



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

FY 2014 Statistics Yearbook

Prepared by the Office of Planning, Analysis, & Technology
March 2015

Contact Information

*Office of Legislative and Public Affairs
5107 Leesburg Pike, Suite 1902
Falls Church, VA 20530
(703) 305-0289
(703) 605-0365 (fax)*

DISCLAIMER

The Statistics Yearbook has been prepared as a public service by the Executive Office for Immigration Review and is strictly informational in nature. In no way should any information in the Yearbook, in whole or in part, be regarded as legal advice or authority, or be understood in any way to enlarge upon, or otherwise modify or interpret, any existing legal authority, including, but not limited to, the Immigration and Nationality Act and Title 8 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

**FY 2014 STATISTICS YEARBOOK
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

	<u>Tab</u>
Immigration Courts:	
Total Matters Received and Completed	A
Cases Received and Completed by Type	B
Case Completions by Disposition	C
Initial Case Completions by Country of Nationality	D
Initial Case Completions by Language	E
Initial Case Completions by Representation Status	F
Initial Case Completions for Detained Cases	G
Institutional Hearing Program Cases Received and Completed	H
Initial Case Completions with Applications for Relief	I
Asylum Cases Received and Completed	J
Asylum Cases Completed by Disposition	K
Asylum Grants by Country of Nationality	L
Convention Against Torture	M
Applications for Relief other than Asylum	N
Voluntary Departure	O
<i>In Absentia</i> Orders	P
 Board of Immigration Appeals:	
Total Cases Received and Completed	Q
Cases Received and Completed by Type	R
Appeals from Immigration Judge Decisions Completed by Country of Nationality	S
Appeals from Immigration Judge Decisions Completed by Representation Status	T
Case Appeals from Immigration Judge Decisions Completed for Detained Cases	U
 Immigration Courts and Board of Immigration Appeals:	
Immigration Judge Decisions (Initial Case) Appealed	V
Pending Caseload	W
 Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer:	
Total Cases Received and Completed	X
 Glossary of Terms	

**FY 2014 STATISTICS YEARBOOK
LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES**

	<u>Page</u>
List of Figures:	
Figure 1 - Total Immigration Court Matters Received and Completed	A2
Figure 2 - Immigration Court Matters Received by Type	A7
Figure 3 - Immigration Court Matters Completed by Type	A8
Figure 4 - Immigration Judge Initial Case Completions by Completion Type	C1
Figure 4A - Immigration Judge Subsequent Case Completions by Completion Type	C1
Figure 5 - Immigration Judge Decisions by Disposition - Initial Case Completions	C2
Figure 5A - Immigration Judge Decisions by Disposition - Subsequent Case Completions	C3
Figure 6 - Other Completions by Disposition - Initial Case Completions	C4
Figure 6A - Other Completions by Disposition - Subsequent Case Completions	C5
Figure 7 - Changes of Venue and Transfers	C6
Figure 8 - FY 2014 Initial Case Completions by Country of Nationality	D1
Figure 9 - FY 2014 Initial Case Completions by Language	E1
Figure 10 - Initial Case Completions: Percentage of Represented Cases	F1
Figure 11 - Immigration Court Initial Case Completions: Detained and Total	G1
Figure 12 - IHP Cases Received and Completed	H1
Figure 13 - Immigration Court Initial Case Completions Percent with Applications	I1
Figure 14 - Immigration Court Asylum Receipts: Affirmative and Defensive	J1
Figure 15 - Asylum Cases: Receipts and Completions	J2
Figure 16 - Immigration Court: Asylum Grant Rate	K1
Figure 17 - Immigration Court: Affirmative Grant Rate	K3
Figure 18 - Immigration Court: Defensive Grant Rate	K3
Figure 19 - Asylum Completions by Disposition	K4
Figure 20 - Immigration Court: Withholding of Removal Grant Rate	K5
Figure 21 - Immigration Court: Asylum or Withholding of Removal Grant Rate	K6
Figure 22 - FY 2014 Asylum Grants by Country of Nationality	L1
Figure 23 - <i>In Absentia</i> Rates - Initial Case Completions	P1
Figure 24 - <i>In Absentia</i> Rates for Never Detained Aliens - Initial Case Completions	P2
Figure 25 - <i>In Absentia</i> Rates for Released Aliens - Initial Case Completions	P3
Figure 26 - <i>In Absentia</i> Rates for Non-Detained Aliens - Initial Case Completions	P4
Figure 27 - Total BIA Cases Received and Completed	Q1
Figure 28 - BIA Receipts by Case Type	Q2
Figure 29 - BIA Completions by Case Type	Q2
Figure 30 - FY 2014 Appeals from IJ Decisions Completed by Country of Nationality	S1
Figure 31 - Appeals from IJ Decisions: Percentage of Represented Cases	T1
Figure 32 - Case Appeals from IJ Decisions: Detained and Total	U1
Figure 33 - Immigration Judge Decisions (Initial Case) Appealed	V1
Figure 34 - Immigration Court Pending Cases by Fiscal Year End	W1
Figure 35 - BIA Pending Cases by Fiscal Year End	W3
Figure 36 - OCAHO Cases Received and Completed	X1

**FY 2014 STATISTICS YEARBOOK
LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES**

	<u>Page</u>
List of Tables:	
Table 1 - Total Immigration Court Matters Received by Court for FY 2013 and FY 2014	A3
Table 1A - Total Immigration Court Receipts by Court and Type of Matter for FY 2014	A4
Table 2 - Total Immigration Court Matters Completed by Court for FY 2013 and FY 2014	A5
Table 2A - Total Immigration Court Matters Completed by Court and Type of Matter for FY 2014	A6
Table 3 - Immigration Court Cases Received by Case Type	B1
Table 4 - Immigration Court Initial Case Completions by Case Type	B2
Table 4A - Immigration Court Subsequent Case Completions by Case Type	B2
Table 5 - FY 2014 Changes of Venue and Transfers	C7
Table 6 - Initial Case Completions by Country of Nationality: Top 25 Nationalities for FY 2010 - FY 2014	D2
Table 7 - Initial Case Completions by Language: Top 25 Languages for FY 2010 - FY 2014	E2
Table 8 - FY 2014 Immigration Court Initial Case Completions for Detained Cases	G3
Table 9 - IHP Initial Case Completions by Disposition	H2
Table 10 - FY 2014 Immigration Court Initial Case Completions with Applications for Relief	I2
Table 11 - Asylum Completions by Court for FY 2014	J3
Table 12 - FY 2014 Asylum Grant Rate by Immigration Court	K2
Table 13 - Asylum Grants By Country of Nationality: Top 25 Nationalities for FY 2010 - FY 2014	L2
Table 14 - FY 2014 Convention Against Torture Cases by Disposition	M1
Table 15 - FY 2014 Convention Against Torture Completions by Court	M2
Table 16 - Grants of Relief	N1
Table 17 - Initial Case Completions: IJ Removal Decisions Compared to Voluntary Departure Decisions	O1
Table 18 - BIA Receipts by Type	R2
Table 19 - BIA Completions by Type	R2
Table 20 - Appeals from IJ Decisions Completed by Country of Nationality: Top 25 Nationalities for FY 2010 - FY 2014	S2
Table 21 - Breakdown of BIA Completions of Detained Case Appeals from IJ Decisions	U2
Table 22 - Immigration Court Pending Cases	W2

Immigration Courts: Total Matters Received and Completed

When the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) charges an alien with a violation of immigration law by issuing a charging document, typically either a Notice to Appear (NTA) or a Notice of Referral to Immigration Judge, the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) obtains jurisdiction over the case. EOIR has oversight over the immigration courts nationwide, and the Board of Immigration Appeals, which has appellate review over immigration judge decisions. Once EOIR has either ordered an alien removed, or granted relief or protection from removal, DHS is responsible for effectuating that alien's physical removal or providing that alien evidence of their immigration status, which permits the alien to remain in the United States.

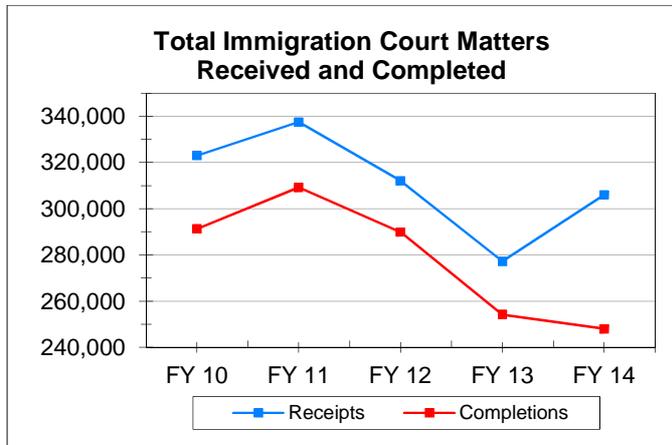
In immigration court, aliens appear before an immigration judge and either contest or concede the charges against them. In some instances, the immigration judge adjourns the case and sets a continuance date. The alien may file an application for relief or protection and, after hearing the merits of the case, the immigration judge renders a decision, either ordering the alien removed, or granting relief or protection from removal. If the immigration judge decides that DHS has not established removability, the immigration judge may terminate the case.

Immigration judges also consider matters such as bonds and motions.

- An immigration judge holds bond redetermination hearings when an alien in custody seeks release on their own recognizance, or seeks a reduction in the amount of bond previously set by DHS. In its data, EOIR does not include bond redetermination hearings that occur before EOIR receives the charging document from DHS.
- Either the alien or DHS may request by motion that a case an immigration judge previously heard be reopened, reconsidered, or recalendared.

For the purposes of this Yearbook, the term "immigration court matters" includes cases (deportation, exclusion, removal, credible fear review, reasonable fear review, claimed status review, asylum only, rescission, continued detention review, Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act, and withholding only); bond redeterminations; and motions to reopen, reconsider, or recalendar. Immigration court receipts are defined as the total number of charging documents; bond redeterminations; and motions to reopen, reconsider, or recalendar that the immigration courts received during the reporting period. Immigration court completions include immigration judge decisions and other completions (such as administrative closings) on cases, bond redeterminations, and motions that immigration judges did not grant.

Figure 1



	Receipts	Completions
FY 10	322,990	291,310
FY 11	337,487	309,248
FY 12	312,042	289,966
FY 13	277,277	254,197
FY 14	306,045	248,078

As shown in Figure 1, the number of matters the immigration courts received decreased by 5 percent between Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 and FY 2014 and has increased by 10 percent in the last fiscal year. The number of matters the immigration courts completed decreased by 15 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2014.

While some courts showed decreases in receipts from FY 2013 levels, others showed increases in receipts. In Table 1 (page A3), courts with increases in receipts 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 New Orleans, LA, showed the largest (257 percent) increase in receipts. The immigration court in Saipan, CNMI, showed the largest (63 percent) decrease. Table 1A (page A4) identifies receipts for FY 2014 by type of matter.

Table 2 (page A5) provides a comparison of FY 2013 and FY 2014 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. Los Fresnos, TX, showed the largest (59 percent) increase in completions. Saipan, CNMI, showed the largest (54 percent) decrease. Table 2A (page A6) identifies completions for FY 2014 by type of matter.

Table 1 - Total Immigration Court Matters Received by Court for FY 2013 and FY 2014

Immigration Court	FY 2013	FY 2014	Rate of Change
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	7,386	7,020	-5%
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	7,653	6,556	-14%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	4,712	4,747	1%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	2,903	4,632	60%
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	1,418	2,709	91%
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	3,059	3,081	1%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	5,451	5,720	5%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	998	1,315	32%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	2,940	4,948	68%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	11,499	11,309	-2%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	3,024	2,890	-4%
DALLAS, TEXAS	5,846	8,136	39%
DENVER, COLORADO	5,120	6,125	20%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	3,496	3,720	6%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	2,290	2,815	23%
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	4,681	4,740	1%
EL PASO, TEXAS	3,364	2,862	-15%
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	3,438	4,921	43%
ELOY, ARIZONA	8,121	7,837	-3%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	200	174	-13%
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	6,372	6,036	-5%
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	629	493	-22%
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	9,366	10,614	13%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,017	1,377	35%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	428	384	-10%
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	12,438	13,444	8%
HOUSTON, TEXAS	6,382	14,363	125%
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	1,470	1,899	29%
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	2,333	2,629	13%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	9,418	9,499	1%
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	2,131	2,287	7%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	18,624	18,236	-2%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	7,190	9,827	37%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	1,682	3,042	81%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	6,955	8,983	29%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	537	1,917	257%
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	14,464	17,798	23%
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	5,931	5,321	-10%
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	8,803	7,238	-18%
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	2,548	2,493	-2%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	3,274	4,031	23%
PEARSALL, TEXAS	7,949	8,280	4%
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	1,325	2,147	62%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	4,574	3,031	-34%
PORTLAND, OREGON	849	1,064	25%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	100	37	-63%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,299	1,942	49%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	12,562	12,669	1%
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	2,429	2,145	-12%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	10,562	12,724	20%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	1,373	1,592	16%
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	8,225	6,709	-18%
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	7,114	6,749	-5%
TUCSON, ARIZONA	712	698	-2%
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	320	287	-10%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	2,841	2,865	1%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	5,452	4,938	-9%
TOTAL	277,277	306,045	10%

Table 1A - Total Immigration Court Receipts by Court and Type of Matter for FY 2014

Immigration Court	New NTAs	Bonds	Motions	Total Matters
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	3,277	3,698	45	7,020
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	5,008	924	624	6,556
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	3,739	625	383	4,747
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	3,471	599	562	4,632
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	1,622	1,075	12	2,709
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	2,274	415	392	3,081
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	3,872	928	920	5,720
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	1,178	0	137	1,315
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	4,272	387	289	4,948
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	8,499	2,087	723	11,309
CLEVELAND, OHIO	1,944	766	180	2,890
DALLAS, TEXAS	7,122	567	447	8,136
DENVER, COLORADO	4,374	1,470	281	6,125
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	2,378	1,185	157	3,720
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	2,014	758	43	2,815
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	3,388	1,297	55	4,740
EL PASO, TEXAS	2,350	339	173	2,862
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	3,064	1,813	44	4,921
ELOY, ARIZONA	4,886	2,898	53	7,837
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	159	0	15	174
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	4,103	1,896	37	6,036
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	393	18	82	493
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	9,785	5	824	10,614
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,127	148	102	1,377
HONOLULU, HAWAII	235	105	44	384
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	8,875	4,365	204	13,444
HOUSTON, TEXAS	13,911	2	450	14,363
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	1,227	611	61	1,899
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	1,928	500	201	2,629
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	5,539	3,810	150	9,499
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	1,776	293	218	2,287
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	13,265	2,594	2,377	18,236
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	6,377	3,367	83	9,827
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	2,752	18	272	3,042
MIAMI, FLORIDA	7,612	2	1,369	8,983
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	1,842	0	75	1,917
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	15,462	2	2,334	17,798
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	3,250	1,427	644	5,321
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	4,500	2,686	52	7,238
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	1,730	539	224	2,493
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	2,809	564	658	4,031
PEARSALL, TEXAS	4,935	3,312	33	8,280
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	1,868	0	279	2,147
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	2,722	0	309	3,031
PORTLAND, OREGON	861	20	183	1,064
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	20	0	17	37
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,406	425	111	1,942
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	9,485	2,410	774	12,669
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	1,640	67	438	2,145
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	9,877	1,984	863	12,724
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	1,317	0	275	1,592
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	5,045	1,612	52	6,709
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	3,678	2,997	74	6,749
TUCSON, ARIZONA	658	0	40	698
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	266	2	19	287
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	1,341	1,426	98	2,865
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	3,388	1,408	142	4,938
TOTAL	225,896	60,446	19,703	306,045

Table 2 - Total Immigration Court Matters Completed by Court for FY 2013 and FY 2014

