



Entry/Exit Overstay Report

Fiscal Year 2025 Report to Congress

July 16, 2025

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**Homeland
Security**

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Message from the Acting Deputy Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection

July 16, 2025

U.S. Customs and Border Protection respectfully submits the Fiscal Year 2024 “Entry/Exit Overstay Report” as directed in the *Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000* (Public Law 106-215) and Section 2(e) *Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act of 2000* (Public Law 106-396).



This report provides data on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who were admitted as nonimmigrants at an air or seaport port of entry and were expected to depart in Fiscal Year 2024 (October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024).

Pursuant to congressional requirements, this report is being provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable Mark Amodei
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Lauren Underwood
Acting Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Katie Britt
Chair, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Chris Murphy
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Rand Paul
Chairman, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

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

The Honorable Mark E. Green
Chairman, House Committee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Bennie G. Thompson
Ranking Member, House Committee on Homeland Security

I would be pleased to respond to any questions. Please do not hesitate to contact my office at (202) 344-2001.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John Modlin". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a prominent initial "J" and a long, sweeping underline.

John Modlin
Acting Deputy Commissioner
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Executive Summary

This report provides data on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who were admitted as nonimmigrants at an air or seaport port of entry (and were expected to depart in Fiscal Year 2024 (October 1, 2023 – September 30, 2024)). In this report, expected departures are defined as entries by travelers who were lawfully admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant and whose authorized period of admission expired within Fiscal Year 2024.

An overstay is defined as a nonimmigrant who was lawfully admitted to the United States but remained in the United States beyond the authorized period of admission. This 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 program. U.S. Customs and Border Protection identifies two types of overstays: 1) individuals for whom no departure was recorded (Suspected In-Country Overstays), and 2) individuals whose departure was recorded after their authorized period of admission expired (Out-of-Country Overstays).

Determining lawful status requires more than matching entry and exit data. For example, a person may receive a 6-month period of admission upon entry and then subsequently apply for and receive an extension for the period of admission of up to 6 months from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services. Identifying extensions, changes, or adjustments of status are necessary steps to determine whether a person has overstayed their authorized period of admission; this report was generated with improvements to data analysis in an automated fashion to better account for these changes.

Valid periods of admission to the United States vary; therefore, it was necessary to establish “cutoff dates” for the purposes of this report. Unless otherwise noted, the tables accompanying this report refer to departures that were expected to occur between October 1, 2023, and September 30, 2024.

In Fiscal Year 2024, there were 46,657,108 expected departures, a 19.6 percent increase from the Fiscal Year 2023 figure of 39,005,712. The increase in the Fiscal Year 2024 expected departures population can be attributed to a multitude of factors including reduced impacts from travel restrictions associated with the Coronavirus Disease 2019 pandemic.

This report presents the overstay rates of those who remained 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. Overstay rates are provided for the major categories listed in the sections below.

Total Overstay Rate

As noted, U.S. Customs and Border Protection determined there were 46,657,108 in-scope nonimmigrant admissions¹ to the United States through air or seaport port of entry with expected departures occurring in Fiscal Year 2024, which represented the majority of air and sea annual nonimmigrant admissions. Of this number, U.S. Customs and Border Protection calculated a total overstay rate of 1.15 percent, or 538,548 overstay events. In other words, 98.85 percent of the in-scope nonimmigrant visitors 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 remained 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 Fiscal Year 2024, there were 482,954 Suspected In-Country Overstays, which represented 1.04 percent of expected departures, and there were 55,594 Out-of-Country Overstays, representing 0.11 percent of expected departures.

Due to subsequent departures and adjustments of status to lawful permanent resident by individuals in this population, by February 6, 2025, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays for Fiscal Year 2024 decreased to 427,204, resulting in the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of .92 percent. As of February 6, 2025, the Department of Homeland Security was able to confirm the departures or adjustments of status of more than 99.08 percent of nonimmigrants scheduled to depart in Fiscal Year 2024, via air and seaport port of entry.

Visa Waiver Program Country Overstay Rate

This report separates Visa Waiver Program country overstay figures from non-Visa Waiver Program country figures. For Visa Waiver Program countries, the Fiscal Year 2024, Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.43 percent of the 18,853,231 expected departures.

Non-Visa Waiver Program Participant Countries Overstay Rate

For non-Visa Waiver Program countries (excluding Canada and Mexico), the Fiscal Year 2024, Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.22 percent of the 12,131,255 expected departures.

Student or Exchange Visitor Overstay Rate

For nonimmigrants who were admitted on a student or exchange visitor visa (F, M, or J visa), the Fiscal Year 2024 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.45 percent of the 1,412,627 students and exchange visitors scheduled to complete their program in the United States.²

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

² Excludes Canada and Mexico students or exchange visitors.

All Other In-Scope Classes of Admission Overstay Rate

For all other in-scope non-Visa Waiver Program classes of admission, the Fiscal Year 2024 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.05 percent of the 1,141,821 expected departures.

Canada and Mexico Overstay Rates

Unlike other countries, the 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 since air and sea information represents a smaller portion of the Canadian and Mexican travel population. For Canada, the Fiscal Year 2024, Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and seaport port of entry is 0.19 percent of 9,429,208 expected departures. For Mexico, the Fiscal Year 2024 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and seaport port of entry is 1.54 percent of 3,688,966 expected departures. This represents overstays by people who arrived by air and seaport port of entry and does not include overstays by people who arrived by land.

The Fiscal Year 2024 report covers the same classes of admission as previous Entry and Exit Overstay Reports, those traveling to the United States temporarily for business and pleasure, including those from designated Visa Waiver Program countries traveling under an Electronic System for Travel Authorization, student travelers, worker classifications, and other classes of nonimmigrant admission.³ The only excluded classes are diplomats, crewmembers, travelers in transit, and special protected classes under Section 1367 (Appendix B).⁴

In Fiscal Year 2024, Department of Homeland Security continued developing overstay mission capabilities. The use of advanced biometrics improved the Department of Homeland Security's ability to confirm travelers' identities at border crossings and enhanced our ability to identify overstays. The vetting unit responsible for assisting the review of Out-of-Country Overstay leads is continuing the notification process for Visa Waiver Program travelers who have overstayed their period of admission in the United States. This includes emailing overstayers regarding their noncompliance and informing them of the ramifications of their violation.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection continues to notify Visa Waiver Program travelers in advance of the end date of their period of authorized admission. U.S. Customs and Border Protection plans to further expand these notifications to additional populations. Additionally, the Department of Homeland Security typically requires Visa Waiver Program countries with an overstay rate equal to or exceeding 2 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.

³ See Appendix A.

⁴ 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 protections.

Department of Homeland Security continues to improve its data collection of both biographic and biometric data on travelers arriving or departing the United States, and some of these improvements are discussed in this report.



Fiscal Year 2024 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

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I. Legislative Language

This document responds to the legislative language set forth in the *Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000* (Public Law 106-215) and Section 2(e) *Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act of 2000* (Public Law 106-396).

Section-relevant part:

An annual report to the House and Senate Judiciary on the integrated entry and exit data system for the preceding fiscal year. The report should include: (A) The number of aliens for whom departure data was collected, with an accounting by country of the departing alien's nationality; (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, 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; (E) the calculation, by each VWP country and each fiscal year, of the portion of nationals [that arrive and depart by sea or air U.S. port of entry and is provided a waiver under the program] and for whom no record of departure exists, expressed as a percentage of the total number of such nationals who are so described.

II. Background

The purpose of this report is to identify the Fiscal Year 2024, country-by-country overstay rates for all air and sea, in-scope⁵ 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 to the United States and were subsequently admitted, as described below.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection receives advance manifests from commercial sea and air carriers and private aircraft operators for all arrivals to and departures from the United States. These manifests indicate who is aboard the aircraft or vessel. In the land environment, U.S. Customs and Border Protection gathers travel information directly on all persons who enter the United States from Canada or Mexico at land ports of entry. Furthermore, U.S. Customs and Border Protection receives travel data on persons who enter Canada from the United States via land through a reciprocal sharing agreement with the Canadian government, as well as gathering data directly on some persons who enter Mexico from the United States. Additionally, U.S. Customs and Border Protection reconciles a significant portion of travelers who enter through United States borders from Mexico since the majority of those travelers are frequent border crossers, and U.S. Customs and Border Protection is able to close a previous arrival record when recording a new arrival.

By law, U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers inspect aliens and examine U.S. citizens upon arrival at United States ports of entry, which may include conducting an interview to determine the purpose and intent of travel. U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers 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 aliens, U.S. Customs and Border Protection also collects fingerprints and digital photographs to conduct biometric comparisons against data previously provided to the United States.^{6,7}

For departing travelers, air and sea carriers provide biographic manifest data prior to all travelers leaving the United States. Federal regulation requires carriers to provide specific sets of data, which most often include name and passport number. Additionally, federal regulation subjects carriers to fines for missing or inaccurate data. U.S. Customs and Border Protection then matches this biographic departure data against arrival data to determine who has complied with the terms of admission and who has overstayed. U.S. Customs and Border Protection maintains a separate system specifically for this purpose. This system also receives other Department of Homeland Security data relevant to discern whether a person is lawfully present, such as immigration benefit information or information on student visitors to the United States.

⁵ See Appendix A for a full list defining “In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission.”

⁶ 8 Code of Federal Regulations § 235.1(f)(1)(ii).

⁷ The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative is a joint United States, State Department/Department of Homeland Security initiative that implemented § 7209 of the *Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004* (Pub. L. No. 108-458).

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 processing travelers leaving the United States. Instead, traveler departures are recorded biographically using outbound passenger manifests provided by commercial carriers. Carriers are also required to validate the manifest against the travel document presented by the traveler before the traveler is permitted to board the aircraft or sea vessel. U.S. Customs and Border Protection is continuing efforts for a biometric-based departure program to complement the biographic data collection that already exists for aliens for whom biometrics may be required under 8 Code of Federal Regulations § 215.8. This program matches live photos of travelers to images in U.S. Customs and Border Protection holdings, which may include photos from passports, visa photos, or from previous border crossings, to better confirm the traveler's identity, as well as confirm exit crossings for aliens required to provide biometrics.

Travelers arrive at land ports of entry 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 ports of entry. U.S. Customs and Border Protection'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

In the air and sea environments, U.S. Customs and Border Protection obtains entry records through both carrier-provided manifest data and inspections conducted by U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers. U.S. Customs and Border Protection obtains biographic data on travelers who lawfully enter or depart the United States by air or sea.⁸ Federal regulation requires air and sea carriers to submit passenger manifests to U.S. Customs and Border Protection; this information is then recorded as arrivals to, or departures from, the United States.⁹ Air carriers are required to provide data for not only who has made a reservation for a particular flight, but also who is actually on the aircraft at the time the aircraft departs.¹⁰ Airlines are subject to fines for making errors regarding who is or is not on any particular aircraft.¹¹

Although U.S. Customs and Border Protection currently obtains biographic arrival and departure information on most foreign nationals, and in many cases biometric data, U.S. Customs and Border Protection 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.

B. Land Environment

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

Northern Border Departures from the United States

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 ports of entry along the shared border, where information is collected electronically. Through this initiative, the United States has a working biographic land border

⁸ 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 Code of Federal Regulations §§ 235.1(f)(1)(ii); 235.1(f)(1)(iv).

⁹ 8 Code of Federal Regulations § 231.1, (describing the specific data elements for each passenger that carriers are required to provide).

¹⁰ 19 Code of Federal Regulations §§ 122.49a; 122.75a.

¹¹ 8 United States Code § 1221(g).

exit system for all Northern border crossings. U.S. Customs and Border Protection continually analyzes the additional crossing data provided by Canada for enhanced statistical capabilities regarding overstays.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection currently matches 98.17 percent of the entry information received from Canada to corresponding entry information in the Arrival and Departure Information System. As of October 1, 2024, this data-sharing agreement has yielded over 195.4 million departure records. U.S. Customs and Border Protection 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.

C. Overstay Definition

An overstay is defined as a nonimmigrant who was lawfully admitted to the United States for an authorized period but stayed in the United States beyond their 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 aliens who are admitted for the duration of a specific program or activity, which may be variable, instead of for a set timeframe.¹² The authorized admission period ends when the alien has accomplished 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 United States for a program must leave when the program is completed, change to another immigration status, or go on to pursue another program of study.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection classifies individuals as overstays by using the Arrival and Departure Information System to match records about departures and immigration benefits to arrival records collected during the admission process. U.S. Customs and Border Protection further identifies nonimmigrant status through manual vetting processes to support possible enforcement action. U.S. Customs and Border Protection identifies individuals as having overstayed if the individual’s departure record shows they departed the United States after their authorized admission period expired (i.e., Out-of-Country Overstays).¹³ U.S. Customs and Border Protection 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).¹⁴ Improvements to reporting methodology now more accurately account

¹² For example, “duration of status” for F-1 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 Code of Federal Regulations § 214.2(f)(5)(i).

