



# Fiscal Year 2019 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

March 30, 2020



Homeland  
Security

# Message from the Acting Secretary

I am pleased to present the following “Fiscal Year 2019 Entry/Exit Overstay Report” prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Pursuant to the requirements contained in Section 2(a) of the *Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000* (Pub. L. No. 106-215), Fiscal Year 2020 Appropriations Act (Pub. L. No. 116-93), and House Report 116-125, DHS is submitting this report on overstay data.

DHS has generated this report to provide data on departures and overstays, by country, for foreign visitors to the United States who were expected to depart in Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 (October 1, 2018 - September 30, 2019). DHS is working with the U.S. Department of State (DOS) to share information on departures and overstays, especially as it pertains to the visa application and adjudication process, with the goals of increasing visa compliance and decreasing overstay numbers and rates.

This report is being provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable Lindsey Graham  
Chairman, Senate Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein  
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler  
Chairman, House Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Doug Collins  
Ranking Member, House Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Nita M. Lowey  
Chairwoman, House Appropriations Committee

The Honorable Kay Granger  
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Committee

The Honorable Richard Shelby  
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee

The Honorable Patrick Leahy  
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Committee

The Honorable Bennie Thompson  
Chairman, House Committee on Homeland Security

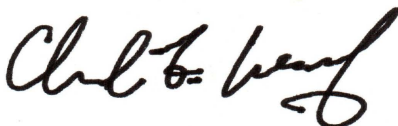
The Honorable Mike Rogers  
Ranking Member, House Committee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Ron Johnson  
Chairman, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

The Honorable Gary C. Peters  
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

Inquiries relating to this report may be directed to the DHS Office of Legislative Affairs at  
(202) 447-5890.

Best Regards,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chad F. Wolf". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping flourish at the end.

Chad F. Wolf  
Acting Secretary

# Executive Summary

This report provides data on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who entered as nonimmigrants through air or sea port of entry (POEs) and who were expected to depart in FY 2019 (October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019). It does this by examining the number of entries, by country, for foreign travelers who arrived as nonimmigrants during this time as of October 1, 2019.

An overstay is a nonimmigrant lawfully admitted to the United States for an authorized period, but remained in the United States beyond his or her authorized period of admission. The authorized admission period can be a fixed period; or for the duration of a certain activity, such as the period during which a foreign student is pursuing a full course of study or any authorized technical/practical training. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) identifies two types of overstays: 1) individuals for whom no departure was recorded (Suspected In-Country Overstays), and 2) individuals whose departure was recorded after their authorized period of admission expired (Out-of-Country Overstays).

Determining lawful status requires more than matching entry and exit data. For example, a nonimmigrant may receive from CBP a six-month admission upon entry, and then he or she may subsequently apply for and receive from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) an extension of up to six months. Identifying extensions, changes, or adjustments of status are necessary steps to determine whether a nonimmigrant has overstayed their authorized period of admission.

Valid periods of admission to the United States vary; therefore, it was necessary to establish “cutoff dates” for the purposes of a written report. Unless otherwise noted, the tables accompanying this report refer to departures that were expected to occur between October 1, 2018 and September 30, 2019.

This report presents the overstay rates of nonimmigrants who overstay and remain in the United States beyond their authorized period of admission with no evidence of an extension to their period of admission or adjustment to another immigration status. Rates are provided for the following major categories:

## **Total Overstay Rate**

CBP determined there were 55,928,990 in-scope nonimmigrant admissions<sup>1</sup> to the United States through air or sea ports with expected departures occurring in FY 2019, which represents the majority of air and sea annual nonimmigrant admissions. Of this number, CBP calculated a total overstay rate of 1.21 percent, or 676,422 overstay events. In other words, 98.79 percent of the in-scope nonimmigrant entries departed the United States on time and in accordance with the terms of their admission.

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<sup>1</sup> See Appendix A for a full list defining “in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission.”

This report breaks down the overstay rates further to provide a better picture of those overstays who remain in the United States beyond their period of admission and for whom there is no identifiable evidence of a departure, an extension of period of admission, or transition to another immigration status. At the end of FY 2019, there were 574,740 Suspected In-Country Overstays. The overall Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for this scope of travelers is 1.03 percent of the expected departures.

Due to continuing departures and adjustments of status by individuals in this population, by the end of December 2019 the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays for FY 2019 decreased to 497,272 reducing the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate to 0.89 percent. As of the end of December 2019, DHS was able to confirm the departures or adjustment of status of more than 99.11 percent of nonimmigrants scheduled to depart in FY 2019 via air and sea POEs.

### **Visa Waiver Program (VWP) Country Overstay Rate**

This report separates Visa Waiver Program (VWP) country overstay figures from non-VWP country figures. For VWP countries, the FY 2019 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.39 percent of the 23,248,729 expected departures.

### **Non-Visa Waiver Program Participant Overstay Rate**

For non-VWP countries, the FY 2019 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.90 percent of the 15,501,970 expected departures.

### **Student or Exchange Visitor Overstay Rate**

For nonimmigrants who entered on a student or exchange visitor visa (F, M, or J visa), the FY 2019 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.52 percent of the 1,949,166 foreign students and exchange visitors scheduled to complete their program in the United States.<sup>2</sup>

### **Canada and Mexico Overstay Rates**

Unlike other countries, a majority of travelers from Canada and Mexico enter the United States by land. Figures pertaining to Canada and Mexico are presented separately from the other countries due to the fact that air and sea port information represents a smaller portion of the Canadian and Mexican travel population. For Canada, the FY 2019 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and sea ports is 0.75 percent of 10,080,680 expected departures. For Mexico, the FY 2019 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and sea ports is 1.37 percent of 3,184,546 expected departures. This represents only travel through air and sea ports and does not include data on land border crossings.

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<sup>2</sup> Excludes Canada and Mexico student or exchange visitors.

The FY 2019 report covers the same classes of admission as the FY 2018 Entry and Exit Overstay Report.<sup>3</sup> These classes include those traveling to the United States temporarily for business and pleasure, including those from VWP-designated countries, traveling under an Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA), student travelers, worker classifications, and other classes of nonimmigrant admission.<sup>4</sup> These classes of admission account for 97 percent<sup>5</sup> of all air and sea port nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in FY 2019. The only excluded classes are diplomats, crewmembers, aliens in transit, and section 1367 special protected classes (Appendix B).<sup>6</sup>

In FY 2019, DHS continued developing its overstay mission capabilities. Through the use of advanced biometrics, the ability to confirm traveler identity at border crossings has improved. This has increased the ability to identify overstays. To date, CBP has biometrically confirmed over 30,000 Out-of-Country Overstays. Furthermore, the vetting unit responsible for assisting the review of Out-of-Country Overstay leads is continuing the notification process for VWP travelers who overstayed their period of admission in the United States, including emailing overstays regarding their non-compliance and informing them of the ramifications of their violation. CBP also continues to notify VWP travelers in advance of the end date of their period of authorized admission. CBP plans to further expand these notifications to additional populations. Additionally, DHS continues to require VWP countries with an overstay rate equal to or exceeding two percent to implement a public awareness campaign intended to educate their nationals on the importance of abiding by the terms of their admission to the United States.

Overall, total FY 2019 overstay rates are lower than those presented in the previous year's FY 2018 report. Section G, Table 7, and Appendix C provide FY 2018 reported figures and updated statistics on total overstay rates from that report year updated through September 30, 2019.

DHS continues to improve its data collection of both biographic and biometric data on non U.S. citizen travelers departing the United States. These improvements are discussed in this report. DHS will also continue to publicly release this report, at a minimum, on an annual basis.

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<sup>3</sup> U.S. Department of Homeland Security. *Fiscal Year 2018 Entry/Exit Overstay Report* August 7, 2018. Accessible at <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/entryexit-overstay-report>

<sup>4</sup> See Appendix A

<sup>5</sup> Appendix B details the 3 percent not accounted for in this report. More than 95 percent of that total are the C or D category (in-transit aliens/airline crewmembers) whose records are difficult to quantify due to the frequency of arrivals and departures close together in time. CBP will continue to improve its ability to report these numbers.

<sup>6</sup> Section 1367 of title 8, United States Code, establishes rules and penalties for the disclosure of information related to applicants for or beneficiaries of U visas, T visas, or Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) protections.



# FY 2019 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

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# I. Legislative Language

This document responds to the legislative language set forth in Section 2(a) of the *Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000* (Pub. L. No. 106-215), Fiscal Year 2020 Appropriations Act (116-93), and Senate Report 116-125.

Section 2(a), amending section 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, states in relevant part:

“(e) REPORTS —

“(1) In General — Not later than December 31 of each year following the commencement of implementation of the integrated entry and exit data system, the Attorney General shall use the system to prepare an annual report to the Committees on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives and of the Senate.

“(2) Information — Each report shall include the following information with respect to the preceding fiscal year, and an analysis of that information:

(A) The number of aliens for whom departure data was collected during the reporting period, with an accounting by country of nationality of the departing alien.

(B) The number of departing aliens whose departure data was successfully matched to the alien’s arrival data, with an accounting by the alien’s country of nationality and by the alien’s classification as an immigrant or nonimmigrant.

(C) The number of aliens who arrived pursuant to a nonimmigrant visa, or as a visitor under the visa waiver program under section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. §1187), for whom no matching departure data was obtained through the system or through other means as of the end of the alien’s authorized period of stay, with an accounting by the alien’s country of nationality and date of arrival in the United States.

(D) The number of lawfully admitted nonimmigrants identified as having remained in the United States beyond the period authorized by the Attorney General, with an accounting by the alien’s country of nationality.

Public Law 116-93 states:

Section 107 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–141), related to visa overstay data, shall apply in fiscal year 2020, except that the reference to “this Act” shall be treated as referring to this Act, and the reference to “2017” shall be treated as referring to “2019”.

Public Law 115-141 (referenced above) states:



123 STAT.607 - SEC. 107. (a) Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, a report for fiscal year 2017 on visa overstay data by country as required by section 1376 of title 8, United States Code: Provided, That the report on visa overstay data shall also include—

- (1) overstays from all nonimmigrant visa categories under the immigration laws, delineated by each of the classes and sub-classes of such categories; and
- (2) numbers as well as rates of overstays for each class and sub-class of such nonimmigrant categories on a per-country basis.

Senate Report 116-125 states:

The Committee continues to make investments in immigration data improvements and in underlying IT capabilities that shall be applied to enhance information for operations, management needs, and the next overstay report. The Committee expects that the Department will provide the report on an annual basis. As previously required in the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, the Department shall submit an updated report outlining its comprehensive strategy for overstay enforcement and deterrence not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this act. The report shall detail the steps being taken to identify aliens who have overstayed their visas, including those necessary to improve the capabilities to report such information; notify aliens of their required departure dates in advance; track such overstays for enforcement action; refuse or revoke current and future visas and travel authorization; and otherwise deter violations or take enforcement action. The report shall also outline the conditions under which an alien is admitted to the United States for “duration of status” and assess changes to such admission, since the required departure requirement.

## II. Background

The purpose of this report is to identify the Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 country-by-country overstay rates for all air and sea in-scope<sup>7</sup> nonimmigrant classes of admission.

The overstay identification process is conducted utilizing arrival, departure, and immigration benefit information, which is consolidated to generate a complete history for individuals who traveled, and were subsequently admitted, to the United States, as described below.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) receives passenger manifests from commercial sea and air carriers and private aircraft for all arrivals to and departures from the United States. These manifests indicate who is aboard the aircraft or vessel. In the land environment, CBP receives travel data on third-country nationals who enter Canada from the United States at a land port of entry.<sup>8</sup> Additionally, CBP is able to reconcile a significant portion of travelers who enter through our borders with both Canada and Mexico, since the majority of those travelers are frequent border crossers and CBP is able to close a previous arrival when recording a new arrival.

CBP Officers (CBPOs) interview travelers upon arrival at United States POEs to determine the purpose and intent of travel. CBPOs collect biographic information on all nonimmigrants applying for admission and confirm the accuracy of the biographic manifest data provided by the carriers, which are subject to fines for any missing or inaccurate data. For most foreign nationals, CBP also collects fingerprints and digital photographs<sup>9</sup> to conduct biometric comparisons against data previously provided to the United States. In addition, CBP strengthened the document requirements at air, land, and sea POEs by requiring all travelers, U.S. citizens, and foreign nationals alike, to present a passport or other acceptable document that denotes identity and citizenship when entering the United States.<sup>10</sup>

For departing travelers, air and sea carriers provide biographic manifest data for all travelers prior to leaving the United States. Federal regulation requires the carriers to provide specific sets of data, which most often include name and passport number, and the carriers are subject to fines for missing or inaccurate data. CBP then matches these biographic departure data against arrival data to determine who has complied with the terms of admission and who has overstayed. CBP maintains a separate system specifically for this purpose. This system also receives other DHS data relevant to whether a person is lawfully present, such as immigration benefit information or information on foreign students studying in the United States.

In general, transportation hubs and border infrastructure in the United States were not constructed with exit processing in mind. For example, airports in the United States do not have areas designated exclusively for travelers leaving the United States. Instead, traveler departures

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<sup>7</sup> See Appendix A for a full list defining “In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission”

<sup>8</sup> For the purposes of this paragraph, third country national refers to a person who is not a citizen of Canada or the United States.

<sup>9</sup> 8 C.F.R. § 235.1(f)(1)(ii)

<sup>10</sup> The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative is a joint Department of State and /DHS initiative that implemented § 7209 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Pub. L. No. 108-458).

are recorded biographically using outbound passenger manifests provided by commercial carriers. Carriers also are required to validate the manifest against the travel document presented by the traveler before he or she is permitted to board his or her aircraft or sea vessel. CBP is implementing a biometric-based departure program to complement the biographic data collection that already exists. This program matches live photos of travelers to images gathered as part of previous border crossings in order to better confirm the traveler's identity, as well as confirm exit crossings.

There are major physical, logistical, and operational obstacles to collecting an individual's biographic and biometric data upon departure. Due to the existing limitations in collecting departure data in the land environment, this report provides limited departure and overstay information for land POEs. When used, this data is primarily to match records of travelers arriving by air and sea to those that may have subsequently departed by land to Canada. CBP's ongoing efforts, described in this report, will continue to improve the existing process and availability of departure data.

### III. Existing Operations

#### A. Air and Sea Environments

Today, in the air and sea environments, CBP obtains entry records through both carrier-provided manifest data and inspections conducted by CBPOs. CBP obtains biographic data on travelers who lawfully enter or depart the United States by air or sea.<sup>11</sup> Federal regulation requires air and sea carriers to submit passenger manifests to CBP; these are then recorded as arrivals to, or departures from, the United States.<sup>12</sup> Air carriers are required to provide data not solely on who has made a reservation for a particular flight, but who is actually on the aircraft at the time the aircraft departs.<sup>13</sup> Airlines are subject to fines for making errors regarding who is or is not on any particular aircraft.<sup>14</sup>

Although CBP currently obtains biographic arrival and departure information on almost all foreign nationals in the air and sea environments, and biometric entry data in the air environment, CBP is committed to continuously improving existing biometric and biographic exit and entry processes. This work is providing new opportunities to verify an individual's identity and facilitate collection of new biographic information on individuals where none previously existed.

#### **Biometric Air Exit**

Following the success of the 2017 biometric demonstrations, CBP built a facial biometric matching service using biographic Advance Passenger Information System (APIS) manifest data and existing photographs of travelers boarding international flights. The biometric matching service is a robust cloud-based service that leverages existing advance passenger information to create a pre-positioned “gallery” of facial images from various holdings. The galleries are smaller, more manageable data sets that can be segregated based on APIS data for specific flights. The images can come from passport applications, visa applications, or previous interactions with CBP at a POE. The biometric matching service then compares a real-time image of the traveler to the gallery of face images for that flight to identify the traveler and enable CBP to confirm the traveler's crossing. On exit, the matching service identifies the traveler, creates an exit record, and enables CBP to biometrically confirm the departure of in-scope, non-U.S. citizens.

CBP is working towards full implementation of biometric exit-in-the-air environment to account for over 97 percent of departing commercial air travelers from the United States. In FY 2019, approximately 4 percent of in-scope passengers departing the United States were matched biometrically upon exit. In order to realize full implementation, CBP partnered with airports and

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<sup>11</sup> In addition, DHS obtains biometric information on all nonimmigrants who enter the United States via air and sea, except for those who are exempt by regulation, which includes those over the age of 79 or under 14, diplomats, and certain other discrete categories. See 8 C.F.R. § 235.1(f)(1)(ii);(iv).

<sup>12</sup> 8 C.F.R. § 231.1 (describing the specific data elements for each passenger that carriers are required to provide).

<sup>13</sup> 19 C.F.R. §§ 122.49a, 122.75a.

<sup>14</sup> 8 U.S.C. § 1221(g).

airlines to deploy solutions to use biometric exit data-utilizing cameras, supplied by airports or airlines, which are integrated with the biometric solution.

