



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

# **FY 2013 Statistics Yearbook**

**Prepared by the Office of Planning, Analysis, & Technology  
April 2014**

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**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.



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

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To EOIR's stakeholders:

Each year, the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) adjudicates hundreds of thousands of cases. These adjudications happen in our immigration courts nationwide, at the Board of Immigration Appeals, and before the Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer. The annual reporting of EOIR's statistics presents information on our case receipts and completions and looks at the characteristics of the cases before each adjudicative part of the agency.

In September 2011, I convened a Data Working Group to assess how EOIR collects, tracks and disseminates data. In October 2012, the Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General released a report consistent with EOIR's plans for an overhaul of our statistical methodology. Overall, we determined that we needed to expand the way in which we evaluate our workload so that the public could more easily receive comprehensible answers to their statistics questions. As such, we have developed a new methodology, which will be used for all future external statistical reports, and on which this Fiscal Year 2013 Statistics Yearbook is based.

In the Fiscal Year 2013 report, you will notice several changes. We have rearranged some of the tabs to create a better flow of information, and the Table of Contents reflects those changes. For those of you who are familiar with our Yearbook, the numbers you see in some of the tabs will look different than what you may be used to seeing. For example, in an effort to clarify the agency's workload, EOIR has changed the methodology for counting matters received and matters completed, which will affect the appearance of those numbers in the Statistics Yearbook.

I hope that the Statistics Yearbook continues to be a valuable tool to those using it, and we encourage you to share the Statistics Yearbook with anyone who may benefit from the information it contains. We welcome your questions and feedback and thank you for your continued support of EOIR's efforts to improve our reporting to our stakeholders.

Juan P. Osuna  
Director

**FY 2013 STATISTICS YEARBOOK  
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

---

	<u>Tab</u>
<b>Immigration Courts:</b>	
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
 <b>Board of Immigration Appeals:</b>	
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
 <b>Immigration Courts and Board of Immigration Appeals:</b>	
Immigration Judge Decisions (Initial Case) Appealed	V
Pending Caseload	W
 <b>Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer:</b>	
Total Cases Received and Completed	X
 <b>Glossary of Terms</b>	

## FY 2013 STATISTICS YEARBOOK

### LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

---

	<u>Page</u>
<b>List of Figures:</b>	
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 2013 Initial Case Completions by Country of Nationality	D1
Figure 9 - FY 2013 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 2013 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 2013 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 2013 STATISTICS YEARBOOK LIST OF FIGURES AND TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
<b>List of Tables:</b>	
Table 1 - Total Immigration Court Matters Received by Court for FY 2012 and FY 2013	A3
Table 1A - Total Immigration Court Receipts by Court and Type of Matter for FY 2013	A4
Table 2 - Total Immigration Court Matters Completed by Court for FY 2012 and FY 2013	A5
Table 2A - Total Immigration Court Matters Completed by Court and Type of Matter for FY 2013	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 2013 Changes of Venue and Transfers	C7
Table 6 - Initial Case Completions by Country of Nationality: Top 25 Nationalities for FY 2009 - FY 2013	D2
Table 7 - Initial Case Completions by Language: Top 25 Languages for FY 2009 - FY 2013	E2
Table 8 - FY 2013 Immigration Court Initial Case Completions for Detained Cases	G3
Table 9 - IHP Initial Case Completions by Disposition	H2
Table 10 - FY 2013 Immigration Court Initial Case Completions with Applications for Relief	I2
Table 11 - Asylum Completions by Court for FY 2013	J3
Table 12 - FY 2013 Asylum Grant Rate by Immigration Court	K2
Table 13 - Asylum Grants By Country of Nationality: Top 25 Nationalities for FY 2009 - FY 2013	L2
Table 14 - FY 2013 Convention Against Torture Cases by Disposition	M1
Table 15 - FY 2013 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 2009 - FY 2013	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.

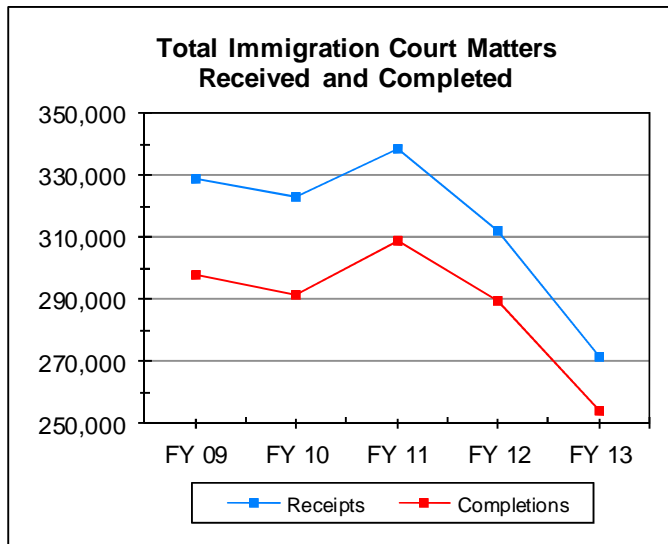
In immigration court, aliens appear before an immigration judge and either contest or concede the charges against them. In some instances, the immigration judge adjourns the case and sets a continuance date. The alien may file an application for relief or protection and, after hearing the merits of the 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 09	328,619	298,025
FY 10	323,211	291,255
FY 11	338,471	309,151
FY 12	311,984	289,857
FY 13	271,279	253,942

As shown in Figure 1, the number of matters the immigration courts received decreased by 17 percent between Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 and FY 2013. The number of matters the immigration courts completed decreased by 15 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013.

While some courts showed increases in receipts over FY 2012 levels, others showed decreases in receipts. In Table 1, 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 Harlingen, TX, showed the largest (60 percent) increase in receipts. The immigration court in Tucson, AZ, showed the largest (58 percent) decrease. Table 1A (page A4) identifies receipts for FY 2013 by type of matter.

Table 2 (page A5) provides a comparison of FY 2012 and FY 2013 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. El Paso, TX, showed the largest (42 percent) increase in completions. Tucson, AZ, showed the largest (52 percent) decrease. Table 2A (page A6) identifies completions for FY 2013 by type of matter.

**Table 1 - Total Immigration Court Matters Received by Court for FY 2012 and FY 2013**

Immigration Court	FY 2012	FY 2013	Rate of Change
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	13,406	7,386	-45%
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	7,048	7,172	2%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	6,284	4,368	-30%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	3,549	2,819	-21%
BATAVIA SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER (SPC), NEW YORK	2,252	1,418	-37%
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	4,048	3,058	-24%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	7,424	5,447	-27%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	1,349	999	-26%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	3,889	2,940	-24%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	13,622	11,498	-16%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	4,216	3,007	-29%
DALLAS, TEXAS	8,188	5,555	-32%
DENVER, COLORADO	6,959	5,118	-26%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	4,088	3,495	-15%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	2,540	2,288	-10%
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	1,337	1,179	-12%
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	3,523	4,682	33%
EL PASO, TEXAS	6,004	3,365	-44%
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	4,670	3,438	-26%
ELOY, ARIZONA	9,448	8,117	-14%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	238	200	-16%
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	7,191	6,368	-11%
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	674	629	-7%
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	5,852	9,350	60%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,054	1,017	-4%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	663	428	-35%
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	14,055	12,438	-12%
HOUSTON, TEXAS	3,542	5,369	52%
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	443	290	-35%
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	3,877	2,336	-40%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	11,478	9,417	-18%
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	2,773	2,134	-23%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	19,735	18,564	-6%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	7,028	7,189	2%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	2,074	1,670	-19%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	6,221	6,944	12%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	887	538	-39%
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	14,374	14,389	0%
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	6,185	4,973	-20%
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	10,858	8,804	-19%
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	4,516	2,547	-44%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	2,974	3,274	10%
PEARSALL, TEXAS	7,674	7,944	4%
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	1,491	1,325	-11%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	3,483	4,518	30%
PORTLAND, OREGON	827	850	3%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	136	99	-27%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	2,007	1,299	-35%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	8,197	10,007	22%
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	2,683	2,427	-10%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	9,363	10,558	13%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	1,280	1,374	7%
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	11,200	8,225	-27%
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	9,372	7,115	-24%
TUCSON, ARIZONA	1,694	710	-58%
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	419	320	-24%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	3,626	2,841	-22%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	7,996	5,450	-32%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>311,984</b>	<b>271,279</b>	<b>-13%</b>



**Table 1A - Total Immigration Court Receipts by Court and Type of Matter for FY 2013**

Immigration Court	New NTAs	Bonds	Motions	Total Matters
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	3,229	4,094	63	7,386
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	5,467	963	742	7,172
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	3,175	737	456	4,368
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	1,844	494	481	2,819
BATAVIA SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER (SPC), NEW YORK	727	663	28	1,418
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	2,181	532	345	3,058
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	3,076	1,482	889	5,447
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	820	27	152	999
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	2,127	554	259	2,940
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	8,674	2,100	724	11,498
CLEVELAND, OHIO	2,092	729	186	3,007
DALLAS, TEXAS	4,532	632	391	5,555
DENVER, COLORADO	3,196	1,510	412	5,118
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	2,245	1,070	180	3,495
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	1,553	673	62	2,288
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	702	446	31	1,179
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	3,408	1,223	51	4,682
EL PASO, TEXAS	2,766	416	183	3,365
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	2,088	1,300	50	3,438
ELOY, ARIZONA	5,734	2,334	49	8,117
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	187	0	13	200
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	4,772	1,544	52	6,368
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	472	49	108	629
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	8,556	3	791	9,350
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	814	78	125	1,017
HONOLULU, HAWAII	238	124	66	428
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	8,582	3,586	270	12,438
HOUSTON, TEXAS	4,899	0	470	5,369
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	263	0	27	290
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	1,553	579	204	2,336
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	5,259	3,894	264	9,417
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	1,641	308	185	2,134
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	12,796	3,336	2,432	18,564
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	4,406	2,732	51	7,189
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	1,461	7	202	1,670
MIAMI, FLORIDA	5,495	0	1,449	6,944
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	434	3	101	538
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	12,065	0	2,324	14,389
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	2,966	1,292	715	4,973
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	5,556	3,186	62	8,804
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	1,576	716	255	2,547
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	2,343	340	591	3,274
PEARSALL, TEXAS	5,043	2,874	27	7,944
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	1,039	0	286	1,325
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	4,228	0	290	4,518
PORTLAND, OREGON	673	12	165	850
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	81	2	16	99
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,077	137	85	1,299
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	8,458	650	899	10,007
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	1,924	35	468	2,427
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	8,083	1,680	795	10,558
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	1,146	0	228	1,374
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	6,044	2,128	53	8,225
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	3,671	3,366	78	7,115
TUCSON, ARIZONA	673	0	37	710
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	299	1	20	320
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	1,402	1,325	114	2,841
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	3,539	1,733	178	5,450
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>193,350</b>	<b>57,699</b>	<b>20,230</b>	<b>271,279</b>

**Table 2 - Total Immigration Court Matters Completed by Court for FY 2012 and FY 2013**

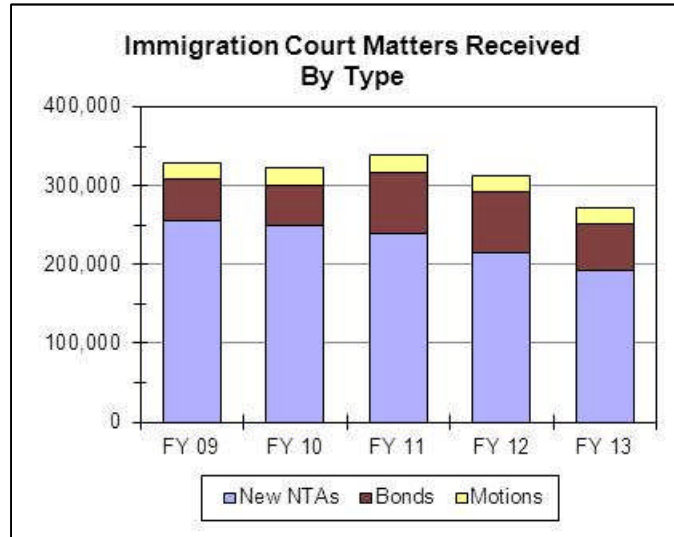
Immigration Court	FY 2012	FY 2013	Rate of Change
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	11,169	6,404	-43%
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	6,751	6,522	-3%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	5,453	4,738	-13%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	5,056	4,667	-8%
BATAVIA SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER (SPC), NEW YORK	2,016	1,177	-42%
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	3,848	3,503	-9%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	8,197	7,265	-11%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	1,084	1,043	-4%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	4,426	4,872	10%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	11,519	10,508	-9%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	3,893	3,020	-22%
DALLAS, TEXAS	7,907	7,715	-2%
DENVER, COLORADO	7,383	5,600	-24%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	4,540	3,137	-31%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	2,044	1,668	-18%
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	1,350	1,075	-20%
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	2,513	3,566	42%
EL PASO, TEXAS	4,490	2,478	-45%
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	3,600	2,296	-36%
ELOY, ARIZONA	7,445	4,967	-33%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	233	208	-11%
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	5,202	2,921	-44%
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	961	688	-28%
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	3,152	2,491	-21%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,429	1,377	-4%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	927	619	-33%
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	11,272	9,539	-15%
HOUSTON, TEXAS	2,959	2,869	-3%
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	352	246	-30%
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	4,133	3,022	-27%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	9,621	7,496	-22%
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	2,630	2,361	-10%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	20,171	24,227	20%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	5,483	4,068	-26%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	2,340	2,718	16%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	7,786	7,883	1%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	686	860	25%
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	18,332	17,157	-6%
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	6,556	5,611	-14%
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	9,823	6,826	-31%
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	3,938	3,160	-20%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	4,098	4,763	16%
PEARSALL, TEXAS	5,295	4,785	-10%
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	2,375	2,228	-6%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	1,884	2,642	40%
PORTLAND, OREGON	1,505	1,585	5%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	154	136	-12%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	2,046	1,334	-35%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	5,587	6,821	22%
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	2,500	3,293	32%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	9,073	9,600	6%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	2,549	2,820	11%
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	10,461	8,170	-22%
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	7,077	5,561	-21%
TUCSON, ARIZONA	1,777	856	-52%
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	420	300	-29%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	3,375	2,616	-22%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	7,011	3,864	-45%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>289,857</b>	<b>253,942</b>	<b>-12%</b>