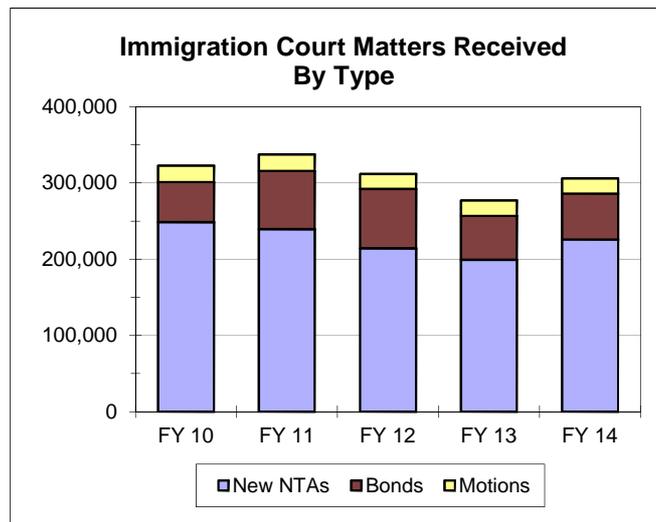
Immigration Court	FY 2013	FY 2014	Rate of Change
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	6,406	6,082	-5%
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	6,557	5,828	-11%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	4,740	4,577	-3%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	4,697	4,332	-8%
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	1,178	1,670	42%
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	3,503	2,960	-16%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	7,268	5,375	-26%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	1,043	843	-19%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	4,872	5,757	18%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	10,519	8,906	-15%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	3,030	2,738	-10%
DALLAS, TEXAS	7,716	8,118	5%
DENVER, COLORADO	5,600	4,692	-16%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	3,138	2,828	-10%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	1,669	1,762	6%
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	3,571	3,929	10%
EL PASO, TEXAS	2,479	2,593	5%
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	2,296	2,649	15%
ELOY, ARIZONA	4,972	5,162	4%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	208	152	-27%
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	2,922	3,625	24%
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	688	395	-43%
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	2,494	2,614	5%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,377	1,383	0%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	619	455	-26%
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	9,542	10,392	9%
HOUSTON, TEXAS	2,871	3,036	6%
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	1,321	1,464	11%
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	3,032	2,576	-15%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	7,510	7,151	-5%
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	2,361	2,342	-1%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	24,283	20,738	-15%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	4,069	6,456	59%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	2,717	3,071	13%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	7,891	8,850	12%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	860	1,045	22%
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	17,159	16,790	-2%
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	5,616	4,863	-13%
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	6,831	5,881	-14%
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	3,166	3,011	-5%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	4,767	5,090	7%
PEARSALL, TEXAS	4,783	5,403	13%
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	2,229	2,159	-3%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	2,644	3,860	46%
PORTLAND, OREGON	1,585	1,508	-5%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	136	62	-54%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,336	1,656	24%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	6,827	7,140	5%
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	3,298	2,620	-21%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	9,602	10,345	8%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	2,820	2,451	-13%
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	8,176	6,266	-23%
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	5,566	5,161	-7%
TUCSON, ARIZONA	855	1,188	39%
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	300	287	-4%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	2,619	2,529	-3%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	3,863	3,262	-16%
TOTAL	254,197	248,078	-2%

Table 2A - Total Immigration Court Matters Completed by Court and Type of Matter for FY 2014

Immigration Court	Initial Case Completions	Subsequent Case Completions	Bonds	Motions (Not Granted)	Total Matters
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	2,252	129	3,684	17	6,082
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	4,246	642	866	74	5,828
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	3,481	323	648	125	4,577
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	3,198	487	559	88	4,332
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	583	34	1,049	4	1,670
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	2,206	288	409	57	2,960
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	3,487	831	935	122	5,375
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	710	96	0	37	843
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	4,990	328	386	53	5,757
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	6,167	582	2,016	141	8,906
CLEVELAND, OHIO	1,762	185	738	53	2,738
DALLAS, TEXAS	7,054	339	544	181	8,118
DENVER, COLORADO	3,060	314	1,253	65	4,692
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1,519	99	1,156	54	2,828
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	945	55	745	17	1,762
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	2,606	46	1,252	25	3,929
EL PASO, TEXAS	2,095	102	333	63	2,593
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	832	34	1,768	15	2,649
ELOY, ARIZONA	2,226	60	2,842	34	5,162
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	140	7	0	5	152
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	1,650	31	1,932	12	3,625
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	297	61	19	18	395
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	2,024	165	3	422	2,614
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,101	119	140	23	1,383
HONOLULU, HAWAII	291	48	106	10	455
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	5,862	183	4,317	30	10,392
HOUSTON, TEXAS	2,724	183	2	127	3,036
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	781	38	614	31	1,464
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	1,906	136	492	42	2,576
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	3,085	179	3,840	47	7,151
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	1,777	224	285	56	2,342
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	15,474	2,187	2,640	437	20,738
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	2,955	38	3,421	42	6,456
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	2,776	212	19	64	3,071
MIAMI, FLORIDA	7,633	976	2	239	8,850
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	939	83	0	23	1,045
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	14,200	2,282	2	306	16,790
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	2,915	498	1,323	127	4,863
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	3,045	70	2,742	24	5,881
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	2,169	269	531	42	3,011
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	3,857	534	561	138	5,090
PEARSALL, TEXAS	2,161	46	3,192	4	5,403
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	1,831	290	0	38	2,159
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	3,570	266	0	24	3,860
PORTLAND, OREGON	1,305	142	21	40	1,508
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	40	18	0	4	62
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,129	94	410	23	1,656
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	4,411	227	2,208	294	7,140
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	2,196	219	67	138	2,620
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	7,383	934	1,933	95	10,345
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	2,163	229	0	59	2,451
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	4,497	143	1,602	24	6,266
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	2,011	91	3,039	20	5,161
TUCSON, ARIZONA	1,135	46	0	7	1,188
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	254	23	2	8	287
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	1,027	111	1,367	24	2,529
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	1,641	172	1,403	46	3,262
TOTAL	167,774	16,548	59,418	4,338	248,078

Figure 2 provides information on the type of matters the immigration courts receive. Cases (new NTAs) formulate the bulk of the courts' work; the courts also process significant numbers of bonds and motions to reopen, reconsider, and recalendar.

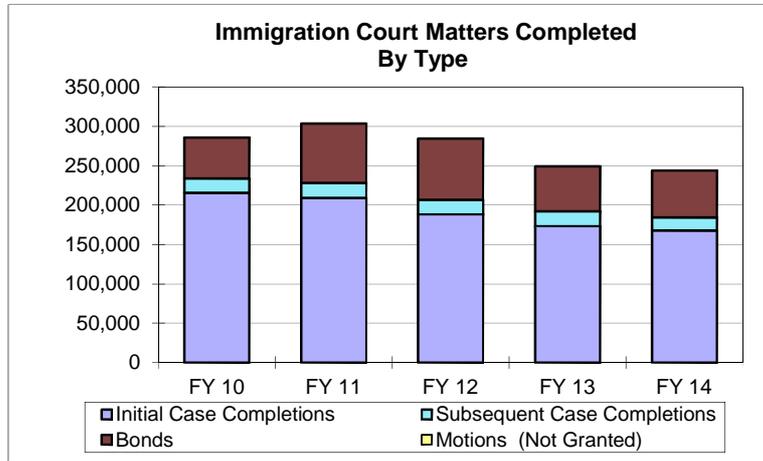
Figure 2



Immigration Court Matters Received				
	New NTAs	Bonds	Motions	Total
FY 10	248,579	52,624	21,787	322,990
FY 11	239,258	76,802	21,427	337,487
FY 12	214,303	78,007	19,732	312,042
FY 13	199,215	57,692	20,370	277,277
FY 14	225,896	60,446	19,703	306,045

Figure 3 provides information on the type of matters the immigration courts completed.

Figure 3



Immigration Court Matters Completed					
	Initial Case Completions	Subsequent Case Completions	Bonds	Motions (Not Granted)	Total
FY 10	215,280	18,897	51,682	5,451	291,310
FY 11	209,277	18,735	75,608	5,628	309,248
FY 12	188,219	18,403	77,959	5,385	289,966
FY 13	173,151	19,079	57,219	4,748	254,197
FY 14	167,774	16,548	59,418	4,338	248,078

Immigration Courts: Cases Received and Completed by Type

Until April 1, 1997, the two major types of cases adjudicated by immigration courts were exclusion and deportation cases. Individuals who the former Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) charged 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 their visa.

Provisions of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 established six new types of cases: removal, credible fear review, reasonable fear review, claimed status review, asylum only, and withholding only. Additional types of cases include: rescission, continued detention review, and Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA).

Table 3 shows all types of cases that the immigration courts received between Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 and FY 2014. Deportation and exclusion case types are no longer reported on this page due to the changes in the law noted above.

Table 3 - Immigration Court Cases Received by Case Type

Type of Case	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Removal	246,068	236,563	211,239	193,514	214,255
Credible Fear Review	1,144	886	739	1,770	6,483
Reasonable Fear Review	387	441	815	1,159	1,756
Claimed Status	47	26	37	31	23
Asylum Only	382	403	356	396	286
Rescission	48	49	25	46	25
Continued Detention Review	1	5	2	0	3
NACARA	4	1	0	2	3
Withholding Only	498	884	1,090	2,297	3,062
Total	248,579	239,258	214,303	199,215	225,896

Table 4 shows all types of the immigration courts' initial case completions for the period FY 2010 to FY 2014. Note that initial case completions reflect immigration judge decisions and other completions. As shown in Tab C, other completions accounted for 19 percent of the cases completed in FY 2014.

Table 4 - Immigration Court Initial Case Completions by Case Type

Type of Case	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Deportation	696	669	639	696	526
Exclusion	68	61	54	54	35
Removal	212,226	206,022	184,843	167,729	156,120
Credible Fear Review	1,126	893	707	1,727	6,345
Reasonable Fear Review	385	443	775	1,140	1,710
Claimed Status	51	28	35	32	23
Asylum Only	421	423	366	381	362
Rescission	41	46	36	39	34
Continued Detention Review	1	3	2	2	2
NACARA	16	8	2	3	1
Withholding Only	249	681	760	1,348	2,616
Total	215,280	209,277	188,219	173,151	167,774

Table 4A shows all types of the immigration courts' subsequent case completions for the period FY 2010 to FY 2014.

Table 4A - Immigration Court Subsequent Case Completions by Case Type

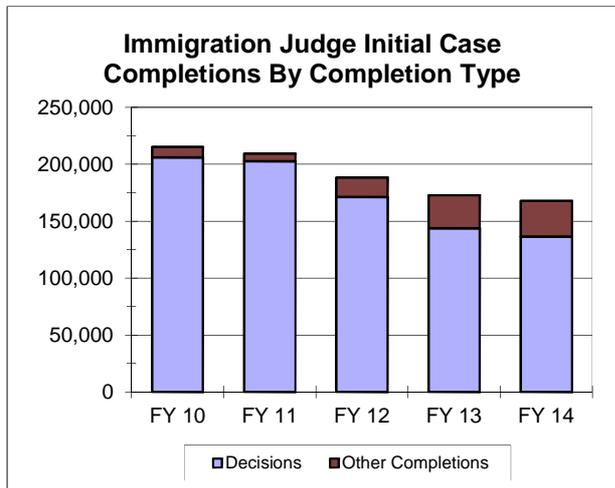
Type of Case	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Deportation	1,990	1,972	1,668	1,830	1,415
Exclusion	226	204	149	175	121
Removal	16,578	16,426	16,457	16,941	14,854
Credible Fear Review	0	0	0	0	0
Reasonable Fear Review	0	0	0	0	0
Claimed Status	0	2	0	1	0
Asylum Only	85	94	68	74	72
Rescission	4	4	2	3	2
Continued Detention Review	0	0	0	0	0
NACARA	0	2	0	5	1
Withholding Only	14	31	59	50	83
Total	18,897	18,735	18,403	19,079	16,548

Immigration Courts: Case Completions 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 case. In addition to decisions, there are other possible case outcomes which are reported here as other completions.

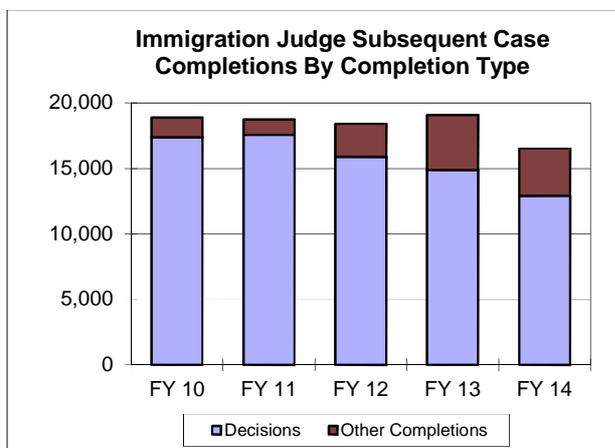
Figure 4 and Figure 4A provide a breakdown of initial case completions and subsequent case completions from Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 to FY 2014 by type of completion – either through an immigration judge decision or through another type of completion.

Figure 4



	Decisions	Other Completions	Total
FY 10	206,153	9,127	215,280
FY 11	202,700	6,577	209,277
FY 12	171,494	16,725	188,219
FY 13	143,767	29,384	173,151
FY 14	136,396	31,378	167,774

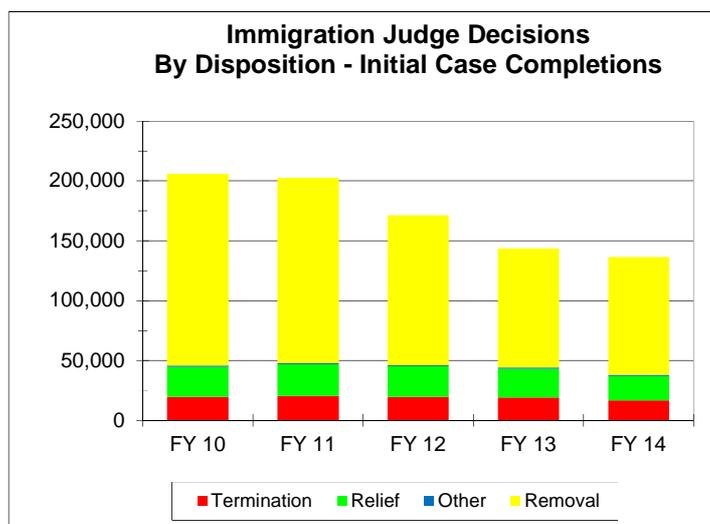
Figure 4A



	Decisions	Other Completions	Total
FY 10	17,374	1,523	18,897
FY 11	17,556	1,179	18,735
FY 12	15,892	2,511	18,403
FY 13	14,878	4,201	19,079
FY 14	12,901	3,647	16,548

Figure 5 provides a breakdown of decisions by disposition for the initial case completions for FY 2010 to FY 2014. 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 counted as removals.

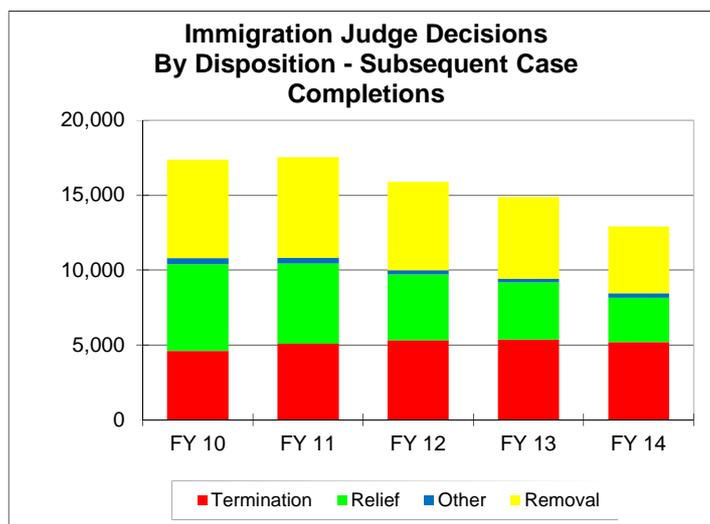
Figure 5



	Termination		Relief		Removal		Other		Total
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
FY 10	19,779	9.6	25,155	12.2	160,294	77.8	925	0.4	206,153
FY 11	20,517	10.1	26,459	13.1	154,759	76.3	965	0.5	202,700
FY 12	19,678	11.5	25,828	15.1	125,238	73.0	750	0.4	171,494
FY 13	19,130	13.3	24,031	16.7	99,664	69.3	942	0.7	143,767
FY 14	16,971	12.4	20,084	14.7	98,186	72.0	1,155	0.8	136,396

Figure 5A provides a breakdown of decisions by disposition for the subsequent case completions for FY 2010 to FY 2014.

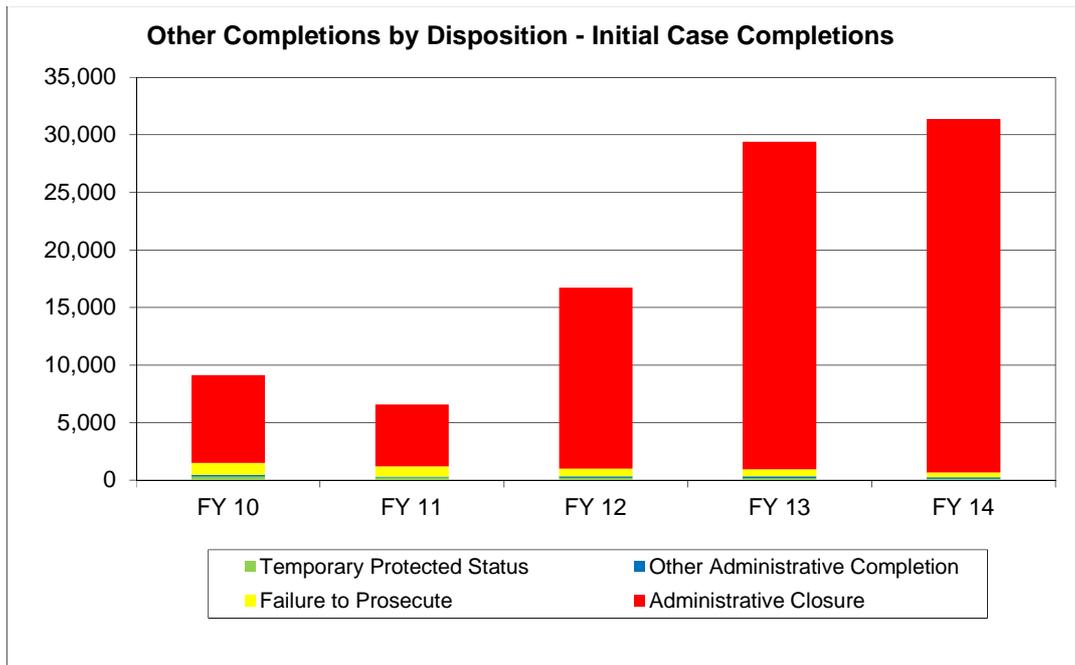
Figure 5A



IJ Decisions by Disposition - Subsequent Case Completions									
	Termination		Relief		Removal		Other		Total
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
FY 10	4,594	26.4	5,801	33.4	6,575	37.8	404	2.3	17,374
FY 11	5,088	29.0	5,359	30.5	6,738	38.4	371	2.1	17,556
FY 12	5,307	33.4	4,400	27.7	5,899	37.1	286	1.8	15,892
FY 13	5,353	36.0	3,828	25.7	5,459	36.7	238	1.6	14,878
FY 14	5,195	40.3	2,965	23.0	4,462	34.6	279	2.2	12,901

Figure 6 provides a breakdown of other completions by disposition type for the initial case completions for FY 2010 to FY 2014. Cases that are not decided on their merits are classified as other completions. The increase in the number of other completions over the last five fiscal years resulted from an increased number of administrative closures.

