

DHS Immigration Enforcement: 2015

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) engages in immigration enforcement actions to prevent unlawful entry into the United States and to apprehend and repatriate aliens who have violated or failed to comply with U.S. immigration laws. In 2014, the Secretary of Homeland Security announced a number of measures to strengthen and unify the Department’s immigration enforcement priorities by concentrating resources on the arrest, detention, and removal of individuals identified as posing a threat to national security, public safety, or border security. The new priorities emphasize criminal convictions over criminal arrests, and focus on felonies and significant or multiple misdemeanors over minor infractions of the law. The priorities also focus on forward-looking efforts to further reduce unlawful migration by targeting recent border crossers and those who significantly abuse the visa system.

In support of this prioritization, Secretary Jeh Johnson established three tiers of enforcement categories that are defined in his November 20, 2014 memorandum, *Policies for the Apprehension, Detention and Removal of Undocumented Immigrants*. The priority categories are summarized in Box 1 and reproduced in **APPENDIX 1**.

To assess the Department’s performance in this area, Secretary Johnson directed the Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) to develop a more comprehensive system for tracking, monitoring, and analyzing enforcement actions. This FY2015 report tracks data for the seven-month period between March and September 2015 for which enforcement priority data were available for that

fiscal year and offers an opportunity to evaluate the Department’s progress towards the implementation of its enforcement priorities.

KEY FINDINGS

As the data included in this report reveal, the Department’s immigration enforcement entities—U.S. Border Patrol (USBP) and the Office of Field Operations (OFO) within U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), and Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) and Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) within U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE)—have enforced the 2014 priorities at each point in the enforcement process and have improved data collection on enforcement priority categorization throughout the year. These data show:

- 97 percent of *initial enforcement actions*—a set of actions defined for the purpose of this report to include OFO determinations of inadmissibility, USBP apprehensions, and ICE administrative arrests—involved aliens who were classified within one of the three enforcement priority categories. 89 percent were classified within a Priority 1 category.
- 98 percent of *intakes to ICE detention* were classified within one of the three enforcement priority categories. 83 percent were classified within a Priority 1 category.
- 99.6 percent of *removals and returns* were classified within one of the three enforcement priority categories. 92 percent were classified within a Priority 1 category.

Box 1.

Enforcement Priority Categories*

- Priority 1A: National Security Interests
- Priority 1B: Border Security
- Priority 1C: Street Gangs
- Priority 1D: Felonies
- Priority 1E: Aggravated Felonies
- Priority 2A: 3+ Misdemeanors
- Priority 2B: Significant Misdemeanors
- Priority 2C: Entry since January 2014
- Priority 2D: Significant Visa Abuse
- Priority 3: Removal Order after January 2014

*See Appendix 1 for full descriptions.



Box 2.

Definitions and Terms

Apprehension: An action by a law enforcement agency to take physical control of a person. References to apprehensions in this report refer exclusively to those conducted by USBP.

Determination of Inadmissibility: A determination that an alien is ineligible to be admitted to the United States according to the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) § 212(a). References to determinations of inadmissibility in this report refer exclusively to determinations by OFO occurring at ports of entry.

Administrative Arrest: The arrest of an alien who is charged with removability under the provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). References to administrative arrests in this report refer exclusively to arrests by ICE (ERO and HSI) occurring within the interior of the United States.

Detention: The physical custody of an alien in order to hold them pending a determination whether the alien is removable from the United States, or while awaiting transportation to their country of citizenship after a final order of removal has been entered. References to detention and “intake to detention” in this report refer exclusively to detention by ICE during or after removal proceedings; they do not include short-term periods of time an individual is held by CBP during processing, prior to a removal or return, or prior to a transfer of custody to ICE or another appropriate entity. They also do not include detention in Office of Refugee Resettlement or Mexican Interior Repatriation Program facilities.

Removal: The compulsory and confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States based on an order of removal. An alien who is removed, as opposed to being returned or leaving the country under an order of voluntary departure, faces administrative or criminal consequences upon subsequent reentry.

Return: The confirmed movement of an inadmissible or deportable alien out of the United States not based on an order of removal. Data on returns in this report include voluntary returns, aliens leaving the country under an order of voluntary departure, and withdrawals under docket control.

