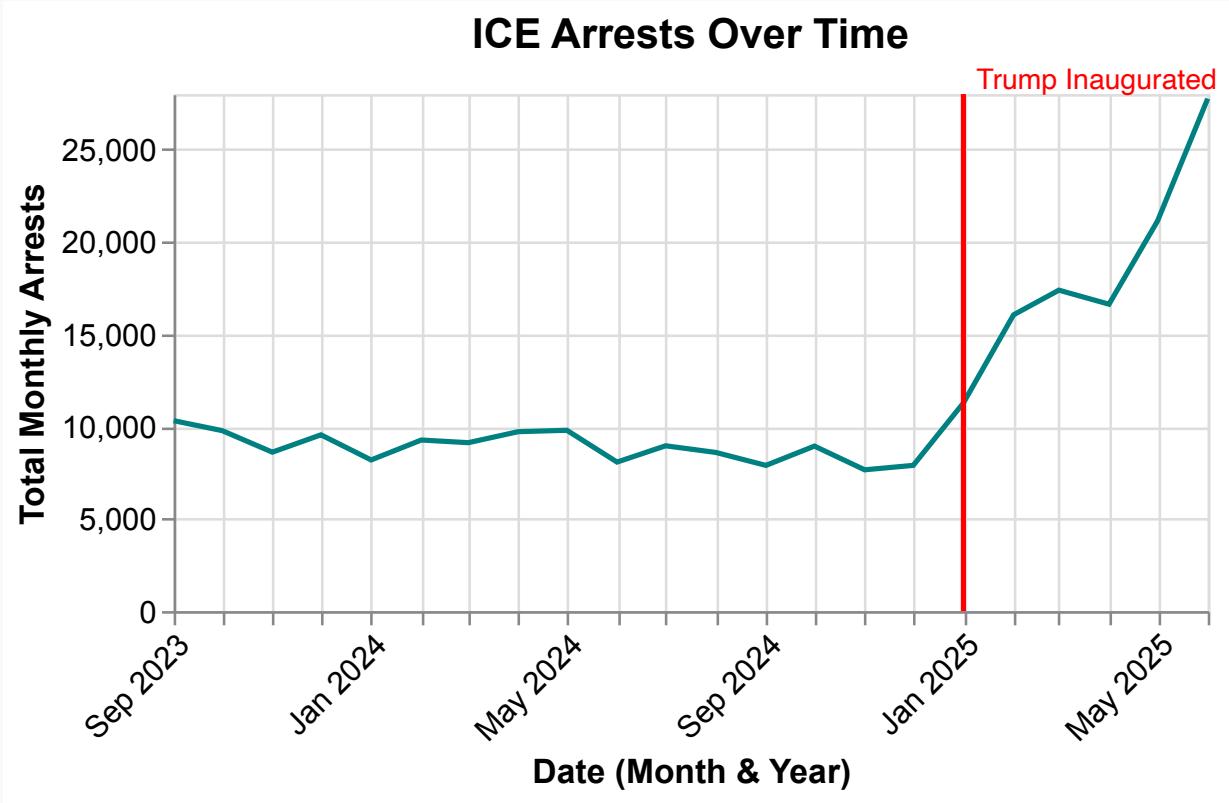


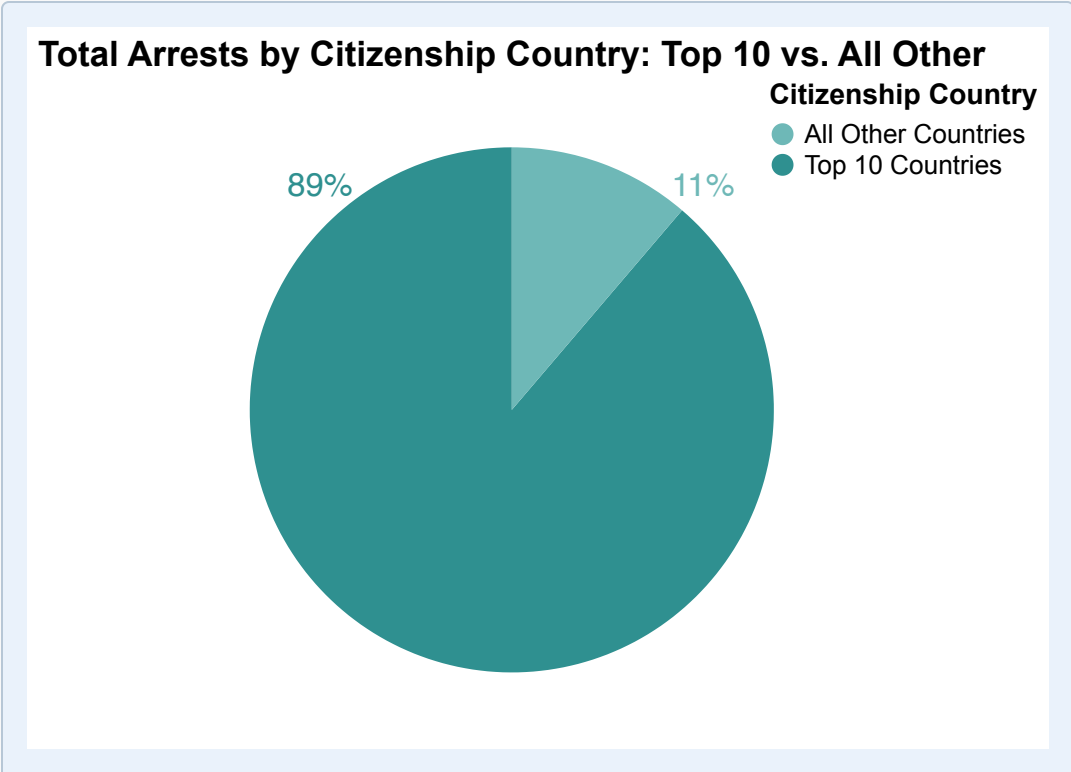
ICE Arrests: A Look at the Last Two Years (September 2023-June 2025)

ICE activity has surged since President Trump's return to office, driven by renewed anti-immigration initiatives including expanded detention centers and aggressive worksite enforcement. This page visualizes how arrests have evolved since late 2023, where they occur, and who is being detained.

