

ICE Flight Monitor

NOVEMBER 2025 MONTHLY REPORT



Contents

All U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights	6
I. ICE Air Charter Flights	6
Deportation (“Removal”) Flights	8
I. Overview	8
II. Forced Third-Country Transfer Flights	10
III. Use of Military Aircraft for Removal Flights	11
IV. Country Specific Removals	12
Domestic Transfer (“Shuffle”) Flights	16
I. Overview	16
II. Use of Coast Guard Aircraft for Shuffle Flights	18
Guantanamo Base Naval Base: Hub for Removal and Shuffle Flights	19
Mexican and Panamanian Governments’ Deportation Flights	20
I. Mexican Government’s Repatriation Flights.....	20
II. Panamanian Government’s Deportation Flights.....	21
Methodology	22
Data Tables	23
U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by ICE Carrier (January – November 30, 2025)	23
Total U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by Month (January 2020 – November 30, 2025)	23
U.S. Immigration Removal Flights by Country (January – November 30, 2025).....	25
U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flight Departure Cities (January – November 30, 2025).....	27
U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flight Destination Cities (January – November 30, 2025).....	29



Executive Summary

Since taking office on January 20, 2025, the Trump administration has pursued an unprecedented mass deportation agenda. U.S. officials have adopted a range of new tactics to achieve this objective, including expanding the use of expedited removal, sending people from the United States to offshore detention facilities in the U.S. Naval Base in Guantanamo, terminating protected legal statuses, disappearing people without due process – including to a high security prison in El Salvador, and forcibly transferring individuals to other countries of which they are not citizens. Many of these actions have been determined to be unlawful by federal courts and carried out with little to no transparency, while thousands of peoples’ lives are uprooted from communities across the country, families separated, and their rights systematically violated.

[ICE Flight Monitor](#) responds to this lawlessness and lack of information by using publicly available aviation data to monitor and document flights conducted by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), including deportation flights and domestic transfers between U.S. detention centers and deportation staging facilities. The methodology is grounded in Tom Cartwright’s nearly six years of independent work that tracked tens of thousands of ICE flights. To ensure the accuracy and integrity of the findings, ICE Flight Monitor cross-references flight data with public records, media reports, and observations from trusted partner organizations. The project also tracks other relevant air operations—such as military planes involved in immigration enforcement and Mexican and Panamanian government deportation flights. ICE routinely carries out a small number of additional removals on commercial flights, which ICE Flight Monitor is unable to track.

The Project Defines the Following Types of U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights As:

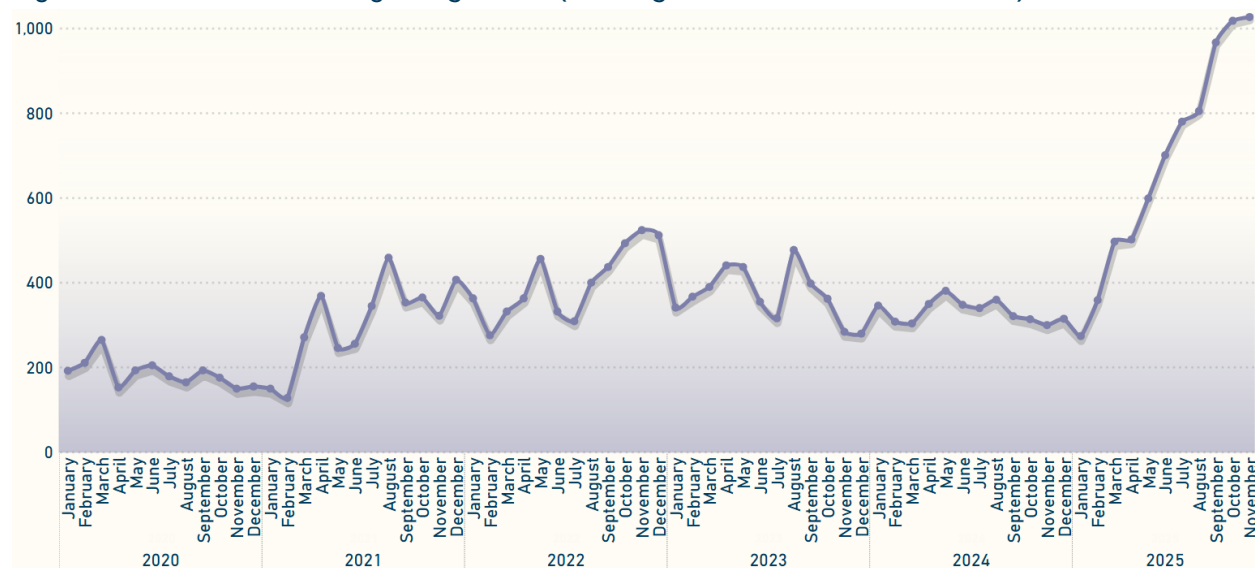
Deportation ("Removal")	Instances in which individuals are flown from the United States to international destinations by ICE-chartered planes, military planes collaborating with ICE to carry out immigration enforcement operations or, in limited cases, international carriers. Each removal flight refers to a single removal stop.
Domestic Transfer ("Shuffle")	The transport of individuals—on ICE-chartered planes, military planes, and U.S. Coast Guard aircraft— to and between immigration detention centers and deportation staging facilities across the United States.
Removal-Related	Connecting flights that move individuals within the United States before an international removal on the same day ("removal connections"), fuel stops en route to international removals, or a returning flight after completing one or more international removal stops.



ICE Flight Monitor reports the following top findings for November 2025:

- **November Marks a Record Number of Domestic Transfer Flights Amid Continued Expansion of U.S. Interior Enforcement and Detention.** Domestic transfer (or “shuffle”) flights move individuals to and between immigration detention centers and deportation staging facilities across the United States. These flights account for a significant portion of total U.S. immigration enforcement flights and have sharply increased over the past 11 months (see Figure 1). This increase coincides with the Trump administration’s continued expansion of interior enforcement and detention. Notably, ICE Air flights to and from Charlotte, North Carolina increased amid interior enforcement operations. From January 20 to November 30, there have been a staggering 7,362 shuffle flights, a 114 percent increase from the 3,439 flights over the same period in 2024. Between September and November 2025, there was a monthly average of 1,003 flights, compared to 437 flights per month during the first three months of the Trump administration (January 20 to April 20) –a 129 percent increase. November saw a record 1,026 domestic transfer flights. The continued increase in shuffle flights has been enabled by ICE Air Operations’ expansion of subcontracted charter planes, which supports a greater number of daily flight routes.

Figure 1: Domestic Shuffle Flights by Month (January 2020 – November 30, 2025)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

- **November Saw 212 Removal Flights to 33 Destination Countries, Bringing the Total Under the Second Trump Administration to 1,912 Removal Flights to 79 Countries.** Over the last 11 months, the monthly number of removal flights have steadily increased with the Trump administration conducting flights to an unprecedented range of destinations. From January 20 to November 30, there have been at least 1,912 removal flights to 79 countries—a 41 percent increase over the same period in 2024 when the Biden administration carried out 1,354 removal flights to 43 countries. In November, removal flights remained high, with at least 212 removal flights to 33 countries, including the first removal flight to Poland since flight tracking began in 2020.

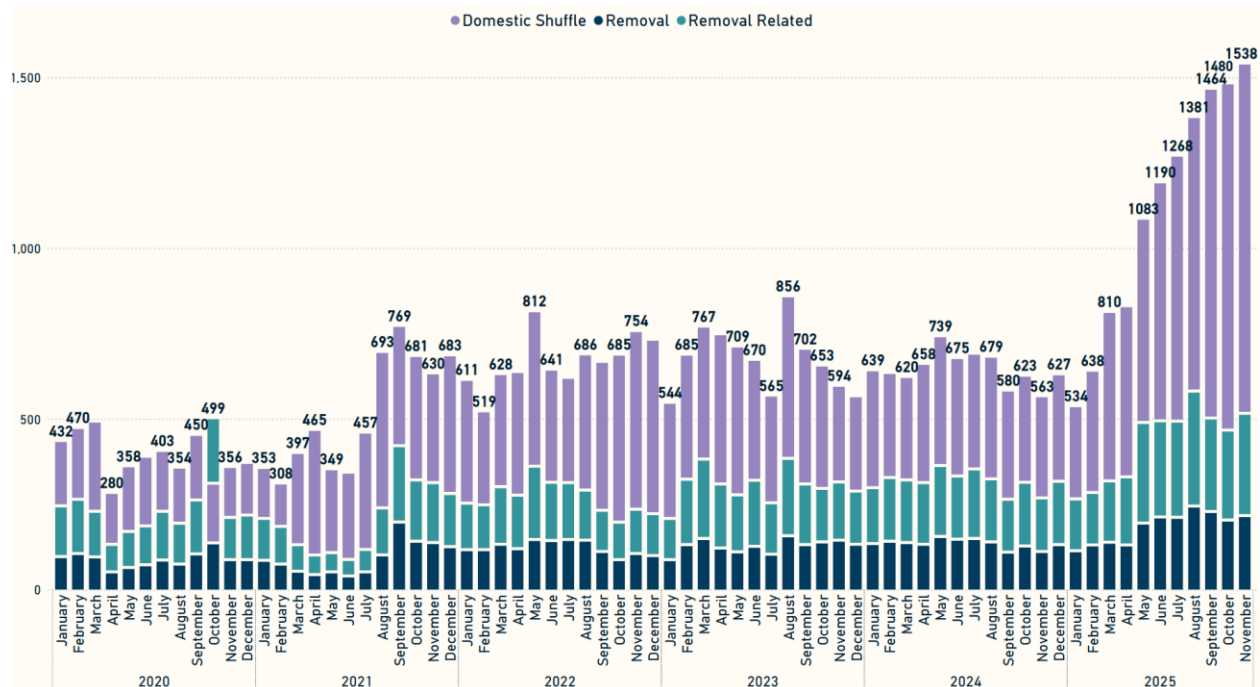
- U.S. Removal Flights to Venezuela Continue Despite Escalating Tensions Between the United States and Venezuela.** Removal flights to Venezuela initially began in October 2023 and continued through January 2024, after which they were paused until February 2025. From February through the end of November 2025, the United States has carried out a total of 73 removal flights to Venezuela,¹ removing 13,656 Venezuelans, including families and children. Despite rising tensions between the United States and Venezuela, including President Trump’s [social media post](#) that “Venezuelan airspace should be considered closed”, removal flights have continued to take place twice on Wednesdays and Fridays via direct routes from the United States. In previous months, some removal flights to Venezuela involved layovers at the U.S. Soto Cana military base in Honduras where Venezuelans were transferred to the Venezuelan air carrier Conviasa, but these indirect transfers were paused in mid-August 2025.
- Removals Conducted on U.S. Military Aircraft Appear to Have Paused Since Mid-September, with No Military-Operated Removal Flights Recorded in Recent Months.** From January 20 to September 11, the Trump administration used U.S. military planes to carry out a total of 88 removal flights, but none have taken place in recent months. The administration first began using military aircraft after President Trump signed an [executive order](#) authorizing U.S. military involvement in border enforcement.
- Forced Third-Country Transfers Continue with First Flights of Third Country Nationals to Poland and Equatorial Guinea, and Continued Transfers to Ghana and Honduras.** November saw the first transfer flights carrying Ukrainians to Jasionka, Poland. [50 Ukrainians were subsequently returned via Poland’s land border to Ukraine.](#) ICE Flight Monitor also tracked the first third country removal flight to Equatorial Guinea, as well as the [fourth flight](#) of third-country nationals to Ghana and additional transfers of non-Hondurans to Honduras. This is part of the Trump administration’s effort to pursue agreements with countries to facilitate forced third-country transfers—which send individuals to countries where they are not citizens and often have no ties. The legality of these transfers—particularly without notice or an opportunity to contest the transfer based on fear of persecution—is currently being challenged in U.S. federal courts.

