



**U.S. Department of Justice**  
Executive Office for Immigration Review

# FY 2011 Statistical Year Book

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The Statistical Year Book is updated annually. The legend at the bottom of each page reflects the last revision date for that page. Yearly updates are available electronically through the EOIR website at [www.justice.gov/eoir](http://www.justice.gov/eoir).

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## FY 2011 HIGHLIGHTS

- Immigration court receipts increased by 28 percent between FY 2007 (335,923) and FY 2011 (430,574). The FY 2011 number represents a nine percent increase in receipts over FY 2010 (394,238). (Figure 1, page B2)
- Immigration court completions increased by 20 percent between FY 2007 (329,745) and FY 2011 (394,307). The FY 2011 number represents an 11 percent increase in completions over FY 2010 (354,249). (Figure 1, page B2)
- The leading countries of origin for immigration court completions during FY 2011 were Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and China, representing 68 percent of the total caseload. (Figure 7, page E1)
- Of the 299 different languages that were spoken in court proceedings in the immigration courts during FY 2011, Spanish was the most frequent at over 66 percent. (Figure 8, page F1)
- Fifty-one percent of aliens whose cases were completed in immigration courts during FY 2011 were represented. (Figure 9, page G1)
- Asylum applications filed with the immigration courts decreased by 29 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011. Affirmative receipts decreased by 34 percent while defensive receipts decreased by 19 percent. (Figure 14, page I1)
- In FY 2011, the New York, NY; Los Angeles, CA; San Francisco, CA; Miami, FL; and Arlington, VA, immigration courts received 58 percent of asylum applications filed with the courts. (Table 7, page I3)
- Four countries were among the top 10 countries from which aliens were granted asylum each year during the five-year period FY 2007 to FY 2010: China, Colombia, Ethiopia, and India. (Table 8, page J2)
- The grant rate for asylum applications was 52 percent in FY 2011. The grant rate was 66 percent for affirmative applications and 34 percent for defensive applications. (Figures 17, 18, and 19, pages K1 and K2)
- In FY 2011, the percentage of asylum cases in which either asylum or withholding of removal was granted was 61 percent. (Figure 20-B, page K5)
- In FY 2011, the New York City, NY; Los Angeles, CA; San Francisco, CA; Miami, FL; and Orlando, FL, immigration courts combined received 52 percent of the total CAT cases. (Table 11, page M2)

- In FY 2011, 24 percent of proceedings completed at the immigration courts had an application for relief. (Figure 23, page N1)
- Forty-two percent of FY 2011 immigration court completions involved detained aliens. (Figure 24, page O1)
- Voluntary Departure decisions increased by 27 percent between FY 2007 (23,972) and FY 2011 (30,385). (Table 15, page Q1)
- Receipts of appeals of immigration judge decisions decreased by 16 percent from FY 2007 (32,324) to FY 2011 (27,237) while receipts of appeals from DHS decisions increased by 102 percent from FY 2007 (4,309) to FY 2011 (8,725). Completions of appeals of immigration judge decisions decreased by 12 percent from FY 2007 (30,772) to FY 2011 (26,994) while completions of appeals from DHS decisions increased by 79 percent from FY 2007 (4,643) to FY 2011 (8,300). (Figures 27 and 28, page S2)
- Aliens from Mexico, China, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras accounted for 55 percent of BIA immigration judge decision appeals completed in FY 2011. (Figure 29, page U1)
- Eighty percent of BIA appeals completed in FY 2011 were for represented aliens. (Figure 30, page V1)
- In FY 2011, eight percent of immigration judge decisions were appealed to the BIA. (Figure 32, page X1)
- There were 297,848 pending proceedings before the immigration courts at the end of FY 2011. There were 30,350 pending cases before the BIA at the end of FY 2011. (Figures 33 and 34, pages Y1 and Y3)
- There were 88 OCAHO case receipts and 82 OCAHO case completions in FY 2011. (Figure 35, page Z1)

## **Immigration Courts: Total Matters Received and Completed**

An alien charged by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) with a violation of immigration law is issued a charging document. The most common charging documents are the Notice to Appear (NTA) and the Notice of Referral to Immigration Judge. When the charging document is filed by DHS with the immigration court, jurisdiction over the case transfers from DHS to the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), which has oversight over the immigration courts located throughout the United States. Once an alien has been ordered removed by EOIR, DHS carries out the removal. EOIR does not maintain statistics on alien removals from the United States.

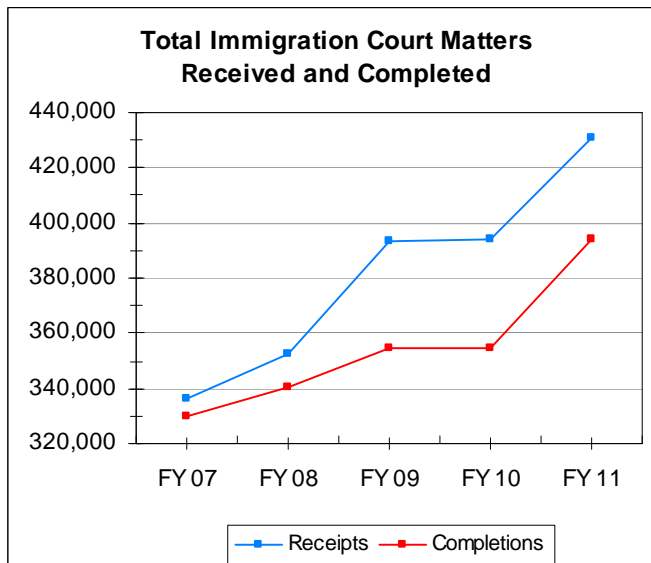
During court proceedings, aliens appear before an immigration judge and either contest or concede the charges against them. In some instances, the immigration judge adjourns the case and sets a continuance date; for example, the judge may allow the alien time to obtain representation or to file an application for relief. After hearing a case, the immigration judge renders a decision. The immigration judge may order the alien removed, or may grant relief such as cancellation of removal, asylum, adjustment of status, etc. If the immigration judge decides that removability has not been established by DHS, he or she may terminate the proceedings.

In addition to proceedings, immigration judges consider other matters such as bonds and motions.

- Bond redetermination hearings are held when an alien in custody seeks release on his or her own recognizance, or seeks a reduction in the amount of bond. In some cases, bond redetermination hearings are held before EOIR receives the charging document from DHS. During bond redetermination hearings, the judge may decide to lower, raise, maintain, or eliminate the bond amount set by DHS, or to change bond conditions.
- Either the alien or DHS may request by motion that a case previously heard by an immigration judge be reopened or reconsidered. Generally, aliens or DHS file motions to reopen or reconsider because of changed circumstances.

For the purposes of this Year Book, the term “immigration court matters” includes proceedings (deportation, exclusion, removal, credible fear, reasonable fear, claimed status, asylum only, rescission, continued detention review, Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA), and withholding only), bond redeterminations, and motions to reopen or reconsider. Receipts are defined as the total number of proceedings, bond redeterminations, and motions to reopen or reconsider received by the immigration courts during the reporting period. Completions include immigration judge decisions on proceedings, bond redeterminations, motions, and other completions such as administrative closings and changes of venue.

Figure 1



	Receipts	Completions
FY 07	335,923	329,745
FY 08	352,119	340,751
FY 09	393,145	354,382
FY 10	394,238	354,249
FY 11	430,574	394,307

As shown in Figure 1 above, the number of matters received by the immigration courts increased by 28 percent between FY 2007 and FY 2011. Immigration court matters completed increased by 20 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011.

While some courts showed increases in receipts over FY 2010 levels, others showed decreases. In Table 1, on the following page, courts with increases of 25 percent or more are highlighted in blue and courts with decreases of 25 percent or more are highlighted in red. The immigration court in Los Fresnos, TX, showed the largest percentage increase in receipts at 118 percent. The immigration court in Guaynabo (San Juan), Puerto Rico, showed the largest percentage decrease, down 40 percent. Table 1A identifies receipts for FY 2011 by type of matter.

Table 2 provides a comparison of FY 2010 and FY 2011 completions by immigration court. Courts with increases in completions of 25 percent or more are highlighted in blue, and those with decreases of 25 percent or more are highlighted in red. Saipan, Northern Marianas Islands, showed the largest percentage increase at 202 percent. Guaynabo (San Juan), Puerto Rico, showed the largest percentage decrease at 34 percent. Table 2A identifies completions for FY 2011 by type of matter.



**Table 1 - Total Immigration Court Matters Received by Court for FY 2010 and FY 2011**

Immigration Court	FY 2010	FY 2011	Rate of Change
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	7,640	9,975	31%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	6,859	8,074	18%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	5,205	5,409	4%
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	2,285	3,182	39%
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	5,400	5,420	0%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	9,084	9,414	4%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	2,749	2,981	8%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	4,657	4,857	4%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	15,346	17,666	15%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	6,044	6,179	2%
DALLAS, TEXAS	10,015	10,240	2%
DENVER, COLORADO	12,204	10,745	-12%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5,905	6,059	3%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	1,681	1,994	19%
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	2,350	2,251	-4%
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	5,094	5,103	0%
EL PASO, TEXAS	8,945	8,908	0%
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	2,981	3,050	2%
ELOY, ARIZONA	9,966	12,194	22%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	290	331	14%
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	6,440	8,370	30%
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	1,859	1,113	-40%
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	13,730	13,105	-5%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,996	1,739	-13%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	1,082	1,082	0%
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	13,247	14,391	9%
HOUSTON, TEXAS	6,913	7,176	4%
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	1,304	1,208	-7%
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	5,487	5,384	-2%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	12,291	12,245	0%
LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA	7,628	9,806	29%
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	4,903	4,124	-16%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	21,670	31,679	46%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	3,252	7,102	118%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	4,151	4,080	-2%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	13,014	10,988	-16%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	1,446	1,849	28%
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	23,714	24,135	2%
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	9,593	9,564	0%
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	13,311	18,019	35%
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	5,757	7,010	22%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	4,476	5,256	17%
PEARSALL, TEXAS	8,825	9,904	12%
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	3,349	3,030	-10%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	6,141	6,070	-1%
PORTLAND, OREGON	1,847	2,005	9%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	120	172	43%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	3,215	2,791	-13%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	10,440	12,070	16%
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	3,848	4,186	9%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	15,031	13,507	-10%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	4,672	4,005	-14%
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	9,036	13,024	44%
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	9,249	10,261	11%
TUCSON, ARIZONA	5,654	4,027	-29%
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	526	556	6%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	2,533	3,558	40%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	7,788	7,951	2%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>394,238</b>	<b>430,574</b>	<b>9%</b>

**Table 1A - Total Immigration Court Receipts by Court and Type of Matter for FY 2011**

Immigration Court	Proceedings	Bonds	Motions	Total Matters
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	8,279	1,196	500	9,975
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	5,996	1,548	530	8,074
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	4,229	838	342	5,409
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	1,846	1,324	12	3,182
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	4,133	1,169	118	5,420
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	6,922	1,759	733	9,414
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	2,702	122	157	2,981
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	3,506	1,136	215	4,857
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	14,819	2,322	525	17,666
CLEVELAND, OHIO	4,883	1,107	189	6,179
DALLAS, TEXAS	9,107	759	374	10,240
DENVER, COLORADO	7,706	2,762	277	10,745
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	4,154	1,726	179	6,059
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	1,328	652	14	1,994
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	1,580	643	28	2,251
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	3,660	1,403	40	5,103
EL PASO, TEXAS	7,905	842	161	8,908
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	1,876	1,108	66	3,050
ELOY, ARIZONA	8,122	4,037	35	12,194
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	314	0	17	331
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	5,772	2,559	39	8,370
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	860	121	132	1,113
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	10,058	2,525	522	13,105
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,610	0	129	1,739
HONOLULU, HAWAII	767	269	46	1,082
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	10,927	3,425	39	14,391
HOUSTON, TEXAS	6,796	0	380	7,176
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	1,190	5	13	1,208
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	4,073	1,159	152	5,384
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	7,582	4,505	158	12,245
LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA	5,804	3,966	36	9,806
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	3,580	380	164	4,124
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	26,483	3,167	2,029	31,679
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	3,879	3,176	47	7,102
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	3,853	36	191	4,080
MIAMI, FLORIDA	9,795	2	1,191	10,988
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	1,785	0	64	1,849
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	22,229	0	1,906	24,135
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	7,143	1,653	768	9,564
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	12,261	5,704	54	18,019
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	5,137	1,660	213	7,010
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	4,520	287	449	5,256
PEARSALL, TEXAS	6,388	3,497	19	9,904
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	2,806	0	224	3,030
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	5,862	0	208	6,070
PORTLAND, OREGON	1,885	42	78	2,005
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	148	10	14	172
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	2,516	224	51	2,791
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	10,842	651	577	12,070
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	3,791	139	256	4,186
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	11,249	1,698	560	13,507
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	3,836	1	168	4,005
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	11,266	1,735	23	13,024
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	6,434	3,770	57	10,261
TUCSON, ARIZONA	4,010	0	17	4,027
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	542	0	14	556
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	2,040	1,477	41	3,558
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	5,328	2,560	63	7,951
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>338,114</b>	<b>76,856</b>	<b>15,604</b>	<b>430,574</b>

**Table 2 - Total Immigration Court Matters Completed by Court for FY 2010 and FY 2011**

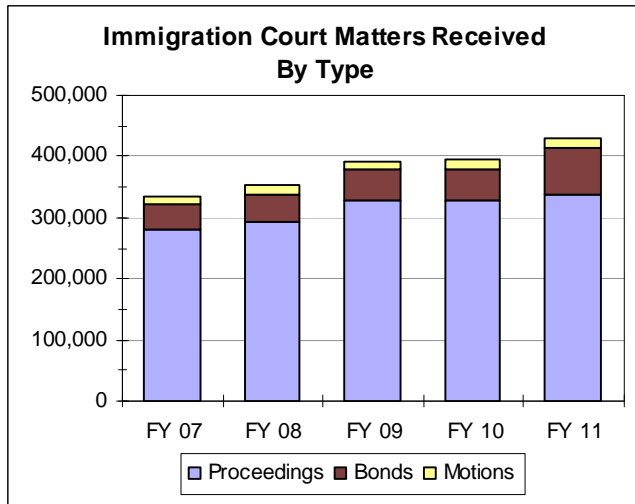
Immigration Court	FY 2010	FY 2011	Rate of Change
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	7,195	9,365	30%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	6,689	7,804	17%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	4,482	5,933	32%
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	2,204	3,191	45%
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	5,056	4,996	-1%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	8,601	8,870	3%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	2,738	2,632	-4%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	4,440	4,628	4%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	10,363	14,197	37%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	5,662	6,010	6%
DALLAS, TEXAS	8,905	9,553	7%
DENVER, COLORADO	10,642	9,925	-7%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	5,687	5,713	0%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	1,682	1,846	10%
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	2,408	2,311	-4%
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	4,788	5,589	17%
EL PASO, TEXAS	7,531	7,392	-2%
ELIZABETH SPC, NEW JERSEY	2,663	2,799	5%
ELOY, ARIZONA	9,792	11,980	22%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	337	304	-10%
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	6,686	8,174	22%
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	2,088	1,380	-34%
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	11,277	12,947	15%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,895	1,720	-9%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	1,144	1,283	12%
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	13,228	14,409	9%
HOUSTON, TEXAS	5,218	4,499	-14%
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	1,175	962	-18%
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	5,089	5,333	5%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	12,246	11,936	-3%
LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA	7,712	9,628	25%
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	3,950	3,311	-16%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	21,219	26,431	25%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	3,247	6,740	108%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	3,135	3,112	-1%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	14,568	11,244	-23%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	1,010	956	-5%
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	17,755	20,301	14%
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	8,309	7,960	-4%
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	12,680	18,008	42%
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	4,988	5,750	15%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	5,596	5,291	-5%
PEARSALL, TEXAS	8,564	10,084	18%
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	2,542	2,861	13%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	3,676	3,547	-4%
PORTLAND, OREGON	1,091	1,349	24%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	53	160	202%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	3,036	2,852	-6%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	7,754	9,747	26%
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	3,396	3,392	0%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	10,786	11,588	7%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	3,459	3,253	-6%
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	8,406	13,084	56%
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	9,154	10,006	9%
TUCSON, ARIZONA	5,437	3,707	-32%
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	528	540	2%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	2,355	3,754	59%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	7,932	7,970	0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>354,249</b>	<b>394,307</b>	<b>11%</b>

**Table 2A - Total Immigration Court Completions by Court and Type of Matter for FY 2011**

Immigration Court	Proceedings	Bonds	Motions	Total Matters
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	7,719	1,105	541	9,365
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	5,760	1,520	524	7,804
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	4,732	833	368	5,933
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	1,857	1,323	11	3,191
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	3,716	1,163	117	4,996
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	6,366	1,778	726	8,870
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	2,380	107	145	2,632
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	3,273	1,133	222	4,628
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	11,468	2,233	496	14,197
CLEVELAND, OHIO	4,733	1,073	204	6,010
DALLAS, TEXAS	8,462	748	343	9,553
DENVER, COLORADO	6,865	2,772	288	9,925
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	3,812	1,727	174	5,713
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	1,198	636	12	1,846
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	1,648	639	24	2,311
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	4,082	1,470	37	5,589
EL PASO, TEXAS	6,408	820	164	7,392
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	1,633	1,103	63	2,799
ELOY, ARIZONA	8,050	3,892	38	11,980
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	287	0	17	304
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	5,619	2,515	40	8,174
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	1,133	119	128	1,380
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	9,797	2,625	525	12,947
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,592	1	127	1,720
HONOLULU, HAWAII	967	269	47	1,283
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	11,067	3,299	43	14,409
HOUSTON, TEXAS	4,135	0	364	4,499
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	943	5	14	962
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	4,059	1,129	145	5,333
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	7,345	4,432	159	11,936
LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA	5,854	3,736	38	9,628
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	2,800	360	151	3,311
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	21,190	3,061	2,180	26,431
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	3,653	3,035	52	6,740
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	2,907	36	169	3,112
MIAMI, FLORIDA	10,030	2	1,212	11,244
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	893	0	63	956
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	18,382	0	1,919	20,301
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	5,557	1,643	760	7,960
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	12,359	5,595	54	18,008
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	4,151	1,399	200	5,750
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	4,562	277	452	5,291
PEARSALL, TEXAS	6,612	3,451	21	10,084
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	2,617	0	244	2,861
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	3,340	0	207	3,547
PORTLAND, OREGON	1,226	43	80	1,349
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	136	10	14	160
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	2,568	237	47	2,852
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	8,529	639	579	9,747
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	3,021	132	239	3,392
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	9,172	1,833	583	11,588
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	3,080	0	173	3,253
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	11,342	1,716	26	13,084
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	6,277	3,672	57	10,006
TUCSON, ARIZONA	3,688	0	19	3,707
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	527	0	13	540
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	2,319	1,397	38	3,754
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	5,389	2,515	66	7,970
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>303,287</b>	<b>75,258</b>	<b>15,762</b>	<b>394,307</b>

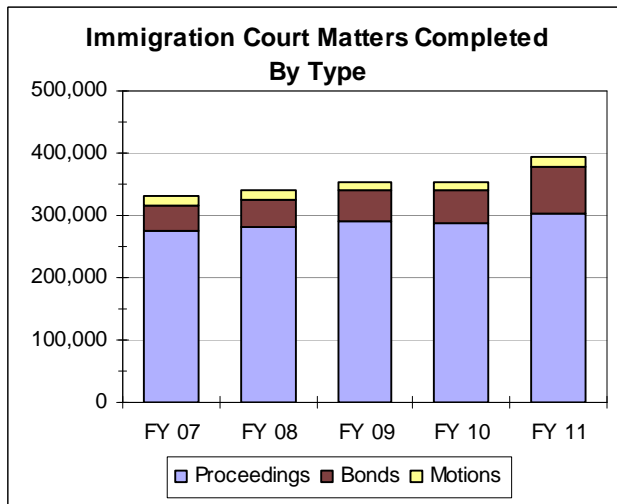
Figures 2 and 3 below provide information on the types of matters received and completed by the immigration courts. Proceedings make up the bulk of the courts' work, but the courts also process significant numbers of bonds and motions to reopen and reconsider. For both matters received and matters completed the number of bonds has increased by more than 75 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011 while proceedings and motions to reopen and reconsider have gone up and down throughout the five-year time span.

**Figure 2**



	Proceedings	Bonds	Motions	Total
FY 07	279,403	42,652	13,868	335,923
FY 08	291,982	45,905	14,232	352,119
FY 09	327,918	51,603	13,624	393,145
FY 10	326,573	52,647	15,018	394,238
FY 11	338,114	76,856	15,604	430,574

**Figure 3**



	Proceedings	Bonds	Motions	Total
FY 07	273,480	42,399	13,866	329,745
FY 08	281,244	45,240	14,267	340,751
FY 09	290,465	50,524	13,393	354,382
FY 10	287,878	51,449	14,922	354,249
FY 11	303,287	75,258	15,762	394,307

## **Immigration Courts: Proceedings Received and Completed by Type**

This section of the Statistical Year Book provides further details on proceedings by type. As noted in Tab B, proceedings, motions, and bond redeterminations make up the various types of matters considered by the immigration courts.

Until April 1, 1997, the two major types of proceedings conducted by immigration courts were exclusion proceedings and deportation proceedings. Individuals charged by the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) (now reorganized under DHS) as excludable were placed in exclusion proceedings. Exclusion cases generally involved a person who tried to enter the United States, but was stopped at the point of entry because INS found the person to be inadmissible. Deportation cases usually arose when INS alleged that an alien had entered the country illegally, or had entered legally, but then violated one or more conditions of his or her visa.

Provisions of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA), which became effective on April 1, 1997, established five new types of proceedings:

- **Removal Proceedings.** Under removal proceedings (which replaced exclusion and deportation proceedings), DHS must file a Notice to Appear (NTA) to initiate the proceedings.
- **Credible Fear Review.** Arriving aliens with no documents or fraudulent documents are subject to expedited removal by DHS. If an arriving alien who is subject to the expedited removal provisions expresses either an intention to apply for asylum or a fear of returning to the country of removal, the alien is referred for a “credible fear” interview by a DHS asylum officer. Aliens found by the asylum officer not to have a credible fear of persecution may request a review by an immigration judge. If the judge determines there is “credible fear,” the judge will vacate the DHS order of expedited removal, and the alien will be placed in removal proceedings.
- **Reasonable Fear Review.** DHS has the authority to order the administrative removal of certain aggravated felons, and to reinstate orders of removal for aliens previously removed. If an alien who has been ordered administratively removed, or whose prior order of removal has been reinstated expresses a fear of returning to the country of removal, a DHS asylum officer makes a “reasonable fear” determination. Aliens found by the asylum officer not to have a reasonable fear of persecution may request a review by an immigration judge. If the judge determines there is “reasonable fear,” the alien will be placed in withholding only proceedings.

- Claimed Status Review. If an alien in expedited removal proceedings before DHS claims to be a U.S. citizen, to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence, to have been admitted as a refugee, or to have been granted asylum, and DHS determines that the alien has no such claim, he or she can obtain a review of that claim by an immigration judge.
- Asylum Only. An asylum only case is initiated when an arriving crewman or stowaway is not eligible to apply for admission into the United States, but wants to request asylum. These proceedings also cover Visa Waiver Program beneficiaries and individuals ordered removed from the United States on security grounds.

Additional types of proceedings include:

- Rescission. DHS issues a Notice of Intent to Rescind an individual's permanent resident status, and the individual has the right to contest the charge before an immigration judge.
- Continued Detention Review. In response to a United States Supreme Court decision in *Zadvydas v. Davis*, a new type of proceeding was established regarding the continued detention of aliens who are subject to final orders of removal. In these cases the alien has already been ordered removed, but DHS is unable to effect the removal (e.g., lack of a travel document, no diplomatic relations with the receiving country, etc.). The only issue for the immigration judge to decide in continued detention review cases is whether or not the alien should remain in custody.
- NACARA. Certain aliens may apply for suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal under section 203 of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA).
- Withholding Only. A withholding only hearing is initiated when the following conditions have been met:
  - A previous removal/deportation/exclusion order has been reinstated by DHS or the alien has been ordered removed (administratively) by DHS (based upon a conviction for an aggravated felony) and the alien expresses a fear of persecution or torture if returned to the country of removal and that claim is reviewed by an asylum officer, or
  - An asylum officer has concluded that the alien has a reasonable fear of persecution or torture or an immigration judge conducted a reasonable fear review proceeding and found that reasonable fear of persecution or torture exists.

Table 3 shows all types of proceedings received by the immigration courts between FY 2007 and FY 2011.

**Table 3 - Immigration Court Proceedings Received by Case Type**

Type of Proceeding	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Deportation	4,027	4,183	3,589	3,594	3,593
Exclusion	453	436	379	314	287
Removal	272,802	285,393	321,723	319,692	330,756
Credible Fear	825	702	885	1,160	900
Reasonable Fear	130	172	241	395	452
Claimed Status	77	53	43	51	28
Asylum Only	813	705	620	530	576
Rescission	33	30	56	57	61
Continued Detention Review	6	5	1	1	5
NACARA	42	14	22	8	5
Withholding Only	195	289	359	771	1,451
<b>Total</b>	<b>279,403</b>	<b>291,982</b>	<b>327,918</b>	<b>326,573</b>	<b>338,114</b>



Table 4 shows all types of proceedings completed by the immigration courts for the period FY 2007 to FY 2011. Note that proceedings completed do not reflect only immigration judge decisions. These numbers include other completions such as transfers and changes of venue. As shown in Tab D, “other completions” accounted for 27 percent of the proceedings completed in FY 2011.

**Table 4 - Immigration Court Proceedings Completed by Case Type**

<b>Type of Proceeding</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>	<b>FY 2011</b>
Deportation	4,089	3,976	3,732	3,699	3,759
Exclusion	427	500	397	365	342
Removal	266,724	274,662	284,191	281,077	295,877
Credible Fear	822	696	885	1,142	908
Reasonable Fear	126	171	231	394	453
Claimed Status	81	54	37	54	32
Asylum Only	993	841	647	571	606
Rescission	24	31	26	50	52
Continued Detention Review	5	6	1	1	3
NACARA	31	34	20	18	11
Withholding Only	158	273	298	507	1,244
<b>Total</b>	<b>273,480</b>	<b>281,244</b>	<b>290,465</b>	<b>287,878</b>	<b>303,287</b>

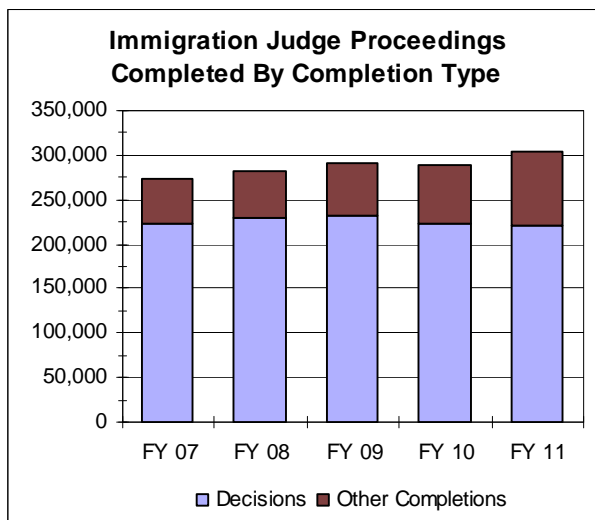
## Immigration Courts: Proceedings Completed by Disposition

After a hearing, the immigration judge either renders an oral decision or reserves the decision and issues a decision at a later date. In rendering a decision, the immigration judge may order the alien removed from the United States, grant some form of relief, or terminate the proceedings if removability has not been established by DHS.

