



Forced Apart (By the Numbers)

Non-Citizens Deported Mostly for Nonviolent Offenses

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I. Overview

A 2007 Human Rights Watch report found that non-citizens who have lived in the United States for decades, including lawful permanent residents (persons with “green cards”), have been summarily deported from the country for criminal conduct, including minor crimes. The deportations occur after the non-citizen has finished serving his or her criminal sentence. They have had devastating effects upon many American families, hence the title of that 2007 report, “Forced Apart: Families Separated and Immigrants Harmed by United States Deportation Policy.”¹ The laws allowing for these deportations (or “removals”)² were passed in 1996 and went into effect 12 years ago, in April 1997.

This report reveals for the first time exactly which kinds of non-citizens have been deported from the United States between 1997 and 2007 under these laws, and for what types of crimes. Our analysis is based on data Human Rights Watch obtained in August 2008 from US Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), an agency within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS), after a two-and-a-half-year battle under the Freedom of Information Act, described in detail in the appendix to “Forced Apart.” We requested these data (the “ICE data” or the “ICE dataset”) to better document the human rights violations, including impacts upon families, that occur in the course of these deportations. We also sought the data so that policymakers and the public could be better informed about ICE’s use of its enforcement powers and resources. In fiscal year 2007 alone, the agency spent \$2.24 billion on identification, detention, and removal of non-citizens, and a minimum of \$300 million of that total was specifically earmarked for deportations on criminal grounds.³

One finding that overarches all others in this report is that ICE is failing to keep accurate data on deportations from the United States. Among the many data deficiencies we have identified, of primary concern is that ICE has kept the worst quality records about the population with the most pressing rights issues at stake during deportation: legally present non-citizens. When these members of the community of the United States are deported, their absence is felt because shops close, entrepreneurs lose their business partners, tax

¹ Human Rights Watch, *Forced Apart: Families Separated and Immigrants Harmed by United States Deportation Policy*, vol. 19, no. 3(G), July 2007, <http://www.hrw.org/en/reports/2007/07/16/forced-apart-o>.

² Throughout this report, we use the term “deportation” and “removal” interchangeably to refer to a government’s policy to remove a non-citizen from its territory. We note that the terms had different meanings under earlier versions of US immigration law, and that now all such governmental actions are referred to in US law as “removals.” Nevertheless, for ease of reading and simplicity we use the more commonly understood term “deportation” wherever possible.

³ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, “Fact Sheet: Fiscal Year 2008,” December 28, 2007, <http://www.ice.gov/doclib/pi/news/factsheets/2008budgetfactsheet.pdf> (accessed March 20, 2009).

revenues are lost, and, most tragically, US citizens and lawful permanent residents are forced to confront life without their fathers, mothers, children, husbands, or wives. The data reveal that ICE has kept records on the criminal conduct forming the basis for removal from the United States for only 10.7 percent of non-citizens who were legally in the United States prior to their deportation. By contrast, ICE has kept records on the criminal conduct forming the basis for removal for 62.6 percent of non-citizens who were illegally present. When we raised our concerns with ICE about this enormous gap in data, including the possibility that individuals were being deported wrongfully and in violation of their human rights, ICE responded by explaining that it has updated its computer system and that ICE's "future data will provide more accurate and consistent information."⁴

While we look forward to these future improvements in ICE's data management, this explanation was not responsive to our expressed concern that some portion of the hundreds of thousands of people deported over the past 10 years were potentially removed from the country without legal basis and in violation of international human rights law. Between 1997 and 2007, 897,099 non-citizens were deported from the United States after serving their criminal sentences. Twenty percent were legally in the country, often living legally in the US for decades, before they were deported. It is this group of legally present non-citizens who experience some of the most egregious human rights violations in being deported from the United States. Legally present non-citizens hold the strongest claims against summary deportation as a violation of their fundamental rights to live as a family, to maintain longstanding ties to their country of primary residence, and refugees' rights to protection from return to persecution.

Our analysis of the ICE data also disproves the popular belief that the agency focuses almost exclusively on deporting undocumented (or illegally present) non-citizens with violent criminal histories. In reality, 72 percent of those who were deported between 1997 and 2007 for whom we have crime data were expelled from the United States for non-violent offenses. Of those for whom we have crime data who were legally in the country, the number is even higher: 77 percent of those legally present non-citizens were banished from the United States, often permanently, for non-violent offenses. Only 23 percent of those legally present non-citizens were deported for a violent or potentially violent offense.

When specific crimes are examined, the results are even more telling. The top four crimes forming the basis for deportation of all types of non-citizens from the United States were:

⁴ Letter from James T. Hayes, Jr., director, Office of Detention and Removal Operations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, to Human Rights Watch, February 2, 2009.

entering the United States illegally (comprising 24 percent of all deportees for whom we have crime data), driving under the influence of alcohol (7.2 percent), assault (5.5 percent), and immigration crimes (for example, selling false citizenship papers) (5.5 percent). In addition to these “top four,” the relatively minor crimes for which non-citizens were most frequently deported include: marijuana possession (2.2 percent), traffic offenses (1.5 percent), and disorderly conduct (0.4 percent). Of course, non-citizens were also deported for more serious violent crimes, including robbery (2.2 percent) and aggravated assault (1 percent). But contrary to popular belief and fear-mongering about criminal behavior by non-citizens, a tiny minority, just 0.3 percent, were deported for any form of intentional homicide.

The laws put in place in 1997 were both more punitive—expanding the types of crimes that can permanently sever a non-citizen’s ties to the United States—as well as more restrictive, meaning that there are fewer ways for non-citizens to appeal for leniency. Hearings that used to occur in which a judge would consider non-citizens’ ties to the United States, including their family relationships, business or property ownership, tax payments, and service in the US armed forces prior to deportation, were discontinued in 1997 for those convicted of any of a long list of crimes. No matter how long an individual has lived in and contributed to the United States and no matter how much his or her spouse and children depend on that individual for their livelihood and emotional support, there are no exceptions available.

A retired immigration judge shared the frustration he felt when he was unable to prevent deportation because of the strict requirements of the new laws:

My 30-year career with the Department of Justice has been exciting and stimulating. Each case I hear is a life story. I have been able to grant refuge to persons who have a genuine fear of persecution. I have been able to unite or re-unite families. On the other hand, in many cases I have had to deal with the frustration of not being able to grant relief to someone because of the precise requirements of the statute, even though on a personal level he appears to be worthy of some immigration benefit.⁵

This judge is lamenting the fact that ever since the laws were changed, his hands have been tied: Once he determines that the person before him is a non-citizen, and determines that the non-citizen has committed any one of a long list of crimes, the hearing ends and that non-citizen, who by law must already have served his or her criminal sentence, must be ordered deported. In addition, once the non-citizen is found to have been convicted of a

⁵ James P. Vandello, “Perspective of an Immigration Judge,” *Denver University Law Review*, vol. 80 (2003), p. 775.

crime that prevents him or her from raising any defenses against removal under immigration law, deportation is required. While the non-citizen can appeal this decision, his or her ties to the United States, including close family relationships, cannot be weighed by a higher court.

Judges' inability to protect family relationships in deportation decisions is a prime concern of Judge Harry Pregerson in the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. In his dissent to a 2007 decision deporting the parents of four US citizen children, Judge Pregerson reiterated a theme of several of his dissents when he wrote:

As I have said before, "I pray that soon the good men and women in our Congress will ameliorate the plight of families like the [petitioners] and give us humane laws that will not cause the disintegration of such families."⁶

Given the restrictive nature of the law, it is perhaps not surprising that we can reasonably estimate that at least one million spouses and children have faced separation from their family members due to these deportations. The ICE data show that of the total number of non-citizens deported on criminal grounds, 20 percent (179,038) were legally in the country, 73 percent (655,581) were illegally in the country, and 7 percent (62,480) were in an unknown status. We assume that those in the legally present category were likely to have developed family relationships inside the United States prior to their deportations. For the other categories, Table 1 illustrates our estimates of the family members affected by these deportations. The estimates contained in this table are based on findings by the Pew Hispanic Center and the US Census Bureau.

As Table 1 shows, we estimate that 1,012,734 family members, including husbands, wives, sons, and daughters, have been separated from loved ones by deportations on criminal grounds since 1997.

⁶ *Memije v. Gonzales*, 481 F.3d 1163, 1165 (9th Cir. 2007)(Pregerson, J., dissenting). Citing to *Cabrera-Alvarez v. Gonzales*, 423 F.3d 1006, 1015 (9th Cir.2005)(Pregerson, J., dissenting). See also *Salviejo-Fernandez v. Gonzales*, 455 F.3d 1063, 1068 (9th Cir. 2006)(Pregerson, J., dissenting)(disagreeing with the majority's legal analysis and its "harsh conclusion that removal is appropriate for" petitioner, who "was admitted as a lawful permanent resident on August 20, 1969" and who together with his wife has "two United States citizen children who are now thirty-two and twenty-seven years old. After thirty-seven years in this country, [petitioner] is threatened with removal from the country that he has called home for more than two-thirds of his life.").

Table 1: Estimated Number of Family Members Separated by Deportation

	A	B	C	D	E
Immigration Status	Individuals Deported on Criminal Grounds	Individuals with at least one US citizen or legally present child or spouse ⁷	Remainder Individuals ⁸	Family members other than deportee ⁹	Spouses other than deportee in families without children ¹⁰
Illegally present	655,581	196,674	458,907	479,884	45,890
Legally present	179,038	179,038	N/A	436,852	N/A
Unknown	62,480	18,744	43,736	45,735	4,373
Subtotal Number of Family Members Separated by Deportations				962,471	50,263
Total Number of Family Members Separated by Deportation				1,012,734	

To be sure, the non-citizens discussed in this report are being deported for a reason—they have violated the criminal laws of the United States, making them subject to deportation after they have finished serving their criminal sentences. However, as the data reported here show, many of these non-citizens are a far cry from the worst and most violent offenders. Of those who were legally in the country before their criminal conduct, 77 percent were ultimately deported for non-violent crimes. Some of these non-citizens have been forced into permanent exile for non-violent misdemeanor offenses, even if they served a short sentence with a perfect record of good conduct.

Until now, ICE has not made the data in this report available to the public or to lawmakers. Instead, for reasons that are unclear, in its regular press updates the agency always highlights its deportations of violent criminals, but keeps vague the other categories of non-citizens deported. For example, in a September 2008 press release, ICE touted its deportation of 1,157 “criminal aliens, immigration fugitives, and immigration violators” after

⁷ For non-legally present, column A x 30 percent. Jeffrey S. Passel, “The Size and Characteristics of the Unauthorized Migrant Population in the U.S.,” Pew Hispanic Center, March 7, 2006, p. 8, figure 7, <http://pewhispanic.org/files/reports/61.pdf> (accessed March 25, 2009)(showing that of 6.6 million illegally present families, 1,960,000, or 30 percent, had at least one legally present or US citizen child).

⁸ Column B subtracted from column A.

⁹ Column B x 2.44. The 2000 US Census found that 6.3 million households had a foreign-born non-citizen householder. A “householder” is “usually the household member or one of the household members in whose name the housing unit is owned or rented.” U.S. Census Bureau, *Profile of the Foreign Born Population in the United States: 2000*, December 2001, p. 430. The Census Bureau found that these 6.3 million households had an average household size of 3.44 persons. *Ibid.*, p. 4; U.S. Census Bureau, “Table FB1-Profile of Selected Demographic and Social Characteristics for the Non-U.S. Citizen Population,” *Census 2000 Special Tabulations (STP-159)*, 2000. We estimate that this average household size holds true for the foreign-born non-citizens being deported from the United States for criminal offenses (that is, deportee plus 2.44 relatives in each household).

¹⁰ Column C x 10 percent. Passel, “The Size and Characteristics of the Unauthorized Migrant Population in the U.S.,” p. 8, figure 7(showing that 10 percent of illegally present families lived in couples without children).

an “enforcement surge” in California. In the press release, the agency chose to describe the crimes of two individuals who had already been deported once, but had since returned to the US: a 41-year-old man from Mexico with prior convictions for “lewd acts involving a child,” “battery,” and “making a terrorist threat,” and another Mexican national deported for “selling heroin.” ICE failed to give such detailed information for the 1,155 other non-citizens deported during the same California operation.¹¹ ICE has made numerous other public announcements highlighting the violent crimes forming the basis for deportations, and underplaying the less violent and more minor offenses.¹²

This report seeks to end the secrecy surrounding the deportation from the United States of non-citizens after they have served their criminal sentences. We hope to set the record straight about what kinds of non-citizens are being deported and for what types of crimes. We are grateful to ICE for finally providing to us the data we requested, albeit after a two-and-a-half-year wait, and after making the implausible and alarming assertion that providing a response to our request would cause statistical reporting by the agency to “virtually grind to a halt.”¹³

We urge ICE to provide similar information to the public and to policymakers on an annual basis going forward. Undoubtedly, a better informed public and government will result in

¹¹ “ICE Arrests More Than 1,000 in Largest Special Operation Yet Targeting Criminal Aliens and Illegal Alien Fugitives in California,” Office of the Press Secretary, Immigration and Customs Enforcement Public Affairs, September 29, 2008, <http://www.ice.gov/pi/nr/0809/080929losangeles.htm> (accessed March 25, 2009).

¹² See, for example, “Colorado ICE Fugitive Operations Teams Arrest 45 Aliens,” Office of the Press Secretary, Immigration and Customs Enforcement Public Affairs, January 20, 2009, <http://www.ice.gov/pi/nr/0901/090130denver.htm> (accessed March 20, 2009)(focusing on 3 out of 28 “criminal aliens,” all of whom were deported for sexually assaulting children); “ICE Removed More Than 3,000 Criminal Aliens, Status Violators from South Texas During June,” Office of the Press Secretary, Immigration and Customs Enforcement Public Affairs, July 11, 2005 (announcing the deportation of 562 “criminal aliens,” ICE presumably chose to highlight three deportees who were removed for “aggravated assault,” “drug trafficking,” and “lewd and lascivious acts on a child”); “Philadelphia ICE Departs 144 Criminals,” Office of the Press Secretary, Immigration and Customs Enforcement Public Affairs, June 22, 2005 (announcing the deportation of “144 criminals,” highlighting three non-citizens who were deported for sex offenses or stalking, and referring to “other individuals” who were deported for “crimes such as homicide, heroin and cocaine smuggling, fraud, weapons offenses, sexual assault, prostitution, and extortion”); “ICE Removes 758 Criminal Aliens from 5-State Area During July,” Office of the Press Secretary, Immigration and Customs Enforcement Public Affairs, August 15, 2006, www.ice.gov/pi/news/newsreleases/articles/060815neworleans.htm (accessed May 30, 2007)(highlighting the deportation of two men: a Brazilian who was convicted for assault with a deadly weapon, domestic assault, and unlawful possession of a firearm; and a Jamaican who was deported for “unnatural acts upon a child; providing obscene materials to minors; assault and battery; breaking and entering, larceny and possession of a controlled substance”; the agency did not describe the crimes of the 756 other immigrants deported during the same ICE operation). Despite these many examples, in late 2008 and early 2009 there are some ICE press releases that report in somewhat more detail: See, for instance, “ICE Arrests 117 Florida Residents in Targeted Immigration Fugitive Operation,” Office of the Press Secretary, Immigration and Customs Enforcement Public Affairs, February 3, 2009, <http://www.ice.gov/pi/nr/0902/090203miami.htm> (accessed March 20, 2009), noting deportees’ “criminal histories that spanned from assault, battery, DUI, aggravated battery, trespassing, larceny, burglary, resisting arrest, soliciting prostitution, cocaine possession, marijuana possession, molestation and transporting narcotics.”

¹³ Letter from Margaret M. Elizalde, Supervisory Program Analyst, US Immigration and Customs Enforcement, to Human Rights Watch, January 11, 2007.

better US immigration policies—an outcome that is in the interests of the people and government of the United States.

II. Recommendations

To the President of the United States

- Encourage Congress to amend US immigration law to ensure that prior to deportation, all non-citizens have access to a hearing before an impartial adjudicator, weighing the non-citizen's interest in remaining in the United States against the US interest in deporting the individual. At a minimum, ensure that such hearings are available to every legally present non-citizen as well as all refugees and asylum seekers.
- Until US immigration laws are so amended, instruct Immigration and Customs Enforcement to focus its enforcement resources on deportations of undocumented non-citizens convicted of serious, violent crimes in the United States.