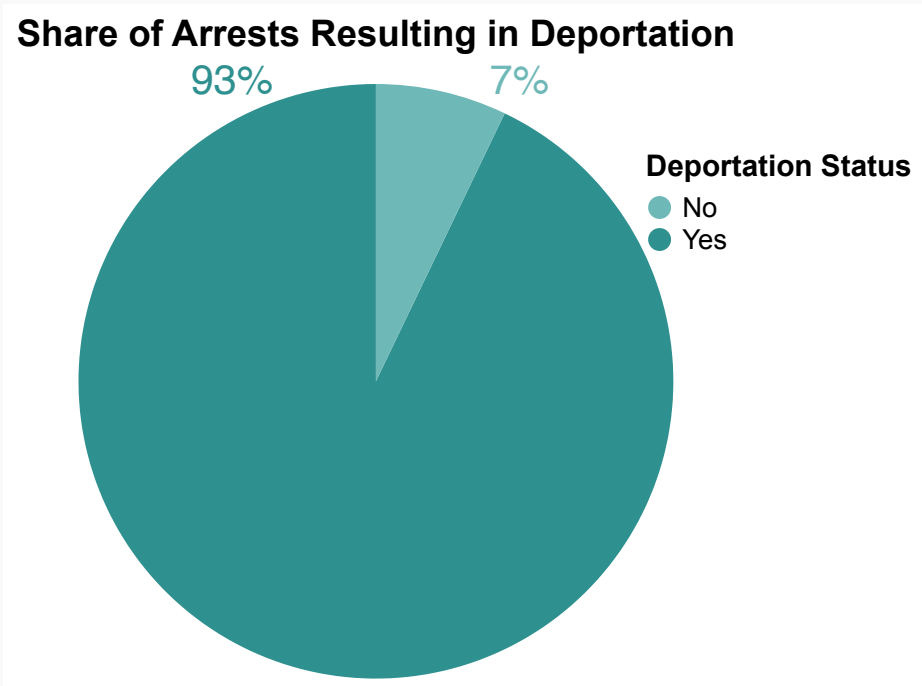
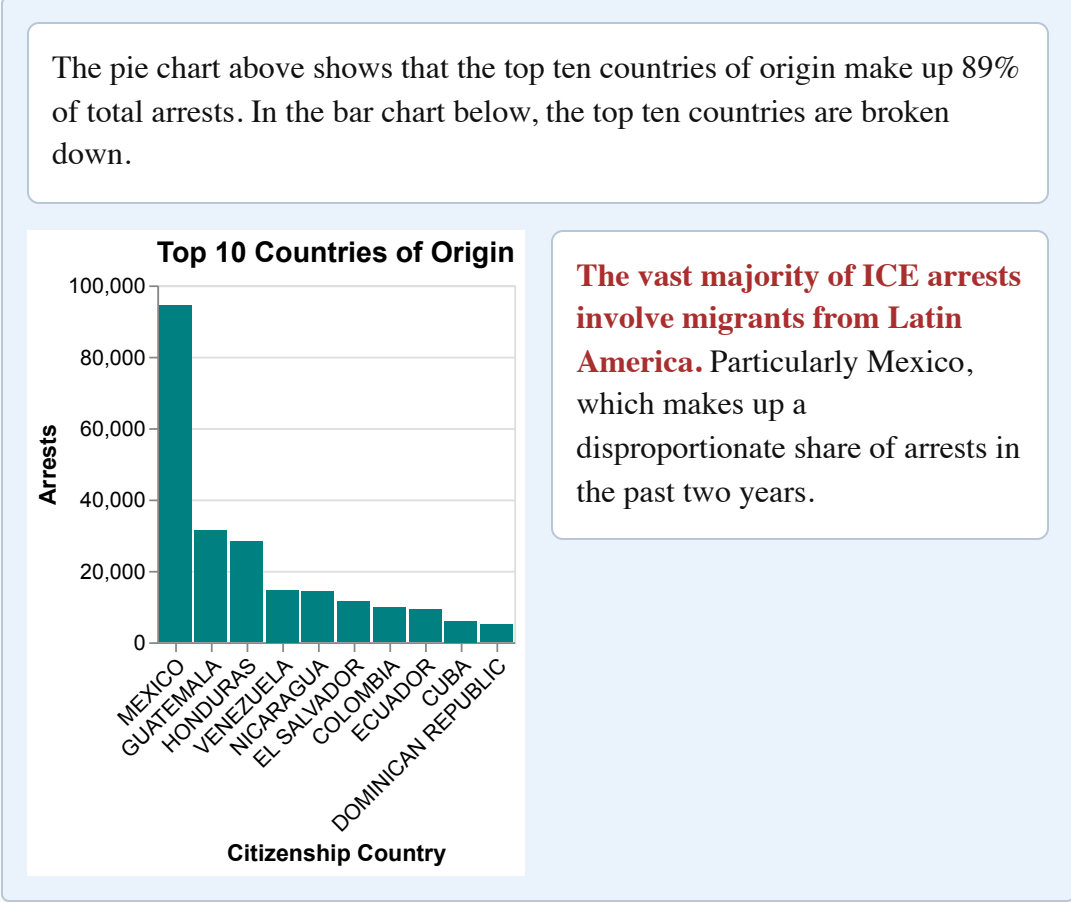
