Fiscal Year 2020 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

September 30, 2021

Fiscal Year 2021 Report to Congress

Homeland Security

U.S. Customs and Border Protection

Message from the Secretary

I am pleased to present the following "Fiscal Year 2020 Entry/Exit Overstay Report" prepared by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Pursuant to the requirement contained in Section 2(a) of the *Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000* (Pub. L. 106-215) and the Joint Explanatory Statement, which accompanies the Fiscal Year 2021 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-260), DHS is submitting this report on overstay data.

DHS has generated this report to provide data on departures and overstays, by country, for foreign visitors to the United States who were expected to depart in Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 (October 1, 2019 - September 30, 2020).

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

The Honorable Dick Durbin
Chairman, Senate Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Chuck Grassley
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Chairman, House Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Ranking Member, House Committee on Judiciary

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

The Honorable Chuck Fleischmann
Ranking Member, House Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

The Honorable Christopher S. Murphy
Chair, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Homeland Security

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

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

Sincerely,
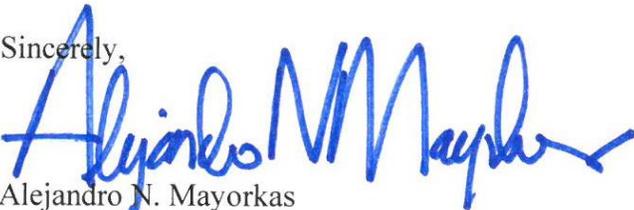
Alejandro N. Mayorkas
Secretary of Homeland Security

Executive Summary

This report provides data on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who entered as nonimmigrants through air or sea ports of entry (POE) and who were expected to depart in FY 2020 (October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2020).

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

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

Valid periods of admission to the United States vary; therefore, it was necessary to establish "cutoff dates" for the purposes of this report. Unless otherwise noted, the tables accompanying this report refer to departures that were expected to occur between October 1, 2019 and September 30, 2020.

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the FY 2020 data represents an anomaly when compared with the prevailing trend of decreasing Expected Departures and Overstay. Expected Departures in FY 2020 (46,195,116) were 17.40 percent lower than in FY 2019 (55,928,990) and were 6,124,522 less than the five-year consolidated report average of 52,319,638. The drop in Expected Departure count increased FY 2020 Overstay Rates. The decrease in the Expected Departure population can be attributed to a multitude of factors including travel restrictions enacted in response to the COVID-19 outbreak. 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 following major categories:

Total Overstay Rate

CBP determined there were 46,195,116 in-scope nonimmigrant admissions[1] to the United States through air or sea POEs with expected departures occurring in FY 2020, which represents the majority of air and sea annual nonimmigrant admissions. Of this number, CBP calculated a total overstay rate of 1.48 percent, or 684,499 overstay events. In other words, 98.52 percent of the in-scope nonimmigrant entries departed the United States on time and in accordance with the terms of their admission.

This report breaks down the overstay rates further to provide a better picture of those overstays who remain in the United States beyond their period of admission and for whom there is no identifiable evidence of a departure, an extension of period of admission, or transition to another immigration status. At the end of FY 2020, there were 584,885 Suspected In-Country Overstays. The overall Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for this scope of travelers is 1.27 percent of the expected departures.

Due to continuing departures and adjustments of status by individuals in this population, by the end of December 2020 the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays for FY 2020 decreased to 566,993, resulting in the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 1.23 percent. As of the end of December 2020, DHS has been able to confirm the departures or adjustment of status of more than 98.77 percent of nonimmigrants scheduled to depart in FY 2020 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 2020 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.56 percent of the 16,232,821 expected departures.

Non-Visa Waiver Program Participant Countries Overstay Rate

For non-VWP countries, the FY 2020 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.22 percent of the 13,807,503 expected departures.

Student or Exchange Visitor Overstay Rate

For nonimmigrants who entered on a student or exchange visitor visa (F, M, or J visa), the FY 2020 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.55 percent of the 1,801,550 students and exchange visitors scheduled to complete their program in the United States.[2]

Canada and Mexico Overstay Rates

Unlike other countries, a majority of travelers from Canada and Mexico enter the United States by land. Figures pertaining to Canada and Mexico are presented separately from the other countries because air and sea information represents a smaller portion of the Canadian and

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[1] See Appendix A for a full list defining "in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admission."
[2] Excludes Canada and Mexico students or exchange visitors.

Mexican travel population. For Canada, the FY 2020 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and sea POEs is 0.56 percent of 9,382,043 expected departures. For Mexico, the FY 2020 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for those traveling through air and sea POEs is 2.39 percent of 3,055,056 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 2020 report covers the same classes of admission as the FY 2019 Entry and Exit Overstay Report.[3] These classes include those traveling to the United States temporarily for business and pleasure, including those from VWP designated countries, traveling under an Electronic System for Travel Authorization, student travelers, worker classifications, and other classes of nonimmigrant admission.[4] The only excluded classes are diplomats, crewmembers, noncitizens in transit, and Section 1367 special protected classes (Appendix B).[5]

In FY 2020, the Department continued to develop its overstay mission capabilities. With advanced biometrics, the ability to confirm traveler identity at border crossings has improved, and has increased the ability to identify overstays. To date, CBP has biometrically confirmed over 63,500 Out-of-Country Overstays. Furthermore, the vetting unit responsible for assisting the review of Out-of-Country Overstay leads is continuing the notification process for VWP travelers who have overstayed their period of admission in the United States, including emailing overstays regarding their non-compliance and informing them of the ramifications of their violation. CBP 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 continues to require VWP countries with an overstay rate equal to or exceeding two percent to implement a public awareness campaign intended to educate their nationals on the importance of abiding by the terms of their admission to the United States.

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

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[3] U.S. Department of Homeland Security. *Fiscal Year 2019 Entry/Exit Overstay Report* August 7, 2018. Accessible at *https://www.dhs.gov/publication/entryexit-overstay-report*
[4] See Appendix A
[5] Section 1367 of title 8, United States Code, establishes rules and penalties for the disclosure of information related to applicants for or beneficiaries of U visas, T visas, or Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) protections.

FY 2020 Entry/Exit Overstay Report

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I. Legislative Language

This document responds to the legislative language set forth in Section 2(a) of the *Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000* (Pub. L. No. 106-215) and the Joint Explanatory Statement, which accompanies the Fiscal Year 2021 Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act (P.L. 116-260).

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

"(e) REPORTS —

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

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

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

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

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

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

Joint Explanatory Statement states:

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

revoke current and future visas and travel authorization; and otherwise deter violations or take enforcement action.

II.   Background

The purpose of this report is to identify the Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 country-by-country overstay rates for all air and sea in-scope[6] 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 traveler manifests from commercial sea and air carriers and private aircraft for all arrivals to and departures from the United States. These manifests indicate who is aboard the aircraft or vessel. In the land environment, CBP receives travel data on persons who enter Canada from the United States at a land port of entry (POE). Additionally, CBP can reconcile a significant portion of travelers who enter through our borders with both Canada and Mexico since the majority of these travelers are frequent border crossers, and CBP is able to close a previous arrival when recording a new arrival.

CBP Officers (CBPO) interview travelers upon arrival at United States POEs to determine the purpose and intent of travel. CBPOs collect biographic information on all nonimmigrants applying for admission and confirm the accuracy of the biographic manifest data provided by the carriers, which are subject to fines for any missing or inaccurate data. For most foreign nationals, CBP also collects fingerprints and digital photographs[7] to conduct biometric comparisons against data previously provided to the United States. In addition, CBP strengthened the document requirements at air, land, and sea POEs by requiring all travelers, U.S. citizens, and foreign nationals alike, to present a passport or other acceptable document that denotes identity and citizenship when entering the United States.[8]

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

In general, transportation hubs and border infrastructure in the United States were not constructed with exit processing in mind. For example, airports in the United States do not have areas designated exclusively for travelers leaving the United States. Instead, traveler departures are recorded biographically using outbound passenger manifests provided by commercial carriers. Carriers also are required to validate the manifest against the travel document presented

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[6] See Appendix A for a full list defining "In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission"
[7] 8 C.F.R. §235.1(f)(1)(ii)
[8] The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative is a joint U.S. State Department/DHS initiative that implemented §7209 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (Pub. L. No. 108-458).

by the traveler before he or she is permitted to board his or her aircraft or sea vessel. To complement the biographic data collection that already exists, CBP is also implementing a congressionally mandated biometric entry-exit system, as authorized in several statutes and regulations.[9] 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.[10]

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.

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[9] Statutes that require DHS to take action to create an integrated entry-exit system: Sec. 2(a) of the Immigration and Naturalization Service Data Management Improvement Act of 2000 (DMIA), P.L. 106-215, 114 Stat. 337; Sec. 110 of the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, P.L. 104-208, 110 Stat. 3009-546; Sec. 205 of the Visa Waiver Permanent Program Act of 2000, P.L. 106-396, 114 Stat. 1637, 1641; Sec. 414 of the Uniting and Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tools Required to Intercept and Obstruct Terrorism Act of 2001 (USA PATRIOT Act), P.L. 107-56, 115 Stat. 272, 353; Sec. 302 of the Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002 (Border Security Act), P.L. 107-173, 116 Stat. 543, 552; Sec. 7208 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (IRTPA), P.L. 108-458, 118 Stat. 3638, 3817; Sec.711 of the Implementing Recommendations of the 9/11 Commission Act of 2007, P.L. 110-53, 121 Stat. 266, 338; and Sect. 802 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015, P.L. 114-125, 130 Stat. 122, 199. In addition, through the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2016 and the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, Congress authorized up to $1 billion in visa fee surcharges through 2027 to support biometric entry/exit. P.L. 114-113 129 Stat. 2242 (December 17, 2015); P.L. 115-123 132 Stat. 64 (February 9, 2018).
[10] For additional information see the Traveler Verification Service Privacy Impact Assessment, available at: https://www.dhs.gov/publication/dhscbppia-056-traveler-verification-service.

III. Existing Operations

A. Air and Sea Environments

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

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

Biometric Air Exit

CBP built a facial biometric matching service using biographic Advance Passenger Information System manifest data and existing photographs of travelers boarding international flights. The biometric matching service is a robust cloud-based service that leverages existing advance traveler information to create a pre-positioned "gallery" of face images from U.S. Government holdings. The galleries are smaller, more manageable data sets that can be segregated based on Advance Passenger Information System data for specific flights. The photographs can come from passport applications, visa applications, or interactions with CBP at a prior border encounter. The biometric matching service then compares a live photo of the traveler to the gallery of face images for that flight to identify the traveler and enable CBP to biometrically confirm the entry of in-scope noncitizens.[15] On exit, the matching service identifies the traveler, creates an exit record, and enables CBP to biometrically confirm the departure of in-scope noncitizens.

CBP is working towards full implementation of biometric exit in the air environment to account for over 97 percent of departing commercial air travelers from the United States. In FY 2020, over 13 percent of in-scope noncitizens departing the United States were matched biometrically

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

[12] 8 C.F.R. §231.1, (describing the specific data elements for each passenger that carriers are required to provide).

[13] 19 C.F.R. §§ 122.49a; 122.75a.

[14] 8 U.S.C. § 1221(g).

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

upon exit. To realize full implementation, CBP partnered with airports and airlines to deploy solutions to use biometric exit data utilizing cameras supplied by airports or airlines, which are integrated with the biometric solution.

At the end of FY 2020, biometric capabilities were available at 26 locations. Biometric exit operations can be conducted by CBP or airline employees and may not be operational at all gates or on all flights. CBP continues to work with industry partners to implement biometric solutions at the remaining airports in the United States, as well as increasing utilization at existing locations. Since its inception, over 13.4 million passengers on over 106,000 flights have been biometrically matched using the technology on exit, with an average biometric match rate of 98 percent. At the end of FY 2020, over 50,000 Out-of-Country Overstays have been biometrically confirmed. Furthermore, similar successes have occurred when using the biometric technology in the air entry environment. To date, CBP has used biometric technology to identify at least 18 travelers attempting entry presenting travel documents not belonging to them or that were altered travel documents.

B.   Land Environment

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

Land Biometric Exit Mobile

In FY 2018, CBP expanded the use of the Biometric Exit Mobile (BE-Mobile) program at land borders nationwide. CBP deployed mobile technology to the land border POEs, which allowed CBP officers working outbound pulse and surge operations to process exiting travelers using the BE-Mobile application. The BE-Mobile application creates a biometrically confirmed exit record for a departing traveler. This capability is another means by which CBP can close out entry/exit records biometrically, thus, helping to resolve some potential overstay records. In FY 2020, the land border biometric efforts continued to expand with the planned and ongoing deployments of land biometric arrival.

Northern Border Exit

In 2011, Canada and the United States developed an entry and exit initiative under which Canada and the United States agreed to exchange biographic entry records for land crossings between the two countries, so that an entry into one is recorded as an exit from the other. On June 30, 2013, Canada and the United States began exchanging biographic entry data for third-country nationals (including permanent residents of Canada and United States lawful permanent residents) who enter through land POEs along the shared border, where information is collected electronically. Because of this initiative, the United States has a working biographic land border exit system on its Northern border for non-Canadian citizens; furthermore, legislation passed in Canada to add

Canadian citizen data in June 2019. CBP is analyzing the additional crossing data provided by Canada for enhanced overstay statistical capabilities.

CBP currently matches 97.67 percent of the entry information received from Canada to an entry in the Arrival and Departure Information System (ADIS). To date, this data-sharing agreement has led to over 63.7 million departure records. CBP uses this information to resolve previous traveler air or sea arrivals into the United States for those cases where the traveler may then subsequently depart by land to Canada.

