



Fiscal Year 2022 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

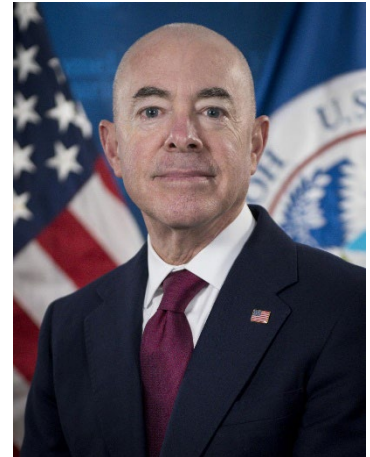


Homeland
Security

Message from the Secretary

June 21, 2023

I am pleased to present the following “Fiscal Year 2022 Entry/Exit Overstay Report” prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). This report is provided pursuant to requirements in Section 2(a) of the *Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000* (Pub. L. 106-215); the Joint Explanatory Statement and House Report 117-87 accompanying the Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-103); and the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2023 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328).



This report is provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable Dick Durbin
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Lindsay Graham
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Ranking Member, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Kay Granger
Chairwoman, House Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro
Ranking Member, House Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Patty Murray
Chairwoman, Senate Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Susan Collins
Vice Chairwoman, Senate Committee on Appropriations

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

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

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

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

Please direct inquiries to the DHS Office of Legislative Affairs at (202) 447-5890.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alejandro N. Mayorkas". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large initial 'A'.

Alejandro N. Mayorkas
Secretary

Executive Summary

This report provides data on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who entered as nonimmigrants through air or sea ports of entry (POE) and were expected to depart in FY 2022 (October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022).

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

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

Valid periods of admission to the United States vary; therefore, it was necessary to establish “cutoff dates” for the purposes of this report. Unless otherwise noted, the tables accompanying this report refer to departures that were expected to occur between October 1, 2021, and September 30, 2022.

In FY 2022, there were 23,243,127 expected departures, a 334.89 percent increase from the FY 2021 figure of 6,940,538, and 20,042,399 less than the five-year consolidated report average of 43,285,526 (FY 2017 - FY 2021). The increase in the FY 2022 expected departures population can be attributed to a multitude of factors, including impacts from travel restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic. Additionally, there were unique challenges regarding data associated with previous year FY 2021 travel also due to COVID-19, including temporary changes in policy at USCIS allowing travelers to file for immigration benefits while out of status and CBP granting a significantly increased number of “satisfactory departures” to people travelling under the Visa Waiver Program. Furthermore, for some classes of admission to the United States, such as certain asylum seekers or individuals adjusting status, complete relevant data was not fully available for automated inclusion in this report. For these reasons, FY 2021 data was not previously released but is included here as an appendix. Factors affecting FY 2021 data were mitigated in creating the FY 2022 Overstay Report through changes designed to improve and expand inclusion of automated data.

This report presents the overstay rates of those who remained in the United States beyond their authorized period of admission with no evidence of an extension to their period of admission or

adjustment to another immigration status. Rates are provided for the major categories listed in the sections below.

Total Overstay Rate

As noted, CBP determined there were 23,243,127 in-scope nonimmigrant admissions¹ to the United States through air or sea POEs with expected departures occurring in FY 2022, which represents the majority of air and sea annual nonimmigrant admissions. Of this number, CBP calculated a total overstay rate of 3.67 percent, or 853,955 overstay events. In other words, 96.33 percent of the in-scope nonimmigrant entries departed the United States on-time and in accordance with the terms of their admission.

This report breaks down the overstay rates further to provide a better picture of those overstays who remained in the United States beyond their period of admission and for whom there is no identifiable evidence of a departure, an extension of period of admission, or transition to another immigration status. At the end of FY 2022, there were 795,167 Suspected In-Country Overstays, which represents 3.42 percent of expected departures, and there were 58,788 Out-of-Country Overstays, representing 0.25 percent of expected departures.

Due to subsequent departures and adjustments of status to lawful permanent resident by individuals in this population, by February 1, 2023, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays for FY 2022 decreased to 706,952, resulting in the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 3.04 percent. As of February 1, 2023, DHS was able to confirm the departures or adjustments of status of more than 96.96 percent of nonimmigrants scheduled to depart in FY 2022, via air and sea POEs.

Visa Waiver Program (VWP) Country Overstay Rate

This report separates VWP country overstay figures from non-VWP country figures. For VWP countries, the FY 2022 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.15 percent of the 7,413,023 expected departures.

Non-VWP Participant Countries Overstay Rate

For non-VWP countries, the FY 2022 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 6.94 percent of the 7,031,887 expected departures.

Student or Exchange Visitor Overstay Rate

For nonimmigrants who entered on a student or exchange visitor visa (F, M, or J visa), the FY 2022 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 3.5 percent of the 1,240,182 students and exchange visitors scheduled to complete their program in the United States.²

All Other In-scope Classes of Admission Overstay Rate

For all other in-scope non-VWP classes of admission, the FY 2022 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 3.82 percent of the 1,005,953 expected departures.

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

² Excludes Canada and Mexico students or exchange visitors.

Canada and Mexico Overstay Rates

Unlike other countries, the majority of travelers from Canada and Mexico enter the United States by land. Figures pertaining to Canada and Mexico are presented separately from the other countries since air and sea information represents a smaller portion of the Canadian and Mexican travel population. For Canada, the FY 2022, Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and sea POEs is 0.51 percent of 5,839,418 expected departures. For Mexico, the FY 2022, Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and sea POEs is 3.46 percent of 7,264,746 expected departures. This represents overstays by people who arrived by air and sea POEs and does not include overstays by people who arrived by land.

The FY 2022, report covers the same classes of admission as previous Entry and Exit Overstay Reports.³ These classes include those traveling to the United States temporarily for business and pleasure, including those from designated VWP countries traveling under an Electronic System for Travel Authorization, student travelers, worker classifications, and other classes of nonimmigrant admission.⁴ The only excluded classes are diplomats, crewmembers, travelers in transit, and special protected classes under Section 1367 (Appendix B).⁵

In FY 2022, DHS continued developing its overstay mission capabilities. The use of advanced biometrics improved the Department's ability to confirm travelers' identities at border crossings, and enhanced our ability to identify overstays. By the end of FY 2022, CBP had biometrically confirmed over 147,938 Out-of-Country Overstays. The vetting unit responsible for assisting the review of Out-of-Country Overstay leads is continuing the notification process for VWP travelers who have overstayed their period of admission in the United States. This includes emailing overstayers regarding their noncompliance and informing them of the ramifications of their violation.

CBP continues to notify VWP travelers in advance of the end date of their period of authorized admission. CBP plans to further expand these notifications to additional populations. Additionally, the Department typically requires VWP countries with an overstay rate equal to or exceeding 2 percent to implement a public awareness campaign intended to educate their nationals on the importance of abiding by the terms of their admission to the United States.

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

³ U.S. Department of Homeland Security. *Fiscal Year 2020 Entry/Exit Overstay Report* September 30, 2021. Accessible at <https://www.dhs.gov/publication/entryexit-overstay-report>

⁴ See Appendix A

⁵ 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 2022 – 2023 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

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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 Joint Explanatory Statement and House Report 117-87 accompanying the Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-103); and the Joint Explanatory Statement accompanying the FY 2023 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 117-328).

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

“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 2022 Joint Explanatory Statement states:

Visa Overstays.—Consistent with section 1376 of title 8, United States Code, the Department is directed to submit an updated report outlining its comprehensive strategy for overstay enforcement and deterrence not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The report shall detail ongoing actions to identify aliens who have overstayed their visas, including efforts to improve overstay reporting capabilities; notify aliens in advance of their required departure dates; track overstays for enforcement action; refuse or revoke current and future visas and travel authorization; and otherwise deter violations or take enforcement

action.

House Report 117-87 states:

Visa Overstay and Border Security Metrics. —The Committee directs the Department to continue to provide the report on visa overstay and border security metrics detailed in section 107 of the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2018 (division F of Public Law 115–141).

The FY 2023 Joint Explanatory Statement states:

Visa Overstays. —Consistent with section 1376 of title 8, United States Code, the Department is directed to submit an updated report outlining its comprehensive strategy for overstay enforcement and deterrence not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act. The report shall detail ongoing actions to identify aliens who have overstayed their visas, including efforts to improve overstay reporting capabilities; notify aliens in advance of their required departure dates; track overstays for enforcement action; refuse or revoke current and future visas and travel authorization; and otherwise deter violations or take enforcement action.

II. Background

The purpose of this report is to identify the FY 2022, country-by-country overstay rates for all air and sea, in-scope⁶ nonimmigrant classes of admission.

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

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

By law, CBP Officers (CBPOs) inspect noncitizens and examine U.S. citizens upon arrival at United States POEs, which may include conducting an interview 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 photographs⁷ to conduct biometric comparisons against data previously provided to the United States. In addition, CBP strengthened the documentation 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.⁸

For departing travelers, air and sea carriers provide biographic manifest data prior to all travelers leaving the United States. Federal regulation requires carriers to provide specific sets of data, which most often include name and passport number, and carriers are subject to fines for missing or inaccurate data. CBP then matches this 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 U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) data relevant to whether a person is lawfully present, such as immigration benefit information or information on student visitors to the United States.

In general, transportation hubs and border infrastructure in the United States were not constructed with exit processing in mind. For example, airports in the United States do not have

⁶ See Appendix A for a full list defining “In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission.”

⁷ 8 C.F.R. § 235.1(f)(1)(ii).

⁸ 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).

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

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. CBP's ongoing efforts, described in this report, will continue to improve the existing process and availability of departure data.

III Existing Operations

Air and Sea Environments

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.⁹ Federal regulation requires air and sea carriers to submit passenger manifests to CBP; this information is then recorded as arrivals to, or departures from, the United States.¹⁰ Air carriers are required to provide data for not only who has made a reservation for a particular flight, but who is actually on the aircraft at the time the aircraft departs.¹¹ Airlines are subject to fines for making errors regarding who is or is not on any particular aircraft.¹²

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

Biometric Air Exit

CBP employs a facial biometric matching service using biographic manifest data from the Advance Passenger Information System and existing photographs of travelers boarding international flights. The biometric matching service is a robust cloud-based service that leverages existing advance traveler information to create a pre-positioned "gallery" of facial images from U.S. Government holdings. The galleries are smaller, more manageable data sets that can be segregated based on Advance Passenger Information System data for specific flights. The photographs can come from passport applications, visa applications, or interactions with CBP during a prior border encounter. The biometric matching service then compares a live photo of the traveler to the gallery of facial images for that flight to identify the traveler and enable CBP to biometrically confirm the entry of in-scope noncitizens.¹³ On exit, the matching service identifies the traveler, creates an exit record, and enables CBP to biometrically confirm the departure of in-scope noncitizens.

CBP is working towards full implementation of the Congressionally mandated comprehensive biometric entry-exit system in the air departure environment to account for over 97 percent of departing commercial air travelers from the United States. In FY 2022, over 17 percent of in-scope noncitizens departing the United States were matched biometrically upon exit. To realize full implementation, CBP partnered with airports and airlines to deploy solutions to use

⁹ 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).

¹⁰ 8 C.F.R. § 231.1, (describing the specific data elements for each passenger that carriers are required to provide).

¹¹ 19 C.F.R. §§ 122.49a; 122.75a.

¹² 8 U.S.C. § 1221(g).

¹³ In-scope noncitizens are noncitizens who may be required to provide biometrics for entry under 8 CFR 235.1(f) or departure under 8 CFR 215.8(a).

biometric exit data obtained through cameras supplied by airports or airlines, which are integrated with the biometric solution.

At the end of FY 2022, biometric capabilities were available at 33 locations. Biometric exit operations can be conducted by CBP or airline employees and may not be operational at all gates or on all flights. CBP continues to work with industry partners to implement biometric solutions at the remaining airports in the United States, as well as increasing utilization at existing locations. Since its inception, over 16.3 million passengers on over 1.7 million flights were biometrically matched using the technology on exit, with an average biometric match rate of 98 percent; including approximately 24 percent of U.S. citizens and 12.3 percent of non-U.S. citizens on exit. By the end of FY 2022, over 147,938 Out-of-Country Overstays were biometrically confirmed. Similar successes occurred when using biometric technology in the air entry environment.

B. Land Environment

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

Land Biometric Exit Mobile

In FY 2018, CBP expanded use of the Biometric Exit Mobile (BE-Mobile) program at land borders nationwide. CBP deployed mobile technology to land border POEs, allowing CBP officers working outbound pulse and surge operations to process exiting travelers using the BE-Mobile application. The BE-Mobile application creates a biometrically confirmed exit record for a departing traveler. This capability is another means by which CBP can close out entry/exit records biometrically resolving some potential overstay records. Furthermore, CBP will allow travelers to report their exits from United States land borders using the CBP One application.

