

Transfers of ICE Detainees from the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room)

Chicago, Illinois

During the most recent 12 month period for which data are available, a total of 3,378 detainees were transferred by Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) from the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) where they had been temporarily housed to other facilities. The average stay for these individuals before their transfer was less than a day. This is a special ICE holding area or staging location that under current ICE detention standards is allowed to temporarily house aliens for up to 12 or 16 hours. These types of units generally have no sleeping quarters or shower facilities.

Detainees Transferred

Number last 12 months	3,378
Out of total detained	4,347
Facility ranking on transfers	top 6 %

Table 1: Transfers

Transfers made up 78 percent of the 4,347 detainees who in one way or another left this facility during the last 12 months. This report focuses just on these transfers. The remaining individuals who departed from the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) last year actually left ICE detention. These individuals were deported from the country, released under supervision while their cases was being decided, or left ICE detention for a variety of other reasons. For more information on this facility please see additional TRAC reports in this series.

This report series is based upon analyses conducted by the Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC) at Syracuse University of 1.7 million government records tracking each individual who passed through an ICE detention facility during fiscal year 2015. This most recent 12 month period for which comprehensive data are available covers October 2014 through September 2015. See [About the Data](#).

How This Facility Ranks Nationally

Detainee transfer rankings. The Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) was one of 637 facilities nationwide that housed ICE detainees during the most recent 12 month period. Of these 637, there were 409 facilities that had at least 10 ICE detainee transfers last year. Excluding those facilities with fewer than 10 transfers, the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) last year ranked in the top 6 percent nationwide in the number of individuals it transferred to other ICE facilities. This means that 6 percent of the locations contributed the same or a larger numbers of transfers, while 94 percent had a smaller number. See Table 1.

Average length of stay before transfer. Once detainees arrived at the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) their average length of stay before being transferred on to another ICE facility was less than a day last year. Ranking facilities from longest to shortest detention stays for their transfer population, this average of less than a day placed Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) in the top 86 percent of all facilities nationwide. That is, for detainees who are transferred, 86 percent of ICE detention facilities have the same or longer average stays last year, while 14 percent of detention facilities had shorter average stays.

Origins and Destinations

Were these detainees arrested locally? Where did those that ended up being transferred from the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) last year originate? Information on the place of arrest was not included in the available data ICE released. However, we can examine whether the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) was the first ICE facility in which these detainees were held. According to ICE records, for some

(13 percent) of these detainees, the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) was the first place they were sent when they were detained by ICE. The remaining 87 percent had been transferred in from another ICE detention facility.

We can also look at how quickly they arrived at this facility after they were first detained. Again, a total of 13 percent arrived at the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) at some point during the very first day they were detained by ICE. This percentage is also based on an analysis of the most recent 12 months for which data are available.

How soon did transfers occur? Nationally, the median number of days before an ICE detainee is transferred to another facility was 1 days last year. That means that half of all transfers occurred on or before the 1st day, while half had longer stays before they were transferred on to another ICE facility. Note that nationally the average stay at an ICE detention facility before an individual is transferred is longer - 12 days. This is because while most detainees have relatively short stays before ICE transfers them elsewhere, sometimes stays are lengthy and these lengthy stays raise the average to above the median stay.

For the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) last year, the median stay before a detainee was transferred was less than a day. This is less than the national figure. The average stay before transfers occurred was the same - less than a day - than the median stay. As noted above, this figure placed the facility in the top 86 percent among ICE detention facilities nationwide in the average number of days a detainee spent before he or she was transferred.

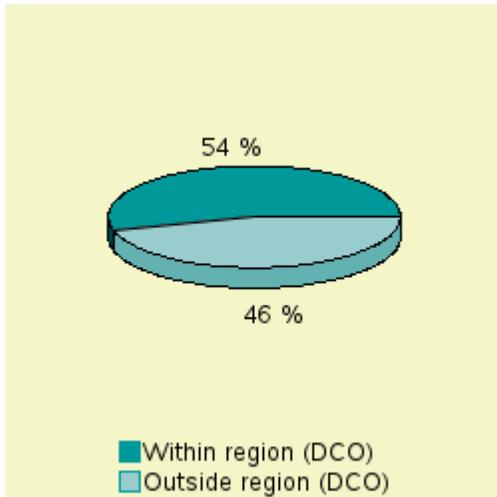


Figure 2: Transfer destinations during last 12 months

Where did those transferred get sent? ICE currently has great discretion about where in the United States transferred detainees are sent. For the period covered by these data, ICE divided the country into geographic regions or areas and assigned each to one of 152 document control offices or DCOs for the purpose of keeping track of detainees. Available data allow us to examine whether the transfer occurred within the same DCO or the transfer was to a different DCO. For the nation as a whole during the latest 12 months, 54 percent were within the same DCO, while the remaining 46 percent were to a different DCO.

