Fiscal Year 2017 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

U.S. Department of Homeland Security

Message from the Secretary

I am pleased to present the following "Fiscal Year 2017 Entry/Exit Overstay Report" prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Pursuant to the requirements contained in Section 2(a) of the *Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000* (Pub. L. No. 106-215) and the FY 2018 Joint Explanatory Statement, DHS is submitting this report on overstay data.

DHS has generated this report to provide data on departures and overstays, by country, for foreign visitors to the United States who were expected to depart in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 (October 1, 2016 - September 30, 2017). DHS is working with the U.S. Department of State (DOS) to share information on departures and overstays, especially as it pertains to the visa application and adjudication process, with the goals of increasing visa compliance and decreasing overstay numbers and rates.

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

The Honorable Charles E. Grassley
Chairman, Senate Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Bob Goodlatte
Chairman, House Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Ranking Member, House Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Kevin Yoder
Chairman, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Lucille Roybal-Allard
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Shelley Moore-Capito
Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Jon Tester
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

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

Best Regards,

Kirstjen M. Nielsen

Executive Summary

This report provides data on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who entered as nonimmigrants through an air or sea port of entry (POE) and who were expected to depart in FY 2017 (October 1, 2016 – September 30, 2017). It does this by examining the number of entries, by country, for foreign travelers who arrived as nonimmigrants during this time as of October 1, 2017.

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

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

Valid periods of admission to the United States vary; therefore, it was necessary to establish "cutoff dates" for the purposes of a written report. Unless otherwise noted, the tables accompanying this report refer to departures that were expected to occur between October 1, 2016 and September 30, 2017.

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

Total Overstay Rate

DHS has determined that there were 52,656,022 in-scope nonimmigrant admissions[1] to the United States through air or sea POEs with expected departures occurring in FY 2017, which represents the majority of air and sea annual nonimmigrant admissions. Of this number, DHS calculated a total overstay rate of 1.33 percent, or 701,900 overstay events. In other words, 98.67 percent of the in-scope nonimmigrant entries departed the United States on time and in accordance with the terms of their admission.

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

This report breaks down the overstay rates further to provide a better picture of those overstays who remain in the United States beyond their period of admission and for whom there is no identifiable evidence of a departure, an extension of period of admission, or transition to another immigration status. At the end of FY 2017, there were 606,926 Suspected In-Country Overstays. The overall Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for this scope of travelers is 1.15 percent of the expected departures.

Due to continuing departures and adjustments of status by individuals in this population, by January 24, 2018 the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays for FY 2017 decreased to 494,710, rendering the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 0.94 percent. As of May 1, 2018, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays for FY 2017 further decreased to 421,325, rendering the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate as 0.80 percent. As of May 1, 2018, DHS has been able to confirm the departures or adjustment of status of more than 99.20 percent of nonimmigrants scheduled to depart in FY 2017 via air and sea POEs.

Visa Waiver Program (VWP) Country Overstay Rate

This report separates Visa Waiver Program (VWP) country overstay figures from non-VWP country figures. For VWP countries, the FY 2017 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.51 percent of the 22,472,710 expected departures.

Non-Visa Waiver Program Participant Overstay Rate

For non-VWP countries, the FY 2017 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.91 percent of the 14,659,249 expected departures.

Student or Exchange Visitor Visa Overstay Rate

For nonimmigrants who entered on a student or exchange visitor visa (F, M, or J visa), DHS has determined there were 1,662,369 students and exchange visitors scheduled to complete their program in the United States. However, 4.15 percent stayed beyond the authorized window for departure at the end of their program.[2]

Canada and Mexico Overstay Rates

Unlike other countries, a majority of travelers from Canada and Mexico enter the United States by land. Figures pertaining to Canada and Mexico are presented separately from the other countries due to the fact that air and sea information represent a smaller portion of the Canadian and Mexican travel population. For Canada, the FY 2017 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and sea POEs is 1.01 percent of 9,215,158 expected departures. For Mexico, the FY 2017 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and sea POEs is 1.63 percent of 2,916,430

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

expected departures. This represents only travel through air and sea POEs and does not include data on land border crossings.

The FY 2017 report covers the same classes of admission as the FY 2016 DHS Entry and Exit Overstay Report.[3] These classes include those traveling to the United States temporarily for business and pleasure, including those from VWP designated countries, traveling under an Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA), student travelers, worker classifications, and other classes of nonimmigrant admission.[4] These classes of admission account for 97 percent[5] of all air and sea nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in FY 2017. The only excluded classes are diplomats, crewmembers, aliens in transit, and section 1367 special protected classes (Appendix B).[6]

In FY 2017, DHS expanded its overstay mission capabilities. In addition to further developing a vetting unit responsible for assisting the review of Out-of-Country overstay leads, CBP started a notification process for VWP travelers who overstayed their period of admission in the United States, emailing them regarding their non-compliance and informing them of the ramifications of their violation. In FY 2018, CBP also began notifying VWP travelers in advance of the end date of their period of authorized admission. CBP plans to further expand these notifications to additional populations. Additionally, DHS began requiring VWP countries with an overstay rate equal to or exceeding two percent to implement a public awareness campaign intended to educate their nationals on the importance of abiding by the terms of their admission to the United States.

Overall, total FY 2017 overstay rates are lower than those presented in the previous year's FY 2016 report. Appendix C provides FY 2016 reported figures and updated statistics on total overstay rates from that report year updated through May 1, 2018. At the end of FY 2016, the overall Suspected In-Country Overstay number was 628,799, or 1.25 percent. As of May 1, 2018 the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 340,377 rendering the FY 2016 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.67 percent. While, at this time, there is no specific cause that can be directly attributed to the decrease in overstay rates between FY report years, its believed that some contributing factors are: improvements in immigration enforcement, and border security operations, and country specific changes to political, infrastructure, or humanitarian conditions.

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

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[3] U.S. Department of Homeland Security. *Fiscal Year 2016 Entry/Exit Overstay Report* May 2017. Accessible at https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Entry%20and%20Exit%20Overstay%20Report%2C%20Fiscal%20Year%202016.pdf
[4] See Appendix A
[5] Appendix B details the 3 percent not accounted for in this report. More than 95 percent of that total are the C or D category (in-transit aliens/airline crewmembers) whose records are difficult to quantify due to the frequency of arrivals and departures close together in time. CBP will continue to improve its ability to report these numbers.
[6] Section 1367 of title 8, United States Code, establishes rules and penalties for the disclosure of information related to applicants for or beneficiaries of U visas, T visas, or Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) protections.

FY 2017 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

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I.   Legislative Language

This document responds to the legislative language set forth in Section 2(a) of the *Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000* (Pub. L. No. 106-215) and the FY 2018 Joint Explanatory Statement.

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

"(e) REPORTS —

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

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

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

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

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

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

The FY 2018 Joint Explanatory Statement states:

The Department's Entry/Exit Overstay Report for fiscal year 2016 revealed that, at the end of that year, there were 628,799 individuals who remained in the United States beyond their authorized period of stay and for whom departure from the United States could not be verified. The Department is directed to develop and report within 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act on a statistically sound metric for measuring the total nonimmigrant air and sea overstay population in the United States at a given time. The report should also describe the

characteristics of suspected in-county overstays and detail how the Department will improve its collection and use of data sets necessary to develop a more comprehensive in-country alien overstay estimate.

II. Background

The purpose of this report is to identify the Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 country-by-country overstay rates for all air and sea in-scope[7] nonimmigrant classes of admission.

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

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

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

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

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[7] See Appendix A for a full list defining "In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission"
[8] For the purposes of this paragraph, third country national refers to a person who is not a citizen of Canada or the United States.
[9] 8 C.F.R. §235.1(f)(1)(ii)
[10] The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative is a joint U.S. State Department/DHS initiative that implemented §7209 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Pub. L. No. 108-458).

In general, transporation hubs and border infrastructure in the United States were not constructed with exit processing in mind. For example, airports in the United States do not have areas designated exclusively for travelers leaving the United States. Instead, traveler departures are recorded biographically using outbound passenger manifests provided by commercial carriers. Under the Advance Passenger Information System legislation, carriers are required to validate the manifest against the travel document presented by the traveler before he or she is permitted to board his or her aircraft or sea vessel. DHS is also implementing a biometric-based departure program to complement the biographic data collection that already exists.

Travelers arrive at land POEs via various modes of transportation, including cars, trains, buses, bicycles, trucks, and on foot. There are major physical, logistical, and operational obstacles to collecting an individual's biographic and biometric data upon departure. Due to the existing limitations in collecting departure data in the land environment, this report provides limited departure and overstay information for land POEs; when used, it is primarily to match records of individuals arriving by air and sea to those that may have subsequently departed by land to Canada. CBP's ongoing efforts, described in this report, will continue to improve the existing process and availability of departure data.

III. Existing Operations

A. Air and Sea Environments

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

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

Biometric Air Exit
During FY 2016, CBP began a field test of facial recognition technology for internationally departing air passengers at Atlanta/Hartsfield International airport. Building on the success of that program, CBP has developed a robust cloud-based service which uses facial recognition to match travelers against their photographs contained on their travel documents or from previous arrival processing. Utilizing the air passenger manifest, CBP retrieves traveler photographs from DHS holdings in advance and segregates them into smaller, more manageable data sets. The architecture allows for the real-time biometric exit processing of travelers. As part of this, fingerprint checks are run in the background and concurrently with biographic law enforcement queries. In FY 2017, CBP implemented biometric air exit demonstration projects at eight international airports; from January 1, 2017 to November 30, 2017, over 175,000 travelers and 1,500 flights were processed.

Additionally, CBP has partnered with airports and airlines to implement integrated solutions to collect biometric exit data utilizing front-end capture devices supplied by airports or airlines that are integrated with the biometric solution. In partnership with JetBlue in Boston, CBP has undertaken a paperless boarding project where the face is used to confirm identity of travelers boarding the plane. Additionally, Delta Airlines implemented an auto boarding gate capability at

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[11] In addition, the Department obtains biometric information on all nonimmigrants who enter the United States via air and sea, except for those who are exempt by regulation, which includes those over the age of 79 or under 14, diplomats, and certain other discrete categories. See 8 C.F.R. §§ 235.1(f)(1)(ii); 235.1(f)(1)(iv).
[12] 8 C.F.R. §231.1, (describing the specific data elements for each passenger that carriers are required to provide).
[13] 19 C.F.R. §§ 122.49a; 122.75a.
[14] 8 U.S.C. § 1221(g).