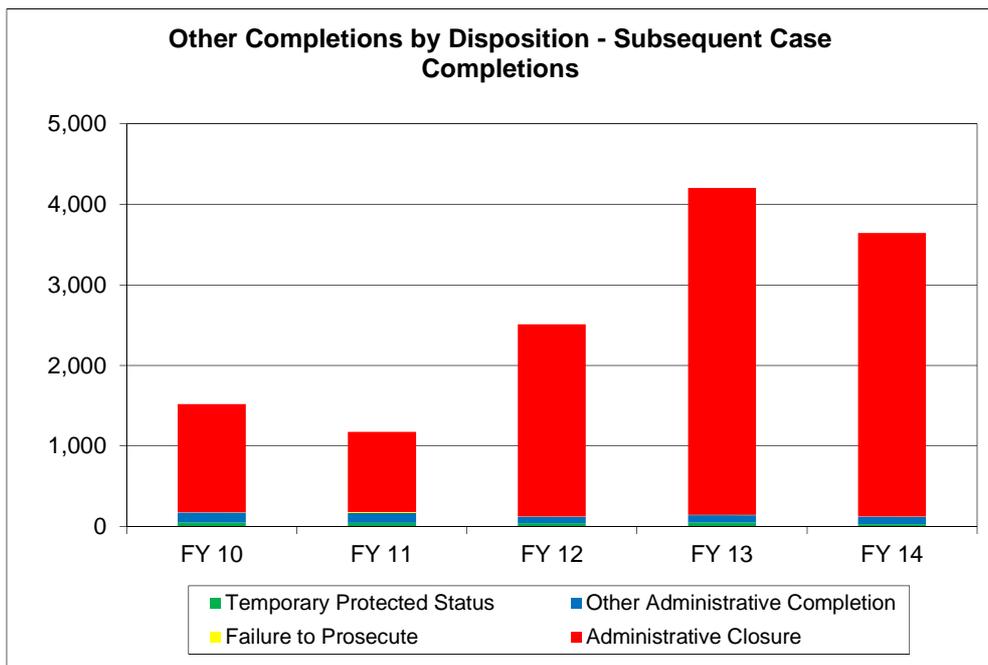
Figure 6



	Administrative Closure		Failure to Prosecute		Other Administrative Completion		Temporary Protected Status		Total
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
FY 10	7,599	83.3	1,056	11.6	143	1.6	329	3.6	9,127
FY 11	5,367	81.6	868	13.2	103	1.6	239	3.6	6,577
FY 12	15,713	93.9	660	3.9	118	0.7	234	1.4	16,725
FY 13	28,441	96.8	594	2.0	172	0.6	177	0.6	29,384
FY 14	30,686	97.8	410	1.3	164	0.5	118	0.4	31,378

Figure 6A provides a breakdown of other completions by disposition type for the subsequent case completions. These also showed an increase in administrative closures over the five-year time period, and while the percentage of administrative closures continued to increase over last year, the number of other completions did decrease from the previous year by 13 percent.

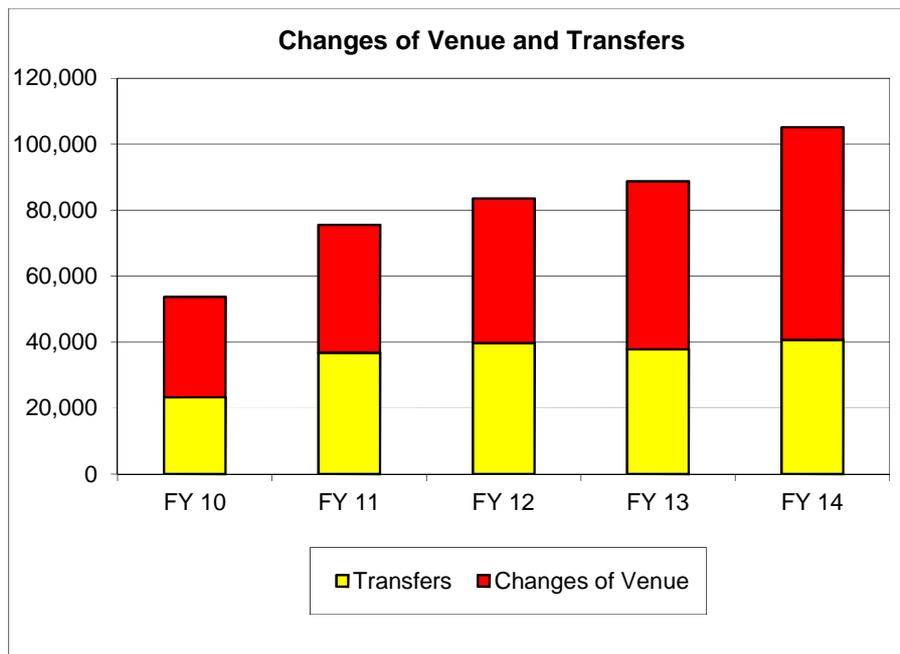
Figure 6A



	Administrative Closure		Failure to Prosecute		Other Administrative Completion		Temporary Protected Status		Total
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
FY 10	1,344	88.2	4	0.3	122	8.0	53	3.5	1,523
FY 11	996	84.5	11	0.9	123	10.4	49	4.2	1,179
FY 12	2,385	95.0	5	0.2	75	3.0	46	1.8	2,511
FY 13	4,056	96.5	4	0.1	86	2.0	55	1.3	4,201
FY 14	3,522	96.6	1	0.0	91	2.5	33	0.9	3,647

Figure 7 provides information on the number of cases transferred to a different hearing location or granted a change of venue for FY 2010 to FY 2014. The number of changes of venue has increased by 112 percent in the last five years, and the number of transfers has increased by 74 percent in that same period.

Figure 7



	Changes of Venue	Transfers	Total
FY 10	30,399	23,317	53,716
FY 11	38,733	36,783	75,516
FY 12	43,883	39,635	83,518
FY 13	50,907	37,814	88,721
FY 14	64,438	40,645	105,083

Table 5 provides a breakdown of cases, by immigration court for FY 2014, for which an immigration judge granted a motion to change venue or a motion to transfer.

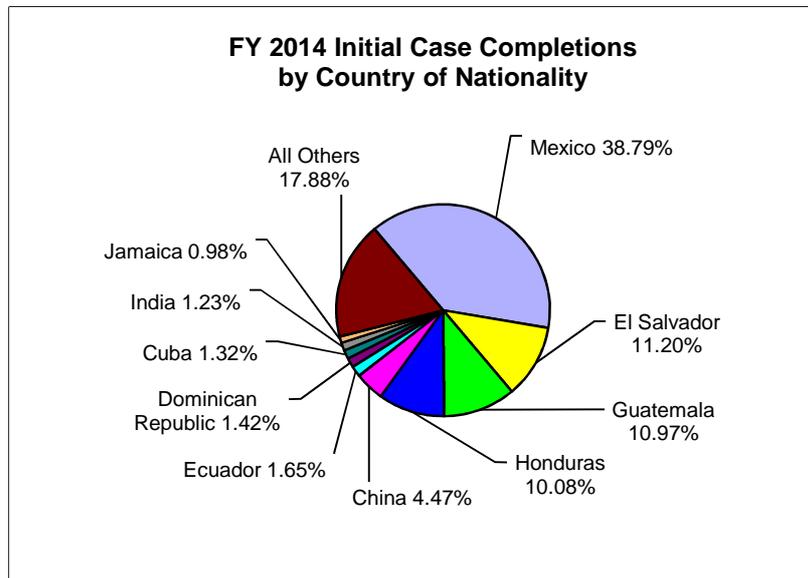
Table 5 – FY 2014 Changes of Venue and Transfers

Immigration Court	Changes of Venue	Transfers	Total
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	1,582	389	1,971
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	788	1,558	2,346
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	333	322	655
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	410	4	414
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	100	982	1,082
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	243	301	544
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	282	1,319	1,601
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	526	83	609
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	258	2	260
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	4,253	2,278	6,531
CLEVELAND, OHIO	166	474	640
DALLAS, TEXAS	358	1,862	2,220
DENVER, COLORADO	821	785	1,606
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	510	704	1,214
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	406	759	1,165
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	38	994	1,032
EL PASO, TEXAS	1,338	373	1,711
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	591	1,739	2,330
ELOY, ARIZONA	3,121	2	3,123
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	25	19	44
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	3,245	45	3,290
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	105	13	118
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	10,235	659	10,894
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	142	222	364
HONOLULU, HAWAII	10	35	45
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	24	3,766	3,790
HOUSTON, TEXAS	5,890	807	6,697
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	188	621	809
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	105	425	530
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	2,899	31	2,930
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	152	207	359
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	2,924	1,141	4,065
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	84	3,735	3,819
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	372	454	826
MIAMI, FLORIDA	922	86	1,008
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	1,189	80	1,269
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	2,577	164	2,741
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	537	553	1,090
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	300	1,797	2,097
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	183	552	735
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	277	258	535
PEARSALL, TEXAS	69	2,595	2,664
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	830	327	1,157
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	2,273	64	2,337
PORTLAND, OREGON	305	39	344
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	0	3	3
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	248	0	248
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	5,102	4,631	9,733
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	921	88	1,009
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	1,080	1,632	2,712
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	632	0	632
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	549	0	549
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	1,847	0	1,847
TUCSON, ARIZONA	157	10	167
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	69	14	83
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	13	451	464
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	1,834	191	2,025
TOTAL	64,438	40,645	105,083

Immigration Courts: Initial Case Completions by Country of Nationality

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, the top 10 nationalities accounted for approximately 82 percent of all initial case completions, as shown in Figure 8. A total of 215 nationalities are reported in the FY 2014 immigration judge initial case completions. Mexico and Central American countries are consistently among the predominant nationalities of these completions.

Figure 8



FY 2014 Initial Case Completions by Country of Nationality		
Country of Nationality	Initial Case Completions	% of Total
Mexico	65,087	38.79%
El Salvador	18,796	11.20%
Guatemala	18,412	10.97%
Honduras	16,912	10.08%
China	7,492	4.47%
Ecuador	2,774	1.65%
Dominican Republic	2,378	1.42%
Cuba	2,209	1.32%
India	2,069	1.23%
Jamaica	1,646	0.98%
All Others	29,999	17.88%
Total	167,774	100%

Table 6 provides information on the top 25 nationalities each year for FY 2010 through FY 2014. During the five-year period, eight of the top 10 nationalities were: Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, China, Dominican Republic, Cuba, and Jamaica.

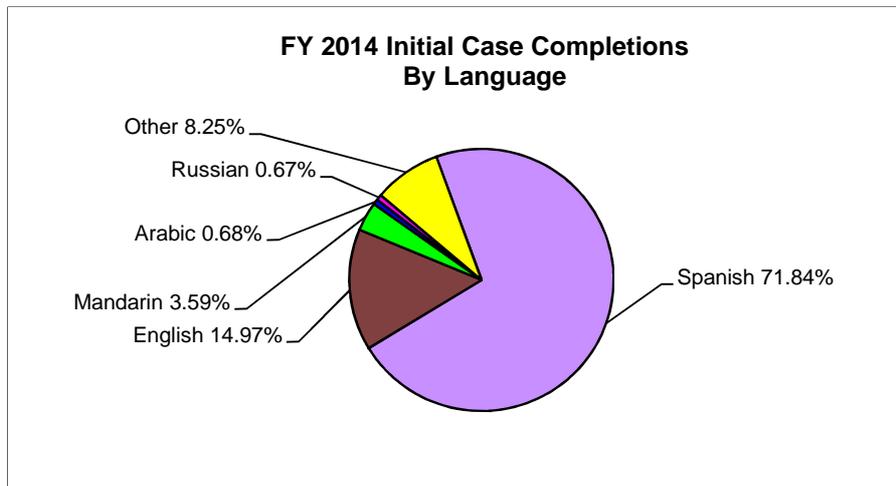
**Table 6 - Initial Case Completions by Country of Nationality
Top 25 Nationalities: FY 2010 - FY 2014**

Rank	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
1	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
2	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala	El Salvador
3	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador	Guatemala
4	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras
5	China	China	China	China	China
6	Haiti	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Cuba	Ecuador
7	Dominican Republic	Cuba	Cuba	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
8	Colombia	Jamaica	India	Ecuador	Cuba
9	Cuba	Colombia	Jamaica	India	India
10	Jamaica	India	Colombia	Jamaica	Jamaica
11	Brazil	Haiti	Ecuador	Colombia	Colombia
12	Ecuador	Brazil	Haiti	Philippines	Haiti
13	Philippines	Ecuador	Brazil	Brazil	Peru
14	Peru	Philippines	Philippines	Haiti	Philippines
15	India	Peru	Peru	Peru	Brazil
16	Venezuela	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
17	Nicaragua	Venezuela	Nigeria	Pakistan	Nigeria
18	Canada	Ghana	Pakistan	Nigeria	Nepal
19	Pakistan	Nigeria	Ghana	Venezuela	Pakistan
20	Nigeria	Canada	Venezuela	Kenya	Venezuela
21	Russia	Pakistan	South Korea	Russia	Ethiopia
22	Vietnam	Russia	Russia	Ghana	Egypt
23	South Korea	South Korea	Kenya	Nepal	Kenya
24	Ghana	Trinidad And Tobago	Canada	South Korea	Russia
25	Kenya	Kenya	Trinidad And Tobago	Ethiopia	Vietnam

Immigration Courts: Initial Case Completions by Language

Figure 9 shows a breakdown of Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 initial case completions by language. Out of 267 languages from the initial case completions in FY 2014, the top five languages - Spanish, English, Mandarin, Arabic, and Russian - accounted for approximately 92 percent of these initial case completions.

Figure 9



FY 2014 Initial Case Completions by Language		
Language	Cases	% of Total
Spanish	120,528	71.84%
English	25,124	14.97%
Mandarin	6,019	3.59%
Arabic	1,139	0.68%
Russian	1,118	0.67%
Other	13,846	8.25%
Total	167,774	100.00%

Table 7 provides information on the top 25 languages each year for FY 2010 through FY 2014. For the five-year period, nine of the top 10 languages were: Spanish, English, Mandarin, Russian, Arabic, Portuguese, Creole, French, and Korean.