In addition to decisions, there are other possible proceeding outcomes which are reported here as “other completions.” Some cases are administratively closed and the immigration judge does not render a decision on the merits. Administrative closures and cases transferred to a different hearing location or granted a change of venue are counted as “other completions.”

Figure 4 provides a breakdown of proceedings from FY 2007 to FY 2011 by type of completion – either through an immigration judge decision or through an “other completion.”

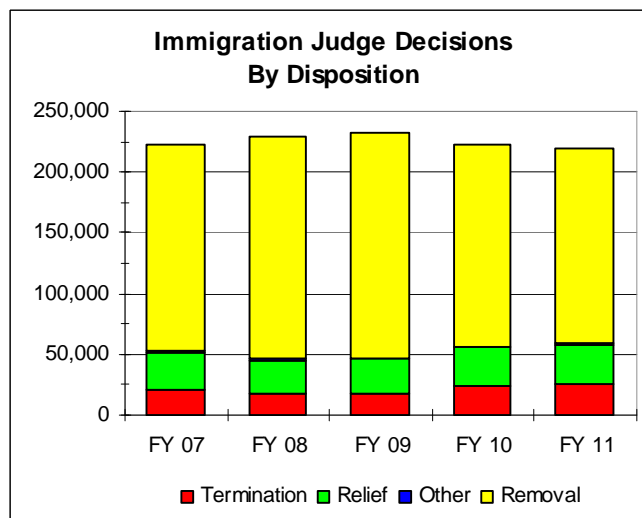
**Figure 4**



	Decisions	Other Completions	Total
FY 07	223,089	50,391	273,480
FY 08	229,485	51,759	281,244
FY 09	232,413	58,052	290,465
FY 10	223,512	64,366	287,878
FY 11	220,048	83,239	303,287

Figure 5 provides a breakout of decisions by disposition type. Immigration judges first decide whether or not the charges against an alien should be sustained. If the charges are not sustained or if the alien has established eligibility for naturalization, the judge terminates the case. If the charges are sustained, the judge decides whether to order the alien removed from the United States or to grant relief. In some cases, the immigration judge may permit the alien to depart the United States voluntarily. Orders of voluntary departure are included as removals.

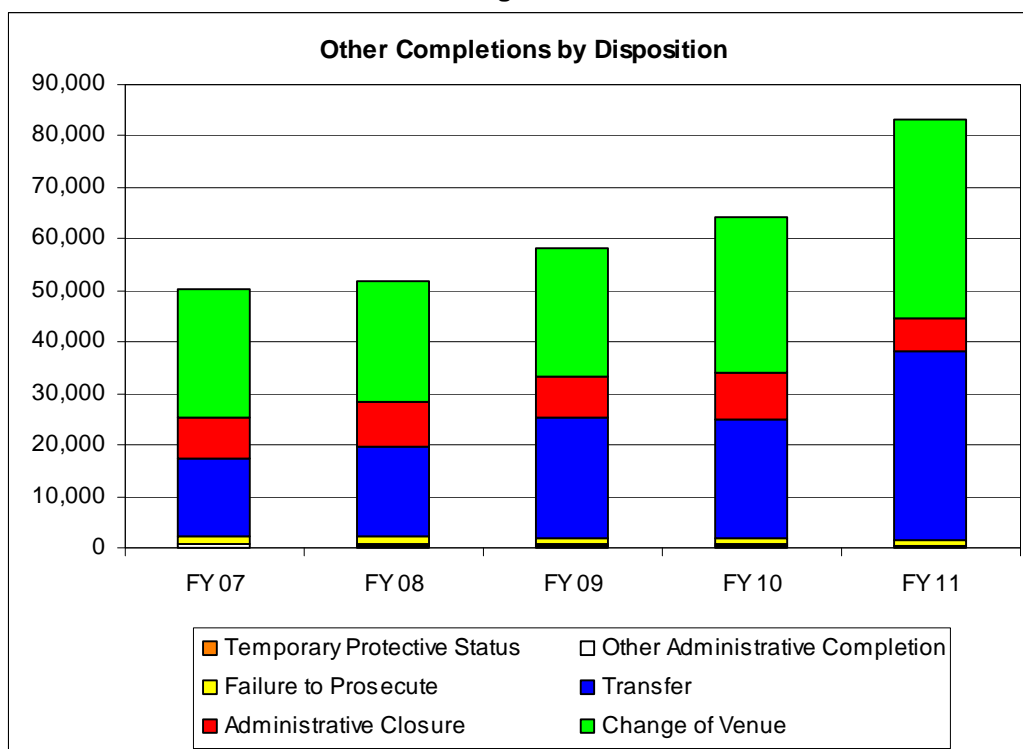
**Figure 5**



Immigration Judge Decisions by Disposition										
	Termination		Relief		Removal		Other		Total	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
FY 07	21,143	9.5	30,263	13.6	170,301	76.3	1,382	0.6	223,089	100.0
FY 08	17,033	7.4	28,386	12.4	182,727	79.6	1,339	0.6	229,485	100.0
FY 09	17,038	7.3	28,676	12.3	185,421	79.8	1,278	0.5	232,413	100.0
FY 10	24,369	10.9	30,947	13.8	166,860	74.7	1,336	0.6	223,512	100.0
FY 11	25,562	11.6	31,763	14.4	161,354	73.3	1,369	0.6	220,048	100.0

Figure 6 provides a breakout of “other completions” by disposition type. Proceedings that are not decided on their merits are classified as “other” completions. Most of the increase in the number of proceedings completed over the last five fiscal years has come from an increased number of changes of venue, which has increased by 55 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011, and transfers, which have increased 143 percent over the same time period.

Figure 6

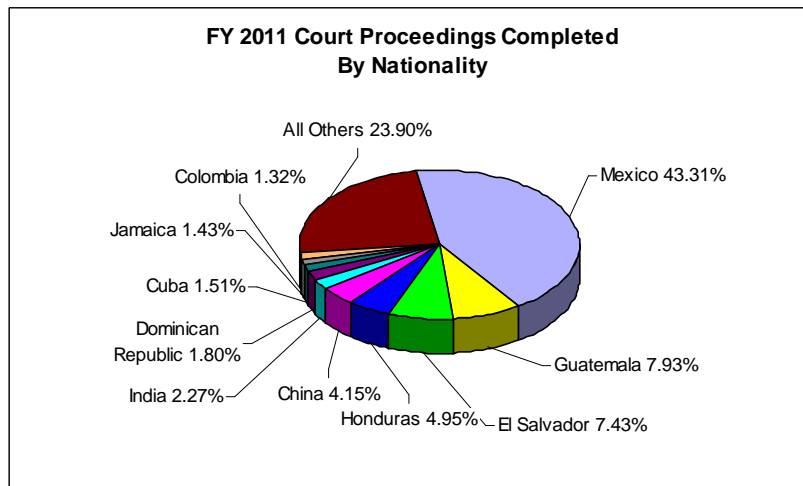


	Administrative Closure		Change of Venue		Failure to Prosecute		Other Administrative Completion		Temporary Protective Status		Transfer		Total	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
FY 07	7,966	15.8	24,933	49.5	1,773	3.5	450	0.9	142	0.3	15,127	30.0	50,391	100.0
FY 08	8,409	16.2	23,548	45.5	1,736	3.4	360	0.7	317	0.6	17,389	33.6	51,759	100.0
FY 09	7,885	13.6	24,927	42.9	1,045	1.8	356	0.6	354	0.6	23,485	40.5	58,052	100.0
FY 10	8,939	13.9	30,400	47.2	1,058	1.6	269	0.4	383	0.6	23,317	36.2	64,366	100.0
FY 11	6,337	7.6	38,726	46.5	862	1.0	248	0.3	289	0.3	36,777	44.2	83,239	100.0

## Immigration Courts: Proceedings Completed by Nationality

Immigration court staff record in EOIR's data system the nationality of aliens who appear before immigration judges. Data in this section provide information on the predominant nationalities for completed proceedings.

**Figure 7**



Nationality	Cases	% of Total
Mexico	131,363	43.31%
Guatemala	24,049	7.93%
El Salvador	22,524	7.43%
Honduras	15,017	4.95%
China	12,576	4.15%
India	6,874	2.27%
Dominican Republic	5,474	1.80%
Cuba	4,590	1.51%
Jamaica	4,328	1.43%
Colombia	4,016	1.32%
All Others	72,476	23.90%
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,287</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

In FY 2011, the top 10 nationalities accounted for approximately 76 percent of all proceedings completed as shown in Figure 7. A total of 226 nationalities were represented in the FY 2011 immigration judge completions. Mexico and Central American countries are consistently among the predominant nationalities of immigration court completions. Table 5, on the following page, provides information on the top 25 nationalities each year for the period FY 2007 through FY 2011. For the five-year period, eight of the top 10 nationalities remained the same: Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, China, Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Cuba.

**Table 5 - Court Proceedings Completed by Nationality  
Top 25 Nationalities: FY 2007 - FY 2011**

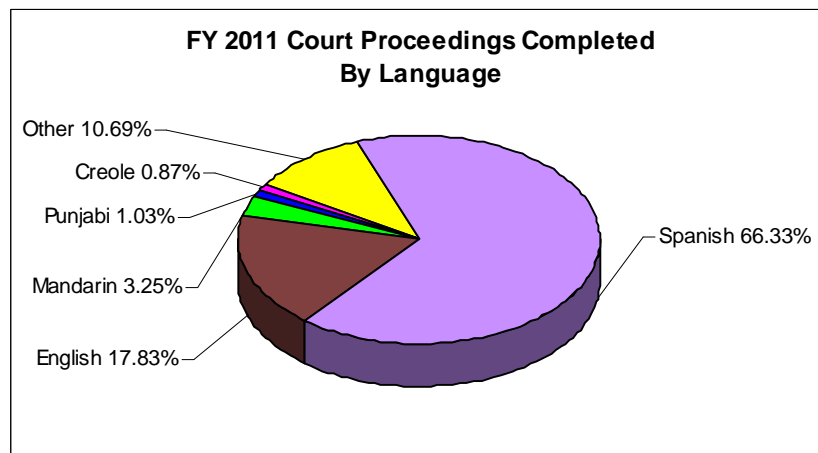
Rank	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
1	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
2	El Salvador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala
3	Guatemala	Guatemala	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador
4	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras
5	China	China	China	China	China
6	Cuba	Haiti	Haiti	Haiti	India
7	Haiti	Cuba	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
8	Colombia	Colombia	Dominican Republic	Colombia	Cuba
9	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Cuba	Cuba	Jamaica
10	Nicaragua	Brazil	Jamaica	Jamaica	Colombia
11	Brazil	Jamaica	Ecuador	India	Haiti
12	India	Ecuador	Brazil	Ecuador	Ecuador
13	Jamaica	India	India	Brazil	Brazil
14	Ecuador	Nicaragua	Peru	Philippines	Philippines
15	Pakistan	Philippines	Philippines	Peru	Peru
16	Indonesia	Peru	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
17	Peru	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela	Pakistan
18	Venezuela	Pakistan	Pakistan	Pakistan	Venezuela
19	Philippines	Indonesia	Russia	Russia	Nigeria
20	Nigeria	Canada	Nigeria	Canada	Russia
21	Russia	Nigeria	Indonesia	Nigeria	Ghana
22	Canada	Russia	Canada	Kenya	South Korea
23	Albania	Vietnam	Ethiopia	Ghana	Trinidad and Tobago
24	Egypt	Ghana	Ghana	Vietnam	Ethiopia
25	Ethiopia	Trinidad and Tobago	Vietnam	South Korea	Kenya

## Immigration Courts: Proceedings Completed by Language

Figure 8 below shows a breakdown of FY 2011 immigration court proceedings completed by language. A total of 299 different languages were spoken in court proceedings in the immigration courts during FY 2011. The top five languages, which were Spanish, English, Mandarin, Punjabi, and Creole, accounted for 89 percent of the proceedings completed in FY 2011.

Spanish language cases were 66 percent of the total caseload. This is a decrease of one percent since FY 2007, although there were more than 17,000 more completions in Spanish in FY 2011 than in FY 2007. The number of different languages used in court proceedings has increased by 12 percent over FY 2007.

**Figure 8**



<b>FY 2011 Proceedings Completed by Language</b>		
Language	Cases	% of Total
Spanish	201,112	66.31%
English	54,065	17.83%
Mandarin	9,852	3.25%
Punjabi	3,122	1.03%
Creole	2,643	0.87%
Other	32,493	10.71%
<b>Total</b>	<b>303,287</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 6, on the following page, provides information on the top 25 languages each year for the period FY 2007 through FY 2011. For the five-year period, eight of the top 10 languages remained the same: Spanish, English, Mandarin, Creole, Russian, Portuguese, Arabic, and French.

**Table 6 – Court Proceedings Completed by Language  
Top 25 Languages: FY 2007 – FY 2011**

Rank	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
1	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
2	English	English	English	English	English
3	Creole	Mandarin	Mandarin	Mandarin	Mandarin
4	Mandarin	Creole	Creole	Creole	Punjabi
5	Foo Chow	Russian	Russian	Russian	Creole
6	Russian	Foo Chow	Arabic	Portuguese	Russian
7	Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese	Arabic	Portuguese
8	Arabic	Arabic	Foo Chow	Foo Chow	Arabic
9	French	French	French	Punjabi	Gujarati
10	Indonesian	Indonesian	Indonesian	French	French
11	Albanian	Albanian	Punjabi	Korean	Foo Chow
12	Punjabi	Punjabi	Albanian	Indonesian	Tigrina - Eritrean
13	Korean	Korean	Amharic	Tigrina - Eritrean	Korean
14	Armenian	Armenian	Korean	Armenian	Amharic
15	Amharic	Amharic	Armenian	Amharic	Nepali
16	Urdu	Urdu	Tigrina - Eritrean	Albanian	Indonesian
17	Polish	Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Tamil
18	Fulani	Chaldean	Urdu	Somali	Armenian
19	Vietnamese	Tigrina - Eritrean	Tagalog	Tagalog	Vietnamese
20	Bengali	Polish	Polish	Nepali	Albanian
21	Chaldean	Tagalog	Chaldean	Urdu	Tagalog
22	Romanian-Moldovan	Somali	Somali	Polish	Polish
23	Tigrina - Eritrean	Bengali	Nepali	Bengali	Urdu
24	Tibetan	Tibetan	Bengali	Gujarati	Somali
25	Somali	Nepali	Fulani	Tamil	Bengali



## Immigration Courts: Proceedings Completed by Representation Status

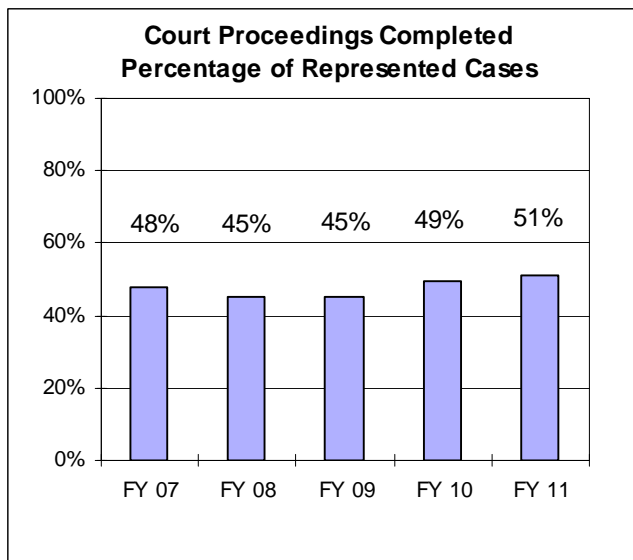
The Immigration and Nationality Act states that individuals in removal proceedings before an immigration judge may be represented by counsel, but at no expense to the government. Prior to representing an alien before the immigration court, a representative must file a Notice of Appearance with the court.

Many individuals in removal proceedings are indigent and cannot afford a private attorney. Some seek free or *pro bono* representation, while others proceed without counsel on their own, or *pro se*. In order to ensure that *pro se* individuals understand the nature of the proceedings, as well as their rights and responsibilities, immigration judges take extra care and spend additional time explaining this information. An individual may ask for a continuance of a proceeding to obtain counsel.

As shown in Figure 9, FY 2011 is the only year that more than half of the aliens whose proceedings were completed during the period FY 2007 to FY 2011 were represented. The percentage of represented aliens for FY 2007 to FY 2011 ranged from 45 percent to 51 percent.

As of FY 2011, representation rates are calculated with newly-available data that more accurately reflects the actual representation rate of aliens.

**Figure 9**



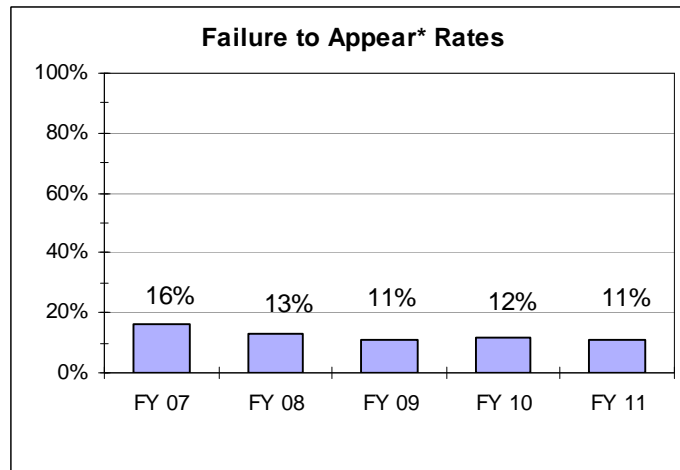
	Represented	Unrepresented	Total
FY 07	130,641	142,839	273,480
FY 08	127,189	154,055	281,244
FY 09	130,599	159,866	290,465
FY 10	141,708	146,170	287,878
FY 11	155,185	148,102	303,287

## Immigration Courts: Failures to Appear

When an alien fails to appear for a hearing, the immigration judge may conduct an *in absentia* (in absence of) hearing and order the alien removed from the United States. Before the immigration judge orders the alien removed *in absentia*, the DHS Assistant Chief Counsel must establish by clear, unequivocal, and convincing evidence that the alien is removable. Further, the immigration judge must be satisfied that notice of time and place of the hearing were provided to the alien or the alien's representative.

Figure 10 compares immigration judge decisions and failures to appear. Of the immigration judge decisions rendered in FY 2011, 11 percent involved aliens who failed to appear. The number of aliens who failed to appear decreased by 32 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011 while the number of immigration judge decisions decreased by one percent in the same time period. The failure to appear rate has remained fairly consistent from FY 2009 to FY 2011.

**Figure 10**



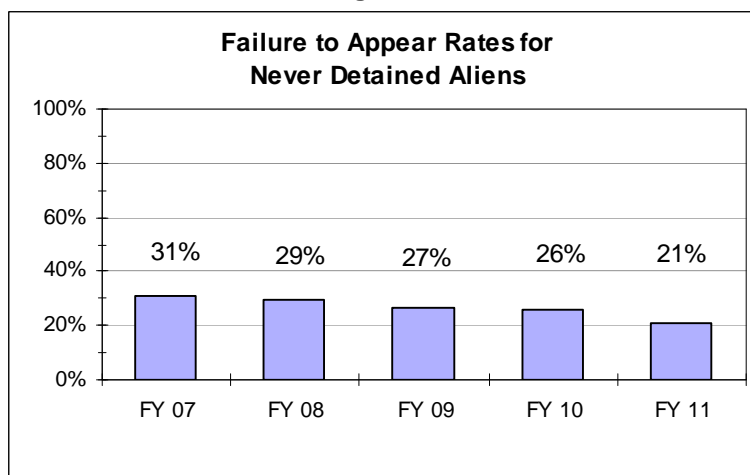
Failure to Appear* Rates			
	In Absentia Orders	IJ Decisions	Failure to Appear Rate
FY 07	35,577	223,089	16%
FY 08	29,856	229,485	13%
FY 09	25,334	232,413	11%
FY 10	26,821	223,512	12%
FY 11	24,024	220,048	11%

*\*Prior to FY 2009, administrative closures were included to calculate the failure to appear rate. However, due to a larger percentage of administrative closures not relating directly to failure to appear, the failure to appear rate is calculated using immigration judge decisions and in absentia orders only.*

The following figures show EOIR data on failures to appear by detention status: never detained aliens, aliens released on bond or recognizance, and aliens not currently detained. Failures to appear for detained cases occur infrequently, generally only because of illness or transportation problems, and are not broken out in the following figures.

Figure 11 shows a comparison of the number of failures to appear with the number of immigration judge decisions for aliens that have never been detained. From FY 2007 to FY 2011 the number of *in absentia* orders for never detained aliens decreased by 42 percent while the number of immigration judge decisions for those aliens decreased by 16 percent in the same time period. The failure to appear rate for aliens that have never been detained has decreased during this time period.

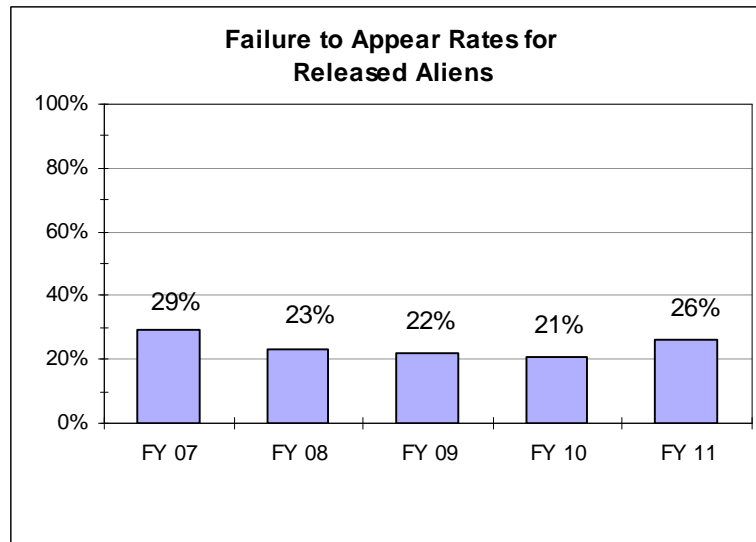
**Figure 11**



<b>Failure to Appear Rates for Never Detained Aliens</b>			
	In Absentia Orders	IJ Decisions	Failure to Appear Rate
FY 07	28,802	94,092	31%
FY 08	24,428	83,086	29%
FY 09	20,355	76,322	27%
FY 10	21,742	84,650	26%
FY 11	16,805	79,221	21%

Failures to appear for aliens released on bond or on their own recognizance are shown in Figure 12. From FY 2007 to FY 2011 the number of *in absentia* orders for aliens released on bond or on their own recognizance increased by 12 percent while the number of immigration judge decisions for those aliens increased by 25 percent. The failure to appear rate for released aliens was higher in FY 2011 than in FY 2010.

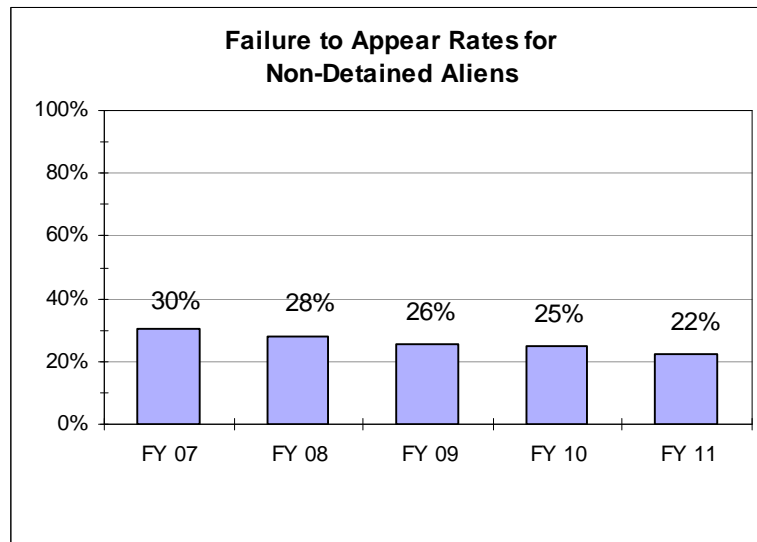
Figure 12



Failure to Appear Rates for Released Aliens			
	In Absentia Orders	IJ Decisions	Failure to Appear Rate
FY 07	6,179	21,270	29%
FY 08	4,891	21,285	23%
FY 09	4,578	20,726	22%
FY 10	4,642	22,639	21%
FY 11	6,930	26,570	26%

Failures to appear for non-detained aliens (both those who were never detained and those who were released) are shown in Figure 13. From FY 2007 to FY 2011 the number of *in absentia* orders for aliens that are not currently detained decreased by 32 percent while the number of immigration judge decisions for those aliens decreased by eight percent. The failure to appear rate for non-detained aliens has decreased during this time period.

Figure 13



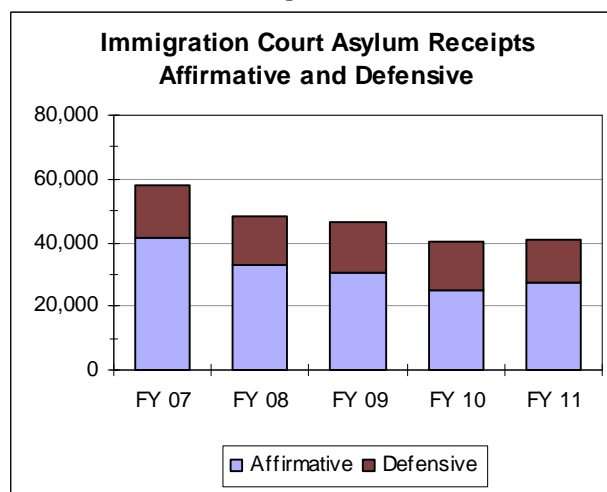
Failure to Appear Rates for Non-Detained Aliens			
	In Absentia Orders	IJ Decisions	Failure to Appear Rate
FY 07	34,981	115,362	30%
FY 08	29,319	104,371	28%
FY 09	24,933	97,048	26%
FY 10	26,384	107,289	25%
FY 11	23,735	105,791	22%

## Immigration Courts: Asylum Cases Received and Completed

An important form of relief that aliens may request is asylum. Aliens request asylum if they fear harm if returned to their native country or if they have suffered harm in the past. To be granted asylum, an alien must demonstrate past persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution based on the alien's race, religion, nationality, political beliefs, and/or membership in a particular social group.

