Fiscal Year 2018 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

Homeland Security

Message from the Acting Secretary

I am pleased to present the following "Fiscal Year 2018 Entry/Exit Overstay Report" prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Pursuant to the requirement contained in Section 2(a) of the *Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000* (Pub. L. No. 106-215), 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) 2018 (October 1, 2017 - September 30, 2018). 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
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> The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
> Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Judiciary
>
> The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
> Chairman, House Committee on Judiciary
>
> The Honorable Mary Gay Scanlon
> Ranking Member, House Committee on Judiciary

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

> Best Regards,

Kevin K. McAleenan

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 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.

An overstay is a nonimmigrant who was 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 student is pursuing a full course of study or any authorized technical/practical training. DHS identifies two types of overstays: 1) individuals for whom no departure has been recorded (Suspected In-Country Overstays), and 2) individuals whose departure was recorded after their authorized period of admission expired (Out-of-Country Overstays).

DHS has engaged in a concerted campaign to end visa overstay abuse. For the second year in a row, visa overstay rates have declined. DHS will continue efforts to ensure the integrity of its nonimmigrant visa program.

Determining lawful status requires more than solely matching entry and exit data. For example, a person may receive from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (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 person 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, 2017 and September 30, 2018.

This report presents the overstay rates to provide a better understanding of those 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

DHS has determined that there were 54,706,966 in-scope nonimmigrant admissions[1] to the United States through air or sea POEs with expected departures occurring in FY 2018, which represents the majority of air and sea annual nonimmigrant admissions. Of this number, DHS

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[1] See Appendix A for a full list defining "in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission."

calculated a total overstay rate of 1.22 percent, or 666,582 overstay events. In other words, 98.78 percent of the in-scope nonimmigrant entries departed the United States on time and in accordance with the terms of their 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 2018, there were 569,604 Suspected In-Country Overstays. The overall Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for this scope of travelers is 1.04 percent of the expected departures.

Due to continuing departures and adjustments of status by individuals in this population, by March 1, 2019 the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays for FY 2018 decreased to 415,684, rendering the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 0.76 percent. As of March 1, 2019, DHS has been able to confirm the departures or adjustment of status of more than 99.24 percent of nonimmigrants scheduled to depart in FY 2018 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 2018 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.35 percent of the 22,940,801 expected departures.

Non-Visa Waiver Program Participant Overstay Rate

For non-VWP countries, the FY 2018 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.86 percent of the 15,257,468 expected departures.

Student or Exchange Visitor Visa Overstay Rate

For nonimmigrants who entered on a student or exchange visitor visa (F, M, or J visa), DHS has determined there were 1,840,482 students and exchange visitors scheduled to complete their program in the United States. However, 3.73 percent (68,593) stayed beyond the authorized window for departure at the end of their program.[2]

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 information represents a smaller portion of the Canadian and Mexican travel population. For Canada, the FY 2018 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and sea POEs is 0.88 percent of 9,669,759 expected departures. For Mexico, the FY 2018 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and

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[2] Excludes Canada and Mexico student or exchange visitors.

sea POEs is 1.40 percent of 3,140,762 expected departures. This represents only travel through air and sea POEs and does not include data on land border crossings.

The FY 2018 report covers the same classes of admission as the FY 2017 DHS Entry and Exit Overstay Report.[3] 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.[4] These classes of admission account for 97 percent[5] of all air and sea nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in FY 2018. The only excluded classes are diplomats, crewmembers, aliens in transit, and section 1367 special protected classes (Appendix B).[6]

In FY 2018, DHS continued developing its overstay mission capabilities. Through the use of advanced biometrics, the ability to confirm traveler identity at border crossings has improved, which then assists DHS's ability to identify overstays; to date, CBP has biometrically confirmed over 7,000 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 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. 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 2018 overstay rates are lower than those presented in the previous year's FY 2017 report. Section G, Table 7, and Appendix C provide FY 2017 reported figures and updated statistics on total overstay rates from that report year updated through December 1, 2018.

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

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[3] U.S. Department of Homeland Security. *Fiscal Year 2017 Entry/Exit Overstay Report* August 7, 2018. Accessible at https://www.dhs.gov/publication/fiscal-year-2017-entryexit-overstay-report
[4] See Appendix A
[5] 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.
[6] 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 2018 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).

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 have been 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.

II.   Background

The purpose of this report is to identify the Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 country-by-country overstay rates for all air and sea in-scope[7] 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.[8] 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 ports of entry (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[9] 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.[10]

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 Department of Homeland Security (DHS) data relevant to whether a person is lawfully present, such as immigration benefit information or information on student visitors to 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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[7] See Appendix A for a full list defining "In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission"
[8] For the purposes of this paragraph, third country national refers to a person who is not a citizen of Canada or the United States.
[9] 8 C.F.R. §235.1(f)(1)(ii)
[10] The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative is a joint U.S. State Department/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. DHS is also 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.

Travelers arrive at land POEs via various modes of transportation, including cars, trains, buses, bicycles, trucks, and on foot. 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, it is primarily to match records of individuals 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.[11] 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.[12] 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.[13] Airlines are subject to fines for making errors regarding who is or is not on any particular aircraft.[14]

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 face images from U.S. Government holdings. The galleries are smaller, more manageable data sets that can be segregated based on APIS data for specific flights. The photographs can come from passport applications, visa applications, or interactions with CBP at a prior border encounter where CBP typically takes a photograph. The biometric matching service then compares a live photo 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 within the next four years to account for over 97 percent of departing commercial air travelers from the United States. In order to realize full implementation, CBP partnered with airports and airlines

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[11] In addition, the Department 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); 235.1(f)(1)(iv).
[12] 8 C.F.R. §231.1, (describing the specific data elements for each passenger that carriers are required to provide).
[13] 19 C.F.R. §§ 122.49a; 122.75a.
[14] 8 U.S.C. § 1221(g).

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

As a result of the demonstrations and partnerships described above, CBP determined that facial recognition technology at the airline departure gate is a scalable solution for biometric exit in the air environment. At the end of FY 2018, biometric exit solutions were operational at 15 locations, and CBP has received many commitment letters from airport authorities and/or air carriers supporting biometric exit operations. Since its inception, over two million passengers on over 15,000 flights have used the technology on exit, with an average biometric match rate of 98 percent. As of December 2018, over 7,000 Out-Of-Country Overstays have been 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 travelers 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 United States lawful permanent residents) who enter through land POEs along the 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 recently passed in Canada to add Canadian citizen data starting by June 2019.

CBP currently matches 98.6 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 cases where the traveler may then subsequently depart 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.

Pedestrian

In FY 2018 and early FY 2019, CBP began pilot programs at the San Luis and Nogales Ports of Entry using facial recognition technology first deployed in the air environment and highlighted above. This demonstration tested the feasibility of using photos of all arriving travelers on the southern border and comparing those photos using facial recognition algorithms to photos from government issued travel documents. Due to this effort, CBP has to date identified over 85 travelers attempting to present travel documents that did not belong to them. Continuing in FY 2019, the entry portion of this work is planned for deployment to additional land ports of entry, and the exit portion of the demonstration is expected to be further developed for possible deployment.

Vehicle

Also in FY 2018, CBP began a technical demonstration using facial recognition technology to identify persons inside vehicles moving under 20 miles per hour departing the Anzalduas, Texas Port of Entry. The demonstration is currently under evaluation. 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 2019, the demonstration will examine how identity information gathered through the cameras could be used to assist CBP officers in border crossings for vehicles, and to help close out additional entry/exit records at the land border.

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, may 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.[15] The authorized admission period ends when the foreign national has accomplished

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[15] 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 . . . or engaging in authorized practical training following completion of studies, . .." 8 C.F.R. 214.2(f)(5)(i).

the purpose for which they were admitted, or is no longer engaged in authorized activities pertaining to that purpose. For example, a 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.

DHS classifies individuals as overstays by using the ADIS system to match departure and status change records to arrival records collected during the admission process. DHS further identifies nonimmigrant status through manual vetting processes to support possible enforcement action. DHS identifies an individual as having overstayed if his or her departure record shows he or she departed the United States after his or her authorized admission period expired[16] (i.e., Out-of-Country Overstays). Although these individuals are considered overstays, there is evidence indicating they are no longer physically present in the United States. DHS also identifies individuals as 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).[17]

In this report, DHS presents ADIS-generated overstay rates by country of citizenship for nonimmigrant visitors who were admitted to the United States through an air or sea POE, regardless of overstay type.[18] 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 2018. 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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[16] 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) (referring 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"); and 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 Immigration and Nationality Act).

[17] 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); 8 C.F.R. § 248.2(a)(6).

[18] 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 persons 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 worked by ICE. ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) is a national program dedicated to the investigation of 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. Where 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 (NCATC) which works in close coordination with CTCEU for further vetting. If the lead is credible and justifies further investigation, it is then forwarded to the respective ICE ERO field office for enforcement action.

ICE HSI Special Agents and analysts continuously monitor threat reports and proactively address emergent issues. This practice has contributed to ICE HSI's counterterrorism mission by managing and supporting high-priority national security initiatives based on specific intelligence from intra- and inter-agency partners. The goal is to identify, locate, and where applicable, prosecute and remove those overstays posing current or potential national security and public safety concerns to the United States. ICE HSI accomplishes its mission by conducting specialized research and analysis, executing targeted operations and special initiatives, and leveraging ICE's expertise with partnering agencies. As part of the overstay enforcement mission, ICE focuses its investigations on those subjects who pose a concern to national security or public safety.

Throughout FY 2018, 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 40,000 actions taken of this kind.

CBP notifies VWP travelers in violation of their immigration status via email and through CBP's public website providing I-94 and other immigration data.[19] As part of this effort, the public I-94 website was updated to provide VWP travelers with a portal where they can look up their "admitted until date," available to the travelers receiving emails indicating they had overstayed. 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 270,000 notifications have occurred. The goal is to improve traveler awareness, especially as it pertains to the length of time for which travelers are admitted to the United States. CBP expects these proactive communications and improvements will provide tools for travelers to be more cognizant of their immigration status, especially as it pertains to their period of admission while in the United States.

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[19] "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-by-country overstay rates from FY 2018. 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.[20] 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 and overstays more than once during this time, each time the traveler remains longer than the authorized period of admission is counted in this report 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 2018. The "Total Number of Overstays" for each country equals the summation 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.[21] This rate is the percentage of the Total Number of Overstays compared with the current fiscal year's Expected Departures.

DHS identified 54,706,966 in-scope nonimmigrants who were expected to depart the United States via air or sea in FY 2018. The FY 2018 nonimmigrant travel data identified a Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 1.04 percent (569,604), and a total overstay rate of 1.22 percent (666,582) out of the overall expected departures of in-scope travelers in FY 2018.

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, as 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

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[20] See Appendix A for a full list of "In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission"
[21] 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]henever 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.

United States, or adjust their lawful status. For purposes of this report, these are still considered overstays.

