

Migrant Protection Protocols Cohort Report
July 2022

Office of Immigration Statistics



**Homeland
Security**

Summary

This report describes Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) processing and outcomes for noncitizens enrolled in MPP from December 6, 2021 – June 30, 2022. The report summarizes information on enrollee nationalities, fear claims, vaccinations, and processing outcomes (returns to Mexico or disenrollments) by month of MPP enrollment; see the appendix for detailed data tables.¹ This report will be updated regularly to include information about individuals enrolled in future months along with updated information about earlier enrollees as they move through additional stages of the MPP process.

Note: On June 30, 2022 the Supreme Court issued a ruling in *Biden v. Texas* holding that the Secretary Mayorkas has the discretion under the Immigration and Nationality Act to terminate MPP. Until formally lifted, however, the nationwide injunction issued by the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas and affirmed by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, to implement MPP in good faith remains in place. DHS is committed to terminating MPP as soon as the injunction is lifted. But until that happens, DHS is obliged to comply still-in-place court order.

Overview of MPP

Under MPP, certain noncitizens encountered at the Southwest Border await their removal proceedings in Mexico rather than in the United States. Noncitizens placed in MPP pass through the main steps outlined below (Figure 1).

Figure 1. MPP Process Flow



- 1) **Enrollment.** U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) selects non-citizens who are subject to MPP for enrollment. To be eligible for MPP, a person arriving on land must be apprehended at the Southwest Border and hold citizenship from a non-Mexico Western Hemisphere country. Single adults and family units may be processed into MPP.
- 2) **Fear screening.** CBP affirmatively screens all enrollees for fear of return to Mexico. If an enrollee asserts a fear of return, the enrollee is provided a 24-hour consultation period to consult, by phone or video-teleconference, with a legal representative. The enrollee may waive this consultation period if they wish to be interviewed sooner. Following this period, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Enrollees identified as having **particular vulnerabilities**—including those associated with known mental and physical health issues, advanced age, or sexual orientation or gender identity—are not enrolled in MPP. **Unaccompanied children** are never processed into MPP. Those initially enrolled in MPP who are subsequently identified as having a particular vulnerability will be disenrolled from MPP.

¹ This report is based on Department of Homeland Security (DHS) Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) analysis of U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD), and Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) data. All data are as of July 6, 2022.

(USCIS) asylum officers complete a non-refoulement interview (NRI) by phone. A legal representative or consultant may participate in the NRI with the enrollee.

- 3) **Disenrollment or return to Mexico.** If an enrollee is found to have a reasonable possibility of persecution or torture in Mexico (positive fear finding), or if an enrollee is found to have a particular vulnerability that make them ineligible for MPP, the individual is disenrolled from MPP. Disenrollees are referred to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) for a custody determination. If an enrollee does not claim fear or claims fear and has a negative fear finding and is not otherwise disenrolled due to one of the vulnerabilities articulated in policy guidance, the enrollee is returned to Mexico through a port of entry (POE). DHS offers a COVID-19 vaccination prior to enrollees' return to Mexico. The enrollee then waits in Mexico for their removal proceeding.
- 4) **EOIR hearings.** MPP enrollees returned to Mexico are placed on an Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) docket specific to MPP. Removal proceedings typically involve multiple court appearances. If multiple hearings are required, an individual is returned to Mexico to await a subsequent hearing, and therefore will repeat the return and re-entry process multiple times until the removal proceedings are completed.
- 5) **Re-entry.** The day that an enrollee is due to appear in court, they present themselves at a designated POE where they undergo medical clearance. Proof of COVID-19 vaccination and negative COVID-test are required for re-entry into the United States.
- 6) **Continued Fear and Vulnerability Consideration.** Enrollees may claim fear of return to Mexico any time they are in the United States. If an enrollee claims fear, the individual will be given adequate time to consult with a legal representative. Enrollees who claim or develop particular vulnerabilities are also entitled to a consideration of their claims when in the United States.
- 7) **Case outcomes.** MPP enrollees may go through several iterations of re-entry into the United States, EOIR immigration court hearings, fear screenings, and returns to Mexico until EOIR makes a final determination in their case. A final determination will either confer relief or protection from removal in the form of asylum, withholding of removal, or deferral of removal or result in an order of removal to their country of citizenship.

[MPP Enrollments and Outcomes](#)

A total of 9,653 non-citizens were enrolled in MPP December 6, 2021 – June 30, 2022, including 2,243 enrollments in May and 2,395 enrollments in June. During the same period, 5,765 non-citizens were returned to Mexico following initial enrollments, including 1,459 returns in May and 1,382 returns in June.

Table 1.
MPP Enrollments, Disenrollments, and Returns

	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Initial MPP Enrollments	273	397	895	1,439	2,011	2,243	2,395	9,653
El Paso Sector	273	131	230	272	472	379	384	2,141
San Diego Sector	0	139	190	210	150	147	125	961
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	127	458	745	1,083	1,513	1,643	5,569
Laredo Sector	0	0	17	212	306	204	243	982
Initial Enrollment: Returns to Mexico	207	208	485	915	1,108	1,459	1,382	5,764
El Paso Sector	207	79	158	176	280	304	252	1,456
San Diego Sector	0	109	116	120	91	94	72	602
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	20	211	489	548	899	899	3,066
Laredo Sector	0	0	0	130	189	162	159	640
Initial Enrollment: Disenrollments	62	89	331	504	772	839	814	3,411
El Paso Sector	62	34	62	98	173	100	90	619
San Diego Sector	0	10	55	116	61	53	30	325
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	45	214	216	447	619	642	2,183
Laredo Sector	0	0	0	74	91	67	52	284

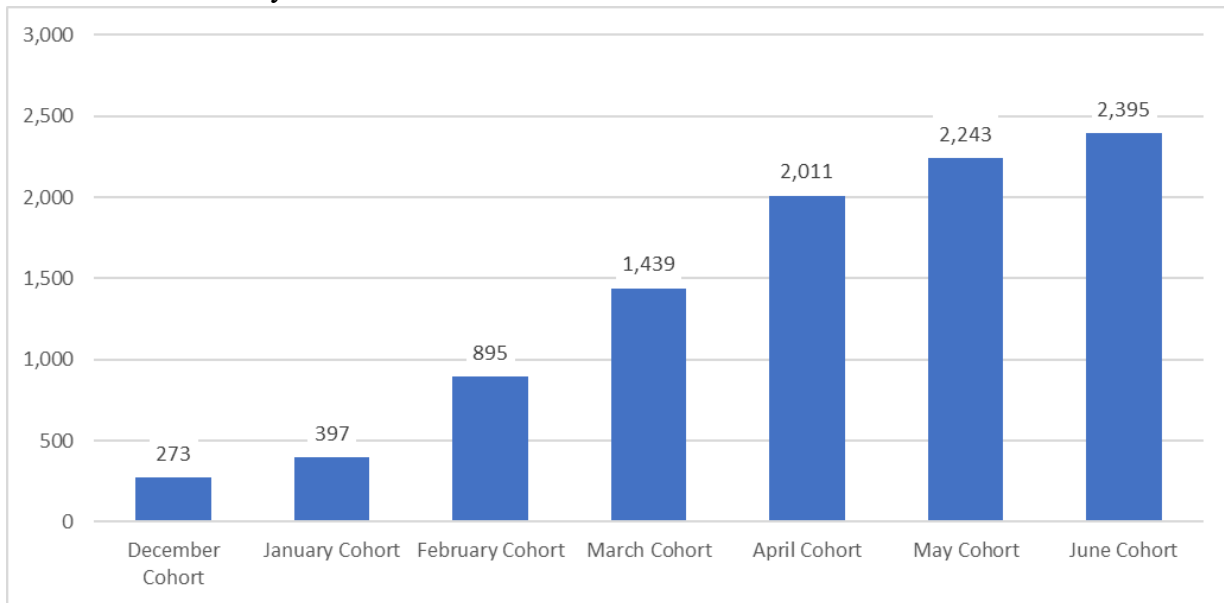
Notes: Data include total MPP-related events by event date (i.e., not cohort reporting). Data include five people whose CBP enrollment records were deleted; they have been assigned to sectors and enrollment dates based on other information in their case histories. Initial enrollment disenrollments include persons disenrolled upon re-encounter before their first court hearing; in these cases, re-encounters are counted as both a return and disenrollment. Data are valid as of July 6, 2022.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) analysis of CBP data.

