Equal Justice Initiative

Criminal Justice Issues and Prisoners' Rights

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Mexican immigrants in Broadview, Illinois, ride a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement bus to the airport for deportation. (AP Photo/LM Otero)

People detained by U.S. immigration officials are particularly vulnerable to humanrights violations, and they comprise thefastest-growing part of the Americanprison population. Private detention facilitieshave been profiting from rising rates ofimmigrant detention since 9/11, and presidential administrations of both partieshave overseen an increasing reliance on these profit-based models of immigration detention. Like American mass incarceration as a whole, the roots of this situation are deep and bipartisan, and the burdensare borne by the poor and people of color.

Private detention companies are paid a set fee per detainee per night, and they negotiatecontracts that guarantee a minimumdaily headcount. Many run notoriously dangerous facilities with horrific conditions that operate far outside federal oversight. Department of Justice officials in 2017 reversedan August 2016 pledge to phaseout federal use of private prisons, but eventhat reform would not have done anythingto slow, much less stop, the federal governmentsuse of private facilities to detain immigrants. In fact, the percentage ofdetainees held by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) about 400,000 people in 2016 rose from 25 percent in 2001 to 65 percent in 2016, and the trend shows no signs of slowing.

In January 2017, the White House issued a series of executive orders calling for anoverhaul of immigration law enforcementand ordering ICE to work with private facilities expand its nationwide network ofdetention centers. In June 2017, *MotherJones* reported that the federal government contracted to build a new \$110 million facility with a company whose detention facility in California was cited foregregious medical errors after three detainees died there within three months.

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