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

In FY 2018, DHS calculated there were 22,940,801 B1/B2/Waiver-Business (WB)/Waiver-Tourist (WT) expected departures for citizens of VWP countries. The FY 2018 VWP countries' total overstay rate is 0.41 percent of the VWP countries expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.35 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 2018 non-VWP countries, DHS calculated 15,257,468 expected departures. The FY 2018 non-VWP total overstay rate is 2.00 percent of the non-VWP expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.86 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.[22] 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 a person could have multiple active records, making it difficult to determine if a person 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 2018, DHS calculated a total of 1,840,482 students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States.[23] The 1,840,482 is composed of 1,334,823 F, 16,077 M, and 489,582 J visa categories of admission. The F, M, and J Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.11 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States.[24] The Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.99 percent for the F visa category, 2.44 percent for the M visa category and 2.45 percent for

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[22] "F" includes (F1/F2), "M" includes (M1/M2), "J" includes (J1/J2) classes of admission

[23] 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 1,958,471 (1,421,475 F; 17,363 M; and 519,633 J)

[24] An analysis of CBP's 2017 overstay report was completed by the Student and Exchange Visitor Program (SEVP) using CBP's data and it was revealed that many students who were reported as Suspected In-Country Overstays left the United States within a few weeks or months of the September 30, 2017 deadline for the report. Additionally, nearly 47 percent of the reported Suspected In-Country Overstays were subsequently determined to be in legal status either because of corrections to their student records or as a result of obtaining a different immigration status.

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 2018 is 3.73 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to have changed status or departed from the United Stated in FY 2018. The total overstay rate is 3.59 percent for the F visa category, 10.80 percent for the M visa category, and 3.86 percent for the J visa category.

FY 2017 Suspected In-Country Overstay Trend

This year's report includes a section examining the FY 2017 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 2017 Entry/Exit Overstay Report, and the current number of that population at three-month intervals since the end of FY 2017 until December 1, 2018.

A.   FY 2018 Overstay Rate Summary

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

Table 1 **FY 2018 Summary Overstay rates for Nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs**						
Admission Type	**Expected Departures**	**Out-of-Country Overstays**	**Suspected In-Country Overstays**	**Total Overstays**	**Total Overstay Rate**	**Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate**
VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors[25],[26] *(Table 2)*	22,940,801	13,573	79,750	93,323	0.41%	0.35%
Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 3)	15,257,468	20,945	284,270	305,215	2.00%	1.86%
Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 4)	1,840,482	29,712	38,881	68,593	3.73%	2.11%
All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrants[27] *(excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 5)*	1,857,694	20,265	37,291	57,556	3.10%	2.01%
Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrants (Table 6)	12,810,521	12,483	129,412	141,895	1.11%	1.01%
TOTAL	**54,706,966**	**96,978**	**569,604**	**666,582**	**1.22%**	**1.04%**

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[25] Upon admission into the United States, visitors classified under either a WT (waiver-tourist) or a WB (waiver-business) status.
[26] 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.
[27] See Appendix A for a complete list of "In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission"

B. FY 2018 VWP Nonimmigrant Business or Pleasure Overstay Rates

Table 2
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

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Andorra	1,611	-	3	3	0.19%	0.19%
Australia[28]	1,418,265	829	3,155	3,984	0.28%	0.22%
Austria	210,050	74	647	721	0.34%	0.31%
Belgium	300,319	148	785	933	0.31%	0.26%
Brunei	1,160	-	9	9	0.78%	0.78%
Chile	403,917	655	5,364	6,019	1.49%	1.33%
Czech Republic	125,142	174	612	786	0.63%	0.49%
Denmark[29]	340,333	114	656	770	0.23%	0.19%
Estonia	24,922	25	91	116	0.47%	0.37%
Finland	151,678	59	293	352	0.23%	0.19%
France[30]	1,907,233	1,103	10,427	11,530	0.60%	0.55%
Germany	2,128,450	962	5,766	6,728	0.32%	0.27%
Greece	90,919	322	825	1,147	1.26%	0.91%
Hungary	98,877	268	978	1,246	1.26%	0.99%
Iceland	69,723	26	123	149	0.21%	0.18%
Ireland	558,218	218	1,487	1,705	0.31%	0.27%
Italy	1,304,020	1,063	6,009	7,072	0.54%	0.46%
Japan	3,122,345	372	4,505	4,877	0.16%	0.14%
Korea, South	1,579,221	1,027	3,524	4,551	0.29%	0.22%
Latvia	22,919	73	162	235	1.03%	0.71%
Liechtenstein	1,890	2	2	4	0.21%	0.11%
Lithuania	38,341	122	384	506	1.32%	1.00%
Luxembourg	13,625	9	39	48	0.35%	0.29%
Malta	7,160	3	22	25	0.35%	0.31%
Monaco	1,008	1	3	4	0.40%	0.30%
Netherlands[31]	795,308	359	2,821	3,180	0.40%	0.35%
New Zealand[32]	345,636	252	843	1,095	0.32%	0.24%
Norway	285,524	128	520	648	0.23%	0.18%
Portugal	198,982	444	3,140	3,584	1.80%	1.58%
San Marino	731	-	3	3	0.41%	0.41%
Singapore	134,505	97	205	302	0.22%	0.15%
Slovakia	54,438	102	406	508	0.93%	0.75%

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[28] Australia includes Australia, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, and Cocos (Keeling) Island.
[29] Denmark includes Denmark, Faroe Islands, and Greenland.
[30] 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.
[31] Netherlands includes the Netherlands, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten.
[32] New Zealand includes New Zealand, Cook Islands, Tokelau, and Niue.

Table 2
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

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Slovenia	27,559	21	86	107	0.39%	0.31%
Spain	1,050,622	1,564	10,208	11,772	1.12%	0.97%
Sweden	541,849	244	1,168	1,412	0.26%	0.22%
Switzerland	409,632	190	1,032	1,222	0.30%	0.25%
Taiwan	428,767	541	1,214	1,755	0.41%	0.28%
United Kingdom[33]	4,745,902	1,982	12,233	14,215	0.30%	0.26%
TOTAL	**22,940,801**	**13,573**	**79,750**	**93,323**	**0.41%**	**0.35%**

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[33] 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 2018 Non-VWP Country B1/B2 Overstay Rates

Table 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
Afghanistan	1,339	4	169	173	12.92%	12.62%
Albania	15,319	56	562	618	4.03%	3.67%
Algeria	11,126	43	278	321	2.89%	2.50%
Angola	6,342	22	963	985	15.53%	15.18%
Antigua and Barbuda	14,508	26	202	228	1.57%	1.39%
Argentina	1,116,017	276	7,909	8,185	0.73%	0.71%
Armenia	11,315	39	482	521	4.60%	4.26%
Azerbaijan	6,731	27	486	513	7.62%	7.22%
Bahamas, The	272,487	253	1,292	1,545	0.57%	0.47%
Bahrain	6,784	9	43	52	0.77%	0.63%
Bangladesh	26,795	52	565	617	2.30%	2.11%
Barbados	64,795	39	718	757	1.17%	1.11%
Belarus	18,198	57	673	730	4.01%	3.70%
Belize	28,642	49	554	603	2.11%	1.93%
Benin	2,079	17	97	114	5.48%	4.67%
Bhutan	398	6	46	52	13.07%	11.56%
Bolivia	69,041	73	1,108	1,181	1.71%	1.60%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,186	36	109	145	1.77%	1.33%
Botswana	2,095	5	26	31	1.48%	1.24%
Brazil	2,200,440	1,720	34,569	36,289	1.65%	1.57%
Bulgaria	30,799	69	235	304	0.99%	0.76%
Burkina Faso	3,953	24	308	332	8.40%	7.79%
Burma	7,492	31	419	450	6.01%	5.59%
Burundi	1,157	-	249	249	21.52%	21.52%
Cabo Verde	4,870	30	553	583	11.97%	11.36%
Cambodia	4,045	9	110	119	2.94%	2.72%
Cameroon	10,958	125	826	951	8.68%	7.54%
Central African Republic	212	2	14	16	7.55%	6.60%
Chad	536	3	162	165	30.78%	30.22%
China[34]	2,345,850	2,575	15,739	18,314	0.78%	0.67%
Colombia	929,005	935	20,982	21,917	2.36%	2.26%
Comoros	87	-	2	2	2.30%	2.30%
Congo (Brazzaville)[35]	1,096	5	119	124	11.31%	10.86%
Congo (Kinshasa)[36]	6,446	24	497	521	8.08%	7.71%
Costa Rica	306,925	184	2,830	3,014	0.98%	0.92%

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[34] China includes the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Macau.
[35] Congo (Brazzaville) refers to the Republic of the Congo.
[36] Congo (Kinshasa) refers to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Table 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
Côte d'Ivoire	6,199	29	260	289	4.66%	4.19%
Croatia	26,385	24	108	132	0.50%	0.41%
Cuba	70,484	254	1,614	1,868	2.65%	2.29%
Cyprus	10,413	4	38	42	0.40%	0.36%
Djibouti	403	3	177	180	44.67%	43.92%
Dominica	7,336	28	275	303	4.13%	3.75%
Dominican Republic	446,451	443	14,198	14,641	3.28%	3.18%
Ecuador	429,106	345	6,652	6,997	1.63%	1.55%
Egypt	74,162	183	1,848	2,031	2.74%	2.49%
El Salvador	199,915	210	3,229	3,439	1.72%	1.62%
Equatorial Guinea	1,002	9	54	63	6.29%	5.39%
Eritrea	2,041	49	491	540	26.46%	24.06%
Ethiopia	19,150	136	843	979	5.11%	4.40%
Fiji	8,257	39	206	245	2.97%	2.49%
Gabon	1,843	12	88	100	5.43%	4.77%
Gambia, The	1,747	19	129	148	8.47%	7.38%
Georgia	7,919	30	819	849	10.72%	10.34%
Ghana	23,486	71	804	875	3.73%	3.42%
Grenada	11,032	20	219	239	2.17%	1.99%
Guatemala	276,400	291	5,548	5,839	2.11%	2.01%
Guinea	2,651	19	120	139	5.24%	4.53%
Guinea-Bissau	143	-	14	14	9.79%	9.79%
Guyana	66,416	155	3,065	3,220	4.85%	4.61%
Haiti	137,119	453	6,464	6,917	5.04%	4.71%
Holy See	31	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	214,468	253	3,890	4,143	1.93%	1.81%
India	1,134,436	2,216	10,770	12,986	1.14%	0.95%
Indonesia	93,250	92	827	919	0.99%	0.89%
Iran	9,149	79	234	313	3.42%	2.56%
Iraq	7,486	37	382	419	5.60%	5.10%
Israel	418,944	375	3,251	3,626	0.87%	0.78%
Jamaica	312,667	384	10,242	10,626	3.40%	3.28%
Jordan	38,906	172	1,554	1,726	4.44%	3.99%
Kazakhstan	22,274	53	676	729	3.27%	3.03%
Kenya	27,559	99	1,494	1,593	5.78%	5.42%
Kiribati	115	-	1	1	0.87%	0.87%
Korea, North[37]	12	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	244	3	7	10	4.10%	2.87%
Kuwait	38,071	410	517	927	2.43%	1.36%
Kyrgyzstan	3,316	7	99	106	3.20%	2.99%