**Table 2A - Total Immigration Court Matters Completed by Court and Type of Matter for FY 2013**

Immigration Court	Initial Case Completions	Subsequent Case Completions	Bonds	Motions (Not Granted)	Total Matters
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	2,277	119	3,989	19	6,404
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	4,709	788	956	69	6,522
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	3,508	385	675	170	4,738
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	3,420	673	484	90	4,667
BATAVIA SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER (SPC), NEW YORK	442	42	682	11	1,177
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	2,632	244	557	70	3,503
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	4,636	1,016	1,495	118	7,265
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	834	130	35	44	1,043
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	3,906	340	551	75	4,872
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	7,543	617	2,180	168	10,508
CLEVELAND, OHIO	2,005	210	761	44	3,020
DALLAS, TEXAS	6,535	371	656	153	7,715
DENVER, COLORADO	3,592	419	1,532	57	5,600
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1,833	157	1,070	77	3,137
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	926	53	666	23	1,668
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	582	53	423	17	1,075
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	2,356	48	1,147	15	3,566
EL PASO, TEXAS	1,916	96	418	48	2,478
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	929	49	1,296	22	2,296
ELOY, ARIZONA	2,579	65	2,295	28	4,967
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	195	9	0	4	208
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	1,407	63	1,434	17	2,921
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	532	84	50	22	688
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	1,825	219	2	445	2,491
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,107	140	79	51	1,377
HONOLULU, HAWAII	390	97	124	8	619
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	5,806	209	3,496	28	9,539
HOUSTON, TEXAS	2,452	271	0	146	2,869
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	226	14	0	6	246
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	2,191	175	597	59	3,022
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	3,238	214	3,961	83	7,496
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	1,806	212	302	41	2,361
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	17,830	2,713	3,233	451	24,227
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	1,411	32	2,599	26	4,068
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	2,406	234	5	73	2,718
MIAMI, FLORIDA	6,523	1,042	0	318	7,883
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	761	72	3	24	860
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	14,159	2,640	0	358	17,157
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	3,564	636	1,269	142	5,611
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	3,553	79	3,169	25	6,826
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	2,115	267	729	49	3,160
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	3,694	590	331	148	4,763
PEARSALL, TEXAS	1,896	46	2,837	6	4,785
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	1,823	366	0	39	2,228
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	2,394	207	1	40	2,642
PORTLAND, OREGON	1,402	149	12	22	1,585
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	111	19	2	4	136
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,104	83	127	20	1,334
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	5,649	245	608	319	6,821
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	2,761	332	35	165	3,293
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	6,985	897	1,627	91	9,600
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	2,500	278	0	42	2,820
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	5,919	96	2,130	25	8,170
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	2,050	99	3,398	14	5,561
TUCSON, ARIZONA	816	31	0	9	856
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	264	27	1	8	300
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	1,088	114	1,383	31	2,616
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	1,905	171	1,720	68	3,864
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173,018</b>	<b>19,047</b>	<b>57,132</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>253,942</b>

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.

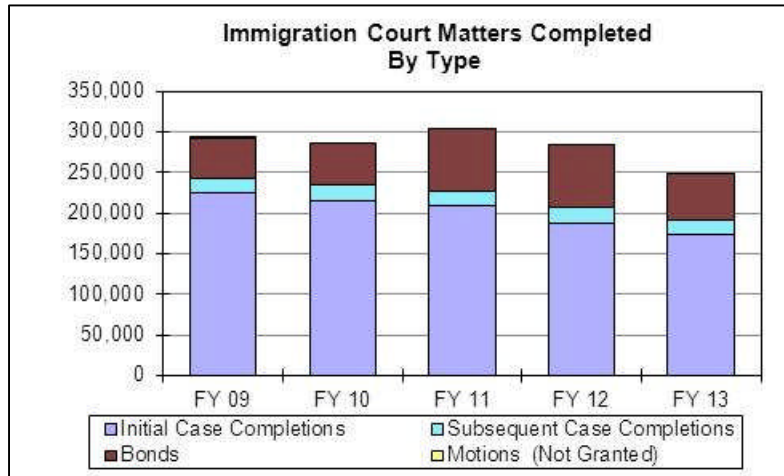
**Figure 2**



<b>Immigration Court Matters Received</b>				
	New NTAs	Bonds	Motions	Total
FY 09	256,378	51,584	20,657	328,619
FY 10	248,815	52,623	21,773	323,211
FY 11	240,258	76,796	21,417	338,471
FY 12	214,262	78,004	19,718	311,984
FY 13	193,350	57,699	20,230	271,279

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

**Figure 3**



<b>Immigration Court Matters Completed</b>					
	Initial Case Completions	Subsequent Case Completions	Bonds	Motions (Not Granted)	Total
FY 09	224,577	17,493	50,645	5,310	298,025
FY 10	215,293	18,886	51,625	5,451	291,255
FY 11	209,282	18,732	75,508	5,629	309,151
FY 12	188,230	18,393	77,849	5,385	289,857
FY 13	173,018	19,047	57,132	4,745	253,942

## 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 five new types of cases: removal, credible fear review, reasonable fear review, claimed status review, and asylum only. Additional types of cases include: rescission, continued detention review, Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA), and withholding only.

Table 3 shows all types of cases that the immigration courts received between Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 and FY 2013.

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

Type of Case	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Deportation	68	77	76	5	1
Exclusion	9	13	4	1	0
Removal	254,460	246,214	237,478	211,193	187,677
Credible Fear Review	861	1,144	885	739	1,768
Reasonable Fear Review	229	387	441	815	1,162
Claimed Status	41	47	26	37	31
Asylum Only	404	383	407	355	394
Rescission	46	48	49	25	46
Continued Detention Review	1	1	5	2	0
NACARA	19	4	1	0	2
Withholding Only	240	497	886	1,090	2,269
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,378</b>	<b>248,815</b>	<b>240,258</b>	<b>214,262</b>	<b>193,350</b>

Table 4 shows all types of the immigration courts' initial case completions for the period FY 2009 to FY 2013. Note that initial case completions reflect immigration judge decisions and other completions. As shown in Tab C, other completions accounted for 17 percent of the cases completed in FY 2013.

**Table 4 - Immigration Court Initial Case Completions by Case Type**

Type of Case	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Deportation	636	696	669	639	695
Exclusion	60	68	61	54	53
Removal	222,071	212,239	206,025	184,851	167,601
Credible Fear Review	861	1,126	893	709	1,728
Reasonable Fear Review	219	385	444	775	1,140
Claimed Status	35	51	28	35	31
Asylum Only	476	421	423	367	379
Rescission	18	41	46	36	39
Continued Detention Review	1	1	3	2	2
NACARA	15	16	8	2	3
Withholding Only	185	249	682	760	1,347
<b>Total</b>	<b>224,577</b>	<b>215,293</b>	<b>209,282</b>	<b>188,230</b>	<b>173,018</b>

Table 4A shows all types of the immigration courts' subsequent case completions for the period FY 2009 to FY 2013.

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

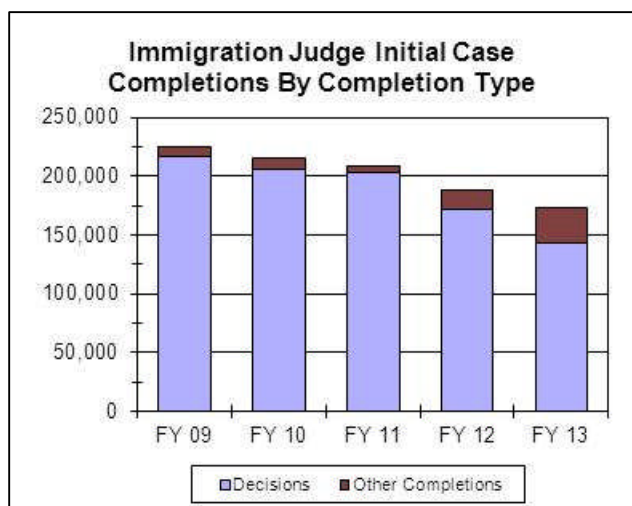
Type of Case	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
Deportation	2,024	1,990	1,972	1,666	1,829
Exclusion	226	226	204	149	174
Removal	15,136	16,567	16,424	16,449	16,911
Credible Fear Review	0	0	0	0	0
Reasonable Fear Review	1	0	0	0	0
Claimed Status	0	0	2	0	1
Asylum Only	80	85	94	68	74
Rescission	1	4	4	2	3
Continued Detention Review	0	0	0	0	0
NACARA	2	0	2	0	5
Withholding Only	23	14	30	59	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,493</b>	<b>18,886</b>	<b>18,732</b>	<b>18,393</b>	<b>19,047</b>

## 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.

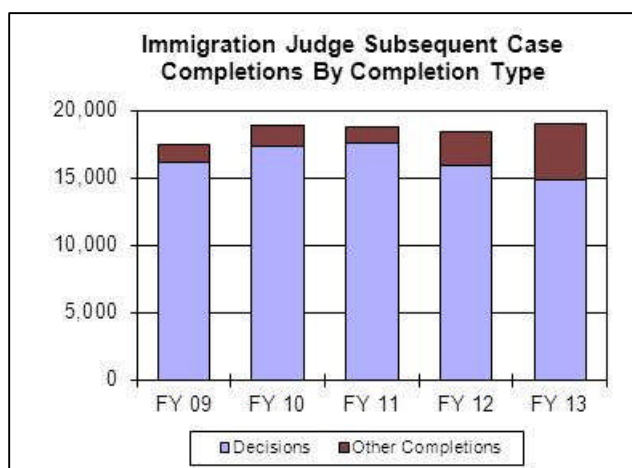
Figure 4 and Figure 4A provide a breakdown of initial case completions and subsequent case completions from Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 to FY 2013 by type of completion – either through an immigration judge decision or through another type of completion.

**Figure 4**



	Decisions	Other Completions	Total
FY 09	216,308	8,269	224,577
FY 10	206,158	9,135	215,293
FY 11	202,708	6,574	209,282
FY 12	171,501	16,729	188,230
FY 13	143,678	29,340	173,018

**Figure 4A**

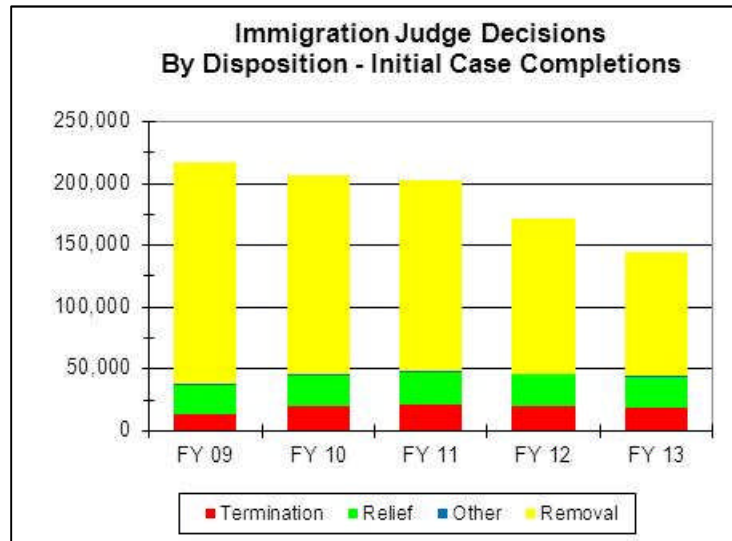


	Decisions	Other Completions	Total
FY 09	16,122	1,371	17,493
FY 10	17,363	1,523	18,886
FY 11	17,553	1,179	18,732
FY 12	15,889	2,504	18,393
FY 13	14,853	4,194	19,047



Figure 5 provides a breakout of decisions by disposition for the initial case completions for FY 2009 to FY 2013. 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.

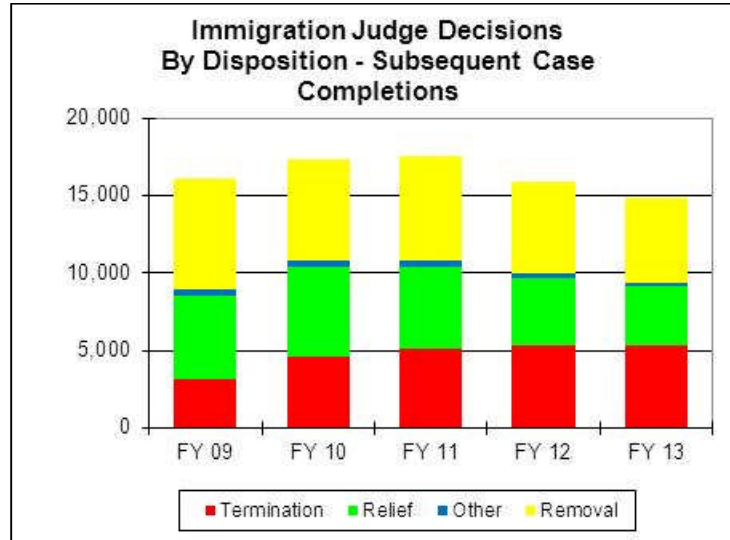
**Figure 5**



IJ Decisions by Disposition - Initial Case Completions									
	Termination		Relief		Removal		Other		Total
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
FY 09	13,937	6.4	23,251	10.7	178,270	82.4	850	0.4	216,308
FY 10	19,776	9.6	25,155	12.2	160,295	77.8	932	0.5	206,158
FY 11	20,516	10.1	26,459	13.1	154,762	76.3	971	0.5	202,708
FY 12	19,682	11.5	25,824	15.1	125,239	73.0	756	0.4	171,501
FY 13	19,107	13.3	24,006	16.7	99,611	69.3	954	0.7	143,678

Figure 5A provides a breakout of decisions by disposition for the subsequent case completions for FY 2009 to FY 2013.

