



Entry/Exit Overstay Report

Fiscal Year 2023 Report to Congress



Homeland
Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Message from the Acting Deputy Commissioner of CBP

August 5, 2024

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) respectfully submits the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 “Entry/Exit Overstay Report” as directed in the Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-215) and Section 2(e) Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-396).

This report provides data on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who were admitted as nonimmigrants at an air or sea port of entry (POE) and were expected to depart in FY 2023 (October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023).



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

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

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

The Honorable Chris Murphy
Chair, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Katie Britt
Ranking Member, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee 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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "P. Flores", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Pete R. Flores
Acting Deputy Commissioner
U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Executive Summary

This report provides data on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who were admitted as nonimmigrants at an air or sea port of entry (and were expected to depart in FY 2023 (October 1, 2022 – September 30, 2023)). In this report, expected departures are entries by travelers who were lawfully admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant and whose authorized period of admission expired within FY 2023.

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. 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, 2022, and September 30, 2023.

In FY 2023, there were 39,005,712 expected departures, a 67.8 percent increase from the FY 2022 figure of 23,243,127. The increase in the FY 2023 expected departures population can be attributed to a multitude of factors, including reduced impacts from travel restrictions associated with the COVID-19 pandemic.

This report presents the overstay rates of those who remained in the United States beyond their authorized period of admission with no evidence of an extension to their period of admission or adjustment to another immigration status. Rates are provided for the major categories listed in the sections below.

Total Overstay Rate

As noted, CBP determined there were 39,005,712 in-scope nonimmigrant admissions¹ to the United States through air or sea POEs with expected departures occurring in FY 2023, which

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

represents the majority of air and sea annual nonimmigrant admissions. Of this number, CBP calculated a total overstay rate of 1.45 percent, or 565,155 overstay events. In other words, 98.55 percent of the in-scope nonimmigrant visitors departed the United States on-time and in accordance with the terms of their admission.

This report breaks down the overstay rates further to provide a better picture of those overstays who remained in the United States beyond their period of admission and for whom there is no identifiable evidence of a departure, an extension of period of admission, or transition to another immigration status. At the end of FY 2023, there were 510,363 Suspected In-Country Overstays, which represents 1.31 percent of expected departures, and there were 54,792 Out-of-Country Overstays, representing 0.14 percent of expected departures.

Due to subsequent departures and adjustments of status to lawful permanent resident by individuals in this population, by May 1, 2024, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays for FY 2023 decreased to 399,708, resulting in the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 1.02 percent. As of May 1, 2024, DHS was able to confirm the departures or adjustments of status of more than 98.98 percent of nonimmigrants scheduled to depart in FY 2023, 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 2023, Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.62 percent of the 16,146,989 expected departures.

Non-VWP Participant Countries Overstay Rate

For non-VWP countries, the FY 2023, Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 3.2 percent of the 9,810,543 expected departures.

Student or Exchange Visitor Overstay Rate

For nonimmigrants who were admitted on a student or exchange visitor visa (F, M, or J visa), the FY 2023 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 3.67 percent of the 1,345,378 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 2023 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.99 percent of the 760,047 expected departures.

Canada and Mexico Overstay Rates

Unlike other countries, the majority of travelers from Canada and Mexico enter the United States by land. Figures pertaining to Canada and Mexico are presented separately from the other

² Excludes Canada and Mexico students or exchange visitors.

countries since air and sea information represents a smaller portion of the Canadian and Mexican travel population. For Canada, the FY 2023, Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and sea POEs is 0.3 percent of 7,905,723 expected departures. For Mexico, the FY 2023, Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and sea POEs is 1.85 percent of 3,037,032 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 2023 report covers the same classes of admission as previous Entry and Exit Overstay Reports, those traveling to the United States temporarily for business and pleasure, including those from designated VWP countries traveling under an Electronic System for Travel Authorization, student travelers, worker classifications, and other classes of nonimmigrant admission.³ The only excluded classes are diplomats, crewmembers, travelers in transit, and special protected classes under Section 1367 (Appendix B).⁴

In FY 2023, 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. 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 See Appendix A.

⁴ Section 1367 of title 8, United States Code, establishes rules and penalties for the disclosure of information related to applicants for or beneficiaries of U visas, T visas, or Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) protections.



FY 2023 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

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I. Legislative Language

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

Section relevant part:

An annual report to the House and Senate Judiciary on the integrated entry and exit data system for the preceding fiscal year. The report should include: (A) The number of aliens for whom departure data was collected, with an accounting by country of the departing alien's nationality; (B) The number of departing aliens whose departure data was successfully matched to the alien's arrival data, with an accounting by the alien's country of nationality and by the alien's classification as an immigrant or nonimmigrant; (C) The number of aliens who arrived pursuant to a nonimmigrant visa, or as a visitor under the visa waiver program, for whom no matching departure data have been obtained through the system or through other means as of the end of the alien's authorized period of stay, with an accounting by the alien's country of nationality and date of arrival in the United States; (D) The number of lawfully admitted nonimmigrants identified as having remained in the United States beyond the period authorized by the Attorney General, with an accounting by the alien's country of nationality; (E) the calculation, by each VWP country and each fiscal year, of the portion of nationals [that arrive and depart by sea or air U.S. port of entry and is provided a waiver under the program] and for whom no record of departure exists, expressed as a percentage of the total number of such nationals who are so described.

II. Background

The purpose of this report is to identify the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023, country-by-country overstay rates for all air and sea, in-scope⁵ nonimmigrant classes of admission.

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

U.S. Customs and Border Protection (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 (POE). 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 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. CBP officers collect biographic information on all nonimmigrants applying for admission and confirm the accuracy of the biographic manifest data provided by the carriers, which are subject to fines for any missing or inaccurate data. For most foreign nationals, CBP also collects fingerprints and digital photographs to conduct biometric comparisons against data previously provided to the United States.^{6, 7}

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

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

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

⁶ 8 C.F.R. § 235.1(f)(1)(ii).

⁷ 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).

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

A. Air and Sea Environments

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

Although 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.

B. Land Environment

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

Northern Border Departures from the United States

In 2011, Canada and the United States developed an entry and exit initiative under which Canada and the United States agreed to exchange biographic entry records for land crossings between the two countries, so that an entry into one is recorded as an exit from the other. On June 30, 2013, Canada and the United States began exchanging biographic entry data for third-country nationals (including permanent residents of Canada and United States lawful permanent residents) who enter through land 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.

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

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

¹⁰ 19 C.F.R. §§ 122.49a; 122.75a.

¹¹ 8 U.S.C. § 1221(g).

CBP currently matches 98.05 percent of the entry information received from Canada to corresponding entry information in the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS). As of October 1, 2023, this data-sharing agreement has yielded over 145.2 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.

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.¹² 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 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 shows they departed the United States after their authorized admission period expired (i.e., Out-of-Country Overstays).¹³ 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).¹⁴ 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,

¹² 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).

¹³ In these cases, there are implications for the individual who overstayed the authorized period of stay in the United States according to immigration law. *See, e.g.*, 8 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).

¹⁴ Pending immigration benefit applications and approved extensions of stay, change of nonimmigrant status, or adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident may extend or modify the authorized period of stay. For example, upon entering the United States a person may be granted a six-month period of admission, but thereafter lawfully change immigration status prior to the expiration of that period, and in turn be authorized to stay beyond the initial six months. These options are not available to all categories of 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); 248.2(a)(6).

regardless of overstay type.¹⁵ 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.

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 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, 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 Enforcement and Removal Operations field offices for enforcement action.

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

HSI special agents and analysts continuously monitor threat reports and proactively address emergent issues. This practice has contributed to 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. 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 2023, CBP continued to review and vet Out-of-Country Overstays. The ADIS Vetting Unit receives Out-of-Country Overstay 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 10-year bar on reentry may be placed on the traveler on subsequent entries to the United States.¹⁶ As of October 1, 2023, the work of the ADIS Vetting Unit has resulted in over 338,970 actions taken of this kind.

CBP notifies VWP travelers of violation of their period of authorized admission 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.

