

Migrant Protection Protocols Cohort Report
December 2022

Office of Immigration Statistics



**Homeland
Security**

Summary

This report describes Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP) processing and outcomes for all noncitizens enrolled in MPP during its re-implementation period from December 6, 2021 – August 8, 2022, along with the MPP cessation process, which lasted August 8, 2022 – October 31, 2022, when the last MPP court hearing was scheduled. The report summarizes information on enrollee nationalities, fear claims, vaccinations, processing outcomes (e.g., returns to Mexico or disenrollments from MPP), and cessation paroles by month of MPP enrollment; see the appendix for detailed data tables.¹

Note: On June 30, 2022, the Supreme Court issued a ruling in *Biden v. Texas* holding that the Secretary has the discretion under the Immigration and Nationality Act to terminate MPP. On August 8, 2022, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas formally lifted the injunction that required DHS to reimplement MPP in good faith. DHS committed to ending the court-ordered implementation of MPP in a quick and orderly manner. Effective that same day, individuals were no longer newly enrolled into MPP, and as of August 9, individuals that were already in MPP in Mexico were paroled or disenrolled when they returned for their next scheduled court date. Individuals disenrolled from MPP and paroled into the United States continue their removal proceedings in the United States.

On December 15, 2022, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas stayed the October 29, 2022 termination memoranda.

For more information, please see the [DHS Statement on U.S. District Court’s Decision Regarding MPP](#).

Overview of MPP

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

Figure 1. MPP Process Flow



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 Department of Justice (DOJ) Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) data. DHS data are as of November 2, 2022, except for re-entries, which are as of November 3, 2022.

- 1) **Enrollment.** CBP selected non-citizens who were subject to MPP for enrollment. To be eligible for MPP, a person arriving on land must have been apprehended at the Southwest Border and held citizenship from a Western Hemisphere country other than Mexico. Single adults and family units were processed into MPP.
- 2) **Fear screening.** CBP affirmatively screened all enrollees for fear of return to Mexico. If an enrollee asserted a fear of return, the enrollee was provided a 24-hour consultation period to consult, by phone or video-teleconference, with a legal representative. The enrollee could waive this consultation period if they wished to be interviewed sooner. Following this period, a USCIS asylum officer completed a non-refoulement interview (NRI) by phone. A legal representative or consultant could participate in the NRI with the enrollee.
- 3) **Disenrollment or return to Mexico.** If an enrollee was found to have a reasonable possibility of persecution or torture in Mexico (positive fear determination), or if an enrollee was found to have a particular vulnerability that made them ineligible for MPP, the individual was disenrolled from MPP. Disenrollees were referred to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) for a custody determination. If an enrollee did not claim fear, or claimed fear and had a negative fear determination and was not otherwise disenrolled due to one of the vulnerabilities articulated in policy guidance, the enrollee was returned to Mexico through a port of entry (POE). DHS offered a COVID-19 vaccination prior to enrollees' return to Mexico. The enrollee then waited in Mexico for their removal proceeding.
- 4) **EOIR hearings.** MPP enrollees returned to Mexico were placed on an EOIR docket specific to MPP. Removal proceedings typically involved multiple court appearances. If multiple hearings were required, an individual is returned to Mexico to await a subsequent hearing, and therefore repeated the return and re-entry process multiple times until the removal proceedings were completed.
- 5) **Re-entry.** The day that an enrollee was due to appear in court, they presented themselves at a designated POE where they underwent medical clearance. Proof of COVID-19 vaccination and negative COVID-19 test were required for re-entry into the United States.
- 6) **Continued Fear and Vulnerability Consideration.** Enrollees could claim fear of return to Mexico any time they were in the United States. If an enrollee claimed fear, the individual was given 24 hours to consult with a legal representative. Enrollees who claimed or developed particular vulnerabilities were also entitled to a consideration of their situations.
- 7) **Case outcomes.** MPP enrollees could go through several iterations of re-entry into the United States, EOIR immigration court hearings, fear screenings, and returns to Mexico until EOIR made a final determination in their case. A final determination either conferred relief or protection from removal or resulted in an order of removal to their country of citizenship.

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.

MPP Enrollments and Outcomes

A total of 12,564 non-citizens were enrolled in MPP December 6, 2021 – August 8, 2022, including 2,313 enrollments in July and 609 enrollments in the first 8 days of August. A total of 7,505 non-citizens were returned to Mexico following initial enrollment, including 1,343 returns in July and 375 in August.

Table 1.
MPP Enrollments, Disenrollments, and Returns

	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	Total
Initial MPP Enrollments	273	398	895	1,440	2,005	2,242	2,389	2,313	609	12,564
El Paso Sector	273	131	231	272	469	379	380	371	93	2,599
San Diego Sector	0	140	189	210	150	147	125	2	0	963
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	127	458	746	1,080	1,513	1,641	1,683	402	7,650
Laredo Sector	0	0	17	212	306	203	243	257	114	1,352
Initial Enrollment: Returns to Mexico	210	212	488	919	1,114	1,460	1,384	1,343	375	7,505
El Paso Sector	210	80	160	177	280	305	253	258	56	1,779
San Diego Sector	0	112	116	122	92	93	73	0	0	608
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	20	212	490	547	899	899	954	262	4,283
Laredo Sector	0	0	0	130	195	163	159	131	57	835
Initial Enrollment: Disenrollments	62	88	330	496	764	839	983	941	556	5,059
El Paso Sector	62	34	62	93	170	100	103	135	61	820
San Diego Sector	0	9	55	113	60	53	63	1	0	354
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	45	213	216	445	619	736	712	382	3,368
Laredo Sector	0	0	0	74	89	67	81	93	113	517

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. All data are current as of November 2, 2022.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of CBP data.