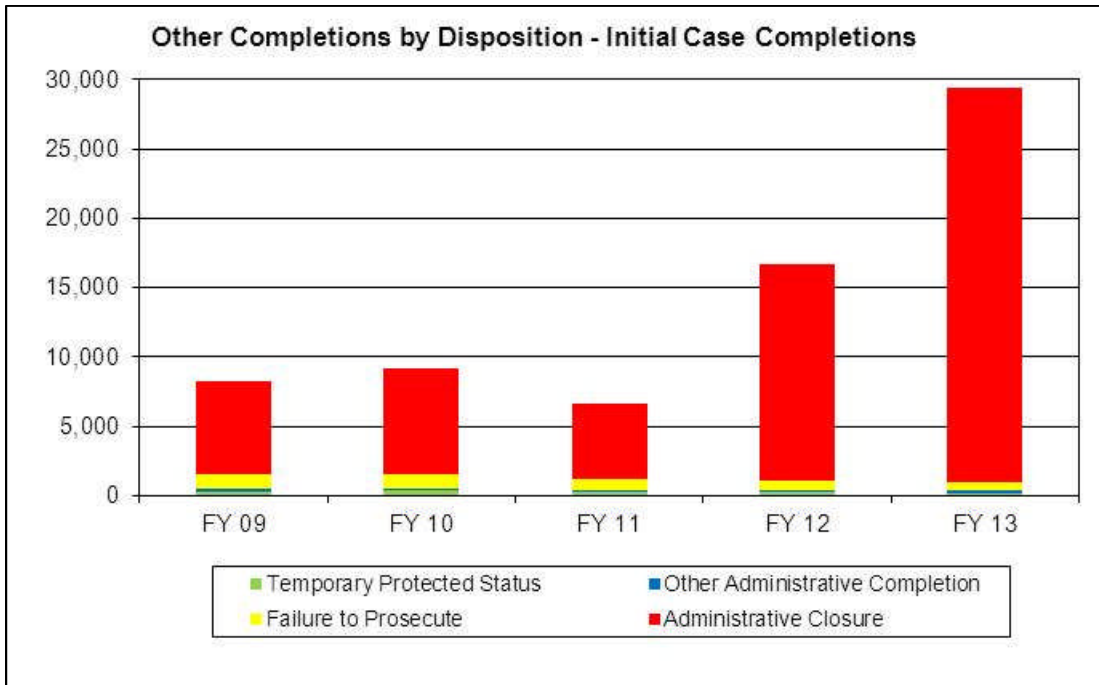
**Figure 5A**



<b>IJ Decisions by Disposition - Subsequent Case Completions</b>									
	Termination		Relief		Removal		Other		Total
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	
FY 09	3,101	19.2	5,433	33.7	7,156	44.4	432	2.7	16,122
FY 10	4,592	26.4	5,800	33.4	6,574	37.9	397	2.3	17,363
FY 11	5,087	29.0	5,358	30.5	6,736	38.4	372	2.1	17,553
FY 12	5,306	33.4	4,395	27.7	5,897	37.1	291	1.8	15,889
FY 13	5,346	36.0	3,816	25.7	5,453	36.7	238	1.6	14,853

Figure 6 provides a breakout of other completions by disposition type for the initial case completions for FY 2009 to FY 2013. 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, which increased from 82 percent of other completions in FY 2009 to almost 97 percent of the total in FY 2013.

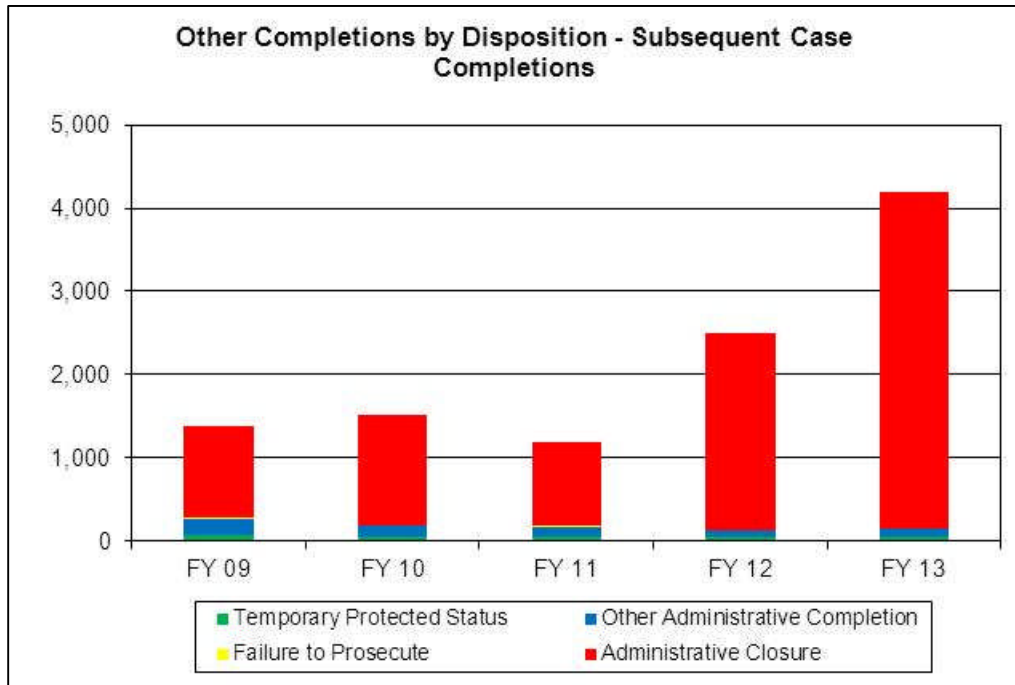
Figure 6



Other Completions by Disposition - Initial Case Completions									
	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 09	6,789	82.1	1,038	12.6	148	1.8	294	3.6	8,269
FY 10	7,605	83.3	1,056	11.6	145	1.6	329	3.6	9,135
FY 11	5,364	81.6	868	13.2	103	1.6	239	3.6	6,574
FY 12	15,715	93.9	659	3.9	121	0.7	234	1.4	16,729
FY 13	28,405	96.8	577	2.0	182	0.6	176	0.6	29,340

Figure 6A provides a breakout 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.

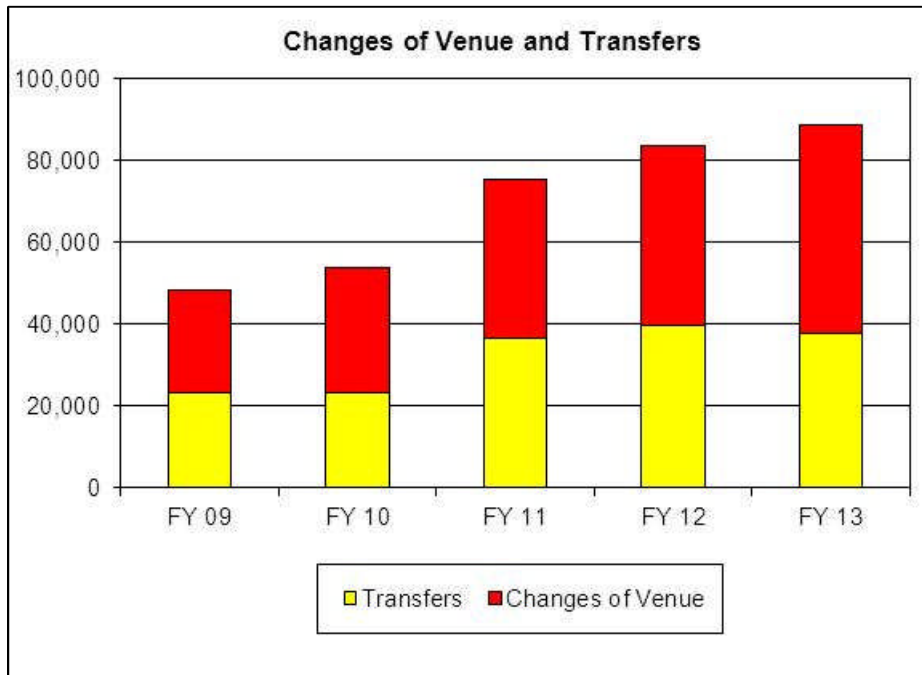
**Figure 6A**



Other Completions by Disposition - Subsequent Case Completions									
	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 09	1,098	80.1	9	0.7	204	14.9	60	4.4	1,371
FY 10	1,343	88.2	4	0.3	122	8.0	54	3.5	1,523
FY 11	996	84.5	11	0.9	123	10.4	49	4.2	1,179
FY 12	2,379	95.0	5	0.2	73	2.9	47	1.9	2,504
FY 13	4,049	96.5	4	0.1	86	2.1	55	1.3	4,194

Figure 7 provides information on the number of cases transferred to a different hearing location or granted a change of venue for FY 2009 to FY 2013.

**Figure 7**



	Changes of Venue	Transfers	Total
FY 09	24,928	23,485	48,413
FY 10	30,399	23,317	53,716
FY 11	38,731	36,782	75,513
FY 12	43,882	39,634	83,516
FY 13	50,893	37,770	88,663

Table 5 provides a breakout of cases, by immigration court for FY 2013, for which an immigration judge granted a motion to change venue or a motion to transfer.

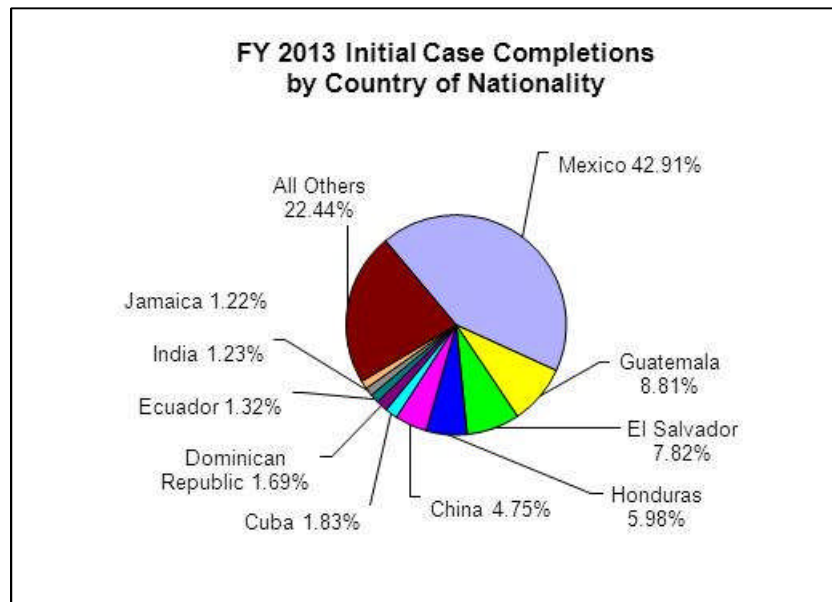
**Table 5 – FY 2013 Changes of Venue and Transfers**

<b>Immigration Court</b>	<b>Changes of Venue</b>	<b>Transfers</b>	<b>Total</b>
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	850	1,129	1,979
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	682	1,616	2,298
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	384	410	794
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	336	2	338
BATAVIA SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER (SPC), NEW YORK	28	421	449
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	188	305	493
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	287	911	1,198
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	522	35	557
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	209	0	209
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	2,276	1,731	4,007
CLEVELAND, OHIO	144	563	707
DALLAS, TEXAS	241	1,407	1,648
DENVER, COLORADO	356	1,002	1,358
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	307	398	705
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	187	434	621
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	33	194	227
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	14	1,216	1,230
EL PASO, TEXAS	1,398	508	1,906
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	191	1,098	1,289
ELOY, ARIZONA	3,302	2	3,304
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	25	26	51
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	3,084	17	3,101
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	189	17	206
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	5,755	169	5,924
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	73	41	114
HONOLULU, HAWAII	13	69	82
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	35	4,049	4,084
HOUSTON, TEXAS	3,541	648	4,189
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	109	162	271
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	110	493	603
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	2,596	22	2,618
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	133	86	219
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	2,500	2,089	4,589
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	35	2,943	2,978
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	304	47	351
MIAMI, FLORIDA	1,374	122	1,496
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	945	67	1,012
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	1,763	174	1,937
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	620	66	686
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	33	2,691	2,724
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	176	565	741
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	326	103	429
PEARSALL, TEXAS	84	3,096	3,180
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	349	62	411
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	2,897	236	3,133
PORTLAND, OREGON	243	41	284
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	0	3	3
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	56	1	57
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	4,688	3,544	8,232
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	1,056	71	1,127
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	803	1,658	2,461
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	623	9	632
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	704	0	704
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	1,783	0	1,783
TUCSON, ARIZONA	142	10	152
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	59	19	78
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	22	692	714
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	1,710	280	1,990
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,893</b>	<b>37,770</b>	<b>88,663</b>

## Immigration Courts: Initial Case Completions by Country of Nationality

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, the top 10 nationalities accounted for approximately 78 percent of all initial case completions, as shown in Figure 8. A total of 217 nationalities are reported in the FY 2013 immigration judge initial case completions. Mexico and Central American countries are consistently among the predominant nationalities of these completions.

**Figure 8**



<b>FY 2013 Initial Case Completions by Country of Nationality</b>		
Country of Nationality	Initial Case Completions	% of Total
Mexico	74,235	42.91%
Guatemala	15,239	8.81%
El Salvador	13,528	7.82%
Honduras	10,344	5.98%
China	8,221	4.75%
Cuba	3,174	1.83%
Dominican Republic	2,932	1.69%
Ecuador	2,289	1.32%
India	2,128	1.23%
Jamaica	2,106	1.22%
All Others	38,822	22.44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,018</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 6 provides information on the top 25 nationalities each year for FY 2009 through FY 2013. 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 2009 - FY 2013**

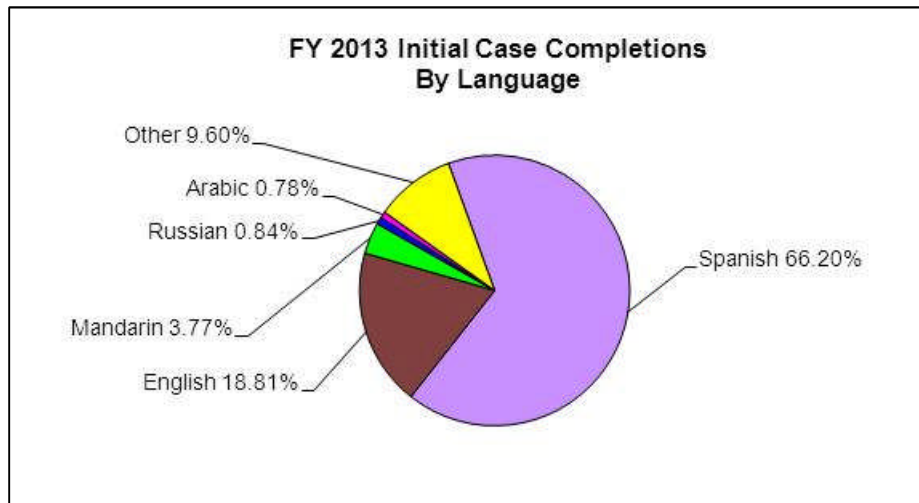
Rank	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
1	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
2	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala
3	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador
4	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras	Honduras
5	China	China	China	China	China
6	Dominican Republic	Haiti	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Cuba
7	Haiti	Dominican Republic	Cuba	Cuba	Dominican Republic
8	Colombia	Colombia	Jamaica	India	Ecuador
9	Cuba	Cuba	Colombia	Jamaica	India
10	Jamaica	Jamaica	India	Colombia	Jamaica
11	Brazil	Brazil	Haiti	Ecuador	Colombia
12	Ecuador	Ecuador	Brazil	Haiti	Philippines
13	India	Philippines	Ecuador	Brazil	Brazil
14	Philippines	Peru	Philippines	Philippines	Haiti
15	Peru	India	Peru	Peru	Peru
16	Nicaragua	Venezuela	Nicaragua	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
17	Venezuela	Nicaragua	Venezuela	Nigeria	Pakistan
18	Canada	Canada	Ghana	Pakistan	Nigeria
19	Pakistan	Pakistan	Nigeria	Ghana	Venezuela
20	Indonesia	Nigeria	Canada	Venezuela	Kenya
21	Nigeria	Russia	Pakistan	South Korea	Russia
22	Russia	Vietnam	Russia	Russia	Ghana
23	Vietnam	South Korea	South Korea	Kenya	Nepal
24	Ghana	Ghana	Trinidad and Tobago	Canada	South Korea
25	Ethiopia	Kenya	Kenya	Trinidad and Tobago	Ethiopia



## Immigration Courts: Initial Case Completions by Language

Figure 9 shows a breakdown of Fiscal Year (FY) 2013 initial case completions by language. Out of 260 languages from the initial case completions in FY 2013, the top five languages - Spanish, English, Mandarin, Russian, and Arabic - accounted for approximately 90 percent of these initial case completions.