As of October 1, 2023, 1,494,011 email notifications were sent. The goal is to improve traveler awareness, especially as it pertains to the length of time for which travelers are authorized admission to the United States. 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.

¹⁶ [8 USC 1182: Inadmissible aliens \(house.gov\)](https://www.house.gov/legislation/8usc1182/)

IV. Overstay Rates

Tables 1–6 represent country overstay rates from FY 2023. For this report, the term “in-scope” includes the following categories of nonimmigrant admissions: temporary workers and families (temporary workers and trainees, intracompany transferees, treaty traders, and investors), students, exchange visitors, temporary visitors for pleasure, temporary visitors for business, and other nonimmigrant classes of admission.¹⁷ This report calculates overstays by entry rather than by individual. For example, if a traveler with a multiple entry visa enters multiple times during the reporting period and overstays more than once during this time, each time the traveler remains longer than the authorized period of admission is counted in this report as a separate overstay.

In *Tables 1 – 6*, the term “Expected Departures” represents the entries by foreign travelers to the United States who were admitted as nonimmigrants at an air or sea port of entry and were expected to depart within FY 2023. The “Total Number of Overstays” for each country equals the summation of both the Out-of-Country and Suspected In-Country Overstays (based on number of overstay entries) for a specific country. The “Overstay Rate” is the percentage of entries by travelers from each country who overstayed their authorized period of admission to the United States, regardless of type.¹⁸ This rate is the percentage of the Total Number of Overstays compared with the current fiscal year’s Expected Departures.

CBP identified 39,005,712¹⁹ in-scope nonimmigrants who were expected to depart the United States via air or sea in FY 2023. The FY 2023 nonimmigrant travel data identified a Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 1.31 percent (510,363) and a total overstay rate of 1.45 percent (565,155) out of the overall expected departures of in-scope travelers in FY 2023.

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

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

¹⁸ Rates are shown for countries as well as passport-issuing authorities and places of origin recognized by the United States. With respect to all references to “country” or “countries” in this document, Section 4(b)(1) of the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Pub. L. No. 96-8) provides that “[w]henver the laws of the United States refer or relate to foreign countries, nations, states, governments, or similar entities, such terms shall include and such laws shall apply with respect to Taiwan.” 22 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* § C.F.R. § 217.1(a). Taiwan entered the VWP on October 2, 2012.

¹⁹ Includes CBP identified travelers with TPS eligibility. In FY23 TPS eligible counts are 45,452 expected departures, 232 Out of Country Overstays, 28,354 Suspected In Country Overstays, 28,586 Total Overstays.

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

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

In FY 2023, CBP calculated that there were 16,146,989 B1, B2, Waiver-Business (WB), and Waiver-Tourist (WT) expected departures for citizens of VWP countries. The FY 2023 VWP countries' total overstay rate is 0.62 percent of the VWP countries expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.54 percent of the VWP countries expected departures.

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 non-VWP countries in FY 2023, CBP calculated 9,810,543 expected departures. The FY 2023 non-VWP total overstay rate is 3.2 percent of the non-VWP expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 3.04 percent of the non-VWP expected departures.

Students and Exchange Visitors

For the purposes of this report, the term "Expected Departures" located in Table 4 refers to a date identified in the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS) based on the authorized program or employment status of an F or M student or J exchange visitor.²⁰ The system-generated overstay leads are created by ADIS matching information against SEVIS data. However, one current challenge in this process is that ADIS contains 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.

In FY 2023, CBP calculated a total of 1,345,378 students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States.²¹ The total of 1,345,378 is composed of 943,334 F visa students; 9,358 M visa students; and 392,686 J visa categories of admission. The F, M, and J Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.86 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States. The Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.69 percent for the F visa category, 4.02 percent for the

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

²¹ This figure does not include the F/M/J classes of admission for those visitors with a Mexican or Canadian country of citizenship; those figures are included in table 4. With the inclusion of Canada and Mexico, the F/M/J total overstay count and rate is: 1,458,513 and 3.53 percent (33,771, 3.32% F; 734, 7.04% M; and 17,051, 3.97% J).

M visa category, and 3.26 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 2023 is 3.65 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 2023. The total overstay rate is 3.5 percent for the F visa category, 7.99 percent for the M visa category, and 3.91 percent for the J visa category.

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

In FY 2023, for all other in-scope non-VWP classes of admission, CBP calculated 760,047 expected departures. The FY 2023 all other in-scope non-VWP total overstay rate is 2.99 percent of all other in-scope non-VWP expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.22 of all other in-scope non-VWP expected departures.

A. FY 2023 Overstay Rate Summary

Table 1 below provides a high-level summary of the country-by-country data identified in Tables 2 through 6. FY 2023 exhibited a high number of travelers expected to depart and identified as eligible for Temporary Protected Status. These travelers are included in these tables.

Table 1 FY 2023 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>	16,146,989	12,514	86,946	99,460	0.62%	0.54%
<i>Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 3)</i>	9,810,543	15,551	298,560	314,111	3.20%	3.04%
<i>Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 4)</i>	1,345,378	11,262	38,152	49,414	3.67%	2.84%
<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 5)</i>	760,047	5,831	16,896	22,727	2.99%	2.22%
<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors (Table 6)</i>	10,942,755	9,634	69,809	79,443	0.73%	0.64%

Totals:	39,005,712	54,792	510,363	565,155	1.45%	1.31%
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B. FY 2023 VWP Nonimmigrant Business or Pleasure Overstay Rates

Table 2
FY 2023 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
<i>ANDORRA</i>	1,210	-	11	11	0.91%	0.91%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	841,665	774	2,444	3,218	0.38%	0.29%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	163,914	64	538	602	0.37%	0.33%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	239,873	113	737	850	0.35%	0.31%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	697	-	7	7	1.00%	1.00%
<i>CHILE</i>	466,799	1,347	10,886	12,233	2.62%	2.33%
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	102,127	92	438	530	0.52%	0.43%
<i>DENMARK</i>	228,138	78	521	599	0.26%	0.23%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	20,681	14	64	78	0.38%	0.31%
<i>FINLAND</i>	105,123	49	207	256	0.24%	0.20%
<i>FRANCE</i>	1,672,440	726	8,456	9,182	0.55%	0.51%
<i>GERMANY</i>	1,686,672	695	5,289	5,984	0.35%	0.31%
<i>GREECE</i>	79,215	217	769	986	1.24%	0.97%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	76,322	173	732	905	1.19%	0.96%
<i>ICELAND</i>	43,541	18	50	68	0.16%	0.11%
<i>IRELAND</i>	488,464	264	1,527	1,791	0.37%	0.31%
<i>ITALY</i>	1,010,549	896	7,265	8,161	0.81%	0.72%
<i>JAPAN</i>	872,061	195	1,135	1,330	0.15%	0.13%
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	871,142	620	1,975	2,595	0.30%	0.23%
<i>LATVIA</i>	19,649	56	175	231	1.18%	0.89%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	1,218	-	2	2	0.16%	0.16%
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	37,317	79	256	335	0.90%	0.69%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	11,605	-	37	37	0.32%	0.32%
<i>MALTA</i>	6,784	6	40	46	0.68%	0.59%
<i>MONACO</i>	731	2	1	3	0.41%	0.14%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	601,197	315	2,154	2,469	0.41%	0.36%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	243,319	229	599	828	0.34%	0.25%
<i>NORWAY</i>	165,503	65	359	424	0.26%	0.22%
<i>POLAND</i>	294,424	381	1,533	1,914	0.65%	0.52%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	167,920	429	3,425	3,854	2.30%	2.04%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	360	1	-	1	0.28%	-
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	109,634	84	221	305	0.28%	0.20%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	42,325	63	247	310	0.73%	0.58%

<i>SLOVENIA</i>	21,775	10	62	72	0.33%	0.28%
<i>SPAIN</i>	841,671	1,837	18,192	20,029	2.38%	2.16%
<i>SWEDEN</i>	280,292	151	736	887	0.32%	0.26%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	272,287	128	921	1,049	0.39%	0.34%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	209,689	447	1,119	1,566	0.75%	0.53%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	3,848,656	1,896	13,816	15,712	0.41%	0.36%
Totals:	16,146,989	12,514	86,946	99,460	0.62%	0.54%