Northern Border Departures from the United States

In 2011, Canada and the United States developed an entry and exit initiative under which Canada and the United States agreed to exchange biographic entry records for land crossings between the two countries, so that an entry into one is recorded as an exit from the other. On June 30, 2013, Canada and the United States began exchanging biographic entry data for third-country nationals (including permanent residents of Canada and United States lawful permanent residents) who enter through land POEs along the shared border, where information is collected electronically. Through this initiative, the United States has a working biographic land border exit system for all Northern border crossings. CBP continually analyzes the additional crossing data provided by Canada for enhanced statistical capabilities regarding overstays.

CBP currently matches 98.38 percent of the entry information received from Canada to corresponding entry information in the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS). To date, this data-sharing agreement has yielded over 100.3 million departure records. CBP uses this information to resolve previous traveler air or sea arrivals into the United States for those cases where the traveler may then subsequently depart by land to Canada.

Southern Border

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

Pedestrian

CBP deployed biometric capability to all pedestrian border crossings. As of March 2022, CBP apprehended more than 1,319 imposters since program inception attempting to enter the United States at these locations. This capability is used for arrivals into the United States but is also helping to inform possible biometric exit solutions.

Vehicle

CBP is evaluating possible biometric enhancements to land vehicle crossings. Technical demonstrations are in development, building on previous work in this area. This work seeks to inform the agency on implementing an integrated biometric entry solution in the land border vehicular environment.

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 their authorized admission period. Nonimmigrants admitted for “duration of status,” who fail to maintain their status, may also be considered overstays. “Duration of status” is a term used for foreign nationals who are admitted for the duration of a specific program or activity, which may be variable, instead of for a set timeframe.¹⁴ The authorized admission period ends when the foreign national has accomplished the purpose for which they were admitted or is no longer engaged in authorized activities pertaining to that purpose. For example, a student who enters the United States for a program designated for four years must leave when the program is completed, change to another immigration status, or go on to pursue another program of study.

CBP classifies individuals as overstays by using ADIS to match records about departures and immigration benefits to arrival records collected during the admission process. CBP further identifies nonimmigrant status through manual vetting processes to support possible enforcement action. CBP identifies individuals as having overstayed if the individual’s departure record

¹⁴ 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).

shows that they departed the United States after their authorized admission period expired (i.e., Out-of-Country Overstays).¹⁵ CBP 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).¹⁶ Improvements to reporting methodology now more accurately account for individual travel histories or immigration benefit applications that collectively affect expected departure dates and possible overstay status.

In this report, DHS presents ADIS-generated overstay rates by country of citizenship for nonimmigrant visitors who were admitted to the United States through air or sea POEs, regardless of overstay type.¹⁷ The ADIS-generated overstay rates produced for this report depict a snapshot of statistics reflecting the date the data was pulled for analysis. Although significant progress has been made, challenges remain with the integration of systems used in the travel continuum for reporting on classes of admission associated with land exits. It is anticipated these challenges will be mitigated in the future through improvements in land data collection for individuals exiting the United States and improvements in data exchanges with Mexico.

The following nonimmigrant classes of admission are not included in the report due to unspecified authorized periods of stay and/or legal protections: diplomats and other representatives, crewmembers, noncitizens 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. ADIS uses this information to generate daily overstay lists. These system-generated overstay lists include checks against the CBP Automated Targeting System-Passenger and information about immigration benefits held by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, reducing the overall list size by identifying persons who have departed the United States or adjusted their status to another nonimmigrant or immigrant category. For Suspected In-Country Overstays, the CBP Automated Targeting System-Passenger 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.

¹⁵ In these cases, DHS sanctions the individual who overstayed the authorized period of stay in the United States according to immigration law. *See, e.g.*, 8 U.S.C. § 1202(g) (nonimmigrant visa is voided at conclusion of authorized period of stay if an individual remains in the United States beyond the authorized period); 8 U.S.C. § 1187(a)(7) (referring to the VWP, “if the noncitizen previously was admitted without a visa under this section, the noncitizen 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) (noncitizen inadmissible for 3 years if unlawfully present for more than 180 days but less than a year and voluntarily departs the United States prior to commencement of removal proceedings; noncitizen inadmissible for 10 years if unlawfully present for a year or more and departs the United States).

¹⁶ 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 noncitizens. *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).

¹⁷ 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.

As part of the overstay enforcement mission, DHS operational units further analyze these system-identified Suspected In-Country and Out-of-Country Overstay leads. The In-Country Overstay leads are worked by ICE Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Counter Threat Lead Development Unit (CTLD). CTLD is a national program dedicated to the investigation of nonimmigrant violations that pose a national security or public safety concern. Each year, CTLD analyzes records of over one million potential status violators from various investigative databases and DHS entry/exit registration systems. To better manage investigative resources, CTLD relies on a prioritization framework for these leads established in consultation with interagency partners within the national intelligence and federal law enforcement communities. Those nonimmigrant violators identified as posing a potential national security or public safety concern are prioritized and referred to HSI field offices for investigation. Where nonimmigrant violators are identified, but do not meet CTLD's criteria for investigation, HSI sends that information to ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO), National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center, which works in close coordination with CTLD for further vetting. If the lead is credible and justifies further investigation, it is then forwarded to the respective ICE ERO field offices 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 HSI's expertise with partnering agencies. As part of the overstay enforcement mission, HSI focuses its investigations on those subjects who pose a concern to national security or public safety.

Throughout FY 2022, CBP continued to review and vet Out-of-Country Overstays. The ADIS Vetting Unit receives Out-of-Country Overstays leads for CBP Officers and analysts to vet and review daily. If during the vetting process a traveler is confirmed to have overstayed, the traveler may lose their eligibility to participate in the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) or their nonimmigrant visa will no longer be recognized as valid by CBP. In addition, a 3-year or 10¹⁸-year bar on reentry may be placed on the traveler on subsequent entries to the United States. To date, the work of the ADIS Vetting Unit has resulted in over 271,665 actions taken of this kind.

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

¹⁸ [8 USC 1182: Inadmissible aliens \(house.gov\)](https://www.congress.gov/crs/116/116-101/116-101-101)

To date, over 1,173,937 email notifications were sent.¹⁹ The goal is to improve traveler awareness, especially as it pertains to the length of time for which travelers are authorized admission to the United States. CBP expects these proactive communications and improvements will encourage travelers to be cognizant of their immigration status, especially as it pertains to their period of admission while in the United States.

E. Overstay Rates and Coronavirus Disease 2019

Due to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic, a decrease in travel to the United States resulted in fewer Expected Departures in FY 2021 and 2022. Expected Departures in FY 2022 were 23,243,127, 55.4 percent lower than the pre-COVID 5-year average of 52,070,814²⁰.

Travel restrictions enacted in response to the COVID-19 pandemic were issued through several Executive Orders and Federal Register Notices. The Executive Orders and Federal Register Notices issued in response to COVID-19, as relevant to the findings in this report are as follows:

- Travel restrictions placed on China and foreign nationals who have traveled to China within the last 14 days (February 2, 2020)²¹.
- Travel restrictions placed on Iran and foreign nationals who have traveled to Iran within the last 14 days (March 2, 2020)²².
- COVID-19 declared a national emergency; Travel restrictions imposed on European countries in the Schengen area (March 13, 2020)²³.
- Travel restrictions placed on United Kingdom and Ireland as well foreign nationals who have traveled to United Kingdom and Ireland within the last 14 days (March 14, 2020)²⁴.
- Travel restrictions placed on travel between the United States and Canada (March 20, 2020)²⁵.

¹⁹ As of September 31, 2022.

²⁰ Based on Expected Departure totals FY 2016 through FY 2020.

²¹ “Proclamation on Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Persons who Pose a Risk of Transmitting 2019 Novel Coronavirus.” *Whitehouse.gov*. 31 Jan 2020, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-suspension-entry-immigrants-nonimmigrants-persons-pose-risk-transmitting-2019-novel-coronavirus/>

²² “Proclamation on the Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting Coronavirus.” *Whitehouse.gov*. 29 Feb 2020, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-suspension-entry-immigrants-nonimmigrants-certain-additional-persons-pose-risk-transmitting-coronavirus/>

²³ “Proclamation on Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak.” *Whitehouse.gov*. 13 Mar 2020, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-declaring-national-emergency-concerning-novel-coronavirus-disease-covid-19-outbreak/>

²⁴ “Proclamation on the Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting Coronavirus.” *Whitehouse.gov*. 14 Mar 2020, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-suspension-entry-immigrants-nonimmigrants-certain-additional-persons-pose-risk-transmitting-coronavirus-2/>

²⁵ “Notification of Temporary Travel Restrictions Applicable to Land Ports of Entry and Ferries Service Between the United States and Canada,” 85 Fed. Reg. 16548 (Mar. 2020), superseded by 87 Fed. Reg. 24048 (Apr. 2022). *DHS.gov*. 20 Mar 2020, <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2020/03/20/joint-statement-us-canada-joint-initiative-temporary-restriction-travelers-crossing>

- Notification of Temporary Travel Restrictions Applicable to Land Ports of Entry and Ferries Service Between the United States and Canada (Effective March 20, 2020)²⁶
- Travel restrictions placed on Brazil and foreign nationals who have traveled to Brazil in the last 14 days (May 24, 2020)²⁷.

²⁶ “Notification of Temporary Travel Restrictions Applicable to Land Ports of Entry and Ferries Service Between the United States and Mexico”, 85 Fed. Reg. 16547 (Mar. 2020), superseded by 87 Fed. Reg. 24041 (Apr. 2022). <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2020/03/20/joint-statement-us-mexico-joint-initiative-combat-covid-19-pandemic>

²⁷ “President, Amendment to Proclamation by the President of May 24, 2020.” Whitehouse.gov. 24 May 2020, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/president-amendment-proclamation-president-may-24-2020/>

IV. Overstay Rates

Tables 1– 6 represent country overstay rates from FY 2022. 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.²⁸ 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 2022. 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.²⁹ This rate is the percentage of the Total Number of Overstays compared with the current fiscal year’s Expected Departures.

CBP identified 23,243,127³⁰ in-scope nonimmigrants who were expected to depart the United States via air or sea in FY 2022. The FY 2022, nonimmigrant travel data identified a Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 3.42 percent (795,167) and a total overstay rate of 3.67 percent (853,955) out of the overall expected departures of in-scope travelers in FY 2022.

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

²⁸ See Appendix A for a full list of “In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission”

²⁹ Rates are shown for countries as well as passport-issuing authorities and places of origin recognized by the United States. With respect to all references to “country” or “countries” in this document, Section 4(b)(1) of the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Pub. L. No. 96-8) provides that “[w]henver the laws of the United States refer or relate to foreign countries, nations, states, governments, or similar entities, such terms shall include and such laws shall apply with respect to Taiwan.” 22 U.S.C. § 3303(b)(1). Accordingly, references to “country” or “countries” in the VWP authorizing legislation, Section 217 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. § 1187), are read to include Taiwan. *See also* 8 C.F.R. § 217.1(a). Taiwan entered the VWP on October 2, 2012.

³⁰ Includes CBP identified travelers with TPS eligibility. In FY22 TPS eligible counts are 162,613 expected departures, 222 Out of Country Overstays, 136,913 Suspected In Country Overstays, 137,135 Total Overstays

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

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

In FY 2022, CBP calculated that there were 7,413,023 B1, B2, Waiver-Business (WB), and Waiver-Tourist (WT) expected departures for citizens of VWP countries. The FY 2022, VWP countries' total overstay rate is 1.32 percent of the VWP countries expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.15 percent of the VWP countries expected departures.

DHS acknowledges the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic on some travelers' ability to comply with the terms of their admission to the United States, whether due to illness, government-imposed travel restrictions, or irregularities in air carrier operations. Nonetheless, the 2017 Executive Enhancements to the Visa Waiver Program require VWP countries having a total overstay of two percent or greater for the previous fiscal year to initiate a public information campaign to educate their nationals on the conditions for admission into the United States. DHS, in consultation with the Department of State, will engage with countries exceeding this threshold to undertake active efforts to reduce their overstay rates.

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

For the FY 2022, non-VWP countries, CBP calculated 7,031,887 expected departures. The FY 2022 non-VWP total overstay rate is 7.18 percent of the non-VWP expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 6.94 percent of the non-VWP expected departures.

Students and Exchange Visitors Rate Summary

For the purposes of this Report, the term "Expected Departures" located in *Table 4* refers to a date identified in the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) based on the authorized program or employment status of an F or M student or J exchange visitor.³¹ The system-generated overstay leads are created by ADIS matching information against SEVIS data. However, one current challenge in this process 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 and inactive records, making it difficult to determine if a person is in valid status. To address this issue, SEVIS is working on updates 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 2022, CBP calculated a total of 1,240,182 students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States.³² The total of 1,240,182 is composed of

³¹ "F" includes (F1/F2), "M" includes (M1/M2), "J" includes (J1/J2) classes of admission

³² 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 overstay count and rate is: 1,332,829 and 4.28 percent (41,201, 3.93% F; 898, 8.7% M; and 14,997, 5.48% J)

982,439 F visa students, 9,417 M visa students, and 248,326 J visa categories of admission. The F, M, and J Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 3.5 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 3.23 percent for the F visa category, 5.02 percent for the M visa category, and 4.49 percent for the J visa category. The total overstay rate (*i.e.*, both Suspected In-Country and Out-of-Country Overstays) for students and exchange visitors in FY 2022, is 4.44 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to have changed status or departed from the United States in FY 2022. The total overstay rate is 4.09 percent for the F visa category, 9.14 percent for the M visa category, and 5.63 percent for the J visa category.

