



Fiscal Year 2016 Entry/Exit Overstay Report



Homeland
Security

Message from the Secretary

I am pleased to present the following “Fiscal Year 2016 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. No. 106-215), House Report 114-668, and Senate Report 114-264, 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) 2016 (October 1, 2015 - September 30, 2016).

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

The Honorable Thad Cochran
Chairman, Senate Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Patrick J. Leahy
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Rodney Frelinghuysen
Chairman, House Committee on Appropriations

The Honorable Nita Lowey
Ranking Member, House Committee on Appropriations

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

The Honorable Dianne Feinstein
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Bob Goodlatte
Chairman, House Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable John Conyers, Jr.
Ranking Member, House Committee on Judiciary

The Honorable Ron Johnson
Chairman, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

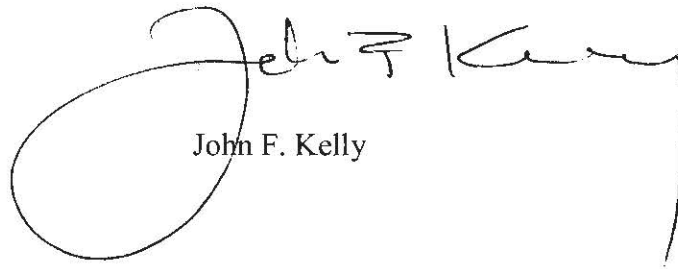
The Honorable Claire McCaskill
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs

The Honorable Michael McCaul
Chairman, House Committee on Homeland Security

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "John F. Kelly". The signature is stylized with a large, looping "J" and a long, sweeping "y" at the end. The name "John F. Kelly" is printed in a standard serif font directly beneath the signature.

John F. Kelly

Executive Summary

This report provides data on departures and overstays, by country, for foreign visitors to the United States who entered as nonimmigrant visitors through an air or sea Port of Entry (POE) and who were expected to depart in FY 2016 (October 1, 2015 - September 30, 2016).

DHS continues to make significant progress by enhancing its ability to identify and quantify nonimmigrants who have stayed beyond their lawful period of admission. During the past year, DHS has improved its data sharing, which made it possible to include additional nonimmigrant classes of admissions in this year's report. The FY 2016 report covers significantly expanded classes of admission, compared with the FY 2015 DHS Entry and Exit Overstay Report.¹ While the focus of last year's report was on business or pleasure travelers to the United States, and those traveling under the Visa Waiver Program (VWP), this year's report also includes student travelers, worker classifications, and other classes of admission (a detailed list of categories is listed in Appendix A of this report). With the addition of these classes of admission, this report accounts for 96.02 percent² of all air and sea nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in FY 2016. U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) will continue to build upon this work in future reports by refining data, including more information from the land border, and adding biometric confirmation of the biographic overstays indicated in this report.

An overstay is a nonimmigrant who was lawfully admitted to the United States for an authorized period, but remained in the United States beyond his or her lawful period of admission. The lawful admission period can be a fixed period, or based on completion of a certain activity, such as a student seeking a college degree. DHS identifies two types of overstays: 1) individuals for whom no departure has been recorded (Suspected In-Country Overstays), and 2) individuals whose departure was recorded after their lawful period of admission expired (Out-of-Country Overstays).

It is important to note that determining lawful status is more complicated than solely matching entry and exit data. For example, a person may receive from CBP a six-month admission upon entry, and then he or she may subsequently receive from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) a six-month extension. Identifying extensions, changes, or adjustments of status is necessary to determine whether a person is truly an overstay.

Valid periods of admission to the United States vary; therefore, it was necessary to establish "cutoff dates" for the purposes of a written report. Unless otherwise noted, the tables accompanying this report refer to departures that were expected to occur between October 1, 2015 and September 30, 2016.

¹ U.S. Department of Homeland Security. *Entry/Exit Overstay Report, Fiscal Year 2015*, Jan 2016. Accessible at <https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/publications/FY%2015%20DHS%20Entry%20and%20Exit%20Overstay%20Report.pdf>

² Appendix B details the 3.98 percent not accounted for in this report. More than 95 percent of that total are the C or D category (in-transit aliens/airline crewmembers) whose records are difficult to quantify due to the frequency of arrivals and departures close together in time. CBP will continue to improve its ability to report these numbers.

This report analyzes the overstay rates to provide a better understanding of those who overstay and remain in the United States beyond their period of admission with no evidence of an extension to their period of admission or adjustment to another immigration status. DHS has determined that there were 50,437,278 in-scope nonimmigrant admissions³ to the United States through air or sea POEs who were expected to depart in FY 2016, which represents the majority of annual nonimmigrant admissions. Of this number, DHS calculated a total overstay rate of 1.47 percent, or 739,478 individuals. In other words, 98.53 percent of the in-scope nonimmigrant visitors departed the United States on time and abided by 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 2016, there were 628,799 Suspected In-Country Overstays. The overall Suspected In-Country Overstay rate for this scope of travelers is 1.25 percent of the expected departures.

Due to continuing departures and adjustments in status by individuals in this population, by January 10, 2017, the number of Suspected In-Country Overstays for FY 2016 decreased to 544,676, rendering the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate as 1.07 percent. In other words, as of January 10, 2017, DHS has been able to confirm the departures or adjustment in status of more than 98.90 percent of nonimmigrant visitors scheduled to depart in FY 2016 via air and sea POEs, and that number continues to grow.

This report separates VWP country overstay numbers from non-VWP country numbers. For VWP countries, the FY 2016 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.60 percent of the 21,616,034 expected departures. For non-VWP countries, the FY 2016 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.90 percent of the 13,848,480 expected departures.

Part of the nonimmigrant population in this year's report includes visitors who entered on a student or exchange visitor visa, F, M, or J visa, respectively. DHS has determined there were 1,457,556 students and exchange visitors scheduled to complete their program in the United States. However, 5.48 percent stayed beyond their authorized window for departure at the end of their program.

For Canada, the FY 2016 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.33 percent of 9,008,496 expected departures. For Mexico, the FY 2016 Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.52 percent of 3,079,524 expected departures. Consistent with the methodology for other countries, this represents only travel through air and sea POEs and does not include data on land border crossings.

DHS will continue to improve its data collection, both biographic and biometric, on travelers departing the United States, and will continue to release this report publicly, at a minimum, on an annual basis. With respect to biometric exit collection, CBP has undertaken multiple biometric

³ See Appendix A for a full list defining "In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission."

exit tests since 2013 to develop a successful, comprehensive concept of operations for biometric exit. In June 2016, CBP implemented the first operational facial biometric exit field trial at Hartsfield-Jackson Atlanta Airport (ATL) adding to CBP's biometric exit verification capability that utilizes mobile devices to biometrically verify departure during targeted outbound operations.

CBP will implement biometric exit in the air environment in three phases beginning with phase one, which is represented by the recently implemented ATL solution. In phase two, CBP will build out the enterprise services and end-state biometric exit solutions. Phase three will include scaling the data infrastructure to support full biometric exit.



FY 2016 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), House Report 114-668, and Senate Report 114-264.

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

“(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 1187 of this title, 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.

House Report 114-668 states:

The Committee directs subsequent reporting to include other visa categories, such as students, as well as data from entrants at all ports of entry, including the land environment. In addition, the Committee believes subsequent reports should include an estimate of the average duration of overstay to provide greater context as to the extent of the problem. The Department is directed to submit a report to the Committee for all fiscal year 2016 visa overstays, not later than 30 days after the end of fiscal year 2016.

Senate Report 114-264 states:

While the Committee continues to expect that the Department will provide the report on an annual basis, the bill again includes language directing submission of the overstay report and withholding \$13,000,000 from obligation for the Office of the Secretary and Executive Management until this report has been submitted.

II. Background

The purpose of this report is to identify the FY 2016 country-by-country overstay rates for all air and sea in-scope⁴, nonimmigrant classes of admission.

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

CBP receives passenger manifests for arrivals to and departures from the United States via commercial sea and air carriers, in addition to private aircraft. These manifests indicate who is aboard the aircraft or vessel. In the land environment, CBP receives travel data on third-country nationals departing to Canada. Additionally, CBP is able to reconcile a significant portion of travelers who arrive through our borders with both Canada and Mexico, since the majority of those travelers are frequent crossers and CBP is able to close a previous arrival when recording a new arrival.

CBP officers interview travelers upon arrival in the United States to determine the purpose and intent of travel. CBP officers collect biographic information on all nonimmigrants applying for admission and confirm the accuracy of the biographic manifest data provided by the carriers, which are subject to fines for any missing or inaccurate data. For most foreign nationals, CBP also collects fingerprints and digital photographs⁵ to biometrically match against data previously provided to the United States. In addition, CBP strengthened the document requirements at air, land, and sea POEs by reducing the number of accepted travel documents that one may use to enter the United States,⁶ which increased CBP's ability to quickly and accurately collect information about arriving aliens, particularly at the land borders.

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

The United States did not build its border, aviation, and immigration infrastructure with exit processing in mind. Consequently, airports in the United States do not have areas designated exclusively for travelers leaving the United States. Instead, traveler departures are recorded biographically using outbound passenger manifests provided by commercial carriers. Under the Advance Passenger Information System legislation, carriers are required to validate the manifest

⁴ See Appendix A for a full list defining "In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission"

⁵ 8 C.F.R. §235.1(f)(1)(ii)

⁶ 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), which limited the documents that could be used to enter the United States.

against the travel document presented by the traveler before he or she is permitted to board their aircraft or sea vessel. DHS is also implementing a biometric-based departure program to complement the biographic data collection that already exists.