To the United States Congress

- Amend immigration laws to provide access (as was the case prior to 1997) to a balancing hearing before an impartial adjudicator in which a non-citizen's interest in remaining in the United States is weighed against the US interest in deporting the individual. In the reinstated balancing hearings, ensure that the following are weighed in favor of the non-citizen remaining in the United States:
 - Family relationships in the United States,
 - Hardship family members will experience as a result of deportation,
 - The best interests of any children in the family,
 - Legal presence in the United States,
 - Length of time in the United States,
 - Period of time after the conviction during which the non-citizen has remained conviction-free (evidence of rehabilitation),
 - Investment in the community of the United States through business enterprises, military service, property ownership, and/or tax payments, and
 - Lack of connection to the country of origin.
- Amend US immigration law to ensure that deportees are protected from return to persecution unless they have been convicted of a particularly serious crime and are dangerous to the community of the United States, within the meaning of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Refugee Convention).

To the Department of Homeland Security

- Publish annual statistics that reveal what criminal convictions form the basis for all removals from the United States on criminal grounds, the immigration status (“lawful permanent resident,” “asylee,” etc.) of all persons removed on criminal grounds, and whether non-citizens removed have nuclear family relationships with US citizens or lawful permanent residents.

III. Methodology

When Human Rights Watch commenced research for our 2007 report “Forced Apart,” we sent a Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request together with Boston College Law School on March 15, 2006 to Immigration and Customs Enforcement to answer basic questions about the legal status of those deported for crimes (for example, how many were green card holders, how many had other immigration statuses in the US, and how many were undocumented), the nature and seriousness of the criminal convictions forming the basis for deportations (for example, how many convicted of shoplifting, how many of homicide), and the family relationships of those deported (for example, how many had US citizen or lawfully present spouses and children).

Human Rights Watch delayed publication of “Forced Apart” for one year while we waited to receive a response to our FOIA request. Unfortunately, that response did not come in time, and we had to publish our initial findings without the requested data. The history of ICE’s non-responsiveness to our repeated requests (which can be viewed in the appendix to “Forced Apart”)¹⁴ suggests at best a lack of commitment to transparency and the goals of the FOIA legislation; at worst it suggests deliberate stonewalling.

After two-and-a-half years of administrative wrangling, including an assertion by the agency that providing a response to our request would cause statistical reporting by the agency to “virtually grind to a halt,”¹⁵ and with the assistance of pro bono counsel, we ultimately amended our request and finally received a response on August 13, 2008.¹⁶

Upon receipt of the data, we began analysis. The data were first imported into statistics software, Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 14.0, which was used for all statistical analysis. Data were then organized and cleaned, removing empty variable sets resulting from redactions by ICE (these redacted variables included individual identifiers such as names and identification numbers). Included in the dataset are the individual’s nationality; the country to which he or she was deported; the date of deportation; the individual’s immigration status; and crime codes indicating up to five crimes that the

¹⁴ Human Rights Watch, *Forced Apart*, appendix, <http://www.hrw.org/en/node/10856/section/10>.

¹⁵ Letter from Margaret M. Elizalde, supervisory program analyst, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, to Human Rights Watch, January 11, 2007.

¹⁶ A compact disk with some data was received by Human Right Watch in March 2008; however, despite repeated requests we did not receive a complete dataset or the codebooks necessary to translate the codes contained in the dataset until August 2008.

individual was arrested for or convicted of (we do not know conclusively from these data whether every non-citizen was convicted of the crime listed by ICE), and which formed the basis for the deportation of the individual from the United States. Unfortunately, despite our request for additional information, the dataset did not include information about the marital status or next of kin of the deported individual. The agency claimed that with regard to these data, “ICE does not track this information and therefore, has no records responsive to this portion of your request.”¹⁷

We grouped and coded crime data based on descriptions and categories from the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) codebook. We assigned each crime to one of six categories by cross-referencing with the NCIC codebook and ranked them from most to least serious: “offenses involving violence against persons,” “non-violent general offenses with potential to cause harm,” “non-violent drug offenses,” “non-violent general offenses,” “non-violent immigration offenses,” and “non-violent theft offenses.” When individuals in the dataset were deported for more than one crime, the deportee’s most serious crime was used for analysis.

The immigration status of each individual in the dataset was decoded using an immigration code database provided by ICE. We then grouped each of the immigration statuses into three general categories: “illegally present,” “legally present” (of which there are four sub-categories), and “unknown.”

Variables were created to allow for grouping of individuals. Cases were grouped based on the types of crimes committed, the nature of these crimes (violent versus non-violent), and the individual’s immigration status. The main statistical analysis was conducted by running basic descriptive statistics, namely frequencies. Cross-tabulations were also conducted to compare groups. Examples of these cross-tabulations include examining the types of crimes for which individuals holding specific immigration statuses were deported. In specific cases illustrating data deficiencies, regression analysis was used to compare groups of deportees.

¹⁷ Letter from Catrina M. Pavlik-Keenan, FOIA Director, ICE, Department of Homeland Security, to Human Rights Watch, March 7, 2008.

IV. US Deportation Law Fails to Protect Human Rights

Human Rights at Stake during Deportations for Criminal Conduct

Deportation, though not technically recognized under US law as a form of punishment, is a coercive exercise of state power that can cause a person to lose her ability to live with close family members in a country she may reasonably view as “home.” Most deportees are barred, either for decades or in many cases for the rest of their lives, from ever reentering the United States. A governmental decision to deprive a person of connection to the place she considers home raises serious human rights concerns. Human rights law at a minimum requires that the decision to deport be carefully considered, with all relevant impacts and potential rights violations weighed by an independent decision maker. Unfortunately, the US fails to do this on a daily basis.

Human rights law recognizes that the privilege of living in any country as a non-citizen may be conditional upon obeying that country’s laws. Non-citizens facing deportation for crimes have broken the laws of the United States by engaging in criminal conduct, although they are only placed in deportation proceedings after they have finished serving their criminal punishment. Contrary to popular belief, not all have broken the immigration laws of the United States through their presence in the country. In other words, many of these non-citizens are legally present. Human rights law and the US constitution afford the most protection to those non-citizens who were lawfully present in the country before their criminal conduct.

Under international human rights instruments, there is a consistent body of interpretation and precedent that a country may not summarily withdraw the privilege of lawful presence without weighing the harm to the human rights of the non-citizens it allowed to enter. In other words, non-citizens must have a full and fair deportation hearing—one that allows the court to carefully weigh any arguments against a particular non-citizen’s deportation, including any rights that might be violated as a result of that deportation.¹⁸ The rights at stake when a legally present non-citizen faces deportation are weighty ones.¹⁹

¹⁸ The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which the United States ratified in 1992, states in article 13 (to which the United States has entered no reservations, understandings, or declarations), “An Alien lawfully in the territory of a State Party to the present covenant may be expelled therefrom only in pursuance of a decision reached in accordance with law and shall, except where compelling reasons of national security otherwise require, *be allowed to submit the reasons against his expulsion* and to have his case reviewed by, and be represented for the purpose before, the competent authority or a person or persons especially designated by the competent authority” (emphasis added). International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), adopted December 16, 1966, G.A. Res. 2200A (XXI), 21 U.N. GAOR Supp. (No. 16) at 52, U.N. Doc. A/6316 (1966), 999 U.N.T.S. 171, entered into force March 23, 1976. Ratifications and Reservations for the International

First and foremost, at stake for many legally present non-citizens is the fundamental right to live together with close family members, including minor children. The international human right to family unity finds articulation in numerous human rights treaties.²⁰ The concept is also incorporated in the domestic law of the United States.²¹

In addition, the principle of proportionality is threatened when legally present non-citizens face the permanent consequence of deportation for petty crimes such as shoplifting, possessing stolen property, or simple possession of small amounts of narcotics. The idea that infringements upon rights must be proportional is explicitly included in the domestic law of many countries around the world, including the United States outside of the

Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, <http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&id=322&chapter=4&lang=en> (accessed March 25, 2009). The UN Human Rights Committee, which monitors state compliance with the ICCPR, has interpreted the phrase “lawfully in the territory” to include non-citizens who wish to challenge the validity of the deportation order against them. In addition, the Human Rights Committee has made this clarifying statement: “[I]f the legality of an alien’s entry or stay is in dispute, any decision on this point leading to his expulsion or deportation ought to be taken in accordance with article 13.... An alien must be given full facilities for pursuing his remedy against expulsion so that this right will in all the circumstances of his case be an effective one.” UN Human Rights Committee, General Comment 15, paras 9 and 10. Similarly, article 8(1) of the American Convention on Human Rights, which the United States signed in 1977, states, “Every person has the right to a hearing, with due guarantees and within a reasonable time, by a competent, independent, and impartial tribunal, previously established by law ... for the determination of his rights and obligations of a civil, labor, fiscal, or any other nature.” American Convention on Human Rights “Pact of San Jose, Costa Rica,” art. 8(1), General Information on the Treaty, <http://www.oas.org/juridico/english/Sigs/b-32.html> (accessed March 25, 2009). Applying this standard, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has stated that deportation proceedings require “as broad as possible” an interpretation of due process requirements and include the right to a meaningful defense and to be represented by an attorney. Inter-American Commission on Human Rights – Report No. 49/99 Case 11.610, *Loren Laroye Riebe Star, Jorge Alberto Barón Guttlein and Rodolfo Izal Elorz v. Mexico*, April 13, 1999, Section 70-1. For a more detailed discussion of the international human rights laws that provide for the legal protections summarized in this footnote, see Human Rights Watch, *Forced Apart*, pp. 45-81.

¹⁹ For a detailed legal analysis of the human rights laws at issue in this context, see Human Rights Watch, *Forced Apart*, pp. 45-81.

²⁰ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights states in article 16(3), “The family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State,” and in article 25(2), “Motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance.” Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted December 10, 1948, G.A. Res. 217A(III), U.N. Doc. A/810 at 71 (1948). The ICCPR states in article 17(1) that no one shall be “subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence,” and in article 23 that “[t]he family is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the state” and that all men and women have the right “to marry and to found a family.” The right to found a family includes the right “to live together.” UN Human Rights Committee, “Protection of the Family,” General Comment 19, the right to marriage and equality of the spouses, art. 23, July 27, 1990. As the international body entrusted with the power to interpret the ICCPR and decide cases brought under its Protocol, the Human Rights Committee has explicitly stated that family unity imposes limits on states’ power to deport. *Winata v. Australia*, Communication No. 930/2000, U.N. Doc. CCPR/C/72/D/930/2000 (2001).

²¹ For example, the US Supreme Court has held that the “right to live together as a family” is an important right deserving constitutional protection, and an “enduring American tradition.” *Moore v. City of East Cleveland*, 431 U.S. 494, 500, 503, n.12 (1977)(plurality). See also Linda Kelly, “Preserving the Fundamental Right to Family Unity: Championing Notions of Social Contract and Community Ties in the Battle of Plenary Power Versus Aliens’ Rights,” *Villanova Law Review*, vol. 41, pp. 729-730 (1996)(discussing various non-immigration areas of law in which the Supreme Court has stressed the importance of legal protections for family unity and family life); and Nancy Morawetz, “Symposium: Understanding the Impact of the 1996 Deportation Laws and the Limited Scope of Proposed Reforms,” *Harvard Law Review*, vol. 113, pp. 1950-1951 (2000)(discussing instances of members of Congress and the INS expressing the importance of family in the immigration context).

immigration context.²² Bodies such as the European Union and the United Nations Human Rights Committee have applied proportionality when analyzing states' decisions to infringe on important rights, including in the context of deportation. The European Union has decided that before deporting a long-term resident alien, states must consider factors such as duration of residence, age, consequences for the deportee and his or her family, and links with the expelling and receiving countries.²³ The Human Rights Committee has explained, in the context of the prohibition of arbitrary interference with family rights, that "[t]he introduction of the concept of arbitrariness is intended to guarantee that even interference provided for by law should be in accordance with the provisions, aims and objectives of the Covenant and should be, in any event, reasonable in the particular circumstances."²⁴

Moreover, under human rights law, the state power of deportation should be limited if it infringes upon an individual's right to a private life, which includes his or her ties to the country of immigration (separate and apart from any family ties).²⁵ Therefore, the non-citizen's ties to the United States should at least be weighed before the decision to deport becomes final. The US Supreme Court stated in *Landon v. Plasencia* that "once an alien gains admission to our country and begins to develop the ties that go with permanent residence his constitutional status changes accordingly."²⁶ Despite this accepted constitutional maxim, a non-citizen's ties to the United States, including length of residence, military service, and business, educational, and community contributions and connections that are separate from family relationships, are often not considered under US law when he or she faces deportation because of a criminal conviction.

²² For example, the United States Supreme Court uses "strict scrutiny" to examine state policies based on race, by balancing the right to be free from discrimination against any compelling governmental interest in the policy under consideration. See, for example, *Grutter v. Bollinger*, 539 U.S. 306 (2003); *Korematsu v. United States*, 323 U.S. 214 (1944).

²³ Council of the EU – Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents, art. 12.

²⁴ UN Human Rights Committee, General Comment 16, the right to respect of privacy, family, home and correspondence, and protection of honour and reputation, art. 17, August 4, 1988.

²⁵ Article 17 of the ICCPR provides that "[n]o one shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy ... home or correspondence.... Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks." The Human Rights Committee has explained that this "guarantee[s] that even interference provided for by law should be in accordance with the provisions, aims and objectives of the Covenant and should be, in any event, reasonable in the particular circumstances." UN Human Rights Committee, General Comment 16, para. 4, 1988. Further, the committee has stated that the term "home" "is to be understood to indicate the place where a person resides or carries out his usual occupation." *Ibid.*, para. 5. Therefore, the right to protection against arbitrary interference with privacy and home encompasses those relationships and ties that an immigrant develops with the community outside of her family. For example, the Inter-American Commission has found that the right encompasses "the ability to pursue *the development of one's personality* and aspirations, determine one's identity, and define one's personal relationships." *Maria Eugenia Morales De Sierra v. Guatemala*, Session N^o 4/01, Case 11.625 (Jan. 19, 2001), <http://www.cidh.org/women/guatemala11.625.htm>. English translation at: www.cidh.org/women/guatemala11.625aeng.htm (both accessed March 20, 2009)(emphasis added).

²⁶ *Landon v. Plasencia*, 459 U.S. 21, 33 (1982).

Finally, human rights law requires that even a person convicted of serious crimes must have a hearing to ensure that deportation will not return that person to a country where his or her life or freedom would be threatened on account of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. This principle of nonrefoulement places well recognized limits on states' powers to deport refugees. The 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, to which the United States is a party, binds parties to abide by the provisions of the Refugee Convention, including that no state "shall expel or return ('refouler') a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion."²⁷

Given the imperative of protecting refugees from return to places where they would likely be persecuted, refugee law permits a very narrow exception to nonrefoulement, which only applies in extremely serious cases. Article 33(2) of the Refugee Convention states that nonrefoulement may not be claimed by a refugee "who, having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime, constitutes a danger to the community of that country." Procedures must be in place to ensure careful application of this narrow exception.²⁸

The determination of a particularly serious crime cannot be merely rhetorical: It requires that the crime in question be distinguished from other crimes. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has defined such a crime as a "capital crime or a very grave punishable act."²⁹ Also, to comply with the Refugee Convention, a government must separately assess the danger the individual poses to the community: "A judgment on the

²⁷ Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (Refugee Convention), 189 U.N.T.S. 150, entered into force April 22, 1954, art. 33.

²⁸ The Refugee Convention and Protocol require that a refugee should be "allowed to submit evidence to clear himself, and to appeal to and be represented for the purpose before competent authority or a person or persons specially designated by the competent authority." Refugee Convention, art. 32(2). UNHCR's Executive Committee has explained that deporting a refugee under article 33(2) "may have very serious consequences for a refugee and his immediate family members ... [and therefore should only happen] in exceptional cases and after due consideration of all the circumstances." UNHCR Executive Committee, Conclusion No. 7 (1977). The exceptions to nonrefoulement in article 33(2) were intended to be used only as a "last resort" where "there is no alternative mechanism to protect the community in the country of asylum from an unacceptably high risk of harm." James C. Hathaway, *The Rights of Refugees under International Law* (Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press, 2005), p. 352. Therefore, an individualized determination must occur before deportation in compliance with article 33(2), during which states must weigh two elements: that a refugee has been convicted of a particularly serious crime *and* that she constitutes a danger to the community.