Cohort Reporting Methodology

Table 1 reports on the aggregate total of all MPP events (enrollments, returns, and disenrollments) that took place December 2021 through June 2022. The remainder of this report focuses on monthly cohort reporting by linking person-level records from U.S. Border Patrol (USBP), Office of Field Operations (OFO), USCIS, the Countering Weapons of Mass Destruction (CWMD) Program, and Executive Office of Immigration Review (EOIR) data. This report describes the processing and outcomes for each of seven monthly cohorts December 2021 through June 2022 (and for certain subsets of these cohorts) at each stage of the MPP process (initial enrollment, fear claim, re-entry, etc.), whenever these subsequent events occur. For example, many people in the December enrollment cohort made fear claims and/or re-entered for EOIR hearings in January and February; those fear claims and re-entries are linked to the December cohort. This style of reporting provides insight into specific program outcomes as discrete groups of people move from point to point in the MPP process, rather than combining events for people at many different stages of the process.

Figure 2.
Initial Enrollments by Cohort



Notes: Cohorts are defined by month of enrollment. December cohort includes individuals enrolled in MPP Dec. 6 - Dec. 31, 2021; all other cohorts include individuals enrolled in MPP throughout the 2022 calendar month. Data are valid as of July 6, 2022.

Source: OIS analysis of CBP data.

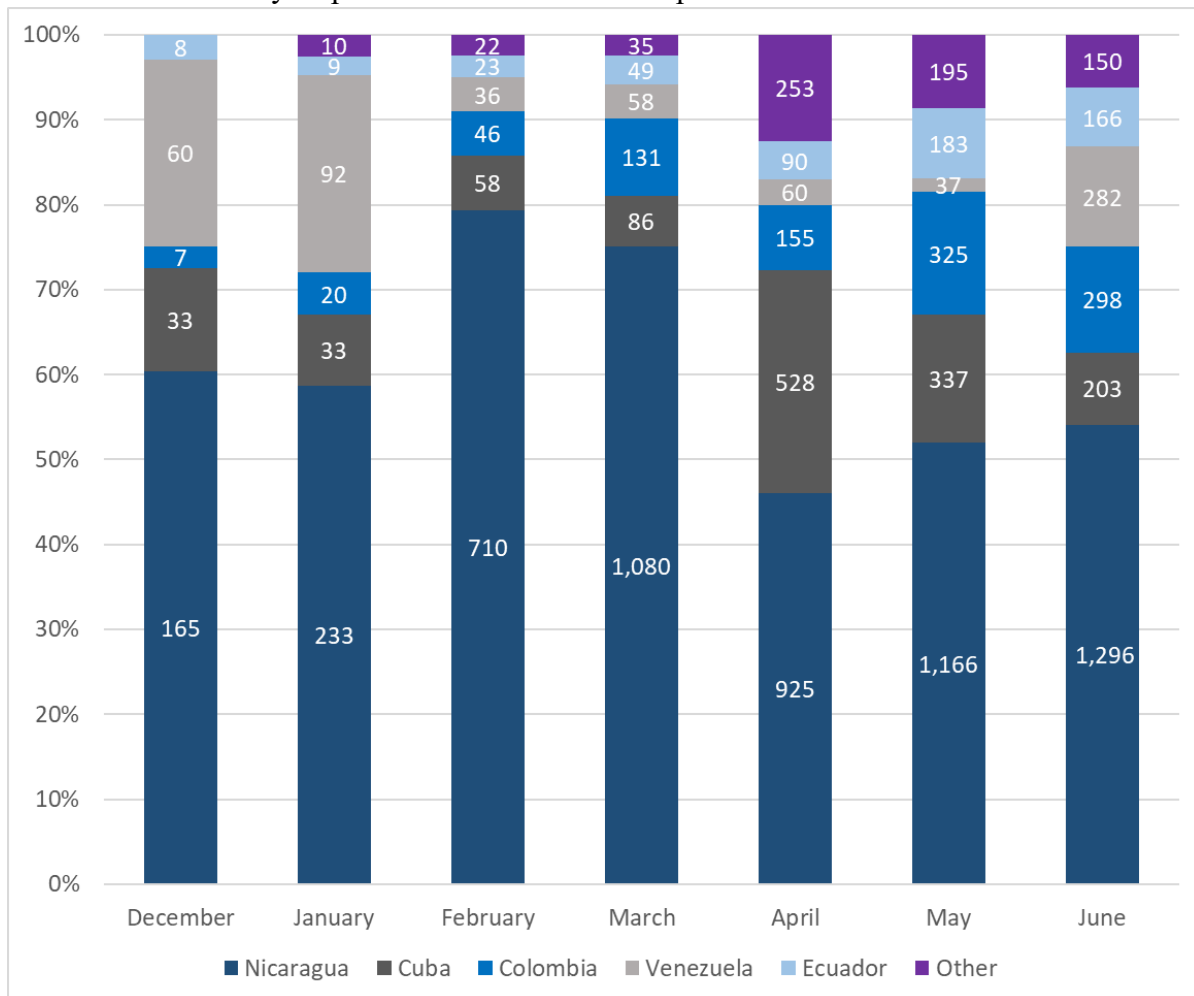
Initial Enrollments

A total of 2,395 noncitizens were enrolled in MPP in June, up from 2,243 in May (Figure 2). From December 6, 2021 through the end of June 2022, a total of 9,653 persons were enrolled in the program.

Persons from Nicaragua have accounted for 58 percent of all enrollments to date, followed by Cubans (13 percent) and Colombians (10 percent). The next two countries in terms of cumulative enrollments are Venezuela and Ecuador; those 5 countries together account for 93 percent of all MPP enrollees. In June, the month with the largest number of enrollments, Nicaragua, Colombia, and Venezuela accounted for 54 percent, 12 percent, and 12 percent of initial enrollments, respectively (Figure 3).

Figure 3.

Initial Enrollments by Top 5 Countries of Citizenship and Other



Notes: Cohorts are defined by month of enrollment; enrollments began December 6, 2021. This figure is limited to the top five countries of citizenship. The size of each color segment indicates proportion of each cohort, while the numbers within each segment indicate the count. Data are valid as of July 6, 2022.