**Figure 9**



FY 2013 Initial Case Completions by Language		
Language	Initial Case Completions	% of Total
Spanish	114,531	66.20%
English	32,547	18.81%
Mandarin	6,521	3.77%
Russian	1,461	0.84%
Arabic	1,341	0.78%
Other	16,617	9.60%
<b>Total</b>	<b>173,018</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 7 provides information on the top 25 languages each year for FY 2009 through FY 2013. For the five-year period, eight of the top 10 languages were: Spanish, English, Mandarin, Russian, Arabic, Portuguese, Creole, and French.

**Table 7 – Initial Case Completions by Language  
Top 25 Languages: FY 2009 – FY 2013**

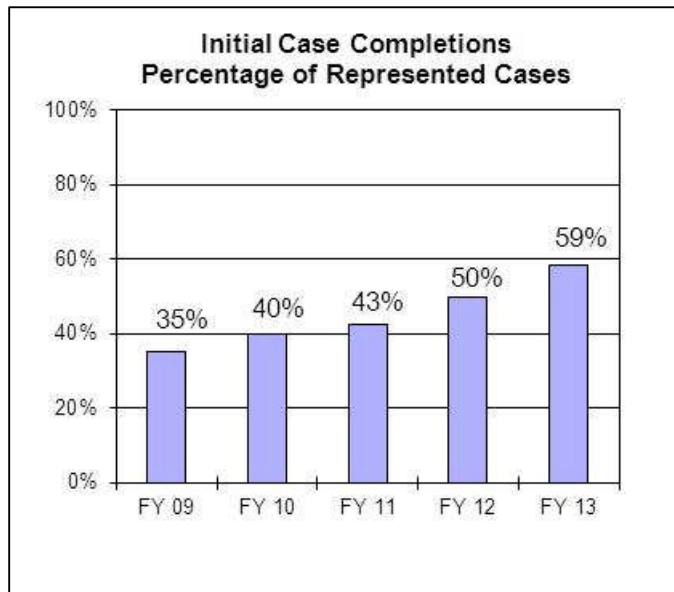
Rank	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
1	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish
2	English	English	English	English	English
3	Mandarin	Mandarin	Mandarin	Mandarin	Mandarin
4	Creole	Creole	Russian	Russian	Russian
5	Russian	Russian	Creole	Arabic	Arabic
6	Portuguese	Portuguese	Portuguese	Creole	Portuguese
7	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic	Portuguese	Creole
8	Foo Chow	Foo Chow	French	French	Punjabi
9	French	French	Korean	Korean	French
10	Indonesian	Korean	Foo Chow	Foo Chow	Korean
11	Korean	Indonesian	Punjabi	Punjabi	Foo Chow
12	Punjabi	Armenian	Tigrigna - Eritrean	Gujarati	Nepali
13	Albanian	Punjabi	Amharic	Nepali	Amharic
14	Amharic	Amharic	Gujarati	Amharic	Indonesian
15	Armenian	Vietnamese	Indonesian	Indonesian	Tagalog
16	Vietnamese	Tagalog	Nepali	Vietnamese	Romanian-Moldovan
17	Tagalog	Albanian	Vietnamese	Tagalog	Vietnamese
18	Chaldean	Polish	Tagalog	Tigrigna - Eritrean	Gujarati
19	Urdu	Urdu	Armenian	Urdu	Urdu
20	Polish	Somali	Polish	Armenian	Albanian
21	Nepali	Nepali	Somali	Tamil	Armenian
22	Tibetan	Tibetan	Albanian	Romanian-Moldovan	Tigrigna - Eritrean
23	Somali	Tigrigna - Eritrean	Tamil	Albanian	Somali
24	Tigrigna - Eritrean	Bengali	Urdu	Polish	Polish
25	Bengali	Cantonese	Romanian-Moldovan	Somali	Quiche

## Immigration Courts: Initial Case Completions by Representation Status

An attorney or other representative whom the Board of Immigration Appeals has fully accredited 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 at immigration hearings.

As shown in Figure 10, the percentage of represented aliens increased each year from Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 (35%) to FY 2013 (59%).

**Figure 10**



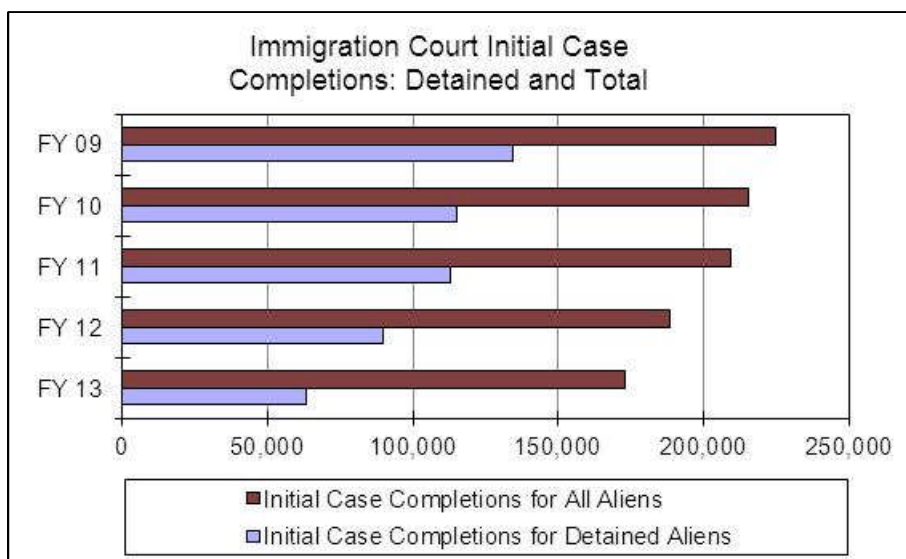
	Represented	Unrepresented	Total
FY 09	79,198	145,379	224,577
FY 10	86,307	128,986	215,293
FY 11	89,022	120,260	209,282
FY 12	94,009	94,221	188,230
FY 13	101,365	71,653	173,018

## 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 cases completed for detained aliens decreased 53 percent from Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 to FY 2013.

**Figure 11**



<b>Immigration Court Initial Case Completions for Detained Aliens (Including IHP)</b>			
	Initial Case Completions for Detained Aliens	Initial Case Completions for All Aliens	Percent Detained
FY 09	134,246	224,577	60%
FY 10	114,892	215,293	53%
FY 11	112,776	209,282	54%
FY 12	89,619	188,230	48%
FY 13	63,313	173,018	37%

Table 8 provides information, by immigration court, on FY 2013 detained completions. The following immigration courts each completed more than 3,000 detained initial cases in FY 2013: Stewart Detention Facility, Houston SPC, Oakdale Federal Detention Center, Krome North SPC, and Dallas. Immigration courts in three border states – Texas, Arizona, and California – accounted for 45 percent of the detained completions in FY 2013. Courts in those three states are highlighted in blue in Table 8.

**Table 8 - FY 2013 Immigration Court Initial Case Completions for Detained Cases**

Immigration Court	Completions
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	2,263
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	1,386
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	690
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	521
BATAVIA SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER (SPC), NEW YORK	421
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	885
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	1,096
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	28
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	7
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	2,217
CLEVELAND, OHIO	1,084
DALLAS, TEXAS	3,020
DENVER, COLORADO	1,300
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	945
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	881
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	580
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	2,352
EL PASO, TEXAS	624
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	893
ELOY, ARIZONA	2,562
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	195
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	1,406
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	69
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	205
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	406
HONOLULU, HAWAII	128
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	5,800
HOUSTON, TEXAS	121
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	142
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	555
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	3,221
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	718
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	2,284
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	1,404
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	0
MIAMI, FLORIDA	435
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	1
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	3
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	983
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	3,541
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	682
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	369
PEARSALL, TEXAS	1,889
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	1
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	168
PORTLAND, OREGON	55
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	6
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	691
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	1,070
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	29
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	1,489
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	14
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	5,879
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	2,020
TUCSON, ARIZONA	377
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	263
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	1,043
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	1,896
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>63,313</b>

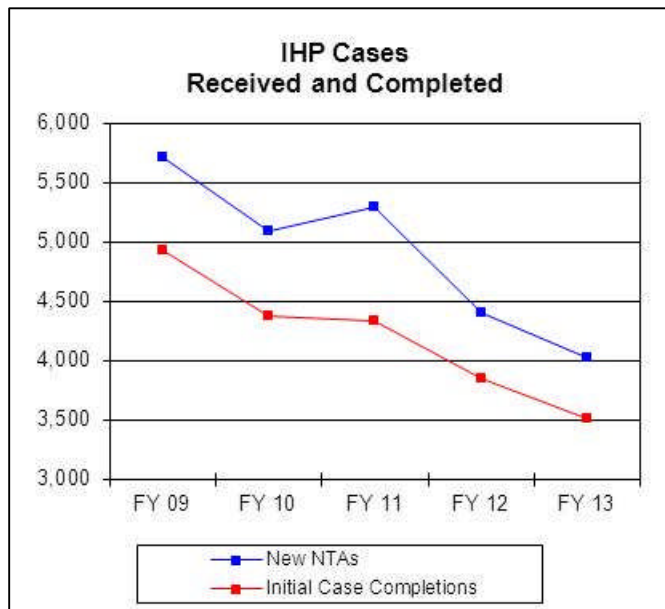
■ Immigration Courts in U.S./Mexico Border States

## 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) 2013, DHS filed charging documents with the immigration courts for incarcerated aliens in 63 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 2009 to FY 2013. IHP receipts and completions both declined by 29 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013.

**Figure 12**



	New NTAs	Initial Case Completions
FY 09	5,706	4,928
FY 10	5,096	4,376
FY 11	5,287	4,332
FY 12	4,396	3,854
FY 13	4,030	3,506

Table 9 provides a breakdown of IHP initial case completions by disposition.

**Table 9 - IHP Initial Case Completions by Disposition**

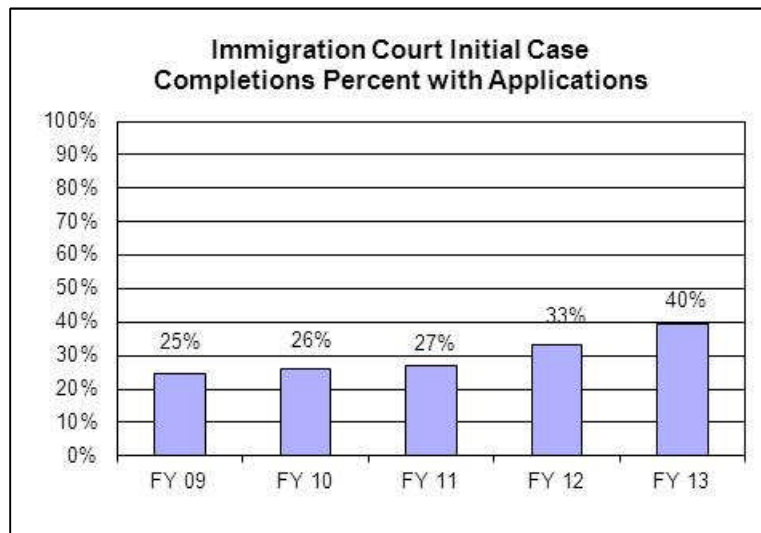
	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13
Total Decisions in IHP Cases	4,764	4,265	4,228	3,764	3,312
<i>Removal</i>	4,578	4,160	4,102	3,645	3,208
<i>Termination</i>	116	84	98	80	80
<i>Relief</i>	27	13	26	31	20
<i>Other</i>	43	8	2	8	4
Other Completions	164	111	104	90	194
Total Completions	4,928	4,376	4,332	3,854	3,506



## 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 09	55,224	25%	169,353	75%	224,577
FY 10	56,006	26%	159,287	74%	215,293
FY 11	56,332	27%	152,950	73%	209,282
FY 12	62,207	33%	126,023	67%	188,230
FY 13	68,566	40%	104,452	60%	173,018

Table 10 shows the number and percentage of initial case completions with applications for relief at each immigration court in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013. 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 2013 Immigration Court Initial Case Completions with Applications for Relief**

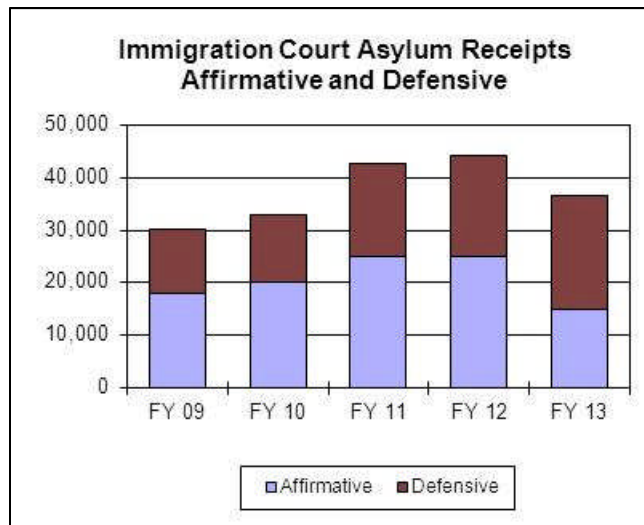
Immigration Court	Initial Case Completions	# of Completions With Applications	Percent With Applications
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	2,277	670	29%
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	4,709	1,780	38%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	3,508	1,461	42%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	3,420	1,465	43%
BATAVIA SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER (SPC), NEW YORK	442	120	27%
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	2,632	841	32%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	4,636	2,540	55%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	834	192	23%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	3,906	1,536	39%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	7,543	2,078	28%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	2,005	675	34%
DALLAS, TEXAS	6,535	1,373	21%
DENVER, COLORADO	3,592	1,325	37%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	1,833	667	36%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	926	286	31%
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	582	196	34%
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	2,356	290	12%
EL PASO, TEXAS	1,916	470	25%
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	929	309	33%
ELOY, ARIZONA	2,579	525	20%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	195	41	21%
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	1,407	209	15%
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	532	282	53%
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	1,825	559	31%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,107	495	45%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	390	206	53%
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	5,806	876	15%
HOUSTON, TEXAS	2,452	1,196	49%
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	226	25	11%
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	2,191	490	22%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	3,238	890	27%
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	1,806	590	33%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	17,830	10,849	61%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	1,411	479	34%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	2,406	828	34%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	6,523	2,899	44%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	761	261	34%
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	14,159	10,319	73%
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	3,564	1,420	40%
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	3,553	291	8%
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	2,115	946	45%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	3,694	2,109	57%
PEARSALL, TEXAS	1,896	473	25%
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	1,823	899	49%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	2,394	1,251	52%
PORTLAND, OREGON	1,402	876	62%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	111	21	19%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,104	241	22%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	5,649	1,233	22%
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	2,761	1,071	39%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	6,985	3,991	57%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	2,500	1,464	59%
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	5,919	410	7%
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	2,050	534	26%
TUCSON, ARIZONA	816	240	29%
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	264	51	19%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	1,088	360	33%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	1,905	392	21%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173,018</b>	<b>68,566</b>	<b>40%</b>

