2018, ICE ERO continued its focus on priorities laid out by two primary directives issued in 2017. On January 25, 2017, President Donald J. Trump issued Executive Order 13768, [*Enhancing Public Safety in the Interior of the United States*](#) (EO), which set forth the Administration's immigration enforcement and removal priorities. Subsequently, the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) February 20, 2017 implementation memorandum, [*Enforcement of the Immigration Laws to Serve the National Interest*](#) provided further direction for the implementation of the policies set forth in the EO. Together, the EO and implementation memorandum expanded ICE's enforcement focus to include removable aliens who (1) have been convicted of any criminal offense; (2) have been charged with any criminal offense that has not been resolved; (3) have committed acts which constitute a chargeable criminal offense; (4) have engaged in fraud or willful misrepresentation in connection with any official matter before a governmental agency; (5) have abused any program related to receipt of public benefits; (6) are subject to a final order of removal but have not complied with their legal obligation to depart the United States; or (7) in the judgment of an immigration officer, otherwise pose a risk to public safety or national security. The Department continued to operate under the directive that classes or categories of removable aliens are not exempt from potential enforcement.

ICE ERO continued efforts under the direction of the 2017 EO and implementation memorandum by placing a significant emphasis on interior enforcement by protecting national security and public safety and upholding the rule of law. This report represents an analysis of ICE ERO's FY2018 year-end statistics and illustrates how ICE ERO successfully fulfilled its mission while furthering the aforementioned policies.

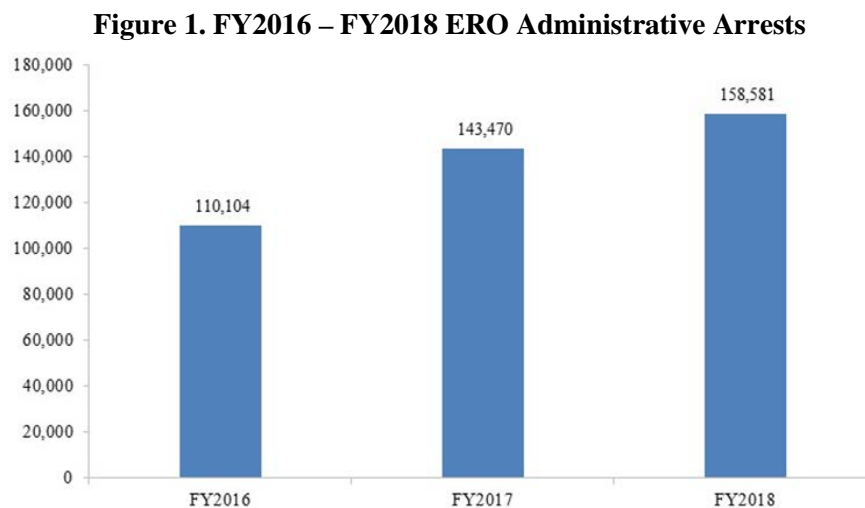
FY2018 Enforcement and Removal Statistics

As directed in the EO and implementation memorandum, ICE does not exempt classes or categories of removable aliens from potential enforcement. This policy directive is reflected in ERO's FY2018 enforcement statistics, which show consistent increases from previous fiscal years in the following enforcement metrics: (1) ICE ERO overall administrative arrests; (2) an accompanying rise in overall ICE removals tied to interior enforcement efforts; (3) ICE removals of criminal aliens from interior enforcement; (4) ICE removals of suspected gang members and known or suspected terrorists; (5) positive

impact on ICE removals from policy initiatives including visa sanctions and diplomatic relations; (6) ICE ERO total book-ins and criminal alien book-ins; and (7) ICE ERO Detainers.

ICE ERO Administrative Arrests

An administrative arrest is the arrest of an alien for a civil violation of U.S. immigration laws, which is subsequently adjudicated by an immigration judge or through other administrative processes. With 158,581 administrative arrests in FY2018, ICE ERO recorded the greatest number of administrative arrests¹ as compared to the two previous fiscal years (depicted below in Figure 1), and the highest number since FY2014. ICE ERO made 15,111 more administrative arrests in FY2018 than in FY2017, representing an 11 percent increase, and a continued upward trend after FY2017's 30 percent increase over FY2016.



Administrative Arrests of Immigration Violators by Criminality

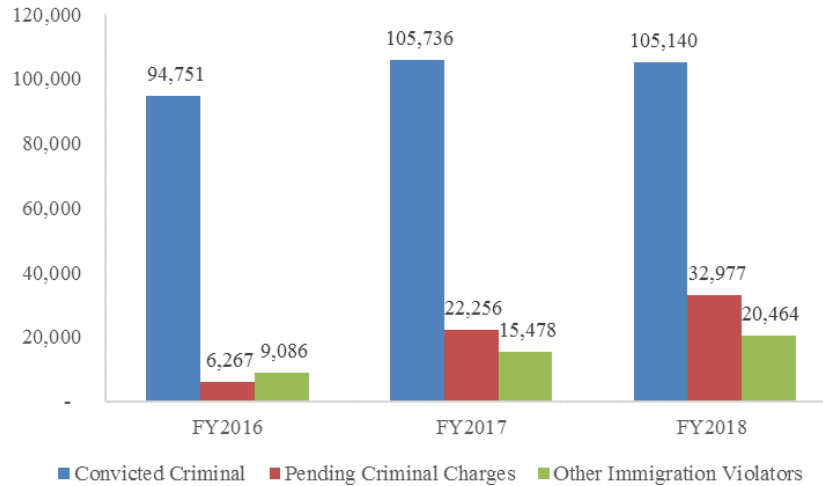
ICE remains committed to directing its enforcement resources to those aliens posing the greatest risk to the safety and security of the United States. By far, the largest percentage of aliens arrested by ICE are convicted criminals² (66 percent), followed by immigration violators with pending criminal charges³ at the time of their arrest (21 percent). In FY2018, ERO arrested 138,117 aliens with criminal histories (convicted criminal and pending criminal charges) for an increase of 10,125 aliens over FY2017. This continued the growth seen in FY2017 when ERO arrested 26,974 more aliens with criminal histories than in FY2016 for a 27 percent gain. While the arrests of convicted criminals remained relatively level from FY 2017 to FY2018 at 105,736 and 105,140 respectively, administrative arrests with pending criminal charges increased by 48 percent. This continues the upward trend seen in FY2017, where arrests with pending charges increased by 255 percent over FY2016. Figure 2 provides a breakdown of FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018 administrative arrests by criminality.