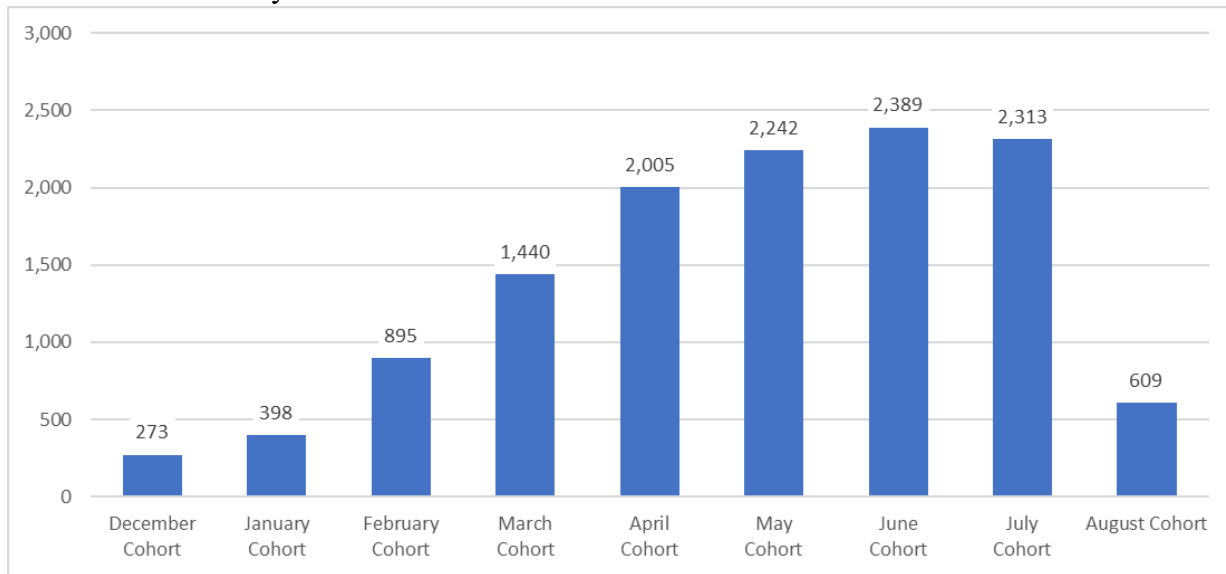
Cohort Reporting Methodology

Table 1 reports on the aggregate total of all MPP events (enrollments, returns, and disenrollments) that took place December 2021 through August 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, and the CWMD Program. This report describes the processing and outcomes for each of nine monthly cohorts December 2021 through August 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.

Note that this report does not include data on EOIR outcomes, which will be discussed together with broader MPP Enforcement Lifecycle outcomes in subsequent OIS reporting.

Figure 2.
Initial Enrollments by Cohort



Notes: Cohorts are defined by month of enrollment. December cohort includes individuals enrolled in MPP December 6 – December 31, 2021; August cohort individuals enrolled in MPP August 1 – August 8, 2022; all other cohorts include individuals enrolled in MPP throughout the 2022 calendar month. Data are valid as of November 2, 2022.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of CBP data.

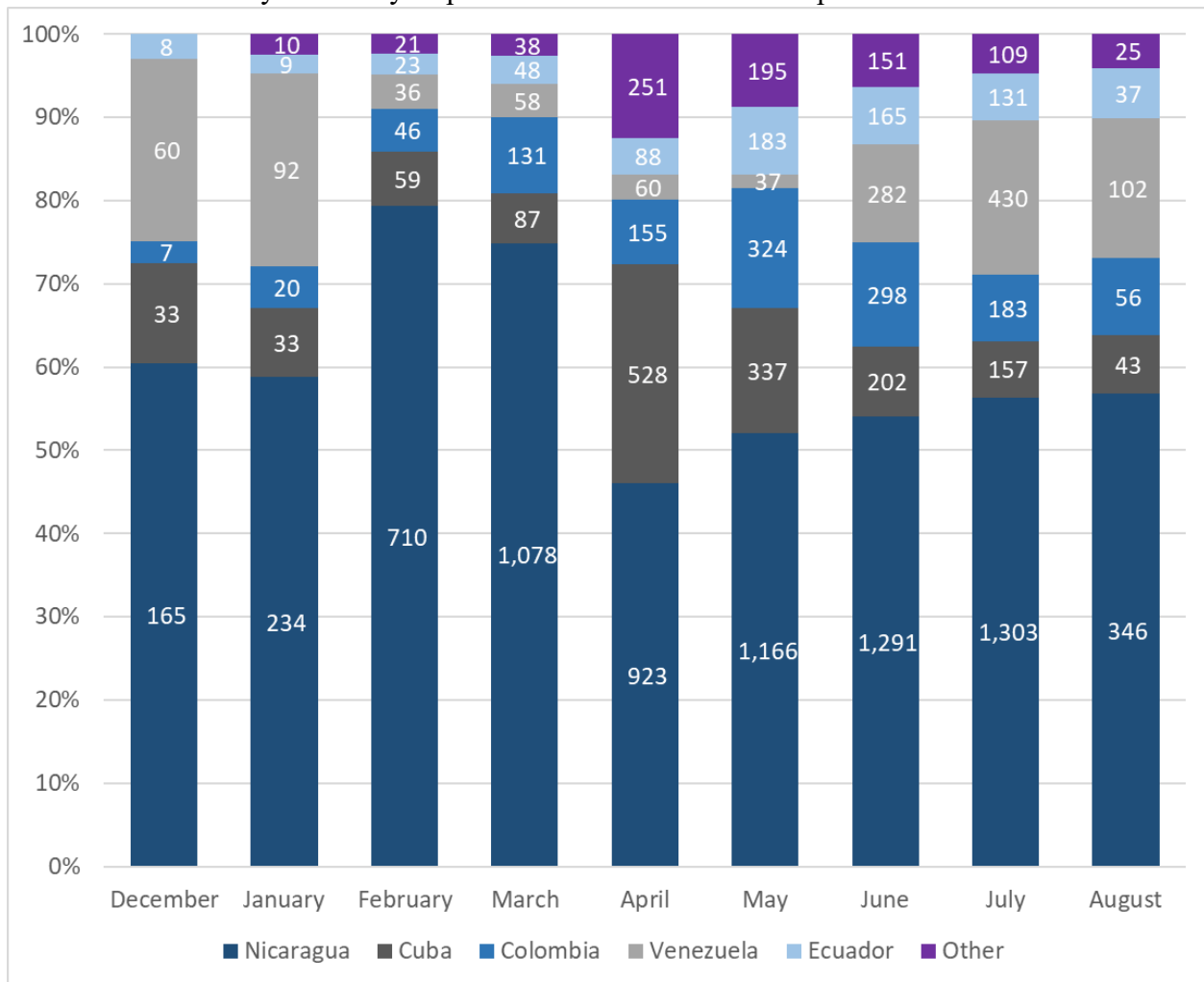
Initial Enrollments

A total of 2,313 noncitizens were enrolled in MPP in July, slightly down from 2,389 in June (Figure 2). In the first 8 days of August, 609 noncitizens were enrolled in MPP for a total of 12,564 for the entire duration of the program.

Persons from Nicaragua accounted for 57 percent of total enrollments, followed by Cubans (12 percent) and Colombians (10 percent). The next two countries in terms of cumulative enrollments are Venezuela and Ecuador; those five countries together account for 94 percent of all MPP enrollees. In July, Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Colombia accounted for 56 percent, 19 percent, and 8 percent of initial enrollments, respectively. In August, the top three countries were Nicaragua, Venezuela, and Colombia for a total of 83 percent of enrollments (Figure 3).