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[37] North Korea refers to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Table 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
Laos	1,508	7	144	151	10.01%	9.55%
Lebanon	37,840	76	604	680	1.80%	1.60%
Lesotho	364	-	2	2	0.55%	0.55%
Liberia	3,372	68	392	460	13.64%	11.63%
Libya	430	4	15	19	4.42%	3.49%
Macedonia	7,891	19	121	140	1.77%	1.53%
Madagascar	1,103	2	12	14	1.27%	1.09%
Malawi	2,010	7	121	128	6.37%	6.02%
Malaysia	78,865	55	866	921	1.17%	1.10%
Maldives	225	-	2	2	0.89%	0.89%
Mali	3,234	10	146	156	4.82%	4.51%
Marshall Islands	78	-	4	4	5.13%	5.13%
Mauritania	698	7	71	78	11.17%	10.17%
Mauritius	3,366	4	18	22	0.65%	0.53%
Micronesia, Federated States of	60	-	6	6	10.00%	10.00%
Moldova	9,887	32	257	289	2.92%	2.60%
Mongolia	11,401	41	378	419	3.68%	3.32%
Montenegro	5,571	30	356	386	6.93%	6.39%
Morocco[38]	26,526	75	388	463	1.75%	1.46%
Mozambique	1,820	5	30	35	1.92%	1.65%
Namibia	2,080	7	42	49	2.36%	2.02%
Nauru	45	1	1	2	4.44%	2.22%
Nepal	27,205	215	970	1,185	4.36%	3.57%
Nicaragua	69,133	72	1,250	1,322	1.91%	1.81%
Niger	1,138	9	75	84	7.38%	6.59%
Nigeria	195,785	719	29,004	29,723	15.18%	14.81%
Oman	4,342	11	26	37	0.85%	0.60%
Pakistan	88,177	163	1,917	2,080	2.36%	2.17%
Palau	34	1	6	7	20.59%	17.65%
Panama	148,294	97	831	928	0.63%	0.56%
Papua New Guinea	589	1	3	4	0.68%	0.51%
Paraguay	30,301	23	501	524	1.73%	1.65%
Peru	302,829	340	4,653	4,993	1.65%	1.54%
Philippines	304,585	620	4,993	5,613	1.84%	1.64%
Poland	211,438	215	1,635	1,850	0.87%	0.77%
Qatar	11,645	128	154	282	2.42%	1.32%
Romania	82,670	171	720	891	1.08%	0.87%
Russia	265,798	347	4,234	4,581	1.72%	1.59%
Rwanda	3,312	16	137	153	4.62%	4.14%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	11,764	11	203	214	1.82%	1.73%

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[38] Morocco includes Morocco and Western Sahara.

Table 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
Saint Lucia	15,780	25	293	318	2.02%	1.86%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9,443	15	263	278	2.94%	2.79%
Samoa	2,111	14	140	154	7.30%	6.63%
Sao Tome and Principe	30	-	1	1	3.33%	3.33%
Saudi Arabia	100,922	399	817	1,216	1.20%	0.81%
Senegal	7,848	36	280	316	4.03%	3.57%
Serbia	29,173	67	304	371	1.27%	1.04%
Seychelles	337	-	2	2	0.59%	0.59%
Sierra Leone	2,893	20	191	211	7.29%	6.60%
Solomon Islands	169	-	3	3	1.78%	1.78%
Somalia	78	1	9	10	12.82%	11.54%
South Africa	126,668	129	848	977	0.77%	0.67%
South Sudan	239	-	36	36	15.06%	15.06%
Sri Lanka	20,997	18	286	304	1.45%	1.36%
Sudan	2,937	29	339	368	12.53%	11.54%
Suriname	12,711	17	175	192	1.51%	1.38%
Swaziland	875	1	11	12	1.37%	1.26%
Syria	6,851	27	1,180	1,207	17.62%	17.22%
Tajikistan	1,377	19	81	100	7.26%	5.88%
Tanzania	5,892	33	171	204	3.46%	2.90%
Thailand	90,436	148	1,491	1,639	1.81%	1.65%
Timor-Leste	61	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2,173	15	170	185	8.51%	7.82%
Tonga	3,422	17	143	160	4.68%	4.18%
Trinidad and Tobago	180,415	83	728	811	0.45%	0.40%
Tunisia	9,175	26	188	214	2.33%	2.05%
Turkey	165,724	280	2,804	3,084	1.86%	1.69%
Turkmenistan	1,044	3	92	95	9.10%	8.81%
Tuvalu	38	-	1	1	2.63%	2.63%
Uganda	9,247	30	768	798	8.63%	8.31%
Ukraine	92,766	178	2,047	2,225	2.40%	2.21%
United Arab Emirates	28,772	325	383	708	2.46%	1.33%
Uruguay	83,279	40	1,397	1,437	1.73%	1.68%
Uzbekistan	10,972	66	667	733	6.68%	6.08%
Vanuatu	98	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	477,224	1,029	34,902	35,931	7.53%	7.31%
Vietnam	97,433	366	1,750	2,116	2.17%	1.80%
Yemen	1,816	11	507	518	28.52%	27.92%
Zambia	4,013	15	219	234	5.83%	5.46%
Zimbabwe	7,560	23	192	215	2.84%	2.54%
TOTAL	**15,257,468**	**20,945**	**284,270**	**305,215**	**2.00%**	**1.86%**

D.   FY 2018 Nonimmigrant Student and Exchange Visitors Overstay Rates

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

Table 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)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Congo (Brazzaville)	150	6	45	51	34.00%	30.00%
Congo (Kinshasa)	522	15	207	222	42.53%	39.66%
Costa Rica	3,462	59	39	98	2.83%	1.13%
Côte d'Ivoire	1,077	41	135	176	16.34%	12.53%
Croatia	2,119	24	32	56	2.64%	1.51%
Cuba	213	-	9	9	4.23%	4.23%
Cyprus	935	17	4	21	2.25%	0.43%
Czech Republic	5,292	74	43	117	2.21%	0.81%
Denmark	6,127	80	24	104	1.70%	0.39%
Djibouti	17	-	5	5	29.41%	29.41%
Dominica	292	2	14	16	5.48%	4.79%
Dominican Republic	7,965	205	199	404	5.07%	2.50%
Ecuador	9,454	135	125	260	2.75%	1.32%
Egypt	6,161	122	277	399	6.48%	4.50%
El Salvador	2,303	43	72	115	4.99%	3.13%
Equatorial Guinea	345	28	61	89	25.80%	17.68%
Eritrea	76	-	40	40	52.63%	52.63%
Estonia	725	4	5	9	1.24%	0.69%
Ethiopia	1,350	31	159	190	14.07%	11.78%
Fiji	175	6	13	19	10.86%	7.43%
Finland	3,281	43	16	59	1.80%	0.49%
France	44,788	478	305	783	1.75%	0.68%
Gabon	411	22	54	76	18.49%	13.14%
Gambia, The	143	3	41	44	30.77%	28.67%
Georgia	1,296	18	49	67	5.17%	3.78%
Germany	47,254	426	255	681	1.44%	0.54%
Ghana	2,651	49	257	306	11.54%	9.69%
Greece	5,367	53	30	83	1.55%	0.56%
Grenada	284	4	18	22	7.75%	6.34%
Guatemala	3,067	53	29	82	2.67%	0.95%
Guinea	96	2	17	19	19.79%	17.71%
Guinea-Bissau	19	1	2	3	15.79%	10.53%
Guyana	339	22	23	45	13.27%	6.78%
Haiti	1,323	37	89	126	9.52%	6.73%
Holy See	1	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,888	62	98	160	4.12%	2.52%
Hungary	4,026	28	39	67	1.66%	0.97%
Iceland	1,312	20	6	26	1.98%	0.46%
India	150,954	1,708	4,008	5,716	3.79%	2.66%
Indonesia	12,353	223	196	419	3.39%	1.59%
Iran	4,178	78	212	290	6.94%	5.07%
Iraq	1,610	97	250	347	21.55%	15.53%
Ireland	11,868	121	230	351	2.96%	1.94%

Table 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)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Israel	11,897	220	189	409	3.44%	1.59%
Italy	26,636	236	138	374	1.40%	0.52%
Jamaica	11,638	297	525	822	7.06%	4.51%
Japan	56,987	930	742	1,672	2.93%	1.30%
Jordan	4,334	95	252	347	8.01%	5.81%
Kazakhstan	6,468	162	232	394	6.09%	3.59%
Kenya	2,808	48	310	358	12.75%	11.04%
Kiribati	29	1	2	3	10.34%	6.90%
Korea, North	9	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	112,128	1,580	1,489	3,069	2.74%	1.33%
Kosovo	922	22	86	108	11.71%	9.33%
Kuwait	16,435	444	159	603	3.67%	0.97%
Kyrgyzstan	638	20	40	60	9.40%	6.27%
Laos	190	14	15	29	15.26%	7.89%
Latvia	788	15	9	24	3.05%	1.14%
Lebanon	2,981	23	40	63	2.11%	1.34%
Lesotho	106	2	2	4	3.77%	1.89%
Liberia	270	11	48	59	21.85%	17.78%
Libya	495	26	159	185	37.37%	32.12%
Liechtenstein	37	-	1	1	2.70%	2.70%
Lithuania	2,425	16	13	29	1.20%	0.54%
Luxembourg	309	3	2	5	1.62%	0.65%
Macedonia	2,070	31	169	200	9.66%	8.16%
Madagascar	168	4	9	13	7.74%	5.36%
Malawi	333	7	56	63	18.92%	16.82%
Malaysia	9,497	307	196	503	5.30%	2.06%
Maldives	51	4	2	6	11.76%	3.92%
Mali	348	7	52	59	16.95%	14.94%
Malta	120	2	-	2	1.67%	-
Marshall Islands	6	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	100	8	8	16	16.00%	8.00%
Mauritius	320	6	14	20	6.25%	4.38%
Micronesia, Federated States of	5	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	1,433	33	169	202	14.10%	11.79%
Monaco	33	1	-	1	3.03%	-
Mongolia	2,566	104	233	337	13.13%	9.08%
Montenegro	1,404	23	72	95	6.77%	5.13%
Morocco	2,619	36	86	122	4.66%	3.28%
Mozambique	188	6	7	13	6.91%	3.72%
Namibia	184	14	6	20	10.87%	3.26%
Nauru	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5,623	99	2,040	2,139	38.04%	36.28%
Netherlands	11,347	112	78	190	1.67%	0.69%

Table 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)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
New Zealand	5,276	103	33	136	2.58%	0.63%
Nicaragua	946	9	21	30	3.17%	2.22%
Niger	173	3	23	26	15.03%	13.29%
Nigeria	8,967	280	1,664	1,944	21.68%	18.56%
Norway	7,826	73	27	100	1.28%	0.35%
Oman	4,776	95	36	131	2.74%	0.75%
Pakistan	8,308	153	351	504	6.07%	4.22%
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	5,183	74	40	114	2.20%	0.77%
Papua New Guinea	134	4	14	18	13.43%	10.45%
Paraguay	1,538	39	21	60	3.90%	1.37%
Peru	12,876	162	252	414	3.22%	1.96%
Philippines	11,865	225	1,127	1,352	11.39%	9.50%
Poland	9,465	66	112	178	1.88%	1.18%
Portugal	3,888	81	38	119	3.06%	0.98%
Qatar	2,660	75	23	98	3.68%	0.86%
Romania	9,121	149	255	404	4.43%	2.80%
Russia	15,787	245	464	709	4.49%	2.94%
Rwanda	1,466	47	121	168	11.46%	8.25%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	445	7	17	24	5.39%	3.82%
Saint Lucia	327	8	14	22	6.73%	4.28%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	175	6	4	10	5.71%	2.29%
Samoa	66	3	1	4	6.06%	1.52%
San Marino	11	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	10	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	91,367	2,797	1,120	3,917	4.29%	1.23%
Senegal	732	23	58	81	11.07%	7.92%
Serbia	6,166	81	453	534	8.66%	7.35%
Seychelles	26	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	162	4	15	19	11.73%	9.26%
Singapore	9,539	121	55	176	1.85%	0.58%
Slovakia	4,124	25	41	66	1.60%	0.99%
Slovenia	873	5	6	11	1.26%	0.69%
Solomon Islands	17	-	3	3	17.65%	17.65%
Somalia	35	-	5	5	14.29%	14.29%
South Africa	5,851	118	207	325	5.55%	3.54%
South Sudan	81	2	22	24	29.63%	27.16%
Spain	36,805	413	218	631	1.71%	0.59%
Sri Lanka	2,466	45	113	158	6.41%	4.58%
Sudan	414	14	73	87	21.01%	17.63%
Suriname	192	2	3	5	2.60%	1.56%
Swaziland	203	5	4	9	4.43%	1.97%
Sweden	12,754	178	84	262	2.05%	0.66%