**Table 7 – Initial Case Completions by Language
Top 25 Languages: FY 2010 – FY 2014**

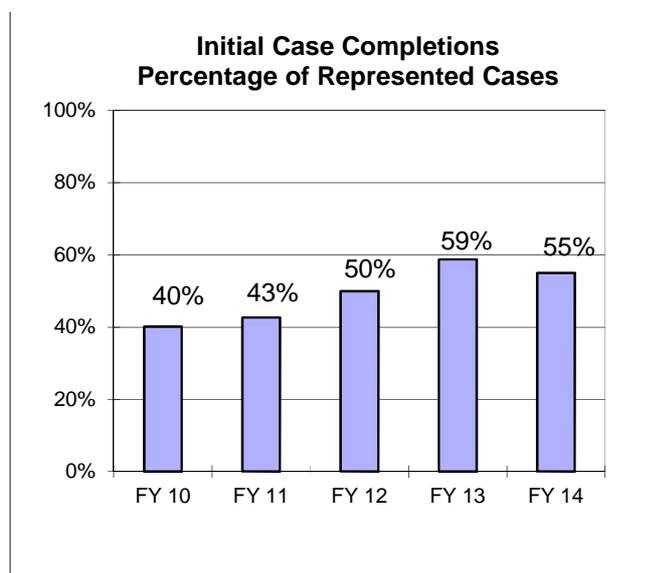
Rank	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
1	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
2	English	English	English	English	English
3	Mandarin	Mandarin	Mandarin	Mandarin	Mandarin
4	Creole	Russian	Russian	Russian	Arabic
5	Russian	Creole	Arabic	Arabic	Russian
6	Portuguese	Portuguese	Creole	Portuguese	Punjabi
7	Arabic	Arabic	Portuguese	Creole	Creole
8	Foo Chow	French	French	Punjabi	Portuguese
9	French	Korean	Korean	French	French
10	Korean	Foo Chow	Foo Chow	Korean	Korean
11	Indonesian	Punjabi	Punjabi	Foo Chow	Nepali
12	Armenian	Tigrigna - Eritrean	Gujarati	Nepali	Foo Chow
13	Punjabi	Amharic	Nepali	Amharic	Somali
14	Amharic	Gujarati	Amharic	Indonesian	Amharic
15	Vietnamese	Indonesian	Indonesian	Tagalog	Indonesian
16	Tagalog	Nepali	Vietnamese	Romanian-Moldovan	Mam
17	Albanian	Vietnamese	Tagalog	Vietnamese	Quiche
18	Polish	Tagalog	Tigrigna - Eritrean	Gujarati	Vietnamese
19	Urdu	Armenian	Urdu	Urdu	Gujarati
20	Somali	Polish	Armenian	Armenian	Tagalog
21	Nepali	Somali	Tamil	Albanian	Albanian
22	Tibetan	Albanian	Romanian-Moldovan	Tigrigna - Eritrean	Urdu
23	Tigrigna - Eritrean	Tamil	Albanian	Somali	Bengali
24	Bengali	Urdu	Somali	Polish	Armenian
25	Cantonese	Romanian-Moldovan	Polish	Quiche	Konjobal

Immigration Courts: Initial Case Completions by Representation Status

An attorney or other representative whom the Board of Immigration Appeals has fully accredited as well as reputable individuals or law students or graduates under the direct supervision of an attorney with the permission of the immigration judge may represent individuals in proceedings before an immigration judge. Many individuals who appear before EOIR are indigent and cannot afford a private attorney. EOIR provides lists of free legal service providers and maintains a list of fully-accredited representatives who may be able and willing to assist indigent aliens in immigration proceedings. EOIR also is implementing a policy in which EOIR provides, among other procedural protections, representatives for unrepresented immigration detainees whom an immigration judge determines have serious mental disorders that render them mentally incompetent to represent themselves in immigration proceedings.

As shown in Figure 10, the percentage of represented aliens has increased over the last five years, increasing from 40 percent in Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 to 55 percent in FY 2014.

Figure 10



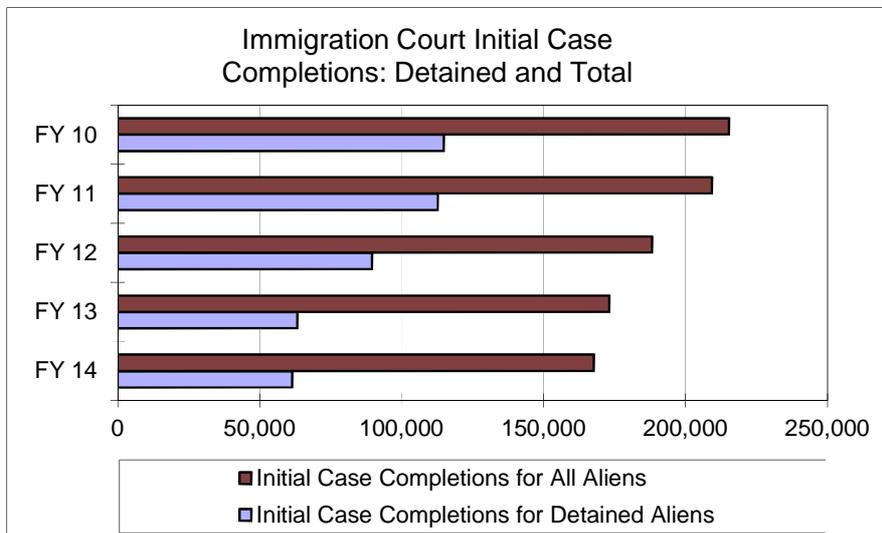
	Represented	Unrepresented	Total
FY 10	86,515	128,765	215,280
FY 11	89,282	119,995	209,277
FY 12	94,149	94,070	188,219
FY 13	101,740	71,411	173,151
FY 14	92,204	75,570	167,774

Immigration Courts: Initial Case Completions for Detained Cases

Detention locations include Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Service Processing Centers (SPC), DHS contract detention facilities, state and local government jails, and Bureau of Prisons institutions. For the purpose of this Yearbook, Institutional Hearing Program (IHP) cases are considered detained cases. See Tab H.

Figure 11 provides a comparison of detained initial case completions to total initial case completions. The number of initial cases completed for detained aliens decreased 46 percent from Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 to FY 2014.

Figure 11



Immigration Court Initial Case Completions for Detained Aliens (Including IHP)			
	Initial Case Completions for Detained Aliens	Initial Case Completions for All Aliens	Percent Detained
FY 10	114,890	215,280	53%
FY 11	112,771	209,277	54%
FY 12	89,616	188,219	48%
FY 13	63,331	173,151	37%
FY 14	61,520	167,774	37%

Table 8 provides information, by immigration court, on FY 2014 detained completions. The following immigration courts each completed more than 3,000 detained initial cases in FY 2014: Houston SPC, Stewart Detention Facility, Dallas, Krome North SPC, and Oakdale Federal Detention Center. Immigration courts in three border states – Texas, Arizona, and California – accounted for 51 percent of the detained completions in FY 2014. Courts in those three states are highlighted in blue in Table 8.

Table 8 - FY 2014 Immigration Court Initial Case Completions for Detained Cases

Immigration Court	Completions
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	2,234
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	1,179
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	822
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	465
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	572
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	549
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	657
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	4
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	1,971
CLEVELAND, OHIO	750
DALLAS, TEXAS	3,136
DENVER, COLORADO	1,285
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	906
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	899
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	2,606
EL PASO, TEXAS	652
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	818
ELOY, ARIZONA	2,188
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	140
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	1,649
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	36
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	95
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	267
HONOLULU, HAWAII	118
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	5,855
HOUSTON, TEXAS	77
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	752
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	412
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	3,075
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	664
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	1,847
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	2,948
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	58
MIAMI, FLORIDA	317
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	1
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	847
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	3,032
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	539
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	619
PEARSALL, TEXAS	2,154
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	2
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	93
PORTLAND, OREGON	45
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	1
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	622
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	1,967
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	31
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	1,689
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	1
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	4,471
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	1,987
TUCSON, ARIZONA	536
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	253
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	995
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	1,632
TOTAL	61,520

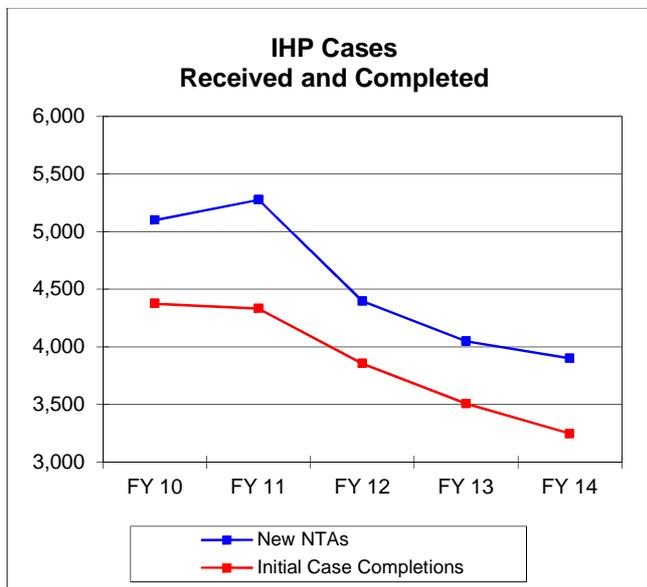
■ Immigration Courts in U.S./Mexico Border States

Immigration Courts: Institutional Hearing Program Cases Received and Completed

The Institutional Hearing Program (IHP) is a cooperative effort between EOIR; the Department of Homeland Security (DHS); and various federal, state, and municipal corrections agencies. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, DHS filed charging documents with the immigration courts for incarcerated aliens in 58 different institutions. Immigration judges and court staff either travel to these institutions to conduct IHP hearings or the immigration judges conduct the hearings by video teleconference.

Figure 12 provides information on IHP receipts and completions for FY 2010 to FY 2014. IHP receipts declined by 24 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2014.

Figure 12



	New NTAs	Initial Case Completions
FY 10	5,100	4,375
FY 11	5,275	4,332
FY 12	4,396	3,854
FY 13	4,048	3,506
FY 14	3,900	3,246

Table 9 provides a breakdown of IHP initial case completions by disposition. IHP completions declined by 26 percent between FY 2010 and FY 2014, and the bulk of that change came in removal decisions.

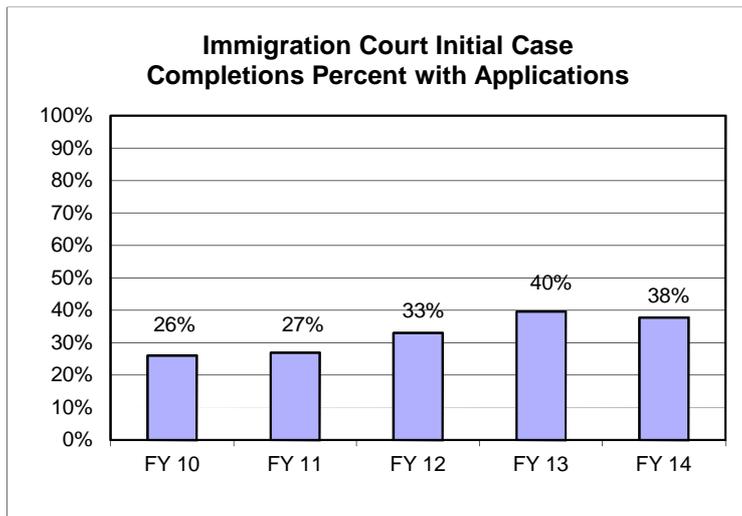
Table 9 - IHP Initial Case Completions by Disposition

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Total Decisions in IHP Cases	4,265	4,228	3,764	3,312	3,114
<i>Removal</i>	4,160	4,102	3,645	3,208	3,010
<i>Termination</i>	84	98	80	80	82
<i>Relief</i>	13	26	31	20	21
<i>Other</i>	8	2	8	4	1
Other Completions	110	104	90	194	132
Total Completions	4,375	4,332	3,854	3,506	3,246

Immigration Courts: Initial Case Completions with Applications for Relief

Figure 13 provides information on the percent of initial case completions in which the alien filed an application for relief. For the purpose of this Yearbook, voluntary departure (Tab O) is not considered an application for relief.

Figure 13



Initial Case Completions with and without Applications for Relief					
	With Applications	Percent with Applications	Without Applications	Percent without Applications	Total
FY 10	56,008	26%	159,272	74%	215,280
FY 11	56,334	27%	152,943	73%	209,277
FY 12	62,210	33%	126,009	67%	188,219
FY 13	68,622	40%	104,529	60%	173,151
FY 14	63,324	38%	104,450	62%	167,774

Table 10 shows the number and percentage of initial case completions with applications for relief at each immigration court in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014. Courts in which 15 percent or less of the completions involved applications for relief are shown in red. Courts in which 50 percent or more of the completions involved applications for relief are shown in blue.

Table 10 - FY 2014 Immigration Court Initial Case Completions with Applications for Relief

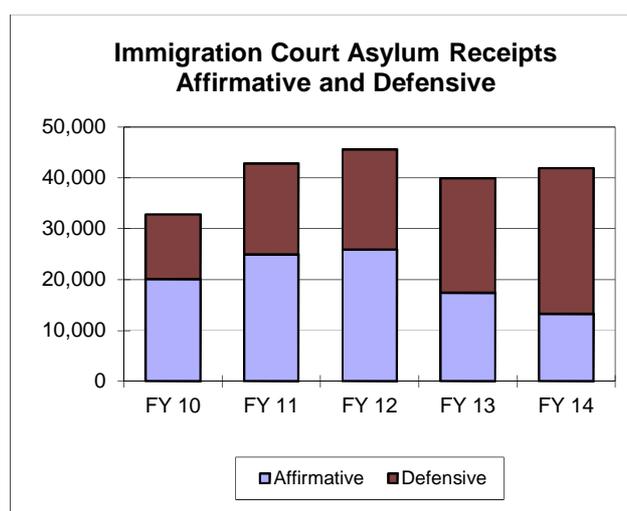
Immigration Court	Initial Case Completions	# of Completions With Applications	Percent With Applications
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	2,252	716	32%
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	4,246	1,530	36%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	3,481	1,224	35%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	3,198	1,097	34%
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	583	145	25%
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	2,206	713	32%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	3,487	1,733	50%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	710	139	20%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	4,990	1,013	20%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	6,167	1,795	29%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	1,762	597	34%
DALLAS, TEXAS	7,054	1,120	16%
DENVER, COLORADO	3,060	927	30%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1,519	612	40%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	945	286	30%
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	2,606	602	23%
EL PASO, TEXAS	2,095	601	29%
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	832	277	33%
ELOY, ARIZONA	2,226	416	19%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	140	18	13%
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	1,650	284	17%
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	297	122	41%
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	2,024	473	23%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,101	476	43%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	291	127	44%
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	5,862	1,095	19%
HOUSTON, TEXAS	2,724	639	23%
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	781	226	29%
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	1,906	510	27%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	3,085	970	31%
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	1,777	540	30%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	15,474	9,373	61%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	2,955	751	25%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	2,776	760	27%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	7,633	2,853	37%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	939	373	40%
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	14,200	10,000	70%
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	2,915	1,232	42%
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	3,045	289	9%
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	2,169	1,045	48%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	3,857	2,045	53%
PEARSALL, TEXAS	2,161	525	24%
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	1,831	882	48%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	3,570	1,921	54%
PORTLAND, OREGON	1,305	879	67%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	40	18	45%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,129	324	29%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	4,411	1,099	25%
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	2,196	842	38%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	7,383	3,692	50%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	2,163	1,185	55%
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	4,497	408	9%
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	2,011	705	35%
TUCSON, ARIZONA	1,135	269	24%
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	254	45	18%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	1,027	365	36%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	1,641	421	26%
TOTAL	167,774	63,324	38%

Immigration Courts: Asylum Cases Received and Completed

There are two types of asylum processes – defensive and affirmative. The defensive asylum process applies to aliens who appear before EOIR and who request asylum before an immigration judge. The process is called “defensive” because it can provide relief from being removed from the United States. The affirmative asylum process applies to aliens who initially file an asylum application with the Department of Homeland Security’s U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

For the purpose of this Yearbook, asylum receipts are based on the initial asylum application received date and asylum completions are based on the initial case completion. Figure 14 shows the affirmative and defensive asylum receipts at the immigration courts for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 to FY 2014.

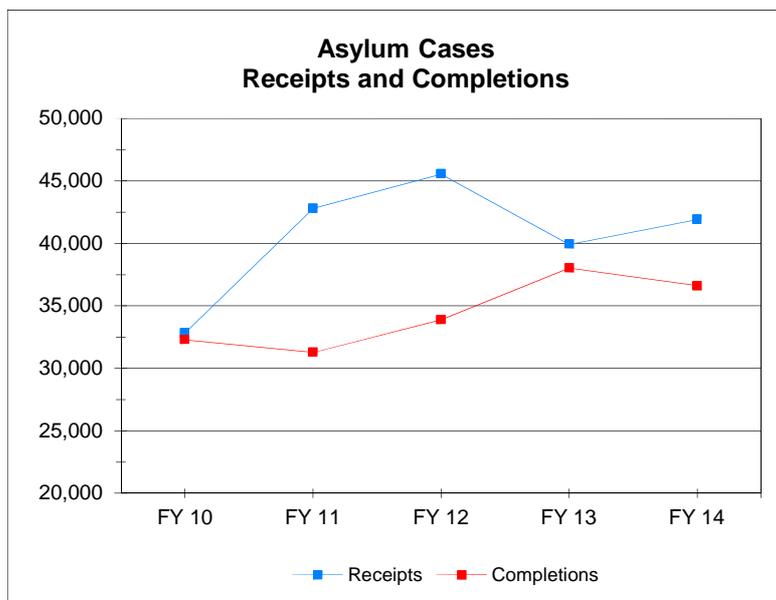
Figure 14



Immigration Court Asylum Receipts			
	Affirmative	Defensive	Total
FY 10	20,086	12,744	32,830
FY 11	24,949	17,861	42,810
FY 12	25,907	19,648	45,555
FY 13	17,394	22,535	39,929
FY 14	13,253	28,667	41,920

As shown in Figure 15, asylum receipts increased by 28 percent and asylum completions increased by 13 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2014, although in the last year asylum completions decreased by four percent.

Figure 15



Asylum Receipts and Completions		
	Receipts	Completions
FY 10	32,830	32,304
FY 11	42,810	31,276
FY 12	45,555	33,892
FY 13	39,929	38,029
FY 14	41,920	36,614

Table 11 provides information on FY 2014 asylum completions by immigration court. In FY 2014, the New York, NY; Los Angeles, CA; San Francisco, CA; Miami, FL; and Orlando, FL, immigration courts accounted for 55 percent of the asylum completions.