Figure 3.

Initial Enrollments by Month by Top Five Countries of Citizenship and Other



Notes: Enrollments began December 6, 2021 and ended August 8, 2022. 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 November 2, 2022.

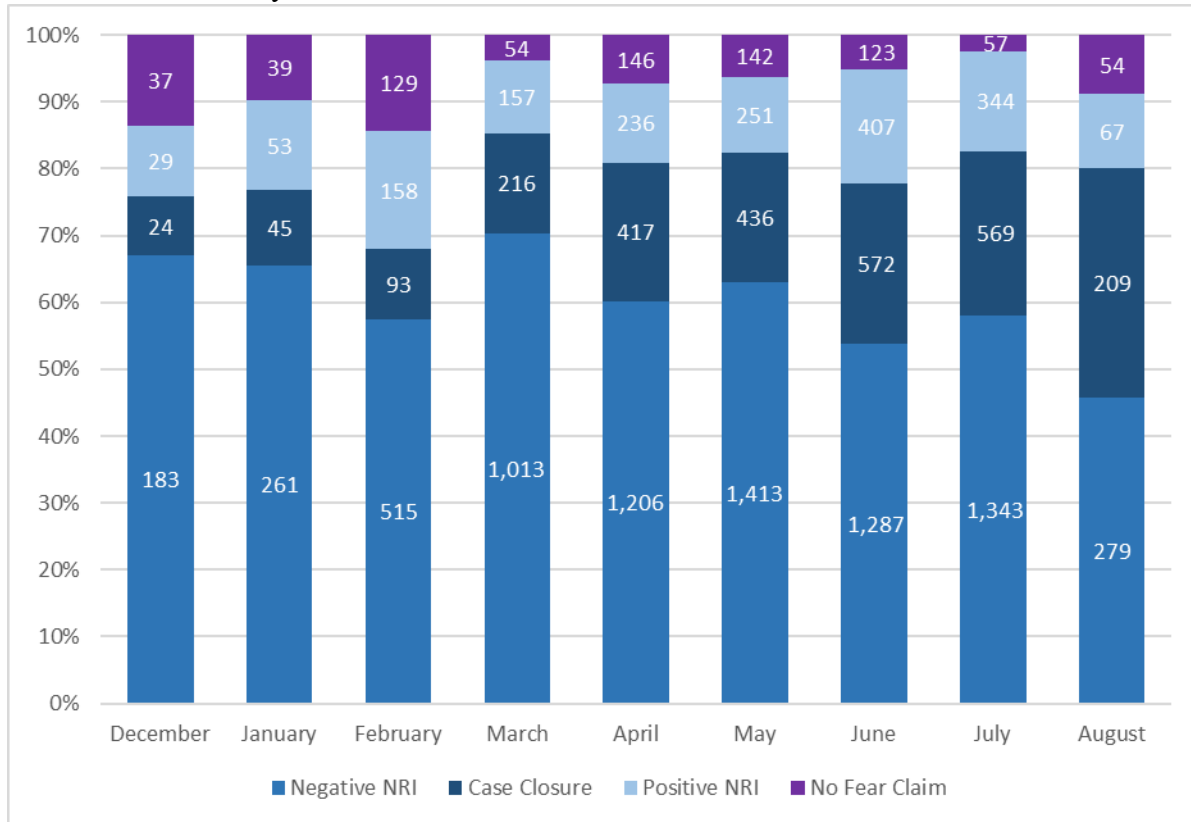
Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of CBP data.

Females made up over a quarter of MPP enrollments in August (27 percent), up from 22 percent in July, and accounted for 19 percent of enrollments overall. This breakdown differed substantially across MPP enrollment sectors; from December to August, females accounted for 0.5 percent of enrollees in San Diego Sector and 4.7 percent in El Paso Sector, compared to 23.7 percent of enrollees in Rio Grande Valley and 30.6 percent of enrollees in Laredo Sector.

Following initial enrollment, 94 percent of all enrollees since December received NRIs (11,783 out of 12,564 enrollments received NRIs). Among the August cohort, 91 percent of enrollees received NRIs, compared to 98 percent of July enrollees and 95 percent of June enrollees. For the August cohort, 50 percent of NRIs following initial enrollments resulted in negative fear decisions, 14 percentage points lower than the full program period (64 percent). Case closures were higher among the August cohort than previous cohorts as open interviews were closed with the cessation of MPP (Figure 4).

Figure 4.

Initial Enrollments by Month: NRI Results



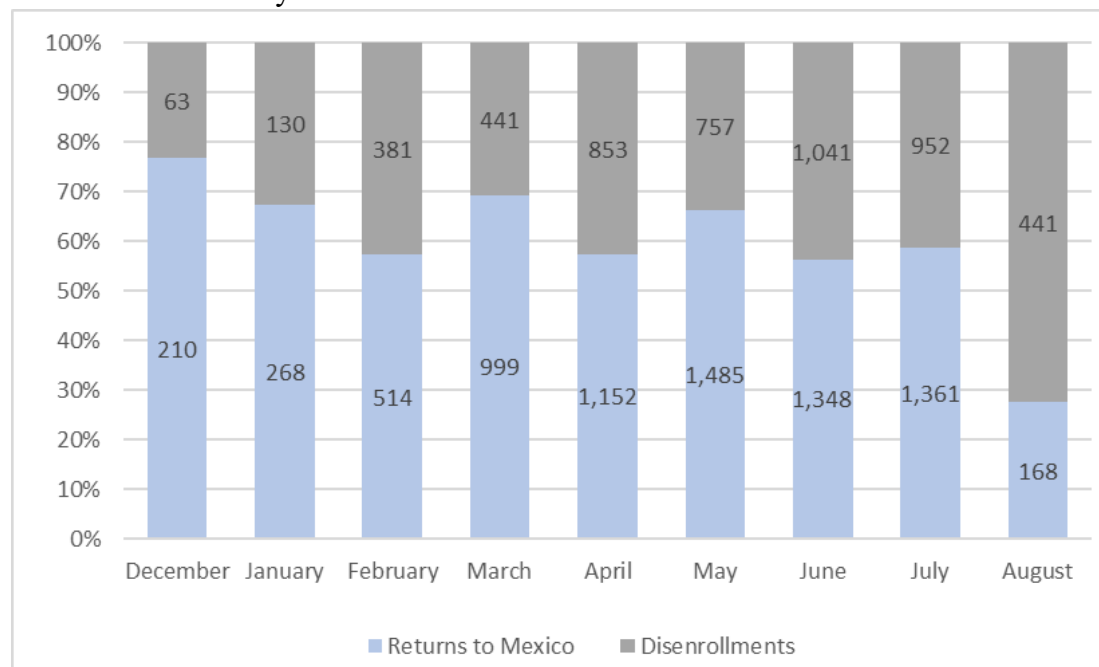
Notes: Enrollments began December 6, 2021 and ended August 8, 2022. Data are limited to events occurring following initial enrollment. The size of each color segment indicates proportion of each cohort, while the numbers within each segment indicate the count. Data are valid as of November 2, 2022.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of USCIS and CBP data.