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

III. Existing Operations

A. Air and Sea Environments

Today, in the air and sea environments, CBP obtains entry records through both carrier-provided manifest data and inspections conducted by CBP Officers (CBPOs). CBP obtains biographic data on travelers who lawfully enter or depart the United States by air or sea.⁷ Federal law requires air and sea carriers to submit passenger manifests to CBP, which are then recorded as arrivals to, or departures from, the United States.⁸ 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.⁹ Airlines are subject to fines for making errors regarding who is or is not on any particular aircraft.¹⁰

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

1. Biometric Exit Mobile (BE-Mobile)

During the summer of 2015, CBP deployed mobile fingerprint collection devices to outbound teams at the top 10 airports.¹¹ CBP completed the BE-Mobile survey in FY 2016, which validated the performance of CBP's biographic-based traveler departure records, in addition to identifying and quantifying the benefits of adding biometrics to support recording departure records. While this technology was used for survey purposes to inform CBP's strategy for future biometric exit deployments, CBPOs use these devices as a law enforcement tool in the regular course of their duties. When used in the outbound air environment, CBP records biometrics collected from travelers who are in-scope for biometric exit requirements as a biometric exit record. During FY 2016, this generated 37,640 biometric exit records, which represents 0.09 percent of the total international air departures at the top 10 airports. The BE-Mobile technology provides a significant law enforcement value for CBPOs and continues to support CBP law enforcement operations. CBP anticipates BE-Mobile technology will continue to be an important tool supporting the biometric exit mission moving forward.

⁷ 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).

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

⁹ 19 C.F.R. §§ 122.49a; 122.75a.

¹⁰ 8 U.S.C. § 1221(g).

¹¹ Currently BE-Mobile technology is used at the following airports: Chicago O'Hare International Airport, Hartsfield–Jackson Atlanta International Airport, John F. Kennedy International Airport, Newark Liberty International Airport, Los Angeles International Airport, San Francisco International Airport, Miami International Airport, Dallas/Fort Worth International Airport, Washington Dulles International Airport, and George Bush Intercontinental Airport.

2. Biometric Exit Field Trial

CBP, in partnership with an airline, deployed a biometric exit field trial in June 2016 at ATL. The field trial was designed using existing CBP systems, leveraging data already provided to CBP by the traveler and airlines to match against collected biometrics. Additionally, the field trial was designed to support existing business practices of airlines and within infrastructure restraints at U.S. airports. Furthermore, the field trial provided the opportunity to test new technologies focused on collecting biometric data from departing air travelers. In December 2016, this test moved into an operational deployment. Today, this technology is recording biometric exit records for a limited number of daily international flights. Through this effort, CBP is fusing biometric and biographic data on departing travelers. CBP plans to expand this technology to additional flights during FY 2017.

B. Land Environment

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

1. Northern Border

On the Northern border, CBP is addressing this limitation through a partnership with the Canada Border Services Agency. The Beyond the Border declaration¹², implemented in 2013, allows for an entry and exit initiative under which Canada and the United States have agreed to exchange biographic entry records for land crossings between the two countries, so that an entry into one is recorded as an exit from the other.

On June 30, 2013, Canada and the United States began exchanging biographic entry data for third-country nationals, permanent residents of Canada, and United States lawful permanent residents who enter through land POEs along the shared border where information is collected electronically. Because of this initiative, the United States now has a working biographic land border exit system on its Northern border for non-Canadian citizens. Upon resolution of pending legal issues, Canada and the United States plan to share data on Canadians who cross the northern border. Once this is complete, CBP will release overstay rates for those who cross the northern border by land.

CBP currently matches 99 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 13.1 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

¹²United States-Canada Beyond the Border: A Shared Vision for Perimeter Security and Economic Competitiveness, Action Plan, Dec. 2011. Accessible at http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/us-canada_btb_action_plan3.pdf.

depart by land to Canada. Both countries are expanding the program to include all travelers including citizens in the future. Through these improvements, as well as ongoing work improving the collection and analysis of crossing data along the Northern border, future reports will expand reporting in this area.

2. Southern Border

On the Southern border, CBP conducts outbound pulse and surge operations as part of its law enforcement mission.¹³ These operations are ongoing and provide some outbound departure information on travelers departing the United States and entering Mexico. In 2016, CBP employed the following experiments and analysis to account for limited information available on foreign nationals departing into Mexico through the Southwest border:

Land Exit Experiment

In early FY 2016, CBP deployed an experiment at the Otay Mesa border crossing in San Diego, California. The focus of the experiment was to collect biographic data from all departing travelers and biometric information from departing foreign national travelers in the pedestrian environment. While CBP did not retain biometric exit records as part of the test, CBP was able to biometrically verify the biographic departure records of departing foreign nationals during the course of the test. The land exit experiment allowed CBP to test the capability of biometrics other than fingerprints (face recognition and iris recognition) in an outdoor environment to help determine the feasibility of using specific biometric technologies in additional tests and the ultimate biometric exit solution. CBP is in the process of completing an analysis.

Southern Border “Subsequent Arrival” Analysis

During FY 2015, CBP developed an analysis in order to attempt to provide information on the likelihood of overstay from those who enter via the Southwest land border. Given the progress in the air, sea, and the Northern land border, the Southwest border remains the sole environment in which CBP does not currently have a reliable biographic exit system.

The analysis was developed to identify how frequently Southwest border inbound travelers return to cross the Southwest border again (thus confirming their departure at some point in the past) after the original crossing. This was premised on existing assumptions that many travelers who cross the Southwest border do so on a routine basis, and, thus, are unlikely to be overstays. CBP attempted to quantify how often this was the case. CBP's initial analysis identified 94.2 percent of those who entered via the Southwest border reentered the United States within 180 days. The true departure rate is almost certainly higher, as there were likely some that left the United States and never reentered. CBP will continue to refine and provide additional information in subsequent reports as further efforts provide added clarity within the entry and exit mission. Prior to the release of the next annual overstay report, CBP plans to publish an interim report on subsequent arrival data using partial-year FY 2017 data. CBP will continue to refine its data methodology in order to ensure the integrity of the statistics provided.

¹³ “Pulse and Surge” operations are strategies whereby CBP officers monitor outbound traffic on the U.S. southern border. See Testimony of Commissioner Alan Bersin, Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, before the Senate Caucus on International Narcotics Control, Mar. 9, 2011. Accessible at <http://www.dhs.gov/news/2011/03/09/testimony-commissioner-alan-bersin-us-customs-and-border-protection-senate-caucus>. Although the purpose of “pulse and surge” is to counter the trafficking of drugs, currency, and firearms into Mexico, CBP can use data collected during these operations to create departure records for foreign nationals.

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 lawful admission period.

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

DHS classifies individuals as overstays by using the ADIS system to match departure and status change records to arrival records collected during the admission process. DHS identifies an individual as having overstayed if his or her departure record shows they departed the United States after their lawful admission period expired¹⁵ (i.e., Out-of-Country Overstays). While these individuals are considered overstays, there is evidence indicating they are no longer physically present in the United States. DHS also identifies individuals as possible overstays if there are no records of a departure or change in status prior to the end of their authorized admission period (i.e., Suspected In-Country Overstays)¹⁶.

In this report, DHS presents ADIS-generated overstay rates by country of citizenship for nonimmigrant visitors who were admitted to the United States through an air or sea POE, regardless of overstay type¹⁷. These classes of admission made up 96.02 percent of the total number of visits by nonimmigrants who arrived by air or sea and who were expected to depart in FY 2016. While significant progress has been made, challenges remain with the integration of systems used in the travel continuum for reporting on classes of admission associated with land entry.

¹⁴ For example, “duration of status” for F nonimmigrants is defined as “the time during which an F-1 student is pursuing a full course of study at an [approved] educational institution . . . or engaging in authorized practical training.” 8 C.F.R. 214.2(f)(5)(i)

¹⁵ In these cases, DHS sanctions the individual who overstayed the authorized period of stay in the U.S. according to existing 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 VWP, “if the alien previously was admitted without a visa under this section, the alien must not have failed to comply with the conditions of any previous admission as such a nonimmigrant”); and 8 U.S.C. § 1182(a)(9)(B)(i)(I) and (II) (alien inadmissible for 3 years if unlawfully present for more than 180 days but less than a year; alien inadmissible for 10 years if unlawfully present for a year or more, pursuant to various provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act).

¹⁶ Pending immigration benefit applications and approved extensions of stay, change of nonimmigrant status, or adjustment of status to lawful permanent residence may extend or modify the authorized period of stay. For example, upon entering the United States a person may be granted a six-month period of admission, but thereafter lawfully change immigration status prior to the expiration of that period, and in turn be authorized to stay beyond the initial six months. These options are not available to all categories of aliens. See 8 U.S.C. 1258, 8 C.F.R. 248.2. For example, those who enter under VWP are generally not eligible to change or extend their nonimmigrant status. 8 C.F.R. § 245.1(b)(8); 8 C.F.R. § 248.2(a)(6).

¹⁷ The sea overstay rates are only reflective of the population that initially entered the United States through a sea POE but is not reflective of all traveler arrivals where the vessel both departs from and subsequently arrives at the same location (commonly referred to as “closed loop” cruises.) For example, if a foreign national already within the United States departs from the Port Canaveral, Florida Seaport for a seven-day cruise in the Caribbean and subsequently re-enters at Port Canaveral, then that arrival would not be taken into account for the purposes of this report.

This report also includes additional nonimmigrant admission classes not included in the FY 2015 report. Enhancements to the DHS systems, which were completed by CBP, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), and USCIS, enable DHS to calculate overstay associated with admission classes that are more frequently subject to change, such as student and exchange visitors admitted under duration of status. These additional admission classes include temporary workers, intracompany transferees, treaty traders/investors, and attendants/servants. The following nonimmigrants are not included in the report due to unspecified authorized periods of stay and legal protections: diplomats and other representatives, crewmembers, aliens in transit, and Section 1367 special protected classes (Appendix B).

1. Student (F/M) and Exchange Visitor (J) Classes of Admission

The F class of admission is for academic students, the M class of admission is for technical/vocational students, and the J class of admission is for exchange visitors. These categories of admission also include dependents. There are numerous rules governing authorized activities and information tracking F, M, J visitors (including their dependents) is recorded in ICE's Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS).