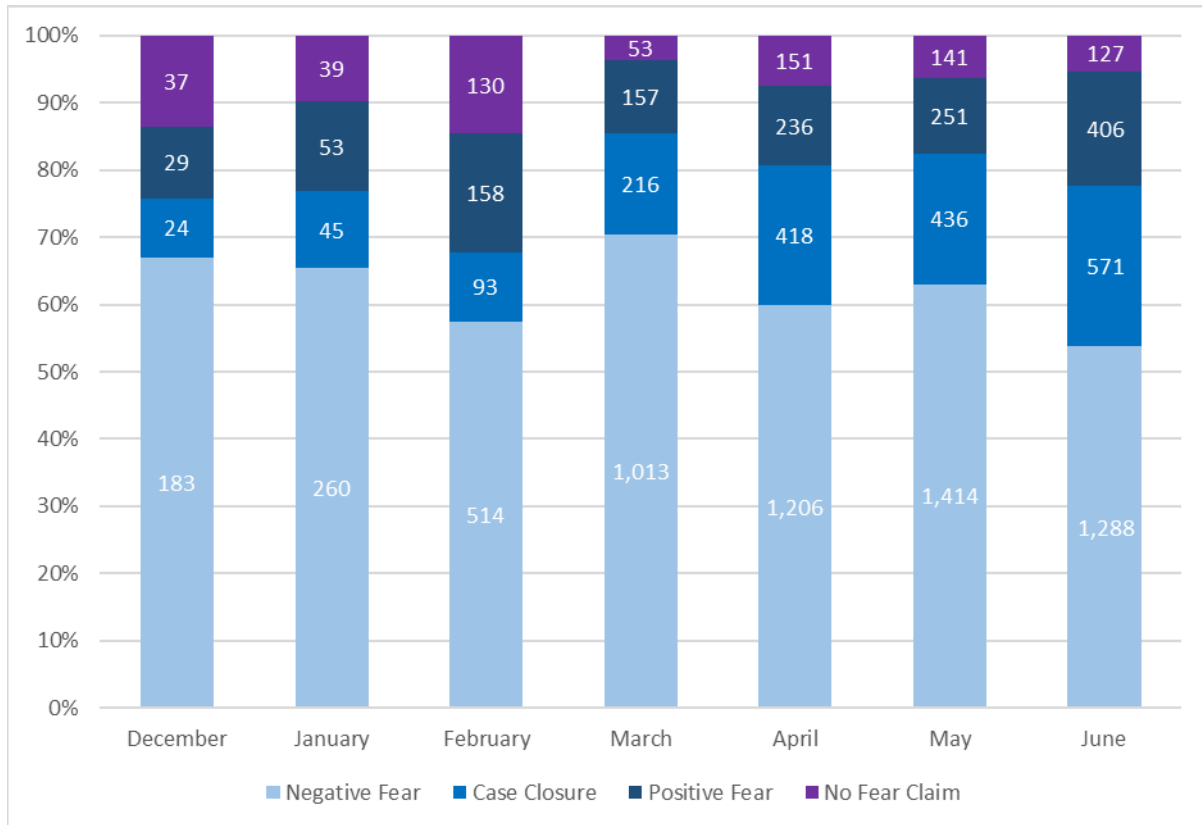
Source: OIS analysis of CBP data.

Females made up about a fifth of enrollments in June (21 percent) and accounted for 17 percent of enrollments overall. This breakdown differed substantially across MPP enrollment sectors; from December to June, females accounted for 0.4 percent of enrollees in San Diego Sector and 3.2 percent in El Paso Sector, compared to 22 percent of enrollees in Rio Grande Valley and 37 percent of enrollees in Laredo Sector.

Following their initial enrollments, 95 percent of June enrollees claimed fear (2,268 fear claims out of 2,395 enrollments), compared to 94 percent of May enrollees and 93 percent of all enrollees since December. For the June cohort, 57 percent of fear claims following initial enrollments resulted in negative fear decisions, 8 percent lower than the average for the full December – June period (65 percent) (Figure 4).

Figure 4.

Initial Enrollments: Fear Claim Results



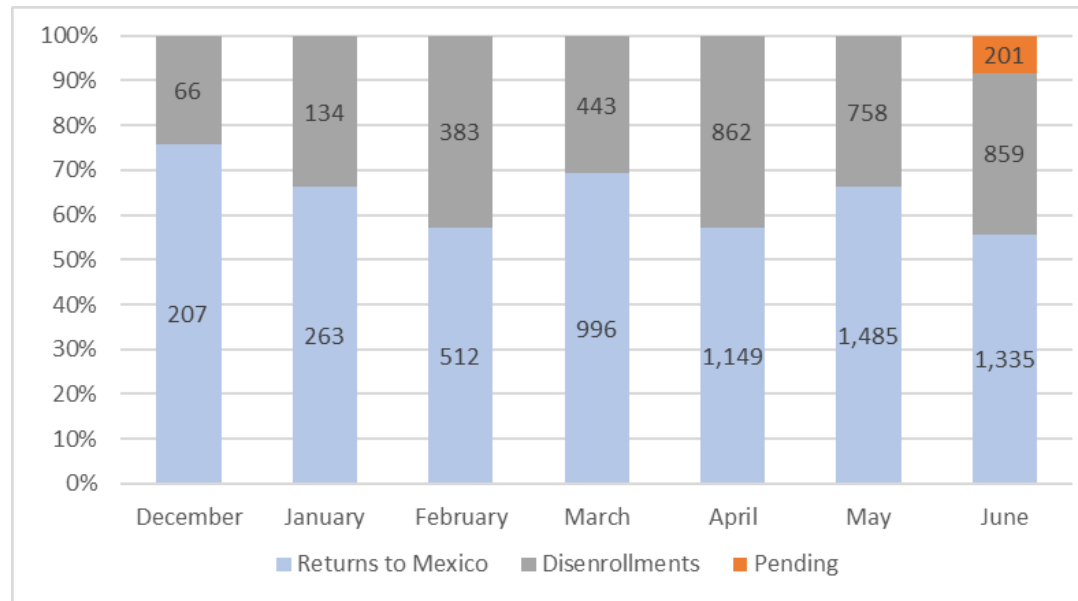
Notes: Cohorts are defined by month of enrollment; enrollments began December 6, 2021. Data are limited to events occurring following initial enrollment. The size of each color segment indicates proportion of each cohort, while the numbers within each segment indicate the count. Three cases still pending in the June cohort are omitted from the figure. Data are valid as of July 6, 2022.

Source: OIS analysis of USCIS and CBP data.

As of July 6, 56 percent of the June cohort had been returned to Mexico, with 36 percent disenrolled and 8 percent of cases still pending.² This compares to 66 percent of the May cohort returned to Mexico and 34 percent disenrolled (Figure 5).

Figure 5.

Initial Enrollments: MPP Outcomes



Notes: Cohorts are defined by month of enrollment; enrollments began December 6, 2021. Data are limited to events occurring following initial enrollment based on data available as of July 6, 2022. Pending category includes cases with incomplete data available and cases of people who remain in custody pending disenrollment or return. The size of each color segment indicates proportion of each cohort, while the numbers within each segment indicate the count.

Source: OIS analysis of CBP data.

Re-Entries for EOIR Hearings

As of July 6, 2022, 67 percent of people in the March cohort who had been returned to Mexico (664 people) had re-entered at least once for an EOIR hearing, as had 64 percent of April cohort returnees (736 people), and 33 percent of May cohort returnees (491 people). June cohort returns are too recent to report re-entry numbers, and the May re-entry rate will continue to increase since many EOIR hearings are scheduled to occur after the date of this report. Among the December through May cohorts, 56 percent of returnees have re-entered.