Overall, 60 percent of enrollees were returned to Mexico. Among the August cohort, 28 percent of enrollees were returned to Mexico with the other 72 percent being disenrolled. The low return rate is due to the number of enrollees still in custody who were disenrolled when MPP ended. This compares to 59 percent of the July cohort returned to Mexico and 41 percent disenrolled. Other than August, the June cohort had the highest rate of initial disenrollments with 44 percent of enrollees, compared to 40 percent among all enrollees (Figure 5).

Figure 5.

Initial Enrollments by Month: MPP Outcomes



Notes: Enrollments began December 6, 2021 and ended August 8, 2022. Data are limited to events occurring following initial enrollment based on data available as of November 2, 2022. The size of each color segment indicates proportion of each cohort, while the numbers within each segment indicate the count.

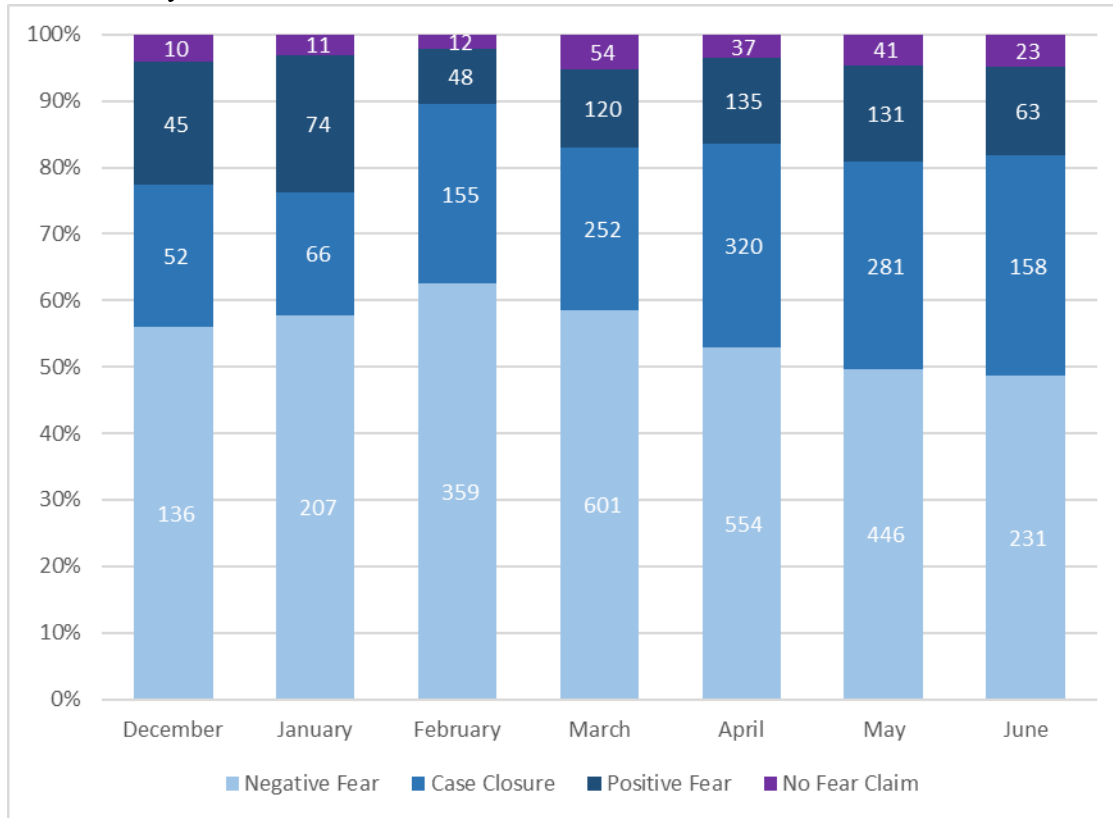
Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of CBP data.

Re-Entries for EOIR Hearings

Many individuals returned in July and August had hearings scheduled after August 8, 2022 and were paroled upon their re-entry. This section only reports on the re-entries of December through June cohorts and re-entries that occurred prior to program cessation. By August 8, 34 percent of December through June cohorts had reentered at least once for an EOIR hearing. Among those returned to Mexico, 55 percent of December through June enrollees had re-entered the United States.

Overall, 94 percent of people who re-entered in the December through June cohorts received an NRI at least once following their re-entry, including 95 percent of the June cohort as of this reporting date. Over half of all NRIs (57 percent) following re-entry resulted in negative fear decisions, ranging from a high of 64 percent for the February cohort and a low of 51 percent for the June cohort. Among the December through June enrollments, 14 percent of NRIs resulted in positive fear decisions and 29 percent resulted in case closures. The December and January cohorts have seen higher post-re-entry positive NRIs (19 and 21 percent, respectively), in part because they have had more time to be exposed to risk in Mexico and more opportunities to request an NRI (Figure 6). The case closure rate is higher among more recent enrollment cohorts.