John F. Kennedy International Airport using CBP's matching service. In FY 2017 CBP continued to expand integrated biometric exit projects with airports and airlines, and is moving to a seamless biometric exit collection process. As a result of the pilot programs described above, CBP believes that facial recognition technology at the airline departure gate is a scalable solution for biometric exit in the air environment. Furthermore, the biometric match allows CBP to ensure the accuracy of the biographic data provided by air and sea carriers used to conduct law enforcement and national security based queries. It also mitigates the possibility of an imposter using a legitimate document.

B.   Land Environment

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

1.   Northern Border

On the Northern border, CBP is addressing this limitation through a partnership with the Canada Border Services Agency. The 2011 U.S.-Canada Beyond the Border declaration and action plan,[15] included an entry and exit initiative under which Canada and the United States have agreed to exchange biographic entry records for land crossings between the two countries, so that an entry into one is recorded as an exit from the other.

On June 30, 2013, Canada and the United States began exchanging biographic entry data for third-country nationals (including permanent residents of Canada and United States lawful permanent residents) who enter through land POEs along the shared border where information is collected electronically. Because of this initiative, the United States now has a working biographic land border exit system on its Northern border for non-Canadian citizens (and legislation in underway in Canada to include Canadian citizen data in the future).

CBP currently matches 98.6 percent of the entry information received from Canada to an entry in the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS). To date, this data-sharing agreement has led to 19.6 million departure records. CBP uses this information to resolve previous traveler air or sea arrivals into the United States for those cases where the traveler may then subsequently depart by land to Canada.

2.   Southern Border

On the southern border, CBP conducts outbound pulse and surge operations as part of its law enforcement mission. These operations are ongoing and provide some outbound departure

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[15]United States-Canada Beyond the Border: A Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness, Action Plan, Dec. 2011. Accessible at https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/the-press-office/2011/02/04/declaration-president-obama-and-prime-minister-harper-canada-beyond-bord

information on travelers departing the United States and entering Mexico. Southern Border exits include both vehicle and pedestrian.

Vehicle

In FY 2017, CBP expanded on the successful FY 2016 Otay Border crossing experiment by utilizing Biometric Exit Mobile (BE-Mobile) devices during pulse and surge operations. BE-Mobile devices were used at three port locations along the southern border in 2017, providing CBP officers with the ability to capture the fingerprints of third country nationals departing the United States via the southern border. CBP plans to expand BE-Mobile use at land borders nationwide in FY 2018.

Pedestrian

In FY 2017, CBP began planning for a pilot at the Ports of Nogales and San Luis that will demonstrate the feasibility of acquiring photos of all arriving and departing travelers on the southern border and comparing those photos using facial recognition algorithms to photos on file in government holdings. The pilot is expected to go live in late FY 2018.

In addition, CBP is partnering with the Mexican National Institute of Migration (INM) to share information on Mexican citizens entering Mexico, and thus departing the United States, at the San Ysidro port of entry. The program is using radio frequency identification (RFID) which is included on many forms of documentation typically carried by Mexican nationals who travel to the United States. The data collected on the Mexican side of the border is sent to the United States to confirm a departure. This program began in December 2017.

C.   Overstay Definition

An overstay is a nonimmigrant who was lawfully admitted to the United States for an authorized period but stayed in the United States beyond his or her authorized admission period. Nonimmigrants admitted for "duration of status" who fail to maintain their status also may be considered overstays. "Duration of status" is a term used for foreign nationals who are admitted for the duration of a specific program or activity, which may be variable, instead of for a set timeframe.[16] The authorized admission period ends when the foreign national has accomplished the purpose or is no longer engaged in authorized activities pertaining to that purpose. An example is a student program that runs for four years. When the program is completed, the student must leave or go on to pursue another program of study.

DHS classifies individuals as overstays by using the ADIS system to match departure and status change records to arrival records collected during the admission process. DHS further identifies nonimmigrant status through manual vetting processes to support possible enforcement action. DHS identifies an individual as having overstayed if his or her departure record shows he or she departed the United States after his or her authorized admission period expired[17] (i.e., Out-of-

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[16] For example, "duration of status" for F nonimmigrants is defined as "the time during which an F-1 student is pursuing a full course of study at an [approved] educational institution . . . or engaging in authorized practical training following completion of studies, . .." 8 C.F.R. 214.2(f)(5)(i).
[17] In these cases, DHS sanctions the individual who overstayed the authorized period of stay in the United States according to immigration law, which is based on a sliding scale of penalties depending on the length of time unlawfully present in the United States. See, e.g., 8 U.S.C. § 1202(g) (nonimmigrant visa is voided at conclusion of authorized period of stay, if an individual remains in the United States beyond the

Country Overstays). While these individuals are considered overstays, there is evidence indicating they are no longer physically present in the United States. DHS also identifies individuals as possible overstays if there are no records of a departure or change in status prior to the end of their authorized admission period (i.e., Suspected In-Country Overstays).[18]

In this report, DHS presents ADIS-generated overstay rates by country of citizenship for nonimmigrant visitors who were admitted to the United States through an air or sea POE, regardless of overstay type.[19] The ADIS-generated overstay rates produced for this report depict a snapshot of statistics reflecting the date the data was pulled for analysis. The reported classes of admission account for 97 percent of the total number of admissions by nonimmigrants who arrived by air or sea in FY 2017. While significant progress has been made, challenges remain with the integration of systems used in the travel continuum for reporting on classes of admission associated with land entry. It is anticipated these challenges will be mitigated in the future through improvements in land data collection for individuals exiting the United States and improvements in data exchanges with Canada and Mexico.

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

D.   Overstay Identification and Action

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

As part of the overstay enforcement mission, DHS operational units further vet these system-identified Suspected In-Country and Out-of-Country Overstay leads. The In-Country Overstay

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authorized period); 8 U.S.C. § 1187(a)(7) (referring to the VWP, "if the alien previously was admitted without a visa under this section, the alien must not have failed to comply with the conditions of any previous admission as such a nonimmigrant"); and 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) and (II) (alien inadmissible for 3 years if unlawfully present for more than 180 days but less than a year; alien inadmissible for 10 years if unlawfully present for a year or more, pursuant to various provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act).

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

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

leads are worked by ICE. ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) is a national program dedicated to the investigation of nonimmigrant violations that pose a national security or public safety concern. Each year, CTCEU analyzes records of over one million potential status violators from various investigative databases and DHS entry/exit registration systems. To better manage investigative resources, CTCEU relies on a prioritization framework for these leads established in consultation with interagency partners within the national intelligence and federal law enforcement communities. Those identified as posing a potential national security or public safety concern are prioritized and referred to HSI field offices for investigation. Where nonimmigrant violators are identified but do not meet CTCEU's criteria for investigation, HSI refers the case to ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center (NCATC) which works in close coordination with CTCEU for further vetting. If the lead is credible and justifies further investigation, it is then forwarded to the respective ICE ERO field office for enforcement action.

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

In June 2016, CBP established an operation unit to review and vet Out-of-Country overstays. The ADIS Vetting Unit (AVU) receives new Out-of-Country Overstay leads for analysts to review on a daily basis. The first step an analyst takes is to ensure that the traveler's person-centric identity is correct in both ADIS and the Automated Biometric Identification System (IDENT). Once the identity has been validated, the analyst queries multiple information systems containing travel and immigration data. These exhaustive searches are designed to find any relevant data not present in ADIS in order to ensure confidence is high that the overstay lead is valid. If these reviews confirm the traveler has overstayed, that traveler may lose the ability to participate in the VWP program, may have their nonimmigrant visa no longer recognized by CBP as valid, and/or may have a three or ten-year bar placed on any subsequent reentry. To date, the work of the AVU has resulted in over 13,000 actions taken of this kind.

Furthermore, in May 2017, CBP began notifying VWP travelers that were in violation of their overstay status via email and via access to the CBP public website providing I-94 data and other immigration data.[20] As part of this effort, the public I-94 website was updated to provide VWP travelers with a portal where they can look up their "admitted until date" for those travelers

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

receiving emails indicating they had overstayed. In January 2018, CBP also began notifying VWP travelers in advance of the end date of their period of authorized admission. CBP plans to further expand these notifications to additional populations.

To date, over a thousand notifications have occurred. The goal is to improve traveler awareness, especially as it pertains to the length of admitted time to the United States. CBP expects these proactive communications and improvements will provide tools for travelers to be more cognizant of their immigration status, especially as it pertains to their period of admission while in the United States. The program is expanding to include notifications to travelers nearing their expected time of departure, as well as notifications to additional traveler populations outside of the VWP program when an overstay violation occurs.

As reflected in Table 1 travelers from VWP countries are less likely to overstay compared to visitors from non-VWP countries. However, in accordance with the high standards required for a country to join and remain in the VWP, DHS introduced a new program enhancement designed to reduce overstays even further. Starting in December 2017, VWP countries with a business or tourism nonimmigrant visitors overstay rate of two percent or greater are required to initiate a public information campaign to reduce overstay violations by educating their nationals on the conditions for admission into the United States. Based on the statistics in the FY 2016 Exit/Entry Overstay Report, DHS informed four affected VWP countries (i.e., Greece, Hungary, Portugal, and San Marino) of the need to develop a campaign and began engaging with their nationals. As of the date of the publication of this report, only Hungary and Portugal exceeded the two percent threshold.

IV. Overstay Rates

Tables 1 – 6 represent country-by-country overstay rates from FY 2017. 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.[21] This report calculates overstays by entry rather than by individual. For example, if a traveler with a multiple entry visa enters multiple times during the reporting period and overstays more than once during this time, each time the traveler remains longer than the authorized period of admission is counted in this report as a separate overstay.

In Tables 1–6, the term "Expected Departures" represents the entries by travelers from each country who were lawfully admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant and whose authorized period of admission expired within FY 2017. 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.[22] This rate is the percentage of the Total Number of Overstays compared with the current fiscal year's Expected Departures.

DHS identified 52,656,022 in-scope nonimmigrants who were expected to depart the United States via air or sea in FY 2017. The FY 2017 nonimmigrant travel data identified a Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 1.15 percent (606,926), and a total overstay rate of 1.33 percent (701,900) out of the overall expected departures of in-scope travelers in FY 2017.