- The great majority of cases at each stage of the enforcement process analyzed in this report were classified as Priority 1B (Border Security). This category includes aliens identified at or near the border while attempting or furthering an unlawful entry or at a port of entry while applying for admission into the United States. Overall, 80 percent of initial enforcement actions, 64 percent of intakes to ICE detention, and 83 percent of removals and returns involved people identified at or near the border.¹
- In the absence of pre-existing systems to collect enforcement priority data, certain enforcement actions were not successfully classified. These actions are designated as “priority unknown.” Priority unknown rates were highest for ICE administrative arrests (10 percent) and lowest for OFO inadmissibility determinations (zero percent), DHS removals and returns (zero percent), and USBP apprehensions (one percent). The prevalence of priority unknown actions fell markedly between March and September 2015.
- *Initial enforcement actions.* For OFO, these actions consist of inadmissibility determinations. For USBP and ICE, these actions consist of apprehensions and administrative arrests, respectively. Each of these initial actions may or may not result in further enforcement actions, including detention and removal or return.²
- *Intakes to detention.* Following apprehension or arrest, aliens may be detained by ICE during the pendency of removal proceedings and/or following issuance of a removal order. ICE ERO, which manages the detention process, collects data on all aliens placed in detention.
- *Removals and returns.* Taken together, removals and returns encompass all compulsory repatriations from the United States. This report aggregates Component-level removal and return data to describe DHS-wide repatriations.

METHODOLOGY AND APPROACH

This report combines data collected at ports of entry by OFO, data collected between the ports by USBP, and data collected within the United States by ERO and HSI. March 2015 was the first full month in which data reflecting the November 2014 priorities were systematically recorded, and the data in this report are therefore limited to the seven-month period from March through September of 2015 (i.e., not the full fiscal year).

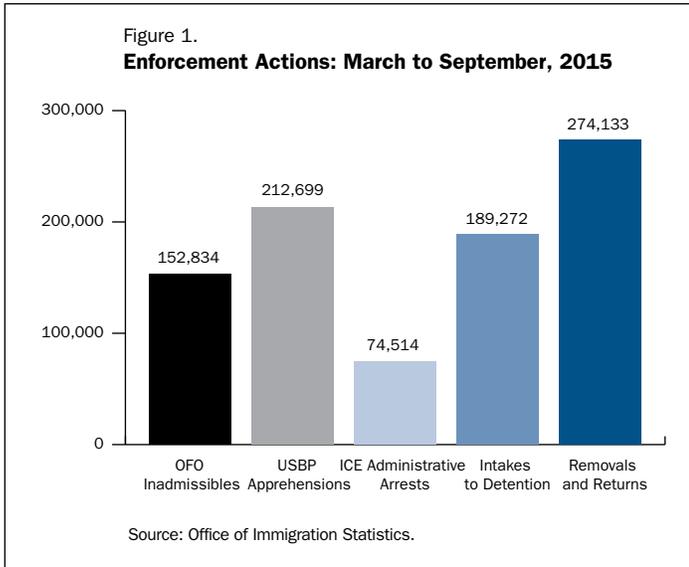
Reporting on compliance with the new priorities requires that data be analyzed at each of three main stages in the enforcement process:

¹ Given the flow of cases through the immigration enforcement system, many of the same individuals who are classified upon apprehension or administrative arrest are also classified upon intake to ICE detention and/or upon removal or return.

² Aliens who are found inadmissible, apprehended, or arrested may be permitted to return to their country of origin, a form of repatriation without additional penalties; be formally removed; or be issued a Notice to Appear, which initiates a removal proceeding in immigration court. Immigration court removal proceedings may take many months to be resolved, and certain aliens are found eligible for some form of relief from removal.