¹³ In these cases, there are implications for the individual who overstayed the authorized period of stay in the United States according to immigration law. *See, e.g.*, 8 United States Code § 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 United States Code § 1187(a)(7) (referring to the Visa Waiver Program, “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 United States Code § 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 and voluntarily departs the United States prior to commencement of removal proceedings; alien inadmissible for 10 years if unlawfully present for a year or more and departs the United States).

¹⁴ 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 alien. *See* 8 United States Code § 1258; 8 Code of Federal

for individual travel histories or immigration benefit applications that collectively affect expected departure dates and possible overstay status.

In this report, Department of Homeland Security presents Arrival and Departure Information System-generated overstay rates by country of citizenship for nonimmigrant visitors who were admitted to the United States through air or seaport port of entry, regardless of overstay type.¹⁵ The Arrival and Departure Information System-generated overstay rates produced for this report depict a snapshot of statistics reflecting the date the data was pulled for analysis. 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 exits. 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 Mexico.

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

D. Overstay Identification and Action

U.S. Customs and Border Protection maintains arrival and departure information for all aliens based on border crossings and carrier data. Arrival and Departure Information System uses this information to generate daily overstay lists. These system-generated overstay lists include checks against the U.S. Customs and Border Protection Automated Targeting System- Passenger and information about immigration benefits held by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, 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 U.S. Customs and Border Protection Automated Targeting System-Passenger then applies screening rules, as defined by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement to determine the level of priority for each system-identified overstay.

As part of the overstay enforcement mission, Department of Homeland Security operational units further analyze these system-identified Suspected In-Country and Out-of-Country Overstay leads. The In-Country Overstay leads are worked by Homeland Security Investigations' Counter Threat Lead Development Unit. The Counter Threat Lead Development Unit is a national program dedicated to the investigation of nonimmigrant violators who pose a national security or public safety concern. Each year, the Counter Threat Lead Development Unit analyzes records of over one million potential status violators from various investigative databases and Department of Homeland Security entry/exit registration systems.

Regulations § 248.2. For example, those who enter under the Visa Waiver Program are generally not eligible to change or extend their nonimmigrant status. 8 Code of Federal Regulations §§ 245.1(b)(8); 248.2(a)(6).

¹⁵ The sea overstay rates are only reflective of the population that were admitted to the United States at a seaport of entry but is not reflective of all traveler arrivals where the vessel both departs from and subsequently returns to the same location on the same voyage (commonly referred to as "closed loop" cruises). For example, if an alien 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 on the same voyage, then that arrival would not be taken into account for the purposes of this report.

To better manage investigative resources, the Counter Threat Lead Development Unit relies on a prioritization framework for these leads established in consultation with interagency partners within the national intelligence and federal law enforcement communities. Those nonimmigrant violators identified as posing a potential national security or public safety concern are prioritized and referred to Homeland Security Investigations field offices for investigation. Where nonimmigrant violators are identified, but do not meet the Counter Threat Lead Development Unit's criteria for investigation, Homeland Security Investigations sends that information to U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Enforcement and Removal Operations National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center. If the lead is credible and justifies further investigation, it is then forwarded to the respective United States Immigration and Customs Enforcement's Enforcement and Removal Operations field offices for enforcement action.

Homeland Security Investigations special agents and analysts monitor threat reports and proactively address emergent issues. This practice has contributed to Homeland Security Investigations' 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. Homeland Security Investigations accomplishes its mission by conducting specialized research and analysis, executing targeted operations and special initiatives, and leveraging Homeland Security Investigations' expertise with partnering agencies. As part of the overstay enforcement mission, Homeland Security Investigations focuses its investigations on those subjects who pose a concern to national security or public safety.

Throughout Fiscal Year 2024, U.S. Customs and Border Protection continued to review and vet Out-of-Country Overstays. The Arrival and Departure Information System Vetting Unit receives Out-of-Country Overstay leads for U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers and analysts to vet and review daily. If during the vetting process a traveler is confirmed to have overstayed, the traveler may lose his or her eligibility to participate in the Visa Waiver Program, or his or her nonimmigrant visa will no longer be recognized as valid by U.S. Customs and Border Protection. In addition, a 3-year or 10-year bar on admission may be placed on the traveler on subsequent entries to the United States.¹⁶ As of October 1, 2024, the work of the Arrival and Departure Information System Vetting Unit has resulted in over 402,244 actions taken of this kind.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection notifies Visa Waiver Program travelers of violation of their period of authorized admission via email and through U.S. Customs and Border Protection's public website providing Form I-94, Arrival/Departure Record and other immigration data. As part of this effort, the public I-94 website was updated to provide Visa Waiver Program travelers with a web portal where they can search their arrival and departure records. In January 2018, U.S. Customs and Border Protection began notifying Visa Waiver Program travelers in advance of the end date of their period of authorized admission. U.S. Customs and Border Protection plans to further expand these notifications to other populations.

¹⁶ [8 United States Code § 1182: Inadmissible aliens \(house.gov\)](#)

As of October 1, 2024, 1,494,461 email notifications were sent. The goal is to improve traveler awareness, especially as it pertains to the length of time for which travelers are authorized admission to the United States. U.S. Customs and Border Protection expects these proactive communications and improvements will encourage travelers to be more cognizant of their immigration status, especially as it pertains to their period of admission while in the United States.

IV. Overstay Rates

Tables 1– 6 represent country overstay rates from Fiscal Year 2024. 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.¹⁷ 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 foreign travelers to the United States who were admitted as nonimmigrants at an air or seaport port of entry and were expected to depart within Fiscal Year 2024. 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.¹⁸ This rate is the percentage of the Total Number of Overstays compared with the current fiscal year’s Expected Departures.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection identified 46,657,108¹⁹ in-scope nonimmigrants who were expected to depart the United States via air or sea in Fiscal Year 2024. The Fiscal Year 2024 nonimmigrant travel data identified a Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 1.04 percent (482,954) and a total overstay rate of 1.15 percent (538,548) out of the overall expected departures of in-scope travelers in Fiscal Year 2024.

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 Visa Waiver Program 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-Visa Waiver Program 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

¹⁷ See Appendix A for a full list of “In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission.”

¹⁸ Rates are shown for countries as well as passport-issuing authorities and places of origin recognized by the United States. With respect to all references to “country” or “countries” in this document, Section 4(b)(1) of the *Taiwan Relations Act of 1979* (Pub. L. No. 96-8) provides that “[w]henver the laws of the United States refer or relate to foreign countries, nations, states, governments, or similar entities, such terms shall include and such laws shall apply with respect to Taiwan.” 22 United States Code § 3303(b)(1). Accordingly, references to “country” or “countries” in the Visa Waiver Program authorizing legislation, Section 217 of the *Immigration and Nationality Act* (8 United States Code § 1187), are read to include Taiwan. See also 8 Code of Federal Regulations § 217.1(a). Taiwan entered the Visa Waiver Program on October 2, 2012.

¹⁹ Includes CBP identified travelers with TPS eligibility. In Fiscal Year24 TPS eligible counts are 56,062 expected departures, 245 Out of Country Overstays, 28,282 Suspected In Country Overstays, 28,527 Total Overstays.

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 aliens identified as possible overstays can subsequently depart the United States or adjust their lawful status. For purposes of this report, these are still considered overstays.

Visa Waiver Program Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors Air and Sea Overstay Rate Summary

In Fiscal Year 2024, U.S. Customs and Border Protection calculated that there were 18,853,231 B1, B2, Waiver-Business, and Waiver-Tourist expected departures for citizens of Visa Waiver Program countries. The Fiscal Year 2024 Visa Waiver Program countries' total overstay rate is 0.49 percent of the Visa Waiver Program countries expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.43 percent of the Visa Waiver Program countries expected departures.

The 2017 Executive Enhancements to the Visa Waiver Program require Visa Waiver Program countries having a total overstay of 2 percent or greater for the previous fiscal year to initiate a public information campaign to educate their nationals on the conditions for admission into the United States. The Department of Homeland Security, in consultation with the Department of State, will engage with countries exceeding this threshold to undertake active efforts to reduce their overstay rates.

Non-Visa Waiver Program Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors Air and Sea Overstay Rate Summary (excluding Canada and Mexico)

For non-Visa Waiver Program countries in Fiscal Year 2024, U.S. Customs and Border Protection calculated 12,131,255 expected departures. The Fiscal Year 2024 non-Visa Waiver Program total overstay rate is 2.33 percent of the non-Visa Waiver Program expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.22 percent of the non-Visa Waiver Program expected departures.

Students 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 Information System based on the authorized program or employment status of an F or M student or J exchange visitor.²⁰ The system-generated overstay leads are created by Arrival and Departure Information System matching information against the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System data. However, one current challenge in this process is that Arrival and Departure Information System contains person-centric data, but the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System data is document-centric, meaning the system tracks a unique the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System 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

²⁰ "F" includes (F1/F2), "M" includes (M1/M2), "J" includes (J1/J2) classes of admission.

person could have multiple active and inactive records, making it difficult to determine if a person is in valid status.

In Fiscal Year 2024, U.S. Customs and Border Protection calculated a total of 1,412,627 students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States.²¹ The total of 1,412,627 is composed of 965,467 F visa students; 10,417 M visa students; and 436,743 J visa categories of admission. The F, M, and J total overstay rate is 3.23 percent, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.45 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States. The Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.44 percent for the F visa category, 2.85 percent for the M visa category, and 2.44 percent for the J visa category. The total overstay rate (i.e., both Suspected In-Country and Out-of-Country Overstays) for students and exchange visitors in Fiscal Year 2024 is 3.23 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to have changed status or departed from the United States in Fiscal Year 2024. The total overstay rate is 3.28 percent for the F visa category, 7.18 percent for the M visa category, and 3.03 percent for the J visa category.

All Other In-scope Classes of Admission (excluding Mexico or Canada) Rate Summary

In Fiscal Year 2024, for all other in-scope non-Visa Waiver Program classes of admission, U.S. Customs and Border Protection calculated 1,141,821 expected departures. The Fiscal Year 2024 all other in-scope non-Visa Waiver Program total overstay rate is 2.62 percent of all other in-scope non-Visa Waiver Program expected departures, and the Suspected In Country Overstay rate is 2.05 percent of all other in-scope non-Visa Waiver Program expected departures.

A. Fiscal Year 2024 Overstay Rate Summary

Table 1 below provides a high-level summary of the country-by-country data identified in **Tables 2 through 6**. Fiscal Year 2024 exhibited a high number of travelers expected to depart and identified as eligible for Temporary Protected Status. These travelers are included in these tables.

Table 1 Fiscal Year 2024 Summary Overstay Rates for Nonimmigrants Admitted to the United States via Air and Seaport of Entry						
Admission Type	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Visa Waiver Program Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (Table 2)</i>	18,853,231	12,723	80,356	93,079	0.49%	0.43%

²¹ 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 expected departure total is 1,530,013. The F/M/J total overstay count and rate are respectively: 47,524 and 3.11 percent (32,560, 3.12% F; 778, 6.72% M; and 14,186, 2.99% J).