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

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

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

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

In FY 2017, DHS calculated 22,472,710 B1/B2/Waiver-Business (WB)/Waiver-Tourist (WT) expected departures for VWP countries. The FY 2017 VWP countries' total overstay rate is 0.58 percent of the VWP countries expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.51 percent of the VWP countries expected departures. DHS is in the process of determing how the data presented in this report is best used to make decisions regarding the continued designation of countries in the VWP.

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

For the FY 2017 non-VWP countries, DHS calculated 14,659,249 expected departures. The FY 2017 non-VWP total overstay rate is 2.06 percent of the non-VWP expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.91 percent of the non-VWP expected departures.

Student and Exchange Visitors

For the purposes of this Report, the term "Expected Departures" located in Table 4 refers to a date identified in the Student and Exchange Visitor System (SEVIS) based on the authorized program or employment status of an F or M student or J exchange visitor.[23] The system-generated overstay leads are generated by ADIS matching information against SEVIS data. One current challenge in this process, however, is that ADIS is a person-centric data, but, SEVIS data is document-centric, meaning the system tracks a unique SEVIS identification number associated with each Form I-20 issued. In a person-centric environment an individual is either active or inactive but in a document-centric environment a person could have multiple active records, making it difficult to determine if a person is in valid status. To address this issue, SEVIS is currently undergoing a modernization process to become a person-centric system, which will greatly enhance the automated matching capabilities between ADIS and SEVIS when generating automated overstay lists.

In FY 2017, DHS calculated a total of 1,662,369 students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States. [24] The 1,662,369 is composed of 1,171,744 F, 15,545 M, and 475,080 J visa categories of admission. The F, M, and J Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.35 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 2.25 percent for the F visa category, 2.36 percent for the M visa category and 2.59 percent for J visa category. The total overstay rate (*i.e.*, both Suspected In-Country and Out-of-Country Overstays) for students and exchange visitors in FY 2017 is 4.15 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to have changed status or departed from the United Stated in FY 2017. The total overstay rate is 4.07 percent for the F visa category, 9.54 percent for the M visa category, and 4.17 percent for the J visa category.

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

[24] This figure does not include the F/M/J classes of admission for those visitors with a Mexican or Canadian Country of citizenship; those figures are included in table 4. With the inclusion of Canada and Mexico, the F/M/J total is 1,771,375 (1,251,241 F; 16,982 M; and 503,152 J)

Overstay Duration Highlights

This year's report includes a new section on examining overstay durations. A significant number of overstays depart the United States a short time after the overstay has occurred. Table 7 displays the number of late departures among Out-of-Country overstays that occurred within a 60-day time window following the overstay, broken down by 10 day intervals within this period. Corrective actions taken when an overstay is confirmed varies with the overstay duration.

This section also presents overstay rates by major class of admission, as reported at the end of FY 2017 and FY 2016 reporting periods, followed by those rates by major class of admission near the time of the publication of this report.

A. Overstay Rate Summary

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

Table 1 FY 2017 Summary Overstay rates for Nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs						
Admission Type	**Expected Departures**	**Out-of-Country Overstays**	**Suspected In-Country Overstays**	**Total Overstays**	**Total Overstay Rate**	**Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate**
VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors[25,26] *(Table 2)*	22,472,710	16,944	114,121	131,065	0.58%	0.51%
Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 3)	14,659,249	21,157	280,559	301,716	2.06%	1.91%
Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 4)	1,662,369	29,909	39,074	68,983	4.15%	2.35%
All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrants[27] *(excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 5)*	1,730,106	13,119	32,877	45,996	2.66%	1.90%
Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrants (Table 6)	12,131,588	13,845	140,295	154,140	1.27%	1.16%
TOTAL	**52,656,022**	**94,974**	**606,926**	**701,900**	**1.33%**	**1.15%**

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[25] Upon admission into the United States, visitors classified under either a WT (waiver-tourist) or a WB (waiver-business) status.

[26] Citizens or nationals of VWP countries may also obtain and travel to the United States on a B1/B2 visa and seek admission under the B1 or B2 nonimmigrant classification.

[27] See Appendix A for a complete list of "In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission"

B. VWP Nonimmigrant Business or Pleasure Overstay Rates

Table 2						
FY 2017 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant visitors admitted to the United States for business or pleasure (WB/WT/B-1/B-2) via air and sea POEs for VWP Countries						

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Andorra	1,372	1	5	6	0.44%	0.36%
Australia[28]	1,396,537	798	4,581	5,379	0.39%	0.33%
Austria	216,019	72	820	892	0.41%	0.38%
Belgium	289,018	160	1,434	1,594	0.55%	0.50%
Brunei	1,083	2	12	14	1.29%	1.11%
Chile	395,969	777	4,494	5,271	1.33%	1.13%
Czech Republic	113,815	190	723	913	0.80%	0.64%
Denmark[29]	344,024	137	1,233	1,370	0.40%	0.36%
Estonia	25,624	50	135	185	0.72%	0.53%
Finland	159,363	83	642	725	0.45%	0.40%
France[30]	1,808,952	2,050	14,406	16,456	0.91%	0.80%
Germany	2,150,807	1,088	9,952	11,040	0.51%	0.46%
Greece	82,849	384	1,032	1,416	1.71%	1.25%
Hungary	89,938	442	1,391	1,833	2.04%	1.55%
Iceland	63,527	36	172	208	0.33%	0.27%
Ireland	511,911	273	2,275	2,548	0.50%	0.44%
Italy	1,248,411	1,294	9,043	10,337	0.83%	0.72%
Japan	3,115,068	447	6,376	6,823	0.22%	0.20%
Korea, South	1,451,882	1,117	4,326	5,443	0.37%	0.30%
Latvia	22,589	91	212	303	1.34%	0.94%
Liechtenstein	1,984	-	12	12	0.60%	0.60%
Lithuania	35,555	115	396	511	1.44%	1.11%
Luxembourg	13,726	8	62	70	0.51%	0.45%
Malta	6,559	3	36	39	0.59%	0.55%
Monaco	1,070	-	2	2	0.19%	0.19%
Netherlands[31]	756,667	464	3,565	4,029	0.53%	0.47%
New Zealand[32]	345,874	439	1,353	1,792	0.52%	0.39%
Norway	288,297	130	773	903	0.31%	0.27%
Portugal	179,534	496	3,242	3,738	2.08%	1.81%
San Marino	720	1	2	3	0.42%	0.28%
Singapore	130,590	84	301	385	0.29%	0.23%

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[28] Australia includes Australia, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, and Cocos (Keeling) Island.
[29] Denmark includes Denmark, Faroe Islands, and Greenland.
[30] France includes France, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and Wallis and Futuna.
[31] Netherlands includes the Netherlands, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten.
[32] New Zealand includes New Zealand, Cook Islands, Tokelau, and Niue.

Table 2

FY 2017 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant visitors admitted to the United States for business or pleasure (WB/WT/B-1/B-2) via air and sea POEs for VWP Countries

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Slovakia	50,339	112	429	541	1.07%	0.85%
Slovenia	25,734	35	118	153	0.59%	0.46%
Spain	999,556	1,930	11,850	13,780	1.38%	1.19%
Sweden	573,731	312	2,234	2,546	0.44%	0.39%
Switzerland	429,380	214	1,476	1,690	0.39%	0.34%
Taiwan	406,944	646	1,775	2,421	0.59%	0.44%
United Kingdom[33]	4,737,692	2,463	23,231	25,694	0.54%	0.49%
TOTAL	**22,472,710**	**16,944**	**114,121**	**131,065**	**0.58%**	**0.51%**

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[33] United Kingdom includes the United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

C. Non-VWP Country B1/B2 Overstay Rates

Table 3

FY 2017 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Afghanistan	1,686	7	170	177	10.50%	10.08%
Albania	11,453	52	384	436	3.81%	3.35%
Algeria	11,383	29	374	403	3.54%	3.29%
Angola	6,926	13	684	697	10.06%	9.88%
Antigua and Barbuda	15,877	28	205	233	1.47%	1.29%
Argentina	1,008,194	261	6,574	6,835	0.68%	0.65%
Armenia	10,183	19	503	522	5.13%	4.94%
Azerbaijan	6,585	20	430	450	6.83%	6.53%
Bahamas, The	263,417	440	3,320	3,760	1.43%	1.26%
Bahrain	7,573	9	58	67	0.88%	0.77%
Bangladesh	28,739	54	759	813	2.83%	2.64%
Barbados	67,575	56	2,621	2,677	3.96%	3.88%
Belarus	17,795	51	734	785	4.41%	4.12%
Belize	27,934	44	595	639	2.29%	2.13%
Benin	2,149	13	104	117	5.44%	4.84%
Bhutan	373	2	51	53	14.21%	13.67%
Bolivia	70,117	109	1,250	1,359	1.94%	1.78%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,948	39	86	125	1.57%	1.08%
Botswana	2,001	1	26	27	1.35%	1.30%
Brazil	1,806,670	1,847	31,912	33,759	1.87%	1.77%
Bulgaria	29,493	82	302	384	1.30%	1.02%
Burkina Faso	4,762	22	669	691	14.51%	14.05%
Burma	6,778	24	304	328	4.84%	4.49%
Burundi	1,360	7	171	178	13.09%	12.57%
Cabo Verde	5,060	30	661	691	13.66%	13.06%
Cambodia	3,803	14	144	158	4.15%	3.79%
Cameroon	10,676	123	923	1,046	9.80%	8.65%
Central African Republic	179	-	16	16	8.94%	8.94%
Chad	611	9	140	149	24.39%	22.91%
China[34]	2,378,260	2,537	16,225	18,762	0.79%	0.68%
Colombia	869,932	1,078	21,070	22,148	2.55%	2.42%
Comoros	96	-	2	2	2.08%	2.08%
Congo (Brazzaville)[35]	1,106	6	78	84	7.59%	7.05%
Congo (Kinshasa)[36]	6,327	36	507	543	8.58%	8.01%
Costa Rica	305,746	170	2,940	3,110	1.02%	0.96%
Croatia	23,677	25	177	202	0.85%	0.75%

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[34] China includes the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Macau.