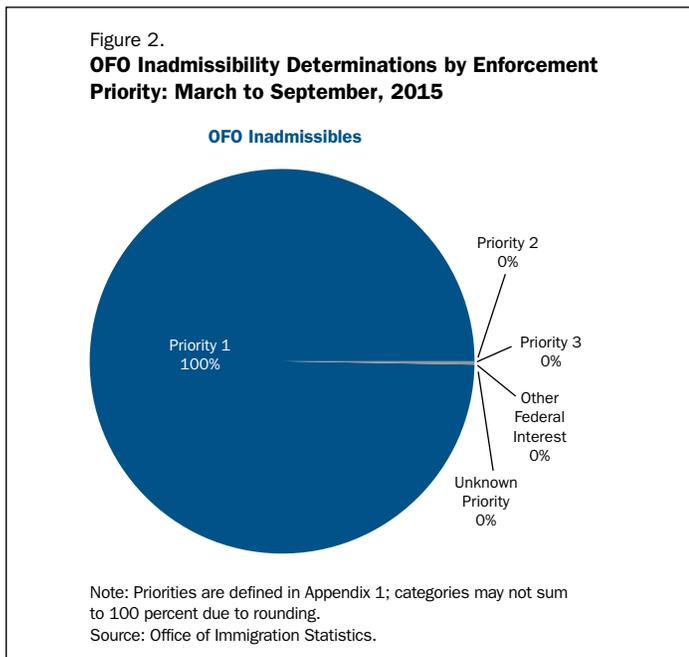
Total Enforcement Actions

The total number of enforcement actions varies at each step of the process, as depicted in Figure 1. These differences are a function of the numerous points in the process where decisions must be made about how to proceed with an individual case and the length of time it takes to move certain cases through the system.

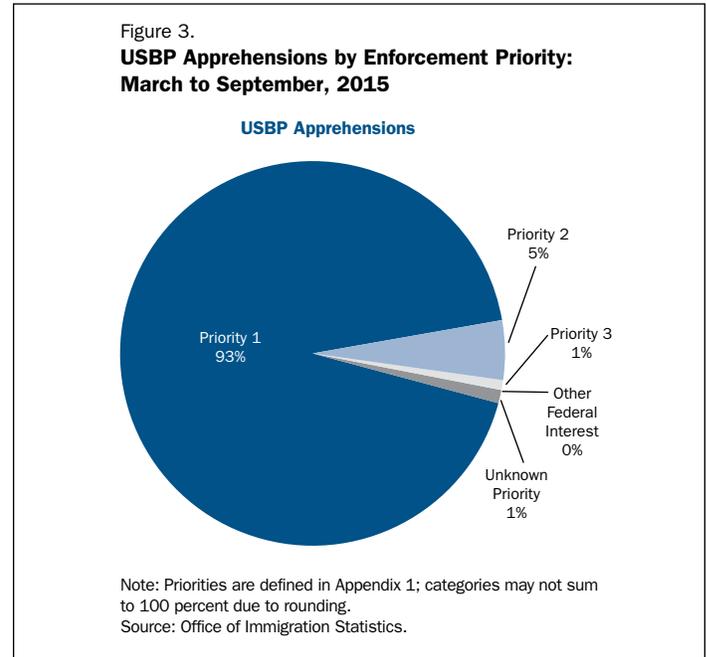


Enforcement Actions By Priority Category

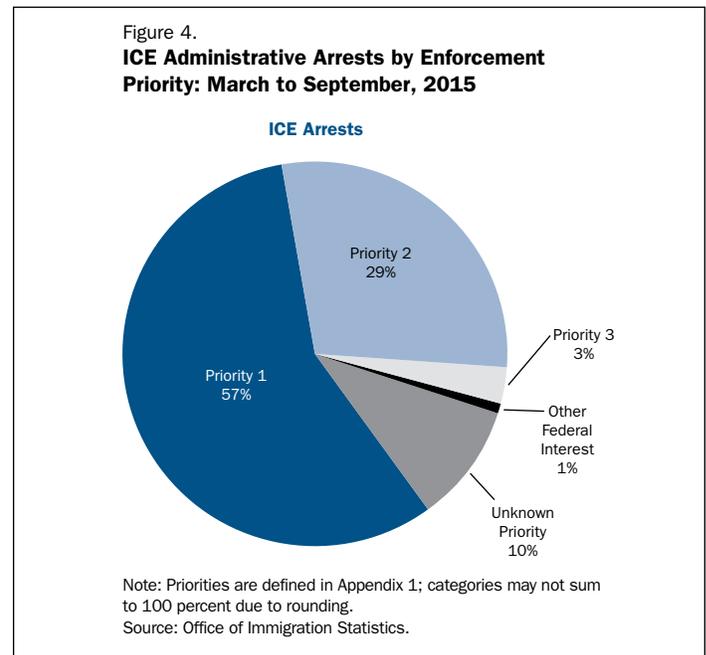
As Figure 2 illustrates, nearly all cases (99.8 percent) that OFO determined to be inadmissible were classified within the Priority 1 category—almost all of them within the Priority 1B (Border Security) category. (See **APPENDIX 2** for data on enforcement action by sub-priority.)