<i>Non-Visa Waiver Program Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 3)</i>	12,131,255	13,739	269,382	283,121	2.33%	2.22%
<i>Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 4)</i>	1,412,627	11,158	34,540	45,698	3.23%	2.45%
<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 5)</i>	1,141,821	6,538	23,361	29,899	2.62%	2.05%
<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors (Table 6)</i>	13,118,174	11,436	75,315	86,751	0.66%	0.57%
Totals:	46,657,108	55,594	482,954	538,548	1.15%	1.04%

B. Fiscal Year 2024 Visa Waiver Program Nonimmigrant Business or Pleasure Overstay Rates

Table 2
Fiscal Year 2024 Overstay Rates for Nonimmigrant Visitors Admitted to the United States for Business or Pleasure (Waiver-Business / Waiver-Tourist/B-1/B-2) via Air and Seaport of Entry for Visa Waiver Program Countries

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>ANDORRA</i>	1,427	-	16	16	1.12%	1.12%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	965,320	804	2,351	3,155	0.33%	0.24%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	186,886	68	523	591	0.32%	0.28%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	271,273	110	746	856	0.32%	0.27%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	868	1	6	7	0.81%	0.69%
<i>CHILE</i>	438,861	1,109	9,088	10,197	2.32%	2.07%
<i>CROATIA</i>	10,971	19	30	49	0.45%	0.27%
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	120,648	89	381	470	0.39%	0.32%
<i>DENMARK</i>	230,107	63	537	600	0.26%	0.23%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	23,883	27	93	120	0.50%	0.39%
<i>FINLAND</i>	111,815	56	276	332	0.30%	0.25%

<i>FRANCE</i>	1,851,197	800	8,924	9,724	0.53%	0.48%
<i>GERMANY</i>	1,879,584	731	4,592	5,323	0.28%	0.24%
<i>GREECE</i>	90,136	206	673	879	0.98%	0.75%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	88,558	141	490	631	0.71%	0.55%
<i>ICELAND</i>	43,169	18	46	64	0.15%	0.11%
<i>IRELAND</i>	513,578	267	1,375	1,642	0.32%	0.27%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	373,198	351	2,616	2,967	0.80%	0.70%
<i>ITALY</i>	1,205,459	834	7,673	8,507	0.71%	0.64%
<i>JAPAN</i>	1,517,793	219	1,290	1,509	0.10%	0.08%
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	1,083,123	787	1,983	2,770	0.26%	0.18%
<i>LATVIA</i>	22,869	60	155	215	0.94%	0.68%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	1,558	-	9	9	0.58%	0.58%
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	43,174	72	251	323	0.75%	0.58%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	14,514	3	48	51	0.35%	0.33%
<i>MALTA</i>	8,222	7	39	46	0.56%	0.47%
<i>MONACO</i>	928	1	3	4	0.43%	0.32%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	670,104	305	2,900	3,205	0.48%	0.43%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	287,551	260	662	922	0.32%	0.23%
<i>NORWAY</i>	163,872	104	388	492	0.30%	0.24%
<i>POLAND</i>	364,348	407	1,513	1,920	0.53%	0.42%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	196,178	397	3,292	3,689	1.88%	1.68%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	582	-	3	3	0.52%	0.52%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	119,761	110	253	363	0.30%	0.21%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	51,033	73	223	296	0.58%	0.44%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	29,277	13	108	121	0.41%	0.37%
<i>SPAIN</i>	894,491	1,483	13,078	14,561	1.63%	1.46%
<i>SWEDEN</i>	294,960	184	723	907	0.31%	0.25%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	328,064	159	909	1,068	0.33%	0.28%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	315,280	482	1,262	1,744	0.55%	0.40%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	4,038,611	1,903	10,828	12,731	0.32%	0.27%
Totals:	18,853,231	12,723	80,356	93,079	0.49%	0.43%

C. Fiscal Year 2024 Non-Visa Waiver Program Country B1/B2 Overstay Rates

Table 3
Fiscal Year 2024 Overstay Rates for Nonimmigrants Admitted to the United States for Business or Pleasure via Air and Seaport of Entry for Non-Visa Waiver Program Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	1,949	10	178	188	9.65%	9.13%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	24,310	24	569	593	2.44%	2.34%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	18,057	80	1,072	1,152	6.38%	5.94%
<i>ANGOLA</i>	3,839	12	542	554	14.43%	14.12%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	16,706	18	199	217	1.30%	1.19%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	594,000	221	4,580	4,801	0.81%	0.77%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	18,011	21	1,119	1,140	6.33%	6.21%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	6,523	8	124	132	2.02%	1.90%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	299,354	250	2,427	2,677	0.89%	0.81%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	4,376	4	53	57	1.30%	1.21%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	38,590	51	2,162	2,213	5.73%	5.60%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	51,015	30	223	253	0.50%	0.44%
<i>BELARUS</i>	10,034	9	330	339	3.38%	3.29%
<i>BELIZE</i>	36,888	16	1,139	1,155	3.13%	3.09%
<i>BENIN</i>	2,139	8	256	264	12.34%	11.97%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	423	3	89	92	21.75%	21.04%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	70,772	97	3,853	3,950	5.58%	5.44%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	7,965	22	52	74	0.93%	0.65%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	2,017	4	142	146	7.24%	7.04%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	1,708,258	1,172	20,168	21,340	1.25%	1.18%
<i>BULGARIA</i>	31,482	19	115	134	0.43%	0.37%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	2,752	12	240	252	9.16%	8.72%
<i>BURMA</i>	5,455	17	2,064	2,081	38.15%	37.84%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	800	1	42	43	5.38%	5.25%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	3,694	14	490	504	13.64%	13.26%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	9,535	14	325	339	3.56%	3.41%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	11,288	73	885	958	8.49%	7.84%

<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	137	-	2	2	1.46%	1.46%
<i>CHAD</i>	991	12	272	284	28.66%	27.45%
<i>CHINA</i>	1,042,047	2,055	14,920	16,975	1.63%	1.43%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	981,808	807	24,087	24,894	2.54%	2.45%
<i>COMOROS</i>	43	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	1,369	5	271	276	20.16%	19.80%
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	8,339	27	609	636	7.63%	7.30%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	337,684	125	2,768	2,893	0.86%	0.82%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	6,871	28	554	582	8.47%	8.06%
<i>CUBA</i>	13,124	15	898	913	6.96%	6.84%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	8,708	4	45	49	0.56%	0.52%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	273	-	54	54	19.78%	19.78%
<i>DOMINICA</i>	7,368	15	301	316	4.29%	4.09%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	506,640	275	14,974	15,249	3.01%	2.96%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	471,299	311	16,161	16,472	3.50%	3.43%
<i>EGYPT</i>	73,641	111	3,979	4,090	5.55%	5.40%
<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	287,123	169	3,254	3,423	1.19%	1.13%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	964	6	203	209	21.68%	21.06%
<i>ERITREA</i>	804	6	78	84	10.45%	9.70%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	25,958	110	2,036	2,146	8.27%	7.84%
<i>FIJI</i>	7,451	37	257	294	3.95%	3.45%
<i>GABON</i>	1,414	10	184	194	13.72%	13.01%
<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	1,630	16	191	207	12.70%	11.72%
<i>GEORGIA</i>	9,292	22	668	690	7.43%	7.19%
<i>GHANA</i>	34,065	80	2,664	2,744	8.06%	7.82%
<i>GRENADA</i>	14,693	14	246	260	1.77%	1.67%
<i>GUATEMALA</i>	349,289	194	4,803	4,997	1.43%	1.38%
<i>GUINEA</i>	2,837	17	189	206	7.26%	6.66%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	96	-	11	11	11.46%	11.46%
<i>GUYANA</i>	73,123	112	2,814	2,926	4.00%	3.85%
<i>HAITI</i>	64,345	253	15,728	15,981	24.84%	24.44%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	27	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	310,834	166	4,850	5,016	1.61%	1.56%
<i>INDIA</i>	1,244,379	1,645	14,271	15,916	1.28%	1.15%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	89,322	132	5,040	5,172	5.79%	5.64%
<i>IRAN</i>	14,074	61	515	576	4.09%	3.66%

<i>IRAQ</i>	6,659	35	315	350	5.26%	4.73%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	308,173	309	10,251	10,560	3.43%	3.33%
<i>JORDAN</i>	34,379	90	1,995	2,085	6.06%	5.80%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	27,570	51	943	994	3.61%	3.42%
<i>KENYA</i>	26,537	50	2,348	2,398	9.04%	8.85%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	66	-	1	1	1.52%	1.52%
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOSOVO</i>	8,324	11	161	172	2.07%	1.93%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	25,265	117	140	257	1.02%	0.55%
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	7,664	13	630	643	8.39%	8.22%
<i>LAOS</i>	1,870	27	503	530	28.34%	26.90%
<i>LEBANON</i>	27,732	31	449	480	1.73%	1.62%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	331	-	1	1	0.30%	0.30%
<i>LIBERIA</i>	1,741	10	247	257	14.76%	14.19%
<i>LIBYA</i>	1,197	5	19	24	2.01%	1.59%
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	9,463	14	84	98	1.04%	0.89%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	1,454	1	59	60	4.13%	4.06%
<i>MALAWI</i>	2,245	9	495	504	22.45%	22.05%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	61,668	37	425	462	0.75%	0.69%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	278	-	4	4	1.44%	1.44%
<i>MALI</i>	3,103	12	148	160	5.16%	4.77%
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	51	1	2	3	5.88%	3.92%
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	548	7	45	52	9.49%	8.21%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	3,509	4	26	30	0.85%	0.74%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	28	-	6	6	21.43%	21.43%
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	8,495	15	127	142	1.67%	1.49%
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	13,595	20	351	371	2.73%	2.58%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	4,480	12	147	159	3.55%	3.28%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	33,851	61	456	517	1.53%	1.35%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	1,473	3	84	87	5.91%	5.70%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	1,773	3	69	72	4.06%	3.89%
<i>NAURU</i>	15	1	-	1	6.67%	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	34,070	172	892	1,064	3.12%	2.62%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	76,905	58	1,260	1,318	1.71%	1.64%
<i>NIGER</i>	574	1	76	77	13.41%	13.24%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	124,443	216	6,701	6,917	5.56%	5.38%
<i>OMAN</i>	3,232	10	20	30	0.93%	0.62%

<i>PAKISTAN</i>	92,364	117	3,083	3,200	3.46%	3.34%
<i>PALAU</i>	11	-	2	2	18.18%	18.18%
<i>PANAMA</i>	127,873	70	811	881	0.69%	0.63%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	557	1	6	7	1.26%	1.08%
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	21,114	32	530	562	2.66%	2.51%
<i>PERU</i>	345,090	242	5,953	6,195	1.80%	1.73%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	291,050	535	4,281	4,816	1.65%	1.47%
<i>QATAR</i>	10,953	28	120	148	1.35%	1.10%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	87,301	96	580	676	0.77%	0.66%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	72,115	97	1,649	1,746	2.42%	2.29%
<i>RWANDA</i>	4,360	11	216	227	5.21%	4.95%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	11,920	8	148	156	1.31%	1.24%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	16,957	23	254	277	1.63%	1.50%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	11,411	27	251	278	2.44%	2.20%
<i>SAMOA</i>	2,238	20	159	179	8.00%	7.10%
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	6	-	1	1	16.67%	16.67%
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	59,804	113	319	432	0.72%	0.53%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	9,874	28	397	425	4.30%	4.02%
<i>SERBIA</i>	28,656	30	288	318	1.11%	1.01%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	246	-	2	2	0.81%	0.81%
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	4,593	36	721	757	16.48%	15.70%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	120	-	9	9	7.50%	7.50%
<i>SOMALIA</i>	202	-	43	43	21.29%	21.29%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	115,756	138	1,253	1,391	1.20%	1.08%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	186	2	11	13	6.99%	5.91%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	16,636	19	387	406	2.44%	2.33%
<i>SUDAN</i>	2,902	18	452	470	16.20%	15.58%
<i>SURINAME</i>	13,217	9	4,107	4,116	31.14%	31.07%
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	911	3	75	78	8.56%	8.23%
<i>SYRIA</i>	5,314	9	368	377	7.09%	6.93%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	1,849	19	121	140	7.57%	6.54%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	6,208	34	481	515	8.30%	7.75%
<i>THAILAND</i>	69,445	85	2,021	2,106	3.03%	2.91%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	44	-	1	1	2.27%	2.27%
<i>TOGO</i>	2,589	21	396	417	16.11%	15.30%
<i>TONGA</i>	2,358	12	140	152	6.45%	5.94%

<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	175,585	88	1,002	1,090	0.62%	0.57%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	9,348	10	194	204	2.18%	2.08%
<i>TURKEY</i>	159,538	218	2,354	2,572	1.61%	1.48%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	2,014	9	311	320	15.89%	15.44%
<i>TUVALU</i>	43	-	5	5	11.63%	11.63%
<i>UGANDA</i>	9,164	20	601	621	6.78%	6.56%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	69,400	103	736	839	1.21%	1.06%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	22,234	197	372	569	2.56%	1.67%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	58,355	41	1,109	1,150	1.97%	1.90%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	10,223	55	406	461	4.51%	3.97%
<i>VANUATU</i>	164	3	2	5	3.05%	1.22%
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	222,151	335	18,706	19,041	8.57%	8.42%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	105,184	277	1,458	1,735	1.65%	1.39%
<i>YEMEN</i>	3,182	12	532	544	17.10%	16.72%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	4,223	8	445	453	10.73%	10.54%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	9,154	24	698	722	7.89%	7.63%
Totals:	12,131,255	13,739	269,382	283,121	2.33%	2.22%