Transfers	Facility Profile		U.S Overall Profile (%)
	Number	Percent	
Within region (DCO)	2,867	54%	54%
Outside region (DCO)	2,419	46%	46%
Total	5,286	100%	100%

Table 3: Transfer destinations during last 12 months

Figure 2 and accompanying Table 3 provide some comparative figures for how the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) stacks up against this national pattern. Last year, 54 percent of the transfers from the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) were to

locations in the same region -- facilities under the control of same ICE docket control office. A substantial proportion (46 percent) of the transfers went to detention facilities in a different region (DCO).

Nationalities

Which nationalities predominate? Last year in the United States, individuals from Mexico comprised the largest number of those transferred by ICE. Some 41.3 percent of all transfers recorded Mexico as their country of origin. The Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) had a much larger proportion of detainees from Mexico - 68 percent - among their transfers. Detainees from Mexico were also the largest single nationality group among the transfers at the facility.

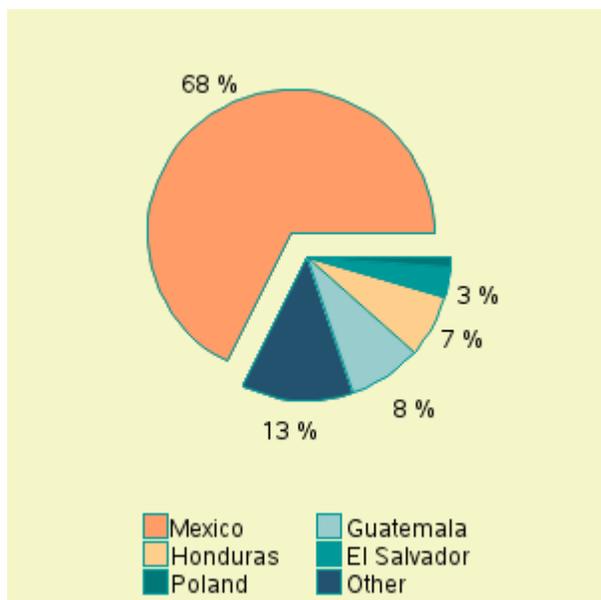


Figure 3: Transfers by nationality

In descending order, the top nationalities that made up transfers from the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) last year were: Mexico (68%) , Guatemala (8%), Honduras (7%), El Salvador (3%) and Poland (1%).

For the frequency for each of the nationalities within the top 10 among transfers from the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) last year see Table 4.

Nationalities Ranked in Top 10	Transfers		
	Total	To Diff. DCO	% Diff DCO
- ALL	5,286	2,419	45.8 %
1 Mexico	3,575	1,666	46.6 %
2 Guatemala	436	270	61.9 %
3 Honduras	380	239	62.9 %
4 El Salvador	174	109	62.6 %
5 Poland	57	1	1.8 %
6 Ecuador	41	17	41.5 %
7 Nigeria	34	5	14.7 %
8 China, Peoples Republic Of	33	2	6.1 %
9 Nicaragua	32	23	71.9 %
10 Cuba	28	5	17.9 %

Table 4: Transfers by nationality during the last 12 months

Out-of-region transfers by nationality. Within the nationalities that made up those listed in Table 4, the proportion transferred out of the region varied from 2 percent to 72 percent. As mentioned above, on average 46 percent of detainees transferred from the Broadview Service Staging (Hold Room) were sent to detention locations outside the region.

For Nicaragua with a total of 32 transfers, 72 percent of transfers were out-of-region transfers. At the other end of the range, 2 percent were out-of-region transfers for the 57 transfers from Poland.



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