At the end of FY 2019, biometric exit solutions were operational at 24 locations. CBP continues to work with industry partners to implement biometric solutions at the remaining airports in the United States, as well as increasing utilization at existing locations. Since its inception, over 5 million passengers on over 56,900 flights have been biometrically matched using the technology on exit, with an average biometric match rate of 98 percent. At the end of FY 2019, over 30,000 Out-of-Country Overstays were biometrically confirmed. Furthermore, similar successes have occurred when using the biometric technology in the air entry environment; CBP has to date used this data to identify six imposters attempting entry presenting travel documents not belonging to them, or presenting altered travel documents.

## **B. Land Environment**

The collection of departure information in the land environment is more difficult than in the air and sea environments due to the major physical, logistical, and operational obstacles involved with electronically collecting an individual's biographic and biometric data. Additionally, in the land environment, it is not feasible to obtain advance reporting of arrivals and departures, as the majority of travelers cross the borders using their own vehicle or as a pedestrian.

### **Land Biometric Mobile**

In FY 2018, CBP expanded the use of the Biometric Exit Mobile (BE-Mobile) program at land borders nationwide. CBP deployed mobile technology to the land border POEs, which allowed CBP officers working outbound pulse and surge operations to process exiting travelers using the BE-Mobile application. The BE-Mobile application creates a biometrically confirmed exit record for a departing traveler. This capability is another means by which CBP can close out entry/exit records biometrically, thus, helping to resolve some potential overstay records. From December 2017 through November 2018, CBP officers created a biometric exit record on over 23,000 travelers at the land border.

### **Northern Border**

In 2011, Canada and the United States developed an entry and exit initiative under which Canada and the United States agreed to exchange biographic entry records for land crossings between the two countries, so that an entry into one is recorded as an exit from the other. On June 30, 2013, Canada and the United States began exchanging biographic entry data for third-country nationals (including permanent residents of Canada and lawful permanent residents of the United States) who enter through land ports along our shared border, where information is collected electronically. Because of this initiative, the United States has a working biographic land border exit system on its northern border for non-Canadian citizens. Furthermore, legislation has passed in Canada to add Canadian citizen data to the current data exchanges as of July 2019.

CBP currently matches 99.15 percent of the entry information received from Canada to an entry in the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS). To date, this data-sharing agreement

has led to over 27.7 million departure records. CBP uses this information to resolve previous traveler air or sea arrivals into the United States for those travelers who subsequently depart the United States by land to Canada.

### **Southern Border**

On the Southern border, CBP conducts outbound pulse and surge operations as part of its law enforcement mission. These operations are ongoing and provide some outbound departure information on travelers departing the United States and entering Mexico. Southern border exits include both vehicle and pedestrian crossings.

### **Pedestrian**

In FY 2018 and early FY 2019, CBP began to demonstrate the feasibility of collecting photographs from arriving travelers and comparing those photographs to documents presented by the traveler. As of November 2019, CBP has apprehended more than 200 imposters at the deployed locations. In early FY 2020, CBP expanded the use of facial comparison technology to the Ports of El Paso and Laredo. In the second quarter of FY 2020, CBP expects to continue to expand the capability to additional southern border locations. Leveraging lessons learned from this and other technology demonstrations, CBP intends to begin work on an exit demonstration in FY 2020.

### **Vehicle**

In FY 2018, CBP began a technical demonstration using facial comparison technology to identify travelers inside vehicles moving under 20 miles per hour entering and departing the Anzalduas, Texas Port of Entry. CBP is planning to pilot facial recognition technology on entry at Anzalduas by the end of FY 2020. This work builds on previous technical demonstrations, and seeks to inform the agency on next steps to developing and implementing biometric entry/exit in the land border vehicular environment. In FY 2020, the pilot will examine how identity information gathered through the cameras could be used to assist CBP officers in conducting border crossing inspections of vehicles, and to help close out additional entry/exit records at land border POEs.

## **C. Overstay Definition**

An overstay is a nonimmigrant who was lawfully admitted to the United States for an authorized period but stayed in the United States beyond his or her authorized admission period. Nonimmigrants admitted for “duration of status,” who fail to maintain their status, can also be considered overstays. “Duration of status” is a term used for foreign nationals who are admitted for the duration of a specific program or activity, which may be variable, instead of for a set timeframe.<sup>15</sup> The authorized admission period ends when the foreign national has accomplished the purpose for which they were admitted, or is no longer engaged in authorized activities

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<sup>15</sup> For example, “duration of status” for F nonimmigrants “is defined as the time during which an F-1 student is pursuing a full course of study at an [approved] educational institution approved by [DHS] . . . or engaging in authorized practical training following completion of studies.” 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(f)(5)(i).

pertaining to that purpose. For example, a foreign student who enters the U.S. for a program that runs for four years must leave when the program is completed, or go on to pursue another program of study.

CBP classifies nonimmigrants as overstays by using the ADIS system to match departure and status change records to arrival records collected during the admission process. CBP further identifies nonimmigrant status through manual vetting processes to support possible enforcement action. CBP identifies an overstay if a departure record shows a nonimmigrant departed the United States after his or her authorized admission period expired<sup>16</sup> (i.e., Out-of-Country Overstays). Although these are considered overstays, there is evidence indicating that the nonimmigrant is no longer physically present in the United States. CBP also identifies possible overstays if there are no records of a departure or change in status prior to the end of their authorized admission period (i.e., Suspected In-Country Overstays).<sup>17</sup>

In this report, DHS presents ADIS-generated overstay rates by country of citizenship for nonimmigrant visitors who were admitted to the United States through air or sea port, regardless of overstay type.<sup>18</sup> The ADIS-generated overstay rates produced for this report depict a snapshot of statistics reflecting the date the data was pulled for analysis. The reported classes of admission account for 97 percent of the total number of admissions by nonimmigrants who arrived by air or sea in FY 2019. Although significant progress has been made, challenges remain with the integration of systems used in the travel continuum for reporting on classes of admission associated with land entry. It is anticipated these challenges will be mitigated in the future through improvements in land data collection for individuals exiting the United States and improvements in data exchanges with Canada and Mexico.

The following nonimmigrant classes of admission are not included in the report due to unspecified authorized periods of stay and legal protections: diplomats and other representatives, crewmembers, aliens in transit, and section 1367 special-protected classes (Appendix B).

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<sup>16</sup> In these cases, DHS sanctions the individual who overstayed the authorized period of stay in the United States according to immigration law, which is based on a sliding scale of penalties depending on the length of time unlawfully present in the United States. *See, e.g.*, 8 U.S.C. § 1202(g) (nonimmigrant visa is voided at conclusion of authorized period of stay, if an individual remains in the United States beyond the authorized period); 8 U.S.C. § 1187(a)(7) (stating eligibility requirements for an alien to enter the United States pursuant to the VWP, “if the alien previously was admitted without a visa under this section, the alien must not have failed to comply with the conditions of any previous admission as such a nonimmigrant”); 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) and (II) (alien inadmissible for 3 years if unlawfully present for more than 180 days but less than a year; alien inadmissible for 10 years if unlawfully present for a year or more, pursuant to various provisions of the INA).

<sup>17</sup> Pending immigration benefit applications and approved extensions of stay, change of nonimmigrant status, or adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident may extend or modify the authorized period of stay. For example, upon entering the United States a person may be granted a six-month period of admission, but thereafter lawfully change immigration status prior to the expiration of that period, and in turn be authorized to stay beyond the initial six months. These options are not available to all categories of aliens. *See* 8 U.S.C. § 1258; 8 C.F.R. § 248.2. For example, those who enter under the VWP are generally not eligible to change or extend their nonimmigrant status. 8 C.F.R. §§ 245.1(b)(8), 248.2(a)(6).

<sup>18</sup> The sea overstay rates are only reflective of the population that initially entered the United States through a sea POE but is not reflective of all traveler arrivals where the vessel both departs from and subsequently arrives at the same location (commonly referred to as “closed loop” cruises.) For example, if a foreign national already within the United States departs from the Port Canaveral, Florida Seaport for a seven-day cruise in the Caribbean and subsequently re-enters at Port Canaveral, then that arrival would not be taken into account for the purposes of this report.

## D. Overstay Identification and Action

CBP maintains arrival and departure information for all foreign nationals based on border crossings and carrier data. This information is used to generate daily overstay lists by the ADIS system. These system-generated overstay lists are sent for checks against the CBP Automated Targeting System-Passenger (ATS-P) and the USCIS Computer Linked Application Information Management System 3 (CLAIMS3) database, reducing the overall list size by identifying nonimmigrants who have departed the United States or adjusted their status to another nonimmigrant or immigrant category. For Suspected In-Country Overstays, the ATS-P then applies screening rules, as defined by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), to determine the level of priority for each system-identified overstay.

As part of the overstay enforcement mission, DHS operational units further vet these system-identified Suspected In-Country and Out-of-Country Overstay leads. The In-Country Overstay leads are forwarded to ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) that investigates nonimmigrant violations that pose a national security or public safety concern. Each year, CTCEU analyzes records of over one million potential status violators from various investigative databases and DHS entry/exit registration systems. To better manage investigative resources, CTCEU relies on a prioritization framework for these leads established in consultation with interagency partners within the national intelligence and federal law enforcement communities. Those identified as posing a potential national security or public safety concern are prioritized and referred to HSI field offices for investigation. When nonimmigrant violators are identified but do not meet CTCEU's criteria for investigation, HSI refers the case to ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center, which works in close coordination with CTCEU to determine if the lead is credible and requires further investigation and action.

Throughout FY 2019, CBP continued to review and vet Out-of-Country Overstays, via the ADIS Vetting Unit (AVU), which receives Out-of-Country Overstay leads for analysts to review on a daily basis. If these reviews confirm that a traveler has overstayed, the traveler may lose the ability to participate in the VWP program, may have their nonimmigrant visa no longer recognized by CBP as valid, and/or may have a three- or ten-year bar placed on any subsequent reentry. To date, the work of the AVU has resulted in over 76,600 actions taken of this kind.

CBP notifies VWP travelers in violation of their immigration status via email and through a website that provides Form I-94 and other immigration data.<sup>19</sup> The public I-94 website is updated so VWP travelers can check their "admitted until date." In January 2018, CBP also began notifying VWP travelers in advance of the end date of their period of authorized admission. CBP plans to further expand these notifications to additional populations.

To date, over 461,000 notifications have occurred. The goal is to improve traveler awareness, especially as to the length of authorized stay for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States.

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<sup>19</sup> "Official Site for Travelers Visiting the United States: Apply for or Retrieve Form I-94, Request Travel History and Check Travel Compliance." Accessible at <https://i94.cbp.dhs.gov/>





## IV. Overstay Rates

Tables 1 – 6 represent country overstay rates from FY 2019. For this report, the term “in-scope” includes the following categories of nonimmigrant admissions: temporary workers and families (temporary workers and trainees, intracompany transferees, treaty traders, and investors), students, exchange visitors, temporary visitors for pleasure, temporary visitors for business, and other nonimmigrant classes of admission.<sup>20</sup> This report calculates overstays by entry rather than by individual. For example, if a traveler with a multiple entry visa enters multiple times during the reporting period, each time he or she remains longer than the authorized period of admission is counted as a separate overstay.

In Tables 1–6, the term “Expected Departures” represents the entries by travelers from each country who were lawfully admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant and whose authorized period of admission expired within FY 2019. The “Total Number of Overstays” for each country equals the total of both the Out-of-Country and Suspected In-Country Overstays (based on number of overstay entries) for a specific country. The “Overstay Rate” is the percentage of entries by travelers from each country who overstayed their authorized period of admission to the United States, regardless of type.<sup>21</sup> This rate is the percentage of the Total Number of Overstays compared with the current fiscal year’s Expected Departures.

CBP identified 55,928,990 in-scope nonimmigrants who were expected to depart the United States via air or sea in FY 2019. The FY 2019 nonimmigrant travel data identified a Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 1.03 percent (574,740), and a total overstay rate of 1.21 percent (676,422) out of the overall expected departures of in-scope travelers in FY 2019.

### **Temporary Visitors for Business and Pleasure (Tables 2, 3, and 6)**

Tables 2 and 3 present the overstay rates for temporary visitors for business and pleasure. The overstay rates for temporary visitors for business and pleasure traveling under the VWP or on a B1 or B2 visa are identified in Table 2. Similarly, Table 3 identifies the overstay rates for temporary visitors for business and pleasure admitted to the United States under B1 or B2 classes of admission for non-VWP countries excluding Canada and Mexico. The B1 and B2 overstay rates for Canada and Mexico (Table 6) are separate due to the high percentage of land travelers who are admitted to the United States relative to the other countries. It is important to note that the total number of overstays identified in this report does not equal the total number of overstays who currently remain in the United States during this reporting period. That number is lower because foreign nationals identified as possible overstays can subsequently depart the United States, or apply to change or extend their current lawful status. For purposes of this report, these are still considered overstays.

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<sup>20</sup> See Appendix A for a full list of “In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission”

<sup>21</sup> Rates are shown for countries as well as passport-issuing authorities and places of origin recognized by the United States. With respect to all references to “country” or “countries” in this document, Section 4(b)(1) of the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Pub. L. No. 96-8) provides that “[w]henver the laws of the United States refer or relate to foreign countries, nations, states, governments, or similar entities, such terms shall include and such laws shall apply with respect to Taiwan.” 22 U.S.C. § 3303(b)(1). Accordingly, references to “country” or “countries” in the VWP authorizing legislation, Section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. § 1187), are read to include Taiwan. Taiwan entered the VWP on October 2, 2012.

## **VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors Air and Sea Overstay Rate Summary**

In FY 2019, CBP calculated there were 23,248,729 B1/B2/Waiver-Business (WB)/Waiver-Tourist (WT) expected departures for citizens of VWP countries. The FY 2019 VWP countries' total overstay rate is 0.44 percent of the VWP countries expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.39 percent of the VWP countries expected departures. DHS is in the process of determining how the data presented in this report can be best used to make decisions regarding the continued designation of countries in the VWP.

## **Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors Air and Sea Overstay Rate Summary (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

For the FY 2019 non-VWP countries, CBP calculated 15,501,970 expected departures. The FY 2019 non-VWP total overstay rate is 2.06 percent of the non-VWP expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.90 percent of the non-VWP expected departures.

## **Student and Exchange Visitors**

For the purposes of this Report, the term "Expected Departures" located in Table 4 refers to a date identified in the Student and Exchange Visitor System (SEVIS) based on the authorized program or employment status of an F or M student or J exchange visitor.<sup>22</sup> The system-generated overstay leads are generated by ADIS matching information against SEVIS data. One current challenge in this process, however, is that ADIS is a person-centric data, but SEVIS data is document-centric, meaning the system tracks a unique SEVIS identification number associated with each Form I-20 issued. In a person-centric environment an individual is either active or inactive but in a document-centric environment an individual could have multiple active records, making it difficult to determine if he or she is in valid status. To address this issue, SEVIS is currently undergoing a modernization process to become a person-centric system, which will greatly enhance the automated matching capabilities between ADIS and SEVIS when generating automated overstay lists.

In FY 2019, CBP calculated a total of 1,949,166 foreign students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States.<sup>23</sup> The 1,949,166 is composed of 1,433,727 F, 14,960 M, and 500,479 J visa categories of admission. The F, M, and J Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.52 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States. The Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.42 percent for the F visa category, 1.74 percent for the M visa category, and 1.79 percent for J visa category. The total overstay rate (*i.e.*, both Suspected In-Country and Out-of-Country Overstays) for students and exchange visitors in FY 2019 is 3.09 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to have changed status or departed from the United States in FY 2019. The total overstay rate is 3.00 percent for the F visa category, 10.21 percent for the M visa category, and 3.16 percent for the J visa category.

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<sup>22</sup> "F" includes (F1/F2), "M" includes (M1/M2), "J" includes (J1/J2) classes of admission

<sup>23</sup> This figure does not include the F/M/J classes of admission for those visitors with a Mexican or Canadian Country of citizenship; those figures are included in table 4. With the inclusion of Canada and Mexico, the F/M/J total is 2,076,027 (1,526,215 F; 16,186 M; and 533,631 J)

## FY 2018 Suspected In-Country Overstay Trend

This year’s report includes a section examining the FY 2018 Suspected In-Country Overstay Trend. The information provided in Table 7 presents Suspected In-Country Overstay rates by major class of admission, as reported in the Published FY 2018 Entry/Exit Overstay Report, and the current number of that population at three-month intervals since the end of FY 2019.

### A. FY 2019 Overstay Rate Summary

The table below provides a high-level summary of the country-by-country data identified in Tables 2 through 6.

<b>Admission Type</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors<sup>24,25</sup> (Table 2)</i>	23,248,729	12,674	89,831	102,505	0.44%	0.39%
<i>Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 3)</i>	15,501,970	25,140	294,946	320,086	2.06%	1.90%
<i>Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 4)</i>	1,949,166	30,754	29,557	60,311	3.09%	1.52%
<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrants<sup>26</sup> (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 5)</i>	1,963,899	19,604	41,316	60,920	3.10%	2.10%
<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrants (Table 6)</i>	13,265,226	13,510	119,090	132,600	1.00%	0.90%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,928,990</b>	<b>101,682</b>	<b>574,740</b>	<b>676,422</b>	<b>1.21%</b>	<b>1.03%</b>

<sup>24</sup> Upon admission into the United States, visitors classified under either a WT (waiver-tourist) or a WB (waiver-business) status.