## 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) 2009 to FY 2013.

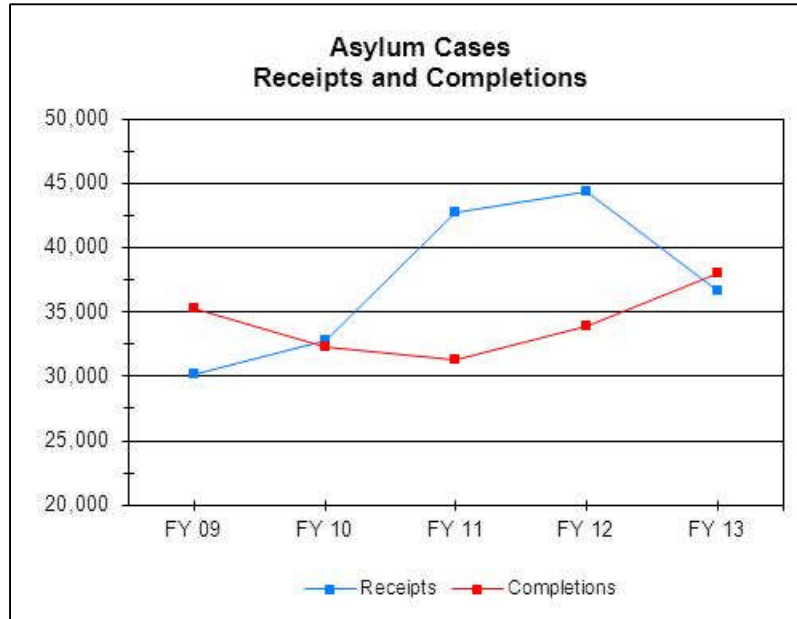
**Figure 14**



Immigration Court Asylum Receipts			
	Affirmative	Defensive	Total
FY 09	17,856	12,256	30,112
FY 10	20,080	12,730	32,810
FY 11	24,893	17,771	42,664
FY 12	24,885	19,411	44,296
FY 13	14,957	21,717	36,674

As shown in Figure 15, asylum receipts increased by 22 percent and asylum completions increased by eight percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013.

Figure 15



Asylum Receipts and Completions		
	Receipts	Completions
FY 09	30,112	35,301
FY 10	32,810	32,301
FY 11	42,664	31,275
FY 12	44,296	33,887
FY 13	36,674	37,986

Table 11 provides information on FY 2013 asylum completions by immigration court. In FY 2013, the New York, NY; Los Angeles, CA; and San Francisco, CA, immigration courts accounted for 49 percent of the asylum completions.

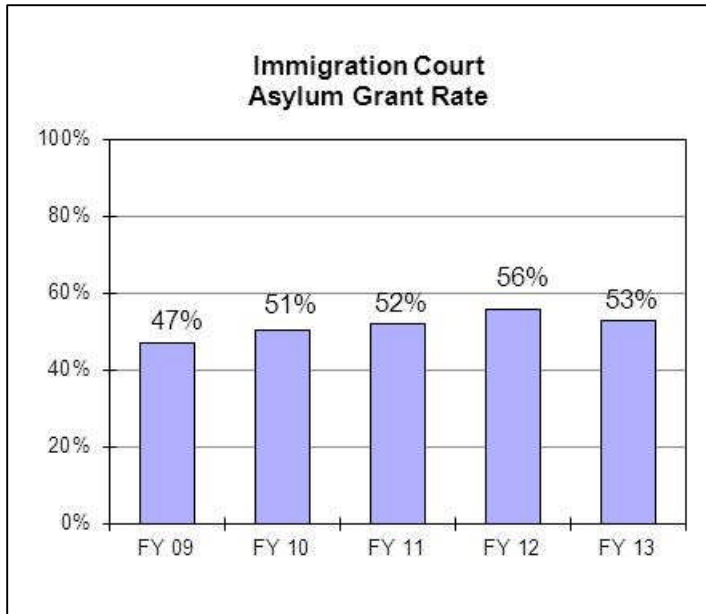
**Table 11 - Asylum Completions by Court for FY 2013**

Immigration Court	Completions
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	336
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	1,191
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	619
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	913
BATAVIA SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER (SPC), NEW YORK	56
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	366
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	1,053
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	69
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	608
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	763
CLEVELAND, OHIO	421
DALLAS, TEXAS	461
DENVER, COLORADO	390
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	272
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	162
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	134
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	108
EL PASO, TEXAS	126
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	146
ELOY, ARIZONA	183
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	6
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	90
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	37
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	194
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	219
HONOLULU, HAWAII	119
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	157
HOUSTON, TEXAS	301
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	7
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	177
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	354
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	271
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	7,587
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	296
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	320
MIAMI, FLORIDA	1,402
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	117
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	8,917
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	733
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	50
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	658
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	1,381
PEARSALL, TEXAS	248
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	482
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	347
PORTLAND, OREGON	504
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	12
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	80
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	407
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	392
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	2,245
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	890
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	80
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	235
TUCSON, ARIZONA	98
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	5
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	65
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	126
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>37,986</b>

## 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 increased from Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 (47%) to FY 2013 (53%).

**Figure 16**



Asylum Grant Rate			
	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 09	8,800	9,876	47%
FY 10	8,518	8,335	51%
FY 11	10,137	9,280	52%
FY 12	10,711	8,502	56%
FY 13	9,933	8,823	53%

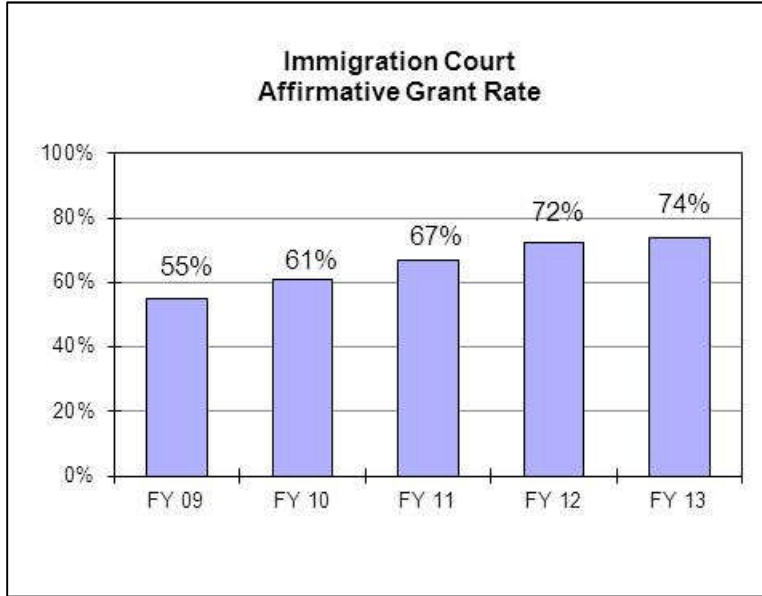
Table 12 provides information on the FY 2013 asylum grant rate for each individual immigration court.

**Table 12 – FY 2013 Asylum Grant Rate by Immigration Court**

Immigration Court	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	20	236	8%
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	550	172	76%
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	24	195	11%
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	297	290	51%
BATAVIA SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER (SPC), NEW YORK	4	36	10%
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	24	109	18%
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	188	145	56%
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	13	30	30%
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	24	110	18%
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	181	273	40%
CLEVELAND, OHIO	37	183	17%
DALLAS, TEXAS	74	150	33%
DENVER, COLORADO	69	151	31%
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	40	129	24%
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	26	108	19%
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	20	101	17%
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	0	87	0%
EL PASO, TEXAS	0	63	0%
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	18	98	16%
ELOY, ARIZONA	1	139	1%
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	0	4	0%
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	4	69	5%
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	0	3	0%
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	48	32	60%
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	42	96	30%
HONOLULU, HAWAII	59	39	60%
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	5	103	5%
HOUSTON, TEXAS	44	118	27%
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	0	0	0%
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	34	63	35%
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	8	189	4%
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	8	102	7%
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	795	1,457	35%
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	87	165	35%
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	76	111	41%
MIAMI, FLORIDA	168	354	32%
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	25	46	35%
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	5,415	1,022	84%
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	163	130	56%
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	3	40	7%
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	22	132	14%
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	137	249	35%
PEARSALL, TEXAS	13	164	7%
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	105	66	61%
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	26	20	57%
PORTLAND, OREGON	51	73	41%
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	0	0	0%
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	10	24	29%
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	101	125	45%
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	63	93	40%
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	598	419	59%
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	155	193	45%
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	1	54	2%
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	22	115	16%
TUCSON, ARIZONA	28	34	45%
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	0	5	0%
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	3	41	7%
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	4	68	6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9,933</b>	<b>8,823</b>	<b>53%</b>

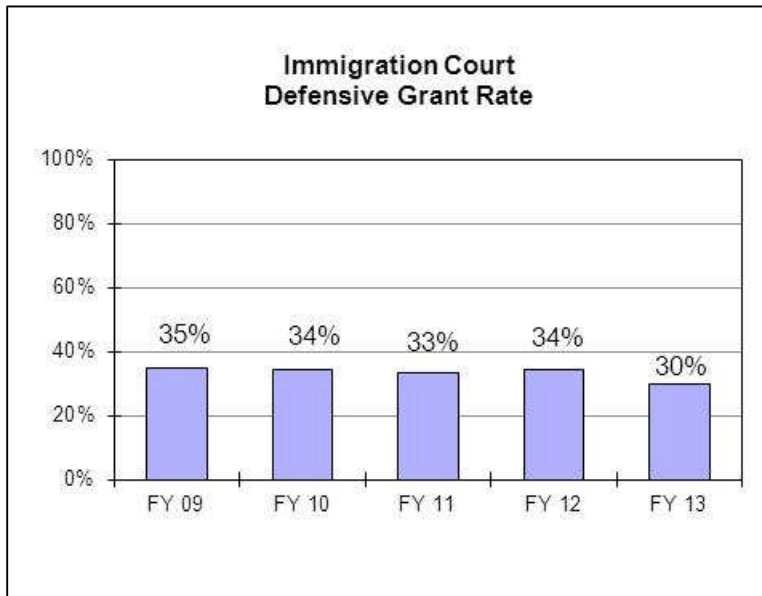
Figures 17 and 18 show the grant rates for affirmative and defensive asylum claims.

**Figure 17**



	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 09	6,322	5,232	55%
FY 10	6,250	3,997	61%
FY 11	7,319	3,618	67%
FY 12	7,823	3,000	72%
FY 13	7,306	2,617	74%

**Figure 18**

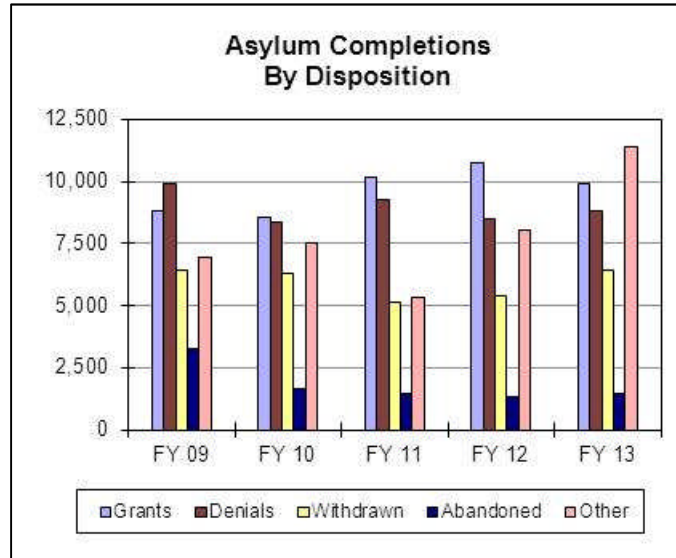


	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 09	2,478	4,644	35%
FY 10	2,268	4,338	34%
FY 11	2,818	5,662	33%
FY 12	2,888	5,502	34%
FY 13	2,627	6,206	30%



Figure 19 illustrates all asylum initial case completions broken out by disposition. The number of asylum grants increased by 13 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013 while the number of denial decisions decreased by 11 percent for the same time period.

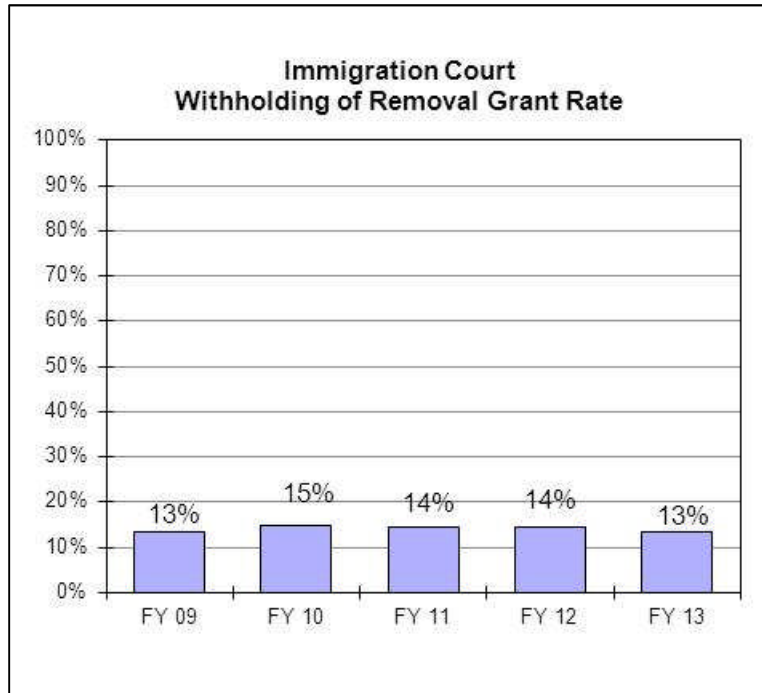
**Figure 19**



	Grants	Denials	Withdrawn	Abandoned	Other	Total
FY 09	8,800	9,876	6,450	3,248	6,927	35,301
FY 10	8,518	8,335	6,275	1,646	7,527	32,301
FY 11	10,137	9,280	5,137	1,430	5,291	31,275
FY 12	10,711	8,502	5,357	1,296	8,021	33,887
FY 13	9,933	8,823	6,400	1,439	11,391	37,986

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.

