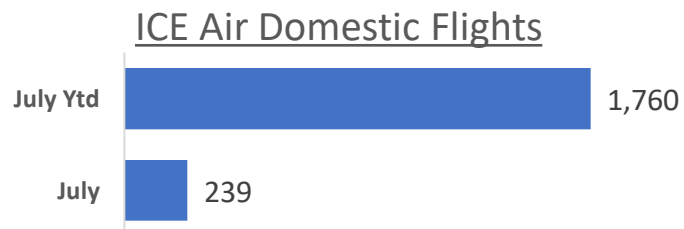
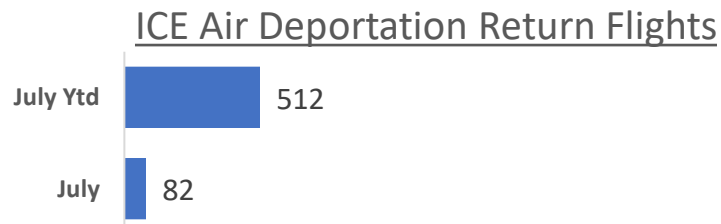
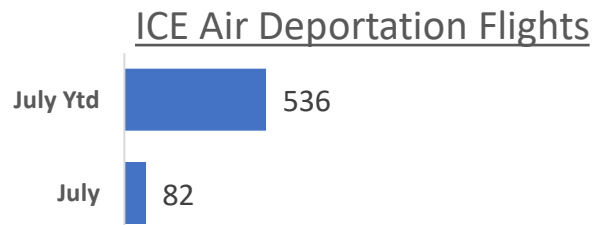
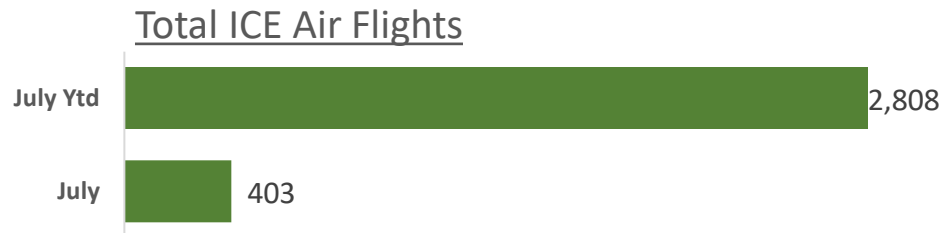


ICE Air Flights

July and July 2020 Year-to-Date



- August 4, 2020

Questions and comments about this report can be directed to: Thomas Cartwright (author)

thcartwright@gmail.com +1.614.208.2791 (phone, WhatsApp, Signal)

Thomas Cartwright: MS Financial Theory, University of Illinois. Retired EVP JPMorgan (38 years) with focus in management, strategic planning and analysis and financial management. For 3 years post retirement Tom performed strategic consulting assignments for Financial Industry leading clients. In retirement, Tom has dedicated his time to world refugee advocacy in the field and in Washington D.C. His work includes hands-on volunteering in refugee camps in Greece and our Southern Border. **S.C. : Senior Research Analyst:** BS Sociology, University of Chicago. 25 years of experience in strategic and business analytics at a Fortune Top 50 Company.

Witness At The Border, an all-volunteer organization, shines a light on the cruelty and inhumanity of current immigration policy; we bear witness to the human rights abuse of asylum seekers and refugees. Witnesses hail from across the country and abroad.

From the Tornillo, TX and Homestead, FL Child Detention Centers to the Brownsville/Matamoros border, many have stood as witnesses in solidarity with the victims of these policies; to witness and report on the mass incarceration of innocent children and the practice of forcing asylum-seekers to wait in Mexico for their day in a tent court presided over by a remote judge on video, and to be faced with denial, without due process, of their legal rights to seek asylum and protection. To witness ICE Air fly those seeking protection from our country into danger and darkness, often in countries other than their own. Over 15,000 people follow Witness At The Border Facebook page.

[ICE Air Research and Tracking Team:](#)

Karla Barber (witnessmpp@gmail.com) – Head of Tracking and Information Management, MS Management Information Systems, University of Texas, Dallas. Retired IT Manager Texas Instruments (22 years) with a focus on Business Process Re-engineering, Change Management, and Y2K Remediation. She is a Certified Sommelier, Certified Wine Educator, and the former National President of Women for WineSense. Since retiring in 2018 she has been a witness at the Tornillo, Texas and Homestead, Florida detention facilities for migrant children. She was a lead organizer for Witness at the Border in Brownsville TX/Matamoros MX and is actively tracking ICE flight movements via a ‘virtual’ witness effort.

Joshua Rubin (Joshrubinofny@icloud.com), Joshua Rubin is the president of Rubin & Poor, Inc., a company that has developed testing software and performed data analysis since its founding at the beginning of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. He founded Witness Tornillo, which has since become Witness at the Border, a group dedicated to on the ground observation of the effects of U.S. immigration policy. His work is featured in the award-winning documentary “Witness at Tornillo.”