C. FY 2023 Non-VWP Country B1/B2 Overstay Rates

Table 3
FY 2023 Overstay Rates for Nonimmigrants Admitted to the United States for Business or Pleasure via Air and Sea POEs for Non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>AFGHANISTAN</i>	1,227	8	111	119	9.70%	9.05%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	16,714	34	392	426	2.55%	2.35%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	8,404	34	469	503	5.99%	5.58%
<i>ANGOLA</i>	2,935	10	398	408	13.90%	13.56%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	13,368	19	166	185	1.38%	1.24%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	561,808	312	5,118	5,430	0.97%	0.91%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	11,928	38	989	1,027	8.61%	8.29%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	4,736	13	115	128	2.70%	2.43%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	230,325	366	2,922	3,288	1.43%	1.27%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	3,850	5	69	74	1.92%	1.79%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	29,041	54	1,939	1,993	6.86%	6.68%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	38,365	37	164	201	0.52%	0.43%
<i>BELARUS</i>	5,736	14	505	519	9.05%	8.80%
<i>BELIZE</i>	28,666	36	977	1,013	3.53%	3.41%
<i>BENIN</i>	1,508	14	160	174	11.54%	10.61%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	181	1	22	23	12.71%	12.15%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	62,279	88	3,282	3,370	5.41%	5.27%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	6,531	19	52	71	1.09%	0.80%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	1,803	5	105	110	6.10%	5.82%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	1,288,512	1,234	19,577	20,811	1.62%	1.52%
<i>BULGARIA</i>	24,059	36	128	164	0.68%	0.53%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	2,605	10	306	316	12.13%	11.75%
<i>BURMA</i>	2,006	13	530	543	27.07%	26.42%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	808	1	123	124	15.35%	15.22%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	2,289	10	284	294	12.84%	12.41%

<i>CAMBODIA</i>	7,657	11	189	200	2.61%	2.47%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	8,537	83	830	913	10.69%	9.72%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	117	1	9	10	8.55%	7.69%
<i>CHAD</i>	761	6	371	377	49.54%	48.75%
<i>CHINA</i>	375,674	2,324	11,481	13,805	3.67%	3.06%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	944,995	1,103	39,781	40,884	4.33%	4.21%
<i>COMOROS</i>	35	1	1	2	5.71%	2.86%
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	962	2	283	285	29.63%	29.42%
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	6,447	15	958	973	15.09%	14.86%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	268,822	138	6,113	6,251	2.33%	2.27%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	4,451	22	311	333	7.48%	6.99%
<i>CROATIA</i>	10,950	15	41	56	0.51%	0.37%
<i>CUBA</i>	11,612	20	873	893	7.69%	7.52%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	6,673	5	33	38	0.57%	0.49%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	159	1	37	38	23.90%	23.27%
<i>DOMINICA</i>	5,654	11	199	210	3.71%	3.52%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	440,894	321	19,938	20,259	4.59%	4.52%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	365,857	282	13,822	14,104	3.86%	3.78%
<i>EGYPT</i>	58,071	100	2,318	2,418	4.16%	3.99%
<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	227,146	178	3,823	4,001	1.76%	1.68%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	910	10	190	200	21.98%	20.88%
<i>ERITREA</i>	667	5	129	134	20.09%	19.34%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	15,809	75	1,150	1,225	7.75%	7.27%
<i>FIJI</i>	7,856	26	345	371	4.72%	4.39%
<i>GABON</i>	1,050	6	108	114	10.86%	10.29%
<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	1,258	12	127	139	11.05%	10.10%
<i>GEORGIA</i>	7,378	18	718	736	9.98%	9.73%
<i>GHANA</i>	25,454	60	1,850	1,910	7.50%	7.27%
<i>GRENADA</i>	9,661	16	169	185	1.91%	1.75%
<i>GUATEMALA</i>	271,320	194	5,405	5,599	2.06%	1.99%
<i>GUINEA</i>	1,887	15	140	155	8.21%	7.42%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	88	-	5	5	5.68%	5.68%
<i>GUYANA</i>	56,965	116	3,070	3,186	5.59%	5.39%
<i>HAITI</i>	86,906	274	26,995	27,269	31.38%	31.06%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	15	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	253,410	220	10,117	10,337	4.08%	3.99%
<i>INDIA</i>	1,000,020	2,064	10,818	12,882	1.29%	1.08%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	74,847	81	3,091	3,172	4.24%	4.13%
<i>IRAN</i>	9,561	69	408	477	4.99%	4.27%
<i>IRAQ</i>	4,716	29	264	293	6.21%	5.60%

<i>ISRAEL</i>	357,402	196	1,907	2,103	0.59%	0.53%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	233,668	337	11,931	12,268	5.25%	5.11%
<i>JORDAN</i>	25,560	90	1,414	1,504	5.88%	5.53%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	20,240	55	810	865	4.27%	4.00%
<i>KENYA</i>	20,351	67	1,536	1,603	7.88%	7.55%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	53	-	2	2	3.77%	3.77%
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOSOVO</i>	4,960	9	112	121	2.44%	2.26%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	23,001	126	149	275	1.20%	0.65%
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	4,640	9	504	513	11.06%	10.86%
<i>LAOS</i>	1,898	11	649	660	34.77%	34.19%
<i>LEBANON</i>	24,217	33	586	619	2.56%	2.42%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	233	1	6	7	3.00%	2.58%
<i>LIBERIA</i>	1,103	9	205	214	19.40%	18.59%
<i>LIBYA</i>	850	6	51	57	6.71%	6.00%
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	6,646	4	87	91	1.37%	1.31%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	1,104	6	33	39	3.53%	2.99%
<i>MALAWI</i>	1,655	3	234	237	14.32%	14.14%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	44,312	41	367	408	0.92%	0.83%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	297	-	4	4	1.35%	1.35%
<i>MALI</i>	2,545	4	130	134	5.27%	5.11%
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	34	-	1	1	2.94%	2.94%
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	493	3	68	71	14.40%	13.79%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	2,760	3	22	25	0.91%	0.80%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	27	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	7,194	15	183	198	2.75%	2.54%
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	10,600	36	364	400	3.77%	3.43%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	3,208	6	227	233	7.26%	7.08%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	29,098	72	452	524	1.80%	1.55%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	1,196	2	58	60	5.02%	4.85%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	1,528	5	133	138	9.03%	8.70%
<i>NAURU</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	24,730	146	890	1,036	4.19%	3.60%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	59,037	79	2,717	2,796	4.74%	4.60%
<i>NIGER</i>	607	2	43	45	7.41%	7.08%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	84,051	191	5,809	6,000	7.14%	6.91%
<i>OMAN</i>	3,138	6	23	29	0.92%	0.73%
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	73,450	132	3,563	3,695	5.03%	4.85%
<i>PALAU</i>	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	115,338	78	1,147	1,225	1.06%	0.99%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	435	-	21	21	4.83%	4.83%
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	19,492	21	494	515	2.64%	2.53%