<sup>25</sup> Citizens or nationals of VWP countries may also obtain and travel to the United States on a B1/B2 visa and seek admission under the B1 or B2 nonimmigrant classification.

<sup>26</sup> See Appendix A for a complete list of “In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission”

## B. FY 2019 VWP Nonimmigrant Business or Pleasure Overstay Rates

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Andorra</i>	1,583	-	10	10	0.63%	0.63%
<i>Australia</i> <sup>27</sup>	1,367,307	821	4,240	5,061	0.37%	0.31%
<i>Austria</i>	214,480	82	733	815	0.38%	0.34%
<i>Belgium</i>	302,680	114	970	1,084	0.36%	0.32%
<i>Brunei</i>	1,109	2	9	11	0.99%	0.81%
<i>Chile</i>	439,414	790	5,078	5,868	1.34%	1.16%
<i>Czech Republic</i>	129,682	140	515	655	0.51%	0.40%
<i>Denmark</i> <sup>28</sup>	331,189	91	873	964	0.29%	0.26%
<i>Estonia</i>	25,858	24	135	159	0.61%	0.52%
<i>Finland</i>	151,596	47	479	526	0.35%	0.32%
<i>France</i> <sup>29</sup>	2,027,550	920	10,154	11,074	0.55%	0.50%
<i>Germany</i>	2,112,076	825	7,316	8,141	0.39%	0.35%
<i>Greece</i>	92,800	276	901	1,177	1.27%	0.97%
<i>Hungary</i>	111,247	230	921	1,151	1.03%	0.83%
<i>Iceland</i>	72,021	26	173	199	0.28%	0.24%
<i>Ireland</i>	593,373	181	1,541	1,722	0.29%	0.26%
<i>Italy</i>	1,353,613	1,061	7,498	8,559	0.63%	0.55%
<i>Japan</i>	3,137,270	271	4,532	4,803	0.15%	0.14%
<i>Korea, South</i>	1,424,211	961	2,874	3,835	0.27%	0.20%
<i>Latvia</i>	23,760	66	161	227	0.96%	0.68%
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	1,768	-	17	17	0.96%	0.96%
<i>Lithuania</i>	41,237	96	390	486	1.18%	0.95%
<i>Luxembourg</i>	14,500	6	49	55	0.38%	0.34%
<i>Malta</i>	8,266	4	36	40	0.48%	0.44%
<i>Monaco</i>	935	-	3	3	0.32%	0.32%
<i>Netherlands</i> <sup>30</sup>	818,371	281	2,537	2,818	0.34%	0.31%
<i>New Zealand</i> <sup>31</sup>	343,673	260	983	1,243	0.36%	0.29%
<i>Norway</i>	273,182	104	582	686	0.25%	0.21%
<i>Portugal</i>	206,758	434	3,291	3,725	1.80%	1.59%
<i>San Marino</i>	698	-	1	1	0.14%	0.14%
<i>Singapore</i>	144,793	62	365	427	0.29%	0.25%
<i>Slovakia</i>	61,343	93	335	428	0.70%	0.55%

<sup>27</sup> Australia includes Australia, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, and Cocos (Keeling) Island.

<sup>28</sup> Denmark includes Denmark, Faroe Islands, and Greenland.

<sup>29</sup> France includes France, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and Wallis and Futuna.

<sup>30</sup> Netherlands includes the Netherlands, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten.

<sup>31</sup> New Zealand includes New Zealand, Cook Islands, Tokelau, and Niue.

<b>Table 2</b>						
<b>FY 2019 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant visitors admitted to the United States for business or pleasure (WB/WT/B-1/B-2) via air and sea POEs for VWP Countries</b>						
<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Slovenia</i>	30,226	22	102	124	0.41%	0.34%
<i>Spain</i>	1,126,636	1,628	13,156	14,784	1.31%	1.17%
<i>Sweden</i>	486,556	198	1,191	1,389	0.29%	0.24%
<i>Switzerland</i>	399,535	154	1,624	1,778	0.45%	0.41%
<i>Taiwan</i>	425,442	633	1,593	2,226	0.52%	0.37%
<i>United Kingdom</i> <sup>32</sup>	4,951,991	1,771	14,463	16,234	0.33%	0.29%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23,248,729</b>	<b>12,674</b>	<b>89,831</b>	<b>102,505</b>	<b>0.44%</b>	<b>0.39%</b>

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<sup>32</sup> United Kingdom includes the United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

### C. FY 2019 Non-VWP Country B1/B2 Overstay Rates

<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Afghanistan</i>	1,418	6	164	170	11.99%	11.57%
<i>Albania</i>	17,015	72	628	700	4.11%	3.69%
<i>Algeria</i>	12,070	48	326	374	3.10%	2.70%
<i>Angola</i>	5,773	31	863	894	15.49%	14.95%
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	16,132	21	211	232	1.44%	1.31%
<i>Argentina</i>	941,326	284	6,189	6,473	0.69%	0.66%
<i>Armenia</i>	13,261	31	638	669	5.04%	4.81%
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	6,714	34	283	317	4.72%	4.22%
<i>Bahamas, The</i>	268,870	186	2,292	2,478	0.92%	0.85%
<i>Bahrain</i>	6,697	6	50	56	0.84%	0.75%
<i>Bangladesh</i>	30,163	97	989	1,086	3.60%	3.28%
<i>Barbados</i>	66,585	54	1,466	1,520	2.28%	2.20%
<i>Belarus</i>	21,450	130	599	729	3.40%	2.79%
<i>Belize</i>	28,968	38	516	554	1.91%	1.78%
<i>Benin</i>	2,096	14	112	126	6.01%	5.34%
<i>Bhutan</i>	462	6	71	77	16.67%	15.37%
<i>Bolivia</i>	74,057	100	1,172	1,272	1.72%	1.58%
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	8,272	30	80	110	1.33%	0.97%
<i>Botswana</i>	2,085	3	18	21	1.01%	0.86%
<i>Brazil</i>	2,322,284	2,254	41,487	43,741	1.88%	1.79%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	32,785	67	226	293	0.89%	0.69%
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	3,930	26	407	433	11.02%	10.36%
<i>Burma</i>	8,503	150	884	1,034	12.16%	10.40%
<i>Burundi</i>	957	3	312	315	32.92%	32.60%
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	4,303	25	520	545	12.67%	12.08%
<i>Cambodia</i>	5,690	87	87	174	3.06%	1.53%
<i>Cameroon</i>	9,975	71	610	681	6.83%	6.12%
<i>Central African Republic</i>	237	-	11	11	4.64%	4.64%
<i>Chad</i>	692	14	297	311	44.94%	42.92%
<i>China</i> <sup>33</sup>	2,306,250	2,765	16,355	19,120	0.83%	0.71%
<i>Colombia</i>	1,000,279	1,147	28,659	29,806	2.98%	2.87%
<i>Comoros</i>	67	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Congo (Brazzaville)</i> <sup>34</sup>	1,228	9	112	121	9.85%	9.12%
<i>Congo (Kinshasa)</i> <sup>35</sup>	8,207	143	756	899	10.95%	9.21%
<i>Costa Rica</i>	330,387	192	3,393	3,585	1.09%	1.03%
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	7,164	46	351	397	5.54%	4.90%
<i>Croatia</i>	27,494	30	88	118	0.43%	0.32%

<sup>33</sup> China includes the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Macau.

<sup>34</sup> Congo (Brazzaville) refers to the Republic of the Congo.

<sup>35</sup> Congo (Kinshasa) refers to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

**Table 3**  
**FY 2019 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Cuba</i>	69,551	469	2,442	2,911	4.19%	3.51%
<i>Cyprus</i>	10,722	4	45	49	0.46%	0.42%
<i>Djibouti</i>	277	-	105	105	37.91%	37.91%
<i>Dominica</i>	7,606	12	232	244	3.21%	3.05%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	463,309	471	13,538	14,009	3.02%	2.92%
<i>Ecuador</i>	461,990	427	7,779	8,206	1.78%	1.68%
<i>Egypt</i>	79,475	274	2,452	2,726	3.43%	3.09%
<i>El Salvador</i>	220,416	261	3,201	3,462	1.57%	1.45%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	1,150	9	89	98	8.52%	7.74%
<i>Eritrea</i>	1,039	15	237	252	24.25%	22.81%
<i>Ethiopia</i>	21,414	184	1,072	1,256	5.87%	5.01%
<i>Fiji</i>	8,947	43	204	247	2.76%	2.28%
<i>Gabon</i>	1,800	13	82	95	5.28%	4.56%
<i>Gambia, The</i>	1,770	23	179	202	11.41%	10.11%
<i>Georgia</i>	8,707	31	836	867	9.96%	9.60%
<i>Ghana</i>	28,844	256	1,467	1,723	5.97%	5.09%
<i>Grenada</i>	11,571	18	215	233	2.01%	1.86%
<i>Guatemala</i>	288,678	289	5,375	5,664	1.96%	1.86%
<i>Guinea</i>	2,882	42	174	216	7.49%	6.04%
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	143	1	17	18	12.59%	11.89%
<i>Guyana</i>	58,162	154	3,048	3,202	5.51%	5.24%
<i>Haiti</i>	134,878	397	6,632	7,029	5.21%	4.92%
<i>Holy See</i>	16	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Honduras</i>	214,563	275	4,470	4,745	2.21%	2.08%
<i>India</i>	1,226,989	2,371	10,832	13,203	1.08%	0.88%
<i>Indonesia</i>	96,971	102	855	957	0.99%	0.88%
<i>Iran</i>	1,391	61	240	301	21.64%	17.25%
<i>Iraq</i>	7,814	97	580	677	8.66%	7.42%
<i>Israel</i>	398,420	419	2,386	2,805	0.70%	0.60%
<i>Jamaica</i>	326,075	458	9,886	10,344	3.17%	3.03%
<i>Jordan</i>	38,856	218	1,854	2,072	5.33%	4.77%
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	23,788	83	810	893	3.75%	3.41%
<i>Kenya</i>	30,404	144	1,409	1,553	5.11%	4.63%
<i>Kiribati</i>	150	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Korea, North</i> <sup>36</sup>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Kosovo</i>	1,769	9	22	31	1.75%	1.24%
<i>Kuwait</i>	39,201	348	285	633	1.61%	0.73%
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	3,619	18	224	242	6.69%	6.19%
<i>Laos</i>	1,971	59	210	269	13.65%	10.65%
<i>Lebanon</i>	37,069	74	735	809	2.18%	1.98%

<sup>36</sup> North Korea refers to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.



**Table 3**  
**FY 2019 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Lesotho</i>	423	1	3	4	0.95%	0.71%
<i>Liberia</i>	3,418	38	456	494	14.45%	13.34%
<i>Libya</i>	133	5	27	32	24.06%	20.30%
<i>Macedonia</i>	8,480	31	137	168	1.98%	1.62%
<i>Madagascar</i>	1,356	25	31	56	4.13%	2.29%
<i>Malawi</i>	2,307	15	107	122	5.29%	4.64%
<i>Malaysia</i>	86,021	63	650	713	0.83%	0.76%
<i>Maldives</i>	203	-	3	3	1.48%	1.48%
<i>Mali</i>	3,573	18	187	205	5.74%	5.23%
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	87	-	3	3	3.45%	3.45%
<i>Mauritania</i>	925	8	274	282	30.49%	29.62%
<i>Mauritius</i>	3,835	4	26	30	0.78%	0.68%
<i>Micronesia, Federated States of</i>	69	1	2	3	4.35%	2.90%
<i>Moldova</i>	9,598	56	241	297	3.09%	2.51%
<i>Mongolia</i>	13,662	52	513	565	4.14%	3.75%
<i>Montenegro</i>	5,425	36	331	367	6.76%	6.10%
<i>Morocco</i> <sup>37</sup>	27,017	76	399	475	1.76%	1.48%
<i>Mozambique</i>	1,892	2	44	46	2.43%	2.33%
<i>Namibia</i>	1,904	4	31	35	1.84%	1.63%
<i>Nauru</i>	63	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nepal</i>	27,096	242	674	916	3.38%	2.49%
<i>Nicaragua</i>	72,423	205	2,995	3,200	4.42%	4.14%
<i>Niger</i>	1,057	10	66	76	7.19%	6.24%
<i>Nigeria</i>	177,835	764	16,802	17,566	9.88%	9.45%
<i>Oman</i>	4,795	11	29	40	0.83%	0.60%
<i>Pakistan</i>	91,150	263	2,490	2,753	3.02%	2.73%
<i>Palau</i>	40	1	5	6	15.00%	12.50%
<i>Panama</i>	159,096	88	807	895	0.56%	0.51%
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	831	70	19	89	10.71%	2.29%
<i>Paraguay</i>	32,121	44	694	738	2.30%	2.16%
<i>Peru</i>	321,068	338	4,946	5,284	1.65%	1.54%
<i>Philippines</i>	310,920	716	4,436	5,152	1.66%	1.43%
<i>Poland</i>	226,110	254	1,320	1,574	0.70%	0.58%
<i>Qatar</i>	12,264	60	57	117	0.95%	0.46%
<i>Romania</i>	89,799	161	804	965	1.07%	0.90%
<i>Russia</i>	242,710	624	4,921	5,545	2.28%	2.03%
<i>Rwanda</i>	4,077	15	328	343	8.41%	8.05%
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>	12,658	15	180	195	1.54%	1.42%
<i>Saint Lucia</i>	16,360	31	293	324	1.98%	1.79%

<sup>37</sup> Morocco includes Morocco and Western Sahara.

**Table 3****FY 2019 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	10,183	21	292	313	3.07%	2.87%
<i>Samoa</i>	2,513	25	152	177	7.04%	6.05%
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	26	-	4	4	15.38%	15.38%
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	103,902	501	648	1,149	1.11%	0.62%
<i>Senegal</i>	8,137	45	335	380	4.67%	4.12%
<i>Serbia</i>	29,425	64	333	397	1.35%	1.13%
<i>Seychelles</i>	308	1	3	4	1.30%	0.97%
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	2,658	21	173	194	7.30%	6.51%
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	162	3	1	4	2.47%	0.62%
<i>Somalia</i>	56	1	3	4	7.14%	5.36%
<i>South Africa</i>	133,556	133	1,009	1,142	0.86%	0.76%
<i>South Sudan</i>	370	7	26	33	8.92%	7.03%
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	20,013	48	384	432	2.16%	1.92%
<i>Sudan</i>	4,018	64	807	871	21.68%	20.08%
<i>Suriname</i>	12,213	13	157	170	1.39%	1.29%
<i>Swaziland</i>	842	1	16	17	2.02%	1.90%
<i>Syria</i>	3,734	24	411	435	11.65%	11.01%
<i>Tajikistan</i>	1,419	19	119	138	9.73%	8.39%
<i>Tanzania</i>	6,110	39	185	224	3.67%	3.03%
<i>Thailand</i>	96,026	167	1,434	1,601	1.67%	1.49%
<i>Timor-Leste</i>	66	1	-	1	1.52%	-
<i>Togo</i>	2,395	27	181	208	8.68%	7.56%
<i>Tonga</i>	3,118	20	156	176	5.64%	5.00%
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	182,286	127	829	956	0.52%	0.45%
<i>Tunisia</i>	9,606	18	190	208	2.17%	1.98%
<i>Turkey</i>	152,472	265	2,155	2,420	1.59%	1.41%
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	1,006	15	68	83	8.25%	6.76%
<i>Tuvalu</i>	48	1	-	1	2.08%	-
<i>Uganda</i>	10,337	46	688	734	7.10%	6.66%
<i>Ukraine</i>	94,392	252	1,488	1,740	1.84%	1.58%
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	31,347	373	275	648	2.07%	0.88%
<i>Uruguay</i>	79,066	47	1,084	1,131	1.43%	1.37%
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	9,091	110	502	612	6.73%	5.52%
<i>Vanuatu</i>	116	2	2	4	3.45%	1.72%
<i>Venezuela</i>	475,953	1,356	37,914	39,270	8.25%	7.97%
<i>Vietnam</i>	102,933	539	1,555	2,094	2.03%	1.51%
<i>Yemen</i>	751	4	117	121	16.11%	15.58%
<i>Zambia</i>	4,019	21	194	215	5.35%	4.83%
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	8,247	23	284	307	3.72%	3.44%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,501,970</b>	<b>25,140</b>	<b>294,946</b>	<b>320,086</b>	<b>2.06%</b>	<b>1.90%</b>