2. ADIS's use of SEVIS information in Calculating Student and Exchange Visitor Overstays

SEVIS provides ADIS with the last date of valid status, which is the date the F, M, or J nonimmigrant's program of study is due to end. This date is calculated based on the relevant regulations and the authorized activities reported for each nonimmigrant, as reported by the Designated School Official assigned at each SEVP-certified school or by the Responsible Officer at each U.S. Department of State (DOS) designated J program sponsor. Although SEVIS tracks the immigration status of F, M, and J visa holders, the J visa program is administered by DOS, not DHS. SEVIS transmits the F, M, or J status expiration date to CBP through an automated process. CBP uses this data to cross-reference the information with the nonimmigrant visitor's travel records and any available updates to their immigration status. For Suspected In-Country Overstay violators, an overstay determination is made when the nonimmigrant's status as an F, M, or J is no longer active and no evidence of a change of status or departure is found.

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 (ATS) and the USCIS's Computer Linked Application Information Management System 3 (CLAIMS3) database, reducing the overall list size by identifying persons who have departed the United States or adjusted their status into another nonimmigrant or immigrant category. The ATS then applies screening rules, as defined by ICE, to prioritize system-identified overstay. This creates a prioritized overstay list, which is sent to ICE.

The Homeland Security Investigations (HSI) Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit (CTCEU) at ICE oversees the national program dedicated to the enforcement of nonimmigrant

visa violations. Each year, CTCEU analyzes records of hundreds of thousands of 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 threat to the United States are prioritized and referred to ICE HSI field offices for investigation. Leads that do not meet CTCEU's criteria are sent to the ICE Enforcement and Removal Operations (ERO) National Criminal Analysis and Targeting Center for further vetting and forwarding to ICE ERO Field Offices for enforcement action if they represent a public safety threat.

ICE HSI Special Agents and analysts continuously monitor threat reports and proactively address emergent issues. This practice has contributed to ICE's counterterrorism mission by initiating or supporting high-priority national security initiatives based upon specific intelligence. The goal is to identify, locate, prosecute where applicable, and remove those overstay poses posing real or potential national security threats to the United States. This activity is accomplished through developing criteria in consultation with interagency partners within the national intelligence and federal law enforcement communities. ICE focuses its investigations on those subjects who are considered to pose a higher risk to national security. Additionally, CTCEU utilizes the National Counterterrorism Center in support of its Overstay Program to screen overstay poses by identifying potential matches to derogatory intelligence community holdings.

IV. Overstay Rates

The following tables represent country-by-country analysis of data from FY 2016. For this report, the “in-scope” population includes the following categories of nonimmigrant admissions: temporary workers and families (temporary workers and trainees, intracompany transferees, treaty traders and investors, representatives of foreign information media), students, exchange visitors, temporary visitors for pleasure, temporary visitors for business, and other nonimmigrant classes of admission.

In the Tables 1–6 the term “Expected Departures” represents the travelers from each country who were admitted to the United States as a nonimmigrant and whose expected departure date occurred within FY 2016. The “Total Number of Overstays” for each country equals the summation of both the Out-of-Country and Suspected In-Country Overstays for a specific country. The “Overstay Rate” is the percentage of travelers from each country who overstayed their period of admission to the United States, regardless of type.¹⁸ This rate is the percentage of the Total Number of Overstays compared with the current fiscal year’s Expected Departures.

In FY 2016, DHS identified 50,437,278 in-scope nonimmigrant admissions to the United States via air or sea. Analysis of the FY 2016 nonimmigrant travel data identified a Suspected In-Country Overstay rate of 1.25 percent (628,799), and a total overstay rate of 1.47 percent (739,478) out of the overall expected departures of in-scope travelers in FY 2016.

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

Visa Waiver Program Air and Sea Overstay Rate Summary

In FY 2016 for VWP countries, DHS calculated 21,616,034 expected departures. The FY 2016 VWP total overstay rate is 0.68 percent of the VWP expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 0.60 percent of the VWP expected departures.

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

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

For the FY 2016 non-VWP countries, DHS calculated 13,848,480 expected departures. The FY 2016 non-VWP total overstay rate is 2.07 percent of the non-VWP expected departures, and the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 1.90 percent of the non-VWP expected departures. DHS is in the process of evaluating whether and to what extent to use the data presented in this report to make decisions regarding the continued designation of countries in the VWP.

Student and Exchange Visitors

For the purposes of this Report, the term “Expected Departures” located in Table 4, refers to a date calculated in SEVIS based on the authorized program or employment status of an F or M student or J exchange visitor.

In FY 2016, DHS calculated a total of 1,457,556¹⁹ students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States. The 1,457,556 is comprised of 975,046 “F”, 13,963 “M”, and 468,547 “J” visa categories of admission. The F, M, and J Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.81 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to change status or depart the United States. The Suspected In-Country Overstay rate is 2.99 percent for the F visa category, 2.94 percent for the M visa category and 2.42 percent for J visa category. The total overstay rate (i.e. both Suspected In-Country and Out-of-Country Overstays) for students and exchange visitors in FY 2016 is 5.48 percent of the total number of students and exchange visitors who were expected to have adjusted status or departed from the United States in FY 2016. The total overstay rate is 6.19 percent for the F visa category, 11.60 percent for the M visa category, and 3.80 percent for the J visa category.

¹⁹ This figure does not include the F/M/J classes of admission for those with a Mexican or Canadian Country of citizenship those figures are included in table 6. With the inclusion of Canada and Mexico the F/M/J total is 1,549,499 (1,039,416 “F”, 15,253 “M”, and 494,830 “J”)

A. Overstay Rate Summary

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

Table 1 FY 2016 Summary Overstay rates for Nonimmigrant Visitors admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs						
Admission Type	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors^{20,21} (Table 2)</i>	21,616,034	18,476	128,806	147,282	0.68%	0.60%
<i>Non-VWP Countries Business or Pleasure Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 3)</i>	13,848,480	23,637	263,470	287,107	2.07%	1.90%
<i>Student and Exchange Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 4)</i>	1,457,556	38,869	40,949	79,818	5.48%	2.81%
<i>All Other In-Scope Nonimmigrant²² Visitors (excluding Canada and Mexico) (Table 5)</i>	1,427,188	13,504	29,498	43,002	3.01%	2.07%
<i>Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Visitors (Table 6)</i>	12,088,020	16,193	166,076	182,269	1.51%	1.37%
TOTAL	50,437,278	110,679	628,799	739,478	1.47%	1.25%

²⁰ Upon admission into the United States, visitors classified under either a WT (waiver-tourist) or a WB (waiver-business) status.

²¹ Citizens or nationals of VWP countries may also obtain and travel to the United States on a B-1/B-2 visa and seek admission under the B-1 or B-2 nonimmigrant classification.

²² See Appendix A for a complete list of “In-Scope nonimmigrant classes of admission”

B. VWP Nonimmigrant Business or Pleasure Overstay Rates

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Andorra</i>	1,308	-	9	9	0.69%	0.69%
<i>Australia</i> ²³	1,362,199	980	6,583	7,563	0.56%	0.48%
<i>Austria</i>	211,224	116	2,784	2,900	1.37%	1.32%
<i>Belgium</i>	288,117	178	1,369	1,547	0.54%	0.48%
<i>Brunei</i>	1,125	1	10	11	0.98%	0.89%
<i>Chile</i>	363,570	813	5,416	6,229	1.71%	1.49%
<i>Czech Republic</i>	103,158	214	927	1,141	1.11%	0.90%
<i>Denmark</i> ²⁴	329,981	158	1,505	1,663	0.50%	0.46%
<i>Estonia</i>	23,158	35	160	195	0.84%	0.69%
<i>Finland</i>	156,057	112	604	716	0.46%	0.39%
<i>France</i> ²⁵	1,751,536	1,629	10,358	11,987	0.68%	0.59%
<i>Germany</i>	2,061,112	1,416	18,780	20,196	0.98%	0.91%
<i>Greece</i>	77,562	421	1,280	1,701	2.19%	1.65%
<i>Hungary</i>	82,533	431	1,841	2,272	2.75%	2.23%
<i>Iceland</i>	54,806	28	154	182	0.33%	0.28%
<i>Ireland</i>	483,613	392	2,177	2,569	0.53%	0.45%
<i>Italy</i>	1,207,242	1,480	14,896	16,376	1.36%	1.23%
<i>Japan</i>	3,007,800	441	4,401	4,842	0.16%	0.15%
<i>Korea, South</i>	1,266,839	1,368	4,507	5,875	0.46%	0.36%
<i>Latvia</i>	20,344	107	249	356	1.75%	1.22%
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	2,082	2	15	17	0.82%	0.72%
<i>Lithuania</i>	30,846	129	484	613	1.99%	1.57%
<i>Luxembourg</i>	14,251	11	100	111	0.78%	0.70%
<i>Malta</i>	6,047	7	54	61	1.01%	0.89%
<i>Monaco</i>	1,097	2	4	6	0.55%	0.36%
<i>Netherlands</i> ²⁶	721,977	511	4,081	4,592	0.64%	0.57%
<i>New Zealand</i> ²⁷	308,703	273	1,526	1,799	0.58%	0.49%
<i>Norway</i>	281,559	158	992	1,150	0.41%	0.35%
<i>Portugal</i>	164,662	621	3,365	3,986	2.42%	2.04%
<i>San Marino</i>	697	2	12	14	2.01%	1.72%
<i>Singapore</i>	127,149	146	471	617	0.49%	0.37%

²³ Australia includes Australia, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, and Cocos (Keeling) Island.

²⁴ Denmark includes Denmark, Faroe Islands, and Greenland.

²⁵ 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.

²⁶ Netherlands includes the Netherlands, Aruba, Bonaire, Curacao, Saba, Sint Eustatius, and Sint Maarten.

²⁷ New Zealand includes New Zealand, Cook Islands, Tokelau, and Niue.