Julie Swift (juliekswift@gmail.com), is a former teacher, museum educator and exhibit coordinator with degrees in elementary and early childhood education. She is a Democratic precinct Chair in the border state of Texas where she lives. A social activist and member of many social and political groups, she is currently active with Witness at the Border on the ground and at the computer.

<https://www.witnessattheborder.org> || [FaceBook: Witness at the Border \(formerly Witness:Tornillo\)](#) || Twitter:@WitnessBorder
Instagram: Witness At The Border

TRACKING ICE AIR

ICE Air contracted with the airline broker Classic Air Charters. They in turn subcontracted the flights to World Atlantic (Caribbean Sun) and Swift Air (nka iAero). Flights on World Atlantic were substantially reduced in March and they have not flown an ICE Air flight since mid-March.

ICE Air does not disclose information or data about their flights. Our information is based on securing all flight information from the publicly available FlightAware application for World Atlantic and Swift. We then filter the flights to the likely ICE Air deportation and destination locations to identify, within a small margin of error, the deportation flights. **To do this we use the knowledge and experience we gained through tracking ICE Air for 6 months.** Any errors in our estimations we believe are small and certainly immaterial to the analysis that follows.

The domestic analysis was particularly difficult in that both Swift and World Atlantic fly many more non-ICE Air charters domestically than internationally, so establishing business rules to filter to just ICE Air flights becomes much more dependent on understanding the specific planes in the fleets used for ICE Air, the locations of detention centers, regular ICE Air flight patterns, and knowledge of other partners Swift and World Atlantic serve and their common destinations. **As such, the margin of error may be somewhat higher in this domestic analysis than the deportation analysis, but we are confident it is within a reasonable margin of error** and, since any errors would most likely occur randomly over time, that the comparative time period analysis is quite sound. In certain very limited cases, such as Cuba, our confidence was not high enough to determine regular flights from deportations so we excluded them all to be conservative. **A pre/early COVID domestic flights comparison can be found in our [“ICE Air 1,677 flights while COVID rages.”](#)**

OUT OF SCOPE

- **Our pre/early COVID deportation detailed comparative analysis can be found in our [“ICE Air Deportations: Has COVID -19 Changed Anything?” published May 7, 2020.](#)**
- **The number of detainees in total or on any flight.** ICE discloses none of these numbers and there is no reasonable way to estimate. In April 2019 Phil Neff from the University of Washington Center for Human Rights published a piece that did analyze passenger data secured through a FOIA request in *“Hidden in Plain Sight: ICE Air and the Machinery of Mass Deportation.”* We understand that this piece may be updated and look forward to the analysis.
- **That said, we know from how the pandemic spreads that you do not need a plane load of infected people to seed and spread COVID. A few people carrying the virus can spread it quickly and devastatingly.**

FLIGHT CATEGORIZATION

We have categorized ICE Air flight legs into 4 categories as follows:

- **Deportation** – A flight from a domestic ICE Air location to an international deportation destination. They do not include flights from a domestic location to a domestic location on the border where detainees could be deported by land from that point, such as a flight from Alexandria to Brownsville where deportees may be bussed to be deported at the Gateway Bridge. There is no way to determine that the specific flight is for deportation or not. These flights are included in the domestic pool.
- **Deportation Return** – A flight subsequent to a deportation flight that returns in one or more legs to the US. There are fewer deportation returns than deportations because in some instances there are multiple deportation destinations. For example, a flight from Brownsville to El Salvador to Ecuador to Brownsville would include 2 deportation destinations and 1 return.
- **Deportation Connection** – A flight leg that is entirely domestic and occurs earlier the same day as a deportation flight for that same plane. For example, if a specific plane flies the route San Antonio to El Paso to Guatemala in the same day, then that would be 1 deportation connection (San Antonio to El Paso) and 1 deportation flight (El Paso to Guatemala).
- **Shuffle** – A fully domestic flight that is not a deportation connection. Essentially flights facilitating movement between domestic detention centers.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the midst of the global pandemic ICE Air continues to initiate and facilitate the seeding, spreading, and exporting of COVID within the US web of 200 detention centers and to other countries through a total of 2,808 likely ICE Air flights including 1,760 domestic flights, and 536 deportation flights to 15 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean

July deportation flights of 82 were at the highest level since when March deportation flights were 91. July was over the prior 3-month average of 59 by 40%. There were 2 more flight days in July, but that only accounts for about 10 percentage points of the increase.

In addition to the concern over spreading COVID, we are perplexed by the relative inelasticity of the change in ICE Air flight volume with the change in the level of the detainee population. The detainee population is down 44% from the average for January/February to July, as a result of the tourniquet at the border and continuing deportations. However, during that same time, total likely ICE Air flights are down only 10%, with deportations down 12% and interestingly, domestic flights down only 9%.