Southern Border

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

Pedestrian

In FY 2018 and early FY 2019, CBP began to demonstrate the feasibility of collecting photos from arriving travelers and comparing those photos to documents presented by the traveler. As of November 2020, CBP has apprehended almost 200 imposters at the deployed locations. As of November 2020, CBP has deployed biometric capability to twenty-six locations representing 13 POEs. Those locations are San Luis, Nogales (DeConcini, Morley Gate, and Mariposa); El Paso (Paso Del Norte Bridge and Bridge of the Americas); Ysleta; Laredo (Convent Street, Lincoln-Juarez Bridge, Columbia, and World Trade Bridges); Brownsville (Brownsville & Matamoros, Veterans, and Gateway Bridges); Progreso; Blaine (Pacific Highway and Peace Arch); Detroit (Ambassador Bridge, Fort Street, and Windsor Tunnel); Champlain; Cross Border Express; Tecate; and Buffalo (Peace, Rainbow, and Lewiston Bridges).

Vehicle

In FY 2018, CBP conducted a technical demonstration using facial comparison technology to identify persons inside vehicles moving under 20 miles per hour entering and departing the Anzalduas, Texas POE. CBP is planning to pilot facial recognition technology on entry at Anzalduas by the end of FY 2021. This work builds on previous technical demonstrations, and seeks to inform the agency on next steps to developing and implementing biometric entry/exit in the land border vehicular environment. In FY 2021, the pilot will examine how identity information gathered through the cameras could be used to assist CBP officers in border crossings for vehicles, and to help close out additional entry/exit records at the land border.

C.   Overstay Definition

An overstay is a nonimmigrant who was lawfully admitted to the United States for an authorized period but stayed in the United States beyond his or her authorized admission period. Nonimmigrants admitted for "duration of status," who fail to maintain their status, may also be considered overstays. "Duration of status" is a term used for foreign nationals who are admitted

for the duration of a specific program or activity, which may be variable, instead of for a set timeframe.[16] 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 that runs for four years must leave when the program is completed, change to another immigration status, or go on to pursue another program of study.

CBP classifies individuals as overstays by using the ADIS system to match departure and status change records to arrival records collected during the admission process. CBP further identifies nonimmigrant status through manual vetting processes to support possible enforcement action. CBP identifies an individual as having overstayed if his or her departure record shows he or she departed the United States after his or her authorized admission period expired[17] (i.e., Out-of-Country Overstays). Although these individuals are considered overstays, there is evidence indicating they are no longer physically present in the United States. 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).[18]

In this report, the Department presents ADIS-generated overstay rates by country of citizenship for nonimmigrant visitors who were admitted to the United States through air or sea POEs, regardless of overstay type.[19] 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 entry. It is anticipated these challenges will be mitigated in the future through improvements in land data collection for individuals exiting the United States and improvements in data exchanges with Canada and Mexico.

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

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[16] For example, "duration of status" for F nonimmigrants is defined as "the time during which an F-1 student is pursuing a full course of study at an [approved] educational institution . . . or engaging in authorized practical training following completion of studies, . . ." 8 C.F.R. 214.2(f)(5)(i).

[17] In these cases, DHS sanctions the individual who overstayed the authorized period of stay in the United States according to immigration law, which is based on a sliding scale of penalties depending on the length of time unlawfully present in the United States. See, e.g., 8 U.S.C. § 1202(g) (nonimmigrant visa is voided at conclusion of authorized period of stay, if an individual remains in the United States beyond the 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; noncitizen inadmissible for 10 years if unlawfully present for a year or more, pursuant to various provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act).

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

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

D. Overstay Identification and Action

CBP maintains arrival and departure information for all foreign nationals based on border crossings and carrier data. This information is used to generate daily overstay lists by the ADIS system. These system-generated overstay lists are sent for checks against the CBP Automated Targeting System-Passenger and the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Computer Linked Application Information Management System 3 database, reducing the overall list size by identifying persons who have departed the United States or adjusted their status to another nonimmigrant or immigrant category. For Suspected In-Country Overstays, the 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 vet these system-identified Suspected In-Country and Out-of-Country Overstay leads. The In-Country Overstay leads are worked by ICE. ICE's Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) is a national program dedicated to the investigation of nonimmigrant violations that pose a national security or public safety concern. Each year, CTCEU analyzes records of over one million potential status violators from various investigative databases and DHS entry/exit registration systems. To better manage investigative resources, CTCEU relies on a prioritization framework for these leads established in consultation with interagency partners within the national intelligence and federal law enforcement communities. Those identified as posing a potential national security or public safety concern are prioritized and referred to HSI field offices for investigation. Where nonimmigrant violators are identified but do not meet CTCEU's criteria for investigation, HSI refers the case to ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center, which works in close coordination with CTCEU for further vetting. If the lead is credible and justifies further investigation, it is then forwarded to the respective ICE's Enforcement and Removal Operations field office for enforcement action.

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

Throughout FY 2020, CBP continued to review and vet Out-of-Country Overstays. The ADIS Vetting Unit receives Out-of-Country Overstays leads for CBP Officers and analysts to vet and review daily. If during the vetting process a traveler is confirmed to have overstayed, the traveler may lose their eligibility to participate in the Visa Waiver Program (VWP) or their nonimmigrant visa will no longer be recognized valid by CBP. In addition, a 3-year or 10-year

reentry bar may be placed on the traveler on subsequent entries to the United States. To date, the work of the ADIS Vetting Unit has resulted in over 121,531 actions taken of this kind.

CBP notifies VWP travelers in violation of their immigration status via email and through CBP's public website providing I-94 and other immigration data. As part of this effort, the public I-94 website has been 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 immigration populations.

To date, over 621,994 email notifications have occurred.[20] The goal is to improve travelers' awareness, especially as it pertains to the length of time for which travelers are admitted to the United States. CBP expects these proactive communications and improvements will provide tools for travelers to be-cognizant of their immigration status, especially as it pertains to their period of admission while in the United States.

E. Overstay Rates and COVID-19

Due to the COVID-19 outbreak, the FY 2020 data represents an anomaly when compared with the prevailing trend of decreasing Overstay Rates across the FY 2018 and FY 2019 Entry and Exit Overstay Reports. The goal of this report is to represent the Overstay Rates as accurately as possible. It should be acknowledged that a decrease in travel to the United States resulted in a decrease of FY 2020 Expected Departures. Expected Departures in FY 2020 were 17.40 percent lower than in FY 2019 and were 6,072,109 less than the 5-year average of 52,319,638[21].

Travel restrictions enacted in response to the COVID-19 outbreak were issued across several Executive Orders. The Executive Orders issued in response to COVID-19 as relevant to the findings in this report are as follows:

- Travel restrictions placed on China and foreign nationals who have traveled to China within the last 14 days (February 2, 2020)[22].
- Travel restrictions placed on Iran and foreign nationals who have traveled to Iran within the last 14 days (March 2, 2020)[23].

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[20] As of September 30, 2020.
[21] Based on Expected Departure totals FY 2015 through FY 2019.
[22] "Proclamation on Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Persons who Pose a Risk of Transmitting 2019 Novel Coronavirus." *Whitehouse.gov*. 31 Jan 2020, https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-suspension-entry-immigrants-nonimmigrants-persons-pose-risk-transmitting-2019-novel-coronavirus/
[23] "Proclamation on the Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting Coronavirus." Whitehouse.gov. 29 Feb 2020, https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-suspension-entry-immigrants-nonimmigrants-certain-additional-persons-pose-risk-transmitting-coronavirus/

- COVID-19 declared a national emergency; Travel restrictions imposed on European countries in the Schengen area (March 13, 2020)[24].
- Travel restrictions placed on United Kingdom and Ireland as well foreign nationals who have traveled to United Kingdom and Ireland within the last 14 days (March 14, 2020)[25].
- A joint statement with Canada is made restricting non-essential travel (March 20, 2020)[26].
- A joint statement with Mexico is made restricting non-essential travel (March 20, 2020)[27].
- Travel restrictions placed on Brazil and foreign nationals who have traveled to Brazil in the last 14 days (May 24, 2020)[28].

[24] "Proclamation on Declaring a National Emergency Concerning the Novel Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak." Whitehouse.gov. 13 Mar 2020, https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-declaring-national-emergency-concerning-novel-coronavirus-disease-covid-19-outbreak/
[25] "Proclamation on the Suspension of Entry as Immigrants and Nonimmigrants of Certain Additional Persons Who Pose a Risk of Transmitting Coronavirus." Whitehouse.gov. 14 Mar 2020, https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/proclamation-suspension-entry-immigrants-nonimmigrants-certain-additional-persons-pose-risk-transmitting-coronavirus-2/
[26] "Joint Statement on US-Canada Joint Initiative: Temporary Restriction of Travelers Crossing the US-Canada Land Border for Non-Essential Purposes." DHS.gov. 20 Mar 2020, https://www.dhs.gov/news/2020/03/20/joint-statement-us-canada-joint-initiative-temporary-restriction-travelers-crossing
[27] "Joint Statement on US-Mexico Joint Initiative to Combat the COVID-19 Pandemic." DHS.gov. 20 Mar 2020, https://www.dhs.gov/news/2020/03/20/joint-statement-us-mexico-joint-initiative-combat-covid-19-pandemic
[28] "President, Amendment to Proclamation by the President of May 24, 2020." Whitehouse.gov. 24 May 2020, https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/president-amendment-proclamation-president-may-24-2020/

IV. Overstay Rates

Tables 1 – 6 represent country overstay rates from FY 2020. 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.[29] This report calculates overstays by entry rather than by individual. For example, if a traveler with a multiple entry visa enters multiple times during the reporting period and overstays more than once during this time, each time the traveler remains longer than the authorized period of admission is counted in this report as a separate overstay.

In Tables 1–6, the term "Expected Departures" represents the entries by travelers from each country who were lawfully admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant and whose authorized period of admission expired within FY 2020. 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.[30] This rate is the percentage of the Total Number of Overstays compared with the current fiscal year's Expected Departures.

CBP identified 46,195,116 in-scope nonimmigrants who were expected to depart the United States via air or sea in FY 2020. The FY 2020 nonimmigrant travel data identified a Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 1.27 percent (584,885) and a total overstay rate of 1.48 percent (684,499) out of the overall expected departures of in-scope travelers in FY 2020.

Temporary Visitors for Business and Pleasure (Tables 2, 3, and 6)

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

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

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

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

In FY 2020, CBP calculated there were 16,232,821 B1/B2/Waiver-Business (WB)/Waiver-Tourist (WT) expected departures for citizens of VWP countries. The FY 2020 VWP countries' total overstay rate is 0.64 percent of the VWP countries expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.56 percent of the VWP countries expected departures. DHS is in the process of determining how the data presented in this report can be best used to make decisions regarding the continued designation of countries in the VWP.

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

For the FY 2020 non-VWP countries, CBP calculated 13,807,503 expected departures. The FY 2020 non-VWP total overstay rate is 2.55 percent of the non-VWP expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.22 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.[31] The system-generated overstay leads are generated by ADIS matching information against SEVIS data. However, one current challenge in this process is that ADIS is a person-centric data, but SEVIS data is document-centric, meaning the system tracks a unique SEVIS identification number associated with each Form I-20 issued. In a person-centric environment an individual is either active or inactive, but in a document-centric environment a person could have multiple active records, making it difficult to determine if a person is in valid status. To address this issue, SEVIS is currently undergoing a modernization process to become a person-centric system, which will greatly enhance the automated matching capabilities between ADIS and SEVIS when generating automated overstay lists.

In FY 2020, CBP calculated a total of 1,801,550 students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States.[32] The 1,801,550 is composed of 1,372,833 F, 13,828 M, and 414,889 J visa categories of admission. The F, M, and J Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.55 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 1.43 percent for the F visa category, 2.02 percent for the M visa category, and 1.91 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 2020 is 2.71 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to have changed status or departed from the

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[31] "F" includes (F1/F2), "M" includes (M1/M2), "J" includes (J1/J2) classes of admission
[32] This figure does not include the F/M/J classes of admission for those visitors with a Mexican or Canadian Country of citizenship; those figures are included in table 4. With the inclusion of Canada and Mexico, the F/M/J total is 2,076,027 (1,526,215 F; 16,186 M; and 533,631 J)

United Stated in FY 2020. The total overstay rate is 2.59 percent for the F visa category, 10.92 percent for the M visa category, and 2.82 percent for the J visa category.

A.   FY 2020 Overstay Rate Summary

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

Table 1 FY 2020 Summary Overstay rates for Nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs						
Admission Type	**Expected Departures**	**Out-of-Country Overstays**	**Suspected In-Country Overstays**	**Total Overstays**	**Total Overstay Rate**	**Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate**
VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors[33,34] (Table 2)	16,232,821	13,037	91,584	104,621	0.64%	0.56%
Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 3)	13,807,503	46,292	306,456	352,748	2.55%	2.22%
Students and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 4)	1,801,550	20,821	27,969	48,790	2.71%	1.55%
All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrants[35] (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 5)	1,916,143	9,607	33,647	43,254	2.26%	1.76%
Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrants (Table 6)	12,437,099	9,857	125,229	135,086	1.09%	1.01%
TOTAL	**46,195,116**	**99,614**	**584,885**	**684,499**	**1.48%**	**1.27%**

B.   FY 2020 VWP Nonimmigrant Business or Pleasure Overstay Rates

Table 2 FY 2020 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant visitors admitted to the United States for business or pleasure (WB/WT/B-1/B-2) via air and sea POEs for VWP Countries						
Country of Citizenship	**Expected Departures**	**Out-of-Country Overstays**	**Suspected In-Country Overstays**	**Total Overstays**	**Total Overstay Rate**	**Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate**
Andorra	1,150	-	5	5	0.43%	0.43%
Australia[36]	909,085	567	3,797	4,364	0.48%	0.42%
Austria	143,168	83	915	998	0.70%	0.64%
Belgium	198,630	123	926	1,049	0.53%	0.47%
Brunei	747	1	15	16	2.14%	2.01%
Chile	318,878	735	4,878	5,613	1.76%	1.53%
Czech Republic	84,781	143	513	656	0.77%	0.61%

[33] Upon admission into the United States, visitors classified under either a WT (waiver-tourist) or a WB (waiver-business) status.
[34] Citizens or nationals of VWP countries may also obtain and travel to the United States on a B1/B2 visa and seek admission under the B1 or B2 nonimmigrant classification.
[35] See Appendix A for a complete list of "In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission"
[36] Australia includes Australia, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, and Cocos (Keeling) Island.