Table 2 FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant visitors admitted to the United States for business or pleasure (WB/WT/B-1/B-2) via air and sea POEs for VWP Countries						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Slovakia</i>	46,449	156	703	859	1.85%	1.51%
<i>Slovenia</i>	24,158	27	223	250	1.03%	0.92%
<i>Spain</i>	940,218	1,969	11,716	13,685	1.46%	1.25%
<i>Sweden</i>	560,320	370	2,601	2,971	0.53%	0.46%
<i>Switzerland</i>	434,189	289	2,257	2,546	0.59%	0.52%
<i>Taiwan</i>	388,713	681	1,522	2,203	0.57%	0.39%
<i>United Kingdom</i> ²⁸	4,709,633	2,802	20,670	23,472	0.50%	0.44%
TOTAL	21,616,034	18,476	128,806	147,282	0.68%	0.60%

²⁸ United Kingdom includes the United Kingdom, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Isle of Man, Jersey, Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands, Saint Helena, and Turks and Caicos Islands.

C. Non-VWP Country B1/B2 Overstay Rates

Table 3 FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada, Mexico, and Students)						
Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Afghanistan</i>	2,123	8	291	299	14.08%	13.71%
<i>Albania</i>	7,881	32	349	381	4.83%	4.43%
<i>Algeria</i>	9,710	39	356	395	4.07%	3.67%
<i>Angola</i>	8,307	29	286	315	3.79%	3.44%
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	15,444	39	205	244	1.58%	1.33%
<i>Argentina</i>	840,739	318	6,752	7,070	0.84%	0.80%
<i>Armenia</i>	6,659	15	282	297	4.46%	4.24%
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	5,579	18	198	216	3.87%	3.55%
<i>Bahamas, The</i>	233,902	344	3,876	4,220	1.80%	1.66%
<i>Bahrain</i>	7,480	13	101	114	1.52%	1.35%
<i>Bangladesh</i>	27,865	73	1,009	1,082	3.88%	3.62%
<i>Barbados</i>	59,316	74	1,621	1,695	2.86%	2.73%
<i>Belarus</i>	14,659	29	544	573	3.91%	3.71%
<i>Belize</i>	27,168	53	576	629	2.32%	2.12%
<i>Benin</i>	2,017	9	104	113	5.60%	5.16%
<i>Bhutan</i>	394	3	99	102	25.89%	25.13%
<i>Bolivia</i>	63,071	110	1,129	1,239	1.96%	1.79%
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	6,884	30	157	187	2.72%	2.28%
<i>Botswana</i>	2,016	5	24	29	1.44%	1.19%
<i>Brazil</i>	2,074,363	2,526	36,929	39,455	1.90%	1.78%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	27,469	87	401	488	1.78%	1.46%
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	4,494	27	1,146	1,173	26.10%	25.50%
<i>Burma</i>	4,877	13	232	245	5.02%	4.76%
<i>Burundi</i>	1,046	8	146	154	14.72%	13.96%
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	4,166	30	719	749	17.98%	17.26%
<i>Cambodia</i>	2,792	4	50	54	1.93%	1.79%
<i>Cameroon</i>	8,665	143	832	975	11.25%	9.60%
<i>Central African Republic</i>	197	-	23	23	11.68%	11.68%
<i>Chad</i>	643	2	106	108	16.80%	16.49%
<i>China</i> ²⁹	2,058,311	2,493	17,108	19,601	0.95%	0.83%
<i>Colombia</i>	863,417	1,062	18,404	19,466	2.26%	2.13%
<i>Comoros</i>	75	-	3	3	4.00%	4.00%
<i>Congo (Brazzaville)</i> ³⁰	1,221	4	101	105	8.60%	8.27%
<i>Congo (Kinshasa)</i> ³¹	5,412	35	474	509	9.41%	8.76%
<i>Costa Rica</i>	260,245	231	2,530	2,761	1.06%	0.97%
<i>Croatia</i>	22,075	31	197	228	1.03%	0.89%

²⁹ China includes the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong, and Macau.

³⁰ Congo (Brazzaville) refers to the Republic of the Congo.

³¹ Congo (Kinshasa) refers to the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Table 3 FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada, Mexico, and Students)						
Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Cuba</i>	48,719	194	712	906	1.86%	1.46%
<i>Cyprus</i>	8,844	11	89	100	1.13%	1.01%
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	5,795	40	433	473	8.16%	7.47%
<i>Djibouti</i>	382	9	95	104	27.23%	24.87%
<i>Dominica</i>	7,248	23	268	291	4.02%	3.70%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	341,628	442	9,211	9,653	2.83%	2.70%
<i>Ecuador</i>	392,521	387	7,356	7,743	1.97%	1.87%
<i>Egypt</i>	80,716	201	1,715	1,916	2.37%	2.13%
<i>El Salvador</i>	183,255	308	4,771	5,079	2.77%	2.60%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	937	7	43	50	5.34%	4.59%
<i>Eritrea</i>	2,390	133	473	606	25.36%	19.79%
<i>Ethiopia</i>	14,645	96	662	758	5.18%	4.52%
<i>Fiji</i>	8,159	34	262	296	3.63%	3.21%
<i>Gabon</i>	1,961	22	83	105	5.35%	4.23%
<i>Gambia, The</i>	1,614	17	181	198	12.27%	11.21%
<i>Georgia</i>	7,456	20	1,036	1,056	14.16%	13.90%
<i>Ghana</i>	21,602	104	963	1,067	4.94%	4.46%
<i>Grenada</i>	10,877	39	301	340	3.13%	2.77%
<i>Guatemala</i>	247,084	362	5,442	5,804	2.35%	2.20%
<i>Guinea</i>	2,332	22	199	221	9.48%	8.53%
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	144	1	20	21	14.58%	13.89%
<i>Guyana</i>	54,471	113	1,811	1,924	3.53%	3.33%
<i>Haiti</i>	129,617	669	5,000	5,669	4.37%	3.86%
<i>Holy See</i>	17	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Honduras</i>	182,601	272	5,085	5,357	2.93%	2.79%
<i>India</i>	1,004,245	2,040	15,723	17,763	1.77%	1.57%
<i>Indonesia</i>	80,936	115	1,196	1,311	1.62%	1.48%
<i>Iran</i>	23,749	121	588	709	2.99%	2.48%
<i>Iraq</i>	9,140	54	986	1,040	11.38%	10.79%
<i>Israel</i>	374,404	451	3,584	4,035	1.08%	0.96%
<i>Jamaica</i>	281,797	444	9,177	9,621	3.41%	3.26%
<i>Jordan</i>	37,792	272	2,256	2,528	6.69%	5.97%
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	18,157	40	494	534	2.94%	2.72%
<i>Kenya</i>	20,178	114	723	837	4.15%	3.58%
<i>Kiribati</i>	100	-	2	2	2.00%	2.00%
<i>Korea, North</i> ³²	80	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Kuwait</i>	49,210	486	828	1,314	2.67%	1.68%
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	2,292	13	128	141	6.15%	5.59%
<i>Laos</i>	1,247	14	146	160	12.83%	11.71%
<i>Lebanon</i>	39,454	100	928	1,028	2.61%	2.35%
<i>Lesotho</i>	317	1	6	7	2.21%	1.89%

³² North Korea refers to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Table 3 FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada, Mexico, and Students)						
Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Liberia</i>	3,894	68	677	745	19.13%	17.39%
<i>Libya</i>	1,074	7	64	71	6.61%	5.96%
<i>Macedonia</i>	6,349	22	166	188	2.96%	2.62%
<i>Madagascar</i>	930	3	13	16	1.72%	1.40%
<i>Malawi</i>	2,005	6	99	105	5.24%	4.94%
<i>Malaysia</i>	77,827	93	1,284	1,377	1.77%	1.65%
<i>Maldives</i>	196	-	3	3	1.53%	1.53%
<i>Mali</i>	2,936	15	164	179	6.10%	5.59%
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	60	-	8	8	13.33%	13.33%
<i>Mauritania</i>	1,212	16	174	190	15.68%	14.36%
<i>Mauritius</i>	3,286	3	30	33	1.00%	0.91%
<i>Micronesia, Federated States of</i>	40	1	9	10	25.00%	22.50%
<i>Moldova</i>	8,557	31	399	430	5.03%	4.66%
<i>Mongolia</i>	10,215	48	746	794	7.77%	7.30%
<i>Montenegro</i>	4,361	10	233	243	5.57%	5.34%
<i>Morocco</i> ³³	27,294	100	557	657	2.41%	2.04%
<i>Mozambique</i>	1,827	8	39	47	2.57%	2.14%
<i>Namibia</i>	1,589	3	22	25	1.57%	1.39%
<i>Nauru</i>	25	1	-	1	4.00%	0.00%
<i>Nepal</i>	18,775	157	789	946	5.04%	4.20%
<i>Nicaragua</i>	66,206	105	1,339	1,444	2.18%	2.02%
<i>Niger</i>	902	5	42	47	5.21%	4.66%
<i>Nigeria</i>	189,883	582	11,461	12,043	6.34%	6.04%
<i>Oman</i>	4,897	10	46	56	1.14%	0.94%
<i>Pakistan</i>	87,871	226	2,415	2,641	3.01%	2.75%
<i>Palau</i>	57	-	4	4	7.02%	7.02%
<i>Panama</i>	158,076	143	805	948	0.60%	0.51%
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	1,266	6	5	11	0.87%	0.40%
<i>Paraguay</i>	27,836	28	409	437	1.57%	1.47%
<i>Peru</i>	296,684	454	5,310	5,764	1.94%	1.79%
<i>Philippines</i>	250,753	562	4,438	5,000	1.99%	1.77%
<i>Poland</i>	176,495	334	2,787	3,121	1.77%	1.58%
<i>Qatar</i>	14,382	81	196	277	1.93%	1.36%
<i>Romania</i>	66,451	186	1,052	1,238	1.86%	1.58%
<i>Russia</i>	256,280	334	3,344	3,678	1.44%	1.31%
<i>Rwanda</i>	2,646	10	110	120	4.54%	4.16%
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>	12,115	18	262	280	2.31%	2.16%
<i>Saint Lucia</i>	15,616	31	320	351	2.25%	2.05%
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	9,608	20	342	362	3.77%	3.56%

³³ Morocco includes Morocco and Western Sahara.