In July there were [disturbing accounts](#) illustrating the horrifying results of transfers within the US detention center web that our tracking of domestic flights brings to life. In the Farmville Detention Center [almost 90 percent of the 359 detainees tested positive](#) following a mass transfer of 74 detainees. Moreover, there were press accounts of [whistleblower reports](#) of the purposeful concealment of potential COVID infections that enabled exportation of the virus to other countries, and avoided ICE cost and paperwork. . [Over 200 COVID-infected deportees have been delivered into 11 countries.](#)

JULY AND JULY YEAR-TO-DATE FLIGHT SUMMARY

In July, there were 403 likely ICE Air flights, up 17 (4%) from June, consistent with the higher number of weekdays in July.

- 82 deportation flights, with 82 return legs, to 13 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 61 domestic flights connecting directly to deportation flights.
- 178 domestic shuffle flights between deportation locations.
- 239 domestic flights (connections and shuffle flights).

Year-to date July, there were 2,808 likely ICE Air flights, 50% deportation related (deportation legs, connections and returns) and 50% shuffle flights around the US.

- 536 deportation flights, with 512 return, to 15 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- 369 domestic flights connecting directly to deportation flights.
- 1,391 domestic shuffle flights between deportation locations.
- 1,760 domestic flights (connections and shuffle flights).

JULY FLIGHT INSIGHTS

July deportation flights of 82 were 14 (21%) higher than June driven by an increase in flights to Guatemala (6), Mexico (6), El Salvador (3), and 1 each to Peru and St. Vincents-Grenadine, new this month. These increases were offset somewhat by 1 less flight to Honduras, Trinidad and Bahamas.

Likely ICE Air flights deported people to 13 different countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- **July flights were 43 (10%) below the January/February average (pre-COVID).** All flight categories were down similar percentages with deportation-related flights down 8% and shuffle flights down 11%.
- **The most frequent deportations** were to Mexico (29) followed by Honduras (18), Guatemala (13), and El Salvador (9) with these 4 countries comprising over 84% of deportations in July.
- **July deportation flights are 12 below (12%) the January/February pre-COVID average (94).**
- **Guatemala deportation flights increased by 6 from June as “regular” flights resumed** following pauses resulting from the return of [more than 190 infected deportees](#). In July it was announced [“regular” flights would return](#) with up to 75 deportees per plane, following a [promise of additional US aid](#) based on “furthering the President’s goal of reducing illegal immigration to the United States.” The 13 flights in July were still significantly below the January/February average of 42 as Guatemala still regulates the number. Flights carry about 70-75 deportees.
- **Mexico flights in July of 29 were 25 above their January/February average of 4** as flights escalated significantly as discussed below in the year-to-date discussion.
- **Weekly deportation flight patterns have been relatively consistent the last few months.** On a per week basis flights to: Mexico 6-7 to 3 to 4 locations; Honduras 4-5; Guatemala 2-3, El Salvador 2; Dominican, Haiti, Ecuador, Nicaragua 1 every other week; and other countries in Latin America and Caribbean periodically.

JULY YEAR-TO-DATE FLIGHT INSIGHTS

Year-to-date July, there have been 536 likely deportation flights.

Likely ICE Air flights deported people to 15 different countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

- **Flights to Central America and Mexico (443)** comprise 83% of all deportation flights. Flights to Central America (369) comprise almost 70% of all deportation flights.
- **The top 5 deportation destinations** are Guatemala (153), Honduras (148), Mexico (74), El Salvador (68) and Ecuador (24), accounting for 87% of deportation destinations.
- **The most frequent deportation routes** were Brownsville to Honduras (52), Brownsville to Guatemala (45), Phoenix to Guatemala (31), and Alexandria, LA to Honduras (28).