Table 2
FY 2020 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
Denmark[37]	210,530	87	825	912	0.43%	0.39%
Estonia	17,893	29	91	120	0.67%	0.51%
Finland	98,103	41	475	516	0.53%	0.48%
France[38]	1,447,079	813	10,551	11,364	0.79%	0.73%
Germany	1,435,302	824	5,961	6,785	0.47%	0.42%
Greece	64,468	413	692	1,105	1.71%	1.07%
Hungary	75,714	234	703	937	1.24%	0.93%
Iceland	39,556	14	116	130	0.33%	0.29%
Ireland	390,260	155	1,500	1,655	0.42%	0.38%
Italy	928,906	1,175	6,821	7,996	0.86%	0.73%
Japan	2,237,344	198	5,824	6,022	0.27%	0.26%
Korea, South	1,050,572	745	2,900	3,645	0.35%	0.28%
Latvia	16,486	66	145	211	1.28%	0.88%
Liechtenstein	1,359	-	6	6	0.44%	0.44%
Lithuania	28,964	127	291	418	1.44%	1.00%
Luxembourg	10,641	9	44	53	0.50%	0.41%
Malta	5,945	1	34	35	0.59%	0.57%
Monaco	881	-	4	4	0.45%	0.45%
Netherlands[39]	576,237	369	2,541	2,910	0.51%	0.44%
New Zealand[40]	231,289	184	1,042	1,226	0.53%	0.45%
Norway	164,050	100	537	637	0.39%	0.33%
Poland[41]	243,282	670	1,634	2,304	0.95%	0.67%
Portugal	140,246	408	2,658	3,066	2.19%	1.90%
San Marino	538	-	4	4	0.74%	0.74%
Singapore	95,615	56	209	265	0.28%	0.22%
Slovakia	36,685	98	333	431	1.17%	0.91%
Slovenia	20,779	23	99	122	0.59%	0.48%
Spain	793,108	1,891	11,395	13,286	1.68%	1.44%
Sweden	298,747	211	1,087	1,298	0.43%	0.36%
Switzerland	265,200	178	1,170	1,348	0.51%	0.44%
Taiwan	276,201	458	1,208	1,666	0.60%	0.44%
United Kingdom[42]	3,374,402	1,808	19,635	21,443	0.64%	0.58%
TOTAL	**16,232,821**	**13,037**	**91,584**	**104,621**	**0.64%**	**0.56%**

[37] Denmark includes Denmark, Faroe Islands, and Greenland.
[38] France includes France, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and Wallis and Futuna.
[39] Netherlands includes the Netherlands, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten.
[40] New Zealand includes New Zealand, Cook Islands, Tokelau, and Niue.
[41] Poland was added as a VWP country in FY 2020.
[42] United Kingdom includes the United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

C. FY 2020 Non-VWP Country B1/B2 Overstay Rates

Table 3
FY 2020 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Afghanistan	1,739	19	191	210	12.08%	10.98%
Albania	16,643	457	776	1,233	7.41%	4.66%
Algeria	11,607	160	420	580	5.00%	3.62%
Angola	4,683	28	625	653	13.94%	13.35%
Antigua and Barbuda	15,958	38	227	265	1.66%	1.42%
Argentina	785,868	368	5,502	5,870	0.75%	0.70%
Armenia	14,419	129	965	1,094	7.59%	6.69%
Azerbaijan	6,664	53	256	309	4.64%	3.84%
Bahamas, The	287,876	412	6,678	7,090	2.46%	2.32%
Bahrain	5,931	8	52	60	1.01%	0.88%
Bangladesh	27,351	140	817	957	3.50%	2.99%
Barbados	61,646	88	1,787	1,875	3.04%	2.90%
Belarus	19,471	109	475	584	3.00%	2.44%
Belize	28,509	102	877	979	3.43%	3.08%
Benin	2,007	29	132	161	8.02%	6.58%
Bhutan	377	2	32	34	9.02%	8.49%
Bolivia	65,339	128	1,530	1,658	2.54%	2.34%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	7,728	127	66	193	2.50%	0.85%
Botswana	2,105	3	37	40	1.90%	1.76%
Brazil	1,990,811	2,170	46,711	48,881	2.46%	2.35%
Bulgaria	32,002	164	219	383	1.20%	0.68%
Burkina Faso	3,741	76	335	411	10.99%	8.95%
Burma	7,758	86	1,121	1,207	15.56%	14.45%
Burundi	924	4	175	179	19.37%	18.94%
Cabo Verde	3,976	90	516	606	15.24%	12.98%
Cambodia	4,837	27	69	96	1.98%	1.43%
Cameroon	7,578	61	411	472	6.23%	5.42%
Central African Republic	237	2	15	17	7.17%	6.33%
Chad	581	9	144	153	26.33%	24.78%
China[43]	1,863,549	5,628	17,257	22,885	1.23%	0.93%
Colombia	918,535	3,061	30,479	33,540	3.65%	3.32%
Comoros	70	1	2	3	4.29%	2.86%
Congo (Brazzaville)[44]	921	3	48	51	5.54%	5.21%
Congo (Kinshasa)[45]	6,143	53	497	550	8.95%	8.09%

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

Table 3
FY 2020 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
Costa Rica	333,721	260	3,827	4,087	1.22%	1.15%
Côte d'Ivoire	6,494	59	359	418	6.44%	5.53%
Croatia	27,545	51	125	176	0.64%	0.45%
Cuba	44,644	450	2,184	2,634	5.90%	4.89%
Cyprus	10,578	12	71	83	0.78%	0.67%
Djibouti	152	-	35	35	23.03%	23.03%
Dominica	7,537	30	410	440	5.84%	5.44%
Dominican Republic	467,765	1,032	13,530	14,562	3.11%	2.89%
Ecuador	418,992	758	10,239	10,997	2.62%	2.44%
Egypt	80,578	446	2,345	2,791	3.46%	2.91%
El Salvador	220,226	3,062	3,780	6,842	3.11%	1.72%
Equatorial Guinea	1,083	15	119	134	12.37%	10.99%
Eritrea	955	4	177	181	18.95%	18.53%
Ethiopia	20,055	250	1,009	1,259	6.28%	5.03%
Fiji	7,714	24	223	247	3.20%	2.89%
Gabon	1,653	15	87	102	6.17%	5.26%
Gambia, The	1,652	50	168	218	13.20%	10.17%
Georgia	8,811	52	646	698	7.92%	7.33%
Ghana	27,557	340	1,504	1,844	6.69%	5.46%
Grenada	12,243	67	341	408	3.33%	2.79%
Guatemala	276,217	1,275	6,441	7,716	2.79%	2.33%
Guinea	2,349	69	150	219	9.32%	6.39%
Guinea-Bissau	135	3	13	16	11.85%	9.63%
Guyana	53,681	549	3,054	3,603	6.71%	5.69%
Haiti	118,791	1,734	9,601	11,335	9.54%	8.08%
Holy See	38	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	215,115	1,030	5,422	6,452	3.00%	2.52%
India	1,177,135	4,655	14,389	19,044	1.62%	1.22%
Indonesia	97,384	81	1,081	1,162	1.19%	1.11%
Iran	1,834	27	115	142	7.74%	6.27%
Iraq	6,430	85	326	411	6.39%	5.07%
Israel	395,727	240	2,384	2,624	0.66%	0.60%
Jamaica	305,320	1,471	8,510	9,981	3.27%	2.79%
Jordan	35,921	514	1,645	2,159	6.01%	4.58%
Kazakhstan	22,203	111	887	998	4.49%	3.99%
Kenya	31,412	272	1,746	2,018	6.42%	5.56%
Kiribati	62	-	6	6	9.68%	9.68%
Korea, North[46]	38	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	5,589	134	167	301	5.39%	2.99%

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

Table 3
FY 2020 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
Kuwait	37,160	177	264	441	1.19%	0.71%
Kyrgyzstan	3,429	67	332	399	11.64%	9.68%
Laos	1,315	29	165	194	14.75%	12.55%
Lebanon	34,045	150	820	970	2.85%	2.41%
Lesotho	300	-	3	3	1.00%	1.00%
Liberia	2,651	36	376	412	15.54%	14.18%
Libya	157	-	30	30	19.11%	19.11%
Macedonia	7,618	158	126	284	3.73%	1.65%
Madagascar	1,113	11	30	41	3.68%	2.70%
Malawi	1,750	16	63	79	4.51%	3.60%
Malaysia	78,806	49	776	825	1.05%	0.98%
Maldives	307	1	7	8	2.61%	2.28%
Mali	3,333	68	159	227	6.81%	4.77%
Marshall Islands	47	-	2	2	4.26%	4.26%
Mauritania	981	31	172	203	20.69%	17.53%
Mauritius	3,863	8	21	29	0.75%	0.54%
Micronesia, Federated States of	54	-	3	3	5.56%	5.56%
Moldova	9,205	183	259	442	4.80%	2.81%
Mongolia	12,776	228	445	673	5.27%	3.48%
Montenegro	5,025	89	410	499	9.93%	8.16%
Morocco[47]	30,968	429	566	995	3.21%	1.83%
Mozambique	1,748	14	43	57	3.26%	2.46%
Namibia	1,896	14	49	63	3.32%	2.58%
Nauru	29	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	27,712	544	717	1,261	4.55%	2.59%
Nicaragua	65,296	427	2,133	2,560	3.92%	3.27%
Niger	988	34	50	84	8.50%	5.06%
Nigeria	140,566	1,264	10,073	11,337	8.07%	7.17%
Oman	4,772	6	33	39	0.82%	0.69%
Pakistan	85,164	413	2,907	3,320	3.90%	3.41%
Palau	33	-	4	4	12.12%	12.12%
Panama	145,936	207	1,187	1,394	0.96%	0.81%
Papua New Guinea	706	1	18	19	2.69%	2.55%
Paraguay	27,755	59	918	977	3.52%	3.31%
Peru	319,916	812	6,560	7,372	2.30%	2.05%
Philippines	304,051	1,011	4,621	5,632	1.85%	1.52%
Qatar	12,304	52	94	146	1.19%	0.76%
Romania	89,920	501	754	1,255	1.40%	0.84%

[47] Morocco includes Morocco and Western Sahara.

Table 3

FY 2020 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
Russia	236,581	707	4,713	5,420	2.29%	1.99%
Rwanda	4,225	35	388	423	10.01%	9.18%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12,830	18	338	356	2.77%	2.63%
Saint Lucia	16,963	70	392	462	2.72%	2.31%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10,218	95	633	728	7.12%	6.19%
Samoa	2,557	16	287	303	11.85%	11.22%
Sao Tome and Principe	41	1	1	2	4.88%	2.44%
Saudi Arabia	92,507	356	669	1,025	1.11%	0.72%
Senegal	8,341	119	421	540	6.47%	5.05%
Serbia	26,641	212	264	476	1.79%	0.99%
Seychelles	364	3	4	7	1.92%	1.10%
Sierra Leone	2,717	43	196	239	8.80%	7.21%
Solomon Islands	174	2	6	8	4.60%	3.45%
Somalia	154	-	5	5	3.25%	3.25%
South Africa	123,848	207	1,162	1,369	1.11%	0.94%
South Sudan	209	3	13	16	7.66%	6.22%
Sri Lanka	17,736	47	388	435	2.45%	2.19%
Sudan	2,958	41	660	701	23.70%	22.31%
Suriname	13,431	12	130	142	1.06%	0.97%
Swaziland	832	-	10	10	1.20%	1.20%
Syria	2,529	7	172	179	7.08%	6.80%
Tajikistan	1,192	29	74	103	8.64%	6.21%
Tanzania	5,475	42	158	200	3.65%	2.89%
Thailand	90,372	235	1,662	1,897	2.10%	1.84%
Timor-Leste	62	-	1	1	1.61%	1.61%
Togo	2,333	57	211	268	11.49%	9.04%
Tonga	2,950	15	217	232	7.86%	7.36%
Trinidad and Tobago	192,574	246	1,670	1,916	0.99%	0.87%
Tunisia	9,195	60	178	238	2.59%	1.94%
Turkey	151,332	491	2,022	2,513	1.66%	1.34%
Turkmenistan	718	13	46	59	8.22%	6.41%
Tuvalu	61	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	9,635	60	619	679	7.05%	6.42%
Ukraine	86,342	406	1,461	1,867	2.16%	1.69%
United Arab Emirates	30,753	254	249	503	1.64%	0.81%
Uruguay	72,808	60	875	935	1.28%	1.20%
Uzbekistan	6,150	144	332	476	7.74%	5.40%
Vanuatu	122	-	1	1	0.82%	0.82%
Venezuela	346,756	1,605	31,599	33,204	9.58%	9.11%
Vietnam	94,776	373	1,900	2,273	2.40%	2.00%
Yemen	672	5	95	100	14.88%	14.14%

Table 3
FY 2020 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
Zambia	3,455	24	145	169	4.89%	4.20%
Zimbabwe	7,299	28	339	367	5.03%	4.64%
TOTAL	13,807,503	46,292	306,456	352,748	2.55%	2.22%