Figure 6.
Re-Entries by Month: NRI Results



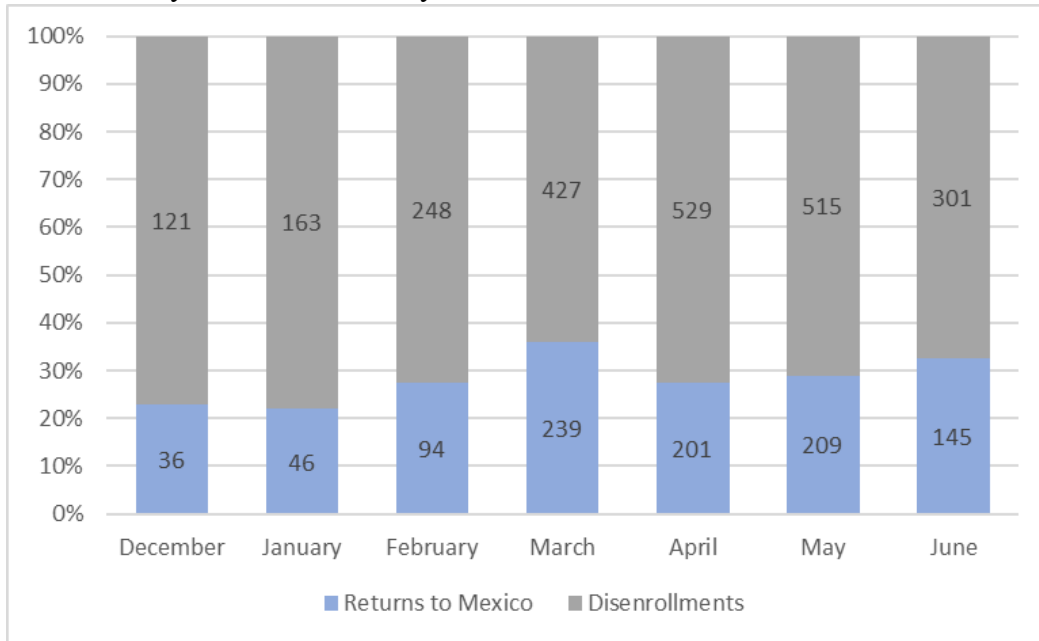
Notes: Enrollments began December 6, 2021 and ended August 8, 2022. Data are limited to events occurring following return to Mexico and subsequent re-entry to the United States. Data include case closures for people with no interviews. The size of each color segment indicates the proportion of each cohort, while numbers within each segment indicate the count. Data are valid as of November 2, 2022.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of USCIS data.

As of August 8, over two-thirds (70 percent) of the December through June cohorts who had re-entered at least once had been disenrolled. The March cohort had the lowest re-entry disenrollment rate at 64 percent while January has the highest with 78 percent. Since enrollees could be disenrolled any time they re-entered the United States, the proportion of re-entries that were disenrolled was naturally higher for earlier cohorts, whose members re-entered more times (Figure 7).

Figure 7.

Post Re-Entry MPP Outcomes by Month of Enrollment



Notes: Enrollments began December 6, 2021 and ended August 8, 2022. 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 November 2, 2022.

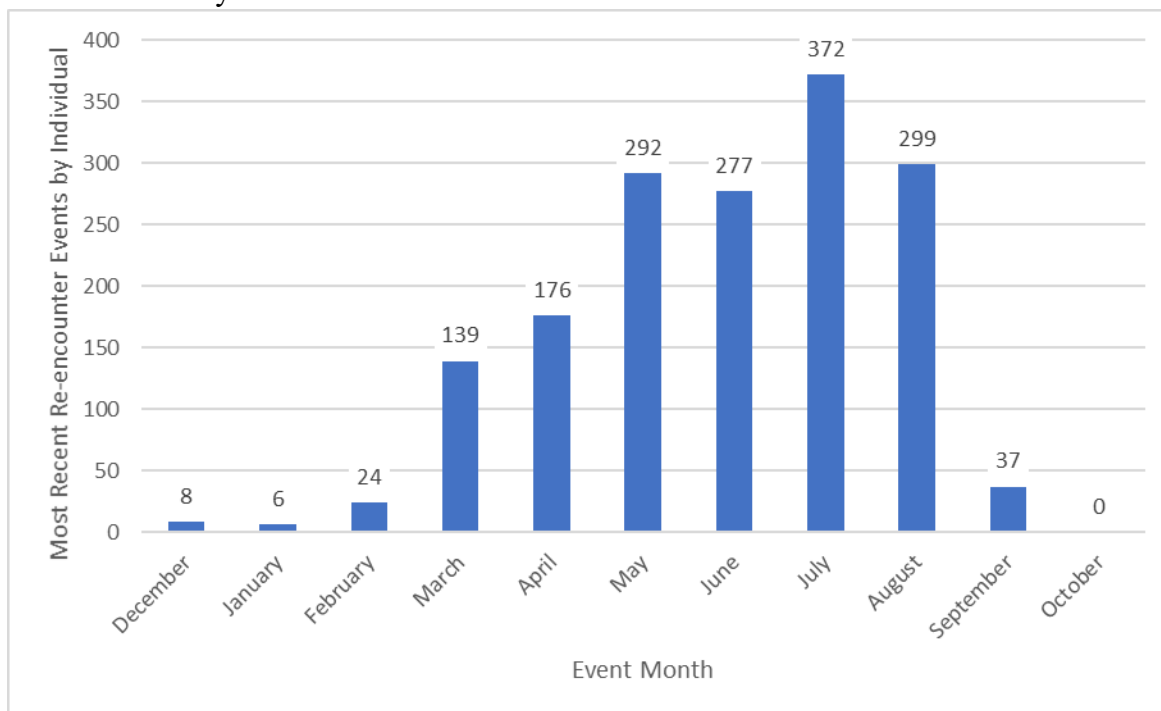
Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of CBP data.

Re-encounters

MPP enrollees who attempted re-entry other than for an EOIR hearing were reported as “re-encounters.” Re-encounters could occur after initial enrollment stage or after re-entry stage, and a single individual could have multiple re-encounter events. Data in the current report are limited to USBP re-encounters.

Figure 8.

Re-encounters by Month



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, but the above only counts the person's most recent re-encounter. Includes noncitizens encountered more than once by CBP without a known intervening removal or return. OIS assumes the noncitizen departed of their own accord during the intervening period. Fear claims received includes all instances an individual claimed fear at re-encounter. All data on this tab as of November 3, 2022.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of USBP data.

Individuals re-encountered were disproportionately Ecuadorian; for the entire December – October period, Ecuadorians made up 13 percent of re-encounters compared to only 6 percent of enrollments. About 15 percent of individuals re-encountered during this period were female, about the same proportion as female enrollees (19 percent).