In the case of USBP, 93 percent of all apprehensions were classified as Priority 1 (see Figure 3), and 92 percent involved aliens who were attempting or furthering an unlawful entry into the United States and were therefore classified as Priority 1B (Border Security). Most of the remaining cases (five percent) were classified Priority 2, including four percent of the total that were classified Priority 2C (unlawful entry since January 2014; see **APPENDIX 2**).

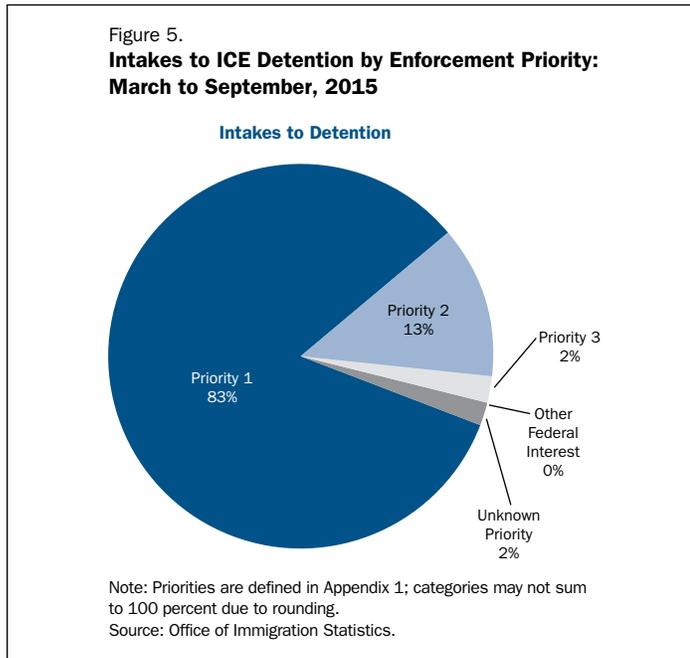


With respect to interior enforcement, Priority 1, 2, and 3 arrests accounted for 89 percent of ICE’s administrative arrests (see Figure 4). Another one percent of arrests were classified as “other federal interest.” Pursuant to the November 2014 memo, this category includes aliens who are not classified within one of the three

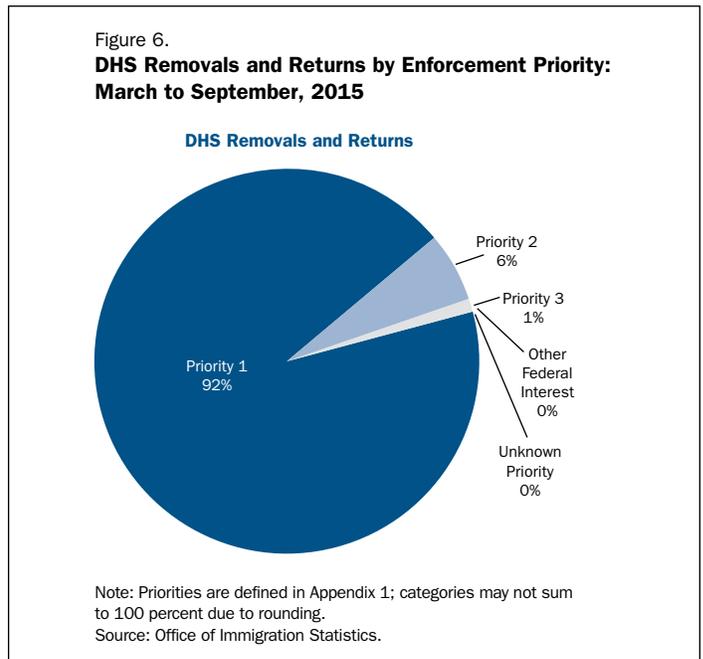


enforcement priority categories but who may be arrested, detained, and/or removed because a designated supervisory official determines that doing so serves an important federal interest.

ICE ERO makes custody determinations following an administrative arrest or transfer of custody from CBP or another law enforcement agency. For all intakes to ICE detention, Priority 1 assignments (83 percent) greatly outnumbered the other categories (see Figure 5). Similar to other enforcement actions discussed in this report, 64 percent of intakes to detention were classified as Priority 1B (Border Security).