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

In FY 2022, for all other in-scope non-VWP classes of admission, CBP calculated 1,005,953 expected departures. The FY 2022 all other in-scope non-VWP total overstay rate is 4.51 percent of all other in-scope non-VWP expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 3.82 of all other in-scope non-VWP expected departures.

A. FY 2022 Overstay Rate Summary

Table 1 below provides a high-level summary of the country-by-country data identified in *Tables 2 through 6*³³. FY 2022, saw a high number of travelers expected to depart and identified as eligible for Temporary Protected Status. These travelers are included in these tables.

Table 1 FY 2022 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
<i>VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (Table 2)</i>	7,413,023	12,706	84,926	97,632	1.32%	1.15%
<i>Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 3)</i>	7,031,887	16,827	487,809	504,636	7.18%	6.94%
<i>Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 4)</i>	1,240,182	11,621	43,402	55,023	4.44%	3.50%
<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 5)</i>	1,005,953	6,962	38,455	45,417	4.51%	3.82%

³³ Table includes count of travelers identified by CBP having TPS eligibility. Table totals include 162,613 expected departures, 222 Out of Country Overstays, 136,913 Suspected In Country Overstays, 137,135 Total Overstays, producing 84.33 percent total overstay rate.

<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors (Table 6)</i>	6,552,082	10,672	140,575	151,247	2.31%	2.15%
Totals:	23,243,127	58,788	795,167	853,955	3.67%	3.42%

B. FY 2022 VWP Nonimmigrant Business or Pleasure Overstay Rates

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of- Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In- Country Overstay Rate
<i>ANDORRA</i>	684	1	8	9	1.32%	1.17%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	263,249	886	1,536	2,422	0.92%	0.58%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	78,825	59	418	477	0.61%	0.53%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	115,854	102	647	749	0.65%	0.56%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	189	1	3	4	2.12%	1.59%
<i>CHILE</i>	390,806	1,280	10,309	11,589	2.97%	2.64%
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	50,390	90	355	445	0.88%	0.70%
<i>DENMARK</i>	114,877	84	371	455	0.40%	0.32%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	10,694	18	84	102	0.95%	0.79%
<i>FINLAND</i>	46,230	38	139	177	0.38%	0.30%
<i>FRANCE</i>	850,449	681	6,225	6,906	0.81%	0.73%
<i>GERMANY</i>	785,270	666	4,027	4,693	0.60%	0.51%
<i>GREECE</i>	42,416	202	910	1,112	2.62%	2.15%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	37,350	120	635	755	2.02%	1.70%
<i>ICELAND</i>	26,352	16	55	71	0.27%	0.21%
<i>IRELAND</i>	240,762	191	1,062	1,253	0.52%	0.44%
<i>ITALY</i>	441,569	970	8,950	9,920	2.25%	2.03%
<i>JAPAN</i>	160,637	235	789	1,024	0.64%	0.49%
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	343,829	982	2,138	3,120	0.91%	0.62%
<i>LATVIA</i>	10,763	32	184	216	2.01%	1.71%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	632	-	2	2	0.32%	0.32%
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	19,824	53	384	437	2.20%	1.94%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	4,963	4	29	33	0.66%	0.58%
<i>MALTA</i>	2,720	4	25	29	1.07%	0.92%
<i>MONACO</i>	432	1	3	4	0.93%	0.69%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	306,374	342	1,560	1,902	0.62%	0.51%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	47,459	279	396	675	1.42%	0.83%
<i>NORWAY</i>	75,283	87	299	386	0.51%	0.40%
<i>POLAND</i>	113,463	309	1,453	1,762	1.55%	1.28%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	86,743	366	3,751	4,117	4.75%	4.32%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	125	-	4	4	3.20%	3.20%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	43,746	129	198	327	0.75%	0.45%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	22,016	54	229	283	1.29%	1.04%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	10,702	11	69	80	0.75%	0.64%
<i>SPAIN</i>	508,188	1,914	26,442	28,356	5.58%	5.20%

<i>SWEDEN</i>	148,831	164	668	832	0.56%	0.45%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	135,399	161	707	868	0.64%	0.52%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	51,296	467	1,359	1,826	3.56%	2.65%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	1,823,632	1,707	8,503	10,210	0.56%	0.47%
Totals:	7,413,023	12,706	84,926	97,632	1.32%	1.15%

C. FY 2022 Non-VWP Country B1/B2 Overstay Rates

Table 3 FY 2022 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	488	1	93	94	19.26%	19.06%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	9,839	41	1,017	1,058	10.75%	10.34%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	1,844	19	227	246	13.34%	12.31%
<i>ANGOLA</i>	1,611	8	638	646	40.10%	39.60%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	8,204	32	196	228	2.78%	2.39%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	354,225	315	4,560	4,875	1.38%	1.29%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	9,999	50	1,734	1,784	17.84%	17.34%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	2,130	13	282	295	13.85%	13.24%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	164,220	399	7,256	7,655	4.66%	4.42%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	2,560	7	44	51	1.99%	1.72%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	17,700	64	1,838	1,902	10.75%	10.38%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	19,155	51	211	262	1.37%	1.10%
<i>BELARUS</i>	2,098	7	790	797	37.99%	37.65%
<i>BELIZE</i>	18,906	52	851	903	4.78%	4.50%
<i>BENIN</i>	594	8	110	118	19.87%	18.52%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	113	2	66	68	60.18%	58.41%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	57,258	82	1,799	1,881	3.29%	3.14%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	2,849	8	68	76	2.67%	2.39%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	412	2	29	31	7.52%	7.04%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	417,886	911	15,246	16,157	3.87%	3.65%
<i>BULGARIA</i>	10,377	45	187	232	2.24%	1.80%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	2,159	23	759	782	36.22%	35.16%
<i>BURMA</i>	858	7	537	544	63.40%	62.59%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	286	4	85	89	31.12%	29.72%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	1,306	9	339	348	26.65%	25.96%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	2,180	6	173	179	8.21%	7.94%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	1,852	13	501	514	27.75%	27.05%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	39	-	9	9	23.08%	23.08%
<i>CHAD</i>	326	3	118	121	37.12%	36.20%

CHINA	86,934	1,319	19,966	21,285	24.48%	22.97%
COLOMBIA	1,138,810	1,338	59,146	60,484	5.31%	5.19%
COMOROS	17	-	4	4	23.53%	23.53%
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	274	2	95	97	35.40%	34.67%
CONGO (KINSHASA)	2,646	22	696	718	27.14%	26.30%
COSTA RICA	277,468	176	5,226	5,402	1.95%	1.88%
COTE D'IVOIRE	970	6	208	214	22.06%	21.44%
CROATIA	7,082	11	84	95	1.34%	1.19%
CUBA	9,192	63	1,507	1,570	17.08%	16.39%
CYPRUS	2,041	2	24	26	1.27%	1.18%
DJIBOUTI	131	-	70	70	53.44%	53.44%
DOMINICA	2,653	16	141	157	5.92%	5.31%
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	408,418	447	24,942	25,389	6.22%	6.11%
ECUADOR	408,547	371	13,906	14,277	3.49%	3.40%
EGYPT	41,123	155	3,109	3,264	7.94%	7.56%
EL SALVADOR	221,159	246	5,042	5,288	2.39%	2.28%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	421	11	98	109	25.89%	23.28%
ERITREA	393	3	152	155	39.44%	38.68%
ETHIOPIA	13,799	114	2,068	2,182	15.81%	14.99%
FIJI	2,209	24	298	322	14.58%	13.49%
GABON	620	4	97	101	16.29%	15.65%
GAMBIA, THE	799	9	182	191	23.90%	22.78%
GEORGIA	4,845	36	961	997	20.58%	19.83%
GHANA	13,539	80	1,330	1,410	10.41%	9.82%
GRENADA	5,468	16	202	218	3.99%	3.69%
GUATEMALA	289,236	220	7,009	7,229	2.50%	2.42%
GUINEA	993	19	169	188	18.93%	17.02%
GUINEA-BISSAU	63	-	13	13	20.63%	20.63%
GUYANA	43,333	150	3,965	4,115	9.50%	9.15%
HAITI	64,022	191	7,953	8,144	12.72%	12.42%
HOLY SEE	7	-	-	-	-	-
HONDURAS	251,151	273	8,920	9,193	3.66%	3.55%
INDIA	364,912	2,384	15,266	17,650	4.84%	4.18%
INDONESIA	32,846	100	1,770	1,870	5.69%	5.39%
IRAN	2,645	16	541	557	21.06%	20.45%
IRAQ	1,802	16	501	517	28.69%	27.80%
ISRAEL	231,885	248	1,808	2,056	0.89%	0.78%
JAMAICA	175,010	471	16,061	16,532	9.45%	9.18%
JORDAN	18,007	106	1,751	1,857	10.31%	9.72%
KAZAKHSTAN	10,289	40	1,353	1,393	13.54%	13.15%
KENYA	12,409	77	2,294	2,371	19.11%	18.49%
KIRIBATI	21	-	-	-	-	-
KOREA, NORTH	1	-	-	-	-	-
KOSOVO	2,472	17	107	124	5.02%	4.33%
KUWAIT	15,000	165	161	326	2.17%	1.07%
KYRGYZSTAN	2,243	11	535	546	24.34%	23.85%
LAOS	123	1	42	43	34.96%	34.15%

LEBANON	16,211	98	1,249	1,347	8.31%	7.70%
LESOTHO	25	-	-	-	-	-
LIBERIA	572	6	283	289	50.52%	49.48%
LIBYA	310	2	52	54	17.42%	16.77%
MACEDONIA	3,404	22	119	141	4.14%	3.50%
MADAGASCAR	223	-	12	12	5.38%	5.38%
MALAWI	509	3	123	126	24.75%	24.17%
MALAYSIA	10,715	28	243	271	2.53%	2.27%
MALDIVES	100	-	3	3	3.00%	3.00%
MALI	1,720	18	133	151	8.78%	7.73%
MARSHALL ISLANDS	22	-	2	2	9.09%	9.09%
MAURITANIA	470	11	185	196	41.70%	39.36%
MAURITIUS	776	3	18	21	2.71%	2.32%
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF	10	-	2	2	20.00%	20.00%
MOLDOVA	4,988	33	545	578	11.59%	10.93%
MONGOLIA	4,886	26	629	655	13.41%	12.87%
MONTENEGRO	1,620	12	207	219	13.52%	12.78%
MOROCCO	13,551	160	659	819	6.04%	4.86%
MOZAMBIQUE	413	1	34	35	8.47%	8.23%
NAMIBIA	630	2	67	69	10.95%	10.63%
NAURU	2	-	-	-	-	-
NEPAL	14,699	208	1,601	1,809	12.31%	10.89%
NICARAGUA	52,064	113	3,361	3,474	6.67%	6.46%
NIGER	226	-	46	46	20.35%	20.35%
NIGERIA	43,173	158	9,049	9,207	21.33%	20.96%
OMAN	1,771	16	25	41	2.32%	1.41%
PAKISTAN	47,540	153	3,347	3,500	7.36%	7.04%
PALAU	5	-	-	-	-	-
PANAMA	108,956	88	1,614	1,702	1.56%	1.48%
PAPUA NEW GUINEA	71	1	7	8	11.27%	9.86%
PARAGUAY	30,748	32	640	672	2.19%	2.08%
PERU	416,751	476	8,711	9,187	2.20%	2.09%
PHILIPPINES	86,391	604	6,080	6,684	7.74%	7.04%
QATAR	8,866	27	89	116	1.31%	1.00%
ROMANIA	29,392	104	800	904	3.08%	2.72%
RUSSIA	80,363	248	6,959	7,207	8.97%	8.66%
RWANDA	1,597	10	262	272	17.03%	16.41%
SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS	3,507	23	102	125	3.56%	2.91%
SAINT LUCIA	7,625	38	278	316	4.14%	3.65%
SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES	4,317	42	160	202	4.68%	3.71%
SAMOA	603	40	182	222	36.82%	30.18%
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAUDI ARABIA	26,189	173	342	515	1.97%	1.31%
SENEGAL	5,012	25	363	388	7.74%	7.24%
SERBIA	11,923	28	328	356	2.99%	2.75%

<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	86	-	4	4	4.65%	4.65%
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	1,394	22	263	285	20.44%	18.87%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	132	3	7	10	7.58%	5.30%
<i>SOMALIA</i>	51	1	9	10	19.61%	17.65%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	28,453	94	876	970	3.41%	3.08%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	49	-	11	11	22.45%	22.45%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	5,315	35	468	503	9.46%	8.81%
<i>SUDAN</i>	988	13	252	265	26.82%	25.51%
<i>SURINAME</i>	8,789	1	152	153	1.74%	1.73%
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	180	1	14	15	8.33%	7.78%
<i>SYRIA</i>	2,253	20	611	631	28.01%	27.12%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	772	12	130	142	18.39%	16.84%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	1,511	12	179	191	12.64%	11.85%
<i>THAILAND</i>	24,154	161	2,034	2,195	9.09%	8.42%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOGO</i>	844	14	193	207	24.53%	22.87%
<i>TONGA</i>	266	14	85	99	37.22%	31.95%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	49,268	141	1,056	1,197	2.43%	2.14%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	4,674	23	368	391	8.37%	7.87%
<i>TURKEY</i>	75,677	177	2,549	2,726	3.60%	3.37%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	138	-	76	76	55.07%	55.07%
<i>TUVALU</i>	13	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UGANDA</i>	2,303	8	675	683	29.66%	29.31%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	44,326	154	3,944	4,098	9.25%	8.90%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	15,143	343	417	760	5.02%	2.75%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	35,465	46	929	975	2.75%	2.62%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	2,557	14	529	543	21.24%	20.69%
<i>VANUATU</i>	33	1	1	2	6.06%	3.03%
<i>VENEZUELA</i> ³⁴	389,944	1,013	171,627	172,640	44.27%	44.01%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	10,505	278	1,192	1,470	13.99%	11.35%
<i>YEMEN</i>	816	8	204	212	25.98%	25.00%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	1,090	5	160	165	15.14%	14.68%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	2,245	23	347	370	16.48%	15.46%
Totals:	7,031,887	16,827	487,809	504,636	7.18%	6.94%

³⁴ Venezuela total includes TPS eligible travelers. TPS eligible travelers in totals includes 136,026 expected departures, 222 out of country overstays, 127,330 suspected in country overstays, resulting in a 93.7% overstay rate.

