

1. OVERVIEW

This dashboard provides a per-judge profile of caseload, case outcomes, and appellate history for immigration judges presiding over U.S. immigration court proceedings. For a selected judge, the dashboard displays lifetime case totals, a removal rate and an asylum grant rate benchmarked against national and court-city averages, a history of case completions by case type, and a summary of Board of Immigration Appeals (BIA) outcomes for appeals arising from the judge's decisions.

Because immigration judges exercise significant discretion in individual cases, and because immigration courts are administrative courts within the Department of Justice rather than independent Article III courts, judge-level outcome data is a key tool for identifying disparities in how similarly situated cases are resolved depending on which judge or court city hears them. This dashboard is designed to make that variation visible and auditable.

2. DATA SOURCE

Agency	Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR), U.S. Department of Justice
How obtained	Proactive disclosure. EOIR publishes monthly case data extracts to its public FOIA Library (justice.gov/eoir/foia-library-0) pursuant to the FOIA Improvement Act of 2016
Primary tables	Proceedings table, Applications for Relief table, Hearing Schedule table, Board of Immigration Appeals table, and Judge Lookup table (all pipe-delimited CSV)
Supplementary data	An internally compiled roster of judge biographical information (appointment date, appointing Attorney General, education, prior professional experience, and bar admissions). This information is not published by EOIR directly; it is compiled from EOIR press releases through an automated process that runs on an ongoing basis, with new judges picked up automatically as EOIR announces them. An internal admin queue supports manual reconciliation for records that cannot be automatically matched to a judge code.
Date range	All available time periods included (records extend from the 1970s through the current release)
Release cadence	EOIR publishes updated extracts approximately monthly; this dashboard is refreshed mid-month for the prior month's data

3. DATA PROCESSING

- **Completion date basis:** All figures on this dashboard, including case totals, decisions, removal and asylum statistics, and the case-type history chart, are aggregated using the date a proceeding's decision was recorded as complete in EOIR's system ("Completion Date"), not the date of the underlying hearing. A proceeding's Completion Date can be entered well after the hearing itself took place. See Limitations.
- **Case-type history chart window:** The chart showing completed proceedings by case type displays only the most recent five years of activity, while the Total Cases and Total Decisions figures elsewhere on the profile reflect a judge's full history. As a result, this chart may show no data for judges whose most recent case activity falls outside this window, even when their profile shows a substantial lifetime caseload.
- **Total Cases:** The count of distinct cases with at least one completed proceeding on record for the judge (a proceeding with a non-blank Completion Date on or before the current date). A single case may include more than one proceeding (see Case and Proceeding in Key Definitions); Total Cases counts each case once regardless of how many proceedings it contains.
- **Total Decisions:** The count of distinct cases whose most recent completed proceeding (by Completion Date) has either a specific decision code or a final disposition code recorded. A case whose most recent completed proceeding carries neither is not counted as decided, even if an earlier proceeding in the same case was.
- **Current Backlog:** The count of distinct cases with a hearing scheduled for a future date that has not been adjourned or rescheduled, drawn from EOIR's hearing-scheduling records rather than from the Proceedings table. Backlog is not calculated as Total Cases minus Total Decisions; it reflects what is actively on the court's calendar as of the most recent data refresh, independent of a case's decision history.
- **Primary City:** The court city associated with the largest number of a judge's completed proceedings over their full history, not a single current-assignment designation. Judges who have served in more than one immigration court will show the city responsible for the greatest share of their overall lifetime caseload. See Analytical Decisions.