There are two ways that aliens may request asylum: "affirmatively," by completing an asylum application and filing it with a DHS Asylum Office; or "defensively," by requesting asylum before an immigration judge. Aliens who file affirmatively with DHS, but whose requests for asylum are not granted, may be placed in removal proceedings and referred to the appropriate immigration court for further review of the case.

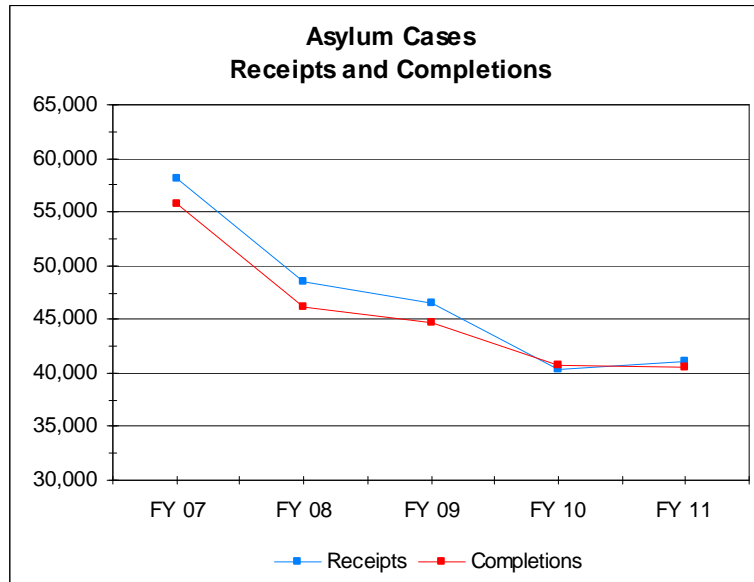
**Figure 14**



Immigration Court Asylum Receipts			
	Affirmative	Defensive	Total
FY 07	41,335	16,718	58,053
FY 08	33,048	15,380	48,428
FY 09	30,311	16,238	46,549
FY 10	25,073	15,332	40,405
FY 11	27,379	13,621	41,000

As shown in Figure 15 below, asylum receipts declined by 29 percent and asylum completions declined by 27 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011.

Figure 15



Asylum Receipts and Completions		
	Receipts	Completions
FY 07	58,053	55,764
FY 08	48,428	46,196
FY 09	46,549	44,680
FY 10	40,405	40,657
FY 11	41,000	40,525

Table 7, shown on page I3, provides information on FY 2011 asylum receipts and completions by immigration court. In FY 2011, the New York, NY; Los Angeles, CA; San Francisco, CA; Miami, FL; and Arlington, VA, immigration courts received 58 percent of asylum filings. In FY 2011, 20 of the 58 immigration courts had more asylum receipts than completions.

**Table 7 - Asylum Receipts and Completions by Court for FY 2011**

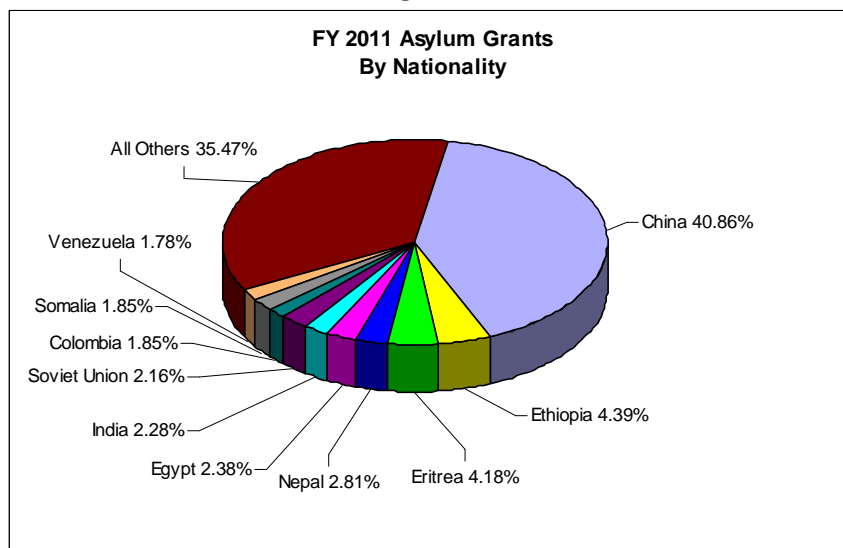
Immigration Court	Receipts	Completions
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	1,161	1,451
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	454	648
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	755	1,098
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	89	96
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	260	348
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	879	1,155
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	102	112
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	356	563
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	923	836
CLEVELAND, OHIO	548	614
DALLAS, TEXAS	340	284
DENVER, COLORADO	247	439
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	281	279
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	120	116
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	156	168
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	68	74
EL PASO, TEXAS	93	131
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	133	159
ELOY, ARIZONA	191	224
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	0	4
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	145	176
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	132	142
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	682	630
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	182	175
HONOLULU, HAWAII	128	256
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	136	172
HOUSTON, TEXAS	394	323
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	66	23
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	154	304
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	589	587
LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA	172	290
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	451	337
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	6,592	6,728
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	548	504
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	290	458
MIAMI, FLORIDA	1,528	1,802
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	130	104
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	12,199	9,127
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	1,081	914
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	46	73
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	834	581
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	1,107	1,379
PEARSALL, TEXAS	216	189
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	518	601
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	509	311
PORTLAND, OREGON	320	241
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	0	0
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	124	151
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	284	366
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	420	442
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	2,383	2,449
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	642	903
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	35	33
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	326	372
TUCSON, ARIZONA	41	47
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	4	8
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	144	252
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	292	276
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>40,525</b>



## Immigration Courts: Asylum Grants by Nationality

This section provides information on asylum grants by nationality. Figure 16 displays the top 10 nationalities granted asylum in FY 2011. In FY 2011 the top 10 nationalities accounted for 65 percent of all asylum grants. China accounted for 41 percent of all asylum grants. A total of 146 nationalities were represented among cases granted asylum in FY 2011. Table 8, on the following page, provides information for comparative purposes on the top nationalities granted asylum for the period FY 2007 to FY 2011. Four countries were represented among the top 10 countries from which aliens were granted asylum each year during the five-year period: China, Colombia, Ethiopia, and India.

**Figure 16**



<b>FY 2011 Asylum Grants by Nationality</b>		
Nationality	Cases	% of Total
China	4,700	40.86%
Ethiopia	505	4.39%
Eritrea	481	4.18%
Nepal	323	2.81%
Egypt	274	2.38%
India	262	2.28%
Soviet Union	248	2.16%
Colombia	213	1.85%
Somalia	213	1.85%
Venezuela	205	1.78%
All Others	4,080	35.47%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,504</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 8 - Asylum Grants by Nationality  
Top 25 Nationalities: FY 2007 - FY 2011**

Rank	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
1	China	China	China	China	China
2	Colombia	Colombia	Haiti	Ethiopia	Ethiopia
3	Haiti	Haiti	Ethiopia	India	Eritrea
4	Albania	Iraq	Colombia	Colombia	Nepal
5	India	Albania	Iraq	Nepal	Egypt
6	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	India	Egypt	India
7	Guinea	Venezuela	Albania	Somalia	Soviet Union
8	Venezuela	India	Cameroon	Armenia	Colombia
9	Iraq	Guinea	Armenia	Cameroon	Somalia
10	Egypt	Russia	Eritrea	Guinea	Venezuela
11	Indonesia	Indonesia	Guinea	Venezuela	Guatemala
12	Russia	Egypt	Venezuela	Eritrea	Cameroon
13	Cameroon	El Salvador	Egypt	Soviet Union	Russia
14	Soviet Union	Soviet Union	Nepal	Haiti	Guinea
15	Armenia	Guatemala	Somalia	Guatemala	El Salvador
16	Mauritania	Cameroon	Guatemala	Russia	Pakistan
17	Pakistan	Nepal	Indonesia	Iraq	Armenia
18	El Salvador	Armenia	Soviet Union	Albania	Albania
19	Guatemala	Pakistan	Russia	El Salvador	Iraq
20	Ivory Coast	Yugoslavia	El Salvador	Indonesia	Indonesia
21	Nepal	Burma (Myanmar)	Sri Lanka	Pakistan	Iran
22	Burma (Myanmar)	Eritrea	Burma (Myanmar)	Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
23	Yugoslavia	Somalia	Pakistan	Kenya	Mexico
24	Eritrea	Mauritania	Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia	Kenya
25	Somalia	Ivory Coast	Kenya	Iran	Mali

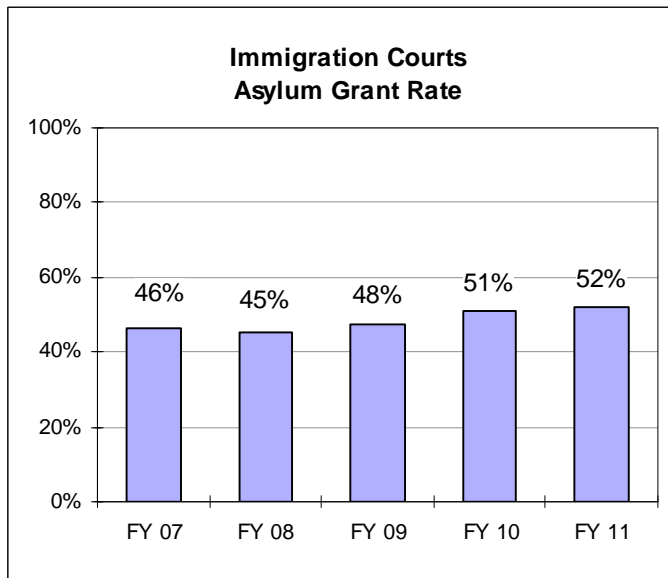
## Immigration Courts: Disposition of Asylum Cases

During removal proceedings an alien may request asylum as relief from removal. The immigration judge must then decide whether to deny or grant an alien's application for asylum. If the asylum applicant fails to appear for a scheduled court hearing, the application is considered abandoned. In other instances, the asylum applicant chooses to withdraw his or her application for asylum. EOIR tracks each of these possible outcomes as completed cases: grants, denials, withdrawals, and abandoned applications for asylum.

A substantial number of closed cases do not fall into one of the four categories listed above, and are counted as "other" asylum completions, e.g., change of venue to another court. Further, in some instances, an alien with a pending asylum claim may apply for and be granted another type of relief besides asylum, and this is also recorded as an "other" completion.

Figure 17 provides the asylum grant rate for the past five years. The grant rate is calculated as a percentage of asylum claims decided on the merits, i.e., grants and denials. The grant rate has increased from FY 2007 (46%) to FY 2011 (52%).

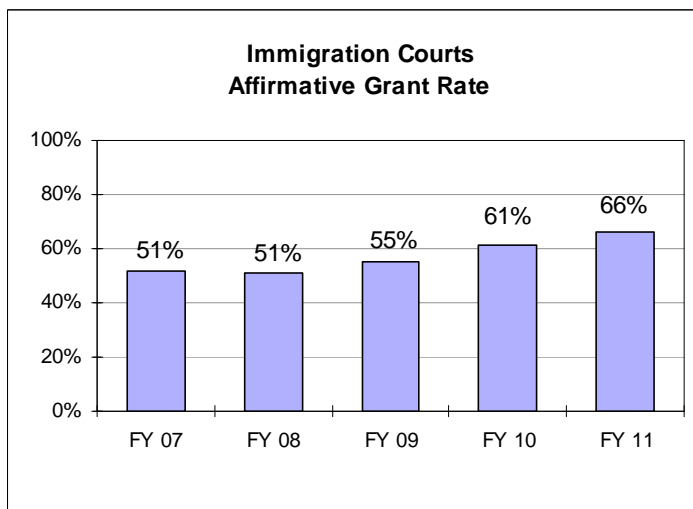
**Figure 17**



<b>Asylum Grant Rate</b>			
	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 07	12,859	14,873	46%
FY 08	10,892	13,168	45%
FY 09	10,300	11,337	48%
FY 10	9,906	9,574	51%
FY 11	11,504	10,571	52%

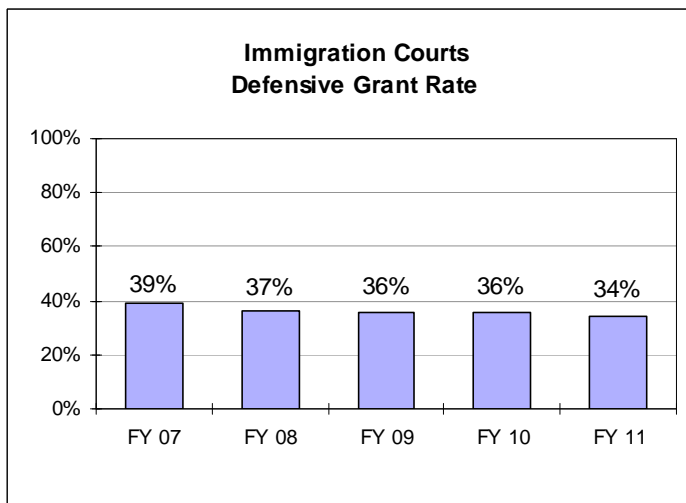
There are two ways that aliens may request asylum: “affirmatively,” by completing an asylum application and filing it with a DHS Asylum Office; or “defensively,” by requesting asylum before an immigration judge. There is some difference in the grant rates depending on whether the asylum application was filed affirmatively or defensively. From FY 2007 to FY 2011, grant rates for affirmative asylum claims were higher than grant rates for defensive claims. The grant rate for affirmative asylum claims has significantly increased from FY 2007 to FY 2011, where the grant rate for defensive claims has decreased over the same time period. The number of asylum claims decided on the merits has decreased from FY 2007 to FY 2011 for both types of claims. Figures 18 and 19 show the grant rates for affirmative and defensive asylum claims.

**Figure 18**



	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 07	8,432	7,952	51%
FY 08	7,369	7,051	51%
FY 09	7,269	5,937	55%
FY 10	7,114	4,514	61%
FY 11	8,178	4,155	66%

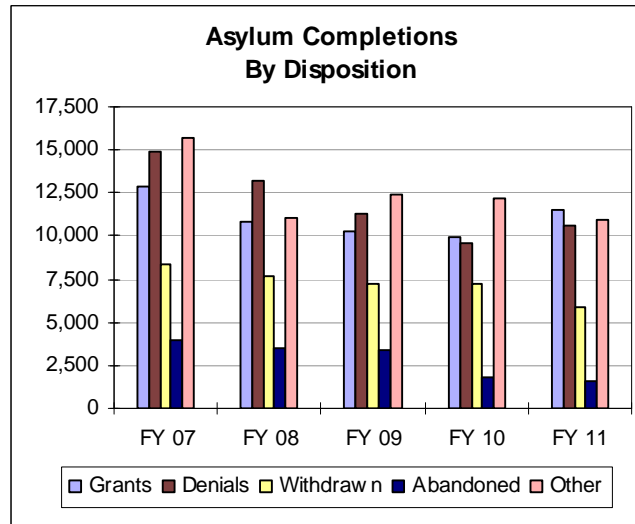
**Figure 19**



	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 07	4,427	6,921	39%
FY 08	3,523	6,117	37%
FY 09	3,031	5,400	36%
FY 10	2,792	5,060	36%
FY 11	3,326	6,416	34%

Figure 20 illustrates graphically all asylum case completions broken out by disposition. Each of the dispositions has shown a significant decrease from FY 2007 to FY 2011. These decreases coincide with the overall decrease in asylum completions.

**Figure 20**



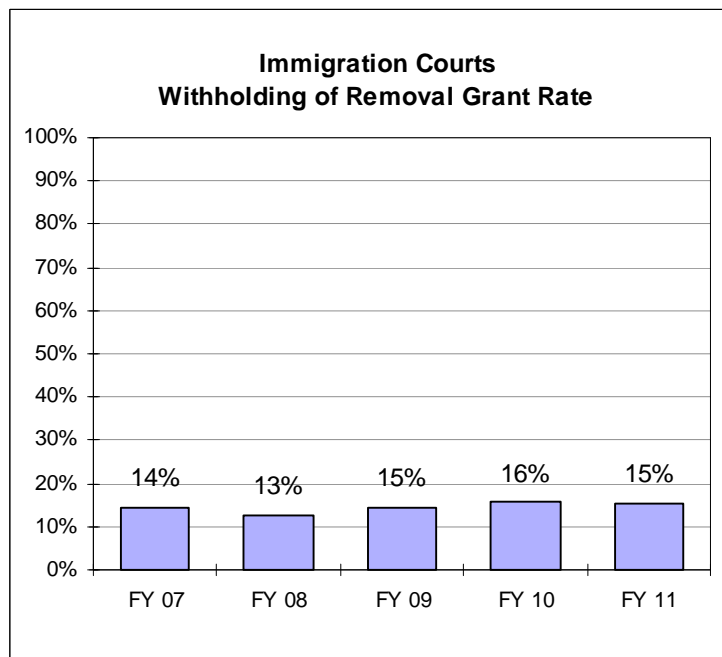
<b>Asylum Completions by Disposition</b>						
	Grants	Denials	Withdrawn	Abandoned	Other	Total
FY 07	12,859	14,873	8,407	3,985	15,640	55,764
FY 08	10,892	13,168	7,675	3,452	11,009	46,196
FY 09	10,300	11,337	7,268	3,404	12,371	44,680
FY 10	9,906	9,574	7,212	1,799	12,166	40,657
FY 11	11,504	10,571	5,906	1,578	10,966	40,525

An applicant for asylum also is an applicant for withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Whereas asylum is a discretionary form of relief, withholding of removal is a mandatory form of protection that the immigration judge must grant if the applicant is found to have a clear probability of persecution in his or her country of origin, based on race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion, provided no mandatory bars apply. This form of protection fulfills the United States' treaty obligations as signatory to the 1967 United Nations Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967 Protocol). The 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (Refugee Convention) and the 1967 Protocol require contracting states to ensure that no refugee is returned to a country where his or her life would be threatened due to one of the five protected grounds for refugee status.

Asylum seekers can only apply for withholding of removal in an immigration court. Applicants granted this protection may not be returned to the country of feared persecution. However, they may be sent to a third country provided that country will allow their entry.

Figure 20-A below depicts the withholding of removal grant rate. Cases that had grants for both asylum and withholding were omitted from withholding of removal because they have previously been counted as an asylum grant.

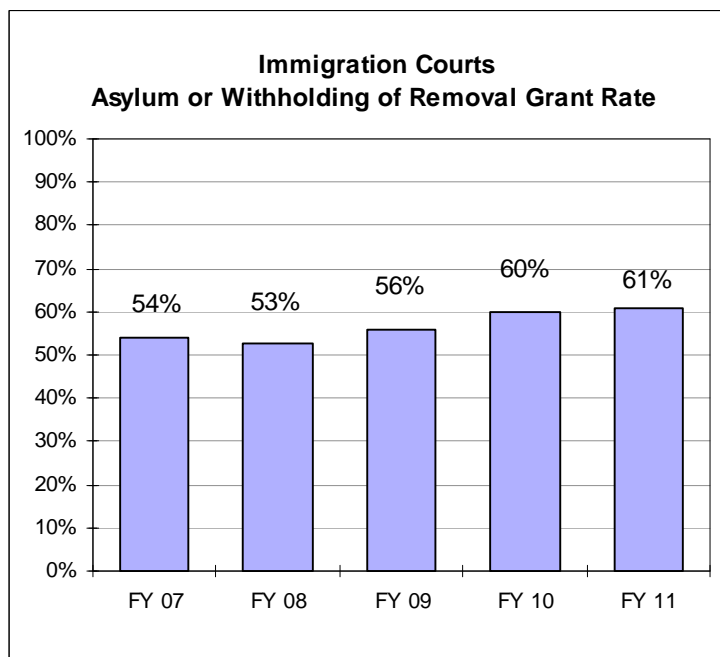
**Figure 20-A**



	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 07	2,555	15,343	14%
FY 08	2,055	14,016	13%
FY 09	1,984	11,681	15%
FY 10	1,881	9,919	16%
FY 11	2,040	11,197	15%

Figure 20-B shows the percentage of cases in which asylum or withholding of removal was granted. The number of grants for these cases has decreased by 12 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011, although the number of cases decided on their merits has decreased by 22 percent over the same time period. Due to the fact that the total number of asylum grants and withholding of removal grants has decreased by a smaller amount in proportion to the decrease in the number of denials of both asylum and withholding of removal applications, the grant rate has increased during this period.

**Figure 20-B**



<b>Immigration Court Asylum or Withholding of Removal Grant Rate</b>				
	Asylum Grants	Withholding of Removal Grants	Denials of Both Asylum and Withholding of Removal	Grant Rate
FY 07	12,859	2,555	13,048	54%
FY 08	10,892	2,055	11,631	53%
FY 09	10,300	1,984	9,626	56%
FY 10	9,906	1,881	7,922	60%
FY 11	11,504	2,040	8,689	61%

Table 9 provides information on the FY 2011 asylum grant rate for each individual immigration court.

**Table 9 – FY 2011 Asylum Grant Rate by Immigration Court**

Immigration Court	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	515	178	74%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	38	137	22%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	390	278	58%
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	6	61	9%
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	28	140	17%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	306	260	54%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	2	27	7%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	46	191	19%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	232	281	45%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	87	224	28%
DALLAS, TEXAS	40	96	29%
DENVER, COLORADO	81	170	32%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	60	136	31%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	33	35	49%
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	32	86	27%
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	7	42	14%
EL PASO, TEXAS	1	64	2%
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	24	68	26%
ELOY, ARIZONA	7	130	5%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	0	4	0%
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	19	96	17%
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	0	2	0%
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	56	81	41%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	54	62	47%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	96	101	49%
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	8	113	7%
HOUSTON, TEXAS	68	143	32%
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	2	2	50%
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	68	118	37%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	10	312	3%
LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA	54	119	31%
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	42	125	25%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	1,121	1,572	42%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	67	128	34%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	149	143	51%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	265	441	38%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	31	39	44%
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	5,283	1,531	78%
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	252	256	50%
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	1	44	2%
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	47	215	18%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	262	316	45%
PEARSALL, TEXAS	18	80	18%
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	159	96	62%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	47	48	49%
PORTLAND, OREGON	46	58	44%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	0	0	0%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	29	38	43%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	91	86	51%
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	183	88	68%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	636	706	47%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	277	395	41%
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	0	15	0%
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	72	180	29%
TUCSON, ARIZONA	12	14	46%
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	0	4	0%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	39	76	34%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	5	120	4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11,504</b>	<b>10,571</b>	<b>52%</b>



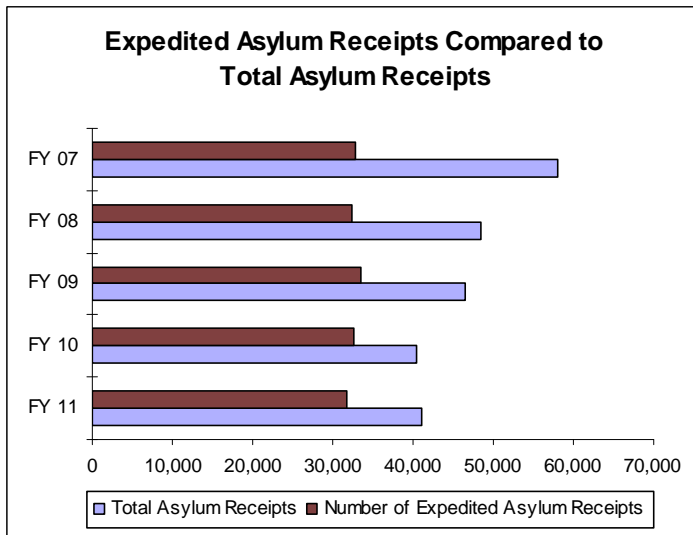
## Immigration Courts: Expedited Asylum Cases

Aliens who file an affirmative asylum with DHS, but whose requests for asylum are not granted, are placed in removal proceedings and referred to the appropriate immigration court for a hearing.

Asylum regulations implemented in 1995 called for asylum applications to be processed within 180 days after filing. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act (IIRIRA) of 1996 reiterated that time frame and calls for the administrative adjudication of an asylum application within 180 days of the application filing date, absent exceptional circumstances. This process is time sensitive because the asylum applicant may not apply for employment authorization until 150 days after filing, and DHS then has 30 days to grant or deny employment authorization. The applicant can only be granted employment authorization if the asylum application has not been decided within 180 days of filing, provided there are no delays caused by the alien. Consequently, expedited processing of asylum applications occurs when (1) an alien files “affirmatively” at a DHS Asylum Office and the application is referred to EOIR within 75 days of filing; or (2) an alien files an asylum application “defensively” with EOIR.

As shown in Figure 21 below, the number of expedited asylum cases that have been received is largely unchanged from FY 2007 to FY 2011, although total asylum receipts have decreased by 29 percent for the same time period.

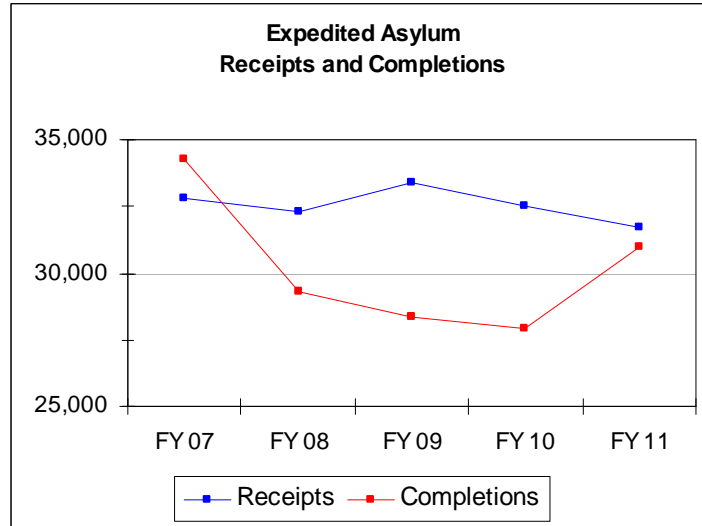
**Figure 21**



	Number of Expedited Asylum Receipts	Total Asylum Receipts
FY 07	32,822	58,053
FY 08	32,321	48,428
FY 09	33,425	46,549
FY 10	32,539	40,405
FY 11	31,689	41,000

Depicted in Figure 22 below are the number of receipts and completions for expedited asylum cases between FY 2007 and FY 2011.

