



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

Fiscal Year 2016 ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations Report

Overview

This report summarizes U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) Fiscal Year (FY) 2016 removal activities. ICE shares responsibility for enforcing the nation's immigration laws with U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). In executing its enforcement duties, ERO focuses on two core missions: 1) the identification and apprehension of criminal aliens and other priority aliens located in the United States; and 2) the detention and removal of aliens arrested in the interior of the United States as well as those interdicted by CBP at the nation's borders. ICE is committed to smart immigration enforcement, preventing terrorism, and combatting the illegal movement of people and goods.

This report analyzes ICE ERO's FY 2016 removal statistics to demonstrate the impact of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) enforcement priorities. In executing its responsibilities, ICE has continued prioritizing its limited resources on the identification and removal of threats to national security, border security, and public safety, as outlined in Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Johnson's November 20, 2014 memorandum entitled *Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants*.

The nature and scope of ICE's civil immigration enforcement is impacted by a number of factors, including: 1) the level of cooperation from state and local law enforcement partners; 2) the level of illegal immigration; and 3) changing migrant demographics.

DHS's clearer and more refined Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities,¹ which ICE began implementing in FY 2015, place increased emphasis and focus on the removal of convicted felons and other public safety threats over non-criminals. ICE continued the implementation of these priorities with steady success during FY 2016. The implementation of the Priority Enforcement Program (PEP) further builds on the prioritization for removal of convicted criminals with the support of state and local jurisdictions. PEP became fully operational in July 2015, and, since that time, ICE has engaged in extensive efforts to encourage state and local law enforcement partners to collaborate with ICE to ensure the transfer and removal of serious public safety threats.

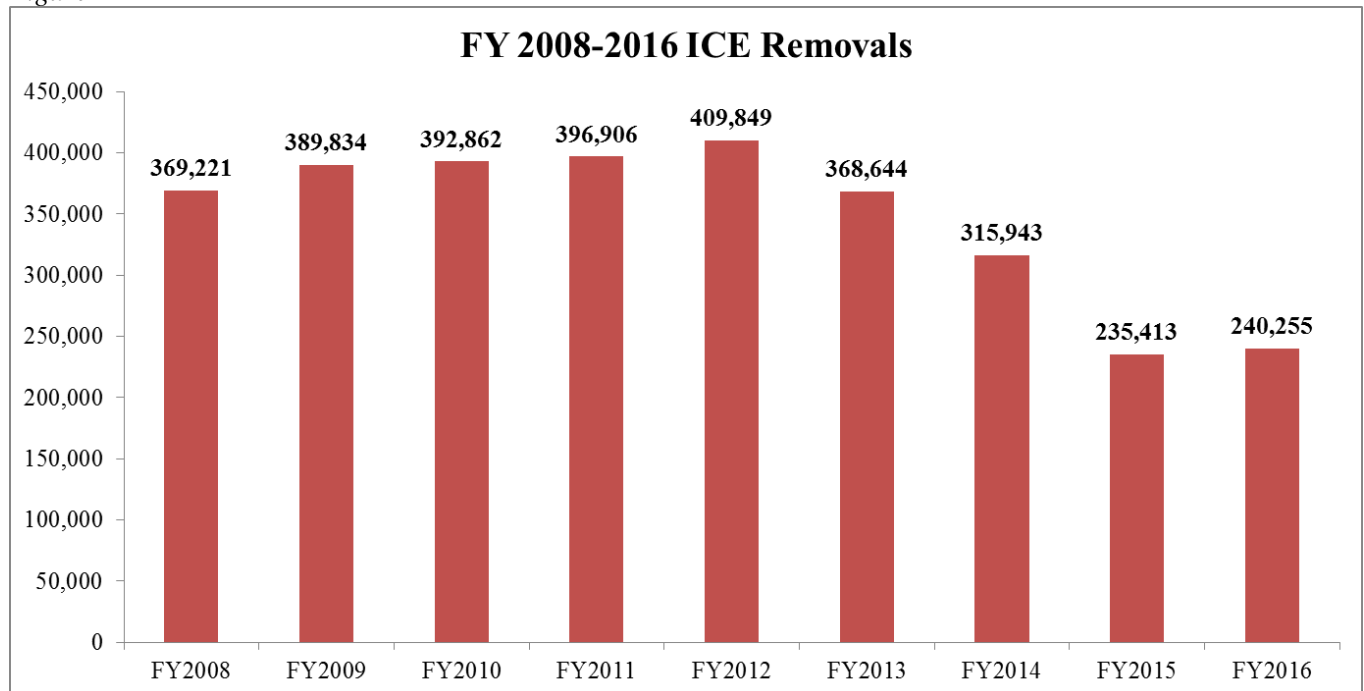
¹ See Appendix C for a detailed description of Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities and sub-priorities.

ICE conducted more removals in FY 2016 than in FY 2015 due to a combination of increased state and local cooperation through PEP and increased border interdictions by CBP. As detailed below, ICE’s targeted focus on the most significant threats to national security, public safety, and border security has meant that criminals and other priorities account for a high share of removals.² In fact, 99.3 percent of aliens ICE removed in FY 2016 clearly met DHS’ enforcement priorities. ICE also continues to focus on criminal aliens, as 58 percent of overall ICE removals, including 92 percent of ICE removals initiated in the interior of the country, were of convicted criminals. At the same time, 95 percent of *non-criminal* removals were apprehended at or near the border or ports of entry. As ICE continued its implementation of the Department’s enforcement priorities during FY 2016 and state and local cooperation increased, ICE saw continued progress in ensuring its resources are appropriately focused on keeping the nation safe and secure.