²⁹ UNHCR, *Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees* (Geneva: UNHCR, January 1992), para. 155. Note that the requirement that the crime must be a "capital crime or a very grave punishable act" was a description of what constitutes a "'serious' non-political crime" for the purposes of article 1F. The "particularly serious crime" exception in article 33(2) is presumed to require that the individual refugee be even more dangerous in order to fall under this exception. See Sir Elihu Lauterpacht & Daniel Bethlehem, UNHCR, "Opinion: The Scope and Content of the Principle of Non-Refoulement," June 20, 2001, para. 147 ("Article 33(2) indicates a higher threshold than Article 1F ...").

potential danger to the community necessarily requires an examination of the circumstances of the refugee as well as the particulars of the specific offence.”³⁰ Unfortunately, US law falls short of these standards, which are binding on the United States because of its ratification of the Refugee Protocol.³¹

When Congress changed deportation laws in the mid-1990s, it broke with international human rights standards in ways never before attempted in the United States.

1996 Immigration Laws Withdrew Human Rights Protections

Not every possible argument against deportation is important enough to call into question the legitimacy of a hearing that denies such arguments’ consideration. For example, a non-citizen who for reasons of personal predilection prefers the economic opportunities and climate in one country to another could not legitimately challenge his hearing under human rights law if he was prevented from making this argument as a defense to deportation. However, some defenses implicate very important and fundamental rights that non-citizens should be able to raise in their deportation hearings in the United States, including the right to family unity, proportionality, longstanding ties to a country, and the likelihood of persecution upon return. Since the United States does not allow for a hearing that weighs these concerns, the human right to raise defenses to deportation is undermined.

Prior to implementation of the new 1996 laws in 1997, there were several means by which immigration judges could weigh such factors in hearings before ordering an individual deported from the United States on criminal grounds. Most important among these were the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) Section 244 waiver of deportation; the INA 212(c)

³⁰ UNHCR, “Nationality Immigration and Asylum Bill 2002: UNHCR comments relating to serious criminals and statutory review,” para. 3 (2002); UNHCR, *Handbook*, p. 157 (“The fact that an applicant convicted of a serious non-political crime has already served his sentence or has been granted a pardon or has benefited from amnesty is also relevant.”).

³¹ The less protective standard used by the United States is known as “withholding.” Withholding states that protection may not be claimed by a refugee who “having been convicted by a final judgment of a particularly serious crime is a danger to the community of the United States.” 8 U.S.C. Section 1231 (b)(3)(B)(ii). A subsequent section states that for purposes of interpreting this clause, “[A]n alien who has been convicted of an aggravated felony (or felonies) for which the alien has been sentenced to an aggregate term of imprisonment of at least 5 years shall be considered to have been convicted of a particularly serious crime. The previous sentence shall not preclude the Attorney General from determining that, notwithstanding the length of sentence imposed, an alien has been convicted of a particularly serious crime.” 8 U.S.C. Section 1231 (b)(3)(B). As this Section states, in addition to all refugees convicted of aggravated felonies with five year sentences, the Attorney General has statutory authority to send to persecution refugees with sentences of *less* than five years. In a decision under this statutory authority, the Attorney General has issued the blanket statement that aggravated felonies with sentences of less than five years “presumptively constitute particularly serious crimes,” meaning that the non-citizen would have the difficult burden of overcoming the Attorney General’s presumption that his or her crime was “particularly serious” in deportation proceedings. *In re Y-L*, Immigration & Nationality Laws Administrative Decisions, vol. 23, decision 270 (B.I.A. 2002).

waiver of deportation; and a waiver known as “withholding.” Each of these three waivers was narrowed or eliminated in 1996.

First, the 244 waiver allowed deportation to be suspended for non-citizens of good moral character who had been present in the United States for a minimum of seven years, and whose deportation would result in extreme hardship to themselves or to their citizen or lawful permanent resident spouses, parents, or children.³² It was replaced by Congress in 1996 with the narrower 240A(a) waiver, which is only available to lawful permanent residents who are convicted of a specific category of crimes including “crimes of moral turpitude” (described below). This waiver is only available to people who have resided in the United States for a minimum seven years, and whose rehabilitation since their crimes and whose ties to the United States make their presence in the country in the best interests of the United States. It is also a very difficult waiver to obtain, as illustrated by the Mark Ferguson case (described in Chapter V, subsection “Background on criminal conduct forming basis for deportations”). Moreover, the 240A(a) waiver is not available to anyone convicted of an “aggravated felony”—which despite its name includes crimes that are neither the most serious nor violent, as well as some that are not even felonies. For example, despite the plain meanings of the words “aggravated” and “felony,” this category includes some misdemeanor crimes, even though misdemeanors are generally less serious and involve less violence than felonies.

Second, Congress completely eliminated the 212(c) waiver, which previously allowed lawful permanent residents living in the US for at least seven years to seek discretionary relief from deportation by showing that negative factors (such as the seriousness of their crimes) were outweighed by positive ones (such as family ties and evidence of rehabilitation).

Third, amendments to the withholding waiver made it impossible for any non-citizen convicted of an aggravated felony with a minimum five-year sentence to obtain refugee protection from deportation to a country where she would face persecution, which violates the Refugee Convention.

Human rights law requires a fair hearing in which fears of persecution, proportionality, family ties, and other connections to a non-citizen’s host country are weighed against that country’s interest in deporting him. Unfortunately, with the elimination of several forms of relief in 1996, that is precisely what US immigration law fails to do. Therefore, the United States is far out of step with international human rights standards and the practices of other

³² 8 U.S.C. Section 1254 (1986).

nations, particularly nations that it considers to be its peers. Many other constitutional democracies require deportation hearings to weigh such defenses to deportation in their domestic practices. In fact, in contrast to the United States, all of the governments in Western Europe (except Luxembourg) offer non-citizens an opportunity to raise family unity, proportionality, ties to a particular country, and/or other human rights concerns prior to deportation.³³

The ICE data presented in this report allow us to illustrate with stark numbers just how many non-citizens are being deported without the necessary protections of these important rights.

³³ See Human Rights Watch, *Forced Apart*, pp. 48-50.

V. Analyzing the ICE Dataset

Aggregate Data

Total number of persons deported on criminal grounds 1997-2007

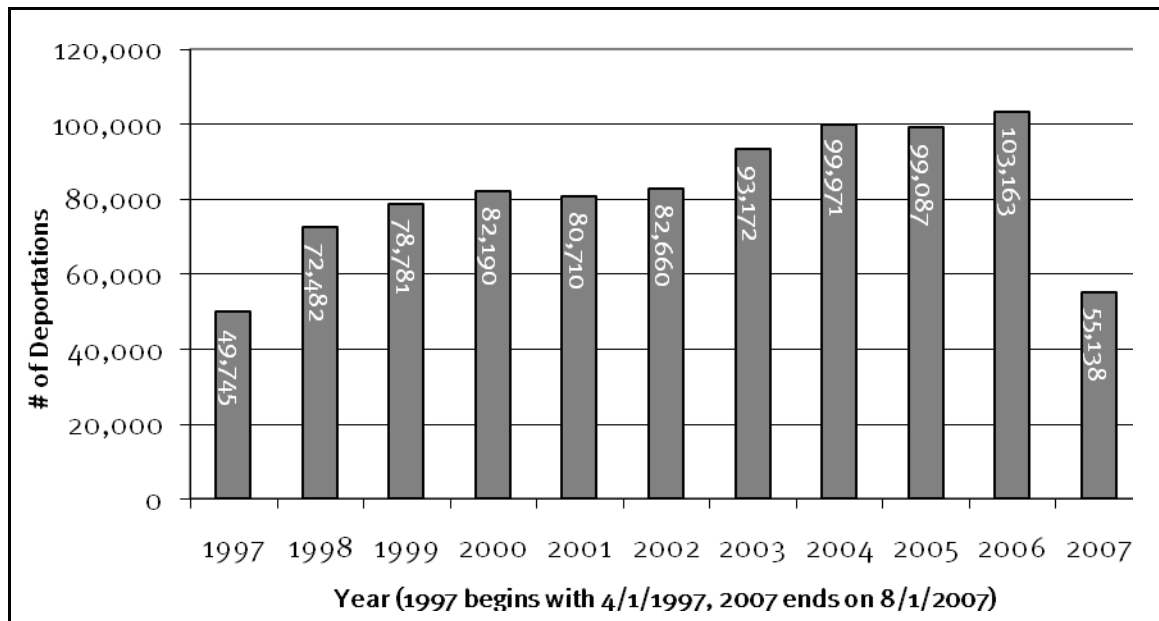
The dataset Human Rights Watch acquired from the Immigration and Customs Enforcement agency of the US Department of Homeland Security in August 2008 contained information on 897,099 people who were deported on criminal grounds between April 1, 1997, and August 1, 2007.³⁴

In those 10 years and 4 months, deportations occurred each and every day, representing 3,775 individual days in which non-citizens were loaded onto buses or planes and removed from the United States. Figure 1 below reveals the number of persons deported during each calendar year (including partial years) for which we have data. As the figure shows, there has been an almost consistent annual increase in the number of deportations for criminal conduct. In 1998, the first year for which we have complete data, 72,482 non-citizens were deported on criminal grounds. Whether due to stepped-up enforcement,³⁵ or simply reflecting annual non-citizen population growth, by 2006 the number had increased 42 percent from its 1998 level, to 103,163 deportees.

³⁴ Aggregate numbers of non-citizens deported on criminal grounds have been published by DHS on its website for many years. The figures for 1997 through 2006 (the most recent year for which data are available through these sources), show that a total of 768,345 non-citizens were removed on criminal grounds during that period.

³⁵ There has been much speculation about an increase in the use of immigration enforcement powers by ICE officials since the September 11 terrorist attacks on the United States. While the dataset does reveal an increase in the number of non-citizens deported on criminal grounds since September 11, 2001, it is difficult to know how much of this is attributable to increased enforcement motivated by the terrorist attacks, and how much to other initiatives by ICE to increase enforcement more generally. In the 53 months between April 1, 1997, and September 10, 2001, 340,882 people were deported on criminal grounds—a monthly average of 6,431. In the 71 months between September 11, 2001 and August 1, 2007, 556,217 people were deported—a monthly average of 7,834. Before September 11 an average of 210 people were deported per day; after September 11 an average of 259 were deported per day. Of the 100 days with the highest number of deportations, 99 occurred after September 11, 2001.

Figure 1: Total Deportations on Criminal Grounds Based on ICE Dataset



These aggregate numbers suggest significant data management problems at ICE. In Table 2 below we compare the dataset that ICE supplied to Human Rights Watch with data published by the DHS Office of Immigration Statistics annually in its Yearbook of Immigration Statistics.³⁶ The table only includes years for which we have complete data. There is a significant discrepancy between these two sources regarding the number of non-citizens deported from the US on criminal grounds. Assuming the ICE dataset provided privately to Human Rights Watch is correct, the public DHS Yearbooks of Immigration Statistics are failing to account for between 5.6 percent and 14.3 percent of deportees.

Table 2: Comparing DHS Dataset Provided to HRW with Agency Publications³⁷

Year	Number Deported on Criminal Grounds in DHS Publications	Number Deported on Criminal Grounds in ICE Dataset Provided to HRW	Difference	Percent of Cases missing from DHS Publications
1998	62,108	72,482	10,374	14.3
1999	71,188	78,781	7,593	9.6
2000	73,065	82,190	9,125	11.1
2001	73,545	80,710	7,165	8.9

³⁶ See, for example, U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Office of Immigration Statistics, “2007 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics,” http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/statistics/yearbook/2007/ois_2007_yearbook.pdf (accessed March 20, 2009).

³⁷ Due to rounding, for Table 2 and all subsequent tables, numbers may not add up to 100 percent.

Year	Number Deported on Criminal Grounds in DHS Publications	Number Deported on Criminal Grounds in ICE Dataset Provided to HRW	Difference	Percent of Cases missing from DHS Publications
2002	72,818	82,660	9,842	11.9
2003	82,822	93,172	10,350	11.1
2004	91,508	99,971	8,463	8.5
2005	91,725	99,087	7,362	7.4
2006	97,365	103,163	5,798	5.6

Nationalities deported

Individuals representing 184 different nationalities were deported after serving their sentences for criminal convictions between April 1, 1997, and August 1, 2007. Mexicans were by far the largest national group, representing 78.2 percent or 701,700 of those deported, which is not surprising since individuals of Mexican national origin represent the largest percentage—27.9 percent (or 11.5 million)—of the 37.5 million persons in the foreign-born population in the United States.³⁸ The vast majority of deportees on criminal grounds (97.1 percent of the total) can be grouped into 25 nationalities, each of which had more than 1,000 deportations, or an average of over 100 deportations per year. Online Appendix F presents the full list of nationalities deported.³⁹

Table 3: Nationalities with Greater than 1,000 Deportees

	Nationality	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	Mexico	701,700	78.2	78.2
2	Honduras	27,594	3.1	81.3
3	El Salvador	27,348	3.0	84.3
4	Dominican Republic	22,935	2.6	86.9
5	Guatemala	20,463	2.3	89.2
6	Colombia	14,862	1.7	90.9
7	Jamaica	14,501	1.6	92.5
8	Canada	5,618	0.6	93.1
9	Brazil	4,118	0.5	93.6
10	Haiti	3,946	0.4	94.0
11	Nicaragua	3,595	0.4	94.4
12	Philippines	3,138	0.3	94.7

³⁸ Pew Hispanic Center, “Tabulations of the 2006 US Census American Community Survey,” January 2008, Table 7, <http://pewhispanic.org/files/factsheets/foreignborn2006/Table-7.pdf> (accessed March 26, 2009).

³⁹ <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/appendixf.pdf>.

	Nationality	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
13	Nigeria	2,712	0.3	95.0
14	Ecuador	2,707	0.3	95.3
15	Peru	2,532	0.3	95.6
16	UK	2,437	0.3	95.9
17	Trinidad and Tobago	2,357	0.3	96.2
18	Guyana	1,747	0.2	96.4
19	Venezuela	1,323	0.1	96.5
20	Belize	1,240	0.1	96.6
21	China	1,217	0.1	96.7
22	Panama	1,181	0.1	96.8
23	South Korea	1,157	0.1	96.9
24	Pakistan	1,049	0.1	97.0
25	India	1,038	0.1	97.1

Countries receiving deportees

There were 1,845 non-citizens in the dataset who were deported from the United States on criminal grounds for whom ICE failed to record data on the country to which they were sent. The dataset also includes 149 individuals deported to the USSR, a country that by 1997 (the earliest date of deportations included in the data) had not existed for over five years.⁴⁰ There are also eight deportees in the dataset labeled as having been deported to the US, indicating a clear data management error.

In the overwhelming majority of cases, the deportee was returned to his or her country of nationality. However, a total of 3,194 deportees were deported to a country other than that listed as their country of nationality. This may represent individuals with dual citizenship, but the ICE dataset only provided one nationality for each person deported, perhaps leaving off the individual's second country of nationality. It may also point to a pattern of deporting people to places to which they hold no citizenship ties. Individuals representing 133 different nationalities were deported to a country other than their country of nationality. Countries with the greatest numbers of citizens deported to other countries or territories were Canada (992), the UK (400), Mexico (220), the Netherlands (186), and France (124).⁴¹

⁴⁰ It is possible that the ICE data here reflected only available passport data and not actual country of return; USSR passports remained valid for years beyond the demise of the Soviet Union, pending the transfer to national passports in ex-Soviet countries.

⁴¹ Human Rights Watch wrote to the governments of the United States, Canada, France, Mexico, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom between January 13 and March 10, 2009, raising our concerns about these removals and asking for additional information. On March 18, 2009 we received a response from the government of Mexico, indicating that some of the

Data on Immigration Status

Data deficiencies

Although there have been occasional cases in which ICE erroneously deported US citizens from the United States, the vast majority of individuals deported for criminal conduct are in fact non-citizens.⁴² However, non-citizens in the United States are assigned one of a wide variety of immigration statuses, which determines the legality of their presence in the country and under what terms and conditions they may remain. Thus, the immigration status of each person deported must be known in order to fully understand what rights and interests he or she may have.

It is of particular concern that there are 62,480 individuals, representing 7 percent of the total, in the ICE dataset with an “unknown” immigration status (which includes individuals coded as “other,” “unknown or not reported,” or “withdrawal,” as well as those with no immigration status code). This is of concern because immigration status determines what an individual’s rights are in the deportation process. We have no way of knowing whether the agency simply failed to document their status and enter it into its data management system, or whether the agency truly was unable to place each of these non-citizens in an immigration status category.