These findings make clear that the Trump administration’s current deportation campaign is unprecedented and dangerous—not only to the rights of those it targets, but also to our democracy. ICE Flight Monitor delivers accessible and reliable data to strengthen public accountability and uphold transparency. The following sections detail ICE Flight Monitor’s tracking from November 2025, including: 1) all U.S. immigration enforcement flights; 2) U.S. removal flights; 3) domestic shuffle flights; 4) flights to and from the U.S. Guantanamo Bay Naval Base; and 5) Mexican and Panamanian governments’ deportation flights.

1. The Venezuelan government has reported 75 removal flights from the United States, which include two repatriation flights from El Salvador following the U.S. removal of Venezuelans to CECOT. However, this project did not count these repatriation flights from El Salvador as removal flights from the United States.

All U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights

Figure 2: Total U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights (January 2020 - November 2025)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

The vast majority of U.S. immigration enforcement flights are carried out by ICE Air Operations (IAO). IAO does not own planes but rather contracts its operations through the airline broker CSI Aviation, which in turn subcontracts to several airline carriers. These include GlobalX, Eastern Air Express, Avelo Airlines, World Atlantic (Caribbean Sun), Eastern Air, OMNI Air, Kaiser, and Key Lime Air. ICE also utilizes small charter planes operated by Gryphon Air (ATS) and Journey Aviation. *See appendix for the breakdown of flights by carrier.*

In addition to ICE Air subcontracted carriers, U.S. immigration enforcement flights are also carried out on U.S. Air Force and Coast Guard planes. International carriers are sometimes used for U.S. removal flights, such as Colombia's Air Force and the Venezuelan carrier Conviasa. The following section details U.S. immigration enforcement flights on ICE Air subcontracted carriers—or charter planes.

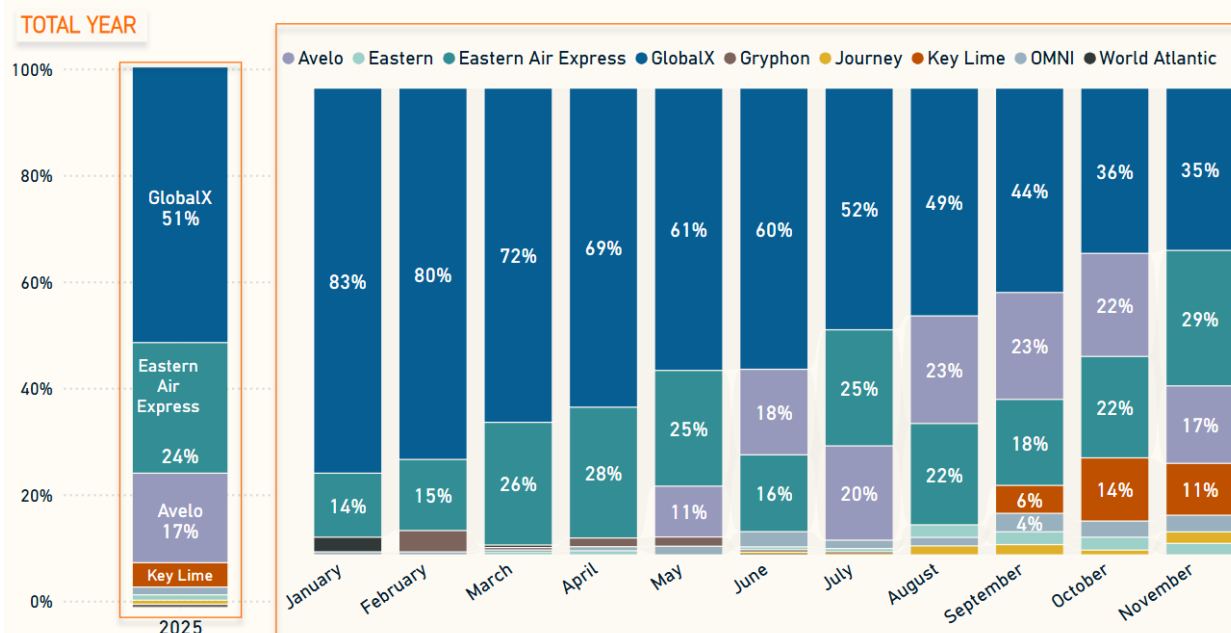
I. ICE Air Charter Flights²

From January 20 to November 30, 2025, the Trump administration conducted at least 11,192 ICE Air charter flights, including removal, removal-related, and domestic transfer (“shuffle”) flights. In November alone, there were a total of 1,454 flights conducted on ICE charter planes. GlobalX operated the majority of the flights, accounting for about 35 percent, followed by Eastern Air Express with roughly 29 percent. Avelo and Key Lime Air conducted approximately 17 percent and 11 percent,

2. Figures in this section exclude U.S. immigration enforcement flights on U.S. Coast Guard and Air Force planes, as well as international carriers.

respectively (See Figure 3). GlobalX, Eastern Air Express, Avelo and Key Lime often operate multiple routes per day, typically carrying out domestic transfers and removals to Latin America and the Caribbean. Omni and Eastern planes also operate removal flights to Latin America, while Omni and Journey planes operate flights to Africa and Asia.

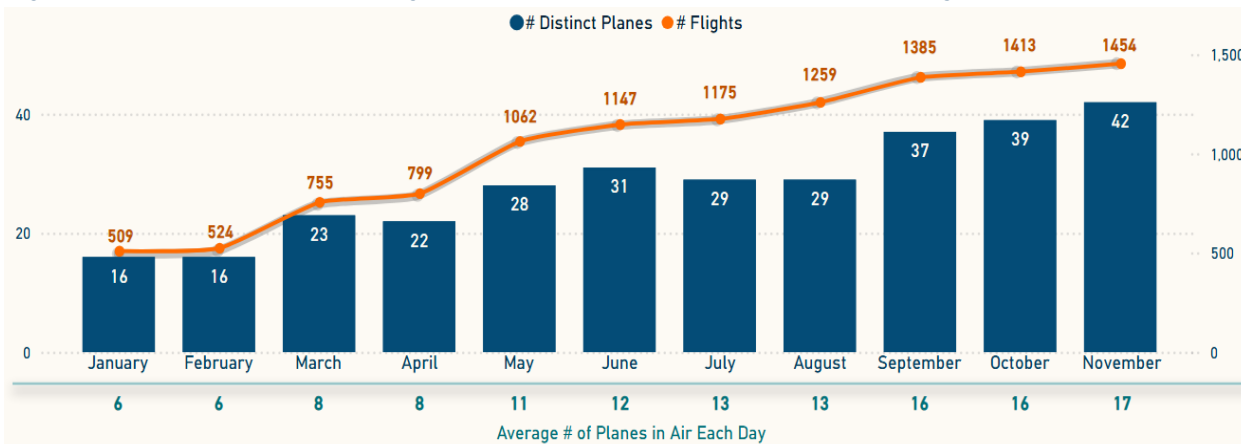
Figure 3: Proportion of ICE Air Charter Flights by Carrier per Month (January 1 - November 30, 2025)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Over the last 11 months, the monthly number of charter planes conducting ICE Air routes has steadily increased. In November, there were 42 distinct charter planes operating ICE Air flights, conducting an average of 17 routes per day (See Figure 4). Each route typically consists of two to seven separate flight legs, which may include transfers between U.S. detention centers as well as removal stops to international destinations—including refueling stops and the return of planes to U.S. soil.

Figure 4: Total ICE Air Charter Flights and Distinct Planes per Month (January 1 - November 30, 2025)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

IAO conducts routine removal flights to countries in Latin America and the Caribbean, with an average cost of [\\$8,577 per flight hour](#). It also operates what ICE refers to as special high-risk charter flights to destinations in Europe, Asia, and Africa, where costs can range from \$6,929 to \$26,795 per flight hour, depending on the type of aircraft and specific operational requirements.

ICE Air flights pose serious security risks and raise human rights concerns. On U.S. immigration enforcement flights, individuals are often [restrained](#) by handcuffs, waist chains and leg irons for the duration of the journey—including layovers and fuel stops—even when they pose no security threat. Even more concerning is ICE’s [documented use of the WRAP](#)—a full-body restraint suit that prevents individuals from moving their arms or shifting position—which medical experts warn can cause severe physical and psychological distress.

Flight attendants report that emergency procedures for ICE Air flights provide limited guidance for evacuating physically restrained passengers, and some crew members have stated that pilots instructed during briefings that [evacuating detained individuals in an emergency was not a priority](#). Flight crew have also described instances of medical neglect, including a case of an [untrained attendant who was forced to intervene](#) during a life-threatening medical crisis due to inadequate support from contracted medical staff. Language access is also a major concern: [preflight safety briefings are conducted solely in English](#), while most individuals on removal flights speak other languages.