## D. FY 2019 Nonimmigrant Student and Exchange Visitors Overstay Rates

**Table 4**  
**FY 2019 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Afghanistan</i>	588	8	87	95	16.16%	14.80%
<i>Albania</i>	1,594	26	94	120	7.53%	5.90%
<i>Algeria</i>	662	18	14	32	4.83%	2.11%
<i>Andorra</i>	62	3	-	3	4.84%	-
<i>Angola</i>	1,587	58	79	137	8.63%	4.98%
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	311	12	8	20	6.43%	2.57%
<i>Argentina</i>	10,722	122	72	194	1.81%	0.67%
<i>Armenia</i>	637	5	32	37	5.81%	5.02%
<i>Australia</i>	16,466	305	66	371	2.25%	0.40%
<i>Austria</i>	5,511	56	27	83	1.51%	0.49%
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	1,039	21	57	78	7.51%	5.49%
<i>Bahamas, The</i>	7,154	131	77	208	2.91%	1.08%
<i>Bahrain</i>	1,070	13	6	19	1.78%	0.56%
<i>Bangladesh</i>	5,016	65	188	253	5.04%	3.75%
<i>Barbados</i>	865	5	13	18	2.08%	1.50%
<i>Belarus</i>	1,102	18	52	70	6.35%	4.72%
<i>Belgium</i>	5,096	54	20	74	1.45%	0.39%
<i>Belize</i>	639	11	15	26	4.07%	2.35%
<i>Benin</i>	263	6	43	49	18.63%	16.35%
<i>Bhutan</i>	241	13	21	34	14.11%	8.71%
<i>Bolivia</i>	2,541	50	35	85	3.35%	1.38%
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	1,133	21	39	60	5.30%	3.44%
<i>Botswana</i>	310	2	8	10	3.23%	2.58%
<i>Brazil</i>	62,566	1,655	1,522	3,177	5.08%	2.43%
<i>Brunei</i>	103	4	1	5	4.85%	0.97%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	6,086	65	90	155	2.55%	1.48%
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	578	18	136	154	26.64%	23.53%
<i>Burma</i>	1,978	116	156	272	13.75%	7.89%
<i>Burundi</i>	288	3	124	127	44.10%	43.06%
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	96	8	5	13	13.54%	5.21%
<i>Cambodia</i>	738	17	25	42	5.69%	3.39%
<i>Cameroon</i>	866	24	135	159	18.36%	15.59%
<i>Central African Republic</i>	42	-	7	7	16.67%	16.67%
<i>Chad</i>	107	4	47	51	47.66%	43.93%
<i>Chile</i>	9,179	135	122	257	2.80%	1.33%
<i>China</i>	596,150	7,184	3,846	11,030	1.85%	0.65%
<i>Colombia</i>	29,749	560	851	1,411	4.74%	2.86%
<i>Comoros</i>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Congo (Brazzaville)</i>	170	6	29	35	20.59%	17.06%

**Table 4**  
**FY 2019 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J)**  
**admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Congo (Kinshasa)</i>	630	20	169	189	30.00%	26.83%
<i>Costa Rica</i>	3,983	41	25	66	1.66%	0.63%
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	1,192	50	125	175	14.68%	10.49%
<i>Croatia</i>	2,353	23	17	40	1.70%	0.72%
<i>Cuba</i>	167	-	9	9	5.39%	5.39%
<i>Cyprus</i>	900	13	5	18	2.00%	0.56%
<i>Czech Republic</i>	5,281	60	37	97	1.84%	0.70%
<i>Denmark</i>	5,941	109	24	133	2.24%	0.40%
<i>Djibouti</i>	29	1	7	8	27.59%	24.14%
<i>Dominica</i>	399	6	16	22	5.51%	4.01%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	10,000	232	222	454	4.54%	2.22%
<i>Ecuador</i>	9,571	149	161	310	3.24%	1.68%
<i>Egypt</i>	7,112	141	210	351	4.94%	2.95%
<i>El Salvador</i>	2,986	46	66	112	3.75%	2.21%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	296	23	75	98	33.11%	25.34%
<i>Eritrea</i>	96	1	48	49	51.04%	50.00%
<i>Estonia</i>	897	10	3	13	1.45%	0.33%
<i>Ethiopia</i>	1,621	38	182	220	13.57%	11.23%
<i>Fiji</i>	124	2	5	7	5.65%	4.03%
<i>Finland</i>	3,235	56	15	71	2.19%	0.46%
<i>France</i>	46,485	549	194	743	1.60%	0.42%
<i>Gabon</i>	323	21	42	63	19.50%	13.00%
<i>Gambia, The</i>	154	2	29	31	20.13%	18.83%
<i>Georgia</i>	1,522	10	65	75	4.93%	4.27%
<i>Germany</i>	47,101	586	183	769	1.63%	0.39%
<i>Ghana</i>	2,762	66	286	352	12.74%	10.35%
<i>Greece</i>	5,859	51	26	77	1.31%	0.44%
<i>Grenada</i>	311	9	12	21	6.75%	3.86%
<i>Guatemala</i>	3,191	46	33	79	2.48%	1.03%
<i>Guinea</i>	141	3	20	23	16.31%	14.18%
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	18	1	1	2	11.11%	5.56%
<i>Guyana</i>	417	19	27	46	11.03%	6.47%
<i>Haiti</i>	1,356	38	110	148	10.91%	8.11%
<i>Holy See</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Honduras</i>	4,294	58	75	133	3.10%	1.75%
<i>Hungary</i>	4,344	30	26	56	1.29%	0.60%
<i>Iceland</i>	1,226	20	3	23	1.88%	0.24%
<i>India</i>	159,708	2,232	3,072	5,304	3.32%	1.92%
<i>Indonesia</i>	13,195	282	157	439	3.33%	1.19%
<i>Iran</i>	4,011	39	135	174	4.34%	3.37%
<i>Iraq</i>	1,546	63	155	218	14.10%	10.03%
<i>Ireland</i>	12,715	116	103	219	1.72%	0.81%
<i>Israel</i>	13,343	212	91	303	2.27%	0.68%

**Table 4**  
**FY 2019 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J)**  
**admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Italy</i>	29,384	254	113	367	1.25%	0.38%
<i>Jamaica</i>	12,742	225	551	776	6.09%	4.32%
<i>Japan</i>	57,914	985	433	1,418	2.45%	0.75%
<i>Jordan</i>	4,415	76	189	265	6.00%	4.28%
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	5,905	110	236	346	5.86%	4.00%
<i>Kenya</i>	3,062	81	276	357	11.66%	9.01%
<i>Kiribati</i>	40	1	-	1	2.50%	-
<i>Korea, North</i>	32	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Korea, South</i>	112,058	1,530	962	2,492	2.22%	0.86%
<i>Kosovo</i>	880	38	108	146	16.59%	12.27%
<i>Kuwait</i>	17,289	363	98	461	2.67%	0.57%
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	768	25	92	117	15.23%	11.98%
<i>Laos</i>	271	8	10	18	6.64%	3.69%
<i>Latvia</i>	963	18	11	29	3.01%	1.14%
<i>Lebanon</i>	3,456	22	45	67	1.94%	1.30%
<i>Lesotho</i>	99	3	1	4	4.04%	1.01%
<i>Liberia</i>	248	8	61	69	27.82%	24.60%
<i>Libya</i>	610	8	287	295	48.36%	47.05%
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	34	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lithuania</i>	2,684	25	14	39	1.45%	0.52%
<i>Luxembourg</i>	315	7	2	9	2.86%	0.63%
<i>Macedonia</i>	2,066	23	106	129	6.24%	5.13%
<i>Madagascar</i>	149	3	5	8	5.37%	3.36%
<i>Malawi</i>	320	7	30	37	11.56%	9.38%
<i>Malaysia</i>	10,468	357	201	558	5.33%	1.92%
<i>Maldives</i>	72	1	-	1	1.39%	-
<i>Mali</i>	395	10	50	60	15.19%	12.66%
<i>Malta</i>	156	3	1	4	2.56%	0.64%
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	17	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mauritania</i>	106	6	20	26	24.53%	18.87%
<i>Mauritius</i>	513	9	4	13	2.53%	0.78%
<i>Micronesia, Federated States of</i>	10	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Moldova</i>	1,128	33	187	220	19.50%	16.58%
<i>Monaco</i>	57	1	-	1	1.75%	-
<i>Mongolia</i>	2,695	86	263	349	12.95%	9.76%
<i>Montenegro</i>	1,746	57	78	135	7.73%	4.47%
<i>Morocco</i>	2,726	40	88	128	4.70%	3.23%
<i>Mozambique</i>	171	5	10	15	8.77%	5.85%
<i>Namibia</i>	164	7	5	12	7.32%	3.05%
<i>Nauru</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nepal</i>	5,188	104	593	697	13.43%	11.43%
<i>Netherlands</i>	12,034	129	52	181	1.50%	0.43%
<i>New Zealand</i>	5,558	111	23	134	2.41%	0.41%

**Table 4**  
**FY 2019 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J)**  
**admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Nicaragua	1,025	14	22	36	3.51%	2.15%
Niger	197	5	18	23	11.68%	9.14%
Nigeria	9,336	216	1,038	1,254	13.43%	11.12%
Norway	7,952	117	31	148	1.86%	0.39%
Oman	5,615	84	28	112	1.99%	0.50%
Pakistan	9,861	143	263	406	4.12%	2.67%
Palau	8	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	5,729	71	40	111	1.94%	0.70%
Papua New Guinea	148	10	9	19	12.84%	6.08%
Paraguay	1,761	25	30	55	3.12%	1.70%
Peru	15,207	168	280	448	2.95%	1.84%
Philippines	10,934	223	1,229	1,452	13.28%	11.24%
Poland	10,364	95	90	185	1.79%	0.87%
Portugal	4,338	104	33	137	3.16%	0.76%
Qatar	2,904	65	15	80	2.75%	0.52%
Romania	9,174	174	234	408	4.45%	2.55%
Russia	16,376	271	421	692	4.23%	2.57%
Rwanda	1,550	63	222	285	18.39%	14.32%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	440	8	5	13	2.95%	1.14%
Saint Lucia	348	11	11	22	6.32%	3.16%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	123	2	9	11	8.94%	7.32%
Samoa	63	-	7	7	11.11%	11.11%
San Marino	16	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	8	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	87,904	2,245	738	2,983	3.39%	0.84%
Senegal	679	21	76	97	14.29%	11.19%
Serbia	4,982	82	257	339	6.80%	5.16%
Seychelles	17	-	1	1	5.88%	5.88%
Sierra Leone	173	4	15	19	10.98%	8.67%
Singapore	10,338	176	40	216	2.09%	0.39%
Slovakia	3,805	33	18	51	1.34%	0.47%
Slovenia	830	16	4	20	2.41%	0.48%
Solomon Islands	30	1	1	2	6.67%	3.33%
Somalia	32	-	5	5	15.63%	15.63%
South Africa	7,072	152	252	404	5.71%	3.56%
South Sudan	88	5	6	11	12.50%	6.82%
Spain	40,068	462	160	622	1.55%	0.40%
Sri Lanka	2,575	40	94	134	5.20%	3.65%
Sudan	360	11	62	73	20.28%	17.22%
Suriname	194	4	1	5	2.58%	0.52%
Swaziland	219	3	1	4	1.83%	0.46%
Sweden	12,355	206	60	266	2.15%	0.49%
Switzerland	8,110	141	28	169	2.08%	0.35%

**Table 4**  
**FY 2019 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J)**  
**admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Syria</i>	513	7	67	74	14.42%	13.06%
<i>Taiwan</i>	41,836	497	208	705	1.69%	0.50%
<i>Tajikistan</i>	482	8	58	66	13.69%	12.03%
<i>Tanzania</i>	979	24	84	108	11.03%	8.58%
<i>Thailand</i>	20,094	294	555	849	4.23%	2.76%
<i>Timor-Leste</i>	53	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Togo</i>	205	6	23	29	14.15%	11.22%
<i>Tonga</i>	76	4	20	24	31.58%	26.32%
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	2,990	47	31	78	2.61%	1.04%
<i>Tunisia</i>	1,307	30	24	54	4.13%	1.84%
<i>Turkey</i>	25,529	408	555	963	3.77%	2.17%
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	306	6	37	43	14.05%	12.09%
<i>Tuvalu</i>	6	-	1	1	16.67%	16.67%
<i>Uganda</i>	991	31	108	139	14.03%	10.90%
<i>Ukraine</i>	6,209	79	345	424	6.83%	5.56%
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	5,477	70	19	89	1.62%	0.35%
<i>United Kingdom</i>	52,098	453	244	697	1.34%	0.47%
<i>Uruguay</i>	1,022	8	9	17	1.66%	0.88%
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	1,619	73	125	198	12.23%	7.72%
<i>Vanuatu</i>	18	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Venezuela</i>	14,773	239	458	697	4.72%	3.10%
<i>Vietnam</i>	23,489	1,874	761	2,635	11.22%	3.24%
<i>Yemen</i>	777	11	222	233	29.99%	28.57%
<i>Zambia</i>	566	15	42	57	10.07%	7.42%
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	1,386	24	87	111	8.01%	6.28%
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,949,166	30,754	29,557	60,311	3.09%	1.52%

## E. FY 2019 Overstay Rates for All Other In-scope Classes of Admission

<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Afghanistan</i>	195	5	61	66	33.85%	31.28%
<i>Albania</i>	577	12	66	78	13.52%	11.44%
<i>Algeria</i>	549	12	35	47	8.56%	6.38%
<i>Andorra</i>	98	2	2	4	4.08%	2.04%
<i>Angola</i>	303	1	10	11	3.63%	3.30%
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	114	2	5	7	6.14%	4.39%
<i>Argentina</i>	22,814	82	128	210	0.92%	0.56%
<i>Armenia</i>	733	5	80	85	11.60%	10.91%
<i>Australia</i>	75,733	360	328	688	0.91%	0.43%
<i>Austria</i>	7,845	26	34	60	0.76%	0.43%
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	260	3	10	13	5.00%	3.85%
<i>Bahamas, The</i>	625	2	13	15	2.40%	2.08%
<i>Bahrain</i>	135	1	1	2	1.48%	0.74%
<i>Bangladesh</i>	1,108	14	108	122	11.01%	9.75%
<i>Barbados</i>	421	2	9	11	2.61%	2.14%
<i>Belarus</i>	1,528	25	67	92	6.02%	4.38%
<i>Belgium</i>	13,812	34	40	74	0.54%	0.29%
<i>Belize</i>	254	3	13	16	6.30%	5.12%
<i>Benin</i>	114	-	8	8	7.02%	7.02%
<i>Bhutan</i>	27	1	4	5	18.52%	14.81%
<i>Bolivia</i>	1,010	9	44	53	5.25%	4.36%
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	494	14	49	63	12.75%	9.92%
<i>Botswana</i>	71	-	3	3	4.23%	4.23%
<i>Brazil</i>	59,754	447	934	1,381	2.31%	1.56%
<i>Brunei</i>	58	2	-	2	3.45%	-
<i>Bulgaria</i>	2,646	26	40	66	2.49%	1.51%
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	118	2	11	13	11.02%	9.32%
<i>Burma</i>	285	3	52	55	19.30%	18.25%
<i>Burundi</i>	23	1	12	13	56.52%	52.17%
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	154	4	45	49	31.82%	29.22%
<i>Cambodia</i>	555	15	149	164	29.55%	26.85%
<i>Cameroon</i>	466	3	71	74	15.88%	15.24%
<i>Central African Republic</i>	11	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chad</i>	8	-	1	1	12.50%	12.50%

<sup>38</sup> Table 5 complete list of applicable admission classes: A3, CW1, CW2, E1, E2, E2C, E3, E3D, G5, H1B, H1B1, H1C, H2A, H2B, H2R, H3, H4, K1, K2, K3, K4, L1A, L1B, L2, NATO7, N8, N9, O1, O2, O3, P1, P2, P3, P4, Q1, R1, R2, TN, TD, V1, V2, V3



