

Understanding Health Workforce in Immigration Detention Data

Data Sources

ICE's **Facility Significant Incident Reports** reported healthcare utilization, solitary confinement use, and physical and sexual abuse measures tabulated monthly by facilities and submitted to Immigration and Customs Enforcement as part of the annual inspection process (and can be found at <https://www.ice.gov/detain/facility-inspections>). This data was made available between fiscal years 2018 and 2022 and was discontinued by ICE thereafter. All healthcare utilization data comes from this report. Our team digitized the reports (with downloadable results available at <https://icefacilityoutcomes.shinyapps.io/>).

The Healthcare Costs of Noncitizens in Detention Reports have been published from Fiscal Year 2020 onwards by Immigration and Customs Enforcement. As part of the report, a staffing matrix for all facilities where ICE directly provides outpatient care is included, including the number of approved positions and the number of positions left vacant for 30 days or more during the previous fiscal year. Starting in Fiscal Year 2022, the dataset only included vacancies as part of staffing matrix. To calculate the number of "continuously filled positions", we subtracted the number of positions by the number of vacancies, assuming that the number of approved positions was identical between 2021 and 2022. Providers listed as part-time were assumed to be working as 0.5 FTE.

See the following websites for reports:

Fiscal Year 2020: [https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-06/ICE - Healthcare Costs for Noncitizens in Detention.pdf](https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-06/ICE_-_Healthcare_Costs_for_Noncitizens_in_Detention.pdf)

Fiscal Year 2021: [https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-09/ICE - Healthcare Costs for Noncitizens in Detention.pdf](https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/2022-09/ICE_-_Healthcare_Costs_for_Noncitizens_in_Detention.pdf)

Fiscal Year 2022:

https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/202308/23_0712_ice_healthcare_costs_for_noncitizens_in_detention.pdf

Congressional Audit Reports

Beyond this, weekly registration was gained from audits of Denver Contract Detention Facility conducted by US Congressman Jason Crow. Weekly staffing data at DDCF was averaged over the course of a fiscal year. You can find that data at <https://crow.house.gov/transparency/ice-accountability-report>.

Workforce Registry: As part of a Freedom of Information Act request to Immigration and Customs Enforcement, ICE provided entries for 3,237 healthcare providers. However their names were censored and their professional characteristics were unavailable for all but 16 providers. However, 241 Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) identification Numbers were provided as part of the FOIA. We take this group as a representative sample of providers, identify the providers using registries from the Drug Enforcement Administration, and cross reference their names with DocInfo (the Validation Dataset for the Federation of State Medical Boards).

Population:

Book-ins (i.e., the number of entries into facilities) were derived from Average Daily Population ((i.e., the average head count over a facility-year) and Average Length of Stay:

$$\text{Book-ins} = (\text{Average Daily Population} * 365 \text{ days}) / \text{Average Length of Stay}$$

Average Daily Population (i.e., the average head count over a facility-year) and length of stay was provided by Immigration and Customs Enforcement, available at: <https://www.ice.gov/detain/detention-management#stats>

Definitions

Provider: Physician, Nurse Practitioner, Physician's Assistant

Behavioral Health Provider: Psychiatrist, Psychiatrist Nurse Practitioner, Psychologist, Licensed Clinical Social Worker or Licensed Professional Counselor.

Facilities

Facilities included those serviced by ICE Health Service Corps as well as the Denver Detention Contract Facility, reflecting data availability. As of 2020, there are 20 facilities where ICE Health Service Corps provides primary care:

1. Alexandria Staging Facility, Alexandria, LA
2. Berks County Residential Shelter, Berks, PA
3. Buffalo Federal Detention Facility, Buffalo, NY
4. Caroline Detention Facility, Bowling Green, VA
5. Central Louisiana ICE Processing Center, Jena, LA
6. El Paso Service Processing Center, El Paso, TX
7. Elizabeth Contract Detention Facility, Elizabeth, NJ
8. Eloy Detention Center, Eloy, TX
9. Florence Service Processing Center, Florence, AZ
10. Folkston ICE Processing Center Annex, Folkston, GA
11. Houston Contract Detention Facility, Houston, TX
12. Krome Service Processing Center, Miami, FL
13. Montgomery Processing Center, Conroe, TX
14. Otay Mesa Detention Center, San Diego, CA
15. South Texas Family Residential Center, Dilley, TX
16. South Texas ICE Processing Center, Pearsall, TX
17. Port Isabel Service Processing Center, Los Fresnos, TX
18. Northwest Detention Center, Tacoma, WA
19. T. Don Hutto Residential Center, Taylor, TX
20. Varick Staging Facility/26 Federal Plaza, New York, NY
21. York County Prison, York PA

Varick Staging Facility does not have population data and so was excluded from analysis. Furthermore, Otay Mesa transitioned to a private provider of healthcare, York County Prison closed, and Berks County wound down operations after FY 2020, and so all three could only provide one year of health workforce data. Finally, T. Don Hutto was sparingly used in FY 21-22 and South Texas Family Residential Center's population similarly declined in FY 2022. Including the 3 years contributed by the Denver Contract Detention Facility, that leaves 54 facility years of data out of 66 possible facility years.