Total ICE Removals

ICE removed a total of 240,255 aliens in FY 2016, a two percent increase over FY 2015, but a 24 percent decrease from FY 2014. The following sections of this report identify a number of factors that have contributed to the decrease in removals from previous years.

Figure 1



Note: ICE removals include removals and returns where aliens were turned over to ICE for removal efforts.

² See Appendix B for key terms and definitions.

Impact of Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities

FY 2016 marked continued progress in ICE’s implementation of revised Department-wide immigration enforcement priorities, as directed by Secretary Johnson in his November 20, 2014, memorandum, *Policies for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants* known as the Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities (CIEP). The priorities have intensified ICE’s focus on removing aliens convicted of serious crimes, public safety and national security threats, and recent border entrants.

More specifically, DHS’s priorities establish three civil immigration enforcement categories, in descending order of priority. These priorities are: 1) national security threats, convicted felons or “aggravated felons,” criminal gang participants, and illegal entrants apprehended at the border; 2) individuals convicted of significant or multiple misdemeanors, or individuals apprehended in the U.S. interior who unlawfully entered or reentered this country and have not been continuously and physically present in the United States since January 1, 2014, or individuals who have significantly abused the visa or visa waiver programs; and 3) individuals who have failed to abide by a final order of removal issued on or after January 1, 2014. ICE may also include individuals not falling within the aforementioned categories if their removal would serve an important federal interest.

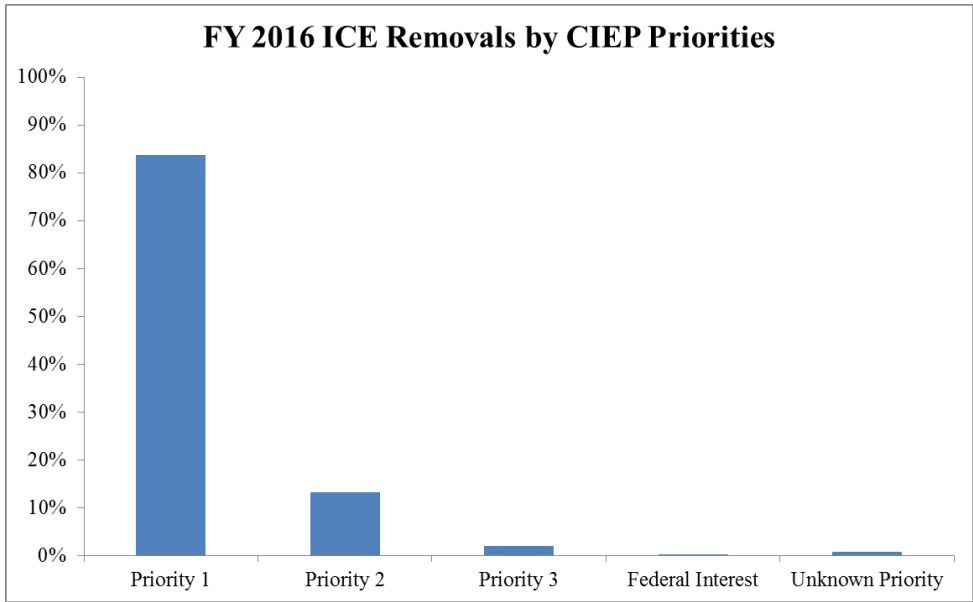
Since these priorities went into effect during FY 2015, FY 2016 was the first full year of implementation. ICE’s FY 2016 removal statistics in Table 1 below, broken out by CIEP Priority Status, demonstrate continued strong alignment to these revised priorities. In FY 2016, 99.3 percent of total ICE removals were individuals who were clearly a CIEP priority, and 83.7 percent were Priority 1 aliens.

Table 1

FY 2016 ICE Removals by CIEP Priority		
CIEP Priority	ICE Removals	% of ICE Removals
Priority 1	201,020	83.7%
Priority 2	31,936	13.3%
Priority 3	4,952	2.1%
Federal Interest	558	0.2%
Total with CIEP Priority	238,466	99.3%
Unknown Priority	1,789	0.7%
Total	240,255	100%

This alignment with the CIEP Priorities, shown in Figure 2, exemplifies ICE’s continued focus on targeted enforcement during FY 2016.

Figure 2



Focus on Convicted Criminal Aliens

ICE has continued to focus on identifying, arresting, and removing convicted criminals in prisons and jails, and through at-large arrests in the interior, as demonstrated by its removal statistics.³ In FY 2016, ICE sustained the quality of its removals from previous years by continuing to focus on serious public safety and national security threats. Of all ICE removals, 138,669, or 58 percent, were convicted criminals. This proportion is up from 31 percent in FY 2008 (see Figure 3). And 77.6 percent of removals of convicted criminals were ICE’s highest priority, CIEP Priority 1.