¹ ERO administrative arrests include all ERO programs. All statistics are attributed to the current program of the processing officer of an enforcement action.

² Immigration violators with a criminal conviction entered into ICE systems of record at the time of the enforcement action.

³ Immigration violators with pending criminal charges entered into ICE system of record at the time of the enforcement action.

Figure 2. FY2016 – FY2018 ERO Administrative Arrests by Criminality



Below, Table 1 tallies all pending criminal charges and convictions by category for those aliens administratively arrested in FY2018 and lists those categories with at least 1,000 combined charges and convictions present in this population. These figures are representative of the criminal history as it is entered in the ICE system of record for individuals administratively arrested. Each administrative arrest may represent multiple criminal charges and convictions, as many of the aliens arrested by ERO are recidivist criminals.

Table 1. FY2018 Criminal Charges and Convictions for ERO Administrative Arrests

Criminal Charge Category	Criminal Charges	Criminal Convictions	Total Offenses
Traffic Offenses - DUI	26,100	54,630	80,730
Dangerous Drugs	21,476	55,109	76,585
Traffic Offenses	30,594	45,610	76,204
Immigration	11,917	51,249	63,166
Assault	20,766	29,987	50,753
Obstructing Judiciary, Congress, Legislature, Etc.	11,189	11,863	23,052
Larceny	5,295	15,045	20,340
General Crimes	8,415	10,973	19,388
Obstructing the Police	5,754	10,155	15,909
Fraudulent Activities	4,201	8,661	12,862
Burglary	2,829	9,834	12,663
Weapon Offenses	3,672	8,094	11,766
Public Peace	4,029	7,236	11,265
Invasion of Privacy	2,255	5,090	7,345
Sex Offenses (Not Involving Assault or Commercialized Sex)	1,913	4,975	6,888
Stolen Vehicle	1,693	4,568	6,261
Family Offenses	2,465	3,526	5,991
Robbery	1,139	4,423	5,562
Sexual Assault	1,610	3,740	5,350
Forgery	1,632	3,526	5,158
Damage Property	1,872	2,597	4,469
Stolen Property	1,335	3,127	4,462
Liquor	1,995	2,290	4,285
Flight / Escape	1,090	2,264	3,354
Kidnapping	791	1,294	2,085
Homicide	387	1,641	2,028
Health / Safety	522	1,242	1,764
Commercialized Sexual Offenses	729	1,010	1,739
Threat	583	791	1,374

Notes: Immigration crimes include “illegal entry,” “illegal reentry,” “false claim to U.S. citizenship,” and “alien smuggling.” “Obstructing Judiciary& Congress& Legislature& Etc.,” refers to several related offenses including, but not limited to: Perjury; Contempt; Obstructing Justice; Misconduct; Parole and Probation Violations; and Failure to Appear. “General Crimes” include the following National Crime Information Center (NCIC) charges: Conspiracy, Crimes Against Person, Licensing Violation, Money Laundering, Morals - Decency Crimes, Property Crimes, Public Order Crimes, Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), and Structuring.

As a result of ERO’s enhanced enforcement efforts directed at restoring the integrity of the immigration system, the percentage of administrative arrests of other immigration violators⁴ increased from FY2017 (11 percent) to FY2018 (13 percent). Of this population of immigration violators arrested in FY2018, Table 2 shows that 57 percent were processed with a notice to appear⁵ while 23 percent were ICE fugitives⁶ or subjects who had been previously removed, illegally re-entered the country (a federal felony under 8 U.S.C § 1326) and served an order of reinstatement.⁷ Both the number of fugitive and illegal re-entry arrests continued a three-year trend by increasing 19 percent and 9 percent, respectively, in FY2018.

Table 2. FY2016 – FY2018 ERO Administrative Arrests of Other Immigration Violators by Arrest Type⁸

ERO Administrative Arrest Type	FY2016		FY2017		FY2018	
	Arrests	Percentage	Arrests	Percentage	Arrests	Percentage
Other Immigration Violators	9,086	100%	15,478	100%	20,464	100%
Notice to Appear	3,390	37%	7,642	49%	11,570	57%
Fugitives	1,605	18%	2,350	15%	2,791	14%
Reinstatement	758	8%	1,695	11%	1,846	9%
Other	3,333	37%	3,791	24%	4,257	21%

At-Large Arrests

An ERO at-large arrest is conducted in the community, as opposed to a custodial setting such as a prison or jail.⁹ While at-large arrests remained consistent, with a 1 percent overall increase from 40,066 in FY2017 to 40,536 in FY2018 (Figure 3), at-large arrests levels remain significantly higher compared to the 30,348 from FY2016. At-large arrests of convicted criminal aliens decreased by 13 percent in FY2018 as shown in Figure 4. However, this group still constitutes the largest proportion of at-large apprehensions (57 percent). Increases year-over-year in at-large arrests of aliens with pending criminal charges (35 percent) and other immigration violators (25 percent) offset the decrease in arrests of convicted criminals. The increased enforcement of these populations without criminal convictions add to the increases seen in FY2017 for pending criminal charges (213 percent) and other immigration violators (122 percent). Again, this demonstrates ERO’s commitment to removing criminal aliens and public safety threats, while still faithfully enforcing the law against all immigration violators.

⁴ “Other Immigration Violators” are immigration violators without any known criminal convictions or pending charges entered into ICE system of record at the time of the enforcement action.

⁵ A Notice to Appear (Form I-862) is the charging document that initiates removal proceedings. Charging documents inform aliens of the charges and allegations being lodged against them by ICE.

⁶ A fugitive is any alien who has failed to leave the United States following the issuance of a final order of removal, deportation, or exclusion.