Deportation (“Removal”) Flights

I. Overview

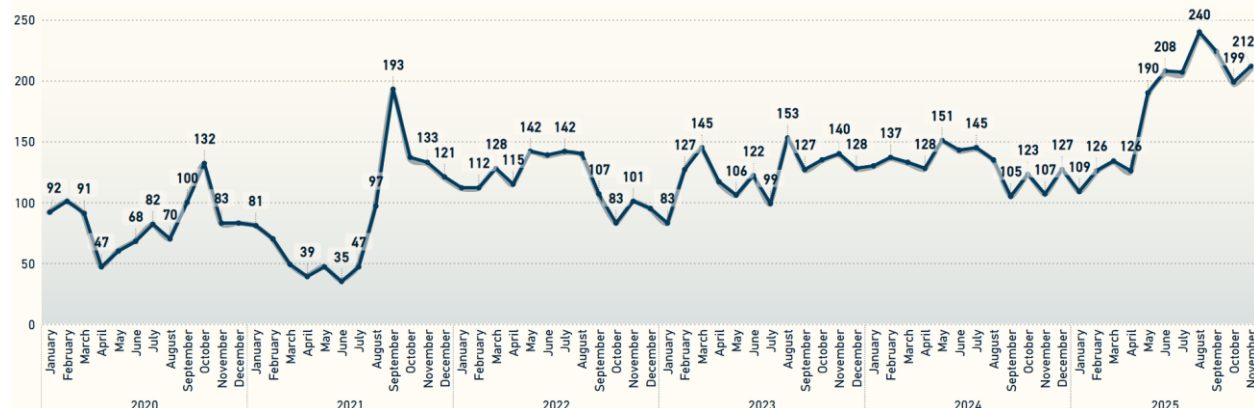
The project defines removal flights as instances in which individuals are flown from the United States to international destinations by ICE-chartered planes, military planes collaborating with ICE to carry out immigration enforcement operations or, in limited cases, international carriers. Each removal flight refers to a single removal stop. Some flights go to a single destination, while other removal flights are part of multi-country routes that include multiple removal stops.

These removals often do not comply with U.S. immigration law, constitutional law, and international human rights and refugee law. Many of the people removed on these flights do not have deportation (“removal”) orders under U.S. law. The administration has carried out removals of people whose immigration case had not yet been decided by a judge, people who arrived to seek asylum and were expelled without even a screening of their claims, and people who ostensibly accepted “voluntary” departure or return—often under coercion, threats by immigration agents, or pressure stemming from abusive and prolonged detention conditions.

Additionally, individuals face both physical and psychological harm during removal flights. The WRAP—[reportedly](#) used as punishment when individuals request to speak with their attorney or express fear of deportation—has caused lasting injuries. One man, who was tightly bound from his shoulders to his feet on a [military flight to Ghana](#), reported being traumatized and sustaining a leg injury that has left him walking with a limp.

Since January 20th, 2025, the number of removal flights has steadily increased, totaling 1,912 removal flights under the second Trump administration. The highest number of removal flights conducted in 2025 were in August with 240 flights. In November, there were at least 212 total removal flights—an increase of seven percent from the previous month and a decrease of 12 percent from August (see Figure 5).

Figure 5: Number of U.S. Removal Flights per Month (January 2020 - November 2025)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

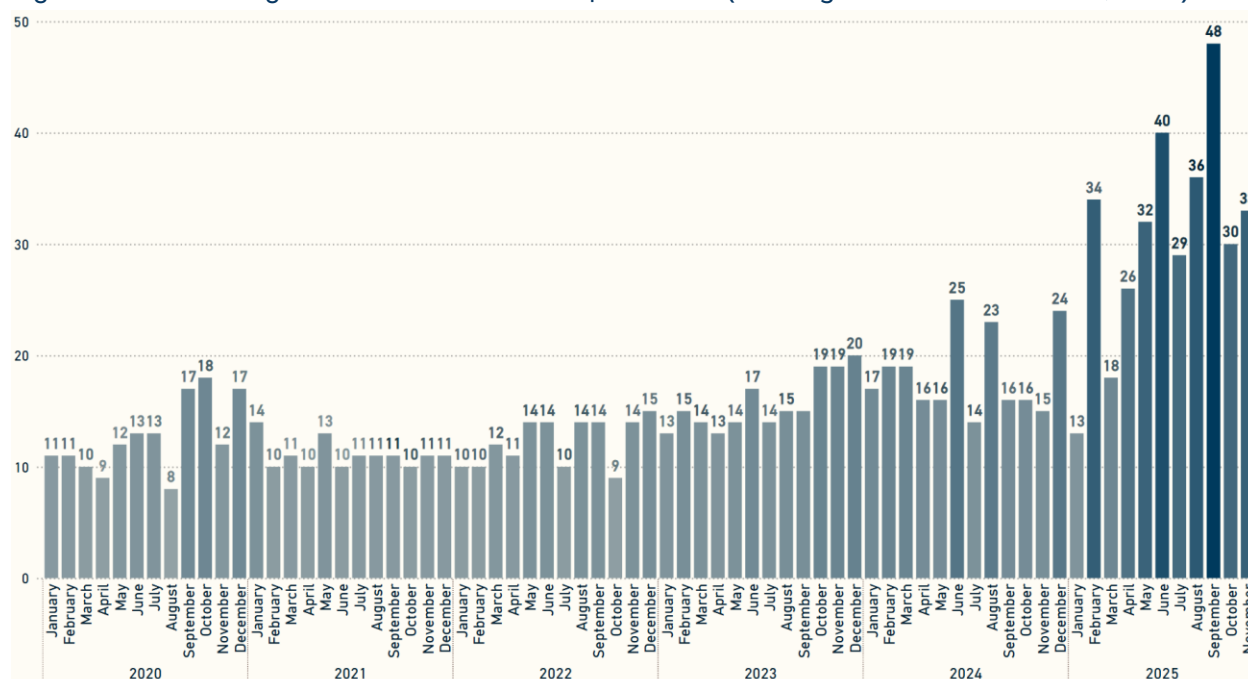
The Trump administration has also expanded its deportation campaign to include more destination countries. Over the last 11 months, the administration conducted removals to a total of 79 countries, an increase of 84 percent over the same period in 2024 when there were 43 removal destinations. In 2025, removal flights were carried out to 25 countries that had not received any ICE flights since flight tracking began in 2020 (see Figure 6). In November, removal destinations decreased to 33 total countries from the record monthly total of 48 removal destinations in September (see Figure 7). November also saw a first-time forced third-country flight transporting Ukrainians to Poland, as well as a flight to Equatorial Guinea carrying non-Equatorial Guineans. *See Appendix for a full breakdown of country-specific removals.*

Figure 6: New Removal Flight Destinations in 2025 (As of November 30, 2025)

Country	First Occurrence	Country	First Occurrence
Benin	February	England	August
Jordan	February	Kazakhstan	August
Mali	February	Rwanda	August
Pakistan	February	Armenia	September
Saint Lucia	March	Côte d'Ivoire	September
Greece	April	Iran	September
Kosovo	April	Kyrgyzstan	September
Chile	May	Mozambique	September
Antigua and Barbuda	June	Saint Kitts and Nevis	September
Argentina	June	Morocco	October
Marshall Islands	June	Sri Lanka	October
Eswatini	July	Poland	November
Azerbaijan	August	Total	25

Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Figure 7: Removal Flight Destination Countries per Month (January 2020 - November 30, 2025)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

II. Forced Third-Country Transfer Flights

In November 2025, the Trump administration conducted flights carrying third country nationals to at least three countries: Poland, Honduras, and Ghana. This included a [removal flight transporting Ukrainians](#) to Jasionka, [Poland](#) near the border with Ukraine on November 18, and the [fourth flight](#) of third-country nationals to Ghana on November 5th. In addition, non-Hondurans were transferred on two flights to Honduras in late November [under the Asylum Cooperative Agreement](#), though the exact flight information has not been confirmed. Notably, on November 24, ICE Flight Monitor tracked the first removal flight of third country nationals to Equatorial Guinea. This flight came after the announcement that the United States had provided \$7.5 million to [Equatorial Guinea in exchange for accepting third-country nationals from the United States](#).

The Trump administration has conducted flights carrying third country nationals to 13 countries: Costa Rica, El Salvador, Eswatini, Equatorial, Guinea, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uzbekistan, and Poland (see Figure 8). Third country transfers to Mexico take place over the US-Mexico land border. This is part of the Trump administration's effort to pursue agreements with countries to facilitate [forced third-country transfers](#)—which send individuals to countries of which they are not citizens and often have no ties. The legality of these transfers, particularly without notice or an opportunity to contest the transfer based on fear of persecution, is currently being challenged in U.S. federal courts.

Figure 8: Confirmed Third Country Transfer Flights (February - November 30, 2025)

Date	Plane	Carrier	Origin City	Destination
Wednesday, February 12, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	San Diego, CA	Panama
Friday, February 14, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	San Diego, CA	Panama
Saturday, February 15, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	San Diego, CA	Panama
Thursday, February 20, 2025	A320	GlobalX	San Diego, CA	Costa Rica
Tuesday, February 25, 2025	B737	Eastern Air Express	Yuma, AZ	Costa Rica
Saturday, March 15, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	El Salvador
Saturday, March 15, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	El Salvador
Saturday, March 15, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	El Salvador
Monday, March 31, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	El Salvador
Sunday, April 13, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	El Salvador
Wednesday, April 30, 2025	B788	Uzbekistan Airways	New York, NY	Uzbekistan
Friday, July 04, 2025	C-130	U.S. Military	Ambouli, Djibouti	South Sudan ³
Tuesday, July 15, 2025	C-130	U.S. Military	El Paso, TX	Eswatini ⁴
Saturday, August 16, 2025	GLF5	Journey	San Antonio, TX	Rwanda
Sunday, August 17, 2025	GLF5	Journey	Miami, FL	Rwanda
Friday, September 05, 2025	C-17	U.S. Military	Alexandria, LA	Ghana
Thursday, September 11, 2025	B763	OMNI	Phoenix, AZ	Ghana
Sunday, October 05, 2025	GLF4	Journey	Alexandria, LA	Eswatini
Friday, October 10, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Harlingen, TX	Guatemala
Friday, October 10, 2025	A320	GlobalX	Alexandria, LA	Honduras
Monday, October 13, 2025	B762	OMNI	Phoenix, AZ	Ghana
Friday, November 7, 2025	B762	OMNI	Alexandria, LA	Ghana
Tuesday, November 18, 2025	B763	OMNI	Phoenix, AZ	Poland
Monday, November 24, 2025	GLF5	Journey	Alexandria, LA	Equatorial Guinea