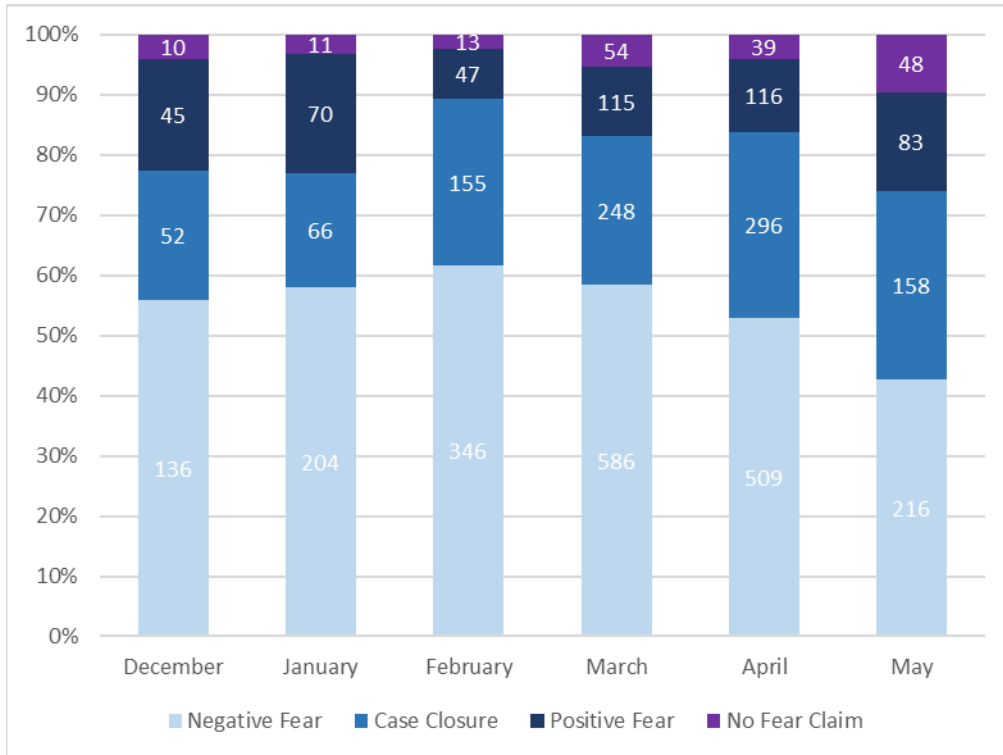
Overall, 93 percent of re-entering people have claimed fear at least once following their re-entry, including 90 percent of the May cohort as of this reporting date. (It is too early to report on June cohort re-entries.) Over half of fear claims (58 percent) following re-entry have resulted in negative fear decisions, including 47 percent for the May cohort, while 14 percent of post-re-entry fear claims have resulted in positive fear determinations, including 13 percent for the April cohort and 18 percent for the May cohort. The December and January cohorts have seen higher

² Pending cases include cases with incomplete data available and cases of people who remain in custody pending disenrollment or return.

post-re-entry positive fear rates (19 and 21 percent, respectively), in part because they have had more time to be exposed to risk in Mexico and more opportunities to claim fear (Figure 6).

Figure 6.

Re-Entries: Fear Claim Results



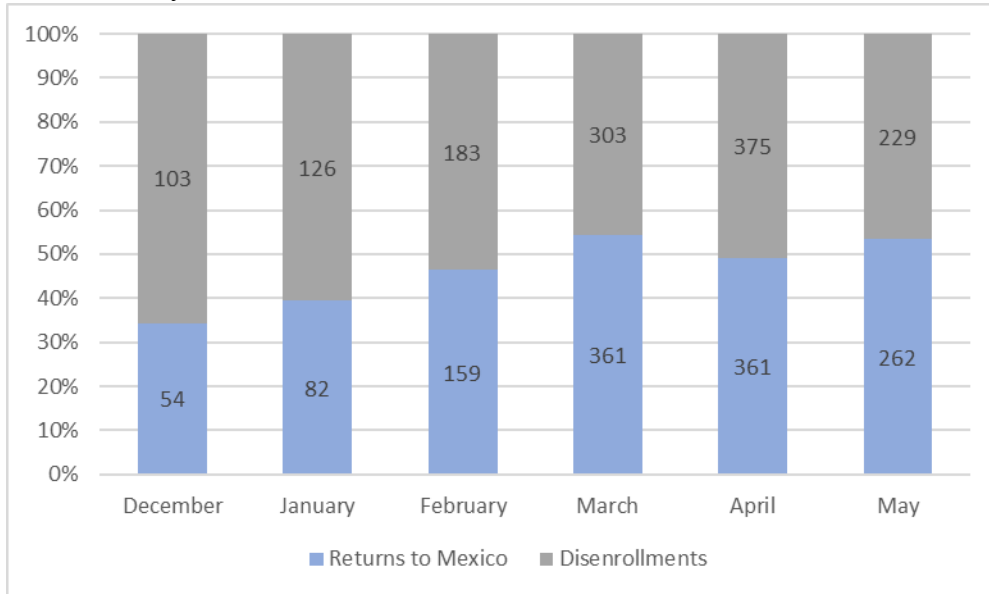
Notes: Cohorts are defined by month of enrollment; enrollments began December 6, 2021. Data are limited to events occurring following return to Mexico and subsequent re-entry to the United States. Data include case closures for people with no interviews. The size of each color segment indicates the proportion of each cohort, while numbers within each segment indicate the count. Data are valid as of July 6, 2022.

Source: OIS analysis of USCIS data.

As of July 6, 2022, nearly half (47 percent) of May cohort re-entries and 51 percent of April cohort re-entries had been disenrolled. Since enrollees may be disenrolled any time they re-enter the United States, the proportion of re-entries that have been disenrolled is naturally higher for earlier cohorts, whose members have re-entered more times (Figure 7).

Figure 7.

Post Re-Entry MPP Outcomes



Notes: Cohorts are defined by month of enrollment; enrollments began December 6, 2021. Data are limited to events occurring following return to Mexico and subsequent re-entry to the United States. The size of each color segment indicates the proportion of each cohort, while numbers within each segment indicate the count. Data valid as of July 6, 2022.

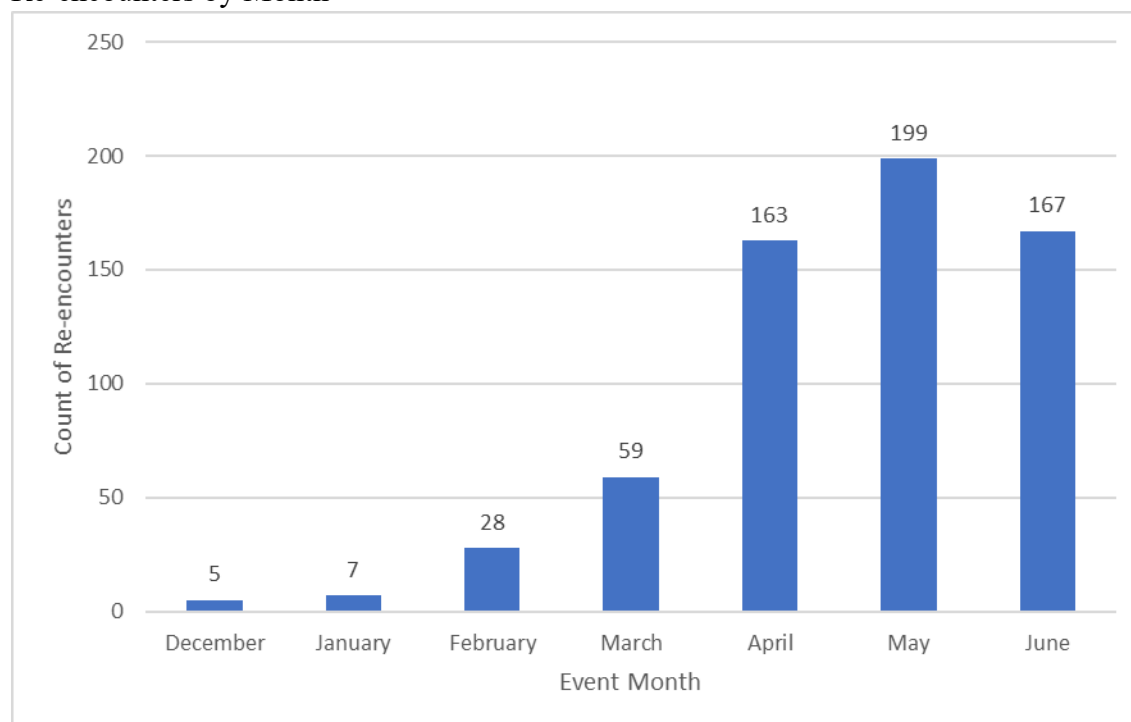
Source: OIS analysis of CBP data.