**Figure 22**



Expedited Asylum Receipts and Completions		
	Receipts	Completions
FY 07	32,822	34,278
FY 08	32,321	29,281
FY 09	33,425	28,330
FY 10	32,539	27,922
FY 11	31,689	30,950

## Immigration Courts: Convention Against Torture

In 1999, the Department of Justice implemented regulations regarding the United Nations Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Convention Against Torture or CAT). Under these regulations, aliens in removal, deportation, or exclusion proceedings may claim that they “more likely than not” will be tortured if removed from the United States. The regulation provides jurisdiction to the immigration courts to hear these claims, and provides jurisdiction to the BIA to hear appeals from the immigration courts’ decisions regarding CAT claims.

There are two forms of protection under the 1999 regulations:

- The regulation established a new form of withholding of removal which is granted to an alien who establishes that he or she would be tortured in the proposed country of removal.
- The second protection concerns aliens who would be tortured in the country of removal, but who are barred from withholding of removal. These aliens may be granted deferral of removal, a form of protection that is more easily and quickly terminated if it becomes possible to remove the alien.

As shown in Table 10 below, the immigration courts adjudicated 27,244 CAT applications during FY 2011. Of those, 629 CAT cases were granted, the majority of which were granted withholding.

**Table 10 - FY 2011 Convention Against Torture Cases by Disposition**

Granted			Denied	Other	Withdrawn	Abandoned	Total
Withholding	Deferral	Total					
493	136	629	10,492	9,573	5,832	718	27,244

Table 11 on the following page shows a breakdown of CAT completions by immigration courts. The New York City, NY; Los Angeles, CA; San Francisco, CA; Miami, FL; and Orlando, FL, immigration courts combined completed approximately 52 percent of the total FY 2011 CAT cases.

**Table 11 - FY 2011 Convention Against Torture Completions by Court**

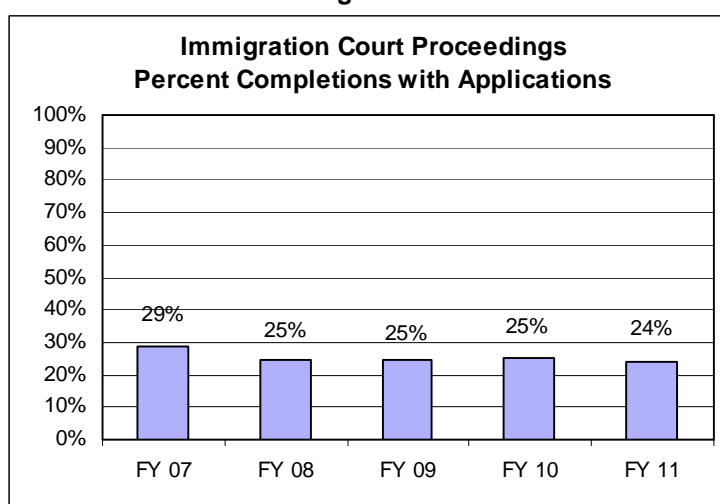
Immigration Court	Completions
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	505
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	187
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	639
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	97
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	283
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	522
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	59
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	426
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	486
CLEVELAND, OHIO	391
DALLAS, TEXAS	180
DENVER, COLORADO	183
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	358
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	121
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	154
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	56
EL PASO, TEXAS	76
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	168
ELOY, ARIZONA	250
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	43
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	201
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	140
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	492
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	97
HONOLULU, HAWAII	127
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	134
HOUSTON, TEXAS	192
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	6
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	159
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	642
LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA	277
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	218
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	3,981
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	487
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	253
MIAMI, FLORIDA	1,438
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	78
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	5,564
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	684
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	131
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	142
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	1,125
PEARSALL, TEXAS	193
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	395
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	54
PORTLAND, OREGON	115
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	15
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	39
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	288
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	394
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	1,985
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	811
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	24
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	408
TUCSON, ARIZONA	14
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	50
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	369
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	338
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>27,244</b>

## Immigration Courts: Proceedings Completed with Applications for Relief

Some aliens who are found deportable may be eligible for relief from removal. Aliens apply for various forms of relief by completing the appropriate application. Specific types of relief for aliens in proceedings are discussed in other sections of this Year Book. Asylum is addressed in more detail in Tabs I, J, K, and L. Other applications for relief are addressed in Tab R. Tab M provides information about protection afforded certain aliens under the United Nations Convention Against Torture. For the purpose of this Year Book, voluntary departure (discussed in Tab Q) is not considered an application for relief.

Figure 23 provides information on the percent of cases where the alien filed an application for relief.

**Figure 23**



<b>Court Completions (Proceedings) with and without Applications for Relief</b>					
	With Applications	Percent with Applications	Without Applications	Percent Without Applications	Total
FY 07	78,495	29%	194,985	71%	273,480
FY 08	69,858	25%	211,386	75%	281,244
FY 09	71,441	25%	219,024	75%	290,465
FY 10	72,101	25%	215,777	75%	287,878
FY 11	73,493	24%	229,794	76%	303,287

Table 12 on page N2 shows the number and percentage of proceedings completed with applications for relief at each immigration court in FY 2011. Typically, courts along the United States border, courts co-located with DHS detention facilities, and courts which handle Institutional Hearing Program cases involving criminal aliens receive fewer applications for relief. Courts with a low percentage of applications for relief (10 percent or less) are shown in red. Courts where 50 percent or more of the completions involved applications for relief are shown in blue.

**Table 12 - FY 2011 Immigration Court Completions (Proceedings) With Applications for Relief**

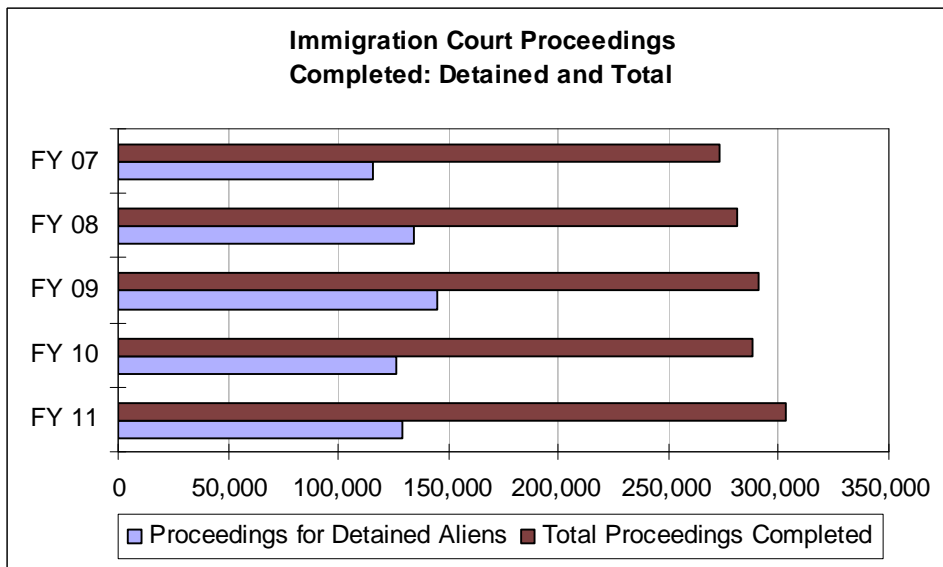
Immigration Court	Total Completions	# of Completions With Applications	Percent With Applications
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	7,719	2,243	29%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	5,760	1,263	22%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	4,732	2,153	45%
<b>BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK</b>	<b>1,857</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>10%</b>
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	3,716	661	18%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	6,366	2,572	40%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	2,380	319	13%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	3,273	1,172	36%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	11,468	1,824	16%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	4,733	917	19%
DALLAS, TEXAS	8,462	1,052	12%
DENVER, COLORADO	6,865	1,351	20%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	3,812	724	19%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	1,198	213	18%
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	1,648	325	20%
<b>EL PASO SPC, TEXAS</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>8%</b>
EL PASO, TEXAS	6,408	674	11%
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	1,633	281	17%
ELOY, ARIZONA	8,050	860	11%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	287	52	18%
<b>FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA</b>	<b>5,619</b>	<b>461</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>51%</b>
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	9,797	1,128	12%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,592	605	38%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	967	445	46%
<b>HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS</b>	<b>11,067</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>6%</b>
HOUSTON, TEXAS	4,135	1,473	36%
<b>IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>8%</b>
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	4,059	694	17%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	7,345	1,641	22%
<b>LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA</b>	<b>5,854</b>	<b>607</b>	<b>10%</b>
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	2,800	695	25%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	21,190	9,266	44%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	3,653	803	22%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	2,907	743	26%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	10,030	3,852	38%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	893	278	31%
<b>NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK</b>	<b>18,382</b>	<b>12,008</b>	<b>65%</b>
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	5,557	1,737	31%
<b>OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA</b>	<b>12,359</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>3%</b>
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	4,151	805	19%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	4,562	2,162	47%
<b>PEARSALL, TEXAS</b>	<b>6,612</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>8%</b>
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	2,617	1,063	41%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	3,340	945	28%
PORTLAND, OREGON	1,226	430	35%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	136	22	16%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	2,568	370	14%
<b>SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS</b>	<b>8,529</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>10%</b>
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	3,021	1,034	34%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	9,172	3,827	42%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	3,080	1,388	45%
<b>STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA</b>	<b>11,342</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>2%</b>
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	6,277	749	12%
<b>TUCSON, ARIZONA</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>3%</b>
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	527	90	17%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	2,319	967	42%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	5,389	619	11%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>303,287</b>	<b>73,493</b>	<b>24%</b>

## Immigration Courts: Proceedings Completed for Detained Cases

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, DHS has authority to detain an alien pending a decision on whether or not the alien is removable. Immigration courts conduct hearings for both detained and non-detained aliens, and EOIR maintains data on the custody status of aliens in proceedings.

Detention locations include DHS Service Processing Centers, DHS contract detention facilities, state and local government jails, and Bureau of Prisons institutions. For the purpose of this Year Book, Institutional Hearing Program (IHP) cases are considered detained cases (IHP is discussed further in Tab P). Figure 24 below provides a comparison of detained completions to total proceedings completed. The number of proceedings completed for detained aliens has increased 11 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011 although the percentage of the overall caseload was the same for FY 2007 and FY 2011.

**Figure 24**




<b>Immigration Court Proceedings Completed for Detained Aliens (Including IHP)</b>			
	Proceedings Completed for Detained Aliens	Total Proceedings Completed	Percent Detained
FY 07	115,916	273,480	42%
FY 08	134,518	281,244	48%
FY 09	145,134	290,465	50%
FY 10	125,955	287,878	44%
FY 11	128,745	303,287	42%

Table 13 on the following page provides information, by immigration court, on FY 2011 detained completions. The following immigration courts each completed more than 5,000 detained proceedings in FY 2011: Stewart Detention Facility, Oakdale Federal Detention Center, Houston SPC, Los Angeles, Krome North SPC, Eloy, and Dallas. Overall, immigration courts located in three border states – Texas, Arizona, and California – accounted for 46 percent of the detained completions in FY 2011. Courts in those three states are highlighted in blue in Table 13.



**Table 13 - FY 2011 Immigration Court Completions (Proceedings) for Detained Cases**

Immigration Court	Completions
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	2,497
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	1,773
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	905
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	1,200
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	1,978
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	2,021
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	112
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	24
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	3,945
CLEVELAND, OHIO	2,556
DALLAS, TEXAS	5,140
DENVER, COLORADO	2,753
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1,895
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	927
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	1,345
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	3,116
EL PASO, TEXAS	4,446
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	827
ELOY, ARIZONA	5,257
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	285
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	3,914
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	121
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	1,739
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	361
HONOLULU, HAWAII	296
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	8,882
HOUSTON, TEXAS	273
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	589
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	1,180
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	5,439
LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA	3,875
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	1,292
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	5,475
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	1,988
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	33
MIAMI, FLORIDA	575
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	35
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	155
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	1,847
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	9,727
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	1,708
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	479
PEARSALL, TEXAS	4,286
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	68
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	547
PORTLAND, OREGON	133
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	13
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,825
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	1,362
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	971
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	2,182
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	126
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	10,695
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	4,034
TUCSON, ARIZONA	3,405
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	520
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	1,301
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	4,292
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>128,745</b>

 Immigration Courts in U.S./Mexico Border States

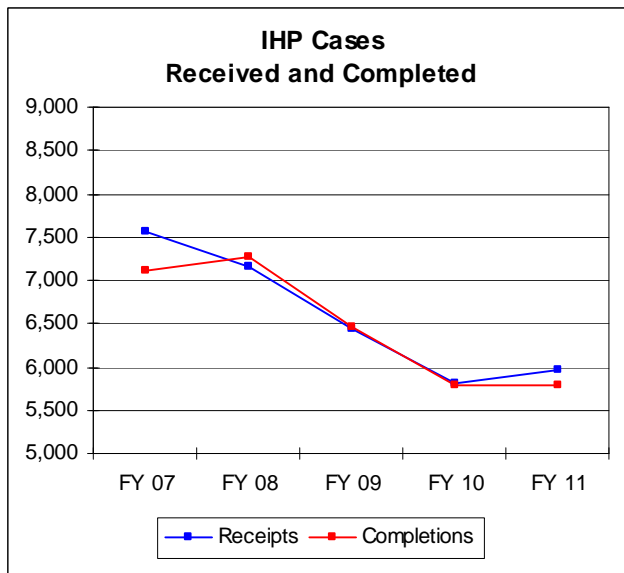
## Immigration Courts: Institutional Hearing Program Case Processing

The Institutional Hearing Program (IHP) is a cooperative effort between EOIR; DHS; and various federal, state, and municipal corrections agencies. The goal of the IHP is to complete proceedings for incarcerated criminal aliens serving federal or state sentences prior to their release from prison or jail. This allows DHS to remove aliens with final removal orders expeditiously at the time of their release from incarceration.

In FY 2011, DHS filed charging documents with the immigration courts for incarcerated aliens in 77 different institutions. Immigration judges and court staff traveled to these institutions to conduct IHP hearings.

Figure 25 provides information on IHP receipts and completions for FY 2007 - FY 2011. IHP receipts declined by 21 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011. IHP completions decreased by 19 percent for the same time period.

**Figure 25**



<b>IHP Cases</b>		
	Receipts	Completions
FY 07	7,559	7,103
FY 08	7,150	7,262
FY 09	6,428	6,450
FY 10	5,809	5,797
FY 11	5,970	5,783

Table 14 provides a breakdown of IHP completions by disposition – either through an immigration judge decision or through an “other completion,” such as an administrative closure or change of venue.

**Table 14 - IHP Completions by Disposition**

	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11
Total Decisions in IHP Cases	5,482	5,612	4,928	4,418	4,421
<i>Removal</i>	5,234	5,373	4,713	4,289	4,263
<i>Termination</i>	209	180	137	102	115
<i>Relief</i>	24	33	31	16	31
<i>Other</i>	15	26	47	11	12
Other Completions	1,621	1,650	1,522	1,379	1,362
Total Completions	7,103	7,262	6,450	5,797	5,783

## Immigration Courts: Immigration Judge Grants of Voluntary Departure

Under certain circumstances, an immigration judge may allow an alien to depart the United States voluntarily. An alien allowed to depart voluntarily concedes removability, but is not barred from future re-entry. Failure to depart within the time granted subjects the alien to a fine, and makes the alien ineligible for voluntary departure and several forms of relief for a 10-year period.

Prior to the completion of proceedings, aliens may request voluntary departure in lieu of removal. The immigration judge has discretion to grant up to 120 days for the alien to depart voluntarily if the alien is able to pay for his or her removal, and if he or she is not removable as an aggravated felon or a terrorist.

Immigration judges also have discretion in certain cases to grant voluntary departure in lieu of removal at the conclusion of proceedings. If the judge finds that the alien has been present in the United States for one year immediately preceding the issuance of the Notice to Appear, has been a person of good moral character for the past five years, is not removable under aggravated felony or terrorist grounds, and has the means to depart the United States and intends to do so, the immigration judge may grant up to 60 days for the alien to depart voluntarily. Aliens allowed to depart voluntarily are not barred from re-entry.

Voluntary departure is considered a form of removal, not a type of relief. Immigration judge decisions on proceedings (as discussed in Tab D) include grants of voluntary departure under removal. Table 15 shows the percentage of removal orders that are grants of voluntary departure.

**Table 15 - IJ Removal Decisions Compared to Voluntary Departure Decisions**

	Total Removal Decisions	Voluntary Departure Decisions	Percent Voluntary Departure Decisions
FY 07	170,301	23,972	14%
FY 08	182,727	26,686	15%
FY 09	185,421	26,880	14%
FY 10	166,860	27,581	17%
FY 11	161,354	30,385	19%

## **Immigration Courts: Applications for Relief other than Asylum**

Although asylum is the most common form of relief requested before an immigration judge, other forms of relief are also granted to eligible aliens. (See Tabs I-L for information on asylum, and Tab M for information on protection granted under the Convention Against Torture.)

This tab describes other forms of relief such as adjustment of status; suspension and cancellation; and section 212(c) relief. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA) provided a new form of relief called cancellation of removal. Cancellation of removal was intended to replace the former Immigration and Nationality Act section 212(c) waiver and suspension of deportation. Table 15 on page R3 provides information on relief granted under the following provisions.

- Adjustment of Status is a type of relief from deportation, removal, or exclusion, for an alien who is eligible for lawful permanent resident status based on a visa petition approved by DHS. Normally, the visa petition has been filed by a United States citizen spouse.
- Prior to the passage of IIRIRA, section 212(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provided relief from deportation for long-term lawful permanent residents who had committed a crime. In order to be eligible to apply for 212(c) relief, an applicant had to show that he or she had been a lawful permanent resident for at least seven years, had served less than five years of a sentence if the underlying crime was classified as an aggravated felony, had been rehabilitated, and had no other criminal record. If an applicant in exclusion or deportation proceedings is able to establish these factors, the immigration judge has discretion to grant relief under 212(c).
- Suspension of Deportation is another pre-IIRIRA form of discretionary relief. Certain aliens in deportation proceedings who have maintained continuous physical presence in the United States for specific periods of time, and have met the other statutory requirements may be granted suspension of deportation and adjustment of status to that of lawful permanent resident. The total number of adjustments to lawful permanent resident status under suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal is limited to a 4,000 annual cap under IIRIRA. Applicants for suspension of deportation who applied for this relief prior to the implementation of IIRIRA, or who meet certain conditions of the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA) are not subject to the cap.

- As noted above, Cancellation of Removal is a form of relief provided by IIRIRA. There are two IIRIRA provisions addressing cancellation of removal:
  - Permanent Residents. Under the first provision, a lawful permanent resident facing removal on criminal grounds who has been lawfully admitted for permanent residence for at least five years, and who has resided continuously in the United States for seven years after a lawful admission may request cancellation, provided he or she has no aggravated felony convictions.
  - Non-Permanent Residents. Under the second provision, applicants physically present in the United States for a continuous period of 10 years who have not been convicted of a criminal offense may seek cancellation of removal and adjustment of status to permanent resident alien. The applicant must demonstrate exceptional and extremely unusual hardship to a citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse, parent, or child. IIRIRA limits to 4,000 annually the total number of adjustments to lawful permanent resident status under suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal. Applicants for cancellation of removal who meet certain conditions are not subject to the cap.

Table 16 reflects grants of relief under the various provisions described above during the period FY 2007 - FY 2011.

**Table 16**  
**Grants of Relief:**  
**Adjustment of Status; 212(c) Waivers; Suspension of Deportation; and Cancellation of Removal**

	Relief Granted to Lawful Permanent Residents		Relief Granted to Non-Lawful Permanent Residents				
	Relief Granted Under Section 212(c)	Cancellation of Removal	Not Subject to Annual Cap of 4,000 Grants			Subject to Annual Cap of 4,000 Grants	
			Adjustment of Status to LPR	Suspension of Deportation	Cancellation of Removal	Suspension of Deportation	Cancellation of Removal
FY 2007	1,405	3,202	7,278	119	562	63	2,940
FY 2008	1,049	3,029	7,107	100	412	0	3,027
FY 2009	857	2,927	7,373	75	471	0	3,479
FY 2010	859	3,722	8,494	86	508	0	3,982
FY 2011	892	3,994	7,807	72	360	2	3,937

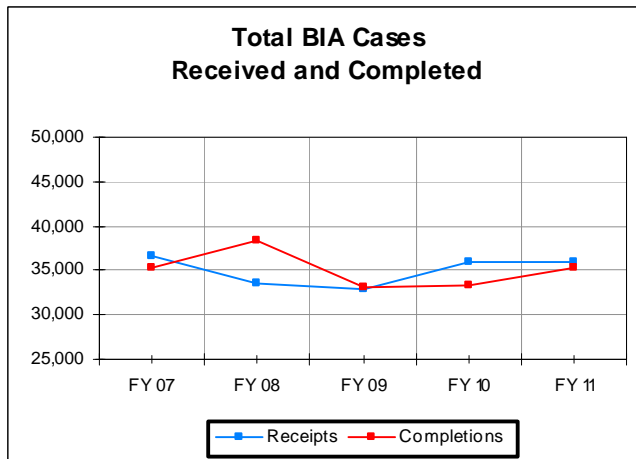
## Board of Immigration Appeals: Total Cases Received and Completed

The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) has nationwide jurisdiction to hear appeals from certain decisions rendered by immigration judges or certain DHS officials. Published BIA decisions are binding on all DHS officers and immigration judges unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General or a federal court. Unpublished decisions of the BIA are binding on the immigration judge or DHS with regard to the individual case at issue unless overruled or modified by the Attorney General or a federal court.

The majority of cases reviewed by the BIA involve decisions made by immigration judges in removal, deportation, or exclusion proceedings, and for the purposes of this Statistical Year Book are referred to as immigration judge appeals. These appeals are filed directly with the BIA in Falls Church, VA, and must be filed within 30 days of the immigration judge's decision.

Other types of cases over which the BIA has jurisdiction include appeals of certain DHS decisions involving (1) family-based visa petitions adjudicated by DHS officials; (2) fines and penalties imposed upon carriers for violations of immigration laws; and (3) waivers of inadmissibility for non-immigrants under §212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. For the purposes of this Statistical Year Book, appeals from these DHS decisions are referred to as DHS decision appeals.

**Figure 26**

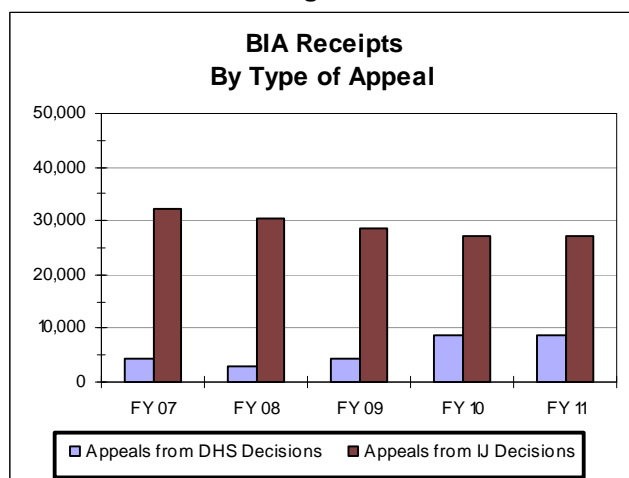


	Receipts	Completions
FY 07	36,633	35,415
FY 08	33,513	38,391
FY 09	32,952	33,147
FY 10	35,883	33,358
FY 11	35,962	35,294



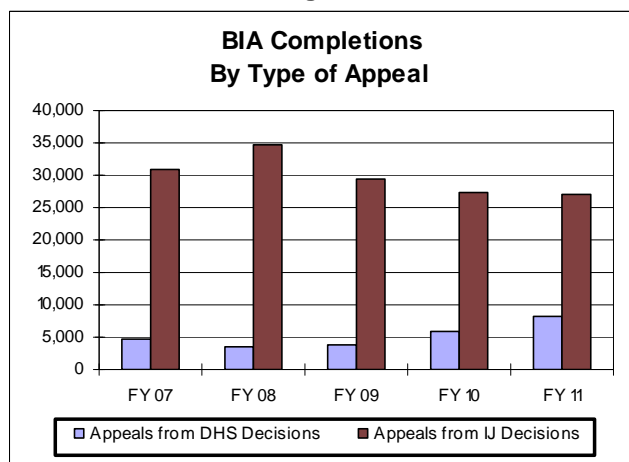
As noted earlier, BIA handles two types of cases: those generated from an immigration judge decision, and those generated from a DHS decision. Figures 27 and 28 below provide information on the types of cases received and completed by the BIA. Appeals of immigration judge decisions make up the bulk of the BIA's work. Receipts of appeals of immigration judge decisions decreased by 16 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011 while receipts of appeals from DHS decisions increased by 102 percent. Completions of appeals of immigration judge decisions decreased by 12 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011 while completions of appeals from DHS decisions increased by 79 percent for the same time period.

**Figure 27**



	Appeals from DHS Decisions	Appeals from IJ Decisions	Total Appeals
FY 07	4,309	32,324	36,633
FY 08	3,021	30,492	33,513
FY 09	4,314	28,638	32,952
FY 10	8,606	27,277	35,883
FY 11	8,725	27,237	35,962

**Figure 28**



	Appeals from DHS Decisions	Appeals from IJ Decisions	Total Appeals
FY 07	4,643	30,772	35,415
FY 08	3,557	34,834	38,391
FY 09	3,707	29,440	33,147
FY 10	5,877	27,481	33,358
FY 11	8,300	26,994	35,294

## **Board of Immigration Appeals: Cases Received and Completed by Type**

The BIA has nationwide jurisdiction to hear appeals from certain decisions rendered by immigration judges or DHS officials. The BIA has jurisdiction over the following types of cases arising from immigration judge decisions:

- Case appeals from the decisions of immigration judges in removal, deportation, and exclusion proceedings at the court level;
- Appeals filed from the decisions of immigration judges on motions to reopen;
- Motions to reopen and/or reconsider cases already decided by the BIA;
- Appeals pertaining to bond, parole, or detention; and
- Interlocutory appeals relating to important jurisdictional questions regarding the administration of the immigration laws or recurring problems in the handling of cases by immigration judges.

The BIA also has jurisdiction to review appeals arising from certain decisions rendered by DHS officials. These types of appeals are listed below.