- **Years on Bench:** Calculated as the number of years since the earliest calendar year in which a judge is recorded as completing at least 25 proceedings. This is a data-derived estimate of tenure based on case activity and may not precisely match a judge's recorded appointment date. See Analytical Decisions and Limitations.
- **Removal Rate:** Calculated only among cases filed as Removal proceedings (case type RMV). The denominator is the count of distinct Removal cases with any recorded decision code. The numerator is the subset of those cases whose decision code corresponds to a removal order. See Limitations for a known coding ambiguity affecting a subset of these records.
- **Asylum Grant Rate:** Calculated among cases with an asylum application (application code ASYL) that has a recorded decision. The denominator is the count of distinct cases with any recorded asylum application decision. The numerator is the subset of those cases coded as a grant. See Section 7.2 for the full set of application decision codes and their current classification.
- **National and City Benchmarks:** Both benchmarks are calculated as a simple sum of the relevant figures (for example, total removals and total decided Removal cases) across every row in the underlying judge dataset, with the city benchmark filtered to judges whose Primary City matches the selected city. As currently implemented, this includes EOIR's generic, non-individual judge code designations and a placeholder aggregate row (see Limitations).
- **BIA Appeals:** Appeal records are linked to a judge through the underlying proceeding. For each judge, the five appeal outcome codes with the highest case count are displayed individually by name; all remaining codes for that judge are combined into a single "Other" category. An appeal with no BIA decision recorded is displayed separately as "Pending / No Decision," outside this grouping. See Section 7.3.

4. KEY DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Case	A single respondent's matter of a given case type (e.g., a Removal case), identified by a unique case number. A case may contain more than one proceeding.
Proceeding	A discrete adjudicative event within a case, identified by a unique proceeding number. Multiple proceedings can occur within a single case, for example following a remand.
Total Cases	Distinct cases with at least one completed proceeding on record for the judge. See Data Processing.
Total Decisions	Distinct cases whose most recent completed proceeding carries a recorded decision or final disposition. See Data Processing.
Current Backlog	Distinct cases with a non-adjudicated hearing scheduled for a future date. See Data Processing.
Primary City	The court city accounting for the largest share of a judge's lifetime completed-proceeding volume. See Analytical Decisions.
Years on Bench	Years since the earliest year in which a judge completed at least 25 proceedings. See Analytical Decisions.
Removal Rate	Share of decided Removal-type cases resulting in a removal order. See Data Processing, Limitations.
Asylum Grant Rate	Share of decided asylum applications resulting in a grant. See Data Processing, Section 7.2.
Case Type	The category of proceeding under which a case was filed (e.g., Removal, Credible Fear Review). See Section 7.1 for the full reference table.
BIA Appeal	An appeal of an immigration judge's decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals. See Section 7.3.

5. LIMITATIONS & KNOWN DATA GAPS

- **Judge identifier stability:** EOIR's own judge code roster includes a number of generic, non-individual designations, for example recurring "Visiting Judge," "Detail Judge," "Master Calendar," "Status Docket," and similar administrative designations, that are not tied to a single identifiable person and may represent different individuals across different sittings.

Separately, we have identified at least a dozen judges whose full name is associated with two distinct judge codes in EOIR's records, meaning the profile displayed under either individual code likely reflects only part of that judge's total career caseload. EOIR's generic, non-individual judge code designations account for a small share of total case volume across all judges. The judges whose careers are split across two codes account for a modest but non-trivial share of total case volume, concentrated among a small number of individuals.