Re-encounters

MPP enrollees who attempt re-entry other than for an EOIR hearing are reported as “re-encounters.” Re-encounters can occur after initial enrollment stage or after re-entry stage, and a single individual may have multiple re-encounter events. Data in the current report are limited to USBP re-encounters. Overall, USBP has re-encountered 591 MPP enrollees since December, including 167 re-encounters during June (Figure 8).

Figure 8.

Re-encounters by Month



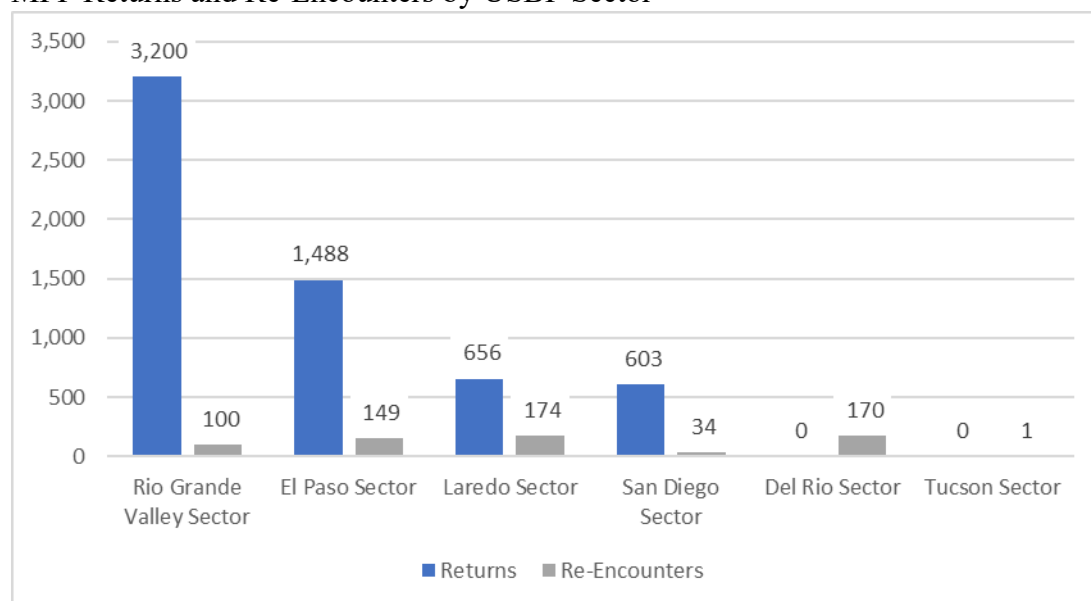
Notes: Re-encounters are those enrolled in MPP who attempt re-entry not for an EOIR hearing. Data are limited to re-encounters between ports of entry (USBP re-encounters). All data are as of July 6, 2022. Re-encounters are reported by event date.

Source: OIS analysis of USBP data.

When looking at the MPP program overall from December through June, individuals re-encountered were disproportionately female; just over a quarter of individuals re-encountered were female (26 percent) while less than a fifth of enrollees during the same period were female (17 percent). Over half of individuals re-encountered (51 percent) were from Nicaragua, about the same proportion as enrollees (58 percent).

Laredo was the leading re-encounter sector with 174 re-encounter events, despite the fact that the Laredo Sector accounted for the second lowest number of returns of the four MPP sectors (Figure 9). Notably, individuals are not necessarily re-encountered in the same sector where they were enrolled.

Figure 9.
MPP Returns and Re-Encounters by USBP Sector



Notes: Re-encounters are those enrolled in MPP who attempt re-entry not for an EOIR hearing. No MPP enrollments or returns occurred in Del Rio or Tucson Sectors. Data are limited to re-encounters between ports of entry (USBP re-encounters). Data are valid as of July 6, 2022.

Source: OIS analysis of USBP data.

Overall, 23 percent of MPP re-encounter events resulted in NRI claims, but the share has fallen steadily from 80 percent of re-encounter events resulting in NRI claims in December to 22 percent in June.

EOIR Case Hearings

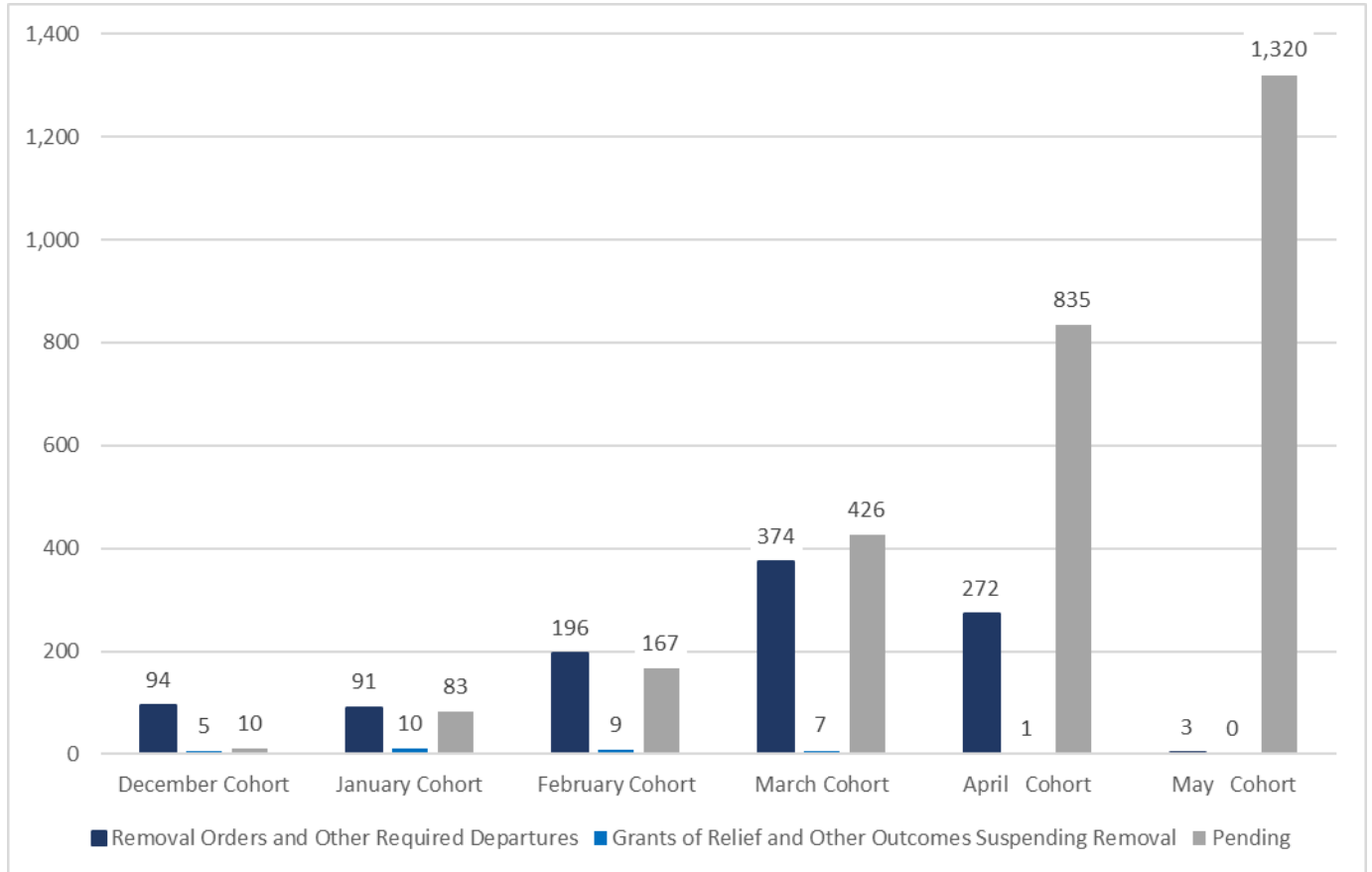
OIS analyzed EOIR data covering December 6, 2021 to May 31, 2022 for this report, which means no information is available for the June cohort. Overall, of the 5,947 MPP enrollees who have been returned to Mexico, 3,903 people (66 percent of MPP returns to Mexico and 40 percent of all MPP enrollees to date) have had at least one EOIR hearing as of the end of May.