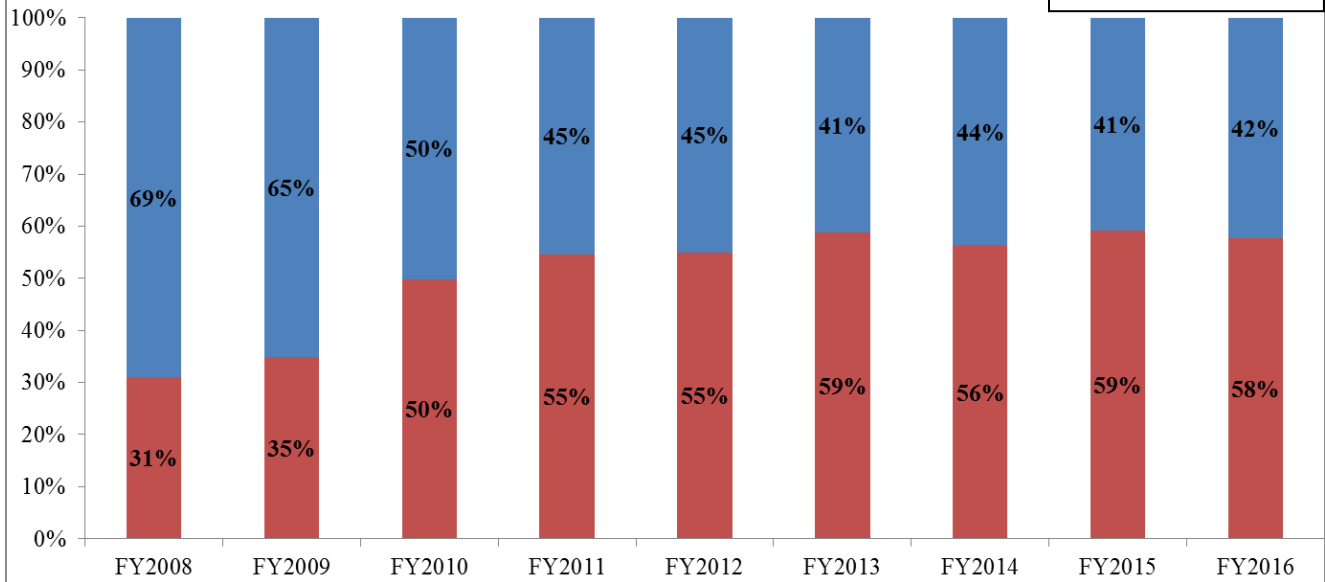
Figure 3

³ICE’s interior operations were complicated by the ruling of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Rodriguez v. Robbins*, 715 F.3d 1127 (9th Cir. 2013). Under *Rodriguez*, individuals who previously would have been detained without bond may seek release on bonds from immigration judges. Their cases are then transferred from the relatively expedited detained court docket to the slower non-detained court docket, thereby decreasing the number of overall removals in a given year. This *Rodriguez* decision applies throughout the Ninth Circuit, the federal court jurisdiction with the largest number of individuals in removal proceedings

FY 2008-2016 ICE Removals by Criminality

■ Non-Criminal Immigration Violator ■ Convicted Criminal

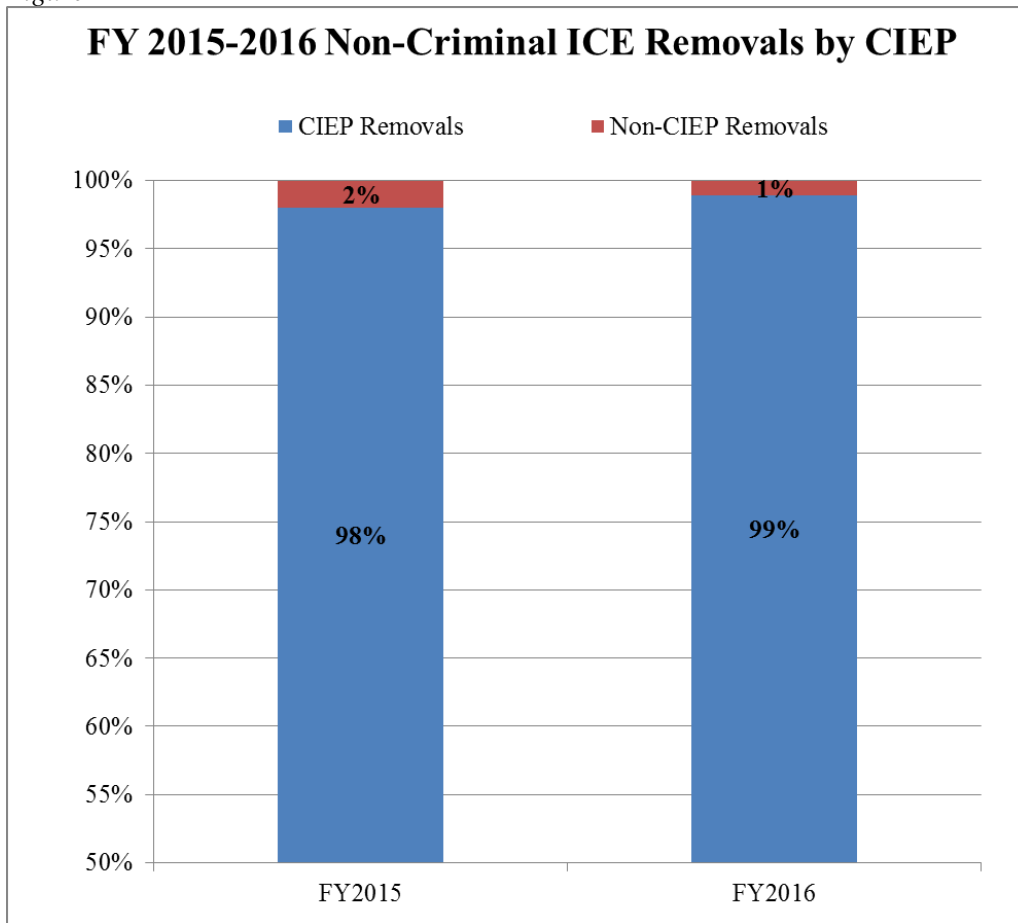
FY 2016 Removals
101,586 Non-Criminal
Immigration Violators
138,669 Convicted Criminals



Non-Criminal Removals

The great majority (95 percent) of ICE removals of non-criminal immigration violators were individuals encountered by CBP agents and officers at or near the border or ports of entry. Significantly, 99 percent (100,475 out of 101,586) of ICE’s non-criminal removals clearly met one of DHS’ enforcement priorities, a further improvement from already high levels in FY 2015 (see Figure 4).