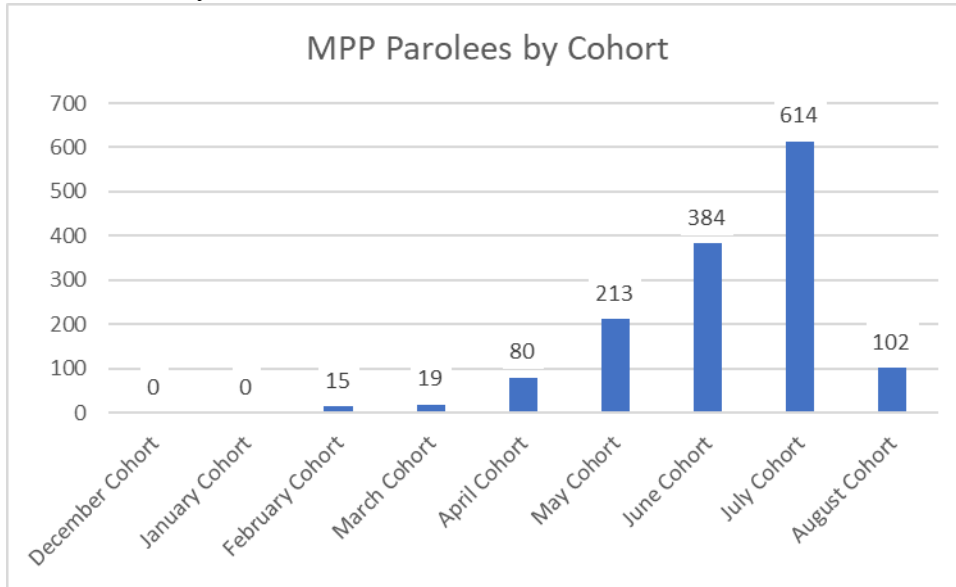
Overall, about one out of every ten MPP re-encounter events resulted in requests for NRIs (10 percent), but the share fell from 67 percent of re-encounter events resulting in NRI requests in January to 6 percent in July and August.

Cessation Paroles

After the cessation of MPP was announced on August 8, 2022, the following day MPP enrollees were paroled into the United States when they arrived at POEs for their scheduled court hearings. A total of 1,427 people were paroled between August 9 and October 31 of 2022. There were no paroles among the early enrollment cohorts as the majority had either already been disenrolled or receiving their final court decisions through EOIR. Due to the timing of cessation, the most

recent months had the greatest proportion of paroles compared to returns; August had the greatest proportion (61 percent), followed by July (45 percent) and June (28 percent).

Figure 9.
MPP Paroles by Cohort



Notes: Columns report MPP events by initial enrollment date (i.e., cohort reporting). December enrollments began December 6, 2021 and ended August 8, 2022. All data on this tab as of November 2, 2022.
Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of OFO data.

Appendix: Data Tables

Table A1.
Initial Enrollments by Enrollment Cohort

	December Cohort	January Cohort	February Cohort	March Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	July Cohort	August Cohort	Total
Initial Enrollments by Sector and Citizenship	273	398	895	1,440	2,005	2,242	2,389	2,313	609	12,564
El Paso Sector	273	131	231	272	469	379	380	371	93	2,599
Colombia	7	1	17	29	21	80	106	71	10	342
Cuba	33	32	41	25	171	48	1	0	1	352
Ecuador	8	9	22	45	84	132	144	112	35	591
Nicaragua	165	79	147	146	88	42	0	10	2	679
Venezuela	60	6	1	14	6	10	66	136	40	339
Other	0	4	3	13	99	67	63	42	5	296
San Diego Sector	0	140	189	210	150	147	125	2	0	963
Colombia	0	19	29	101	85	54	61	0	0	349
Cuba	0	1	12	8	13	20	3	0	0	57
Ecuador	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
Nicaragua	0	86	124	69	43	13	36	1	0	372
Venezuela	0	28	6	7	0	12	8	0	0	61
Other	0	6	17	22	9	48	17	1	0	120
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	127	458	746	1,080	1,513	1,641	1,683	402	7,650
Colombia	0	0	0	1	12	114	94	112	41	374
Cuba	0	0	0	8	309	243	180	145	42	927
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	8	12	19	2	41
Nicaragua	0	69	429	712	709	1,088	1,206	1,239	275	5,727
Venezuela	0	58	29	23	46	15	90	107	23	391
Other	0	0	0	2	4	45	59	61	19	190
Laredo Sector	0	0	17	212	306	203	243	257	114	1,352
Colombia	0	0	0	0	37	76	37	0	5	155
Cuba	0	0	6	46	35	26	18	12	0	143
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	4	43	9	0	0	56
Nicaragua	0	0	10	151	83	23	49	53	69	438
Venezuela	0	0	0	14	8	0	118	187	39	366
Other	0	0	1	1	139	35	12	5	1	194

See notes at end of table.

Table A1 (continued)

	December Cohort	January Cohort	February Cohort	March Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	July Cohort	August Cohort	Total
Initial Enrollments by Sex	273	398	895	1,440	2,005	2,242	2,389	2,313	609	12,564
Female	1	3	115	275	335	466	490	504	163	2,352
Male	272	395	780	1,165	1,670	1,776	1,899	1,809	446	10,212
Number of Fear Claims Received	236	359	766	1,386	1,859	2,100	2,266	2,256	555	11,783
0 Fear claims per person	37	39	129	54	146	142	123	57	54	781
1 Fear claim per person	236	359	766	1,386	1,859	2,100	2,266	2,256	555	11,783
Fear Claim Results by Attorney or Consultant Present	236	359	766	1,386	1,859	2,100	2,266	2,256	555	11,783
Positive Fear Findings	29	53	158	157	236	251	407	344	67	1,702
Attorney or consultant present	4	1	6	5	10	7	5	2	0	40
No attorney or consultant present	25	52	152	152	226	244	402	342	67	1,662
Negative Fear Findings	183	261	515	1,013	1,206	1,413	1,287	1,343	279	7,500
Attorney or consultant present	6	7	6	10	15	7	9	6	1	67
No attorney or consultant present	177	254	509	1,003	1,191	1,406	1,278	1,337	278	7,433
Case Closures	24	45	93	216	417	436	572	569	209	2,581
Attorney or consultant present	0	1	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	8
No attorney or consultant present	24	44	93	216	414	434	570	569	209	2,573
Fear Claims Received by Sector and Claim Result	236	359	766	1,386	1,859	2,100	2,266	2,256	555	11,783
El Paso Sector	236	130	230	268	433	290	299	349	76	2,311
Positive Fear Findings	29	27	30	27	32	18	42	32	7	244
Negative Fear Findings	183	91	169	183	271	199	197	229	38	1,560
Case Closures	24	12	31	58	130	73	60	88	31	507
San Diego Sector	0	131	186	203	147	134	100	1	0	902
Positive Fear Findings	0	13	63	50	38	23	18	0	0	205
Negative Fear Findings	0	112	117	116	90	93	63	1	0	592
Case Closures	0	6	6	37	19	18	19	0	0	105
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	98	335	706	978	1,478	1,626	1,652	365	7,238
Positive Fear Findings	0	13	61	48	138	180	293	289	46	1,068
Negative Fear Findings	0	58	218	566	621	976	869	951	192	4,451
Case Closures	0	27	56	92	219	322	464	412	127	1,719
Laredo Sector	0	0	15	209	301	198	241	254	114	1,332
Positive Fear Findings	0	0	4	32	28	30	54	23	14	185
Negative Fear Findings	0	0	11	148	224	145	158	162	49	897
Case Closures	0	0	0	29	49	23	29	69	51	250

See notes at end of table.