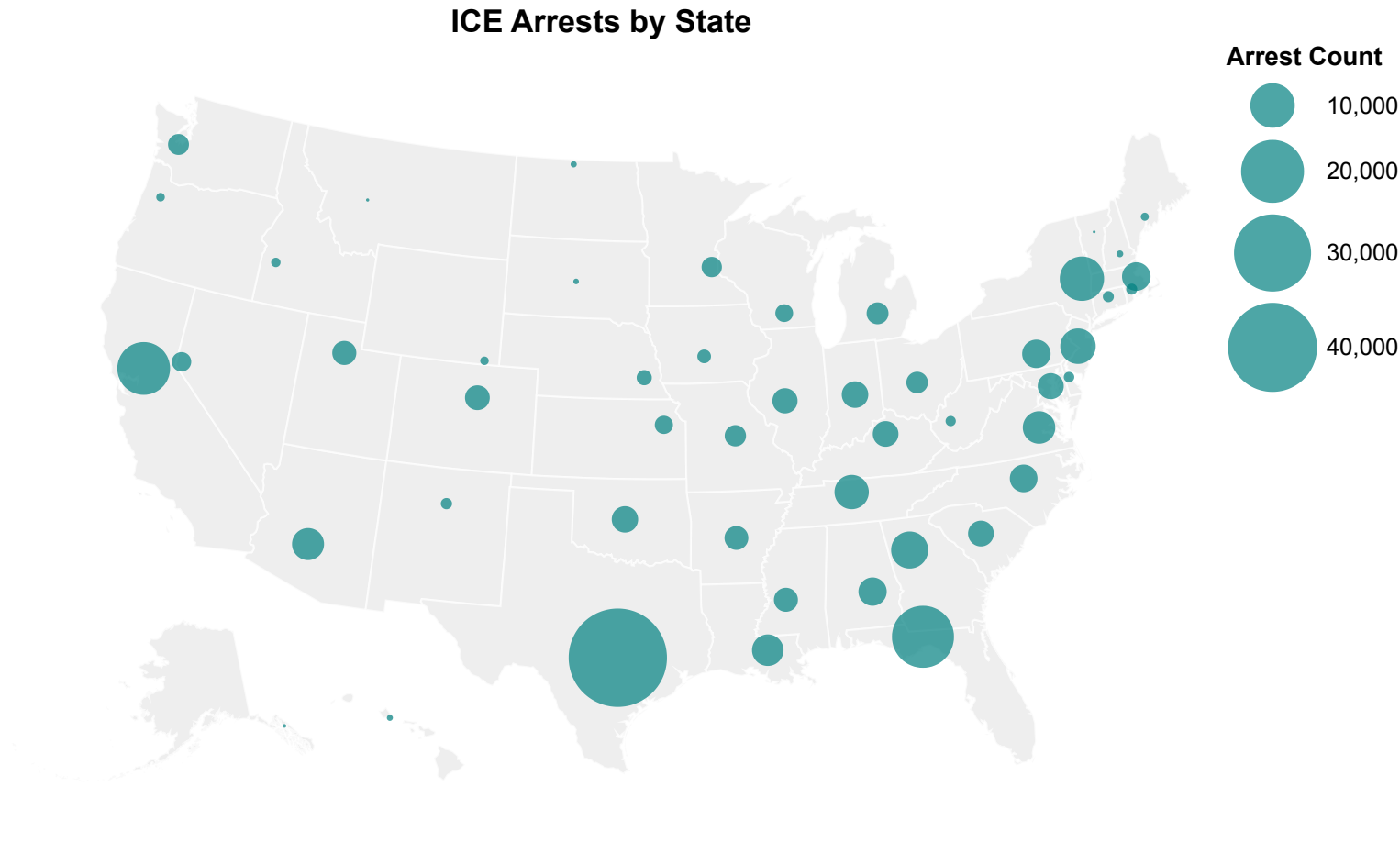