Source: ICE Flight Monitor

III. Use of Military Aircraft for Removal Flights

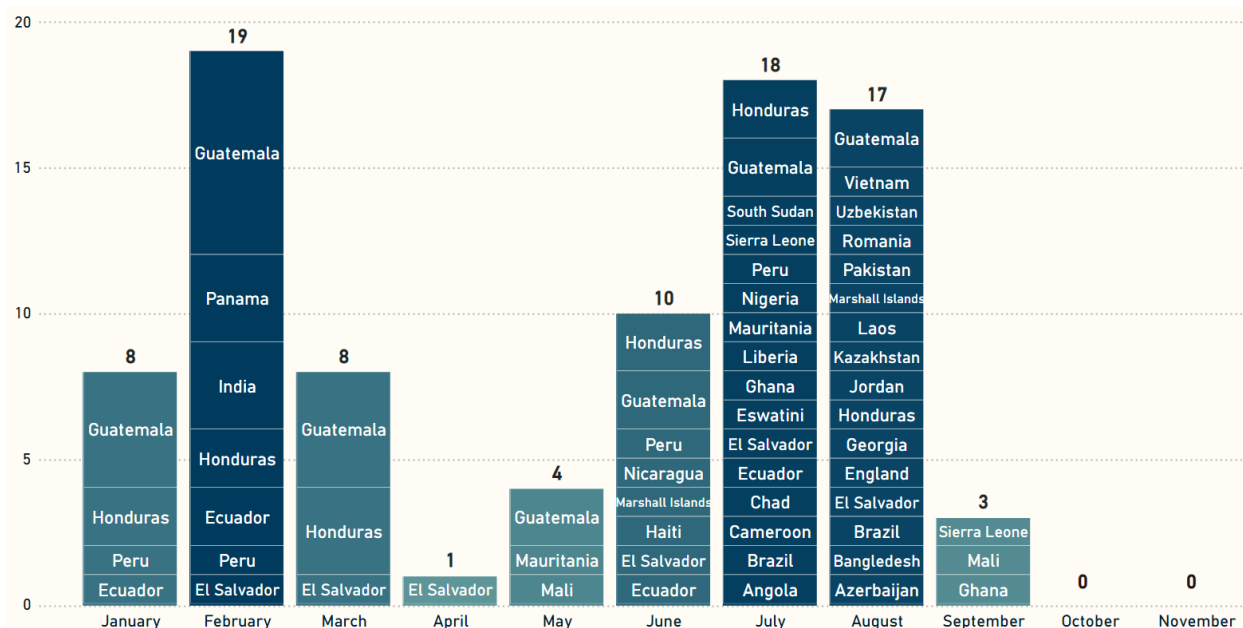
While removal flights on U.S. military aircraft have been paused since mid-September, the Trump administration used U.S. military planes to carry out a total of 88 removal flights between January 20 and September 11. On his first day in office, President Trump signed an [executive order](#) authorizing U.S. military involvement in border enforcement. Soon after, the administration began using military aircraft, primarily C-17 Air Force cargo planes, to carry out ICE Air removal flights. Within their first month of use, military aircraft accounted for 19 percent of total removal flight stops and eight percent of domestic shuffle flights, which transported people to and between the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base and detention centers within the United States.

These planes are significantly more expensive than standard ICE Air charter operations, reportedly costing [\\$28,500 per flight hour](#). The administration appears to have paused its use of military aircraft: in October and November, ICE Flight Monitor did not track any removal flights on military planes. This marks a shift from September, when there were three removal stops on two C-17 planes at the beginning of the month, and from August, when there were 17 removal stops aboard 11 military aircraft (see Figure 9).

3. Individuals were held at a U.S. military base in Djibouti [for more than a month](#) before being transferred to South Sudan.

4. Individuals on this route departed El Paso on a Journey GLF5, July 14th. The aircraft connected first in Ireland and then Djibouti, wherein a C-130 military aircraft completed the last removal flight leg to Eswatini.

Figure 9: U.S. Military Removal Flight Stops and Destinations (As of November 30, 2025)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

In addition, Colombian Air Force planes have been used to conduct removals of Colombian nationals to Colombia, following objections from the Colombian government regarding the treatment of its citizens on ICE Air removal flights. There were five such removals to Colombia in November.

IV. Country Specific Removals

The vast majority (80 percent) of U.S. removal flights are to Latin America and the Caribbean. A smaller number of removal flights occur to other regions—particularly destinations in Africa and South and Southeast Asia, often involving multi-country stops and grueling long flight times, with individuals remaining physically restrained the entire journey. The highlights below are not comprehensive; for a full country-by-country breakdown, see the appendix table, U.S. Immigration Removal Flights by Country (YTD 2025).

Mexico: In November 2025, U.S. officials conducted 18 removal flights to Mexico, up from the 17 flights in October and the nine flights in September, yet far below the 72 flights recorded in August. Of the November total, 10 flights landed in Tapachula, Chiapas, while the remaining 8 flights landed in Villahermosa, Tabasco. Removal flights to Tapachula and Villahermosa account for 89 percent of the total 261 flights to Mexico in 2025. Between January and October 2025, a reported 13,163 individuals were removed by air to Villahermosa, 10,074 to Tapachula, and 3,712 to Mexico City.⁵ Of the 128,881 Mexican nationals removed during this period, 21 percent were removed by ICE Air Operations, with the remaining 79 percent removed by land. U.S. removal flights to Mexico are understood to carry only Mexican nationals, while third-country nationals continue to be sent to Mexico via the U.S.-Mexico land border. From January 20, 2025 to November 15, 2025, 10,967 non-Mexicans were sent

5. Mexico's Unidad de Política Migratoria maintains a record of removed individuals. The figures reflect data through October. [Source.](#)

to Mexico, according to the Mexican government's response to a transparency request from the Institute of Women in Migration (IMUMI). Customs and Border Protection (CBP) agents hand over most third-country nationals directly to Mexican officials at the land border, who then buses the vast majority more than 2,000 miles south to Villahermosa, Tabasco or to Tapachula, Chiapas.

Guatemala: In November 2025, U.S. officials removed 5,503 Guatemalans on 55 flights—an average of 100 individuals per flight.⁶ November's removal flights was one more than the number of flights in October, though the number of Guatemalans removed slightly decreased from the 5,540 individuals removed in the previous month. November's total represents a slight decrease from the year's monthly record of 56 removal flights in September. All U.S. removal flights to Guatemala in 2025 have landed at La Aurora International Airport in Guatemala City.

Honduras: In November 2025, U.S. officials removed 4,277 Hondurans on 48 flights—an average of 89 individuals per flight.⁷ November's total represents a 23 percent increase from the previous month when there were 39 flights but is down by 13 percent from the record 55 removal flights in September. Over the last 11 months, there have been 401 removal flights to Honduras, surpassing yearly totals since at least 2020 when flight tracking began. Additionally, a small number of non-Hondurans were sent to Honduras in November under the Asylum Cooperative Agreement. All U.S. removal flights to Honduras in 2025 have landed at the Ramon Villeda Morales International Airport in San Pedro Sula.

El Salvador: U.S. officials carried out 14 removal flights to El Salvador in November, bringing the 2025 total to 162 flights. November's total is down slightly from the 16 removal flights in the previous month and represents a 36 percent decrease from the prior monthly highs of 22 flights in June and July 2025. All U.S. removal flights to El Salvador in 2025 have landed at El Salvador International Airport in San Salvador.

Nicaragua: In November 2025, U.S. officials conducted 10 removal flights to Nicaragua, up from the eight in the previous month but matching September's number, setting a monthly record for removal flights to Nicaragua. Over the last 11 months, there have been a total of 58 removal flights to Nicaragua—surpassing yearly totals since at least 2020 when flight tracking began. All U.S. removal flights to Nicaragua in 2025 have landed at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport in Managua. In addition to flights, between January 20 and November 15, 2025, 614 Nicaraguans were removed to Mexico across the U.S.-Mexico land border.

Venezuela: In November 2025, ICE Air carried out eight removal flights to Venezuela, removing 1,621 Venezuelans—a decrease of 31 percent from the previous month when 2,336 Venezuelans were returned on 10 removal flights, but an increase of 46 percent from September when 1,109 were returned aboard seven flights.⁸ Since February 2025, the United States has carried out a total of 73

6. The Guatemalan government maintains a record of returned individuals. These numbers are referenced against the number of flights IFM tracked to Guatemala. [Source](#).

7. The Honduran government maintains a record of returned individuals. These numbers are referenced against the number of flights tracked to Honduras. [Source](#).

8. The number of Venezuelans returned is sourced from Venezuelan local reporting on the Vuelta a la Patria (Return to the Homeland) program.

removal flights to Venezuela, removing 13,656 Venezuelans, including families and children.⁹ Despite escalating tensions between the United States and Venezuela, removal flights to Venezuela continue at a twice a week pace—on Wednesdays and Fridays via direct flights from the United States to Simón Bolívar International Airport in Maiquetia. Beginning in February, some removal flights to Venezuela were carried out via a transfer at the U.S. Soto Cana military base in Honduras—however, these transfers were paused in mid-August 2025. In addition to flights, between January 20 and November 15, 2025, 3,028 Venezuelans were removed to Mexico across the U.S.-Mexico land border.

Colombia: In November 2025, there were nine removal flights to Colombia, five of which took place on Colombian Air Force planes. Colombian aircraft started being used for removals of Colombian nationals from the United States after President Gustavo Petro criticized inhumane U.S. deportation practices, particularly the use of shackles on removal flights. The remaining four flights took place on Omni and Eastern charter planes and involved multi-country routes with stops in Brazil. November's flights bring the 2025 number of removal flights to Colombia to 81. All U.S. removal flights to Colombia in 2025 have landed at El Dorado International Airport in Bogota.

Brazil: U.S. officials carried out four removal flights to Brazil in November, one fewer than the five flights in October, bringing the 2025 total to 33 flights. According to local reporting, between 2,100 and 3,200 Brazilians have returned to Brazil as deportees from the United States since January of this year. Since mid-August, removal flights to Brazil have occurred every Wednesday on multi-country routes that first stop in Colombia. These routes result in longer flights during which individuals remain physically restrained throughout the entire journey. U.S. removal flights to Brazil initially landed at Pinto Martins–Fortaleza International Airport in Fortaleza, but since August 2025, removal flights have been landing at Confins–Tancredo Neves International Airport in Belo Horizonte.

Ecuador: U.S. officials conducted seven removal flights to Ecuador—one fewer than the eight in October and two fewer than the nine flights in both September and August—bringing the 2025 total to 84. Prior to this year, the highest number of monthly removal flights to Ecuador was in March 2023 at 31 flights—which occurred amid elevated encounters of Ecuadorians at the U.S.-Mexico border. Ecuador continues to receive the highest number of deportation flights in South America, with flights typically occurring twice a week—on Tuesdays and Thursdays. All U.S. removal flights to Ecuador in 2025 have landed at José Joaquín de Olmedo International Airport in Guayaquil.

Peru: In November 2025, U.S. officials carried out three removal flights to Peru—down from the five flights in October—bringing the yearly total to 39 flights. Prior to this year, the record number of monthly removal flights to Peru was in August 2023 at 11 flights—which occurred amid elevated encounters of Peruvians at the U.S.-Mexico border. Removal flights to Peru typically involve multi-country removal routes that include Ecuador or Honduras. These routes result in longer flights during which individuals remain shackled throughout the entire journey. All U.S. removal flights to Peru in 2025 have landed at New Jorge Chávez International Airport in Lima.

9. The Venezuelan government has reported 75 removal flights from the United States, which include two repatriation flights from El Salvador following the U.S. removal of Venezuelans to CECOT. However, this project did not count these repatriation flights from El Salvador as removal flights from the United States.