Figure 4



Interior Removals

In addition to the high overall percentage of ICE removals that were of convicted criminals, ERO’s interior enforcement activities have led to a sharp increase since 2011 in the percentage of ICE’s interior removals (i.e., individuals apprehended by ICE officers and agents in the interior) that were of convicted criminals. As shown in Figure 5, this percentage continues to trend upward, from 67 percent in FY 2011 to 92 percent (60,318 out of 65,332) in FY 2016. Border removals in this figure include aliens apprehended at the border by the U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and subsequently repatriated by ERO.

Figure 5

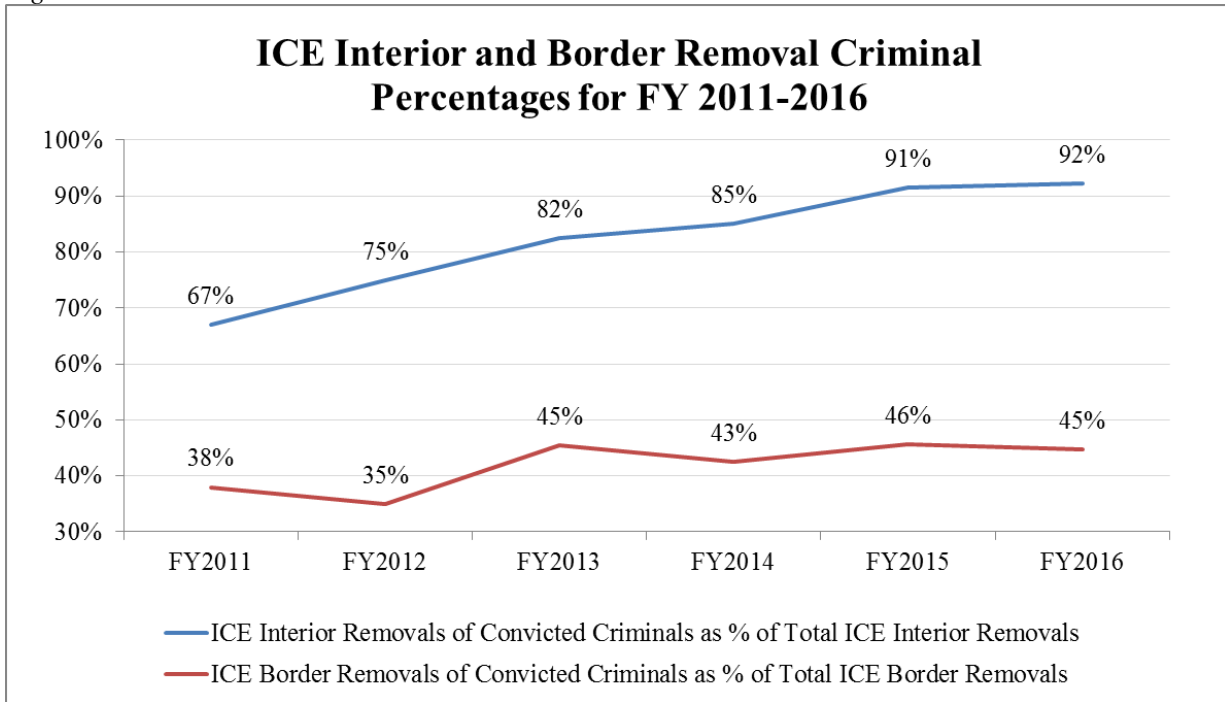
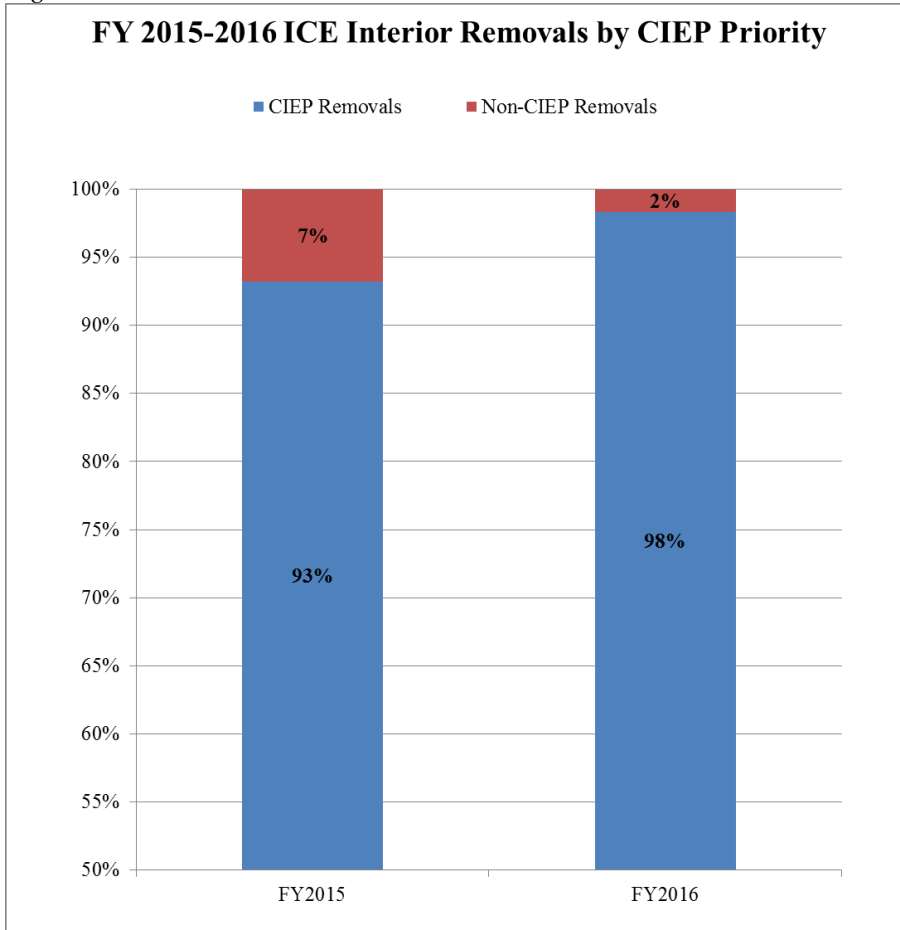