Table A1 (continued)

	December Cohort	January Cohort	February Cohort	March Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	July Cohort	August Cohort	Total
Vaccines Administered	193	254	455	667	876	935	932	950	201	5,463
MPP Outcomes by Fear Claim Results	273	398	895	1,440	2,005	2,242	2,389	2,313	609	12,564
Returns to Mexico	210	268	514	999	1,152	1,485	1,348	1,361	168	7,505
No Fear Claim	34	12	5	5	30	94	70	32	3	285
Positive Fear Findings	5	1	1	2	0	0	4	4	0	17
Negative Fear Finding	169	255	508	992	1,116	1,383	1,267	1,309	164	7,163
Case Closures	2	0	0	0	6	8	7	16	1	40
Disenrollments	63	130	381	441	853	757	1,041	952	441	5,059
No Fear Claim	3	27	124	49	116	48	53	25	51	497
Positive Fear Finding	24	52	157	155	236	251	403	340	67	1,685
Negative Fear Finding	14	6	7	21	90	30	20	34	115	337
Case Closures	22	45	93	216	411	428	565	553	208	2,541
MPP Outcomes by Sector	273	398	895	1,440	2,005	2,242	2,389	2,313	609	12,564
El Paso Sector	273	131	231	272	469	379	380	371	93	2,599
Disenrollments	63	39	64	91	176	94	111	122	60	820
Returns	210	92	167	181	293	285	269	249	33	1,779
San Diego Sector	0	140	189	210	150	147	125	2	0	963
Disenrollments	0	21	70	92	60	48	62	1	0	354
Returns	0	119	119	118	90	99	63	1	0	609
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	127	458	746	1,080	1,513	1,641	1,683	402	7,650
Disenrollments	0	70	241	181	525	558	778	717	298	3,368
Returns	0	57	217	565	555	955	863	966	104	4,282
Laredo Sector	0	0	17	212	306	203	243	257	114	1,352
Disenrollments	0	0	6	77	92	57	90	112	83	517
Returns	0	0	11	135	214	146	153	145	31	835

Notes: Columns report MPP events by initial enrollment date (i.e., cohort reporting). December enrollments began December 6, 2021. NRI results include people with no interviews. In the “MPP Outcomes by Fear Claim Results” subsection, of the 17 returns to Mexico that were positive NRIs, 12 were later disenrolled from the program, and an additional 2 were later paroled into the United States. 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. Re-encounters are not included in the above tabulations. All data on this tab as of November 2, 2022.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics 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	July Cohort	August Cohort	Total
Re-entries by Sector and Citizenship	157	209	342	666	730	724	446	86	0	3,360
El Paso Sector	157	75	111	95	143	113	99	22	0	815
Colombia	2	0	4	4	2	22	39	5	0	78
Cuba	19	20	11	3	67	31	0	0	0	151
Ecuador	3	2	2	4	9	9	12	3	0	44
Nicaragua	101	48	93	76	42	20	0	0	0	380
Venezuela	32	5	1	6	0	2	26	8	0	80
Other	0	0	0	2	23	29	22	6	0	82
San Diego Sector	0	91	78	92	73	74	46	0	0	454
Colombia	0	12	6	43	38	22	23	0	0	144
Cuba	0	1	7	2	7	12	1	0	0	30
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nicaragua	0	60	55	35	23	6	16	0	0	195
Venezuela	0	17	4	2	0	4	1	0	0	28
Other	0	1	6	10	5	30	5	0	0	57
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	43	143	363	420	497	213	43	0	1,722
Colombia	0	0	0	0	2	22	2	1	0	27
Cuba	0	0	0	1	117	93	11	4	0	226
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Nicaragua	0	32	133	354	286	361	188	35	0	1,389
Venezuela	0	11	10	8	13	10	8	1	0	61
Other	0	0	0	0	2	10	3	2	0	17
Laredo Sector	0	0	10	116	94	40	88	21	0	369
Colombia	0	0	0	0	18	20	8	0	0	46
Cuba	0	0	3	22	24	4	10	6	0	69
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Nicaragua	0	0	6	86	28	5	18	0	0	143
Venezuela	0	0	0	8	3	0	51	15	0	77
Other	0	0	1	0	21	7	1	0	0	30
Re-entries by Sex	157	209	342	666	730	724	446	86	0	3,360
Female	0	2	45	166	132	148	74	18	0	585
Male	157	207	297	500	598	576	372	68	0	2,775

See notes at end of table.

Table A2 (continued)

	December Cohort	January Cohort	February Cohort	March Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	July Cohort	August Cohort	Total
Number of Re-entries	291	418	742	1,359	1,235	959	476	87	0	5,567
1 Re-entry Event per person	74	101	160	279	407	534	416	85	0	2,056
2 Re-entry Events per person	51	47	57	172	192	148	30	1	0	698
3 Re-entry Events per person	21	38	62	138	90	39	0	0	0	388
4 Re-entry Events per person	7	13	41	66	32	3	0	0	0	162
5 Re-entry Events per person	1	6	15	8	8	0	0	0	0	38
6 Re-entry Events per person	2	2	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	14
7 Re-entry Events per person	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
8 Re-entry Events per person	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Number of Fear Claims Received	233	347	562	973	1,009	858	452	82	0	4,516
0 Fear claims per person	10	11	12	54	37	41	23	4	0	192
1 Fear claim per person	87	112	191	342	437	534	394	82	0	2,179
2 Fear claims per person	38	49	74	193	202	124	29	0	0	709
3 Fear claims per person	18	22	42	64	48	24	0	0	0	218
4 Fear claims per person	4	7	18	12	6	1	0	0	0	48
5 Fear claims per person	0	6	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	12
6 Fear claims per person	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7 Fear claims per person	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

See notes at end of table.