In the deportation process, all procedures, penalties, and possible defenses to deportation stem from an individual’s immigration status. This means that with respect to 62,480 persons, there are serious concerns as to whether human rights, immigration, and/or constitutional law violations occurred in these individuals’ deportation cases. It is possible that ICE recorded many non-citizens’ immigration status as “other” because it lacked sufficient documentation to confirm their immigration status. The fact that 18 percent, or 11,246 of the deportees in the “unknown” category (which includes persons coded as “other”) had been convicted of false citizenship may corroborate this hypothesis for at least a segment of the total. However, we note that ICE was able to record *nationalities* for all deportees in the “unknown” immigration status category.

information Human Rights Watch shared in our letter “undoubtedly has serious human rights implications” (“sin duda alguna tiene serias implicaciones en el ámbito de los derechos humanos”) but that the Mexican government has “no knowledge of any case similar to those mentioned” [by Human Rights Watch, that is, cases in which Mexican citizens were deported to a third country] (“Hasta el momento no se tiene conocimiento de algún caso de las dimensiones como el que usted menciona.”). Letter from Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo, undersecretary for multilateral affairs and human rights, Department of Foreign Relations, Government of Mexico, to Human Rights Watch, March 18, 2009. As of this writing, we have not received a response from the United States, Canada, France, the Netherlands, or the United Kingdom.

⁴² “Deported U.S. Citizen is Returned to Family,” *Associated Press*, August 8, 2007.

Most common immigration statuses among deportees

In total, the people deported on criminal grounds in the dataset held 84 different immigration statuses. However, the vast majority (98.4 percent of the total) held one of six statuses (see Table 4; see Online Appendix G for a frequency table for all immigration statuses).⁴³ A majority of deportees, 73 percent or 655,145, held the immigration status of “without inspection,” meaning that they entered the country without being inspected by an immigration official at a border crossing or another port of entry.

Table 4: Six Most Common Immigration Statuses

Immigration Status	Definition	Frequency	Percent
Without Inspection	These individuals entered the United States without being inspected by a US border official at a border crossing or another port of entry (that is, an airport or a seaport).	655,145	73.0
Immigrant	These individuals are lawful permanent residents, or green card holders. The lawful permanent resident status allows for an unlimited lawful presence in the United States, allows these individuals to work legally, and allows for eventual citizenship through naturalization.	87,844	9.8
Unknown	Coded as “other,” “withdrawal,” or “unknown or not reported” by ICE.	62,480	7.0
Parolee	These individuals have been granted time-limited, but renewable, permission to remain in the United States. Parolee status is granted under the discretion of the Attorney General and often, though not always, is accompanied by legal permission to work in the United States. The Cubans who entered the United States through the Mariel boatlift in 1980 are an example of parolees.	29,530	3.3
Visitor for Pleasure	These are non-citizens legally inside the United States until the expiration of their time-limited tourist visas.	26,312	2.9
Expedited Removal Alien	These are non-citizens who have been subject to an expedited process because they have been apprehended within 100 miles of the border, or have arrived at a port of entry without valid entry documents and have made a request for asylum from persecution or protection against return to torture. They have permission to remain in the United States until their claims have been heard in the expedited removal hearings process.	21,333	2.4
Total		882,644	98.4

⁴³ <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/appendixg.pdf>.

Legal versus illegal immigration status

We have placed all 84 immigration statuses into one of six categories based on the legality of the non-citizen's presence in the United States. A table provided at Online Appendix H provides an explanation of legality for each of these 84 immigration statuses.⁴⁴ The 179,038 individuals (constituting 20 percent of the total number of non-citizens in the dataset) who were legally present in the US and were subsequently deported on criminal grounds after serving their criminal sentences are of particular importance from a human rights perspective, as this group (as emphasized in Chapter IV) has the strongest rights claims against summary deportation.

This group is also worth close examination because such an examination counters alarmist and ill-informed statements giving the impression that deportation policies focus exclusively on people who are illegally in the country and who commit violent crimes. An example of such a claim was made by Representative Steve King (R-Iowa), citing statistics without sources:

[I]f we would have enforced our domestic laws so when people violated immigration laws internally, domestically; if we did those things, then we wouldn't have illegal aliens in America to commit the crimes. And that would equate and extrapolate down to 12 fewer murders every day, 13 fewer people that die at the hands of negligent homicide, primarily the victims of drunk drivers, at least 8 little girls that are victims of sex crimes on a daily basis, and that number could be well higher than that ... This is a slow-rolling, slow-motion terrorist attack on the United States costing us billions of dollars and, in fact, thousands of lives, and we have an obligation to protect the American people, and that means seal and protect our borders.⁴⁵

Not only do the deportation laws sweep up people legally and illegally present alike, most of those deported have not committed violent offenses, as will be demonstrated below.⁴⁶ Similarly, Bill O'Reilly often lumps criminality and illegal presence together in his Fox News television show, *The O'Reilly Factor*. In May 2007, with reference to several incidents of criminal investigations of non-citizens, he said, "The problem of criminal illegal aliens is now at a tipping point in the USA," and that there is "anarchy" in the immigration zone, with the

⁴⁴ <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/appendixh.pdf>.

⁴⁵ Representative Steve King (R-Iowa), "Comparing the Statistics," Statement to the U.S. House of Representatives, May 3, 2006, http://www.house.gov/apps/list/speech/iao5_king/sp_20060503_stats.html (accessed March 20, 2009).

⁴⁶ See discussion in subsection "Types of Crime forming Basis for Deportations," below.

government “doing little.”⁴⁷ In fact, the government appears to be doing more than targeting “criminal illegal aliens.” The totals presented in Table 5 below show that at least one-fifth of those deported under these laws were in the US legally.

Table 5: Legality of Immigration Status

Status	Frequency	Percent
Illegally Present	655,581	73.1
Legally Present	179,038	20.0
Unknown	62,480	7.0
Total	897,099	100.0

We have further analyzed the “legally present” category to highlight the differences within this category between individuals with time limits on their stays within the US and those with adjustable or renewable statuses. As Table 6 reveals, nearly half, or 89,426 of those with a “legally present” immigration status had no time limits on their stay. Thirty-one percent of those with a “legally present” immigration status had a finite time limit on their stay. It is unknown how many of these individuals had overstayed their visa at the time of arrest or deportation. The other 18.9 percent of those in the “legally present” immigration status category had time limits but had either a renewable or adjustable status that would have enabled them to change their status if the Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration found in their favor.

Table 6: Legality of Immigration Status

Immigration Status	Frequency	Percent
Illegally Present	655,581	73.1
Legally Present, no time limit on stay, renewable/adjustable status	89,426	10.0
Legally Present, with time limit on stay	55,728	6.2
Legally Present, with time limit on stay, but renewable/adjustable status	32,813	3.7
Legally Present, with time limit on stay, but can adjust status if court finds in favor	1,071	0.1
Unknown	62,480	7.0
Total	897,099	100.0

⁴⁷ Bill O’Reilly, “The Problem of Criminal Illegal Aliens is Now at the Tipping Point,” *The O’Reilly Factor*, Fox News, May 9, 2007, <http://www.foxnews.com/story/0,2933,270974,00.html> (accessed March 20, 2009).

Of those with a “legally present” immigration status, 49 percent held the immigration status of “immigrant,” which means that the individual was a lawful permanent resident or a “green card” holder, a status with no time limit on stay in the United States. Table 7 displays the eight most common immigration statuses in the “legally present” category, comprising 96.5 percent of all legally present non-citizens.

Table 7: Individuals in “Legally Present” Immigration Status Category (n>1,000)

Immigration Status	Frequency	Percent of those in “Legally Present” category	Cumulative Percent	Legality of Status
Immigrant	87,844	49.1	49.1	Legally present, no time limit on stay, renewable / adjustable status
Parolee	29,530	16.5	65.6	Legally present, with time limit on stay, but renewable / adjustable status
Visitor for Pleasure	26,312	14.7	80.3	Legally present, with time limit on stay
Expedited Removal Alien	21,333	11.9	92.2	Legally present, with time limit on stay
Visitor for Business	2,848	1.6	93.8	Legally present, with time limit on stay
Student	1,913	1.1	94.9	Legally present, with time limit on stay
Visitor without Visa 90 days	1,758	1.0	95.9	Legally present, with time limit on stay
Refugee	1,038	0.6	96.5	Legally present, no time limit on stay, renewable / adjustable status

Data on Criminal Conduct forming Basis for Deportations

Data deficiencies

The ICE dataset contained up to five criminal conviction codes for each individual non-citizen. In total, non-citizens in the dataset were arrested for 356 distinct crimes (see Appendix A for a frequency table of criminal offense codes). We categorized all of these crimes into one of six categories, by cross-referencing with the National Crime Information Center codebook:

- Offenses involving violence against persons,
- General offenses with potential to cause harm,
- Non-violent drug offenses,
- Non-violent general offenses,
- Non-violent immigration offenses, and
- Non-violent theft offenses.

These categories were ranked for level of seriousness. Out of the entire dataset, 24 percent (or 215,308 cases) had data for more than one crime committed. When individuals in the dataset were convicted of more than one crime, we used the deportee’s most serious crime for our analysis.

Surprisingly, 395,272 (44 percent) of the cases contain no crime data. We are concerned about this result for much the same reason we are concerned to find 7 percent of cases containing no immigration status information. Obviously, each non-citizen’s criminal conduct is an extremely important factor in determining his or her rights and defenses to deportation under US immigration law. Moreover, we are particularly disturbed because the dataset provided to us was specifically produced by ICE in response to our request for “individual level case-by-case records for each non-citizen removed on criminal grounds” (see Appendix B for our amended request letter to ICE). We defined “non-citizen removed on criminal grounds” through reference to the 40 sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act that enumerate all types of criminal conduct that can render someone subject to deportation from the United States. The failings evident in the ICE data management system—particularly when data were produced in response to a request for records *specifically about* deportees with criminal conduct, and nevertheless *no information about criminal conduct* was recorded for 44 percent of cases—should be of serious concern to both the Department of Justice and Congress, and inquiry should be made as to whether individuals have been deported without regard to criminal record.

Our concerns about the lack of crime data prompted us to write to ICE on October 3, 2008, presenting these data deficiencies and offering the agency an opportunity to provide us with any explanations or clarifications (see Appendix D). The agency responded to our concerns in a letter dated February 2, 2009, stating, “we can report that ICE is in the process of improving its data management systems to more consistently record criminal conviction codes (NCIC codes) for all aliens removed from the United States with criminal convictions.” The letter goes on to explain that the previous data management system was retired in August 2008 and replaced with a new system that ICE officers have attended trainings on, a “Data Quality and Integrity Unit” has been set up, and internal policy guidance on data entry, including on criminal history, was distributed to ICE staff through December 2008.⁴⁸

⁴⁸ Letter from James T. Hayes, Jr., director, Office of Detention and Removal Operations, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, to Human Rights Watch, February 2, 2009.

Background on criminal conduct forming basis for deportations

Under US immigration law there are two broad categories of criminal conduct that can form the basis for an individual's deportation: aggravated felonies and crimes of moral turpitude. Many types of crime fit under these two broad headings. Since immigration law was changed in 1996, aggravated felonies include the following broad categories of crime:

- any crime of violence (including crimes involving a substantial risk of the use of physical force) for which the term of imprisonment is at least one year,
- any crime of theft (including the receipt of stolen property) or burglary for which the term of imprisonment is at least one year, and
- illegal trafficking in drugs, firearms, or destructive devices.⁴⁹

The following specific crimes are also listed as aggravated felonies:

- murder,
- rape,
- sexual abuse of a minor,
- illicit trafficking in a controlled substance, including a federal drug trafficking offense,
- illicit trafficking in a firearm, explosive, or destructive device,
- federal money laundering or engaging in monetary transactions in property derived from specific unlawful activity, if the amount of the funds exceeded \$10,000,
- any of various federal firearms or explosives offenses,
- any of various federal offenses relating to a demand for, or receipt of, ransom,
- any of various federal offenses relating to child pornography,
- a federal racketeering offense,
- a federal gambling offense (including the transmission of wagering information in commerce if the offense is a second or subsequent offense) that is punishable by imprisonment of at least one year,
- a federal offense relating to prostitution,
- a federal offense relating to peonage, slavery, involuntary servitude, or trafficking in persons,
- any of various offenses relating to espionage, including protecting undercover agents or classified information, sabotage, or treason,
- fraud, deceit, or federal tax evasion, if the offense involves more than \$10,000,

⁴⁹ Immigration and Nationality Act, Section 101(a)(43), subsections (B)(C)(F)(G); 8 U.S.C. Section 1101(a)(43), subsections (B)(C)(F)(G).

- alien smuggling, other than a first offense involving the alien’s spouse, child, or parent,
- illegal entry or reentry of an alien previously deported on account of committing an aggravated felony,
- an offense relating to falsely making, forging, counterfeiting, mutilating, or altering a passport or immigration document if (1) the term of imprisonment is at least a year and (2) the offense is not a first offense relating to the alien’s spouse, parent, or child,
- failure to appear for service of a sentence, if the underlying offense is punishable by imprisonment of at least five years,
- an offense relating to commercial bribery, counterfeiting, forgery, or trafficking in vehicles with altered identification numbers, for which the term of imprisonment is at least one year,
- an offense relating to obstruction of justice, perjury or subornation of perjury, or bribery of a witness, for which the term of imprisonment is at least one year,
- an offense relating to a failure to appear before a court pursuant to a court order to answer to or dispose of a charge of a felony for which a sentence of two years’ imprisonment or more may be imposed, and
- an attempt or conspiracy to commit one of the foregoing offenses.⁵⁰

While some of these aggravated felonies would seem to be severe offenses for which deportation is an appropriate punishment, in practice it is not always clear cut. For example, Ramon H.⁵¹ (a pseudonym) is originally from Mexico. He married a United States citizen, Pamela H. (a pseudonym), in 1990. In February 1993 Ramon pled guilty to lewd or lascivious acts with a minor. After his plea, he completed his sentence of probation, according to his probation officer, “in an exemplary fashion.”⁵² Ramon H. applied to adjust his status to that of a lawful permanent resident through his US citizen wife in 1996, but in 2001 the Department of Homeland Security informed him that he was deportable for his criminal conviction, and he was placed in removal proceedings in August 2004.

The circumstances of Ramon H.’s crime were later described by his niece Kelda in a sworn affidavit that she submitted during his deportation hearing. Kelda explained that during a family gathering, her uncle Ramon patted her “lightly on the butt ... for no apparent

⁵⁰ Immigration and Nationality Act, Section 101(a)(43), subsections (A)-(U); 8 U.S.C. Section 1101(a)(43), subsections (A)-(U).

⁵¹ This illustrative case example also appeared in our 2007 report, *Forced Apart*, pp. 20-21, 61-62.

⁵² Letter from Dick Tschinkel, Los Angeles County Probation Department, October 15, 2004, on file with Human Rights Watch.

reason.”⁵³ Kelda mentioned the incident to a friend at school, who in turn told a teacher, and the school called the police, resulting in Ramon H.’s conviction and order of deportation.

Ricardo S. also faced separation from his US citizen wife and two children because of an aggravated felony drug conviction.⁵⁴ He was ordered deported because of a conviction for possession with intent to distribute of a small amount of heroin, for which he was advised by a defense attorney to plead guilty, and in return he received no jail time but was ordered to pay a fine of \$500 and serve two years probation, which he completed without incident. Ricardo S. had no other criminal convictions and worked in construction in the Chicago area. His conviction was brought to the attention of the immigration authorities because he and his US citizen wife, who were married in 2001, applied to adjust Ricardo S.’s status to that of a lawful permanent resident. Looking back on his one conviction, Ricardo S. said,

I feel bad about it because of my family. If I was by myself, without my wife or any children, it would have been a lot different. But I feel real bad for them.... Maybe if they would have caught me with a ton of drugs [I could understand them wanting to deport me], or if I ever murdered somebody. But it was the only one.... I wish that [when he applied for his green card] they would have just told me I didn’t qualify. I have kids who are citizens and a wife who is a citizen but I wish they would have just let me continue working to support my family....⁵⁵

Non-citizens are also deportable if they are convicted of a “crime involving moral turpitude” within five or in some cases 10 years after they enter the United States and their crime carries a sentence of one year or longer.⁵⁶ A non-citizen is also deportable if she is convicted of two or more crimes of moral turpitude at any time after admission.⁵⁷ In 1997 Congress did not change the crimes considered to meet the definition of “moral turpitude.” However, it did make it more difficult for non-citizens with convictions for crimes of moral turpitude to defend against deportation.

⁵³ Affidavit of Kelda O. (pseudonym), submitted in opposition to Ramon’s deportation, October 15, 2004, on file with Human Rights Watch.

⁵⁴ Human Rights Watch interview with Ricardo S. (pseudonym), Chicago, Illinois, February 3, 2006. This illustrative case example also appeared in our 2007 report, *Forced Apart*, pp. 21-22.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ 8 U.S.C. Section 1227(a)(2)(A)(i)(I) and (II).