[35] Congo (Brazzaville) refers to the Republic of the Congo.
[36] Congo (Kinshasa) refers to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Table 3

FY 2017 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Cuba	56,922	203	1,423	1,626	2.86%	2.50%
Cyprus	9,699	6	61	67	0.69%	0.63%
Côte d'Ivoire	6,671	26	310	336	5.04%	4.65%
Djibouti	1,000	7	416	423	42.30%	41.60%
Dominica	7,513	18	285	303	4.03%	3.79%
Dominican Republic	394,370	386	10,963	11,349	2.88%	2.78%
Ecuador	411,441	458	8,529	8,987	2.18%	2.07%
Egypt	82,255	163	1,770	1,933	2.35%	2.15%
El Salvador	194,627	238	4,748	4,986	2.56%	2.44%
Equatorial Guinea	954	9	43	52	5.45%	4.51%
Eritrea	3,172	85	757	842	26.54%	23.87%
Ethiopia	19,597	128	851	979	5.00%	4.34%
Fiji	9,058	32	295	327	3.61%	3.26%
Gabon	1,961	16	117	133	6.78%	5.97%
Gambia, The	1,748	30	186	216	12.36%	10.64%
Georgia	6,362	16	587	603	9.48%	9.23%
Ghana	22,785	74	810	884	3.88%	3.55%
Grenada	10,843	21	240	261	2.41%	2.21%
Guatemala	273,374	315	6,280	6,595	2.41%	2.30%
Guinea	3,118	36	242	278	8.92%	7.76%
Guinea-Bissau	153	-	12	12	7.84%	7.84%
Guyana	68,760	96	2,166	2,262	3.29%	3.15%
Haiti	154,385	745	9,813	10,558	6.84%	6.36%
Holy See	10	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	203,446	261	4,840	5,101	2.51%	2.38%
India	1,078,809	1,708	12,498	14,206	1.32%	1.16%
Indonesia	90,389	105	1,033	1,138	1.26%	1.14%
Iran	17,506	94	540	634	3.62%	3.08%
Iraq	10,270	77	941	1,018	9.91%	9.16%
Israel	419,356	376	3,673	4,049	0.97%	0.88%
Jamaica	302,025	381	9,172	9,553	3.16%	3.04%
Jordan	39,461	230	1,763	1,993	5.05%	4.47%
Kazakhstan	19,340	54	649	703	3.63%	3.36%
Kenya	23,016	102	1,036	1,138	4.94%	4.50%
Kiribati	177	-	2	2	1.13%	1.13%
Korea, North[37]	25	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	48,195	245	602	847	1.76%	1.25%
Kyrgyzstan	3,022	5	118	123	4.07%	3.90%
Laos	1,587	5	174	179	11.28%	10.96%
Lebanon	39,603	74	744	818	2.07%	1.88%

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

Table 3

FY 2017 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Lesotho	337	-	3	3	0.89%	0.89%
Liberia	4,136	75	783	858	20.74%	18.93%
Libya	1,036	5	60	65	6.27%	5.79%
Macedonia	7,459	27	113	140	1.88%	1.51%
Madagascar	1,078	2	15	17	1.58%	1.39%
Malawi	2,188	10	144	154	7.04%	6.58%
Malaysia	77,687	75	1,023	1,098	1.41%	1.32%
Maldives	342	1	7	8	2.34%	2.05%
Mali	3,372	20	173	193	5.72%	5.13%
Marshall Islands	71	-	1	1	1.41%	1.41%
Mauritania	1,183	21	125	146	12.34%	10.57%
Mauritius	3,334	4	20	24	0.72%	0.60%
Micronesia, Federated States of	50	1	2	3	6.00%	4.00%
Moldova	9,587	24	415	439	4.58%	4.33%
Mongolia	10,980	52	682	734	6.68%	6.21%
Montenegro	5,165	12	232	244	4.72%	4.49%
Morocco[38]	28,890	99	459	558	1.93%	1.59%
Mozambique	1,797	6	57	63	3.51%	3.17%
Namibia	1,766	7	10	17	0.96%	0.57%
Nauru	65	-	5	5	7.69%	7.69%
Nepal	24,240	114	450	564	2.33%	1.86%
Nicaragua	69,098	101	1,358	1,459	2.11%	1.97%
Niger	1,052	10	58	68	6.46%	5.51%
Nigeria	185,375	630	19,046	19,676	10.61%	10.27%
Oman	4,494	7	34	41	0.91%	0.76%
Pakistan	96,677	224	2,070	2,294	2.37%	2.14%
Palau	33	-	2	2	6.06%	6.06%
Panama	153,534	121	985	1,106	0.72%	0.64%
Papua New Guinea	631	4	11	15	2.38%	1.74%
Paraguay	28,929	34	524	558	1.93%	1.81%
Peru	308,891	358	4,687	5,045	1.63%	1.52%
Philippines	293,000	561	4,715	5,276	1.80%	1.61%
Poland	190,168	243	2,221	2,464	1.30%	1.17%
Qatar	14,279	47	149	196	1.37%	1.04%
Romania	73,692	176	879	1,055	1.43%	1.19%
Russia	275,751	353	3,837	4,190	1.52%	1.39%
Rwanda	3,513	11	135	146	4.16%	3.84%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12,143	17	247	264	2.17%	2.03%
Saint Lucia	16,310	33	326	359	2.20%	2.00%

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[38] Morocco includes Morocco and Western Sahara.

Table 3

FY 2017 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9,470	22	324	346	3.65%	3.42%
Samoa	2,224	24	132	156	7.01%	5.94%
Sao Tome and Principe	39	-	1	1	2.56%	2.56%
Saudi Arabia	132,123	438	1,005	1,443	1.09%	0.76%
Senegal	8,432	25	244	269	3.19%	2.89%
Serbia	27,497	60	508	568	2.07%	1.85%
Seychelles	336	-	5	5	1.49%	1.49%
Sierra Leone	2,844	41	319	360	12.66%	11.22%
Solomon Islands	342	1	102	103	30.12%	29.82%
Somalia	150	2	22	24	16.00%	14.67%
South Africa	121,112	143	1,040	1,183	0.98%	0.86%
South Sudan	207	1	28	29	14.01%	13.53%
Sri Lanka	20,118	38	362	400	1.99%	1.80%
Sudan	4,736	25	624	649	13.70%	13.18%
Suriname	12,003	8	113	121	1.01%	0.94%
Swaziland	792	1	14	15	1.89%	1.77%
Syria	9,633	31	692	723	7.51%	7.18%
Tajikistan	1,401	8	68	76	5.42%	4.85%
Tanzania	5,424	33	85	118	2.18%	1.57%
Thailand	90,471	170	1,789	1,959	2.17%	1.98%
Timor-Leste	32	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	2,246	25	226	251	11.18%	10.06%
Tonga	3,896	22	228	250	6.42%	5.85%
Trinidad and Tobago	180,672	94	1,047	1,141	0.63%	0.58%
Tunisia	9,828	20	159	179	1.82%	1.62%
Turkey	180,265	299	2,606	2,905	1.61%	1.45%
Turkmenistan	979	4	64	68	6.95%	6.54%
Tuvalu	62	-	1	1	1.61%	1.61%
Uganda	7,900	31	373	404	5.11%	4.72%
Ukraine	88,900	171	3,995	4,166	4.69%	4.49%
United Arab Emirates	29,493	217	363	580	1.97%	1.23%
Uruguay	77,977	45	1,159	1,204	1.54%	1.49%
Uzbekistan	10,345	51	523	574	5.55%	5.06%
Vanuatu	130	-	1	1	0.77%	0.77%
Venezuela	538,827	1,005	29,419	30,424	5.65%	5.46%
Vietnam	91,909	493	2,326	2,819	3.07%	2.53%
Yemen	3,645	13	346	359	9.85%	9.49%
Zambia	3,871	10	149	159	4.11%	3.85%
Zimbabwe	7,136	19	176	195	2.73%	2.47%
TOTAL	**14,659,249**	**21,157**	**280,559**	**301,716**	**2.06%**	**1.91%**

D. Nonimmigrant Student and Exchange Visitors Overstay Rates

Table 4

FY 2017 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)

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

Table 4
FY 2017 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Congo (Kinshasa)	527	18	175	193	36.62%	33.21%
Costa Rica	3,010	54	37	91	3.02%	1.23%
Croatia	1,938	31	26	57	2.94%	1.34%
Cuba	165	3	3	6	3.64%	1.82%
Cyprus	837	11	9	20	2.39%	1.08%
Czech Republic	5,121	68	50	118	2.30%	0.98%
Côte d'Ivoire	957	45	156	201	21.00%	16.30%
Denmark	5,867	53	21	74	1.26%	0.36%
Djibouti	37	1	8	9	24.32%	21.62%
Dominica	269	6	16	22	8.18%	5.95%
Dominican Republic	4,910	143	153	296	6.03%	3.12%
Ecuador	7,355	112	168	280	3.81%	2.28%
Egypt	6,082	163	482	645	10.61%	7.93%
El Salvador	2,367	46	81	127	5.37%	3.42%
Equatorial Guinea	329	23	48	71	21.58%	14.59%
Eritrea	149	-	104	104	69.80%	69.80%
Estonia	936	2	10	12	1.28%	1.07%
Ethiopia	1,264	29	186	215	17.01%	14.72%
Fiji	123	-	9	9	7.32%	7.32%
Finland	3,247	47	34	81	2.49%	1.05%
France	42,702	481	333	814	1.91%	0.78%
Gabon	380	16	73	89	23.42%	19.21%
Gambia, The	135	1	38	39	28.89%	28.15%
Georgia	1,158	11	33	44	3.80%	2.85%
Germany	46,907	398	253	651	1.39%	0.54%
Ghana	2,309	44	211	255	11.04%	9.14%
Greece	5,055	64	40	104	2.06%	0.79%
Grenada	245	2	15	17	6.94%	6.12%
Guatemala	2,890	59	42	101	3.49%	1.45%
Guinea	115	6	29	35	30.43%	25.22%
Guinea-Bissau	15	1	2	3	20.00%	13.33%
Guyana	322	11	17	28	8.70%	5.28%
Haiti	1,221	38	268	306	25.06%	21.95%
Holy See	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,480	77	70	147	4.22%	2.01%
Hungary	3,812	32	22	54	1.42%	0.58%
Iceland	1,188	11	8	19	1.60%	0.67%
India	127,435	1,567	2,833	4,400	3.45%	2.22%
Indonesia	11,310	249	241	490	4.33%	2.13%
Iran	4,418	70	280	350	7.92%	6.34%
Iraq	1,618	91	282	373	23.05%	17.43%
Ireland	13,778	130	111	241	1.75%	0.81%