- **The most frequent deportation departures** were from Brownsville and Alexandria with 127 and 113, respectively, comprising 45% of all deportation departures. Phoenix, El Paso and Houston follow with 57, 54, and 41 flights, respectively, rounding out the top 5 with 74% of deportation departures.
- **Mexico flights have escalated significantly** with flights in March, April, May, June, and July of 5, 0, 8, 23, 29, respectively. In July, deportation flights to Mexico represented 35% of all deportation flights. Moreover, in March all 5 flights were to Guadalajara and in May all 8 were to Mexico City. As flights have expanded so have destinations. In July locations were expanded to Mexico City (10), Guadalajara (9) and Villahermosa (7), and new this month Morelia (3).
- **A CBP spokesman told us that Mexico chooses the destination locations.** We asked Mexico Immigration and Nationalization about how destinations are chosen and they referred us to the Foreign Ministry who has yet to answer our inquiry. We assume the number of locations has expanded with the number of flights so as not to overwhelm any one location in the midst of the pandemic with an estimated 500-600 repatriated Mexican Nationals. **Our hypothesis is that the dominant reasons for deportations by air is to relieve pressure on Mexican border towns and, equally important, to punish migrants for multiple crossing attempts, something landing in the south of Mexico would accomplish.**
- **Resumption of flights to Mexico**, and the subsequent escalation of these flights are reflective of the [increase of border encounters attributed to single Mexican Nationals](#). When the publicly reported Mid-March through May Title 42 expulsions totaled 43,000, Assistant Secretary Kozak said that 58% of encounters were single Mexican adults. [Expulsions through June are almost 70,000](#).
- **Guatemala's sporadic reluctance to accept deportation flights** because of concerns over COVID exportation is starkly evident in the trend numbers over the first six months. Beginning in **January and ending in July likely deportation flights to Guatemala were 38, 45, 33, 10, 7, 7, and 13. Year-to-date Guatemala has accepted the most deportations flights at 153 and Honduras at 148. If patterns hold we would expect deportation flights to Honduras to exceed Guatemala in August or September.**
- **Honduras has accepted 148 deportation flights through July. They reported [10,616 deportees from the US](#) through 19 July, of which 975 were children. That's about 70 deportees per flights on average. It's not clear if the 10,616 includes any Hondurans deported to Guatemala under the Asylum Cooperation Agreement (ACA) prior to the pause in mid-March. [936 Hondurans and Salvadorans were deported](#) under the ACA to Guatemala between 21, November, 2019 and 19 March, 2020.**

Year-to-date, the busiest cities for combined departure and destination for domestic flights (connection and shuffle) are Alexandria (608), Brownsville (549) and Phoenix (342).

- **The most frequent domestic flight routes** are Alexandria LA to Brownsville (108), Brownsville to Alexandria (73), Miami to Columbus GA (61), San Antonio to Brownsville (61) and Phoenix to El Paso (56).
- **Alexandria LA** had a very balanced mix of flights originating to Central America with 28 to Honduras and 25 each to Guatemala and El Salvador, reinforcing their role as a major concentration point for detainees.

NB: Each month we send our flight totals, by category, to ICE to confirm or deny that our results are within a reasonable range based on their records. Each month they choose not to confirm, and importantly, they choose not to deny our results. If anything changes this month we will update with a comment.

Total ICE Air Flights YTD 2020 – Deportation and Domestic

Flight Category	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Year to Date	% of Flights	Current Month		Current Month		Current Month	
										H/(L) Pr Mth	% H/(L) Pr Mth	H/(L) Jan/Feb Mth Avg	% H/(L) Jan/Feb Mth Avg	H/(L) Jun Ytd Mth Avg	% H/(L) Jun Ytd Mth Avg
1 Deportation	87	100	91	47	61	68	82	536	19%	14	21%	(12)	(12%)	6	8%
2 Deportation Connection Total Outbound	<u>60</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>369</u>	13%	<u>16</u>	36%	<u>(2)</u>	(3%)	<u>10</u>	19%
3 Deportation	147	166	142	84	110	113	143	905	32%	30	27%	(14)	(9%)	16	13%
4 Deportation Return	<u>84</u>	<u>93</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>512</u>	18%	<u>13</u>	19%	<u>(7)</u>	(7%)	<u>10</u>	14%
5 Total Deportation Related	231	259	225	128	167	182	225	1,417	50%	43	24%	(20)	(8%)	26	13%
6 Domestic Shuffle	191	210	264	152	192	204	178	1,391	50%	(26)	(13%)	(23)	(11%)	(24)	(12%)
7 Total Flights	422	469	489	280	359	386	403	2,808	100%	17	4%	(43)	(10%)	2	1%
8 Total Domestic (Deport Connect + Shuffle)	251	276	315	189	241	249	239	1,760	63%	(10)	(4%)	(25)	(9%)	(15)	(6%)
9 # Week Days (non-Holiday)	21	19	22	22	20	22	23	149		1	5%	3	15%	2	10%