<i>PERU</i>	314,166	256	5,944	6,200	1.97%	1.89%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	210,842	533	6,031	6,564	3.11%	2.86%
<i>QATAR</i>	9,206	24	73	97	1.05%	0.79%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	64,937	99	558	657	1.01%	0.86%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	54,016	170	3,887	4,057	7.51%	7.20%
<i>RWANDA</i>	3,175	10	262	272	8.57%	8.25%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	8,176	11	100	111	1.36%	1.22%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	13,442	18	246	264	1.96%	1.83%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	8,169	19	245	264	3.23%	3.00%
<i>SAMOA</i>	1,714	12	165	177	10.33%	9.63%
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	13	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	45,786	135	298	433	0.95%	0.65%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	8,117	23	486	509	6.27%	5.99%
<i>SERBIA</i>	20,176	26	217	243	1.20%	1.08%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	225	-	9	9	4.00%	4.00%
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	3,034	27	441	468	15.43%	14.54%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	85	-	1	1	1.18%	1.18%
<i>SOMALIA</i>	128	-	14	14	10.94%	10.94%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	91,328	104	813	917	1.00%	0.89%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	138	-	6	6	4.35%	4.35%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	12,980	24	416	440	3.39%	3.20%
<i>SUDAN</i>	2,627	10	681	691	26.30%	25.92%
<i>SURINAME</i>	14,218	5	478	483	3.40%	3.36%
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	763	3	46	49	6.42%	6.03%
<i>SYRIA</i>	4,442	11	419	430	9.68%	9.43%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	1,587	19	109	128	8.07%	6.87%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	5,467	37	523	560	10.24%	9.57%
<i>THAILAND</i>	60,042	130	1,860	1,990	3.31%	3.10%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	43	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOGO</i>	1,692	12	310	322	19.03%	18.32%
<i>TONGA</i>	1,876	21	158	179	9.54%	8.42%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	136,504	102	951	1,053	0.77%	0.70%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	8,416	20	359	379	4.50%	4.27%
<i>TURKEY</i>	123,537	208	2,553	2,761	2.23%	2.07%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	925	6	136	142	15.35%	14.70%
<i>TUVALU</i>	47	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UGANDA</i>	6,652	23	537	560	8.42%	8.07%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	51,329	268	1,321	1,589	3.10%	2.57%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	20,393	237	391	628	3.08%	1.92%

<i>URUGUAY</i>	55,642	59	990	1,049	1.89%	1.78%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	9,141	52	488	540	5.91%	5.34%
<i>VANUATU</i>	120	-	1	1	0.83%	0.83%
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	218,929	449	21,064	21,513	9.83%	9.62%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	68,014	180	1,202	1,382	2.03%	1.77%
<i>YEMEN</i>	1,984	9	383	392	19.76%	19.30%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	3,493	23	365	388	11.11%	10.45%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	6,706	32	677	709	10.57%	10.10%
Totals:	9,810,543	15,551	298,559	314,110	3.20%	3.04%

D. FY 2023 Nonimmigrant Students and Exchange Visitors Overstay Rates

Table 4
FY 2023 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>	273	6	74	80	29.30%	27.11%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	1,511	8	114	122	8.07%	7.54%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	534	4	33	37	6.93%	6.18%
<i>ANDORRA</i>	75	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ANGOLA</i>	744	12	172	184	24.73%	23.12%
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	379	7	11	18	4.75%	2.90%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	16,446	94	317	411	2.50%	1.93%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	898	9	65	74	8.24%	7.24%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	10,915	123	66	189	1.73%	0.60%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	4,262	19	19	38	0.89%	0.45%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	1,106	7	34	41	3.71%	3.07%
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	7,308	91	121	212	2.90%	1.66%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	755	6	2	8	1.06%	0.26%
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	6,237	53	556	609	9.76%	8.91%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	599	7	8	15	2.50%	1.34%
<i>BELARUS</i>	731	7	39	46	6.29%	5.34%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	4,365	29	17	46	1.05%	0.39%
<i>BELIZE</i>	539	5	16	21	3.90%	2.97%
<i>BENIN</i>	227	-	76	76	33.48%	33.48%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	180	4	44	48	26.67%	24.44%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	2,683	24	77	101	3.76%	2.87%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	801	7	26	33	4.12%	3.25%

<i>BOTSWANA</i>	302	5	21	26	8.61%	6.95%
<i>BRAZIL</i>	47,794	506	1,692	2,198	4.60%	3.54%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	107	3	1	4	3.74%	0.93%
<i>BULGARIA</i>	3,218	54	87	141	4.38%	2.70%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	406	4	99	103	25.37%	24.38%
<i>BURMA</i>	1,954	35	789	824	42.17%	40.38%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	137	4	20	24	17.52%	14.60%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	70	5	13	18	25.71%	18.57%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	609	7	42	49	8.05%	6.90%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	758	6	149	155	20.45%	19.66%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	24	-	2	2	8.33%	8.33%
<i>CHAD</i>	133	5	69	74	55.64%	51.88%
<i>CHILE</i>	10,910	83	224	307	2.81%	2.05%
<i>CHINA</i>	250,788	2,243	3,012	5,255	2.10%	1.20%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	38,870	431	2,792	3,223	8.29%	7.18%
<i>COMOROS</i>	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	148	5	47	52	35.14%	31.76%
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	777	13	376	389	50.06%	48.39%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	4,267	19	66	85	1.99%	1.55%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	1,083	29	193	222	20.50%	17.82%
<i>CROATIA</i>	2,024	13	19	32	1.58%	0.94%
<i>CUBA</i>	128	-	24	24	18.75%	18.75%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	851	7	5	12	1.41%	0.59%
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	3,438	24	40	64	1.86%	1.16%
<i>DENMARK</i>	4,593	30	13	43	0.94%	0.28%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	16	-	7	7	43.75%	43.75%
<i>DOMINICA</i>	530	12	33	45	8.49%	6.23%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	18,615	143	1,118	1,261	6.77%	6.01%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	14,340	144	1,208	1,352	9.43%	8.42%
<i>EGYPT</i>	6,471	55	219	274	4.23%	3.38%
<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	2,408	10	94	104	4.32%	3.90%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	332	8	225	233	70.18%	67.77%
<i>ERITREA</i>	92	1	50	51	55.43%	54.35%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	868	6	5	11	1.27%	0.58%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	1,660	20	308	328	19.76%	18.55%
<i>FIJI</i>	188	5	15	20	10.64%	7.98%
<i>FINLAND</i>	2,214	18	14	32	1.45%	0.63%
<i>FRANCE</i>	36,604	244	201	445	1.22%	0.55%
<i>GABON</i>	231	7	38	45	19.48%	16.45%
<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	209	2	67	69	33.01%	32.06%

<i>GEORGIA</i>	1,438	9	101	110	7.65%	7.02%
<i>GERMANY</i>	40,207	234	188	422	1.05%	0.47%
<i>GHANA</i>	2,559	26	511	537	20.98%	19.97%
<i>GREECE</i>	5,619	20	31	51	0.91%	0.55%
<i>GRENADA</i>	222	3	15	18	8.11%	6.76%
<i>GUATEMALA</i>	3,137	13	54	67	2.14%	1.72%
<i>GUINEA</i>	108	1	15	16	14.81%	13.89%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	15	-	2	2	13.33%	13.33%
<i>GUYANA</i>	503	2	25	27	5.37%	4.97%
<i>HAITI</i>	1,046	5	257	262	25.05%	24.57%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	4,417	46	147	193	4.37%	3.33%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	3,811	12	18	30	0.79%	0.47%
<i>ICELAND</i>	1,397	6	4	10	0.72%	0.29%
<i>INDIA</i>	151,719	1,263	5,818	7,081	4.67%	3.83%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	9,539	125	331	456	4.78%	3.47%
<i>IRAN</i>	2,872	20	109	129	4.49%	3.80%
<i>IRAQ</i>	855	8	61	69	8.07%	7.13%
<i>IRELAND</i>	11,410	30	43	73	0.64%	0.38%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	11,100	88	61	149	1.34%	0.55%
<i>ITALY</i>	27,308	101	131	232	0.85%	0.48%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	11,750	119	1,117	1,236	10.52%	9.51%
<i>JAPAN</i>	37,452	431	311	742	1.98%	0.83%
<i>JORDAN</i>	4,205	43	379	422	10.04%	9.01%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	6,684	64	163	227	3.40%	2.44%
<i>KENYA</i>	3,281	47	344	391	11.92%	10.48%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	64	-	3	3	4.69%	4.69%
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	12	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	79,483	400	455	855	1.08%	0.57%
<i>KOSOVO</i>	598	6	32	38	6.35%	5.35%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	12,759	101	63	164	1.29%	0.49%
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	890	14	207	221	24.83%	23.26%
<i>LAOS</i>	185	3	9	12	6.49%	4.86%
<i>LATVIA</i>	845	4	4	8	0.95%	0.47%
<i>LEBANON</i>	2,715	12	46	58	2.14%	1.69%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	74	-	6	6	8.11%	8.11%
<i>LIBERIA</i>	192	4	43	47	24.48%	22.40%
<i>LIBYA</i>	439	14	123	137	31.21%	28.02%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	21	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	1,462	8	15	23	1.57%	1.03%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	237	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	755	8	43	51	6.75%	5.70%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	235	4	26	30	12.77%	11.06%
<i>MALAWI</i>	345	2	66	68	19.71%	19.13%