Table 4

FY 2017 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Israel	11,549	265	198	463	4.01%	1.71%
Italy	24,450	208	162	370	1.51%	0.66%
Jamaica	10,623	225	486	711	6.69%	4.57%
Japan	56,275	944	719	1,663	2.96%	1.28%
Jordan	3,975	136	233	369	9.28%	5.86%
Kazakhstan	5,740	186	279	465	8.10%	4.86%
Kenya	2,511	46	288	334	13.30%	11.47%
Kiribati	26	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, North	17	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	108,533	1,828	1,601	3,429	3.16%	1.48%
Kuwait	13,017	339	182	521	4.00%	1.40%
Kyrgyzstan	633	20	81	101	15.96%	12.80%
Laos	174	7	5	12	6.90%	2.87%
Latvia	776	6	13	19	2.45%	1.68%
Lebanon	2,971	36	42	78	2.63%	1.41%
Lesotho	68	1	2	3	4.41%	2.94%
Liberia	282	7	64	71	25.18%	22.70%
Libya	896	43	271	314	35.04%	30.25%
Liechtenstein	46	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,262	24	18	42	1.86%	0.80%
Luxembourg	311	5	-	5	1.61%	-
Macedonia	1,916	34	135	169	8.82%	7.05%
Madagascar	126	3	7	10	7.94%	5.56%
Malawi	332	15	37	52	15.66%	11.14%
Malaysia	8,206	193	165	358	4.36%	2.01%
Maldives	74	-	3	3	4.05%	4.05%
Mali	383	12	42	54	14.10%	10.97%
Malta	123	3	-	3	2.44%	-
Marshall Islands	7	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	144	4	30	34	23.61%	20.83%
Mauritius	252	1	3	4	1.59%	1.19%
Micronesia, Federated States of	2	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	2,051	46	444	490	23.89%	21.65%
Monaco	57	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	2,547	104	325	429	16.84%	12.76%
Montenegro	977	42	53	95	9.72%	5.42%
Morocco	2,576	53	103	156	6.06%	4.00%
Mozambique	209	6	8	14	6.70%	3.83%
Namibia	145	1	7	8	5.52%	4.83%
Nauru	3	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3,556	78	712	790	22.22%	20.02%

Table 4

FY 2017 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Netherlands	10,396	120	47	167	1.61%	0.45%
New Zealand	4,756	86	34	120	2.52%	0.71%
Nicaragua	864	14	15	29	3.36%	1.74%
Niger	210	8	20	28	13.33%	9.52%
Nigeria	9,245	258	2,172	2,430	26.28%	23.49%
Norway	7,596	58	30	88	1.16%	0.39%
Oman	3,094	60	34	94	3.04%	1.10%
Pakistan	7,720	160	349	509	6.59%	4.52%
Palau	5	1	-	1	20.00%	-
Panama	4,687	73	35	108	2.30%	0.75%
Papua New Guinea	129	9	11	20	15.50%	8.53%
Paraguay	1,335	30	26	56	4.19%	1.95%
Peru	12,005	141	247	388	3.23%	2.06%
Philippines	10,798	149	818	967	8.96%	7.58%
Poland	8,815	79	124	203	2.30%	1.41%
Portugal	3,557	77	26	103	2.90%	0.73%
Qatar	2,710	86	17	103	3.80%	0.63%
Romania	8,577	152	246	398	4.64%	2.87%
Russia	14,607	299	582	881	6.03%	3.98%
Rwanda	1,116	42	94	136	12.19%	8.42%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	395	2	8	10	2.53%	2.03%
Saint Lucia	311	9	16	25	8.04%	5.14%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	141	2	4	6	4.26%	2.84%
Samoa	26	1	3	4	15.38%	11.54%
San Marino	17	1	-	1	5.88%	-
Sao Tome and Principe	9	1	1	2	22.22%	11.11%
Saudi Arabia	97,136	3,185	1,445	4,630	4.77%	1.49%
Senegal	740	22	103	125	16.89%	13.92%
Serbia	6,178	119	624	743	12.03%	10.10%
Seychelles	40	-	1	1	2.50%	2.50%
Sierra Leone	215	17	48	65	30.23%	22.33%
Singapore	9,004	88	28	116	1.29%	0.31%
Slovakia	4,098	33	33	66	1.61%	0.81%
Slovenia	866	7	7	14	1.62%	0.81%
Solomon Islands	8	2	-	2	25.00%	-
Somalia	45	-	18	18	40.00%	40.00%
South Africa	5,227	89	187	276	5.28%	3.58%
South Sudan	71	1	10	11	15.49%	14.08%
Spain	32,059	386	226	612	1.91%	0.70%
Sri Lanka	2,355	58	150	208	8.83%	6.37%
Sudan	366	9	78	87	23.77%	21.31%

Table 4

FY 2017 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Suriname	177	4	3	7	3.95%	1.69%
Swaziland	151	6	2	8	5.30%	1.32%
Sweden	12,817	140	97	237	1.85%	0.76%
Switzerland	8,894	89	47	136	1.53%	0.53%
Syria	516	8	56	64	12.40%	10.85%
Taiwan	35,356	600	308	908	2.57%	0.87%
Tajikistan	527	14	69	83	15.75%	13.09%
Tanzania	1,059	28	79	107	10.10%	7.46%
Thailand	20,039	364	783	1,147	5.72%	3.91%
Timor-Leste	32	-	1	1	3.13%	3.13%
Togo	182	5	34	39	21.43%	18.68%
Tonga	51	3	12	15	29.41%	23.53%
Trinidad and Tobago	3,022	49	35	84	2.78%	1.16%
Tunisia	1,284	27	32	59	4.60%	2.49%
Turkey	25,206	486	767	1,253	4.97%	3.04%
Turkmenistan	393	10	42	52	13.23%	10.69%
Tuvalu	3	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	968	16	154	170	17.56%	15.91%
Ukraine	8,315	127	859	986	11.86%	10.33%
United Arab Emirates	5,170	100	35	135	2.61%	0.68%
United Kingdom	49,254	580	311	891	1.81%	0.63%
Uruguay	914	14	16	30	3.28%	1.75%
Uzbekistan	1,195	61	88	149	12.47%	7.36%
Vanuatu	8	-	2	2	25.00%	25.00%
Venezuela	15,138	314	773	1,087	7.18%	5.11%
Vietnam	16,900	447	1,032	1,479	8.75%	6.11%
Yemen	1,041	33	145	178	17.10%	13.93%
Zambia	519	13	35	48	9.25%	6.74%
Zimbabwe	1,198	20	92	112	9.35%	7.68%
TOTAL	**1,662,369**	**29,909**	**39,074**	**68,983**	**4.15%**	**2.35%**

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

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

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

Table 5

FY 2017 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)[39]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
China	75,581	752	952	1,704	2.25%	1.26%
Colombia	20,715	122	599	721	3.48%	2.89%
Comoros	2	-	1	1	50.00%	50.00%
Congo (Brazzaville)	76	-	12	12	15.79%	15.79%
Congo (Kinshasa)	125	13	15	28	22.40%	12.00%
Costa Rica	3,646	29	50	79	2.17%	1.37%
Croatia	1,358	11	18	29	2.14%	1.33%
Cuba	1,453	36	100	136	9.36%	6.88%
Cyprus	381	2	4	6	1.57%	1.05%
Czech Republic	3,508	19	21	40	1.14%	0.60%
Côte d'Ivoire	225	1	30	31	13.78%	13.33%
Denmark	10,473	46	24	70	0.67%	0.23%
Djibouti	3	-	-	-	-	-
Dominica	158	-	11	11	6.96%	6.96%
Dominican Republic	9,144	95	1,031	1,126	12.31%	11.28%
Ecuador	3,231	21	143	164	5.08%	4.43%
Egypt	3,775	30	116	146	3.87%	3.07%
El Salvador	2,630	38	263	301	11.44%	10.00%
Equatorial Guinea	20	1	-	1	5.00%	-
Eritrea	89	1	26	27	30.34%	29.21%
Estonia	653	5	5	10	1.53%	0.77%
Ethiopia	1,041	6	134	140	13.45%	12.87%
Fiji	211	1	14	15	7.11%	6.64%
Finland	5,743	29	35	64	1.11%	0.61%
France	88,021	401	303	704	0.80%	0.34%
Gabon	32	-	3	3	9.38%	9.38%
Gambia, The	99	-	11	11	11.11%	11.11%
Georgia	339	5	7	12	3.54%	2.06%
Germany	82,990	271	352	623	0.75%	0.42%
Ghana	1,144	14	141	155	13.55%	12.33%
Greece	4,232	20	20	40	0.95%	0.47%
Grenada	174	2	11	13	7.47%	6.32%
Guatemala	7,531	383	1,208	1,591	21.13%	16.04%
Guinea	93	5	21	26	27.96%	22.58%
Guinea-Bissau	2	-	1	1	50.00%	50.00%
Guyana	286	5	50	55	19.23%	17.48%
Haiti	2,236	26	681	707	31.62%	30.46%
Holy See	1	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,399	155	328	483	14.21%	9.65%
Hungary	3,907	46	44	90	2.30%	1.13%

Table 5

FY 2017 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)[39]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Iceland	1,094	5	10	15	1.37%	0.91%
India	445,446	2,956	6,612	9,568	2.15%	1.48%
Indonesia	2,605	38	154	192	7.37%	5.91%
Iran	1,274	16	87	103	8.08%	6.83%
Iraq	351	3	71	74	21.08%	20.23%
Ireland	22,752	137	80	217	0.95%	0.35%
Israel	18,411	118	101	219	1.19%	0.55%
Italy	44,338	176	165	341	0.77%	0.37%
Jamaica	18,924	1,347	873	2,220	11.73%	4.61%
Japan	156,424	396	426	822	0.53%	0.27%
Jordan	1,022	23	38	61	5.97%	3.72%
Kazakhstan	829	4	33	37	4.46%	3.98%
Kenya	1,572	6	108	114	7.25%	6.87%
Kiribati	14	3	-	3	21.43%	-
Korea, North	8	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	44,198	230	506	736	1.67%	1.14%
Kuwait	334	3	4	7	2.10%	1.20%
Kyrgyzstan	155	3	16	19	12.26%	10.32%
Laos	525	3	214	217	41.33%	40.76%
Latvia	708	7	5	12	1.69%	0.71%
Lebanon	1,965	13	31	44	2.24%	1.58%
Lesotho	22	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	211	4	79	83	39.34%	37.44%
Libya	98	2	15	17	17.35%	15.31%
Liechtenstein	41	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	1,042	25	21	46	4.41%	2.02%
Luxembourg	244	-	3	3	1.23%	1.23%
Macedonia	412	8	20	28	6.80%	4.85%
Madagascar	44	-	7	7	15.91%	15.91%
Malawi	135	-	9	9	6.67%	6.67%
Malaysia	4,988	25	57	82	1.64%	1.14%
Maldives	24	-	1	1	4.17%	4.17%
Mali	111	8	12	20	18.02%	10.81%
Malta	158	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	42	-	2	2	4.76%	4.76%
Mauritius	179	-	6	6	3.35%	3.35%
Micronesia, Federated States of	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	412	4	42	46	11.17%	10.19%
Monaco	60	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5