Arrest activity remained relatively steady through late 2024, averaging around 10,000 arrests per month. Following the January 2025 inauguration, enforcement accelerated rapidly — **surpassing 25,000 monthly arrests by June 2025**. This spike coincides with new policy directives emphasizing interior enforcement and expansion of detention capacity.

The rate of arrests has likely increased since June 2025, after the U.S. Senate passed a bill that quadrupled ICE's budget.

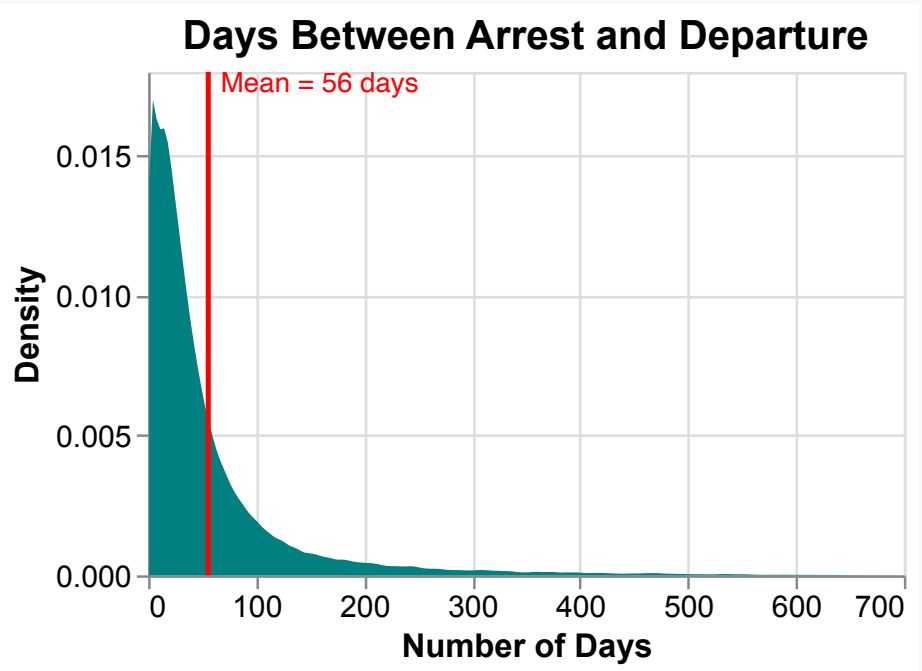