Table 5

**FY 2019 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)<sup>38</sup>**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Chile</i>	10,116	52	104	156	1.54%	1.03%
<i>China</i>	95,254	782	1,258	2,040	2.14%	1.32%
<i>Colombia</i>	24,285	129	728	857	3.53%	3.00%
<i>Comoros</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Congo (Brazzaville)</i>	34	-	5	5	14.71%	14.71%
<i>Congo (Kinshasa)</i>	197	6	33	39	19.80%	16.75%
<i>Costa Rica</i>	5,320	60	94	154	2.89%	1.77%
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	215	1	55	56	26.05%	25.58%
<i>Croatia</i>	1,615	15	10	25	1.55%	0.62%
<i>Cuba</i>	1,571	34	300	334	21.26%	19.10%
<i>Cyprus</i>	478	6	3	9	1.88%	0.63%
<i>Czech Republic</i>	4,676	26	34	60	1.28%	0.73%
<i>Denmark</i>	10,905	48	34	82	0.75%	0.31%
<i>Djibouti</i>	10	-	1	1	10.00%	10.00%
<i>Dominica</i>	94	2	4	6	6.38%	4.26%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	8,736	94	996	1,090	12.48%	11.40%
<i>Ecuador</i>	3,451	28	160	188	5.45%	4.64%
<i>Egypt</i>	3,955	39	157	196	4.96%	3.97%
<i>El Salvador</i>	2,824	87	173	260	9.21%	6.13%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	10	-	2	2	20.00%	20.00%
<i>Eritrea</i>	100	-	32	32	32.00%	32.00%
<i>Estonia</i>	763	3	12	15	1.97%	1.57%
<i>Ethiopia</i>	881	7	151	158	17.93%	17.14%
<i>Fiji</i>	103	3	14	17	16.50%	13.59%
<i>Finland</i>	7,381	26	41	67	0.91%	0.56%
<i>France</i>	98,532	350	308	658	0.67%	0.31%
<i>Gabon</i>	56	1	5	6	10.71%	8.93%
<i>Gambia, The</i>	107	-	22	22	20.56%	20.56%
<i>Georgia</i>	410	3	12	15	3.66%	2.93%
<i>Germany</i>	89,626	223	307	530	0.59%	0.34%
<i>Ghana</i>	1,287	25	192	217	16.86%	14.92%
<i>Greece</i>	4,781	28	28	56	1.17%	0.59%
<i>Grenada</i>	194	1	6	7	3.61%	3.09%
<i>Guatemala</i>	8,372	442	1,521	1,963	23.45%	18.17%
<i>Guinea</i>	93	-	40	40	43.01%	43.01%
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Guyana</i>	215	3	30	33	15.35%	13.95%
<i>Haiti</i>	1,724	24	546	570	33.06%	31.67%
<i>Holy See</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Honduras</i>	3,580	88	332	420	11.73%	9.27%
<i>Hungary</i>	4,670	39	42	81	1.73%	0.90%

Table 5

**FY 2019 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)<sup>38</sup>**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Iceland</i>	1,052	10	3	13	1.24%	0.29%
<i>India</i>	536,056	8,404	13,293	21,697	4.05%	2.48%
<i>Indonesia</i>	2,451	30	171	201	8.20%	6.98%
<i>Iran</i>	879	6	39	45	5.12%	4.44%
<i>Iraq</i>	561	11	137	148	26.38%	24.42%
<i>Ireland</i>	24,771	158	89	247	1.00%	0.36%
<i>Israel</i>	23,022	145	119	264	1.15%	0.52%
<i>Italy</i>	51,568	204	181	385	0.75%	0.35%
<i>Jamaica</i>	17,913	1,830	929	2,759	15.40%	5.19%
<i>Japan</i>	166,044	315	435	750	0.45%	0.26%
<i>Jordan</i>	1,166	28	76	104	8.92%	6.52%
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	865	13	55	68	7.86%	6.36%
<i>Kenya</i>	1,418	7	121	128	9.03%	8.53%
<i>Kiribati</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Korea, North</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Korea, South</i>	48,947	300	457	757	1.55%	0.93%
<i>Kosovo</i>	105	7	24	31	29.52%	22.86%
<i>Kuwait</i>	341	1	2	3	0.88%	0.59%
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	124	1	18	19	15.32%	14.52%
<i>Laos</i>	370	4	158	162	43.78%	42.70%
<i>Latvia</i>	807	7	10	17	2.11%	1.24%
<i>Lebanon</i>	2,345	16	48	64	2.73%	2.05%
<i>Lesotho</i>	27	-	2	2	7.41%	7.41%
<i>Liberia</i>	184	2	83	85	46.20%	45.11%
<i>Libya</i>	90	1	10	11	12.22%	11.11%
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	69	1	-	1	1.45%	-
<i>Lithuania</i>	1,253	14	31	45	3.59%	2.47%
<i>Luxembourg</i>	270	3	-	3	1.11%	-
<i>Macedonia</i>	496	10	30	40	8.06%	6.05%
<i>Madagascar</i>	31	3	8	11	35.48%	25.81%
<i>Malawi</i>	66	3	4	7	10.61%	6.06%
<i>Malaysia</i>	5,403	41	63	104	1.92%	1.17%
<i>Maldives</i>	5	-	1	1	20.00%	20.00%
<i>Mali</i>	132	1	23	24	18.18%	17.42%
<i>Malta</i>	194	1	1	2	1.03%	0.52%
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	10	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mauritania</i>	8	-	4	4	50.00%	50.00%
<i>Mauritius</i>	273	1	1	2	0.73%	0.37%
<i>Micronesia, Federated States of</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Moldova</i>	528	11	46	57	10.80%	8.71%

**Table 5****FY 2019 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)<sup>38</sup>**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Monaco</i>	55	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mongolia</i>	363	9	9	18	4.96%	2.48%
<i>Montenegro</i>	224	-	2	2	0.89%	0.89%
<i>Morocco</i>	1,211	12	82	94	7.76%	6.77%
<i>Mozambique</i>	140	2	4	6	4.29%	2.86%
<i>Namibia</i>	52	1	3	4	7.69%	5.77%
<i>Nauru</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nepal</i>	1,741	12	95	107	6.15%	5.46%
<i>Netherlands</i>	26,815	97	95	192	0.72%	0.35%
<i>New Zealand</i>	7,475	48	76	124	1.66%	1.02%
<i>Nicaragua</i>	1,521	40	107	147	9.66%	7.03%
<i>Niger</i>	56	-	2	2	3.57%	3.57%
<i>Nigeria</i>	3,870	29	500	529	13.67%	12.92%
<i>Norway</i>	6,370	22	26	48	0.75%	0.41%
<i>Oman</i>	87	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pakistan</i>	5,583	35	223	258	4.62%	3.99%
<i>Palau</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Panama</i>	1,629	6	33	39	2.39%	2.03%
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	39	1	-	1	2.56%	-
<i>Paraguay</i>	436	1	11	12	2.75%	2.52%
<i>Peru</i>	6,073	107	431	538	8.86%	7.10%
<i>Philippines</i>	25,833	761	6,502	7,263	28.12%	25.17%
<i>Poland</i>	8,706	71	81	152	1.75%	0.93%
<i>Portugal</i>	7,140	41	42	83	1.16%	0.59%
<i>Qatar</i>	93	-	2	2	2.15%	2.15%
<i>Romania</i>	5,001	128	138	266	5.32%	2.76%
<i>Russia</i>	16,082	104	471	575	3.58%	2.93%
<i>Rwanda</i>	129	-	27	27	20.93%	20.93%
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>	200	-	2	2	1.00%	1.00%
<i>Saint Lucia</i>	209	2	5	7	3.35%	2.39%
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	38	1	6	7	18.42%	15.79%
<i>Samoa</i>	26	2	1	3	11.54%	3.85%
<i>San Marino</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	1,842	16	11	27	1.47%	0.60%
<i>Senegal</i>	332	3	53	56	16.87%	15.96%
<i>Serbia</i>	2,572	26	54	80	3.11%	2.10%
<i>Seychelles</i>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	107	-	37	37	34.58%	34.58%
<i>Singapore</i>	8,803	54	61	115	1.31%	0.69%

Table 5

**FY 2019 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)<sup>38</sup>**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Slovakia</i>	2,165	17	20	37	1.71%	0.92%
<i>Slovenia</i>	1,008	7	8	15	1.49%	0.79%
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Somalia</i>	43	-	20	20	46.51%	46.51%
<i>South Africa</i>	14,411	499	293	792	5.50%	2.03%
<i>South Sudan</i>	32	-	22	22	68.75%	68.75%
<i>Spain</i>	50,480	179	153	332	0.66%	0.30%
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	1,573	10	53	63	4.01%	3.37%
<i>Sudan</i>	118	1	17	18	15.25%	14.41%
<i>Suriname</i>	86	-	1	1	1.16%	1.16%
<i>Swaziland</i>	73	-	1	1	1.37%	1.37%
<i>Sweden</i>	19,164	62	70	132	0.69%	0.37%
<i>Switzerland</i>	11,313	49	31	80	0.71%	0.27%
<i>Syria</i>	248	2	26	28	11.29%	10.48%
<i>Taiwan</i>	18,110	272	266	538	2.97%	1.47%
<i>Tajikistan</i>	94	2	6	8	8.51%	6.38%
<i>Tanzania</i>	282	5	23	28	9.93%	8.16%
<i>Thailand</i>	3,863	57	526	583	15.09%	13.62%
<i>Timor-Leste</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Togo</i>	75	2	24	26	34.67%	32.00%
<i>Tonga</i>	59	1	8	9	15.25%	13.56%
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	3,072	13	40	53	1.73%	1.30%
<i>Tunisia</i>	511	7	15	22	4.31%	2.94%
<i>Turkey</i>	9,292	61	165	226	2.43%	1.78%
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	82	2	4	6	7.32%	4.88%
<i>Tuvalu</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Uganda</i>	866	29	54	83	9.58%	6.24%
<i>Ukraine</i>	9,190	239	525	764	8.31%	5.71%
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	357	2	2	4	1.12%	0.56%
<i>United Kingdom</i>	169,395	826	964	1,790	1.06%	0.57%
<i>Uruguay</i>	1,609	15	27	42	2.61%	1.68%
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	414	7	25	32	7.73%	6.04%
<i>Vanuatu</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Venezuela</i>	19,465	117	538	655	3.37%	2.76%
<i>Vietnam</i>	4,765	93	1,175	1,268	26.61%	24.66%
<i>Yemen</i>	220	5	77	82	37.27%	35.00%
<i>Zambia</i>	267	4	12	16	5.99%	4.49%
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	954	6	36	42	4.40%	3.77%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,963,899</b>	<b>19,604</b>	<b>41,316</b>	<b>60,920</b>	<b>3.10%</b>	<b>2.10%</b>

## F. FY 2019 Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Overstay Rates

<b>Country of Citizenship (admission class)</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Canada (B1/B2)</i>	9,590,621	6,095	73,584	79,679	0.83%	0.77%
<i>Mexico (B1/B2)</i>	2,988,267	2,739	40,398	43,137	1.44%	1.35%
<b><i>B1/B2 Total</i></b>	<b>12,578,888</b>	<b>8,834</b>	<b>113,982</b>	<b>122,816</b>	<b>0.98%</b>	<b>0.91%</b>
<i>Canada (F, M, J)</i>	82,408	531	566	1,097	1.33%	0.69%
<i>Mexico (F, M, J)</i>	44,453	469	529	998	2.25%	1.19%
<b><i>F, M, J Total</i></b>	<b>126,861<sup>39</sup></b>	<b>1,000<sup>40</sup></b>	<b>1,095<sup>41</sup></b>	<b>2,095</b>	<b>1.65%</b>	<b>0.86%</b>
<i>Canada (Other In-Scope)</i>	407,651	1,650	1,248	2,898	0.71%	0.31%
<i>Mexico (Other In-Scope)</i>	151,826	2,026	2,765	4,791	3.16%	1.82%
<b><i>Other In-Scope Total</i></b>	<b>559,477</b>	<b>3,676</b>	<b>4,013</b>	<b>7,689</b>	<b>1.49%</b>	<b>0.72%</b>
<i>Canada Total</i>	10,080,680	8,276	75,398	83,674	0.83%	0.75%
<i>Mexico Total</i>	3,184,546	5,234	43,692	48,926	1.54%	1.37%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>13,265,226</b>	<b>13,510</b>	<b>119,090</b>	<b>132,600</b>	<b>1.00%</b>	<b>0.90%</b>

Table 6 represents Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrant visitors admitted at air and sea POEs who were expected to depart in FY 2019. Unlike all other countries, the overwhelming majority of travelers from Canada or Mexico enter the United States by land. Overstay data concerning land entries will be incorporated into future iterations of this report as projects progress.

<sup>39</sup> The Canada and Mexico Expected Departure total comprises of 92,488 for the F visa category, 1,226 for the M visa category, and 33,152 for the J visa category.

<sup>40</sup> The Canada and Mexico Out-of-Country Overstay total comprises of 737 for the F visa category, 38 for the M visa category, and 225 for the J visa category.

<sup>41</sup> The Canada and Mexico Suspected In-Country Overstay total comprises of 633 for the F visa category, 44 for the M visa category, and 418 for the J visa category.

## G. FY 2018 Suspected In-Country Overstay Trend

This section presents the change in the FY 2018 Suspected In-Country Overstay rates by major class of admission overtime. Table 7 provides a three-, six-, nine-, and twelve-month snapshot of the Published FY 2018 Entry and Exit Overstay Report, Suspected In-Country Overstay figures and the associated rates.

At the end of FY 2018, the overall Suspected In-Country Overstay number – i.e., those for whom DHS did not have evidence of a departure or transition to another immigration status – was 569,604 or 1.04 percent. As of September 30, 2019, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 324,593 rendering the FY 2018 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.59 percent.

Admission Type	Expected Departures	Suspected In-Country Overstay									
		FY 2018 Report		3 Months As Of: 12/31/18		6 Months As Of: 3/31/19		9 Months As Of: 6/30/19		12 Months As Of: 9/30/19	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<i>VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors</i>	22,940,801	79,750	0.35%	72,667	0.32%	67,547	0.29%	61,943	0.27%	57,086	0.25%
<i>Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors**</i>	15,257,468	284,270	1.86%	250,930	1.64%	224,710	1.47%	199,570	1.31%	182,054	1.19%
<i>Student and Exchange Visitors**</i>	1,840,482	38,881	2.11%	29,980	1.63%	24,869	1.35%	18,505	1.01%	15,525	0.84%
<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant Visitors**</i>	1,857,694	37,291	2.01%	27,328	1.47%	21,257	1.14%	16,018	0.86%	13,544	0.73%
<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors</i>	12,810,521	129,412	1.01%	94,226	0.74%	77,300	0.60%	65,316	0.51%	56,384	0.44%
<b>Totals:</b>	54,706,966	569,604	1.04%	475,131	0.87%	415,683	0.76%	361,352	0.66%	324,593	0.59%

\*\*  
excluding Canada and Mexico

## V. Conclusion

Identifying aliens who overstay their authorized periods of stay is important for national security, public safety, immigration enforcement, and processing applications for immigration benefits.

Over the years, CBP significantly improved data collection processes in the entry environment. These improvements include the collection of data on all admissions to the United States by foreign nationals, the reduction of the number of documents that may be used for entry to the United States, the collection of biometric data on most foreign travelers to the United States, and the comparison of that data against criminal and terrorist watchlists. Despite the different infrastructural, operational, and logistical challenges presented in the exit environment, CBP is able to resolve many of the issues regarding the collection of departure information for foreign travelers. Further efforts, including partnerships with other governments and the private sector (e.g., airlines airports, cruise lines), are ongoing and will continue to improve data integrity.

During the past five years, CBP made significant progress in terms of its ability to accurately report data on overstays—progress that was made possible by congressional realignment of DHS resources in order to better centralize the overall mission in identifying overstays. In FY 2019, new biometric exit tests and deployments in both the land and air environment enabled continued progress toward the fusion of biometric and biographic verification of travelers. While these tests account for a relatively small percentage of all the departure records for FY 2019, this is a significant increase from FY 2018 and a critical step forward towards implementing a comprehensive biometric entry and exit system.

CBP will continue to expand the entry and exit system during FY 2020, as it pertains to both biometric and biographic traveler data, which will improve CBP's ability to capture and report this data accurately. Likewise, DHS will continue to annually release this overstay data to the public and examine trends over time and looks forward to providing updates to congressional members and their staff on its ongoing progress.