- Family-based visa petitions adjudicated by DHS district directors or regional service center directors;
- Waivers of inadmissibility for non-immigrants under §212(d)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act; and
- Fines and penalties imposed upon carriers for violations of immigration laws.

As shown in Table 17, on the following page, appeals received from immigration judge decisions have declined each year from FY 2007 to FY 2011. Appeals received from DHS decisions have increased by 102 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011. The majority of appeals from DHS decisions, and the source of this increase in appeals received, is from decisions on visa petitions. The data in Table 18 shows that from FY 2007 to FY 2011 there has been an overall decrease in the number of completions of appeals from immigration judge decisions. The increase in completions of appeals from DHS decisions is coincidental to the increase of receipts of appeals on decisions on visa petitions.

Table 17 provides a breakdown of the types of cases received by the BIA between FY 2007 and FY 2011.

**Table 17 - BIA Receipts by Type**

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
<b>Total Appeals from IJ Decisions</b>	<b>32,324</b>	<b>30,492</b>	<b>28,638</b>	<b>27,277</b>	<b>27,237</b>
Case Appeal	18,361	17,782	16,670	15,592	15,515
Appeal of IJ Motion to Reopen	1,969	1,947	1,836	1,901	1,935
Motion to Reopen/Reconsider-BIA	8,971	8,387	7,853	7,564	7,501
Bond Appeal	716	729	1,063	1,109	1,302
Bond Motion to Reopen/Reconsider	5	18	38	21	22
Interlocutory Appeal	147	165	179	202	185
Circuit Court Remand	2,154	1,461	997	888	777
Special Circumstance	1	3	2	0	0
<b>Total Appeals from DHS Decisions</b>	<b>4,309</b>	<b>3,021</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>8,606</b>	<b>8,725</b>
Decisions on Visa Petitions	3,980	2,851	3,986	8,584	8,705
212 Waiver Decisions	139	117	27	21	19
Decisions on Fines and Penalties	190	53	301	1	1
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>36,633</b>	<b>33,513</b>	<b>32,952</b>	<b>35,883</b>	<b>35,962</b>

Table 18 provides a breakdown of the types of cases completed by the BIA between FY 2007 and FY 2011.

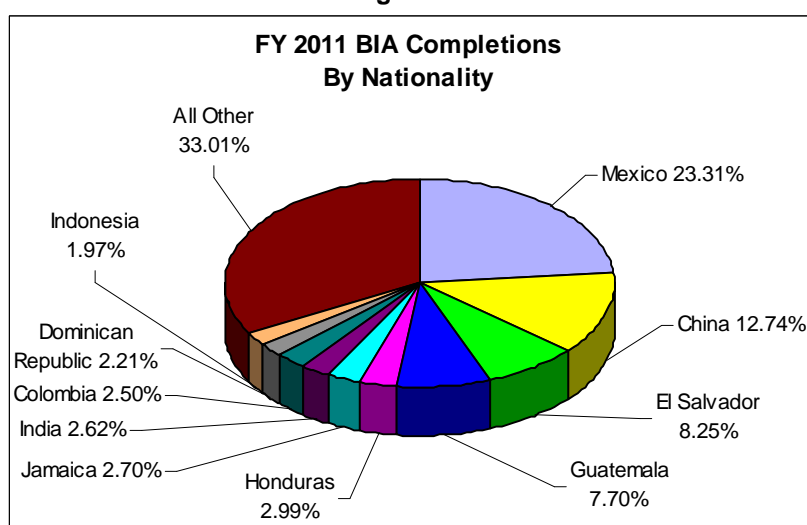
**Table 18 - BIA Completions by Type**

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
<b>Total Appeals from IJ Decisions</b>	<b>30,772</b>	<b>34,834</b>	<b>29,440</b>	<b>27,481</b>	<b>26,994</b>
Case Appeal	17,814	21,945	17,904	16,094	14,930
Appeal of IJ Motion to Reopen	1,085	1,935	1,530	2,004	1,909
Motion to Reopen/Reconsider-BIA	8,721	8,320	7,643	7,390	7,743
Bond Appeal	709	725	1,040	1,024	1,239
Bond Motion to Reopen/Reconsider	1	15	32	25	27
Interlocutory Appeal	129	194	179	194	170
Circuit Court Remand	2,312	1,696	1,110	750	976
Special Circumstance	1	4	2	0	0
<b>Total Appeals from DHS Decisions</b>	<b>4,643</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>5,877</b>	<b>8,300</b>
Decisions on Visa Petitions	4,410	3,199	3,377	5,857	8,280
212 Waiver Decisions	131	131	29	20	18
Decisions on Fines and Penalties	102	227	301	0	2
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35,415</b>	<b>38,391</b>	<b>33,147</b>	<b>33,358</b>	<b>35,294</b>

## Board of Immigration Appeals: Immigration Judge Decision Appeals Completed by Nationality

This section provides information on appeal completions by nationality. Only completions of immigration judge decision appeals are included in these data; appeals of DHS decisions are not included. In FY 2011, the top 10 nationalities accounted for 67 percent of all completions as shown in Figure 29. A total of 190 nationalities were represented in the FY 2011 completions. Data in Table 19, on the following page, compares the predominant countries for completed immigration judge appeals in FY 2007 – FY 2011. For the five-year period, seven countries ranked among the top 10 each year: Mexico, China, El Salvador, Guatemala, India, Colombia, and Indonesia.

**Figure 29**



<b>FY 2011 IJ Appeals Completed by Nationality</b>		
Nationality	Cases	% of Total
Mexico	6,291	23.31%
China	3,438	12.74%
El Salvador	2,228	8.25%
Guatemala	2,079	7.70%
Honduras	808	2.99%
Jamaica	729	2.70%
India	707	2.62%
Colombia	676	2.50%
Dominican Republic	597	2.21%
Indonesia	531	1.97%
All Other	8,910	33.01%
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,994</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

**Table 19 - BIA - IJ Decision Appeals Completed by Nationality  
Top 25 Nationalities: FY 2007 - FY 2011**

Rank	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
1	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
2	China	China	China	China	China
3	Haiti	Haiti	Haiti	El Salvador	El Salvador
4	Colombia	El Salvador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Guatemala
5	El Salvador	Guatemala	Guatemala	Haiti	Honduras
6	Guatemala	Colombia	Colombia	Honduras	Jamaica
7	Indonesia	India	Honduras	Colombia	India
8	India	Indonesia	India	India	Colombia
9	Dominican Republic	Honduras	Indonesia	Jamaica	Dominican Republic
10	Jamaica	Dominican Republic	Jamaica	Indonesia	Indonesia
11	Albania	Jamaica	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Peru
12	Pakistan	Venezuela	Venezuela	Venezuela	Haiti
13	Honduras	Pakistan	Pakistan	Nigeria	Venezuela
14	Venezuela	Albania	Nigeria	Pakistan	Nigeria
15	Nigeria	Nigeria	Philippines	Philippines	Pakistan
16	Philippines	Philippines	Albania	Nicaragua	Philippines
17	Armenia	Peru	Peru	Peru	Ecuador
18	Ethiopia	Armenia	Nicaragua	Ecuador	Nicaragua
19	Peru	Nicaragua	Ecuador	Albania	Brazil
20	Guinea	Cameroon	Cameroon	Brazil	Armenia
21	Cameroon	Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Armenia	Cuba
22	Bangladesh	Ethiopia	Guinea	Cameroon	Ghana
23	Mauritania	Ecuador	Mauritania	Russia	Albania
24	Russia	Guinea	Armenia	Cuba	Kenya
25	Iraq	Brazil	Russia	Ethiopia	Russia

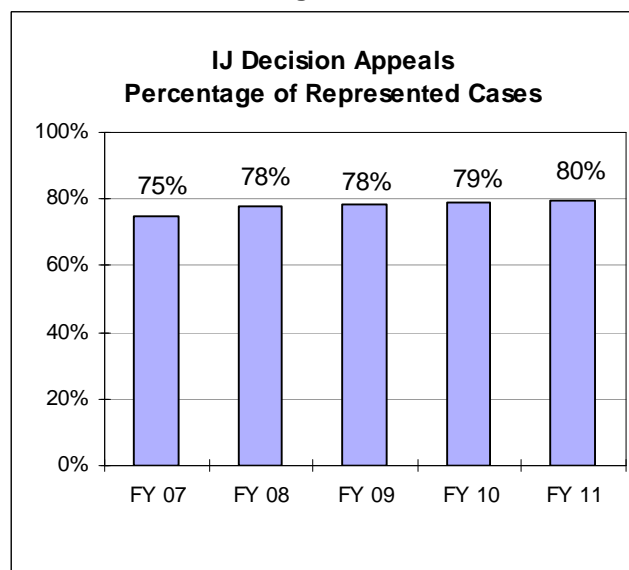
## Board of Immigration Appeals: Immigration Judge Decision Appeals Completed by Representation Status

The Immigration and Nationality Act states that individuals who have appealed the decision in their removal proceedings may be represented by counsel, but at no expense to the government. Before representing an alien before the BIA, a representative must file a Notice of Appearance with the BIA.

Many individuals who file appeals with the BIA are indigent and cannot afford a private attorney. Some seek free or *pro bono* representation, while others proceed without counsel on their own, or *pro se*. The percentage of represented appellate cases completed is higher than the percentage of represented cases at the immigration court level.

As shown in Figure 30, the representation rate increased each year from FY 2007 with a 75 percent representation rate to FY 2011 with an 80 percent representation rate. Only appeals of immigration judge decisions are included in these data.

**Figure 30**



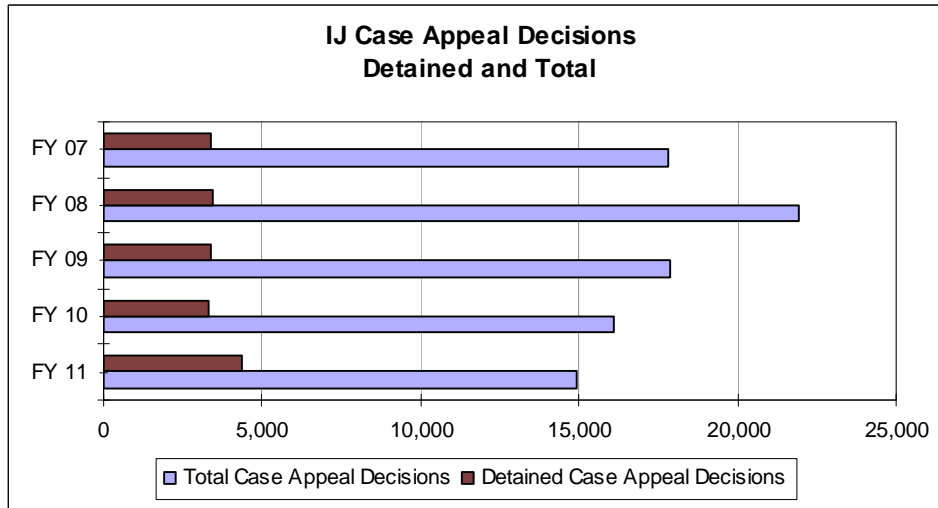
Represented Before the BIA			
	Represented	Unrepresented	Total
FY 07	23,053	7,719	30,772
FY 08	27,125	7,709	34,834
FY 09	23,000	6,440	29,440
FY 10	21,745	5,736	27,481
FY 11	21,480	5,514	26,994

## Board of Immigration Appeals: Immigration Judge Decision Appeals Completed for Detained Cases

Under the Immigration and Nationality Act, DHS has authority to detain an alien pending a decision on whether or not the alien is removable. EOIR maintains data on the custody status of aliens in proceedings. The BIA handles detained cases (including aliens in the Institutional Hearing Program) as priority cases.

Depicted in Figure 31 is the number of immigration judge case appeal decisions between FY 2007 and FY 2011 along with the number of immigration judge case appeal decisions that involved detainees. The figures for detained appeal decisions also include IHP cases. Detained case appeal decisions have increased by 28 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011 while the number of IJ case appeal decisions has decreased by 16 percent for the same time period. The rate of detained IJ case appeal decisions has increased during this time period.

**Figure 31**



<b>Detained IJ Case Appeal Decisions (Including IHP)</b>			
	Detained Case Appeal Decisions (Including IHP)	Total IJ Case Appeal Decisions	Percent Detained
FY 07	3,387	17,814	19%
FY 08	3,458	21,945	16%
FY 09	3,360	17,904	19%
FY 10	3,336	16,094	21%
FY 11	4,332	14,930	29%

Table 20 shows a breakdown of total detained case appeals completed by the BIA, and of those, the number who were serving sentences at an IHP location. In FY 2011, nine percent of detained BIA completions involved aliens whose removal orders had been issued prior to their release from a federal, state, or municipal corrections facility. The number of IHP completions declined by 19 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2011 while the number of detained completions has increased by 28 percent for the same time period.

**Table 20**  
**Breakdown of BIA Detained Completions**

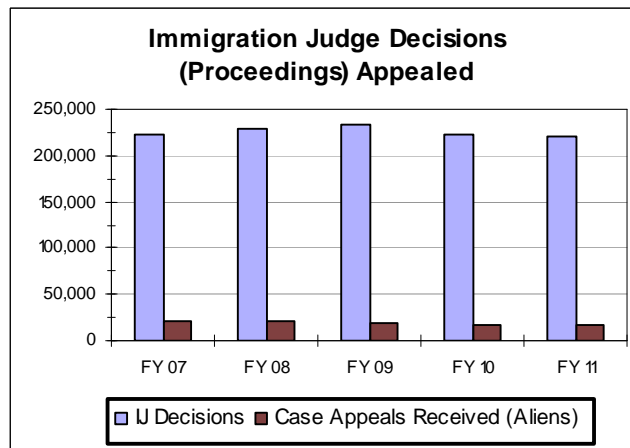
	Total Detained Completions	IHP Completions	Percent IHP Completions
FY 2007	3,387	464	14%
FY 2008	3,458	471	14%
FY 2009	3,360	448	13%
FY 2010	3,336	375	11%
FY 2011	4,332	378	9%



## Immigration Courts and Board of Immigration Appeals: Immigration Judge Decisions (Proceedings) Appealed

The majority of cases reviewed by the BIA involve decisions made by immigration judges in removal, deportation, or exclusion proceedings. Either DHS or the alien may file an appeal. Appeals must be filed within 30 days of the immigration judge's decision. Only a relatively small percentage of immigration judge decisions are appealed to the BIA. Figure 32 below compares immigration judge decisions with the number of case appeals received (aliens) at the BIA for FY 2007 through FY 2011. All other figures and tables in Tabs S-W reflect cases (which can involve multiple aliens). In this instance, reporting on aliens who appealed is a more accurate representation of the appeal rate.

**Figure 32**



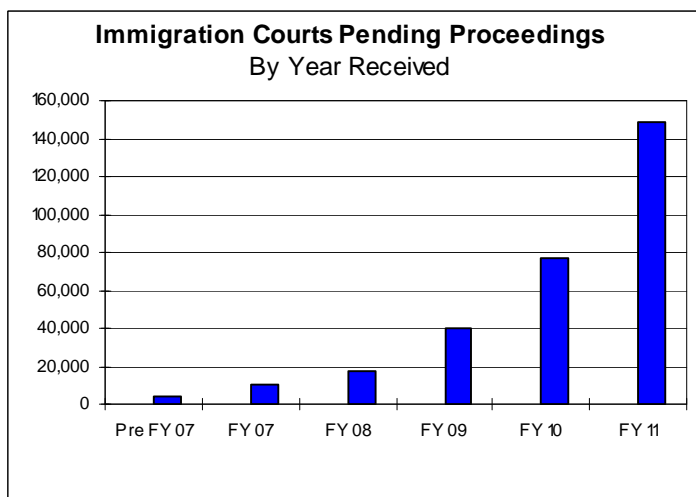
IJ Decisions (Proceedings) Appealed			
	IJ Decisions	Case Appeals Received (Aliens)	Percent Appealed
FY 07	223,089	21,899	10%
FY 08	229,485	20,691	9%
FY 09	232,413	19,052	8%
FY 10	223,512	17,600	8%
FY 11	220,048	17,090	8%

## Immigration Courts and Board of Immigration Appeals: Pending Caseload

As in any court system, EOIR's workload depends on the number of matters filed before it. DHS determines EOIR's initial caseload by filing charging documents alleging aliens' illegal presence in the United States. The nature and number of the proceedings and the number of appeals from immigration court decisions are determined by the parties themselves. In addition, changes to the immigration laws or regulations, and DHS policies and budgeting, have a dramatic impact on EOIR's workload.

Figure 33 presents information on the pending proceedings at the immigration courts based on the year the proceeding was received at the court. Proceedings received prior to FY 2010 account for 24 percent of the total number of pending proceedings.

**Figure 33**



Year Received	Pending 09/30/11
Pre FY 07	4,035
FY 07	10,473
FY 08	17,823
FY 09	39,668
FY 10	76,711
FY 11	149,138
<b>Total</b>	<b>297,848</b>

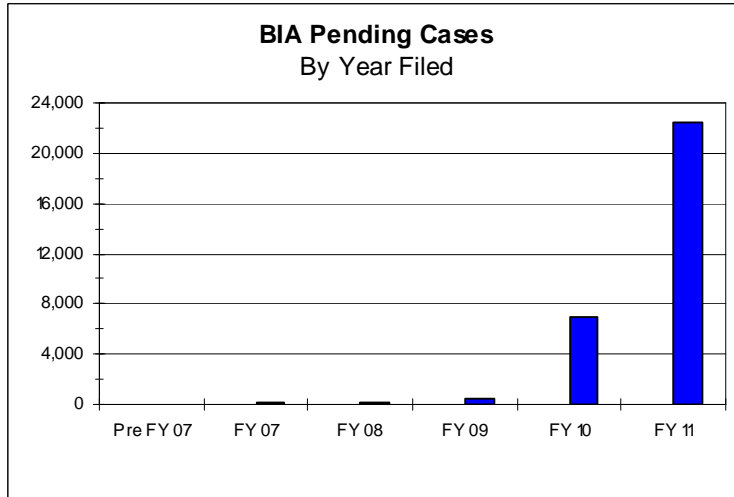
Table 21, on the following page, presents information on the number of pending proceedings as of the end of FY 2011 by immigration court.

**Table 21 - Immigration Court Pending Proceedings by Immigration Court as of September 30, 2011**

Immigration Court	Pending Proceedings
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	8,491
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	6,378
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	5,276
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	201
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	2,941
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	9,242
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	2,015
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	3,938
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	16,187
CLEVELAND, OHIO	3,806
DALLAS, TEXAS	5,199
DENVER, COLORADO	7,846
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	2,950
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	272
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	179
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	332
EL PASO, TEXAS	5,339
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	796
ELOY, ARIZONA	1,070
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	170
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	732
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	799
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	4,347
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,436
HONOLULU, HAWAII	427
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	1,075
HOUSTON, TEXAS	9,094
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	749
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	3,668
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	1,150
LANCASTER, CALIFORNIA	790
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	2,868
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	48,619
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	549
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	5,238
MIAMI, FLORIDA	10,410
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	2,002
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	43,178
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	9,267
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	1,025
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	5,052
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	5,244
PEARSALL, TEXAS	520
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	4,809
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	9,498
PORTLAND, OREGON	3,141
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	79
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,179
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	7,492
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	4,014
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	17,417
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	5,234
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	896
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	609
TUCSON, ARIZONA	1,119
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	192
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	779
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	523
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297,848</b>

Figure 34 below depicts the age of the BIA's pending caseload. Cases received before FY 2010 account for three percent of the pending caseload.

**Figure 34**



BIA Pending Cases	
Year Filed	Pending 09/30/11
Pre FY 07	58
FY 07	117
FY 08	188
FY 09	461
FY 10	7,039
FY 11	22,487
Total	30,350

## Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer: Total Cases Received and Completed

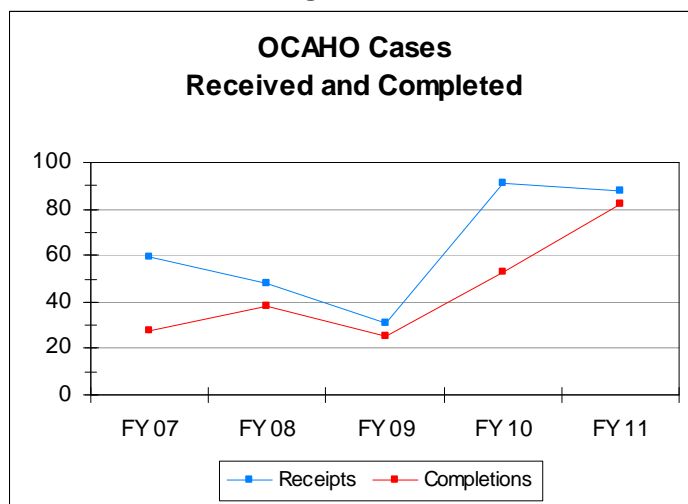
The Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO) is headed by the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, who is responsible for the general supervision of administrative law judges. OCAHO's administrative law judges hear cases and adjudicate issues arising under provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) relating to:

- Knowingly hiring, recruiting or referring for a fee unauthorized aliens, or the continued employment of unauthorized aliens and failure to comply with employment eligibility verification requirements in violation of section 274A of the INA (employer sanctions);
- Unfair immigration-related employment practices in violation of section 274B of the INA;
- Immigration-related document fraud in violation of section 274C of the INA; and
- The Immigration Reform and Control Act's prohibition of indemnity bonds.

Complaints may be brought by DHS, the Department of Justice Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, or private litigants. All final decisions may be appealed to the appropriate circuit court of appeals.

Figure 35 provides information on the number of cases received and completed by OCAHO between FY 2007 and FY 2011. Completions may include cases received in a prior fiscal year.

**Figure 35**



OCAHO Cases		
	Receipts	Completions
FY 07	59	28
FY 08	48	38
FY 09	31	25
FY 10	91	53
FY 11	88	82

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## Disclaimer

This Glossary has been compiled as an addendum to the FY 2011 Statistical Year Book of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR). Its intent is to define terms as they are used in the Year Book, and is strictly informational in nature. These terms may have further meaning in the context of other immigration matters. This Glossary is not intended, in any way, to be a substitute for a careful study of the pertinent laws and regulations. This Glossary does not carry the weight of law or regulation. This Glossary is not intended, nor should it be construed in any way, as legal advice, nor does it extend or limit the jurisdiction of EOIR as established by law and regulation.

## A

### **Abandoned**

If an applicant for relief fails to appear for a court hearing, or fails to provide any required information within the time frame allowed without good cause, the application is considered abandoned. In addition, if an applicant fails to timely file an application for relief, the immigration judge may deem that application waived.

### **Accredited Representative**

A non-attorney who is authorized to practice before the immigration courts, the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), and/or the Department of Homeland Security. Accredited representatives are granted accreditation by the BIA. To be granted BIA accreditation, accredited representatives must be affiliated with an organization that has been recognized by the BIA. See *Recognized Organization*.

### **Adjustment of Status**

A type of relief from deportation, removal, or exclusion for an alien who is eligible for lawful permanent resident status based on a visa petition approved by the Department of Homeland Security. The status of an alien may be adjusted by the Attorney General, in his discretion, to that of a lawful permanent resident if a visa petition on behalf of the alien has been approved, an immigrant visa is immediately available at the time of the alien's application for adjustment of status, and the alien is not otherwise inadmissible to the United States.

### **Administrative Closure**

Administrative closure of a case is used to temporarily remove the case from an immigration judge's calendar or from the Board of Immigration Appeals' docket. Administrative closure of a case does not result in a final order. It is merely an administrative convenience which allows the removal of cases from the calendar in appropriate situations.

### **Administrative Law Judges**

Administrative Law Judges (ALJs) in the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO) hear cases and adjudicate issues arising under the provisions of the INA relating to: (1) knowingly hiring, recruiting or referring for a fee unauthorized aliens, or the continued employment of unauthorized aliens and failure to comply with employment eligibility verification requirements in violation of section 274A of the INA (employer sanctions); (2) unfair immigration-related employment practices in violation of section 274B of the INA; (3) immigration-related document fraud in violation of section 274C of the INA; and (4) IRCA's prohibition of indemnity bonds.

**Affirmative Asylum Application**

An asylum application initially filed with the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). *Contrast Defensive Asylum Application.*

**Aggravated Felony**

As defined by section 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, aggravated felony includes, but is not limited to, murder; rape or sexual abuse of a minor; drug trafficking; firearms or explosive materials trafficking; money laundering; crimes of violence for which the term of imprisonment, even if suspended, is at least one year or more; theft or burglary; demands for ransom; child pornography; gambling; tax fraud; prostitution; transportation for prostitution purposes; commercial bribery; counterfeiting; forgery; stolen vehicle trafficking; obstruction of justice; perjury; bribery of a witness; and failure to appear to answer for a criminal offense.

**Appeal from Decision of an Immigration Judge**

In an appeal from a decision of an immigration judge, the appealing party, which could be an alien, the Department of Homeland Security, or both, states why he or she disagrees with the immigration judge's decision. By filing an appeal, the appealing party asks the Board of Immigration Appeals to review the immigration judge's decision.

**Appeal from Decision of a Department of Homeland Security (DHS) District Director**

In an appeal from a decision of a DHS U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' District Director, the respondent states why he or she disagrees with a District Director's decision. By filing an appeal, the respondent asks the Board of Immigration Appeals to review the District Director's decision.

**Application for Relief**

Aliens may request a number of forms of relief or protection from removal such as asylum, withholding of removal, protection under the Convention Against Torture, adjustment of status, or cancellation of removal. Many forms of relief require the alien to fill out an appropriate application.

**Asylum**

An alien, who is physically present in the United States or who arrives in the United States irrespective of such alien status, may be eligible for asylum if he or she can show that he or she is a "refugee" and is not subject to any statutory prohibitions. The Immigration and Nationality Act generally defines a refugee as any person who is outside his or her country of nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided, and who is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country, because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution



on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. Aliens generally must apply for asylum within one year of arrival in the United States. In the absence of exceptional circumstances, final administrative adjudication of the asylum application, not including administrative appeal, must be completed within 180 days after the date the application is filed.

### **Asylum Grants**

An asylum grant allows the alien to remain in the United States and provides certain benefits and derivative asylum status for any spouse or child. An asylee can apply to the Department of Homeland Security for lawful permanent resident status under Immigration and Nationality Act section 209(b) after he or she has been physically present in the United States for a period of one year after the date of the asylum grant.