Texas, Florida, and California record the highest total arrest counts nationwide. **Texas alone accounts for roughly 24 percent of all ICE arrests**, while the three states combined represent 41 percent of national arrests. In comparison, these states make up only 28 percent of the U.S. population, indicating that enforcement activity was disproportionately concentrated in a few large states in the U.S. South.



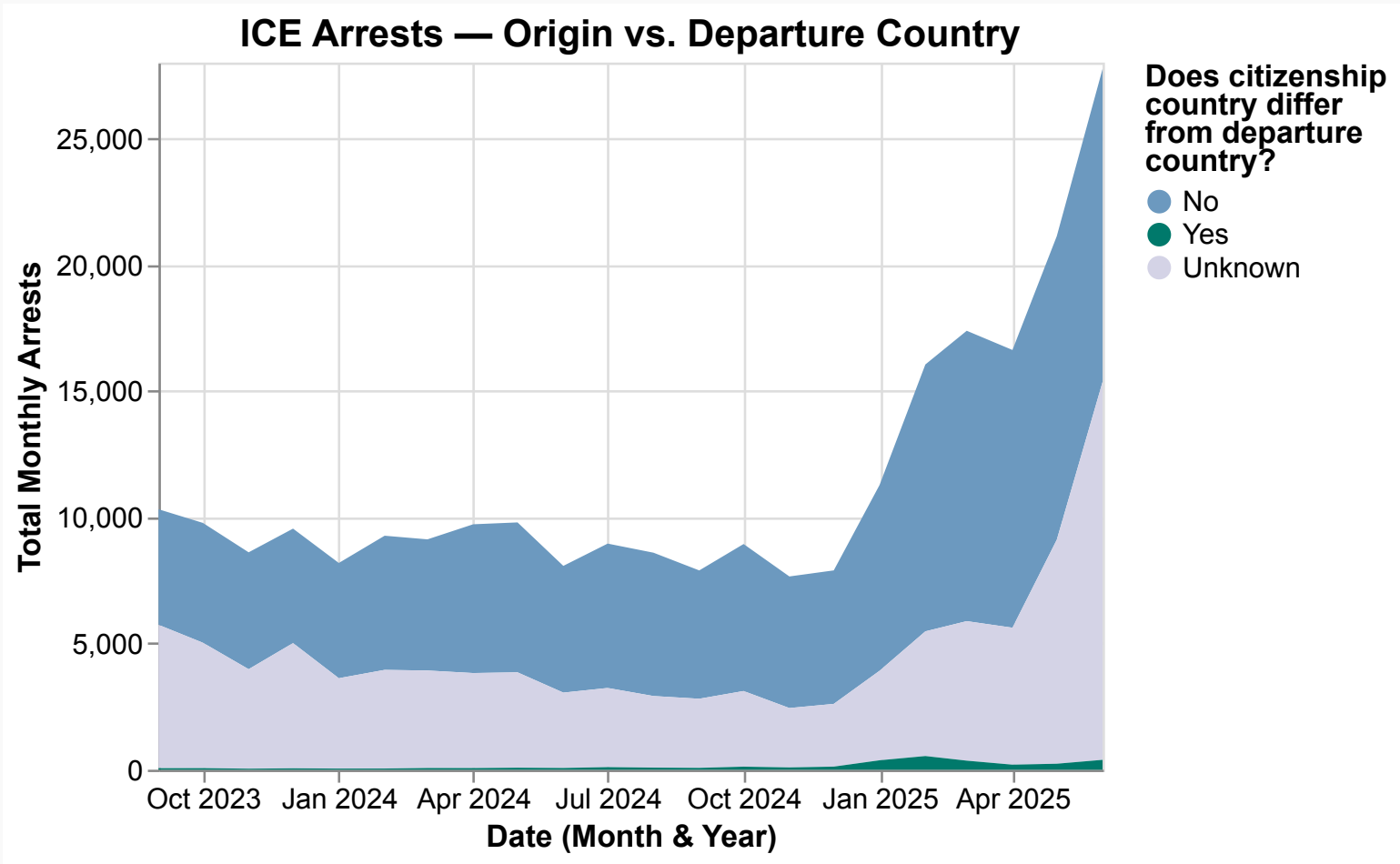
**93% of ICE arrests resulted in deportations.** Only 7% of individuals arrested by ICE were not deported.