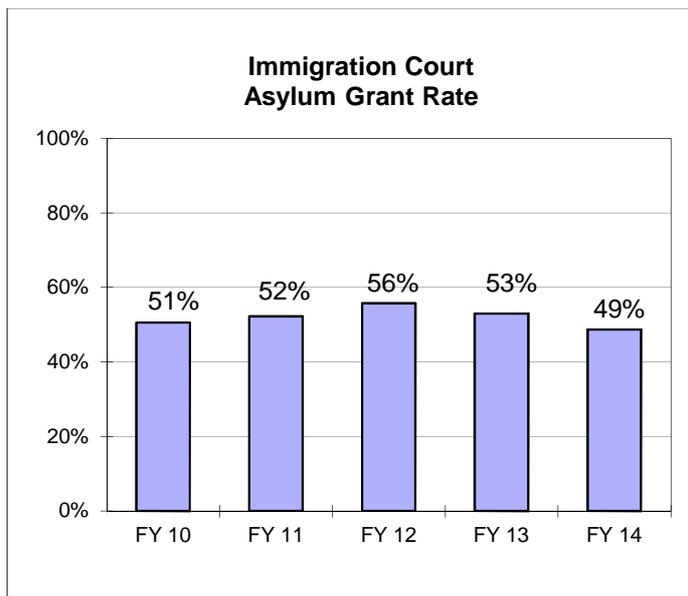
Table 11 - Asylum Completions by Court for FY 2014

Immigration Court	Completions
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	456
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	920
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	477
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	760
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	81
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	317
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	819
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	40
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	360
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	637
CLEVELAND, OHIO	397
DALLAS, TEXAS	461
DENVER, COLORADO	259
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	283
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	171
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	392
EL PASO, TEXAS	203
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	157
ELOY, ARIZONA	213
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	3
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	163
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	19
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	249
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	297
HONOLULU, HAWAII	88
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	267
HOUSTON, TEXAS	155
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	152
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	217
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	522
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	262
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	6,587
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	568
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	231
MIAMI, FLORIDA	1,467
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	166
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	8,811
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	617
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	70
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	655
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	1,320
PEARSALL, TEXAS	283
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	500
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	522
PORTLAND, OREGON	568
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	0
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	106
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	473
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	369
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	1,979
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	719
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	134
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	348
TUCSON, ARIZONA	99
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	9
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	54
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	162
TOTAL	36,614

Immigration Courts: Asylum Cases Completed by Disposition

Figure 16 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. The grant rate decreased from Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 (51 percent) to FY 2014 (49 percent), and has fallen the past two years.

Figure 16



Asylum Grant Rate			
	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 10	8,519	8,336	51%
FY 11	10,137	9,280	52%
FY 12	10,715	8,503	56%
FY 13	9,945	8,826	53%
FY 14	8,775	9,222	49%

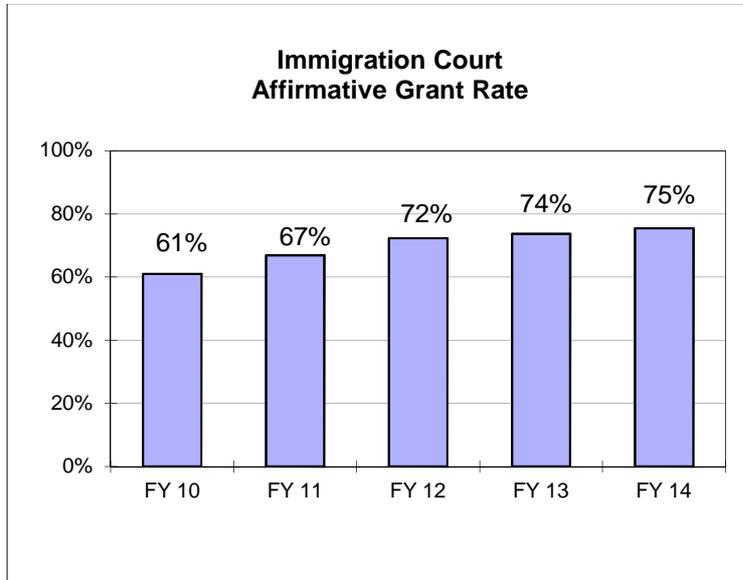
Table 12 provides information on the FY 2014 asylum grant rate for each individual immigration court.

Table 12 – FY 2014 Asylum Grant Rate by Immigration Court

Immigration Court	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	34	334	9%
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	345	140	71%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	2	135	1%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	192	241	44%
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	13	55	19%
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	17	97	15%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	138	127	52%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	13	13	50%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	20	104	16%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	146	192	43%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	33	155	18%
DALLAS, TEXAS	54	182	23%
DENVER, COLORADO	53	68	44%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	25	159	14%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	15	115	12%
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	18	307	6%
EL PASO, TEXAS	0	120	0%
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	81	63	56%
ELOY, ARIZONA	8	155	5%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	0	1	0%
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	5	97	5%
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	1	3	25%
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	25	46	35%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	40	103	28%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	56	20	74%
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	11	197	5%
HOUSTON, TEXAS	20	32	38%
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	12	119	9%
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	30	87	26%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	9	235	4%
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	7	100	7%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	685	1,415	33%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	121	361	25%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	46	62	43%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	194	391	33%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	13	67	16%
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	4,830	920	84%
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	104	83	56%
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	3	60	5%
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	20	143	12%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	172	324	35%
PEARSALL, TEXAS	48	168	22%
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	94	66	59%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	26	14	65%
PORTLAND, OREGON	61	84	42%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	0	0	0%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	13	33	28%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	79	199	28%
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	86	81	51%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	500	351	59%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	147	198	43%
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	6	94	6%
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	54	158	25%
TUCSON, ARIZONA	24	30	44%
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	0	8	0%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	3	26	10%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	23	84	21%
TOTAL	8,775	9,222	49%

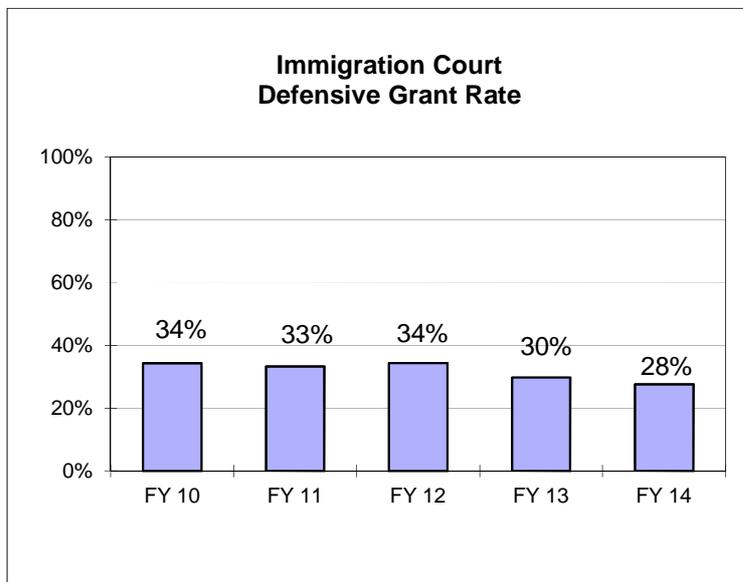
Figures 17 and 18 show the grant rates for affirmative and defensive asylum claims.

Figure 17



	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 10	6,250	3,998	61%
FY 11	7,319	3,618	67%
FY 12	7,825	3,002	72%
FY 13	7,313	2,618	74%
FY 14	6,003	1,952	75%

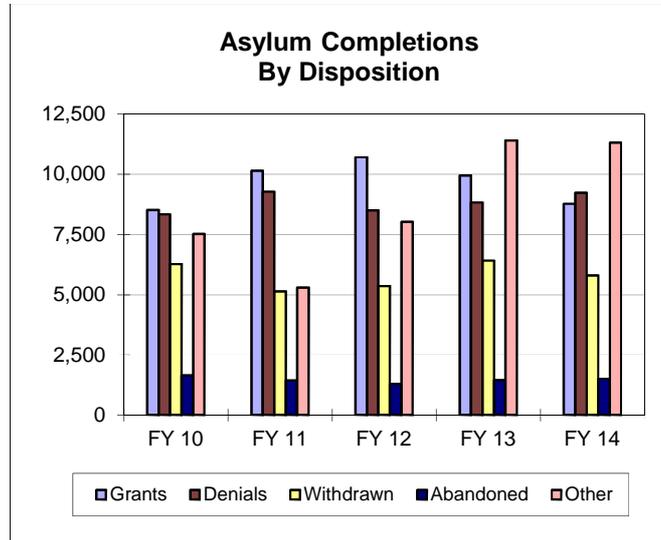
Figure 18



	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 10	2,269	4,338	34%
FY 11	2,818	5,662	33%
FY 12	2,890	5,501	34%
FY 13	2,632	6,208	30%
FY 14	2,772	7,270	28%

Figure 19 illustrates all asylum initial case completions broken out by disposition. The number of asylum grants is largely unchanged from FY 2010, although the number of asylum grants has decreased by 18 percent since FY 2012.

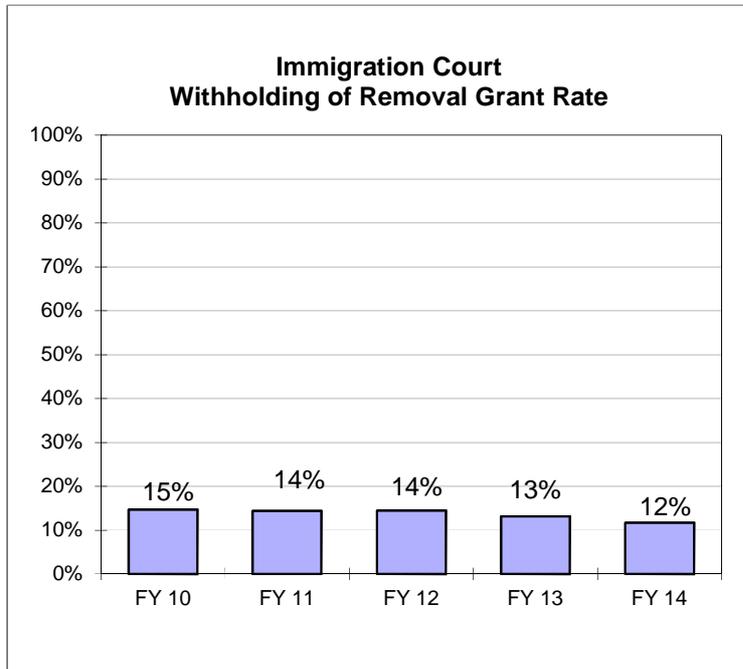
Figure 19



Asylum Completions by Disposition						
	Grants	Denials	Withdrawn	Abandoned	Other	Total
FY 10	8,519	8,336	6,274	1,646	7,529	32,304
FY 11	10,137	9,280	5,136	1,430	5,293	31,276
FY 12	10,715	8,503	5,356	1,296	8,022	33,892
FY 13	9,945	8,826	6,409	1,440	11,409	38,029
FY 14	8,775	9,222	5,796	1,510	11,311	36,614

An applicant for asylum also is an applicant for withholding of removal under section 241(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Figure 20 depicts the withholding of removal grant rate under section 241(b)(3) of the INA. Cases that had grants for both asylum and withholding were omitted from the withholding of removal grant rate because they have previously been counted as an asylum grant.

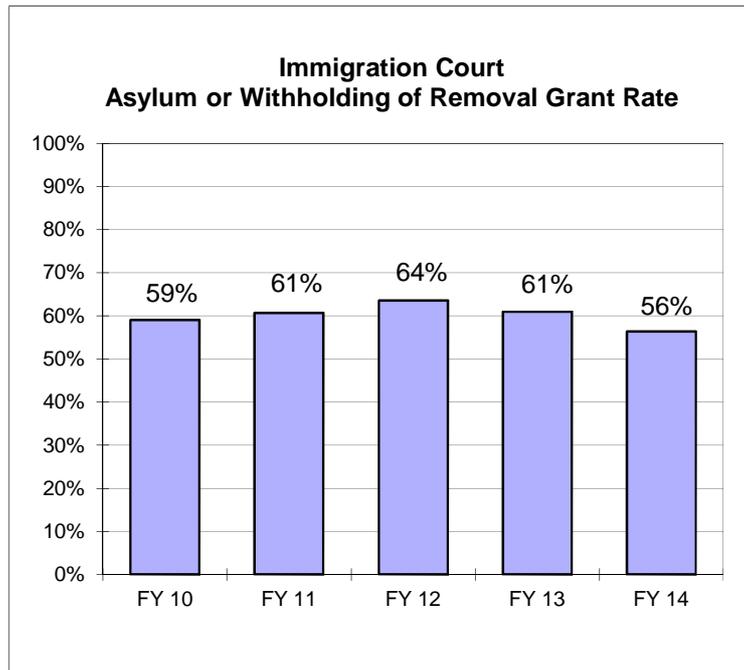
Figure 20



	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 10	1,496	8,700	15%
FY 11	1,673	9,943	14%
FY 12	1,553	9,204	14%
FY 13	1,518	9,985	13%
FY 14	1,463	11,052	12%

Figure 21 shows the percentage of cases in which asylum or withholding of removal was granted. The overall grant rate from FY 2010 to FY 2014 has decreased from 59 percent to 56 percent. The number of cases which result in asylum grants and withholding grants increased by two percent from FY 2010 to FY 2014. For the same time period the number of denials for these cases increased by 14 percent.

Figure 21

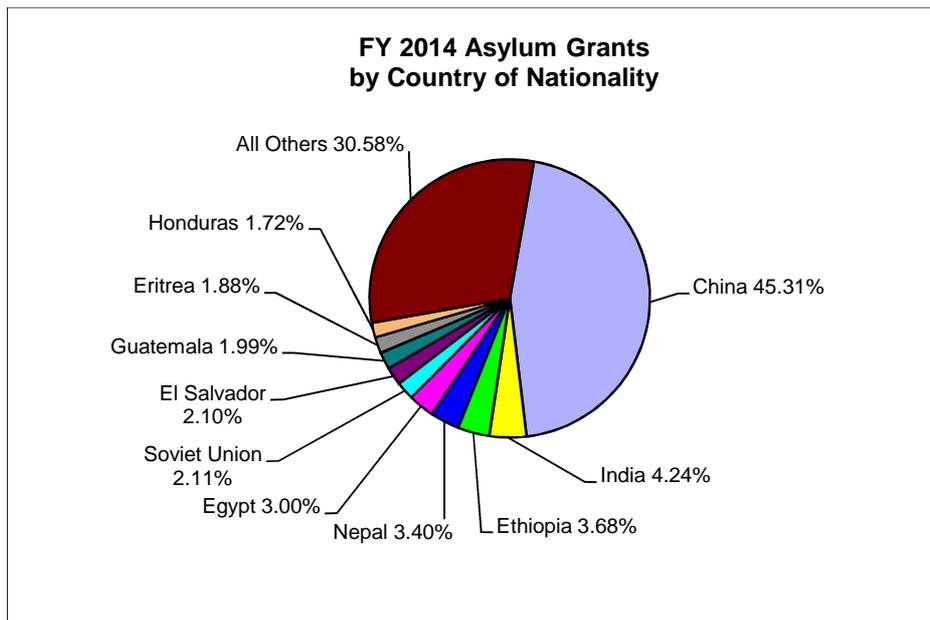


Immigration Court Asylum or Withholding of Removal Grant Rate				
	Asylum Grants	Withholding of Removal Grants	Denials of Both Asylum and Withholding of Removal	Grant Rate
FY 10	8,519	1,496	6,937	59%
FY 11	10,137	1,673	7,656	61%
FY 12	10,715	1,553	7,021	64%
FY 13	9,945	1,518	7,322	61%
FY 14	8,775	1,463	7,910	56%

Immigration Courts: Asylum Grants by Country of Nationality

Figure 22 displays the top 10 nationalities granted asylum in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014. In FY 2014 the top 10 nationalities accounted for 69 percent of all asylum grants. China accounted for 45 percent of all asylum grants. A total of 138 nationalities were represented among individuals granted asylum in FY 2014.

Figure 22



FY 2014 Asylum Grants by Country of Nationality		
Country of Nationality	Completions	% of Total
China	3,976	45.31%
India	372	4.24%
Ethiopia	323	3.68%
Nepal	298	3.40%
Egypt	263	3.00%
Soviet Union	185	2.11%
El Salvador	184	2.10%
Guatemala	175	1.99%
Eritrea	165	1.88%
Honduras	151	1.72%
All Others	2,683	30.58%
Total	8,775	100%

Table 13 provides information on the top nationalities granted asylum for the period FY 2010 to FY 2014. For each of the five years, seven of the top 10 countries from which aliens were granted asylum were represented: China, Ethiopia, Nepal, India, Eritrea, Egypt, and the Soviet Union.