## VI. Appendices

### Appendix A. In-Scope Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission

CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
<b>Temporary Workers and Trainees</b>	
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)-only transitional workers	CW1
Spouses and children of CW1	CW2
Temporary workers in specialty occupations	H1B
Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement aliens	H1B1
Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas	H1C
Agricultural workers	H2A
Nonagricultural workers	H2B
Returning H2B workers	H2R
Trainees	H3
Spouse and unmarried child(ren) under 21 years of age of H1B, H1B1, H1C, H2A, H2B, H2R, or H3	H4
Workers with extraordinary ability or achievement	O1
Workers accompanying and assisting in performance of O1 workers	O2
Spouses and children of O1 and O2	O3
Internationally recognized athletes or entertainers	P1
Artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange programs	P2
Artists or entertainers in culturally unique programs	P3
Spouses and children of P1, P2, or P3	P4
Workers in international cultural exchange programs	Q1
Workers in religious occupations	R1
Spouses and children of R1	R2
North American Free Trade Agreement professional workers	TN
Spouses and children of TN	TD
<b>Intracompany Transferees</b>	
Intracompany transferees	L1 <sup>42</sup>
Spouses and children of L1	L2
<b>Treaty Traders and Investors</b>	

<sup>42</sup> Includes L1A and L1B classes of admission



CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
Treaty traders and their spouses and children	E1
Treaty investors and their spouses and children	E2
Treaty investors and their spouses and children CNMI only	E2C
Australian Free Trade Agreement principals, spouses and children	E3 <sup>43</sup>
<b>Students</b>	
Academic students	F1
Spouses and children of F1	F2
Vocational students	M1
Spouses and children of M1	M2
<b>Exchange Visitors</b>	
Exchange visitors	J1
Spouses and children of J1	J2
<b>Temporary Visitors for Pleasure</b>	
Temporary visitors for pleasure	B2
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure	WT
<b>Temporary Visitors for Business</b>	
Temporary visitors for business	B1
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business	WB
<b>Alien Fiancées of U.S. Citizens and Children</b>	
Fiancées of U.S. citizens	K1
Children of K1	K2
<b>Legal Immigration Family Equity LIFE Act</b>	
Spouses of U.S. citizens, visa pending	K3
Children of U.S. citizens, visa pending	K4
Spouses of permanent residents, visa pending	V1
Children of permanent residents, visa pending	V2
Dependents of V1 or V2, visa pending	V3
<b>Other</b>	
Attendants, servants, or personal employees of A1 and A2 and their families	A3
Attendants, servants, or personal employees of diplomats or other representatives	G5
Attendant, servant, personal employer of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) NATO-1 through NATO-6 or Immediate Family	NATO- 7

<sup>43</sup> Includes E3D and E3R classes of admission

## Appendix B. Out-of-Scope Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission

CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
<b>Diplomats and Other Representatives</b>	
Representatives of foreign information media and spouses and children	I1
Ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomatic/consular officers and families	A1
Other foreign government officials or employees and their families	A2
Principals of recognized foreign governments	G1
Other representatives of recognized foreign governments	G2
Representatives of non-recognized or nonmember foreign governments	G3
International organization officers or employees	G4
NATO officials, spouses, and children	NATO-1 to NATO-6
<b>Transit Aliens</b>	
Aliens in continuous and immediate transit through the United States	C1
Aliens in transit to the United Nations	C2
Foreign government officials, their spouses, children, and attendants in transit	C3
<b>Special Classes</b>	
Alien Witness or Informant	S5
Alien Witness or Informant	S6
Qualified Family Member of S5, S6	S7
Victim of Trafficking, Special Protected Class	T1
Spouse of T1, Special Protected Class	T2
Spouse of T1, Special Protected Class	T3
Parent of T1, Special Protected Class	T4
Sibling unmarried of T1, Special Protected Class	T5
Victim of Criminal Activity, Special Protected Class	U1
Spouse of U2, Special Protected Class	U2
Spouse of U1, Special Protected Class	U3
Parent of U1, Special Protected Class	U4
Sibling unmarried of U1, Special Protected Class	U5
Special Protected Class, Violence against Women Act	VAWA
<b>Other</b>	
Crewmen	D1
Crewman-different vessel/flight	D2

## Appendix C. FY 2018 Entry and Exit Overstay Report

### FY 2018 Entry/Exit Overstay Report Overview

Below are the tabulated rates from the Fiscal Year 2018 Entry and Exit Overstay Report. The inclusion of these tables is for reference only. The FY 2018 Report provides data on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who entered as nonimmigrants through an air or sea port of entry (POE) and who were expected to depart in FY 2018 (October 1, 2017 – September 30, 2018). It does this by examining the number of entries, by country, for foreign travelers who arrived as nonimmigrants during this time as of October 1, 2018.

At the end of FY 2018, the overall Suspected In-Country Overstay number – i.e., nonimmigrants for whom DHS did not have evidence of a departure or transition to another immigration status – was 666,582 or 1.04 percent. As of December 1, 2018, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 339,302 rendering the FY 2018 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.64 percent.

### FY 2018 Overstay Rate Summary

The table below provides a high-level summary of the country-by-country data identified in Tables C-2 through C-6.

<b>Admission Type</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors<sup>44,45</sup> (Table 2)</i>	22,940,801	13,573	79,750	93,323	0.41%	0.35%
<i>Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 3)</i>	15,257,468	20,945	284,270	305,215	2.00%	1.86%
<i>Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 4)</i>	1,840,482	29,712	38,881	68,593	3.73%	2.11%
<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrants<sup>46</sup> (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 5)</i>	1,857,694	20,265	37,291	57,556	3.10%	2.01%
<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrants (Table 6)</i>	12,810,521	12,483	129,412	141,895	1.11%	1.01%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>54,706,966</b>	<b>96,978</b>	<b>569,604</b>	<b>666,582</b>	<b>1.22%</b>	<b>1.04%</b>

<sup>44</sup> Upon admission into the United States, visitors classified under either a WT (waiver-tourist) or a WB (waiver-business) status.

<sup>45</sup> Citizens or nationals of VWP countries may also obtain and travel to the United States on a B1/B2 visa and seek admission under the B1 or B2 nonimmigrant classification.

<sup>46</sup> See Appendix A for a complete list of “In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission”

<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Andorra</i>	1,611	-	3	3	0.19%	0.19%
<i>Australia</i> <sup>47</sup>	1,418,265	829	3,155	3,984	0.28%	0.22%
<i>Austria</i>	210,050	74	647	721	0.34%	0.31%
<i>Belgium</i>	300,319	148	785	933	0.31%	0.26%
<i>Brunei</i>	1,160	-	9	9	0.78%	0.78%
<i>Chile</i>	403,917	655	5,364	6,019	1.49%	1.33%
<i>Czech Republic</i>	125,142	174	612	786	0.63%	0.49%
<i>Denmark</i> <sup>48</sup>	340,333	114	656	770	0.23%	0.19%
<i>Estonia</i>	24,922	25	91	116	0.47%	0.37%
<i>Finland</i>	151,678	59	293	352	0.23%	0.19%
<i>France</i> <sup>49</sup>	1,907,233	1,103	10,427	11,530	0.60%	0.55%
<i>Germany</i>	2,128,450	962	5,766	6,728	0.32%	0.27%
<i>Greece</i>	90,919	322	825	1,147	1.26%	0.91%
<i>Hungary</i>	98,877	268	978	1,246	1.26%	0.99%
<i>Iceland</i>	69,723	26	123	149	0.21%	0.18%
<i>Ireland</i>	558,218	218	1,487	1,705	0.31%	0.27%
<i>Italy</i>	1,304,020	1,063	6,009	7,072	0.54%	0.46%
<i>Japan</i>	3,122,345	372	4,505	4,877	0.16%	0.14%
<i>Korea, South</i>	1,579,221	1,027	3,524	4,551	0.29%	0.22%
<i>Latvia</i>	22,919	73	162	235	1.03%	0.71%
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	1,890	2	2	4	0.21%	0.11%
<i>Lithuania</i>	38,341	122	384	506	1.32%	1.00%
<i>Luxembourg</i>	13,625	9	39	48	0.35%	0.29%
<i>Malta</i>	7,160	3	22	25	0.35%	0.31%
<i>Monaco</i>	1,008	1	3	4	0.40%	0.30%
<i>Netherlands</i> <sup>50</sup>	795,308	359	2,821	3,180	0.40%	0.35%
<i>New Zealand</i> <sup>51</sup>	345,636	252	843	1,095	0.32%	0.24%
<i>Norway</i>	285,524	128	520	648	0.23%	0.18%
<i>Portugal</i>	198,982	444	3,140	3,584	1.80%	1.58%
<i>San Marino</i>	731	-	3	3	0.41%	0.41%
<i>Singapore</i>	134,505	97	205	302	0.22%	0.15%
<i>Slovakia</i>	54,438	102	406	508	0.93%	0.75%

<sup>47</sup> Australia includes Australia, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, and Cocos (Keeling) Island.

<sup>48</sup> Denmark includes Denmark, Faroe Islands, and Greenland.

<sup>49</sup> France includes France, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and Wallis and Futuna.

<sup>50</sup> Netherlands includes the Netherlands, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten.

<sup>51</sup> New Zealand includes New Zealand, Cook Islands, Tokelau, and Niue.

<b>Table C-2</b>						
<b>FY 2018 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant visitors admitted to the United States for business or pleasure (WB/WT/B-1/B-2) via air and sea POEs for VWP Countries</b>						
<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Slovenia</i>	27,559	21	86	107	0.39%	0.31%
<i>Spain</i>	1,050,622	1,564	10,208	11,772	1.12%	0.97%
<i>Sweden</i>	541,849	244	1,168	1,412	0.26%	0.22%
<i>Switzerland</i>	409,632	190	1,032	1,222	0.30%	0.25%
<i>Taiwan</i>	428,767	541	1,214	1,755	0.41%	0.28%
<i>United Kingdom</i> <sup>52</sup>	4,745,902	1,982	12,233	14,215	0.30%	0.26%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,940,801</b>	<b>13,573</b>	<b>79,750</b>	<b>93,323</b>	<b>0.41%</b>	<b>0.35%</b>

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<sup>52</sup> United Kingdom includes the United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

**Table C-3  
FY 2018 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Afghanistan</i>	1,339	4	169	173	12.92%	12.62%
<i>Albania</i>	15,319	56	562	618	4.03%	3.67%
<i>Algeria</i>	11,126	43	278	321	2.89%	2.50%
<i>Angola</i>	6,342	22	963	985	15.53%	15.18%
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	14,508	26	202	228	1.57%	1.39%
<i>Argentina</i>	1,116,017	276	7,909	8,185	0.73%	0.71%
<i>Armenia</i>	11,315	39	482	521	4.60%	4.26%
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	6,731	27	486	513	7.62%	7.22%
<i>Bahamas, The</i>	272,487	253	1,292	1,545	0.57%	0.47%
<i>Bahrain</i>	6,784	9	43	52	0.77%	0.63%
<i>Bangladesh</i>	26,795	52	565	617	2.30%	2.11%
<i>Barbados</i>	64,795	39	718	757	1.17%	1.11%
<i>Belarus</i>	18,198	57	673	730	4.01%	3.70%
<i>Belize</i>	28,642	49	554	603	2.11%	1.93%
<i>Benin</i>	2,079	17	97	114	5.48%	4.67%
<i>Bhutan</i>	398	6	46	52	13.07%	11.56%
<i>Bolivia</i>	69,041	73	1,108	1,181	1.71%	1.60%
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	8,186	36	109	145	1.77%	1.33%
<i>Botswana</i>	2,095	5	26	31	1.48%	1.24%
<i>Brazil</i>	2,200,440	1,720	34,569	36,289	1.65%	1.57%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	30,799	69	235	304	0.99%	0.76%
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	3,953	24	308	332	8.40%	7.79%
<i>Burma</i>	7,492	31	419	450	6.01%	5.59%
<i>Burundi</i>	1,157	-	249	249	21.52%	21.52%
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	4,870	30	553	583	11.97%	11.36%
<i>Cambodia</i>	4,045	9	110	119	2.94%	2.72%
<i>Cameroon</i>	10,958	125	826	951	8.68%	7.54%
<i>Central African Republic</i>	212	2	14	16	7.55%	6.60%
<i>Chad</i>	536	3	162	165	30.78%	30.22%
<i>China</i> <sup>53</sup>	2,345,850	2,575	15,739	18,314	0.78%	0.67%
<i>Colombia</i>	929,005	935	20,982	21,917	2.36%	2.26%
<i>Comoros</i>	87	-	2	2	2.30%	2.30%
<i>Congo (Brazzaville)</i> <sup>54</sup>	1,096	5	119	124	11.31%	10.86%
<i>Congo (Kinshasa)</i> <sup>55</sup>	6,446	24	497	521	8.08%	7.71%
<i>Costa Rica</i>	306,925	184	2,830	3,014	0.98%	0.92%
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	6,199	29	260	289	4.66%	4.19%
<i>Croatia</i>	26,385	24	108	132	0.50%	0.41%

<sup>53</sup> China includes the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Macau.

<sup>54</sup> Congo (Brazzaville) refers to the Republic of the Congo.

<sup>55</sup> Congo (Kinshasa) refers to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Table C-3

**FY 2018 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Cuba</i>	70,484	254	1,614	1,868	2.65%	2.29%
<i>Cyprus</i>	10,413	4	38	42	0.40%	0.36%
<i>Djibouti</i>	403	3	177	180	44.67%	43.92%
<i>Dominica</i>	7,336	28	275	303	4.13%	3.75%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	446,451	443	14,198	14,641	3.28%	3.18%
<i>Ecuador</i>	429,106	345	6,652	6,997	1.63%	1.55%
<i>Egypt</i>	74,162	183	1,848	2,031	2.74%	2.49%
<i>El Salvador</i>	199,915	210	3,229	3,439	1.72%	1.62%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	1,002	9	54	63	6.29%	5.39%
<i>Eritrea</i>	2,041	49	491	540	26.46%	24.06%
<i>Ethiopia</i>	19,150	136	843	979	5.11%	4.40%
<i>Fiji</i>	8,257	39	206	245	2.97%	2.49%
<i>Gabon</i>	1,843	12	88	100	5.43%	4.77%
<i>Gambia, The</i>	1,747	19	129	148	8.47%	7.38%
<i>Georgia</i>	7,919	30	819	849	10.72%	10.34%
<i>Ghana</i>	23,486	71	804	875	3.73%	3.42%
<i>Grenada</i>	11,032	20	219	239	2.17%	1.99%
<i>Guatemala</i>	276,400	291	5,548	5,839	2.11%	2.01%
<i>Guinea</i>	2,651	19	120	139	5.24%	4.53%
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	143	-	14	14	9.79%	9.79%
<i>Guyana</i>	66,416	155	3,065	3,220	4.85%	4.61%
<i>Haiti</i>	137,119	453	6,464	6,917	5.04%	4.71%
<i>Holy See</i>	31	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Honduras</i>	214,468	253	3,890	4,143	1.93%	1.81%
<i>India</i>	1,134,436	2,216	10,770	12,986	1.14%	0.95%
<i>Indonesia</i>	93,250	92	827	919	0.99%	0.89%
<i>Iran</i>	9,149	79	234	313	3.42%	2.56%
<i>Iraq</i>	7,486	37	382	419	5.60%	5.10%
<i>Israel</i>	418,944	375	3,251	3,626	0.87%	0.78%
<i>Jamaica</i>	312,667	384	10,242	10,626	3.40%	3.28%
<i>Jordan</i>	38,906	172	1,554	1,726	4.44%	3.99%
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	22,274	53	676	729	3.27%	3.03%
<i>Kenya</i>	27,559	99	1,494	1,593	5.78%	5.42%
<i>Kiribati</i>	115	-	1	1	0.87%	0.87%
<i>Korea, North</i> <sup>56</sup>	12	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Kosovo</i>	244	3	7	10	4.10%	2.87%
<i>Kuwait</i>	38,071	410	517	927	2.43%	1.36%
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	3,316	7	99	106	3.20%	2.99%
<i>Laos</i>	1,508	7	144	151	10.01%	9.55%
<i>Lebanon</i>	37,840	76	604	680	1.80%	1.60%

<sup>56</sup> North Korea refers to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Table C-3

**FY 2018 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Lesotho</i>	364	-	2	2	0.55%	0.55%
<i>Liberia</i>	3,372	68	392	460	13.64%	11.63%
<i>Libya</i>	430	4	15	19	4.42%	3.49%
<i>Macedonia</i>	7,891	19	121	140	1.77%	1.53%
<i>Madagascar</i>	1,103	2	12	14	1.27%	1.09%
<i>Malawi</i>	2,010	7	121	128	6.37%	6.02%
<i>Malaysia</i>	78,865	55	866	921	1.17%	1.10%
<i>Maldives</i>	225	-	2	2	0.89%	0.89%
<i>Mali</i>	3,234	10	146	156	4.82%	4.51%
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	78	-	4	4	5.13%	5.13%
<i>Mauritania</i>	698	7	71	78	11.17%	10.17%
<i>Mauritius</i>	3,366	4	18	22	0.65%	0.53%
<i>Micronesia, Federated States of</i>	60	-	6	6	10.00%	10.00%
<i>Moldova</i>	9,887	32	257	289	2.92%	2.60%
<i>Mongolia</i>	11,401	41	378	419	3.68%	3.32%
<i>Montenegro</i>	5,571	30	356	386	6.93%	6.39%
<i>Morocco<sup>57</sup></i>	26,526	75	388	463	1.75%	1.46%
<i>Mozambique</i>	1,820	5	30	35	1.92%	1.65%
<i>Namibia</i>	2,080	7	42	49	2.36%	2.02%
<i>Nauru</i>	45	1	1	2	4.44%	2.22%
<i>Nepal</i>	27,205	215	970	1,185	4.36%	3.57%
<i>Nicaragua</i>	69,133	72	1,250	1,322	1.91%	1.81%
<i>Niger</i>	1,138	9	75	84	7.38%	6.59%
<i>Nigeria</i>	195,785	719	29,004	29,723	15.18%	14.81%
<i>Oman</i>	4,342	11	26	37	0.85%	0.60%
<i>Pakistan</i>	88,177	163	1,917	2,080	2.36%	2.17%
<i>Palau</i>	34	1	6	7	20.59%	17.65%
<i>Panama</i>	148,294	97	831	928	0.63%	0.56%
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	589	1	3	4	0.68%	0.51%
<i>Paraguay</i>	30,301	23	501	524	1.73%	1.65%
<i>Peru</i>	302,829	340	4,653	4,993	1.65%	1.54%
<i>Philippines</i>	304,585	620	4,993	5,613	1.84%	1.64%
<i>Poland</i>	211,438	215	1,635	1,850	0.87%	0.77%
<i>Qatar</i>	11,645	128	154	282	2.42%	1.32%
<i>Romania</i>	82,670	171	720	891	1.08%	0.87%
<i>Russia</i>	265,798	347	4,234	4,581	1.72%	1.59%
<i>Rwanda</i>	3,312	16	137	153	4.62%	4.14%
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>	11,764	11	203	214	1.82%	1.73%
<i>Saint Lucia</i>	15,780	25	293	318	2.02%	1.86%

<sup>57</sup> Morocco includes Morocco and Western Sahara.