⁷ Section 241(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) provides that DHS may reinstate (without referral to an immigration court) a final order against an alien who illegally reenters the United States after being deported, excluded, or removed from the United States under a final order.

⁸ “Other” types of arrests of Other Immigration Violators include, but are not limited to, arrests for Expedited Removal, Visa Waiver Program Removal, Administrative Removal, and Voluntary Departure/Removal.

⁹ ERO administrative arrests reported as “at-large” include records from all ERO Programs with Arrest Methods of Located, Non-Custodial Arrest, or Probation and Parole.

Figure 3. FY2016 – FY2018 At-Large Administrative Arrests

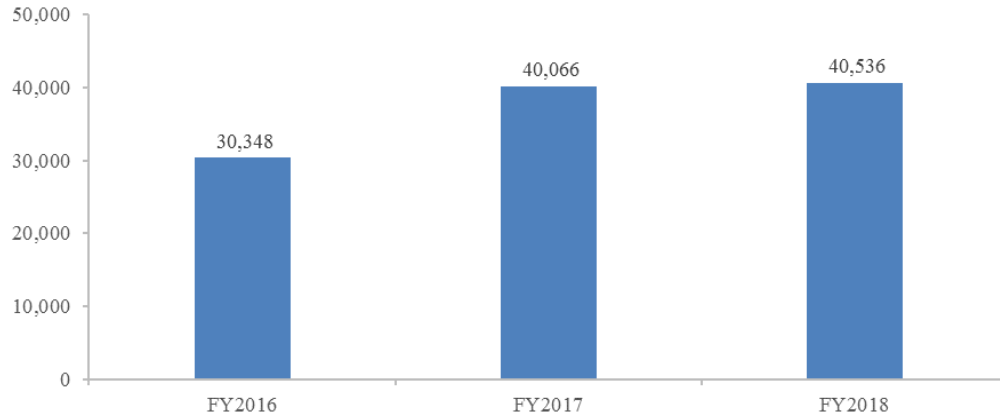
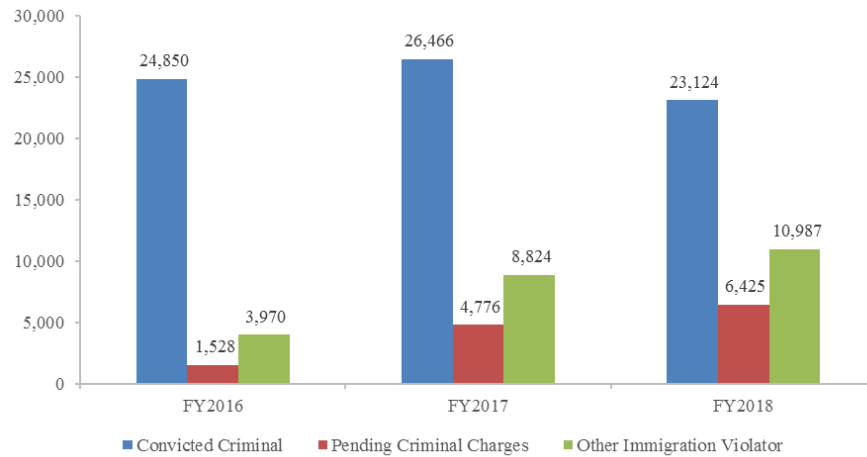


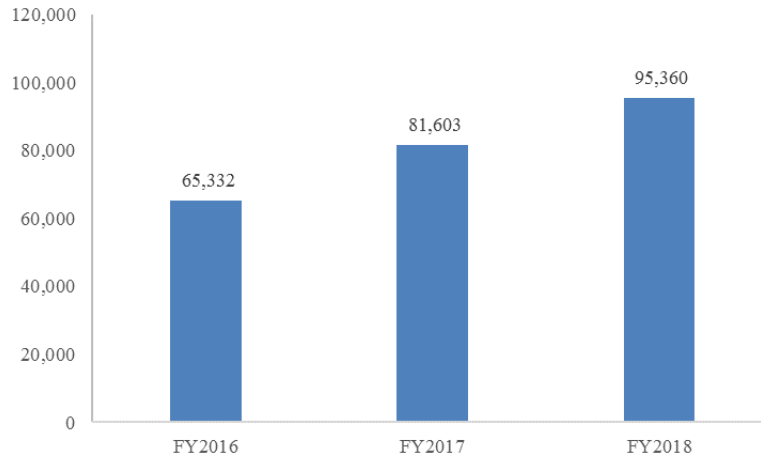
Figure 4. FY2016 – FY2018 At-Large Administrative Arrests by Criminality



Rise in ICE Removals through enhanced Interior Enforcement

The apprehension and removal of immigration violators is central to ICE’s mission to enforce U.S. immigration laws. In addition to the 11 percent increase in ERO administrative arrests from FY2017 to FY2018, ERO also made significant strides in removing aliens arrested in the interior of the country (Figure 5). Such removals stem from an ICE arrest and is the ultimate goal of the agency’s interior immigration enforcement efforts. Interior ICE removals continued to increase in FY2018, as ICE removed 13,757 more aliens in this category than it did in FY2017, a 17 percent increase (Figure 5). The increases in both ERO administrative arrests and removals based on these interior arrests demonstrate the significant successes ICE achieved during FY2018, as well as the increased efficacy with which the agency carried out its mission.

Figure 5. FY2016 – FY2018 Interior ICE Removals



Criminal Arrests and Prosecutions

While ICE ERO showed significant gains in all meaningful enforcement metrics, perhaps none are more impressive nor have made more of an impact on public safety than its prosecutorial efforts. In conjunction with the United States Attorney’s Office, ERO enforces violations of criminal immigration law through the effective prosecution of criminal offenders.

In FY2018, ERO’s efforts resulted in the prosecutions of offenses which include, but are not limited to: 8 U.S.C § 1325, Illegal Entry into the United States; 8 U.S.C § 1326, Illegal Re-Entry of Removed Alien; 18 U.S.C § 1546, Fraud and Misuse of Visas, Permits and Other Documents; 18 U.S.C § 111, Assaulting and/or Resisting an Officer; and 18 U.S.C § 922(g)(5), Felon in Possession of a Firearm.