Cuba: In November 2025, U.S. officials carried out two removal flights to Cuba, removing 371 Cubans, according to [local reporting](#). Removal flights to Cuba have taken place at a pace of one flight per month since they resumed in April 2023 following a pause during the pandemic, though there were no removal flights in October. In addition to monthly removal flights to Cuba, Cuban nationals have also been removed to Mexico via the land border. All U.S. removal flights to Cuba have landed at José Martí International Airport in Havana. In addition to flights, between January 20 and November 15, 2025, 2,816 Cubans were removed to Mexico across the U.S.-Mexico land border.

Haiti: In November 2025, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Haiti, bringing the 2025 total to 11 flights. Removal flights to Haiti have remained at a pace of one per month since December 2023 following the mass deportation of Haitians that occurred between September 2021 and May 2022, which was prompted by increased encounters at the U.S.-Mexico border. Most U.S. removal flights to Haiti in 2025 have landed at Cap-Haïtien International Airport in Cap-Haïtien, though previously removal flights landed at Toussaint Louverture International Airport in Port-au-Prince. In addition to flights, between January 20 and November 15, 2025, 185 Haitians were removed to Mexico across the U.S.-Mexico land border.

Ghana: U.S. officials carried out two removal flights to Ghana in November 2025, bringing the 2025 total to a record nine flights—a significant increase from the two flights conducted over the same period in 2024. Of the 2025 total, at least four removal flights to Ghana were forced third-country transfers—carrying [an estimated 60 non-Ghanaians to the country](#). The fourth such flight was [tracked](#) on November 6, 2025. All U.S. removal flights to Ghana have landed at Kotoka International Airport in Accra.

Liberia: U.S. officials carried out two removal flights to Liberia in November 2025, the highest monthly total. From January 20 to November 30, the Trump administration conducted a record seven removal flights to Liberia—a significant increase from the three flights conducted over the same period in 2024. Prior to 2025, the record number of yearly removal flights to Liberia was in 2023 when there were six flights. Removal flights to Liberia are typically carried out on small Journey or Gryphon planes, which have capacity for 14 passengers. However, a July removal flight to Liberia took place on a C-17 military aircraft. All U.S. removal flights to Liberia have landed at Roberts International Airport near Monrovia.

Kenya: In November 2025, U.S. officials carried out two removal flights to Kenya—one more than the single removal flight in October. From January 20 to November 30, the Trump administration conducted a record six removal flights to Kenya—a marked increase from the single removal flight carried out over the same period in 2024. Removal flights to Kenya have taken place on Omni charter planes, as well as Journey and Gryphon planes—small jets that typically seat 14 passengers. All U.S. removal flights to Kenya have landed at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport in Nairobi.

India: U.S. removal flights to India have significantly increased under the second Trump administration. From January 20 to November 30, U.S. officials carried out a record 12 removal flights to India, removing 3,258 Indian nationals, according to [local reporting](#).¹⁰ The 2025 totals compare to

10. Of the 3,258 Indian nationals removed in 2025, 2,032 were removed on regular commercial flights, while 1,226 were removed on ICE Air and U.S. military flights, according to local reports.

the five flights that took place in 2023 and 2024 combined, when the Biden administration [reportedly](#) removed 1,985 Indians.

In November 2025 alone, ICE Air conducted three removal flights to India—up from the single removal flight in October, but a decrease from the highest monthly total in February 2025 when there were four removal flights to India. All removal flights in November took place on Omni charter planes and involved multi-country routes. Since late February 2025, U.S. removal flights to India have landed at Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi.¹¹

Laos: In November 2025, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Laos, bringing the 2025 total to five flights. The November flight was carried out on an Omni charter plane and involved a multi-country route. These routes typically result in long journeys where individuals remain in shackles for an extended period of time throughout flight times, layovers, and fuel stops. Prior to this year, U.S. officials conducted one removal flight to Laos on a small jet in September 2022. All U.S. removal flights to Laos have landed at Wattay International Airport in Vientiane.

Vietnam: In November 2025, U.S. officials carried out three removal flights to Vietnam, bringing the 2025 total to eight flights. All removal flights to Vietnam in November took place on Omni charter planes and involved multi-country routes. These routes result in excruciatingly long journeys where individuals remain physically restrained throughout the flight, including layovers and fuel stops. One such [flight to Vietnam](#) this month involved a grueling 37-hour journey. Prior to this year, U.S. officials conducted two removal flights to Vietnam in 2021 and 2023. U.S. removal flights to Vietnam in 2025 have landed at Noi Bai International Airport in Hanoi.

Domestic Transfer (“Shuffle”) Flights

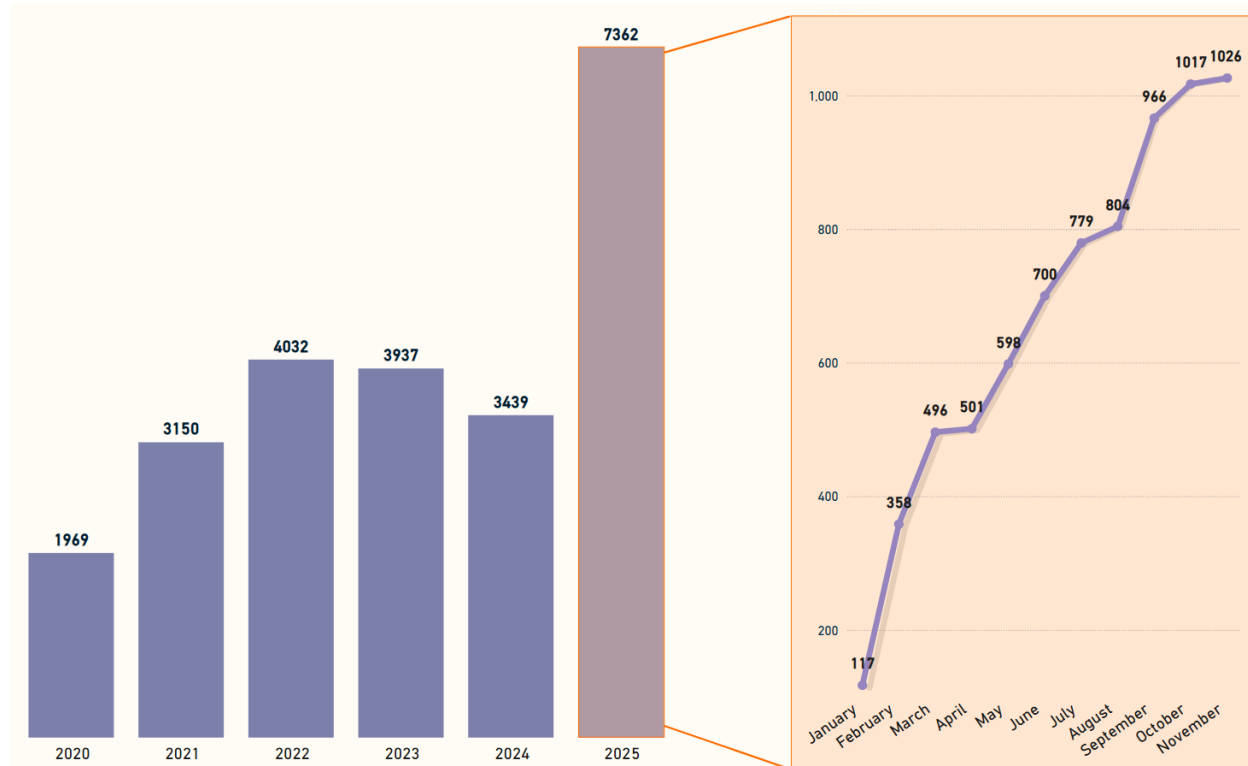
I. Overview

This report defines domestic transfers (“shuffles”) as the transport of individuals—on ICE-chartered planes and U.S. Coast Guard aircraft—between U.S. detention centers, including to Puerto Rico or the U.S. Guantanamo Bay Naval Base, and deportation staging facilities, which are located in Mesa, Arizona; Alexandria, Louisiana; Miami, Florida; El Paso and Harlingen, Texas. These flights are not directly tied to a same-day removal flight.

The Trump administration’s mass deportation campaign has driven a dramatic increase in detention and interior enforcement operations. Over the past 11 months, this escalation has resulted in a sharp rise in both the scale and reach of domestic transfer flights (“shuffles”). Between January 20 and November 30, there were a staggering 7,362 shuffle flights, a 114 percent increase from the 3,439 flights in the same period in 2024. This includes a record 1,026 flights in November 2025 (see Figure 10).

11. Of the 1,368 Indian nationals removed in 2024, a number may have been removed on regularly scheduled commercial flights.

Figure 10: Total Domestic Shuffle Flights - Year over Year Comparison (January 20 - November 30)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

The increase in domestic shuffle flights under the second Trump administration raises serious concerns as individuals are frequently moved far from their families and legal representation, often isolated in facilities with harsh conditions. These concerns are amplified by reports that conditions on domestic transfer flights are punitive and dehumanizing. [Flight attendants on ICE charters have described being instructed to deprive passengers of food and water](#), with strict controls imposed on these basic necessities—even for children.

A key factor behind the rise of domestic shuffle flights in November is an increase in the number of aircraft used by ICE for shuffle flights. The increase was in part enabled by the use of additional planes under new and existing ICE Air carriers subcontracted under CSI Aviation. The top domestic transfer flight locations in November included Alexandria, Louisiana; Harlingen, Texas; El Paso, Texas; Phoenix, Arizona; and Youngstown, Ohio. Routine ICE Air connection flights have also been tracked to multiple cities across the United States, including in Jacksonville, and Miami, Florida; Kansas City, Missouri; San Diego, California; and Newark, New Jersey—where domestic transfers occur at least three times per week.