<i>MALAYSIA</i>	6,693	142	120	262	3.91%	1.79%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	78	1	1	2	2.56%	1.28%
<i>MALI</i>	356	3	25	28	7.87%	7.02%
<i>MALTA</i>	193	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	85	3	2	5	5.88%	2.35%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	447	7	13	20	4.47%	2.91%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	3	-	1	1	33.33%	33.33%
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	850	4	29	33	3.88%	3.41%
<i>MONACO</i>	37	1	-	1	2.70%	-
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	2,241	36	125	161	7.18%	5.58%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	1,348	24	166	190	14.09%	12.31%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	2,319	24	115	139	5.99%	4.96%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	239	5	10	15	6.28%	4.18%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	213	-	22	22	10.33%	10.33%
<i>NAURU</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	4,391	23	425	448	10.20%	9.68%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	9,864	79	61	140	1.42%	0.62%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	3,919	47	37	84	2.14%	0.94%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	908	7	20	27	2.97%	2.20%
<i>NIGER</i>	158	-	43	43	27.22%	27.22%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	7,556	90	1,089	1,179	15.60%	14.41%
<i>NORWAY</i>	5,931	41	26	67	1.13%	0.44%
<i>OMAN</i>	3,306	22	9	31	0.94%	0.27%
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	9,838	63	394	457	4.65%	4.00%
<i>PALAU</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	5,119	30	75	105	2.05%	1.47%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	119	3	9	12	10.08%	7.56%
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	3,005	31	120	151	5.02%	3.99%
<i>PERU</i>	20,286	148	755	903	4.45%	3.72%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	6,993	101	1,023	1,124	16.07%	14.63%
<i>POLAND</i>	6,817	30	70	100	1.47%	1.03%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	3,508	34	34	68	1.94%	0.97%
<i>QATAR</i>	1,085	12	12	24	2.21%	1.11%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	6,964	91	233	324	4.65%	3.35%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	7,810	52	384	436	5.58%	4.92%
<i>RWANDA</i>	1,282	11	92	103	8.03%	7.18%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	284	4	10	14	4.93%	3.52%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	250	5	9	14	5.60%	3.60%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	168	2	3	5	2.98%	1.79%

<i>SAMOA</i>	61	-	8	8	13.11%	13.11%
<i>SAN MARINO</i>	13	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	10	-	1	1	10.00%	10.00%
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	34,699	477	402	879	2.53%	1.16%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	649	10	100	110	16.95%	15.41%
<i>SERBIA</i>	3,022	19	84	103	3.41%	2.78%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	31	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	187	5	62	67	35.83%	33.16%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	7,176	41	33	74	1.03%	0.46%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	2,120	8	11	19	0.90%	0.52%
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	685	1	1	2	0.29%	0.15%
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	19	-	1	1	5.26%	5.26%
<i>SOMALIA</i>	32	-	11	11	34.38%	34.38%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	6,802	102	502	604	8.88%	7.38%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	81	3	16	19	23.46%	19.75%
<i>SPAIN</i>	39,824	211	191	402	1.01%	0.48%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	1,740	13	47	60	3.45%	2.70%
<i>SUDAN</i>	419	5	114	119	28.40%	27.21%
<i>SURINAME</i>	120	3	8	11	9.17%	6.67%
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	166	3	5	8	4.82%	3.01%
<i>SWEDEN</i>	8,955	49	55	104	1.16%	0.61%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	6,515	49	23	72	1.11%	0.35%
<i>SYRIA</i>	204	-	25	25	12.25%	12.25%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	23,809	152	153	305	1.28%	0.64%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	330	-	24	24	7.27%	7.27%
<i>TANZANIA</i>	1,006	15	209	224	22.27%	20.78%
<i>THAILAND</i>	17,341	86	459	545	3.14%	2.65%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	76	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOGO</i>	214	4	71	75	35.05%	33.18%
<i>TONGA</i>	102	3	27	30	29.41%	26.47%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	2,196	18	57	75	3.42%	2.60%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	1,248	13	104	117	9.38%	8.33%
<i>TURKEY</i>	20,359	203	983	1,186	5.83%	4.83%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	207	4	41	45	21.74%	19.81%
<i>TUVALU</i>	5	-	1	1	20.00%	20.00%
<i>UGANDA</i>	1,035	10	163	173	16.71%	15.75%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	4,077	20	83	103	2.53%	2.04%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	3,525	24	13	37	1.05%	0.37%
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	43,479	242	216	458	1.05%	0.50%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	880	2	6	8	0.91%	0.68%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	1,596	28	290	318	19.92%	18.17%

<i>VANUATU</i>	14	1	-	1	7.14%	-
<i>VENEZUELA</i>	6,085	22	142	164	2.70%	2.33%
<i>VIETNAM</i>	13,531	186	686	872	6.44%	5.07%
<i>YEMEN</i>	501	6	199	205	40.92%	39.72%
<i>ZAMBIA</i>	501	11	69	80	15.97%	13.77%
<i>ZIMBABWE</i>	1,354	13	233	246	18.17%	17.21%
Totals:	1,345,378	11,262	38,152	49,414	3.67%	2.84%

E. FY 2023 Overstay Rates for All Other In-scope Classes of Admission

**Table 5
FY 2023 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>	243	1	49	50	20.58%	20.16%
<i>ALBANIA</i>	277	1	15	16	5.78%	5.42%
<i>ALGERIA</i>	156	-	4	4	2.56%	2.56%
<i>ANDORRA</i>	6	1	1	2	33.33%	16.67%
<i>ANGOLA</i>	102	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA</i>	48	1	2	3	6.25%	4.17%
<i>ARGENTINA</i>	10,507	45	69	114	1.08%	0.66%
<i>ARMENIA</i>	441	1	32	33	7.48%	7.26%
<i>AUSTRALIA</i>	20,453	91	100	191	0.93%	0.49%
<i>AUSTRIA</i>	3,512	17	6	23	0.65%	0.17%
<i>AZERBAIJAN</i>	129	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BAHAMAS, THE</i>	391	2	8	10	2.56%	2.05%
<i>BAHRAIN</i>	53	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BANGLADESH</i>	526	8	64	72	13.69%	12.17%
<i>BARBADOS</i>	358	15	5	20	5.59%	1.40%
<i>BELARUS</i>	455	3	23	26	5.71%	5.05%
<i>BELGIUM</i>	4,193	17	19	36	0.86%	0.45%
<i>BELIZE</i>	164	4	5	9	5.49%	3.05%
<i>BENIN</i>	33	1	3	4	12.12%	9.09%
<i>BHUTAN</i>	10	-	1	1	10.00%	10.00%
<i>BOLIVIA</i>	508	1	14	15	2.95%	2.76%
<i>BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA</i>	210	1	13	14	6.67%	6.19%
<i>BOTSWANA</i>	31	3	2	5	16.13%	6.45%