D. Fiscal Year 2024 Nonimmigrant Students and Exchange Visitors Overstay Rates

Table 4
Fiscal Year 2024 Overstay Rates for Nonimmigrant Students and Exchange Visitors (F, M, J) Admitted to the United States via Air and Seaport Ports of Entry (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	322	2	73	75	23.29%	22.67%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	2,142	14	88	102	4.76%	4.11%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	656	16	92	108	16.46%	14.02%
<i>ANDORRA</i>	85	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ANGOLA</i>	707	14	141	155	21.92%	19.94%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	386	4	10	14	3.63%	2.59%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	15,642	74	313	387	2.47%	2.00%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	986	9	52	61	6.19%	5.27%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	11,852	123	62	185	1.56%	0.52%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	4,097	20	18	38	0.93%	0.44%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	1,139	7	44	51	4.48%	3.86%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	6,018	70	101	171	2.84%	1.68%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	706	5	4	9	1.27%	0.57%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	7,413	63	611	674	9.09%	8.24%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	621	9	10	19	3.06%	1.61%
<i>BELARUS</i>	803	6	29	35	4.36%	3.61%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	4,267	24	19	43	1.01%	0.45%
<i>BELIZE</i>	615	7	21	28	4.55%	3.41%
<i>BENIN</i>	310	2	112	114	36.77%	36.13%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	148	-	36	36	24.32%	24.32%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	2,597	21	74	95	3.66%	2.85%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	1,234	7	29	36	2.92%	2.35%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	418	2	12	14	3.35%	2.87%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	49,766	412	1,316	1,728	3.47%	2.64%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	91	2	3	5	5.49%	3.30%
<i>BULGARIA</i>	5,631	46	62	108	1.92%	1.10%

<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	366	3	81	84	22.95%	22.13%
<i>BURMA</i>	2,246	37	1,291	1,328	59.13%	57.48%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	141	1	14	15	10.64%	9.93%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	85	2	10	12	14.12%	11.76%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	599	8	33	41	6.84%	5.51%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	670	5	142	147	21.94%	21.19%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	28	-	1	1	3.57%	3.57%
<i>CHAD</i>	81	1	27	28	34.57%	33.33%
<i>CHILE</i>	10,799	67	207	274	2.54%	1.92%
<i>CHINA</i>	256,130	2,462	2,473	4,935	1.93%	0.97%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	39,020	399	2,259	2,658	6.81%	5.79%
<i>COMOROS</i>	19	1	3	4	21.05%	15.79%
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	102	4	21	25	24.51%	20.59%
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	772	19	279	298	38.60%	36.14%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	4,440	21	59	80	1.80%	1.33%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	1,032	18	179	197	19.09%	17.34%
<i>CROATIA</i>	2,988	26	15	41	1.37%	0.50%
<i>CUBA</i>	100	1	8	9	9.00%	8.00%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	905	2	4	6	0.66%	0.44%
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	3,941	25	15	40	1.01%	0.38%
<i>DENMARK</i>	4,169	33	15	48	1.15%	0.36%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	19	-	4	4	21.05%	21.05%
<i>DOMINICA</i>	501	4	18	22	4.39%	3.59%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	11,351	107	549	656	5.78%	4.84%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	13,991	115	965	1,080	7.72%	6.90%
<i>EGYPT</i>	6,467	75	199	274	4.24%	3.08%
<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	2,707	16	76	92	3.40%	2.81%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	216	5	122	127	58.80%	56.48%
<i>ERITREA</i>	65	1	22	23	35.38%	33.85%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	691	5	3	8	1.16%	0.43%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	1,613	11	214	225	13.95%	13.27%
<i>FIJI</i>	149	5	12	17	11.41%	8.05%
<i>FINLAND</i>	2,039	10	8	18	0.88%	0.39%
<i>FRANCE</i>	42,493	226	219	445	1.05%	0.52%
<i>GABON</i>	242	5	38	43	17.77%	15.70%
<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	214	6	77	83	38.79%	35.98%

<i>GEORGIA</i>	1,661	11	55	66	3.97%	3.31%
<i>GERMANY</i>	38,981	220	141	361	0.93%	0.36%
<i>GHANA</i>	3,262	36	642	678	20.78%	19.68%
<i>GREECE</i>	5,650	14	23	37	0.65%	0.41%
<i>GRENADA</i>	251	5	10	15	5.98%	3.98%
<i>GUATEMALA</i>	3,521	15	64	79	2.24%	1.82%
<i>GUINEA</i>	119	1	10	11	9.24%	8.40%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	22	-	-	-	-	-
<i>GUYANA</i>	481	6	31	37	7.69%	6.44%
<i>HAITI</i>	877	3	193	196	22.35%	22.01%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	4,731	39	132	171	3.61%	2.79%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	4,177	25	17	42	1.01%	0.41%
<i>ICELAND</i>	1,218	5	2	7	0.57%	0.16%
<i>INDIA</i>	179,138	1,177	6,553	7,730	4.32%	3.66%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	10,648	137	299	436	4.09%	2.81%
<i>IRAN</i>	2,260	17	72	89	3.94%	3.19%
<i>IRAQ</i>	787	8	47	55	6.99%	5.97%
<i>IRELAND</i>	11,873	33	52	85	0.72%	0.44%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	11,282	65	68	133	1.18%	0.60%
<i>ITALY</i>	28,611	120	130	250	0.87%	0.45%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	18,896	154	1,130	1,284	6.80%	5.98%
<i>JAPAN</i>	38,147	244	185	429	1.12%	0.48%
<i>JORDAN</i>	4,407	36	267	303	6.88%	6.06%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	8,369	64	139	203	2.43%	1.66%
<i>KENYA</i>	3,612	23	437	460	12.74%	12.10%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	14	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	82,641	501	383	884	1.07%	0.46%
<i>KOSOVO</i>	831	13	27	40	4.81%	3.25%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	9,933	117	39	156	1.57%	0.39%
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	1,100	35	242	277	25.18%	22.00%
<i>LAOS</i>	184	1	20	21	11.41%	10.87%
<i>LATVIA</i>	795	5	5	10	1.26%	0.63%
<i>LEBANON</i>	2,989	12	51	63	2.11%	1.71%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	82	-	4	4	4.88%	4.88%
<i>LIBERIA</i>	191	-	37	37	19.37%	19.37%
<i>LIBYA</i>	345	5	67	72	20.87%	19.42%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	48	1	1	2	4.17%	2.08%

<i>LITHUANIA</i>	1,824	5	11	16	0.88%	0.60%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	279	1	2	3	1.08%	0.72%
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	1,239	13	44	57	4.60%	3.55%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	240	5	29	34	14.17%	12.08%
<i>MALAWI</i>	422	3	132	135	31.99%	31.28%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	6,421	113	64	177	2.76%	1.00%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	54	1	6	7	12.96%	11.11%
<i>MALI</i>	307	2	19	21	6.84%	6.19%
<i>MALTA</i>	129	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	102	1	2	3	2.94%	1.96%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	405	8	11	19	4.69%	2.72%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	2	-	1	1	50.00%	50.00%
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	732	14	34	48	6.56%	4.64%
<i>MONACO</i>	55	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	3,891	48	140	188	4.83%	3.60%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	1,699	15	77	92	5.41%	4.53%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	2,698	24	120	144	5.34%	4.45%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	246	2	15	17	6.91%	6.10%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	221	2	13	15	6.79%	5.88%
<i>NAURU</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	4,937	44	462	506	10.25%	9.36%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	9,530	57	40	97	1.02%	0.42%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	4,218	47	20	67	1.59%	0.47%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	919	6	18	24	2.61%	1.96%
<i>NIGER</i>	164	5	22	27	16.46%	13.41%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	8,311	92	897	989	11.90%	10.79%
<i>NORWAY</i>	5,260	37	14	51	0.97%	0.27%
<i>OMAN</i>	3,323	11	11	22	0.66%	0.33%
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	10,941	76	408	484	4.42%	3.73%
<i>PALAU</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	4,775	28	57	85	1.78%	1.19%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	142	5	17	22	15.49%	11.97%
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	2,546	19	120	139	5.46%	4.71%
<i>PERU</i>	18,533	162	608	770	4.15%	3.28%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	9,042	88	928	1,016	11.24%	10.26%
<i>POLAND</i>	7,931	34	61	95	1.20%	0.77%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	3,518	29	24	53	1.51%	0.68%

<i>QATAR</i>	1,059	11	2	13	1.23%	0.19%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	9,427	81	169	250	2.65%	1.79%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	7,088	56	223	279	3.94%	3.15%
<i>RWANDA</i>	1,404	17	100	117	8.33%	7.12%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	266	2	6	8	3.01%	2.26%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	304	6	12	18	5.92%	3.95%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	162	-	9	9	5.56%	5.56%
<i>SAMOA</i>	50	-	5	5	10.00%	10.00%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	23	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	7	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	31,355	463	306	769	2.45%	0.98%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	635	9	74	83	13.07%	11.65%
<i>SERBIA</i>	3,365	32	93	125	3.71%	2.76%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	24	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	240	4	82	86	35.83%	34.17%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	7,766	54	24	78	1.00%	0.31%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	2,992	3	13	16	0.53%	0.43%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	670	1	3	4	0.60%	0.45%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	34	1	-	1	2.94%	-
<i>SOMALIA</i>	40	-	10	10	25.00%	25.00%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	8,109	121	507	628	7.74%	6.25%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	92	2	22	24	26.09%	23.91%
<i>SPAIN</i>	42,591	174	179	353	0.83%	0.42%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	1,966	17	44	61	3.10%	2.24%
<i>SUDAN</i>	386	9	37	46	11.92%	9.59%
<i>SURINAME</i>	193	1	13	14	7.25%	6.74%
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	167	2	8	10	5.99%	4.79%
<i>SWEDEN</i>	8,129	42	30	72	0.89%	0.37%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	5,919	33	14	47	0.79%	0.24%
<i>SYRIA</i>	289	3	24	27	9.34%	8.30%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	27,516	183	133	316	1.15%	0.48%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	297	2	30	32	10.77%	10.10%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	938	14	117	131	13.97%	12.47%
<i>THAILAND</i>	16,007	76	267	343	2.14%	1.67%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	56	1	-	1	1.79%	-
<i>TOGO</i>	218	2	54	56	25.69%	24.77%
<i>TONGA</i>	90	1	12	13	14.44%	13.33%

<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	2,600	20	43	63	2.42%	1.65%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	1,296	15	109	124	9.57%	8.41%
<i>TURKEY</i>	23,533	216	618	834	3.54%	2.63%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	342	4	62	66	19.30%	18.13%
<i>TUVALU</i>	9	1	1	2	22.22%	11.11%
<i>UGANDA</i>	1,163	12	143	155	13.33%	12.30%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	4,803	19	121	140	2.91%	2.52%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	2,890	29	13	42	1.45%	0.45%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	43,441	282	215	497	1.14%	0.49%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	1,125	10	9	19	1.69%	0.80%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	1,283	13	198	211	16.45%	15.43%
<i>VANUATU</i>	14	-	-	-	-	-
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	5,640	24	174	198	3.51%	3.09%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	14,757	225	772	997	6.76%	5.23%
<i>YEMEN</i>	436	5	107	112	25.69%	24.54%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	647	12	124	136	21.02%	19.17%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	1,525	18	213	231	15.15%	13.97%
Totals:	1,412,627	11,158	34,540	45,698	3.23%	2.45%

E. Fiscal Year 2024 Overstay Rates for All Other In-scope Classes of Admission

Table 5
Fiscal Year 2024 Overstay Rates for Other In-scope Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission Admitted to the United States via Air and Seaport Ports of Entry for All Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	279	-	80	80	28.67%	28.67%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	540	2	20	22	4.07%	3.70%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	312	3	26	29	9.29%	8.33%
<i>ANDORRA</i>	13	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ANGOLA</i>	113	-	2	2	1.77%	1.77%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	108	1	1	2	1.85%	0.93%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	16,140	69	103	172	1.07%	0.64%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	1,025	2	44	46	4.49%	4.29%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	32,477	82	112	194	0.60%	0.34%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	4,772	16	8	24	0.50%	0.17%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	189	1	8	9	4.76%	4.23%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	516	2	3	5	0.97%	0.58%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	85	1	1	2	2.35%	1.18%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	841	1	87	88	10.46%	10.34%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	381	11	4	15	3.94%	1.05%
<i>BELARUS</i>	770	4	30	34	4.42%	3.90%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	6,075	13	11	24	0.40%	0.18%
<i>BELIZE</i>	232	1	30	31	13.36%	12.93%
<i>BENIN</i>	84	-	8	8	9.52%	9.52%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	17	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	668	2	28	30	4.49%	4.19%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	398	7	27	34	8.54%	6.78%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	65	1	5	6	9.23%	7.69%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	26,518	155	528	683	2.58%	1.99%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BULGARIA</i>	1,092	22	15	37	3.39%	1.37%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	77	-	8	8	10.39%	10.39%