D. FY 2022 Nonimmigrant Students and Exchange Visitors Overstay Rates

Table 4
FY 2022 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	257	3	89	92	35.80%	34.63%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	1,113	10	106	116	10.42%	9.52%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	386	6	28	34	8.81%	7.25%
<i>ANDORRA</i>	67	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ANGOLA</i>	896	11	190	201	22.43%	21.21%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	309	1	14	15	4.85%	4.53%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	11,780	111	247	358	3.04%	2.10%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	706	5	81	86	12.18%	11.47%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	7,982	103	94	197	2.47%	1.18%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	3,619	27	24	51	1.41%	0.66%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	997	10	119	129	12.94%	11.94%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	5,664	59	136	195	3.44%	2.40%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	751	4	8	12	1.60%	1.07%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	5,101	45	583	628	12.31%	11.43%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	428	5	12	17	3.97%	2.80%
<i>BELARUS</i>	745	2	134	136	18.26%	17.99%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	4,155	29	29	58	1.40%	0.70%
<i>BELIZE</i>	547	3	18	21	3.84%	3.29%
<i>BENIN</i>	292	1	90	91	31.16%	30.82%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	155	5	29	34	21.94%	18.71%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	2,342	22	60	82	3.50%	2.56%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	578	4	39	43	7.44%	6.75%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	229	5	22	27	11.79%	9.61%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	38,231	526	1,901	2,427	6.35%	4.97%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	86	3	4	7	8.14%	4.65%
<i>BULGARIA</i>	1,652	24	64	88	5.33%	3.87%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	487	5	221	226	46.41%	45.38%
<i>BURMA</i>	1,699	28	677	705	41.49%	39.85%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	161	5	57	62	38.51%	35.40%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	65	3	11	14	21.54%	16.92%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	545	4	33	37	6.79%	6.06%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	666	7	247	254	38.14%	37.09%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	24	-	5	5	20.83%	20.83%

CHAD	100	-	43	43	43.00%	43.00%
CHILE	8,107	88	209	297	3.66%	2.58%
CHINA	321,058	3,162	5,843	9,005	2.80%	1.82%
COLOMBIA	27,492	439	2,479	2,918	10.61%	9.02%
COMOROS	23	-	4	4	17.39%	17.39%
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	112	2	56	58	51.79%	50.00%
CONGO (KINSHASA)	861	15	490	505	58.65%	56.91%
COSTA RICA	2,825	26	29	55	1.95%	1.03%
COTE D'IVOIRE	1,012	10	142	152	15.02%	14.03%
CROATIA	1,303	11	16	27	2.07%	1.23%
CUBA	160	1	22	23	14.38%	13.75%
CYPRUS	892	1	2	3	0.34%	0.22%
CZECH REPUBLIC	2,647	21	26	47	1.78%	0.98%
DENMARK	3,870	32	13	45	1.16%	0.34%
DJIBOUTI	14	-	9	9	64.29%	64.29%
DOMINICA	415	1	25	26	6.27%	6.02%
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	7,517	126	903	1,029	13.69%	12.01%
ECUADOR	11,085	129	818	947	8.54%	7.38%
EGYPT	5,628	50	283	333	5.92%	5.03%
EL SALVADOR	2,196	15	100	115	5.24%	4.55%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	254	7	87	94	37.01%	34.25%
ERITREA	93	3	64	67	72.04%	68.82%
ESTONIA	581	1	4	5	0.86%	0.69%
ETHIOPIA	1,664	10	504	514	30.89%	30.29%
FIJI	67	2	8	10	14.93%	11.94%
FINLAND	2,119	16	13	29	1.37%	0.61%
FRANCE	29,463	312	231	543	1.84%	0.78%
GABON	187	7	66	73	39.04%	35.29%
GAMBIA, THE	137	4	49	53	38.69%	35.77%
GEORGIA	1,106	5	90	95	8.59%	8.14%
GERMANY	32,561	305	233	538	1.65%	0.72%
GHANA	1,962	21	338	359	18.30%	17.23%
GREECE	4,496	14	25	39	0.87%	0.56%
GRENADA	180	2	8	10	5.56%	4.44%
GUATEMALA	2,496	25	57	82	3.29%	2.28%
GUINEA	82	2	29	31	37.80%	35.37%
GUINEA-BISSAU	12	-	1	1	8.33%	8.33%
GUYANA	362	3	26	29	8.01%	7.18%
HAITI	883	3	93	96	10.87%	10.53%
HOLY SEE	-	-	-	-	-	-
HONDURAS	3,538	26	137	163	4.61%	3.87%
HUNGARY	2,913	16	22	38	1.30%	0.76%
ICELAND	1,222	5	1	6	0.49%	0.08%
INDIA	134,902	825	4,212	5,037	3.73%	3.12%
INDONESIA	8,395	97	243	340	4.05%	2.89%

<i>IRAN</i>	2,860	13	164	177	6.19%	5.73%
<i>IRAQ</i>	765	21	145	166	21.70%	18.95%
<i>IRELAND</i>	7,763	69	66	135	1.74%	0.85%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	9,933	68	94	162	1.63%	0.95%
<i>ITALY</i>	22,829	160	188	348	1.52%	0.82%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	7,715	96	997	1,093	14.17%	12.92%
<i>JAPAN</i>	28,346	256	348	604	2.13%	1.23%
<i>JORDAN</i>	3,341	43	344	387	11.58%	10.30%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	4,461	50	275	325	7.29%	6.16%
<i>KENYA</i>	2,789	31	409	440	15.78%	14.66%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	53	3	11	14	26.42%	20.75%
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	69,542	383	657	1,040	1.50%	0.94%
<i>KOSOVO</i>	473	5	84	89	18.82%	17.76%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	16,634	138	79	217	1.30%	0.47%
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	820	11	219	230	28.05%	26.71%
<i>LAOS</i>	120	-	12	12	10.00%	10.00%
<i>LATVIA</i>	764	4	17	21	2.75%	2.23%
<i>LEBANON</i>	2,565	14	61	75	2.92%	2.38%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	62	-	2	2	3.23%	3.23%
<i>LIBERIA</i>	207	5	62	67	32.37%	29.95%
<i>LIBYA</i>	535	13	234	247	46.17%	43.74%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	14	2	-	2	14.29%	-
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	872	5	9	14	1.61%	1.03%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	219	-	2	2	0.91%	0.91%
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	452	3	42	45	9.96%	9.29%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	188	8	24	32	17.02%	12.77%
<i>MALAWI</i>	249	3	53	56	22.49%	21.29%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	5,957	114	140	254	4.26%	2.35%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	46	-	2	2	4.35%	4.35%
<i>MALI</i>	293	2	54	56	19.11%	18.43%
<i>MALTA</i>	108	1	1	2	1.85%	0.93%
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	131	1	31	32	24.43%	23.66%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	415	4	16	20	4.82%	3.86%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	656	9	247	256	39.02%	37.65%
<i>MONACO</i>	47	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	1,709	35	235	270	15.80%	13.75%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	688	16	122	138	20.06%	17.73%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	2,054	19	119	138	6.72%	5.79%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	181	3	10	13	7.18%	5.52%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	156	3	17	20	12.82%	10.90%
<i>NAURU</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-

<i>NEPAL</i>	4,083	37	643	680	16.65%	15.75%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	8,033	76	63	139	1.73%	0.78%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	3,038	32	37	69	2.27%	1.22%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	821	6	33	39	4.75%	4.02%
<i>NIGER</i>	161	4	42	46	28.57%	26.09%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	6,363	93	1,237	1,330	20.90%	19.44%
<i>NORWAY</i>	5,569	36	34	70	1.26%	0.61%
<i>OMAN</i>	4,670	33	26	59	1.26%	0.56%
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	8,824	62	547	609	6.90%	6.20%
<i>PALAU</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	4,120	26	72	98	2.38%	1.75%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	103	6	17	23	22.33%	16.50%
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	2,241	40	94	134	5.98%	4.19%
<i>PERU</i>	13,226	144	614	758	5.73%	4.64%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	5,341	54	908	962	18.01%	17.00%
<i>POLAND</i>	5,455	26	76	102	1.87%	1.39%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	3,130	36	31	67	2.14%	0.99%
<i>QATAR</i>	1,677	24	7	31	1.85%	0.42%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	3,417	45	205	250	7.32%	6.00%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	8,139	36	618	654	8.04%	7.59%
<i>RWANDA</i>	1,410	20	182	202	14.33%	12.91%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	304	5	10	15	4.93%	3.29%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	292	4	14	18	6.16%	4.79%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	88	-	12	12	13.64%	13.64%
<i>SAMOA</i>	50	5	15	20	40.00%	30.00%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	5	-	1	1	20.00%	20.00%
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	41,975	594	588	1,182	2.82%	1.40%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	601	14	85	99	16.47%	14.14%
<i>SERBIA</i>	2,375	18	125	143	6.02%	5.26%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	21	-	1	1	4.76%	4.76%
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	168	1	52	53	31.55%	30.95%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	5,767	56	51	107	1.86%	0.88%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	1,140	9	10	19	1.67%	0.88%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	575	1	2	3	0.52%	0.35%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	14	-	1	1	7.14%	7.14%
<i>SOMALIA</i>	38	1	14	15	39.47%	36.84%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	4,538	86	422	508	11.19%	9.30%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	98	2	18	20	20.41%	18.37%
<i>SPAIN</i>	31,777	206	196	402	1.27%	0.62%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	1,848	10	108	118	6.39%	5.84%
<i>SUDAN</i>	377	7	82	89	23.61%	21.75%
<i>SURINAME</i>	152	1	7	8	5.26%	4.61%

<i>SWAZILAND</i>	146	2	11	13	8.90%	7.53%
<i>SWEDEN</i>	7,536	53	64	117	1.55%	0.85%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	5,944	101	33	134	2.25%	0.56%
<i>SYRIA</i>	400	6	68	74	18.50%	17.00%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	24,376	153	258	411	1.69%	1.06%
<i>TAJKISTAN</i>	383	2	73	75	19.58%	19.06%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	803	10	176	186	23.16%	21.92%
<i>THAILAND</i>	12,479	150	653	803	6.43%	5.23%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	33	-	1	1	3.03%	3.03%
<i>TOGO</i>	143	4	43	47	32.87%	30.07%
<i>TONGA</i>	126	4	47	51	40.48%	37.30%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	1,981	14	54	68	3.43%	2.73%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	1,052	8	84	92	8.75%	7.98%
<i>TURKEY</i>	13,514	117	882	999	7.39%	6.53%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	139	2	54	56	40.29%	38.85%
<i>TUVALU</i>	2	-	2	2	100.00%	100.00%
<i>UGANDA</i>	854	10	201	211	24.71%	23.54%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	3,636	22	491	513	14.11%	13.50%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	4,379	29	12	41	0.94%	0.27%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	36,619	245	288	533	1.46%	0.79%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	797	6	6	12	1.51%	0.75%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	987	24	191	215	21.78%	19.35%
<i>VANUATU</i>	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	8,930	43	1,913	1,956	21.90%	21.42%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	14,127	211	955	1,166	8.25%	6.76%
<i>YEMEN</i>	521	1	274	275	52.78%	52.59%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	392	10	54	64	16.33%	13.78%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	1,122	11	197	208	18.54%	17.56%
Totals:	1,240,182	11,621	43,402	55,023	4.44%	3.50%