⁵⁷ 8 U.S.C. Section 1227(a)(2)(A)(ii).

For example, Mark Ferguson, a native of the United Kingdom who had lived in the United States lawfully as a green card holder since the age of three, was convicted of two or more crimes of moral turpitude for “mooning” (showing his nude buttocks to) women.⁵⁸ Ferguson testified that in the past he had mooned a woman about once every six months, but was under psychiatric treatment for the practice, and under treatment had not reoffended for two years. He submitted expert testimony that he was not sexually aroused by the practice, had an “unusually low” chance of reoffending, and had strong family connections to the United States, including because he was a primary caregiver for his deceased sister’s children. The Board of Immigration Appeals found that although he was statutorily eligible for waiver (“cancellation of removal”) under INA Section 240A, cancellation of Ferguson’s removal would not be in the interests of the United States. On appeal, the court found that it had no power to review that discretionary decision.⁵⁹

Types of crime forming basis for deportations

Human Rights Watch analyzed the 356 crime codes provided to us by ICE and classified each into one of six categories. Appendices C and E provide more details on the crimes that fit within each of these categories. Table 8 and Figure 2 provide information on the frequency with which individuals were deported from the US for crimes falling into each of these six categories.

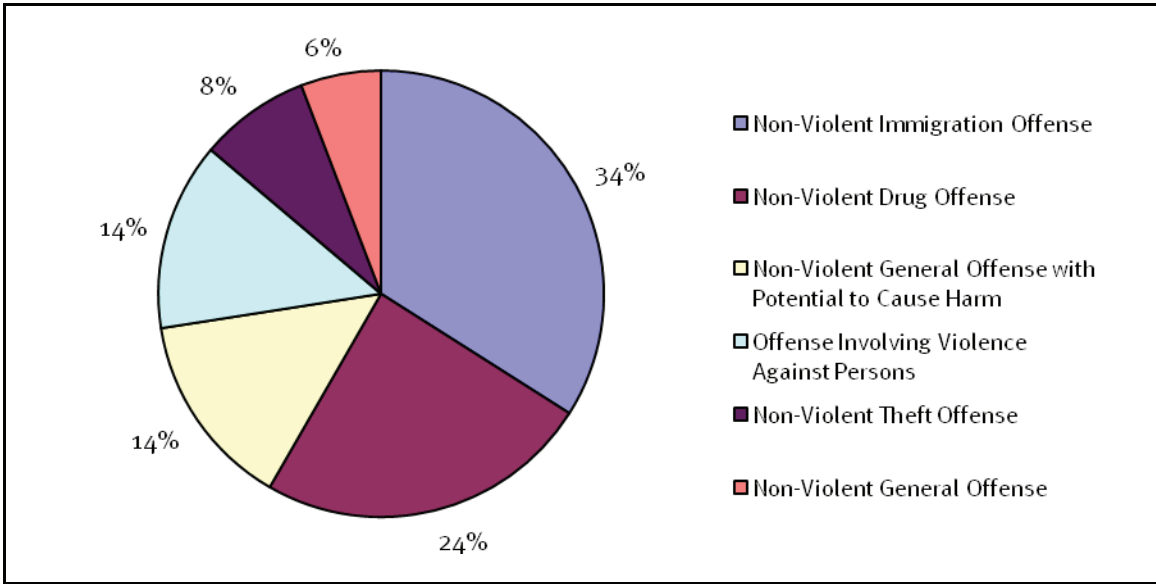
Table 8: Total Cases, including Cases with No Crime Data

Crime Category Forming Basis for Deportation	Frequency	Percent
No Crime Data	395,272	44.1
Non-Violent Immigration Offense	170,536	19
Non-Violent Drug Offense	122,180	13.6
Non-Violent General Offense with Potential to Cause Harm	71,289	7.9
Offense involving Violence Against Persons	68,346	7.6
Non-Violent Theft Offense	38,655	4.3
Non-Violent General Offense	30,821	3.4
Total	897,099	100

⁵⁸ This illustrative case example also appeared in our 2007 report, *Forced Apart*, p. 23.

⁵⁹ *Ferguson v. Attorney General of the United States*, 2007 U.S. App. LEXIS 3100 (3d Circuit, February 9, 2007).

Figure 2: Crime Category Forming Basis for Deportation (excluding cases with no crime data)

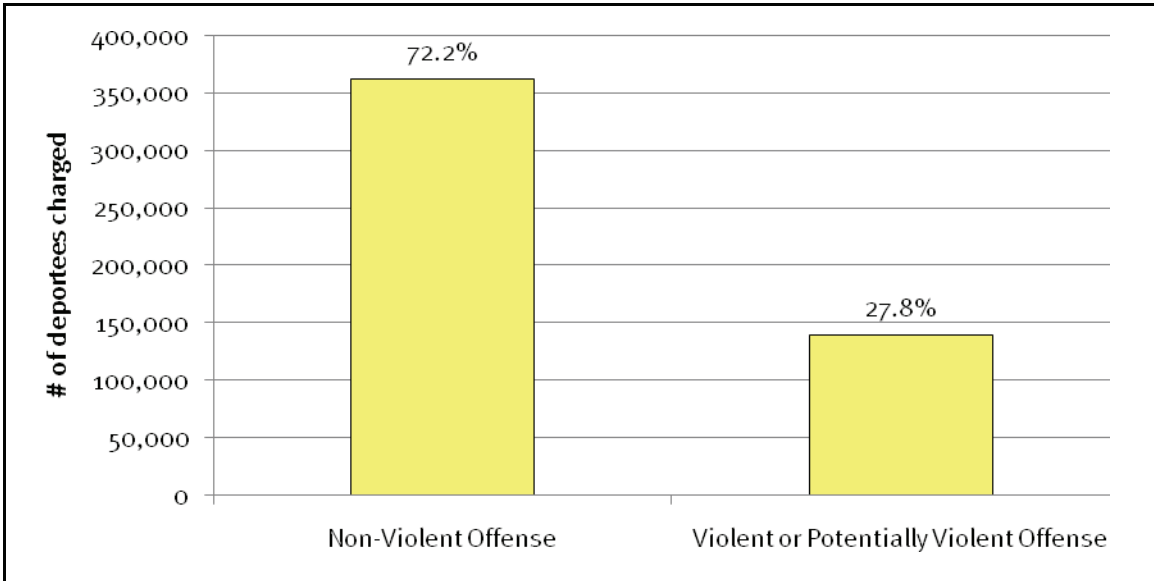


If we combine “general offenses with potential to cause harm” with “offenses involving violence against persons” to create a “violent offenses” category, we see in Table 9 and Figure 3 that the vast majority of deportees for whom we have crime data (72.2 percent) were deported for non-violent crimes; only 27.8 percent were deported for violent or potentially violent offenses.

Table 9: Violent v. Non-Violent Offenses

Offense Type	Frequency	Percent
Non-Violent Offense	362,192	72.2
Violent or Potentially Violent Offense	139,635	27.8
Total	501,827	100.0

Figure 3: Violent v. Non-violent Offenses



Crime Data Combined with Immigration Status

Data deficiencies

Examining all 897,099 cases by the legality of the individual’s immigration status and the offense for which he or she was deported can give a general sense of the types of non-citizens being deported from the United States for different kinds of crimes. It is significant that only 5.8 percent of legally present non-citizens in the data set were listed as deported for a violent or potentially violent offense. However, it is of serious concern that 74.8 percent of those listed in the data set as legally present were deported without any crime data recorded. This raises the question as to whether there is a serious problem in data recording practices, or deportation practices, or both. Without accurate crime data, we must also raise the possibility that some of these people were unlawfully deported in violation of both US and international human rights law. Moreover, without accurate crime data, the US public and government cannot know exactly how many legal, long-term residents or other legally present non-citizens have been deported from the United States for crimes that are petty or serious.

Non-citizens who are legally present are the group most likely to have serious human rights claims against summary deportation, and while they represent 20 percent of all those deported, they (disproportionately) represent 33.9 percent of all those deported without crime data. ICE failed to record any crime data for 94.9 percent of lawful permanent residents (actual green card holders). Our concern with the failure to record crime data is not a mere

question of poor recordkeeping: It is based on the fact that for those non-citizens who were legally in the country, certain criminal convictions would form the only legal basis for their deportations, raising the question as to whether these people were deported unlawfully.

Thirty-seven percent of illegally present individuals recorded in the dataset as deported also do not have any crime data. (Although this too raises serious questions about the data management capacities of ICE, one possible explanation for at least some of these omissions is that these individuals were deported solely on the basis of their undocumented status, but without any allegations or evidence of criminal conduct. However, if this were the case, it still poses the question why these hundreds of thousands of persons were included in a dataset specifically produced to contain only data relevant to persons deported on criminal grounds.) While illegally present individuals account for 73 percent of all those deported, they (disproportionately) account for 89 percent of all individuals deported for a violent or potentially violent offense. It is possible that these percentages may be skewed because of the large number of cases in all immigration status categories without crime data. Nonetheless, using the ICE data, it appears that illegally present individuals are deported for violent or potentially violent offenses at a greater rate than legally present individuals (see below, section “The Seriousness of Criminality within All Immigration Status Categories”).

There is clearly a difference between how well crime data are recorded for individuals with different immigration statuses. The disparity is at its greatest when we examine those who are illegally present—those with a “without inspection” or “stowaway” immigration status code—versus those who are legally present. Those holding an “illegally present” immigration status code are actually one of the groups with the greatest probability of having their criminal conduct documented. In the entire dataset, 56 percent of deportees had crime data. For illegally present non-citizens, this number increases to 62.6 percent.

The trend reverses for those in the “legally present” category. Only 25.2 percent of cases with a “legally present” immigration status have crime data.

We chose to do further analysis on the data corresponding to the three legally present immigration statuses of “immigrant,” “parolee,” and “refugee.” This is because the deportations of persons in these categories raise the greatest human rights concerns: “immigrant” (because they are lawful permanent residents), “parolee” (because they are legally in the country, in most cases for humanitarian reasons), and “refugee” (because they are legally in the country due to fears of persecution at home). Unfortunately, we have discovered that these three immigration statuses of most concern have even less accurate

crime data. As shown in Table 10 below, only 5.1 percent of those with an “immigrant” status, 9.4 percent of “refugees,” and 27.5 percent of “parolees” have crime data.

Table 10: ICE Management of Crime Data

Cases Included	Percent of cases with crime data	Percent of cases without crime data	Frequency of cases with no crime data
“Immigrant” status code	5.1	94.9	83,391
“Parolee” status code	27.5	72.5	21,398
“Refugee” status code	9.4	90.6	940
<i>Immigrant, Parolee, and Refugee combined</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>89.3</i>	<i>105,729</i>
All Immigration statuses in “Legally Present” category	25.2	74.8	133,918
“Without Inspection” Immigration Status Code	62.6	37.4	244,990
“Unknown” status code	73.8	26.2	16,364
All Cases	56.0	44.0	395,272

If, as was requested by Human Rights Watch, the dataset recorded everyone deported for some sort of criminal conduct, ICE systematically failed to record crime data for those who were legally in the country (especially those in the “immigrant,” “parolee,” and “refugee” categories). The extent of the difference in how often crime data were recorded between this group and the illegally present group implies that there is some sort of institutional dysfunction at work. In fact, these three types of legally present deportees combined were *14 times less likely* to have crime data recorded than illegally present deportees.⁶⁰

The immigration status category of “unknown” is also particularly problematic. As noted above, individuals in this category held one of three immigration statuses, “other,” “unknown or not reported,” or “withdrawal.” Of these individuals, 26.2 percent have no crime data, meaning there were 16,364 people deported for a criminal offense for whom we not only do not know their immigration status, but ICE also made no record of the crime for which they were deported. This “double unknown” of immigration status and criminal offense highlights extraordinary gaps in ICE data management.

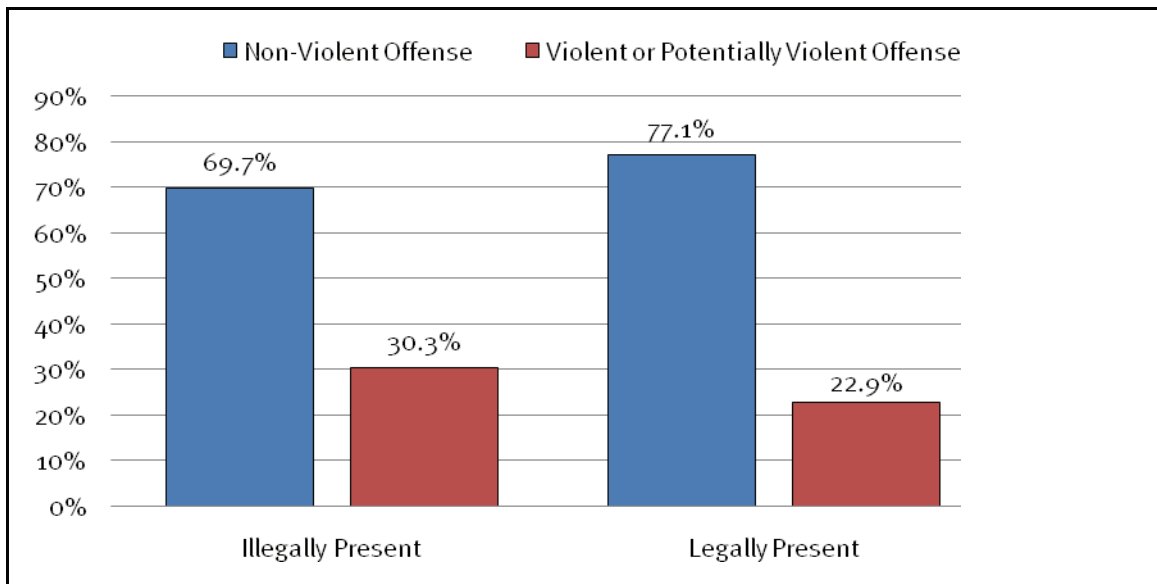
⁶⁰ Deportees holding the three immigration statuses of “refugee,” “immigrant,” or “parolee” were placed in one “legally present combined” category, and illegally present deportees were placed in a second category. We ran a logistic regression odds ratio test to see whether there is a significant difference in the recording of crime data between the two categories. Using the presence of crime data as the output variable, the test leaves no doubt that there is a statistically significant difference between the two categories’ likelihood of having their crime data recorded by ICE (chi squared = 119008.69, z=-270.81 (p > .000). The odds ratio provided by this test proves with 95 percent certainty that illegally present deportees were between 13.7 and 14.2 times more likely to have crime data recorded than those in the “legally present combined” category.

The Seriousness of Criminality within All Immigration Status Categories

By removing all cases without crime data in the ICE dataset, we see that the vast majority of deportees were deported for a non-violent offense. In total, across all immigration status categories, more than two-thirds of those for whom we have crime data were deported for a non-violent crime—70.5 percent were deported for a non-violent offense and 29.5 percent were deported for a violent or potentially violent offense.

As Figure 4 shows, illegally present non-citizens were more likely to have been deported for a violent or potentially violent offense and less likely to have been deported for a non-violent offense than legally present non-citizens. Since the laws allowing for these deportations were passed with a clear focus on those responsible for violent offenses, the higher percentages of deportation for violent offenses among undocumented persons raises the important policy question why enforcement resources are not focused exclusively upon persons present in the United States in an undocumented or illegal status, who were also involved in serious, violent criminal offenses.

Figure 4: Criminality by Immigration status



Immigration status: Legally present

Although the “legally present” immigration status category represents 20 percent of all cases, it (disproportionately) represents 33.9 percent of all cases with no crime data. As noted above, of those in the “legally present” category, 74.8 percent have no crime data.

It is both confusing and problematic that the crime code most frequently recorded for the “legally present” category was “illegal entry” (see Appendix E). This implies that even though these non-citizens were in the country with a legal immigration status, they were convicted of the crime of “illegal entry.” We can only speculate as to why this would be the case. It may be that a person who originally was allowed to enter the country in a legal status was subsequently discovered to have falsified information that retroactively made his or her entry illegal, or that his or her legal status did not permit multiple trips out of the US, making any subsequent entry “illegal,” although it seems unlikely that either of these scenarios would have occurred in more than 10,000 cases. Alternatively, it may be the case that these anomalies are due, once again, to data management failures by ICE.

Nevertheless, for deportees in the “legally present” category for whom we do have crime data, it is significant that 77 percent of them were deported for non-violent offenses, as shown in Figure 4. A more detailed description of those offenses is provided in Appendix E.