Table 3 FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada, Mexico, and Students)						
Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Samoa</i>	2,006	18	103	121	6.03%	5.14%
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	45	-	1	1	2.22%	2.22%
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	135,108	990	1,429	2,419	1.79%	1.06%
<i>Senegal</i>	7,564	31	272	303	4.01%	3.60%
<i>Serbia</i>	23,175	73	507	580	2.50%	2.19%
<i>Seychelles</i>	352	1	2	3	0.85%	0.57%
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	2,426	27	157	184	7.59%	6.47%
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	174	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Somalia</i>	137	-	8	8	5.84%	5.84%
<i>South Africa</i>	121,072	178	837	1,015	0.84%	0.69%
<i>South Sudan</i>	257	1	6	7	2.72%	2.34%
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	18,333	43	315	358	1.95%	1.72%
<i>Sudan</i>	3,885	26	341	367	9.45%	8.78%
<i>Suriname</i>	14,485	11	118	129	0.89%	0.82%
<i>Swaziland</i>	651	-	8	8	1.23%	1.23%
<i>Syria</i>	11,821	64	726	790	6.68%	6.14%
<i>Tajikistan</i>	1,308	19	119	138	10.55%	9.10%
<i>Tanzania</i>	6,496	18	181	199	3.06%	2.79%
<i>Thailand</i>	84,785	168	1,954	2,122	2.50%	2.31%
<i>Timor-Leste</i>	51	-	2	2	3.92%	3.92%
<i>Togo</i>	1,912	20	197	217	11.35%	10.30%
<i>Tonga</i>	3,632	13	295	308	8.48%	8.12%
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	181,218	129	868	997	0.55%	0.48%
<i>Tunisia</i>	8,900	15	198	213	2.39%	2.23%
<i>Turkey</i>	176,695	312	2,531	2,843	1.61%	1.43%
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	951	2	44	46	4.84%	4.63%
<i>Tuvalu</i>	52	1	-	1	1.92%	0.00%
<i>Uganda</i>	7,362	34	379	413	5.61%	5.15%
<i>Ukraine</i>	83,401	243	2,707	2,950	3.54%	3.25%
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	30,577	275	452	727	2.38%	1.48%
<i>Uruguay</i>	77,164	76	1,353	1,429	1.85%	1.75%
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	9,592	39	803	842	8.78%	8.37%
<i>Vanuatu</i>	126	1	1	2	1.59%	0.79%
<i>Venezuela</i>	551,048	915	22,906	23,821	4.32%	4.16%
<i>Vietnam</i>	79,097	393	2,689	3,082	3.90%	3.40%
<i>Yemen</i>	2,887	20	194	214	7.41%	6.72%
<i>Zambia</i>	3,662	6	120	126	3.44%	3.28%
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	6,802	20	148	168	2.47%	2.18%
TOTAL	13,848,480	23,637	263,470	287,107	2.07%	1.90%

D. Nonimmigrant Student and Exchange Visitors Overstay Rates

Table 4 FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Afghanistan</i>	556	14	88	102	18.35%	15.83%
<i>Albania</i>	779	11	65	76	9.76%	8.34%
<i>Algeria</i>	563	35	20	55	9.77%	3.55%
<i>Andorra</i>	40	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Angola</i>	1,539	118	111	229	14.88%	7.21%
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	288	8	12	20	6.94%	4.17%
<i>Argentina</i>	8,599	128	100	228	2.65%	1.16%
<i>Armenia</i>	463	11	20	31	6.70%	4.32%
<i>Australia</i>	13,083	341	92	433	3.31%	0.70%
<i>Austria</i>	4,987	78	36	114	2.29%	0.72%
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	845	27	65	92	10.89%	7.69%
<i>Bahamas, The</i>	4,482	188	113	301	6.72%	2.52%
<i>Bahrain</i>	890	26	17	43	4.83%	1.91%
<i>Bangladesh</i>	3,273	127	361	488	14.91%	11.03%
<i>Barbados</i>	538	14	10	24	4.46%	1.86%
<i>Belarus</i>	1,074	22	70	92	8.57%	6.52%
<i>Belgium</i>	4,666	63	38	101	2.17%	0.81%
<i>Belize</i>	446	12	14	26	5.83%	3.14%
<i>Benin</i>	400	11	125	136	34.00%	31.25%
<i>Bhutan</i>	165	3	37	40	24.24%	22.42%
<i>Bolivia</i>	1,668	43	63	106	6.36%	3.78%
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	774	15	58	73	9.43%	7.49%
<i>Botswana</i>	268	9	10	19	7.09%	3.73%
<i>Brazil</i>	49,029	1,371	1,510	2,881	5.88%	3.08%
<i>Brunei</i>	108	2	1	3	2.78%	0.93%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	7,387	111	287	398	5.39%	3.89%
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	699	12	327	339	48.50%	46.78%
<i>Burma</i>	1,036	33	89	122	11.78%	8.59%
<i>Burundi</i>	167	8	35	43	25.75%	20.96%
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	125	4	23	27	21.60%	18.40%
<i>Cambodia</i>	454	10	28	38	8.37%	6.17%
<i>Cameroon</i>	889	25	255	280	31.50%	28.68%
<i>Central African Republic</i>	27	3	7	10	37.04%	25.93%
<i>Chad</i>	68	2	25	27	39.71%	36.77%
<i>Chile</i>	7,803	191	150	341	4.37%	1.92%
<i>China</i>	360,334	10,530	7,545	18,075	5.02%	2.09%
<i>Colombia</i>	20,830	560	647	1,207	5.80%	3.11%
<i>Comoros</i>	10	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%

Table 4 FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Congo (Brazzaville)</i>	201	7	48	55	27.36%	23.88%
<i>Congo (Kinshasa)</i>	517	16	189	205	39.65%	36.56%
<i>Costa Rica</i>	2,524	62	63	125	4.95%	2.50%
<i>Croatia</i>	1,518	45	34	79	5.20%	2.24%
<i>Cuba</i>	100	4	2	6	6.00%	2.00%
<i>Cyprus</i>	653	11	10	21	3.22%	1.53%
<i>Czech Republic</i>	4,884	80	67	147	3.01%	1.37%
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	755	30	129	159	21.06%	17.09%
<i>Denmark</i>	5,857	85	39	124	2.12%	0.67%
<i>Djibouti</i>	21	1	7	8	38.10%	33.33%
<i>Dominica</i>	193	4	16	20	10.36%	8.29%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	6,011	140	198	338	5.62%	3.29%
<i>Ecuador</i>	5,729	170	111	281	4.91%	1.94%
<i>Egypt</i>	5,562	157	290	447	8.04%	5.21%
<i>El Salvador</i>	1,833	49	55	104	5.67%	3.00%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	284	37	58	95	33.45%	20.42%
<i>Eritrea</i>	117	3	88	91	77.78%	75.21%
<i>Estonia</i>	871	7	14	21	2.41%	1.61%
<i>Ethiopia</i>	1,110	35	241	276	24.87%	21.71%
<i>Fiji</i>	101	3	16	19	18.81%	15.84%
<i>Finland</i>	2,970	48	27	75	2.53%	0.91%
<i>France</i>	38,462	652	338	990	2.57%	0.88%
<i>Gabon</i>	406	26	95	121	29.80%	23.40%
<i>Gambia, The</i>	196	4	57	61	31.12%	29.08%
<i>Georgia</i>	950	19	35	54	5.68%	3.68%
<i>Germany</i>	45,843	540	431	971	2.12%	0.94%
<i>Ghana</i>	1,952	50	169	219	11.22%	8.66%
<i>Greece</i>	3,977	65	30	95	2.39%	0.75%
<i>Grenada</i>	212	9	17	26	12.26%	8.02%
<i>Guatemala</i>	2,336	83	43	126	5.39%	1.84%
<i>Guinea</i>	157	2	41	43	27.39%	26.12%
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	8	-	1	1	12.50%	12.50%
<i>Guyana</i>	260	13	15	28	10.77%	5.77%
<i>Haiti</i>	982	24	95	119	12.12%	9.67%
<i>Holy See</i>	3	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Honduras</i>	2,516	91	89	180	7.15%	3.54%
<i>Hungary</i>	3,633	51	29	80	2.20%	0.80%
<i>Iceland</i>	908	13	8	21	2.31%	0.88%
<i>India</i>	98,970	1,561	3,014	4,575	4.62%	3.05%
<i>Indonesia</i>	10,018	311	350	661	6.60%	3.49%
<i>Iran</i>	3,567	81	238	319	8.94%	6.67%
<i>Iraq</i>	1,300	84	215	299	23.00%	16.54%
<i>Ireland</i>	13,971	146	121	267	1.91%	0.87%