E. FY 2022 Overstay Rates for All Other In-scope Classes of Admission

Table 5 FY 2022 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)						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	217	-	182	182	83.87%	83.87%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	360	2	92	94	26.11%	25.56%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	240	3	50	53	22.08%	20.83%
<i>ANDORRA</i>	25	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ANGOLA</i>	171	6	14	20	11.70%	8.19%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	42	-	1	1	2.38%	2.38%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	12,685	38	135	173	1.36%	1.06%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	441	5	113	118	26.76%	25.62%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	31,551	159	314	473	1.50%	1.00%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	4,445	19	26	45	1.01%	0.58%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	157	-	10	10	6.37%	6.37%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	477	6	13	19	3.98%	2.73%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	49	-	2	2	4.08%	4.08%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	611	7	111	118	19.31%	18.17%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	261	14	13	27	10.34%	4.98%
<i>BELARUS</i>	986	3	80	83	8.42%	8.11%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	6,397	26	41	67	1.05%	0.64%
<i>BELIZE</i>	112	1	8	9	8.04%	7.14%
<i>BENIN</i>	67	-	20	20	29.85%	29.85%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	27	-	10	10	37.04%	37.04%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	555	5	55	60	10.81%	9.91%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	192	2	40	42	21.88%	20.83%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	24	-	1	1	4.17%	4.17%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	32,432	176	1,060	1,236	3.81%	3.27%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	14	-	1	1	7.14%	7.14%
<i>BULGARIA</i>	1,257	23	41	64	5.09%	3.26%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	61	-	11	11	18.03%	18.03%
<i>BURMA</i>	156	-	100	100	64.10%	64.10%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	30	-	16	16	53.33%	53.33%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	160	1	63	64	40.00%	39.38%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	299	11	164	175	58.53%	54.85%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	348	2	126	128	36.78%	36.21%

<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	6	-	2	2	33.33%	33.33%
<i>CHAD</i>	3	-	1	1	33.33%	33.33%
<i>CHILE</i>	5,693	76	135	211	3.71%	2.37%
<i>CHINA</i>	36,381	156	1,373	1,529	4.20%	3.77%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	14,510	106	1,361	1,467	10.11%	9.38%
<i>COMOROS</i>	4	-	1	1	25.00%	25.00%
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	30	-	11	11	36.67%	36.67%
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	98	-	61	61	62.24%	62.24%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	3,963	41	120	161	4.06%	3.03%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	169	2	69	71	42.01%	40.83%
<i>CROATIA</i>	684	8	12	20	2.92%	1.75%
<i>CUBA</i>	722	17	411	428	59.28%	56.93%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	233	-	1	1	0.43%	0.43%
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	2,356	15	25	40	1.70%	1.06%
<i>DENMARK</i>	5,125	9	52	61	1.19%	1.01%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	9	-	4	4	44.44%	44.44%
<i>DOMINICA</i>	67	-	10	10	14.93%	14.93%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	6,603	51	1,442	1,493	22.61%	21.84%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	2,155	44	215	259	12.02%	9.98%
<i>EGYPT</i>	2,889	26	290	316	10.94%	10.04%
<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	2,616	154	415	569	21.75%	15.86%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ERITREA</i>	76	-	51	51	67.11%	67.11%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	340	2	7	9	2.65%	2.06%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	556	6	229	235	42.27%	41.19%
<i>FIJI</i>	42	1	5	6	14.29%	11.90%
<i>FINLAND</i>	2,843	12	36	48	1.69%	1.27%
<i>FRANCE</i>	44,447	162	263	425	0.96%	0.59%
<i>GABON</i>	22	2	2	4	18.18%	9.09%
<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	70	-	51	51	72.86%	72.86%
<i>GEORGIA</i>	202	1	30	31	15.35%	14.85%
<i>GERMANY</i>	39,585	149	324	473	1.19%	0.82%
<i>GHANA</i>	1,076	13	387	400	37.17%	35.97%
<i>GREECE</i>	2,491	26	37	63	2.53%	1.49%
<i>GRENADA</i>	107	2	8	10	9.35%	7.48%
<i>GUATEMALA</i>	7,214	267	1,488	1,755	24.33%	20.63%
<i>GUINEA</i>	90	2	67	69	76.67%	74.44%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	6	-	3	3	50.00%	50.00%
<i>GUYANA</i>	129	3	41	44	34.11%	31.78%
<i>HAITI</i>	1,345	6	608	614	45.65%	45.20%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	4,105	210	851	1,061	25.85%	20.73%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	1,811	14	26	40	2.21%	1.44%
<i>ICELAND</i>	453	-	1	1	0.22%	0.22%

INDIA	296,506	1,365	4,426	5,791	1.95%	1.49%
INDONESIA	1,310	12	155	167	12.75%	11.83%
IRAN	377	7	198	205	54.38%	52.52%
IRAQ	453	7	243	250	55.19%	53.64%
IRELAND	12,534	72	111	183	1.46%	0.89%
ISRAEL	10,654	46	81	127	1.19%	0.76%
ITALY	25,449	92	284	376	1.48%	1.12%
JAMAICA	15,562	616	1,307	1,923	12.36%	8.40%
JAPAN	78,615	192	415	607	0.77%	0.53%
JORDAN	800	9	99	108	13.50%	12.38%
KAZAKHSTAN	693	3	54	57	8.23%	7.79%
KENYA	829	5	172	177	21.35%	20.75%
KIRIBATI	6	-	-	-	-	-
KOREA, NORTH	5	-	1	1	20.00%	20.00%
KOREA, SOUTH	24,898	142	304	446	1.79%	1.22%
KOSOVO	154	16	78	94	61.04%	50.65%
KUWAIT	86	1	-	1	1.16%	-
KYRGYZSTAN	56	2	13	15	26.79%	23.21%
LAOS	211	4	115	119	56.40%	54.50%
LATVIA	393	8	10	18	4.58%	2.54%
LEBANON	1,440	15	145	160	11.11%	10.07%
LESOTHO	12	-	2	2	16.67%	16.67%
LIBERIA	128	3	105	108	84.38%	82.03%
LIBYA	51	-	8	8	15.69%	15.69%
LIECHTENSTEIN	39	-	1	1	2.56%	2.56%
LITHUANIA	748	6	19	25	3.34%	2.54%
LUXEMBOURG	116	1	-	1	0.86%	-
MACEDONIA	306	15	38	53	17.32%	12.42%
MADAGASCAR	22	-	3	3	13.64%	13.64%
MALAWI	62	-	11	11	17.74%	17.74%
MALAYSIA	2,862	17	64	81	2.83%	2.24%
MALDIVES	3	-	1	1	33.33%	33.33%
MALI	46	-	24	24	52.17%	52.17%
MALTA	120	2	1	3	2.50%	0.83%
MARSHALL ISLANDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MAURITANIA	25	-	5	5	20.00%	20.00%
MAURITIUS	94	-	1	1	1.06%	1.06%
MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF	-	-	-	-	-	-
MOLDOVA	288	2	43	45	15.63%	14.93%
MONACO	25	-	-	-	-	-
MONGOLIA	304	6	36	42	13.82%	11.84%
MONTENEGRO	105	3	17	20	19.05%	16.19%
MOROCCO	762	6	203	209	27.43%	26.64%
MOZAMBIQUE	49	-	5	5	10.20%	10.20%

<i>NAMIBIA</i>	23	-	4	4	17.39%	17.39%
<i>NAURU</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	1,035	6	131	137	13.24%	12.66%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	12,479	52	126	178	1.43%	1.01%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	3,325	20	66	86	2.59%	1.98%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	1,440	31	191	222	15.42%	13.26%
<i>NIGER</i>	31	-	11	11	35.48%	35.48%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	2,492	12	558	570	22.87%	22.39%
<i>NORWAY</i>	2,543	10	32	42	1.65%	1.26%
<i>OMAN</i>	100	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	3,206	21	355	376	11.73%	11.07%
<i>PALAU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	1,090	3	46	49	4.50%	4.22%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	20	-	3	3	15.00%	15.00%
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	230	1	11	12	5.22%	4.78%
<i>PERU</i>	4,915	236	1,275	1,511	30.74%	25.94%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	12,706	206	4,880	5,086	40.03%	38.41%
<i>POLAND</i>	5,303	27	98	125	2.36%	1.85%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	3,333	22	48	70	2.10%	1.44%
<i>QATAR</i>	33	-	4	4	12.12%	12.12%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	3,583	70	127	197	5.50%	3.54%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	7,357	37	577	614	8.35%	7.84%
<i>RWANDA</i>	91	1	29	30	32.97%	31.87%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	54	2	2	4	7.41%	3.70%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	90	-	14	14	15.56%	15.56%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	11	-	3	3	27.27%	27.27%
<i>SAMOA</i>	5	-	1	1	20.00%	20.00%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	808	6	20	26	3.22%	2.48%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	131	1	49	50	38.17%	37.40%
<i>SERBIA</i>	2,929	81	115	196	6.69%	3.93%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	207	1	186	187	90.34%	89.86%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	3,657	15	45	60	1.64%	1.23%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	1,085	6	19	25	2.30%	1.75%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	482	3	7	10	2.07%	1.45%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SOMALIA</i>	18	-	16	16	88.89%	88.89%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	13,195	332	1,118	1,450	10.99%	8.47%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	20	-	19	19	95.00%	95.00%
<i>SPAIN</i>	23,695	117	289	406	1.71%	1.22%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	635	5	48	53	8.35%	7.56%

<i>SUDAN</i>	106	4	19	23	21.70%	17.92%
<i>SURINAME</i>	43	-	4	4	9.30%	9.30%
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	18	-	3	3	16.67%	16.67%
<i>SWEDEN</i>	7,457	29	80	109	1.46%	1.07%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	5,189	23	42	65	1.25%	0.81%
<i>SYRIA</i>	182	3	128	131	71.98%	70.33%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	9,041	47	133	180	1.99%	1.47%
<i>TAJKISTAN</i>	44	1	11	12	27.27%	25.00%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	200	2	32	34	17.00%	16.00%
<i>THAILAND</i>	2,170	30	642	672	30.97%	29.59%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	3	-	3	3	100.00%	100.00%
<i>TOGO</i>	62	1	37	38	61.29%	59.68%
<i>TONGA</i>	56	-	16	16	28.57%	28.57%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	1,577	16	54	70	4.44%	3.42%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	331	4	28	32	9.67%	8.46%
<i>TURKEY</i>	6,279	30	238	268	4.27%	3.79%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	26	1	6	7	26.92%	23.08%
<i>TUVALU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UGANDA</i>	321	4	81	85	26.48%	25.23%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	7,878	275	704	979	12.43%	8.94%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	111	-	1	1	0.90%	0.90%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	75,286	336	1,059	1,395	1.85%	1.41%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	1,010	7	15	22	2.18%	1.49%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	210	3	66	69	32.86%	31.43%
<i>VANUATU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	10,332	31	1,689	1,720	16.65%	16.35%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	1,821	21	522	543	29.82%	28.67%
<i>YEMEN</i>	40	-	19	19	47.50%	47.50%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	85	1	27	28	32.94%	31.76%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	338	2	36	38	11.24%	10.65%
Totals:	1,005,953	6,962	38,455	45,417	4.51%	3.82%

F. FY 2022 Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Overstay Rates

Table 6						
FY 2022 Overstay rates for Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>CANADA</i>	2,651,037	4,081	13,830	17,911	0.68%	0.52%
<i>MEXICO</i>	3,481,153	3,625	119,998	123,623	3.55%	3.45%
B1/B2 Totals:	6,132,190	7,706	133,828	141,534	2.31%	2.18%
<i>CANADA</i>	52,679	295	272	567	1.08%	0.52%
<i>MEXICO</i>	39,968	440	1,066	1,506	3.77%	2.67%
F, M, J Totals:	92,647	735	1,338	2,073	2.24%	1.44%
<i>CANADA</i>	215,993	834	815	1,649	0.76%	0.38%
<i>MEXICO</i>	111,252	1,397	4,594	5,991	5.39%	4.13%
Other In-scope Totals:	327,245	2,231	5,409	7,640	1.65%	1.65%
<i>CANADA</i>	2,919,709	5,210	14,917	20,127	0.69%	0.51%
<i>MEXICO</i>	3,632,373	5,462	125,658	131,120	3.61%	3.46%
Totals:	6,552,082	10,672	140,575	151,247	2.31%	2.15%

Table 6 represents Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrant visitors admitted at air and sea POEs who were expected to depart in FY 2022. Unlike all other countries, the majority of travelers from Canada or Mexico enter the United States by land. Overstay data concerning land exits from the United States along the Southern border will be further incorporated into future iterations of this report as additional exit data collection projects progress.

G. FY 2021 Suspected In-Country Overstay Trend

This section presents the change in the FY 2021 Suspected In-Country Overstay rates by groups of major admission classes over the course of FY 2022. *Table 7* provides a 3-, 6-, 9-, and 12-month snapshot of the FY 2021 data, Suspected In-Country Overstay figures, and the associated rates. Complete FY 2021 data appears in the appendix of this report.

At the end of FY 2021, 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 236,628 or 3.32 percent. As of February 1, 2023, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 190,009 rendering the FY 2021 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 2.67 percent.