**Table 13 - Asylum Grants by Country of Nationality
Top 25 Nationalities: FY 2010 - FY 2014**

Rank	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
1	China	China	China	China	China
2	Ethiopia	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	India
3	Nepal	Ethiopia	Nepal	Nepal	Ethiopia
4	India	Nepal	Eritrea	India	Nepal
5	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt
6	Somalia	Soviet Union	Soviet Union	Soviet Union	Soviet Union
7	Colombia	India	India	Eritrea	El Salvador
8	Eritrea	Somalia	Guatemala	Russia	Guatemala
9	Armenia	Colombia	El Salvador	El Salvador	Eritrea
10	Soviet Union	Russia	Pakistan	Mexico	Honduras
11	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Guatemala	Mexico
12	Guinea	Venezuela	Russia	Cameroon	Somalia
13	Venezuela	Guatemala	Guinea	Pakistan	Russia
14	Russia	Guinea	Venezuela	Guinea	Cameroon
15	Guatemala	El Salvador	Mexico	Sri Lanka	Pakistan
16	El Salvador	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Honduras	Venezuela
17	Iraq	Armenia	Colombia	Somalia	Iraq
18	Albania	Albania	Indonesia	Venezuela	Sri Lanka
19	Haiti	Iraq	Iraq	Indonesia	Gambia
20	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Iran	Mali	Albania
21	Indonesia	Indonesia	Somalia	Gambia	Syria
22	Sri Lanka	Mexico	Moldavia (Moldova)	Colombia	Colombia
23	Yugoslavia	Iran	Honduras	Albania	Guinea
24	Kenya	Kenya	Gambia	Moldavia (Moldova)	Moldavia (Moldova)
25	Burma (Myanmar)	Mali	Armenia	Bangladesh	Burkina Faso

Immigration Courts: Convention Against Torture

In 1999, the Department of Justice implemented regulations regarding the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Convention Against Torture or CAT). There are two forms of protection under the 1999 regulations:

- Withholding of removal may be granted to an alien who establishes that they would be tortured in the proposed country of removal.
- Deferral of removal may be available to aliens who are not eligible for withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture, but provides less protection against removal as the protection can be more easily and quickly terminated if it becomes possible to remove the alien.

As shown in Table 14, the immigration courts adjudicated 26,394 CAT applications during Fiscal Year (FY) 2014. Of those, immigration judges granted 536 CAT applications, and the majority of those grants were withholding.

Table 14 - FY 2014 Convention Against Torture Cases by Disposition

Granted			Denied	Other	Withdrawn	Abandoned	Total
Withholding	Deferral	Total					
415	121	536	10,602	9,338	5,203	715	26,394

Table 15 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 49 percent of the total FY 2014 CAT cases.

Table 15 - FY 2014 Convention Against Torture Completions by Court

Immigration Court	Completions
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	467
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	541
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	183
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	560
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	104
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	269
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	438
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	38
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	282
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	400
CLEVELAND, OHIO	329
DALLAS, TEXAS	295
DENVER, COLORADO	193
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	332
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	228
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	399
EL PASO, TEXAS	81
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	237
ELOY, ARIZONA	262
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	12
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	218
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	17
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	125
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	226
HONOLULU, HAWAII	59
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	457
HOUSTON, TEXAS	72
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	171
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	112
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	568
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	168
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	3,752
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	559
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	141
MIAMI, FLORIDA	1,294
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	120
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	5,028
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	435
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	181
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	131
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	1,087
PEARSALL, TEXAS	357
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	329
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	98
PORTLAND, OREGON	490
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	17
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	43
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	473
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	331
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	1,836
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	645
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	107
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	546
TUCSON, ARIZONA	21
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	32
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	183
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	315
TOTAL	26,394

Immigration Courts: Applications for Relief other than Asylum

Table 16 reflects grants of relief other than asylum during the period Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 to FY 2014.

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 2010	687	3,302	6,277	28	410	0	3,373
FY 2011	725	3,631	5,866	20	292	1	3,301
FY 2012	658	3,551	4,708	13	279	0	3,510
FY 2013	549	3,543	3,871	15	282	0	3,628
FY 2014	453	2,918	2,430	22	231	1	3,498

* Grants of Relief are based on the initial case completion.

Immigration Courts: Voluntary Departure

For the purpose of the Yearbook, voluntary departure is considered a form of removal, and not a type of relief. Immigration judge decisions on cases include grants of voluntary departure under removal. Table 17 shows the percentage of removal orders that are grants of voluntary departure.

Table 17
Initial Case Completions
IJ Removal Decisions Compared to Voluntary Departure Decisions

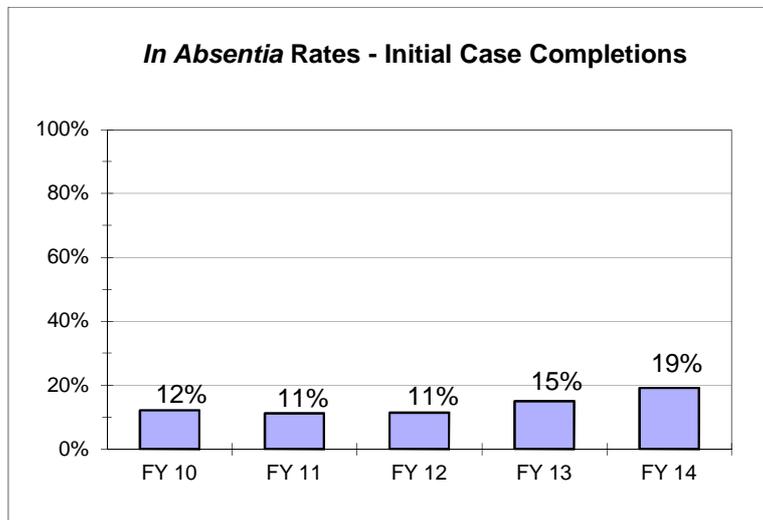
	Total Removal Decisions	Voluntary Departure Decisions	Percent Voluntary Departure Decisions
FY 10	160,294	26,021	16%
FY 11	154,759	28,614	18%
FY 12	125,238	25,195	20%
FY 13	99,664	18,382	18%
FY 14	98,186	14,906	15%

Immigration Courts: In Absentia Orders

When an alien fails to appear for a hearing, the immigration judge may conduct a hearing in the alien's absence (*in absentia*).

Figure 23 compares immigration judge decisions on the initial case completion and *in absentia* orders. Of the immigration judge decisions rendered in Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, 19 percent involved *in absentia* orders. The number of *in absentia* orders increased by four percent from FY 2010 to FY 2014. The number of immigration judge decisions decreased by 34 percent in the same five-year time period.

Figure 23

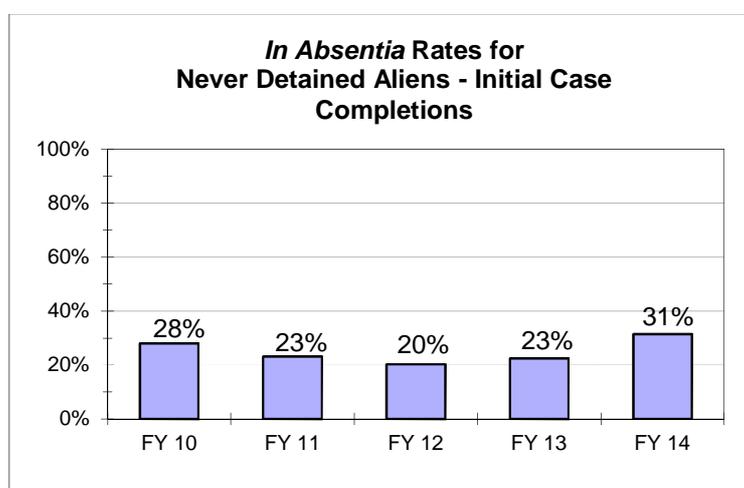


	<i>In Absentia</i> Orders	IJ Decisions	<i>In Absentia</i> Rate
FY 10	25,058	206,153	12%
FY 11	22,565	202,700	11%
FY 12	19,496	171,494	11%
FY 13	21,532	143,767	15%
FY 14	26,066	136,396	19%

The following figures show EOIR data on *in absentia* rates for never detained aliens, aliens released on bond or recognizance, and non-detained aliens.

Figure 24 shows a comparison of the number of *in absentia* orders with the number of immigration judge decisions on the initial case completion for aliens who have never been detained. From FY 2010 to FY 2014 the number of *in absentia* orders for never detained aliens decreased by 25 percent while the number of immigration judge decisions for those aliens decreased by 33 percent in the same time period.

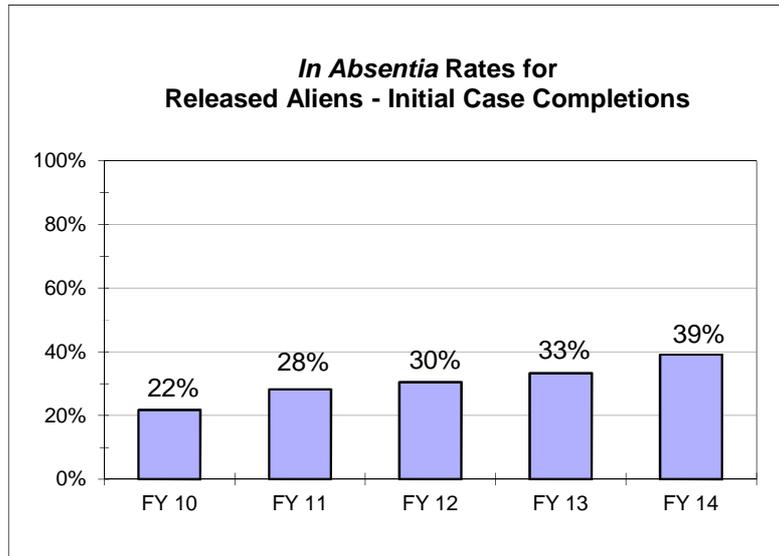
Figure 24



<i>In Absentia</i> Rates for Never Detained Aliens - Initial Case Completions			
	<i>In Absentia</i> Orders	IJ Decisions	<i>In Absentia</i> Rate
FY 10	20,457	72,952	28%
FY 11	15,708	67,859	23%
FY 12	11,713	57,820	20%
FY 13	12,086	53,661	23%
FY 14	15,317	48,656	31%

In absentia orders for aliens released on bond or on their own recognizance are shown in Figure 25. From FY 2010 to FY 2014 the number of *in absentia* orders for aliens released on bond or on their own recognizance increased by 153 percent while the number of immigration judge decisions for those aliens increased by 41 percent.

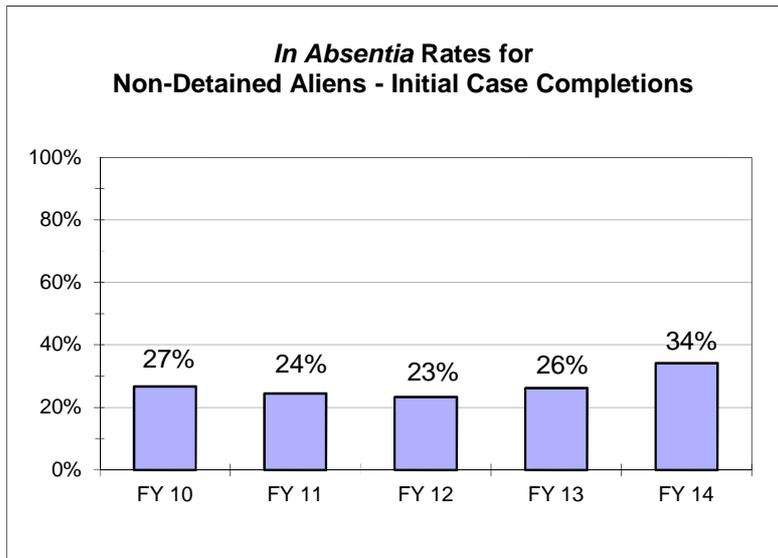
Figure 25



<i>In Absentia</i> Rates for Released Aliens - Initial Case Completions			
	<i>In Absentia</i> Orders	IJ Decisions	<i>In Absentia</i> Rate
FY 10	4,199	19,288	22%
FY 11	6,557	23,224	28%
FY 12	7,700	25,260	30%
FY 13	9,355	28,086	33%
FY 14	10,630	27,189	39%

In absentia orders for non-detained aliens (never detained or released) are shown in Figure 26. From FY 2010 to FY 2014 the number of *in absentia* orders for aliens who are not currently detained increased by five percent while the number of immigration judge decisions for those aliens decreased by 18 percent.

Figure 26



<i>In Absentia</i> Rates for Non-Detained Aliens - Initial Case Completions			
	<i>In Absentia</i> Orders	IJ Decisions	<i>In Absentia</i> Rate
FY 10	24,656	92,240	27%
FY 11	22,265	91,083	24%
FY 12	19,413	83,080	23%
FY 13	21,441	81,747	26%
FY 14	25,947	75,845	34%

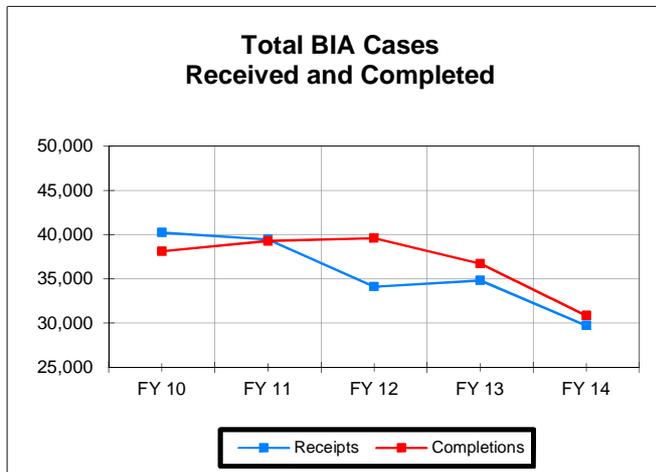
Board of Immigration Appeals: Total Cases Received and Completed

The majority of cases the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) reviews arise from decisions immigration judges make in removal, deportation, or exclusion cases. Cases arising from immigration judge decisions include appeals, and motions to reopen, reconsider, or reinstate. For purposes of this Statistics Yearbook, types of cases arising from immigration judge decisions are referred to as appeals from immigration judge decisions.

Other types of cases over which the BIA has jurisdiction include appeals of certain Department of Homeland Security (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)(A)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. For purposes of this Statistics Yearbook, appeals from these DHS decisions are referred to as DHS decision appeals.

Figure 27 provides total BIA cases received and completed for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 to FY 2014. BIA receipts have decreased by 26 percent during this time period while BIA completions have decreased by 19 percent.

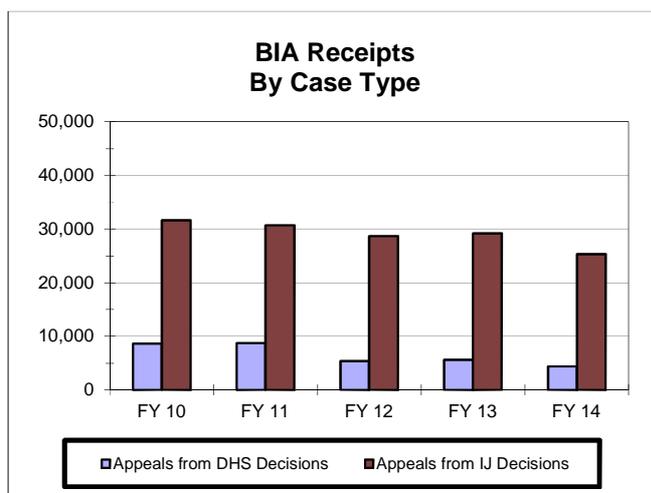
Figure 27



Total BIA Cases		
	Receipts	Completions
FY 10	40,228	38,089
FY 11	39,452	39,256
FY 12	34,088	39,595
FY 13	34,808	36,689
FY 14	29,723	30,822

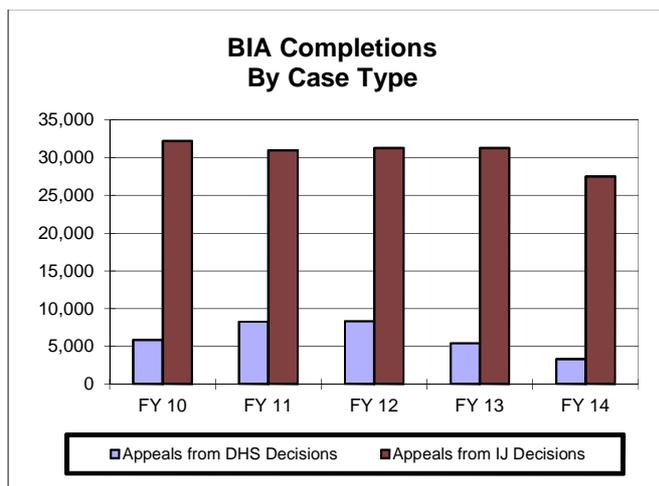
Figures 28 and 29 provide information on the types of cases the BIA receives and completes. Appeals from immigration judge decisions make up the bulk of the BIA's work. Receipts of appeals from immigration judge decisions decreased by 20 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2014, while receipts of appeals from DHS decisions decreased by 49 percent. Completions of appeals from immigration judge decisions decreased by 15 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2014, while completions of appeals from DHS decisions decreased by 44 percent for the same time period.

Figure 28



	Appeals from DHS Decisions	Appeals from IJ Decisions	Total Appeals
FY 10	8,606	31,622	40,228
FY 11	8,721	30,731	39,452
FY 12	5,393	28,695	34,088
FY 13	5,599	29,209	34,808
FY 14	4,383	25,340	29,723

Figure 29



	Appeals from DHS Decisions	Appeals from IJ Decisions	Total Appeals
FY 10	5,877	32,212	38,089
FY 11	8,300	30,956	39,256
FY 12	8,320	31,275	39,595
FY 13	5,412	31,277	36,689
FY 14	3,294	27,528	30,822

Board of Immigration Appeals: Cases Received and Completed by Type

The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) has jurisdiction over the following types of cases arising from immigration judge decisions. For purposes of this Statistics Yearbook, these types of cases are referred to as appeals from immigration judge decisions.