In FY2017, ERO made 5,790 criminal arrests resulting in 4,212 indictments or Bills of Information and 3,445 convictions. While these FY2017 numbers showed moderate increases over FY2016 in criminal arrests and indictments or Bills of Information, in FY2018 ERO made 7,449 criminal arrests resulting in 7,326 indictments or Bills of Information and 7,197 convictions. This surge in enforcement efforts directed at criminal aliens and repeat offenders reflects a 29 percent increase in criminal arrests, a 74 percent increase in indictments or Bills of Information, and a 109 percent increase in criminal convictions to reverse a downturn from FY2017 (Figure 6).

Figure 6. FY2016 – FY2018 Prosecution Statistics

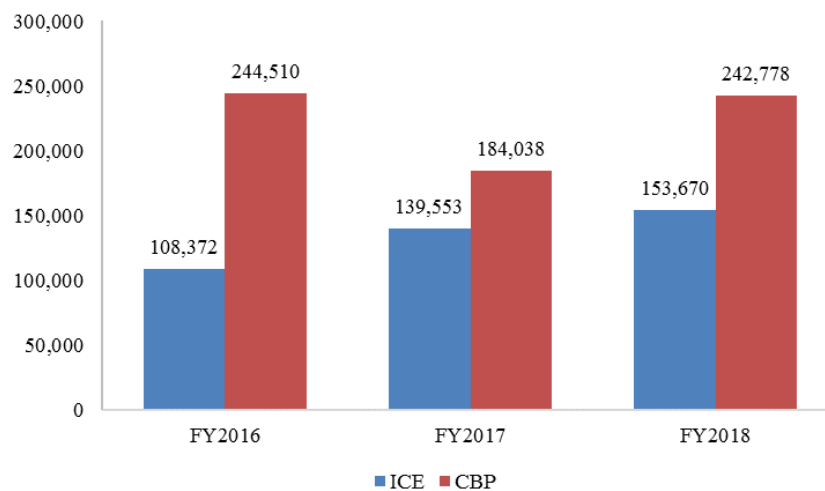


Initial Book-ins to ICE Custody

An initial book-in is the first book-in to an ICE detention facility to begin a new detention stay. This population includes aliens initially apprehended by CBP who are transferred to ICE for detention and removal. As seen in Figure 7, while overall ICE initial book-ins went down in FY2017 (323,591) compared to FY2016 (352,882), total book-ins increased in FY2018 to 396,448, illustrating the ongoing surge in illegal border crossings.

Figure 7 shows the number of book-ins resulting from ICE and CBP enforcement efforts for FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018.¹⁰ Notably, book-ins from CBP increased 32 percent in FY2018 to 242,778, while book-ins from ICE arrests continued an upward trend from FY2017’s 29 percent increase with an additional increase of 10 percent in FY2018.

Figure 7. FY2016 – FY2018 Initial Book-ins to ICE Detention by Arresting Agency



¹⁰ CBP enforcement efforts represent records that were processed by Border Patrol, Inspections, Inspections-Air, Inspections-Land, and Inspections-Sea.

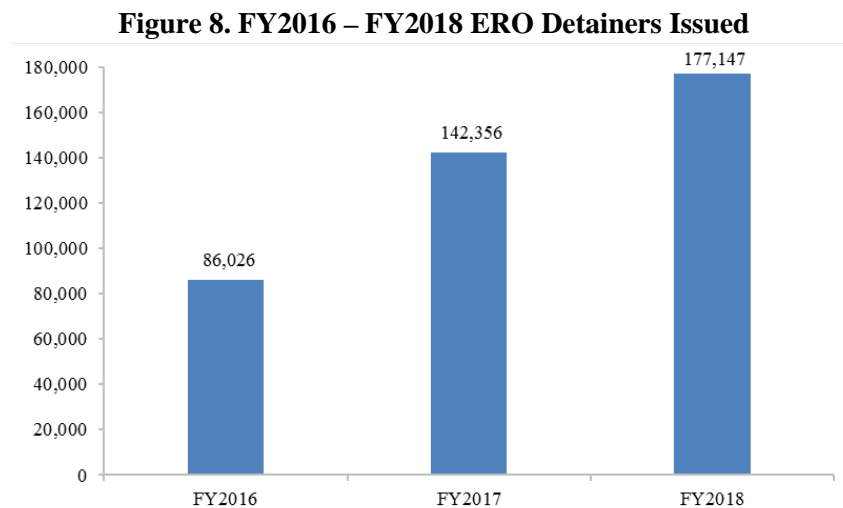
Detainers

A detainer is a request to the receiving law enforcement agency to both notify DHS as early as practicable before a removable alien is released from criminal custody, and to maintain custody of the alien for a period not to exceed 48 hours beyond the time the alien would otherwise have been released to allow DHS to assume custody for removal purposes. ICE issues detainers to federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies only after establishing probable cause that the subject is an alien who is removable from the United States and to provide notice of ICE's intent to assume custody of a subject detained in that law enforcement agency's custody. The detainer facilitates the custodial transfer of an alien to ICE from another law enforcement agency. This process may reduce potential risks to ICE officers and to the general public by allowing arrests to be made in a controlled, custodial setting as opposed to at-large arrests in the community.

The cooperation ICE receives from other law enforcement agencies is critical to its ability to identify and arrest aliens who pose a risk to public safety or national security. Some jurisdictions do not cooperate with ICE as a matter of state or local law, executive order, judicial rulings, or policy. All detainers issued by ICE are accompanied by either: (1) a properly completed Form I-200 (Warrant for Arrest of Alien) signed by a legally authorized immigration officer; or (2) a properly completed Form I-205 (Warrant of Removal/Deportation) signed by a legally authorized immigration officer, both of which include a determination of probable cause of removability.

Issued Detainers

In FY2018, ERO issued 177,147 detainers – an increase of 24 percent from the 142,356 detainers issued in FY2017 (Figure 8). This number demonstrates the large volume of illegal aliens involved in criminal activity and the public safety risk posed by these aliens, as well as ERO's commitment to taking enforcement action against all illegal aliens it encounters. The rise in detainers issued continues the trend from FY2017's 65 percent growth over FY2016 and shows a consistent focus on interior enforcement, particularly for those aliens involved in criminal activity, despite continued opposition and lack of cooperation from uncooperative jurisdictions.