Removals and returns show the same general patterns, with 92 percent of all repatriations from March to September 2015 classified within the Priority 1 category (see Figure 6), including 83 percent of the total classified within the Priority 1B category (i.e., apprehended at the border or a port of entry while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States).

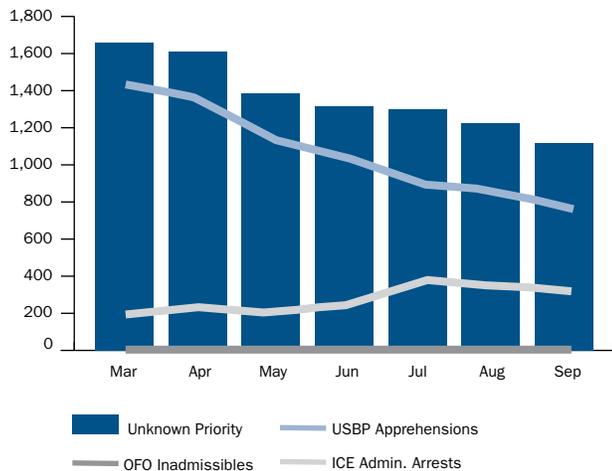


Priority Unknown

As depicted in Figure 2 through Figure 6, enforcement priority classifications are unknown in 10 percent of ICE arrests and zero to two percent of other enforcement actions. In addition, information was available on the overall enforcement priority but not on the sub-category within Priority 1 in 39 percent of administrative arrests, 11 percent of intakes to detention, and five percent of removals and returns (see **APPENDIX 2**).

DHS has monitored the rate of priority unknown cases and taken steps to improve data collection and reporting. In addition to improvements during the enforcement process, the Department created a mechanism to classify OFO inadmissibility determinations occurring at ports of entry as Priority 1B (Border Security) unless information was available to the contrary. ICE ERO also introduced procedures to classify administrative arrests, intakes to detention, and removals and returns when no known priority was initially recorded. Events that were the result of a USBP apprehension or that involved individuals convicted of an aggravated felony or two or more felonies were assigned Priority 1; and events involving individuals who entered or had a final order of removal on or after January 1, 2014 were assigned priority 2 or Priority 3, respectively. These efforts resulted in a falling number of enforcement actions classified as priority unknown over time (see Figure 7). DHS will continue to monitor data collection and work to further reduce the number of enforcement cases classified as priority unknown due to insufficient information.

Figure 7.
**Priority Unknown by Selected Enforcement Action
 and Month: March to September 2015**



Note: Priorities are defined in Appendix 1.
 Source: Office of Immigration Statistics.

Other Federal Interest

For each of the enforcement actions discussed above, the vast majority of cases were classified as Priority 1, 2, or 3, with very small percentages classified as “other federal interest.” For example, the other federal interest category encompassed 1,412 out of 440,047 apprehensions, arrests, and inadmissibility determinations (0.3 percent) from March to September 2015, and 234 out of 274,133 removals and returns (0.1 percent). DHS will continue to track this category.

CONCLUSION

The data depicted above and provided in detail in Appendix 2 indicate that DHS immigration enforcement Components are enforcing the priorities set forth by Secretary Johnson. As defined in November 2014, these priorities focus enforcement on those individuals who pose a threat to national security or public safety, have been convicted of serious crimes, have recently crossed the border, or have significantly abused the visa system.

This report represents the first step in developing systematic reporting to measure and assess the Department’s compliance with the Secretary’s enforcement priorities and to provide more granular analysis of immigration enforcement. At the same time, DHS has recently launched a new Immigration Data Integration Initiative that will strengthen the Department’s ability to analyze and report on enterprise wide enforcement patterns, including the ways different types of cases progress through the immigration enforcement system. In the coming year, OIS will begin reporting on this enforcement lifecycle, and on other relevant data that will further inform DHS enforcement practices.

APPENDIX 1: EXECUTIVE IMMIGRATION REFORM PRIORITIES

The Secretary’s November 20, 2014 memorandum details the prioritization for apprehension, detention, and removal of undocumented immigrants based on the following categories.