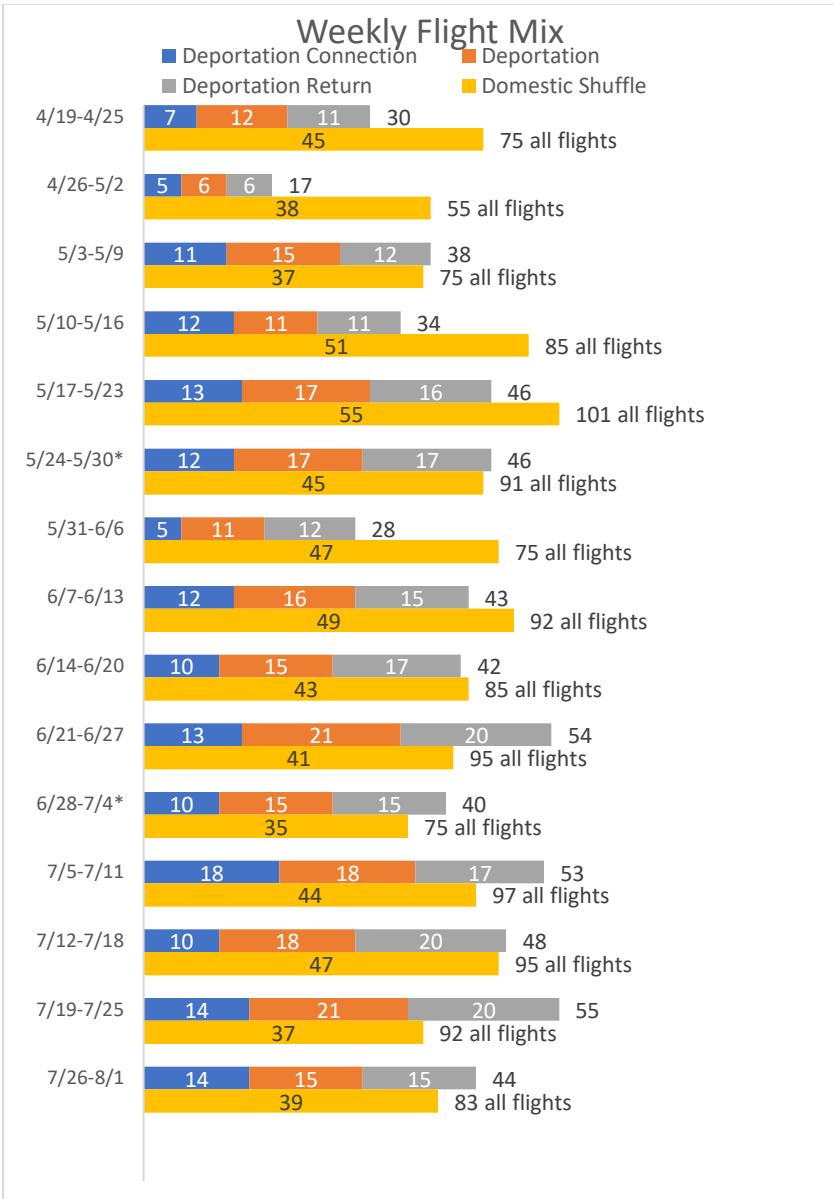
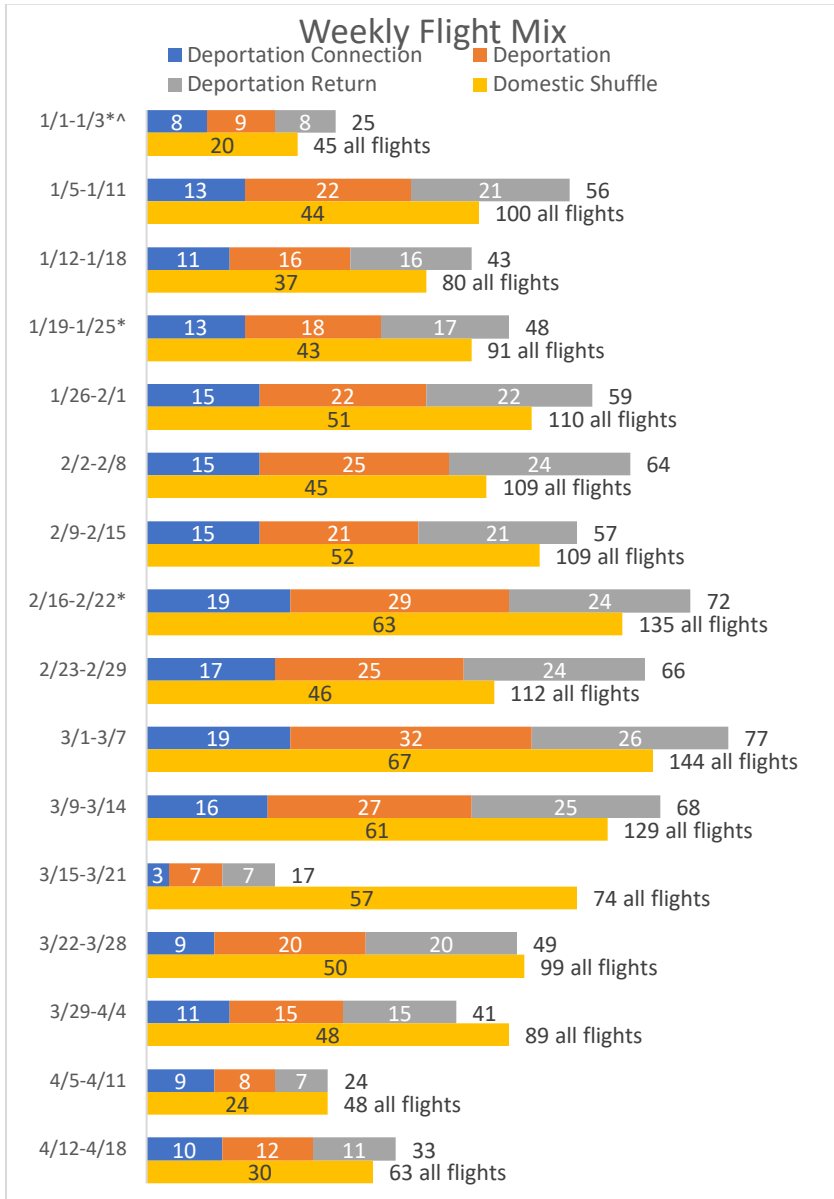
ICE Air Deportation Destination Cities YTD 2020