Figure 6



ICE conducted 65,332 interior removals in FY 2016, with 98.3 percent of them clearly falling into one of the CIEP priorities, as shown in Figure 6. This figure represents an increase of 5 percentage points over the proportion of interior removals that were CIEP priorities in FY 2015.

Cooperation from State and Local Law Enforcement Partners

The enactment of numerous state statutes and local ordinances reducing and/or preventing cooperation with ICE, in addition to federal court decisions which created liability concerns for cooperating law enforcement agencies, led an increasing number of jurisdictions to decline to honor immigration detainers before implementation of PEP in July 2015. Despite improvement following PEP implementation, ERO documented a total of 21,205 declined detainers in 567 counties in 48 states including the District of Columbia between January 1, 2014, and September 30, 2016. Declined detainers result in convicted criminals being released back into U.S. communities with the potential to re-offend, notwithstanding ICE's requests for transfer of those individuals. Moreover, these releases constrain ICE's civil immigration enforcement efforts because they required ICE to expend additional resources to locate and arrest convicted criminals who were at-large rather than transferred directly from jails into ICE custody, drawing resources away from other ICE enforcement efforts.

In July 2015, following implementation of PEP, ICE began using revised forms, the I-247D detainer form and the I-247N, a request for notification form. In addition to the I-247D and I-247N, in late 2015 ICE began using the I-247X immigration detainer form, which applies to non-PEP priority subcategories, and which ICE may use to seek custody transfers from cooperative jurisdictions. Each of the 24 ICE Field Office Directors whose areas of responsibility includes at least one location that does not honor detainers are in ongoing discussions with their law enforcement partners in order to tailor PEP in each location to best meet the needs of their communities.

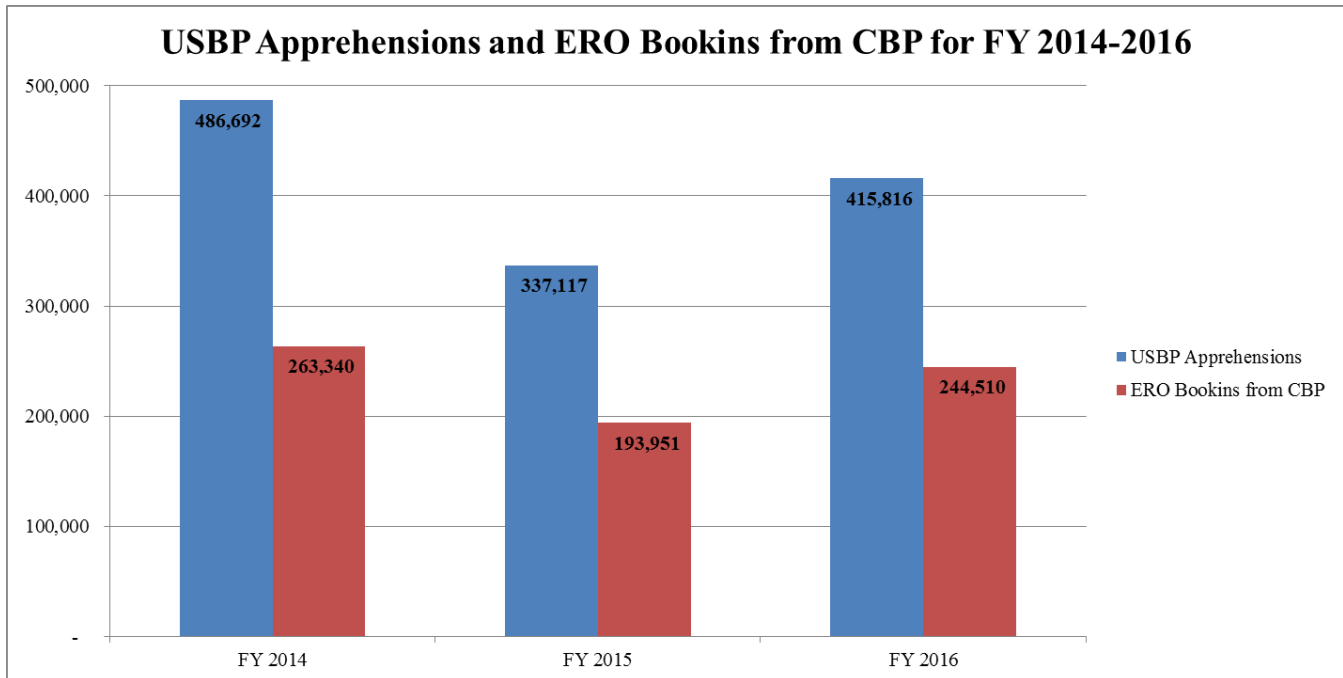
Additionally, to facilitate state and local cooperation, Secretary Johnson, then-Deputy Secretary Mayorkas, and Director Saldaña met with elected and law enforcement officials in some of the nation's largest jurisdictions. DHS and ICE officials also regularly engage with senior law enforcement officials from across the nation through various associations and task forces. This robust engagement is producing results. Counties like Los Angeles, Alameda, Fresno, San Mateo, Sonoma, and Monterey in California and Miami-Dade in Florida are now working with ICE through PEP. Today, many law enforcement agencies, including previously uncooperative jurisdictions, are now cooperating with ICE through PEP as ICE Field Office Directors continue to strengthen and improve relationships with their local law enforcement partners.