<i>BURMA</i>	283	-	46	46	16.25%	16.25%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	67	-	13	13	19.40%	19.40%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	209	1	50	51	24.40%	23.92%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	551	2	94	96	17.42%	17.06%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	426	1	75	76	17.84%	17.61%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	5	-	2	2	40.00%	40.00%
<i>CHAD</i>	6	-	1	1	16.67%	16.67%
<i>CHILE</i>	11,098	110	138	248	2.23%	1.24%
<i>CHINA</i>	32,858	121	308	429	1.31%	0.94%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	20,963	74	783	857	4.09%	3.74%
<i>COMOROS</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	26	-	6	6	23.08%	23.08%
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	290	4	81	85	29.31%	27.93%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	3,584	24	52	76	2.12%	1.45%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	203	-	39	39	19.21%	19.21%
<i>CROATIA</i>	1,006	5	4	9	0.89%	0.40%
<i>CUBA</i>	1,192	8	204	212	17.79%	17.11%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	172	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	2,206	6	8	14	0.63%	0.36%
<i>DENMARK</i>	4,447	10	9	19	0.43%	0.20%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	11	-	1	1	9.09%	9.09%
<i>DOMINICA</i>	129	-	2	2	1.55%	1.55%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	10,637	79	1,055	1,134	10.66%	9.92%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	2,857	16	176	192	6.72%	6.16%
<i>EGYPT</i>	2,439	6	90	96	3.94%	3.69%
<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	9,053	668	1,068	1,736	19.18%	11.80%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	13	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ERITREA</i>	95	1	17	18	18.95%	17.89%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	495	-	2	2	0.40%	0.40%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	1,024	-	138	138	13.48%	13.48%
<i>FIJI</i>	53	-	6	6	11.32%	11.32%
<i>FINLAND</i>	2,535	6	8	14	0.55%	0.32%
<i>FRANCE</i>	39,776	97	136	233	0.59%	0.34%
<i>GABON</i>	14	-	2	2	14.29%	14.29%
<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	129	-	24	24	18.60%	18.60%
<i>GEORGIA</i>	293	2	7	9	3.07%	2.39%

<i>GERMANY</i>	40,364	69	86	155	0.38%	0.21%
<i>GHANA</i>	1,390	8	166	174	12.52%	11.94%
<i>GREECE</i>	2,831	5	13	18	0.64%	0.46%
<i>GRENADA</i>	166	-	13	13	7.83%	7.83%
<i>GUATEMALA</i>	14,904	724	2,054	2,778	18.64%	13.78%
<i>GUINEA</i>	139	1	34	35	25.18%	24.46%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>GUYANA</i>	285	2	31	33	11.58%	10.88%
<i>HAITI</i>	1,261	2	418	420	33.31%	33.15%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	9,690	449	1,541	1,990	20.54%	15.90%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	1,367	13	15	28	2.05%	1.10%
<i>ICELAND</i>	300	1	-	1	0.33%	-
<i>INDIA</i>	390,707	676	3,263	3,939	1.01%	0.84%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	1,403	8	91	99	7.06%	6.49%
<i>IRAN</i>	637	4	50	54	8.48%	7.85%
<i>IRAQ</i>	503	4	80	84	16.70%	15.90%
<i>IRELAND</i>	10,392	47	38	85	0.82%	0.37%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	9,928	18	64	82	0.83%	0.64%
<i>ITALY</i>	25,248	69	89	158	0.63%	0.35%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	21,472	992	1,731	2,723	12.68%	8.06%
<i>JAPAN</i>	75,132	92	136	228	0.30%	0.18%
<i>JORDAN</i>	1,141	6	47	53	4.65%	4.12%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	810	9	27	36	4.44%	3.33%
<i>KENYA</i>	1,315	1	155	156	11.86%	11.79%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	30,381	123	131	254	0.84%	0.43%
<i>KOSOVO</i>	258	2	20	22	8.53%	7.75%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	88	1	3	4	4.55%	3.41%
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	101	4	12	16	15.84%	11.88%
<i>LAOS</i>	297	2	75	77	25.93%	25.25%
<i>LATVIA</i>	354	7	4	11	3.11%	1.13%
<i>LEBANON</i>	1,988	9	46	55	2.77%	2.31%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	7	-	1	1	14.29%	14.29%
<i>LIBERIA</i>	251	-	78	78	31.08%	31.08%
<i>LIBYA</i>	30	-	1	1	3.33%	3.33%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	14	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	881	32	15	47	5.33%	1.70%

<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	96	3	-	3	3.13%	-
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	421	18	21	39	9.26%	4.99%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	41	-	9	9	21.95%	21.95%
<i>MALAWI</i>	55	1	3	4	7.27%	5.45%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	2,058	7	19	26	1.26%	0.92%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MALI</i>	95	1	8	9	9.47%	8.42%
<i>MALTA</i>	122	-	1	1	0.82%	0.82%
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	25	-	1	1	4.00%	4.00%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	145	2	2	4	2.76%	1.38%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	287	2	17	19	6.62%	5.92%
<i>MONACO</i>	56	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	431	21	47	68	15.78%	10.90%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	178	-	12	12	6.74%	6.74%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	785	2	41	43	5.48%	5.22%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	50	1	3	4	8.00%	6.00%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	49	4	2	6	12.24%	4.08%
<i>NAURU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	1,482	5	64	69	4.66%	4.32%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	10,186	32	28	60	0.59%	0.27%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	3,452	23	19	42	1.22%	0.55%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	1,869	3	76	79	4.23%	4.07%
<i>NIGER</i>	49	-	5	5	10.20%	10.20%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	4,034	8	251	259	6.42%	6.22%
<i>NORWAY</i>	3,217	6	9	15	0.47%	0.28%
<i>OMAN</i>	47	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	3,911	17	166	183	4.68%	4.24%
<i>PALAU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	1,710	5	29	34	1.99%	1.70%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	7	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	341	-	7	7	2.05%	2.05%
<i>PERU</i>	5,129	24	291	315	6.14%	5.67%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	19,511	275	3,326	3,601	18.46%	17.05%
<i>POLAND</i>	4,261	16	33	49	1.15%	0.77%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	3,113	13	12	25	0.80%	0.39%

<i>QATAR</i>	24	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ROMANIA</i>	3,358	92	60	152	4.53%	1.79%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	5,179	33	160	193	3.73%	3.09%
<i>RWANDA</i>	230	1	34	35	15.22%	14.78%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	76	2	3	5	6.58%	3.95%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	72	-	7	7	9.72%	9.72%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	57	-	2	2	3.51%	3.51%
<i>SAMOA</i>	8	-	1	1	12.50%	12.50%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	851	5	4	9	1.06%	0.47%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	229	10	28	38	16.59%	12.23%
<i>SERBIA</i>	2,357	99	69	168	7.13%	2.93%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	189	1	45	46	24.34%	23.81%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	4,422	10	21	31	0.70%	0.47%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	936	4	4	8	0.85%	0.43%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	410	2	1	3	0.73%	0.24%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SOMALIA</i>	59	-	11	11	18.64%	18.64%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	18,294	246	220	466	2.55%	1.20%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	26	-	8	8	30.77%	30.77%
<i>SPAIN</i>	24,671	66	69	135	0.55%	0.28%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	648	4	21	25	3.86%	3.24%
<i>SUDAN</i>	133	-	11	11	8.27%	8.27%
<i>SURINAME</i>	92	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	24	-	2	2	8.33%	8.33%
<i>SWEDEN</i>	6,703	10	17	27	0.40%	0.25%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	4,912	8	9	17	0.35%	0.18%
<i>SYRIA</i>	376	2	40	42	11.17%	10.64%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	8,910	25	28	53	0.59%	0.31%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	75	-	18	18	24.00%	24.00%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	230	1	14	15	6.52%	6.09%
<i>THAILAND</i>	2,700	24	243	267	9.89%	9.00%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOGO</i>	146	-	33	33	22.60%	22.60%

<i>TONGA</i>	34	3	4	7	20.59%	11.76%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	2,202	3	33	36	1.63%	1.50%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	427	1	17	18	4.22%	3.98%
<i>TURKEY</i>	6,193	85	174	259	4.18%	2.81%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	22	-	2	2	9.09%	9.09%
<i>TUVALU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UGANDA</i>	620	19	63	82	13.23%	10.16%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	4,037	68	64	132	3.27%	1.59%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	30	-	1	1	3.33%	3.33%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	71,363	152	297	449	0.63%	0.42%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	923	5	10	15	1.63%	1.08%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	280	8	32	40	14.29%	11.43%
<i>VANUATU</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	9,224	32	324	356	3.86%	3.51%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	3,191	11	253	264	8.27%	7.93%
<i>YEMEN</i>	103	-	11	11	10.68%	10.68%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	84	-	11	11	13.10%	13.10%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	487	-	18	18	3.70%	3.70%
Totals:	1,141,821	6,538	23,361	29,899	2.62%	2.05%

F. Fiscal Year 2024 Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Overstay Rates

Table 6						
Fiscal Year 2024 Overstay Rates for Canadian and Mexican Nonimmigrants Admitted to the United States via Air and Seaport Ports of Entry						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>CANADA</i>	9,131,306	5,937	17,707	23,644	0.26%	0.19%
<i>MEXICO</i>	3,472,736	2,395	49,688	52,083	1.50%	1.43%
B1/B2 Totals:	12,604,042	8,332	67,395	75,727	0.60%	0.53%
<i>CANADA</i>	63,825	257	181	438	0.69%	0.28%
<i>MEXICO</i>	53,561	334	1,054	1,388	2.59%	1.97%
F, M, J Totals:	117,386	591	1,235	1,826	1.56%	1.05%
<i>CANADA</i>	234,077	739	488	1,227	0.52%	0.21%
<i>MEXICO</i>	162,669	1,774	6,197	7,971	4.90%	3.81%
Other In-scope Totals:	396,746	2,513	6,685	9,198	1.68%	1.68%
<i>CANADA</i>	9,429,208	6,933	18,376	25,309	0.27%	0.19%
<i>MEXICO</i>	3,688,966	4,503	56,939	61,442	1.67%	1.54%
Totals:	13,118,174	11,436	75,315	86,751	0.66%	0.57%

Table 6 represents Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrant visitors admitted at air and seaport port of entry who were expected to depart in Fiscal Year 2024. Unlike all other countries, the majority of travelers from Canada or Mexico enter the United States by land. Overstay data concerning land exits from the United States along the Southern border will be further incorporated into future iterations of this report as additional exit data collection projects progress.

G. Fiscal Year 2023 Suspected In-Country Overstay Trend

This section presents the change in the Fiscal Year 2023 Suspected In-Country Overstay rates by groups of major admission classes over the course of Fiscal Year 2023. **Table 7** provides a 7-, 9-, and 12-month snapshot of the Fiscal Year 2023 data, Suspected In-Country Overstay figures, and the associated rates. Complete Fiscal Year 2023 data appear in the appendix of this report.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2023, the overall Suspected In-Country Overstay number was 510,363 or 1.31 percent. At the end April 2024, the number further decreased to 399,708 or 1.02 percent. By the end of June 2024, the number decreased to 388,366 or 1.00 percent. Finally, as of October 1, 2024, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 351,620 rendering the Fiscal Year 2023 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.90 percent.

Table 7
Fiscal Year 2023 Suspected In-Country Overstay rates over time for Nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via Air and Seaport Ports of Entry

Admission Type	Expected Departures	Suspected In-Country Overstay							
		Fiscal Year 2023 Report		7 Months as of 4/30/24		9 Months as of 6/30/24		12 Months as of 10/1/24	
<i>Visa Waiver Program Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors</i>	16,146,989	86,946	0.54%	71,473	0.44%	69,584	0.43%	63,291	0.39%
<i>Non-Visa Waiver Program Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico)</i>	9,810,543	298,560	3.04%	237,180	2.42%	230,978	2.35%	210,369	2.14%
<i>Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico)</i>	1,345,378	38,152	2.84%	29,210	2.17%	28,436	2.11%	26,100	1.94%
<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico)</i>	760,047	16,896	2.22%	11,903	1.57%	11,421	1.50%	10,272	1.35%
<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors</i>	10,942,755	69,809	0.64%	49,942	0.46%	47,947	0.44%	41,588	0.38%
Totals:	39,005,712	510,363	1.31%	399,708	1.02%	388,366	1.00%	351,620	0.90%

V. Conclusion

Identifying aliens who overstay their authorized periods of admission is important for national security, public safety, immigration enforcement, and maintaining the integrity of the immigration benefits system.

Over the years, U.S. Customs and Border Protection has significantly improved data collection processes in the entry and exit environments. These improvements include the collection of data on all admissions to the United States by foreign nationals, reduced documentation for entry to the United States, collection of biometric data on most foreign travelers to the United States, and comparison of data against criminal and terrorist watchlists. Despite the different infrastructural, operational, and logistical challenges presented in the exit environment, U.S. Customs and Border Protection is working to resolve many issues regarding collection of departure information for foreign nationals. Further efforts, including partnerships with foreign governments and the private sector (e.g., airlines, airports, cruise lines), are ongoing and continue to improve data integrity.