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Year to Date	% of Flights	Current Month		Current Month		Current Month		
										H/(L) Pr Mth	% H/(L) Pr Mth	H/(L) Jan/Feb Mth Avg	% H/(L) Jan/Feb Mth Avg	H/(L) Jun Ytd Mth Avg	% H/(L) Jun Ytd Mth Avg	
Deportation Destination Cities																
1	Guatemala City, Guatemala	38	45	33	10	7	7	13	153	29%	6	86%	(29)	(69%)	(10)	(44%)
2	San Pedro Sula, Honduras	27	24	19	18	23	19	18	148	28%	(1)	(5%)	(8)	(29%)	(4)	(17%)
3	San Salvador, El Salvador	11	11	14	8	9	6	9	68	13%	3	50%	(2)	(18%)	(1)	(8%)
4	Mexico City, Mexico	0	0	0	0	8	12	10	30	6%	(2)	(17%)	10	n/a	7	200%
5	Guadalajara, Mexico	2	7	5	0	0	5	9	28	5%	4	80%	5	100%	6	184%
6	Ecuador	2	4	10	2	2	2	2	24	4%	0	0%	(1)	(33%)	(2)	(45%)
7	Port-au-Prince, Haiti Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	14	3%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
8	Villahermosa, Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	13	2%	1	17%	7	n/a	6	600%
9	Managua, Nicaragua	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	12	2%	0	0%	1	33%	0	20%
10	Belo Horizonte, Brazil	0	1	4	2	2	0	1	10	2%	1	n/a	1	100%	(1)	(33%)
11	Bogota, Colombia	1	1	1	0	2	1	1	7	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
12	Kingston, Jamaica	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	6	1%	0	0%	0	0%	0	20%
13	Morelia, Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1%	3	n/a	3	n/a	3	n/a
14	Manaus, Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0%	(1)	(100%)	0	n/a	(0)	(100%)
15	Callao, Peru	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0%	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	500%
16	Other	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1%	(1)	(50%)	1	n/a	1	200%
17	Total	87	100	91	47	61	68	82	536	100%	14	21%	(12)	(12%)	6	8%
18	Mexico Total	2	7	5	0	8	23	29	74	14%	6	26%	25	544%	22	287%
19	# Week Days (non-Holiday)	21	19	22	22	20	22	23	149		1	5%	3	15%	2	10%