D.　FY 2020 Nonimmigrant Students and Exchange Visitors Overstay Rates

Table 4
FY 2020 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Afghanistan	470	10	79	89	18.94%	16.81%
Albania	1,832	18	91	109	5.95%	4.97%
Algeria	559	16	16	32	5.72%	2.86%
Andorra	39	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	1,274	36	116	152	11.93%	9.11%
Antigua and Barbuda	404	5	12	17	4.21%	2.97%
Argentina	10,575	196	112	308	2.91%	1.06%
Armenia	577	5	15	20	3.47%	2.60%
Australia	13,287	122	115	237	1.78%	0.87%
Austria	4,936	18	27	45	0.91%	0.55%
Azerbaijan	1,027	23	44	67	6.52%	4.28%
Bahamas, The	6,954	77	104	181	2.60%	1.50%
Bahrain	958	10	6	16	1.67%	0.63%
Bangladesh	4,863	38	150	188	3.87%	3.08%
Barbados	677	12	8	20	2.95%	1.18%
Belarus	969	8	44	52	5.37%	4.54%
Belgium	4,472	18	27	45	1.01%	0.60%
Belize	755	12	8	20	2.65%	1.06%
Benin	275	8	65	73	26.55%	23.64%
Bhutan	179	7	12	19	10.61%	6.70%
Bolivia	2,168	20	27	47	2.17%	1.25%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,184	13	38	51	4.31%	3.21%
Botswana	324	10	14	24	7.41%	4.32%
Brazil	60,265	660	1,563	2,223	3.69%	2.59%
Brunei	129	2	2	4	3.10%	1.55%
Bulgaria	5,829	35	89	124	2.13%	1.53%
Burkina Faso	474	11	115	126	26.58%	24.26%

Table 4

FY 2020 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
Burma	1,804	92	177	269	14.91%	9.81%
Burundi	242	6	88	94	38.84%	36.36%
Cabo Verde	78	2	5	7	8.97%	6.41%
Cambodia	585	15	16	31	5.30%	2.74%
Cameroon	714	18	137	155	21.71%	19.19%
Central African Republic	19	1	4	5	26.32%	21.05%
Chad	67	-	14	14	20.90%	20.90%
Chile	7,951	77	128	205	2.58%	1.61%
China	573,331	7,020	3,809	10,829	1.89%	0.66%
Colombia	25,173	409	869	1,278	5.08%	3.45%
Comoros	23	-	-	-	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	151	8	35	43	28.48%	23.18%
Congo (Kinshasa)	546	14	150	164	30.04%	27.47%
Costa Rica	4,055	29	48	77	1.90%	1.18%
Côte d'Ivoire	1,129	27	122	149	13.20%	10.81%
Croatia	2,203	12	17	29	1.32%	0.77%
Cuba	215	1	10	11	5.12%	4.65%
Cyprus	872	2	5	7	0.80%	0.57%
Czech Republic	4,285	33	33	66	1.54%	0.77%
Denmark	5,019	19	9	28	0.56%	0.18%
Djibouti	14	-	1	1	7.14%	7.14%
Dominica	489	14	20	34	6.95%	4.09%
Dominican Republic	9,812	54	209	263	2.68%	2.13%
Ecuador	9,322	210	258	468	5.02%	2.77%
Egypt	6,872	68	204	272	3.96%	2.97%
El Salvador	2,757	36	64	100	3.63%	2.32%
Equatorial Guinea	298	19	75	94	31.54%	25.17%
Eritrea	68	1	22	23	33.82%	32.35%
Estonia	924	4	2	6	0.65%	0.22%
Ethiopia	1,571	23	196	219	13.94%	12.48%
Fiji	99	3	14	17	17.17%	14.14%
Finland	2,898	14	19	33	1.14%	0.66%
France	39,798	252	194	446	1.12%	0.49%
Gabon	301	16	34	50	16.61%	11.30%
Gambia, The	129	6	32	38	29.46%	24.81%
Georgia	1,310	12	50	62	4.73%	3.82%
Germany	40,833	163	158	321	0.79%	0.39%
Ghana	2,510	39	235	274	10.92%	9.36%
Greece	5,399	20	31	51	0.94%	0.57%
Grenada	177	7	9	16	9.04%	5.08%
Guatemala	2,961	28	30	58	1.96%	1.01%
Guinea	89	3	13	16	17.98%	14.61%

Table 4
FY 2020 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
Guinea-Bissau	11	-	1	1	9.09%	9.09%
Guyana	446	11	16	27	6.05%	3.59%
Haiti	1,129	25	98	123	10.89%	8.68%
Holy See	4	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	4,029	34	90	124	3.08%	2.23%
Hungary	3,082	23	17	40	1.30%	0.55%
Iceland	1,270	7	4	11	0.87%	0.31%
India	161,735	1,500	2,632	4,132	2.55%	1.63%
Indonesia	11,700	177	161	338	2.89%	1.38%
Iran	3,573	25	167	192	5.37%	4.67%
Iraq	1,042	30	98	128	12.28%	9.40%
Ireland	9,012	35	65	100	1.11%	0.72%
Israel	10,512	72	64	136	1.29%	0.61%
Italy	27,986	133	115	248	0.89%	0.41%
Jamaica	11,703	98	467	565	4.83%	3.99%
Japan	53,360	356	364	720	1.35%	0.68%
Jordan	4,091	71	196	267	6.53%	4.79%
Kazakhstan	5,239	63	193	256	4.89%	3.68%
Kenya	3,040	66	295	361	11.88%	9.70%
Kiribati	49	3	4	7	14.29%	8.16%
Korea, North	77	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	104,532	947	668	1,615	1.54%	0.64%
Kosovo	674	9	46	55	8.16%	6.82%
Kuwait	18,866	235	66	301	1.60%	0.35%
Kyrgyzstan	662	12	93	105	15.86%	14.05%
Laos	201	8	16	24	11.94%	7.96%
Latvia	875	11	3	14	1.60%	0.34%
Lebanon	3,132	26	44	70	2.23%	1.40%
Lesotho	51	1	1	2	3.92%	1.96%
Liberia	189	4	35	39	20.63%	18.52%
Libya	580	27	289	316	54.48%	49.83%
Liechtenstein	54	-	1	1	1.85%	1.85%
Lithuania	2,594	15	9	24	0.93%	0.35%
Luxembourg	302	1	2	3	0.99%	0.66%
Macedonia	1,862	15	92	107	5.75%	4.94%
Madagascar	164	11	12	23	14.02%	7.32%
Malawi	234	6	29	35	14.96%	12.39%
Malaysia	10,215	203	193	396	3.88%	1.89%
Maldives	65	1	2	3	4.62%	3.08%
Mali	353	9	38	47	13.31%	10.76%
Malta	152	1	1	2	1.32%	0.66%
Marshall Islands	2	1	-	1	50.00%	-

Table 4

FY 2020 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
Mauritania	103	3	15	18	17.48%	14.56%
Mauritius	435	8	5	13	2.99%	1.15%
Micronesia, Federated States of	2	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	939	5	86	91	9.69%	9.16%
Monaco	33	1	-	1	3.03%	-
Mongolia	2,545	72	230	302	11.87%	9.04%
Montenegro	1,476	9	72	81	5.49%	4.88%
Morocco	2,368	42	51	93	3.93%	2.15%
Mozambique	204	4	4	8	3.92%	1.96%
Namibia	141	5	5	10	7.09%	3.55%
Nauru	12	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	4,942	53	445	498	10.08%	9.00%
Netherlands	10,815	77	51	128	1.18%	0.47%
New Zealand	4,707	29	25	54	1.15%	0.53%
Nicaragua	837	7	9	16	1.91%	1.08%
Niger	195	4	19	23	11.79%	9.74%
Nigeria	8,151	175	892	1,067	13.09%	10.94%
Norway	7,081	22	30	52	0.73%	0.42%
Oman	5,224	57	29	86	1.65%	0.56%
Pakistan	9,106	119	232	351	3.85%	2.55%
Palau	2	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	4,743	48	36	84	1.77%	0.76%
Papua New Guinea	117	9	16	25	21.37%	13.68%
Paraguay	1,662	24	21	45	2.71%	1.26%
Peru	14,184	393	414	807	5.69%	2.92%
Philippines	9,673	220	1,275	1,495	15.46%	13.18%
Poland	8,318	44	85	129	1.55%	1.02%
Portugal	3,662	35	29	64	1.75%	0.79%
Qatar	3,007	39	11	50	1.66%	0.37%
Romania	9,125	80	160	240	2.63%	1.75%
Russia	15,190	121	463	584	3.84%	3.05%
Rwanda	1,490	44	200	244	16.38%	13.42%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	392	4	4	8	2.04%	1.02%
Saint Lucia	311	8	8	16	5.14%	2.57%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	156	4	7	11	7.05%	4.49%
Samoa	47	3	5	8	17.02%	10.64%
San Marino	9	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	6	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	74,676	2,348	837	3,185	4.27%	1.12%
Senegal	691	18	76	94	13.60%	11.00%
Serbia	3,793	24	204	228	6.01%	5.38%

Table 4

FY 2020 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
Seychelles	24	-	2	2	8.33%	8.33%
Sierra Leone	171	5	22	27	15.79%	12.87%
Singapore	9,024	38	42	80	0.89%	0.47%
Slovakia	3,230	11	23	34	1.05%	0.71%
Slovenia	847	7	3	10	1.18%	0.35%
Solomon Islands	14	2	1	3	21.43%	7.14%
Somalia	29	-	6	6	20.69%	20.69%
South Africa	6,300	127	267	394	6.25%	4.24%
South Sudan	78	2	12	14	17.95%	15.38%
Spain	36,195	152	141	293	0.81%	0.39%
Sri Lanka	2,240	22	69	91	4.06%	3.08%
Sudan	400	7	66	73	18.25%	16.50%
Suriname	171	2	3	5	2.92%	1.75%
Swaziland	189	6	4	10	5.29%	2.12%
Sweden	10,247	50	79	129	1.26%	0.77%
Switzerland	7,849	41	25	66	0.84%	0.32%
Syria	419	3	26	29	6.92%	6.21%
Taiwan	39,979	302	174	476	1.19%	0.44%
Tajikistan	369	7	57	64	17.34%	15.45%
Tanzania	924	21	87	108	11.69%	9.42%
Thailand	15,939	168	493	661	4.15%	3.09%
Timor-Leste	53	2	-	2	3.77%	-
Togo	152	3	14	17	11.18%	9.21%
Tonga	63	4	10	14	22.22%	15.87%
Trinidad and Tobago	2,791	24	49	73	2.62%	1.76%
Tunisia	1,153	14	23	37	3.21%	1.99%
Turkey	24,998	249	546	795	3.18%	2.18%
Turkmenistan	243	6	33	39	16.05%	13.58%
Tuvalu	2	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	956	19	136	155	16.21%	14.23%
Ukraine	4,827	43	220	263	5.45%	4.56%
United Arab Emirates	6,448	29	21	50	0.78%	0.33%
United Kingdom	36,211	273	221	494	1.36%	0.61%
Uruguay	838	3	5	8	0.95%	0.60%
Uzbekistan	1,631	14	168	182	11.16%	10.30%
Vanuatu	23	1	2	3	13.04%	8.70%
Venezuela	11,361	72	445	517	4.55%	3.92%
Vietnam	20,873	452	937	1,389	6.65%	4.49%
Yemen	697	10	217	227	32.57%	31.13%
Zambia	478	14	45	59	12.34%	9.41%
Zimbabwe	1,147	19	92	111	9.68%	8.02%
TOTAL	**1,801,550**	**20,821**	**27,969**	**48,790**	**2.71%**	**1.55%**

E.   FY 2020 Overstay Rates for All Other In-scope Classes of Admission

	Table 5					
	FY 2020 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)[48]					
Country of Citizenship	**Expected Departures**	**Out-of-Country Overstays**	**Suspected In-Country Overstays**	**Total Overstays**	**Total Overstay Rate**	**Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate**
Afghanistan	244	5	69	74	30.33%	28.28%
Albania	550	9	72	81	14.73%	13.09%
Algeria	435	3	18	21	4.83%	4.14%
Andorra	81	-	-	-	-	-
Angola	259	-	4	4	1.54%	1.54%
Antigua And Barbuda	86	-	3	3	3.49%	3.49%
Argentina	21,667	45	163	208	0.96%	0.75%
Armenia	626	2	52	54	8.63%	8.31%
Australia	73,396	152	425	577	0.79%	0.58%
Austria	7,959	19	30	49	0.62%	0.38%
Azerbaijan	250	1	15	16	6.40%	6.00%
Bahamas, The	590	1	8	9	1.53%	1.36%
Bahrain	141	-	1	1	0.71%	0.71%
Bangladesh	901	5	58	63	6.99%	6.44%
Barbados	374	-	7	7	1.87%	1.87%
Belarus	1,496	11	50	61	4.08%	3.34%
Belgium	12,148	30	59	89	0.73%	0.49%
Belize	303	12	31	43	14.19%	10.23%
Benin	72	-	7	7	9.72%	9.72%
Bhutan	20	-	5	5	25.00%	25.00%
Bolivia	971	5	34	39	4.02%	3.50%
Bosnia And Herzegovina	486	5	49	54	11.11%	10.08%
Botswana	52	-	5	5	9.62%	9.62%
Brazil	60,077	230	892	1,122	1.87%	1.48%
Brunei	45	1	-	1	2.22%	-
Bulgaria	2,480	27	37	64	2.58%	1.49%
Burkina Faso	76	-	9	9	11.84%	11.84%
Burma	228	-	55	55	24.12%	24.12%
Burundi	32	-	5	5	15.63%	15.63%
Cabo Verde	122	2	33	35	28.69%	27.05%
Cambodia	388	3	140	143	36.86%	36.08%
Cameroon	392	4	84	88	22.45%	21.43%