- **Bench Status accuracy:** EOIR's judge lookup table includes its own activity flag for each judge code, separate from the Bench Status field shown on the dashboard. Just over half of judge codes marked active in EOIR's table are shown as Inactive on the dashboard, and none marked inactive there are shown as Active. As a result, Bench Status may understate how many judges are currently active.
- **Data entry timeliness:** EOIR data entry is variable in timeliness and accuracy. Decision codes, completion dates, and application outcomes are entered by court staff and may be delayed or miscoded. Results cannot be fully validated at the individual record level; this is a known, systemic issue across the EOIR dataset.
- **Data corrections & updates:** EOIR data will vary from month to month, with recorded values and rows within the dataset changing across periods. These discrepancies are sometimes documented through an 'update date' field, but not consistently. Proceeding records, including decision codes, may be changed or updated from a previous period without documentation.
- **Completion Date lag:** The typical proceeding's Completion Date is recorded close to its hearing date, with a median lag of about 21 days. However, this can substantially lag in a meaningful minority of cases: approximately 22% of proceedings show a lag exceeding one year, and lags of several years or more are not unusual. Users should not assume that a given month's completions reflect hearings that occurred in that same month.
- **Asylum outcome composition:** The dashboard's grant, denial, and "other" asylum counts are each calculated independently and are not required to sum to the total count of decided asylum cases. A single case can be associated with more than one outcome category if it includes multiple proceedings in which an asylum application was separately adjudicated, for example following a remand.
- **Removal Rate coding history:** The EOIR decision code used to identify removal orders has, since 2011, also been used in a subset of records to record an unrelated administrative bond entry, and the two cannot always be distinguished from the decision code alone. A destination-of-removal field is populated for the large majority of these records; however, a similar share of records from before 2011, when this code could only have meant an actual removal order, also lack a recorded destination country (approximately 1.5% before 2011 versus approximately 1.7% after 2011), indicating that the absence of this field is largely unrelated to the coding ambiguity itself. As a result, the true scope of this ambiguity cannot be precisely isolated using currently available fields.
- **Asylum grant classification:** A small number of active EOIR decision codes representing affirmative asylum grants, including stipulated grants and grants issued alongside protection under the Convention Against Torture, are currently classified as "Other" rather than "Grant" (see Section 7.2). Together these codes represent approximately 2,361 cases nationally, about 0.08% of all decided asylum applications, an amount equal to roughly 0.5% of the cases currently counted as Grant.
- **Asylum denials alongside other relief:** This dashboard scopes to asylum applications specifically. A denial of asylum does not necessarily mean removal: a meaningful number of these cases include a same-case grant of Withholding of Removal or protection under the Convention Against Torture, which this dashboard does not track or distinguish.
- **Historical BIA decision codes:** A small number of legacy BIA decision codes, last recorded around the year 2000, do not appear in the current decision-code reference table and are therefore displayed as "Pending / No Decision," although a decision was in fact recorded at the time. This affects a small number of older appeal records and is not a live or ongoing issue.
- **Primary City for centralized adjudication:** Judges based at a centralized adjudication center, who hear cases by video for respondents located in many different cities, may show a Primary City reflecting wherever their case volume is concentrated, which does not necessarily correspond to their physical duty station.
- **Years on Bench vs. actual tenure:** Years on Bench is derived from case activity rather than a judge's actual start date, and in practice this often overstates true tenure, in some cases substantially. This likely reflects historical or administrative activity attributed to a judge's code rather than that judge's own casework. Years on Bench should be treated as an upper-bound estimate rather than a precise figure.

6. ANALYTICAL DECISIONS

- **Primary City calculated from caseload:** Primary City is calculated from a judge's completed-proceeding history, identifying the court city responsible for the largest share of that judge's lifetime caseload. This differs from EOIR's separate judge-to-courtroom table, which appeared inconsistently populated and structured around courtroom and booking-time fields rather than a single current assignment. For reference, EOIR also publishes a [public list](#) of judges by assigned court, used for scheduling video hearings.

- **Years on Bench calculated from case activity:** Years on Bench is calculated from the earliest year in which a judge completed at least 25 proceedings, rather than from the biographical roster's appointment date field. This has the effect of producing a figure that updates automatically with each data refresh and does not depend on the biographical roster being complete or current, which is a relevant consideration since several biographical fields, including appointment date, are blank for some judges in the roster we reviewed.
- **Case-level counting for Total Cases and Total Decisions:** Both figures are counted at the case level rather than the proceeding level. This means judges whose cases involve multiple proceedings, for example following a remand or reopening, are not shown with higher totals than judges whose cases typically involve a single proceeding, regardless of actual caseload.
- **Calendar-year basis for the Years on Bench threshold:** The 25-proceedings-per-year threshold used in Years on Bench is confirmed directly in the underlying calculation, though the reasoning behind this specific figure is not documented alongside it. We note that other published immigration court methodologies, including TRAC's judge reports, use the same threshold, 25 decisions in a year, when determining whether to calculate an annual rate for a judge. This may be the source of the convention, though we cannot confirm that directly.

7. CASE TYPE AND DECISION CODE REFERENCES

7.1 Case Type Reference

Case type codes are assigned by EOIR at the time a case is filed and determine which proceedings are in scope for the Removal Rate calculation (Removal cases only) and which appear in the case-type history chart.