### **Asylum Only Proceedings**

Certain aliens are not entitled to a removal hearing under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, yet these aliens are entitled to an asylum only hearing before an immigration judge. If an alien who is not entitled to a removal hearing under section 240 of the Immigration and Nationality Act requests asylum (and has not been granted asylum by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), if eligible), DHS will file a Form I-863, Notice of Referral to an Immigration Judge, with the immigration court. The immigration judge may not consider forms of relief other than asylum, withholding of removal, and withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture (CAT). Aliens eligible for asylum only hearings include crewmen, stowaways, Visa Waiver Program beneficiaries, and those ordered removed from the United States on security grounds. Asylum only cases will be heard, to the maximum extent practical, within the same time frame as asylum claims in removal cases, i.e, within 180 days. The Board of Immigration Appeals has jurisdiction over appeals from immigration judge decisions in asylum only cases. See *Withholding Only Proceedings*.

## **B**

### **Board of Immigration Appeals**

The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) is the highest administrative body for interpreting and applying immigration laws. The BIA has been given nationwide jurisdiction to hear appeals from certain decisions rendered by immigration judges and by Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services' District Directors in a wide variety of proceedings in which the U.S. government is one party and the other party is either an alien, a citizen, or a business firm. In addition, the BIA is responsible for the recognition of organizations and accreditation of representatives requesting permission to practice before the BIA, the immigration courts, and/or DHS. BIA decisions are binding on all DHS officers and immigration judges unless modified or overruled by the Attorney General or a federal court.

## **Bond**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) may detain a respondent who is in removal or deportation proceedings and may condition his or her release from custody upon the posting of a bond to ensure the respondent's appearance at the hearing. The amount of money set by DHS as a condition of release is known as a bond. A bond may also be set by an immigration judge as a condition for allowing a respondent to voluntarily leave the country.

## **Bond Redetermination Hearing**

When the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has set a bond amount as a condition for release from custody, or has determined not to release the alien on bond, the respondent has the right to ask an immigration judge to redetermine the bond. In a bond redetermination hearing, the judge can raise, lower, or maintain the amount of the bond, however, the Immigration and Nationality Act provides that bond of at least \$1,500 is required before an alien may be released. In addition, the immigration judge can eliminate the bond; or change any of the conditions over which the immigration court has authority. The bond redetermination hearing is completely separate from the removal or deportation hearing. It is not recorded and has no bearing on the subsequent removal or deportation proceeding. The respondent and/or DHS may appeal the immigration judge's bond redetermination decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

## **C**

### **Cancellation of Removal**

There are two different forms of cancellation of removal:

(A) Cancellation of removal for certain lawful permanent residents who were admitted more than five years ago, have resided in the United States for seven or more years, and have not been convicted of an aggravated felony. See section 240A(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Application for this form of discretionary relief is made during the course of a hearing before an immigration judge.

(B) Cancellation of removal and adjustment of status for certain non-permanent resident aliens who have maintained continuous physical presence in the United States for 10 years and have met all the other statutory requirements for such relief. See section 240A(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Application for this form of discretionary relief is made during the course of a hearing before an immigration judge. The status of an alien who is granted cancellation of removal for certain non-permanent resident aliens is adjusted to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence.

## **Case**

In an immigration proceeding before an immigration judge, a “case” involves one alien.

In an appeal before the Board of Immigration Appeals, a “case” involves one lead alien and may also include other family members.

In a proceeding before an Administrative Law Judge in the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, a “case” involves a complainant and a respondent. In cases brought under Immigration and Nationality Act section 274A and section 274C, the complainant is the Department of Homeland Security, and the respondent is an employer. In Immigration and Nationality Act section 274B cases, the complainant is either the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices or certain private individuals, and the respondent is an employer, as prescribed by statute.

## **Change of Venue**

Immigration judges, for good cause shown, may change venue (move the proceeding to another immigration court) only upon motion by one of the parties, after the charging document has been filed with the immigration court. The regulation provides that venue may be changed only after one of the parties has filed a motion to change venue and the other party has been given notice and an opportunity to respond.

## **Claimed Status Review**

If an alien in expedited removal proceedings claims under oath to be a U.S. citizen, to have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence, to have been admitted as a refugee, or to have been granted asylum, and the Department of Homeland Security determines that the alien has no such claim, he or she can obtain a review of that claim by an immigration judge.

## **Coercive Population Control**

Government programs or policies that seek to forcibly limit the number of children born in the country and can include mandate abortions and involuntary sterilizations. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA) changed the definition of “refugee” to include, as a form of political opinion, those who have a well-founded fear of persecution or have suffered persecution on account of Coercive Population Control (CPC) policies. Previously, up to a total of 1,000 refugee admissions and asylum grants were made each fiscal year to applicants who raised claims based on CPC. If applicants for asylum met the criteria for a CPC grant, they were given conditional asylum and were given a final grant of asylum when a number became available. Effective May 11, 2005, under the REAL ID Act, the annual cap was lifted on asylum grants based on CPC. See *Conditional Asylum Grants*.

## **Completions**

Within the context of the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, a matter is considered completed once an immigration judge renders a decision. Proceedings may also be completed for other reasons, such as administrative closures, changes of venue, and transfers.

For matters before the Board of Immigration Appeals, a case is considered completed once the Board renders a decision.

For matters before the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, a case is completed when the Administrative Law Judge issues a final decision disposing of all remaining issues and the time for appeal has ended.

## **Conditional Asylum Grants**

Section 207(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, provided that for any fiscal year no more than 1,000 aliens could be admitted as refugees or granted asylum pursuant to a determination that the alien was or would be persecuted for resistance to coercive population control methods. An alien who was eligible for a grant of asylum based on coercive population control methods received a grant conditioned on an administrative determination by the Department of Homeland Security that a number was available. Effective May 11, 2005, under the REAL ID Act, the annual cap was lifted on asylum grants based on coercive population control methods. See *Coercive Population Control*.

## **Continuance**

The adjournment of a proceeding to a subsequent day or time.

## **Continued Detention Review**

A proceeding established in response to the 2001 Supreme Court's decision in *Zadvydas v. Davis*, in which the immigration judge decides whether or not the alien should remain in custody.

## **Convention Against Torture**

An international human rights agreement drafted by the United Nations to combat torture around the world. The United States signed the Convention Against Torture in 1988 and ratified it in 1994. On March 22, 1999, the Department of Justice implemented regulations regarding the United Nations' Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Convention Against Torture or CAT). Under this regulation, aliens in removal, deportation, or exclusion proceedings may claim that they "more likely than not" will be tortured if removed from the United States and may apply for withholding of removal under CAT. Among other things, the regulation provides jurisdiction to the immigration courts and the Board of

Immigration Appeals for reviewing these claims. See *Deferral of Removal and Withholding-only Proceedings*.

### **Credible Fear Review**

If an alien seeking to enter the United States has no documents or no valid documents to enter, but expresses a fear of persecution or torture, or an intention to apply for asylum, that alien will be referred to a Department of Homeland Security asylum officer for a credible fear determination. If the asylum officer determines that the alien has not established a credible fear of persecution or torture and a supervisory asylum officer concurs, the alien may request review of that determination by an immigration judge. That review must be concluded as expeditiously as possible, to the maximum extent practicable within 24 hours, but in no event later than seven days after the date of the determination by the supervisory asylum officer. No appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals may be taken from the immigration judge's decision finding no credible fear of persecution or torture. If the immigration judge determines that the alien has a credible fear of persecution or torture, the alien will be placed in removal proceedings to apply for asylum.

### **Custody Status**

Whether an alien is in actual custody (detained) or is at liberty. This Year Book describes three custody categories: detained, never detained (EOIR has no record of the alien having been detained), and released (detained, then released on bond, recognizance, or some other condition).

## **D**

### **Decision**

A determination and order arrived at after consideration of facts and law, by either an immigration judge, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer.

### **Defensive Asylum Application**

An asylum application initially filed with the immigration court after the alien has been put into proceedings to remove him or her from the United States. *Contrast Affirmative Asylum Application*.

### **Deferral of Removal**

If an immigration judge concludes that it is more likely than not that a removable alien will be tortured in a country, but the alien is ineligible for withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture (CAT), the alien's removal will be deferred. The alien's removal is deferred only to the country in which it has been determined that the alien is likely to be tortured. However, the alien may be removed at any time to another country where he or she is not likely to be tortured. In addition, deferral of removal is effective

only until it is terminated. The major difference between deferral of removal and withholding of removal is that there is a streamlined termination process for deferral of removal.

### **Denials**

When an immigration judge denies an alien's application for relief from removal.

### **Department of Homeland Security (DHS)**

Agency created effective March 1, 2003, which absorbed the functions of the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), among other agencies. Three major components of DHS have functions which relate closely to the Executive Office for Immigration Review. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) processes all immigrant and non-immigrant benefits, incorporating the adjudication and naturalization functions of the former INS. U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) is charged with the enforcement of federal immigration laws, and includes functions of the former investigations and detention and removal components of INS. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) absorbed the border patrol and inspections functions of the former INS. See *Immigration and Naturalization Service*.

### **Deportation Proceedings**

Prior to April 1, 1997, a deportation case usually arose when the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) (now Department of Homeland Security) alleged that a respondent entered the country illegally by crossing the border without being inspected by an immigration officer. Deportation cases also occurred when INS alleged that a respondent entered the country legally with a visa but then violated one or more conditions of the visa. When INS became aware of a respondent believed to be deportable, they issued a charging document called an Order to Show Cause (OSC). An OSC is the charging document that was used prior to April 1, 1997. A deportation proceeding actually began when the OSC was filed with an immigration court. In such proceedings, the government, represented by INS, had to prove that a respondent was deportable for the reasons stated in the OSC. As of April 1, 1997, deportation and exclusion proceedings were replaced by removal proceedings. Contrast *Exclusion and Removal Proceedings*.

### **Detained**

Detained aliens are those in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or other entities. The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) maintains data on the custody status of aliens in proceedings. For the purpose of this Year Book, EOIR also includes in its statistical data on detained aliens, the number of incarcerated aliens in the Institutional Hearing Program. Immigration court hearings for detained aliens are conducted in DHS Service Processing Centers, contract detention facilities,

state and local government jails, and Bureau of Prisons institutions. See *Custody Status*.

### **Detention of an Alien**

The confinement of an alien by the Department of Homeland Security or other entities.

### **Disposition**

In immigration proceedings, the latest ruling on an alien's removability.

### **District Director (DD)**

Under the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS), the District Director (DD) was the highest ranking immigration official in each of the INS's 30+ districts. The INS was transferred out of the Department of Justice to the Department of Homeland Security on March 1, 2003. The DDs are located organizationally under the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. The DD has the delegated authority to grant or deny most applications and petitions, except those that are specifically delegated to asylum officers.

## **E**

### **Exclusion Proceedings**

Prior to April 1, 1997, an exclusion case involved a person who tried to enter the United States but was stopped at the port of entry because the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) (now Department of Homeland Security) found the person to be inadmissible. The INS District Director could either detain the applicant or "parole" the applicant into the country; i.e., release from detention and allow to remain free until completion of the hearing. In either case, the applicant technically had not entered the country as a matter of law. Beginning April 1, 1997, deportation and exclusion proceedings were replaced by removal proceedings. *Contrast Deportation and Removal Proceedings*.

### **Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)**

The Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) was created on January 9, 1983, through an internal Department of Justice (DOJ) reorganization which combined the Board of Immigration Appeals with the immigration judge function, which was previously performed by Special Inquiry Officers of the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) (now Department of Homeland Security). The Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO) was added in 1987. EOIR is responsible for adjudicating immigration cases. Specifically, under delegated authority from the Attorney General, EOIR interprets and administers federal immigration laws by conducting immigration court proceedings, appellate reviews, and administrative hearings. EOIR includes three adjudicatory components that adjudicate immigration proceedings: the Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, which is responsible for

managing the numerous immigration courts located throughout the United States where immigration judges adjudicate individual cases; the Board of Immigration Appeals, which primarily conducts appellate reviews of immigration judge decisions; and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, which adjudicates certain immigration-related employment civil money penalty and document fraud cases. EOIR is committed to providing fair, expeditious, and uniform application of the nation's immigration laws in all cases.

### **Expedited Asylum**

Asylum regulations implemented in 1995 mandated that asylum applications be processed within 180 days after filing either at a Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Asylum Office or at an immigration court. The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA) reiterated the 180-day rule. Consequently, expedited processing of asylum applications occurs when (1) an alien files “affirmatively” at an Asylum Office on or after January 4, 1995, and the application is referred to the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) by DHS within 75 days of the filing; or (2) an alien files an application “defensively” with EOIR on or after January 4, 1995.

## **F**

### **Failure to Appear**

A failure to appear is when either party to a proceeding does not arrive or make an appearance at a court proceeding. Failure to appear by the respondent may result in an *in absentia* order of removal. See *In Absentia*.

### **Failure to Prosecute**

On occasion, an initial hearing is scheduled before the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has filed a Notice to Appear with the Immigration Court. For example, DHS may serve a Notice to Appear, which contains a hearing date, on an alien, but not file the Notice to Appear with the court until some time later. Where DHS has not filed the Notice to Appear with the court by the time of the first hearing, this is known as a “failure to prosecute.” If there is a failure to prosecute, the respondent and counsel may be excused until DHS files the Notice to Appear with the court, at which time a hearing is scheduled. Alternatively, at the discretion of the immigration judge, the hearing may go forward if both parties are present in court and DHS files the Notice to Appear in court at the hearing.

### **Filing**

The official acceptance of a document submitted by a party by the appropriate immigration court, the Board of Immigration Appeals, or the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer.



### **Fines and Penalties**

Certain provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act render individuals and carriers liable for transporting unauthorized aliens into the United States. Fines may be assessed by Department of Homeland Security officials. The respondent is notified in writing of the decision and, if adverse, of the reasons for the decision. The respondent may appeal this decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

### **Fiscal Year**

A 12-month period for which an organization plans the use of its funds. In the U.S. government, the fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30.

## **G**

### **Grant of Relief**

When an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals awards a form of relief for which the alien has applied.

### **Grant of Motion**

There are many types of motions in immigration proceedings. However, only two types are tracked in the Statistical Year Book: motions to reopen and motions to reconsider. A motion to reconsider is granted when an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) allows a reconsideration of the decision based on a possible error in law or fact, or a change in the law. A motion to reopen is granted when an immigration judge or the BIA allows a proceeding to be reopened because of new facts or evidence in a case.

## **I**

### **Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA)**

A law passed by Congress, which among other things, focused on enforcement of immigration laws by streamlining the procedures that were previously required to remove aliens from the United States. IIRIRA made extensive and significant changes to the immigration laws of the United States.

### **Immigration and Nationality Act**

The Immigration and Nationality Act consolidated previous immigration laws into one coordinated statute. As amended, the Immigration and Nationality Act provides the foundation for immigration law in effect today. The Immigration and Nationality Act deals with the immigration, temporary admission, naturalization, and removal of aliens.

### **Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)**

Until its transition to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) on March 1, 2003, INS was the agency responsible for administering immigration and nationality laws

relating to the temporary admission, immigration, naturalization, and removal of aliens. Specifically, INS inspected aliens to determine their admissibility into the United States, adjudicated requests of aliens for benefits under the law, guarded against illegal entry into the United States, removed aliens in this country who were in violation of the law, examined alien applicants seeking to become citizens, and enforced immigration-related employment verification and document fraud laws. See *Department of Homeland Security*.

### **Immigration Court**

A tribunal that conducts immigration proceedings. The immigration courts are part of the Executive Office for Immigration Review's Office of the Chief Immigration Judge. Each immigration court is staffed with one or more immigration judges who conduct immigration hearings. An administrative control immigration court is one that creates and maintains Records of Proceedings for immigration courts within an assigned geographical area. Management functions of the immigration court are supervised by a Court Administrator.

### **Immigration Judge**

The term immigration judge means an attorney whom the Attorney General appoints as an administrative judge within the Executive Office for Immigration Review, Office of the Chief Immigration Judge, qualified to conduct specified classes of proceedings, including exclusion, deportation, removal, asylum, bond redetermination, rescission, withholding, credible fear, reasonable fear, and claimed status review. Immigration judges act as the Attorney General's delegates in deciding the matters before them and exercise the powers and duties delegated to them by the Immigration and Nationality Act and by the Attorney General through regulation. Immigration judge decisions are administratively final unless appealed or certified to the Board of Immigration Appeals.

### **Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 (IRCA)**

Among other things, IRCA addressed the problem of undocumented aliens by imposing sanctions on employers who hired or continued to employ them, and legalizing the status of certain undocumented entrants who had arrived prior to January 1, 1982. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (now Department of Homeland Security) also was provided with significant new resources to enforce the immigration laws through IRCA. IRCA also created protections for workers against discrimination based on citizenship status and national origin.

### **In Absentia**

A Latin phrase meaning "in the absence of." An *in absentia* hearing occurs when an alien fails to appear for a hearing and the immigration judge conducts the hearing without the alien present. An immigration judge shall order removed *in absentia* any alien who, after written notice of the time and place of proceedings and the consequences of failing to appear, fails to appear at his or her removal proceeding.

The DHS must establish by clear, unequivocal, and convincing evidence that the written notice was provided and that the alien is removable. *See Failure to Appear.*

### **Inadmissible**

The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA) replaced the term “excludable” with the term “inadmissible.” Section 212 of the Immigration and Nationality Act defines classes of aliens ineligible to receive visas and ineligible for admission. Aliens who, at the time of entry, are within one of these classes of inadmissible aliens are removable.

### **Institutional Hearing Program (IHP)**

The Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 requires the Attorney General to expeditiously commence immigration proceedings for alien inmates convicted of crimes in the United States. To meet this requirement, the Department of Justice established the IHP where removal hearings are held inside correctional institutions prior to the alien completing his or her criminal sentence. The IHP is a collaborative effort between the Executive Office for Immigration Review and the Department of Homeland Security and various federal, state, and local corrections agencies throughout the country.

### **Interlocutory Appeal**

An interlocutory appeal is an appeal taken to the Board of Immigration Appeals from a preliminary ruling of an immigration judge before the judge renders a final decision in the case. Common examples include rulings on the admissibility of evidence or requests to change venue.

## **L**

### **Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR)**

An alien who has been conferred permanent resident status, entitling the alien to remain in the United States indefinitely with certain rights and benefits.

## **M**

### **Matters**

Matters before the immigration courts and the Board of Immigration Appeals include all proceedings, bond redeterminations, and motions to reopen or reconsider.

### **Motion**

A motion is a formal request from either party (the alien or the Department of Homeland Security) in proceedings before the immigration court, or the Board of Immigration Appeals, to carry out an action or make a decision. Motions include, for example, motions for change of venue, motions for continuance, motions to terminate

proceedings, etc. Only motions to reopen or reconsider are reported in this Statistical Year Book.

## N

### **Nationality**

For purposes of the EOIR Statistical Yearbook, nationality indicates the country that the alien is from.

### **Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act of 1997 (NACARA)**

Under section 202 of NACARA, certain nationals of Nicaragua and Cuba in the United States were eligible to adjust their immigration status to become lawful permanent residents. In addition, section 203 of NACARA provides special rules regarding applications for suspension of deportation and cancellation of removal by certain Guatemalan, Salvadoran, and particular former Soviet bloc nationals.

### **Non-detained**

The status of an alien who is not in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security or the Institutional Hearing Program. *See Released.*

### **Notice to Appear (NTA)**

The document (Form I-862) used by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) to charge an alien with being removable from the United States. Jurisdiction vests and proceedings commence when an NTA is filed with an immigration court by DHS. Prior to the enactment of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, the charging document was known as an Order to Show Cause.

### **Notice of Intent To Rescind**

A document in which the Department of Homeland Security notifies an individual that it intends to revoke his or her permanent resident status. An individual receiving such a notice has the right to contest the charge in rescission proceedings. *See Rescission Proceedings.*

## O

### **Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO)**

An adjudicating component within the Executive Office for Immigration Review. OCAHO's jurisdiction includes cases involving allegations of: (1) knowingly hiring, recruiting or referring for a fee unauthorized aliens, or the continued employment of unauthorized aliens and failure to comply with employment eligibility verification requirements of section 274A of the INA (employer sanctions); (2) unfair immigration-related employment practices in violation of section 274B of the INA; (3) immigration-related document fraud in violation of section 274C of the INA; and (4) IRCA's

prohibition of indemnity bonds. OCAHO is headed by a Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (CAHO) who provides overall program direction, articulates policies and procedures, establishes priorities and administers the hearing process presided over by Administrative Law Judges (ALJs). The CAHO conducts administrative review of ALJs' decisions in the areas of employer sanctions and document fraud, and may modify or vacate those ALJ decisions. Complaints are brought by the Department of Homeland Security, the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, or private individuals as prescribed by statute.

### **Office of the Chief Immigration Judge (OCIJ)**

An adjudicating component within the Executive Office for Immigration Review, which includes the immigration courts and the immigration judges. OCIJ provides overall program direction, articulates policies and procedures, and establishes priorities for immigration judges. The Chief Immigration Judge carries out these responsibilities with the assistance and support of a Deputy Chief Immigration Judge, numerous Assistant Chief Immigration Judges, a Chief Clerk's Office, a Language Services Unit, and other personnel that coordinate the management and operation of the immigration courts. *See Immigration Judge.*

## P

### **Pro Bono**

A Latin phrase meaning "for the public good." In a legal context, this phrase means legal representation done or performed free of charge. Because aliens in removal proceedings are not entitled to publicly-funded legal assistance, some attorneys offer their services on a *pro bono* basis.

### **Pro Se**

A Latin phrase meaning that the party represents him or herself in legal proceedings without an attorney or representative.

### **Proceeding**

The legal process conducted before the immigration court and Board of Immigration Appeals.

## R

### **Reasonable Fear Review**

Reasonable Fear Review proceedings are available to aliens who have been ordered removed by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) under section 238 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (covering aliens who are not lawful permanent residents and have been convicted of an aggravated felony) and under section 241(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (covering aliens who are the subjects of previously

issued final orders of removal). Under this process, an alien who has been ordered removed by DHS and expresses a fear of persecution or torture will have his or her claim screened by an asylum officer. If the asylum officer determines that the alien has not established a reasonable fear of persecution or torture, the alien may request a review of that determination by an immigration judge. That review must be concluded within 10 days after the asylum officer refers the case to the immigration court, unless there are exceptional circumstances. No appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals may be taken from the immigration judge's finding that an alien does not have a reasonable fear of persecution or torture. If an immigration judge determines that the alien has a reasonable fear of persecution or torture, the alien will be placed in withholding only proceedings.

### **Receipts**

The number of judicial filings received by the Executive Office for Immigration Review. For the immigration courts, receipts include bond redetermination hearings, proceedings, and motions. For the Board of Immigration Appeals, receipts include case, bond, motion, and interlocutory appeals, as well as certain appeals of Department of Homeland Security decisions. For the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, receipts represent the number of new complaints filed.

### **Recognized Organization**

A non-profit religious, charitable, social service, or similar organization formally recognized by the Board of Immigration Appeals as such under the provisions of 8 C.F.R. section 1292.2. *See Accredited Representative.*

### **Reconsider, Motion to**

Aliens may request, by motion, the reconsideration of a case previously heard by an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). A motion to reconsider either identifies an error in law or fact in a prior proceeding or identifies a change in law and asks the immigration judge or BIA to re-examine its ruling. A motion to reconsider is based on the existing record and does not seek to introduce new facts or evidence.

### **Released**

A released alien is an individual who was detained at some point during proceedings and subsequently was released on bond or on their own recognizance.

### **Relief from Removal**

In hearings before an immigration judge, an alien may be able to seek relief from removal. Various types of relief may be sought, including asylum, withholding of removal, protection under the Convention Against Torture, cancellation of removal, or adjustment of status. Many forms of relief require the alien to fill out an appropriate application.

**Removable**

The Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA) replaced the terms “excludable” and “deportable” with the umbrella term “removable.” An alien may be found to be removable from the United States by an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals. Additionally, some aliens are determined to be removable by the Department of Homeland Security, e.g., in expedited removal or administrative removal proceedings. Only aliens found removable by the Executive Office for Immigration Review are reported in this Year Book.

**Removal Proceedings**

An immigration court proceeding begun on or after April 1, 1997, seeking to either stop certain aliens from being admitted to the United States or to remove them from the United States. A removal case usually arises when the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) alleges that a respondent is inadmissible to the United States, has entered the country illegally by crossing the border without being inspected by an immigration officer, or has violated the terms of his or her admission. The DHS issues a charging document called a Notice to Appear (Form I-862) and files it with an immigration court to begin a removal proceeding.

**Reopen, Motion to**

Aliens may request, by motion, the reopening of a case previously heard by an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). A motion to reopen asks an immigration judge or the BIA to consider new and previously unavailable facts or evidence in a case.

**Represented**

A represented individual has an attorney or accredited representative act as his agent in proceedings before the immigration courts or the Board of Immigration Appeals.

**Rescission Proceedings**

A less common type of proceeding that is related to revoking the lawful permanent resident status of an alien. If, within five years of granting adjustment of status, the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) discovers that the respondent/applicant was not entitled to lawful permanent resident (LPR) status when it was granted, DHS issues a Notice of Intent to Rescind. If the respondent/applicant requests a hearing before an immigration court, DHS will file the Notice with the immigration court, and the proceeding to rescind the individual's LPR status commences. As with deportation cases, the government has the burden of proof to show that rescission is warranted. If an individual loses LPR status, he or she then is usually subject to removal proceedings. Although rescission proceedings still exist after April 1, 1997, DHS may also place an LPR into removal proceedings. An order of removal is sufficient to rescind the alien's status. *See Notice of Intent to Rescind.*

**Respondent**

A party to an immigration proceeding against whom charges have been lodged and findings may be made.

**S****Suspension of Deportation**

Suspension of Deportation was a discretionary form of relief for certain aliens in deportation proceedings who had maintained continuous physical presence in the United States for seven years and had met the other statutory requirements for such relief. See former section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Application for this relief was made during the course of a hearing before an immigration judge. The status of an alien who was granted this relief was adjusted to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence. In 1997, the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 replaced suspension of deportation with cancellation of removal. *See Cancellation of Removal, Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA).*

**T****Temporary Protective Status (TPS)**

Temporary Protective Status (TPS) is a temporary immigration status granted to eligible nationals of a country (or to persons without nationality who last habitually resided in the designated country) that the Secretary of Homeland Security has designated for TPS because the country is experiencing an ongoing armed conflict, an environmental disaster, or extraordinary and temporary conditions. During the period for which the Secretary has designated a country for TPS, TPS beneficiaries are eligible to remain in the United States and may obtain work authorization, so long as they continue to meet the terms and conditions of their TPS. The granting of TPS is available only to persons who were continuously physically present in the U.S. as of the effective date of that designation and does not lead to permanent resident status. When the Secretary terminates a country's TPS designation, beneficiaries return to the same immigration status they maintained before TPS (unless that status has since expired or terminated) or to any other status they may have obtained while registered for TPS.