Table 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)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Switzerland	8,437	102	53	155	1.84%	0.63%
Syria	687	11	207	218	31.73%	30.13%
Taiwan	39,672	509	301	810	2.04%	0.76%
Tajikistan	368	10	40	50	13.59%	10.87%
Tanzania	893	24	86	110	12.32%	9.63%
Thailand	21,217	316	729	1,045	4.93%	3.44%
Timor-Leste	43	-	1	1	2.33%	2.33%
Togo	203	7	40	47	23.15%	19.70%
Tonga	96	1	23	24	25.00%	23.96%
Trinidad and Tobago	3,082	48	40	88	2.86%	1.30%
Tunisia	1,369	36	30	66	4.82%	2.19%
Turkey	25,813	454	682	1,136	4.40%	2.64%
Turkmenistan	374	8	41	49	13.10%	10.96%
Tuvalu	3	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1,006	24	137	161	16.00%	13.62%
Ukraine	6,890	99	371	470	6.82%	5.38%
United Arab Emirates	5,335	80	29	109	2.04%	0.54%
United Kingdom	51,996	516	559	1,075	2.07%	1.08%
Uruguay	977	10	16	26	2.66%	1.64%
Uzbekistan	1,284	56	109	165	12.85%	8.49%
Vanuatu	14	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	15,426	299	599	898	5.82%	3.88%
Vietnam	21,837	1,048	1,715	2,763	12.65%	7.85%
Yemen	1,108	13	444	457	41.25%	40.07%
Zambia	583	10	43	53	9.09%	7.38%
Zimbabwe	1,241	24	86	110	8.86%	6.93%
TOTAL	**1,840,482**	**29,712**	**38,881**	**68,593**	**3.73%**	**2.11%**

E. FY 2018 Overstay Rates for All Other In-scope Classes of Admission

Table 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)[39]

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

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[39] 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 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)[39]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Chile	9,371	67	92	159	1.70%	0.98%
China	86,663	794	1,388	2,182	2.52%	1.60%
Colombia	23,203	104	519	623	2.68%	2.24%
Comoros	4	-	-	-	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	36	-	5	5	13.89%	13.89%
Congo (Kinshasa)	127	1	35	36	28.35%	27.56%
Costa Rica	4,733	52	65	117	2.47%	1.37%
Côte d'Ivoire	225	1	28	29	12.89%	12.44%
Croatia	1,596	8	45	53	3.32%	2.82%
Cuba	1,675	22	115	137	8.18%	6.87%
Cyprus	521	-	3	3	0.58%	0.58%
Czech Republic	3,539	31	24	55	1.55%	0.68%
Denmark	11,605	59	32	91	0.78%	0.28%
Djibouti	3	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	154	-	5	5	3.25%	3.25%
Dominican Republic	8,145	85	865	950	11.66%	10.62%
Ecuador	2,998	23	124	147	4.90%	4.14%
Egypt	3,563	31	130	161	4.52%	3.65%
El Salvador	2,972	57	213	270	9.08%	7.17%
Equatorial Guinea	14	3	1	4	28.57%	7.14%
Eritrea	65	-	27	27	41.54%	41.54%
Estonia	711	4	7	11	1.55%	0.98%
Ethiopia	800	8	113	121	15.13%	14.13%
Fiji	64	-	10	10	15.63%	15.63%
Finland	6,516	54	28	82	1.26%	0.43%
France	95,208	451	311	762	0.80%	0.33%
Gabon	44	1	3	4	9.09%	6.82%
Gambia, The	66	1	21	22	33.33%	31.82%
Georgia	500	5	17	22	4.40%	3.40%
Germany	87,340	279	255	534	0.61%	0.29%
Ghana	1,269	23	136	159	12.53%	10.72%
Greece	4,097	34	20	54	1.32%	0.49%
Grenada	188	-	9	9	4.79%	4.79%
Guatemala	9,023	517	1,785	2,302	25.51%	19.78%
Guinea	98	-	25	25	25.51%	25.51%
Guinea-Bissau	4	-	1	1	25.00%	25.00%
Guyana	211	2	53	55	26.07%	25.12%
Haiti	1,437	39	458	497	34.59%	31.87%
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,759	155	390	545	14.50%	10.38%
Hungary	4,037	24	40	64	1.59%	0.99%

Table 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)[39]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Iceland	1,196	5	4	9	0.75%	0.33%
India	497,683	9,503	12,863	22,366	4.49%	2.58%
Indonesia	2,458	34	136	170	6.92%	5.53%
Iran	1,102	9	58	67	6.08%	5.26%
Iraq	376	2	67	69	18.35%	17.82%
Ireland	22,567	150	133	283	1.25%	0.59%
Israel	21,177	144	167	311	1.47%	0.79%
Italy	49,637	195	198	393	0.79%	0.40%
Jamaica	17,481	1,759	882	2,641	15.11%	5.05%
Japan	162,941	433	377	810	0.50%	0.23%
Jordan	1,006	15	68	83	8.25%	6.76%
Kazakhstan	959	4	34	38	3.96%	3.55%
Kenya	1,554	8	97	105	6.76%	6.24%
Kiribati	47	-	1	1	2.13%	2.13%
Korea, North	6	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	46,402	288	436	724	1.56%	0.94%
Kosovo	20	2	-	2	10.00%	-
Kuwait	282	3	1	4	1.42%	0.35%
Kyrgyzstan	117	5	17	22	18.80%	14.53%
Laos	317	4	160	164	51.74%	50.47%
Latvia	1,019	9	7	16	1.57%	0.69%
Lebanon	2,117	16	44	60	2.83%	2.08%
Lesotho	31	-	1	1	3.23%	3.23%
Liberia	135	-	50	50	37.04%	37.04%
Libya	117	2	6	8	6.84%	5.13%
Liechtenstein	43	-	1	1	2.33%	2.33%
Lithuania	1,131	23	15	38	3.36%	1.33%
Luxembourg	416	1	1	2	0.48%	0.24%
Macedonia	366	7	22	29	7.92%	6.01%
Madagascar	52	6	9	15	28.85%	17.31%
Malawi	51	4	1	5	9.80%	1.96%
Malaysia	5,707	31	51	82	1.44%	0.89%
Maldives	8	-	2	2	25.00%	25.00%
Mali	144	-	14	14	9.72%	9.72%
Malta	190	-	1	1	0.53%	0.53%
Marshall Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	19	1	1	2	10.53%	5.26%
Mauritius	259	-	2	2	0.77%	0.77%
Micronesia, Federated States of	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	463	13	35	48	10.37%	7.56%

Table 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)[39]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Monaco	121	1	1	2	1.65%	0.83%
Mongolia	303	3	11	14	4.62%	3.63%
Montenegro	165	1	4	5	3.03%	2.42%
Morocco	1,246	15	71	86	6.90%	5.70%
Mozambique	84	-	4	4	4.76%	4.76%
Namibia	72	-	3	3	4.17%	4.17%
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1,893	19	213	232	12.26%	11.25%
Netherlands	26,275	114	82	196	0.75%	0.31%
New Zealand	7,407	60	47	107	1.44%	0.63%
Nicaragua	1,688	21	91	112	6.64%	5.39%
Niger	58	1	4	5	8.62%	6.90%
Nigeria	3,837	38	492	530	13.81%	12.82%
Norway	6,770	25	31	56	0.83%	0.46%
Oman	136	-	3	3	2.21%	2.21%
Pakistan	5,999	32	279	311	5.18%	4.65%
Palau	3	-	1	1	33.33%	33.33%
Panama	1,355	9	16	25	1.85%	1.18%
Papua New Guinea	24	-	2	2	8.33%	8.33%
Paraguay	452	2	11	13	2.88%	2.43%
Peru	6,452	86	342	428	6.63%	5.30%
Philippines	24,852	653	4,754	5,407	21.76%	19.13%
Poland	8,398	55	94	149	1.77%	1.12%
Portugal	6,203	44	36	80	1.29%	0.58%
Qatar	87	-	1	1	1.15%	1.15%
Romania	4,713	71	124	195	4.14%	2.63%
Russia	15,257	125	336	461	3.02%	2.20%
Rwanda	121	-	18	18	14.88%	14.88%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	85	-	3	3	3.53%	3.53%
Saint Lucia	122	1	7	8	6.56%	5.74%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	72	2	8	10	13.89%	11.11%
Samoa	40	-	2	2	5.00%	5.00%
San Marino	11	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	2	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	2,137	13	10	23	1.08%	0.47%
Senegal	248	1	32	33	13.31%	12.90%
Serbia	1,770	27	47	74	4.18%	2.66%
Seychelles	6	1	1	2	33.33%	16.67%
Sierra Leone	129	1	39	40	31.01%	30.23%
Singapore	7,903	58	57	115	1.46%	0.72%

Table 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)[39]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Slovakia	1,685	28	9	37	2.20%	0.53%
Slovenia	924	7	4	11	1.19%	0.43%
Solomon Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	40	-	22	22	55.00%	55.00%
South Africa	12,504	362	269	631	5.05%	2.15%
South Sudan	26	-	9	9	34.62%	34.62%
Spain	50,295	184	170	354	0.70%	0.34%
Sri Lanka	1,587	17	27	44	2.77%	1.70%
Sudan	160	-	11	11	6.88%	6.88%
Suriname	128	-	1	1	0.78%	0.78%
Swaziland	41	-	2	2	4.88%	4.88%
Sweden	17,594	69	60	129	0.73%	0.34%
Switzerland	10,588	40	35	75	0.71%	0.33%
Syria	289	5	61	66	22.84%	21.11%
Taiwan	18,080	84	258	342	1.89%	1.43%
Tajikistan	69	4	12	16	23.19%	17.39%
Tanzania	261	-	28	28	10.73%	10.73%
Thailand	3,795	62	314	376	9.91%	8.27%
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	79	-	24	24	30.38%	30.38%
Tonga	69	-	6	6	8.70%	8.70%
Trinidad and Tobago	3,720	15	61	76	2.04%	1.64%
Tunisia	438	2	11	13	2.97%	2.51%
Turkey	8,430	39	159	198	2.35%	1.89%
Turkmenistan	52	-	1	1	1.92%	1.92%
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	830	59	51	110	13.25%	6.14%
Ukraine	8,061	121	425	546	6.77%	5.27%
United Arab Emirates	409	2	5	7	1.71%	1.22%
United Kingdom	162,780	819	842	1,661	1.02%	0.52%
Uruguay	1,851	4	15	19	1.03%	0.81%
Uzbekistan	396	20	29	49	12.37%	7.32%
Vanuatu	12	1	-	1	8.33%	-
Venezuela	20,715	108	502	610	2.94%	2.42%
Vietnam	4,311	87	843	930	21.57%	19.55%
Yemen	221	-	111	111	50.23%	50.23%
Zambia	190	3	9	12	6.32%	4.74%
Zimbabwe	944	3	28	31	3.28%	2.97%
TOTAL	**1,857,695**	**20,265**	**37,292**	**57,557**	**3.10%**	**2.01%**

F.   Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Overstay Rates

Table 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
Canada (B1/B2)	9,165,203	5,059	83,056	88,115	0.96%	0.91%
Mexico (B1/B2)	2,946,402	2,633	40,497	43,130	1.46%	1.37%
B1/B2 Total	**12,111,605**	**7,692**	**123,553**	**131,245**	**1.08%**	**1.02%**
Canada (F, M, J)	76,051	530	848	1,378	1.81%	1.12%
Mexico (F, M, J)	41,938	527	574	1,101	2.63%	1.37%
F, M, J Total	**117,989**[40]	**1,057**[41]	**1,422**[42]	**2,479**	**2.10%**	**1.21%**
Canada (Other In-Scope)	428,505	1,664	1,385	3,049	0.71%	0.32%
Mexico (Other In-Scope)	152,422	2,070	3,052	5,122	3.36%	2.00%
Other In-Scope Total	**580,927**	**3,734**	**4,437**	**8,171**	**1.47%**	**0.76%**
Canada Total	9,669,759	7,253	85,289	92,542	0.96%	0.88%
Mexico Total	3,140,762	5,230	44,123	49,353	1.57%	1.40%
Grand Total	**12,810,521**	**12,483**	**129,412**	**141,895**	**1.11%**	**1.01%**

Table 6 represents Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrant visitors admitted at air and sea POEs who were expected to depart in FY 2018. 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.