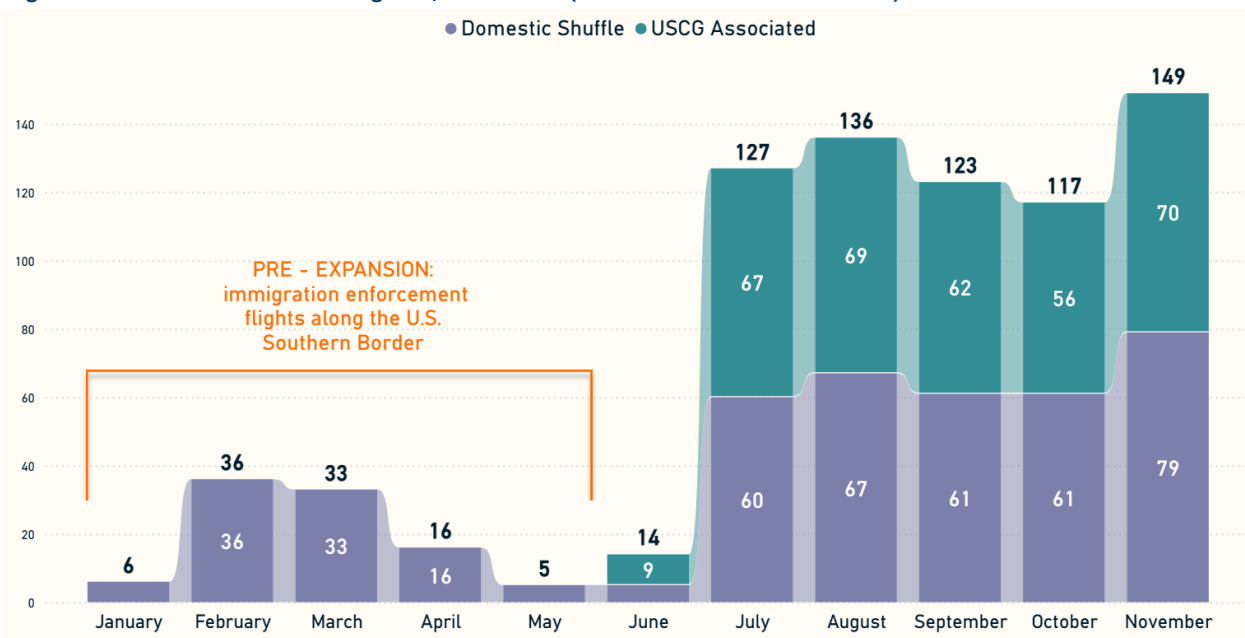
Notably, November saw an increase in domestic transfer flights to Charlotte, North Carolina. These flights took place beginning in mid-November, following [escalated immigration enforcement measures in Charlotte](#). There were nine such flights in November, primarily transferring people to detention centers in Jacksonville, Florida and Alexandria, Louisiana.

II. Use of Coast Guard Aircraft for Shuffle Flights

The Trump administration started using limited Coast Guard support for ICE operations at the beginning of the year, [issuing press releases](#) that stated the agency's involvement. Between January and May 2025, the project tracked Coast Guard aircraft conducting ICE flights, primarily between border cities in Texas and California. During this time period, U.S. Coast Guard planes were involved in transporting individuals along the southern border.

By June 2025, there was a noticeable shift in the use of Coast Guard planes for U.S. immigration enforcement, expanding operations to support small-scale domestic transfers between interior detention centers and deportation staging facilities, primarily in Alexandria, Louisiana, and Harlingen, Texas. In August 2025, DHS referenced the expanded operations in a single [X post](#). Between June and November, there were at least 266 domestic shuffles conducted on U.S. Coast Guard planes. In November alone, at least 79 domestic shuffle flights were carried out using Coast Guard aircraft, the highest monthly total to date, and a 30 percent increase from the 61 flights recorded in both September and October. Coast Guard planes typically seat 27 passengers, and DHS has [reportedly](#) transported more than 7,300 individuals on U.S. Coast Guard planes this year.

Figure 11: U.S. Coast Guard Flights per Month (As of November 30, 2025)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

So far in 2025, at least 762 Coast Guard flights have been redirected from core missions to support immigration enforcement within the United States. This involves flying empty planes on the way to pick up individuals for transport to ICE hubs or deportation staging locations. In November, there were 70 such flights, a 25 percent increase from the 56 flights in the previous month and a 13 percent increase from 62 in September.

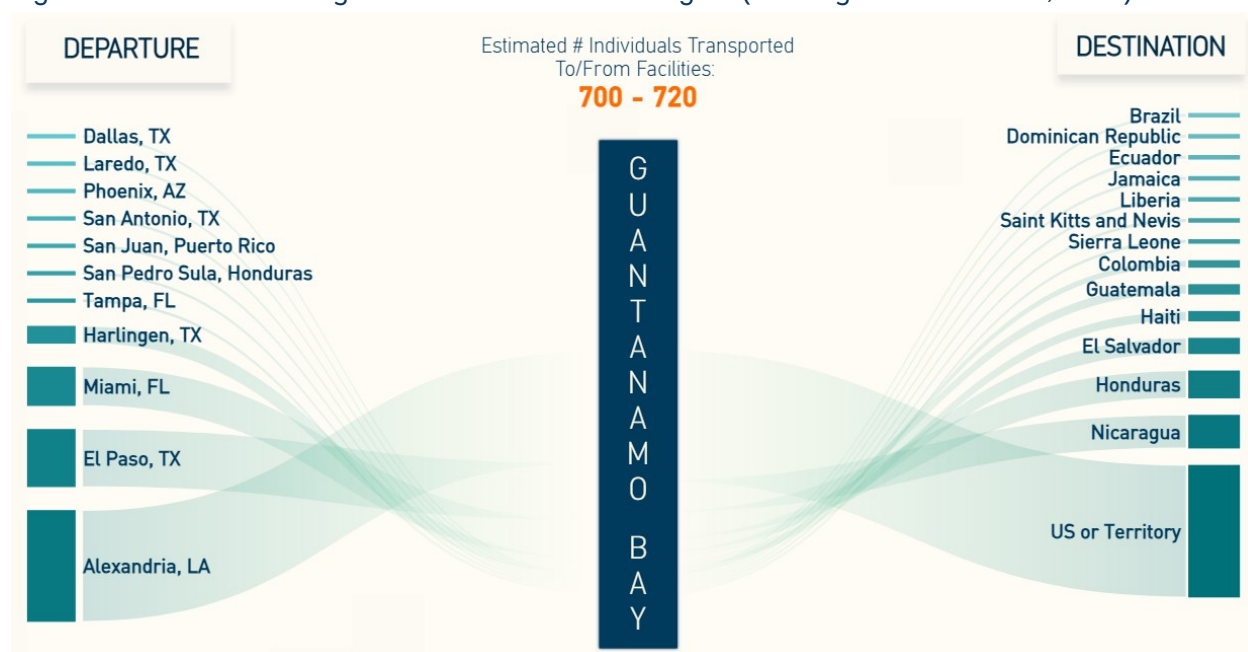
Guantanamo Base Naval Base: Hub for Removal and Shuffle Flights

In February 2025, the Trump administration began to transfer migrants and asylum seekers—many of whom were previously in immigration detention on U.S. soil—to the U.S. Naval Base at Guantanamo Bay (GTMO). Since then, the Trump administration has conducted at least 91 flights to GTMO. 39 of these flights have continued on to removal destinations after stopping at the naval base, while others have returned to the United States, serving as shuffle flights (see Figure 12).

At GTMO, individuals have often been held by military guards, with no access to in-person legal counsel, and under punitive conditions that raise significant human rights concerns. GTMO facilities reportedly have a capacity for around 200 individuals and are staffed by approximately 670 personnel—most of whom are uniformed officials. The financial cost of detention at GTMO is estimated at \$100,000 per person, per day. Since February, only a total of 720 people have been transferred to the naval base. Despite the extensive personnel, fewer than 40 people have been detained at GTMO at any given time over the past three months.

Since August, the number of migrants and asylum seekers detained at GTMO has steadily declined. In October, a total of four ICE Air flights stopped in GTMO—two transferred individuals to and from U.S. detention centers, while the remaining two continued on to complete removals in Guatemala and El Salvador. Given the regular cadence of direct flights to these countries, these temporary transfers suggest the Trump administration is using GTMO as a purely punitive measure. As of October 17, no migrants or asylum seekers remain at the base.

Figure 12: Guantanamo Bay Inbound and Outbound Flights (January - November 30, 2025)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor

Mexican and Panamanian Governments' Deportation Flights

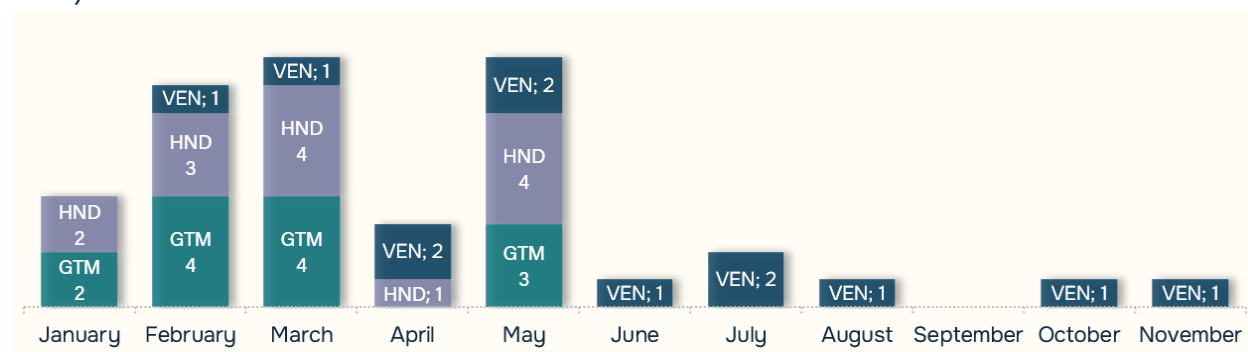
ICE Flight Monitor also tracks deportation flights from Mexico and Panama, both of which carry out routine flights that are relevant to the regional context of U.S. flights.

I. Mexican Government's Repatriation Flights

The Mexican government carries out removal flights (referred to as “repatriation” flights by the Mexican government, which include both forced removals and voluntary returns) to various countries in Latin America, currently operated by the airline VivaAerobus. Tracking of these flights began in mid-2021, and the scale and frequency of these operations have varied over time. In March 2023, a deadly fire at a detention center in Ciudad Juárez prompted the Mexican government to significantly reduce the number of repatriation flights. Prior to the incident, Mexico operated 30 to 40 flights per month to five countries. Since then, flight numbers have dropped to the single digits, with flights primarily carried out to Guatemala, Honduras, and Venezuela. Additionally, the Venezuelan government sends their own Conviasa planes to facilitate repatriations of Venezuelan nationals from Mexico.

Mexican deportation flights to Central America stopped in May 2025, yet the Mexican government [continues to repatriate individuals](#) to South and Central America via commercial planes and to deport Central Americans by land. In November, the Mexican government conducted one repatriation flight to Venezuela, marking the 11th such flight this year (see Figure 13). These are assisted voluntary return flights, primarily carrying Venezuelan nationals who wish to return home. Demand for these flights remains high, with many Venezuelans currently waiting for available seats at times for many months. Decisions to return are likely driven by security risks and repeated detention by Mexican authorities, which particularly affect Venezuelans lacking legal status in Mexico.