Table 4 FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Israel</i>	10,476	219	194	413	3.94%	1.85%
<i>Italy</i>	21,346	332	219	551	2.58%	1.03%
<i>Jamaica</i>	8,967	190	525	715	7.97%	5.86%
<i>Japan</i>	53,162	944	607	1,551	2.92%	1.14%
<i>Jordan</i>	3,489	136	296	432	12.38%	8.48%
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	5,715	169	234	403	7.05%	4.09%
<i>Kenya</i>	2,326	52	288	340	14.62%	12.38%
<i>Kiribati</i>	32	2	2	4	12.50%	6.25%
<i>Korea, North</i>	11	-	3	3	27.27%	27.27%
<i>Korea, South</i>	101,027	3,043	2,068	5,111	5.06%	2.05%
<i>Kuwait</i>	11,064	421	220	641	5.79%	1.99%
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	666	17	96	113	16.97%	14.41%
<i>Laos</i>	160	5	6	11	6.88%	3.75%
<i>Latvia</i>	706	19	9	28	3.97%	1.28%
<i>Lebanon</i>	2,514	55	50	105	4.18%	1.99%
<i>Lesotho</i>	81	1	2	3	3.70%	2.47%
<i>Liberia</i>	218	11	29	40	18.35%	13.30%
<i>Libya</i>	1,036	113	330	443	42.76%	31.85%
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	30	1	-	1	3.33%	0.00%
<i>Lithuania</i>	1,920	19	19	38	1.98%	0.99%
<i>Luxembourg</i>	258	6	4	10	3.88%	1.55%
<i>Macedonia</i>	1,658	26	182	208	12.55%	10.98%
<i>Madagascar</i>	144	14	8	22	15.28%	5.56%
<i>Malawi</i>	250	1	36	37	14.80%	14.40%
<i>Malaysia</i>	6,641	188	222	410	6.17%	3.34%
<i>Maldives</i>	74	2	6	8	10.81%	8.11%
<i>Mali</i>	349	18	60	78	22.35%	17.19%
<i>Malta</i>	66	2	3	5	7.58%	4.55%
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	6	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Mauritania</i>	117	7	11	18	15.39%	9.40%
<i>Mauritius</i>	276	4	7	11	3.99%	2.54%
<i>Micronesia, Federated States of</i>	3	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Moldova</i>	2,299	58	586	644	28.01%	25.49%
<i>Monaco</i>	48	2	-	2	4.17%	0.00%
<i>Mongolia</i>	2,399	124	347	471	19.63%	14.46%
<i>Montenegro</i>	604	28	57	85	14.07%	9.44%
<i>Morocco</i>	2,258	56	113	169	7.48%	5.00%
<i>Mozambique</i>	173	5	14	19	10.98%	8.09%
<i>Namibia</i>	139	8	12	20	14.39%	8.63%
<i>Nauru</i>	2	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Nepal</i>	2,873	52	675	727	25.31%	23.50%
<i>Netherlands</i>	8,781	145	85	230	2.62%	0.97%

Table 4 FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>New Zealand</i>	4,279	141	37	178	4.16%	0.87%
<i>Nicaragua</i>	791	18	10	28	3.54%	1.26%
<i>Niger</i>	174	6	21	27	15.52%	12.07%
<i>Nigeria</i>	8,034	267	1,827	2,094	26.06%	22.74%
<i>Norway</i>	7,434	153	44	197	2.65%	0.59%
<i>Oman</i>	2,439	92	34	126	5.17%	1.39%
<i>Pakistan</i>	6,775	165	362	527	7.78%	5.34%
<i>Palau</i>	1	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Panama</i>	3,649	120	75	195	5.34%	2.06%
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	158	16	19	35	22.15%	12.03%
<i>Paraguay</i>	1,200	40	26	66	5.50%	2.17%
<i>Peru</i>	10,501	158	210	368	3.50%	2.00%
<i>Philippines</i>	10,169	171	763	934	9.19%	7.50%
<i>Poland</i>	8,058	99	110	209	2.59%	1.37%
<i>Portugal</i>	3,019	79	58	137	4.54%	1.92%
<i>Qatar</i>	2,220	117	24	141	6.35%	1.08%
<i>Romania</i>	7,372	147	284	431	5.85%	3.85%
<i>Russia</i>	12,707	377	497	874	6.88%	3.91%
<i>Rwanda</i>	997	38	97	135	13.54%	9.73%
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>	225	5	10	15	6.67%	4.44%
<i>Saint Lucia</i>	300	15	21	36	12.00%	7.00%
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	111	6	6	12	10.81%	5.41%
<i>Samoa</i>	37	2	3	5	13.51%	8.11%
<i>San Marino</i>	8	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	5	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	100,024	5,170	1,658	6,828	6.83%	1.66%
<i>Senegal</i>	675	25	85	110	16.30%	12.59%
<i>Serbia</i>	4,800	155	598	753	15.69%	12.46%
<i>Seychelles</i>	29	-	1	1	3.45%	3.45%
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	171	5	13	18	10.53%	7.60%
<i>Singapore</i>	7,943	165	81	246	3.10%	1.02%
<i>Slovakia</i>	4,026	48	42	90	2.24%	1.04%
<i>Slovenia</i>	687	7	6	13	1.89%	0.87%
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	21	-	1	1	4.76%	4.76%
<i>Somalia</i>	25	2	5	7	28.00%	20.00%
<i>South Africa</i>	4,426	128	164	292	6.60%	3.71%
<i>South Sudan</i>	50	-	2	2	4.00%	4.00%
<i>Spain</i>	26,838	515	286	801	2.99%	1.07%
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	1,774	70	155	225	12.68%	8.74%
<i>Sudan</i>	304	5	31	36	11.84%	10.20%
<i>Suriname</i>	163	1	1	2	1.23%	0.61%
<i>Swaziland</i>	153	7	5	12	7.84%	3.27%

Table 4 FY 2016 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant students and exchange visitors (F, M, J) admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs (excluding Canada and Mexico)						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Sweden</i>	10,843	188	125	313	2.89%	1.15%
<i>Switzerland</i>	8,523	131	45	176	2.07%	0.53%
<i>Syria</i>	599	25	62	87	14.52%	10.35%
<i>Taiwan</i>	30,070	770	365	1,135	3.78%	1.21%
<i>Tajikistan</i>	486	12	65	77	15.84%	13.37%
<i>Tanzania</i>	939	42	85	127	13.53%	9.05%
<i>Thailand</i>	18,189	511	847	1,358	7.47%	4.66%
<i>Timor-Leste</i>	32	1	3	4	12.50%	9.38%
<i>Togo</i>	176	7	46	53	30.11%	26.14%
<i>Tonga</i>	62	6	7	13	20.97%	11.29%
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	2,208	61	49	110	4.98%	2.22%
<i>Tunisia</i>	1,173	52	40	92	7.84%	3.41%
<i>Turkey</i>	24,836	637	611	1,248	5.03%	2.46%
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	371	12	34	46	12.40%	9.16%
<i>Tuvalu</i>	2	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Uganda</i>	826	16	88	104	12.59%	10.65%
<i>Ukraine</i>	7,757	202	1,001	1,203	15.51%	12.90%
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	4,464	132	40	172	3.85%	0.90%
<i>United Kingdom</i>	44,027	761	322	1,083	2.46%	0.73%
<i>Uruguay</i>	821	19	22	41	4.99%	2.68%
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	1,181	63	112	175	14.82%	9.48%
<i>Vanuatu</i>	8	1	-	1	12.50%	0.00%
<i>Venezuela</i>	13,817	490	712	1,202	8.70%	5.15%
<i>Vietnam</i>	14,878	648	1,212	1,860	12.50%	8.15%
<i>Yemen</i>	911	33	64	97	10.65%	7.03%
<i>Zambia</i>	414	9	39	48	11.59%	9.42%
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	1,017	25	69	94	9.24%	6.79%
TOTAL	1,457,556	38,869	40,949	79,818	5.48%	2.81%

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

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Afghanistan</i>	204	3	116	119	58.33%	56.86%
<i>Albania</i>	458	14	73	87	19.00%	15.94%
<i>Algeria</i>	471	11	15	26	5.52%	3.19%
<i>Andorra</i>	90	-	1	1	1.11%	1.11%
<i>Angola</i>	661	8	15	23	3.48%	2.27%
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	50	-	6	6	12.00%	12.00%
<i>Argentina</i>	17,895	114	126	240	1.34%	0.70%
<i>Armenia</i>	439	9	43	52	11.85%	9.80%
<i>Australia</i>	54,324	360	333	693	1.28%	0.61%
<i>Austria</i>	5,510	20	43	63	1.14%	0.78%
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	211	-	6	6	2.84%	2.84%
<i>Bahamas, The</i>	708	6	15	21	2.97%	2.12%
<i>Bahrain</i>	49	-	1	1	2.04%	2.04%
<i>Bangladesh</i>	920	35	107	142	15.44%	11.63%
<i>Barbados</i>	424	-	4	4	0.94%	0.94%
<i>Belarus</i>	942	15	39	54	5.73%	4.14%
<i>Belgium</i>	9,494	36	37	73	0.77%	0.39%
<i>Belize</i>	397	9	23	32	8.06%	5.79%
<i>Benin</i>	47	-	9	9	19.15%	19.15%
<i>Bhutan</i>	36	1	7	8	22.22%	19.44%
<i>Bolivia</i>	1,131	8	41	49	4.33%	3.63%
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	427	14	77	91	21.31%	18.03%
<i>Botswana</i>	41	1	8	9	21.95%	19.51%
<i>Brazil</i>	33,224	298	614	912	2.75%	1.85%
<i>Brunei</i>	32	-	2	2	6.25%	6.25%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	2,306	59	74	133	5.77%	3.21%
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	148	1	7	8	5.41%	4.73%
<i>Burma</i>	120	3	23	26	21.67%	19.17%
<i>Burundi</i>	28	1	6	7	25.00%	21.43%
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	160	6	116	122	76.25%	72.50%
<i>Cambodia</i>	301	13	125	138	45.85%	41.53%
<i>Cameroon</i>	395	4	86	90	22.79%	21.77%
<i>Central African Republic</i>	9	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Chad</i>	13	-	5	5	38.46%	38.46%
<i>Chile</i>	6,377	59	66	125	1.96%	1.04%
<i>China</i>	53,405	552	833	1,385	2.59%	1.56%
<i>Colombia</i>	18,163	155	585	740	4.07%	3.22%

³⁴ Table 5 complete list of applicable admission classes: A3, CW1, CW2, EI, 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 2016 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admissions admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)³⁴