Table 7

FY 2021 Suspected In-Country Overstay rates over time for Nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs

Admission Type	Expected Departures	Suspected In-Country Overstay									
		FY 2021 Report		3 Months As Of: 12/31/21		6 Months As Of: 3/31/22		9 Months As Of: 6/30/22		12 Months as Of: 12/1/22	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<i>VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors</i>	685,876	16,355	2.38%	16,362	2.39%	16,362	2.39%	16,362	2.39%	14,460	2.11%
<i>Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors**</i>	1,685,517	80,274	4.76%	80,278	4.76%	80,278	4.76%	80,278	4.76%	70,626	4.19%
<i>Students and Exchange Visitors**</i>	1,073,469	11,137	1.04%	11,139	1.04%	11,139	1.04%	11,139	1.04%	9,287	0.87%
<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant Visitors**</i>	1,526,647	10,006	0.66%	10,010	0.66%	10,010	0.66%	10,010	0.66%	8,240	0.54%
<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors</i>	1,969,029	53,497	2.72%	53,515	2.72%	53,515	2.72%	53,515	2.72%	45,719	2.32%
Totals:	6,940,538	171,269	2.47%	171,304	2.47%	171,304	2.47%	171,304	2.47%	148,332	2.14%

**Excluding Canada and Mexico

V. Conclusion

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

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

During recent years, CBP made significant progress in terms of the ability to accurately report data on overstays. In FY 2022, ongoing biometric deployments in air, land and sea environments enabled continued progress toward the fusion of biometric and biographic verification of travelers. CBP will continue to expand its entry and exit system, which will improve CBP's ability to capture and accurately report this data. The Department works to annually release overstay data and looks forward to providing updates to Members of Congress and their staff on future progress.

VI. Appendices

Appendix A. In-Scope Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission

CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
Temporary Workers and Trainees	
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands-only transitional workers	CW1
Spouses and children of CW1	CW2
Temporary workers in specialty occupations	H1B
Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement noncitizens	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 ³⁵
Spouses and children of L1	L2
Treaty Traders and Investors	

³⁵ Includes L1A and L1B classes of admission

CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
Treaty traders and their spouses and children	E1
Treaty investors and their spouses and children	E2
Treaty investors and their spouses and children Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands- only	E2C
Australian Free Trade Agreement principals, spouses, and children	E3 ³⁶
Students	
Academic students	F1
Spouses and children of F1	F2
Vocational students	M1
Spouses and children of M1	M2
Exchange Visitors	
Exchange visitors	J1
Spouses and children of J1	J2
Temporary Visitors for Pleasure	
Temporary visitors for pleasure	B2
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure	WT
Temporary Visitors for Business	
Temporary visitors for business	B1
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business	WB
Noncitizen Fiancé(e)s of U.S. Citizens and Children	
Fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens	K1
Children of K1	K2
Legal Immigration Family Equity LIFE Act	
Spouses of U.S. citizens, visa pending	K3
Children of U.S. citizens, visa pending	K4
Spouses of permanent residents, visa pending	V1
Children of permanent residents, visa pending	V2
Dependents of V1 or V2, visa pending	V3
Other	
Attendants, servants, or personal employees of A1 and A2 and their families	A3
Attendants, servants, or personal employees of diplomats or other representatives	G5
Attendant, servant, personal employer of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) NATO-1 through NATO-6 or Immediate Family	NATO-7

³⁶ 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 Noncitizens	
Noncitizens in continuous and immediate transit through the United States	C1
Noncitizens in transit to the United Nations	C2
Foreign government officials, their spouses, children, and attendants in transit	C3
Special Classes	
Noncitizen Witness or Informant	S5
Noncitizen 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 2021 Entry and Exit Overstay Data

FY 2021 Entry/Exit Overstay Data Overview

Below are the tabulated rates from FY 2021 entry and exit overstay data. Due to effects associated with the COVID-19 pandemic, this data has not been previously released, and was significantly impacted by the global pandemic. Furthermore, in some cases accuracy of overstay rates were impacted where temporary travel policies associated with COVID-19 permitted for travel allowances not available during times of non-pandemic travel. For example, these included temporary changes in policy at USCIS allowing travelers to file for immigration benefits while out of status, or CBP granting a significantly increased number of “satisfactory departures” to people travelling under the Visa Waiver Program³⁷. Therefore, the inclusion of these tables is for reference only. FY 2021 data provides information on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who entered as nonimmigrants through an air or sea POE and were expected to depart in FY 2021 (October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021). This is determined by examining the number of entries, by country, for foreign travelers who arrived as nonimmigrants during this time as of October 1, 2020.

At the end of FY 2020, 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 584,885 or 1.27 percent. As of September 30, 2021, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 282,905 rendering the FY 2020 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.61 percent.

FY 2021 Overstay Rate Summary

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

Table C-1 FY 2021 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
<i>VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (Table 2)</i>	685,876	3,930	16,355	20,285	2.96%	2.38%
<i>Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 3)</i>	1,685,517	8,491	80,274	88,765	5.27%	4.76%

³⁷ See “Title 8 Section 217.3 Describing Maintenance of Status”. eCFR. 8 CFR § 217.3 Maintenance of status - Code of Federal Regulations (ecfr.io). and “COVID-19 Delays in Extension/Change of Status Filings”. USCIS.Gov. 13 April, 2020, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/covid-19-delays-in-extensionchange-of-status-filings>.

<i>Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 4)</i>	1,073,469	6,735	11,137	17,872	1.66%	1.04%
<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 5)</i>	1,526,647	1,954	10,006	11,960	0.78%	0.66%
<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors (Table 6)</i>	1,969,029	6,217	53,497	59,714	3.03%	2.72%
Totals:	6,940,538	27,327	171,269	198,596	2.86%	2.47%

Table C-2
FY 2021 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	51	-	-	-	-	-
AUSTRALIA	19,769	185	285	470	2.38%	1.44%
AUSTRIA	6,635	13	78	91	1.37%	1.18%
BELGIUM	7,247	25	94	119	1.64%	1.30%
BRUNEI	22	1	-	1	4.55%	-
CHILE	106,993	633	3,583	4,216	3.94%	3.35%
CZECH REPUBLIC	3,379	27	71	98	2.90%	2.10%
DENMARK	4,883	11	37	48	0.98%	0.76%
ESTONIA	746	4	24	28	3.75%	3.22%
FINLAND	1,851	7	9	16	0.86%	0.49%
FRANCE	43,222	157	781	938	2.17%	1.81%
GERMANY	50,552	159	644	803	1.59%	1.27%
GREECE	2,761	32	101	133	4.82%	3.66%
HUNGARY	2,278	25	123	148	6.50%	5.40%
ICELAND	572	1	8	9	1.57%	1.40%
IRELAND	6,734	36	117	153	2.27%	1.74%
ITALY	58,706	310	1,988	2,298	3.91%	3.39%
JAPAN	36,394	82	203	285	0.78%	0.56%
KOREA, SOUTH	64,455	351	710	1,061	1.65%	1.10%
LATVIA	1,031	8	23	31	3.01%	2.23%
LIECHTENSTEIN	33	-	-	-	-	-
LITHUANIA	1,596	10	83	93	5.83%	5.20%
LUXEMBOURG	279	-	2	2	0.72%	0.72%
MALTA	215	1	2	3	1.40%	0.93%
MONACO	30	-	-	-	-	-
NETHERLANDS	33,508	103	374	477	1.42%	1.12%
NEW ZEALAND	7,861	57	131	188	2.39%	1.67%
NORWAY	2,796	12	50	62	2.22%	1.79%
POLAND	8,104	68	219	287	3.54%	2.70%

<i>PORTUGAL</i>	7,077	55	467	522	7.38%	6.60%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	13	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	2,506	34	45	79	3.15%	1.80%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	1,557	12	40	52	3.34%	2.57%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	1,077	6	12	18	1.67%	1.11%
<i>SPAIN</i>	80,068	862	4,462	5,324	6.65%	5.57%
<i>SWEDEN</i>	6,566	38	100	138	2.10%	1.52%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	11,882	44	132	176	1.48%	1.11%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	16,378	147	305	452	2.76%	1.86%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	86,049	414	1,052	1,466	1.70%	1.22%
Totals:	685,876	3,930	16,355	20,285	2.96%	2.38%

**Table C-3
FY 2021 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	259	2	31	33	12.74%	11.97%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	3,421	28	202	230	6.72%	5.90%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	167	9	16	25	14.97%	9.58%
<i>ANGOLA</i>	178	2	34	36	20.22%	19.10%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	1,788	11	57	68	3.80%	3.19%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	91,449	134	1,739	1,873	2.05%	1.90%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	4,155	13	233	246	5.92%	5.61%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	372	13	24	37	9.95%	6.45%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	38,359	100	1,187	1,287	3.36%	3.09%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	374	2	13	15	4.01%	3.48%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	3,181	32	87	119	3.74%	2.73%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	2,218	19	52	71	3.20%	2.34%
<i>BELARUS</i>	1,740	6	54	60	3.45%	3.10%
<i>BELIZE</i>	4,177	16	215	231	5.53%	5.15%
<i>BENIN</i>	238	5	31	36	15.13%	13.03%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	19	1	3	4	21.05%	15.79%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	17,364	44	523	567	3.27%	3.01%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	734	11	14	25	3.41%	1.91%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	75	2	3	5	6.67%	4.00%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	31,673	184	2,069	2,253	7.11%	6.53%
<i>BULGARIA</i>	2,770	16	42	58	2.09%	1.52%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	539	8	61	69	12.80%	11.32%
<i>BURMA</i>	125	3	24	27	21.60%	19.20%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	57	-	3	3	5.26%	5.26%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	152	5	24	29	19.08%	15.79%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	148	1	11	12	8.11%	7.43%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	601	2	42	44	7.32%	6.99%

<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	13	-	2	2	15.38%	15.38%
<i>CHAD</i>	41	-	3	3	7.32%	7.32%
<i>CHINA</i>	26,525	1,899	1,315	3,214	12.12%	4.96%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	236,113	406	15,461	15,867	6.72%	6.55%
<i>COMOROS</i>	4	-	1	1	25.00%	25.00%
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	48	2	4	6	12.50%	8.33%
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	269	1	29	30	11.15%	10.78%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	68,548	55	1,849	1,904	2.78%	2.70%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	286	6	17	23	8.04%	5.94%
<i>CROATIA</i>	1,823	9	19	28	1.54%	1.04%
<i>CUBA</i>	5,502	57	161	218	3.96%	2.93%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	312	-	2	2	0.64%	0.64%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	13	-	2	2	15.38%	15.38%
<i>DOMINICA</i>	547	3	38	41	7.50%	6.95%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	177,134	173	11,541	11,714	6.61%	6.52%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	135,511	208	7,133	7,341	5.42%	5.26%
<i>EGYPT</i>	13,942	56	297	353	2.53%	2.13%
<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	53,770	104	1,709	1,813	3.37%	3.18%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	127	2	27	29	22.83%	21.26%
<i>ERITREA</i>	103	-	8	8	7.77%	7.77%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	3,466	35	146	181	5.22%	4.21%
<i>FIJI</i>	211	5	18	23	10.90%	8.53%
<i>GABON</i>	134	1	14	15	11.19%	10.45%
<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	280	10	41	51	18.21%	14.64%
<i>GEORGIA</i>	1,027	7	138	145	14.12%	13.44%
<i>GHANA</i>	2,708	38	371	409	15.10%	13.70%
<i>GRENADA</i>	1,003	17	64	81	8.08%	6.38%
<i>GUATEMALA</i>	69,900	126	2,547	2,673	3.82%	3.64%
<i>GUINEA</i>	313	6	28	34	10.86%	8.95%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	11	1	1	2	18.18%	9.09%
<i>GUYANA</i>	10,428	56	1,290	1,346	12.91%	12.37%
<i>HAITI</i>	35,829	157	802	959	2.68%	2.24%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	2	-	2	2	100.00%	100.00%
<i>HONDURAS</i>	68,562	217	3,442	3,659	5.34%	5.02%
<i>INDIA</i>	111,926	1,546	1,891	3,437	3.07%	1.69%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	3,384	16	179	195	5.76%	5.29%
<i>IRAN</i>	358	7	22	29	8.10%	6.15%
<i>IRAQ</i>	815	3	30	33	4.05%	3.68%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	37,970	58	327	385	1.01%	0.86%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	67,354	247	7,344	7,591	11.27%	10.90%
<i>JORDAN</i>	4,957	39	333	372	7.50%	6.72%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	3,056	23	108	131	4.29%	3.53%
<i>KENYA</i>	2,814	34	307	341	12.12%	10.91%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	4	-	2	2	50.00%	50.00%
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOSOVO</i>	860	8	18	26	3.02%	2.09%