Priority 1

Aliens described in this priority represent the highest priority to which enforcement resources should be directed:

- (a) Aliens engaged in or suspected of terrorism or espionage, or who otherwise pose a danger to national security (national security);
- (b) Aliens apprehended at the border or ports of entry while attempting to unlawfully enter the United States (border security);
- (c) Aliens convicted of an offense for which an element was active participation in a criminal street gang, as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 521(a), or aliens not younger than 16 years of age who intentionally participated in an organized criminal gang to further the illegal activity of the gang (street gang);
- (d) Aliens convicted of an offense classified as a felony in the convicting jurisdiction, other than a state or local offense for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status (felony); and
- (e) Aliens convicted of an “aggravated felony,” as that term is defined in section 101(a)(43) of the Immigration and Nationality Act at the time of the conviction (aggravated felony).

Priority 2

Aliens described in this priority, who are also not described in Priority 1, represent the second-highest priority for apprehension and removal. Resources should be dedicated accordingly to the removal of the following:

- (a) Aliens convicted of three or more misdemeanor offenses, other than minor traffic offenses or state or local offenses for which an essential element was the alien’s immigration status, provided the offenses arise out of three separate incidents (3+ misdemeanors);
- (b) Aliens convicted of a “significant misdemeanor,” which for these purposes is an offense of domestic violence; sexual abuse or exploitation; burglary; unlawful possession or use of a firearm; drug distribution or trafficking; or driving under the influence; or if not an offense listed above, one for which the individual was sentenced to time in custody of 90 days or more (the sentence must involve time to be served in custody, and does not include a suspended sentence) (significant misdemeanor);

- (c) Aliens apprehended anywhere in the United States after unlawfully entering or re-entering the United States and who cannot establish to the satisfaction of an immigration officer that they have been physically present in the United States continuously since January 1, 2014 (Entry Since January 2014); and
- (d) Aliens who, in the judgment of an ICE Field Office Director, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) District Director, or USCIS Service Center Director, have significantly abused the visa or visa waiver programs (visa abuse).

Priority 3

Priority 3 aliens are those who have been issued a final order of removal on or after January 1, 2014. Aliens described in this priority, who are not also described in Priority 1 or 2, represent

the third and lowest priority for apprehension and removal. Resources should be dedicated accordingly to aliens in this priority (removal orders after January 2014).

Other Federal Interest

Immigration officers and attorneys may pursue removal of an alien not identified as a priority provided, in the judgment of an ICE Field Office Director,³ removing such an alien would serve an important federal interest.

³DHS policy also permits senior level USCIS and CBP officials to authorize immigration officers and attorneys to pursue the removal of an alien in the other federal interest category.

APPENDIX 2: ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS BY DETAILED ENFORCEMENT PRIORITY CATEGORY

Table 1.

CBP OFO Inadmissibility Determinations by Detailed Enforcement Priority and Month: March 2015 to September 2015

Enforcement Priority	7-month Subtotal	Month of Year						
		Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.
NUMBER								
Total	152,834	21,088	20,121	20,916	20,156	22,329	24,700	23,524
PERCENT								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Priority 1 Subtotal	99.8	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8
National Security (1a)	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1
Border Security (1b)	99.4	99.3	99.3	99.5	99.5	99.6	99.1	99.5
Criminal Street Gang (1c)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Felony (1d)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Aggravated Felony (1e)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown Subclass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Priority 2 Subtotal	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Three or More Misdemeanors (2a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Significant Misdemeanor (2b)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Entry since Jan. 2014 (2c)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Visa Abuse (2d)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Priority 3 Subtotal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Federal Interest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unknown Priority	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Note: Priorities are defined in Appendix 1. Categories may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. Source: Office of Immigration Statistics.

Table 2.

CBP USBP Apprehensions by Detailed Enforcement Priority and Month: March 2015 to September 2015

Enforcement Priority	7-month Subtotal	Month of Year						
		Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.
NUMBER								
Total	212,699	30,178	30,117	31,930	29,807	28,936	30,900	30,831
PERCENT								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Priority 1 Subtotal	93.3	93.3	93.6	93.9	92.7	92.5	93.1	93.6
National Security (1a)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Border Security (1b)	92.3	92.3	92.6	93.0	91.8	91.5	92.1	92.6
Criminal Street Gang (1c)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Felony (1d)	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6
Aggravated Felony (1e)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
Unknown Subclass	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Priority 2 Subtotal	4.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.2
Three or More Misdemeanors (2a)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Significant Misdemeanor (2b)	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Entry since Jan. 2014 (2c)	3.9	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.7	4.1	3.9	3.7
Visa Abuse (2d)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Priority 3 Subtotal	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Federal Interest	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
Unknown Priority	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1

Note: Priorities are defined in Appendix 1. Categories may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: Office of Immigration Statistics.