FY 2017 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)[39]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Mongolia	245	23	22	45	18.37%	8.98%
Montenegro	110	3	5	8	7.27%	4.55%
Morocco	1,242	10	66	76	6.12%	5.31%
Mozambique	67	1	3	4	5.97%	4.48%
Namibia	53	-	3	3	5.66%	5.66%
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1,890	6	87	93	4.92%	4.60%
Netherlands	25,256	109	90	199	0.79%	0.36%
New Zealand	7,119	45	57	102	1.43%	0.80%
Nicaragua	1,380	22	91	113	8.19%	6.59%
Niger	41	-	6	6	14.63%	14.63%
Nigeria	4,287	21	434	455	10.61%	10.12%
Norway	7,121	39	21	60	0.84%	0.29%
Oman	146	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	5,258	29	206	235	4.47%	3.92%
Palau	1	-	1	1	100.00%	100.00%
Panama	1,521	4	37	41	2.70%	2.43%
Papua New Guinea	17	1	-	1	5.88%	-
Paraguay	389	1	14	15	3.86%	3.60%
Peru	5,981	86	389	475	7.94%	6.50%
Philippines	25,038	629	6,446	7,075	28.26%	25.74%
Poland	7,711	68	79	147	1.91%	1.02%
Portugal	5,743	47	31	78	1.36%	0.54%
Qatar	73	3	1	4	5.48%	1.37%
Romania	4,724	67	141	208	4.40%	2.98%
Russia	14,445	136	408	544	3.77%	2.82%
Rwanda	106	2	12	14	13.21%	11.32%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	137	-	-	-	-	-
Saint Lucia	107	2	4	6	5.61%	3.74%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	56	-	3	3	5.36%	5.36%
Samoa	61	1	2	3	4.92%	3.28%
San Marino	4	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	1,894	23	13	36	1.90%	0.69%
Senegal	329	2	25	27	8.21%	7.60%
Serbia	1,797	35	59	94	5.23%	3.28%
Seychelles	6	-	2	2	33.33%	33.33%
Sierra Leone	146	1	57	58	39.73%	39.04%
Singapore	6,973	43	64	107	1.53%	0.92%
Slovakia	1,793	27	11	38	2.12%	0.61%

Table 5

FY 2017 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)[39]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Slovenia	926	5	5	10	1.08%	0.54%
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	61	-	14	14	22.95%	22.95%
South Africa	11,555	300	186	486	4.21%	1.61%
South Sudan	37	-	13	13	35.14%	35.14%
Spain	48,790	202	143	345	0.71%	0.29%
Sri Lanka	1,637	8	35	43	2.63%	2.14%
Sudan	91	-	6	6	6.59%	6.59%
Suriname	72	1	4	5	6.94%	5.56%
Swaziland	58	1	1	2	3.45%	1.72%
Sweden	17,046	87	76	163	0.96%	0.45%
Switzerland	10,290	41	35	76	0.74%	0.34%
Syria	379	9	58	67	17.68%	15.30%
Taiwan	15,541	84	99	183	1.18%	0.64%
Tajikistan	43	-	6	6	13.95%	13.95%
Tanzania	339	3	19	22	6.49%	5.60%
Thailand	3,651	80	376	456	12.49%	10.30%
Timor-Leste	1	-	1	1	100.00%	100.00%
Togo	79	1	25	26	32.91%	31.65%
Tonga	156	-	10	10	6.41%	6.41%
Trinidad and Tobago	3,772	18	55	73	1.94%	1.46%
Tunisia	448	3	15	18	4.02%	3.35%
Turkey	8,502	54	136	190	2.23%	1.60%
Turkmenistan	67	1	4	5	7.46%	5.97%
Tuvalu	2	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	701	38	47	85	12.13%	6.70%
Ukraine	7,279	148	465	613	8.42%	6.39%
United Arab Emirates	488	8	2	10	2.05%	0.41%
United Kingdom	155,722	934	802	1,736	1.11%	0.52%
Uruguay	1,489	4	17	21	1.41%	1.14%
Uzbekistan	338	1	33	34	10.06%	9.76%
Vanuatu	30	1	-	1	3.33%	-
Venezuela	23,835	129	489	618	2.59%	2.05%
Vietnam	4,775	124	1,573	1,697	35.54%	32.94%
Yemen	302	-	117	117	38.74%	38.74%
Zambia	134	2	3	5	3.73%	2.24%
Zimbabwe	654	3	28	31	4.74%	4.28%
TOTAL	**1,730,106**	**13,119**	**32,877**	**45,996**	**2.66%**	**1.90%**

F. Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Overstay Rates

Table 6

FY 2017 Overstay rates for Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs

Country of Citizenship (admission class)	Expected Departures	Out–of–Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Canada (B1/B2)	8,748,750	6,204	90,707	96,911	1.11%	1.04%
Mexico (B1/B2)	2,739,158	3,257	44,250	47,507	1.73%	1.62%
B1/B2 Total	**11,487,908**	**9,461**	**134,957**	**144,418**	**1.26%**	**1.17%**
Canada (F, M, J)	67,931	491	812	1,303	1.92%	1.20%
Mexico (F, M, J)	41,075	550	665	1,215	2.96%	1.62%
F, M, J Total	**109,006**[40]	**1,041**[41]	**1,477**[42]	**2,518**	**2.31%**	**1.35%**
Canada (Other In-Scope)	398,477	1,685	1,382	3,067	0.77%	0.35%
Mexico (Other In-Scope)	136,197	1,658	2,479	4,137	3.04%	1.82%
Other In-Scope Total	**534,674**	**3,343**	**3,861**	**7,204**	**1.42%**	**0.72%**
Canada Total	9,215,158	8,380	92,901	101,281	1.10%	1.01%
Mexico Total	2,916,430	5,465	47,394	52,859	1.81%	1.63%
Grand Total	**12,131,588**	**13,845**	**140,295**	**154,140**	**1.27%**	**1.16%**

Table 6 represents Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrant visitors admitted at air and sea POEs who were expected to depart in FY 2017. Unlike all other countries, the overwhelming majority of travelers from Canada or Mexico enter the United States by land. Overstay data concerning land entries will be incorporated into future iterations of this report as projects progress.

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

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

[42] The Canada and Mexico Suspected In-Country Overstay total comprises 829 for the F visa category, 67 for the M visa category, 581 for the J visa category

G. Overstay Duration Highlights

Table 7						
Duration of Overstay among Out-of-Country Overstays of 60 Days or Fewer						
Duration of Overstay (Days or Fewer)	10	20	30	40	50	60
	30,653	40,138	47,189	52,633	57,514	62,185
Percentage of 60 Day Total	49%	65%	76%	85%	92%	100%
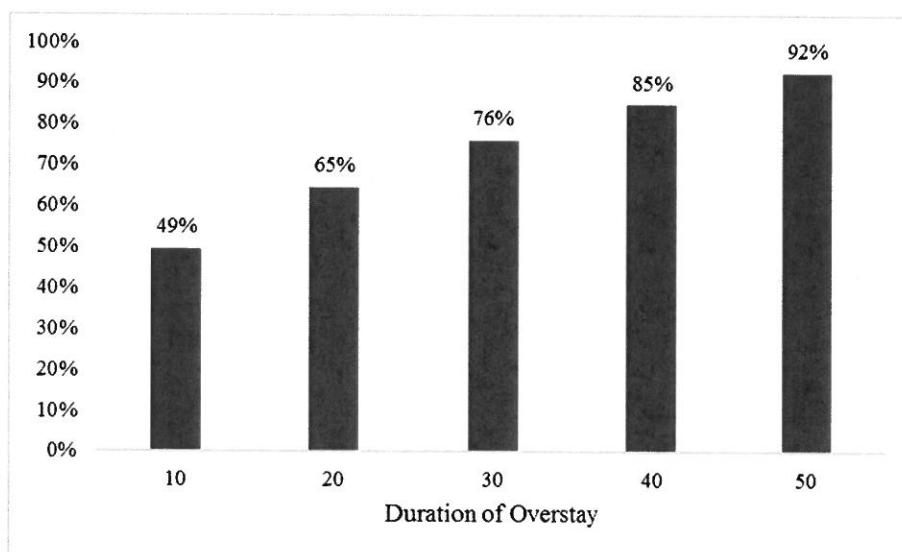
Figure 1: Duration of Overstay among Out-of-Country Overstays of 60 Days or Fewer

Among the Out-of-Country Overstays of 60 days or fewer, 49 percent left within the first 10 days, 65 percent left within the first 20 days, 76 percent left within the first 30 days, 85 percent left within the first 40 days, and 92 percent left within the first 50 days.[43]

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[43] Table 7 includes 768 Out-of-Country Overstays (1.3% of the 62,185 overstays of 60 days or fewer) that were identified as Suspected In-Country Overstays in the FY 2017 Report, but as of December 1, 2017 switched to Out-of-Country Overstays due to a departure. DHS added this population to adjust for statistical bias associated with overstays that occurred at the end of the FY 2017 reporting period.