Table A2 (continued)

	December Cohort	January Cohort	February Cohort	March Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	July Cohort	August Cohort	Total
Fear Claim Results by Attorney or Consultant Present	233	347	562	973	1,009	858	452	82	0	4,516
Positive Fear Findings	45	74	48	120	135	131	63	9	0	625
Attorney or consultant present	3	17	8	9	16	12	2	0	0	67
No attorney or consultant present	42	57	40	111	119	119	61	9	0	567
Negative Fear Findings	136	207	359	601	554	446	231	43	0	2,577
Attorney or consultant present	5	17	13	7	22	12	4	1	0	82
No attorney or consultant present	131	190	346	594	532	434	227	42	0	2,496
Case Closures	52	66	155	252	320	281	158	30	0	1,314
Attorney or consultant present	2	3	3	11	10	3	1	0	0	33
No attorney or consultant present	50	63	152	241	310	278	157	30	0	1,281
Fear Claims Received by Sector and Claim Result	233	347	562	973	1,009	858	452	82	0	4,516
El Paso Sector	233	109	182	139	221	158	104	21	0	1,167
Positive Fear Findings	45	16	13	13	18	16	14	2	0	137
Negative Fear Findings	136	50	97	66	130	81	52	10	0	622
Case Closures	52	43	72	60	73	61	38	9	0	408
San Diego Sector	0	183	160	160	120	113	52	0	0	788
Positive Fear Findings	0	50	20	44	28	25	10	0	0	177
Negative Fear Findings	0	119	106	92	69	73	36	0	0	495
Case Closures	0	14	34	24	23	15	6	0	0	116
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	55	205	475	531	548	204	40	0	2,058
Positive Fear Findings	0	8	12	36	66	84	25	7	0	238
Negative Fear Findings	0	38	147	320	277	283	109	24	0	1,198
Case Closures	0	9	46	119	188	181	70	9	0	622
Laredo Sector	0	0	15	199	137	39	92	21	0	503
Positive Fear Findings	0	0	3	27	23	6	14	0	0	73
Negative Fear Findings	0	0	9	123	78	9	34	9	0	262
Case Closures	0	0	3	49	36	24	44	12	0	168

See notes at end of table.

Table A2 (continued)

	December Cohort	January Cohort	February Cohort	March Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	July Cohort	August Cohort	Total
Vaccines Administered	131	201	302	458	559	489	302	56	0	2,498
MPP Outcomes by Fear Claim Results	157	209	342	666	730	724	446	86	0	3,360
Returns to Mexico	36	46	94	239	201	209	145	34	0	1,004
No Fear Claim	6	6	3	36	17	18	14	0	0	100
Positive Fear Findings	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Negative Fear Finding	30	37	82	182	171	181	130	31	0	844
Case Closures	0	3	9	21	13	10	1	3	0	60
Disenrollments	121	163	248	427	529	515	301	52	0	2,356
No Fear Claim	4	5	9	18	20	23	9	4	0	92
Positive Fear Finding	41	61	41	105	127	129	63	9	0	576
Negative Fear Finding	33	44	74	95	90	97	72	12	0	517
Case Closures	43	53	124	209	292	266	157	27	0	1,171
MPP Outcomes by Sector	157	209	342	666	730	724	446	86	0	3,360
El Paso Sector	157	75	111	95	143	113	99	22	0	815
Disenrollments	121	66	98	82	115	86	72	15	0	655
Returns	36	9	13	13	28	27	27	7	0	160
San Diego Sector	0	91	78	92	73	74	46	0	0	454
Disenrollments	0	71	68	77	67	58	35	0	0	376
Returns	0	20	10	15	6	16	11	0	0	78
Rio Grande Valley Sector	0	43	143	363	420	497	213	43	0	1,722
Disenrollments	0	26	77	197	293	341	121	26	0	1,081
Returns	0	17	66	166	127	156	92	17	0	641
Laredo Sector	0	0	10	116	94	40	88	21	0	369
Disenrollments	0	0	5	71	54	30	73	11	0	244
Returns	0	0	5	45	40	10	15	10	0	125
MPP Paroles by OFO Office	0	0	15	19	80	213	384	614	102	1,427
El Paso	0	0	2	4	6	15	30	92	8	157
San Diego	0	0	12	8	12	23	26	0	0	81
Laredo	0	0	1	7	62	175	328	522	94	1,189

Notes: Columns report MPP events by initial enrollment date (i.e., cohort reporting). December enrollments began December 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. Individuals who received a positive NRI and had no subsequent return or disenrollment record are assumed to be disenrolled. 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. All data on this tab as of August 2, 2022.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of CBP, USCIS, and CWMD data.

Table A3.
Re-encounters

Re-encounter Demographics	Total
Individuals Re-encountered by Sex	1,630
Female	240
Male	1,390
Individuals Re-encountered by Citizenship	1,630
Bolivia	5
Colombia	99
Cuba	171
Dominican Republic	19
Ecuador	216
El Salvador	1
Guatemala	33
Honduras	16
Nicaragua	869
Peru	60
Venezuela	141

Re-encounters by Event Date	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	Total
Individuals Re-encountered by Month	8	6	24	139	176	292	277	372	299	37	0	1,630
Fear Claims Received	2	4	5	25	32	24	32	22	19	0	0	165

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, but the above only counts the person's most recent re-encounter. Includes noncitizens encountered more than once by CBP without a known intervening removal or return. OIS assumes the noncitizen departed of their own accord during the intervening period. Fear claims received includes all instances an individual claimed fear at re-encounter. All data on this tab as of November 3, 2022.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of CBP and USCIS data.

Table A4.
Disenrollment Reasons by Cohort, Sector, and Stage

Disenrollment Stage by Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	July Cohort	August Cohort
Initial Enrollment	35%	51%	73%	91%	100%
Re-entry for EOIR	57%	43%	21%	7%	0%
Re-encounter	8%	7%	6%	2%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Disenrollment Reasons by Cohort	April Cohort	May Cohort	June Cohort	July Cohort	August Cohort
Positive NRI	59%	41%	39%	38%	49%
LGBTQ+	37%	53%	56%	59%	50%
Family	0%	2%	2%	1%	1%
Language	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
Medical	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
TIC time	1%	2%	0%	0%	0%
Other	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Disenrollment Reasons by Sector	El Paso Sector	San Diego Sector	Rio Grande Valley Sector	Laredo Sector
Positive NRI	38%	67%	42%	40%
LGBTQ+	55%	26%	54%	57%
Family	4%	1%	1%	1%
Language	1%	0%	1%	0%
Medical	1%	3%	0%	1%
TIC time	0%	0%	1%	1%
Other	1%	4%	0%	1%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%

Disenrollment Reasons by Stage	Initial	Re-entry	Re-encounter
Positive NRI	49%	32%	28%
LGBTQ+	47%	63%	70%
Family	2%	1%	1%
Language	1%	1%	0%
Medical	0%	1%	1%
TIC time	1%	1%	0%
Other	0%	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. 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. Data cover disenrollments from May to August 7, 2022. Disenrollment reason data (other than positive NRI) as of August 10, 2022, all other data as of November 2, 2022.

Source: DHS Office of Immigration Statistics analysis of CBP and USCIS data.