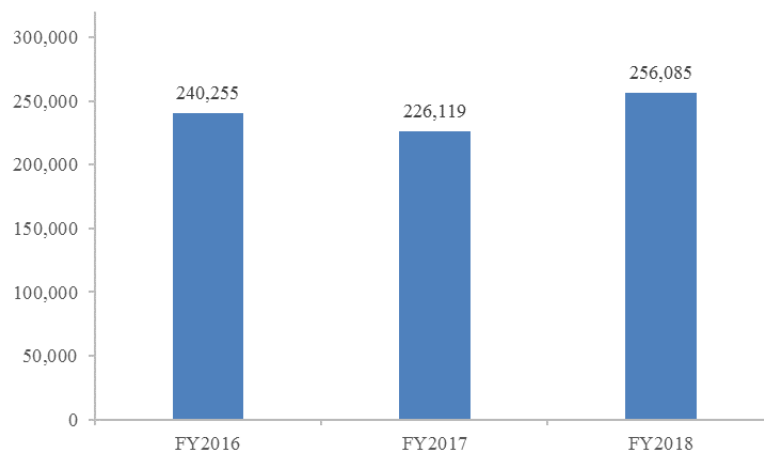
ICE Removals

Integral to the integrity of the nation’s lawful immigration system is the removal of immigration violators who are illegally present in the country and have received a final order of removal.¹¹ A removal is defined as the compulsory and confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States based on such an order.¹² ICE removals include both aliens arrested by ICE and aliens who were apprehended by CBP and turned over to ICE for repatriation efforts. In FY2018, ICE saw a significant increase in both overall removals as well as removals where ICE was the initial arresting agency.

Figure 9 displays total ICE removals for FY2016, FY2017, and FY2018 and highlights the 13 percent increase from 226,119 to 256,085 in FY2018. After a drop in FY2017 overall removals stemming from historic lows in border crossings, ICE removals rebounded in FY2018, with the previously identified 17 percent increase stemming from both strengthened ICE interior enforcement efforts as well as an 11 percent increase in removals of border apprehensions.

Figure 10 breaks down ICE removals by arresting agency, which demonstrates a 46 percent increase from FY2016 to FY2018 (from 65,332 to 95,360) in removals tied to ICE arrests.

Figure 9. FY2016 – FY2018 ICE Removals



¹¹ ICE removals include removals and returns where aliens were turned over to ICE for removal efforts. This includes aliens processed for Expedited Removal (ER) or Voluntary Return (VR) that are turned over to ICE for detention. Aliens processed for ER and not detained by ERO or VRs after June 1st, 2013 and not detained by ICE are primarily processed by the U.S. Border Patrol. CBP should be contacted for those statistics.

¹² Ibid.

Figure 10. FY2016 – FY2018 ICE Removals by Arresting Agency

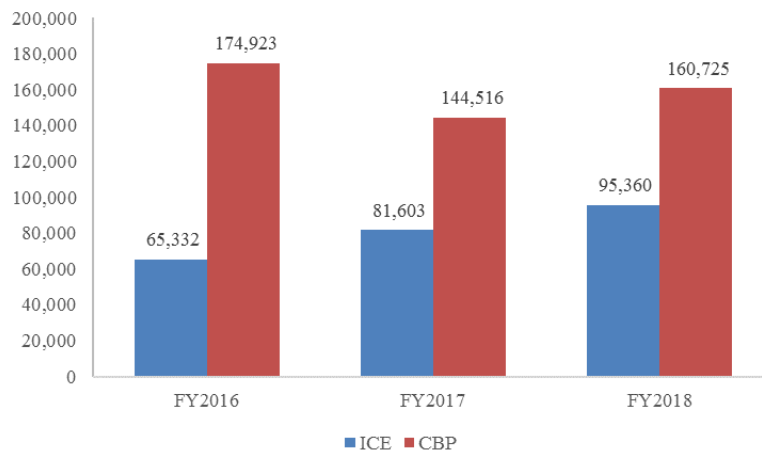
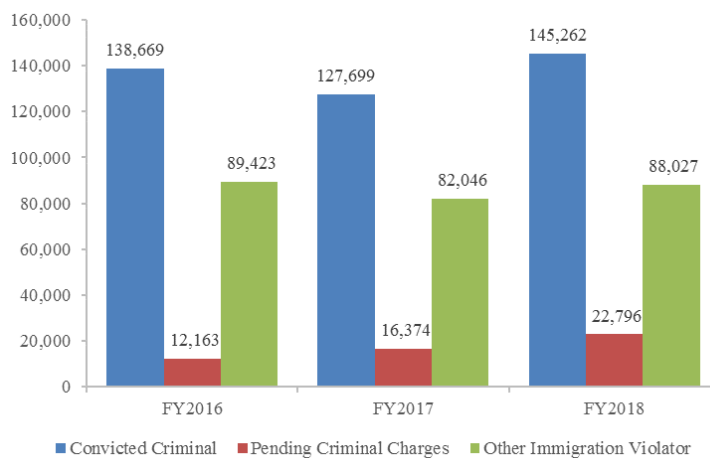


Figure 11 shows the breakdown of ICE removals based on criminal history. ICE removals of convicted criminals followed overall removal trends with a small decrease from 138,669 in FY2016 to 127,699 in FY2017, while rising to 145,262 in FY2018, a 14 percent increase. Over this same period, ICE removals of aliens with pending criminal charges has steadily increased from 12,163 in FY2016 to 16,374 in FY2017 for a 35 percent increase and to 22,796 in FY2018 for another 39 percent increase over the previous year.

Figure 11. FY2016 – FY2018 ICE Removals by Criminality



ICE Removals to Ensure National Security and Public Safety

ICE removals of known or suspected gang members and known or suspected terrorists (KST) are instrumental to ICE’s national security and public safety missions, and the agency directs significant resources to identify, locate, arrest, and remove these aliens.