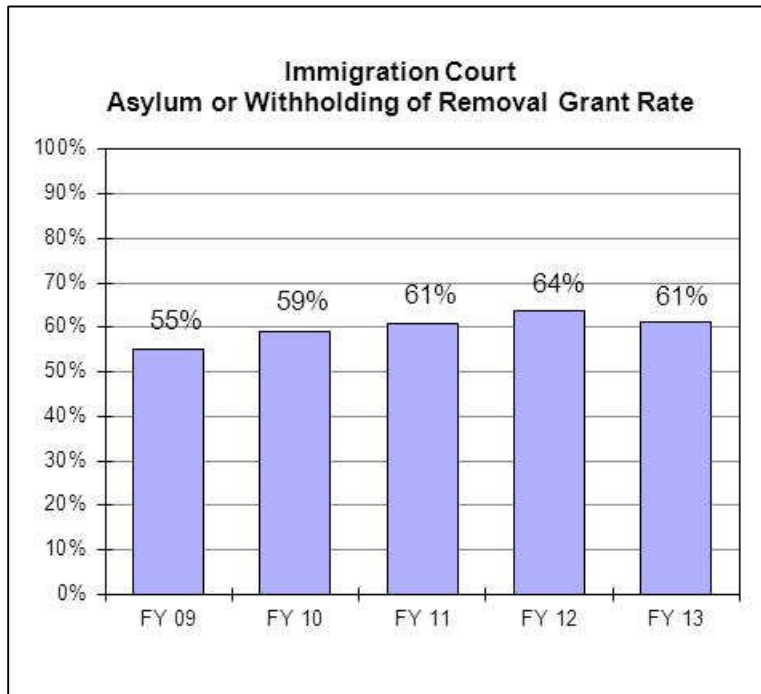
**Figure 20**



	Grants	Denials	Grant Rate
FY 09	1,574	10,247	13%
FY 10	1,496	8,700	15%
FY 11	1,673	9,943	14%
FY 12	1,553	9,203	14%
FY 13	1,518	9,983	13%

Figure 21 shows the percentage of cases in which asylum or withholding of removal was granted. The overall grant rate from FY 2009 to FY 2013 increased from 55 percent to 61 percent. The number of cases which result in asylum grants and withholding grants increased by 10 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013. For the same time period the number of denials for these cases decreased by 13 percent.

**Figure 21**

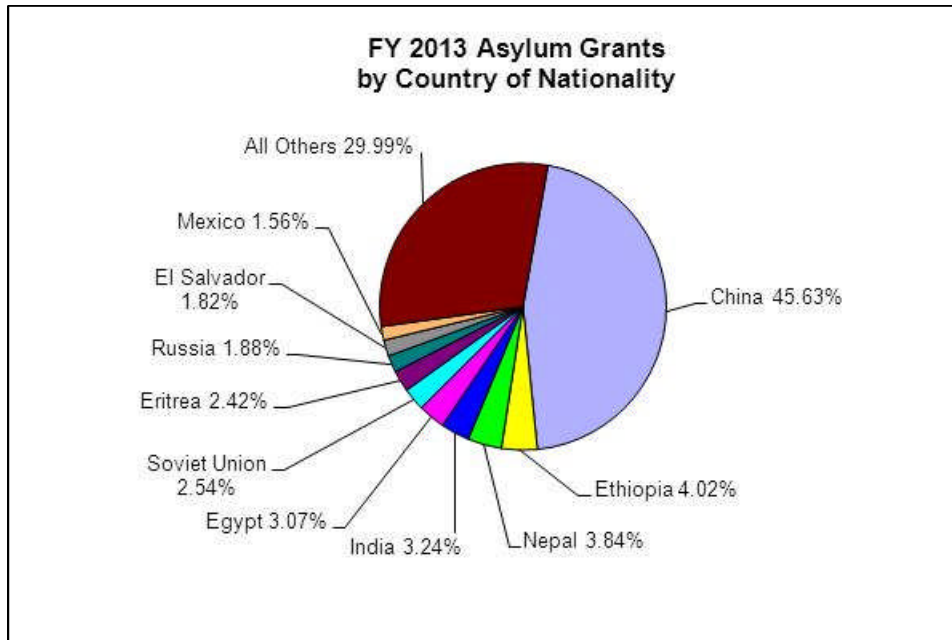


<b>Immigration Court Asylum or Withholding of Removal Grant Rate</b>				
	Asylum Grants	Withholding of Removal Grants	Denials of Both Asylum and Withholding of Removal	Grant Rate
FY 09	8,800	1,574	8,422	55%
FY 10	8,518	1,496	6,936	59%
FY 11	10,137	1,673	7,656	61%
FY 12	10,711	1,553	7,020	64%
FY 13	9,933	1,518	7,320	61%

## Immigration Courts: Asylum Grants by Country of Nationality

Figure 22 displays the top 10 nationalities granted asylum in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013. In FY 2013 the top 10 nationalities accounted for 70 percent of all asylum grants. China accounted for nearly 46 percent of all asylum grants. A total of 144 nationalities were represented among individuals granted asylum in FY 2013.

**Figure 22**



FY 2013 Asylum Grants by Country of Nationality		
Country of Nationality	Completions	% of Total
China	4,532	45.63%
Ethiopia	399	4.02%
Nepal	381	3.84%
India	322	3.24%
Egypt	305	3.07%
Soviet Union	252	2.54%
Eritrea	240	2.42%
Russia	187	1.88%
El Salvador	181	1.82%
Mexico	155	1.56%
All Others	2,979	29.99%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,933</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 13 provides information on the top nationalities granted asylum for the period FY 2009 to FY 2013. For each of the five years, five of the top 10 countries from which aliens were granted asylum were represented: China, Ethiopia, Nepal, India, and Eritrea.

**Table 13 - Asylum Grants by Country of Nationality  
Top 25 Nationalities: FY 2009 - FY 2013**

Rank	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
1	China	China	China	China	China
2	Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Ethiopia
3	Haiti	Nepal	Ethiopia	Nepal	Nepal
4	Iraq	India	Nepal	Eritrea	India
5	Colombia	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt	Egypt
6	India	Somalia	Soviet Union	Soviet Union	Soviet Union
7	Eritrea	Colombia	India	India	Eritrea
8	Albania	Eritrea	Somalia	Guatemala	Russia
9	Guinea	Soviet Union	Colombia	El Salvador	El Salvador
10	Nepal	Armenia	Russia	Pakistan	Mexico
11	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Cameroon	Guatemala
12	Egypt	Guinea	Venezuela	Russia	Cameroon
13	Venezuela	Venezuela	Guatemala	Guinea	Pakistan
14	Soviet Union	Russia	Guinea	Mexico	Guinea
15	Armenia	Guatemala	El Salvador	Venezuela	Sri Lanka
16	Somalia	El Salvador	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Honduras
17	Indonesia	Iraq	Armenia	Indonesia	Somalia
18	Guatemala	Albania	Iraq	Colombia	Venezuela
19	Russia	Haiti	Albania	Iraq	Indonesia
20	El Salvador	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	Iran	Mali
21	Sri Lanka	Indonesia	Indonesia	Moldavia (Moldova)	Gambia
22	Burma (Myanmar)	Sri Lanka	Mexico	Somalia	Colombia
23	Kenya	Yugoslavia	Iran	Honduras	Albania
24	Yugoslavia	Kenya	Kenya	Gambia	Moldavia (Moldova)
25	Iran	Burma (Myanmar)	Mali	Armenia	Bangladesh

## 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 26,317 CAT applications during Fiscal Year (FY) 2013. Of those, immigration judges granted 506 CAT applications, and the majority of those grants were withholding.

**Table 14 - FY 2013 Convention Against Torture Cases by Disposition**

Granted			Denied	Other	Withdrawn	Abandoned	Total
Withholding	Deferral	Total					
375	131	506	9,575	9,699	5,819	718	26,317

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 53 percent of the total FY 2013 CAT cases.

**Table 15 - FY 2013 Convention Against Torture Completions by Court**

Immigration Court	Completions
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	335
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	490
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	274
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	676
BATAVIA SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER (SPC), NEW YORK	65
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	263
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	472
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	56
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	535
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	451
CLEVELAND, OHIO	333
DALLAS, TEXAS	310
DENVER, COLORADO	223
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	346
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	189
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	138
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	108
EL PASO, TEXAS	81
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	190
ELOY, ARIZONA	237
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	30
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	121
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	37
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	146
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	192
HONOLULU, HAWAII	83
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	221
HOUSTON, TEXAS	223
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	6
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	83
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	404
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	185
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	4,340
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	341
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	237
MIAMI, FLORIDA	1,256
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	97
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	5,377
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	485
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	168
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	134
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	1,091
PEARSALL, TEXAS	309
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	292
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	52
PORTLAND, OREGON	428
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	18
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	27
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	328
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	331
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	1,899
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	825
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	36
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	272
TUCSON, ARIZONA	28
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	33
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	202
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	208
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,317</b>

## Immigration Courts: Applications for Relief other than Asylum

Table 16 reflects grants of relief other than asylum during the period Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 to FY 2013.

**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 2009	684	2,626	5,266	17	408	0	2,896
FY 2010	687	3,302	6,277	28	411	0	3,373
FY 2011	725	3,631	5,866	20	292	1	3,301
FY 2012	658	3,550	4,708	13	279	0	3,510
FY 2013	548	3,542	3,868	15	282	0	3,625

\* 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**

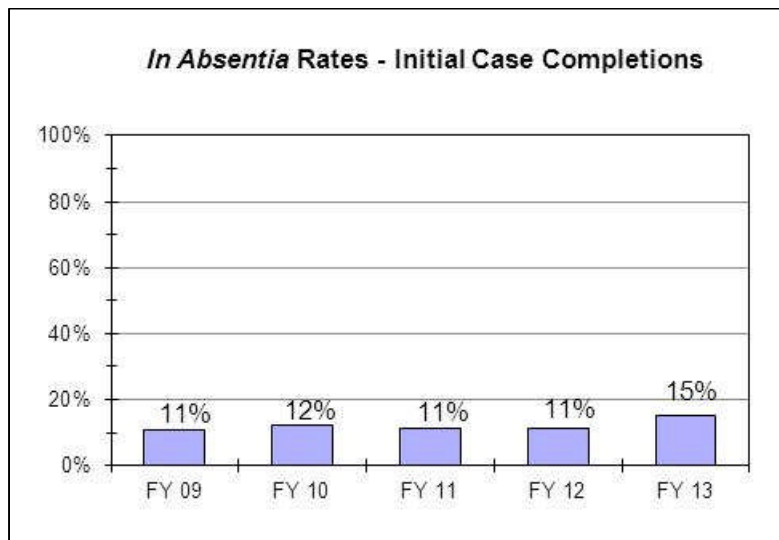
	Total Removal Decisions	Voluntary Departure Decisions	Percent Voluntary Departure Decisions
FY 09	178,270	25,281	14%
FY 10	160,295	26,021	16%
FY 11	154,762	28,614	18%
FY 12	125,239	25,195	20%
FY 13	99,611	18,376	18%

## 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.

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) 2013, 15 percent involved *in absentia* orders. The number of *in absentia* orders decreased by eight percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013, while the number of immigration judge decisions decreased by 34 percent in the same time period.

**Figure 23**

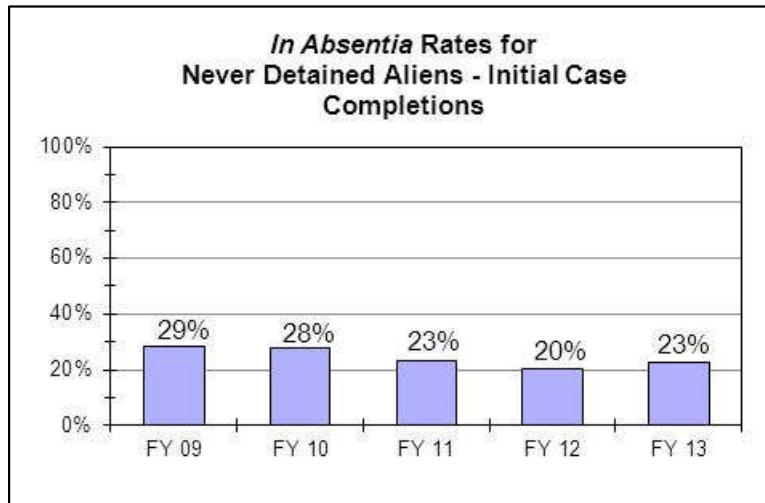


	<i>In Absentia</i> Orders	IJ Decisions	<i>In Absentia</i> Rate
FY 09	23,269	216,308	11%
FY 10	25,059	206,158	12%
FY 11	22,567	202,708	11%
FY 12	19,497	171,501	11%
FY 13	21,503	143,678	15%

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 2009 to FY 2013 the number of *in absentia* orders for never detained aliens decreased by 36 percent while the number of immigration judge decisions for those aliens decreased by 18 percent in the same time period. The *in absentia* rate for aliens who have never been detained decreased during this time period.