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Comoros</i>	6	-	1	1	16.67%	16.67%
<i>Congo (Brazzaville)</i>	55	1	10	11	20.00%	18.18%
<i>Congo (Kinshasa)</i>	125	2	13	15	12.00%	10.40%
<i>Costa Rica</i>	3,187	36	98	134	4.21%	3.08%
<i>Croatia</i>	1,167	10	19	29	2.49%	1.63%
<i>Cuba</i>	1,057	48	89	137	12.96%	8.42%
<i>Cyprus</i>	351	5	3	8	2.28%	0.86%
<i>Czech Republic</i>	2,809	16	24	40	1.42%	0.85%
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	170	2	39	41	24.12%	22.94%
<i>Denmark</i>	8,477	45	22	67	0.79%	0.26%
<i>Djibouti</i>	1	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Dominica</i>	102	1	3	4	3.92%	2.94%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	8,415	119	1,021	1,140	13.55%	12.13%
<i>Ecuador</i>	2,891	28	125	153	5.29%	4.32%
<i>Egypt</i>	2,872	29	140	169	5.88%	4.88%
<i>El Salvador</i>	2,398	29	245	274	11.43%	10.22%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	41	1	1	2	4.88%	2.44%
<i>Eritrea</i>	56	2	22	24	42.86%	39.29%
<i>Estonia</i>	641	1	3	4	0.62%	0.47%
<i>Ethiopia</i>	637	6	118	124	19.47%	18.52%
<i>Fiji</i>	126	-	5	5	3.97%	3.97%
<i>Finland</i>	5,493	23	29	52	0.95%	0.53%
<i>France</i>	72,391	478	346	824	1.14%	0.48%
<i>Gabon</i>	27	1	1	2	7.41%	3.70%
<i>Gambia, The</i>	34	-	11	11	32.35%	32.35%
<i>Georgia</i>	250	4	8	12	4.80%	3.20%
<i>Germany</i>	73,187	281	308	589	0.81%	0.42%
<i>Ghana</i>	849	8	92	100	11.78%	10.84%
<i>Greece</i>	3,803	19	32	51	1.34%	0.84%
<i>Grenada</i>	117	2	5	7	5.98%	4.27%
<i>Guatemala</i>	6,555	767	1,090	1,857	28.33%	16.63%
<i>Guinea</i>	89	2	33	35	39.33%	37.08%
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	4	-	2	2	50.00%	50.00%
<i>Guyana</i>	167	3	46	49	29.34%	27.55%
<i>Haiti</i>	1,498	13	575	588	39.25%	38.39%
<i>Holy See</i>	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Honduras</i>	3,034	202	475	677	22.31%	15.66%
<i>Hungary</i>	3,198	35	29	64	2.00%	0.91%
<i>Iceland</i>	1,082	5	5	10	0.92%	0.46%
<i>India</i>	339,076	2,402	5,659	8,061	2.38%	1.67%
<i>Indonesia</i>	2,512	47	121	168	6.69%	4.82%
<i>Iran</i>	632	21	82	103	16.30%	12.98%

Table 5**FY 2016 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admissions admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)³⁴**

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Iraq</i>	183	4	32	36	19.67%	17.49%
<i>Ireland</i>	18,939	210	107	317	1.67%	0.57%
<i>Israel</i>	16,507	128	115	243	1.47%	0.70%
<i>Italy</i>	35,741	165	205	370	1.04%	0.57%
<i>Jamaica</i>	16,545	1,619	1,109	2,728	16.49%	6.70%
<i>Japan</i>	148,599	469	413	882	0.59%	0.28%
<i>Jordan</i>	674	9	32	41	6.08%	4.75%
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	758	8	34	42	5.54%	4.49%
<i>Kenya</i>	1,243	15	102	117	9.41%	8.21%
<i>Kiribati</i>	16	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Korea, North</i>	5	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Korea, South</i>	36,818	273	447	720	1.96%	1.21%
<i>Kuwait</i>	77	3	-	3	3.90%	0.00%
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	146	2	15	17	11.64%	10.27%
<i>Laos</i>	194	7	120	127	65.46%	61.86%
<i>Latvia</i>	647	5	8	13	2.01%	1.24%
<i>Lebanon</i>	1,571	11	38	49	3.12%	2.42%
<i>Lesotho</i>	34	1	1	2	5.88%	2.94%
<i>Liberia</i>	73	-	49	49	67.12%	67.12%
<i>Libya</i>	58	1	10	11	18.97%	17.24%
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	20	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Lithuania</i>	820	8	16	24	2.93%	1.95%
<i>Luxembourg</i>	238	1	1	2	0.84%	0.42%
<i>Macedonia</i>	254	14	29	43	16.93%	11.42%
<i>Madagascar</i>	44	-	3	3	6.82%	6.82%
<i>Malawi</i>	45	-	5	5	11.11%	11.11%
<i>Malaysia</i>	4,597	31	70	101	2.20%	1.52%
<i>Maldives</i>	1	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Mali</i>	103	1	15	16	15.53%	14.56%
<i>Malta</i>	173	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	1	1	-	1	100.00%	0.00%
<i>Mauritania</i>	32	-	1	1	3.13%	3.13%
<i>Mauritius</i>	168	1	-	1	0.60%	0.00%
<i>Micronesia, Federated States of</i>	-	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Moldova</i>	385	6	43	49	12.73%	11.17%
<i>Monaco</i>	14	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Mongolia</i>	212	3	19	22	10.38%	8.96%
<i>Montenegro</i>	123	2	4	6	4.88%	3.25%
<i>Morocco</i>	888	13	85	98	11.04%	9.57%
<i>Mozambique</i>	62	-	2	2	3.23%	3.23%
<i>Namibia</i>	50	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%

Table 5

FY 2016 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admissions admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)³⁴

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Nauru</i>	1	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Nepal</i>	1,205	9	78	87	7.22%	6.47%
<i>Netherlands</i>	22,210	108	100	208	0.94%	0.45%
<i>New Zealand</i>	5,829	58	51	109	1.87%	0.88%
<i>Nicaragua</i>	1,325	32	71	103	7.77%	5.36%
<i>Niger</i>	39	1	5	6	15.39%	12.82%
<i>Nigeria</i>	3,268	36	471	507	15.51%	14.41%
<i>Norway</i>	7,102	37	36	73	1.03%	0.51%
<i>Oman</i>	113	-	2	2	1.77%	1.77%
<i>Pakistan</i>	3,761	47	258	305	8.11%	6.86%
<i>Palau</i>	1	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Panama</i>	1,254	3	21	24	1.91%	1.68%
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	5	1	-	1	20.00%	0.00%
<i>Paraguay</i>	345	3	10	13	3.77%	2.90%
<i>Peru</i>	5,973	123	493	616	10.31%	8.25%
<i>Philippines</i>	22,604	971	5,552	6,523	28.86%	24.56%
<i>Poland</i>	6,203	53	81	134	2.16%	1.31%
<i>Portugal</i>	4,653	31	30	61	1.31%	0.65%
<i>Qatar</i>	38	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Romania</i>	4,198	66	169	235	5.60%	4.03%
<i>Russia</i>	11,991	171	319	490	4.09%	2.66%
<i>Rwanda</i>	63	-	10	10	15.87%	15.87%
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>	100	-	1	1	1.00%	1.00%
<i>Saint Lucia</i>	134	5	10	15	11.19%	7.46%
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	33	-	3	3	9.09%	9.09%
<i>Samoa</i>	51	-	7	7	13.73%	13.73%
<i>San Marino</i>	3	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	3	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	1,608	18	16	34	2.11%	1.00%
<i>Senegal</i>	286	2	29	31	10.84%	10.14%
<i>Serbia</i>	1,627	29	107	136	8.36%	6.58%
<i>Seychelles</i>	3	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	54	-	24	24	44.44%	44.44%
<i>Singapore</i>	5,440	43	59	102	1.88%	1.09%
<i>Slovakia</i>	1,418	21	23	44	3.10%	1.62%
<i>Slovenia</i>	770	7	15	22	2.86%	1.95%
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	2	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Somalia</i>	22	-	16	16	72.73%	72.73%
<i>South Africa</i>	9,157	204	206	410	4.48%	2.25%
<i>South Sudan</i>	20	-	10	10	50.00%	50.00%
<i>Spain</i>	37,771	200	127	327	0.87%	0.34%

Table 5

FY 2016 Overstay rates for other in-scope nonimmigrant classes of admissions admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs for all countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)³⁴

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	1,083	7	41	48	4.43%	3.79%
<i>Sudan</i>	67	4	5	9	13.43%	7.46%
<i>Suriname</i>	57	-	2	2	3.51%	3.51%
<i>Swaziland</i>	25	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Sweden</i>	15,233	74	59	133	0.87%	0.39%
<i>Switzerland</i>	8,395	37	42	79	0.94%	0.50%
<i>Syria</i>	271	9	72	81	29.89%	26.57%
<i>Taiwan</i>	12,378	71	98	169	1.37%	0.79%
<i>Tajikistan</i>	33	2	5	7	21.21%	15.15%
<i>Tanzania</i>	276	2	20	22	7.97%	7.25%
<i>Thailand</i>	3,122	70	402	472	15.12%	12.88%
<i>Timor-Leste</i>	1	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Togo</i>	58	1	17	18	31.03%	29.31%
<i>Tonga</i>	120	-	13	13	10.83%	10.83%
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	3,294	18	44	62	1.88%	1.34%
<i>Tunisia</i>	301	1	7	8	2.66%	2.33%
<i>Turkey</i>	7,247	90	119	209	2.88%	1.64%
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	47	1	7	8	17.02%	14.89%
<i>Tuvalu</i>	1	-	-	-	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Uganda</i>	536	5	55	60	11.19%	10.26%
<i>Ukraine</i>	5,234	102	456	558	10.66%	8.71%
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	115	2	8	10	8.70%	6.96%
<i>United Kingdom</i>	137,174	973	696	1,669	1.22%	0.51%
<i>Uruguay</i>	1,166	9	15	24	2.06%	1.29%
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	280	6	20	26	9.29%	7.14%
<i>Vanuatu</i>	16	-	1	1	6.25%	6.25%
<i>Venezuela</i>	20,276	149	309	458	2.26%	1.52%
<i>Vietnam</i>	2,727	64	752	816	29.92%	27.58%
<i>Yemen</i>	84	-	28	28	33.33%	33.33%
<i>Zambia</i>	155	2	9	11	7.10%	5.81%
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	483	6	19	25	5.18%	3.93%
TOTAL	1,427,188	13,504	29,498	43,002	3.01%	2.07%