ICE identifies gang members and KSTs by checking an alien’s background in federal law enforcement databases, interviews with the aliens, and information received from law enforcement partners. This information is flagged accordingly in ICE’s enforcement systems. These populations are not mutually exclusive, as an alien may be flagged as both a known or suspected gang member, and a KST. As seen in Figure 12, ICE removals of known and suspected gang members increased by 162 percent in FY2017,

more than doubling from the previous year. These critical removals increased again in FY2018, rising by 9 percent from FY2017. ICE’s KST removals also rose significantly between FY2016 and FY2017 (Figure 13), increasing by 67 percent, while removals of aliens in this group were relatively level in FY2018, with ICE conducting 42 removals compared to 45 in FY2017.

Figure 12. FY2016 – FY2018 ICE Removals of Known or Suspected Gang Members

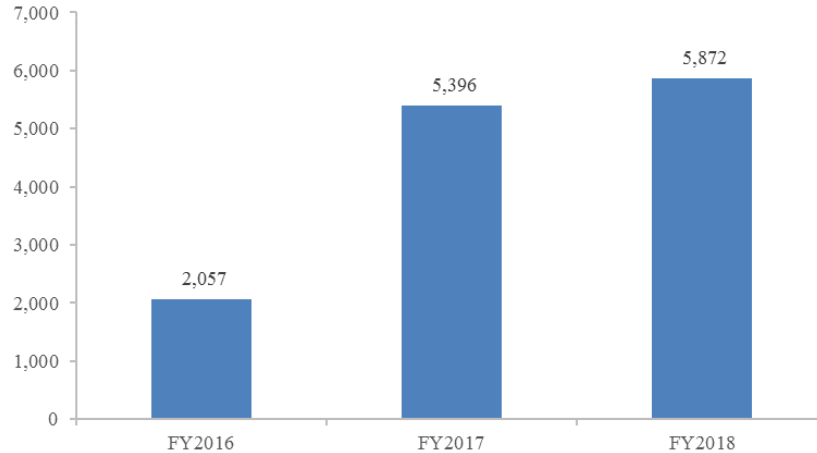
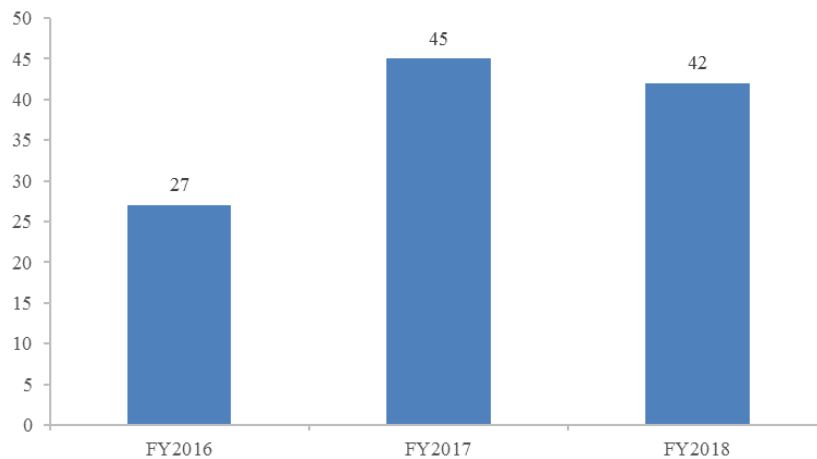


Figure 13. FY2016 – FY2018 ICE Removals of Known or Suspected Terrorists



Removals of USBP Family Unit and Unaccompanied Alien Children Apprehensions

Since the initial surge at the Southwest border (SWB) in FY2014, there has been a significant increase in the arrival of both family units (FMUAs) and unaccompanied alien children (UACs). In FY2018, approximately 50,000 UACs and 107,000 aliens processed as FMUAs were apprehended at the SWB by the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP). These numbers represent a marked increase from FY2017, when approximately 41,000 UACs and 75,000 FMUA were apprehended by USBP. While USBP routinely turns FMUA apprehensions over to ICE for removal proceedings, ICE is severely limited by various laws and judicial actions from detaining family units through the completion of removal proceedings. For UAC apprehensions, DHS is responsible for the transfer of custody to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) within 72 hours, absent exceptional circumstances. HHS is similarly limited in their ability to detain UACs through the pendency of their removal proceedings. When these UACs are released by

HHS, or FMUA are released from DHS custody, they are placed onto the non-detained docket, which currently has more than 2,641,589 cases and results in decisions not being rendered for many years. Further, even when removal orders are issued, very few aliens from the non-detained docket comply with these orders and instead join an ever-growing list of 565,892 fugitive aliens.

In FY2018, ICE removed 2,711 aliens identified as FMUAs from USBP apprehension data. As seen in Figure 14, this number is up from 2,326 removals of FMUAs in FY2017, resulting in a 17 percent increase. This maintains the upward trend from FY2017, where ICE removals of this population increased by 35 percent over FY2016 (1,728). ICE similarly identifies UACs based on USBP apprehensions, and in FY2018 ICE removed 5,571 UACs, a 55 percent increase over the 3,598 UACs removed in FY2017 (Figure 15). FY2017 similarly showed an increase in UAC removals when ICE removed 41 percent more UACs compared to FY2016's 2,545. Most of the remaining population of UAC and FMUA who have been apprehended, remain in the country awaiting completion of their removal proceedings or defying removal orders.