Immigration status: Lawful permanent resident

Representing 49 percent of those in the “legally present” category, 87,844 individuals hold the immigration status of “immigrant,” which is the status for persons in the United States as lawful permanent residents (green card holders). As noted above, the vast majority, 94.9 percent, of those with an “immigrant” status have no crime data: Although these non-citizens have been afforded the most “privileged” immigration status available in the United States by immigration authorities, no one seems to have recorded the underlying criminal basis for their deportation.

Although only 5 percent of individuals holding an “immigrant” status and recorded in the dataset as deported have crime data, this still allows us to examine the criminal convictions of 4,453 non-citizens in this status grouping, which is valuable to analyze because of the sheer numbers involved. Table 11 shows that of this subgroup of “immigrant” status with crime data, the large majority, or 68 percent, were deported from the United States for non-violent offenses. Appendix E gives more detailed information on the criminal conduct forming the basis for deportations of persons in the “immigrant” status category.

Table 11: Immigration Status “Immigrant” –Type of Crime (excluding cases with no crime data)

	Frequency	Percent
Non-Violent Offense	3,031	68.1
Violent or Potentially Violent Offense	1,422	31.9
Total	4,453	100.0

Immigration status: Parolee

The immigration status of “parolee” is used for individuals who have been granted time-limited but renewable permission to remain in the United States. “Parolee” status is granted at the discretion of the Attorney General and often, though not always, is granted to persons with humanitarian reasons for not being able to return to their home countries. In addition, it is often, though not always, accompanied by legal permission to work in the United States. The ICE dataset contained no crime data for 21,398, or 72.5 percent, of all parolees. For those who do have crime data, in 79.5 percent of cases a non-violent crime formed the basis for their deportation from the United States, as shown in Table 12. Appendix E gives more detail on the most common crimes forming the basis for deportations of parolees.

Table 12: Immigration Status “Parolee” –Type of Crime (excluding cases with no crime data)

	Frequency	Percent
Non-Violent Offense	6,466	79.5
Violent or Potentially Violent Offense	1,666	20.5
Total	8,132	100.0

Immigration status: Refugee

There were 1,038 deportees with the immigration status of “refugee.” Refugees may apply for legal permanent residence in the United States after one year of residence. Refugees, like immigrants and parolees, are individuals with serious human rights interests at stake when they are facing deportation on criminal grounds (US obligations in this regard, as a party to the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, are discussed in Chapter IV). Again, the vast majority of refugees deported, 90.6 percent, did not have crime data recorded by ICE.

As is perhaps obvious, the deportations of refugees on criminal grounds raise serious human rights concerns because their removals from the United States raise questions of life and death. Unfortunately, due to the restrictive laws put in place in the United States in 1997, refugees facing deportation on criminal grounds are often barred from raising their fears of persecution during their deportation hearings. The crimes for which some have been deported are not serious enough to deprive the person of refugee status under the Refugee

Convention, and therefore in accordance with refugee law they should be protected from return. Nevertheless, because US law does not allow them to raise these fears in a deportation hearing, an unknown number of them in fact may have been returned to places where they were subjected to persecution. US law does allow for persons to raise concerns that they will face a real risk of torture prior to deportation, regardless of their criminal conviction.

However, there are many refugees who fear persecution but not torture—for example, an outspoken member of the political opposition might fear being imprisoned without trial if he were deported, which is a form of persecution but not torture. The United States is regularly violating these refugees’ rights by deporting them for criminal convictions without first providing a fair hearing on their fears of persecution, and protecting them from return if those fears are proved valid. Table 13 shows that 62 percent of refugees for whom we have crime data were deported under such perilous conditions for a non-violent offense, and 38 percent were deported for a violent or potentially violent offense. Appendix E gives more details on the most common offenses forming the basis for the deportations of refugees from the United States.

Table 13: Immigration Status “Refugee” –Type of Crime (excluding cases with no crime data)

	Frequency	Percent
Non-Violent Offense	61	62.2
Violent or Potentially Violent Offense	37	37.8
Total	98	100.0

Immigration status: Expedited removal pending credible fear

The immigration status of “expedited removal pending credible fear” raises concerns similar to those presented by refugees. Persons holding this immigration status can be considered applicants for refugee status, since they were placed in summary removal procedures, but pending a credible fear interview. Credible fear interviews are the first step that persons who flee to the United States because of a fear of persecution must undergo.

While the persons in this category did not have their status resolved prior to the time of deportation from the United States, it can be assumed that they all raised fears of persecution with immigration authorities, and that for some percentage those fears were well-founded, making them genuine refugees. Table 14 shows that 76.7 percent of these people for whom we have crime data were deported for non-violent offenses. Appendix E gives more detail on the most common offenses forming the basis for the deportations of persons awaiting their credible fear interviews.

Table 14: Immigration Status “Expedited Removal Pending Credible Fear” —Type of Crime (excluding cases with no crime data)

	Frequency	Percent
Non-Violent Offense	622	76.7
Violent or Potentially Violent Offense	189	23.3
Total	811	100.0

Immigration status: Illegally present

For this report, the 436 deportees with the immigration status of “stowaway” were combined with those with the “without inspection” immigration status to make up the “illegally present” category.⁶¹

Of all cases in the ICE dataset, 73 percent (or 655,145) of the deported non-citizens held the immigration status of “without inspection,” meaning that they entered the country in an undocumented status without being inspected by an immigration official at a port of entry. Of these individuals recorded in the dataset as deported, 244,804, or 37.4 percent, do not have crime data. Of all cases without crime data, 61.9 percent have the immigration status of “without inspection.” In contrast to the other instances described above, in which ICE’s failure to include crime data is of serious concern, the failure to include crime data for those who entered without inspection may have a plausible explanation (as discussed above, subsection “Types of crime forming basis for deportations”): these non-citizens could have been deported simply on the basis of their undocumented status alone.

In fact, of those non-citizens with an illegally present immigration status who do have crime data, 24.1 percent, or 98,940, were convicted of the crime of “illegal entry.” In other words, not only were these persons ordered deported because they entered the United States in an undocumented status, which is enough under US law to deport them, but in addition, they were convicted of the federal crime of “illegal entry” and sentenced to criminal punishment prior to their removal. Tables 15 and 16 show the types of crimes and general categories of offenses for persons illegally in the country and subsequently deported after criminal conduct.

⁶¹ We recognize that some additional persons with time-limited legal statuses, currently grouped in the legally present category, may have overstayed their visas, thereby transforming their status from legally present to illegally present. Nevertheless, the ICE dataset recorded these persons as continuing to hold a legal, albeit time-limited status. In addition, if they had simply overstayed their visas, they could have been deported for that reason alone and there would be no reason to include them in a dataset of individuals deported on criminal grounds. For these reasons, we have grouped all such persons in the legally present category.

Table 15: Offenses in Illegally Present Immigration Status Category

Violent vs. Non-Violent Offense	Frequency	Percent
Non-Violent Offense	286,382	43.7
No Crime Data	244,990	37.4
Violent or Potentially Violent Offense	124,209	18.9
Total	655,581	100.0

Table 16: Crime Categories, Illegally Present Immigration Status (excluding cases with no crime data)

Crime Category	Frequency	Percent
Non-Violent Immigration Offense	124,201	30.2
Non-Violent Drug Offense	102,933	25.1
Non-Violent General Offense with Potential to Cause Harm	64,678	15.8
Offense Involving Violence Against Persons	59,531	14.5
Non-Violent Theft Offense	32,127	7.8
Non-Violent General Offense	27,121	6.6
Total	410,591	100.0

For those people with crime data and an illegally present immigration status, 69.7 percent were deported for a non-violent offense. Individuals with a “without inspection” immigration status were most often deported for a non-violent immigration crime. In fact, 98,940 individuals holding this status were deported for the non-violent immigration crime of “illegal entry.” Appendix E shows the 10 most common offenses forming the basis for the deportation of those with an illegally present immigration status.

Of those with an unknown immigration status, 49.7 percent were convicted of one of three immigration offenses. This may imply that they were in the United States illegally, despite ICE’s failure to record an immigration status for them. Appendix E provides more detail on the most common criminal offense codes for people in the unknown immigration status category.

VI. Conclusion

In 1996, when Congress passed the harshest immigration laws in decades, its attention was focused on deporting non-citizens who were involved in serious, violent crimes. What is less clear is whether Congress understood that the sweeping laws it passed would affect people involved in minor non-violent criminal conduct, and that those laws would be applied not only to undocumented persons, but also to those who had been living legally in the United States, in many cases for decades.

The data analyzed in this report show that irrespective of what Congress intended, legally present non-citizens are being deported most often for non-violent offenses, after duly serving their criminal sentences. In fact, one-fifth of all deportations made in the 12 years the laws have been in effect have been of legally present non-citizens. And, because these deportations are mandatory and happen in a summary fashion, there are almost no checks on whether they make sense.

In a time of fiscal crisis, the facts presented here raise the question whether Congress made the right choice in marshalling ICE's enforcement resources (\$2.2 billion in 2007) to focus on minor non-violent offenses and legally present non-citizens, not least because these deportations raise serious human rights concerns. In fact, due to the deportations on criminal grounds described in this report, we estimate that at least 1 million family members, including husbands, wives, sons, and daughters, have been separated from loved ones since 1997. The secrecy surrounding these deportations and the egregious deficiencies in ICE data management may help to explain why there has been little attention paid to ensuring ICE does not violate the rights of non-citizens during deportations, or to ensuring that ICE's budget is well spent. Now, with more detailed information, the US government can take another look at whether legally present non-citizens who have already served their criminal punishments should be subjected to the additional penalty of deportation with few safeguards for their rights. Human Rights Watch urges Congress and the Executive to take that second look.

Acknowledgments

This report was jointly authored by Alison Parker, deputy director of the US Program of Human Rights Watch, and Brian Root, consultant to the US Program. The report was edited by David Fathi, director of the US Program at Human Rights Watch; Dinah PoKempner, general counsel; and Ian Gorvin, senior program officer. Layout and production were coordinated by Grace Choi, publications director, Fitzroy Hepkins, mail manager, and Abigail Marshak, US Program associate.

We would like to thank Dan Kanstroom at Boston College Law School for originally joining with Human Rights Watch to request these data from ICE, and we would like to thank ICE for providing us the data, albeit after a two-and-a-half-year delay. For assistance with our FOIA request we would like to thank pro bono counsel Ethan Strell and Catherine Sheehy of the law firm of Carter Ledyard & Milburn LLP. We would also like to thank Courtney McDermed of the law firm of Van Der Hout, Brigagliano and Nightingale, LLP, for her review of the immigration status categories presented in this report, and Stephanie Goldsborough, Esq. for her expert review of this report.

Appendix A: Frequency Table for Criminal Offense Codes

Note: Only most serious crime included when deportee was convicted of more than one offense. Remainder of table (displaying remaining 1.7 percent of deportations) is available at Online Appendix I.⁶² Cumulative total may not add up due to rounding.

Criminal Offense Code	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
NO CRIME DATA	395,272	44.1	44.1
ILLEGAL ENTRY	121,099	13.5	57.6
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR	36,429	4.1	61.6
ASSAULT	27,802	3.1	64.7
IMMIGRATION ⁶³	27,727	3.1	67.8
DANGEROUS DRUGS ⁶⁴	25,643	2.9	70.7
COCAINE – POSSESSION	20,885	2.3	73.0
COCAINE – SELL	18,599	2.1	75.1
FALSE CITIZENSHIP	15,232	1.7	76.8
CRUELTY TOWARD WIFE ⁶⁵	12,725	1.4	78.2
ROBBERY	11,135	1.2	79.4
MARIJUANA – POSSESSION	11,063	1.2	80.7
BURGLARY	9,402	1.0	81.7
MARIJUANA – SELL	8,317	0.9	82.6
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	7,336	0.8	83.5
WEAPON OFFENSE	7,051	0.8	84.2
LARCENY	6,954	0.8	85.0
AMPHETAMINE – POSSESSION	6,492	0.7	85.7

⁶² <http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/appendixi.pdf>.

⁶³ “Immigration” is an offense category in the NCIC dataset that is used for those instances in which the police officer chooses to write in detail what the crime is, but the detailed description most likely comports with one of the offenses for which there is a more specific code. For example, in the 2000 codebook, there were three other immigration offenses: “illegal entry,” “false citizenship,” and “alien smuggling.” So, if the officer chooses to describe the fact that someone, for example, provided 12 Guatemalans with false citizenship papers, he could use the crime code “immigration” and write in that description, but alternatively he could have simply recorded the crime code for false citizenship.

⁶⁴ “Dangerous Drugs” is an offense category in the NCIC dataset that is used for those instances in which the police officer wants to write in detail what the drug crime is. Officers are supposed to indicate a code separate from the catch-all of dangerous drugs in order to specify which drug was at issue in the crime. Dangerous drugs therefore includes all of the drugs that are separately listed with different offense codes: hallucinogens (not including marijuana), heroin, opium or derivative, cocaine, synthetic narcotics, marijuana, amphetamines, and barbiturates, and also possession of narcotic equipment. See Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, “NCIC 2000 Code Manual,” Washington, DC, http://www.leds.state.or.us/OSP/CJIS/docs/ncic_2000_code_manual.pdf (accessed March 20, 2009).

⁶⁵ “Cruelty Toward Wife” is an offense category used for the subcategory of domestic violence crimes, including misdemeanors, committed against an individual’s spouse causing physical and/or mental suffering. See, for example, 8 C.F.R. Section 204.2(c)(4)(vi). In some states, it may also include the failure to make court-ordered alimony payments.

Criminal Offense Code	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
SMUGGLING ALIENS	6,478	0.7	86.5
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT – WEAPON	5,412	0.6	87.1
HEROIN – SELL	4,496	0.5	87.6
AMPHETAMINE – SELL	4,061	0.5	88.0
VEHICLE THEFT	3,926	0.4	88.5
SEX ASSAULT	3,751	0.4	88.9
HEROIN – POSSESSION	3,476	0.4	89.3
FRAUD	3,472	0.4	89.6
MARIJUANA – SMUGGLING	3,322	0.4	90.0
SEX OFFENSE – AGAINST CHILD – FONDLING	2,942	0.3	90.3
SIMPLE ASSAULT	2,840	0.3	90.7
FORGERY	2,836	0.3	91.0
TRESPASSING	2,487	0.3	91.3
SEX OFFENSE	2,417	0.3	91.5
DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF DRUGS	2,255	0.3	91.8
DRUGS – HEALTH OR SAFETY	2,251	0.3	92.0
CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON	2,172	0.2	92.3
COCAINE ⁶⁶	2,160	0.2	92.5
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2,157	0.2	92.8
HIT AND RUN	1,963	0.2	93.0
NARCOTIC EQUIP[MENT] – POSSESSION	1,889	0.2	93.2
PROBATION VIOLATION	1,861	0.2	93.4
CRUELTY TOWARD CHILD ⁶⁷	1,830	0.2	93.6
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT – FAMILY – STRONG ARM	1,810	0.2	93.8
SYNTH[ETIC] NARCOTIC – POSSESSION	1,672	0.2	94.0
FAMILY OFFENSE ⁶⁸	1,631	0.2	94.2
UNAUTHORIZED USE OF VEHICLE	1,617	0.2	94.3
SHOPLIFTING	1,572	0.2	94.5

⁶⁶ The separate category of “Cocaine” from “Cocaine – Sell/Possession/Smuggling” exists to provide the police officer with a space to write in detail what the crime is, but the detailed description most likely comports with one of the offenses for which there is a more specific code. For example, if the officer chooses to describe the fact that someone smuggled 10 kilograms of cocaine in his automobile trunk, he could use the crime code “cocaine” and write in that description, but alternatively he could have simply recorded the crime code for “cocaine – smuggling.”

⁶⁷ “Cruelty Toward Child” is an offense category used for the subcategory of domestic violence or child welfare crimes, including misdemeanors, committed against a child causing physical and/or mental suffering. See, for example, 8 C.F.R. Section 204.2(c)(1)(vi). In some states, it may also include the failure to make court-ordered child support payments, and a variety of violations of child neglect statutes. See, for example, California Penal Code, Chapter 2, “Abandonment and Neglect of Children,” Sections 270-273.75.

⁶⁸ “Family Offense” is an offense category used for the subcategory of domestic violence or child welfare crimes, including misdemeanors, committed against a spouse or child.