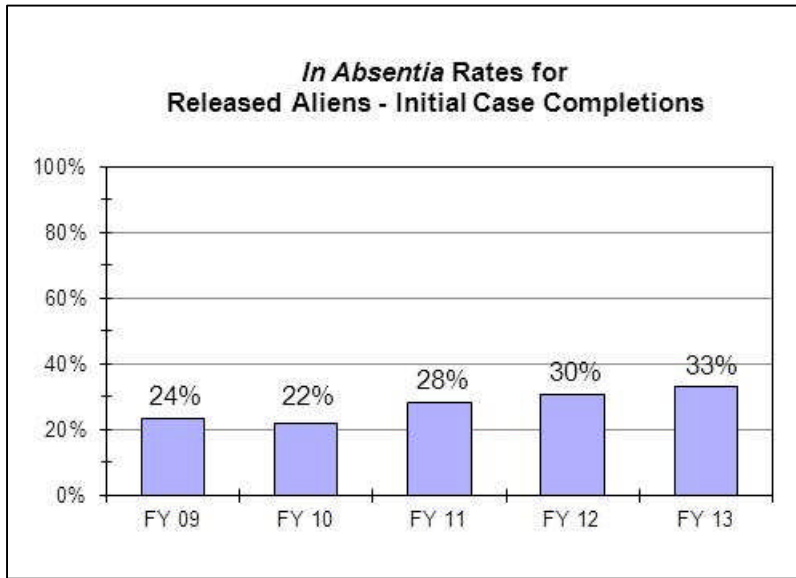
Figure 24



	<i>In Absentia</i> Orders	IJ Decisions	<i>In Absentia</i> Rate
FY 09	18,710	65,483	29%
FY 10	20,458	72,960	28%
FY 11	15,710	67,864	23%
FY 12	11,715	57,826	20%
FY 13	12,071	53,616	23%

*In absentia* orders for aliens released on bond or on their own recognizance are shown in Figure 25. From FY 2009 to FY 2013 the number of *in absentia* orders for aliens released on bond or on their own recognizance increased by 123 percent while the number of immigration judge decisions for those aliens increased by 58 percent. The *in absentia* rate for released aliens increased for this time period.

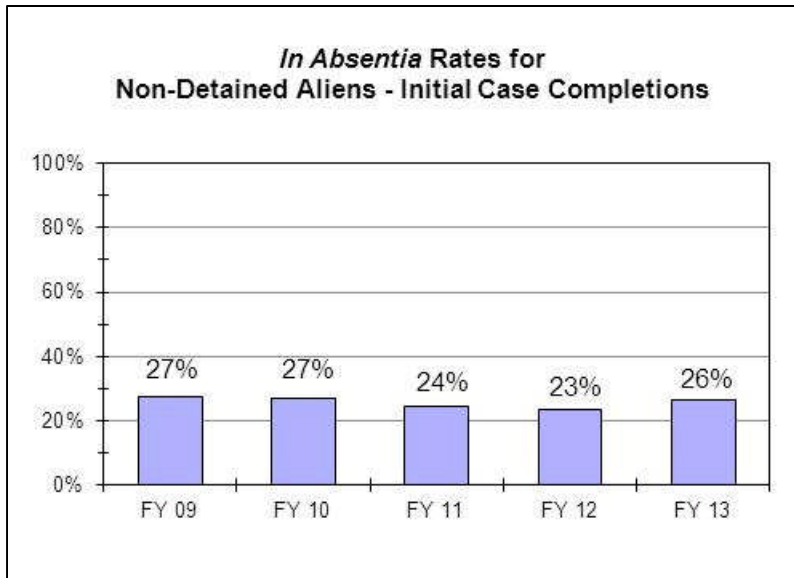
**Figure 25**



<b><i>In Absentia</i> Rates for Released Aliens - Initial Case Completions</b>			
	<i>In Absentia</i> Orders	IJ Decisions	<i>In Absentia</i> Rate
FY 09	4,189	17,794	24%
FY 10	4,199	19,286	22%
FY 11	6,557	23,223	28%
FY 12	7,700	25,257	30%
FY 13	9,343	28,061	33%

*In absentia* orders for non-detained aliens (never detained or released) are shown in Figure 26. From FY 2009 to FY 2013 the number of *in absentia* orders for aliens who are not currently detained decreased by seven percent while the number of immigration judge decisions for those aliens decreased by two percent. The *in absentia* rate for non-detained aliens slightly decreased during this time period.

Figure 26



<b><i>In Absentia</i> Rates for Non-Detained Aliens - Initial Case Completions</b>			
	<i>In Absentia</i> Orders	IJ Decisions	<i>In Absentia</i> Rate
FY 09	22,899	83,277	27%
FY 10	24,657	92,246	27%
FY 11	22,267	91,087	24%
FY 12	19,415	83,083	23%
FY 13	21,414	81,677	26%

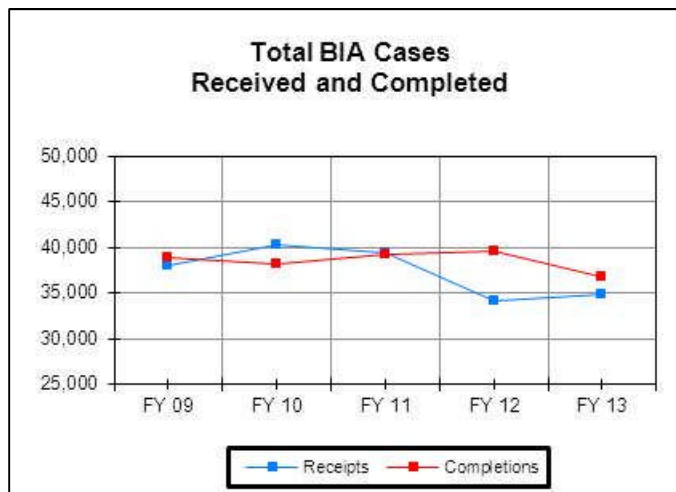
## Board of Immigration Appeals: Total Cases Received and Completed

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) 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) 2009 to FY 2013.

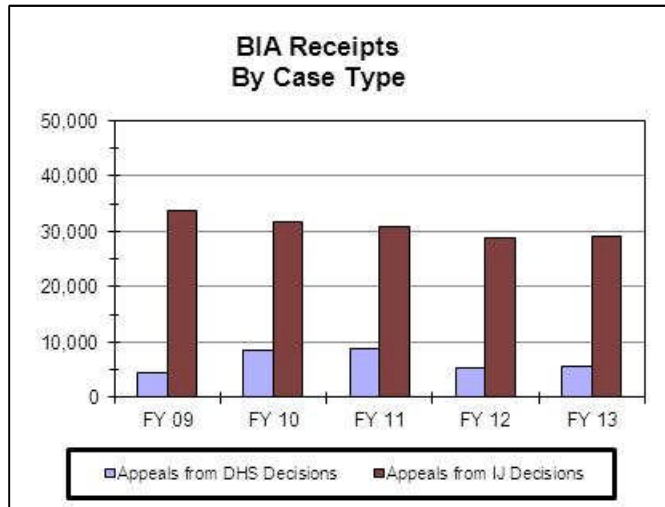
**Figure 27**



Total BIA Cases		
	Receipts	Completions
FY 09	38,013	38,890
FY 10	40,228	38,089
FY 11	39,450	39,256
FY 12	34,087	39,597
FY 13	34,790	36,690

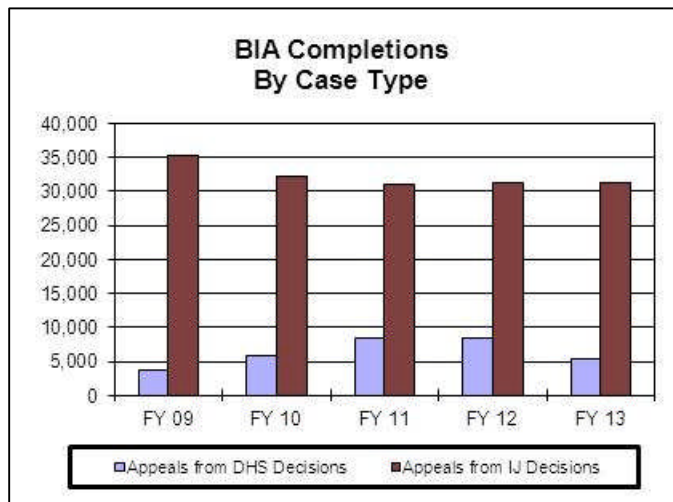
Figures 28 and 29 provide information on the types of cases the BIA receives and completes. Appeals from immigration judge decisions make up the bulk of the BIA's work. Receipts of appeals from immigration judge decisions decreased by 13 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013, while receipts of appeals from DHS decisions increased by 30 percent. Completions of appeals from immigration judge decisions decreased by 11 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013, while completions of appeals from DHS decisions increased by 46 percent for the same time period.

**Figure 28**



BIA Receipts by Case Type			
	Appeals from DHS Decisions	Appeals from IJ Decisions	Total Appeals
FY 09	4,314	33,699	38,013
FY 10	8,606	31,622	40,228
FY 11	8,721	30,729	39,450
FY 12	5,394	28,693	34,087
FY 13	5,594	29,196	34,790

**Figure 29**



BIA Completions by Case Type			
	Appeals from DHS Decisions	Appeals from IJ Decisions	Total Appeals
FY 09	3,707	35,183	38,890
FY 10	5,877	32,212	38,089
FY 11	8,300	30,956	39,256
FY 12	8,321	31,276	39,597
FY 13	5,413	31,277	36,690

## **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) 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) 2009 and FY 2013.

**Table 18 - BIA Receipts by Type**

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
<b>Total Appeals from IJ Decisions</b>	<b>33,699</b>	<b>31,622</b>	<b>30,729</b>	<b>28,693</b>	<b>29,196</b>
Case Appeal	19,052	17,606	17,095	15,853	16,486
Appeal of IJ Motion to Reopen	2,025	2,041	2,088	1,944	1,637
Motion to Reopen/Reconsider-BIA	10,071	9,534	9,096	8,246	7,685
Bond Appeal	1,064	1,111	1,305	1,594	1,814
Bond MTR	38	21	22	34	28
Interlocutory Appeal	196	228	199	192	213
Federal Court Remand	1,251	1,081	924	830	1,333
Continued Detention Review	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Appeals from DHS Decisions</b>	<b>4,314</b>	<b>8,606</b>	<b>8,721</b>	<b>5,394</b>	<b>5,594</b>
Decisions on Visa Petitions	3,986	8,584	8,701	5,351	5,535
212(d)(3)(A) Waiver Decisions	27	21	19	40	55
Decisions on Fines and Penalties	301	1	1	3	4
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38,013</b>	<b>40,228</b>	<b>39,450</b>	<b>34,087</b>	<b>34,790</b>

Table 19 provides a breakdown of the types of cases completed by the BIA between FY 2009 and FY 2013.

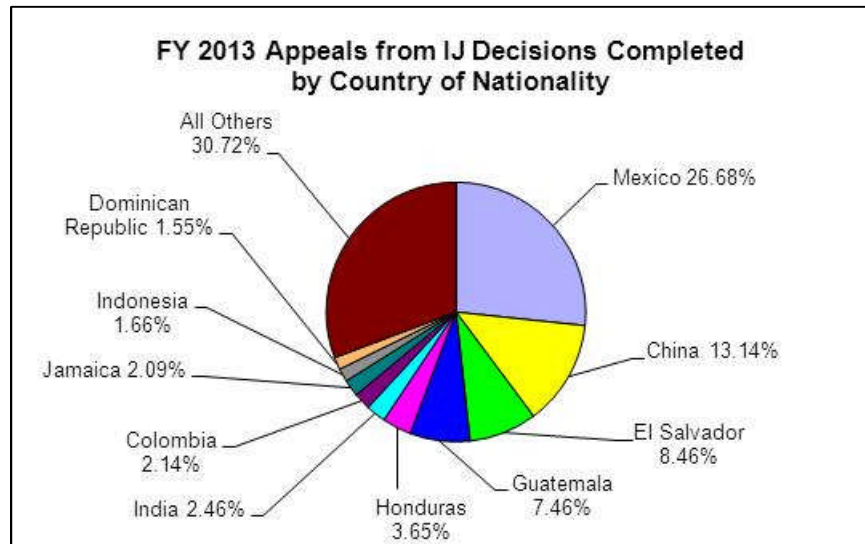
**Table 19 - BIA Completions by Type**

	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
<b>Total Appeals from IJ Decisions</b>	<b>35,183</b>	<b>32,212</b>	<b>30,956</b>	<b>31,276</b>	<b>31,277</b>
Case Appeal	21,042	18,448	16,629	17,459	17,933
Appeal of IJ Motion to Reopen	1,689	2,204	2,065	2,040	1,839
Motion to Reopen/Reconsider-BIA	9,791	9,343	9,630	9,191	8,603
Bond Appeal	1,041	1,025	1,241	1,555	1,700
Bond MTR	32	25	27	35	24
Interlocutory Appeal	205	221	186	225	194
Federal Court Remand	1,381	946	1,178	771	984
Continued Detention Review	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Appeals from DHS Decisions</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>5,877</b>	<b>8,300</b>	<b>8,321</b>	<b>5,413</b>
Decisions on Visa Petitions	3,377	5,857	8,280	8,290	5,350
212(d)(3)(A) Waiver Decisions	29	20	18	29	60
Decisions on Fines and Penalties	301	0	2	2	3
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38,890</b>	<b>38,089</b>	<b>39,256</b>	<b>39,597</b>	<b>36,690</b>

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

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2013, Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) completions of appeals from immigration judge decisions involved a total of 188 nationalities. Figure 30 provides information on the top 10 nationalities that accounted for 69 percent of completions in FY 2013.

**Figure 30**



Country of Nationality	Completions	% of Total
Mexico	8,344	26.68%
China	4,110	13.14%
El Salvador	2,647	8.46%
Guatemala	2,332	7.46%
Honduras	1,141	3.65%
India	770	2.46%
Colombia	669	2.14%
Jamaica	653	2.09%
Indonesia	519	1.66%
Dominican Republic	485	1.55%
All Others	9,607	30.72%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,277</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Table 20 compares the predominant countries for completed immigration judge appeals for FY 2009 to FY 2013. For the five-year period, eight countries ranked among the top 10: Mexico, China, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Colombia, and Indonesia.