During recent years, U.S. Customs and Border Protection made significant progress in terms of the ability to accurately report data on overstays. U.S. Customs and Border Protection will continue to expand its entry and exit system, which will improve U.S. Customs and Border Protection's ability to capture and accurately report this data. The Department of Homeland Security works to annually release overstay data and looks forward to providing updates to Members of Congress and their staff on future 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-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 ²²
Spouses and children of L1	L2
Treaty Traders and Investors	
Treaty traders and their spouses and children	E1
Treaty investors and their spouses and children	E2
Treaty investors and their spouses and children Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands- only	E2C
Australian Free Trade Agreement principals, spouses, and children	E3 ²³
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	

²² Includes L1A and L1B classes of admission

²³ Includes E3D and E3R classes of admission

Temporary visitors for pleasure	B2
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure	Waiver-Tourist
Temporary Visitors for Business	
Temporary visitors for business	B1
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business	Waiver-Business
Alien Fiancées of United States Citizens and Children	
Fiancées of United States citizens	K1
Children of K1	K2
Legal Immigration Family Equity LIFE Act	
Spouses of United States citizens, visa pending	K3
Children of United States 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-1 through NATO-6 or Immediate Family	NATO-7

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
North Atlantic Treaty Organization 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. Fiscal Year 2023 Entry and Exit Overstay Data

Fiscal Year 2023 Entry/Exit Overstay Data Overview

Below are the tabulated rates from Fiscal Year 2023 entry and exit overstay data. Fiscal Year 2023 data provide information on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who were admitted as nonimmigrants at an air or seaport port of entry and were expected to depart in Fiscal Year 2023 (October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023). This is determined by examining the number of admissions, by country, for foreign travelers who arrived as nonimmigrants during this time as of October 1, 2023.

At the end of Fiscal Year 2023, the overall Suspected In-Country Overstay number – i.e., those for whom Department of Homeland Security did not have evidence of a departure or transition to another immigration status – was 510,363 or 1.31 percent. As of October 1, 2024, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 351,620 rendering the Fiscal Year 2023 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.90 percent.

Fiscal Year 2023 Overstay Rate Summary

Table C-1 below provides a high-level summary of the country-by-country data identified in **Tables C-2** through **C-6**.

Table C-1						
Fiscal Year 2023 Summary Overstay Rates for Nonimmigrants Admitted to the United States via Air and Seaport Ports of Entry						
Admission Type	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Visa Waiver Program Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (Table C-2)</i>	16,157,939	12,529	86,987	99,516	0.62%	0.54%
<i>Non-Visa Waiver Program Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table C-3)</i>	9,799,593	15,536	298,519	314,055	3.20%	3.05%
<i>Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table C-4)</i>	1,345,378	11,262	38,152	49,414	3.67%	2.84%

<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table C-5)</i>	760,047	5,831	16,896	22,727	2.99%	2.22%
<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors (Table C-6)</i>	10,942,755	9,634	69,809	79,443	0.73%	0.64%
Totals:	39,005,712	54,792	510,363	565,155	1.45%	1.31%

Table C-2
Fiscal Year 2023 Overstay Rates for Nonimmigrant Visitors Admitted to the United States for Business or Pleasure (Waiver-Business/ Waiver-Tourist/B-1/B-2) via Air and Seaport Ports of Entry for Visa Waiver Program Countries

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>ANDORRA</i>	1,210	-	11	11	0.91%	0.91%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	841,665	774	2,444	3,218	0.38%	0.29%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	163,914	64	538	602	0.37%	0.33%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	239,873	113	737	850	0.35%	0.31%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	697	-	7	7	1.00%	1.00%
<i>CHILE</i>	466,799	1,347	10,886	12,233	2.62%	2.33%
<i>CROATIA</i>	10,950	15	41	56	0.51%	0.37%
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	102,127	92	438	530	0.52%	0.43%
<i>DENMARK</i>	228,138	78	521	599	0.26%	0.23%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	20,681	14	64	78	0.38%	0.31%
<i>FINLAND</i>	105,123	49	207	256	0.24%	0.20%
<i>FRANCE</i>	1,672,440	726	8,456	9,182	0.55%	0.51%
<i>GERMANY</i>	1,686,672	695	5,289	5,984	0.35%	0.31%
<i>GREECE</i>	79,215	217	769	986	1.24%	0.97%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	76,322	173	732	905	1.19%	0.96%
<i>ICELAND</i>	43,541	18	50	68	0.16%	0.11%
<i>IRELAND</i>	488,464	264	1,527	1,791	0.37%	0.31%
<i>ITALY</i>	1,010,549	896	7,265	8,161	0.81%	0.72%
<i>JAPAN</i>	872,061	195	1,135	1,330	0.15%	0.13%
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	871,142	620	1,975	2,595	0.30%	0.23%
<i>LATVIA</i>	19,649	56	175	231	1.18%	0.89%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	1,218	-	2	2	0.16%	0.16%
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	37,317	79	256	335	0.90%	0.69%

<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	11,605	-	37	37	0.32%	0.32%
<i>MALTA</i>	6,784	6	40	46	0.68%	0.59%
<i>MONACO</i>	731	2	1	3	0.41%	0.14%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	601,197	315	2,154	2,469	0.41%	0.36%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	243,319	229	599	828	0.34%	0.25%
<i>NORWAY</i>	165,503	65	359	424	0.26%	0.22%
<i>POLAND</i>	294,424	381	1,533	1,914	0.65%	0.52%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	167,920	429	3,425	3,854	2.30%	2.04%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	360	1	-	1	0.28%	-
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	109,634	84	221	305	0.28%	0.20%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	42,325	63	247	310	0.73%	0.58%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	21,775	10	62	72	0.33%	0.28%
<i>SPAIN</i>	841,671	1,837	18,192	20,029	2.38%	2.16%
<i>SWEDEN</i>	280,292	151	736	887	0.32%	0.26%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	272,287	128	921	1,049	0.39%	0.34%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	209,689	447	1,119	1,566	0.75%	0.53%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	3,848,656	1,896	13,816	15,712	0.41%	0.36%
Totals:	16,157,939	12,529	86,987	99,516	0.62%	0.54%

Table C-3
Fiscal Year 2023 Overstay Rates for Nonimmigrants Admitted to the United States for Business or Pleasure via Air and Seaport Ports of Entry for Non-Visa Waiver Program Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	1,227	8	111	119	9.70%	9.05%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	16,714	34	392	426	2.55%	2.35%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	8,404	34	469	503	5.99%	5.58%
<i>ANGOLA</i>	2,935	10	398	408	13.90%	13.56%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	13,368	19	166	185	1.38%	1.24%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	561,808	312	5,118	5,430	0.97%	0.91%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	11,928	38	989	1,027	8.61%	8.29%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	4,736	13	115	128	2.70%	2.43%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	230,325	366	2,922	3,288	1.43%	1.27%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	3,850	5	69	74	1.92%	1.79%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	29,041	54	1,939	1,993	6.86%	6.68%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	38,365	37	164	201	0.52%	0.43%

<i>BELARUS</i>	5,736	14	505	519	9.05%	8.80%
<i>BELIZE</i>	28,666	36	977	1,013	3.53%	3.41%
<i>BENIN</i>	1,508	14	160	174	11.54%	10.61%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	181	1	22	23	12.71%	12.15%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	62,279	88	3,282	3,370	5.41%	5.27%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	6,531	19	52	71	1.09%	0.80%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	1,803	5	105	110	6.10%	5.82%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	1,288,512	1,234	19,577	20,811	1.62%	1.52%
<i>BULGARIA</i>	24,059	36	128	164	0.68%	0.53%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	2,605	10	306	316	12.13%	11.75%
<i>BURMA</i>	2,006	13	530	543	27.07%	26.42%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	808	1	123	124	15.35%	15.22%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	2,289	10	284	294	12.84%	12.41%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	7,657	11	189	200	2.61%	2.47%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	8,537	83	830	913	10.69%	9.72%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	117	1	9	10	8.55%	7.69%
<i>CHAD</i>	761	6	371	377	49.54%	48.75%
<i>CHINA</i>	375,674	2,324	11,481	13,805	3.67%	3.06%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	944,995	1,103	39,781	40,884	4.33%	4.21%
<i>COMOROS</i>	35	1	1	2	5.71%	2.86%
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	962	2	283	285	29.63%	29.42%
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	6,447	15	958	973	15.09%	14.86%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	268,822	138	6,113	6,251	2.33%	2.27%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	4,451	22	311	333	7.48%	6.99%
<i>CUBA</i>	11,612	20	873	893	7.69%	7.52%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	6,673	5	33	38	0.57%	0.49%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	159	1	37	38	23.90%	23.27%
<i>DOMINICA</i>	5,654	11	199	210	3.71%	3.52%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	440,894	321	19,938	20,259	4.59%	4.52%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	365,857	282	13,822	14,104	3.86%	3.78%
<i>EGYPT</i>	58,071	100	2,318	2,418	4.16%	3.99%
<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	227,146	178	3,823	4,001	1.76%	1.68%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	910	10	190	200	21.98%	20.88%
<i>ERITREA</i>	667	5	129	134	20.09%	19.34%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	15,809	75	1,150	1,225	7.75%	7.27%
<i>FIJI</i>	7,856	26	345	371	4.72%	4.39%
<i>GABON</i>	1,050	6	108	114	10.86%	10.29%

<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	1,258	12	127	139	11.05%	10.10%
<i>GEORGIA</i>	7,378	18	718	736	9.98%	9.73%
<i>GHANA</i>	25,454	60	1,850	1,910	7.50%	7.27%
<i>GRENADA</i>	9,661	16	169	185	1.91%	1.75%
<i>GUATEMALA</i>	271,320	194	5,405	5,599	2.06%	1.99%
<i>GUINEA</i>	1,887	15	140	155	8.21%	7.42%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	88	-	5	5	5.68%	5.68%
<i>GUYANA</i>	56,965	116	3,070	3,186	5.59%	5.39%
<i>HAITI</i>	86,906	274	26,995	27,269	31.38%	31.06%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	15	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	253,410	220	10,117	10,337	4.08%	3.99%
<i>INDIA</i>	1,000,020	2,064	10,818	12,882	1.29%	1.08%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	74,847	81	3,091	3,172	4.24%	4.13%
<i>IRAN</i>	9,561	69	408	477	4.99%	4.27%
<i>IRAQ</i>	4,716	29	264	293	6.21%	5.60%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	357,402	196	1,907	2,103	0.59%	0.53%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	233,668	337	11,931	12,268	5.25%	5.11%
<i>JORDAN</i>	25,560	90	1,414	1,504	5.88%	5.53%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	20,240	55	810	865	4.27%	4.00%
<i>KENYA</i>	20,351	67	1,536	1,603	7.88%	7.55%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	53	-	2	2	3.77%	3.77%
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOSOVO</i>	4,960	9	112	121	2.44%	2.26%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	23,001	126	149	275	1.20%	0.65%
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	4,640	9	504	513	11.06%	10.86%
<i>LAOS</i>	1,898	11	649	660	34.77%	34.19%
<i>LEBANON</i>	24,217	33	586	619	2.56%	2.42%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	233	1	6	7	3.00%	2.58%
<i>LIBERIA</i>	1,103	9	205	214	19.40%	18.59%
<i>LIBYA</i>	850	6	51	57	6.71%	6.00%
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	6,646	4	87	91	1.37%	1.31%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	1,104	6	33	39	3.53%	2.99%
<i>MALAWI</i>	1,655	3	234	237	14.32%	14.14%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	44,312	41	367	408	0.92%	0.83%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	297	-	4	4	1.35%	1.35%
<i>MALI</i>	2,545	4	130	134	5.27%	5.11%
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	34	-	1	1	2.94%	2.94%
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	493	3	68	71	14.40%	13.79%