Among MPP enrollees with EOIR cases started, almost all December enrollees (91 percent) had received EOIR case completions by the end of May (i.e., within 180 days), but the majority of EOIR cases overall (73 percent) were still pending, including 11 percent of cases that had subsequently been removed from the MPP docket (Figure 10). Of the 1,062 cases of MPP enrollees with initial case completions, 97 percent of decisions and administrative actions resulted in the MPP enrollee remaining outside the United States or being required to depart the United States, including removal orders (87 percent of completed cases), immigration judge dismissals (5 percent), and terminations (5 percent).³ The majority of removal orders (87

³ Dismissals and terminations end a proceeding without a grant of relief, protection, or removal order. In most proceedings, OIS considers dismissals and terminations to be functionally similar to grants of relief or protection because persons subject to these decisions are already in the United States and no longer in removal proceedings. In cases involving MPP enrollees, however, available data suggest that 98 percent of dismissals and terminations since December were issued to enrollees who were outside the United States, meaning the terminations/dismissals are not functionally equivalent to relief or protection from removal.

percent) were issued *in absentia* after returnees failed to appear in court. Only 3 percent of all EOIR case completions involving MPP enrollees have been grants of relief or protection, but this percentage is likely to increase as a larger share of cases currently in proceedings are completed. Among the subset of 136 EOIR cases thus far decided on their merits, 31 cases (23 percent) were granted relief and 105 (77 percent) were ordered removed.⁴

Figure 10.
EOIR Case Outcomes of MPP Enrollees



Notes: “Removal Orders and Other Required Departures” includes dismissals, terminations, withdrawals of application for admission, and removal orders; “Grants of Relief and Other Outcomes Suspending Removal” includes relief granted and DHS failure to prosecute; “Pending” includes change of venue, transfer, and no EOIR decision. Data are valid as of May 31, 2022.

Source: OIS analysis of EOIR data.

⁴ Cases decided on the merits are limited to those resulting in relief or non-*in absentia* removal orders excludes *in absentia* removal orders, terminations, dismissals, withdrawals, DHS failures to prosecute, and administrative closures.

Appendix: Data Tables

Table A1.
Initial Enrollments by Enrollment Cohort

	December Cohort	January Cohort	February Cohort	March Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	Total
Initial Enrollments by Sector and Citizenship	273	397	895	1,439	2,011	2,243	2,395	9,653
El Paso Sector	273	131	230	272	472	379	384	2,141
Colombia	7	1	17	29	21	80	106	261
Cuba	33	32	40	25	171	48	2	351
Ecuador	8	9	22	46	86	132	144	447
Nicaragua	165	79	147	146	88	42	0	667
Venezuela	60	6	1	14	6	10	65	162
Other	0	4	3	12	100	67	67	253
San Diego Sector	0	139	190	210	150	147	125	961
Colombia	0	19	29	101	85	54	61	349
Cuba	0	1	12	8	13	20	3	57
Ecuador	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
Nicaragua	0	85	124	69	43	13	36	370
Venezuela	0	28	6	7	0	12	8	61
Other	0	6	18	22	9	48	17	120
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	127	458	745	1,083	1,513	1,643	5,569
Colombia	0	0	0	1	12	115	94	222
Cuba	0	0	0	7	310	242	180	739
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	20
Nicaragua	0	69	429	714	711	1,088	1,211	4,222
Venezuela	0	58	29	23	46	15	91	262
Other	0	0	0	0	4	45	55	104
Laredo Sector	0	0	17	212	306	204	243	982
Colombia	0	0	0	0	37	76	37	150
Cuba	0	0	6	46	34	27	18	131
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	4	43	10	57
Nicaragua	0	0	10	151	83	23	49	316
Venezuela	0	0	0	14	8	0	118	140
Other	0	0	1	1	140	35	11	188
Initial Enrollments by Sex	273	397	895	1,439	2,011	2,243	2,395	9,653
Female	1	3	115	275	337	466	491	1,688
Male	272	394	780	1,164	1,674	1,777	1,904	7,965
Number of Fear Claims Received	236	358	765	1,386	1,860	2,101	2,268	8,974
0 Fear claims per person	37	39	130	53	151	142	127	679
1 Fear claim per person	236	358	765	1,386	1,860	2,101	2,268	8,974
Fear Claim Results by Attorney or Consultant Present	236	358	765	1,386	1,860	2,101	2,268	8,974
Positive Fear Findings	29	53	158	157	236	251	406	1,290
Attorney or consultant present	4	1	6	5	10	7	5	38
No attorney or consultant present	25	52	152	152	226	244	401	1,252
Negative Fear Findings	183	260	514	1,013	1,206	1,414	1,288	5,878
Attorney or consultant present	6	7	6	10	15	7	9	60
No attorney or consultant present	177	253	508	1,003	1,191	1,407	1,279	5,818
Case Closures	24	45	93	216	418	436	571	1,803
Attorney or consultant present	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	8
No attorney or consultant present	24	44	93	216	415	434	569	1,795
Pending Completion	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3

See notes at end of table.