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[40] The Canada and Mexico Expected Departure total comprises of 86,652 for the F visa category, 1,286 for the M visa category, 30,051 for the J visa category

[41] The Canada and Mexico Out-of-Country Overstay total comprises of 784 for the F visa category, 35 for the M visa category, 238 for the J visa category

[42]   The Canada and Mexico Suspected In-Country Overstay total comprises of 764 for the F visa category, 50 for the M visa category, 608 for the J visa category

G.   FY 2017 Suspected In-Country Overstay Trend

This section presents the change in the FY 2017 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 2017 Entry and Exit Overstay Report, Suspected In-Country Overstay figures and the associated rates.

At the end of FY 2017, the overall Suspected In-Country Overstay number – i.e., those for whom the Department did not have evidence of a departure or transition to another immigration status – was 606,926, or 1.15 percent. As of December 1, 2018, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 339,302 rendering the FY 2017 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.64 percent.

Table 7

FY 2017 Suspected In-Country Overstay rates over time for Nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs

Admission Type	Expected Departures	Suspected In-Country Overstay											
		FY 2017 Report		3 Months As Of: 12/31/17		6 Months As Of: 3/31/18		9 Months As Of: 6/30/18		12 Months As Of: 9/30/18		As Of: 12/01/18	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors	22,472,710	114,121	0.51%	108,377	0.48%	103,422	0.46%	88,872	0.40%	82,643	0.37%	77,535	0.35%
Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors**	14,659,249	280,559	1.91%	258,250	1.76%	239,274	1.63%	201,601	1.38%	183,260	1.25%	171,623	1.17%
Student and Exchange Visitors**	1,662,369	39,074	2.35%	33,961	2.04%	28,867	1.74%	22,351	1.34%	18,515	1.11%	16,770	1.01%
All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant Visitors**	1,730,106	32,877	1.90%	29,446	1.70%	25,530	1.48%	19,566	1.13%	16,241	0.94%	14,404	0.83%
Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors	12,131,588	140,295	1.16%	114,362	0.94%	97,283	0.80%	74,642	0.62%	65,064	0.54%	58,970	0.49%
Totals:	52,656,022	606,926	1.15%	544,396	1.03%	494,376	0.94%	407,032	0.77%	365,723	0.69%	339,302	0.64%

**   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, DHS 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, DHS has been able to resolve many of the issues regarding the collection of departure information for foreign nationals. 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 four years, DHS made significant progress in terms of the ability to accurately report data on overstays—progress that was made possible by congressional realignment of Department resources in order to better centralize the overall mission in identifying overstays. In FY 2018, 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 only a relatively small percentage of all the departure records for FY 2018, this is a significant increase from FY 2017 and a critical step forward towards implementing a comprehensive biometric entry and exit system.

DHS will continue to develop, test, and expand the entry and exit system during FY 2019, as it pertains to both biometric and biographic traveler data, and this testing will improve CBP's ability to capture and report this data accurately. 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
Temporary Workers and Trainees	
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
Intracompany Transferees	
Intracompany transferees	L1[43]
Spouses and children of L1	L2
Treaty Traders and Investors	

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[43] Includes L1A and L1B classes of admission

| --- | --- |
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[44]

Students

Academic students	F1
Spouses and children of F1	F2
Vocational students	M1
Spouses and children of M1	M2

Exchange Visitors

Exchange visitors	J1
Spouses and children of J1	J2

Temporary Visitors for Pleasure

Temporary visitors for pleasure	B2
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure	WT

Temporary Visitors for Business

Temporary visitors for business	B1
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business	WB

Alien Fiancées of U.S. Citizens and Children

Fiancées of U.S. citizens	K1
Children of K1	K2

Legal Immigration Family Equity LIFE Act

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

Other

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

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[44] Includes E3D and E3R classes of admission

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

CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
Diplomats and Other Representatives	
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
Transit Aliens	
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
Special Classes	
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
Other	
Crewmen	D1
Crewman-different vessel/flight	D2

Appendix C. FY 2017 Entry and Exit Overstay Report

FY 2017 Entry/Exit Overstay Report Overview
Below are the tabulated rates from the Fiscal Year 2017 Entry and Exit Overstay Report.
The inclusion of these tables is for reference only. The FY 2017 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 2017 (October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017). 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, 2017.

At the end of FY 2017, the overall Suspected In-Country Overstay number – i.e., those for
whom the Department did not have evidence of a departure or transition to another
immigration status – was 606,926, or 1.15 percent. As of December 1, 2018, the number of
Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 339,302 rendering the FY 2017
Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.64 percent.

FY 2017 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.

Table C-1 FY 2017 Summary Overstay rates for Nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs						
Admission Type	**Expected Departures**	**Out-of-Country Overstays**	**Suspected In-Country Overstays**	**Total Overstays**	**Total Overstay Rate**	**Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate**
VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors[45,46] (Table C-2)	22,472,710	16,944	114,121	131,065	0.58%	0.51%
Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table C-3)	14,659,249	21,157	280,559	301,716	2.06%	1.91%
Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table C-4)	1,662,369	29,909	39,074	68,983	4.15%	2.35%
All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrants[47] (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table C-5)	1,730,106	13,119	32,877	45,996	2.66%	1.90%
Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrants (Table C-6)	12,131,588	13,845	140,295	154,140	1.27%	1.16%
TOTAL	**52,656,022**	**94,974**	**606,926**	**701,900**	**1.33%**	**1.15%**

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[45] Upon admission into the United States, visitors classified under either a WT (waiver-tourist) or a WB (waiver-business) status.
[46] 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.
[47] See Appendix A for a complete list of "In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission"

FY 2017 VWP Nonimmigrant Business or Pleasure Overstay Rates

Table C-2

FY 2017 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

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Andorra	1,372	1	5	6	0.44%	0.36%
Australia[48]	1,396,537	798	4,581	5,379	0.39%	0.33%
Austria	216,019	72	820	892	0.41%	0.38%
Belgium	289,018	160	1,434	1,594	0.55%	0.50%
Brunei	1,083	2	12	14	1.29%	1.11%
Chile	395,969	777	4,494	5,271	1.33%	1.13%
Czech Republic	113,815	190	723	913	0.80%	0.64%
Denmark[49]	344,024	137	1,233	1,370	0.40%	0.36%
Estonia	25,624	50	135	185	0.72%	0.53%
Finland	159,363	83	642	725	0.45%	0.40%
France[50]	1,808,952	2,050	14,406	16,456	0.91%	0.80%
Germany	2,150,807	1,088	9,952	11,040	0.51%	0.46%
Greece	82,849	384	1,032	1,416	1.71%	1.25%
Hungary	89,938	442	1,391	1,833	2.04%	1.55%
Iceland	63,527	36	172	208	0.33%	0.27%
Ireland	511,911	273	2,275	2,548	0.50%	0.44%
Italy	1,248,411	1,294	9,043	10,337	0.83%	0.72%
Japan	3,115,068	447	6,376	6,823	0.22%	0.20%
Korea, South	1,451,882	1,117	4,326	5,443	0.37%	0.30%
Latvia	22,589	91	212	303	1.34%	0.94%
Liechtenstein	1,984	-	12	12	0.60%	0.60%
Lithuania	35,555	115	396	511	1.44%	1.11%
Luxembourg	13,726	8	62	70	0.51%	0.45%
Malta	6,559	3	36	39	0.59%	0.55%
Monaco	1,070	-	2	2	0.19%	0.19%
Netherlands[51]	756,667	464	3,565	4,029	0.53%	0.47%
New Zealand[52]	345,874	439	1,353	1,792	0.52%	0.39%
Norway	288,297	130	773	903	0.31%	0.27%
Portugal	179,534	496	3,242	3,738	2.08%	1.81%
San Marino	720	1	2	3	0.42%	0.28%
Singapore	130,590	84	301	385	0.29%	0.23%

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[48] Australia includes Australia, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, and Cocos (Keeling) Island.
[49] Denmark includes Denmark, Faroe Islands, and Greenland.
[50] 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.
[51] Netherlands includes the Netherlands, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten.
[52] New Zealand includes New Zealand, Cook Islands, Tokelau, and Niue.

Table C-2

FY 2017 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

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Slovakia	50,339	112	429	541	1.07%	0.85%
Slovenia	25,734	35	118	153	0.59%	0.46%
Spain	999,556	1,930	11,850	13,780	1.38%	1.19%
Sweden	573,731	312	2,234	2,546	0.44%	0.39%
Switzerland	429,380	214	1,476	1,690	0.39%	0.34%
Taiwan	406,944	646	1,775	2,421	0.59%	0.44%
United Kingdom[53]	4,737,692	2,463	23,231	25,694	0.54%	0.49%
TOTAL	**22,472,710**	**16,944**	**114,121**	**131,065**	**0.58%**	**0.51%**

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[53] 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.