<i>BRAZIL</i>	20,348	176	338	514	2.53%	1.66%
<i>BRUNEI</i>	8	-	-	-	-	-
<i>BULGARIA</i>	1,176	20	21	41	3.49%	1.79%
<i>BURKINA FASO</i>	43	-	4	4	9.30%	9.30%
<i>BURMA</i>	88	1	16	17	19.32%	18.18%
<i>BURUNDI</i>	11	-	4	4	36.36%	36.36%
<i>CABO VERDE</i>	104	-	14	14	13.46%	13.46%
<i>CAMBODIA</i>	142	-	14	14	9.86%	9.86%
<i>CAMEROON</i>	256	1	46	47	18.36%	17.97%
<i>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</i>	6	-	1	1	16.67%	16.67%
<i>CHAD</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CHILE</i>	6,405	58	84	142	2.22%	1.31%
<i>CHINA</i>	15,988	118	297	415	2.60%	1.86%
<i>COLOMBIA</i>	13,370	61	481	542	4.05%	3.60%
<i>COMOROS</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>CONGO (BRAZZAVILLE)</i>	7	-	1	1	14.29%	14.29%
<i>CONGO (KINSHASA)</i>	145	2	23	25	17.24%	15.86%
<i>COSTA RICA</i>	2,966	18	38	56	1.89%	1.28%
<i>COTE D'IVOIRE</i>	132	-	10	10	7.58%	7.58%
<i>CROATIA</i>	625	4	4	8	1.28%	0.64%
<i>CUBA</i>	1,136	14	219	233	20.51%	19.28%
<i>CYPRUS</i>	163	-	1	1	0.61%	0.61%
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i>	2,065	13	7	20	0.97%	0.34%
<i>DENMARK</i>	3,448	4	15	19	0.55%	0.44%
<i>DJIBOUTI</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>DOMINICA</i>	131	-	4	4	3.05%	3.05%
<i>DOMINICAN REPUBLIC</i>	7,829	52	586	638	8.15%	7.48%
<i>ECUADOR</i>	1,863	21	97	118	6.33%	5.21%
<i>EGYPT</i>	1,912	8	71	79	4.13%	3.71%
<i>EL SALVADOR</i>	5,562	492	832	1,324	23.80%	14.96%
<i>EQUATORIAL GUINEA</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ERITREA</i>	61	-	16	16	26.23%	26.23%
<i>ESTONIA</i>	274	2	1	3	1.09%	0.36%
<i>ETHIOPIA</i>	617	4	81	85	13.78%	13.13%
<i>FIJI</i>	45	-	10	10	22.22%	22.22%
<i>FINLAND</i>	1,994	15	4	19	0.95%	0.20%
<i>FRANCE</i>	26,656	93	103	196	0.74%	0.39%
<i>GABON</i>	15	1	5	6	40.00%	33.33%
<i>GAMBIA, THE</i>	35	-	9	9	25.71%	25.71%
<i>GEORGIA</i>	327	1	28	29	8.87%	8.56%

<i>GERMANY</i>	25,102	93	66	159	0.63%	0.26%
<i>GHANA</i>	818	6	122	128	15.65%	14.91%
<i>GREECE</i>	2,121	8	10	18	0.85%	0.47%
<i>GRENADA</i>	92	-	5	5	5.43%	5.43%
<i>GUATEMALA</i>	9,659	451	1,503	1,954	20.23%	15.56%
<i>GUINEA</i>	134	2	43	45	33.58%	32.09%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>GUYANA</i>	114	1	7	8	7.02%	6.14%
<i>HAITI</i>	1,659	1	511	512	30.86%	30.80%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	6,936	420	1,170	1,590	22.92%	16.87%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	1,279	19	5	24	1.88%	0.39%
<i>ICELAND</i>	328	-	-	-	-	-
<i>INDIA</i>	241,155	992	2,830	3,822	1.58%	1.17%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	785	8	37	45	5.73%	4.71%
<i>IRAN</i>	319	1	39	40	12.54%	12.23%
<i>IRAQ</i>	282	6	33	39	13.83%	11.70%
<i>IRELAND</i>	7,376	42	20	62	0.84%	0.27%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	8,090	37	43	80	0.99%	0.53%
<i>ITALY</i>	16,263	53	76	129	0.79%	0.47%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	18,378	623	1,495	2,118	11.52%	8.13%
<i>JAPAN</i>	53,630	116	110	226	0.42%	0.21%
<i>JORDAN</i>	817	3	21	24	2.94%	2.57%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	485	4	26	30	6.19%	5.36%
<i>KENYA</i>	575	4	40	44	7.65%	6.96%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	22,944	77	94	171	0.75%	0.41%
<i>KOSOVO</i>	162	2	16	18	11.11%	9.88%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	72	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	42	-	7	7	16.67%	16.67%
<i>LAOS</i>	408	-	83	83	20.34%	20.34%
<i>LATVIA</i>	326	1	5	6	1.84%	1.53%
<i>LEBANON</i>	1,090	8	19	27	2.48%	1.74%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LIBERIA</i>	177	1	35	36	20.34%	19.77%
<i>LIBYA</i>	34	2	6	8	23.53%	17.65%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	30	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	581	32	5	37	6.37%	0.86%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	89	-	1	1	1.12%	1.12%
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	348	4	10	14	4.02%	2.87%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	16	1	2	3	18.75%	12.50%
<i>MALAWI</i>	24	-	1	1	4.17%	4.17%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	1,476	5	18	23	1.56%	1.22%

<i>MALDIVES</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MALI</i>	75	-	5	5	6.67%	6.67%
<i>MALTA</i>	53	-	1	1	1.89%	1.89%
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	24	-	2	2	8.33%	8.33%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	92	3	1	4	4.35%	1.09%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	242	15	5	20	8.26%	2.07%
<i>MONACO</i>	25	-	1	1	4.00%	4.00%
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	413	35	40	75	18.16%	9.69%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	112	1	17	18	16.07%	15.18%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	504	2	19	21	4.17%	3.77%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	31	1	1	2	6.45%	3.23%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	58	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NAURU</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	983	4	26	30	3.05%	2.64%
<i>NETHERLANDS</i>	7,648	34	28	62	0.81%	0.37%
<i>NEW ZEALAND</i>	2,595	7	18	25	0.96%	0.69%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	1,446	5	89	94	6.50%	6.15%
<i>NIGER</i>	18	-	2	2	11.11%	11.11%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	2,299	4	185	189	8.22%	8.05%
<i>NORWAY</i>	1,586	1	8	9	0.57%	0.50%
<i>OMAN</i>	49	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	2,989	5	85	90	3.01%	2.84%
<i>PALAU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	818	2	10	12	1.47%	1.22%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	3	1	-	1	33.33%	-
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	195	-	6	6	3.08%	3.08%
<i>PERU</i>	3,553	29	249	278	7.82%	7.01%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	13,720	268	1,834	2,102	15.32%	13.37%
<i>POLAND</i>	3,778	30	26	56	1.48%	0.69%
<i>PORTUGAL</i>	2,417	15	9	24	0.99%	0.37%
<i>QATAR</i>	27	-	-	-	-	-
<i>ROMANIA</i>	3,029	62	61	123	4.06%	2.01%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	4,504	21	96	117	2.60%	2.13%
<i>RWANDA</i>	92	-	13	13	14.13%	14.13%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	28	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	69	-	4	4	5.80%	5.80%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	27	-	1	1	3.70%	3.70%
<i>SAMOA</i>	16	-	3	3	18.75%	18.75%

<i>SAN MARINO</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	489	5	3	8	1.64%	0.61%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	130	1	18	19	14.62%	13.85%
<i>SERBIA</i>	2,876	66	102	168	5.84%	3.55%
<i>SEYCHELLES</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	101	2	25	27	26.73%	24.75%
<i>SINGAPORE</i>	3,255	15	11	26	0.80%	0.34%
<i>SLOVAKIA</i>	789	7	-	7	0.89%	-
<i>SLOVENIA</i>	325	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SOLOMON ISLANDS</i>	4	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SOMALIA</i>	12	-	2	2	16.67%	16.67%
<i>SOUTH AFRICA</i>	13,950	221	164	385	2.76%	1.18%
<i>SOUTH SUDAN</i>	21	3	5	8	38.10%	23.81%
<i>SPAIN</i>	16,104	59	70	129	0.80%	0.43%
<i>SRI LANKA</i>	426	6	4	10	2.35%	0.94%
<i>SUDAN</i>	79	-	7	7	8.86%	8.86%
<i>SURINAME</i>	38	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SWAZILAND</i>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SWEDEN</i>	5,022	15	16	31	0.62%	0.32%
<i>SWITZERLAND</i>	3,611	14	8	22	0.61%	0.22%
<i>SYRIA</i>	195	1	15	16	8.21%	7.69%
<i>TAIWAN</i>	6,363	20	22	42	0.66%	0.35%
<i>TAJIKISTAN</i>	42	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TANZANIA</i>	161	1	8	9	5.59%	4.97%
<i>THAILAND</i>	1,575	16	86	102	6.48%	5.46%
<i>TIMOR-LESTE</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TOGO</i>	69	1	14	15	21.74%	20.29%
<i>TONGA</i>	28	1	9	10	35.71%	32.14%
<i>TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO</i>	1,457	6	18	24	1.65%	1.24%
<i>TUNISIA</i>	285	5	4	9	3.16%	1.40%
<i>TURKEY</i>	4,618	37	172	209	4.53%	3.72%
<i>TURKMENISTAN</i>	16	-	-	-	-	-
<i>TUVALU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UGANDA</i>	275	14	20	34	12.36%	7.27%
<i>UKRAINE</i>	4,548	114	112	226	4.97%	2.46%
<i>UNITED ARAB EMIRATES</i>	41	-	-	-	-	-
<i>UNITED KINGDOM</i>	46,369	179	184	363	0.78%	0.40%
<i>URUGUAY</i>	737	3	3	6	0.81%	0.41%
<i>UZBEKISTAN</i>	212	9	18	27	12.74%	8.49%
<i>VANUATU</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