As a result of ICE's efforts, declined detainers have dropped significantly over the past fiscal year. In FY 2016, ERO documented a 77 percent drop in declined requests for transfer (from 8,542 in FY 2015 to 1,970 in FY 2016) as well as a 29 percent drop in the number of counties declining detainers (395 counties in FY 2015, versus 279 counties in FY 2016). ERO attributes this improvement to increased local law enforcement agency cooperation as a result of PEP, and more selective and targeted issuance of detainers that align more closely to prioritized populations.

Increased Illegal Migration and CBP Apprehensions

ICE supports border security efforts by detaining and removing certain individuals interdicted by CBP at the border and elsewhere. Historically, a large share of ICE’s removals have been based on CBP’s border apprehensions. In FY 2016, the Border Patrol apprehended 415,816 people, an increase of 23 percent from FY 2015 as shown in Figure 7. This in turn resulted in an increase in overall FY 2016 ICE intakes based upon those CBP apprehensions, rising 26 percent from 193,951 intakes in FY 2015 to 244,510 intakes in FY 2016.

Figure 7



Source: USBP apprehension data as provided by USBP; figures may not match USBP year-end statistics.

Changing Migrant Demographics

Changing migrant demographics also continued to impact ICE removal operations in FY 2016, as illegal entries by Mexicans continued to decrease while those by Central Americans continued to increase. More time, personnel resources, and funding are required to complete the removal process for nationals from Central America and other non-contiguous countries as compared to Mexican nationals apprehended at the border. These costs have increased because removals of non-Mexican nationals require ICE to use additional detention capacity, more time and effort to secure travel documents from the host country, and to arrange air transportation to remove the individual to the home country.

Additionally, many Central American nationals are asserting claims of credible or reasonable fear of persecution. A total of 101,639 aliens made defensive asylum claims in FY 2016, up from fewer than 60,000 in each of the previous two fiscal years. Asylum cases require additional adjudication, and therefore, take longer to process and consume more ERO resources than certain other cases on ICE’s docket.

Removals Overview

- ICE conducted 240,255 removals.
- ICE conducted 65,332 removals of individuals apprehended by ICE officers (i.e., interior removals) (Figure 5).
 - 60,318 (92 percent) of all *interior removals* were previously convicted of a crime.
- ICE conducted 174,923 removals of individuals apprehended at or near the border or ports of entry.⁴
- 58 percent of all ICE removals, or 138,669, were previously convicted of a crime.
 - ICE conducted 60,318 interior criminal removals.
 - ICE removed 78,351 criminals apprehended at or near the border or ports of entry.
- 99.3 percent of all ICE FY 2016 removals, or 238,466, met one or more of ICE's stated civil immigration enforcement priorities.⁵
- Of the 101,586 aliens removed who had no criminal conviction, 95 percent, or 96,572, were apprehended at or near the border or ports of entry.⁶
- The leading countries of origin for removals were Mexico, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.
- 2,057 aliens removed by ICE were classified as suspected or confirmed gang members.

Removed Population by Citizenship

In FY 2016, ICE removed individuals from 185 countries, the top ten of which are provided in Table 3.⁷ Mexico continued to be the leading country of origin for those removed, followed by Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador.

⁴ Approximately 94 percent of these individuals were apprehended by U.S. Border Patrol agents and then processed, detained, and removed by ICE. The remaining individuals were apprehended by CBP officers at ports of entry.

⁵ As defined in the March 2011 ICE Memorandum: Civil Immigration Enforcement: Priorities for the Apprehension, Detention, and Removal of Aliens.

⁶ ICE defines criminality via a recorded criminal conviction obtained by ICE officers and agents from certified criminal history repositories. The individuals described above include recent border crossers, fugitives from the immigration courts, and repeat immigration violators.

⁷ Details for removals by country of citizenship are provided in Appendix D.