FY 2017 Non-VWP Country B1/B2 Overstay Rates

Table C-3

FY 2017 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
Afghanistan	1,686	7	170	177	10.50%	10.08%
Albania	11,453	52	384	436	3.81%	3.35%
Algeria	11,383	29	374	403	3.54%	3.29%
Angola	6,926	13	684	697	10.06%	9.88%
Antigua and Barbuda	15,877	28	205	233	1.47%	1.29%
Argentina	1,008,194	261	6,574	6,835	0.68%	0.65%
Armenia	10,183	19	503	522	5.13%	4.94%
Azerbaijan	6,585	20	430	450	6.83%	6.53%
Bahamas, The	263,417	440	3,320	3,760	1.43%	1.26%
Bahrain	7,573	9	58	67	0.88%	0.77%
Bangladesh	28,739	54	759	813	2.83%	2.64%
Barbados	67,575	56	2,621	2,677	3.96%	3.88%
Belarus	17,795	51	734	785	4.41%	4.12%
Belize	27,934	44	595	639	2.29%	2.13%
Benin	2,149	13	104	117	5.44%	4.84%
Bhutan	373	2	51	53	14.21%	13.67%
Bolivia	70,117	109	1,250	1,359	1.94%	1.78%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,948	39	86	125	1.57%	1.08%
Botswana	2,001	1	26	27	1.35%	1.30%
Brazil	1,806,670	1,847	31,912	33,759	1.87%	1.77%
Bulgaria	29,493	82	302	384	1.30%	1.02%
Burkina Faso	4,762	22	669	691	14.51%	14.05%
Burma	6,778	24	304	328	4.84%	4.49%
Burundi	1,360	7	171	178	13.09%	12.57%
Cabo Verde	5,060	30	661	691	13.66%	13.06%
Cambodia	3,803	14	144	158	4.15%	3.79%
Cameroon	10,676	123	923	1,046	9.80%	8.65%
Central African Republic	179	-	16	16	8.94%	8.94%
Chad	611	9	140	149	24.39%	22.91%
China[54]	2,378,260	2,537	16,225	18,762	0.79%	0.68%
Colombia	869,932	1,078	21,070	22,148	2.55%	2.42%
Comoros	96	-	2	2	2.08%	2.08%
Congo (Brazzaville)[55]	1,106	6	78	84	7.59%	7.05%
Congo (Kinshasa)[56]	6,327	36	507	543	8.58%	8.01%
Costa Rica	305,746	170	2,940	3,110	1.02%	0.96%
Croatia	23,677	25	177	202	0.85%	0.75%
Cuba	56,922	203	1,423	1,626	2.86%	2.50%

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[54] China includes the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Macau.
[55] Congo (Brazzaville) refers to the Republic of the Congo.
[56] Congo (Kinshasa) refers to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Table C-3
FY 2017 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
Cyprus	9,699	6	61	67	0.69%	0.63%
Côte d'Ivoire	6,671	26	310	336	5.04%	4.65%
Djibouti	1,000	7	416	423	42.30%	41.60%
Dominica	7,513	18	285	303	4.03%	3.79%
Dominican Republic	394,370	386	10,963	11,349	2.88%	2.78%
Ecuador	411,441	458	8,529	8,987	2.18%	2.07%
Egypt	82,255	163	1,770	1,933	2.35%	2.15%
El Salvador	194,627	238	4,748	4,986	2.56%	2.44%
Equatorial Guinea	954	9	43	52	5.45%	4.51%
Eritrea	3,172	85	757	842	26.54%	23.87%
Ethiopia	19,597	128	851	979	5.00%	4.34%
Fiji	9,058	32	295	327	3.61%	3.26%
Gabon	1,961	16	117	133	6.78%	5.97%
Gambia, The	1,748	30	186	216	12.36%	10.64%
Georgia	6,362	16	587	603	9.48%	9.23%
Ghana	22,785	74	810	884	3.88%	3.55%
Grenada	10,843	21	240	261	2.41%	2.21%
Guatemala	273,374	315	6,280	6,595	2.41%	2.30%
Guinea	3,118	36	242	278	8.92%	7.76%
Guinea-Bissau	153	-	12	12	7.84%	7.84%
Guyana	68,760	96	2,166	2,262	3.29%	3.15%
Haiti	154,385	745	9,813	10,558	6.84%	6.36%
Holy See	10	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	203,446	261	4,840	5,101	2.51%	2.38%
India	1,078,809	1,708	12,498	14,206	1.32%	1.16%
Indonesia	90,389	105	1,033	1,138	1.26%	1.14%
Iran	17,506	94	540	634	3.62%	3.08%
Iraq	10,270	77	941	1,018	9.91%	9.16%
Israel	419,356	376	3,673	4,049	0.97%	0.88%
Jamaica	302,025	381	9,172	9,553	3.16%	3.04%
Jordan	39,461	230	1,763	1,993	5.05%	4.47%
Kazakhstan	19,340	54	649	703	3.63%	3.36%
Kenya	23,016	102	1,036	1,138	4.94%	4.50%
Kiribati	177	-	2	2	1.13%	1.13%
Korea, North[57]	25	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	48,195	245	602	847	1.76%	1.25%
Kyrgyzstan	3,022	5	118	123	4.07%	3.90%
Laos	1,587	5	174	179	11.28%	10.96%
Lebanon	39,603	74	744	818	2.07%	1.88%
Lesotho	337	-	3	3	0.89%	0.89%

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[57] North Korea refers to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Table C-3
FY 2017 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
Liberia	4,136	75	783	858	20.74%	18.93%
Libya	1,036	5	60	65	6.27%	5.79%
Macedonia	7,459	27	113	140	1.88%	1.51%
Madagascar	1,078	2	15	17	1.58%	1.39%
Malawi	2,188	10	144	154	7.04%	6.58%
Malaysia	77,687	75	1,023	1,098	1.41%	1.32%
Maldives	342	1	7	8	2.34%	2.05%
Mali	3,372	20	173	193	5.72%	5.13%
Marshall Islands	71	-	1	1	1.41%	1.41%
Mauritania	1,183	21	125	146	12.34%	10.57%
Mauritius	3,334	4	20	24	0.72%	0.60%
Micronesia, Federated States of	50	1	2	3	6.00%	4.00%
Moldova	9,587	24	415	439	4.58%	4.33%
Mongolia	10,980	52	682	734	6.68%	6.21%
Montenegro	5,165	12	232	244	4.72%	4.49%
Morocco[58]	28,890	99	459	558	1.93%	1.59%
Mozambique	1,797	6	57	63	3.51%	3.17%
Namibia	1,766	7	10	17	0.96%	0.57%
Nauru	65	-	5	5	7.69%	7.69%
Nepal	24,240	114	450	564	2.33%	1.86%
Nicaragua	69,098	101	1,358	1,459	2.11%	1.97%
Niger	1,052	10	58	68	6.46%	5.51%
Nigeria	185,375	630	19,046	19,676	10.61%	10.27%
Oman	4,494	7	34	41	0.91%	0.76%
Pakistan	96,677	224	2,070	2,294	2.37%	2.14%
Palau	33	-	2	2	6.06%	6.06%
Panama	153,534	121	985	1,106	0.72%	0.64%
Papua New Guinea	631	4	11	15	2.38%	1.74%
Paraguay	28,929	34	524	558	1.93%	1.81%
Peru	308,891	358	4,687	5,045	1.63%	1.52%
Philippines	293,000	561	4,715	5,276	1.80%	1.61%
Poland	190,168	243	2,221	2,464	1.30%	1.17%
Qatar	14,279	47	149	196	1.37%	1.04%
Romania	73,692	176	879	1,055	1.43%	1.19%
Russia	275,751	353	3,837	4,190	1.52%	1.39%
Rwanda	3,513	11	135	146	4.16%	3.84%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12,143	17	247	264	2.17%	2.03%
Saint Lucia	16,310	33	326	359	2.20%	2.00%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9,470	22	324	346	3.65%	3.42%

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[58] Morocco includes Morocco and Western Sahara.

Table C-3
FY 2017 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
Samoa	2,224	24	132	156	7.01%	5.94%
Sao Tome and Principe	39	-	1	1	2.56%	2.56%
Saudi Arabia	132,123	438	1,005	1,443	1.09%	0.76%
Senegal	8,432	25	244	269	3.19%	2.89%
Serbia	27,497	60	508	568	2.07%	1.85%
Seychelles	336	-	5	5	1.49%	1.49%
Sierra Leone	2,844	41	319	360	12.66%	11.22%
Solomon Islands	342	1	102	103	30.12%	29.82%
Somalia	150	2	22	24	16.00%	14.67%
South Africa	121,112	143	1,040	1,183	0.98%	0.86%
South Sudan	207	1	28	29	14.01%	13.53%
Sri Lanka	20,118	38	362	400	1.99%	1.80%
Sudan	4,736	25	624	649	13.70%	13.18%
Suriname	12,003	8	113	121	1.01%	0.94%
Swaziland	792	1	14	15	1.89%	1.77%
Syria	9,633	31	692	723	7.51%	7.18%
Tajikistan	1,401	8	68	76	5.42%	4.85%
Tanzania	5,424	33	85	118	2.18%	1.57%
Thailand	90,471	170	1,789	1,959	2.17%	1.98%
Timor-Leste	32	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2,246	25	226	251	11.18%	10.06%
Tonga	3,896	22	228	250	6.42%	5.85%
Trinidad and Tobago	180,672	94	1,047	1,141	0.63%	0.58%
Tunisia	9,828	20	159	179	1.82%	1.62%
Turkey	180,265	299	2,606	2,905	1.61%	1.45%
Turkmenistan	979	4	64	68	6.95%	6.54%
Tuvalu	62	-	1	1	1.61%	1.61%
Uganda	7,900	31	373	404	5.11%	4.72%
Ukraine	88,900	171	3,995	4,166	4.69%	4.49%
United Arab Emirates	29,493	217	363	580	1.97%	1.23%
Uruguay	77,977	45	1,159	1,204	1.54%	1.49%
Uzbekistan	10,345	51	523	574	5.55%	5.06%
Vanuatu	130	-	1	1	0.77%	0.77%
Venezuela	538,827	1,005	29,419	30,424	5.65%	5.46%
Vietnam	91,909	493	2,326	2,819	3.07%	2.53%
Yemen	3,645	13	346	359	9.85%	9.49%
Zambia	3,871	10	149	159	4.11%	3.85%
Zimbabwe	7,136	19	176	195	2.73%	2.47%
TOTAL	**14,659,249**	**21,157**	**280,559**	**301,716**	**2.06%**	**1.91%**

FY 2017 Nonimmigrant Student and Exchange Visitors Overstay Rates

Table C-4						
FY 2017 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**
Afghanistan	573	8	90	98	17.10%	15.71%
Albania	975	17	76	93	9.54%	7.79%
Algeria	698	11	21	32	4.58%	3.01%
Andorra	56	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	1,428	73	145	218	15.27%	10.15%
Antigua and Barbuda	297	9	10	19	6.40%	3.37%
Argentina	9,228	128	89	217	2.35%	0.96%
Armenia	526	6	19	25	4.75%	3.61%
Australia	15,080	216	104	320	2.12%	0.69%
Austria	5,115	47	35	82	1.60%	0.68%
Azerbaijan	963	37	100	137	14.23%	10.38%
Bahamas, The	5,812	144	84	228	3.92%	1.45%
Bahrain	895	24	19	43	4.80%	2.12%
Bangladesh	4,027	71	315	386	9.59%	7.82%
Barbados	628	9	7	16	2.55%	1.11%
Belarus	1,266	27	109	136	10.74%	8.61%
Belgium	4,828	60	35	95	1.97%	0.72%
Belize	471	7	24	31	6.58%	5.10%
Benin	319	7	90	97	30.41%	28.21%
Bhutan	180	10	25	35	19.44%	13.89%
Bolivia	2,171	44	57	101	4.65%	2.63%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	907	14	53	67	7.39%	5.84%
Botswana	333	8	14	22	6.61%	4.20%
Brazil	43,991	1,033	1,465	2,498	5.68%	3.33%
Brunei	156	3	5	8	5.13%	3.21%
Bulgaria	6,999	98	218	316	4.51%	3.11%
Burkina Faso	519	18	194	212	40.85%	37.38%
Burma	1,317	33	68	101	7.67%	5.16%
Burundi	185	2	34	36	19.46%	18.38%
Cabo Verde	111	2	25	27	24.32%	22.52%
Cambodia	588	9	29	38	6.46%	4.93%
Cameroon	1,028	21	363	384	37.35%	35.31%
Central African Republic	33	2	6	8	24.24%	18.18%
Chad	79	4	41	45	56.96%	51.90%
Chile	7,834	142	156	298	3.80%	1.99%
China	453,042	8,432	6,673	15,105	3.33%	1.47%
Colombia	22,852	496	699	1,195	5.23%	3.06%
Comoros	11	-	-	-	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	186	10	56	66	35.48%	30.11%
Congo (Kinshasa)	527	18	175	193	36.62%	33.21%
Costa Rica	3,010	54	37	91	3.02%	1.23%