Figure 13: Mexico's Repatriation Flights and their Destinations per Month (January - November 30, 2025)



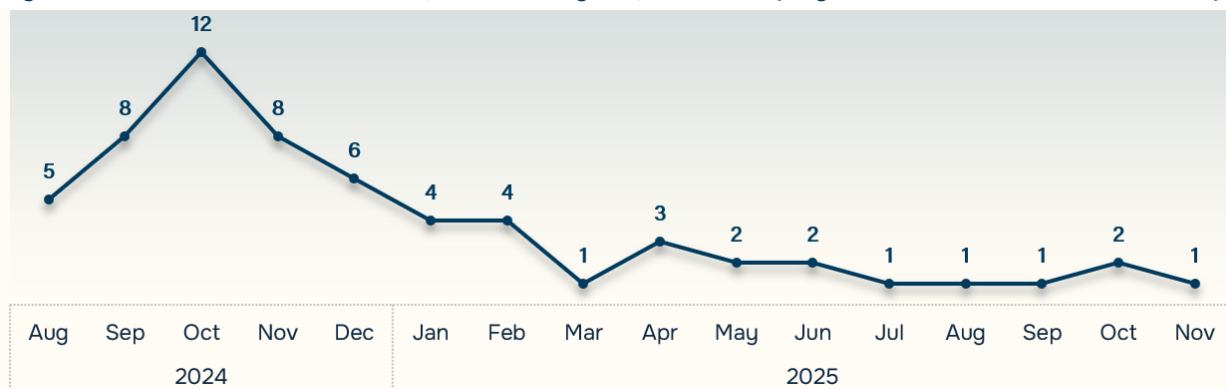
Source: ICE Flight Monitor

II. Panamanian Government's Deportation Flights

The government of Panama conducts deportation flights under a [July 2024 Memorandum of Understanding with the United States](#)—the first known agreement in which the U.S. directly funds another country's removal operations. These flights are currently operated by Panama Air. Between August 2024 and November 2025, Panama carried out 61 U.S.-funded deportation flights (see Figure 14), primarily to Colombia and Ecuador, with a small number of flights to India (2), Vietnam (1), and Cameroon (1).

In November 2025, Panama carried out one flight to Colombia—one fewer than in October and a significant decrease from the 12 flights conducted in October 2024. This decline closely mirrors the sharp drop in irregular crossings through the Darién Gap, which fell from [25,111 in September 2024](#) to just [41 people in September 2025](#).

Figure 14: U.S. Funded Panama Deportation Flights per Month (August 2024 - November 30, 2025)



Source: ICE Flight Monitor



About Human Rights First: Human Rights First is a nonprofit, nonpartisan international human rights organization founded in 1978 to address the lack of legal protection for refugees and asylum seekers. We work alongside human rights defenders, hold human rights abusers accountable, fight for the conditions that uphold democracy, and provide tools that bring the power of AI and advanced technologies to justice and human rights movements.

Human Rights First is based in Los Angeles, New York, and Washington D.C.

Methodology

Data is collected using several open-source flight tracking platforms that provide real-time and historical information about aircraft movements, allowing for the independent identification of flights potentially associated

with immigration enforcement. Identifying flights as ICE-related or otherwise associated with immigration enforcement requires a multi-layered process. ICE Flight Monitor analyzes aircraft registration numbers, recurring flight routes, patterns of operation, and known ICE detention center and destination locations. To ensure the accuracy and integrity of the findings, ICE Flight Monitor cross-references flight data with public records, media reports, and observations from trusted partner organizations.

Data Revisions and Corrections: Following the publication of each report, corrections may be made as new findings arise. This report includes some retroactive updates to data from the previous month. For the most updated versions of our data, please see ICE Flight Monitor's most recent report.

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at humanrightsfirst.org

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Data Tables

U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by ICE Carrier (January – November 30, 2025)

In addition to regular enforcement flight categories, this data includes “relocation” flights, wherein carriers relocate from a hub to facilitate a transfer or removal.

Carrier	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
Air Charter Express						5					
Avelo					116	214	238	291	318	314	244
Eastern Airlines			3	5		7	8	34	41	40	34
Eastern Air Express	70	80	199	225	264	192	293	277	256	309	423
GlobalX	421	418	542	549	644	703	610	621	610	506	510
Gryphon		24	4	15	21	6	3				
Journey						3	2	21	27	11	36
Key Lime									83	192	162
OMNI	2	2	3	7	17	38	21	25	56	51	52
World Atlantic	16		4			1					

Total U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flights by Month (January 2020 – November 30, 2025)

Date	Domestic Shuffle	Removal	Removal Related	Grand Total
2025	7518	1975	2720	12213
January	273	109	152	534
February	358	126	154	638
March	496	134	180	810
April	501	126	200	827
May	598	190	295	1083
June	700	208	282	1190
July	779	207	282	1268
August	804	240	337	1381
September	966	224	274	1464
October	1017	199	264	1480
November	1026	212	300	1538
2024	3661	1437	1997	7095
January	345	130	164	639
February	307	137	187	631
March	303	133	184	620
April	349	128	181	658
May	380	151	208	739
June	347	143	185	675
July	339	145	204	688
August	359	135	185	679
September	320	105	155	580
October	313	123	187	623

Date	Domestic Shuffle	Removal	Removal Related	Grand Total
November	299	107	157	563
2023	4157	1354	1979	7490
January	340	83	121	544
February	366	127	192	685
March	389	145	233	767
April	440	117	188	745
May	436	106	167	709
June	354	122	194	670
July	315	99	151	565
August	476	153	227	856
September	397	127	178	702
October	361	135	157	653
November	283	140	171	594
2022	4274	1321	1656	7251
January	362	112	137	611
February	275	112	132	519
March	331	128	169	628
April	362	115	157	634
May	455	142	215	812
June	331	139	171	641
July	308	142	167	617
August	399	140	147	686
September	436	107	121	664
October	492	83	110	685
November	523	101	130	754
2021	3253	928	1260	5441
January	149	81	123	353
February	127	70	111	308
March	270	49	78	397
April	368	39	58	465
May	245	47	57	349
June	255	35	49	339
July	344	47	66	457
August	458	97	138	693
September	352	193	224	769
October	364	137	180	681
November	321	133	176	630
2020	2071	926	1480	4477
January	191	92	149	432
February	210	101	159	470
March	264	91	134	489
April	152	47	81	280

Date	Domestic Shuffle	Removal	Removal Related	Grand Total
May	192	60	106	358
June	204	68	114	386
July	178	82	143	403
August	164	70	120	354
September	192	100	158	450
October	175	132	192	499
November	149	83	124	356
Grand Total	24934	7941	11092	43967

U.S. Immigration Removal Flights by Country (January – November 30, 2025)

Country	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total
Guatemala	31	24	35	23	48	51	54	43	56	54	55	474
Honduras	24	22	33	16	35	43	49	37	55	39	48	401
Mexico	14	13	22	32	30	17	17	72	9	17	18	261
El Salvador	8	11	14	13	17	22	22	12	13	16	14	162
Ecuador	9	7	6	5	6	9	9	9	9	8	7	84
Colombia	12	7	6	5	5	5	9	7	6	10	9	81
Venezuela		3	3	6	10	8	9	9	7	10	8	73
Nicaragua	2	2	2	3	5	5	6	5	10	8	10	58
Peru	2	4	2	2	3	5	4	5	4	5	3	39
Dominican Republic	2	2	2	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	39
Brazil	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	5	4	33
Jamaica	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	16
Costa Rica		2				2	1	3	3	2	2	15
Bahamas					2	2	1	2	2	2	2	13
India		4	1	1				1	1	1	3	12
Haiti		1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	11
Cuba	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	11
Mauritania		1		1	3	1	1	1	1			9
Ghana						1	1	1	3	1	2	9
Chile					1	2		2	1	1	1	8
Vietnam					1			1	1	2	3	8
Senegal					3	1		3				7
Liberia		1		1		1	1		1		2	7
Kenya		1		1		1	1				2	6
Nigeria		1			1	1	1		1	1		6
Guinea		1		1		1	1		1		1	6
Pakistan		1		1				1	1	1		5
Georgia		1						1	1	1	1	5
Bangladesh				1		1		1	1		1	5
Nepal			1	1		1			1		1	5

Country	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total
Uzbekistan				1	1			1	1	1		5
Angola		1			1	1	1			1		5
Argentina						2			3			5
Laos					1			1	1	1	1	5
Sierra Leone					1		1		2			4
Cameroon		1				1	1		1			4
Trinidad and Tobago			1		1	2						4
Saint Lucia			1		1	1						3
Panama		3										3
Egypt		1				1		1				3
Togo		1			1	1						3
Chad		1			1		1					3
Azerbaijan								1	1		1	3
Belize					1	2						3
Benin		1			1				1			3
Mali		1			1				1			3
Rwanda								2				2
China	1					1						2
Jordan		1						1				2
Equatorial Guinea							1				1	2
Albania		1									1	2
Cote d'Ivoire						1					1	2
Burkina Faso		1							1			2
Dem Rep of Congo						1			1			2
Kazakhstan								1	1			2
Gambia				1				1				2
Armenia									1	1		2
Marshall Islands						1		1				2
Cambodia									1	1		2
Eswatini							1			1		2
Morocco										1		1
Romania								1				1
Mozambique									1			1
Saint Kitts and Nevis									1			1
Zimbabwe									1			1
Kosovo				1								1
Bulgaria											1	1
Côte d'Ivoire									1			1
Greece				1								1
Kyrgyzstan									1			1
Zambia									1			1

Country	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Total
South Sudan							1					1
Antigua and Barbuda						1						1
Tajikistan					1							1
Sri Lanka										1		1
England								1				1
Guyana						1						1
Poland											1	1
Iran									1			1
Grand Total	109	126	134	126	190	208	207	240	224	199	212	1975

U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flight Departure Cities (January – November 30, 2025)

Totals include Shuffle Flights, Removal Flights, and Removal Flight Connections. “YoY Change” column reflects percent change from the same period in 2024; blank values indicate that there were no outbound flights from that city in the 2024 period.