Figure 14. FY2016 – FY2018 ICE Removals of USBP-Identified Family Unit Apprehensions

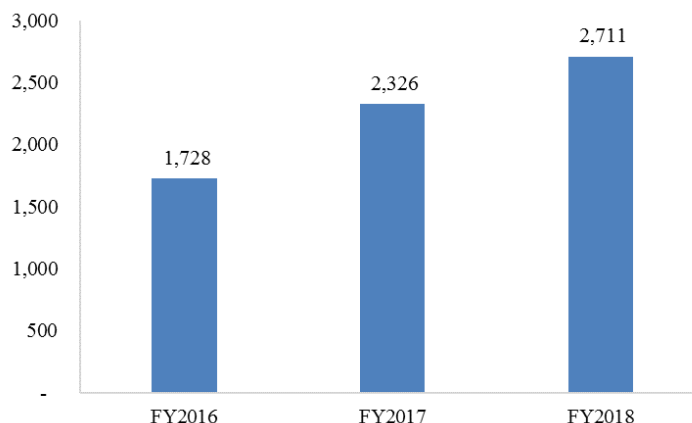
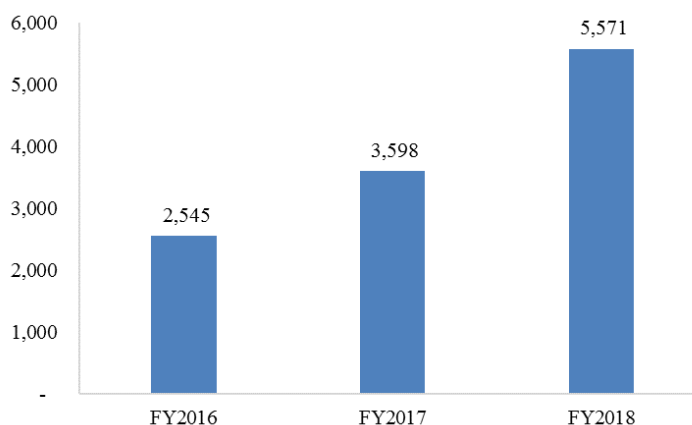


Figure 15. FY2016 – FY2018 ICE Removals of USBP-Identified UAC Apprehensions



Effects of Visa Sanctions and Diplomatic Relations

On September 13, 2017, DHS announced the implementation of visa sanctions¹³ on Cambodia, Eritrea, Guinea, and Sierra Leone due to a lack of historical cooperation from these countries with regard to accepting their nationals who have been ordered removed. In coordination with the U.S. Department of State (DoS), consular officers in these countries were ordered to implement visa restrictions on specific categories of visa applicants. The categories were determined on a country-by-country basis. If the impacted countries did not respond appropriately, the scope of the sanctions could be expanded to include more visa applicant categories. The result of these sanctions can be seen in the ICE removals statistics for these countries in Table 3. All the countries with newly-issued visa sanctions have greater removals in FY2018 than in FY2017. In addition to visa sanctions, DHS and DoS have coordinated to improve diplomatic relations with Cuba, resulting in a 189 percent increase of Cuban national removals from FY2017 to FY2018. ICE continues to work with DHS and DoS to invoke visa sanctions where appropriate for the purpose of fostering better cooperation with foreign countries in the context of removals.

Table 3. FY2017 – FY2018 ICE Removals from Visa Sanction Countries and Cuba

Country of Citizenship	FY2017	FY2018	% Change
CAMBODIA	29	110	279%
CUBA	160	463	189%
ERITREA	41	62	51%
GUINEA	88	219	149%
SIERRA LEONE	44	79	80%
Total	362	933	158%

Conclusion

As the agency primarily responsible for immigration enforcement efforts in the interior of the United States, ICE plays a critical role in fulfilling the requirements laid out in The President's EO and DHS' subsequent implementation memorandum. The statistics in this report illustrate ICE's commitment to these policies and success in implementing them during FY2018.

ICE ERO's FY2018 statistics demonstrate the agency's strengthened interior enforcement measures and show significant success in identifying, arresting, and removing aliens who are in violation of U.S. law, particularly those who pose a public safety or national security threat. This was accomplished despite limited resources and an increasingly challenging operational environment.

In FY2018, ICE ERO conducted 158,581 overall administrative arrests, 15,111 more than in FY2017, while it conducted 256,085 removals – the highest level since FY2014, resulting in a more than 10 percent increase in overall arrests and removals. ICE continues to prioritize its limited resources on public safety threats and immigration violators, as reflected by the fact that, like in FY2017, 9 out of 10 ERO administrative arrests had either a criminal conviction(s), pending charge(s), were an ICE fugitive, or illegally reentered the country after previously being removed. These results clearly demonstrate that the increased enforcement productivity in FY2017 has maintained an upward trend, and that ICE's efforts to

¹³ Section 243(d) of the INA states that, upon notification from the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State shall direct consular officers to stop issuing visas to immigrants, nonimmigrants, or both, from countries that unreasonably delay or fail entirely to repatriate their nationals.

restore integrity to our nation's immigration system and enhance the safety and security of the United States have continued to yield positive results.

Appendix A: Methodology

Data Source:

Data used to report ICE statistics are obtained through the ICE Integrated Decision Support (IIDS) system data warehouse.

Data Run Dates:

FY2018: IIDS v.1.34 run date 10/08/2018; ENFORCE Integrated Database (EID) as of 10/06/2018

FY2017: IIDS v.1.28 run date 10/09/2017; ENFORCE Integrated Database (EID) as of 10/07/2017

FY2016: IIDS v.1.22.1 run date 10/04/2016; ENFORCE Integrated Database (EID) as of 10/02/2016

Removals

ICE Removals include removals and returns initiated by ICE and those initiated by other agencies in which aliens were turned over to ICE for repatriation efforts. Returns include Voluntary Returns, Voluntary Departures, and Withdrawals Under Docket Control. Any voluntary return recorded on or after June 1, 2013 without an ICE intake case is not recorded as an ICE removal.

Removals data are historical and remain static. In FY2009, ICE began to “lock” removal statistics on October 5 at the end of each fiscal year, and counted only aliens whose removal or return was already confirmed. Aliens removed or returned in that fiscal year but not confirmed until after October 5 were excluded from the locked data, and thus from ICE statistics. To ensure an accurate and complete representation of all removals and returns, ICE will count removals and returns confirmed after October 5 toward the next fiscal year. FY2016 removals, excluding FY2015 “lag,” were 235,524. The number of removals in FY2017, excluding the “lag” from FY2016, was 220,649. The number of removals in FY2018, excluding the “lag” from FY2017, was 252,405.