<i>MAURITIUS</i>	2,760	3	22	25	0.91%	0.80%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	27	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	7,194	15	183	198	2.75%	2.54%
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	10,600	36	364	400	3.77%	3.43%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	3,208	6	227	233	7.26%	7.08%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	29,098	72	452	524	1.80%	1.55%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	1,196	2	58	60	5.02%	4.85%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	1,528	5	133	138	9.03%	8.70%
<i>NAURU</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	24,730	146	890	1,036	4.19%	3.60%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	59,037	79	2,717	2,796	4.74%	4.60%
<i>NIGER</i>	607	2	43	45	7.41%	7.08%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	84,051	191	5,809	6,000	7.14%	6.91%
<i>OMAN</i>	3,138	6	23	29	0.92%	0.73%
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	73,450	132	3,563	3,695	5.03%	4.85%
<i>PALAU</i>	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	115,338	78	1,147	1,225	1.06%	0.99%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	435	-	21	21	4.83%	4.83%
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	19,492	21	494	515	2.64%	2.53%
<i>PERU</i>	314,166	256	5,944	6,200	1.97%	1.89%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	210,842	533	6,031	6,564	3.11%	2.86%
<i>QATAR</i>	9,206	24	73	97	1.05%	0.79%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	64,937	99	558	657	1.01%	0.86%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	54,016	170	3,887	4,057	7.51%	7.20%
<i>RWANDA</i>	3,175	10	262	272	8.57%	8.25%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	8,176	11	100	111	1.36%	1.22%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	13,442	18	246	264	1.96%	1.83%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	8,169	19	245	264	3.23%	3.00%
<i>SAMOA</i>	1,714	12	165	177	10.33%	9.63%
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	13	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	45,786	135	298	433	0.95%	0.65%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	8,117	23	486	509	6.27%	5.99%
<i>SERBIA</i>	20,176	26	217	243	1.20%	1.08%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	225	-	9	9	4.00%	4.00%
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	3,034	27	441	468	15.43%	14.54%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	85	-	1	1	1.18%	1.18%

<i>SOMALIA</i>	128	-	14	14	10.94%	10.94%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	91,328	104	813	917	1.00%	0.89%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	138	-	6	6	4.35%	4.35%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	12,980	24	416	440	3.39%	3.20%
<i>SUDAN</i>	2,627	10	681	691	26.30%	25.92%
<i>SURINAME</i>	14,218	5	478	483	3.40%	3.36%
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	763	3	46	49	6.42%	6.03%
<i>SYRIA</i>	4,442	11	419	430	9.68%	9.43%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	1,587	19	109	128	8.07%	6.87%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	5,467	37	523	560	10.24%	9.57%
<i>THAILAND</i>	60,042	130	1,860	1,990	3.31%	3.10%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	43	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOGO</i>	1,692	12	310	322	19.03%	18.32%
<i>TONGA</i>	1,876	21	158	179	9.54%	8.42%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	136,504	102	951	1,053	0.77%	0.70%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	8,416	20	359	379	4.50%	4.27%
<i>TURKEY</i>	123,537	208	2,553	2,761	2.23%	2.07%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	925	6	136	142	15.35%	14.70%
<i>TUVALU</i>	47	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UGANDA</i>	6,652	23	537	560	8.42%	8.07%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	51,329	268	1,321	1,589	3.10%	2.57%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	20,393	237	391	628	3.08%	1.92%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	55,642	59	990	1,049	1.89%	1.78%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	9,141	52	488	540	5.91%	5.34%
<i>VANUATU</i>	120	-	1	1	0.83%	0.83%
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	218,929	449	21,064	21,513	9.83%	9.62%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	68,014	180	1,202	1,382	2.03%	1.77%
<i>YEMEN</i>	1,984	9	383	392	19.76%	19.30%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	3,493	23	365	388	11.11%	10.45%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	6,706	32	677	709	10.57%	10.10%
Totals:	9,799,593	15,536	298,519	314,055	3.20%	3.05%

**Table C-4
Fiscal Year 2023 Overstay Rates for Nonimmigrant Students and Exchange Visitors (F, M, J) Admitted to the United States via Air and Seaport Ports of Entry (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	273	6	74	80	29.30%	27.11%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	1,511	8	114	122	8.07%	7.54%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	534	4	33	37	6.93%	6.18%
<i>ANDORRA</i>	75	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ANGOLA</i>	744	12	172	184	24.73%	23.12%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	379	7	11	18	4.75%	2.90%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	16,446	94	317	411	2.50%	1.93%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	898	9	65	74	8.24%	7.24%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	10,915	123	66	189	1.73%	0.60%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	4,262	19	19	38	0.89%	0.45%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	1,106	7	34	41	3.71%	3.07%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	7,308	91	121	212	2.90%	1.66%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	755	6	2	8	1.06%	0.26%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	6,237	53	556	609	9.76%	8.91%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	599	7	8	15	2.50%	1.34%
<i>BELARUS</i>	731	7	39	46	6.29%	5.34%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	4,365	29	17	46	1.05%	0.39%
<i>BELIZE</i>	539	5	16	21	3.90%	2.97%
<i>BENIN</i>	227	-	76	76	33.48%	33.48%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	180	4	44	48	26.67%	24.44%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	2,683	24	77	101	3.76%	2.87%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	801	7	26	33	4.12%	3.25%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	302	5	21	26	8.61%	6.95%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	47,794	506	1,692	2,198	4.60%	3.54%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	107	3	1	4	3.74%	0.93%
<i>BULGARIA</i>	3,218	54	87	141	4.38%	2.70%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	406	4	99	103	25.37%	24.38%
<i>BURMA</i>	1,954	35	789	824	42.17%	40.38%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	137	4	20	24	17.52%	14.60%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	70	5	13	18	25.71%	18.57%

<i>CAMBODIA</i>	609	7	42	49	8.05%	6.90%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	758	6	149	155	20.45%	19.66%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	24	-	2	2	8.33%	8.33%
<i>CHAD</i>	133	5	69	74	55.64%	51.88%
<i>CHILE</i>	10,910	83	224	307	2.81%	2.05%
<i>CHINA</i>	250,788	2,243	3,012	5,255	2.10%	1.20%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	38,870	431	2,792	3,223	8.29%	7.18%
<i>COMOROS</i>	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	148	5	47	52	35.14%	31.76%
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	777	13	376	389	50.06%	48.39%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	4,267	19	66	85	1.99%	1.55%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	1,083	29	193	222	20.50%	17.82%
<i>CROATIA</i>	2,024	13	19	32	1.58%	0.94%
<i>CUBA</i>	128	-	24	24	18.75%	18.75%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	851	7	5	12	1.41%	0.59%
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	3,438	24	40	64	1.86%	1.16%
<i>DENMARK</i>	4,593	30	13	43	0.94%	0.28%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	16	-	7	7	43.75%	43.75%
<i>DOMINICA</i>	530	12	33	45	8.49%	6.23%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	18,615	143	1,118	1,261	6.77%	6.01%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	14,340	144	1,208	1,352	9.43%	8.42%
<i>EGYPT</i>	6,471	55	219	274	4.23%	3.38%
<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	2,408	10	94	104	4.32%	3.90%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	332	8	225	233	70.18%	67.77%
<i>ERITREA</i>	92	1	50	51	55.43%	54.35%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	868	6	5	11	1.27%	0.58%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	1,660	20	308	328	19.76%	18.55%
<i>FIJI</i>	188	5	15	20	10.64%	7.98%
<i>FINLAND</i>	2,214	18	14	32	1.45%	0.63%
<i>FRANCE</i>	36,604	244	201	445	1.22%	0.55%
<i>GABON</i>	231	7	38	45	19.48%	16.45%
<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	209	2	67	69	33.01%	32.06%
<i>GEORGIA</i>	1,438	9	101	110	7.65%	7.02%
<i>GERMANY</i>	40,207	234	188	422	1.05%	0.47%
<i>GHANA</i>	2,559	26	511	537	20.98%	19.97%
<i>GREECE</i>	5,619	20	31	51	0.91%	0.55%
<i>GRENADA</i>	222	3	15	18	8.11%	6.76%

<i>GUATEMALA</i>	3,137	13	54	67	2.14%	1.72%
<i>GUINEA</i>	108	1	15	16	14.81%	13.89%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	15	-	2	2	13.33%	13.33%
<i>GUYANA</i>	503	2	25	27	5.37%	4.97%
<i>HAITI</i>	1,046	5	257	262	25.05%	24.57%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	4,417	46	147	193	4.37%	3.33%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	3,811	12	18	30	0.79%	0.47%
<i>ICELAND</i>	1,397	6	4	10	0.72%	0.29%
<i>INDIA</i>	151,719	1,263	5,818	7,081	4.67%	3.83%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	9,539	125	331	456	4.78%	3.47%
<i>IRAN</i>	2,872	20	109	129	4.49%	3.80%
<i>IRAQ</i>	855	8	61	69	8.07%	7.13%
<i>IRELAND</i>	11,410	30	43	73	0.64%	0.38%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	11,100	88	61	149	1.34%	0.55%
<i>ITALY</i>	27,308	101	131	232	0.85%	0.48%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	11,750	119	1,117	1,236	10.52%	9.51%
<i>JAPAN</i>	37,452	431	311	742	1.98%	0.83%
<i>JORDAN</i>	4,205	43	379	422	10.04%	9.01%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	6,684	64	163	227	3.40%	2.44%
<i>KENYA</i>	3,281	47	344	391	11.92%	10.48%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	64	-	3	3	4.69%	4.69%
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	12	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	79,483	400	455	855	1.08%	0.57%
<i>KOSOVO</i>	598	6	32	38	6.35%	5.35%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	12,759	101	63	164	1.29%	0.49%
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	890	14	207	221	24.83%	23.26%
<i>LAOS</i>	185	3	9	12	6.49%	4.86%
<i>LATVIA</i>	845	4	4	8	0.95%	0.47%
<i>LEBANON</i>	2,715	12	46	58	2.14%	1.69%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	74	-	6	6	8.11%	8.11%
<i>LIBERIA</i>	192	4	43	47	24.48%	22.40%
<i>LIBYA</i>	439	14	123	137	31.21%	28.02%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	21	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	1,462	8	15	23	1.57%	1.03%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	237	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	755	8	43	51	6.75%	5.70%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	235	4	26	30	12.77%	11.06%
<i>MALAWI</i>	345	2	66	68	19.71%	19.13%

<i>MALAYSIA</i>	6,693	142	120	262	3.91%	1.79%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	78	1	1	2	2.56%	1.28%
<i>MALI</i>	356	3	25	28	7.87%	7.02%
<i>MALTA</i>	193	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	85	3	2	5	5.88%	2.35%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	447	7	13	20	4.47%	2.91%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	3	-	1	1	33.33%	33.33%
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	850	4	29	33	3.88%	3.41%
<i>MONACO</i>	37	1	-	1	2.70%	-
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	2,241	36	125	161	7.18%	5.58%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	1,348	24	166	190	14.09%	12.31%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	2,319	24	115	139	5.99%	4.96%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	239	5	10	15	6.28%	4.18%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	213	-	22	22	10.33%	10.33%
<i>NAURU</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	4,391	23	425	448	10.20%	9.68%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	9,864	79	61	140	1.42%	0.62%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	3,919	47	37	84	2.14%	0.94%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	908	7	20	27	2.97%	2.20%
<i>NIGER</i>	158	-	43	43	27.22%	27.22%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	7,556	90	1,089	1,179	15.60%	14.41%
<i>NORWAY</i>	5,931	41	26	67	1.13%	0.44%
<i>OMAN</i>	3,306	22	9	31	0.94%	0.27%
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	9,838	63	394	457	4.65%	4.00%
<i>PALAU</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	5,119	30	75	105	2.05%	1.47%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	119	3	9	12	10.08%	7.56%
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	3,005	31	120	151	5.02%	3.99%
<i>PERU</i>	20,286	148	755	903	4.45%	3.72%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	6,993	101	1,023	1,124	16.07%	14.63%
<i>POLAND</i>	6,817	30	70	100	1.47%	1.03%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	3,508	34	34	68	1.94%	0.97%
<i>QATAR</i>	1,085	12	12	24	2.21%	1.11%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	6,964	91	233	324	4.65%	3.35%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	7,810	52	384	436	5.58%	4.92%
<i>RWANDA</i>	1,282	11	92	103	8.03%	7.18%

<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	284	4	10	14	4.93%	3.52%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	250	5	9	14	5.60%	3.60%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	168	2	3	5	2.98%	1.79%
<i>SAMOA</i>	61	-	8	8	13.11%	13.11%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	13	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	10	-	1	1	10.00%	10.00%
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	34,699	477	402	879	2.53%	1.16%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	649	10	100	110	16.95%	15.41%
<i>SERBIA</i>	3,022	19	84	103	3.41%	2.78%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	31	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	187	5	62	67	35.83%	33.16%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	7,176	41	33	74	1.03%	0.46%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	2,120	8	11	19	0.90%	0.52%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	685	1	1	2	0.29%	0.15%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	19	-	1	1	5.26%	5.26%
<i>SOMALIA</i>	32	-	11	11	34.38%	34.38%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	6,802	102	502	604	8.88%	7.38%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	81	3	16	19	23.46%	19.75%
<i>SPAIN</i>	39,824	211	191	402	1.01%	0.48%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	1,740	13	47	60	3.45%	2.70%
<i>SUDAN</i>	419	5	114	119	28.40%	27.21%
<i>SURINAME</i>	120	3	8	11	9.17%	6.67%
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	166	3	5	8	4.82%	3.01%
<i>SWEDEN</i>	8,955	49	55	104	1.16%	0.61%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	6,515	49	23	72	1.11%	0.35%
<i>SYRIA</i>	204	-	25	25	12.25%	12.25%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	23,809	152	153	305	1.28%	0.64%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	330	-	24	24	7.27%	7.27%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	1,006	15	209	224	22.27%	20.78%
<i>THAILAND</i>	17,341	86	459	545	3.14%	2.65%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	76	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOGO</i>	214	4	71	75	35.05%	33.18%
<i>TONGA</i>	102	3	27	30	29.41%	26.47%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	2,196	18	57	75	3.42%	2.60%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	1,248	13	104	117	9.38%	8.33%
<i>TURKEY</i>	20,359	203	983	1,186	5.83%	4.83%