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

Table 5

FY 2020 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)[48]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Central African Republic	21	-	2	2	9.52%	9.52%
Chad	8	-	4	4	50.00%	50.00%
Chile	9,891	41	152	193	1.95%	1.54%
China	95,383	302	1,103	1,405	1.47%	1.16%
Colombia	21,268	96	576	672	3.16%	2.71%
Comoros	2	-	-	-	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	54	-	13	13	24.07%	24.07%
Congo (Kinshasa)	123	1	28	29	23.58%	22.76%
Costa Rica	5,670	35	91	126	2.22%	1.60%
Cote d'Ivoire	245	1	33	34	13.88%	13.47%
Croatia	1,494	4	14	18	1.20%	0.94%
Cuba	1,111	16	132	148	13.32%	11.88%
Cyprus	370	2	2	4	1.08%	0.54%
Czech Republic	3,978	15	36	51	1.28%	0.90%
Denmark	11,031	21	36	57	0.52%	0.33%
Djibouti	10	-	2	2	20.00%	20.00%
Dominica	166	-	4	4	2.41%	2.41%
Dominican Republic	7,926	68	699	767	9.68%	8.82%
Ecuador	2,726	23	162	185	6.79%	5.94%
Egypt	4,033	23	175	198	4.91%	4.34%
El Salvador	2,552	41	213	254	9.95%	8.35%
Equatorial Guinea	12	-	1	1	8.33%	8.33%
Eritrea	136	2	29	31	22.79%	21.32%
Estonia	798	1	7	8	1.00%	0.88%
Ethiopia	761	4	107	111	14.59%	14.06%
Fiji	119	1	19	20	16.81%	15.97%
Finland	6,038	9	34	43	0.71%	0.56%
France	92,293	207	393	600	0.65%	0.43%
Gabon	43	-	2	2	4.65%	4.65%
Gambia, The	81	-	30	30	37.04%	37.04%
Georgia	356	3	12	15	4.21%	3.37%
Germany	83,984	155	320	475	0.57%	0.38%
Ghana	1,127	4	122	126	11.18%	10.83%
Greece	4,219	16	18	34	0.81%	0.43%
Grenada	243	2	4	6	2.47%	1.65%
Guatemala	6,771	192	1,021	1,213	17.91%	15.08%
Guinea	88	-	39	39	44.32%	44.32%
Guinea-Bissau	13	-	2	2	15.38%	15.38%
Guyana	230	1	39	40	17.39%	16.96%
Haiti	1,156	18	372	390	33.74%	32.18%

Table 5

FY 2020 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)[48]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Holy See	7	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,429	136	331	467	13.62%	9.65%
Hungary	3,767	28	80	108	2.87%	2.12%
Iceland	962	3	9	12	1.25%	0.94%
India	558,004	3,515	7,802	11,317	2.03%	1.40%
Indonesia	2,266	29	211	240	10.59%	9.31%
Iran	958	6	94	100	10.44%	9.81%
Iraq	448	5	88	93	20.76%	19.64%
Ireland	23,178	71	110	181	0.78%	0.47%
Israel	20,079	55	164	219	1.09%	0.82%
Italy	50,816	108	205	313	0.62%	0.40%
Jamaica	19,182	1,011	906	1,917	9.99%	4.72%
Japan	166,027	267	541	808	0.49%	0.33%
Jordan	1,409	11	63	74	5.25%	4.47%
Kazakhstan	850	2	43	45	5.29%	5.06%
Kenya	1,287	4	113	117	9.09%	8.78%
Kiribati	20	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, North	33	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	46,024	178	445	623	1.35%	0.97%
Kosovo	198	7	41	48	24.24%	20.71%
Kuwait	392	-	6	6	1.53%	1.53%
Kyrgyzstan	90	-	14	14	15.56%	15.56%
Laos	367	1	178	179	48.77%	48.50%
Latvia	740	7	8	15	2.03%	1.08%
Lebanon	2,061	3	44	47	2.28%	2.13%
Lesotho	31	-	1	1	3.23%	3.23%
Liberia	117	1	50	51	43.59%	42.74%
Libya	62	1	6	7	11.29%	9.68%
Liechtenstein	60	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	1,361	31	23	54	3.97%	1.69%
Luxembourg	300	-	2	2	0.67%	0.67%
Macedonia	311	2	23	25	8.04%	7.40%
Madagascar	45	-	6	6	13.33%	13.33%
Malawi	77	-	6	6	7.79%	7.79%
Malaysia	5,243	8	65	73	1.39%	1.24%
Maldives	6	-	1	1	16.67%	16.67%
Mali	54	1	11	12	22.22%	20.37%
Malta	426	-	4	4	0.94%	0.94%
Marshall Islands	9	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5

FY 2020 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)[48]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Mauritania	39	-	1	1	2.56%	2.56%
Mauritius	176	-	8	8	4.55%	4.55%
Micronesia, Federated States Of	6	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	429	10	46	56	13.05%	10.72%
Monaco	47	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	489	3	37	40	8.18%	7.57%
Montenegro	124	3	11	14	11.29%	8.87%
Morocco	1,001	7	74	81	8.09%	7.39%
Mozambique	91	-	6	6	6.59%	6.59%
Namibia	69	2	3	5	7.25%	4.35%
Nauru	5	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1,522	9	85	94	6.18%	5.58%
Netherlands	25,327	52	105	157	0.62%	0.41%
New Zealand	7,702	35	62	97	1.26%	0.80%
Nicaragua	1,481	13	82	95	6.41%	5.54%
Niger	105	1	3	4	3.81%	2.86%
Nigeria	3,254	15	313	328	10.08%	9.62%
Norway	5,218	17	26	43	0.82%	0.50%
Oman	161	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	5,052	27	169	196	3.88%	3.35%
Palau	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	1,392	6	32	38	2.73%	2.30%
Papua New Guinea	60	-	2	2	3.33%	3.33%
Paraguay	463	5	19	24	5.18%	4.10%
Peru	5,776	40	322	362	6.27%	5.57%
Philippines	21,797	293	6,487	6,780	31.11%	29.76%
Poland	8,646	50	94	144	1.67%	1.09%
Portugal	6,585	33	41	74	1.12%	0.62%
Qatar	61	-	1	1	1.64%	1.64%
Romania	5,140	86	161	247	4.81%	3.13%
Russia	15,911	110	469	579	3.64%	2.95%
Rwanda	148	2	17	19	12.84%	11.49%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	67	1	1	2	2.99%	1.49%
Saint Lucia	121	-	6	6	4.96%	4.96%
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	82	-	2	2	2.44%	2.44%
Samoa	27	-	2	2	7.41%	7.41%
San Marino	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5

FY 2020 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)[48]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Saudi Arabia	1,753	12	28	40	2.28%	1.60%
Senegal	213	-	27	27	12.68%	12.68%
Serbia	2,764	72	57	129	4.67%	2.06%
Seychelles	13	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	76	-	33	33	43.42%	43.42%
Singapore	8,130	24	65	89	1.09%	0.80%
Slovakia	2,110	11	19	30	1.42%	0.90%
Slovenia	987	3	13	16	1.62%	1.32%
Solomon Islands	9	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	27	-	9	9	33.33%	33.33%
South Africa	15,122	198	274	472	3.12%	1.81%
South Sudan	37	-	17	17	45.95%	45.95%
Spain	45,878	88	233	321	0.70%	0.51%
Sri Lanka	1,436	10	30	40	2.79%	2.09%
Sudan	154	-	16	16	10.39%	10.39%
Suriname	83	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	66	1	3	4	6.06%	4.55%
Sweden	16,485	27	69	96	0.58%	0.42%
Switzerland	11,059	29	28	57	0.52%	0.25%
Syria	261	2	58	60	22.99%	22.22%
Taiwan	18,293	48	158	206	1.13%	0.86%
Tajikistan	70	-	15	15	21.43%	21.43%
Tanzania	243	2	12	14	5.76%	4.94%
Thailand	3,494	39	475	514	14.71%	13.59%
Timor-Leste	3	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	103	1	41	42	40.78%	39.81%
Tonga	74	-	7	7	9.46%	9.46%
Trinidad And Tobago	2,787	11	48	59	2.12%	1.72%
Tunisia	567	1	21	22	3.88%	3.70%
Turkey	10,102	46	194	240	2.38%	1.92%
Turkmenistan	43	-	4	4	9.30%	9.30%
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	619	27	50	77	12.44%	8.08%
Ukraine	9,304	256	472	728	7.82%	5.07%
United Arab Emirates	477	1	1	2	0.42%	0.21%
United Kingdom	158,192	431	973	1,404	0.89%	0.62%
Uruguay	1,413	4	16	20	1.42%	1.13%
Uzbekistan	357	1	32	33	9.24%	8.96%
Vanuatu	9	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	15,693	51	429	480	3.06%	2.73%

Table 5
FY 2020 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)[48]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Vietnam	4,005	20	769	789	19.70%	19.20%
Yemen	155	-	41	41	26.45%	26.45%
Zambia	135	2	24	26	19.26%	17.78%
Zimbabwe	594	2	37	39	6.57%	6.23%
TOTAL	**1,916,143**	**9,607**	**33,647**	**43,254**	**2.26%**	**1.76%**

F.   FY 2020 Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Overstay Rates

Table 6
FY 2020 Overstay rates for Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs

Country of Citizenship (admission class)	Expected Departures	Out–of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Canada (B1/B2)	8,880,211	3,828	50,546	54,374	0.61%	0.57%
Mexico (B1/B2)	2,882,870	3,334	68,993	72,327	2.51%	2.39%
B1/B2 Total	11,763,081	7,162	119,539	126,701	1.08%	1.02%
Canada (F, M, J)	72,707	362	335	697	0.96%	0.46%
Mexico (F, M, J)	34,515	183	510	693	2.01%	1.48%
F, M, J Total	107,222[49]	545[50]	845[51]	1,390	1.30%	0.79%
Canada (Other In-Scope)	429,125	1,063	1,458	2,521	0.59%	0.34%
Mexico (Other In-Scope)	137,671	1,087	3,387	4,474	3.25%	2.46%
Other In-Scope Total	566,796	2,150	4,845	6,995	1.27%	0.85%
Canada Total	9,382,043	5,253	52,339	57,592	0.61%	0.56%
Mexico Total	3,055,056	4,604	72,890	77,494	2.54%	2.39%
Grand Total	**12,437,099**	**9,857**	**125,229**	**135,086**	**1.09%**	**1.01%**

Table 6 represents Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrant visitors admitted at air and sea POEs who were expected to depart in FY 2020. Unlike all other countries, the majority of travelers

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[49] The Canada and Mexico Expected Departure total comprises of 83,123 for the F visa category, 1,043 for the M visa category, and 23,056 for the J visa category.
[50] The Canada and Mexico Out-of-Country Overstay total comprises of 395 for the F visa category, 38 for the M visa category, and 112 for the J visa category.
[51] The Canada and Mexico Suspected In-Country Overstay total comprises of 530 for the F visa category, 12 for the M visa category, and 303 for the J visa category

from Canada or Mexico enter the United States by land. Overstay data concerning land entries will be incorporated into future iterations of this report as projects progress.

G.   FY 2019 Suspected In-Country Overstay Trend

This section presents the change in the FY 2019 Suspected In-Country Overstay rates by major class of admission overtime. Table 7 provides a 3-, 6-, 9-, and 12-month snapshot of the Published FY 2019 Entry and Exit Overstay Report, Suspected In-Country Overstay figures, and the associated rates.

At the end of FY 2019, 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 676,422 or 1.03 percent. As of September 30, 2020, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 324,593 rendering the FY 2019 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.59 percent.

Table 7

FY 2019 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 2018 Report		3 Months As Of: 12/31/18		6 Months As Of: 3/31/19		9 Months As Of: 6/30/19		12 Months As Of: 9/30/19	
	#	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors	22,940,801	79,750	0.35%	72,667	0.32%	67,547	0.29%	61,943	0.27%	57,086	0.25%
*Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors***	15,257,468	284,270	1.86%	250,930	1.64%	224,710	1.47%	199,570	1.31%	182,054	1.19%
*Students and Exchange Visitors***	1,840,482	38,881	2.11%	29,980	1.63%	24,869	1.35%	18,505	1.01%	15,525	0.84%
*All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant Visitors***	1,857,694	37,291	2.01%	27,328	1.47%	21,257	1.14%	16,018	0.86%	13,544	0.73%
Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors	12,810,521	129,412	1.01%	94,226	0.74%	77,300	0.60%	65,316	0.51%	56,384	0.44%
Totals:	54,706,966	569,604	1.04%	475,131	0.87%	415,683	0.76%	361,352	0.66%	324,593	0.59%

** excluding Canada and Mexico

V. Conclusion

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

Over the years, CBP significantly improved data collection processes in the entry environment. These improvements include the collection of data on all admissions to the United States by foreign nationals, the reduction of the number of documents that may be used for entry to the United States, the collection of biometric data on most foreign travelers to the United States, and the comparison of that data against criminal and terrorist watchlists. Despite the different infrastructural, operational, and logistical challenges presented in the exit environment, CBP has been able to resolve many of the issues regarding the 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 will continue to improve data integrity.

During the past six years, CBP made significant progress in terms of the ability to accurately report data on overstays—progress that was made possible by Congressional realignment of Department resources to better centralize the overall mission in identifying overstays. In FY 2020, new biometric exit tests and deployments in both the land and air environment enabled continued progress toward the fusion of biometric and biographic verification of travelers. While these tests account for only a relatively small percentage of all the departure records for FY 2020, this is a significant increase from FY 2019 and a critical step forward towards implementing a comprehensive biometric entry and exit system.

CBP will continue to expand the entry and exit system during FY 2021, as it pertains to both biometric and biographic traveler data, which will improve CBP's ability to capture and report this data accurately. The Department will continue to annually release this overstay data to the public and examine trends over time, and looks forward to providing updates to Congressional members and their staff on its ongoing progress.