Appendix B: FY2017 and FY2018 Removals by Country of Citizenship¹⁴

FY2017 and FY2018 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship		
Country of Citizenship	FY2017	FY2018
MEXICO	128,765	141,045
GUATEMALA	33,570	50,390
HONDURAS	22,381	28,894
EL SALVADOR	18,838	15,445
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	1,986	1,769
BRAZIL	1,413	1,691
ECUADOR	1,152	1,264
COLOMBIA	1,082	1,162
HAITI	5,578	934
NICARAGUA	832	879
JAMAICA	782	792
CHINA, PEOPLES REPUBLIC OF	525	726
INDIA	460	611
PERU	458	581
CUBA	160	463
ROMANIA	292	403
NIGERIA	312	369
CANADA	353	342
VENEZUELA	248	336
GHANA	305	243
PAKISTAN	177	235
SOMALIA	521	229
GUINEA	88	219
PHILIPPINES	182	217
SPAIN	172	209
UNITED KINGDOM	151	209
CHILE	129	166
COSTA RICA	151	162
BANGLADESH	203	147
GUYANA	137	142
KENYA	103	140
SAUDI ARABIA	139	135
ITALY	117	125
SENEGAL	197	125

¹⁴ Country of citizenship is reported as it appears in ICE's system of record at the time data is pulled but may be updated as additional information is discovered or verified.

FY2017 and FY2018 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship

Country of Citizenship	FY2017	FY2018
POLAND	120	123
SOUTH KOREA	113	122
VIETNAM	71	122
ARGENTINA	102	121
LIBERIA	107	113
GAMBIA	56	111
CAMBODIA	29	110
INDONESIA	68	110
RUSSIA	127	107
UKRAINE	86	105
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	128	104
BAHAMAS	95	101
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF	110	99
ALBANIA	55	98
MAURITANIA	8	98
PORTUGAL	65	96
JORDAN	98	94
ISRAEL	81	93
BELIZE	82	91
EGYPT	57	85
FRANCE	82	85
TURKEY	93	85
IVORY COAST	13	82
BOLIVIA	76	81
HUNGARY	116	81
DEM REP OF THE CONGO	34	79
SIERRA LEONE	44	79
CAMEROON	58	72
GERMANY	75	72
CAPE VERDE	29	68
MALI	34	63
ERITREA	41	62
SOUTH SUDAN	2	61
PANAMA	69	59
MOROCCO	67	58
THAILAND	33	55
LEBANON	35	51
LITHUANIA	26	49

FY2017 and FY2018 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship

Country of Citizenship	FY2017	FY2018
IRAQ	61	48
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	47	47
CZECH REPUBLIC	30	47
IRELAND	34	47
URUGUAY	38	47
NEPAL	45	45
SOUTH AFRICA	23	42
SUDAN	19	42
UNKNOWN	26	42
UZBEKISTAN	28	41
BURMA	10	40
NETHERLANDS	40	40
AUSTRALIA	22	39
MOLDOVA	34	38
ETHIOPIA	46	36
SRI LANKA	41	36
BURKINA FASO	31	35
MARSHALL ISLANDS	22	35
SLOVAKIA	20	35
BULGARIA	26	34
ANGOLA	7	32
KOREA	44	32
AFGHANISTAN	48	30
KAZAKHSTAN	14	30
SAMOA	13	30
SERBIA	18	30
JAPAN	13	28
MONGOLIA	23	28
ST. LUCIA	23	28
ARMENIA	24	27
TAIWAN	28	27
ANTIGUA-BARBUDA	19	24
NEW ZEALAND	16	24
TOGO	19	24
YEMEN	10	24
GREECE	20	22
IRAN	22	22
FIJI	13	21

FY2017 and FY2018 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship

Country of Citizenship	FY2017	FY2018
TONGA	13	21
GEORGIA	22	20
DOMINICA	10	19
SURINAME	7	19
SWEDEN	19	19
TANZANIA	13	19
ZIMBABWE	12	19
CONGO	5	18
MACEDONIA	10	18
MONTENEGRO	9	18
ALGERIA	28	17
BARBADOS	19	17
BELGIUM	9	17
LATVIA	19	17
TUNISIA	7	16
HONG KONG	9	15
KYRGYZSTAN	17	15
ST. KITTS-NEVIS	16	15
AZERBAIJAN	8	14
BURUNDI	6	14
KOSOVO	10	14
CHAD	7	13
ESTONIA	12	13
ST. VINCENT-GRENADINES	10	13
UGANDA	11	13
CROATIA	5	12
ZAMBIA	10	12
KUWAIT	12	11
MALAYSIA	8	11
BELARUS	10	10
BENIN	8	10
GRENADA	15	9
PALAU	15	9
LAOS	5	8
LIBYA	9	8
TAJIKISTAN	9	8
AUSTRIA	7	7
NORWAY	4	7

FY2017 and FY2018 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship

Country of Citizenship	FY2017	FY2018
SYRIA	2	7
GABON	3	6
PARAGUAY	5	6
SINGAPORE	4	6
BERMUDA	3	5
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	2	5
GUINEA-BISSAU	4	5
NIGER	20	5
YUGOSLAVIA	4	5
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	6	4
SWITZERLAND	5	4
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	4	4
CYPRUS	1	3
DJIBOUTI	1	3
FINLAND	3	3
MALAWI	4	3
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	1	2
DENMARK	5	2
ICELAND	1	2
NAMIBIA	1	2
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	2	2
QATAR	4	2
RWANDA	10	2
SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO	2	2
TURKMENISTAN	9	2
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	3	2
ARUBA	1	1
BAHRAIN	1	1
BHUTAN	0	1
BOTSWANA	3	1
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	3	1
GUADELOUPE	0	1
LESOTHO	0	1
MACAU	0	1
MADAGASCAR	1	1
MALDIVES	0	1
MONTSERRAT	0	1
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1	1

FY2017 and FY2018 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship

Country of Citizenship	FY2017	FY2018
SLOVENIA	1	1
ANDORRA	1	0
CAYMAN ISLANDS	2	0
FRENCH GUIANA	1	0
LUXEMBOURG	1	0
MAURITIUS	1	0
MOZAMBIQUE	2	0
OMAN	3	0
SAN MARINO	1	0
SWAZILAND	1	0
Total	226,119	256,085