<i>KUWAIT</i>	2,331	29	29	58	2.49%	1.24%
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	666	6	20	26	3.90%	3.00%
<i>LAOS</i>	64	-	8	8	12.50%	12.50%
<i>LEBANON</i>	5,289	38	179	217	4.10%	3.38%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	6	1	-	1	16.67%	-
<i>LIBERIA</i>	192	-	52	52	27.08%	27.08%
<i>LIBYA</i>	26	-	1	1	3.85%	3.85%
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	1,008	11	23	34	3.37%	2.28%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	31	-	2	2	6.45%	6.45%
<i>MALAWI</i>	58	2	4	6	10.34%	6.90%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	1,761	4	43	47	2.67%	2.44%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	9	-	1	1	11.11%	11.11%
<i>MALI</i>	427	2	28	30	7.03%	6.56%
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	6	-	2	2	33.33%	33.33%
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	82	1	5	6	7.32%	6.10%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	115	2	3	5	4.35%	2.61%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	4	-	2	2	50.00%	50.00%
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	2,136	31	48	79	3.70%	2.25%
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	468	23	60	83	17.74%	12.82%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	726	10	105	115	15.84%	14.46%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	2,160	17	77	94	4.35%	3.56%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	36	-	1	1	2.78%	2.78%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	183	4	10	14	7.65%	5.46%
<i>NAURU</i>	1	-	1	1	100.00%	100.00%
<i>NEPAL</i>	3,507	152	146	298	8.50%	4.16%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	9,161	39	729	768	8.38%	7.96%
<i>NIGER</i>	66	4	4	8	12.12%	6.06%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	11,580	131	1,314	1,445	12.48%	11.35%
<i>OMAN</i>	200	2	1	3	1.50%	0.50%
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	13,433	71	400	471	3.51%	2.98%
<i>PALAU</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	21,286	41	433	474	2.23%	2.03%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	9	1	-	1	11.11%	-
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	4,113	10	227	237	5.76%	5.52%
<i>PERU</i>	58,415	169	2,290	2,459	4.21%	3.92%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	17,872	255	1,368	1,623	9.08%	7.65%
<i>QATAR</i>	1,622	18	20	38	2.34%	1.23%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	5,765	39	177	216	3.75%	3.07%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	30,136	99	675	774	2.57%	2.24%
<i>RWANDA</i>	463	9	34	43	9.29%	7.34%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	568	3	17	20	3.52%	2.99%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	1,831	15	107	122	6.66%	5.84%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	1,098	13	56	69	6.28%	5.10%
<i>SAMOA</i>	175	16	59	75	42.86%	33.71%
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	2,373	65	45	110	4.64%	1.90%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	1,792	16	160	176	9.82%	8.93%
<i>SERBIA</i>	3,782	15	68	83	2.19%	1.80%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	18	-	2	2	11.11%	11.11%
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	271	10	49	59	21.77%	18.08%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SOMALIA</i>	17	-	1	1	5.88%	5.88%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	8,927	38	148	186	2.08%	1.66%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	703	18	41	59	8.39%	5.83%
<i>SUDAN</i>	172	3	16	19	11.05%	9.30%
<i>SURINAME</i>	564	1	22	23	4.08%	3.90%
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	22	-	4	4	18.18%	18.18%
<i>SYRIA</i>	276	2	23	25	9.06%	8.33%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	105	1	2	3	2.86%	1.90%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	284	3	12	15	5.28%	4.23%
<i>THAILAND</i>	2,279	26	297	323	14.17%	13.03%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOGO</i>	315	10	52	62	19.68%	16.51%
<i>TONGA</i>	93	4	35	39	41.94%	37.63%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	3,030	73	190	263	8.68%	6.27%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	648	9	45	54	8.33%	6.94%
<i>TURKEY</i>	16,231	79	272	351	2.16%	1.68%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	48	2	7	9	18.75%	14.58%
<i>TUVALU</i>	1	-	1	1	100.00%	100.00%
<i>UGANDA</i>	611	5	56	61	9.98%	9.17%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	15,037	43	287	330	2.19%	1.91%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	2,852	26	41	67	2.35%	1.44%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	4,437	8	241	249	5.61%	5.43%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	509	5	35	40	7.86%	6.88%
<i>VANUATU</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	63,944	390	3,131	3,521	5.51%	4.90%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	1,977	53	281	334	16.89%	14.21%
<i>YEMEN</i>	145	3	13	16	11.03%	8.97%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	266	3	44	47	17.67%	16.54%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	355	5	15	20	5.63%	4.23%
Totals:	1,685,517	8,491	80,274	88,765	5.27%	4.76%

Table C-4
FY 2021 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J)
admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	226	3	28	31	13.72%	12.39%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	838	5	51	56	6.68%	6.09%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	237	3	5	8	3.38%	2.11%
<i>ANDORRA</i>	57	1	1	2	3.51%	1.75%
<i>ANGOLA</i>	875	22	53	75	8.57%	6.06%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	288	3	1	4	1.39%	0.35%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	3,897	41	55	96	2.46%	1.41%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	271	2	9	11	4.06%	3.32%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	6,758	29	35	64	0.95%	0.52%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	1,993	10	10	20	1.00%	0.50%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	474	4	9	13	2.74%	1.90%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	5,050	49	32	81	1.60%	0.63%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	642	3	2	5	0.78%	0.31%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	3,588	24	58	82	2.29%	1.62%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	486	5	4	9	1.85%	0.82%
<i>BELARUS</i>	377	1	14	15	3.98%	3.71%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	2,724	11	6	17	0.62%	0.22%
<i>BELIZE</i>	480	2	10	12	2.50%	2.08%
<i>BENIN</i>	122	-	24	24	19.67%	19.67%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	122	1	8	9	7.38%	6.56%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	1,335	7	22	29	2.17%	1.65%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	270	2	9	11	4.07%	3.33%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	176	3	4	7	3.98%	2.27%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	28,989	221	718	939	3.24%	2.48%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	68	-	1	1	1.47%	1.47%
<i>BULGARIA</i>	1,119	12	27	39	3.49%	2.41%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	219	2	35	37	16.89%	15.98%
<i>BURMA</i>	1,050	3	59	62	5.90%	5.62%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	95	4	8	12	12.63%	8.42%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	46	-	5	5	10.87%	10.87%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	353	7	11	18	5.10%	3.12%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	346	4	39	43	12.43%	11.27%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	5	-	1	1	20.00%	20.00%
<i>CHAD</i>	30	1	6	7	23.33%	20.00%
<i>CHILE</i>	3,793	29	75	104	2.74%	1.98%
<i>CHINA</i>	385,976	1,909	1,186	3,095	0.80%	0.31%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	15,919	174	879	1,053	6.61%	5.52%

COMOROS	13	-	1	1	7.69%	7.69%
CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)	47	2	7	9	19.15%	14.89%
CONGO (KINSHASA)	292	10	64	74	25.34%	21.92%
COSTA RICA	1,976	8	12	20	1.01%	0.61%
COTE D'IVOIRE	686	12	55	67	9.77%	8.02%
CROATIA	913	1	5	6	0.66%	0.55%
CUBA	66	1	3	4	6.06%	4.55%
CYPRUS	656	2	-	2	0.30%	-
CZECH REPUBLIC	1,605	11	7	18	1.12%	0.44%
DENMARK	2,041	10	2	12	0.59%	0.10%
DJIBOUTI	6	-	2	2	33.33%	33.33%
DOMINICA	371	5	15	20	5.39%	4.04%
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	3,240	82	176	258	7.96%	5.43%
ECUADOR	4,854	48	190	238	4.90%	3.91%
EGYPT	3,879	28	66	94	2.42%	1.70%
EL SALVADOR	1,928	13	46	59	3.06%	2.39%
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	163	1	41	42	25.77%	25.15%
ERITREA	37	-	2	2	5.41%	5.41%
ESTONIA	292	2	2	4	1.37%	0.68%
ETHIOPIA	950	12	42	54	5.68%	4.42%
FIJI	79	1	9	10	12.66%	11.39%
FINLAND	1,418	10	2	12	0.85%	0.14%
FRANCE	18,916	117	65	182	0.96%	0.34%
GABON	169	3	21	24	14.20%	12.43%
GAMBIA, THE	66	2	14	16	24.24%	21.21%
GEORGIA	651	4	16	20	3.07%	2.46%
GERMANY	16,817	75	48	123	0.73%	0.29%
GHANA	1,391	17	78	95	6.83%	5.61%
GREECE	3,426	6	10	16	0.47%	0.29%
GRENADA	188	4	9	13	6.91%	4.79%
GUATEMALA	2,263	13	9	22	0.97%	0.40%
GUINEA	39	1	6	7	17.95%	15.38%
GUINEA-BISSAU	5	1	1	2	40.00%	20.00%
GUYANA	279	2	10	12	4.30%	3.58%
HAITI	772	8	21	29	3.76%	2.72%
HOLY SEE	-	-	-	-	-	-
HONDURAS	3,224	21	43	64	1.99%	1.33%
HUNGARY	1,443	4	21	25	1.73%	1.46%
ICELAND	848	6	1	7	0.83%	0.12%
INDIA	121,762	396	764	1,160	0.95%	0.63%
INDONESIA	7,901	57	63	120	1.52%	0.80%
IRAN	2,390	8	42	50	2.09%	1.76%
IRAQ	579	25	46	71	12.26%	7.94%
IRELAND	2,627	22	22	44	1.67%	0.84%
ISRAEL	7,011	58	19	77	1.10%	0.27%

<i>ITALY</i>	13,569	69	55	124	0.91%	0.41%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	4,825	57	372	429	8.89%	7.71%
<i>JAPAN</i>	25,801	115	160	275	1.07%	0.62%
<i>JORDAN</i>	2,212	26	94	120	5.42%	4.25%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	2,570	25	54	79	3.07%	2.10%
<i>KENYA</i>	1,909	22	145	167	8.75%	7.60%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	15	-	1	1	6.67%	6.67%
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	64,344	281	282	563	0.87%	0.44%
<i>KOSOVO</i>	185	1	1	2	1.08%	0.54%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	15,857	127	29	156	0.98%	0.18%
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	212	1	18	19	8.96%	8.49%
<i>LAOS</i>	72	2	3	5	6.94%	4.17%
<i>LATVIA</i>	384	1	1	2	0.52%	0.26%
<i>LEBANON</i>	1,764	3	11	14	0.79%	0.62%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	26	1	-	1	3.85%	-
<i>LIBERIA</i>	86	2	11	13	15.12%	12.79%
<i>LIBYA</i>	243	6	44	50	20.58%	18.11%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	538	3	5	8	1.49%	0.93%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	137	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	249	2	4	6	2.41%	1.61%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	83	3	4	7	8.43%	4.82%
<i>MALAWI</i>	204	5	11	16	7.84%	5.39%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	6,204	34	69	103	1.66%	1.11%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	33	-	1	1	3.03%	3.03%
<i>MALI</i>	195	3	18	21	10.77%	9.23%
<i>MALTA</i>	87	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	73	1	4	5	6.85%	5.48%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	277	5	7	12	4.33%	2.53%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	251	3	14	17	6.77%	5.58%
<i>MONACO</i>	33	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	1,045	27	91	118	11.29%	8.71%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	248	4	19	23	9.27%	7.66%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	1,435	8	42	50	3.48%	2.93%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	99	3	2	5	5.05%	2.02%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	124	5	5	10	8.06%	4.03%
<i>NAURU</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	3,165	33	184	217	6.86%	5.81%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	5,302	37	20	57	1.08%	0.38%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	2,975	18	14	32	1.08%	0.47%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	573	3	8	11	1.92%	1.40%

<i>NIGER</i>	126	3	11	14	11.11%	8.73%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	4,608	65	415	480	10.42%	9.01%
<i>NORWAY</i>	3,008	10	9	19	0.63%	0.30%
<i>OMAN</i>	3,480	26	5	31	0.89%	0.14%
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	5,653	57	105	162	2.87%	1.86%
<i>PALAU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	2,996	11	22	33	1.10%	0.73%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	69	3	9	12	17.39%	13.04%
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	846	9	16	25	2.96%	1.89%
<i>PERU</i>	4,313	32	121	153	3.55%	2.81%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	4,693	73	567	640	13.64%	12.08%
<i>POLAND</i>	3,160	19	32	51	1.61%	1.01%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	2,212	8	16	24	1.08%	0.72%
<i>QATAR</i>	1,639	14	3	17	1.04%	0.18%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	1,515	11	30	41	2.71%	1.98%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	7,317	35	131	166	2.27%	1.79%
<i>RWANDA</i>	1,059	22	40	62	5.85%	3.78%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	291	2	4	6	2.06%	1.37%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	250	1	7	8	3.20%	2.80%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	71	3	5	8	11.27%	7.04%
<i>SAMOA</i>	59	1	9	10	16.95%	15.25%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	41,951	871	216	1,087	2.59%	0.51%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	423	14	37	51	12.06%	8.75%
<i>SERBIA</i>	1,707	11	36	47	2.75%	2.11%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	7	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	78	1	10	11	14.10%	12.82%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	5,210	7	10	17	0.33%	0.19%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	564	2	6	8	1.42%	1.06%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	412	1	3	4	0.97%	0.73%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SOMALIA</i>	20	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	3,989	83	260	343	8.60%	6.52%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	26	2	2	4	15.38%	7.69%
<i>SPAIN</i>	18,408	59	70	129	0.70%	0.38%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	1,609	7	24	31	1.93%	1.49%
<i>SUDAN</i>	180	2	14	16	8.89%	7.78%
<i>SURINAME</i>	90	1	-	1	1.11%	-
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	89	1	2	3	3.37%	2.25%
<i>SWEDEN</i>	5,973	12	21	33	0.55%	0.35%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	3,326	21	8	29	0.87%	0.24%
<i>SYRIA</i>	290	-	8	8	2.76%	2.76%