Departure City	# Outbound Flights	YoY Change
Alexandria, LA	2153	97%
Harlingen, TX	1730	97%
El Paso, TX	999	109%
Phoenix, AZ	664	31%
San Antonio, TX	419	-7%
Miami, FL	408	237%
Youngstown, OH	354	
San Diego, CA	255	-13%
Newark, NJ	181	293%
Jacksonville, FL	180	362%
Dallas, TX	139	969%
Columbus, GA	135	34%
Houston, TX	129	36%
Denver, CO	122	79%
Victorville, CA	117	208%
Richmond, VA	116	158%
Bedford, MA	114	143%
Kansas City, MO	113	169%
Las Vegas, NV	111	102%
Seattle, WA	102	122%
Gary, IN	93	98%
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	93	111%
Minneapolis, MN	86	406%
Buffalo, NY	85	73%

Departure City	# Outbound Flights	YoY Change
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	81	
Salt Lake City, UT	81	
Killeen, TX	80	
Ypsilanti, MI	73	
Baltimore, MD	72	
Omaha, NE	72	350%
Gadsden, AL	53	
Tampa, FL	50	4900%
Mercer, NJ	48	
Guatemala City, Guatemala	47	
Harrisburg, PA	45	-10%
San Juan, Puerto Rico	45	543%
Indianapolis, IN	44	
Laredo, TX	44	-86%
Ochopee, FL	44	
Reno, NV	35	
Abilene, TX	31	138%
Lake City, FL	31	
Springfield, MO	29	
Diass, Senegal	28	460%
Portsmouth, NH	28	1300%
Toledo, OH	28	-39%
Bogotá, Colombia	22	
Comayagua, Honduras	22	

Departure City	# Outbound Flights	YoY Change
Guayaquil, Ecuador	20	
Atlanta, GA	18	
Charlotte, NC	18	
Nashville, TN	18	
Yuma, AZ	17	-81%
Albuquerque, NM	16	
San Salvador, El Salvador	16	700%
Bakersfield, CA	15	1400%
Knoxville, TN	11	
Oklahoma City, OK	11	
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	11	
Bucharest, Romania	10	100%
Tucson, AZ	10	-96%
Yakima, WA	9	350%
Charleston, WV	8	
Tuscaloosa, AL	8	
Universal City, TX	8	
Accra, Ghana	7	
Brownsville, TX	7	75%
Callao, Peru	7	
Nassau, Bahamas	7	
Belo Horizonte, Brazil	6	
Cincinnati, OH	6	
Doha, Qatar	6	
Mission, TX	6	-97%
Tirana, Albania	6	
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	5	67%
Everglades City, FL	5	
Los Angeles, CA	5	
Nouakchott, Mauritania	5	25%
Orlando, FL	5	
Vientiane, Laos	5	
Delhi, India	4	
Dhaka, Bangladesh	4	
Guam	4	100%
Ikeja, Nigeria	4	300%
Monrovia, Liberia	4	300%
New York, NY	4	
Nsimalen, Cameroon	4	

Departure City	# Outbound Flights	YoY Change
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	4	33%
Belize City, Belize	3	
Cairo, Egypt	3	
Cap-Haitien, Haiti	3	
Chaklala, Pakistan	3	
Clearwater, FL	3	
Conakry, Guinea	3	200%
Greensboro/High Point, NC	3	
Kingston, Jamaica	3	50%
Lungi, Sierra Leone	3	200%
N'Djamena, Chad	3	
New Orleans, LA	3	200%
Piarco, Trinidad and Tobago	3	
Saint Croix	3	
Simal, Azerbaijan	3	
Tallahassee, FL	3	
Tbilisi, Georgia	3	0%
Yerevan, Armenia	3	
Ambouli, Djibouti	2	
Anchorage, AK	2	-50%
Angola	2	100%
Cancun, Mexico	2	100%
Detroit, MI	2	
Fort Worth, TX	2	-75%
Fortaleza, Brazil	2	
Kathmandu, Nepal	2	
Lafayette, LA	2	
Lome, Togo	2	100%
Maiquetia, Venezuela	2	
Mexico City, Mexico	2	
Niagra Falls, NY	2	
Phnom Penh, Cambodia	2	
Plattsburgh, NY	2	
Portland, ME	2	
Riverside, CA	2	
Saint Lucia	2	
San Jose, Costa Rica	2	
State College, PA	2	
Villahermosa, Mexico	2	

Departure City	# Outbound Flights	YoY Change
Wichita, KS	2	-75%
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	1	
Banjul, Gambia	1	
Barbados/Bridgetown, Barbados	1	
Boston, MA	1	
Colombo, Sri Lanka	1	
Cotonou, Benin	1	
Dover, DE	1	
Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan	1	
Harare, Zimbabwe	1	0%
Honolulu, Hawaii	1	0%
Hot Springs, AR	1	
Kinshasa, Dem Rep of Congo	1	
Lusaka, Zambia	1	
Manuas, Brazil	1	-93%
Marshall Islands	1	
Memphis, TN	1	
Mobile, AL	1	
Monroe, LA	1	

Departure City	# Outbound Flights	YoY Change
Ontario, CA	1	0%
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	1	
Panama City, Panama	1	
Presque Isle, ME	1	
Pristina, Kosovo	1	
Raleigh, NC	1	
Santiago, Chile	1	
Shannon, Ireland	1	
Shreveport, LA	1	0%
Sofia, Bulgaria	1	
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	1	
St. Louis, MO	1	
Suffolk, England	1	
Topeka, KS	1	
Traverse City, MI	1	
Warsaw, Poland	1	
Wrightstown, NJ	1	

U.S. Immigration Enforcement Flight Destination Cities (January – November 30, 2025)

Totals include Shuffle Flights, Removal Flights, and Removal Flight Connections. "YoY Change" column reflects percent change from the same period in 2024; blank values indicate that there were no outbound flights from that city in the 2024 period

Destination City	# Inbound Flights	YoY Change
Alexandria, LA	1777	144%
Harlingen, TX	1241	191%
El Paso, TX	917	114%
Phoenix, AZ	554	37%
Guatemala City, Guatemala	474	0%
San Pedro Sula, Honduras	402	34%
Miami, FL	379	272%
Youngstown, OH	342	
San Diego, CA	246	-16%
San Antonio, TX	233	30%
Newark, NJ	180	291%
San Salvador, El Salvador	162	45%
Jacksonville, FL	157	303%

Destination City	# Inbound Flights	YoY Change
Dallas, TX	138	962%
Columbus, GA	131	30%
Villahermosa, Mexico	129	
Houston, TX	128	35%
Denver, CO	122	77%
Victorville, CA	117	208%
Richmond, VA	116	158%
Bedford, MA	112	138%
Las Vegas, NV	111	106%
Seattle, WA	102	127%
Tapachula, Mexico	102	
Gary, IN	95	102%
Guantanamo Bay, Cuba	89	
Kansas City, MO	89	107%

Destination City	# Inbound Flights	YoY Change
Buffalo, NY	85	73%
Minneapolis, MN	85	400%
Guayaquil, Ecuador	84	-21%
Bogotá, Colombia	81	-30%
Salt Lake City, UT	81	
Killeen, TX	77	
Maiquetia, Venezuela	73	1725%
Omaha, NE	72	350%
Ypsilanti, MI	65	
Managua, Nicaragua	58	142%
Mercer, NJ	49	
Harrisburg, PA	45	-10%
Indianapolis, IN	42	
Laredo, TX	41	-87%
Callao, Peru	39	56%
Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	39	44%
Reno, NV	35	
Lake City, FL	31	
Abilene, TX	30	131%
Mexico City, Mexico	30	-77%
Tampa, FL	27	2600%
Toledo, OH	27	-43%
Springfield, MO	26	
Ochopee, FL	25	
Portsmouth, NH	25	
Comayagua, Honduras	24	
San Juan, Puerto Rico	24	700%
Baltimore, MD	23	
Atlanta, GA	19	
Belo Horizonte, Brazil	18	29%
Nashville, TN	18	
Albuquerque, NM	17	
Charlotte, NC	17	
Yuma, AZ	17	-82%
Kingston, Jamaica	16	45%
Bakersfield, CA	15	1400%
San Jose, Costa Rica	15	
Fortaleza, Brazil	13	
Nassau, Bahamas	13	
Detroit, MI	11	

Destination City	# Inbound Flights	YoY Change
Havana, Cuba	11	0%
Oklahoma City, OK	11	
Cap-Haitien, Haiti	10	150%
Accra, Ghana	9	
Delhi, India	9	
Nouakchott, Mauritania	9	80%
Tucson, AZ	9	-96%
Yakima, WA	9	350%
Hanoi, Vietnam	8	
Santiago, Chile	8	
Diass, Senegal	7	133%
Monrovia, Liberia	7	133%
Ikeja, Nigeria	6	500%
Knoxville, TN	6	
Nairobi, Kenya	6	500%
Angola	5	400%
Brownsville, TX	5	67%
Buenos Aires, Argentina	5	
Chaklala, Pakistan	5	
Conakry, Guinea	5	400%
Dhaka, Bangladesh	5	400%
Kathmandu, Nepal	5	400%
Mission, TX	5	-97%
New Orleans, LA	5	
Tashkent, Uzbekistan	5	67%
Tbilisi, Georgia	5	67%
Vientiane, Laos	5	
Lungi, Sierra Leone	4	300%
Nsimalen, Cameroon	4	300%
Orlando, FL	4	
Piarco, Trinidad and Tobago	4	
Amritsar, India	3	0%
Bamako, Mali	3	
Belize City, Belize	3	
Cairo, Egypt	3	0%
Cotonou, Benin	3	
Greensboro/High Point, NC	3	
Lome, Togo	3	200%
N'Djamena, Chad	3	200%
New York, NY	3	

Destination City	# Inbound Flights	YoY Change
Panama Pacifico, Panama	3	
Saint Lucia	3	
Simal, Azerbaijan	3	
Wrightstown, NJ	3	
	3	
Aguadilla, Puerto Rico	2	-33%
Amman, Jordan	2	
Banjul, Gambia	2	
Doha, Qatar	2	
Ekibastuz, Kazakhstan	2	
Everglades City, FL	2	
Fuzhou, China	2	
Kigali, Rwanda	2	
Kinshasa, Dem Rep of Congo	2	100%
Lafayette, LA	2	100%
Little Rock, AR	2	
Manuas, Brazil	2	
Marshall Islands	2	
Mswatini	2	
Niagra Falls, NY	2	
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso	2	
Phnom Penh, Cambodia	2	
Plattsburgh, NY	2	
Port Bouet, Cote d'Ivoire	2	-33%
Portland, ME	2	
Riverside, CA	2	
State College, PA	2	
Tallahassee, FL	2	
Tirana, Albania	2	-33%
Wichita, KS	2	-75%
Yerevan, Armenia	2	
Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire	1	
Athens, Greece	1	

Destination City	# Inbound Flights	YoY Change
Basseterre, Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	
Bishkek, Kyrgystan	1	
Bissau, Guinea	1	
Boston, MA	1	
Bucharest, Romania	1	-75%
Casablanca, Morocco	1	
Colombo, Sri Lanka	1	
Dover, DE	1	
Dushanbe, Tajikistan	1	0%
El Centro, CA	1	
Harare, Zimbabwe	1	0%
Jasionka, Poland	1	
Juba, South Sudan	1	
Lusaka, Zambia	1	
Malabo, Equatorial Guinea	1	
Maputo, Mozambique	1	
Memphis, TN	1	
Monroe, LA	1	
Ontario, CA	1	0%
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	1	-67%
Presque Isle, ME	1	
Pristina, Kosovo	1	
Punta Europa, Equatorial Guinea	1	
Raleigh, NC	1	
Saint Croix	1	
Shannon, Ireland	1	
Shreveport, LA	1	0%
Sofia, Bulgaria	1	
St. John's, Antigua and Barbuda	1	
St. Louis, MO	1	
Suffolk, England	1	
Tehran, Iran	1	
Timehri, Guyana	1	
Topeka, KS	1	