Criminal Offense Code	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
POSSESSION OF WEAPON	1,565	0.2	94.7
RESISTING OFFICER	1,452	0.2	94.9
MARIJUANA ⁶⁹	1,450	0.2	95.0
HOMICIDE	1,443	0.2	95.2
FRAUD – IMPERSONATION	1,427	0.2	95.3
RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY	1,427	0.2	95.5
SYNTH[ETIC] NARCOTIC – SELL	1,385	0.2	95.6
COCAINE – SMUGGLING	1,286	0.1	95.8
KIDNAPPING	1,127	0.1	95.9
FAILURE TO APPEAR	1,070	0.1	96.0
STOLEN VEHICLE	1,017	0.1	96.2
PUBLIC ORDER CRIMES	989	0.1	96.3
OBSTRUCT POLICE	972	0.1	96.4
CARRYING PROHIBITED WEAPON	968	0.1	96.5
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT – NONFAMILY – WEAPON	936	0.1	96.6
RAPE – STRONG ARM ⁷⁰	893	0.1	96.7
PROSTITUTION	848	0.1	96.8
FIRING WEAPON	847	0.1	96.9
DAMAGE PROPERTY	824	0.1	97.0
CRIMES AGAINST PERSON	824	0.1	97.1
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT – GUN	767	0.1	97.1
INTIMIDATION	749	0.1	97.2
AMPHETAMINE – MANUFACTURE	745	0.1	97.3
AMPHETAMINE ⁷¹	731	0.1	97.4
STOLEN PROPERTY ⁷²	716	0.1	97.5
FRAUD – FALSE STATEMENT	715	0.1	97.5
HOMICIDE – NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER – VEHICLE	627	0.1	97.6

⁶⁹ The separate category of “Marijuana” from “Marijuana – Sell/Possession/Smuggling” exists to provide the police officer with a space to write in detail what the crime is, but the detailed description most likely comports with one of the offenses for which there is a more specific code. For example, if the officer chooses to describe the fact that someone smuggled 10 kilograms of marijuana in his automobile trunk, he could use the crime code “marijuana” and write in that description, but alternatively he could have simply recorded the crime code for “marijuana – smuggling.”

⁷⁰ “Rape – Strong Arm” is an offense category used to describe the crime of rape committed with the use of force.

⁷¹ The separate category of “Amphetamine” from “Amphetamine – Sell/Possession/Smuggling” exists to provide the police officer with a space to write in detail what the crime is, but the detailed description most likely comports with one of the offenses for which there is a more specific code.

⁷² The separate category of “Stolen Property” from “Receiving/Possession Stolen Property” exists to provide the police officer with a space to write in detail what the crime is, but the detailed description most likely comports with one of the offenses for which there is a more specific code.

Criminal Offense Code	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
POSSESSION FORGED (IDENTIFY OBJECT)	617	0.1	97.7
HEROIN – SMUGGLING	609	0.1	97.8
MAKING FALSE REPORT	561	0.1	97.8
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT – POLICE OFFICER – STRONG ARM ⁷³	558	0.1	97.9
SEX ASSAULT – CARNAL ABUSE	513	0.1	97.9
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT – NONFAMILY – STRONG ARM ⁷⁴	506	0.1	98.0
STATUTORY RAPE – NO FORCE	501	0.1	98.0
HEROIN	466	0.1	98.1
POSSESSION STOLEN PROPERTY	434	0.0	98.1
ARSON	419	0.0	98.2
PROPERTY CRIMES	406	0.0	98.2
FLIGHT TO AVOID (PROSECUTION, ETC.)	406	0.0	98.3

⁷³ “Aggravated Assault – Police Officer – Strong Arm” is an offense category used to describe the crime of aggravated assault against a police officer with the use of force.

⁷⁴ “Aggravated Assault – Nonfamily – Strong Arm” is an offense category used to describe the crime of aggravated assault against an individual not a member of the accused’s family with the use of force.

Appendix B: Amended FOIA Request and Final Correspondence Received

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

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Joe Saunders, *Deputy Program Director*
Wilder Tayler, *Legal and Policy Director*
Jane Olson, *Chair, Board of Directors*

February 26, 2007

Privacy Office
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Attn: FOIA Appeals
245 Murray Lane, SW, Building 410
Washington, DC 20528

Re: Appeal of the Denial of FOIA Request Number 06-FOIA-23072

To Whom It May Concern:

This is an administrative appeal of the denial of my Freedom of Information Act Request Number 06-FOIA-23072 pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C.A. § 522 ("FOIA"). I am appealing on behalf of Human Rights Watch, a not-for-profit organization that documents human rights violations around the world. In a letter dated stamped December 27, 2006¹ by Margaret M. Elizalde, Supervisory Program Analyst, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement ("ICE"), ICE denied my FOIA request dated March 15, 2006 (the "denial letter").²

I appeal this decision because ICE did not provide a legally sufficient basis for denying my FOIA request. As discussed more fully below, the denial letter did not list any statutory exemptions from disclosure as required by FOIA. The principal basis for denying my FOIA request is the implausible, unsubstantiated, and somewhat alarming assertion that by providing basic factual and statistical data concerning its core mission, all statistical reporting of the principal U.S. immigration enforcement agency would "virtually grind to a halt."

My original FOIA request letter was dated March 15, 2006, nearly one year ago. Appended to this letter is a chart detailing all relevant communications pertaining to this request. The requested information pertains to non-citizens removed on criminal grounds from the United States in 2006. I had originally requested documents from April 1, 1997 to the present, but subsequently narrowed the timeline in order to help the agency locate the records. The following specific pieces of information were requested:

¹ Although the letter was date stamped December 27, 2006, it apparently originally was returned as undeliverable to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Human Rights Watch received a pdf copy of the denial letter via email on January 12, 2007, and by mail on January 19, 2007.

² Although I am appealing the denial of the request to preserve our legal rights, I note that Human Rights Watch continues to work with ICE staff to satisfy the substance of the request. Based on recent correspondence and conversations with ICE, I am optimistic that ICE can provide information that would satisfy the principal substance of the request and satisfy the agency's FOIA obligations. Because ICE has recently indicated that it could provide much of the requested information, it is unclear whether the denial letter applies to all of Human Rights Watch's FOIA requests concerning this subject (including modifications of my original request), or just our first request dated March 15, 2006, which has subsequently been modified. Regardless of how the agency classifies our FOIA request (i.e., whether ICE treats our latest communications as a new FOIA request or as part of the FOIA request denied by Ms. Elizalde), I would, of course, prefer to resolve this matter amicably. Accordingly, as set forth below, I have narrowed the scope of the request.

1. Date of birth of non-citizen removed on criminal grounds;
2. Gender of non-citizen removed on criminal grounds;
3. Country or countries of origin of non-citizen removed on criminal grounds;
4. Immigration status of non-citizen removed;
5. Criminal convictions under state or federal law forming the basis for the removal or deportation order;
6. State or federal criminal code statutory citations for the criminal convictions forming the basis for removal or deportation;
7. State or federal criminal sentence imposed on non-citizen convicted of state or federal offense that formed the basis for removal of deportation;
8. Length of time served for criminal sentence;
9. Date federal criminal custody ended for non-citizen removed on criminal grounds;
10. Date final order of removal or deportation was executed;
11. Federal statutory citation for basis of removal or deportation;
12. Date federal immigration custody of non-citizen removed or deported commenced;
13. Any affirmative defenses to removal or deportation applications for discretionary relief raised by the non-citizen removed or deported on criminal grounds;
14. Date on which removal or deportation on criminal grounds was effectuated;
15. The country to which the non-citizen was removed or deported;
16. Next of kin data, indicating whether the non-citizen removed or deported had a child or parent and the immigration status of the child or parent; and
17. Marital status data, indicating whether the non-citizen removed had a spouse and the immigration status of that spouse.

ICE denied my request for the following reasons:

- i) for items 1-5 and 14-15, fulfilling the request would place a significant burden on ICE employees and would cause statistical reporting to other parts of the government to “virtually grind to a halt.” The denial letter asserts that someone would have to develop a method for querying the agency’s databases to find this information requiring writing customized computer code, results would need to be converted into a readable format, and presenting the results would require “dedication of an employee to develop a training program and provide this training to Human Rights Watch”;
- ii) for request numbers 6-9 and 11-13, these requests fall within the purview of other state or federal agencies; and
- iii) for request number 13, such information is only kept in individual files (not electronically), and requiring that someone individually search the files is an “unreasonably burdensome request” on the agency.

ICE did not provide a reason for denying request numbers 10, 16, and 17.

The denial letter acknowledges that most of the information requested is filed electronically, and a previous communication from the Department of Homeland Security had said that the records specified could be provided, and provided a cost estimate for the retrieval of these records. For records maintained electronically, it defies plausibility that querying ICE's databases for basic information concerning the agency's core responsibilities would "grind to a halt" all ICE statistical reporting. Indeed, in response to a similar FOIA request, the Executive Office for Immigration Review of the Department of Justice provided Human Rights Watch promptly and without charge a computer disk with responsive records.

Moreover, ICE cites no specific exemption from the FOIA statute in its denial letter. When denying a request, an agency must give reasons, listing the applicable statutory exemptions pertaining to those reasons. 5 U.S.C.A. § 552(a)(6)(A)(i). The denial letter merely asserted the "unduly burdensome" nature of the request.

FOIA requires disclosure of all records that are reasonably described, 5 U.S.C.A. § 552(a)(3)(A), and the statute does not include an exemption for requests that are "burdensome." See Sears v. Gottschalk, 502 F.2d 122, 126 (4th Cir. 1974) (Where a FOIA request reasonably describes the requested items, the burden on the agency is irrelevant.). FOIA "does not confer judicial discretion to balance its dictates against the administrative burdens of disclosure." Tax Analysts v. Unites States Dep't of Justice, 845 F.2d 1060, 1067 (D.C. Cir. 1989). An agency can argue that a request is "unduly burdensome" only if the requestor did not reasonably describe the records sought. See Public Citizen v. Dep't of Education, 292 F. Supp. 2d 1, 6 (D. D.C. 2003). Here, the request is narrowly tailored and reasonably describes the records sought with specificity, and the denial letter did not state that the records sought were not reasonably described. The fact that records are not indexed in a manner consistent with the request is not a sufficient explanation as to why a search is unduly burdensome. See The Nation Magazine v. US Customs Service, 937 F. Supp. 39, 44 (D. D.C. 1996). In addition, I have repeatedly offered to work with the agency to narrow the request or re-format the request to make record retrieval easier. The agency's blanket assertion that complying with the request would be unduly burdensome is a legally insufficient basis for denying the request.

Since there were no FOIA exemptions cited in the denial letter, this appeal cannot address the reasons for the denial with more specificity. I emphasize that it is unreasonable and implausible, however, for ICE to assert that it maintains no disclosable records or data on removals and deportations of non-citizens, particularly those based on criminal grounds.

As stated above, I would prefer to work with the agency in order to resolve this matter. Accordingly, based on information in the denial letter and my ongoing conversations with ICE staff, I propose narrowing our request in order to show our good faith. For each non-citizen removed on criminal grounds³ from the U.S., from April 1, 1997 until the present, I request, on an expedited basis, individual level case-by-case records disclosing for each individual:

³ The term "removed on criminal grounds" means any executed order of removal, deportation, expedited removal, voluntary departure, denial of Temporary Protected Status or denial of any application for discretionary relief arising out of the following sections of the United States Code:

8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(A)(i); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(B); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(C); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(D); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(E); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(H); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(2)(I); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(A); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(B)(i); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(D)(i); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(E); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(3)(F); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(6)(E)(i); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(10)(A); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(10)(C); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(10)(D); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(10)(E); 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(1)(A) [deportable b/c excludable]; 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(1)(E)(i) [smuggling people]; 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(A)(i); 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(A)(ii); 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(A)(iii); 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(A)(iv); 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(B); 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(C); 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(D); 8 U.S.C. § 1227(a)(2)(E);

1. Country or countries of origin of non-citizen removed on criminal grounds;⁴
2. Immigration status of the non-citizen removed (LPR, undocumented, etc...) on criminal grounds;⁵
3. Four digit NCIC crime code(s) relating to crime(s) the non-citizen removed on criminal grounds was arrested or convicted of;⁶
4. Next of kin data, indicating whether the non-citizen removed or deported on criminal grounds had a child or parent and the immigration status of that child or parent (i.e. LPR, U.S. citizen, etc...); and⁷
5. Marital status data, indicating whether the non-citizen removed or deported on criminal grounds had a spouse and the immigration status of that spouse (i.e. LPR, U.S. citizen, etc...).⁸

For the reasons detailed in my initial request I also ask that all fees associated with this request be waived pursuant to 5 U.S.C.A. § 552(a)(4)(A)(iii).

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Should you have any questions, I may be reached at: 415-362-3246. My postal address is the following: Human Rights Watch, 100 Bush Street, Suite 1812, San Francisco, California, 94104.

Sincerely yours,



Alison Parker, Esq.
Senior Researcher

Cc:

Catherine Papoi, Esq. (via email)
Director, Departmental Disclosure & FOIA
Deputy Chief FOIA Officer
U.S. Department of Homeland Security
Washington, D.C. 20528

8 U.S.C. §1227(a)(3) [false documents]; 8 U.S.C. §1227(a)(4)(A); 8 U.S.C. §1227(b)(4)(B); 8 U.S.C. §1227(b)(4)(D); 8 U.S.C. §1227(b)(4)(E); 8 U.S.C. §1227(a)(6)(A); 8 U.S.C. §1254a(c)(1); 8 U.S.C. §1254a(c)(2); 8 U.S.C. §1254a(c)(3); 8 U.S.C. §1533; 8 U.S.C. §1534(f).

⁴ This corresponds to item no. 3 in the original request.

⁵ This corresponds to item no. 4 in the original request.

⁶ This corresponds to item no. 6 in the original request, which sought the "[s]tate or federal criminal code statutory citations for the criminal convictions forming the basis for removal or deportation." The denial letter states that ICE's databases track "the four-digit National Crime Information Center crime code relating to a crime an alien may be arrested or convicted of..." Accordingly, I modified the request to conform to the data ICE itself concedes it maintains.

⁷ This corresponds to item no. 16 in the original request.

⁸ This corresponds to item no. 17 in the original request.



U.S. Immigration
and Customs
Enforcement

March 7, 2008

Ms. Allison Parker, Esq.
Human Rights Watch (HRW)
350 Fifth Avenue, 34th Floor
New York, NY 10118-3299

Request 2006FOIA22074

Dear Ms. Parker:

This is in reference to your letter dated February 26, 2007, appealing the Immigration and Customs Enforcement's (ICE) response to your Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) request. Specifically, you are appealing ICE's determination that there are no records responsive to your request.

A search in the Detention and Removal Operations office located information responsive to items 1-3 of your amended FOIA request asking for the following:

For each non-citizen removed on criminal grounds from the United States of America, from April 1, 1997 until the present, you requested individual level case-by-case records disclosing for each individual:

- 1) County or countries of origin of non-citizen removed on criminal grounds.
- 2) Immigration status of the non-citizen removed (LPR, undocumented, etc.) on criminal grounds.
- 3) Four digit NCIC crime code(s) relating to crime(s) the non-citizen removed on criminal grounds was arrested or convicted of.
- 4) Next of kin data, indicating whether the non-citizen removed or deported on criminal grounds had a child or parent and the immigration status of that child or parent (i.e. LPR, U.S. citizen, etc.).
- 5) Marital status data, indicating whether the non-citizen removed or deported on criminal grounds had a spouse and the immigration status of that spouse (i.e. LPR, U.S. citizen, etc.)

The information has been reviewed and I determined that the information will be released in part pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552 (b)(2) low, (b)(6) and (b)(7)(C) of the FOIA.

www.ice.gov

Information is being withheld as described below.

FOIA Exemption 2(low) protects information applicable to internal administrative personnel matters to the extent that the information is of a relatively trivial nature and there is no public interest in the document.

FOIA Exemption 6 exempts from disclosure personnel or medical files and similar files the release of which would cause a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This requires a balancing of the public's right to disclosure against the individual's right privacy. *[The types of documents and/or information that we have withheld may consist of birth certificates, naturalization certificates, driver license, social security numbers, home addresses, dates of birth, or various other documents and/or information belonging to a third party that are considered personal.]* The privacy interests of the individuals in the records you have requested outweigh any minimal public interest in disclosure of the information. Any private interest you may have in that information does not factor into the aforementioned balancing test.

Exemption 7(C) protects records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes that could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy. This exemption takes particular note of the strong interests of individuals, whether they are suspects, witnesses, or investigators, in not being unwarrantably associated with alleged criminal activity. That interest extends to persons who are not only the subjects of the investigation, but those who may have their privacy invaded by having their identities and information about them revealed in connection with an investigation. Based upon the traditional recognition of strong privacy interest in law enforcement records, categorical withholding of information that identifies third parties in law enforcement records is ordinarily appropriate. As such, I have determined that the privacy interest in the identities of individuals in the records you have requested clearly outweigh any minimal public interest in disclosure of the information. Please note that any private interest you may have in that information does not factor into this determination.