Table 3.

ICE Administrative Arrests by Detailed Enforcement Priority and Month: March 2015 to September 2015

Enforcement Priority	7-month Subtotal	Month of Year						
		Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.
NUMBER								
Total	74,514	12,318	11,125	10,226	10,952	10,171	9,840	9,882
PERCENT								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Priority 1 Subtotal	56.7	55.0	55.1	55.4	57.7	58.5	58.2	57.8
National Security (1a)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.3
Border Security (1b)	7.6	5.3	7.4	8.2	8.2	10.7	7.1	6.9
Criminal Street Gang (1c)	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.9
Felony (1d)	6.6	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.2	6.9	7.4
Aggravated Felony (1e)	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.5
Unknown Subclass	39.3	39.8	38.1	37.5	39.4	38.6	40.9	40.8
Priority 2 Subtotal	29.5	29.6	28.7	29.4	29.0	29.0	29.6	30.9
Three or More Misdemeanors (2a)	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.3
Significant Misdemeanor (2b)	19.6	19.0	18.4	19.1	19.6	19.8	19.9	21.4
Entry since Jan. 2014 (2c)	7.4	7.9	7.7	8.0	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.1
Visa Abuse (2d)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Priority 3 Subtotal	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6
Federal Interest	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Unknown Priority	10.2	11.8	12.2	11.4	9.6	8.9	8.8	7.9

Note: Priorities are defined in Appendix 1. Categories may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: Office of Immigration Statistics.

Table 4.

Intakes to ICE Detention by Detailed Enforcement Priority and Month: March 2015 to September 2015

Enforcement Priority	7-month Subtotal	Month of Year						
		Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.
NUMBER								
Total	189,272	25,549	25,491	27,466	28,148	27,333	27,521	27,764
PERCENT								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Priority 1 Subtotal	83.1	80.2	82.2	83.7	84.2	83.9	84.2	83.2
National Security (1a)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Border Security (1b)	63.6	56.6	62.0	65.9	64.9	65.2	65.4	64.7
Criminal Street Gang (1c)	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Felony (1d)	7.1	8.3	7.1	6.5	7.0	6.9	7.1	6.7
Aggravated Felony (1e)	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Unknown Subclass	10.7	13.2	11.4	9.8	10.3	9.9	10.1	10.2
Priority 2 Subtotal	13.0	14.8	13.0	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.4	13.7
Three or More Misdemeanors (2a)	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Significant Misdemeanor (2b)	7.9	9.4	8.2	7.2	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.7
Entry since Jan. 2014 (2c)	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.2	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.9
Visa Abuse (2d)	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Priority 3 Subtotal	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.2
Federal Interest	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Unknown Priority	2.0	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

Note: Priorities are defined in Appendix 1. Categories may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: Office of Immigration Statistics.

Table 5.

DHS Removals and Returns by Detailed Enforcement Priority and Month: March 2015 to September 2015

Enforcement Priority	7-month Subtotal	Month of Year						
		Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.
NUMBER								
Total	274,133	40,073	40,078	40,080	37,734	38,914	37,567	39,687
PERCENT								
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Priority 1 Subtotal	92.4	92.9	92.8	92.8	92.4	92.0	92.4	91.3
National Security (1a)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Border Security (1b)	82.8	83.7	83.1	83.5	82.5	81.8	83.3	82.1
Criminal Street Gang (1c)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Felony (1d)	3.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.5
Aggravated Felony (1e)	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
Unknown Subclass	5.3	5.2	5.7	5.3	5.6	5.7	4.9	4.9
Priority 2 Subtotal	6.5	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.3	6.9	6.5	7.7
Three or More Misdemeanors (2a)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Significant Misdemeanor (2b)	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.2
Entry since Jan. 2014 (2c)	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.9
Visa Abuse (2d)	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Priority 3 Subtotal	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Federal Interest	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unknown Priority	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2

Note: Priorities are defined in Appendix 1. Categories may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.
Source: Office of Immigration Statistics.