Code	Description
AOC	Asylum Only Case
CDR	Continued Detention Review
CFR	Credible Fear Review
CSR	Claimed Status Review
DCC	Departure Control
DDC	DD Appeal
DEP	Deportation (legacy case type, largely superseded by Removal proceedings after April 1997)
EXC	Exclusion (legacy case type, largely superseded by Removal proceedings after April 1997)
NAC	NACARA Adjustment
REC	Rescission
RFR	Reasonable Fear Case
RMV	Removal
WHO	Withholding Only

7.2 Asylum Application Decision Reference

The table below classifies each EOIR asylum application decision code as it is currently treated in the Asylum Grant Rate calculation, and shows each code's share of all decided asylum applications nationally.

Code	EOIR Description	Current Classification	% of Decided Applications	Basis
G	Grant	Grant	14.53%	Primary grant code
D	Deny	Deny	27.73%	Primary denial code

Code	EOIR Description	Current Classification	% of Decided Applications	Basis
M	Not Adjudicated	Other	19.45%	EOIR code used when a different application filed by the same respondent was adjudicated instead (moot)
O	Other	Other	14.62%	EOIR catch-all code
W	Withdrawn	Other	10.57%	Application withdrawn prior to adjudication
A	Abandonment	Other	9.08%	Application deemed abandoned
S	Admin Closure	Other	2.36%	Case administratively closed
T	COV / Transfer	Other	1.40%	Inactive code; retained for historical records
F	Full Grant	Other	0.05%	Represents an affirmative grant of asylum; currently classified as Other rather than Grant
I	In Court Stipulated Grant	Other	0.02%	Represents an affirmative grant of asylum; currently classified as Other rather than Grant
C	Conditional Grant	Other	0.02%	Inactive code; retained for historical records
P	Paper Stipulated Grant	Other	0.01%	Represents an affirmative grant of asylum; currently classified as Other rather than Grant
L	Grant WCAT (grant with CAT protection)	Other	<0.01%	Represents an affirmative grant of asylum; currently classified as Other rather than Grant
R	Reserved	Other	<0.01%	Rare, legacy code

Note: an additional 0.17% of decided applications carry a non-blank but unrecognized value in this field, likely reflecting stray whitespace or non-printable characters in the source data, and are omitted from the table above.

7.3 BIA Appeal Outcome Reference

EOIR records appeals under a large number of distinct decision codes. Rather than a fixed set of displayed categories, the dashboard applies the following rule to each judge's own appeal history:

- The five appeal outcome codes with the highest case count for that judge are displayed individually, by their EOIR label.
- All remaining codes for that judge are combined into a single "Other" category, with the displayed number indicating how many distinct codes were combined.
- Appeals with no BIA decision recorded are always displayed separately, as "Pending / No Decision," outside of this ranking.

Because this grouping is based on each judge's own case volume, the five named categories differ from judge to judge. The table below lists every EOIR appeal outcome code, its label, and its share of all decided appeals nationally, for reference when a code appears in a judge's "Other" grouping or elsewhere.

Code	EOIR Description	% of Decided Appeals
DIS	Dismiss Appeal/Affirm IJ's Decision	33.51%
REM	Remand	15.50%
DEN	Denied	12.10%
SAF	Summary Affirmance	6.53%
D30	Dismissed (Grant V/D 30 days)	4.15%