Table C-4
FY 2017 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
Croatia	1,938	31	26	57	2.94%	1.34%
Cuba	165	3	3	6	3.64%	1.82%
Cyprus	837	11	9	20	2.39%	1.08%
Czech Republic	5,121	68	50	118	2.30%	0.98%
Côte d'Ivoire	957	45	156	201	21.00%	16.30%
Denmark	5,867	53	21	74	1.26%	0.36%
Djibouti	37	1	8	9	24.32%	21.62%
Dominica	269	6	16	22	8.18%	5.95%
Dominican Republic	4,910	143	153	296	6.03%	3.12%
Ecuador	7,355	112	168	280	3.81%	2.28%
Egypt	6,082	163	482	645	10.61%	7.93%
El Salvador	2,367	46	81	127	5.37%	3.42%
Equatorial Guinea	329	23	48	71	21.58%	14.59%
Eritrea	149	-	104	104	69.80%	69.80%
Estonia	936	2	10	12	1.28%	1.07%
Ethiopia	1,264	29	186	215	17.01%	14.72%
Fiji	123	-	9	9	7.32%	7.32%
Finland	3,247	47	34	81	2.49%	1.05%
France	42,702	481	333	814	1.91%	0.78%
Gabon	380	16	73	89	23.42%	19.21%
Gambia, The	135	1	38	39	28.89%	28.15%
Georgia	1,158	11	33	44	3.80%	2.85%
Germany	46,907	398	253	651	1.39%	0.54%
Ghana	2,309	44	211	255	11.04%	9.14%
Greece	5,055	64	40	104	2.06%	0.79%
Grenada	245	2	15	17	6.94%	6.12%
Guatemala	2,890	59	42	101	3.49%	1.45%
Guinea	115	6	29	35	30.43%	25.22%
Guinea-Bissau	15	1	2	3	20.00%	13.33%
Guyana	322	11	17	28	8.70%	5.28%
Haiti	1,221	38	268	306	25.06%	21.95%
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,480	77	70	147	4.22%	2.01%
Hungary	3,812	32	22	54	1.42%	0.58%
Iceland	1,188	11	8	19	1.60%	0.67%
India	127,435	1,567	2,833	4,400	3.45%	2.22%
Indonesia	11,310	249	241	490	4.33%	2.13%
Iran	4,418	70	280	350	7.92%	6.34%
Iraq	1,618	91	282	373	23.05%	17.43%
Ireland	13,778	130	111	241	1.75%	0.81%
Israel	11,549	265	198	463	4.01%	1.71%
Italy	24,450	208	162	370	1.51%	0.66%
Jamaica	10,623	225	486	711	6.69%	4.57%

Table C-4

FY 2017 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
Japan	56,275	944	719	1,663	2.96%	1.28%
Jordan	3,975	136	233	369	9.28%	5.86%
Kazakhstan	5,740	186	279	465	8.10%	4.86%
Kenya	2,511	46	288	334	13.30%	11.47%
Kiribati	26	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, North	17	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	108,533	1,828	1,601	3,429	3.16%	1.48%
Kuwait	13,017	339	182	521	4.00%	1.40%
Kyrgyzstan	633	20	81	101	15.96%	12.80%
Laos	174	7	5	12	6.90%	2.87%
Latvia	776	6	13	19	2.45%	1.68%
Lebanon	2,971	36	42	78	2.63%	1.41%
Lesotho	68	1	2	3	4.41%	2.94%
Liberia	282	7	64	71	25.18%	22.70%
Libya	896	43	271	314	35.04%	30.25%
Liechtenstein	46	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,262	24	18	42	1.86%	0.80%
Luxembourg	311	5	-	5	1.61%	-
Macedonia	1,916	34	135	169	8.82%	7.05%
Madagascar	126	3	7	10	7.94%	5.56%
Malawi	332	15	37	52	15.66%	11.14%
Malaysia	8,206	193	165	358	4.36%	2.01%
Maldives	74	-	3	3	4.05%	4.05%
Mali	383	12	42	54	14.10%	10.97%
Malta	123	3	-	3	2.44%	-
Marshall Islands	7	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	144	4	30	34	23.61%	20.83%
Mauritius	252	1	3	4	1.59%	1.19%
Micronesia, Federated States of	2	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	2,051	46	444	490	23.89%	21.65%
Monaco	57	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2,547	104	325	429	16.84%	12.76%
Montenegro	977	42	53	95	9.72%	5.42%
Morocco	2,576	53	103	156	6.06%	4.00%
Mozambique	209	6	8	14	6.70%	3.83%
Namibia	145	1	7	8	5.52%	4.83%
Nauru	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3,556	78	712	790	22.22%	20.02%
Netherlands	10,396	120	47	167	1.61%	0.45%
New Zealand	4,756	86	34	120	2.52%	0.71%
Nicaragua	864	14	15	29	3.36%	1.74%
Niger	210	8	20	28	13.33%	9.52%
Nigeria	9,245	258	2,172	2,430	26.28%	23.49%

Table C-4

FY 2017 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
Norway	7,596	58	30	88	1.16%	0.39%
Oman	3,094	60	34	94	3.04%	1.10%
Pakistan	7,720	160	349	509	6.59%	4.52%
Palau	5	1	-	1	20.00%	-
Panama	4,687	73	35	108	2.30%	0.75%
Papua New Guinea	129	9	11	20	15.50%	8.53%
Paraguay	1,335	30	26	56	4.19%	1.95%
Peru	12,005	141	247	388	3.23%	2.06%
Philippines	10,798	149	818	967	8.96%	7.58%
Poland	8,815	79	124	203	2.30%	1.41%
Portugal	3,557	77	26	103	2.90%	0.73%
Qatar	2,710	86	17	103	3.80%	0.63%
Romania	8,577	152	246	398	4.64%	2.87%
Russia	14,607	299	582	881	6.03%	3.98%
Rwanda	1,116	42	94	136	12.19%	8.42%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	395	2	8	10	2.53%	2.03%
Saint Lucia	311	9	16	25	8.04%	5.14%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	141	2	4	6	4.26%	2.84%
Samoa	26	1	3	4	15.38%	11.54%
San Marino	17	1	-	1	5.88%	-
Sao Tome and Principe	9	1	1	2	22.22%	11.11%
Saudi Arabia	97,136	3,185	1,445	4,630	4.77%	1.49%
Senegal	740	22	103	125	16.89%	13.92%
Serbia	6,178	119	624	743	12.03%	10.10%
Seychelles	40	-	1	1	2.50%	2.50%
Sierra Leone	215	17	48	65	30.23%	22.33%
Singapore	9,004	88	28	116	1.29%	0.31%
Slovakia	4,098	33	33	66	1.61%	0.81%
Slovenia	866	7	7	14	1.62%	0.81%
Solomon Islands	8	2	-	2	25.00%	-
Somalia	45	-	18	18	40.00%	40.00%
South Africa	5,227	89	187	276	5.28%	3.58%
South Sudan	71	1	10	11	15.49%	14.08%
Spain	32,059	386	226	612	1.91%	0.70%
Sri Lanka	2,355	58	150	208	8.83%	6.37%
Sudan	366	9	78	87	23.77%	21.31%
Suriname	177	4	3	7	3.95%	1.69%
Swaziland	151	6	2	8	5.30%	1.32%
Sweden	12,817	140	97	237	1.85%	0.76%
Switzerland	8,894	89	47	136	1.53%	0.53%
Syria	516	8	56	64	12.40%	10.85%
Taiwan	35,356	600	308	908	2.57%	0.87%
Tajikistan	527	14	69	83	15.75%	13.09%

Table C-4

FY 2017 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
Tanzania	1,059	28	79	107	10.10%	7.46%
Thailand	20,039	364	783	1,147	5.72%	3.91%
Timor-Leste	32	-	1	1	3.13%	3.13%
Togo	182	5	34	39	21.43%	18.68%
Tonga	51	3	12	15	29.41%	23.53%
Trinidad and Tobago	3,022	49	35	84	2.78%	1.16%
Tunisia	1,284	27	32	59	4.60%	2.49%
Turkey	25,206	486	767	1,253	4.97%	3.04%
Turkmenistan	393	10	42	52	13.23%	10.69%
Tuvalu	3	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	968	16	154	170	17.56%	15.91%
Ukraine	8,315	127	859	986	11.86%	10.33%
United Arab Emirates	5,170	100	35	135	2.61%	0.68%
United Kingdom	49,254	580	311	891	1.81%	0.63%
Uruguay	914	14	16	30	3.28%	1.75%
Uzbekistan	1,195	61	88	149	12.47%	7.36%
Vanuatu	8	-	2	2	25.00%	25.00%
Venezuela	15,138	314	773	1,087	7.18%	5.11%
Vietnam	16,900	447	1,032	1,479	8.75%	6.11%
Yemen	1,041	33	145	178	17.10%	13.93%
Zambia	519	13	35	48	9.25%	6.74%
Zimbabwe	1,198	20	92	112	9.35%	7.68%
TOTAL	**1,662,369**	**29,909**	**39,074**	**68,983**	**4.15%**	**2.35%**

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FY 2017 Overstay Rates for All Other In-scope Classes of Admission

Table C-5					
FY 2017 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)[59]					
Country of Citizenship	**Expected Departures**	**Out-of-Country Overstays**	**Suspected In-Country Overstays**	**Total Overstays**	**Total Overstay Rate**	**Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate**
Afghanistan	286	5	80	85	29.72%	27.97%
Albania	521	16	69	85	16.31%	13.24%
Algeria	401	6	11	17	4.24%	2.74%
Andorra	86	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	573	2	11	13	2.27%	1.92%
Antigua and Barbuda	162	1	4	5	3.09%	2.47%
Argentina	22,104	98	124	222	1.00%	0.56%
Armenia	727	15	77	92	12.65%	10.59%
Australia	62,626	310	357	667	1.07%	0.57%
Austria	7,099	32	40	72	1.01%	0.56%
Azerbaijan	313	7	12	19	6.07%	3.83%
Bahamas, The	710	5	4	9	1.27%	0.56%
Bahrain	106	1	1	2	1.89%	0.94%
Bangladesh	1,355	31	218	249	18.38%	16.09%
Barbados	539	2	3	5	0.93%	0.56%
Belarus	1,316	27	58	85	6.46%	4.41%
Belgium	11,237	39	27	66	0.59%	0.24%
Belize	461	36	18	54	11.71%	3.90%
Benin	73	1	5	6	8.22%	6.85%
Bhutan	21	1	3	4	19.05%	14.29%
Bolivia	1,321	14	24	38	2.88%	1.82%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	474	13	45	58	12.24%	9.49%
Botswana	132	2	8	10	7.58%	6.06%
Brazil	42,789	387	808	1,195	2.79%	1.89%
Brunei	52	2	10	12	23.08%	19.23%
Bulgaria	2,437	39	52	91	3.73%	2.13%
Burkina Faso	76	-	6	6	7.89%	7.89%
Burma	269	1	30	31	11.52%	11.15%
Burundi	36	-	5	5	13.89%	13.89%
Cabo Verde	165	1	87	88	53.33%	52.73%
Cambodia	542	10	156	166	30.63%	28.78%
Cameroon	508	7	68	75	14.76%	13.39%
Central African Republic	5	-	1	1	20.00%	20.00%
Chad	8	-	3	3	37.50%	37.50%
Chile	8,120	78	71	149	1.83%	0.87%
China	75,581	752	952	1,704	2.25%	1.26%