Table 2

FY 2016 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship		
Country of Citizenship	Total	% of Total
Mexico	149,821	62.4%
Guatemala	33,940	14.1%
Honduras	21,994	9.2%
El Salvador	20,538	8.5%
Dominican Republic	1,981	0.8%
Colombia	1,156	0.5%
Ecuador	1,099	0.5%
Brazil	1,095	0.5%
Nicaragua	795	0.3%
Jamaica	787	0.3%
Other	7,049	2.9%
Total	240,255	100.0%

Conclusion

Over the course of FY 2016, ICE has continued to improve its ability to target individuals who threaten public safety, national security, and border security as demonstrated by the fact that 99.3 percent of individuals that ICE removed met ICE’s civil immigration enforcement priorities. This represents an increase from FY 2015. As ICE’s enforcement operations continue to align with the Department’s civil enforcement priorities, and state and local cooperation increases, ICE expects continued progress in ensuring its resources are appropriately focused in keeping the nation safe and secure.

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:

FY 2016: IIDSv1.22.1 run date 10/04/2016; ENFORCE Integrated Database (EID) as of 10/02/2016

FY 2015: IIDSv1.19 run date 10/04/2015; ENFORCE Integrated Database (EID) as of 10/02/2015

FY 2014: IIDS v1.16 run date 10/05/2014; EID as of 10/03/2014

FY 2013: IIDS v1.14 run date 10/06/2013; EID as of 10/04/2013

FY 2012: IIDS v1.12 run date 10/07/2012; EID as of 10/05/2012

FY 2011: IIDS run date 10/07/2011; EID as of 10/05/2011

FY 2010: IIDS run date 10/05/2010; EID as of 10/03/2010

FY 2009: Removals and Returns are an adjusted historical number of an IIDS run date of 8/16/2010 (EID as of 8/14/10) and will remain static.

Removals

Removals include removals and returns where aliens were turned over to ICE for removal efforts.

Removals data are historical and remain static. Returns include Voluntary Returns, Voluntary Departures, and Withdrawals Under Docket Control.

In FY 2009, 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. FY 2012 removals, excluding FY 2011 “lag,” were 402,919. FY 2013 removals, excluding FY 2012 “lag,” were 363,144. FY 2014 removals, excluding FY 2013 “lag,” were 311,111. FY 2015 removals, excluding FY 2014 “lag,” were 231,250. FY 2016 removals, excluding FY 2015 “lag,” were 235,524.

Any voluntary return on or after June 1, 2013 without an ICE intake case will not be recorded as an ICE removal.

ERO Removals include aliens processed for Expedited Removal (ER) and turned over to ERO for detention. Aliens processed for ER and not detained by ERO are primarily processed by Border Patrol. CBP should be contacted for those statistics.

FY 2012 – FY 2013 Removals include ATEP removals.

Criminality

Criminality is determined by the existence of a criminal conviction.

Appendix B: Key Terms and Definitions

Key Term Definitions

Arrest: An arrest, also called an apprehension, is defined as the “act of detaining an individual by legal authority based on an alleged violation of the law.”

Border Removal: An individual removed by ICE who is apprehended by a CBP officer or agent while attempting to illicitly enter the United States at or between the ports of entry. These individuals are also referred to as recent border crossers.

Convicted Criminal: An individual convicted in the United States for one or more criminal offenses. This does not include civil traffic offenses.

Immigration Fugitives: An individual who has failed to leave the United States based on a final order of removal, deportation, or exclusion, or has failed to report to ICE after receiving notice to do so.

Intake: An intake is the first book-in into an ICE detention facility associated with a unique detention stay. This does not include transfers between ICE facilities.

Interior Removal: An individual removed by ICE who is identified or apprehended in the United States by an ICE officer or agent. This category excludes those apprehended at the immediate border while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States.

Other Removable Alien: An individual who is not a confirmed convicted criminal, recent border crosser or other ICE civil enforcement priority category. This category may include individuals removed on national security grounds or for general immigration violations.

Previously Removed Alien: An individual previously removed or returned who has re-entered the country illegally.

Reinstatement of prior Removal Order: The removal of an alien based on the reinstatement of a prior removal order, where the alien departed the United States under an order of removal and illegally reentered the United States (INA § 241(a)(5)). The alien may be removed without a hearing before an immigration court.

Removal: The compulsory and confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States based on an order of removal. An individual who is removed may have administrative or criminal consequences placed on subsequent reentry because of the removal. ICE removals include removals and returns where aliens were turned over to ICE for removal efforts.

Return: The confirmed movement of a potentially inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States not based on an order of removal, but through either voluntary departure, voluntary return, or withdrawal under docket control.

Appendix C: FY 2015 Civil Immigration Enforcement Priorities

- Priorities and Sub-Priorities reflect Secretary of Homeland Security Jeh Johnson's Memorandum on November 20, 2014, effective January 5, 2015 titled *Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants*. The priorities are as follows:

Priority 1 (threats to national security, border security, and public safety)

- P1a: aliens engaged in or suspected of terrorism or espionage, or who otherwise pose a danger to national security;
- P1b: aliens apprehended at the border or ports of entry while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States;
- P1c: aliens convicted of an offense for which an element was active participation in a criminal street gang, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 521(a), or aliens not younger than 16 years of age who intentionally participated in an organized criminal gang to further the illegal activity of the gang;
- P1d: aliens convicted of an offense classified as a felony in the convicting jurisdiction, other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien's immigration status; and
- P1e: aliens convicted of an "aggravated felony," as that term is defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act at the time of the conviction.