Judge Profile

Methodology & Data Documentation

Mobile Pathways | Last updated July 27, 2026 | Data through June 30, 2026

Code	EOIR Description	% of Decided Appeals
WDL	Withdrawal of Appeal	3.58%
DVD	Dismissed (Voluntary Departure Granted)	3.19%
SAV	SUMMARY AFFIRMANCE/VD	2.47%
TER	Termination	2.26%
OTH	Other	1.88%
NJU	Lacks Jurisdiction - BIA	1.73%
GRN	Granted	1.55%
SUD	Summarily Dismiss	1.53%
SUS	Sustain	1.49%
TPS	Temporary Protected Status	1.44%
BCR	Background Check Remand	0.93%
SDG	Summary Dismissal (G) untimely or waived appeal	0.89%
SED	Summary Dismissal (e) no brief	0.79%
TPD	Terminate-DHS PD	0.56%
DSO	Dismiss Soriano	0.53%
MBD	Moot Bond	0.52%
CON	Continued	0.50%
DUT	Dismiss as Untimely	0.46%
APD	Administratively Closed-DHS PD	0.32%
GNR	Grant with no Remand	0.31%
ACR	ROP Returned to Court to correct deficiency	0.23%
DED	Deferred Enforced Departure	0.18%
ADM	Administratively Closed	0.17%
CPG	Coercive Population Control	0.15%
ABC	American Baptist Church Settlement	0.14%
REJ	Rejection	0.12%
SND	SUMMARY DISMISSAL - BOTH (a) & (e)	0.06%
SAD	Summary Dismissal (a) inad reason on appeal	0.05%
GRS	Granted Soriano	0.04%
DNS	Denied Soriano	0.04%
OTS	Other Soriano	0.02%

Code	EOIR Description	% of Decided Appeals
WPD	Withdrawal-DHS PD	0.02%
DMO	Dismissed as Moot	0.02%
MB	Pending / No decision	0.01%
CPC	Conditional Grant--CPC Asylum	0.01%
SNC	SPECIAL NACARA CONTINUATION	0.01%
SOD	Summary Dismissal (o) Other	0.01%
AFD	Pending / No decision	<0.01%
RET	Pending / No decision	<0.01%
ADR	Administrative Return	<0.01%
CFD	Final Denial of EOIR 42B/40	<0.01%
ADD	Pending / No decision	<0.01%
CGR	ANY CONDITIONAL GRANT OF RELIEF-EXCEPT CPC	<0.01%
REV	Pending / No decision	<0.01%
CFG	Final Grant of EOIR 42B/40	<0.01%
CTM	Administratively closed other than ABC	<0.01%
CFV	Final Denial of 42B/40 - Granting VD	<0.01%
BVD	BIA GRANTS VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE EXCEPT WHEN CFV APPLIES	<0.01%
SUP	Suspension Completion	<0.01%

Note: MB, AFD, RET, ADD, and REV above are legacy codes displayed as "Pending / No Decision" for reasons explained in Section 5. Nationally, EOIR's appeal records also include approximately 248,500 additional appeals with no BIA decision recorded at all, representing roughly 18% of all appeals on file; these are excluded from the percentages above, which are calculated among decided appeals only.

7.4 Proceeding Decision Code Reference

Decision codes are specific to case type; the same code can carry a different meaning under a different case type. The table below covers Removal cases specifically, since that is the case type used in the Removal Rate calculation. Total Decisions and Current Backlog span all case types a judge has handled, including older case types such as Deportation, whose codes are not separately catalogued here.

Code	Description	Notes
A	Administrative Closing - Other	
B	Administrative Closing - Failure to Appear	
C	Change of Venue	
E	Remove-INA Withholding Granted	
F	Failure to Prosecute (DHS cases only)	
G	Remove-CAT Deferral Granted	

H	Haitian	
I	Prosecutorial Discretion - Terminated	
J	Jurisdiction Transferred to the BIA	
K	Administrative Closure	
M	In Court Prosecutorial Discretion - Admin Closure	
O	Other	Also separately used to mean "Other Administrative Completion"; both meanings share this code
P	Temporary Protected Status	
Q	Final Grant of EOIR 42B/SUSP	
R	Relief Granted	
T	Terminated	Also separately used to mean "Transfer"; both meanings share this code
U	Dismissed by IJ	
V	Voluntary Departure	
W	Withdrawn	
X	Remove	Also separately used to mean "Zero Bond," an unrelated administrative bond entry; both meanings share this code (see Limitations, Removal Rate coding history)
Y	Prosecutorial Discretion - Admin Close	
Z	Remove-CAT Withholding Granted	

8. QUESTIONS & FEEDBACK

Please submit your request or comments [here](#).