**Table C-3  
FY 2018 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	9,443	15	263	278	2.94%	2.79%
<i>Samoa</i>	2,111	14	140	154	7.30%	6.63%
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	30	-	1	1	3.33%	3.33%
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	100,922	399	817	1,216	1.20%	0.81%
<i>Senegal</i>	7,848	36	280	316	4.03%	3.57%
<i>Serbia</i>	29,173	67	304	371	1.27%	1.04%
<i>Seychelles</i>	337	-	2	2	0.59%	0.59%
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	2,893	20	191	211	7.29%	6.60%
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	169	-	3	3	1.78%	1.78%
<i>Somalia</i>	78	1	9	10	12.82%	11.54%
<i>South Africa</i>	126,668	129	848	977	0.77%	0.67%
<i>South Sudan</i>	239	-	36	36	15.06%	15.06%
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	20,997	18	286	304	1.45%	1.36%
<i>Sudan</i>	2,937	29	339	368	12.53%	11.54%
<i>Suriname</i>	12,711	17	175	192	1.51%	1.38%
<i>Swaziland</i>	875	1	11	12	1.37%	1.26%
<i>Syria</i>	6,851	27	1,180	1,207	17.62%	17.22%
<i>Tajikistan</i>	1,377	19	81	100	7.26%	5.88%
<i>Tanzania</i>	5,892	33	171	204	3.46%	2.90%
<i>Thailand</i>	90,436	148	1,491	1,639	1.81%	1.65%
<i>Timor-Leste</i>	61	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Togo</i>	2,173	15	170	185	8.51%	7.82%
<i>Tonga</i>	3,422	17	143	160	4.68%	4.18%
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	180,415	83	728	811	0.45%	0.40%
<i>Tunisia</i>	9,175	26	188	214	2.33%	2.05%
<i>Turkey</i>	165,724	280	2,804	3,084	1.86%	1.69%
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	1,044	3	92	95	9.10%	8.81%
<i>Tuvalu</i>	38	-	1	1	2.63%	2.63%
<i>Uganda</i>	9,247	30	768	798	8.63%	8.31%
<i>Ukraine</i>	92,766	178	2,047	2,225	2.40%	2.21%
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	28,772	325	383	708	2.46%	1.33%
<i>Uruguay</i>	83,279	40	1,397	1,437	1.73%	1.68%
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	10,972	66	667	733	6.68%	6.08%
<i>Vanuatu</i>	98	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Venezuela</i>	477,224	1,029	34,902	35,931	7.53%	7.31%
<i>Vietnam</i>	97,433	366	1,750	2,116	2.17%	1.80%
<i>Yemen</i>	1,816	11	507	518	28.52%	27.92%
<i>Zambia</i>	4,013	15	219	234	5.83%	5.46%
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	7,560	23	192	215	2.84%	2.54%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,257,468</b>	<b>20,945</b>	<b>284,270</b>	<b>305,215</b>	<b>2.00%</b>	<b>1.86%</b>

<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Afghanistan</i>	492	5	51	56	11.38%	10.37%
<i>Albania</i>	1,175	16	72	88	7.49%	6.13%
<i>Algeria</i>	669	18	27	45	6.73%	4.04%
<i>Andorra</i>	53	-	1	1	1.89%	1.89%
<i>Angola</i>	1,578	55	117	172	10.90%	7.41%
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	432	9	12	21	4.86%	2.78%
<i>Argentina</i>	10,705	110	86	196	1.83%	0.80%
<i>Armenia</i>	577	6	20	26	4.51%	3.47%
<i>Australia</i>	15,962	263	93	356	2.23%	0.58%
<i>Austria</i>	5,261	33	24	57	1.08%	0.46%
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	1,123	32	78	110	9.80%	6.95%
<i>Bahamas, The</i>	6,648	147	85	232	3.49%	1.28%
<i>Bahrain</i>	1,105	17	11	28	2.53%	1.00%
<i>Bangladesh</i>	4,357	92	242	334	7.67%	5.55%
<i>Barbados</i>	727	16	12	28	3.85%	1.65%
<i>Belarus</i>	1,185	14	73	87	7.34%	6.16%
<i>Belgium</i>	5,087	63	33	96	1.89%	0.65%
<i>Belize</i>	541	11	18	29	5.36%	3.33%
<i>Benin</i>	364	11	49	60	16.48%	13.46%
<i>Bhutan</i>	208	8	17	25	12.02%	8.17%
<i>Bolivia</i>	2,166	34	46	80	3.69%	2.12%
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	1,101	13	56	69	6.27%	5.09%
<i>Botswana</i>	283	3	15	18	6.36%	5.30%
<i>Brazil</i>	53,642	1,356	1,840	3,196	5.96%	3.43%
<i>Brunei</i>	138	3	7	10	7.25%	5.07%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	6,295	75	171	246	3.91%	2.72%
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	429	9	80	89	20.75%	18.65%
<i>Burma</i>	1,575	67	107	174	11.05%	6.79%
<i>Burundi</i>	169	3	50	53	31.36%	29.59%
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	100	2	15	17	17.00%	15.00%
<i>Cambodia</i>	582	17	26	43	7.39%	4.47%
<i>Cameroon</i>	925	25	256	281	30.38%	27.68%
<i>Central African Republic</i>	27	-	3	3	11.11%	11.11%
<i>Chad</i>	72	1	28	29	40.28%	38.89%
<i>Chile</i>	8,570	148	131	279	3.26%	1.53%
<i>China</i>	539,861	7,637	5,287	12,924	2.39%	0.98%
<i>Colombia</i>	27,027	539	740	1,279	4.73%	2.74%
<i>Comoros</i>	5	-	1	1	20.00%	20.00%
<i>Congo (Brazzaville)</i>	150	6	45	51	34.00%	30.00%
<i>Congo (Kinshasa)</i>	522	15	207	222	42.53%	39.66%
<i>Costa Rica</i>	3,462	59	39	98	2.83%	1.13%

**Table C-4  
FY 2018 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J)  
admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	1,077	41	135	176	16.34%	12.53%
<i>Croatia</i>	2,119	24	32	56	2.64%	1.51%
<i>Cuba</i>	213	-	9	9	4.23%	4.23%
<i>Cyprus</i>	935	17	4	21	2.25%	0.43%
<i>Czech Republic</i>	5,292	74	43	117	2.21%	0.81%
<i>Denmark</i>	6,127	80	24	104	1.70%	0.39%
<i>Djibouti</i>	17	-	5	5	29.41%	29.41%
<i>Dominica</i>	292	2	14	16	5.48%	4.79%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	7,965	205	199	404	5.07%	2.50%
<i>Ecuador</i>	9,454	135	125	260	2.75%	1.32%
<i>Egypt</i>	6,161	122	277	399	6.48%	4.50%
<i>El Salvador</i>	2,303	43	72	115	4.99%	3.13%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	345	28	61	89	25.80%	17.68%
<i>Eritrea</i>	76	-	40	40	52.63%	52.63%
<i>Estonia</i>	725	4	5	9	1.24%	0.69%
<i>Ethiopia</i>	1,350	31	159	190	14.07%	11.78%
<i>Fiji</i>	175	6	13	19	10.86%	7.43%
<i>Finland</i>	3,281	43	16	59	1.80%	0.49%
<i>France</i>	44,788	478	305	783	1.75%	0.68%
<i>Gabon</i>	411	22	54	76	18.49%	13.14%
<i>Gambia, The</i>	143	3	41	44	30.77%	28.67%
<i>Georgia</i>	1,296	18	49	67	5.17%	3.78%
<i>Germany</i>	47,254	426	255	681	1.44%	0.54%
<i>Ghana</i>	2,651	49	257	306	11.54%	9.69%
<i>Greece</i>	5,367	53	30	83	1.55%	0.56%
<i>Grenada</i>	284	4	18	22	7.75%	6.34%
<i>Guatemala</i>	3,067	53	29	82	2.67%	0.95%
<i>Guinea</i>	96	2	17	19	19.79%	17.71%
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	19	1	2	3	15.79%	10.53%
<i>Guyana</i>	339	22	23	45	13.27%	6.78%
<i>Haiti</i>	1,323	37	89	126	9.52%	6.73%
<i>Holy See</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Honduras</i>	3,888	62	98	160	4.12%	2.52%
<i>Hungary</i>	4,026	28	39	67	1.66%	0.97%
<i>Iceland</i>	1,312	20	6	26	1.98%	0.46%
<i>India</i>	150,954	1,708	4,008	5,716	3.79%	2.66%
<i>Indonesia</i>	12,353	223	196	419	3.39%	1.59%
<i>Iran</i>	4,178	78	212	290	6.94%	5.07%
<i>Iraq</i>	1,610	97	250	347	21.55%	15.53%
<i>Ireland</i>	11,868	121	230	351	2.96%	1.94%
<i>Israel</i>	11,897	220	189	409	3.44%	1.59%
<i>Italy</i>	26,636	236	138	374	1.40%	0.52%
<i>Jamaica</i>	11,638	297	525	822	7.06%	4.51%

**Table C-4  
FY 2018 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J)  
admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Japan</i>	56,987	930	742	1,672	2.93%	1.30%
<i>Jordan</i>	4,334	95	252	347	8.01%	5.81%
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	6,468	162	232	394	6.09%	3.59%
<i>Kenya</i>	2,808	48	310	358	12.75%	11.04%
<i>Kiribati</i>	29	1	2	3	10.34%	6.90%
<i>Korea, North</i>	9	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Korea, South</i>	112,128	1,580	1,489	3,069	2.74%	1.33%
<i>Kosovo</i>	922	22	86	108	11.71%	9.33%
<i>Kuwait</i>	16,435	444	159	603	3.67%	0.97%
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	638	20	40	60	9.40%	6.27%
<i>Laos</i>	190	14	15	29	15.26%	7.89%
<i>Latvia</i>	788	15	9	24	3.05%	1.14%
<i>Lebanon</i>	2,981	23	40	63	2.11%	1.34%
<i>Lesotho</i>	106	2	2	4	3.77%	1.89%
<i>Liberia</i>	270	11	48	59	21.85%	17.78%
<i>Libya</i>	495	26	159	185	37.37%	32.12%
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	37	-	1	1	2.70%	2.70%
<i>Lithuania</i>	2,425	16	13	29	1.20%	0.54%
<i>Luxembourg</i>	309	3	2	5	1.62%	0.65%
<i>Macedonia</i>	2,070	31	169	200	9.66%	8.16%
<i>Madagascar</i>	168	4	9	13	7.74%	5.36%
<i>Malawi</i>	333	7	56	63	18.92%	16.82%
<i>Malaysia</i>	9,497	307	196	503	5.30%	2.06%
<i>Maldives</i>	51	4	2	6	11.76%	3.92%
<i>Mali</i>	348	7	52	59	16.95%	14.94%
<i>Malta</i>	120	2	-	2	1.67%	-
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mauritania</i>	100	8	8	16	16.00%	8.00%
<i>Mauritius</i>	320	6	14	20	6.25%	4.38%
<i>Micronesia, Federated States of</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Moldova</i>	1,433	33	169	202	14.10%	11.79%
<i>Monaco</i>	33	1	-	1	3.03%	-
<i>Mongolia</i>	2,566	104	233	337	13.13%	9.08%
<i>Montenegro</i>	1,404	23	72	95	6.77%	5.13%
<i>Morocco</i>	2,619	36	86	122	4.66%	3.28%
<i>Mozambique</i>	188	6	7	13	6.91%	3.72%
<i>Namibia</i>	184	14	6	20	10.87%	3.26%
<i>Nauru</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nepal</i>	5,623	99	2,040	2,139	38.04%	36.28%
<i>Netherlands</i>	11,347	112	78	190	1.67%	0.69%
<i>New Zealand</i>	5,276	103	33	136	2.58%	0.63%
<i>Nicaragua</i>	946	9	21	30	3.17%	2.22%
<i>Niger</i>	173	3	23	26	15.03%	13.29%

**Table C-4  
FY 2018 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J)  
admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Nigeria</i>	8,967	280	1,664	1,944	21.68%	18.56%
<i>Norway</i>	7,826	73	27	100	1.28%	0.35%
<i>Oman</i>	4,776	95	36	131	2.74%	0.75%
<i>Pakistan</i>	8,308	153	351	504	6.07%	4.22%
<i>Palau</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Panama</i>	5,183	74	40	114	2.20%	0.77%
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	134	4	14	18	13.43%	10.45%
<i>Paraguay</i>	1,538	39	21	60	3.90%	1.37%
<i>Peru</i>	12,876	162	252	414	3.22%	1.96%
<i>Philippines</i>	11,865	225	1,127	1,352	11.39%	9.50%
<i>Poland</i>	9,465	66	112	178	1.88%	1.18%
<i>Portugal</i>	3,888	81	38	119	3.06%	0.98%
<i>Qatar</i>	2,660	75	23	98	3.68%	0.86%
<i>Romania</i>	9,121	149	255	404	4.43%	2.80%
<i>Russia</i>	15,787	245	464	709	4.49%	2.94%
<i>Rwanda</i>	1,466	47	121	168	11.46%	8.25%
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>	445	7	17	24	5.39%	3.82%
<i>Saint Lucia</i>	327	8	14	22	6.73%	4.28%
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	175	6	4	10	5.71%	2.29%
<i>Samoa</i>	66	3	1	4	6.06%	1.52%
<i>San Marino</i>	11	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	10	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	91,367	2,797	1,120	3,917	4.29%	1.23%
<i>Senegal</i>	732	23	58	81	11.07%	7.92%
<i>Serbia</i>	6,166	81	453	534	8.66%	7.35%
<i>Seychelles</i>	26	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	162	4	15	19	11.73%	9.26%
<i>Singapore</i>	9,539	121	55	176	1.85%	0.58%
<i>Slovakia</i>	4,124	25	41	66	1.60%	0.99%
<i>Slovenia</i>	873	5	6	11	1.26%	0.69%
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	17	-	3	3	17.65%	17.65%
<i>Somalia</i>	35	-	5	5	14.29%	14.29%
<i>South Africa</i>	5,851	118	207	325	5.55%	3.54%
<i>South Sudan</i>	81	2	22	24	29.63%	27.16%
<i>Spain</i>	36,805	413	218	631	1.71%	0.59%
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	2,466	45	113	158	6.41%	4.58%
<i>Sudan</i>	414	14	73	87	21.01%	17.63%
<i>Suriname</i>	192	2	3	5	2.60%	1.56%
<i>Swaziland</i>	203	5	4	9	4.43%	1.97%
<i>Sweden</i>	12,754	178	84	262	2.05%	0.66%
<i>Switzerland</i>	8,437	102	53	155	1.84%	0.63%
<i>Syria</i>	687	11	207	218	31.73%	30.13%
<i>Taiwan</i>	39,672	509	301	810	2.04%	0.76%

**Table C-4**  
**FY 2018 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J)**  
**admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

<b>Country of Citizenship</b>	<b>Expected Departures</b>	<b>Out-of-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstays</b>	<b>Total Overstay Rate</b>	<b>Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate</b>
<i>Tajikistan</i>	368	10	40	50	13.59%	10.87%
<i>Tanzania</i>	893	24	86	110	12.32%	9.63%
<i>Thailand</i>	21,217	316	729	1,045	4.93%	3.44%
<i>Timor-Leste</i>	43	-	1	1	2.33%	2.33%
<i>Togo</i>	203	7	40	47	23.15%	19.70%
<i>Tonga</i>	96	1	23	24	25.00%	23.96%
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	3,082	48	40	88	2.86%	1.30%
<i>Tunisia</i>	1,369	36	30	66	4.82%	2.19%
<i>Turkey</i>	25,813	454	682	1,136	4.40%	2.64%
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	374	8	41	49	13.10%	10.96%
<i>Tuvalu</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Uganda</i>	1,006	24	137	161	16.00%	13.62%
<i>Ukraine</i>	6,890	99	371	470	6.82%	5.38%
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	5,335	80	29	109	2.04%	0.54%
<i>United Kingdom</i>	51,996	516	559	1,075	2.07%	1.08%
<i>Uruguay</i>	977	10	16	26	2.66%	1.64%
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	1,284	56	109	165	12.85%	8.49%
<i>Vanuatu</i>	14	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Venezuela</i>	15,426	299	599	898	5.82%	3.88%
<i>Vietnam</i>	21,837	1,048	1,715	2,763	12.65%	7.85%
<i>Yemen</i>	1,108	13	444	457	41.25%	40.07%
<i>Zambia</i>	583	10	43	53	9.09%	7.38%
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	1,241	24	86	110	8.86%	6.93%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,840,482</b>	<b>29,712</b>	<b>38,881</b>	<b>68,593</b>	<b>3.73%</b>	<b>2.11%</b>