- Case appeals from the decisions of immigration judges in removal, deportation, and exclusion cases 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 that Department of Homeland Security (DHS) officials render. These types of appeals are listed below. For purposes of this Statistics Yearbook, appeals from these DHS decisions are referred to as DHS decision appeals.

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

As shown in Table 18 and Table 19 the majority of appeals from immigration judge decisions are from case appeals and the majority of appeals from DHS decisions are from visa petitions.

Table 18 provides a breakdown of the types of cases the BIA received between Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 and FY 2014.

Table 18 - BIA Receipts by Type

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Total Appeals from IJ Decisions	31,622	30,731	28,695	29,209	25,340
Case Appeal	17,606	17,096	15,856	16,494	13,547
Appeal of IJ Motion to Reopen	2,041	2,088	1,943	1,637	1,506
Motion to Reopen/Reconsider-BIA	9,534	9,097	8,246	7,692	6,690
Bond Appeal	1,111	1,305	1,594	1,815	2,086
Bond MTR	21	22	34	28	32
Interlocutory Appeal	228	199	192	212	162
Federal Court Remand	1,081	924	830	1,331	1,316
Continued Detention Review	0	0	0	0	0
Zero Bond Appeal	0	0	0	0	1
Total Appeals from DHS Decisions	8,606	8,721	5,393	5,599	4,383
Decisions on Visa Petitions	8,584	8,701	5,350	5,540	4,333
212(d)(3)(A) Waiver Decisions	21	19	40	55	47
Decisions on Fines and Penalties	1	1	3	4	3
Grand Total	40,228	39,452	34,088	34,808	29,723

Table 19 provides a breakdown of the types of cases completed by the BIA between FY 2010 and FY 2014.

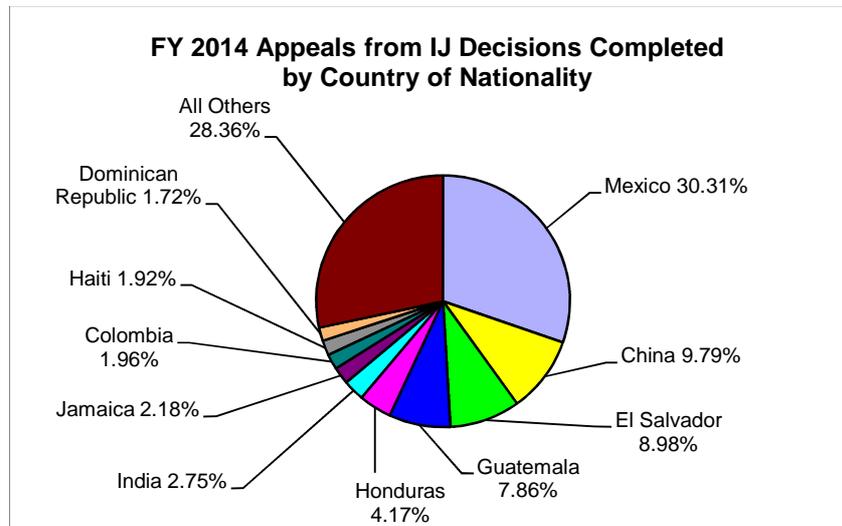
Table 19 - BIA Completions by Type

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Total Appeals from IJ Decisions	32,212	30,956	31,275	31,277	27,528
Case Appeal	18,448	16,629	17,459	17,933	15,775
Appeal of IJ Motion to Reopen	2,204	2,065	2,040	1,839	1,691
Motion to Reopen/Reconsider-BIA	9,343	9,630	9,191	8,603	6,393
Bond Appeal	1,025	1,241	1,554	1,700	1,990
Bond MTR	25	27	35	24	35
Interlocutory Appeal	221	186	225	194	169
Federal Court Remand	946	1,178	771	984	1,474
Continued Detention Review	0	0	0	0	0
Zero Bond Appeal	0	0	0	0	1
Total Appeals from DHS Decisions	5,877	8,300	8,320	5,412	3,294
Decisions on Visa Petitions	5,857	8,280	8,289	5,349	3,267
212(d)(3)(A) Waiver Decisions	20	18	29	60	25
Decisions on Fines and Penalties	0	2	2	3	2
Grand Total	38,089	39,256	39,595	36,689	30,822

Board of Immigration Appeals: Appeals from Immigration Judge Decisions Completed by Country of Nationality

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2014, Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) completions of appeals from immigration judge decisions involved a total of 190 nationalities. Figure 30 provides information on the top 10 nationalities that accounted for 72 percent of completions in FY 2014.

Figure 30



Country of Nationality	Completions	% of Total
Mexico	8,344	30.31%
China	2,694	9.79%
El Salvador	2,472	8.98%
Guatemala	2,163	7.86%
Honduras	1,148	4.17%
India	758	2.75%
Jamaica	601	2.18%
Colombia	540	1.96%
Haiti	528	1.92%
Dominican Republic	473	1.72%
All Others	7,807	28.36%
Total	27,528	100.00%

Table 20 compares the predominant countries for completed immigration judge appeals for FY 2010 to FY 2014. For the five-year period, seven countries ranked among the top 10: Mexico, China, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, and Colombia.

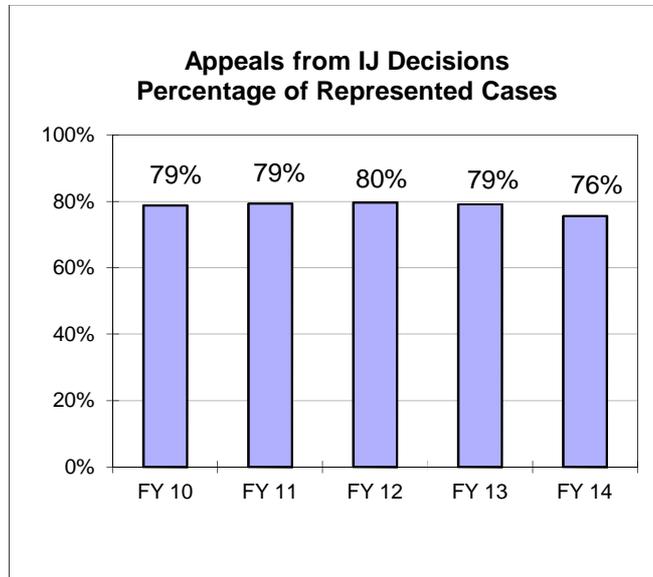
**Table 20 - BIA - Appeals from IJ Decisions Completed by Country of Nationality
Top 25 Nationalities: FY 2010 - FY 2014**

Rank	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
1	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
2	China	China	China	China	China
3	Guatemala	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador
4	El Salvador	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala
5	Haiti	Colombia	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras
6	Colombia	Honduras	Colombia	India	India
7	Honduras	India	India	Colombia	Jamaica
8	India	Jamaica	Jamaica	Jamaica	Colombia
9	Indonesia	Indonesia	Dominican Republic	Indonesia	Haiti
10	Venezuela	Dominican Republic	Indonesia	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic
11	Jamaica	Venezuela	Haiti	Haiti	Brazil
12	Dominican Republic	Peru	Nigeria	Brazil	Indonesia
13	Pakistan	Haiti	Peru	Pakistan	Nigeria
14	Albania	Pakistan	Ecuador	Nigeria	Peru
15	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines	Venezuela	Pakistan
16	Nigeria	Armenia	Pakistan	Philippines	Ecuador
17	Peru	Nigeria	Brazil	Ecuador	Philippines
18	Armenia	Albania	Venezuela	Peru	Kenya
19	Brazil	Brazil	Albania	Kenya	Venezuela
20	Nicaragua	Ecuador	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
21	Ecuador	Nicaragua	Kenya	Armenia	Ghana
22	Russia	Cuba	Armenia	Nepal	Russia
23	Cameroon	Russia	Ghana	Albania	Nepal
24	Cuba	Kenya	Russia	Russia	Albania
25	Bangladesh	Ghana	Ethiopia	Ghana	Armenia

Board of Immigration Appeals: Appeals from Immigration Judge Decisions Completed by Representation Status

As shown in Figure 31, the representation rate before the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) decreased from Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 to FY 2014. FY 2012, in which 80 percent of appellate cases the BIA completed involved a represented alien, had the highest representation rate of the five years. From FY 2010 to FY 2014 there was an 18 percent decrease in the number of represented cases at the BIA. Only appeals from immigration judge decisions are included in these statistics.

Figure 31



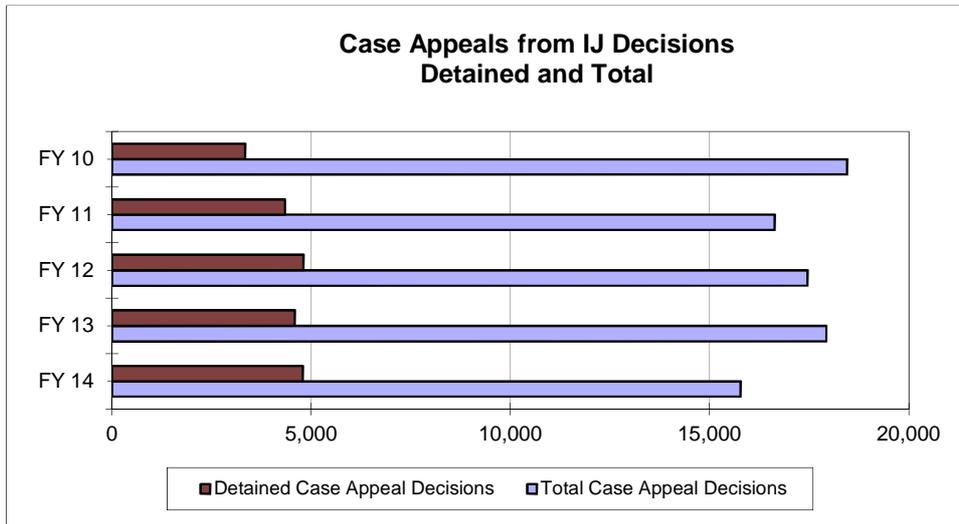
Represented Before the BIA			
	Represented	Unrepresented	Total
FY 10	25,373	6,839	32,212
FY 11	24,553	6,403	30,956
FY 12	24,915	6,360	31,275
FY 13	24,756	6,521	31,277
FY 14	20,805	6,723	27,528

Board of Immigration Appeals: Case Appeals from Immigration Judge Decisions Completed for Detained Cases

The Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) handles detained cases (including aliens in the Institutional Hearing Program (IHP)) as priority cases.

Figure 32 depicts the number of case appeal decisions between Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 and FY 2014 along with the number of case appeal decisions that involved detainees. The figures for detained appeal decisions also include IHP cases. Detained case appeal decisions increased by 43 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2014 while the number of case appeal decisions decreased by 14 percent for the same time period.

Figure 32



Detained Case Appeals from IJ Decisions (Including IHP)			
	Detained Case Appeal Decisions	Total Case Appeal Decisions	Percent Detained
FY 10	3,346	18,448	18%
FY 11	4,343	16,629	26%
FY 12	4,805	17,459	28%
FY 13	4,589	17,933	26%
FY 14	4,796	15,775	30%

Table 21 shows a breakdown of total detained case appeals completed by the BIA, and of those, the number of respondents who were serving sentences at an IHP location. In FY 2014, six 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, down from 11 percent in FY 2010. The number of IHP completions declined by 25 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2014 while the number of detained completions has increased by 43 percent for the same time period.

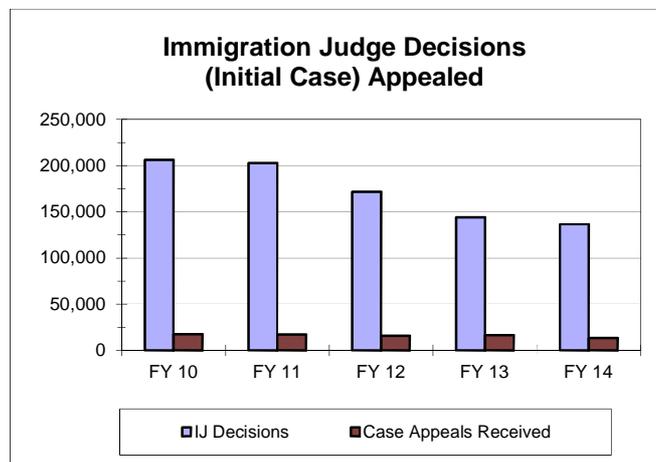
Table 21
Breakdown of BIA Completions of Detained Case Appeals from IJ Decisions

	Total Detained Completions	IHP Completions	Percent IHP Completions
FY 2010	3,346	374	11%
FY 2011	4,343	370	9%
FY 2012	4,805	340	7%
FY 2013	4,589	305	7%
FY 2014	4,796	279	6%

Immigration Courts and Board of Immigration Appeals: Immigration Judge Decisions (Initial Case) Appealed

Parties appeal a relatively small percentage of immigration judge decisions to the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA). Figure 33 compares immigration judge initial case decisions with the number of case appeals the BIA received for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 through FY 2014. While the percentage of IJ decisions being appealed has increased since FY 2010, the number of case appeals received by the BIA has declined by 23 percent over the same period.

Figure 33



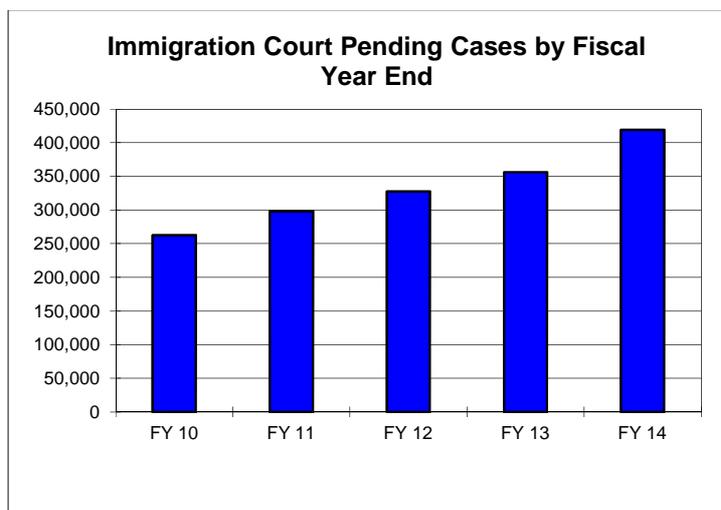
	IJ Decisions	Case Appeals Received	Percent Appealed
FY 10	206,153	17,606	9%
FY 11	202,700	17,096	8%
FY 12	171,494	15,856	9%
FY 13	143,767	16,494	11%
FY 14	136,396	13,547	10%

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. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) determines EOIR's initial caseload by filing charging documents that allege that an alien has violated immigration law. The parties determine the nature and number of the cases and the number of appeals from immigration judge decisions. In addition, changes to the immigration laws or regulations, and DHS policies and budgeting, have a substantial impact on EOIR's workload.

Figure 34 presents information on the pending cases in the immigration courts at the end of each year Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 to FY 2014. The number of pending immigration court cases has grown by 59 percent since the end of FY 2010, and by 18 percent since the end of FY 2013.

Figure 34



End Of	Pending
FY 10	262,681
FY 11	298,088
FY 12	327,506
FY 13	356,030
FY 14	418,861

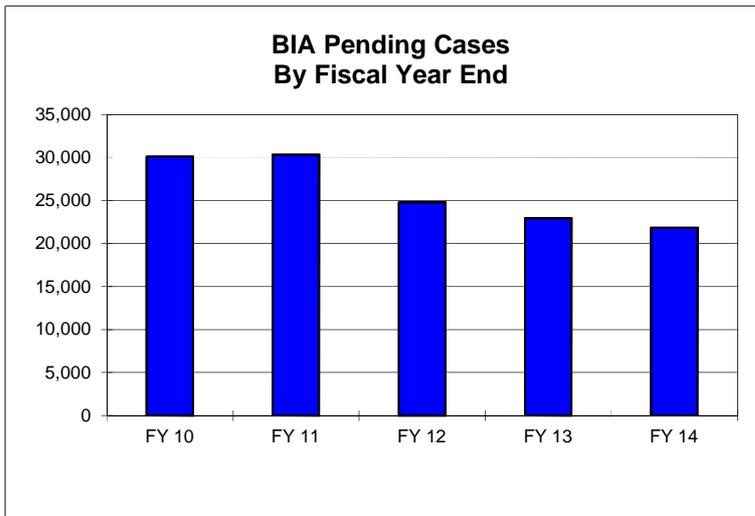
Table 22 shows information on the number of pending cases by immigration court as of the end of FY 2014.