<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	207	4	41	45	21.74%	19.81%
<i>TUVALU</i>	5	-	1	1	20.00%	20.00%
<i>UGANDA</i>	1,035	10	163	173	16.71%	15.75%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	4,077	20	83	103	2.53%	2.04%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	3,525	24	13	37	1.05%	0.37%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	43,479	242	216	458	1.05%	0.50%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	880	2	6	8	0.91%	0.68%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	1,596	28	290	318	19.92%	18.17%
<i>VANUATU</i>	14	1	-	1	7.14%	-
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	6,085	22	142	164	2.70%	2.33%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	13,531	186	686	872	6.44%	5.07%
<i>YEMEN</i>	501	6	199	205	40.92%	39.72%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	501	11	69	80	15.97%	13.77%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	1,354	13	233	246	18.17%	17.21%
Totals:	1,345,378	11,262	38,152	49,414	3.67%	2.84%

Table C-5
Fiscal Year 2023 Overstay Rates for Other In-scope Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission
Admitted to the United States via Air and Seaport Ports of Entry for All Countries
(excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	243	1	49	50	20.58%	20.16%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	277	1	15	16	5.78%	5.42%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	156	-	4	4	2.56%	2.56%
<i>ANDORRA</i>	6	1	1	2	33.33%	16.67%
<i>ANGOLA</i>	102	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	48	1	2	3	6.25%	4.17%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	10,507	45	69	114	1.08%	0.66%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	441	1	32	33	7.48%	7.26%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	20,453	91	100	191	0.93%	0.49%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	3,512	17	6	23	0.65%	0.17%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	129	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	391	2	8	10	2.56%	2.05%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	53	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	526	8	64	72	13.69%	12.17%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	358	15	5	20	5.59%	1.40%

<i>BELARUS</i>	455	3	23	26	5.71%	5.05%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	4,193	17	19	36	0.86%	0.45%
<i>BELIZE</i>	164	4	5	9	5.49%	3.05%
<i>BENIN</i>	33	1	3	4	12.12%	9.09%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	10	-	1	1	10.00%	10.00%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	508	1	14	15	2.95%	2.76%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	210	1	13	14	6.67%	6.19%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	31	3	2	5	16.13%	6.45%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	20,348	176	338	514	2.53%	1.66%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BULGARIA</i>	1,176	20	21	41	3.49%	1.79%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	43	-	4	4	9.30%	9.30%
<i>BURMA</i>	88	1	16	17	19.32%	18.18%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	11	-	4	4	36.36%	36.36%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	104	-	14	14	13.46%	13.46%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	142	-	14	14	9.86%	9.86%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	256	1	46	47	18.36%	17.97%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	6	-	1	1	16.67%	16.67%
<i>CHAD</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CHILE</i>	6,405	58	84	142	2.22%	1.31%
<i>CHINA</i>	15,988	118	297	415	2.60%	1.86%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	13,370	61	481	542	4.05%	3.60%
<i>COMOROS</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	7	-	1	1	14.29%	14.29%
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	145	2	23	25	17.24%	15.86%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	2,966	18	38	56	1.89%	1.28%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	132	-	10	10	7.58%	7.58%
<i>CROATIA</i>	625	4	4	8	1.28%	0.64%
<i>CUBA</i>	1,136	14	219	233	20.51%	19.28%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	163	-	1	1	0.61%	0.61%
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	2,065	13	7	20	0.97%	0.34%
<i>DENMARK</i>	3,448	4	15	19	0.55%	0.44%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>DOMINICA</i>	131	-	4	4	3.05%	3.05%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	7,829	52	586	638	8.15%	7.48%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	1,863	21	97	118	6.33%	5.21%
<i>EGYPT</i>	1,912	8	71	79	4.13%	3.71%

<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	5,562	492	832	1,324	23.80%	14.96%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ERITREA</i>	61	-	16	16	26.23%	26.23%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	274	2	1	3	1.09%	0.36%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	617	4	81	85	13.78%	13.13%
<i>FIJI</i>	45	-	10	10	22.22%	22.22%
<i>FINLAND</i>	1,994	15	4	19	0.95%	0.20%
<i>FRANCE</i>	26,656	93	103	196	0.74%	0.39%
<i>GABON</i>	15	1	5	6	40.00%	33.33%
<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	35	-	9	9	25.71%	25.71%
<i>GEORGIA</i>	327	1	28	29	8.87%	8.56%
<i>GERMANY</i>	25,102	93	66	159	0.63%	0.26%
<i>GHANA</i>	818	6	122	128	15.65%	14.91%
<i>GREECE</i>	2,121	8	10	18	0.85%	0.47%
<i>GRENADA</i>	92	-	5	5	5.43%	5.43%
<i>GUATEMALA</i>	9,659	451	1,503	1,954	20.23%	15.56%
<i>GUINEA</i>	134	2	43	45	33.58%	32.09%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>GUYANA</i>	114	1	7	8	7.02%	6.14%
<i>HAITI</i>	1,659	1	511	512	30.86%	30.80%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	6,936	420	1,170	1,590	22.92%	16.87%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	1,279	19	5	24	1.88%	0.39%
<i>ICELAND</i>	328	-	-	-	-	-
<i>INDIA</i>	241,155	992	2,830	3,822	1.58%	1.17%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	785	8	37	45	5.73%	4.71%
<i>IRAN</i>	319	1	39	40	12.54%	12.23%
<i>IRAQ</i>	282	6	33	39	13.83%	11.70%
<i>IRELAND</i>	7,376	42	20	62	0.84%	0.27%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	8,090	37	43	80	0.99%	0.53%
<i>ITALY</i>	16,263	53	76	129	0.79%	0.47%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	18,378	623	1,495	2,118	11.52%	8.13%
<i>JAPAN</i>	53,630	116	110	226	0.42%	0.21%
<i>JORDAN</i>	817	3	21	24	2.94%	2.57%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	485	4	26	30	6.19%	5.36%
<i>KENYA</i>	575	4	40	44	7.65%	6.96%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-

<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	22,944	77	94	171	0.75%	0.41%
<i>KOSOVO</i>	162	2	16	18	11.11%	9.88%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	72	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	42	-	7	7	16.67%	16.67%
<i>LAOS</i>	408	-	83	83	20.34%	20.34%
<i>LATVIA</i>	326	1	5	6	1.84%	1.53%
<i>LEBANON</i>	1,090	8	19	27	2.48%	1.74%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LIBERIA</i>	177	1	35	36	20.34%	19.77%
<i>LIBYA</i>	34	2	6	8	23.53%	17.65%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	30	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	581	32	5	37	6.37%	0.86%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	89	-	1	1	1.12%	1.12%
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	348	4	10	14	4.02%	2.87%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	16	1	2	3	18.75%	12.50%
<i>MALAWI</i>	24	-	1	1	4.17%	4.17%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	1,476	5	18	23	1.56%	1.22%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MALI</i>	75	-	5	5	6.67%	6.67%
<i>MALTA</i>	53	-	1	1	1.89%	1.89%
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	24	-	2	2	8.33%	8.33%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	92	3	1	4	4.35%	1.09%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	242	15	5	20	8.26%	2.07%
<i>MONACO</i>	25	-	1	1	4.00%	4.00%
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	413	35	40	75	18.16%	9.69%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	112	1	17	18	16.07%	15.18%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	504	2	19	21	4.17%	3.77%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	31	1	1	2	6.45%	3.23%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	58	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NAURU</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	983	4	26	30	3.05%	2.64%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	7,648	34	28	62	0.81%	0.37%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	2,595	7	18	25	0.96%	0.69%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	1,446	5	89	94	6.50%	6.15%
<i>NIGER</i>	18	-	2	2	11.11%	11.11%

<i>NIGERIA</i>	2,299	4	185	189	8.22%	8.05%
<i>NORWAY</i>	1,586	1	8	9	0.57%	0.50%
<i>OMAN</i>	49	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	2,989	5	85	90	3.01%	2.84%
<i>PALAU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	818	2	10	12	1.47%	1.22%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	3	1	-	1	33.33%	-
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	195	-	6	6	3.08%	3.08%
<i>PERU</i>	3,553	29	249	278	7.82%	7.01%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	13,720	268	1,834	2,102	15.32%	13.37%
<i>POLAND</i>	3,778	30	26	56	1.48%	0.69%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	2,417	15	9	24	0.99%	0.37%
<i>QATAR</i>	27	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ROMANIA</i>	3,029	62	61	123	4.06%	2.01%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	4,504	21	96	117	2.60%	2.13%
<i>RWANDA</i>	92	-	13	13	14.13%	14.13%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	28	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	69	-	4	4	5.80%	5.80%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	27	-	1	1	3.70%	3.70%
<i>SAMOA</i>	16	-	3	3	18.75%	18.75%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	489	5	3	8	1.64%	0.61%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	130	1	18	19	14.62%	13.85%
<i>SERBIA</i>	2,876	66	102	168	5.84%	3.55%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	101	2	25	27	26.73%	24.75%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	3,255	15	11	26	0.80%	0.34%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	789	7	-	7	0.89%	-
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	325	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SOMALIA</i>	12	-	2	2	16.67%	16.67%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	13,950	221	164	385	2.76%	1.18%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	21	3	5	8	38.10%	23.81%
<i>SPAIN</i>	16,104	59	70	129	0.80%	0.43%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	426	6	4	10	2.35%	0.94%

<i>SUDAN</i>	79	-	7	7	8.86%	8.86%
<i>SURINAME</i>	38	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SWEDEN</i>	5,022	15	16	31	0.62%	0.32%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	3,611	14	8	22	0.61%	0.22%
<i>SYRIA</i>	195	1	15	16	8.21%	7.69%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	6,363	20	22	42	0.66%	0.35%
<i>TAJKISTAN</i>	42	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TANZANIA</i>	161	1	8	9	5.59%	4.97%
<i>THAILAND</i>	1,575	16	86	102	6.48%	5.46%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOGO</i>	69	1	14	15	21.74%	20.29%
<i>TONGA</i>	28	1	9	10	35.71%	32.14%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	1,457	6	18	24	1.65%	1.24%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	285	5	4	9	3.16%	1.40%
<i>TURKEY</i>	4,618	37	172	209	4.53%	3.72%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	16	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TUVALU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UGANDA</i>	275	14	20	34	12.36%	7.27%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	4,548	114	112	226	4.97%	2.46%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	41	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	46,369	179	184	363	0.78%	0.40%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	737	3	3	6	0.81%	0.41%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	212	9	18	27	12.74%	8.49%
<i>VANUATU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	7,201	27	352	379	5.26%	4.89%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	1,622	19	129	148	9.12%	7.95%
<i>YEMEN</i>	27	-	1	1	3.70%	3.70%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	63	2	3	5	7.94%	4.76%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	385	2	12	14	3.64%	3.12%
Totals:	760,047	5,831	16,896	22,727	2.99%	2.22%

Table C-6 Fiscal Year 2023 Overstay Rates for Canadian and Mexican Nonimmigrants Admitted to the United States via Air and Seaports Ports of Entry						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>CANADA</i>	7,705,004	4,698	17,160	21,858	0.28%	0.22%
<i>MEXICO</i>	2,856,696	2,122	46,723	48,845	1.71%	1.64%
B1/B2 Totals:	10,561,700	6,820	63,883	70,703	0.67%	0.60%
<i>CANADA</i>	60,053	255	185	440	0.73%	0.31%
<i>MEXICO</i>	53,082	425	1,277	1,702	3.21%	2.41%
F, M, J Totals:	113,135	680	1,462	2,142	1.89%	1.29%
<i>CANADA</i>	140,666	683	348	1,031	0.73%	0.25%
<i>MEXICO</i>	127,254	1,451	4,116	5,567	4.37%	3.23%
Other In-scope Totals:	267,920	2,134	4,464	6,598	1.67%	1.67%
<i>CANADA</i>	7,905,723	5,636	17,693	23,329	0.30%	0.22%
<i>MEXICO</i>	3,037,032	3,998	52,116	56,114	1.85%	1.72%
Totals:	10,942,755	9,634	69,809	79,443	0.73%	0.64%