Table 8

FY 2017 Summary Overstay rates over time for Nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs

Admission Type	Overstay Status at the end of FY 2017			Overstay Status as of May 1, 2018	
	Expected Departures	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors	22,472,710	114,121	0.51%	91,080	0.41%
Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico)	14,659,249	280,559	1.91%	207,606	1.42%
Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico)	1,662,369	39,074	2.35%	23,852	1.43%
All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrants (excluding Canada and Mexico)	1,730,106	32,877	1.90%	20,677	1.20%
Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrants	12,131,588	140,295	1.16%	78,110	0.64%
TOTAL	**52,656,022**	**606,926**	**1.15%**	**421,325**	**0.80%**

Table 9

FY 2016 Summary Overstay rates over time for Nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs

Admission Type	Overstay Status at the end of FY 2016			Overstay Status as of May 1, 2018	
	Expected Departures	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors	21,616,034	128,806	0.60%	89,390	0.41%
Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico)	13,848,480	263,470	1.90%	155,095	1.12%
Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico)	1,457,556	40,949	2.81%	16,970	1.16%
All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrants (excluding Canada and Mexico)	1,427,188	29,498	2.07%	14,423	1.01%
Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrants	12,088,020	166,076	1.37%	65,990	0.55%
TOTAL	**50,437,278**	**628,799**	**1.25%**	**341,868**	**0.68%**

V. Conclusion

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

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

During the past three years, DHS made significant progress in terms of the ability to accurately report data on overstays—progress that was made possible by congressional realignment of Department resources in order to better centralize the overall mission in identifying overstays. In FY 2017, new biometric exit tests in both the land and air environment enabled continued progress toward the fusion of biometric and biographic verification of travelers. While these tests account for only a small percentage of all the departure records for FY 2017, this is a significant increase from FY 2016 and a critical step forward towards implementing a comprehensive biometric entry and exit system.

DHS will continue to develop and test the entry and exit system during FY 2018, both biometric and biographic, and this testing will improve CBP's ability to capture and report this data accurately. DHS will continue to annually release this overstay data to the public and examine trends over time, and looks forward to providing updates to congressional members and their staff on its ongoing progress.

VI. Appendices

Appendix A.   In-Scope Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission

CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
Temporary Workers and Trainees	
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)-only transitional workers	CW1
Spouses and children of CW1	CW2
Temporary workers in specialty occupations	H1B
Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement aliens	H1B1
Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas	H1C
Agricultural workers	H2A
Nonagricultural workers	H2B
Returning H2B workers	H2R
Trainees	H3
Spouse and unmarried child(ren) under 21 years of age of H1B, H1B1, H1C, H2A, H2B, H2R, or H3	H4
Workers with extraordinary ability or achievement	O1
Workers accompanying and assisting in performance of O1 workers	O2
Spouses and children of O1 and O2	O3
Internationally recognized athletes or entertainers	P1
Artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange programs	P2
Artists or entertainers in culturally unique programs	P3
Spouses and children of P1, P2, or P3	P4
Workers in international cultural exchange programs	Q1
Workers in religious occupations	R1
Spouses and children of R1	R2
North American Free Trade Agreement professional workers	TN
Spouses and children of TN	TD
Intracompany Transferees	
Intracompany transferees	L1[44]
Spouses and children of L1	L2
Treaty Traders and Investors	

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[44] Includes L1A and L1B classes of admission

Description	Code
Treaty traders and their spouses and children	E1
Treaty investors and their spouses and children	E2
Treaty investors and their spouses and children CNMI only	E2C
Australian Free Trade Agreement principals, spouses and children	E3[45]

Students

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

Exchange Visitors

Description	Code
Exchange visitors	J1
Spouses and children of J1	J2

Temporary Visitors for Pleasure

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

Temporary Visitors for Business

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

Alien Fiancées of U.S. Citizens and Children

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

Legal Immigration Family Equity LIFE Act

Description	Code
Spouses of U.S. citizens, visa pending	K3
Children of U.S. citizens, visa pending	K4
Spouses of permanent residents, visa pending	V1
Children of permanent residents, visa pending	V2
Dependents of V1 or V2, visa pending	V3

Other

Description	Code
Attendants, servants, or personal employees of A1 and A2 and their families	A3
Attendants, servants, or personal employees of diplomats or other representatives	G5
Attendant, servant, personal employer of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) NATO-1 through NATO-6 or Immediate Family	NATO-7

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[45] Includes E3D and E3R classes of admission

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

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

Appendix C.   FY 2016 Overstay Rates

FY 2016 Entry/Exit Overstay Report Overview

Below are the tabulated rates from the Fiscal Year 2016 Entry and Exit Overstay Report. The inclusion of these tables is for reference only. The FY 2016 Report provides data on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who entered as nonimmigrants through an air or sea port of entry (POE) and who were expected to depart in FY 2016 (October 1, 2015 – September 30, 2016). It does this by examining the number of entries, by country, for foreign travelers who arrived as nonimmigrants during this time as of October 1, 2016.

At the end of FY 2016, the overall Suspected In-Country Overstay number – i.e., those for whom the Department did not have evidence of a departure or transition to another immigration status – was 628,799, or 1.25 percent. As included in the FY 2016 Report, by January 2017, the number of Suspected In-Country overstays had dropped to 544,676, rendering the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 1.07 percent. As of December 2017, the number of Suspected In-Country overstays for FY 2016 had further dropped to 403,415, rendering the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.80 percent. As of May 1, 2018 the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays further decreased to 340,377 rendering the FY 2016 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.67 percent.

Table C-1 FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant visitors admitted to the United States for business or pleasure (WB/WT/B-1/B-2) via air and sea POEs for VWP Countries						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Andorra	1,308	-	9	9	0.69%	0.69%
Australia[46]	1,362,199	980	6,583	7,563	0.56%	0.48%
Austria	211,224	116	2,784	2,900	1.37%	1.32%
Belgium	288,117	178	1,369	1,547	0.54%	0.48%
Brunei	1,125	1	10	11	0.98%	0.89%
Chile	363,570	813	5,416	6,229	1.71%	1.49%
Czech Republic	103,158	214	927	1,141	1.11%	0.90%
Denmark[47]	329,981	158	1,505	1,663	0.50%	0.46%
Estonia	23,158	35	160	195	0.84%	0.69%
Finland	156,057	112	604	716	0.46%	0.39%
France[48]	1,751,536	1,629	10,358	11,987	0.68%	0.59%
Germany	2,061,112	1,416	18,780	20,196	0.98%	0.91%
Greece	77,562	421	1,280	1,701	2.19%	1.65%
Hungary	82,533	431	1,841	2,272	2.75%	2.23%

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[46] Australia includes Australia, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, and Cocos (Keeling) Island.
[47] Denmark includes Denmark, Faroe Islands, and Greenland.
[48] France includes France, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and Wallis and Futuna.

Table C-1

FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant visitors admitted to the United States for business or pleasure (WB/WT/B-1/B-2) via air and sea POEs for VWP Countries

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Iceland	54,806	28	154	182	0.33%	0.28%
Ireland	483,613	392	2,177	2,569	0.53%	0.45%
Italy	1,207,242	1,480	14,896	16,376	1.36%	1.23%
Japan	3,007,800	441	4,401	4,842	0.16%	0.15%
Korea, South	1,266,839	1,368	4,507	5,875	0.46%	0.36%
Latvia	20,344	107	249	356	1.75%	1.22%
Liechtenstein	2,082	2	15	17	0.82%	0.72%
Lithuania	30,846	129	484	613	1.99%	1.57%
Luxembourg	14,251	11	100	111	0.78%	0.70%
Malta	6,047	7	54	61	1.01%	0.89%
Monaco	1,097	2	4	6	0.55%	0.36%
Netherlands[49]	721,977	511	4,081	4,592	0.64%	0.57%
New Zealand[50]	308,703	273	1,526	1,799	0.58%	0.49%
Norway	281,559	158	992	1,150	0.41%	0.35%
Portugal	164,662	621	3,365	3,986	2.42%	2.04%
San Marino	697	2	12	14	2.01%	1.72%
Singapore	127,149	146	471	617	0.49%	0.37%
Slovakia	46,449	156	703	859	1.85%	1.51%
Slovenia	24,158	27	223	250	1.03%	0.92%
Spain	940,218	1,969	11,716	13,685	1.46%	1.25%
Sweden	560,320	370	2,601	2,971	0.53%	0.46%
Switzerland	434,189	289	2,257	2,546	0.59%	0.52%
Taiwan	388,713	681	1,522	2,203	0.57%	0.39%
United Kingdom[51]	4,709,633	2,802	20,670	23,472	0.50%	0.44%
TOTAL	**21,616,034**	**18,476**	**128,806**	**147,282**	**0.68%**	**0.60%**

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[49] Netherlands includes the Netherlands, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten.
[50] New Zealand includes New Zealand, Cook Islands, Tokelau, and Niue.
[51] United Kingdom includes the United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

Table C-2

FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada, Mexico, and Students)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Afghanistan	2,123	8	291	299	14.08%	13.71%
Albania	7,881	32	349	381	4.83%	4.43%
Algeria	9,710	39	356	395	4.07%	3.67%
Angola	8,307	29	286	315	3.79%	3.44%
Antigua and Barbuda	15,444	39	205	244	1.58%	1.33%
Argentina	840,739	318	6,752	7,070	0.84%	0.80%
Armenia	6,659	15	282	297	4.46%	4.24%
Azerbaijan	5,579	18	198	216	3.87%	3.55%
Bahamas, The	233,902	344	3,876	4,220	1.80%	1.66%
Bahrain	7,480	13	101	114	1.52%	1.35%
Bangladesh	27,865	73	1,009	1,082	3.88%	3.62%
Barbados	59,316	74	1,621	1,695	2.86%	2.73%
Belarus	14,659	29	544	573	3.91%	3.71%
Belize	27,168	53	576	629	2.32%	2.12%
Benin	2,017	9	104	113	5.60%	5.16%
Bhutan	394	3	99	102	25.89%	25.13%
Bolivia	63,071	110	1,129	1,239	1.96%	1.79%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,884	30	157	187	2.72%	2.28%
Botswana	2,016	5	24	29	1.44%	1.19%
Brazil	2,074,363	2,526	36,929	39,455	1.90%	1.78%
Bulgaria	27,469	87	401	488	1.78%	1.46%
Burkina Faso	4,494	27	1,146	1,173	26.10%	25.50%
Burma	4,877	13	232	245	5.02%	4.76%
Burundi	1,046	8	146	154	14.72%	13.96%
Cabo Verde	4,166	30	719	749	17.98%	17.26%
Cambodia	2,792	4	50	54	1.93%	1.79%
Cameroon	8,665	143	832	975	11.25%	9.60%
Central African Republic	197	-	23	23	11.68%	11.68%
Chad	643	2	106	108	16.80%	16.49%
China[52]	2,058,311	2,493	17,108	19,601	0.95%	0.83%
Colombia	863,417	1,062	18,404	19,466	2.26%	2.13%
Comoros	75	-	3	3	4.00%	4.00%
Congo (Brazzaville)[53]	1,221	4	101	105	8.60%	8.27%
Congo (Kinshasa)[54]	5,412	35	474	509	9.41%	8.76%
Costa Rica	260,245	231	2,530	2,761	1.06%	0.97%
Côte d'Ivoire	22,075	31	197	228	1.03%	0.89%
Croatia	48,719	194	712	906	1.86%	1.46%
Cuba	8,844	11	89	100	1.13%	1.01%

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[52] China includes the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Macau.