VI. Appendices

Appendix A. In-Scope Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission

CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
Temporary Workers and Trainees	
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands-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[52]
Spouses and children of L1	L2
Treaty Traders and Investors	

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[52] Includes L1A and L1B classes of admission

CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
Treaty traders and their spouses and children	E1
Treaty investors and their spouses and children	E2
Treaty investors and their spouses and children Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands-only	E2C
Australian Free Trade Agreement principals, spouses, and children	E3[53]
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 Fiancées of U.S. Citizens and Children	
Fiancées of U.S. citizens	K1
Children of K1	K2
Legal Immigration Family Equity LIFE Act	
Spouses of U.S. citizens, visa pending	K3
Children of U.S. citizens, visa pending	K4
Spouses of permanent residents, visa pending	V1
Children of permanent residents, visa pending	V2
Dependents of V1 or V2, visa pending	V3
Other	
Attendants, servants, or personal employees of A1 and A2 and their families	A3
Attendants, servants, or personal employees of diplomats or other representatives	G5

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[53] Includes E3D and E3R classes of admission

Attendant, servant, personal employer of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) NATO-1 through NATO-6 or Immediate Family	NATO-7

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

CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
Diplomats and Other Representatives	
Representatives of foreign information media and spouses and children	I1
Ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomatic/consular officers and families	A1
Other foreign government officials or employees and their families	A2
Principals of recognized foreign governments	G1
Other representatives of recognized foreign governments	G2
Representatives of non-recognized or nonmember foreign governments	G3
International organization officers or employees	G4
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

Appendix C. FY 2019 Entry and Exit Overstay Report

FY 2019 Entry/Exit Overstay Report Overview
Below are the tabulated rates from the FY 2019 Entry and Exit Overstay Report. The inclusion of these tables is for reference only. The FY 2019 Report provides data on expected departures and overstays, by country, for foreign travelers to the United States who entered as nonimmigrants through an air or sea POE and who were expected to depart in FY 2019 (October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2020). It does this by examining the number of entries, by country, for foreign travelers who arrived as nonimmigrants during this time as of October 1, 2019.

At the end of FY 2019, 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 676,422 or 1.03 percent. As of December 1, 2019, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays had further decreased to 339,302 rendering the FY 2019 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate 0.64 percent.

FY 2019 Overstay Rate Summary
The table below provides a high-level summary of the country-by-country data identified in Tables C-2 through C-6.

Table C-1
FY 2019 Summary Overstay rates for Nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs

Admission Type	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors[54,55] *(Table 2)*	23,248,729	12,674	89,831	102,505	0.44%	0.39%
Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 3)	15,501,970	25,140	294,946	320,086	2.06%	1.90%
Students and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 4)	1,949,166	30,754	29,557	60,311	3.09%	1.52%
All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrants[56] *(excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 5)*	1,963,899	19,604	41,316	60,920	3.10%	2.10%
Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrants (Table 6)	13,265,226	13,510	119,090	132,600	1.00%	0.90%
TOTAL	**55,928,990**	**101,682**	**574,740**	**676,422**	**1.21%**	**1.03%**

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[54] Upon admission into the United States, visitors classified under either a WT (waiver-tourist) or a WB (waiver-business) status.
[55] Citizens or nationals of VWP countries may also obtain and travel to the United States on a B1/B2 visa and seek admission under the B1 or B2 nonimmigrant classification.
[56] See Appendix A for a complete list of "In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission"

Table C-2

FY 2019 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant visitors admitted to the United States for business or pleasure (WB/WT/B-1/B-2) via air and sea POEs for VWP Countries

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Andorra	1,583	-	10	10	0.63%	0.63%
Australia[57]	1,367,307	821	4,240	5,061	0.37%	0.31%
Austria	214,480	82	733	815	0.38%	0.34%
Belgium	302,680	114	970	1,084	0.36%	0.32%
Brunei	1,109	2	9	11	0.99%	0.81%
Chile	439,414	790	5,078	5,868	1.34%	1.16%
Czech Republic	129,682	140	515	655	0.51%	0.40%
Denmark[58]	331,189	91	873	964	0.29%	0.26%
Estonia	25,858	24	135	159	0.61%	0.52%
Finland	151,596	47	479	526	0.35%	0.32%
France[59]	2,027,550	920	10,154	11,074	0.55%	0.50%
Germany	2,112,076	825	7,316	8,141	0.39%	0.35%
Greece	92,800	276	901	1,177	1.27%	0.97%
Hungary	111,247	230	921	1,151	1.03%	0.83%
Iceland	72,021	26	173	199	0.28%	0.24%
Ireland	593,373	181	1,541	1,722	0.29%	0.26%
Italy	1,353,613	1,061	7,498	8,559	0.63%	0.55%
Japan	3,137,270	271	4,532	4,803	0.15%	0.14%
Korea, South	1,424,211	961	2,874	3,835	0.27%	0.20%
Latvia	23,760	66	161	227	0.96%	0.68%
Liechtenstein	1,768	-	17	17	0.96%	0.96%
Lithuania	41,237	96	390	486	1.18%	0.95%
Luxembourg	14,500	6	49	55	0.38%	0.34%
Malta	8,266	4	36	40	0.48%	0.44%
Monaco	935	-	3	3	0.32%	0.32%
Netherlands[60]	818,371	281	2,537	2,818	0.34%	0.31%
New Zealand[61]	343,673	260	983	1,243	0.36%	0.29%
Norway	273,182	104	582	686	0.25%	0.21%
Portugal	206,758	434	3,291	3,725	1.80%	1.59%
San Marino	698	-	1	1	0.14%	0.14%
Singapore	144,793	62	365	427	0.29%	0.25%
Slovakia	61,343	93	335	428	0.70%	0.55%
Slovenia	30,226	22	102	124	0.41%	0.34%

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[57] Australia includes Australia, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, and Cocos (Keeling) Island.

[58] Denmark includes Denmark, Faroe Islands, and Greenland.

[59] France includes France, French Guiana, French Polynesia, French Southern and Antarctic Lands, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Mayotte, New Caledonia, Reunion, Saint Barthelemy, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, and Wallis and Futuna.

[60] Netherlands includes the Netherlands, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten.

[61] New Zealand includes New Zealand, Cook Islands, Tokelau, and Niue.

Table C-2

FY 2019 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
Spain	1,126,636	1,628	13,156	14,784	1.31%	1.17%
Sweden	486,556	198	1,191	1,389	0.29%	0.24%
Switzerland	399,535	154	1,624	1,778	0.45%	0.41%
Taiwan	425,442	633	1,593	2,226	0.52%	0.37%
United Kingdom[62]	4,951,991	1,771	14,463	16,234	0.33%	0.29%
TOTAL	**23,248,729**	**12,674**	**89,831**	**102,505**	**0.44%**	**0.39%**

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

Table C-3

FY 2020 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Afghanistan	1,418	6	164	170	11.99%	11.57%
Albania	17,015	72	628	700	4.11%	3.69%
Algeria	12,070	48	326	374	3.10%	2.70%
Angola	5,773	31	863	894	15.49%	14.95%
Antigua and Barbuda	16,132	21	211	232	1.44%	1.31%
Argentina	941,326	284	6,189	6,473	0.69%	0.66%
Armenia	13,261	31	638	669	5.04%	4.81%
Azerbaijan	6,714	34	283	317	4.72%	4.22%
Bahamas, The	268,870	186	2,292	2,478	0.92%	0.85%
Bahrain	6,697	6	50	56	0.84%	0.75%
Bangladesh	30,163	97	989	1,086	3.60%	3.28%
Barbados	66,585	54	1,466	1,520	2.28%	2.20%
Belarus	21,450	130	599	729	3.40%	2.79%
Belize	28,968	38	516	554	1.91%	1.78%
Benin	2,096	14	112	126	6.01%	5.34%
Bhutan	462	6	71	77	16.67%	15.37%
Bolivia	74,057	100	1,172	1,272	1.72%	1.58%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	8,272	30	80	110	1.33%	0.97%
Botswana	2,085	3	18	21	1.01%	0.86%
Brazil	2,322,284	2,254	41,487	43,741	1.88%	1.79%
Bulgaria	32,785	67	226	293	0.89%	0.69%
Burkina Faso	3,930	26	407	433	11.02%	10.36%
Burma	8,503	150	884	1,034	12.16%	10.40%
Burundi	957	3	312	315	32.92%	32.60%
Cabo Verde	4,303	25	520	545	12.67%	12.08%
Cambodia	5,690	87	87	174	3.06%	1.53%
Cameroon	9,975	71	610	681	6.83%	6.12%
Central African Republic	237	-	11	11	4.64%	4.64%
Chad	692	14	297	311	44.94%	42.92%
China[63]	2,306,250	2,765	16,355	19,120	0.83%	0.71%
Colombia	1,000,279	1,147	28,659	29,806	2.98%	2.87%
Comoros	67	-	-	-	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)[64]	1,228	9	112	121	9.85%	9.12%
Congo (Kinshasa)[65]	8,207	143	756	899	10.95%	9.21%
Costa Rica	330,387	192	3,393	3,585	1.09%	1.03%
Côte d'Ivoire	7,164	46	351	397	5.54%	4.90%
Croatia	27,494	30	88	118	0.43%	0.32%

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

Table C-3

FY 2020 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Cuba	69,551	469	2,442	2,911	4.19%	3.51%
Cyprus	10,722	4	45	49	0.46%	0.42%
Djibouti	277	-	105	105	37.91%	37.91%
Dominica	7,606	12	232	244	3.21%	3.05%
Dominican Republic	463,309	471	13,538	14,009	3.02%	2.92%
Ecuador	461,990	427	7,779	8,206	1.78%	1.68%
Egypt	79,475	274	2,452	2,726	3.43%	3.09%
El Salvador	220,416	261	3,201	3,462	1.57%	1.45%
Equatorial Guinea	1,150	9	89	98	8.52%	7.74%
Eritrea	1,039	15	237	252	24.25%	22.81%
Ethiopia	21,414	184	1,072	1,256	5.87%	5.01%
Fiji	8,947	43	204	247	2.76%	2.28%
Gabon	1,800	13	82	95	5.28%	4.56%
Gambia, The	1,770	23	179	202	11.41%	10.11%
Georgia	8,707	31	836	867	9.96%	9.60%
Ghana	28,844	256	1,467	1,723	5.97%	5.09%
Grenada	11,571	18	215	233	2.01%	1.86%
Guatemala	288,678	289	5,375	5,664	1.96%	1.86%
Guinea	2,882	42	174	216	7.49%	6.04%
Guinea-Bissau	143	1	17	18	12.59%	11.89%
Guyana	58,162	154	3,048	3,202	5.51%	5.24%
Haiti	134,878	397	6,632	7,029	5.21%	4.92%
Holy See	16	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	214,563	275	4,470	4,745	2.21%	2.08%
India	1,226,989	2,371	10,832	13,203	1.08%	0.88%
Indonesia	96,971	102	855	957	0.99%	0.88%
Iran	1,391	61	240	301	21.64%	17.25%
Iraq	7,814	97	580	677	8.66%	7.42%
Israel	398,420	419	2,386	2,805	0.70%	0.60%
Jamaica	326,075	458	9,886	10,344	3.17%	3.03%
Jordan	38,856	218	1,854	2,072	5.33%	4.77%
Kazakhstan	23,788	83	810	893	3.75%	3.41%
Kenya	30,404	144	1,409	1,553	5.11%	4.63%
Kiribati	150	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, North[66]	6	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	1,769	9	22	31	1.75%	1.24%
Kuwait	39,201	348	285	633	1.61%	0.73%
Kyrgyzstan	3,619	18	224	242	6.69%	6.19%
Laos	1,971	59	210	269	13.65%	10.65%
Lebanon	37,069	74	735	809	2.18%	1.98%

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

Table C-3
FY 2020 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Lesotho	423	1	3	4	0.95%	0.71%
Liberia	3,418	38	456	494	14.45%	13.34%
Libya	133	5	27	32	24.06%	20.30%
Macedonia	8,480	31	137	168	1.98%	1.62%
Madagascar	1,356	25	31	56	4.13%	2.29%
Malawi	2,307	15	107	122	5.29%	4.64%
Malaysia	86,021	63	650	713	0.83%	0.76%
Maldives	203	-	3	3	1.48%	1.48%
Mali	3,573	18	187	205	5.74%	5.23%
Marshall Islands	87	-	3	3	3.45%	3.45%
Mauritania	925	8	274	282	30.49%	29.62%
Mauritius	3,835	4	26	30	0.78%	0.68%
Micronesia, Federated States of	69	1	2	3	4.35%	2.90%
Moldova	9,598	56	241	297	3.09%	2.51%
Mongolia	13,662	52	513	565	4.14%	3.75%
Montenegro	5,425	36	331	367	6.76%	6.10%
Morocco[67]	27,017	76	399	475	1.76%	1.48%
Mozambique	1,892	2	44	46	2.43%	2.33%
Namibia	1,904	4	31	35	1.84%	1.63%
Nauru	63	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	27,096	242	674	916	3.38%	2.49%
Nicaragua	72,423	205	2,995	3,200	4.42%	4.14%
Niger	1,057	10	66	76	7.19%	6.24%
Nigeria	177,835	764	16,802	17,566	9.88%	9.45%
Oman	4,795	11	29	40	0.83%	0.60%
Pakistan	91,150	263	2,490	2,753	3.02%	2.73%
Palau	40	1	5	6	15.00%	12.50%
Panama	159,096	88	807	895	0.56%	0.51%
Papua New Guinea	831	70	19	89	10.71%	2.29%
Paraguay	32,121	44	694	738	2.30%	2.16%
Peru	321,068	338	4,946	5,284	1.65%	1.54%
Philippines	310,920	716	4,436	5,152	1.66%	1.43%
Poland	226,110	254	1,320	1,574	0.70%	0.58%
Qatar	12,264	60	57	117	0.95%	0.46%
Romania	89,799	161	804	965	1.07%	0.90%
Russia	242,710	624	4,921	5,545	2.28%	2.03%
Rwanda	4,077	15	328	343	8.41%	8.05%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12,658	15	180	195	1.54%	1.42%
Saint Lucia	16,360	31	293	324	1.98%	1.79%

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[67] Morocco includes Morocco and Western Sahara.