**Transfer**

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) sometimes moves detained aliens between detention facilities. DHS is obligated to notify the immigration court when an alien is moved between detention locations. *See* 8 C.F.R. § 1003.19(g). If an alien has been transferred while proceedings are pending, the immigration judge with original jurisdiction over the case retains jurisdiction until that immigration judge grants a motion to change venue. If DHS brings the alien before an immigration judge in another immigration court and a motion to change venue has not been granted, the second



immigration judge does not have jurisdiction over the case, except for bond redeterminations.

### **Termination**

A termination is a type of completion in which a case is closed by an immigration judge or the Board of Immigration Appeals without a final order of removal or deportation. A case is terminated when the respondent is found not removable as DHS charged.

## U

### **Unrepresented**

An individual in proceedings may represent himself or herself before an immigration court or the Board of Immigration Appeals instead of being represented by an attorney or accredited representative. *See Pro Se.*

## V

### **Visa Petition**

A visa petition is the first step toward obtaining lawful permanent residence for a foreign-born individual or family. It is usually filed by a U.S. citizen, lawful permanent resident, or employer on behalf of an alien. Visa petitions filed by individuals present in the United States are adjudicated by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) and, once approved, may be revoked or revalidated by DHS under certain circumstances. (Visa petitions filed by individuals outside the United States are adjudicated by the Department of State.) In some instances, if a visa petition that was filed with USCIS is denied or revoked, or the revalidation of a visa petition is denied, an appeal may be taken to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). For visa petition appeals within the BIA's jurisdiction, USCIS is initially responsible for management of the appeal, including the briefing process. The BIA's role in the appeal process does not begin until the completed record is received from USCIS.

### **Voluntary Departure**

Voluntary departure is the departure of an alien from the United States without an order of removal. The departure may or may not have been preceded by a hearing before an immigration judge. An alien allowed to voluntarily depart concedes removability but is not barred from seeking admission at a port of entry in the future. Failure to depart within the time granted results in a fine and a 10-year bar against the alien applying for several forms of relief from removal.

## W

### **Withdrawal of an Appeal**

An appealing party may, at any time prior to the entry of a decision by the Board of Immigration Appeals, voluntarily withdraw his or her appeal. The decision made in the case is final to the same extent as if no appeal had been taken.

### **Withdrawal of an Application for Relief**

An alien in proceedings may, at any time prior to a decision in his or her case, voluntarily withdraw any application for relief filed on his or her behalf.

### **Withholding of Removal**

Pursuant to section 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, an alien may not be removed to a particular country if the alien can establish that his or her life or freedom would be threatened in that country because of the alien's race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion. A request for asylum is deemed to include a request for withholding of removal under the applicable regulations.

### **Withholding Only Proceedings**

A form of relief from being removed from the United States. An alien in administrative removal proceedings under section 238 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (covering aliens who are not lawful permanent residents and have been convicted of an aggravated felony) and aliens subject to reinstatement of removal under section 241(a)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act are now able to apply for withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as well as under Article 3 of the Convention Against Torture, after a screening process by a Department of Homeland Security asylum officer. In a withholding only proceeding, an immigration judge may only consider the alien's application for withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act and the Convention Against Torture pursuant to 8 C.F.R. sections 1208.16 and 1208.17. The Board of Immigration Appeals has jurisdiction over appeals from immigration judge decisions in withholding only cases. *See Asylum Only Proceedings.*

**U.S. Department of Justice  
Executive Office for Immigration Review  
Office of Planning, Analysis, and Technology**

**Immigration Courts  
FY 2011 Asylum Statistics**

<b>NATIONALITY</b>	<b>RECEIVED</b>	<b>GRANTED</b>	<b>DENIED</b>	<b>ABANDONED</b>	<b>WITHDRAWN</b>	<b>OTHER</b>
AFGHANISTAN	69	19	28	1	4	25
ALBANIA	203	140	64	8	21	41
ALGERIA	19	5	10	0	4	7
ANGOLA	14	5	4	0	2	2
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	1	1	2	0	1	1
ARGENTINA	42	9	5	3	7	17
ARMENIA	193	142	73	19	27	107
AUSTRALIA	3	1	0	0	1	1
AUSTRIA	0	1	0	0	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	48	11	10	6	2	13
BAHAMAS	17	0	13	0	5	5
BAHRAIN	1	1	1	0	0	0
BANGLADESH	271	48	48	10	60	65
BARBADOS	3	0	2	0	2	0
BELARUS	81	38	4	1	11	20
BELGIUM	19	4	1	2	5	9
BELIZE	33	4	19	0	1	4
BENIN	18	3	4	0	2	4
BERMUDA	0	4	0	0	0	0
BHUTAN	13	3	1	0	3	3
BOLIVIA	49	4	12	2	8	12
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	28	6	21	1	7	10
BOTSWANA	2	0	2	0	0	2
BRAZIL	229	20	62	9	40	78
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	0	0	1	0	0	0
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	41	23	11	4	15	17
BURKINA FASO	112	37	15	2	5	11
BURMA (MYANMAR)	99	70	21	5	1	22
BURUNDI	41	8	7	1	2	2
BYELORUSSIA (BELARUS)	63	34	7	2	4	8

**U.S. Department of Justice  
Executive Office for Immigration Review  
Office of Planning, Analysis, and Technology**

**Immigration Courts  
FY 2011 Asylum Statistics**

<b>NATIONALITY</b>	<b>RECEIVED</b>	<b>GRANTED</b>	<b>DENIED</b>	<b>ABANDONED</b>	<b>WITHDRAWN</b>	<b>OTHER</b>
CAMBODIA	18	10	14	2	9	9
CAMEROON	274	196	50	14	30	82
CANADA	25	10	13	0	5	6
CAPE VERDE	0	0	1	0	0	0
CAYMAN ISLANDS	2	0	0	0	0	1
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	17	4	10	4	3	7
CHAD	10	23	5	2	2	8
CHILE	17	4	7	0	2	1
CHINA	10,717	4,700	1,786	228	265	1,605
COCOS ISLAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
COLOMBIA	547	213	223	49	131	218
COMORO ISLANDS	1	0	0	0	0	0
CONGO	112	57	26	6	7	24
COSTA RICA	16	0	7	0	6	2
CROATIA	6	6	6	0	2	1
CUBA	172	14	86	9	65	117
CYPRUS	1	0	1	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	8	0	5	0	2	4
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	9	0	1	0	3	3
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	36	12	14	3	2	10
DENMARK	4	0	0	0	0	2
DJIBOUTI	29	4	2	1	0	11
DOMINICA	5	1	4	1	1	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	148	8	48	5	19	48
EAST GERMANY	1	0	0	0	0	0
ECUADOR	502	20	61	10	58	49
EGYPT	430	274	50	5	20	90
EL SALVADOR	2,501	163	1,321	203	929	1,528
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	5	2	1	0	0	2
ERITREA	564	481	58	4	4	112
ESTONIA	0	2	4	1	6	3

**U.S. Department of Justice  
Executive Office for Immigration Review  
Office of Planning, Analysis, and Technology**

**Immigration Courts  
FY 2011 Asylum Statistics**

<b>NATIONALITY</b>	<b>RECEIVED</b>	<b>GRANTED</b>	<b>DENIED</b>	<b>ABANDONED</b>	<b>WITHDRAWN</b>	<b>OTHER</b>
ETHIOPIA	552	505	103	13	32	114
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESA	1	0	1	0	0	1
FIJI	25	19	17	0	9	16
FRANCE	15	5	3	0	5	4
FRENCH GUIANA	0	0	1	0	0	0
GABON	12	5	9	1	2	4
GAMBIA	221	45	54	3	24	36
GAZA STRIP	0	0	1	0	0	0
GEORGIA	43	26	15	0	14	17
GERMANY	50	4	13	5	9	12
GHANA	83	7	26	3	12	23
GIBRALTAR	1	0	0	0	0	0
GREECE	3	2	5	0	1	2
GRENADA	5	0	3	0	0	0
GUADELOUPE	1	0	1	0	0	0
GUATEMALA	2,290	199	1,006	185	870	926
GUINEA	254	179	96	11	41	85
GUINEA BISSAU	9	1	3	1	1	2
GUYANA	41	4	32	2	9	13
HAITI	860	56	128	39	105	780
HONDURAS	841	72	464	54	134	287
HONG KONG	2	0	0	0	1	2
HUNGARY	41	4	2	6	11	10
ICELAND	1	1	0	0	0	1
INDIA	2,156	262	324	104	98	713
INDONESIA	361	111	226	49	79	127
IRAN	177	108	46	14	29	78
IRAQ	167	117	44	2	19	39
IRELAND	0	0	1	0	0	0
ISRAEL	26	13	9	4	13	13
ITALY	10	8	9	0	0	0

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IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)	261	72	67	7	40	67
JAMAICA	252	7	186	4	40	71
JAPAN	17	0	0	2	1	0
JORDAN	49	7	27	3	22	17
KAMPUCHEA	1	0	0	0	1	0
KAZAKHSTAN	56	15	13	4	6	14
KENYA	282	96	109	12	32	69
KIRGHIZIA (KYRGYZSTAN)	146	14	10	2	13	28
KOSOVO	57	13	10	1	3	11
KUWAIT	10	3	3	0	2	2
LAOS	26	1	14	5	4	12
LATVIA	11	6	7	5	2	2
LEBANON	41	24	28	6	18	27
LESOTHO	1	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERIA	121	23	45	3	28	81
LIBYA	40	2	0	0	2	5
LITHUANIA	16	6	3	0	1	3
MACAU	2	0	0	0	0	0
MACEDONIA	12	8	8	0	2	5
MADAGASCAR	5	1	1	0	1	0
MALAWI	2	2	2	0	2	0
MALAYSIA	30	1	2	1	4	10
MALI	265	79	44	7	29	44
MARTINIQUE	2	0	0	0	0	0
MAURITANIA	169	63	56	14	14	42
MAURITIUS	9	0	0	0	0	2
MEXICO	6,133	104	1,073	125	1,492	805
MOLDAVIA (MOLDOVA)	237	72	63	10	19	68
MONACO	1	2	0	0	0	3
MONGOLIA	264	48	86	5	13	72
MONTENEGRO	2	0	0	0	0	0

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MOROCCO	36	2	11	1	5	22
NAMIBIA	6	0	1	0	1	1
NAURU	1	0	0	1	1	0
NEPAL	822	323	178	19	28	126
NETHERLANDS	2	0	4	0	0	0
NEW CALEDONIA	0	0	0	0	1	0
NEW ZEALAND	2	0	2	0	1	0
NICARAGUA	204	19	106	12	39	91
NIGER	41	6	20	3	11	11
NIGERIA	172	28	70	5	18	52
NIUE	15	5	3	1	1	2
NO NATIONALITY	1	0	0	0	0	1
NORTH KOREA	11	0	1	0	1	1
OMAN	3	0	1	0	1	0
PAKISTAN	453	150	130	12	58	160
PALESTINE	7	2	0	4	3	2
PANAMA	9	0	1	1	0	4
PARAGUAY	4	3	1	0	0	1
PERU	187	24	58	7	41	55
PHILIPPINES	184	7	56	12	31	45
POLAND	32	6	7	3	19	14
PORTUGAL	8	0	1	0	3	2
QATAR	0	3	0	0	0	0
ROMANIA	131	14	22	7	20	54
RUSSIA	528	194	108	40	62	167
RWANDA	87	16	15	1	2	11
SAMOA	6	0	1	0	1	1
SAUDI ARABIA	15	2	8	1	0	2
SENEGAL	199	27	41	1	23	28
SERBIA MONTENEGRO	25	20	7	0	9	9
SEYCHELLES	5	2	0	0	0	0

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SIERRA LEONE	68	24	36	4	14	40
SINGAPORE	6	1	5	0	0	1
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5	0	3	2	3	1
SLOVENIA	3	0	1	0	2	2
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0	0	1	0	0	0
SOMALIA	228	213	98	5	15	77
SOUTH AFRICA	22	16	9	3	7	18
SOUTH KOREA	28	4	14	3	13	7
SOVIET UNION	466	248	35	13	24	88
SPAIN	28	0	2	1	2	14
SRI LANKA	294	105	74	10	13	67
ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS	1	0	0	0	0	0
ST. KITTS, WEST INDIES	2	0	3	0	0	2
ST. LUCIA	4	0	2	1	2	1
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	1	0	1	0	0	0
STATELESS - ALIEN UNABLE TO NAME A COUNTRY	139	114	36	9	18	22
SUDAN	122	35	41	5	8	29
SURINAME	9	1	2	0	3	2
SWAZILAND	0	1	0	0	0	0
SWEDEN	0	0	1	0	4	0
SWITZERLAND	0	1	1	0	2	0
SYRIA	74	14	17	1	8	13
TAIWAN	9	1	4	1	3	4
TAJKISTAN (TADZHIK)	44	10	9	2	5	13
TANZANIA	40	12	8	1	4	17
THAILAND	14	3	10	0	4	7
THE REPUBLIC OF PALAU	1	0	1	0	0	0
THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS	13	0	0	2	0	0
TOGO	50	30	20	1	8	25
TONGA	1	0	1	0	4	0
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	35	0	37	2	14	5



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TUNISIA	18	0	5	1	1	5
TURKEY	50	13	20	3	8	17
TURKMENISTAN	20	8	6	1	3	5
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	0	0	1	0	0	0
UGANDA	59	27	17	1	7	13
UKRAINE	210	49	84	10	20	80
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	12	0	2	0	0	1
UNITED KINGDOM	54	4	9	2	3	16
UNKNOWN NATIONALITY	107	11	52	2	21	44
URUGUAY	11	1	1	0	3	4
UZBEKISTAN	149	69	44	10	17	46
VENEZUELA	445	205	136	11	92	127
VIETNAM	56	13	39	0	13	25
WESTERN SAHARA	1	0	0	0	0	0
YEMEN	59	29	9	3	4	17
YUGOSLAVIA	80	68	22	1	17	16
ZAIRE	13	4	5	0	0	4
ZAMBIA	6	6	13	0	2	5
ZIMBABWE	88	44	30	1	15	30
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>41,000</b>	<b>11,504</b>	<b>10,571</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>5,906</b>	<b>10,966</b>

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AFGHANISTAN	70	6	10	2	5	16
ALBANIA	210	149	106	10	26	58
ALGERIA	19	1	5	0	3	4
ANDORRA	1	0	0	0	0	0
ANGOLA	7	2	9	1	0	4
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	4	0	1	0	1	0
ARGENTINA	47	8	14	8	11	15
ARMENIA	268	206	99	28	57	144
AUSTRALIA	4	0	4	0	1	3
AUSTRIA	3	0	0	0	2	1
AZERBAIJAN	39	9	9	3	5	16
BAHAMAS	28	0	4	0	8	6
BAHRAIN	4	2	0	1	1	7
BANGLADESH	236	48	27	6	54	61
BARBADOS	5	0	1	0	0	1
BE REMOVED FROM THE UNITED STATES	0	0	0	0	1	0
BELARUS	74	40	16	3	8	21
BELGIUM	11	6	5	2	2	6
BELIZE	22	2	13	0	4	6
BENIN	16	2	3	0	2	4
BERMUDA	1	0	1	0	0	0
BHUTAN	14	2	1	0	0	3
BOLIVIA	26	8	8	0	7	10
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	48	4	17	1	3	10
BOTSWANA	7	0	0	0	1	0
BRAZIL	198	17	58	21	36	37
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	1	0	0	0	0	0
BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS	1	0	0	0	0	0
BULGARIA	56	20	16	4	10	22
BURKINA FASO	92	49	15	0	13	15
BURMA (MYANMAR)	118	80	20	1	11	43

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BURUNDI	15	7	3	0	4	4
BYELORUSSIA (BELARUS)	62	27	11	4	6	16
CAMBODIA	29	13	14	1	10	18
CAMEROON	274	196	57	13	15	100
CANADA	19	5	4	1	3	9
CAPE VERDE	1	0	0	0	0	0
CAYMAN ISLANDS	1	1	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	19	10	4	0	2	4
CHAD	14	28	5	2	5	5
CHILE	26	1	7	0	2	10
CHINA	10,778	3,803	1,524	182	286	1,612
COCOS ISLAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
COLOMBIA	720	234	382	76	220	290
COMORO ISLANDS	3	1	2	0	0	0
CONGO	111	56	25	3	15	20
COSTA RICA	17	0	5	2	4	5
CROATIA	7	2	1	1	0	1
CUBA	235	9	106	18	65	138
CYPRUS	0	0	1	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	12	4	7	0	1	0
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	4	0	0	0	0	5
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	37	12	22	3	4	14
DENMARK	1	0	0	0	1	0
DJIBOUTI	10	1	2	1	0	5
DOMINICA	8	0	2	1	1	2
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	118	11	30	2	11	23
EAST GERMANY	3	0	1	0	0	0
ECUADOR	348	7	63	7	49	35
EGYPT	431	216	41	13	34	99
EL SALVADOR	2,979	146	1,105	284	1,087	1,776
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	4	0	0	0	2	0

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ERITREA	489	181	29	0	3	54
ESTONIA	8	2	7	0	1	2
ETHIOPIA	721	407	106	5	28	128
FALKLAND ISLANDS	1	0	0	1	0	0
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESA	2	0	1	0	0	0
FIJI	60	18	15	1	11	20
FINLAND	0	0	0	0	0	1
FRANCE	19	1	2	2	2	8
FRENCH GUIANA	1	0	0	0	0	0
GABON	14	2	1	0	0	3
GAMBIA	192	42	41	1	53	36
GAZA STRIP	0	1	0	0	0	0
GEORGIA	42	32	18	7	18	11
GERMANY	51	11	14	4	9	10
GHANA	82	8	31	1	11	18
GIBRALTAR	0	1	0	0	0	0
GREECE	5	1	4	1	1	1
GRENADA	13	0	1	1	0	0
GUADELOUPE	1	0	1	0	0	0
GUATEMALA	2,362	167	1,006	248	1,196	1,087
GUINEA	442	186	76	7	58	78
GUINEA BISSAU	5	1	2	0	0	0
GUYANA	61	4	13	1	17	25
HAITI	934	168	496	132	348	2,241
HOLLAND	1	0	1	0	0	0
HONDURAS	945	65	365	49	134	234
HONG KONG	7	0	1	0	1	0
HUNGARY	33	1	9	13	1	3
INDIA	1,209	244	224	33	120	232
INDONESIA	372	116	292	36	113	167
IRAN	247	83	47	6	44	79

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IRAQ	199	151	46	4	26	35
IRELAND	6	1	0	0	1	1
ISRAEL	49	10	17	2	5	12
ITALY	11	5	9	2	1	2
IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)	234	66	44	11	39	42
JAMAICA	236	6	80	4	18	46
JAPAN	7	0	3	0	1	0
JORDAN	88	19	30	6	24	25
KAMPUCHEA	2	0	1	0	1	5
KAZAKHSTAN	76	17	12	5	7	16
KENYA	350	90	116	15	44	76
KIRGHIZIA (KYRGYZSTAN)	80	10	5	2	8	13
KOSOVO	35	6	2	0	0	3
KUWAIT	9	3	6	1	3	4
LAOS	53	7	17	1	13	23
LATVIA	16	0	4	0	1	2
LEBANON	64	26	41	7	21	27
LESOTHO	0	0	1	0	0	0
LIBERIA	140	25	45	5	29	61
LIBYA	11	5	1	0	1	1
LITHUANIA	11	2	8	2	11	5
MACAU	2	1	0	0	0	1
MACEDONIA	23	10	6	0	5	10
MADAGASCAR	1	0	0	0	2	0
MALAWI	14	2	0	0	0	0
MALAYSIA	22	8	6	0	5	3
MALI	247	74	50	0	42	56
MALTA	0	0	0	1	0	0
MAURITANIA	150	59	49	15	11	49
MAURITIUS	3	0	0	0	0	0
MEXICO	4,510	49	509	174	1,673	671

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MOLDAVIA (MOLDOVA)	327	46	34	16	22	81
MONACO	2	1	0	0	0	1
MONGOLIA	240	55	33	4	6	49
MONTENEGRO	4	0	0	0	0	0
MOROCCO	36	3	19	2	11	8
NAMIBIA	5	0	1	0	1	7
NEPAL	819	231	109	6	9	88
NETHERLANDS	4	4	3	2	1	0
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	2	0	0	0	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	8	1	2	0	0	0
NICARAGUA	231	15	106	26	59	60
NIGER	46	4	14	4	5	12
NIGERIA	186	35	70	5	29	51
NIUE	15	1	2	1	0	1
NO NATIONALITY	1	2	0	0	0	0
NORTH KOREA	7	0	1	2	0	1
NORWAY	1	1	2	0	0	0
PAKISTAN	491	115	124	11	78	119
PALESTINE	5	1	3	0	0	2
PANAMA	9	1	1	0	3	0
PARAGUAY	2	2	3	0	3	0
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN	0	1	0	0	0	0
PERU	172	25	93	10	52	62
PHILIPPINES	175	5	48	1	62	71
POLAND	37	2	20	0	25	8
PORTUGAL	8	0	2	0	4	2
QATAR	3	0	0	0	1	0
ROMANIA	118	31	20	4	10	33
RUSSIA	629	161	111	42	73	184
RWANDA	39	25	4	2	6	10
SAMOA	0	0	1	1	1	0

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SAN MARINO	0	0	0	0	0	1
SAUDI ARABIA	18	3	1	1	2	0
SENEGAL	197	18	28	2	29	31
SERBIA MONTENEGRO	22	23	14	0	2	6
SEYCHELLES	2	1	2	1	2	0
SIERRA LEONE	95	27	48	7	10	33
SINGAPORE	9	0	3	0	1	2
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10	1	2	0	4	2
SLOVENIA	1	2	0	0	1	2
SOMALIA	530	208	57	12	12	91
SOUTH AFRICA	19	2	13	1	6	4
SOUTH KOREA	33	4	16	5	10	13
SOVIET UNION	519	176	36	13	27	84
SPAIN	7	0	2	0	1	5
SRI LANKA	250	112	51	9	14	42
ST. KITTS, WEST INDIES	10	0	3	2	0	2
ST. LUCIA	11	0	2	2	0	0
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	4	0	1	0	1	2
STATELESS - ALIEN UNABLE TO NAME A COUNTRY	144	86	22	3	11	34
SUDAN	118	35	25	4	12	26
SURINAME	11	0	1	0	3	5
SWAZILAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
SWEDEN	7	1	0	1	1	1
SWITZERLAND	2	0	4	0	1	0
SYRIA	48	13	18	4	22	15
TAIWAN	13	1	1	0	5	2
TAJIKISTAN (TADZHIK)	49	9	7	1	5	6
TANZANIA	30	3	11	1	5	6
THAILAND	27	4	3	0	10	12
THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS	3	0	0	0	0	1
TOGO	56	45	20	2	9	37

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TONGA	6	0	3	0	12	8
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	49	1	9	5	4	19
TUNISIA	7	0	5	0	3	4
TURKEY	72	12	30	3	5	21
TURKMENISTAN	25	7	5	3	0	0
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	2	0	1	0	0	0
UGANDA	63	26	22	0	4	18
UKRAINE	233	62	64	9	33	75
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	5	0	0	0	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	34	3	3	0	6	14
UNKNOWN NATIONALITY	87	8	34	0	9	19
URUGUAY	18	0	2	6	7	2
UZBEKISTAN	185	54	54	14	30	57
VENEZUELA	466	181	208	26	108	156
VIETNAM	88	9	28	1	22	39
YEMEN	48	7	11	1	6	21
YUGOSLAVIA	118	85	23	1	14	31
ZAIRE	16	5	7	3	1	1
ZAMBIA	10	7	3	0	2	6
ZIMBABWE	120	52	48	6	19	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,405</b>	<b>9,906</b>	<b>9,574</b>	<b>1,799</b>	<b>7,212</b>	<b>12,166</b>



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AFGHANISTAN	41	7	6	1	2	19
ALBANIA	338	213	122	12	36	71
ALGERIA	30	6	13	1	7	9
ANGOLA	29	6	7	2	2	10
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	1	0	0	0	0	0
ARGENTINA	53	10	13	8	19	20
ARMENIA	337	202	98	20	82	115
ARUBA	0	1	0	0	0	0
AUSTRALIA	3	0	0	0	1	0
AUSTRIA	1	1	1	0	0	0
AZERBAIJAN	42	14	7	3	7	11
BAHAMAS	10	0	7	0	2	0
BAHRAIN	9	0	0	0	0	0
BANGLADESH	273	51	52	8	44	56
BARBADOS	3	0	0	0	0	1
BE REMOVED FROM THE UNITED STATES	1	1	0	0	1	0
BELARUS	92	34	10	4	5	22
BELGIUM	23	7	8	1	0	6
BELIZE	25	2	7	2	2	1
BENIN	16	4	4	0	1	4
BERMUDA	4	0	0	0	0	0
BHUTAN	6	5	0	0	1	2
BOLIVIA	33	1	10	2	8	4
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	44	17	12	7	6	15
BOTSWANA	1	0	0	0	0	0
BRAZIL	228	22	65	16	39	41
BRUNEI	2	0	0	0	0	1
BULGARIA	91	42	21	14	10	35
BURKINA FASO	95	39	6	2	7	21
BURMA (MYANMAR)	164	108	23	5	7	30
BURUNDI	31	15	10	1	0	4

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BYELORUSSIA (BELARUS)	84	39	8	4	6	19
CAMBODIA	45	11	25	1	6	11
CAMEROON	426	211	83	19	24	98
CANADA	23	11	5	0	2	9
CAPE VERDE	2	0	0	0	1	0
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	37	16	8	0	1	17
CHAD	66	40	9	2	13	15
CHILE	19	6	7	2	2	3
CHINA	10,189	3,449	1,649	196	238	1,624
COCOS ISLAND	0	0	1	0	0	0
COLOMBIA	1,051	368	504	133	253	319
CONGO	197	49	24	7	11	54
COSTA RICA	19	1	4	5	3	5
CROATIA	12	1	5	0	1	1
CUBA	275	15	100	10	77	140
CYPRUS	1	0	0	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	10	2	1	2	3	1
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	3	0	2	0	2	5
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	50	10	12	2	0	8
DJIBOUTI	15	5	1	1	1	0
DOMINICA	3	0	1	1	0	1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	93	3	27	0	12	19
EAST GERMANY	0	0	3	0	0	0
ECUADOR	278	6	28	6	37	47
EGYPT	430	174	58	11	29	70
EL SALVADOR	4,459	120	1,235	566	1,091	2,734
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	2	0	1	0	0	0
ERITREA	334	198	23	5	5	47
ESTONIA	22	8	9	4	3	19
ETHIOPIA	830	410	112	19	26	123
FIJI	82	29	24	8	11	12