[53] Congo (Brazzaville) refers to the Republic of the Congo.
[54] Congo (Kinshasa) refers to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Table C-2

FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada, Mexico, and Students)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Cyprus	5,795	40	433	473	8.16%	7.47%
Djibouti	382	9	95	104	27.23%	24.87%
Dominica	7,248	23	268	291	4.02%	3.70%
Dominican Republic	341,628	442	9,211	9,653	2.83%	2.70%
Ecuador	392,521	387	7,356	7,743	1.97%	1.87%
Egypt	80,716	201	1,715	1,916	2.37%	2.13%
El Salvador	183,255	308	4,771	5,079	2.77%	2.60%
Equatorial Guinea	937	7	43	50	5.34%	4.59%
Eritrea	2,390	133	473	606	25.36%	19.79%
Ethiopia	14,645	96	662	758	5.18%	4.52%
Fiji	8,159	34	262	296	3.63%	3.21%
Gabon	1,961	22	83	105	5.35%	4.23%
Gambia, The	1,614	17	181	198	12.27%	11.21%
Georgia	7,456	20	1,036	1,056	14.16%	13.90%
Ghana	21,602	104	963	1,067	4.94%	4.46%
Grenada	10,877	39	301	340	3.13%	2.77%
Guatemala	247,084	362	5,442	5,804	2.35%	2.20%
Guinea	2,332	22	199	221	9.48%	8.53%
Guinea-Bissau	144	1	20	21	14.58%	13.89%
Guyana	54,471	113	1,811	1,924	3.53%	3.33%
Haiti	129,617	669	5,000	5,669	4.37%	3.86%
Holy See	17	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Honduras	182,601	272	5,085	5,357	2.93%	2.79%
India	1,004,245	2,040	15,723	17,763	1.77%	1.57%
Indonesia	80,936	115	1,196	1,311	1.62%	1.48%
Iran	23,749	121	588	709	2.99%	2.48%
Iraq	9,140	54	986	1,040	11.38%	10.79%
Israel	374,404	451	3,584	4,035	1.08%	0.96%
Jamaica	281,797	444	9,177	9,621	3.41%	3.26%
Jordan	37,792	272	2,256	2,528	6.69%	5.97%
Kazakhstan	18,157	40	494	534	2.94%	2.72%
Kenya	20,178	114	723	837	4.15%	3.58%
Kiribati	100	-	2	2	2.00%	2.00%
Korea, North[55]	80	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Kuwait	49,210	486	828	1,314	2.67%	1.68%
Kyrgyzstan	2,292	13	128	141	6.15%	5.59%
Laos	1,247	14	146	160	12.83%	11.71%
Lebanon	39,454	100	928	1,028	2.61%	2.35%
Lesotho	317	1	6	7	2.21%	1.89%
Liberia	3,894	68	677	745	19.13%	17.39%
Libya	1,074	7	64	71	6.61%	5.96%

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

Table C-2

FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada, Mexico, and Students)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Macedonia	6,349	22	166	188	2.96%	2.62%
Madagascar	930	3	13	16	1.72%	1.40%
Malawi	2,005	6	99	105	5.24%	4.94%
Malaysia	77,827	93	1,284	1,377	1.77%	1.65%
Maldives	196	-	3	3	1.53%	1.53%
Mali	2,936	15	164	179	6.10%	5.59%
Marshall Islands	60	-	8	8	13.33%	13.33%
Mauritania	1,212	16	174	190	15.68%	14.36%
Mauritius	3,286	3	30	33	1.00%	0.91%
Micronesia, Federated States of	40	1	9	10	25.00%	22.50%
Moldova	8,557	31	399	430	5.03%	4.66%
Mongolia	10,215	48	746	794	7.77%	7.30%
Montenegro	4,361	10	233	243	5.57%	5.34%
Morocco[56]	27,294	100	557	657	2.41%	2.04%
Mozambique	1,827	8	39	47	2.57%	2.14%
Namibia	1,589	3	22	25	1.57%	1.39%
Nauru	25	1	-	1	4.00%	0.00%
Nepal	18,775	157	789	946	5.04%	4.20%
Nicaragua	66,206	105	1,339	1,444	2.18%	2.02%
Niger	902	5	42	47	5.21%	4.66%
Nigeria	189,883	582	11,461	12,043	6.34%	6.04%
Oman	4,897	10	46	56	1.14%	0.94%
Pakistan	87,871	226	2,415	2,641	3.01%	2.75%
Palau	57	-	4	4	7.02%	7.02%
Panama	158,076	143	805	948	0.60%	0.51%
Papua New Guinea	1,266	6	5	11	0.87%	0.40%
Paraguay	27,836	28	409	437	1.57%	1.47%
Peru	296,684	454	5,310	5,764	1.94%	1.79%
Philippines	250,753	562	4,438	5,000	1.99%	1.77%
Poland	176,495	334	2,787	3,121	1.77%	1.58%
Qatar	14,382	81	196	277	1.93%	1.36%
Romania	66,451	186	1,052	1,238	1.86%	1.58%
Russia	256,280	334	3,344	3,678	1.44%	1.31%
Rwanda	2,646	10	110	120	4.54%	4.16%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12,115	18	262	280	2.31%	2.16%
Saint Lucia	15,616	31	320	351	2.25%	2.05%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9,608	20	342	362	3.77%	3.56%
Samoa	2,006	18	103	121	6.03%	5.14%
Sao Tome and Principe	45	-	1	1	2.22%	2.22%

[56] Morocco includes Morocco and Western Sahara.

Table C-2

FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada, Mexico, and Students)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Saudi Arabia	135,108	990	1,429	2,419	1.79%	1.06%
Senegal	7,564	31	272	303	4.01%	3.60%
Serbia	23,175	73	507	580	2.50%	2.19%
Seychelles	352	1	2	3	0.85%	0.57%
Sierra Leone	2,426	27	157	184	7.59%	6.47%
Solomon Islands	174	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
Somalia	137	-	8	8	5.84%	5.84%
South Africa	121,072	178	837	1,015	0.84%	0.69%
South Sudan	257	1	6	7	2.72%	2.34%
Sri Lanka	18,333	43	315	358	1.95%	1.72%
Sudan	3,885	26	341	367	9.45%	8.78%
Suriname	14,485	11	118	129	0.89%	0.82%
Swaziland	651	-	8	8	1.23%	1.23%
Syria	11,821	64	726	790	6.68%	6.14%
Tajikistan	1,308	19	119	138	10.55%	9.10%
Tanzania	6,496	18	181	199	3.06%	2.79%
Thailand	84,785	168	1,954	2,122	2.50%	2.31%
Timor-Leste	51	-	2	2	3.92%	3.92%
Togo	1,912	20	197	217	11.35%	10.30%
Tonga	3,632	13	295	308	8.48%	8.12%
Trinidad and Tobago	181,218	129	868	997	0.55%	0.48%
Tunisia	8,900	15	198	213	2.39%	2.23%
Turkey	176,695	312	2,531	2,843	1.61%	1.43%
Turkmenistan	951	2	44	46	4.84%	4.63%
Tuvalu	52	1	-	1	1.92%	0.00%
Uganda	7,362	34	379	413	5.61%	5.15%
Ukraine	83,401	243	2,707	2,950	3.54%	3.25%
United Arab Emirates	30,577	275	452	727	2.38%	1.48%
Uruguay	77,164	76	1,353	1,429	1.85%	1.75%
Uzbekistan	9,592	39	803	842	8.78%	8.37%
Vanuatu	126	1	1	2	1.59%	0.79%
Venezuela	551,048	915	22,906	23,821	4.32%	4.16%
Vietnam	79,097	393	2,689	3,082	3.90%	3.40%
Yemen	2,887	20	194	214	7.41%	6.72%
Zambia	3,662	6	120	126	3.44%	3.28%
Zimbabwe	6,802	20	148	168	2.47%	2.18%
TOTAL	**13,848,480**	**23,637**	**263,470**	**287,107**	**2.07%**	**1.90%**

Table C-3
FY 2016 Overstay rates for Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs

Country of Citizenship (admission class)	Expected Departures	Out–of–Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Canada (B1/B2)	8,620,361	7,128	117,267	124,395	1.44%	1.36%
Mexico (B1/B2)	2,927,848	4,110	43,742	47,852	1.63%	1.49%
B1/B2 Total	**11,548,209**	**11,238**	**161,009**	**172,247**	**1.49%**	**1.39%**
Canada (F, M, J)	54,786	783	806	1,589	2.90%	1.47%
Mexico (F, M, J)	37,157	789	738	1,527	4.11%	1.99%
F, M, J Total	**91,943**[57]	**1,572**[58]	**1,544**[59]	**3,116**	**3.39%**	**1.68%**
Canada (Other In-Scope)	333,349	1,982	1,345	3,327	1.00%	0.40%
Mexico (Other In-Scope)	114,519	1,401	2,178	3,579	3.13%	1.90%
Other In-Scope Total	**447,868**	**3,383**	**3,523**	**6,906**	**1.54%**	**0.79%**
Canada Total	9,008,496	9,893	119,418	129,311	1.44%	1.33%
Mexico Total	3,079,524	6,300	46,658	52,958	1.72%	1.52%
Grand Total	**12,088,020**	**16,193**	**166,076**	**182,269**	**1.51%**	**1.37%**

[57] The Canada and Mexico Expected Departure total comprises of 64,370 for the F visa category, 1,290 for the M visa category, 26,283 for the J visa category
[58] The Canada and Mexico Out-of-Country Overstay total comprises of 1,247 for the F visa category, 41 for the M visa category, 284 for the J visa category
[59] The Canada and Mexico Suspected In-Country Overstay total comprises of 899 for the F visa category, 40 for the M visa category, 605 for the J visa category

Appendix D.   Abbreviation and Acronyms

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