Table C-3

FY 2020 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10,183	21	292	313	3.07%	2.87%
Samoa	2,513	25	152	177	7.04%	6.05%
Sao Tome and Principe	26	-	4	4	15.38%	15.38%
Saudi Arabia	103,902	501	648	1,149	1.11%	0.62%
Senegal	8,137	45	335	380	4.67%	4.12%
Serbia	29,425	64	333	397	1.35%	1.13%
Seychelles	308	1	3	4	1.30%	0.97%
Sierra Leone	2,658	21	173	194	7.30%	6.51%
Solomon Islands	162	3	1	4	2.47%	0.62%
Somalia	56	1	3	4	7.14%	5.36%
South Africa	133,556	133	1,009	1,142	0.86%	0.76%
South Sudan	370	7	26	33	8.92%	7.03%
Sri Lanka	20,013	48	384	432	2.16%	1.92%
Sudan	4,018	64	807	871	21.68%	20.08%
Suriname	12,213	13	157	170	1.39%	1.29%
Swaziland	842	1	16	17	2.02%	1.90%
Syria	3,734	24	411	435	11.65%	11.01%
Tajikistan	1,419	19	119	138	9.73%	8.39%
Tanzania	6,110	39	185	224	3.67%	3.03%
Thailand	96,026	167	1,434	1,601	1.67%	1.49%
Timor-Leste	66	1	-	1	1.52%	-
Togo	2,395	27	181	208	8.68%	7.56%
Tonga	3,118	20	156	176	5.64%	5.00%
Trinidad and Tobago	182,286	127	829	956	0.52%	0.45%
Tunisia	9,606	18	190	208	2.17%	1.98%
Turkey	152,472	265	2,155	2,420	1.59%	1.41%
Turkmenistan	1,006	15	68	83	8.25%	6.76%
Tuvalu	48	1	-	1	2.08%	-
Uganda	10,337	46	688	734	7.10%	6.66%
Ukraine	94,392	252	1,488	1,740	1.84%	1.58%
United Arab Emirates	31,347	373	275	648	2.07%	0.88%
Uruguay	79,066	47	1,084	1,131	1.43%	1.37%
Uzbekistan	9,091	110	502	612	6.73%	5.52%
Vanuatu	116	2	2	4	3.45%	1.72%
Venezuela	475,953	1,356	37,914	39,270	8.25%	7.97%
Vietnam	102,933	539	1,555	2,094	2.03%	1.51%
Yemen	751	4	117	121	16.11%	15.58%
Zambia	4,019	21	194	215	5.35%	4.83%
Zimbabwe	8,247	23	284	307	3.72%	3.44%
TOTAL	**15,501,970**	**25,140**	**294,946**	**320,086**	**2.06%**	**1.90%**

Table C-4

FY 2020 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Afghanistan	588	8	87	95	16.16%	14.80%
Albania	1,594	26	94	120	7.53%	5.90%
Algeria	662	18	14	32	4.83%	2.11%
Andorra	62	3	-	3	4.84%	-
Angola	1,587	58	79	137	8.63%	4.98%
Antigua and Barbuda	311	12	8	20	6.43%	2.57%
Argentina	10,722	122	72	194	1.81%	0.67%
Armenia	637	5	32	37	5.81%	5.02%
Australia	16,466	305	66	371	2.25%	0.40%
Austria	5,511	56	27	83	1.51%	0.49%
Azerbaijan	1,039	21	57	78	7.51%	5.49%
Bahamas, The	7,154	131	77	208	2.91%	1.08%
Bahrain	1,070	13	6	19	1.78%	0.56%
Bangladesh	5,016	65	188	253	5.04%	3.75%
Barbados	865	5	13	18	2.08%	1.50%
Belarus	1,102	18	52	70	6.35%	4.72%
Belgium	5,096	54	20	74	1.45%	0.39%
Belize	639	11	15	26	4.07%	2.35%
Benin	263	6	43	49	18.63%	16.35%
Bhutan	241	13	21	34	14.11%	8.71%
Bolivia	2,541	50	35	85	3.35%	1.38%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,133	21	39	60	5.30%	3.44%
Botswana	310	2	8	10	3.23%	2.58%
Brazil	62,566	1,655	1,522	3,177	5.08%	2.43%
Brunei	103	4	1	5	4.85%	0.97%
Bulgaria	6,086	65	90	155	2.55%	1.48%
Burkina Faso	578	18	136	154	26.64%	23.53%
Burma	1,978	116	156	272	13.75%	7.89%
Burundi	288	3	124	127	44.10%	43.06%
Cabo Verde	96	8	5	13	13.54%	5.21%
Cambodia	738	17	25	42	5.69%	3.39%
Cameroon	866	24	135	159	18.36%	15.59%
Central African Republic	42	-	7	7	16.67%	16.67%
Chad	107	4	47	51	47.66%	43.93%
Chile	9,179	135	122	257	2.80%	1.33%
China	596,150	7,184	3,846	11,030	1.85%	0.65%
Colombia	29,749	560	851	1,411	4.74%	2.86%
Comoros	6	-	-	-	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	170	6	29	35	20.59%	17.06%
Congo (Kinshasa)	630	20	169	189	30.00%	26.83%
Costa Rica	3,983	41	25	66	1.66%	0.63%

Table C-4

FY 2020 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
Côte d'Ivoire	1,192	50	125	175	14.68%	10.49%
Croatia	2,353	23	17	40	1.70%	0.72%
Cuba	167	-	9	9	5.39%	5.39%
Cyprus	900	13	5	18	2.00%	0.56%
Czech Republic	5,281	60	37	97	1.84%	0.70%
Denmark	5,941	109	24	133	2.24%	0.40%
Djibouti	29	1	7	8	27.59%	24.14%
Dominica	399	6	16	22	5.51%	4.01%
Dominican Republic	10,000	232	222	454	4.54%	2.22%
Ecuador	9,571	149	161	310	3.24%	1.68%
Egypt	7,112	141	210	351	4.94%	2.95%
El Salvador	2,986	46	66	112	3.75%	2.21%
Equatorial Guinea	296	23	75	98	33.11%	25.34%
Eritrea	96	1	48	49	51.04%	50.00%
Estonia	897	10	3	13	1.45%	0.33%
Ethiopia	1,621	38	182	220	13.57%	11.23%
Fiji	124	2	5	7	5.65%	4.03%
Finland	3,235	56	15	71	2.19%	0.46%
France	46,485	549	194	743	1.60%	0.42%
Gabon	323	21	42	63	19.50%	13.00%
Gambia, The	154	2	29	31	20.13%	18.83%
Georgia	1,522	10	65	75	4.93%	4.27%
Germany	47,101	586	183	769	1.63%	0.39%
Ghana	2,762	66	286	352	12.74%	10.35%
Greece	5,859	51	26	77	1.31%	0.44%
Grenada	311	9	12	21	6.75%	3.86%
Guatemala	3,191	46	33	79	2.48%	1.03%
Guinea	141	3	20	23	16.31%	14.18%
Guinea-Bissau	18	1	1	2	11.11%	5.56%
Guyana	417	19	27	46	11.03%	6.47%
Haiti	1,356	38	110	148	10.91%	8.11%
Holy See	1	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	4,294	58	75	133	3.10%	1.75%
Hungary	4,344	30	26	56	1.29%	0.60%
Iceland	1,226	20	3	23	1.88%	0.24%
India	159,708	2,232	3,072	5,304	3.32%	1.92%
Indonesia	13,195	282	157	439	3.33%	1.19%
Iran	4,011	39	135	174	4.34%	3.37%
Iraq	1,546	63	155	218	14.10%	10.03%
Ireland	12,715	116	103	219	1.72%	0.81%
Israel	13,343	212	91	303	2.27%	0.68%
Italy	29,384	254	113	367	1.25%	0.38%
Jamaica	12,742	225	551	776	6.09%	4.32%

Table C-4

FY 2020 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J)
admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Japan	57,914	985	433	1,418	2.45%	0.75%
Jordan	4,415	76	189	265	6.00%	4.28%
Kazakhstan	5,905	110	236	346	5.86%	4.00%
Kenya	3,062	81	276	357	11.66%	9.01%
Kiribati	40	1	-	1	2.50%	-
Korea, North	32	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	112,058	1,530	962	2,492	2.22%	0.86%
Kosovo	880	38	108	146	16.59%	12.27%
Kuwait	17,289	363	98	461	2.67%	0.57%
Kyrgyzstan	768	25	92	117	15.23%	11.98%
Laos	271	8	10	18	6.64%	3.69%
Latvia	963	18	11	29	3.01%	1.14%
Lebanon	3,456	22	45	67	1.94%	1.30%
Lesotho	99	3	1	4	4.04%	1.01%
Liberia	248	8	61	69	27.82%	24.60%
Libya	610	8	287	295	48.36%	47.05%
Liechtenstein	34	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,684	25	14	39	1.45%	0.52%
Luxembourg	315	7	2	9	2.86%	0.63%
Macedonia	2,066	23	106	129	6.24%	5.13%
Madagascar	149	3	5	8	5.37%	3.36%
Malawi	320	7	30	37	11.56%	9.38%
Malaysia	10,468	357	201	558	5.33%	1.92%
Maldives	72	1	-	1	1.39%	-
Mali	395	10	50	60	15.19%	12.66%
Malta	156	3	1	4	2.56%	0.64%
Marshall Islands	17	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	106	6	20	26	24.53%	18.87%
Mauritius	513	9	4	13	2.53%	0.78%
Micronesia, Federated States of	10	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	1,128	33	187	220	19.50%	16.58%
Monaco	57	1	-	1	1.75%	-
Mongolia	2,695	86	263	349	12.95%	9.76%
Montenegro	1,746	57	78	135	7.73%	4.47%
Morocco	2,726	40	88	128	4.70%	3.23%
Mozambique	171	5	10	15	8.77%	5.85%
Namibia	164	7	5	12	7.32%	3.05%
Nauru	2	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	5,188	104	593	697	13.43%	11.43%
Netherlands	12,034	129	52	181	1.50%	0.43%
New Zealand	5,558	111	23	134	2.41%	0.41%
Nicaragua	1,025	14	22	36	3.51%	2.15%
Niger	197	5	18	23	11.68%	9.14%

Table C-4
FY 2020 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
Nigeria	9,336	216	1,038	1,254	13.43%	11.12%
Norway	7,952	117	31	148	1.86%	0.39%
Oman	5,615	84	28	112	1.99%	0.50%
Pakistan	9,861	143	263	406	4.12%	2.67%
Palau	8	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	5,729	71	40	111	1.94%	0.70%
Papua New Guinea	148	10	9	19	12.84%	6.08%
Paraguay	1,761	25	30	55	3.12%	1.70%
Peru	15,207	168	280	448	2.95%	1.84%
Philippines	10,934	223	1,229	1,452	13.28%	11.24%
Poland	10,364	95	90	185	1.79%	0.87%
Portugal	4,338	104	33	137	3.16%	0.76%
Qatar	2,904	65	15	80	2.75%	0.52%
Romania	9,174	174	234	408	4.45%	2.55%
Russia	16,376	271	421	692	4.23%	2.57%
Rwanda	1,550	63	222	285	18.39%	14.32%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	440	8	5	13	2.95%	1.14%
Saint Lucia	348	11	11	22	6.32%	3.16%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	123	2	9	11	8.94%	7.32%
Samoa	63	-	7	7	11.11%	11.11%
San Marino	16	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	8	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	87,904	2,245	738	2,983	3.39%	0.84%
Senegal	679	21	76	97	14.29%	11.19%
Serbia	4,982	82	257	339	6.80%	5.16%
Seychelles	17	-	1	1	5.88%	5.88%
Sierra Leone	173	4	15	19	10.98%	8.67%
Singapore	10,338	176	40	216	2.09%	0.39%
Slovakia	3,805	33	18	51	1.34%	0.47%
Slovenia	830	16	4	20	2.41%	0.48%
Solomon Islands	30	1	1	2	6.67%	3.33%
Somalia	32	-	5	5	15.63%	15.63%
South Africa	7,072	152	252	404	5.71%	3.56%
South Sudan	88	5	6	11	12.50%	6.82%
Spain	40,068	462	160	622	1.55%	0.40%
Sri Lanka	2,575	40	94	134	5.20%	3.65%
Sudan	360	11	62	73	20.28%	17.22%
Suriname	194	4	1	5	2.58%	0.52%
Swaziland	219	3	1	4	1.83%	0.46%
Sweden	12,355	206	60	266	2.15%	0.49%
Switzerland	8,110	141	28	169	2.08%	0.35%
Syria	513	7	67	74	14.42%	13.06%
Taiwan	41,836	497	208	705	1.69%	0.50%

Table C-4

FY 2020 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
Tajikistan	482	8	58	66	13.69%	12.03%
Tanzania	979	24	84	108	11.03%	8.58%
Thailand	20,094	294	555	849	4.23%	2.76%
Timor-Leste	53	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	205	6	23	29	14.15%	11.22%
Tonga	76	4	20	24	31.58%	26.32%
Trinidad and Tobago	2,990	47	31	78	2.61%	1.04%
Tunisia	1,307	30	24	54	4.13%	1.84%
Turkey	25,529	408	555	963	3.77%	2.17%
Turkmenistan	306	6	37	43	14.05%	12.09%
Tuvalu	6	-	1	1	16.67%	16.67%
Uganda	991	31	108	139	14.03%	10.90%
Ukraine	6,209	79	345	424	6.83%	5.56%
United Arab Emirates	5,477	70	19	89	1.62%	0.35%
United Kingdom	52,098	453	244	697	1.34%	0.47%
Uruguay	1,022	8	9	17	1.66%	0.88%
Uzbekistan	1,619	73	125	198	12.23%	7.72%
Vanuatu	18	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	14,773	239	458	697	4.72%	3.10%
Vietnam	23,489	1,874	761	2,635	11.22%	3.24%
Yemen	777	11	222	233	29.99%	28.57%
Zambia	566	15	42	57	10.07%	7.42%
Zimbabwe	1,386	24	87	111	8.01%	6.28%
TOTAL	1,949,166	30,754	29,557	60,311	3.09%	1.52%