Table A1 (continued)

	December Cohort	January Cohort	February Cohort	March Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	Total
Fear Claims Received by Sector and Claim Result	236	358	765	1,386	1,860	2,101	2,268	8,974
El Paso Sector	236	130	229	268	433	290	299	1,885
Positive Fear Findings	29	27	30	27	32	18	42	205
Negative Fear Findings	183	91	168	183	271	199	197	1,292
Case Closures	24	12	31	58	130	73	60	388
Pending Completion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Sector	0	130	186	203	147	134	100	900
Positive Fear Findings	0	13	63	50	38	23	18	205
Negative Fear Findings	0	111	117	116	90	93	63	590
Case Closures	0	6	6	37	19	18	19	105
Pending NRI Completion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	98	335	706	979	1,478	1,628	5,224
Positive Fear Findings	0	13	61	48	138	180	292	732
Negative Fear Findings	0	58	218	566	622	976	870	3,310
Case Closures	0	27	56	92	219	322	463	1,179
Pending NRI Completion	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Laredo Sector	0	0	15	209	301	199	241	965
Positive Fear Findings	0	0	4	32	28	30	54	148
Negative Fear Findings	0	0	11	148	223	146	158	686
Case Closures	0	0	0	29	50	23	29	131
Pending NRI Completion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vaccines Administered	192	253	454	666	863	874	810	4,112
MPP Outcomes by Fear Claim Results	273	397	895	1,439	2,011	2,243	2,395	9,653
Returns to Mexico	207	263	512	996	1,149	1,485	1,335	5,947
No Fear Claim	34	12	6	4	30	94	68	248
Positive Fear Findings	5	1	0	2	0	0	3	11
Negative Fear Finding	166	250	506	990	1,113	1,383	1,256	5,664
Case Closures	2	0	0	0	6	8	8	24
Disenrollments	66	134	383	443	862	758	859	3,505
No Fear Claim	3	27	124	49	121	48	15	387
Positive Fear Finding	24	52	158	155	236	251	351	1,227
Negative Fear Finding	17	10	8	23	93	31	13	195
Case Closures	22	45	93	216	412	428	479	1,695
Pending NRI Completion	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	201	201
No Fear Claim	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	44
Positive Fear Finding	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	52
Negative Fear Finding	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19
Case Closures	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	84
Pending NRI Completion	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
MPP Outcomes by Sector	273	397	895	1,439	2,011	2,243	2,395	9,653
El Paso Sector	273	131	230	272	472	379	384	2,141
Disenrollments	66	41	64	92	179	94	96	632
Returns	207	90	166	180	293	285	267	1,488
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	21
San Diego Sector	0	139	190	210	150	147	125	961
Disenrollments	0	23	71	93	61	48	29	325
Returns	0	116	119	117	89	99	63	603
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	33
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	127	458	745	1,083	1,513	1,643	5,569
Disenrollments	0	70	242	181	527	558	678	2,256
Returns	0	57	216	564	556	955	852	3,200
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	113
Laredo Sector	0	0	17	212	306	204	243	982
Disenrollments	0	0	6	77	95	58	56	292
Returns	0	0	11	135	211	146	153	656
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	34	34

Notes: Columns report MPP events by initial enrollment date (i.e., cohort reporting). December enrollments began Dec. 6, 2021. NRI results include people with no interviews. Data include five people whose CBP enrollment records were deleted; they have been assigned to sectors and enrollment dates based on other information in their case histories. Outcome pending category includes cases with incomplete outcome data and cases of people who remain in custody pending disenrollment or return. Re-encounters are not included in the above tabulations. Data on this tab are valid as of July 6, 2022.

Source: OIS analysis of CBP, USCIS, and CWMD data.

Table A2.
Re-entries for EOIR Hearings by Enrollment Cohort

	December Cohort	January Cohort	February Cohort	March Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	Total
Re-Entries by Sector and Citizenship	157	208	342	664	736	491	36	2,634
El Paso Sector	157	75	111	92	143	106	4	688
Colombia	2	0	4	4	2	22	1	35
Cuba	19	20	11	3	67	26	0	146
Ecuador	3	2	2	4	9	9	1	30
Nicaragua	101	48	93	73	42	19	0	376
Venezuela	32	5	1	6	0	2	0	46
Other	0	0	0	2	23	28	2	55
San Diego Sector	0	90	78	92	72	74	15	421
Colombia	0	12	6	43	38	22	11	132
Cuba	0	1	7	2	6	12	0	28
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	59	55	35	23	6	3	181
Venezuela	0	17	4	2	0	4	0	27
Other	0	1	6	10	5	30	1	53
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	43	143	364	429	292	11	1,282
Colombia	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	16
Cuba	0	0	0	0	119	73	2	194
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Nicaragua	0	32	133	356	293	191	7	1,012
Venezuela	0	11	10	8	13	6	1	49
Other	0	0	0	0	2	7	1	10
Laredo Sector	0	0	10	116	92	19	6	243
Colombia	0	0	0	0	18	11	0	29
Cuba	0	0	3	22	23	5	0	53
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Nicaragua	0	0	6	86	27	1	1	121
Venezuela	0	0	0	8	3	0	5	16
Other	0	0	1	0	21	0	0	22
Re-Entries by Sex	157	208	342	664	736	491	36	2,634
Female	0	2	45	167	131	94	6	445
Male	157	206	297	497	605	397	30	2,189
Number of Re-entries	291	408	723	1,276	1,085	530	36	4,349
1 Re-entry Event per person	74	100	160	278	477	455	36	1,580
2 Re-entry Events per person	51	47	60	215	188	33	0	594
3 Re-entry Events per person	21	40	68	123	57	3	0	312
4 Re-entry Events per person	7	13	36	42	10	0	0	108
5 Re-entry Events per person	1	6	13	5	3	0	0	28
6 Re-entry Events per person	2	2	5	1	1	0	0	11
7 Re-entry Events per person	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Fear Claims Received	233	340	548	949	924	464	23	3,481
0 Fear claims per person	10	11	13	54	39	48	13	188
1 Fear claim per person	87	111	191	342	503	423	23	1,680
2 Fear claims per person	38	49	75	203	163	19	0	547
3 Fear claims per person	18	24	46	59	29	1	0	177
4 Fear claims per person	4	6	16	6	2	0	0	34
5 Fear claims per person	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	8
Fear Claim Results by Attorney or Consultant Present	233	340	548	949	924	464	23	3,481
Positive Fear Findings	45	70	47	115	116	83	8	484
Attorney or consultant present	3	16	8	8	12	8	0	55
No attorney or consultant present	42	54	39	107	104	75	8	429
Negative Fear Findings	136	204	346	586	509	216	12	2,009
Attorney or consultant present	5	16	12	7	19	9	0	68
No attorney or consultant present	131	188	334	579	490	207	12	1,941
Case Closures	52	66	155	248	296	158	3	978
Attorney or consultant present	2	3	3	11	7	1	0	27
No attorney or consultant present	50	63	152	237	289	157	3	951
Pending	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	10

See notes at end of table.

Table A2 (continued)