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[59] 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 2017 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)[59]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Colombia	20,715	122	599	721	3.48%	2.89%
Comoros	2	-	1	1	50.00%	50.00%
Congo (Brazzaville)	76	-	12	12	15.79%	15.79%
Congo (Kinshasa)	125	13	15	28	22.40%	12.00%
Costa Rica	3,646	29	50	79	2.17%	1.37%
Croatia	1,358	11	18	29	2.14%	1.33%
Cuba	1,453	36	100	136	9.36%	6.88%
Cyprus	381	2	4	6	1.57%	1.05%
Czech Republic	3,508	19	21	40	1.14%	0.60%
Côte d'Ivoire	225	1	30	31	13.78%	13.33%
Denmark	10,473	46	24	70	0.67%	0.23%
Djibouti	3	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	158	-	11	11	6.96%	6.96%
Dominican Republic	9,144	95	1,031	1,126	12.31%	11.28%
Ecuador	3,231	21	143	164	5.08%	4.43%
Egypt	3,775	30	116	146	3.87%	3.07%
El Salvador	2,630	38	263	301	11.44%	10.00%
Equatorial Guinea	20	1	-	1	5.00%	-
Eritrea	89	1	26	27	30.34%	29.21%
Estonia	653	5	5	10	1.53%	0.77%
Ethiopia	1,041	6	134	140	13.45%	12.87%
Fiji	211	1	14	15	7.11%	6.64%
Finland	5,743	29	35	64	1.11%	0.61%
France	88,021	401	303	704	0.80%	0.34%
Gabon	32	-	3	3	9.38%	9.38%
Gambia, The	99	-	11	11	11.11%	11.11%
Georgia	339	5	7	12	3.54%	2.06%
Germany	82,990	271	352	623	0.75%	0.42%
Ghana	1,144	14	141	155	13.55%	12.33%
Greece	4,232	20	20	40	0.95%	0.47%
Grenada	174	2	11	13	7.47%	6.32%
Guatemala	7,531	383	1,208	1,591	21.13%	16.04%
Guinea	93	5	21	26	27.96%	22.58%
Guinea-Bissau	2	-	1	1	50.00%	50.00%
Guyana	286	5	50	55	19.23%	17.48%
Haiti	2,236	26	681	707	31.62%	30.46%
Holy See	1	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,399	155	328	483	14.21%	9.65%
Hungary	3,907	46	44	90	2.30%	1.13%
Iceland	1,094	5	10	15	1.37%	0.91%

Table C-5
FY 2017 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)[59]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
India	445,446	2,956	6,612	9,568	2.15%	1.48%
Indonesia	2,605	38	154	192	7.37%	5.91%
Iran	1,274	16	87	103	8.08%	6.83%
Iraq	351	3	71	74	21.08%	20.23%
Ireland	22,752	137	80	217	0.95%	0.35%
Israel	18,411	118	101	219	1.19%	0.55%
Italy	44,338	176	165	341	0.77%	0.37%
Jamaica	18,924	1,347	873	2,220	11.73%	4.61%
Japan	156,424	396	426	822	0.53%	0.27%
Jordan	1,022	23	38	61	5.97%	3.72%
Kazakhstan	829	4	33	37	4.46%	3.98%
Kenya	1,572	6	108	114	7.25%	6.87%
Kiribati	14	3	-	3	21.43%	-
Korea, North	8	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	44,198	230	506	736	1.67%	1.14%
Kuwait	334	3	4	7	2.10%	1.20%
Kyrgyzstan	155	3	16	19	12.26%	10.32%
Laos	525	3	214	217	41.33%	40.76%
Latvia	708	7	5	12	1.69%	0.71%
Lebanon	1,965	13	31	44	2.24%	1.58%
Lesotho	22	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	211	4	79	83	39.34%	37.44%
Libya	98	2	15	17	17.35%	15.31%
Liechtenstein	41	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	1,042	25	21	46	4.41%	2.02%
Luxembourg	244	-	3	3	1.23%	1.23%
Macedonia	412	8	20	28	6.80%	4.85%
Madagascar	44	-	7	7	15.91%	15.91%
Malawi	135	-	9	9	6.67%	6.67%
Malaysia	4,988	25	57	82	1.64%	1.14%
Maldives	24	-	1	1	4.17%	4.17%
Mali	111	8	12	20	18.02%	10.81%
Malta	158	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	42	-	2	2	4.76%	4.76%
Mauritius	179	-	6	6	3.35%	3.35%
Micronesia, Federated States of	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	412	4	42	46	11.17%	10.19%
Monaco	60	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	245	23	22	45	18.37%	8.98%

Table C-5

FY 2017 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)[59]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Montenegro	110	3	5	8	7.27%	4.55%
Morocco	1,242	10	66	76	6.12%	5.31%
Mozambique	67	1	3	4	5.97%	4.48%
Namibia	53	-	3	3	5.66%	5.66%
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1,890	6	87	93	4.92%	4.60%
Netherlands	25,256	109	90	199	0.79%	0.36%
New Zealand	7,119	45	57	102	1.43%	0.80%
Nicaragua	1,380	22	91	113	8.19%	6.59%
Niger	41	-	6	6	14.63%	14.63%
Nigeria	4,287	21	434	455	10.61%	10.12%
Norway	7,121	39	21	60	0.84%	0.29%
Oman	146	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	5,258	29	206	235	4.47%	3.92%
Palau	1	-	1	1	100.00%	100.00%
Panama	1,521	4	37	41	2.70%	2.43%
Papua New Guinea	17	1	-	1	5.88%	-
Paraguay	389	1	14	15	3.86%	3.60%
Peru	5,981	86	389	475	7.94%	6.50%
Philippines	25,038	629	6,446	7,075	28.26%	25.74%
Poland	7,711	68	79	147	1.91%	1.02%
Portugal	5,743	47	31	78	1.36%	0.54%
Qatar	73	3	1	4	5.48%	1.37%
Romania	4,724	67	141	208	4.40%	2.98%
Russia	14,445	136	408	544	3.77%	2.82%
Rwanda	106	2	12	14	13.21%	11.32%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	137	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	107	2	4	6	5.61%	3.74%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	56	-	3	3	5.36%	5.36%
Samoa	61	1	2	3	4.92%	3.28%
San Marino	4	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	1,894	23	13	36	1.90%	0.69%
Senegal	329	2	25	27	8.21%	7.60%
Serbia	1,797	35	59	94	5.23%	3.28%
Seychelles	6	-	2	2	33.33%	33.33%
Sierra Leone	146	1	57	58	39.73%	39.04%
Singapore	6,973	43	64	107	1.53%	0.92%
Slovakia	1,793	27	11	38	2.12%	0.61%
Slovenia	926	5	5	10	1.08%	0.54%

Table C-5

FY 2017 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)[59]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	61	-	14	14	22.95%	22.95%
South Africa	11,555	300	186	486	4.21%	1.61%
South Sudan	37	-	13	13	35.14%	35.14%
Spain	48,790	202	143	345	0.71%	0.29%
Sri Lanka	1,637	8	35	43	2.63%	2.14%
Sudan	91	-	6	6	6.59%	6.59%
Suriname	72	1	4	5	6.94%	5.56%
Swaziland	58	1	1	2	3.45%	1.72%
Sweden	17,046	87	76	163	0.96%	0.45%
Switzerland	10,290	41	35	76	0.74%	0.34%
Syria	379	9	58	67	17.68%	15.30%
Taiwan	15,541	84	99	183	1.18%	0.64%
Tajikistan	43	-	6	6	13.95%	13.95%
Tanzania	339	3	19	22	6.49%	5.60%
Thailand	3,651	80	376	456	12.49%	10.30%
Timor-Leste	1	-	1	1	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	79	1	25	26	32.91%	31.65%
Tonga	156	-	10	10	6.41%	6.41%
Trinidad and Tobago	3,772	18	55	73	1.94%	1.46%
Tunisia	448	3	15	18	4.02%	3.35%
Turkey	8,502	54	136	190	2.23%	1.60%
Turkmenistan	67	1	4	5	7.46%	5.97%
Tuvalu	2	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	701	38	47	85	12.13%	6.70%
Ukraine	7,279	148	465	613	8.42%	6.39%
United Arab Emirates	488	8	2	10	2.05%	0.41%
United Kingdom	155,722	934	802	1,736	1.11%	0.52%
Uruguay	1,489	4	17	21	1.41%	1.14%
Uzbekistan	338	1	33	34	10.06%	9.76%
Vanuatu	30	1	-	1	3.33%	-
Venezuela	23,835	129	489	618	2.59%	2.05%
Vietnam	4,775	124	1,573	1,697	35.54%	32.94%
Yemen	302	-	117	117	38.74%	38.74%
Zambia	134	2	3	5	3.73%	2.24%
Zimbabwe	654	3	28	31	4.74%	4.28%
TOTAL	**1,730,106**	**13,119**	**32,877**	**45,996**	**2.66%**	**1.90%**

FY 2017 Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Overstay Rates

Table C-6						
FY 2017 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**
Canada (B1/B2)	8,748,750	6,204	90,707	96,911	1.11%	1.04%
Mexico (B1/B2)	2,739,158	3,257	44,250	47,507	1.73%	1.62%
B1/B2 Total	***11,487,908***	***9,461***	***134,957***	***144,418***	***1.26%***	***1.17%***
Canada (F, M, J)	67,931	491	812	1,303	1.92%	1.20%
Mexico (F, M, J)	41,075	550	665	1,215	2.96%	1.62%
F, M, J Total	***109,006***[60]	***1,041***[61]	***1,477***[62]	***2,518***	***2.31%***	***1.35%***
Canada (Other In-Scope)	398,477	1,685	1,382	3,067	0.77%	0.35%
Mexico (Other In-Scope)	136,197	1,658	2,479	4,137	3.04%	1.82%
Other In-Scope Total	***534,674***	***3,343***	***3,861***	***7,204***	***1.42%***	***0.72%***
Canada Total	*9,215,158*	*8,380*	*92,901*	*101,281*	*1.10%*	*1.01%*
Mexico Total	*2,916,430*	*5,465*	*47,394*	*52,859*	*1.81%*	*1.63%*
Grand Total	**12,131,588**	**13,845**	**140,295**	**154,140**	**1.27%**	**1.16%**

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[60] The Canada and Mexico Expected Departure total comprises of 79,497 for the F visa category, 1,439 for the M visa category, 28,072 for the J visa category

[61] The Canada and Mexico Out-of-Country Overstay total comprises of 783 for the F visa category, 46 for the M visa category, 232 for the J visa category

[62] The Canada and Mexico Suspected In-Country Overstay total comprises of 829 for the F visa category, 67 for the M visa category, 581 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
NCATC	National Criminal Analysis and Targeting 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