Regarding items 4 and 5 of your request, ICE does not track this information and therefore, has no records responsive to this portion of your request.

If you have any questions, or would like to discuss this matter, please feel free to contact our office at (202) 732-0300.

Sincerely,


Carina M. Pavlik-Keenan
FOIA Director

Enclosure: CD with responsive information

Appendix C: Detailed Descriptions of Criminal Conduct within Each Offense Category

The following descriptions of criminal conduct within each crime category include all deportees, regardless of immigration status.

Offenses Involving Violence against Persons

There were 67 crimes in the most serious crime category, “offense involving violence against persons.” Nine of these crimes accounted for 85.2 percent of the non-citizens whose most serious crime was in this category. Each of these nine crimes formed the basis for deportation in more than 1,000 cases.

Most Common Crimes in “Offense Involving Violence against Persons” Category

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
ASSAULT	27,802	40.7	40.7
ROBBERY	11,135	16.3	57.0
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT – WEAPON	5,412	7.9	64.9
SEXUAL ASSAULT	3,751	5.5	70.4
SEXUAL OFFENSE – AGAINST A CHILD – FONDLING	2,942	4.3	74.7
SIMPLE ASSAULT	2,840	4.2	78.9
AGGRAVATED ASSAULT – FAMILY – STRONG ARM	1,810	2.6	81.5
HOMICIDE	1,443	2.1	83.6
KIDNAPPING	1,127	1.6	85.2

Non-Violent General Offenses with Potential to Cause Harm

More than ninety-six percent of all non-citizens deported for a “non-violent general offense with the potential to cause harm” were found to have been convicted of one of nine crimes as their most serious. Each of these offenses formed the basis for deportation in more than 1,000 cases. It is important to note that this category includes crimes that may not be considered violent at all, such as “homosexual sex.” There were 41 different criminal offenses in this crime category.

Most Common Crimes in “Non-Violent General Offense with Potential to Cause Harm”

Category

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE LIQUOR	36,429	51.1	51.1
CRUELTY TOWARD WIFE ⁷⁵	12,725	17.8	69.0
WEAPON OFFENSE	7,051	9.9	78.8
SEX OFFENSE ⁷⁶	2,417	3.4	82.2
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE DRUGS	2,255	3.2	85.4
CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON	2,172	3.0	88.4
HIT AND RUN	1,963	2.8	91.2
CRUELTY TOWARD CHILD ⁷⁷	1,830	2.6	93.8
FAMILY OFFENSE ⁷⁸	1,631	2.3	96.1

Non-Violent Drug Offenses

There were 43 different criminal convictions or forms of conduct that were categorized as non-violent drug offenses. Of deportees who were deported for a non-violent drug offense, 87 percent were deported for one of ten crimes as their most serious, each representing over 3,000 cases.

Most Common Crimes in “Non-Violent Drug Offense” Category

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
DANGEROUS DRUGS ⁷⁹	25,643	21.0	21.0
COCAINE – POSSESSION	20,885	17.1	38.1
COCAINE – SELL	18,599	15.2	53.3
MARIJUANA – POSSESSION	11,063	9.1	62.4
MARIJUANA – SELL	8,317	6.8	69.2
AMPHETAMINE – POSSESSION	6,492	5.3	74.5
HEROIN – SELL	4,496	3.7	78.2
AMPHETAMINE – SELL	4,061	3.3	81.5
HEROIN – POSSESSION	3,476	2.8	84.3
MARIJUANA – SMUGGLING	3,322	2.7	87.0

⁷⁵ See footnote 65, above, defining “Cruelty toward Wife.”

⁷⁶ “Sex offense” is categorized as an offense with the potential to cause harm because it is a general code in the NCIC which could be used to categorize potentially violent offenses such as “incest with a minor,” but it also covers offenses that are not necessarily violent, such as “homosexual sex.” According to the NCIC, crimes coded as “sex offense” should have a further code describing the offense.

⁷⁷ See footnote 67, above, defining “Cruelty toward Child.”

⁷⁸ See footnote 68, above, defining “Family Offense.”

⁷⁹ See footnote 64, above, defining “Dangerous Drugs.”

Non-Violent General Offenses

There were 121 separate offenses in the dataset that were categorized as a non-violent general offense. Of the 30,821 people deported for a non-violent general offense, 69.8 percent were deported for one of ten crimes as their most serious. More than 900 deportees had been convicted of each of these 10 crimes.

Most Common Crimes in “Non-Violent General Offense” Category

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
TRAFFIC OFFENSE	7,336	23.8	23.8
TRESPASSING	2,487	8.1	31.9
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	2,157	7.0	38.9
PROBATION VIOLATION	1,861	6.0	44.9
UNAUTHORIZED USE OF VEHICLE	1,607	5.2	50.1
POSSESSION OF WEAPON	1,565	5.1	55.2
RESISTING OFFICER	1,452	4.7	59.9
FAILURE TO APPEAR	1,070	3.5	63.4
PUBLIC ORDER CRIMES	989	3.2	66.6
OBSTRUCTION OF POLICE	972	3.2	69.8

Non-Violent Theft Offenses

There were 79 different offenses categorized as a non-violent theft offense. Of the 38,655 people deported for a non-violent theft crime, 82.9 percent committed one of nine crimes as their most serious. Each of the top nine crimes included more than 1,000 cases.

Most Common Crimes in “Non-Violent Theft Offense” Category

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
BURGLARY	9,402	24.3	24.3
LARCENY	6,954	18.0	42.3
VEHICLE THEFT	3,926	10.2	52.5
FRAUD	3,472	9.0	61.5
FORGERY	2,836	7.3	68.8
SHOPLIFTING	1,572	4.1	72.9
FRAUD – IMPERSONATION	1,427	3.7	76.6
RECEIVE STOLEN PROPERTY	1,427	3.7	80.3
STOLEN VEHICLE ⁸⁰	1,017	2.6	82.9

⁸⁰ The offense code of “stolen vehicle” includes several types of offenses related to stolen vehicles, including “receiving stolen vehicle,” “stripping stolen vehicle,” “possessing stolen vehicle,” “interstate transport of a stolen vehicle,” and “unauthorized use of vehicle (including joyriding).” See Federal Bureau of Investigation, Criminal Justice Information Services Division, “NCIC 2000 Code Manual.”

Non-Violent Immigration Offenses

There were four offenses categorized as non-violent immigration offenses. All 170,536 people deported for a non-violent immigration offense were deported for one of these four offenses.

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
ILLEGAL ENTRY	121,099	71.0	71.0
IMMIGRATION ⁸¹	27,727	16.3	87.3
FALSE CITIZENSHIP	15,232	8.9	96.2
SMUGGLING ALIENS	6,478	3.8	100.0

⁸¹ See footnote 63, above, defining “Immigration.”

Appendix D: Letter to ICE Raising Data Discrepancies

HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH

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VIA CERTIFIED MAIL, EMAIL, and FAX

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

www.hrw.org

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Catrina M. Pavlik-Keenan
FOIA Director
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Department of Homeland Security
425 I Street, NW
Washington, DC 20536

October 3, 2008

Dear Ms. Pavlik-Keenan:

I am writing to express Human Rights Watch's serious concerns about ICE's data management process. These concerns are based on the data your agency provided to Human Rights Watch on March 7, 2008, in response to our March 15, 2006 FOIA request #2006FOIA22074.

We are grateful to your agency for providing us with some of the essential data we requested two years ago. We are especially grateful to Anastasia Taylor who worked with us to provide codebooks and data that were missing from your original mailing, enabling us to commence analysis of the data in August 2008.

Unfortunately, our preliminary analysis of this data has revealed some serious inconsistencies in ICE's data management process. Specifically, we have determined that when removing non-citizens from the United States for criminal offenses, ICE rarely records NCIC crime data for persons who are legally present in the country. In contrast, ICE is more likely to record this information for persons who are illegally present in the United States.

We believe ICE should have an opportunity to rectify the problem before we make these troubling inconsistencies public. As you know, these findings will raise concerns for policymakers and the public at large. The legally present population (lawful permanent residents and others who have lawful status) has the strongest human rights and constitutional interests at stake during a removal proceeding (see, e.g., *Landon v. Plasencia*, 459 U.S. 21, 32 (1982) (stating that "once an alien gains admission to our country and begins to develop the ties that go with permanent residence his constitutional status changes accordingly"); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, art. 13, art. 17, art. 23 (1966, US ratification 1992).

To highlight the scope of the problem we have identified, we would like to provide you with some of our preliminary findings. We have discovered

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that within the entire dataset of non-citizens identified as removed from the country for criminal convictions, your agency has recorded NCIC codes with criminal offense information for only 44% of deportees, which is a matter of serious concern. It is even more distressing, however, to note the disparity between those with a legally present immigration status and those with an illegally present status. As illustrated in table 1 below, deportees holding a “without inspection” immigration status are one of the status groups with the greatest probability of having their criminal conviction information recorded. For “without inspection,” the percentage with crime data recorded is 62.6%. By contrast, the three most common legally present immigration statuses -- “immigrant,” “parolee,” and “refugee” -- have significantly less complete crime data. Only 5.1% of those with “immigrant” status, 9.4% of refugees, and 27.5% of parolees have crime data recorded. These limited data for those in a lawful status are noteworthy and disturbing.

Table 1 – Data recorded by ICE for non-citizens deported for criminal convictions

Cases Included	% of cases with crime data	% of cases without crime data	# of cases with no crime data
All Cases	56.0%	44.0%	395272
"without inspection" immigration status	62.6%	37.4%	244804
"immigrant" status code	5.1%	94.9%	83391
"parolee" status code	27.5%	72.5%	21398
"refugee" status code	9.4%	90.6%	940

As illustrated in table 2 below, when we put these common immigration status categories into two groups – legally present and illegally present – we find that 62.6% of those illegally in the country had their crime data recorded before they were removed from the United States. By contrast, only 10.7% of those in the country legally had their crime data recorded.

Table 2 -- Legality of Presence Groups Crime data Presence Crosstabulation

			Crime data present		Total
			No	Yes	
Group	Illegally Present: "without inspection and stowaway"	Count	244,990	410,591	655,581
		% within Group	37.4%	62.6%	100.0%
Group	Legally Present: Immigrant, Parolee, Refugee	Count	105,729	12,683	118,412
		% within Group	89.3%	10.7%	100.0%

There is a significant difference between ICE's processing of non-citizens of different immigration statuses, and this difference reveals poor attention to accurate information for lawfully present aliens. The extent of the difference in how often crimes were recorded between this group and the illegally present group raises the troubling implication of some sort of institutional dysfunction, or intentional withholding of information about ICE's removal practices.

We invite you and your colleagues to clarify our understanding, either with further information explaining these discrepancies, or with an improved dataset providing NCIC

criminal offense codes for non-citizens whom your agency is removing from the United States on criminal grounds.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alison RP" with a horizontal line extending to the right.

Alison Parker
Deputy Director, US Program

cc:

Anastasia Taylor
FOIA Office
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Department of Homeland Security

Sandra Myles, Associate Legal Advisor
Enforcement Law Division, Office of the Principal Legal Advisor
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Department of Homeland Security

Tae Johnson, Acting Unit Chief
Detention Compliance Unit, Office of Detention and Removal Operations
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Department of Homeland Security

Kendra Wallace, National Outreach Coordinator (on temporary leave)
and Andrew Strait, Acting National Outreach Coordinator
Office of Policy
Immigration and Customs Enforcement
Department of Homeland Security

Appendix E: Most Common Offenses by Immigration Status

Immigration Status “Legally Present” – 11 Most Common Offenses (n>1,000)

Offense	Frequency	Percent within “Legally Present” Immigration Status Category	Cumulative Percent
ILLEGAL ENTRY	10,188	22.6	22.6
DANGEROUS DRUGS ⁸²	2,279	5.1	27.7
IMMIGRATION	2,118	4.7	32.3
ASSAULT	2,019	4.5	36.8
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE LIQUOR	1,825	4.0	40.8
COCAINE – SELL	1,692	3.8	44.6
COCAINE – POSSESSION	1,675	3.7	48.3
SMUGGLING ALIENS	1,426	3.2	51.5
MARIJUANA – POSSESSION	1,343	3.0	54.4
MARIJUANA – SELL	1,185	2.6	57.1
ROBBERY	1,039	2.3	59.4

Immigration Status “Immigrant” – 11 Most Common Offenses (n>100)

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
ASSAULT	330	7.4	7.4
SMUGGLING ALIENS	312	7.0	14.4
COCAINE – POSSESSION	294	6.6	21.0
ILLEGAL ENTRY	284	6.4	27.4
MARIJUANA – POSSESSION	238	5.3	32.7
COCAINE – SELL	237	5.3	38.0
DANGEROUS DRUGS ⁸³	228	5.1	43.1
IMMIGRATION ⁸⁴	180	4.0	47.1
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE LIQUOR	149	3.3	50.4
ROBBERY	146	3.3	53.7
MARIJUANA – SELL	116	2.6	56.3

⁸² See footnote 64, above, defining “Dangerous Drugs.”

⁸³ Ibid.

⁸⁴ See footnote 63, above, defining “Immigration.”

Immigration Status “Parolee”—Nine Most Common Offenses (n>300)

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
ILLEGAL ENTRY	1,104	13.6	13.6
SMUGGLING ALIENS	556	6.8	20.4
MARIJUANA – SMUGGLING	471	5.8	26.2
DANGEROUS DRUGS ⁸⁵	442	5.4	31.6
COCAINE – SELL	400	4.9	36.5
IMMIGRATION ⁸⁶	368	4.5	41.0
MARIJUANA – SELL	364	4.5	45.5
COCAINE – POSSESSION	360	4.4	49.9
MARIJUANA – POSSESSION	353	4.3	54.2

Immigration Status “Refugee”—Four Most Common Offenses (n>5)

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
ASSAULT	10	10.2	10.2
COCAINE – POSSESSION	9	9.2	19.4
COCAINE – SELL	6	6.1	25.5
DANGEROUS DRUGS ⁸⁷	5	5.1	30.6

Immigration Status “Expedited Removal Pending Credible Fear”—Nine Most Common Offenses (n>5)

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
ILLEGAL ENTRY	112	13.8	13.8
FRAUD	70	8.6	22.4
DANGEROUS DRUGS ⁸⁸	47	5.8	28.2
IMMIGRATION ⁸⁹	44	5.4	33.6
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE LIQUOR	42	5.2	38.8
ASSAULT	34	4.2	43.0
COCAINE – SELL	34	4.2	47.2
COCAINE – POSSESSION	26	3.2	50.4
MARIJUANA – POSSESSION	26	3.2	53.6
MARIJUANA – SELL	25	3.1	56.7

⁸⁵ See footnote 64, above, defining “Dangerous Drugs.”

⁸⁶ See footnote 63, above, defining “Immigration.”

⁸⁷ See footnote 64, above, defining “Dangerous Drugs.”

⁸⁸ Ibid.

⁸⁹ See footnote 63, above, defining “Immigration.”

Immigration Status “Illegally Present”—10 Most Common Offenses (n>8,500)

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
ILLEGAL ENTRY	98,940	24.1	24.1
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE LIQUOR	33,572	8.2	32.3
ASSAULT	24,681	6.0	38.3
DANGEROUS DRUGS ⁹⁰	22,292	5.4	43.7
COCAINE – POSSESSION	18,248	4.4	48.1
IMMIGRATION ⁹¹	17,775	4.3	52.4
COCAINE – SELL	16,083	3.9	56.3
CRUELTY TOWARD WIFE	11,505	2.8	59.1
ROBBERY	9,578	2.3	61.4
MARIJUANA – POSSESSION	8,897	2.2	63.6

Immigration Status “Unknown”—Six Most Common Offenses (n>1,000)

Offense	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
ILLEGAL ENTRY	11,971	26.0	26.0
FALSE CITIZENSHIP	11,246	24.4	50.4
IMMIGRATION ⁹²	7,834	17.0	67.4
ASSAULT	1,102	2.4	69.8
DANGEROUS DRUGS ⁹³	1,072	2.3	72.1
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE LIQUOR	1,032	2.2	74.3

⁹⁰ See footnote 64, above, defining “Dangerous Drugs.”

⁹¹ See footnote 63, above, defining “Immigration.”

⁹² Ibid.

⁹³ See footnote 64, above, defining “Dangerous Drugs.”