ICE Air Deportation Departure Cities YTD 2020

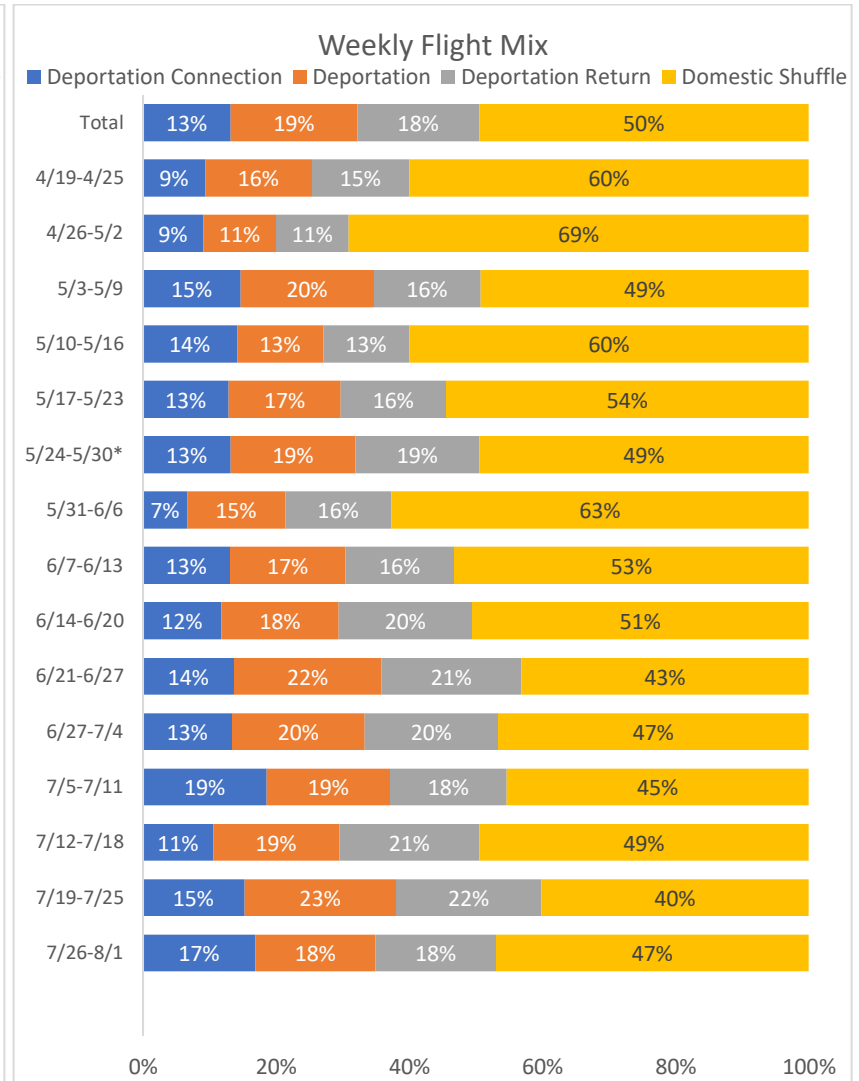
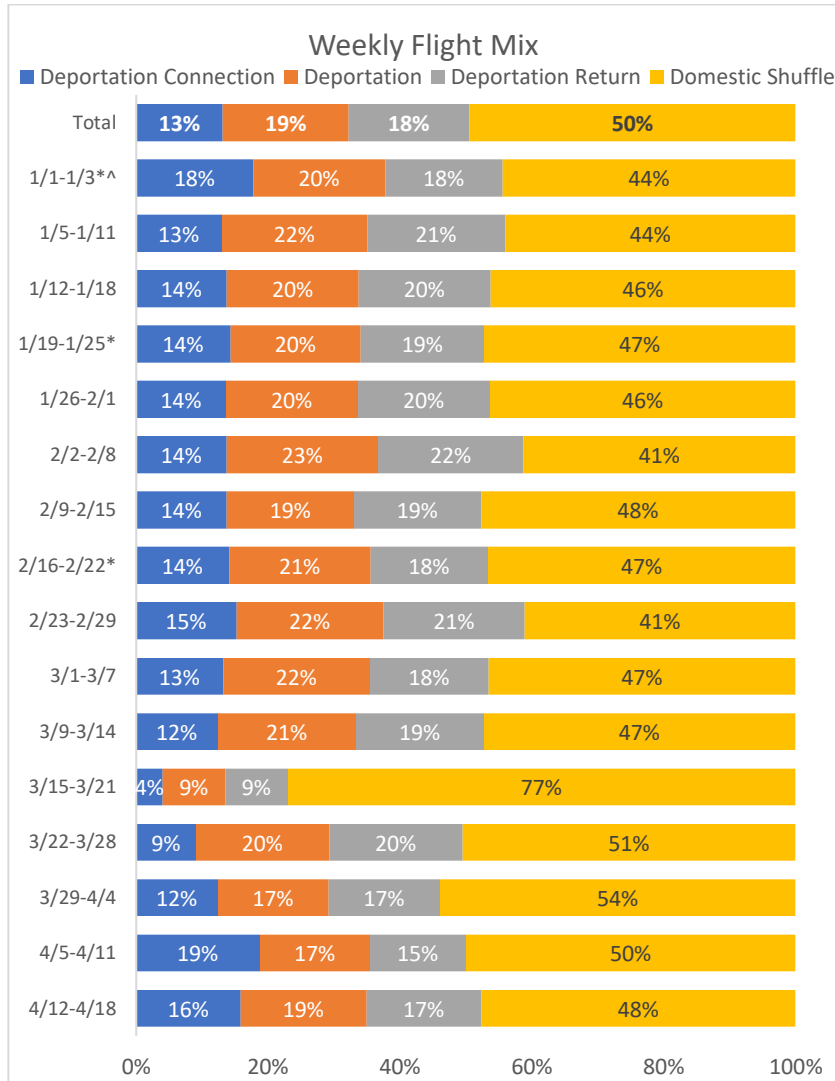
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Year to Date	% of Flights	Current Month		Current Month		Current Month	
										H/(L) Pr Mth	% H/(L) Pr Mth	H/(L) Jan/Feb Mth Avg	% H/(L) Jan/Feb Mth Avg	H/(L) Jun Ytd Mth Avg	% H/(L) Jun Ytd Mth Avg
1 Brownsville, TX	23	27	20	13	13	13	18	127	24%	5	38%	(7)	(28%)	(0)	(1%)
2 Alexandria, LA	16	17	13	13	14	18	22	113	21%	4	22%	6	33%	7	45%
3 Phoenix, AZ	13	18	8	0	4	10	4	57	11%	(6)	(60%)	(12)	(74%)	(5)	(55%)
4 El Paso, TX	9	10	11	5	3	5	11	54	10%	6	120%	2	16%	4	53%
5 Houston, TX	7	9	8	6	7	3	1	41	8%	(2)	(67%)	(7)	(88%)	(6)	(85%)
6 Miami, FL	4	5	8	2	0	3	3	25	5%	0	0%	(2)	(33%)	(1)	(18%)
7 Laredo, TX	6	4	4	1	2	1	6	24	4%	5	500%	1	20%	3	100%
8 Dallas, TX	5	3	4	0	2	2	5	21	4%	3	150%	1	25%	2	88%
9 San Diego, CA	0	0	5	0	4	6	5	20	4%	(1)	(17%)	5	n/a	3	100%
10 San Antonio, TX	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	12	2%	0	0%	1	100%	0	20%
11 San Pedro Sula, Honduras	0	1	0	0	3	2	3	9	2%	1	50%	3	500%	2	200%
12 San Juan, Puerto Rico	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	7	1%	(1)	(100%)	0	n/a	(1)	(100%)
13 Port-au-Prince, Haiti	2	2	2	0	0	0	1	7	1%	1	n/a	(1)	(50%)	0	0%
14 Ecuador	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1%	0	n/a	(1)	(100%)	(1)	(100%)
15 Belo Horizonte, Brazil	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4	1%	0	n/a	(1)	(100%)	(1)	(100%)
16 Harlingen/San Benito, TX	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3	1%	(1)	(100%)	0	n/a	(1)	(100%)
17 Manaus, Brazil	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	0%	1	n/a	1	n/a	1	500%
18 Other	1	1	0	2	1	1	0	6	1%	(1)	(100%)	(1)	(100%)	(1)	(100%)
19 Total	87	100	91	47	61	68	82	536	100%	14	21%	(12)	(12%)	6	8%
20 # Week Days (non-Holiday)	21	19	22	22	20	22	23	149		1	5%	3	15%	2	10%