Priority 2 (misdemeanants and new immigration violators)

- P2a: aliens convicted of three or more misdemeanor offenses, other than minor traffic offenses or state or local offenses for which an essential element was the alien's immigration status, provided the offenses arise out of three separate incidents;
- P2b: aliens convicted of a "significant misdemeanor," which for these purposes is an offense of domestic violence; 1 sexual abuse or exploitation; burglary; unlawful possession or use of a firearm; drug distribution or trafficking; or driving under the influence; or if not an offense listed above, one for which the individual was sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (the sentence must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence);
- P2c: aliens apprehended anywhere in the United States after unlawfully entering or re-entering the United States and who cannot establish to the satisfaction of an immigration officer that they have been physically present in the United States continuously since January 1, 2014; and P1d: aliens who, in the judgment of an ICE Field Office Director, USCIS District Director, or USCIS Service Center Director, have significantly abused the visa or visa waiver programs.
- P2d: aliens who, in the judgment of an ICE Field Office Director, USCIS District Director, or USCIS Service Center Director, have significantly abused the visa or visa waiver programs.

Priority 3 (other immigration violations)

- P3: aliens are those who have been issued a final order of removal on or after January 1, 2014. Aliens described in this priority, which are not also described in Priority 1 or 2, represent the third and lowest priority for apprehension and removal.

PB: aliens of Federal Interest (Field Office Director's approval required).

Appendix D: FY 2016 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship

FY 2016 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship	
Country of Citizenship	Total
Mexico	149,821
Guatemala	33,940
Honduras	21,994
El Salvador	20,538
Dominican Republic	1,981
Colombia	1,156
Ecuador	1,099
Brazil	1,095
Nicaragua	795
Jamaica	787
Canada	417
Peru	406
China, People's Republic of	398
India	353
Haiti	310
Nigeria	242
Somalia	198
Philippines	183
Venezuela	182
Romania	176
United Kingdom	160
Costa Rica	157
Bangladesh	128
Trinidad and Tobago	128
Belize	120
Poland	115
Saudi Arabia	106
Spain	101
Bahamas	99
Ghana	94
Russia	94

FY 2016 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship	
Country of Citizenship	Total
Guyana	93
Pakistan	79
Jordan	78
South Korea	77
Argentina	76
Chile	75
Cambodia	74
Germany	72
Ukraine	69
Cuba	64
Panama	64
Kenya	63
Micronesia, Federated States of	63
France	59
Bolivia	56
Italy	55
Israel	53
Turkey	50
Bosnia-Herzegovina	49
Iraq	48
Korea	46
Egypt	44
Portugal	44
Ethiopia	37
Lebanon	36
Marshall Islands	35
Sri Lanka	35
Vietnam	35
Albania	32
Indonesia	31
Hungary	30
Cameroon	29
Liberia	27
Ireland	26

FY 2016 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship	
Country of Citizenship	Total
Nepal	25
Netherlands	25
Taiwan	25
Australia	24
Georgia	22
Morocco	22
Thailand	22
Tonga	22
Uruguay	22
Armenia	21
Japan	21
Senegal	21
Czech Republic	19
Kazakhstan	19
Sierra Leone	18
South Africa	18
Sweden	18
Bulgaria	17
Lithuania	17
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16
Guinea	16
Iran	16
Ivory Coast	16
New Zealand	16
Serbia	16
Tanzania	16
Greece	15
Moldova	15
St. Lucia	15
Unknown	15
Uzbekistan	15
Afghanistan	14
Antigua-Barbuda	14
Barbados	14

FY 2016 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship	
Country of Citizenship	Total
Kosovo	14
Eritrea	13
Kuwait	13
St. Vincent-Grenadines	13
Algeria	12
Fiji	12
Malaysia	12
Cape Verde	11
Switzerland	11
Dominica	10
Grenada	10
Kyrgyzstan	10
Mauritania	10
Palau	10
Estonia	9
Slovakia	9
St. Kitts-Nevis	9
Syria	9
Tunisia	9
Austria	8
Belarus	8
Burkina Faso	8
Latvia	8
Paraguay	8
Tajikistan	8
Yemen	8
Zambia	8
Belgium	7
Croatia	7
Macedonia	7
Mali	7
Singapore	7
Angola	6
Mongolia	6

FY 2016 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship	
Country of Citizenship	Total
Norway	6
Uganda	6
Yugoslavia	6
Zimbabwe	6
British Virgin Islands	5
Equatorial Guinea	5
Hong Kong	5
Montenegro	5
Turkmenistan	5
Denmark	4
Malawi	4
Rwanda	4
Togo	4
Turks and Caicos Islands	4
Burma	3
Burundi	3
Chad	3
Czechoslovakia	3
Libya	3
Samoa	3
Sudan	3
Congo	2
Finland	2
Gabon	2
Gambia	2
Guinea-Bissau	2
Iceland	2
Montserrat	2
Namibia	2
Niger	2
Oman	2
Qatar	2
Suriname	2
Anguilla	1

FY 2016 ICE Removals by Country of Citizenship	
Country of Citizenship	Total
Azerbaijan	1
Benin	1
Bermuda	1
Botswana	1
Cayman Islands	1
Cyprus	1
Djibouti	1
Guadeloupe	1
Lesotho	1
Macau	1
Madagascar	1
Mauritius	1
Papua New Guinea	1
Serbia and Montenegro	1
Seychelles	1
Slovenia	1
South Sudan	1
Swaziland	1
United Arab Emirates	1
Total	240,255