The density graph on the right looks at the population of deported individuals to see what the distribution of time is from arrest to departure.

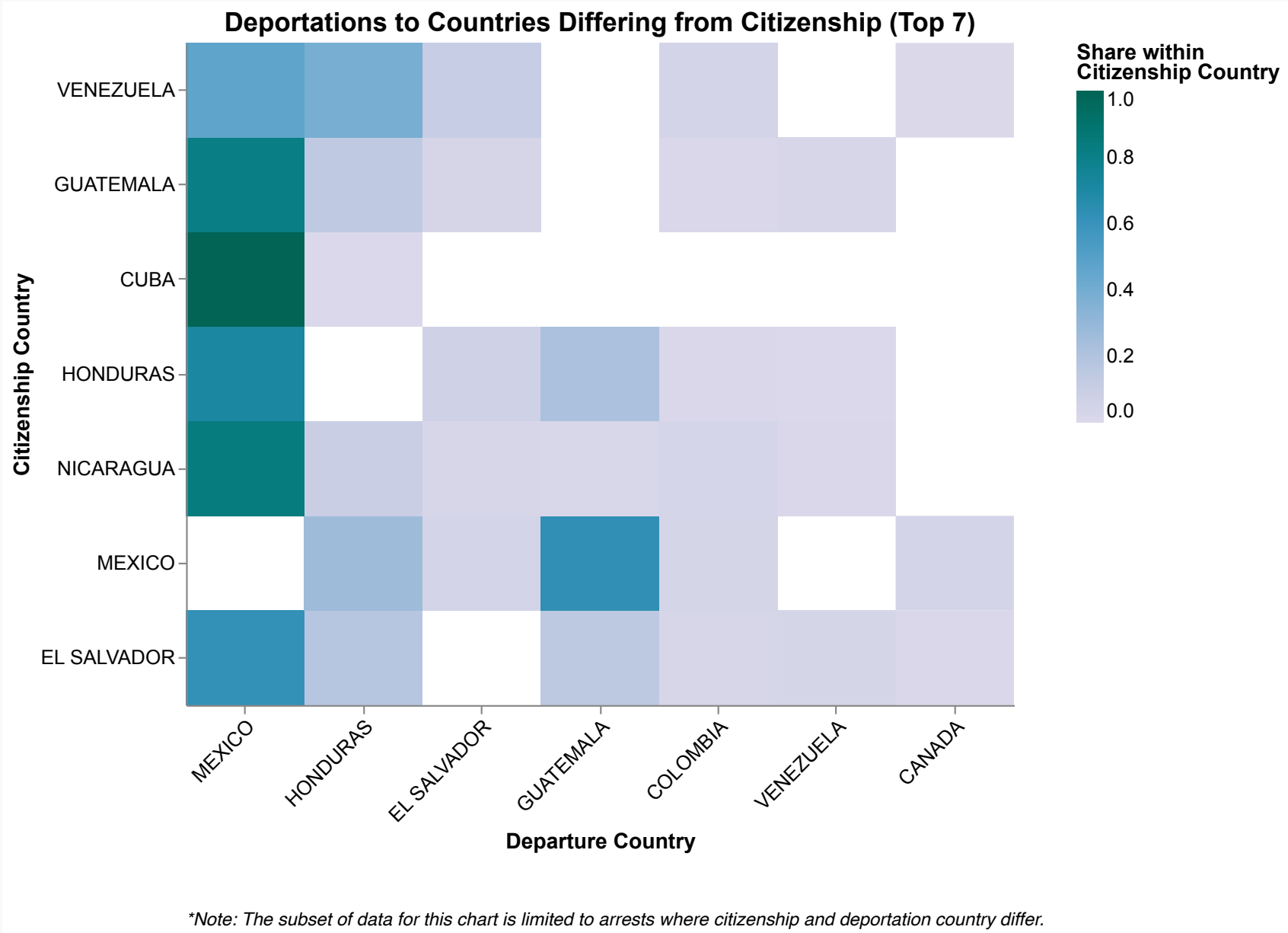
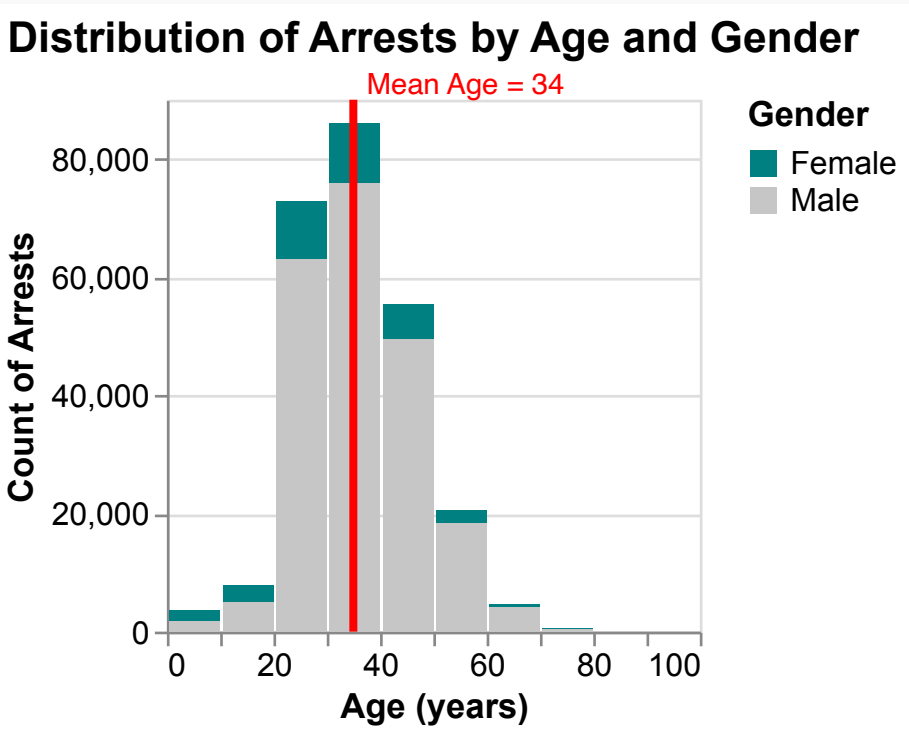