VENEZUELA	7,201	27	352	379	5.26%	4.89%
VIETNAM	1,622	19	129	148	9.12%	7.95%
YEMEN	27	-	1	1	3.70%	3.70%
ZAMBIA	63	2	3	5	7.94%	4.76%
ZIMBABWE	385	2	12	14	3.64%	3.12%
Totals:	760,047	5,831	16,896	22,727	2.99%	2.22%

F. FY 2023 Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Overstay Rates

Table 6 FY 2023 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
CANADA	7,705,004	4,698	17,160	21,858	0.28%	0.22%
MEXICO	2,856,696	2,122	46,723	48,845	1.71%	1.64%
B1/B2 Totals:	10,561,700	6,820	63,883	70,703	0.67%	0.60%
CANADA	60,053	255	185	440	0.73%	0.31%
MEXICO	53,082	425	1,277	1,702	3.21%	2.41%
F, M, J Totals:	113,135	680	1,462	2,142	1.89%	1.29%
CANADA	140,666	683	348	1,031	0.73%	0.25%
MEXICO	127,254	1,451	4,116	5,567	4.37%	3.23%
Other In-scope Totals:	267,920	2,134	4,464	6,598	1.67%	1.67%
CANADA	7,905,723	5,636	17,693	23,329	0.30%	0.22%
MEXICO	3,037,032	3,998	52,116	56,114	1.85%	1.72%
Totals:	10,942,755	9,634	69,809	79,443	0.73%	0.64%

Table 6 represents Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrant visitors admitted at air and sea POEs who were expected to depart in FY 2023. 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 2022 Suspected In-Country Overstay Trend

This section presents the change in the FY 2022 Suspected In-Country Overstay rates by groups of major admission classes over the course of FY 2023. Table 7 provides a 3-, 6-, 9-, and 15-month snapshot of the FY 2022 data, Suspected In-Country Overstay figures, and the associated rates. Complete FY 2022 data appears in the appendix of this report.

At the end of FY 2022, the overall Suspected In-Country Overstay number was 795,167 or 3.42 percent. At the end March 2023, the number further decreased to 686,282 or 2.95 percent. By the end of June 2023, the number decreased to 618,475 or 2.66 percent. Finally, as of January 1, 2024, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 430,125 rendering the FY 2022 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 1.85 percent.

Table 7

FY 2022 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 2022 Report		3 Months as of 12/31/22		6 Months as of 3/31/23		9 Months as of 6/30/23		15 Months as of 1/1/24	
		#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
<i>VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors</i>	7,413,023	84,926	1.15%	85,607	1.15%	71,673	0.97%	62,537	0.84%	49,763	0.67%
<i>Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors**</i>	7,031,887	487,809	6.94%	491,233	6.99%	443,871	6.31%	411,109	5.85%	271,869	3.87%
<i>Students and Exchange Visitors**</i>	1,240,182	43,402	3.50%	43,647	3.52%	35,422	2.86%	31,643	2.55%	25,119	2.03%
<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant Visitors**</i>	1,005,953	38,455	3.82%	38,516	3.83%	27,726	2.76%	21,139	2.10%	13,630	1.35%
<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors</i>	6,552,082	140,575	2.15%	141,165	2.15%	107,590	1.64%	92,047	1.40%	69,744	1.06%
Totals:	23,243,127	795,167	3.42%	800,168	3.44%	686,282	2.95%	618,475	2.66%	430,125	1.85%

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 is working to resolve many issues regarding collection of departure information for foreign nationals. Further efforts, including partnerships with foreign governments and the private sector (e.g., airlines, airports, cruise lines), are ongoing and continue to improve data integrity.

During recent years, CBP made significant progress in terms of the ability to accurately report data on overstays. 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 ²²
Spouses and children of L1	L2
Treaty Traders and Investors	
Treaty traders and their spouses and children	E1
Treaty investors and their spouses and children	E2
Treaty investors and their spouses and children Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands- only	E2C

²² Includes L1A and L1B classes of admission

Australian Free Trade Agreement principals, spouses, and children	E3 ²³
Students	
Academic students	F1
Spouses and children of F1	F2
Vocational students	M1
Spouses and children of M1	M2
Exchange Visitors	
Exchange visitors	J1
Spouses and children of J1	J2
Temporary Visitors for Pleasure	
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-7
NATO-1 through NATO-6 or Immediate Family	

²³ 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 2022 Entry and Exit Overstay Data

FY 2022 Entry/Exit Overstay Data Overview

Below are the tabulated rates from FY 2022 entry and exit overstay data. FY 2022 data provides information on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who were admitted as nonimmigrants at an air or sea POE and were expected to depart in FY 2022 (October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022). This is determined by examining the number of admissions, by country, for foreign travelers who arrived as nonimmigrants during this time as of October 1, 2022.

At the end of FY 2022, 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 795,167 or 3.42 percent. As of November 1, 2023, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 505,852 rendering the FY 2022 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 2.18 percent.

FY 2022 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.

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%

<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%

**Table C-2
FY 2022 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	684	1	8	9	1.32%	1.17%
AUSTRALIA	263,249	886	1,536	2,422	0.92%	0.58%
AUSTRIA	78,825	59	418	477	0.61%	0.53%
BELGIUM	115,854	102	647	749	0.65%	0.56%
BRUNEI	189	1	3	4	2.12%	1.59%
CHILE	390,806	1,280	10,309	11,589	2.97%	2.64%
CZECH REPUBLIC	50,390	90	355	445	0.88%	0.70%
DENMARK	114,877	84	371	455	0.40%	0.32%
ESTONIA	10,694	18	84	102	0.95%	0.79%
FINLAND	46,230	38	139	177	0.38%	0.30%
FRANCE	850,449	681	6,225	6,906	0.81%	0.73%
GERMANY	785,270	666	4,027	4,693	0.60%	0.51%
GREECE	42,416	202	910	1,112	2.62%	2.15%
HUNGARY	37,350	120	635	755	2.02%	1.70%
ICELAND	26,352	16	55	71	0.27%	0.21%
IRELAND	240,762	191	1,062	1,253	0.52%	0.44%
ITALY	441,569	970	8,950	9,920	2.25%	2.03%
JAPAN	160,637	235	789	1,024	0.64%	0.49%
KOREA, SOUTH	343,829	982	2,138	3,120	0.91%	0.62%
LATVIA	10,763	32	184	216	2.01%	1.71%
LIECHTENSTEIN	632	-	2	2	0.32%	0.32%
LITHUANIA	19,824	53	384	437	2.20%	1.94%
LUXEMBOURG	4,963	4	29	33	0.66%	0.58%
MALTA	2,720	4	25	29	1.07%	0.92%
MONACO	432	1	3	4	0.93%	0.69%
NETHERLANDS	306,374	342	1,560	1,902	0.62%	0.51%
NEW ZEALAND	47,459	279	396	675	1.42%	0.83%
NORWAY	75,283	87	299	386	0.51%	0.40%
POLAND	113,463	309	1,453	1,762	1.55%	1.28%
PORTUGAL	86,743	366	3,751	4,117	4.75%	4.32%
SAN MARINO	125	-	4	4	3.20%	3.20%
SINGAPORE	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%