Table C-5

**FY 2018 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)<sup>58</sup>**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Afghanistan</i>	171	8	48	56	32.75%	28.07%
<i>Albania</i>	516	10	51	61	11.82%	9.88%
<i>Algeria</i>	404	4	21	25	6.19%	5.20%
<i>Andorra</i>	127	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Angola</i>	434	3	21	24	5.53%	4.84%
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	116	-	4	4	3.45%	3.45%
<i>Argentina</i>	23,339	76	135	211	0.90%	0.58%
<i>Armenia</i>	710	16	59	75	10.56%	8.31%
<i>Australia</i>	69,578	340	348	688	0.99%	0.50%
<i>Austria</i>	7,713	28	23	51	0.66%	0.30%
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	285	1	13	14	4.91%	4.56%
<i>Bahamas, The</i>	940	10	21	31	3.30%	2.23%
<i>Bahrain</i>	155	-	1	1	0.65%	0.65%
<i>Bangladesh</i>	1,197	23	159	182	15.20%	13.28%
<i>Barbados</i>	541	-	9	9	1.66%	1.66%
<i>Belarus</i>	1,481	19	68	87	5.87%	4.59%
<i>Belgium</i>	12,254	40	39	79	0.64%	0.32%
<i>Belize</i>	473	39	64	103	21.78%	13.53%
<i>Benin</i>	47	1	4	5	10.64%	8.51%
<i>Bhutan</i>	18	-	1	1	5.56%	5.56%
<i>Bolivia</i>	1,191	1	48	49	4.11%	4.03%
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	407	10	40	50	12.29%	9.83%
<i>Botswana</i>	150	-	1	1	0.67%	0.67%
<i>Brazil</i>	46,964	342	699	1,041	2.22%	1.49%
<i>Brunei</i>	41	1	2	3	7.32%	4.88%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	2,685	33	38	71	2.64%	1.42%
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	78	1	3	4	5.13%	3.85%
<i>Burma</i>	230	1	47	48	20.87%	20.43%
<i>Burundi</i>	14	1	3	4	28.57%	21.43%
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	131	2	34	36	27.48%	25.95%
<i>Cambodia</i>	536	15	155	170	31.72%	28.92%
<i>Cameroon</i>	493	5	80	85	17.24%	16.23%
<i>Central African Republic</i>	6	-	1	1	16.67%	16.67%
<i>Chad</i>	17	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chile</i>	9,371	67	92	159	1.70%	0.98%
<i>China</i>	86,663	794	1,388	2,182	2.52%	1.60%
<i>Colombia</i>	23,203	104	519	623	2.68%	2.24%

<sup>58</sup> Table 5 complete list of applicable admission classes: A3, CW1, CW2, E1, E2, E2C, E3, E3D, G5, H1B, H1B1, H1C, H2A, H2B, H2R, H3, H4, K1, K2, K3, K4, L1A, L1B, L2, NATO7, N8, N9, O1, O2, O3, P1, P2, P3, P4, Q1, R1, R2, TN, TD, V1, V2, V3

Table C-5

**FY 2018 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)<sup>58</sup>**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Comoros</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Congo (Brazzaville)</i>	36	-	5	5	13.89%	13.89%
<i>Congo (Kinshasa)</i>	127	1	35	36	28.35%	27.56%
<i>Costa Rica</i>	4,733	52	65	117	2.47%	1.37%
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	225	1	28	29	12.89%	12.44%
<i>Croatia</i>	1,596	8	45	53	3.32%	2.82%
<i>Cuba</i>	1,675	22	115	137	8.18%	6.87%
<i>Cyprus</i>	521	-	3	3	0.58%	0.58%
<i>Czech Republic</i>	3,539	31	24	55	1.55%	0.68%
<i>Denmark</i>	11,605	59	32	91	0.78%	0.28%
<i>Djibouti</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Dominica</i>	154	-	5	5	3.25%	3.25%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	8,145	85	865	950	11.66%	10.62%
<i>Ecuador</i>	2,998	23	124	147	4.90%	4.14%
<i>Egypt</i>	3,563	31	130	161	4.52%	3.65%
<i>El Salvador</i>	2,972	57	213	270	9.08%	7.17%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	14	3	1	4	28.57%	7.14%
<i>Eritrea</i>	65	-	27	27	41.54%	41.54%
<i>Estonia</i>	711	4	7	11	1.55%	0.98%
<i>Ethiopia</i>	800	8	113	121	15.13%	14.13%
<i>Fiji</i>	64	-	10	10	15.63%	15.63%
<i>Finland</i>	6,516	54	28	82	1.26%	0.43%
<i>France</i>	95,208	451	311	762	0.80%	0.33%
<i>Gabon</i>	44	1	3	4	9.09%	6.82%
<i>Gambia, The</i>	66	1	21	22	33.33%	31.82%
<i>Georgia</i>	500	5	17	22	4.40%	3.40%
<i>Germany</i>	87,340	279	255	534	0.61%	0.29%
<i>Ghana</i>	1,269	23	136	159	12.53%	10.72%
<i>Greece</i>	4,097	34	20	54	1.32%	0.49%
<i>Grenada</i>	188	-	9	9	4.79%	4.79%
<i>Guatemala</i>	9,023	517	1,785	2,302	25.51%	19.78%
<i>Guinea</i>	98	-	25	25	25.51%	25.51%
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	4	-	1	1	25.00%	25.00%
<i>Guyana</i>	211	2	53	55	26.07%	25.12%
<i>Haiti</i>	1,437	39	458	497	34.59%	31.87%
<i>Holy See</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Honduras</i>	3,759	155	390	545	14.50%	10.38%
<i>Hungary</i>	4,037	24	40	64	1.59%	0.99%
<i>Iceland</i>	1,196	5	4	9	0.75%	0.33%
<i>India</i>	497,683	9,503	12,863	22,366	4.49%	2.58%
<i>Indonesia</i>	2,458	34	136	170	6.92%	5.53%



Table C-5

**FY 2018 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)<sup>58</sup>**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Iran</i>	1,102	9	58	67	6.08%	5.26%
<i>Iraq</i>	376	2	67	69	18.35%	17.82%
<i>Ireland</i>	22,567	150	133	283	1.25%	0.59%
<i>Israel</i>	21,177	144	167	311	1.47%	0.79%
<i>Italy</i>	49,637	195	198	393	0.79%	0.40%
<i>Jamaica</i>	17,481	1,759	882	2,641	15.11%	5.05%
<i>Japan</i>	162,941	433	377	810	0.50%	0.23%
<i>Jordan</i>	1,006	15	68	83	8.25%	6.76%
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	959	4	34	38	3.96%	3.55%
<i>Kenya</i>	1,554	8	97	105	6.76%	6.24%
<i>Kiribati</i>	47	-	1	1	2.13%	2.13%
<i>Korea, North</i>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Korea, South</i>	46,402	288	436	724	1.56%	0.94%
<i>Kosovo</i>	20	2	-	2	10.00%	-
<i>Kuwait</i>	282	3	1	4	1.42%	0.35%
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	117	5	17	22	18.80%	14.53%
<i>Laos</i>	317	4	160	164	51.74%	50.47%
<i>Latvia</i>	1,019	9	7	16	1.57%	0.69%
<i>Lebanon</i>	2,117	16	44	60	2.83%	2.08%
<i>Lesotho</i>	31	-	1	1	3.23%	3.23%
<i>Liberia</i>	135	-	50	50	37.04%	37.04%
<i>Libya</i>	117	2	6	8	6.84%	5.13%
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	43	-	1	1	2.33%	2.33%
<i>Lithuania</i>	1,131	23	15	38	3.36%	1.33%
<i>Luxembourg</i>	416	1	1	2	0.48%	0.24%
<i>Macedonia</i>	366	7	22	29	7.92%	6.01%
<i>Madagascar</i>	52	6	9	15	28.85%	17.31%
<i>Malawi</i>	51	4	1	5	9.80%	1.96%
<i>Malaysia</i>	5,707	31	51	82	1.44%	0.89%
<i>Maldives</i>	8	-	2	2	25.00%	25.00%
<i>Mali</i>	144	-	14	14	9.72%	9.72%
<i>Malta</i>	190	-	1	1	0.53%	0.53%
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mauritania</i>	19	1	1	2	10.53%	5.26%
<i>Mauritius</i>	259	-	2	2	0.77%	0.77%
<i>Micronesia, Federated States of</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Moldova</i>	463	13	35	48	10.37%	7.56%
<i>Monaco</i>	121	1	1	2	1.65%	0.83%
<i>Mongolia</i>	303	3	11	14	4.62%	3.63%
<i>Montenegro</i>	165	1	4	5	3.03%	2.42%

Table C-5

**FY 2018 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)<sup>58</sup>**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Morocco</i>	1,246	15	71	86	6.90%	5.70%
<i>Mozambique</i>	84	-	4	4	4.76%	4.76%
<i>Namibia</i>	72	-	3	3	4.17%	4.17%
<i>Nauru</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Nepal</i>	1,893	19	213	232	12.26%	11.25%
<i>Netherlands</i>	26,275	114	82	196	0.75%	0.31%
<i>New Zealand</i>	7,407	60	47	107	1.44%	0.63%
<i>Nicaragua</i>	1,688	21	91	112	6.64%	5.39%
<i>Niger</i>	58	1	4	5	8.62%	6.90%
<i>Nigeria</i>	3,837	38	492	530	13.81%	12.82%
<i>Norway</i>	6,770	25	31	56	0.83%	0.46%
<i>Oman</i>	136	-	3	3	2.21%	2.21%
<i>Pakistan</i>	5,999	32	279	311	5.18%	4.65%
<i>Palau</i>	3	-	1	1	33.33%	33.33%
<i>Panama</i>	1,355	9	16	25	1.85%	1.18%
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	24	-	2	2	8.33%	8.33%
<i>Paraguay</i>	452	2	11	13	2.88%	2.43%
<i>Peru</i>	6,452	86	342	428	6.63%	5.30%
<i>Philippines</i>	24,852	653	4,754	5,407	21.76%	19.13%
<i>Poland</i>	8,398	55	94	149	1.77%	1.12%
<i>Portugal</i>	6,203	44	36	80	1.29%	0.58%
<i>Qatar</i>	87	-	1	1	1.15%	1.15%
<i>Romania</i>	4,713	71	124	195	4.14%	2.63%
<i>Russia</i>	15,257	125	336	461	3.02%	2.20%
<i>Rwanda</i>	121	-	18	18	14.88%	14.88%
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>	85	-	3	3	3.53%	3.53%
<i>Saint Lucia</i>	122	1	7	8	6.56%	5.74%
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	72	2	8	10	13.89%	11.11%
<i>Samoa</i>	40	-	2	2	5.00%	5.00%
<i>San Marino</i>	11	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	2,137	13	10	23	1.08%	0.47%
<i>Senegal</i>	248	1	32	33	13.31%	12.90%
<i>Serbia</i>	1,770	27	47	74	4.18%	2.66%
<i>Seychelles</i>	6	1	1	2	33.33%	16.67%
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	129	1	39	40	31.01%	30.23%
<i>Singapore</i>	7,903	58	57	115	1.46%	0.72%
<i>Slovakia</i>	1,685	28	9	37	2.20%	0.53%
<i>Slovenia</i>	924	7	4	11	1.19%	0.43%
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-

Table C-5

**FY 2018 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)<sup>58</sup>**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Somalia</i>	40	-	22	22	55.00%	55.00%
<i>South Africa</i>	12,504	362	269	631	5.05%	2.15%
<i>South Sudan</i>	26	-	9	9	34.62%	34.62%
<i>Spain</i>	50,295	184	170	354	0.70%	0.34%
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	1,587	17	27	44	2.77%	1.70%
<i>Sudan</i>	160	-	11	11	6.88%	6.88%
<i>Suriname</i>	128	-	1	1	0.78%	0.78%
<i>Swaziland</i>	41	-	2	2	4.88%	4.88%
<i>Sweden</i>	17,594	69	60	129	0.73%	0.34%
<i>Switzerland</i>	10,588	40	35	75	0.71%	0.33%
<i>Syria</i>	289	5	61	66	22.84%	21.11%
<i>Taiwan</i>	18,080	84	258	342	1.89%	1.43%
<i>Tajikistan</i>	69	4	12	16	23.19%	17.39%
<i>Tanzania</i>	261	-	28	28	10.73%	10.73%
<i>Thailand</i>	3,795	62	314	376	9.91%	8.27%
<i>Timor-Leste</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Togo</i>	79	-	24	24	30.38%	30.38%
<i>Tonga</i>	69	-	6	6	8.70%	8.70%
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	3,720	15	61	76	2.04%	1.64%
<i>Tunisia</i>	438	2	11	13	2.97%	2.51%
<i>Turkey</i>	8,430	39	159	198	2.35%	1.89%
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	52	-	1	1	1.92%	1.92%
<i>Tuvalu</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Uganda</i>	830	59	51	110	13.25%	6.14%
<i>Ukraine</i>	8,061	121	425	546	6.77%	5.27%
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	409	2	5	7	1.71%	1.22%
<i>United Kingdom</i>	162,780	819	842	1,661	1.02%	0.52%
<i>Uruguay</i>	1,851	4	15	19	1.03%	0.81%
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	396	20	29	49	12.37%	7.32%
<i>Vanuatu</i>	12	1	-	1	8.33%	-
<i>Venezuela</i>	20,715	108	502	610	2.94%	2.42%
<i>Vietnam</i>	4,311	87	843	930	21.57%	19.55%
<i>Yemen</i>	221	-	111	111	50.23%	50.23%
<i>Zambia</i>	190	3	9	12	6.32%	4.74%
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	944	3	28	31	3.28%	2.97%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,857,695</b>	<b>20,265</b>	<b>37,292</b>	<b>57,557</b>	<b>3.10%</b>	<b>2.01%</b>

**Table C-6**  
**FY 2018 Overstay rates for Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs**

Country of Citizenship (admission class)	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Canada (B1/B2)</i>	9,165,203	5,059	83,056	88,115	0.96%	0.91%
<i>Mexico (B1/B2)</i>	2,946,402	2,633	40,497	43,130	1.46%	1.37%
<b><i>B1/B2 Total</i></b>	<b>12,111,605</b>	<b>7,692</b>	<b>123,553</b>	<b>131,245</b>	<b>1.08%</b>	<b>1.02%</b>
<i>Canada (F, M, J)</i>	76,051	530	848	1,378	1.81%	1.12%
<i>Mexico (F, M, J)</i>	41,938	527	574	1,101	2.63%	1.37%
<b><i>F, M, J Total</i></b>	<b>117,989<sup>59</sup></b>	<b>1,057<sup>60</sup></b>	<b>1,422<sup>61</sup></b>	<b>2,479</b>	<b>2.10%</b>	<b>1.21%</b>
<i>Canada (Other In-Scope)</i>	428,505	1,664	1,385	3,049	0.71%	0.32%
<i>Mexico (Other In-Scope)</i>	152,422	2,070	3,052	5,122	3.36%	2.00%
<b><i>Other In-Scope Total</i></b>	<b>580,927</b>	<b>3,734</b>	<b>4,437</b>	<b>8,171</b>	<b>1.47%</b>	<b>0.76%</b>
<i>Canada Total</i>	9,669,759	7,253	85,289	92,542	0.96%	0.88%
<i>Mexico Total</i>	3,140,762	5,230	44,123	49,353	1.57%	1.40%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12,810,521</b>	<b>12,483</b>	<b>129,412</b>	<b>141,895</b>	<b>1.11%</b>	<b>1.01%</b>

<sup>59</sup> The Canada and Mexico Expected Departure total comprises of 86,652 for the F visa category, 1,286 for the M visa category, and 30,051 for the J visa category

<sup>60</sup> The Canada and Mexico Out-of-Country Overstay total comprises of 784 for the F visa category, 35 for the M visa category, and 238 for the J visa category

<sup>61</sup> The Canada and Mexico Suspected In-Country Overstay total comprises of 764 for the F visa category, 50 for the M visa category, and 608 for the J visa category

## Appendix D. Abbreviation and Acronyms

ABBREVIATION/ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ADIS	Arrival and Departure Information System
ATS	Automated Targeting System
AVU	ADIS Vetting Unit
BE-Mobile	Biometric Exit Mobile
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBPO	U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer
CLAIMS 3	Computer Linked Application Information Management System 3
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
CTCEU	Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOS	Department of State
ERO	Enforcement and Removal Operations
ESTA	Electronic System for Travel Authorization
FY	Fiscal Year
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
INM	Mexico's National Institute of Migration
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NCTC	National Counterterrorism Center
POE	Port of Entry
RFID	Radio Frequency Identification
SEVIS	Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
SEVP	Student and Exchange Visitor Program
USCIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act
VWP	Visa Waiver Program