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FINLAND	4	4	1	0	4	2
FRANCE	11	1	4	1	4	4
GABON	12	0	1	0	1	0
GAMBIA	229	49	53	6	33	57
GEORGIA	143	24	28	5	8	41
GERMANY	40	1	8	3	0	9
GHANA	96	7	27	3	9	20
GIBRALTAR	1	0	0	0	0	0
GREECE	7	0	0	0	1	1
GRENADA	3	0	1	0	1	2
GUATEMALA	3,986	159	1,156	633	1,334	1,420
GUINEA	512	194	98	7	49	95
GUINEA BISSAU	12	3	3	0	1	3
GUYANA	79	0	23	3	16	21
HAITI	1,919	410	1,586	281	259	716
HOLLAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
HONDURAS	984	47	401	76	116	232
HONG KONG	3	1	4	0	0	0
HUNGARY	16	1	2	3	3	3
ICELAND	1	0	0	0	0	1
INDIA	1,173	263	231	44	100	224
INDONESIA	616	157	336	62	122	159
IRAN	241	92	48	9	48	79
IRAQ	386	364	49	5	26	59
IRELAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
ISRAEL	60	17	18	3	14	23
ITALY	17	0	9	0	6	5
IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)	299	96	65	14	65	81
JAMAICA	191	2	80	6	19	38
JAPAN	7	2	4	0	7	1
JORDAN	103	20	38	4	21	35

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KAMPUCHEA	5	1	5	0	3	1
KAZAKHSTAN	86	20	9	2	2	21
KENYA	398	97	95	20	36	66
KIRGHIZIA (KYRGYZSTAN)	84	7	5	1	6	14
KIRIBATI	1	0	1	0	0	1
KOSOVO	36	7	1	0	2	1
KUWAIT	22	5	3	0	1	9
LAOS	68	13	26	4	3	31
LATVIA	13	2	2	1	6	4
LEBANON	123	9	46	10	20	36
LESOTHO	1	0	0	0	0	0
LIBERIA	220	31	55	13	20	75
LIBYA	6	5	2	0	1	2
LITHUANIA	16	1	6	1	2	15
MACAU	1	0	0	0	1	1
MACEDONIA	42	15	16	1	3	5
MADAGASCAR	4	2	2	0	0	1
MALAWI	12	2	4	1	6	4
MALAYSIA	19	1	12	2	2	9
MALDIVES	1	0	0	0	0	0
MALI	258	71	64	6	51	76
MALTA	1	1	0	0	0	1
MAURITANIA	344	95	44	20	14	207
MAURITIUS	2	0	0	0	0	0
MEXICO	3,698	65	364	639	1,745	559
MOLDAVIA (MOLDOVA)	292	22	17	14	11	55
MONACO	9	0	0	0	0	5
MONGOLIA	289	28	43	3	7	47
MONTENEGRO	0	0	1	0	0	0
MOROCCO	49	4	13	5	6	12
NAMIBIA	7	0	5	0	0	0

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NAURU	1	0	0	0	0	0
NEPAL	775	172	81	9	16	57
NETHERLANDS	6	0	4	0	0	2
NETHERLANDS ANTILLES	1	0	0	0	1	0
NEW CALEDONIA	0	0	1	1	2	0
NEW ZEALAND	1	0	0	0	3	0
NICARAGUA	301	19	135	34	81	83
NIGER	77	14	13	3	8	27
NIGERIA	214	29	73	9	32	51
NIUE	10	3	4	1	1	3
NORFOLK ISLAND	0	0	1	0	0	0
NORTH KOREA	6	1	2	1	2	2
NORWAY	2	0	0	0	0	0
OMAN	1	0	0	0	2	5
PAKISTAN	624	104	115	15	72	152
PALESTINE	15	0	5	1	6	2
PANAMA	15	1	5	2	3	1
PARAGUAY	9	2	1	0	4	1
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN	1	0	0	0	0	0
PERU	226	39	82	7	48	39
PHILIPPINES	218	13	57	8	50	31
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	1	0	0	0	0	0
POLAND	39	5	16	7	13	27
PORTUGAL	2	1	1	0	0	4
QATAR	1	0	0	0	0	1
ROMANIA	96	31	31	17	12	27
RUSSIA	754	128	111	66	48	240
RWANDA	77	24	4	0	0	25
SAMOA	3	0	0	0	0	0
SAUDI ARABIA	7	3	1	0	0	2
SENEGAL	168	25	30	2	21	46

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SERBIA MONTENEGRO	44	47	14	0	2	14
SEYCHELLES	0	0	1	0	0	0
SIERRA LEONE	160	29	38	3	26	75
SINGAPORE	2	4	1	0	0	1
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	10	1	0	0	2	10
SLOVENIA	9	0	0	1	0	3
SOLOMON ISLANDS	1	0	0	0	0	0
SOMALIA	354	168	40	12	6	76
SOUTH AFRICA	33	3	10	1	3	6
SOUTH KOREA	75	1	6	1	12	10
SOVIET UNION	469	154	39	15	32	97
SPAIN	5	3	0	1	2	1
SRI LANKA	382	112	59	12	22	64
ST. KITTS, WEST INDIES	2	0	0	0	1	1
ST. LUCIA	8	0	0	0	0	1
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	1	0	3	0	0	0
STATELESS - ALIEN UNABLE TO NAME A COUNTRY	278	82	20	7	11	56
SUDAN	129	40	33	2	10	41
SURINAME	10	0	1	0	0	0
SWAZILAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
SWEDEN	3	5	2	0	0	2
SWITZERLAND	5	0	0	0	0	0
SYRIA	67	18	12	4	23	12
TAIWAN	8	1	2	0	2	1
TAJIKISTAN (TADZHIK)	54	8	2	0	1	8
TANZANIA	35	6	9	2	5	12
THAILAND	20	1	8	0	7	5
THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOGO	167	39	23	1	11	77
TONGA	9	0	1	0	4	1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	47	0	18	0	7	10

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TUNISIA	7	0	6	2	5	4
TURKEY	96	18	10	3	3	23
TURKMENISTAN	25	14	4	0	7	11
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	1	0	0	0	0	0
UGANDA	88	28	21	5	2	16
UKRAINE	316	26	56	13	30	80
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2	0	0	4	0	0
UNITED KINGDOM	38	6	15	3	7	7
UNKNOWN NATIONALITY	103	7	40	1	19	11
URUGUAY	15	0	0	4	4	1
UZBEKISTAN	194	65	48	22	21	50
VENEZUELA	662	192	298	60	134	147
VIETNAM	86	10	31	0	16	23
WESTERN SAHARA	0	0	0	0	0	1
YEMEN	59	7	9	1	6	15
YUGOSLAVIA	201	101	40	5	12	25
ZAIRE	15	8	1	0	0	0
ZAMBIA	21	5	6	0	2	3
ZIMBABWE	238	69	51	12	24	53
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46,549</b>	<b>10,300</b>	<b>11,337</b>	<b>3,404</b>	<b>7,268</b>	<b>12,371</b>

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AFGHANISTAN	43	28	13	0	4	13
ALBANIA	319	324	180	18	54	79
ALGERIA	35	5	12	4	3	6
ANGOLA	14	8	4	1	1	7
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	2	0	1	0	1	1
ARGENTINA	77	14	41	20	17	11
ARMENIA	371	149	102	19	76	75
ARUBA	1	0	0	0	0	0
AUSTRALIA	0	0	1	0	0	0
AUSTRIA	5	0	11	0	2	1
AZERBAIJAN	37	12	3	2	9	8
BAHAMAS	12	2	3	0	5	1
BAHRAIN	4	0	0	1	1	4
BANGLADESH	268	81	39	3	41	50
BARBADOS	2	0	1	0	0	0
BE REMOVED FROM THE UNITED STATES	3	0	1	1	0	0
BELARUS	68	39	12	0	3	16
BELGIUM	26	9	2	4	2	6
BELIZE	18	1	4	0	0	1
BENIN	20	2	0	1	2	3
BERMUDA	1	0	0	0	0	0
BHUTAN	10	4	0	0	0	1
BOLIVIA	41	6	2	1	4	12
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	57	6	24	5	8	4
BOTSWANA	1	0	0	0	0	0
BRAZIL	199	31	58	37	57	33
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	1	0	0	0	0	1
BULGARIA	131	48	23	13	14	38
BURKINA FASO	93	23	12	3	12	10
BURMA (MYANMAR)	211	126	30	4	2	23
BURUNDI	23	12	15	1	3	2



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BYELORUSSIA (BELARUS)	55	41	7	1	10	13
CAMBODIA	35	7	16	6	11	16
CAMEROON	500	161	99	17	24	101
CANADA	21	3	8	0	6	10
CAPE VERDE	2	0	2	0	4	0
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	26	13	6	1	0	4
CHAD	98	24	8	3	0	12
CHILE	20	1	2	2	7	9
CHINA	9,362	3,457	1,763	114	224	1,195
COCOS ISLAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
COLOMBIA	1,238	548	810	160	443	420
COMORO ISLANDS	4	0	0	0	0	2
CONGO	117	70	40	12	8	35
COSTA RICA	21	1	8	6	5	4
CROATIA	14	0	2	0	1	2
CUBA	390	23	79	28	112	150
CYPRUS	0	1	0	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	20	3	5	5	3	8
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	7	3	1	5	8	11
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	46	24	14	1	6	3
DENMARK	1	0	1	0	3	0
DJIBOUTI	7	1	1	0	0	2
DOMINICA	5	0	0	1	0	0
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	72	1	24	6	8	14
EAST GERMANY	6	1	1	0	0	0
ECUADOR	154	13	39	10	31	19
EGYPT	417	185	56	5	29	53
EL SALVADOR	6,218	173	1,474	605	1,106	2,532
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	0	9	0	0	0	1
ERITREA	299	120	25	1	5	24
ESTONIA	16	3	12	6	6	3

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ETHIOPIA	777	315	142	16	31	77
FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESA	1	0	2	0	0	0
FIJI	82	24	19	5	20	28
FINLAND	1	0	1	0	0	3
FRANCE	13	0	5	0	8	5
GABON	6	0	4	1	1	2
GAMBIA	189	53	54	1	56	51
GAZA STRIP	2	0	0	0	0	0
GEORGIA	78	26	23	6	11	15
GERMANY	35	4	13	0	3	1
GHANA	78	12	25	3	12	20
GIBRALTAR	1	0	1	0	0	1
GREECE	5	0	2	0	0	1
GRENADA	1	1	1	0	0	0
GUADELOUPE	1	0	0	0	0	0
GUATEMALA	5,061	168	1,277	625	1,208	1,158
GUINEA	506	242	168	9	71	71
GUINEA BISSAU	5	2	4	0	2	1
GUYANA	71	2	44	2	11	18
HAITI	3,325	530	2,037	493	435	1,358
HOLLAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
HONDURAS	934	73	377	93	127	248
HONG KONG	4	0	1	0	3	0
HUNGARY	33	1	1	8	1	2
ICELAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
INDIA	1,030	272	282	34	114	168
INDONESIA	1,011	195	438	40	108	157
IRAN	252	71	43	9	54	60
IRAQ	492	410	47	8	27	48
IRELAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
ISRAEL	66	16	32	1	4	13

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ITALY	20	0	6	0	5	3
IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)	295	92	92	8	63	46
JAMAICA	147	3	73	2	26	25
JAPAN	10	1	3	1	8	3
JORDAN	107	19	37	5	25	26
KAMPUCHEA	4	5	1	1	2	4
KAZAKHSTAN	48	14	16	5	11	12
KENYA	374	60	75	9	41	68
KIRGHIZIA (KYRGYZSTAN)	40	6	3	1	2	9
KIRIBATI	1	1	0	0	0	0
KOSOVO	17	2	7	0	0	0
KUWAIT	12	2	7	1	2	3
LAOS	85	4	28	3	9	19
LATVIA	14	3	9	5	7	7
LEBANON	125	20	53	13	28	27
LESOTHO	1	0	0	0	0	1
LIBERIA	167	32	39	7	38	33
LIBYA	11	2	1	0	1	1
LITHUANIA	37	1	13	19	13	14
MACAU	1	0	3	0	1	1
MACEDONIA	28	11	18	0	6	8
MADAGASCAR	4	2	1	0	1	2
MALAWI	9	0	4	0	2	5
MALAYSIA	39	2	7	0	3	6
MALDIVES	4	4	0	0	0	0
MALI	282	28	63	2	49	43
MALTA	1	0	0	0	0	0
MARTINIQUE	1	0	0	0	0	0
MAURITANIA	112	94	129	22	17	44
MAURITIUS	1	0	1	0	0	0
MEXICO	3,630	73	249	387	1,598	411

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MOLDAVIA (MOLDOVA)	161	16	11	5	7	21
MONACO	0	2	1	1	2	0
MONGOLIA	187	42	29	7	7	31
MONTSERRAT	0	0	1	0	0	0
MOROCCO	41	23	21	5	12	13
MOZAMBIQUE	1	0	1	0	1	1
NAMIBIA	1	0	1	0	1	0
NEPAL	459	152	65	5	8	45
NETHERLANDS	9	1	2	2	1	1
NEW CALEDONIA	6	0	0	1	0	0
NEW ZEALAND	3	0	0	0	0	0
NICARAGUA	380	23	135	103	89	194
NIGER	47	8	11	2	3	10
NIGERIA	199	28	88	5	35	35
NIUE	15	11	2	0	2	2
NO NATIONALITY	4	1	1	0	0	3
NORTH KOREA	3	3	0	6	1	1
NORWAY	0	0	0	0	2	1
OMAN	2	1	0	0	0	0
PAKISTAN	498	142	142	19	79	101
PALESTINE	6	1	5	2	3	4
PANAMA	10	1	6	0	0	2
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	0	0	1	0	0	0
PARAGUAY	6	1	0	1	3	0
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN	0	1	1	0	0	0
PERU	234	52	104	22	67	62
PHILIPPINES	231	15	31	3	42	43
POLAND	47	7	11	8	24	21
PORTUGAL	10	1	4	1	4	8
QATAR	6	3	1	0	0	0
ROMANIA	134	56	30	20	22	49

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RUSSIA	519	201	113	44	81	136
RWANDA	36	20	11	0	0	5
SAMOA	1	0	1	0	2	0
SAN MARINO	1	1	0	0	0	0
SAUDI ARABIA	10	5	8	0	3	1
SENEGAL	132	18	40	3	16	16
SERBIA MONTENEGRO	68	24	19	1	6	9
SEYCHELLES	6	0	4	0	0	1
SIERRA LEONE	136	47	72	5	11	45
SINGAPORE	7	2	0	0	2	1
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	5	0	2	5	2	4
SLOVENIA	3	3	0	0	0	0
SOLOMON ISLANDS	0	0	1	0	0	0
SOMALIA	229	101	62	7	11	60
SOUTH AFRICA	30	1	18	0	5	7
SOUTH KOREA	24	1	7	2	5	3
SOVIET UNION	333	173	58	14	37	85
SPAIN	10	1	4	0	2	0
SRI LANKA	362	87	74	13	30	32
ST. KITTS, WEST INDIES	1	0	0	0	0	0
ST. LUCIA	1	1	1	0	0	0
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	5	0	1	0	0	0
STATELESS - ALIEN UNABLE TO NAME A COUNTRY	214	59	36	5	7	24
SUDAN	127	30	17	7	12	28
SURINAME	2	0	2	1	3	5
SWEDEN	15	2	4	0	1	0
SWITZERLAND	2	0	0	0	0	0
SYRIA	68	11	24	6	18	9
TAIWAN	16	0	6	0	7	4
TAJKISTAN (TADZHIK)	18	1	3	0	2	2
TANZANIA	28	5	21	1	5	6

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THAILAND	33	4	13	0	5	7
THE REPUBLIC OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOGO	89	63	31	3	10	26
TONGA	7	0	1	1	3	4
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	57	6	17	2	12	7
TUNISIA	11	1	6	0	6	4
TURKEY	87	11	17	1	9	19
TURKMENISTAN	29	15	2	3	4	3
TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS	0	0	0	0	0	1
UGANDA	86	33	11	8	8	18
UKRAINE	200	59	60	21	33	56
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2	0	0	0	0	1
UNITED KINGDOM	37	3	11	3	5	9
UNKNOWN NATIONALITY	94	5	28	0	6	17
URUGUAY	13	1	5	5	3	5
UZBEKISTAN	224	67	44	12	18	54
VANUATU	1	0	0	1	0	0
VENEZUELA	802	306	379	59	147	148
VIETNAM	108	7	46	2	16	27
WESTERN SAHARA	2	0	0	0	0	1
YEMEN	40	8	28	1	9	11
YUGOSLAVIA	205	128	32	6	24	48
ZAIRE	10	3	0	0	1	2
ZAMBIA	24	5	5	0	3	2
ZIMBABWE	202	68	40	14	24	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>48,428</b>	<b>10,892</b>	<b>13,168</b>	<b>3,452</b>	<b>7,675</b>	<b>11,009</b>

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AFGHANISTAN	60	22	14	8	10	18
ALBANIA	570	421	245	11	61	162
ALGERIA	32	6	9	3	5	12
ANDORRA	0	1	0	0	1	0
ANGOLA	23	7	7	1	4	4
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	3	0	0	0	0	1
ARGENTINA	107	15	52	20	33	24
ARMENIA	511	179	112	18	71	106
ARUBA	0	0	1	0	0	0
AUSTRALIA	5	0	1	0	1	0
AUSTRIA	2	0	0	0	0	1
AZERBAIJAN	35	23	11	1	4	14
BAHAMAS	8	1	5	1	4	3
BAHRAIN	5	0	6	0	0	3
BANGLADESH	234	100	95	12	58	81
BE REMOVED FROM THE UNITED STATES	0	0	0	0	0	1
BELARUS	69	32	23	5	9	19
BELGIUM	17	4	4	0	6	5
BELIZE	17	0	3	1	1	6
BENIN	12	2	3	0	0	3
BERMUDA	0	0	1	0	0	1
BHUTAN	7	0	1	0	0	2
BOLIVIA	38	3	12	0	5	5
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	52	18	14	0	6	12
BOTSWANA	0	1	1	0	0	0
BRAZIL	253	33	85	36	44	44
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY	1	0	1	0	0	0
BULGARIA	179	67	40	12	19	54
BURKINA FASO	106	20	20	0	6	11
BURMA (MYANMAR)	185	129	39	8	8	25
BURUNDI	47	13	20	2	2	11

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BYELORUSSIA (BELARUS)	86	44	14	8	12	22
CAMBODIA	57	13	33	4	17	23
CAMEROON	426	205	135	9	35	83
CANADA	40	9	7	2	4	12
CAPE VERDE	6	0	1	1	1	2
CAYMAN ISLANDS	0	1	0	0	0	0
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	22	13	10	2	1	5
CHAD	45	21	8	2	3	8
CHILE	29	1	1	6	3	4
CHINA	8,728	4,552	1,663	153	306	1,324
COLOMBIA	1,742	683	1,240	173	601	682
COMORO ISLANDS	3	0	2	0	0	0
CONGO	138	73	40	7	19	37
COSTA RICA	26	5	3	3	2	8
CROATIA	8	2	7	0	6	4
CUBA	453	26	79	29	138	357
CYPRUS	1	0	0	0	0	0
CZECH REPUBLIC	19	0	0	11	2	3
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	18	2	8	7	2	17
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO	45	23	13	5	9	6
DENMARK	4	0	0	0	1	0
DJIBOUTI	5	1	2	0	0	0
DOMINICA	3	0	2	0	0	1
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	60	5	24	6	23	28
ECUADOR	152	10	39	12	32	39
EGYPT	427	235	67	14	50	90
EL SALVADOR	10,121	139	1,610	538	965	2,900
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	2	0	0	0	0	0
ERITREA	204	120	28	3	8	36
ESTONIA	21	13	18	5	7	15
ETHIOPIA	692	352	145	16	48	85



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FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESA	1	0	0	0	0	0
FIJI	96	24	23	3	33	33
FINLAND	16	2	0	2	3	1
FRANCE	22	3	8	0	3	2
GABON	5	4	5	1	0	0
GAMBIA	321	59	53	9	65	80
GAZA STRIP	0	0	1	0	0	0
GEORGIA	80	27	36	11	12	35
GERMANY	25	4	13	2	5	5
GHANA	76	8	21	5	12	18
GIBRALTAR	1	0	0	0	0	0
GREECE	14	12	4	1	1	1
GRENADA	3	0	0	0	1	0
GUADELOUPE	0	0	0	0	0	1
GUATEMALA	8,512	136	1,244	788	977	1,380
GUINEA	653	325	158	23	58	83
GUINEA BISSAU	10	3	1	0	0	5
GUYANA	105	15	40	2	12	29
HAITI	4,487	586	2,360	565	355	2,366
HONDURAS	1,152	86	465	88	161	251
HONG KONG	6	2	0	1	0	1
HUNGARY	16	0	1	1	4	13
INDIA	961	359	374	70	130	256
INDONESIA	1,199	211	571	53	172	197
IRAN	246	108	70	14	44	59
IRAQ	527	277	61	10	22	85
IRELAND	1	0	1	1	0	1
ISRAEL	79	18	17	6	9	18
ITALY	27	0	8	0	6	4
IVORY COAST (COTE D'IVOIRE)	405	135	99	17	59	64
JAMAICA	116	4	46	6	34	45

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JAPAN	11	2	4	0	2	7
JORDAN	102	16	40	6	28	22
KAMPUCHEA	4	0	0	0	3	1
KAZAKHSTAN	53	31	9	1	4	20
KENYA	258	51	82	10	45	71
KIRGHIZIA (KYRGYZSTAN)	23	7	1	1	8	12
KIRIBATI	0	0	0	0	1	0
KOSOVO	8	3	0	0	0	0
KUWAIT	18	3	7	1	2	2
LAOS	68	6	22	6	26	32
LATVIA	20	6	7	1	5	13
LEBANON	160	29	48	5	27	49
LESOTHO	2	0	2	0	0	1
LIBERIA	190	53	60	26	47	55
LIBYA	4	2	4	0	0	1
LITHUANIA	66	4	13	14	12	54
MACAU	5	0	0	0	0	0
MACEDONIA	50	27	17	3	8	10
MADAGASCAR	4	4	3	0	0	1
MALAWI	12	3	3	0	4	5
MALAYSIA	29	4	13	1	2	4
MALI	355	60	47	2	38	49
MALTA	1	0	0	0	0	2
MAURITANIA	210	174	154	67	27	100
MAURITIUS	2	0	1	1	0	0
MEXICO	3,133	49	288	252	2,164	488
MOLDAVIA (MOLDOVA)	64	7	12	6	1	7
MONACO	10	3	0	0	0	2
MONGOLIA	133	49	49	1	4	17
MONTENEGRO	2	0	0	0	0	1
MONTSERRAT	1	0	0	0	0	0

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MOROCCO	55	4	5	2	11	10
MOZAMBIQUE	2	1	0	0	0	0
NAMIBIA	7	0	0	0	1	0
NEPAL	375	131	82	9	17	47
NETHERLANDS	6	2	4	0	0	2
NEW ZEALAND	1	0	0	0	0	0
NICARAGUA	771	23	164	350	66	1,103
NIGER	48	10	7	1	8	6
NIGERIA	201	39	63	7	35	67
NIUE	21	1	2	0	0	2
NO NATIONALITY	3	0	0	0	0	0
NORTH KOREA	10	2	0	0	1	2
NORWAY	3	0	0	0	1	0
OMAN	1	2	0	0	0	1
PAKISTAN	475	140	167	22	122	144
PALESTINE	18	3	7	0	0	1
PANAMA	14	1	6	3	2	4
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	1	0	0	0	0	0
PARAGUAY	2	0	3	0	5	2
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN	3	0	0	0	0	0
PERU	308	54	144	30	67	74
PHILIPPINES	193	9	63	3	59	60
PITCAIRN ISLANDS	0	1	0	0	0	0
POLAND	72	7	13	13	39	67
PORTUGAL	14	0	4	1	3	7
QATAR	1	1	5	0	0	0
ROMANIA	231	31	39	27	28	161
RUSSIA	592	209	132	48	77	208
RWANDA	44	22	7	6	6	8
SAMOA	2	0	1	0	0	0
SAUDI ARABIA	17	5	6	0	10	7

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SENEGAL	126	30	38	3	16	21
SERBIA MONTENEGRO	92	27	19	3	4	5
SEYCHELLES	5	1	0	0	1	1
SIERRA LEONE	197	48	65	7	19	66
SINGAPORE	7	1	1	1	1	0
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	17	2	5	4	5	11
SLOVENIA	9	0	1	0	2	5
SOLOMON ISLANDS	3	0	1	0	0	1
SOMALIA	243	109	53	19	16	64
SOUTH AFRICA	32	8	15	3	0	11
SOUTH KOREA	39	1	5	3	3	7
SOVIET UNION	481	191	62	39	29	118
SPAIN	6	0	1	0	4	7
SRI LANKA	238	89	51	5	14	39
ST. KITTS, WEST INDIES	1	0	1	0	0	1
ST. LUCIA	5	0	1	1	0	0
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	0	0	1	0	0	0
STATELESS - ALIEN UNABLE TO NAME A COUNTRY	179	79	34	3	6	30
SUDAN	83	19	20	0	9	34
SURINAME	9	1	3	3	4	4
SWEDEN	10	0	7	1	0	5
SWITZERLAND	0	4	0	0	0	0
SYRIA	77	23	33	3	16	22
TAIWAN	5	1	0	0	0	0
TAJIKISTAN (TADZHIK)	13	5	2	2	1	4
TANZANIA	40	16	16	2	9	12
THAILAND	34	3	7	1	4	11
TOGO	109	82	49	4	21	36
TONGA	15	0	2	0	2	1
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	44	1	15	2	5	18
TUNISIA	13	1	9	1	7	3

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TURKEY	65	23	15	0	5	15
TURKMENISTAN	23	12	16	1	5	4
UGANDA	67	50	23	7	8	20
UKRAINE	242	40	49	15	29	93
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	2	0	0	0	0	3
UNITED KINGDOM	23	3	4	1	7	6
UNKNOWN NATIONALITY	37	2	11	2	5	5
URUGUAY	28	0	13	7	5	13
UZBEKISTAN	210	74	56	15	33	63
VENEZUELA	826	317	463	34	171	275
VIETNAM	100	10	32	1	23	38
YEMEN	50	8	28	6	10	11
YUGOSLAVIA	247	125	58	11	34	52
ZAIRE	12	5	4	1	0	1
ZAMBIA	15	7	8	2	4	12
ZIMBABWE	162	97	62	12	23	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58,053</b>	<b>12,859</b>	<b>14,873</b>	<b>3,985</b>	<b>8,407</b>	<b>15,640</b>