Table C-5

FY 2019 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)[68]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Afghanistan	195	5	61	66	33.85%	31.28%
Albania	577	12	66	78	13.52%	11.44%
Algeria	549	12	35	47	8.56%	6.38%
Andorra	98	2	2	4	4.08%	2.04%
Angola	303	1	10	11	3.63%	3.30%
Antigua and Barbuda	114	2	5	7	6.14%	4.39%
Argentina	22,814	82	128	210	0.92%	0.56%
Armenia	733	5	80	85	11.60%	10.91%
Australia	75,733	360	328	688	0.91%	0.43%
Austria	7,845	26	34	60	0.76%	0.43%
Azerbaijan	260	3	10	13	5.00%	3.85%
Bahamas, The	625	2	13	15	2.40%	2.08%
Bahrain	135	1	1	2	1.48%	0.74%
Bangladesh	1,108	14	108	122	11.01%	9.75%
Barbados	421	2	9	11	2.61%	2.14%
Belarus	1,528	25	67	92	6.02%	4.38%
Belgium	13,812	34	40	74	0.54%	0.29%
Belize	254	3	13	16	6.30%	5.12%
Benin	114	-	8	8	7.02%	7.02%
Bhutan	27	1	4	5	18.52%	14.81%
Bolivia	1,010	9	44	53	5.25%	4.36%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	494	14	49	63	12.75%	9.92%
Botswana	71	-	3	3	4.23%	4.23%
Brazil	59,754	447	934	1,381	2.31%	1.56%
Brunei	58	2	-	2	3.45%	-
Bulgaria	2,646	26	40	66	2.49%	1.51%
Burkina Faso	118	2	11	13	11.02%	9.32%
Burma	285	3	52	55	19.30%	18.25%
Burundi	23	1	12	13	56.52%	52.17%
Cabo Verde	154	4	45	49	31.82%	29.22%
Cambodia	555	15	149	164	29.55%	26.85%
Cameroon	466	3	71	74	15.88%	15.24%
Central African Republic	11	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	8	-	1	1	12.50%	12.50%
Chile	10,116	52	104	156	1.54%	1.03%
China	95,254	782	1,258	2,040	2.14%	1.32%
Colombia	24,285	129	728	857	3.53%	3.00%

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

Table C-5

FY 2019 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)[68]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Comoros	2	-	-	-	-	-
Congo (Brazzaville)	34	-	5	5	14.71%	14.71%
Congo (Kinshasa)	197	6	33	39	19.80%	16.75%
Costa Rica	5,320	60	94	154	2.89%	1.77%
Côte d'Ivoire	215	1	55	56	26.05%	25.58%
Croatia	1,615	15	10	25	1.55%	0.62%
Cuba	1,571	34	300	334	21.26%	19.10%
Cyprus	478	6	3	9	1.88%	0.63%
Czech Republic	4,676	26	34	60	1.28%	0.73%
Denmark	10,905	48	34	82	0.75%	0.31%
Djibouti	10	-	1	1	10.00%	10.00%
Dominica	94	2	4	6	6.38%	4.26%
Dominican Republic	8,736	94	996	1,090	12.48%	11.40%
Ecuador	3,451	28	160	188	5.45%	4.64%
Egypt	3,955	39	157	196	4.96%	3.97%
El Salvador	2,824	87	173	260	9.21%	6.13%
Equatorial Guinea	10	-	2	2	20.00%	20.00%
Eritrea	100	-	32	32	32.00%	32.00%
Estonia	763	3	12	15	1.97%	1.57%
Ethiopia	881	7	151	158	17.93%	17.14%
Fiji	103	3	14	17	16.50%	13.59%
Finland	7,381	26	41	67	0.91%	0.56%
France	98,532	350	308	658	0.67%	0.31%
Gabon	56	1	5	6	10.71%	8.93%
Gambia, The	107	-	22	22	20.56%	20.56%
Georgia	410	3	12	15	3.66%	2.93%
Germany	89,626	223	307	530	0.59%	0.34%
Ghana	1,287	25	192	217	16.86%	14.92%
Greece	4,781	28	28	56	1.17%	0.59%
Grenada	194	1	6	7	3.61%	3.09%
Guatemala	8,372	442	1,521	1,963	23.45%	18.17%
Guinea	93	-	40	40	43.01%	43.01%
Guinea-Bissau	1	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	215	3	30	33	15.35%	13.95%
Haiti	1,724	24	546	570	33.06%	31.67%
Holy See	2	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,580	88	332	420	11.73%	9.27%
Hungary	4,670	39	42	81	1.73%	0.90%
Iceland	1,052	10	3	13	1.24%	0.29%
India	536,056	8,404	13,293	21,697	4.05%	2.48%
Indonesia	2,451	30	171	201	8.20%	6.98%

Table C-5

FY 2019 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)[68]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Iran	879	6	39	45	5.12%	4.44%
Iraq	561	11	137	148	26.38%	24.42%
Ireland	24,771	158	89	247	1.00%	0.36%
Israel	23,022	145	119	264	1.15%	0.52%
Italy	51,568	204	181	385	0.75%	0.35%
Jamaica	17,913	1,830	929	2,759	15.40%	5.19%
Japan	166,044	315	435	750	0.45%	0.26%
Jordan	1,166	28	76	104	8.92%	6.52%
Kazakhstan	865	13	55	68	7.86%	6.36%
Kenya	1,418	7	121	128	9.03%	8.53%
Kiribati	3	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, North	2	-	-	-	-	-
Korea, South	48,947	300	457	757	1.55%	0.93%
Kosovo	105	7	24	31	29.52%	22.86%
Kuwait	341	1	2	3	0.88%	0.59%
Kyrgyzstan	124	1	18	19	15.32%	14.52%
Laos	370	4	158	162	43.78%	42.70%
Latvia	807	7	10	17	2.11%	1.24%
Lebanon	2,345	16	48	64	2.73%	2.05%
Lesotho	27	-	2	2	7.41%	7.41%
Liberia	184	2	83	85	46.20%	45.11%
Libya	90	1	10	11	12.22%	11.11%
Liechtenstein	69	1	-	1	1.45%	-
Lithuania	1,253	14	31	45	3.59%	2.47%
Luxembourg	270	3	-	3	1.11%	-
Macedonia	496	10	30	40	8.06%	6.05%
Madagascar	31	3	8	11	35.48%	25.81%
Malawi	66	3	4	7	10.61%	6.06%
Malaysia	5,403	41	63	104	1.92%	1.17%
Maldives	5	-	1	1	20.00%	20.00%
Mali	132	1	23	24	18.18%	17.42%
Malta	194	1	1	2	1.03%	0.52%
Marshall Islands	10	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	8	-	4	4	50.00%	50.00%
Mauritius	273	1	1	2	0.73%	0.37%
Micronesia, Federated States of	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	528	11	46	57	10.80%	8.71%
Monaco	55	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	363	9	9	18	4.96%	2.48%
Montenegro	224	-	2	2	0.89%	0.89%

Table C-5

FY 2019 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)[68]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Morocco	1,211	12	82	94	7.76%	6.77%
Mozambique	140	2	4	6	4.29%	2.86%
Namibia	52	1	3	4	7.69%	5.77%
Nauru	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1,741	12	95	107	6.15%	5.46%
Netherlands	26,815	97	95	192	0.72%	0.35%
New Zealand	7,475	48	76	124	1.66%	1.02%
Nicaragua	1,521	40	107	147	9.66%	7.03%
Niger	56	-	2	2	3.57%	3.57%
Nigeria	3,870	29	500	529	13.67%	12.92%
Norway	6,370	22	26	48	0.75%	0.41%
Oman	87	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	5,583	35	223	258	4.62%	3.99%
Palau	1	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	1,629	6	33	39	2.39%	2.03%
Papua New Guinea	39	1	-	1	2.56%	-
Paraguay	436	1	11	12	2.75%	2.52%
Peru	6,073	107	431	538	8.86%	7.10%
Philippines	25,833	761	6,502	7,263	28.12%	25.17%
Poland	8,706	71	81	152	1.75%	0.93%
Portugal	7,140	41	42	83	1.16%	0.59%
Qatar	93	-	2	2	2.15%	2.15%
Romania	5,001	128	138	266	5.32%	2.76%
Russia	16,082	104	471	575	3.58%	2.93%
Rwanda	129	-	27	27	20.93%	20.93%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	200	-	2	2	1.00%	1.00%
Saint Lucia	209	2	5	7	3.35%	2.39%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	38	1	6	7	18.42%	15.79%
Samoa	26	2	1	3	11.54%	3.85%
San Marino	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	6	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	1,842	16	11	27	1.47%	0.60%
Senegal	332	3	53	56	16.87%	15.96%
Serbia	2,572	26	54	80	3.11%	2.10%
Seychelles	6	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	107	-	37	37	34.58%	34.58%
Singapore	8,803	54	61	115	1.31%	0.69%
Slovakia	2,165	17	20	37	1.71%	0.92%
Slovenia	1,008	7	8	15	1.49%	0.79%
Solomon Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table C-5

FY 2019 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)[68]

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Somalia	43	-	20	20	46.51%	46.51%
South Africa	14,411	499	293	792	5.50%	2.03%
South Sudan	32	-	22	22	68.75%	68.75%
Spain	50,480	179	153	332	0.66%	0.30%
Sri Lanka	1,573	10	53	63	4.01%	3.37%
Sudan	118	1	17	18	15.25%	14.41%
Suriname	86	-	1	1	1.16%	1.16%
Swaziland	73	-	1	1	1.37%	1.37%
Sweden	19,164	62	70	132	0.69%	0.37%
Switzerland	11,313	49	31	80	0.71%	0.27%
Syria	248	2	26	28	11.29%	10.48%
Taiwan	18,110	272	266	538	2.97%	1.47%
Tajikistan	94	2	6	8	8.51%	6.38%
Tanzania	282	5	23	28	9.93%	8.16%
Thailand	3,863	57	526	583	15.09%	13.62%
Timor-Leste	1	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	75	2	24	26	34.67%	32.00%
Tonga	59	1	8	9	15.25%	13.56%
Trinidad and Tobago	3,072	13	40	53	1.73%	1.30%
Tunisia	511	7	15	22	4.31%	2.94%
Turkey	9,292	61	165	226	2.43%	1.78%
Turkmenistan	82	2	4	6	7.32%	4.88%
Tuvalu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	866	29	54	83	9.58%	6.24%
Ukraine	9,190	239	525	764	8.31%	5.71%
United Arab Emirates	357	2	2	4	1.12%	0.56%
United Kingdom	169,395	826	964	1,790	1.06%	0.57%
Uruguay	1,609	15	27	42	2.61%	1.68%
Uzbekistan	414	7	25	32	7.73%	6.04%
Vanuatu	3	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	19,465	117	538	655	3.37%	2.76%
Vietnam	4,765	93	1,175	1,268	26.61%	24.66%
Yemen	220	5	77	82	37.27%	35.00%
Zambia	267	4	12	16	5.99%	4.49%
Zimbabwe	954	6	36	42	4.40%	3.77%
TOTAL	**1,963,899**	**19,604**	**41,316**	**60,920**	**3.10%**	**2.10%**

Table C-6

FY 2019 Overstay rates for Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs

Country of Citizenship (admission class)	Expected Departures	Out–of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
Canada (B1/B2)	9,590,621	6,095	73,584	79,679	0.83%	0.77%
Mexico (B1/B2)	2,988,267	2,739	40,398	43,137	1.44%	1.35%
B1/B2 Total	**12,578,888**	**8,834**	**113,982**	**122,816**	**0.98%**	**0.91%**
Canada (F, M, J)	82,408	531	566	1,097	1.33%	0.69%
Mexico (F, M, J)	44,453	469	529	998	2.25%	1.19%
F, M, J Total	**126,861[69]**	**1,000[70]**	**1,095[71]**	**2,095**	**1.65%**	**0.86%**
Canada (Other In-Scope)	407,651	1,650	1,248	2,898	0.71%	0.31%
Mexico (Other In-Scope)	151,826	2,026	2,765	4,791	3.16%	1.82%
Other In-Scope Total	**559,477**	**3,676**	**4,013**	**7,689**	**1.49%**	**0.72%**
Canada Total	10,080,680	8,276	75,398	83,674	0.83%	0.75%
Mexico Total	3,184,546	5,234	43,692	48,926	1.54%	1.37%
Grand Total	**13,265,226**	**13,510**	**119,090**	**132,600**	**1.00%**	**0.90%**

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[69] The Canada and Mexico Expected Departure total comprises of 92,488 for the F visa category, 1,226 for the M visa category, and 33,152 for the J visa category.

[70] The Canada and Mexico Out-of-Country Overstay total comprises of 737 for the F visa category, 38 for the M visa category, and 225 for the J visa category.

[71] The Canada and Mexico Suspected In-Country Overstay total comprises of 633 for the F visa category, 44 for the M visa category, and 418 for the J visa category

Appendix D. Abbreviation and Acronyms

ABBREVIATION/ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ADIS	Arrival and Departure Information System
BE-Mobile	Biometric Exit Mobile
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBPO	U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CTCEU	Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation 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	B1/B2/Waiver-Business
WT	Waiver-Tourist