Among those who were deported, removals occurred quickly for most individuals. **The average time from arrest to deportation is almost two months**, but the majority of cases were completed within the first few weeks.

Seen below, the average age of an arrested person is 34 and the vast majority of arrestees are male.



This chart shows total ICE arrests over time, categorized by whether the *deportation country matched the individual's citizenship*. **Most deported individuals go to their country of origin.** However, there is a large population with unknown departure or citizenship country information. Additionally, those who are **sent to a country different from their origin make up only 2% of total arrests** during this time period. The heatmap below further unpacks this population to understand where people are from and going to.



*\*Note: The subset of data for this chart is limited to arrests where citizenship and departure country differ.*

The heatmap highlights the **top seven citizenship-departure pairings** when destinations differ from citizenship. Mexico, Guatemala, and Honduras appear frequently as both origins and destinations.

For the top six citizenship countries, **Honduras and El Salvador receive many deportees after Mexico**. It appears that more people not native to Honduras and El Salvador are being sent to these two countries.

El Salvador has recently been one of the primary destinations for deportees, especially since early 2025 when the U.S. government made a deal to deport non-Salvadoran migrants to El Salvador in exchange for monetary compensation.

Data

Government data provided by ICE in response to a FOIA request to the Deportation Data Project and analyzed by Begum Akkas.

<https://deportationdata.org/data/ice.html>