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

<i>JORDAN</i>	18,007	106	1,751	1,857	10.31%	9.72%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	10,289	40	1,353	1,393	13.54%	13.15%
<i>KENYA</i>	12,409	77	2,294	2,371	19.11%	18.49%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	21	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOSOVO</i>	2,472	17	107	124	5.02%	4.33%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	15,000	165	161	326	2.17%	1.07%
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	2,243	11	535	546	24.34%	23.85%
<i>LAOS</i>	123	1	42	43	34.96%	34.15%
<i>LEBANON</i>	16,211	98	1,249	1,347	8.31%	7.70%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	25	-	-	-	-	-
<i>LIBERIA</i>	572	6	283	289	50.52%	49.48%
<i>LIBYA</i>	310	2	52	54	17.42%	16.77%
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	3,404	22	119	141	4.14%	3.50%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	223	-	12	12	5.38%	5.38%
<i>MALAWI</i>	509	3	123	126	24.75%	24.17%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	10,715	28	243	271	2.53%	2.27%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	100	-	3	3	3.00%	3.00%
<i>MALI</i>	1,720	18	133	151	8.78%	7.73%
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	22	-	2	2	9.09%	9.09%
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	470	11	185	196	41.70%	39.36%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	776	3	18	21	2.71%	2.32%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	10	-	2	2	20.00%	20.00%
<i>MOLDOVA</i>	4,988	33	545	578	11.59%	10.93%
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	4,886	26	629	655	13.41%	12.87%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	1,620	12	207	219	13.52%	12.78%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	13,551	160	659	819	6.04%	4.86%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	413	1	34	35	8.47%	8.23%
<i>NAMIBIA</i>	630	2	67	69	10.95%	10.63%
<i>NAURU</i>	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>NEPAL</i>	14,699	208	1,601	1,809	12.31%	10.89%
<i>NICARAGUA</i>	52,064	113	3,361	3,474	6.67%	6.46%
<i>NIGER</i>	226	-	46	46	20.35%	20.35%
<i>NIGERIA</i>	43,173	158	9,049	9,207	21.33%	20.96%
<i>OMAN</i>	1,771	16	25	41	2.32%	1.41%
<i>PAKISTAN</i>	47,540	153	3,347	3,500	7.36%	7.04%
<i>PALAU</i>	5	-	-	-	-	-
<i>PANAMA</i>	108,956	88	1,614	1,702	1.56%	1.48%
<i>PAPUA NEW GUINEA</i>	71	1	7	8	11.27%	9.86%
<i>PARAGUAY</i>	30,748	32	640	672	2.19%	2.08%
<i>PERU</i>	416,751	476	8,711	9,187	2.20%	2.09%
<i>PHILIPPINES</i>	86,391	604	6,080	6,684	7.74%	7.04%

<i>QATAR</i>	8,866	27	89	116	1.31%	1.00%
<i>ROMANIA</i>	29,392	104	800	904	3.08%	2.72%
<i>RUSSIA</i>	80,363	248	6,959	7,207	8.97%	8.66%
<i>RWANDA</i>	1,597	10	262	272	17.03%	16.41%
<i>SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS</i>	3,507	23	102	125	3.56%	2.91%
<i>SAINT LUCIA</i>	7,625	38	278	316	4.14%	3.65%
<i>SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES</i>	4,317	42	160	202	4.68%	3.71%
<i>SAMOA</i>	603	40	182	222	36.82%	30.18%
<i>SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>SAUDI ARABIA</i>	26,189	173	342	515	1.97%	1.31%
<i>SENEGAL</i>	5,012	25	363	388	7.74%	7.24%
<i>SERBIA</i>	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> ²⁵	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%

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

<i>GUINEA</i>	82	2	29	31	37.80%	35.37%
<i>GUINEA-BISSAU</i>	12	-	1	1	8.33%	8.33%
<i>GUYANA</i>	362	3	26	29	8.01%	7.18%
<i>HAITI</i>	883	3	93	96	10.87%	10.53%
<i>HOLY SEE</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>HONDURAS</i>	3,538	26	137	163	4.61%	3.87%
<i>HUNGARY</i>	2,913	16	22	38	1.30%	0.76%
<i>ICELAND</i>	1,222	5	1	6	0.49%	0.08%
<i>INDIA</i>	134,902	825	4,212	5,037	3.73%	3.12%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	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>TAJIKISTAN</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%
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**Table C-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%
<i>INDIA</i>	296,506	1,365	4,426	5,791	1.95%	1.49%
<i>INDONESIA</i>	1,310	12	155	167	12.75%	11.83%
<i>IRAN</i>	377	7	198	205	54.38%	52.52%
<i>IRAQ</i>	453	7	243	250	55.19%	53.64%
<i>IRELAND</i>	12,534	72	111	183	1.46%	0.89%
<i>ISRAEL</i>	10,654	46	81	127	1.19%	0.76%
<i>ITALY</i>	25,449	92	284	376	1.48%	1.12%
<i>JAMAICA</i>	15,562	616	1,307	1,923	12.36%	8.40%
<i>JAPAN</i>	78,615	192	415	607	0.77%	0.53%
<i>JORDAN</i>	800	9	99	108	13.50%	12.38%
<i>KAZAKHSTAN</i>	693	3	54	57	8.23%	7.79%
<i>KENYA</i>	829	5	172	177	21.35%	20.75%
<i>KIRIBATI</i>	6	-	-	-	-	-
<i>KOREA, NORTH</i>	5	-	1	1	20.00%	20.00%
<i>KOREA, SOUTH</i>	24,898	142	304	446	1.79%	1.22%
<i>KOSOVO</i>	154	16	78	94	61.04%	50.65%
<i>KUWAIT</i>	86	1	-	1	1.16%	-
<i>KYRGYZSTAN</i>	56	2	13	15	26.79%	23.21%
<i>LAOS</i>	211	4	115	119	56.40%	54.50%
<i>LATVIA</i>	393	8	10	18	4.58%	2.54%
<i>LEBANON</i>	1,440	15	145	160	11.11%	10.07%
<i>LESOTHO</i>	12	-	2	2	16.67%	16.67%
<i>LIBERIA</i>	128	3	105	108	84.38%	82.03%
<i>LIBYA</i>	51	-	8	8	15.69%	15.69%
<i>LIECHTENSTEIN</i>	39	-	1	1	2.56%	2.56%
<i>LITHUANIA</i>	748	6	19	25	3.34%	2.54%
<i>LUXEMBOURG</i>	116	1	-	1	0.86%	-
<i>MACEDONIA</i>	306	15	38	53	17.32%	12.42%
<i>MADAGASCAR</i>	22	-	3	3	13.64%	13.64%
<i>MALAWI</i>	62	-	11	11	17.74%	17.74%
<i>MALAYSIA</i>	2,862	17	64	81	2.83%	2.24%
<i>MALDIVES</i>	3	-	1	1	33.33%	33.33%
<i>MALI</i>	46	-	24	24	52.17%	52.17%
<i>MALTA</i>	120	2	1	3	2.50%	0.83%
<i>MARSHALL ISLANDS</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MAURITANIA</i>	25	-	5	5	20.00%	20.00%
<i>MAURITIUS</i>	94	-	1	1	1.06%	1.06%
<i>MICRONESIA, FEDERATED STATES OF</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-

<i>MOLDOVA</i>	288	2	43	45	15.63%	14.93%
<i>MONACO</i>	25	-	-	-	-	-
<i>MONGOLIA</i>	304	6	36	42	13.82%	11.84%
<i>MONTENEGRO</i>	105	3	17	20	19.05%	16.19%
<i>MOROCCO</i>	762	6	203	209	27.43%	26.64%
<i>MOZAMBIQUE</i>	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>TAJIKISTAN</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%

Table C-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%

Appendix D. Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABBREVIATION/ACRONYM	DEFINITION
ADIS	Arrival and Departure Information System
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CTLD	Counter Threat Lead Development Unit
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
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