Table 22 - Immigration Court Pending Cases as of September 30, 2014

Immigration Court	Pending Cases as of 9/30/2014
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	677
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	16,976
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	13,138
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	8,331
BATAVIA SPC, NEW YORK	149
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	3,351
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	11,084
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	3,319
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	5,013
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	18,227
CLEVELAND, OHIO	5,534
DALLAS, TEXAS	7,056
DENVER, COLORADO	8,622
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	3,859
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	440
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	314
EL PASO, TEXAS	7,041
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	387
ELOY, ARIZONA	1,028
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	131
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	492
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	246
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	9,185
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	2,160
HONOLULU, HAWAII	147
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	1,547
HOUSTON, TEXAS	28,950
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	1,555
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	3,713
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	556
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	3,986
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	51,023
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	443
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	8,113
MIAMI, FLORIDA	17,833
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	7,829
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	56,218
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	19,007
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	394
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	5,340
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	5,873
PEARSALL, TEXAS	883
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	5,366
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	11,342
PORTLAND, OREGON	2,599
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANAS ISLANDS	17
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,637
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	17,849
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	2,902
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	28,001
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	4,856
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	380
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	882
TUCSON, ARIZONA	1,683
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	138
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	550
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	489
TOTAL	418,861

Figure 35 depicts the Board of Immigration Appeals' (BIA) pending caseload. The BIA's pending caseload decreased 28 percent from FY 2010 to FY 2014 and has declined each year since FY 2011.

Figure 35



BIA Pending Cases	
End Of	Pending
FY 10	30,133
FY 11	30,329
FY 12	24,822
FY 13	22,941
FY 14	21,843

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

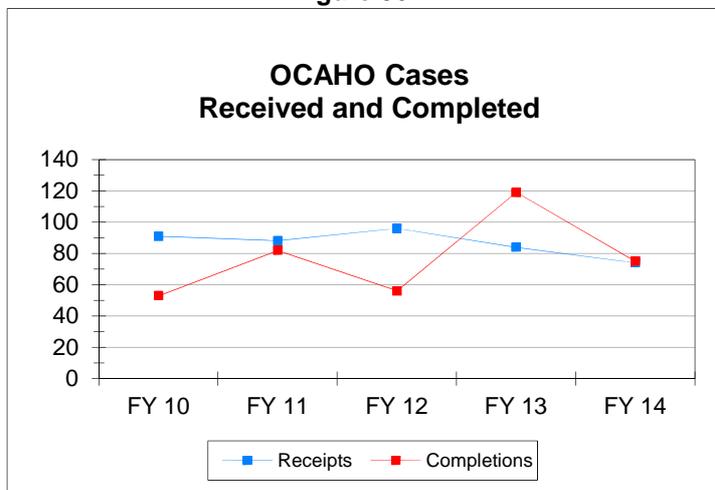
The Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO) is headed by the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, who is responsible for the general supervision of administrative law judges (ALJs), management of OCAHO and review of ALJ decisions relating to illegal hiring, employment eligibility verification violations and document fraud. OCAHO's ALJs 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, failure to comply with employment eligibility verification requirements, and/or requiring indemnity bonds from employees in violation of section 274A of the INA (employer sanctions provisions);
- Unfair immigration-related employment practices in violation of section 274B of the INA (anti-discrimination provisions); and
- Immigration-related document fraud in violation of section 274C of the INA (document fraud provisions).

Employer sanctions and document fraud complaints are brought by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security. Anti-discrimination complaints may be brought by the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices or private litigants. All final agency decisions may be appealed to the appropriate federal circuit court of appeals.

Figure 36 displays the number of case receipts and completions for the past five years. The number of case completions increased by almost 42 percent from Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 to FY 2014, while the number of case receipts decreased by almost 19 percent during the same period. Completions may include cases received in a prior fiscal year.

Figure 36



OCAHO Cases		
	Receipts	Completions
FY 10	91	53
FY 11	88	82
FY 12	96	56
FY 13	84	119
FY 14	74	75

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Disclaimer

This Glossary to the FY 2014 Statistics Yearbook of the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) defines terms as they are used in the Yearbook, and is strictly informational in nature. This Glossary is not intended 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 as legal advice, nor does it extend or limit the jurisdiction of EOIR as established by law and regulation.

A

Abandoned

The disposition of an application for relief if an applicant fails to appear for a court hearing; or fails to provide, without good cause, any required information within the time frame the immigration court allows.

Accredited Representative

A person who is authorized to represent aliens on behalf of a recognized organization before the immigration courts, the Board of Immigration Appeals, and/or the Department of Homeland Security. *See Recognized Organization.*

Adjustment of Status

Relief from deportation, removal, or exclusion for an alien who is eligible for lawful permanent resident status based on a Department of Homeland Security approved visa petition.

Administrative Closure

Temporary removal of a case from an immigration judge's calendar or from the Board of Immigration Appeals' docket.

Administrative Law Judge

A federal agency judge appointed pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 3105. Administrative Law Judges in the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer hear cases and adjudicate issues arising under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) relating to: 1) knowingly hiring, recruiting or referring for a fee unauthorized aliens, or the continued employment of unauthorized aliens, failure to comply with employment eligibility verification requirements, and requiring indemnity bonds from employees in violation of section 274A of the INA (employer sanctions); 2) unfair immigration-related employment practices in violation of section 274B of the INA; and 3) immigration-related document fraud in violation of section 274C of the INA.

Affirmative Asylum Application

An asylum application initially filed with the Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services by an alien not in removal proceedings before the Executive Office for Immigration Review. *See Defensive Asylum Application.*

Appeal

A formal request to the Board of Immigration Appeals in which a party seeks the review of decisions that immigration judges or certain officials of the Department of Homeland Security have rendered.

Application for Relief

An alien's application for relief or protection from removal.

Asylum

Discretionary relief granted to aliens in the United States who establish that they are refugees, not subject to any prohibitions on eligibility, who cannot return to their country of nationality or last habitual residence because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.

Asylum Grant

An adjudicator's finding that allows an alien to remain in the United States as an asylee and provides certain benefits and derivative asylum status for any eligible spouse or child.

Asylum Only Case

A case type in which certain aliens are only eligible to seek asylum, withholding of removal, and withholding of removal under the Convention Against Torture as a form of relief or protection. See *Withholding Only Case*.

B**Board of Immigration Appeals**

The appellate component of the Executive Office for Immigration Review that primarily decides appeals of immigration judge decisions and certain decisions the Department of Homeland Security renders.

Bond

The amount of money that the Department of Homeland Security or an immigration judge sets as a condition to release an alien from detention.

Bond Redetermination Hearing

An immigration court hearing on a request to reevaluate a bond the Department of Homeland Security set. Bond proceedings are separate from other immigration court proceedings.

C**Cancellation of Removal**

Discretionary relief determined during the course of a hearing before an immigration judge. There are two different forms of cancellation of removal: 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; and 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.

Case

Before the immigration courts, a proceeding that begins when the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) files a charging document.

Before the Board of Immigration Appeals, appeals from immigration judges' decisions; appeals from certain DHS decisions; and motions to reopen, reconsider, or reinstate proceedings.

Before an Administrative Law Judge in the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, an administrative proceeding that begins when DHS, the Office of Special Counsel for Immigration-Related Unfair Employment Practices, or certain private individuals or entities file a complaint.

Change of Venue

Moving of a case from one immigration court to another upon a party's motion.

Claimed Status Review

A case type in which aliens in expedited removal proceedings seek an immigration judge's review of their claim under oath that they are a U.S. citizen; have been lawfully admitted for permanent residence; have been admitted as a refugee; or have been granted asylum, after the Department of Homeland Security determines that they have not proven such claim.

Completions

Before the immigration courts, an immigration judge's determinations. Such determinations are in one of four categories: 1) initial cases; 2) subsequent cases; 3) bonds; and 4) motions that an immigration judge did not grant. *See Initial Case; Subsequent Case.*

Before the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA), when the BIA renders a decision in a case.

Before the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, an Administrative Law Judge's final decision on the merits of a case or on a motion for attorney's fees.

Continuance

The adjournment of a case until a different day or time.

Continued Detention Review

A case type established in response to the 2001 U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Zadvydas v. Davis*, in which an immigration judge decides whether an alien should remain in custody.

Convention Against Torture (CAT)

An international human rights agreement the United Nations drafted to combat torture around the world. The United States signed the Convention Against Torture (CAT) in 1988, and ratified it in 1994, issuing implementing regulations in 1999 providing for withholding and deferral of removal protections under CAT. See *Deferral of Removal*; *Withholding of Removal*; *Withholding Only Case*.

Credible Fear Review

A case type in which an immigration judge reviews a Department of Homeland Security asylum officer's decision that an alien subject to removal under INA § 235(a)(2) or (b)(1) failed to establish their claim of fear of persecution or torture.

Custody Status

Whether or not an alien is detained. This Yearbook describes three custody categories: 1) detained; 2) never detained; and 3) released. See *Detained*; *Never Detained*; *Released*.

D**Decision**

A determination by the Office of the Chief 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 an immigration court after an alien has been put into removal proceedings. See *Affirmative Asylum Application*.

Deferral of Removal

The Department of Homeland Security's postponement of an alien's removal to the country in which an immigration judge has determined the alien, who is ineligible for any other forms of relief or protection, is likely to be tortured. See *Withholding of Removal*.

Denial

An immigration judge's decision not to grant a party's motion or an alien's application for relief.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS)

Twenty-two different federal departments and agencies combined into a unified, integrated cabinet agency following the enactment of the Homeland Security Act of 2002. Public Law 107-296.

Deportation Case

A case type initiated when the former Immigration and Naturalization Service filed an Order to Show Cause with an immigration court before April 1, 1997. *See Exclusion Case; Removal Case.*

Detained

Custody status of those aliens under the custodial supervision of the Department of Homeland Security or other entities. *See Custody Status.*

Disposition

An immigration judge's ruling on an alien's removability.

E**Exclusion Case**

A case type involving a person who, before April 1, 1997, tried to enter the United States but was stopped at the port of entry because the former Immigration and Naturalization Service found the person to be inadmissible. *See Deportation Case; Removal Case.*

Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)

Under delegated authority from the Attorney General, the Department of Justice component responsible for interpreting and administering federal immigration laws by conducting immigration court proceedings, appellate reviews, and administrative hearings.

F**Failure to Prosecute**

A situation in which the Department of Homeland Security has not filed a charging document with the immigration court by the time of the first hearing.

Fiscal Year

The 12-month accounting period for the federal government that begins on October 1 and ends on September 30.

G

Grant

An immigration judge's decision to approve a party's motion or an alien's application for relief.

I

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

Public Law Number 104-208.

Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)

Public Law Number 82-414.

Immigration Court

A tribunal within the Executive Office for Immigration Review's Office of the Chief Immigration Judge that conducts immigration proceedings.

Immigration Judge

An attorney whom the Attorney General appoints as an administrative judge within the Executive Office for Immigration Review's Office of the Chief Immigration Judge.

In Absentia Order

An order issued when an immigration judge determines that a removable alien received the required notice about their removal hearing and failed to appear. This term derives from the Latin phrase meaning "in the absence of."

Initial Case

The proceeding that begins when the Department of Homeland Security files a charging document with an immigration court and ends when an immigration judge renders a determination. *See Subsequent Case.*

Institutional Hearing Program (IHP)

A cooperative effort between the Executive Office for Immigration Review; the Department of Homeland Security (DHS); and various federal, state, and municipal corrections agencies, to complete cases for incarcerated criminal aliens serving federal or state sentences prior to their release from prison or jail so DHS can remove the aliens with final removal orders upon their release.

Interlocutory Appeal

A party's appeal to the Board of Immigration Appeals from a preliminary ruling of an immigration judge before an immigration judge renders a final decision in the case.

L

Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR)

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

M

Matters Completed

Determinations immigration judges render on: initial cases; subsequent cases; bond redeterminations; and motions to reopen, reconsider, or recalendar that are not granted.

Matters Received

The Department of Homeland Security's filing of charging documents with an immigration court; parties' requests that an immigration judge make bond redeterminations; or parties' requests that an immigration judge rule on motions to reopen, reconsider, or recalendar.

Motion

A formal request from a party to carry out an action or make a decision.

Motion to Recalendar

A request in which a party seeks to have their case returned to an active adjudications docket.

Motion to Reconsider

A request in which a party seeks to have a prior decision re-examined based on a possible error in law or fact, or a change in the law that affects the prior decision.

Motion to Reopen

A request in which a party seeks to have a prior, completed case reexamined in order to consider new facts or evidence in the case.

N

Nationality

The status of owing permanent allegiance to a particular nation by origin, birth, or naturalization.

Never Detained

Custody status of those aliens of whom the Executive Office for Immigration Review has no record of the Department of Homeland Security's or other entities' custodial supervision. *See Custody Status.*

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

Public Law Number 105-100.

Non-detained

The status of an alien in immigration proceedings who is not in the Department of Homeland Security's or other entities' custody. *See Custody Status.*

Notice to Appear (NTA)

The document (Form I-862) the Department of Homeland Security uses to charge a person with being removable from the United States.

Notice of Intent To Rescind

A document in which the Department of Homeland Security notifies an individual that it intends to revoke permanent resident status. *See Rescission Case.*

O

Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO)

The adjudicating component of the Executive Office for Immigration Review that conducts administrative hearings involving allegations of: 1) knowingly hiring, recruiting or referring for a fee unauthorized aliens, or the continued employment of unauthorized aliens, failure to comply with employment eligibility verification requirements, and requiring indemnity bonds from employees in violation of section 274A of the INA (employer sanctions); 2) unfair immigration-related employment practices in violation of section 274B of the INA; and 3) immigration-related document fraud in violation of section 274C of the INA.

Office of the Chief Immigration Judge (OCIJ)

The adjudicating component of the Executive Office for Immigration Review that includes the immigration courts and the immigration judges.

Other

A decision type that indicates that an immigration judge's decision and the facts of the case do not fall within the list of codes provided in the Executive Office for Immigration Review's computerized case management database.

Other Completion

In the immigration court, the conclusion of a case with one of the following: 1) administrative closure; 2) failure to prosecute; 3) other administrative completion; or 4) temporary protected status.

Other Administrative Completion

In the immigration court, an action, not based on the merits, that results in the conclusion of a case.

P**Pro Bono**

A Latin phrase meaning “for the public good.” In a legal context, legal representation performed free of charge.

Pro Se

A Latin phrase meaning “for oneself.” In a legal context, the party represents him or herself in legal proceedings without an attorney or representative.

Proceeding

The legal process conducted before the immigration courts, the Board of Immigration Appeals, and the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer.

R**Reasonable Fear Review**

A case type in which an immigration judge reviews a Department of Homeland Security asylum officer’s decision that the alien who is subject to removal under INA §§ 238(b) or 241(a)(5) has not established a reasonable fear of persecution or torture.

Receipts

The number of administrative filings that the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) or other entities file with the Executive Office for Immigration Review.

For the immigration courts, receipts include new charging documents that DHS files; bond redetermination requests; and motions to reopen, reconsider, and recalendar.

For the Board of Immigration Appeals, receipts include appeals from immigration judge decisions; federal court remands; motions to reopen, reconsider, and recalendar; and certain appeals of DHS decisions.

For the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, receipts represent the number of new complaints and motions for attorney’s fees.

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 292.2. *See Accredited Representative.*

Released

Custody status of those aliens who are no longer detained. *See Custody Status.*

Relief

An immigration judge's decision to grant relief or protection from removal to an otherwise removable alien.

Remand

An action an appellate body takes that sends a case back to a lower court for further proceedings.

Removal Case

A case type that begins when the Department of Homeland Security files a charging document with an immigration court.

Represented

The status of an alien who has an attorney or accredited representative to act as their agent in proceedings before the immigration courts or the Board of Immigration Appeals.

Rescission Case

A case type that is related to revoking an alien's lawful permanent resident status. *See Notice of Intent to Rescind.*

S

Subsequent Case

The proceeding that begins when: 1) the immigration judge grants a motion to reopen, reconsider, or recalendar; or 2) the Board of Immigration Appeals issues a decision to remand and ends when the immigration judge renders a determination. *See Initial Case.*

Suspension of Deportation

Discretionary relief for certain aliens in deportation proceedings who maintained continuous physical presence in the United States for seven years and met the other statutory requirements for such relief. *See Cancellation of Removal; Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996 (IIRIRA).*

T

Temporary Protected Status (TPS)

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 the Department of Homeland Security has designated for protection because the country is experiencing an ongoing armed conflict, an environmental disaster, or extraordinary and temporary conditions that prevent a safe return.

Transfer

The Department of Homeland Security's moving of detained aliens between detention facilities or the administrative transfer of an alien's case from one hearing location to another.

Termination

A type of decision by an immigration judge that dismisses the case related to a particular charging document. The alien is not subject to removal relating to the dismissed charging document.

U

Unrepresented

The status of an alien who does not have an attorney or accredited representative to act as their agent in proceedings before the immigration courts or the Board of Immigration Appeals. *See Pro Se.*

V

Voluntary Departure

An order that permits aliens, who are otherwise removable, to depart from the country at their own expense within a designated amount of time in order to avoid a final order of removal.

W

Withdrawal of an Application for Relief

An alien's request to remove an application for relief from the immigration judge's consideration prior to the immigration judge's decision in the alien's case.

Withholding of Removal

A form of protection from being removed from the United States.

Withholding Only Case

A case type in which an alien, who is not entitled to removal proceedings, is eligible only to apply for withholding of removal. *See Asylum Only Case.*