<i>TAIWAN</i>	24,930	102	73	175	0.70%	0.29%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	116	1	18	19	16.38%	15.52%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	542	14	40	54	9.96%	7.38%
<i>THAILAND</i>	7,798	57	338	395	5.07%	4.33%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	13	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOGO</i>	100	-	17	17	17.00%	17.00%
<i>TONGA</i>	84	1	18	19	22.62%	21.43%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	1,646	18	22	40	2.43%	1.34%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	561	7	18	25	4.46%	3.21%
<i>TURKEY</i>	10,575	60	172	232	2.19%	1.63%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	125	-	13	13	10.40%	10.40%
<i>TUVALU</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UGANDA</i>	487	7	29	36	7.39%	5.95%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	2,516	11	48	59	2.34%	1.91%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	3,934	15	2	17	0.43%	0.05%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	20,916	96	86	182	0.87%	0.41%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	494	3	2	5	1.01%	0.40%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	343	6	19	25	7.29%	5.54%
<i>VANUATU</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	6,716	21	75	96	1.43%	1.12%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	13,695	158	406	564	4.12%	2.96%
<i>YEMEN</i>	228	6	25	31	13.60%	10.96%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	234	3	21	24	10.26%	8.97%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	692	7	30	37	5.35%	4.34%
Totals:	1,073,469	6,735	11,137	17,872	1.66%	1.04%

Table C-5
FY 2021 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)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	172	1	59	60	34.88%	34.30%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	373	1	36	37	9.92%	9.65%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	274	1	14	15	5.47%	5.11%
<i>ANDORRA</i>	10	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ANGOLA</i>	150	1	4	5	3.33%	2.67%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	86	-	2	2	2.33%	2.33%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	17,561	18	53	71	0.40%	0.30%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	497	6	51	57	11.47%	10.26%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	58,973	58	162	220	0.37%	0.27%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	6,066	5	12	17	0.28%	0.20%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	221	1	7	8	3.62%	3.17%

<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	671	-	1	1	0.15%	0.15%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	95	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	746	1	6	7	0.94%	0.80%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	340	-	1	1	0.29%	0.29%
<i>BELARUS</i>	1,448	1	40	41	2.83%	2.76%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	10,213	5	14	19	0.19%	0.14%
<i>BELIZE</i>	80	-	2	2	2.50%	2.50%
<i>BENIN</i>	71	-	9	9	12.68%	12.68%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	16	-	7	7	43.75%	43.75%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	625	1	8	9	1.44%	1.28%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	254	7	23	30	11.81%	9.06%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	58	3	-	3	5.17%	-
<i>BRAZIL</i>	48,360	62	156	218	0.45%	0.32%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	25	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BULGARIA</i>	1,501	13	13	26	1.73%	0.87%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	40	-	8	8	20.00%	20.00%
<i>BURMA</i>	149	-	34	34	22.82%	22.82%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	16	-	6	6	37.50%	37.50%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	67	-	6	6	8.96%	8.96%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	289	-	77	77	26.64%	26.64%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	308	2	54	56	18.18%	17.53%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CHAD</i>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CHILE</i>	8,064	19	42	61	0.76%	0.52%
<i>CHINA</i>	72,390	37	305	342	0.47%	0.42%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	18,322	26	187	213	1.16%	1.02%
<i>COMOROS</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	25	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	139	2	11	13	9.35%	7.91%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	4,179	17	32	49	1.17%	0.77%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	102	-	10	10	9.80%	9.80%
<i>CROATIA</i>	1,090	4	6	10	0.92%	0.55%
<i>CUBA</i>	387	2	57	59	15.25%	14.73%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	294	-	1	1	0.34%	0.34%
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	3,141	2	9	11	0.35%	0.29%
<i>DENMARK</i>	8,467	15	14	29	0.34%	0.17%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	6	-	2	2	33.33%	33.33%
<i>DOMINICA</i>	143	-	3	3	2.10%	2.10%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	5,914	17	310	327	5.53%	5.24%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	2,523	6	66	72	2.85%	2.62%
<i>EGYPT</i>	3,549	7	29	36	1.01%	0.82%
<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	1,705	9	78	87	5.10%	4.57%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	17	-	2	2	11.76%	11.76%

<i>ERITREA</i>	45	-	11	11	24.44%	24.44%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	381	1	6	7	1.84%	1.57%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	472	2	68	70	14.83%	14.41%
<i>FIJI</i>	55	1	11	12	21.82%	20.00%
<i>FINLAND</i>	4,757	9	10	19	0.40%	0.21%
<i>FRANCE</i>	76,922	90	122	212	0.28%	0.16%
<i>GABON</i>	17	-	1	1	5.88%	5.88%
<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	53	-	15	15	28.30%	28.30%
<i>GEORGIA</i>	342	1	8	9	2.63%	2.34%
<i>GERMANY</i>	68,781	49	90	139	0.20%	0.13%
<i>GHANA</i>	811	-	44	44	5.43%	5.43%
<i>GREECE</i>	3,369	2	4	6	0.18%	0.12%
<i>GRENADA</i>	86	-	-	-	-	-
<i>GUATEMALA</i>	4,531	36	431	467	10.31%	9.51%
<i>GUINEA</i>	92	-	31	31	33.70%	33.70%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	3	-	2	2	66.67%	66.67%
<i>GUYANA</i>	113	1	16	17	15.04%	14.16%
<i>HAITI</i>	794	4	257	261	32.87%	32.37%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	2,742	9	144	153	5.58%	5.25%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	2,742	7	12	19	0.69%	0.44%
<i>ICELAND</i>	715	3	2	5	0.70%	0.28%
<i>INDIA</i>	445,738	309	1,225	1,534	0.34%	0.27%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	1,849	5	124	129	6.98%	6.71%
<i>IRAN</i>	397	-	32	32	8.06%	8.06%
<i>IRAQ</i>	144	-	18	18	12.50%	12.50%
<i>IRELAND</i>	18,853	14	27	41	0.22%	0.14%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	16,845	53	33	86	0.51%	0.20%
<i>ITALY</i>	40,971	32	67	99	0.24%	0.16%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	10,798	88	431	519	4.81%	3.99%
<i>JAPAN</i>	146,552	87	232	319	0.22%	0.16%
<i>JORDAN</i>	1,074	8	24	32	2.98%	2.23%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	761	-	16	16	2.10%	2.10%
<i>KENYA</i>	825	4	78	82	9.94%	9.45%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	20	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	37,058	89	127	216	0.58%	0.34%
<i>KOSOVO</i>	76	-	11	11	14.47%	14.47%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	55	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	52	1	10	11	21.15%	19.23%
<i>LAOS</i>	145	-	40	40	27.59%	27.59%
<i>LATVIA</i>	407	-	4	4	0.98%	0.98%
<i>LEBANON</i>	1,595	1	38	39	2.45%	2.38%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LIBERIA</i>	122	-	48	48	39.34%	39.34%

<i>LIBYA</i>	64	-	3	3	4.69%	4.69%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	33	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	902	11	13	24	2.66%	1.44%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	227	1	-	1	0.44%	-
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	304	6	7	13	4.28%	2.30%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	28	-	7	7	25.00%	25.00%
<i>MALAWI</i>	29	-	1	1	3.45%	3.45%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	4,469	1	33	34	0.76%	0.74%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	7	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MALI</i>	68	2	8	10	14.71%	11.76%
<i>MALTA</i>	154	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	29	-	5	5	17.24%	17.24%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	178	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	394	6	20	26	6.60%	5.08%
<i>MONACO</i>	16	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	346	2	17	19	5.49%	4.91%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	68	1	3	4	5.88%	4.41%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	788	1	57	58	7.36%	7.23%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	44	-	2	2	4.55%	4.55%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	42	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NAURU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	1,393	1	37	38	2.73%	2.66%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	20,516	21	40	61	0.30%	0.19%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	5,517	3	25	28	0.51%	0.45%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	1,327	3	77	80	6.03%	5.80%
<i>NIGER</i>	15	-	3	3	20.00%	20.00%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	2,528	2	121	123	4.87%	4.79%
<i>NORWAY</i>	4,624	9	6	15	0.32%	0.13%
<i>OMAN</i>	120	1	-	1	0.83%	-
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	4,187	15	49	64	1.53%	1.17%
<i>PALAU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	1,337	1	15	16	1.20%	1.12%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	12	-	1	1	8.33%	8.33%
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	325	-	6	6	1.85%	1.85%
<i>PERU</i>	3,869	14	121	135	3.49%	3.13%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	11,634	18	1,342	1,360	11.69%	11.54%
<i>POLAND</i>	6,783	16	30	46	0.68%	0.44%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	5,032	1	13	14	0.28%	0.26%
<i>QATAR</i>	51	-	1	1	1.96%	1.96%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	3,749	69	68	137	3.65%	1.81%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	10,549	10	75	85	0.81%	0.71%
<i>RWANDA</i>	159	-	14	14	8.81%	8.81%

<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	57	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	56	-	1	1	1.79%	1.79%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	18	-	2	2	11.11%	11.11%
<i>SAMOA</i>	33	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	1,303	5	4	9	0.69%	0.31%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	139	-	14	14	10.07%	10.07%
<i>SERBIA</i>	2,017	35	26	61	3.02%	1.29%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	50	-	8	8	16.00%	16.00%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	6,029	9	25	34	0.56%	0.41%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	1,376	5	2	7	0.51%	0.15%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	734	1	4	5	0.68%	0.54%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SOMALIA</i>	14	-	6	6	42.86%	42.86%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	11,990	52	97	149	1.24%	0.81%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	11	-	7	7	63.64%	63.64%
<i>SPAIN</i>	37,233	58	51	109	0.29%	0.14%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	1,051	1	20	21	2.00%	1.90%
<i>SUDAN</i>	113	1	9	10	8.85%	7.96%
<i>SURINAME</i>	51	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	26	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SWEDEN</i>	12,498	15	16	31	0.25%	0.13%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	8,081	6	16	22	0.27%	0.20%
<i>SYRIA</i>	84	1	14	15	17.86%	16.67%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	15,302	15	59	74	0.48%	0.39%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	38	-	5	5	13.16%	13.16%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	175	3	13	16	9.14%	7.43%
<i>THAILAND</i>	2,864	8	298	306	10.68%	10.41%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOGO</i>	59	1	13	14	23.73%	22.03%
<i>TONGA</i>	94	2	6	8	8.51%	6.38%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	2,123	3	16	19	0.89%	0.75%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	404	-	7	7	1.73%	1.73%
<i>TURKEY</i>	8,932	17	54	71	0.79%	0.60%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	26	-	1	1	3.85%	3.85%
<i>TUVALU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UGANDA</i>	428	2	26	28	6.54%	6.07%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	7,616	112	291	403	5.29%	3.82%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	66	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	122,411	109	228	337	0.28%	0.19%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	1,417	2	9	11	0.78%	0.64%

<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	163	-	2	2	1.23%	1.23%
<i>VANUATU</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	13,735	14	124	138	1.00%	0.90%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	2,844	6	385	391	13.75%	13.54%
<i>YEMEN</i>	73	-	12	12	16.44%	16.44%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	86	-	8	8	9.30%	9.30%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	511	-	8	8	1.57%	1.57%
Totals:	1,526,647	1,954	10,006	11,960	0.78%	0.66%

Table C-6
FY 2021 Overstay rates for Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>CANADA (B1/B2)</i>	405,263	1,687	3,149	4,836	1.19%	0.78%
<i>MEXICO (B1/B2)</i>	1,077,993	3,373	48,233	51,606	4.79%	4.47%
B1/B2 Totals:	1,483,256	5,060	51,382	56,442	3.81%	3.46%
<i>CANADA (F, M, J)</i>	43,371	185	93	278	0.64%	0.21%
<i>MEXICO (F, M, J)</i>	23,572	151	349	500	2.12%	1.48%
F, M, J Totals:	66,943	336	442	778	1.16%	0.66%
<i>CANADA (Others In-Scope)</i>	329,332	380	379	759	0.23%	0.12%
<i>MEXICO (Others In-Scope)</i>	89,498	441	1,294	1,735	1.94%	1.45%
Other In-scope Totals:	418,830	821	1,673	2,494	0.63%	0.40%
<i>CANADA</i>	777,966	2,252	3,621	5,873	0.75%	0.47%
<i>MEXICO</i>	1,191,063	3,965	49,876	53,841	4.52%	4.19%
Totals:	1,969,029	6,217	53,497	59,714	3.03%	2.72%

Appendix D. Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABBREVIATION/ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ADIS	Arrival and Departure Information System
BE-Mobile	Biometric Exit Mobile
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBPO	U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CTLD	Counter Threat Lead Development Unit
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
ERO	Enforcement and Removal Operations
FY	Fiscal Year
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
POE	Port of Entry
SEVIS	Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
VWP	Visa Waiver Program
WB	Waiver-Business
WT	Waiver-Tourist