ICE Air Weekly Flight Mix -



^ short week
* Holiday

Ice Air Weekly Flight Mix - %



^ short week

* Holiday

ICE Air Domestic YTD 2020

Destination City

	Alexandria, LA	Brownsville, TX	Phoenix, AZ	El Paso, TX	Columbus, GA	Miami, FL	San Diego, CA	San Antonio, TX	Laredo, TX	Houston, TX	Dallas, TX	Other	Total	% of Total
Alexandria, LA		108	24	7	5	24		8		12	16	97	301	17%
Brownsville, TX	73		11	18	8	32	1	33	4	7	1	73	261	15%
Phoenix, AZ	28	6	1	56		2	31	2	1	1	13	66	207	12%
San Antonio, TX	24	61	4	5	17	3	3		20	2	1	10	150	9%
Miami, FL	20	8	6		61		1	4		2		6	108	6%
Columbus, GA	33	25				10		2		20	3	4	97	6%
El Paso, TX	17	6	35		1	2				1		8	70	4%
San Diego, CA			30	1		5				1		5	42	2%
Richmond, VA	30					1		1				1	33	2%
Omaha, NE		3										29	32	2%
Harrisburg, PA	5	25									1	1	32	2%
Other	77	46	24	32	4	6	24	8	27	4	1	174	427	24%
Total	307	288	135	119	96	85	60	58	52	50	36	474	1,760	100%
% of Total	17%	16%	8%	7%	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%	27%	100%	

ICE Air Deportation YTD 2020

	Destination City												Total	% of Total
	Guatemala City, Guatemala	San Pedro Sula, Honduras	San Salvador, El Salvador	Mexico City, Mexico	Guadalajara, Mexico	Ecuador	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic	Villahermosa, Mexico	Managua, Nicaragua	Belo Horizonte, Brazil	Other		
Brownsville, TX	45	52	4	15	1	1			6	1		2	127	24%
Alexandria, LA	25	28	25			4	6	6		9		10	113	21%
Phoenix, AZ	31	9	4		8				5			0	57	11%
El Paso, TX	27	7	1		13	4			2			0	54	10%
Houston, TX	10	23	8									0	41	8%
Miami, FL	9	5				3	6	1				1	25	5%
Laredo, TX			21									3	24	4%
Dallas, TX		18	3									0	21	4%
San Diego, CA				15	5							0	20	4%
San Antonio, TX	5	3	2				2					0	12	2%
San Pedro Sula, Honduras						7						2	9	2%
Other	1	3	0	0	1	5	0	6	0	2	10	5	33	6%
Total	153	148	68	30	28	24	14	13	13	12	10	23	536	100%
% H/(L)	29%	28%	13%	6%	5%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	100%	