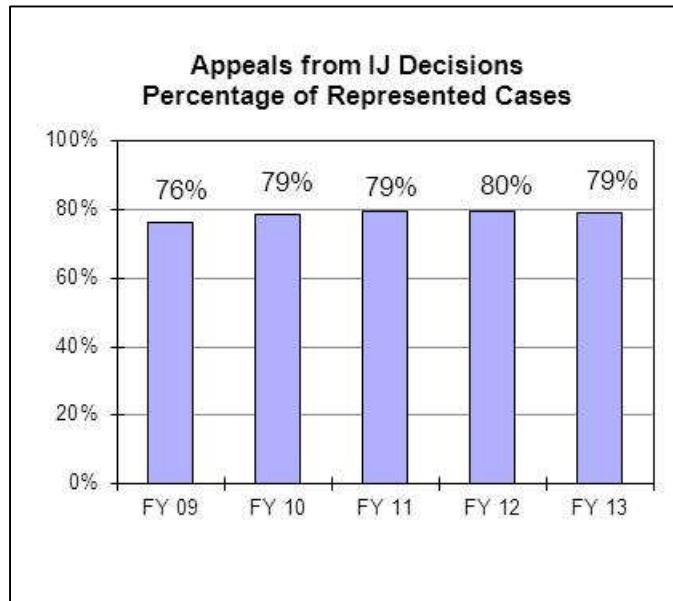
**Table 20 - BIA - Appeals from IJ Decisions Completed by Country of Nationality  
Top 25 Nationalities: FY 2009 - FY 2013**

Rank	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013
1	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico	Mexico
2	China	China	China	China	China
3	Haiti	Guatemala	El Salvador	El Salvador	El Salvador
4	El Salvador	El Salvador	Guatemala	Guatemala	Guatemala
5	Guatemala	Haiti	Colombia	Honduras	Honduras
6	Colombia	Colombia	Honduras	Colombia	India
7	Honduras	Honduras	India	India	Colombia
8	Venezuela	India	Jamaica	Jamaica	Jamaica
9	Indonesia	Indonesia	Indonesia	Dominican Republic	Indonesia
10	India	Venezuela	Dominican Republic	Indonesia	Dominican Republic
11	Jamaica	Jamaica	Venezuela	Haiti	Haiti
12	Dominican Republic	Dominican Republic	Peru	Nigeria	Brazil
13	Albania	Pakistan	Haiti	Peru	Pakistan
14	Pakistan	Albania	Pakistan	Ecuador	Nigeria
15	Peru	Philippines	Philippines	Philippines	Venezuela
16	Nigeria	Nigeria	Armenia	Pakistan	Philippines
17	Philippines	Peru	Nigeria	Brazil	Ecuador
18	Nicaragua	Armenia	Albania	Venezuela	Peru
19	Armenia	Brazil	Brazil	Albania	Kenya
20	Ecuador	Nicaragua	Ecuador	Nicaragua	Nicaragua
21	Brazil	Ecuador	Nicaragua	Kenya	Armenia
22	Cameroon	Russia	Cuba	Armenia	Albania
23	Bangladesh	Cameroon	Russia	Ghana	Nepal
24	Guinea	Cuba	Kenya	Russia	Russia
25	Ethiopia	Bangladesh	Ghana	Ethiopia	Ghana

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

As shown in Figure 31, the representation rate increased from Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 to FY 2013. FY 2012, in which 80 percent of appellate cases the Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) completed involved a represented alien, had the highest representation rate of the five years. From FY 2009 to FY 2013 there was an eight percent decrease in the number of represented cases at the BIA. Only appeals from immigration judge decisions are included in these statistics.

**Figure 31**



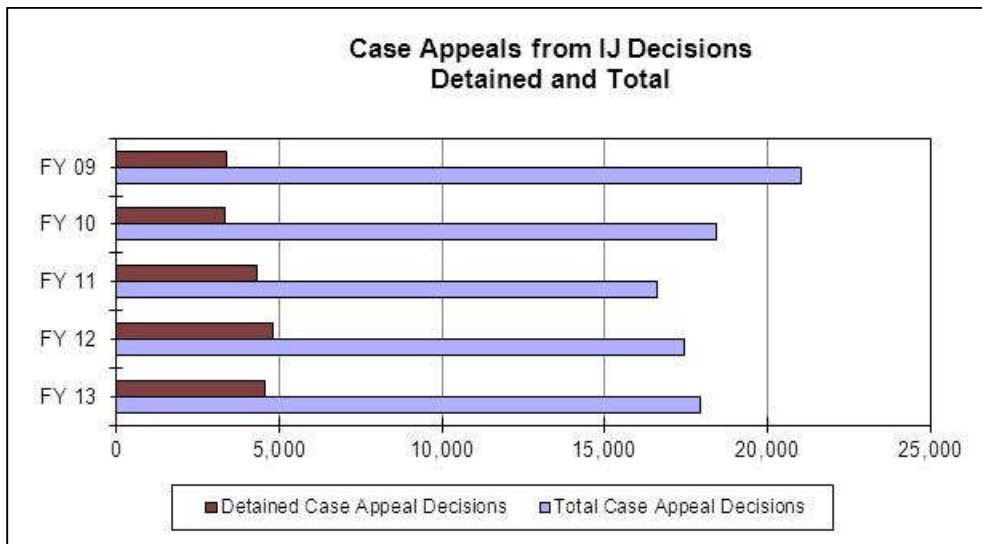
<b>Represented Before the BIA</b>			
	Represented	Unrepresented	Total
FY 09	26,889	8,294	35,183
FY 10	25,373	6,839	32,212
FY 11	24,553	6,403	30,956
FY 12	24,916	6,360	31,276
FY 13	24,758	6,519	31,277

## 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) 2009 and FY 2013 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 35 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013 while the number of case appeal decisions has decreased by 15 percent for the same time period.

**Figure 32**



<b>Detained Case Appeals from IJ Decisions (Including IHP)</b>			
	Detained Case Appeal Decisions	Total Case Appeal Decisions	Percent Detained
FY 09	3,393	21,042	16%
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%

Table 21 shows a breakdown of total detained case appeals completed by the BIA, and of those, the number who were serving sentences at an IHP location. In FY 2013, seven percent of detained BIA completions involved aliens whose removal orders had been issued prior to their release from a federal, state, or municipal corrections facility. The number of IHP completions declined by 31 percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013 while the number of detained completions has increased by 35 percent for the same time period.

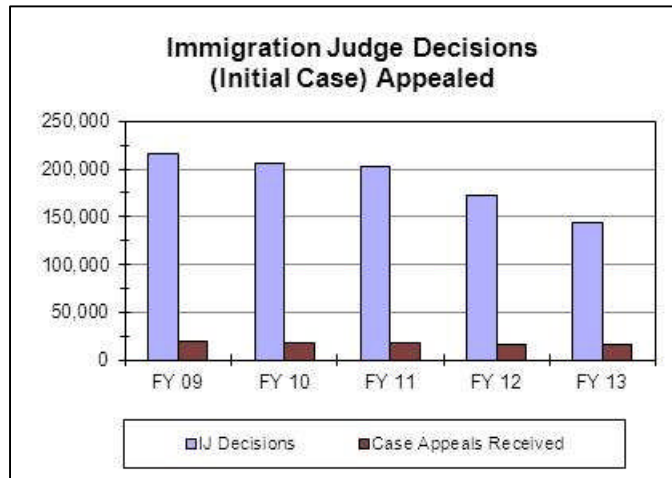
**Table 21**  
**Breakdown of BIA Completions of Detained Case Appeals from IJ Decisions**

	Total Detained Completions	IHP Completions	Percent IHP Completions
FY 2009	3,393	448	13%
FY 2010	3,346	372	11%
FY 2011	4,343	371	9%
FY 2012	4,805	344	7%
FY 2013	4,589	308	7%

## 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) 2009 through FY 2013.

**Figure 33**



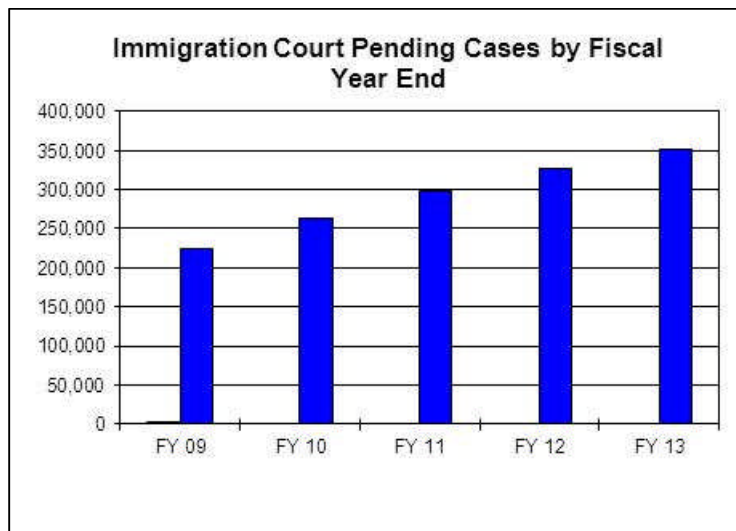
IJ Decisions (Initial Case) Appealed			
	IJ Decisions	Case Appeals Received	Percent Appealed
FY 09	216,308	19,052	9%
FY 10	206,158	17,606	9%
FY 11	202,708	17,095	8%
FY 12	171,501	15,853	9%
FY 13	143,678	16,486	11%

## 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) 2009 to FY 2013.

**Figure 34**



<b>Immigration Court Pending Cases</b>	
<b>End Of</b>	<b>Pending</b>
FY 09	223,707
FY 10	262,661
FY 11	298,063
FY 12	327,429
FY 13	350,330

Table 22 shows information on the number of pending cases by immigration court as of the end of FY 2013.

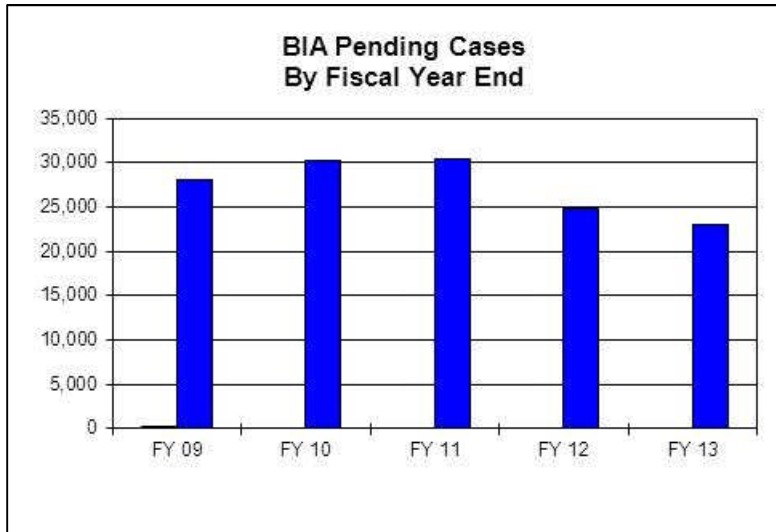


**Table 22 - Immigration Court Pending Cases as of September 30, 2013**

Immigration Court	Pending Cases as of 9/30/2013
ADELANTO, CALIFORNIA	826
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA	12,849
ATLANTA, GEORGIA	10,491
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	5,262
BATAVIA SERVICE PROCESSING CENTER (SPC), NEW YORK	58
BLOOMINGTON (ST. PAUL), MINNESOTA	2,997
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS	9,026
BUFFALO, NEW YORK	2,358
CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA	3,851
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	18,411
CLEVELAND, OHIO	4,791
DALLAS, TEXAS	5,375
DENVER, COLORADO	7,458
DETROIT, MICHIGAN	3,126
EAST MESA, CALIFORNIA	423
EL CENTRO SPC, CALIFORNIA	290
EL PASO SPC, TEXAS	396
EL PASO, TEXAS	7,109
ELIZABETH DETENTION CENTER, NEW JERSEY	341
ELOY, ARIZONA	1,097
FISHKILL - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	124
FLORENCE SPC, ARIZONA	1,110
GUAYNABO (SAN JUAN), PUERTO RICO	219
HARLINGEN, TEXAS	7,703
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT	1,581
HONOLULU, HAWAII	124
HOUSTON SPC, TEXAS	1,296
HOUSTON, TEXAS	16,415
IMPERIAL, CALIFORNIA	905
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI	3,277
KROME NORTH SPC, FLORIDA	728
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA	3,681
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA	49,462
LOS FRESNOS (PORT ISABEL SPC), TEXAS	573
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	6,291
MIAMI, FLORIDA	13,406
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA	5,103
NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK	47,841
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	13,758
OAKDALE FEDERAL DETENTION CENTER, LOUISIANA	587
OMAHA, NEBRASKA	5,387
ORLANDO, FLORIDA	5,337
PEARSALL, TEXAS	487
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA	4,848
PHOENIX, ARIZONA	12,581
PORTLAND, OREGON	2,729
SAIPAN, NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS	36
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH	1,406
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	11,747
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	3,180
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA	23,023
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON	4,783
STEWART DETENTION FACILITY, GEORGIA	251
TACOMA, WASHINGTON	867
TUCSON, ARIZONA	1,819
ULSTER - NEW YORK STATE DOC, NEW YORK	178
VARICK SPC, NEW YORK	484
YORK, PENNSYLVANIA	468
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>350,330</b>

Figure 35 depicts the Board of Immigration Appeals' (BIA) pending caseload. The BIA's pending caseload decreased eighteen percent from FY 2009 to FY 2013 and has declined each year since FY 2011.

**Figure 35**



<b>BIA Pending Cases</b>	
<b>End Of</b>	<b>Pending</b>
FY 09	28,015
FY 10	30,154
FY 11	30,348
FY 12	24,838
FY 13	22,940

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

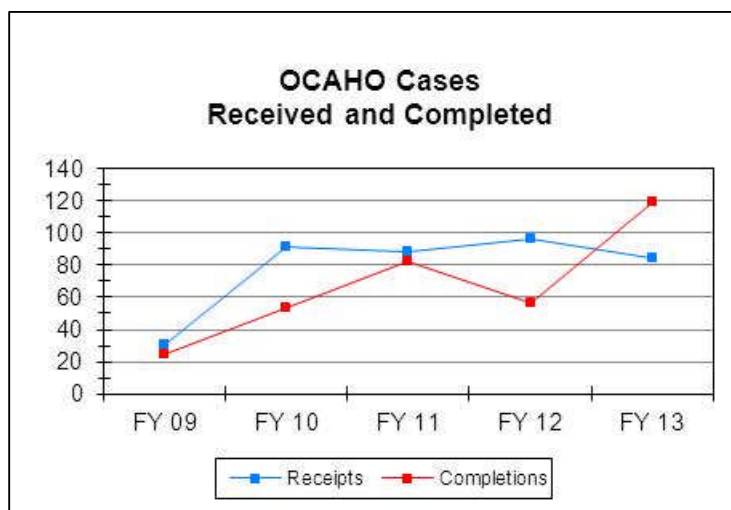
The Office of the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer (OCAHO) is headed by the Chief Administrative Hearing Officer, who is responsible for the general supervision of administrative law judges and review of administrative law judge decisions relating to illegal hiring and employment eligibility verification.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

- Knowingly hiring, recruiting or referring for a fee unauthorized aliens, or the continued employment of unauthorized aliens, 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);
- Unfair immigration-related employment practices in violation of section 274B of the INA; and
- Immigration-related document fraud in violation of section 274C of the INA.

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

Figure 36 provides the case receipts and completions for the past five years. The number of case completions increased by 376 percent from Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 to FY 2013, while the number of case receipts increased by 171 percent during the same period. Completions may include cases received in a prior fiscal year, but do not reflect cases OCAHO adjudicated for the Bureau of Prisons and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives during this time period.

**Figure 36**



OCAHO Cases		
	Receipts	Completions
FY 09	31	25
FY 10	91	53
FY 11	88	82
FY 12	96	56
FY 13	84	119

# GLOSSARY OF TERMS

## Disclaimer

This Glossary to the FY 2013 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 made 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.

### **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*.