	December Cohort	January Cohort	February Cohort	March Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	Total
Fear Claims Received by Sector and Claim Result	233	340	548	949	924	464	23	3,481
El Paso Sector	233	109	179	131	205	101	4	962
Positive Fear Findings	45	16	13	12	16	9	2	113
Negative Fear Findings	136	50	94	62	117	46	1	506
Case Closures	52	43	72	57	70	41	1	336
Pending	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	7
San Diego Sector	0	176	149	150	99	79	10	663
Positive Fear Findings	0	46	19	41	23	17	4	150
Negative Fear Findings	0	116	96	85	56	51	6	410
Case Closures	0	14	34	24	20	11	0	103
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	55	205	473	503	269	9	1,514
Positive Fear Findings	0	8	12	35	58	54	2	169
Negative Fear Findings	0	38	147	319	271	116	5	896
Case Closures	0	9	46	119	174	98	2	448
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Laredo Sector	0	0	15	195	117	15	0	342
Positive Fear Findings	0	0	3	27	19	3	0	52
Negative Fear Findings	0	0	9	120	65	3	0	197
Case Closures	0	0	3	48	32	8	0	91
Pending	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Vaccines Administered	130	200	301	455	552	315	22	1,975
MPP Outcomes by Fear Claim Results	157	208	342	664	736	491	36	2,634
Returns to Mexico	54	82	159	361	361	262	25	1,304
No Fear Claim	7	10	7	41	29	43	13	150
Positive Fear Findings	0	9	8	30	23	8	0	78
Negative Fear Finding	45	58	121	238	274	194	12	942
Case Closures	2	5	23	52	35	12	0	129
Pending NRI Completion	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Disenrollments	103	126	183	303	375	229	11	1,330
No Fear Claim	3	1	6	13	10	5	0	38
Positive Fear Finding	41	51	33	72	92	75	8	372
Negative Fear Finding	18	23	34	41	24	4	0	144
Case Closures	41	51	110	177	249	145	3	776
Pending NRI Completion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
No Fear Claim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Positive Fear Finding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative Fear Finding	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Case Closures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pending NRI Completion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MPP Outcomes by Sector	157	208	342	664	736	491	36	2,634
El Paso Sector	157	75	111	92	143	106	4	688
Disenrollments	103	62	88	70	86	50	3	462
Returns	54	13	23	22	57	56	1	226
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Diego Sector	0	90	78	92	72	74	15	421
Disenrollments	0	53	47	48	35	27	4	214
Returns	0	37	31	44	37	47	11	207
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	43	143	364	429	292	11	1,282
Disenrollments	0	11	46	151	224	144	4	580
Returns	0	32	97	213	205	148	7	702
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laredo Sector	0	0	10	116	92	19	6	243
Disenrollments	0	0	2	34	30	8	0	74
Returns	0	0	8	82	62	11	6	169
Pending	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Notes: Columns report MPP events by initial enrollment date (i.e., cohort reporting). December enrollments began Dec. 6, 2021. Fear claims are here defined as people claiming fear upon return for court; re-encounter fear claims are not included. People with multiple fear claims are counted multiple times in tables summarizing fear claims received. NRI results include people with no interviews. Outcome pending category includes cases with ongoing NRIs, incomplete outcome data, and cases of people who remain in custody pending disenrollment or return. Data are limited to official re-entries, which are defined as those who were transported to court. Persons returned without being transported to court after being re-encountered, after not passing the medical check, or for other reasons are not counted as re-entries and are excluded from this table. Data on this tab are valid as of July 6, 2022.

Source: OIS analysis of CBP, USCIS, and CWMD data.

Table A3.
Re-encounters

Re-encounter Demographics	Total							
Individuals Re-encountered by Sex	591							
Female	155							
Male	436							
Individuals Re-encountered by Citizenship	591							
Bolivia	2							
Colombia	46							
Cuba	92							
Dominican Republic	6							
Ecuador	87							
Guatemala	5							
Honduras	8							
Nicaragua	302							
Peru	21							
Venezuela	22							
Re-encounters by Event Date	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	Total
Re-Encounter Events by Sector	5	7	28	59	163	199	167	628
El Paso Sector	5	5	3	24	37	34	41	149
San Diego Sector	0	2	20	1	7	1	3	34
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	0	4	11	20	37	28	100
Laredo Sector	0	0	1	14	68	58	33	174
Del Rio Sector	0	0	0	9	31	68	62	170
Tucson Sector	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fear Claims Received	4	4	8	24	30	35	37	142
Interviews Conducted	4	4	7	19	29	26	37	126
Representative Present	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	5
No Representative Present	3	4	7	19	27	24	37	121
NRI Decisions	4	4	8	21	33	35	37	142
Positive Fear Findings	0	1	1	0	2	4	6	14
Negative Fear Findings	4	3	6	11	24	22	26	96
Case Closures	0	0	1	10	7	9	5	32

Notes: Re-encounters are those enrolled in MPP who attempt re-entry not for an EOIR hearing. Re-encounters can occur after initial enrollment stage or after re-entry stage. A single individual may have multiple re-encounter events. This tab only includes re-encounters that occurred between ports of entry (USBP re-encounters). Data on this tab are valid as of July 6, 2022.

Source: OIS analysis of CBP and USCIS data.

Table A4.
EOIR Court Hearings by Enrollment Cohort

	December Cohort	January Cohort	February Cohort	March Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	Total
Number of EOIR Cases Started	109	184	372	807	1,108	1,323	3,903
Number of Master Calendar Appearances	256	495	877	1,987	2,378	1,495	7,488
1 Masters appearance per person	25	39	99	171	298	1,173	1,805
2 Masters appearance per person	40	56	128	278	451	132	1,085
3 Masters appearance per person	31	45	83	223	274	14	670
4 Masters appearance per person	8	21	46	95	70	4	244
5 Masters appearance per person	4	15	10	30	14	0	73
6 Masters appearance per person	1	7	3	9	1	0	21
7 Masters appearance per person	0	0	3	1	0	0	4
8 Masters appearance per person	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Merit Hearings	54	55	118	227	68	1	523
1 Merits appearance per person	23	21	69	155	50	1	319
2 Merits appearance per person	4	9	15	30	9	0	67
3 Merits appearance per person	6	4	5	4	0	0	19
4 Merits appearance per person	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
5 Merits appearance per person	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hearing Outcomes	109	184	372	807	1,108	1,323	3,903
Pending	2	17	92	296	746	1,262	2,415
Relief Granted	5	10	9	7	0	0	31
Terminated	1	13	5	16	13	0	48
Dismissed by IJ	6	4	7	31	6	0	54
Withdraw	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Removal Order	86	74	184	327	253	3	927
Not in Absentia	10	12	31	37	15	0	105
In Absentia	76	62	153	290	238	3	822
Failure to Prosecute	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Removed from MPP	8	66	75	130	89	58	426

Notes: Data cover EOIR cases December 3 until May 31. Appearance counts include in absentia hearings.

"Removed from MPP" includes cases with changes of venue or transfers.

Source: OIS analysis of EOIR and CBP data.

Table A5.

Disenrollment Reasons by Cohort, Sector, and Stage

Disenrollment Stage by Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	Total
Initial Enrollment	42%	68%	97%	72%
Re-entry for EOIR	51%	28%	2%	25%
Re-encounter	7%	4%	1%	3%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Disenrollment Reasons by Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	Total
Positive NRI	61%	46%	47%	50%
LGBTQ+	36%	47%	48%	44%
Family	0%	1%	2%	1%
Language	1%	2%	2%	1%
Medical	0%	1%	1%	1%
TIC time	1%	3%	0%	1%
Other	0%	1%	1%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Disenrollment Reasons by Sector	El Paso Sector	San Diego Sector	Rio Grande Valley Sector	Laredo Sector
Positive NRI	47%	73%	48%	57%
LGBTQ+	46%	24%	46%	41%
Family	3%	1%	1%	1%
Language	1%	0%	2%	1%
Medical	1%	1%	1%	0%
TIC time	0%	0%	2%	0%
Other	1%	2%	0%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%
Disenrollment Reasons by Stage	Initial	Re-entry	Re-encounter	
Positive NRI	56%	36%	36%	
LGBTQ+	38%	58%	63%	
Family	2%	1%	0%	
Language	2%	1%	1%	
Medical	1%	1%	0%	
TIC time	1%	2%	0%	
Other	1%	1%	0%	
Total	100%	100%	100%	

Notes: Percentages are estimates based on available data from field office reporting. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Data cover disenrollments since May. Disenrollments reported as occurring during the initial stage include those who have not been returned to Mexico. Disenrollments reported as occurring during the re-entry stage include those described as occurring after court return and who have not been re-encountered. Re-encounters are those who have been returned to Mexico and later re-encountered. Most common "other" reasons include MPP program suspension. Disenrollment reason data (other than positive NRI) are valid as of July 5, 2022, all other data are valid as of July 6, 2022.

Source: OIS analysis of CBP and USCIS data.