F. Canada and Mexico Nonimmigrant Overstay Rates

Table 6 FY 2016 Overstay rates for Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrants admitted to the United States via air and sea POEs						
Country of Citizenship (admission class)	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Canada (B1/B2)</i>	8,620,361	7,128	117,267	124,395	1.44%	1.36%
<i>Mexico (B1/B2)</i>	2,927,848	4,110	43,742	47,852	1.63%	1.49%
<i>B1/B2 Total</i>	<i>11,548,209</i>	<i>11,238</i>	<i>161,009</i>	<i>172,247</i>	<i>1.49%</i>	<i>1.39%</i>
<i>Canada (F, M, J)</i>	54,786	783	806	1,589	2.90%	1.47%
<i>Mexico (F, M, J)</i>	37,157	789	738	1,527	4.11%	1.99%
<i>F, M, J Total</i>	<i>91,943³⁵</i>	<i>1,572³⁶</i>	<i>1,544³⁷</i>	<i>3,116</i>	<i>3.39%</i>	<i>1.68%</i>
<i>Canada (Other In-Scope)</i>	333,349	1,982	1,345	3,327	1.00%	0.40%
<i>Mexico (Other In-Scope)</i>	114,519	1,401	2,178	3,579	3.13%	1.90%
<i>Other In-Scope Total</i>	<i>447,868</i>	<i>3,383</i>	<i>3,523</i>	<i>6,906</i>	<i>1.54%</i>	<i>0.79%</i>
<i>Canada Total</i>	<i>9,008,496</i>	<i>9,893</i>	<i>119,418</i>	<i>129,311</i>	<i>1.44%</i>	<i>1.33%</i>
<i>Mexico Total</i>	<i>3,079,524</i>	<i>6,300</i>	<i>46,658</i>	<i>52,958</i>	<i>1.72%</i>	<i>1.52%</i>
Grand Total	12,088,020	16,193	166,076	182,269	1.51%	1.37%

Table 6 represents Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrant visitors admitted at air and sea POEs who were expected to depart in FY 2016. Unlike all other countries, the overwhelming majority of travelers from Canada or Mexico enter the United States by land. Overstay data concerning land entries will be incorporated into future iterations of this report as projects progress.

³⁵ The Canada and Mexico Expected Departure total comprises of 64,370 for the F visa category, 1,290 for the M visa category, 26,283 for the J visa category

³⁶ The Canada and Mexico Out-of-Country Overstay total comprises of 1,247 for the F visa category, 41 for the M visa category, 284 for the J visa category

³⁷ The Canada and Mexico Suspected In-Country Overstay total comprises of 899 for the F visa category, 40 for the M visa category, 605 for the J visa category

V. Conclusion

Identifying overstays is important for national security, public safety, immigration enforcement, and processing applications for immigration benefits.

Over the years, DHS has 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 are usable for entry to the United States, the collection of biometric data on most foreign travelers to the United States, and the comparison of that data against criminal and terrorist watchlists. Despite the different infrastructural, operational, and logistical challenges presented in the exit environment, DHS has been able to resolve many of the issues regarding the collection of departure information for foreign nationals. Further efforts, including partnerships with other governments and the private sector (e.g., airlines airports, cruise lines, etc.), are ongoing and will continue to improve the existing process for improved data integrity.

During the past two years, DHS has made significant progress in terms of the ability to accurately report data on overstays—progress that was made possible by congressional realignment of Department resources in order to better centralize the overall mission in identifying overstays. During FY 2016, through new biometric exit tests and the BE-Mobile law enforcement tool, DHS was able to biometrically verify the biographic departure data for a limited number of departures from the United States in the air, land, and sea environments. While these only account for a very small percentage of all the biographic departure records for that FY, it is an important first step towards implementing a comprehensive biometric entry and exit system.

DHS will continue to develop and test the entry and exit system during FY 2017, both biometric and biographic, which will improve the ability of CBP to report this data accurately. DHS will continue to annually and publicly release this overstay data, and looks forward to providing updates to congressional members and their staff on its ongoing progress.

VI. Appendices

Appendix A. In-Scope Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission

CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
Temporary Workers and Trainees	
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI)-only transitional workers	CW1
Spouses and children of CW1	CW2
Temporary workers in specialty occupations	H1B
Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement aliens	H1B1
Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas	H1C
Agricultural workers	H2A
Nonagricultural workers	H2B
Returning H2B workers	H2R
Trainees	H3
Spouses and children of H1, H2, 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 ³⁸
Spouses and children of L1	L2
Treaty Traders and Investors	
Treaty traders and their spouses and children	E1

³⁸ Includes L1A and L1B classes of admission

CLASS OF ADMISSION DESCRIPTION	CODE
Treaty investors and their spouses and children	E2
Treaty investors and their spouses and children CNMI only	E2C
Australian Free Trade Agreement principals, spouses and children	E3 ³⁹
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
Alien 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
Attendant, servant, personal employer of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) NATO-1 through NATO-6 or Immediate Family	NATO- 7

³⁹ Includes E3D and E3R classes of admission

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

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

Appendix C. FY 2015 Overstay Rates

FY 2015 Entry/Exit Overstay Report Overview

Below are the tabulated rates from the Fiscal Year 2015 Entry and Exit Overstay Report. The inclusion of these tables is for reference only. Unlike the FY 2016 Report, the Fiscal Year 2015 report is limited to foreign nationals who entered the United States as nonimmigrant visitors for business or pleasure through an air or sea port of entry. These individuals represent the vast majority (approximately 87 percent) of annual nonimmigrant air and sea admissions. At the end of FY 2015, the overall Suspected In-Country Overstay number – i.e., those for whom we did not have evidence of a departure or transition to another immigration status – was 482,781 individuals, or 1.07 percent. As included in the report, by January 2016, the number of Suspected In-Country overstays for FY 2015 had dropped to 416,500 individuals, rendering the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate as 0.9 percent. We have since calculated that, as of June 2016, the number of Suspected In-Country overstays for FY 2015 had further dropped to 355,338 individuals, rendering the Suspected In-Country Overstay rate as 0.79 percent.

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Andorra</i>	1,221	2	3	5	0.41%	0.24%
<i>Australia</i>	1,306,352	878	3,964	4,842	0.37%	0.30%
<i>Austria</i>	210,854	119	2,694	2,813	1.33%	1.28%
<i>Belgium</i>	290,103	158	1,477	1,635	0.56%	0.51%
<i>Brunei</i>	1,143	1	10	11	0.96%	0.87%
<i>Chile</i>	306,598	584	6,553	7,137	2.33%	2.14%
<i>Czech Republic</i>	97,708	186	1,422	1,608	1.65%	1.46%
<i>Denmark</i>	326,334	158	1,812	1,970	0.60%	0.56%
<i>Estonia</i>	20,247	43	191	234	1.16%	0.94%
<i>Finland</i>	153,136	91	747	838	0.55%	0.49%
<i>France</i>	1,767,377	1,434	11,973	13,407	0.76%	0.68%
<i>Germany</i>	2,107,035	1,160	21,394	22,554	1.07%	1.02%
<i>Greece</i>	71,430	320	1,333	1,653	2.31%	1.87%
<i>Hungary</i>	75,904	356	1,860	2,216	2.92%	2.45%
<i>Iceland</i>	51,231	36	199	235	0.46%	0.39%
<i>Ireland</i>	453,597	316	1,797	2,113	0.47%	0.40%
<i>Italy</i>	1,184,715	1,336	17,661	18,997	1.60%	1.49%
<i>Japan</i>	3,014,769	455	5,603	6,058	0.20%	0.19%
<i>Korea, South</i>	1,121,890	1,352	7,120	8,472	0.76%	0.63%

Table 1-D
FY 2015 Overstay rates for nonimmigrant visitors admitted to the United States for business or pleasure
(WB/WT/B-1/B-2) via air and sea POEs for VWP Countries

Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of- Country Overstays	Suspected In- Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In- Country Overstay Rate
<i>Latvia</i>	18,698	86	273	359	1.92%	1.46%
<i>Liechtenstein</i>	2,048	2	12	14	0.68%	0.59%
<i>Lithuania</i>	26,502	102	480	582	2.20%	1.81%
<i>Luxembourg</i>	14,279	7	75	82	0.57%	0.53%
<i>Malta</i>	5,504	3	44	47	0.85%	0.80%
<i>Monaco</i>	1,136	1	4	5	0.44%	0.35%
<i>Netherlands</i>	709,633	461	7,723	8,184	1.15%	1.09%
<i>New Zealand</i>	298,093	245	1,206	1,451	0.49%	0.40%
<i>Norway</i>	312,600	193	1,230	1,423	0.46%	0.39%
<i>Portugal</i>	165,533	500	3,322	3,822	2.31%	2.01%
<i>San Marino</i>	702	0	16	16	2.28%	2.28%
<i>Singapore</i>	127,804	106	375	481	0.38%	0.29%
<i>Slovakia</i>	44,274	116	927	1,043	2.36%	2.09%
<i>Slovenia</i>	23,669	43	235	278	1.17%	0.99%
<i>Spain</i>	896,833	1,668	10,891	12,559	1.40%	1.21%
<i>Sweden</i>	576,422	354	2,428	2,782	0.48%	0.42%
<i>Switzerland</i>	438,910	279	2,123	2,402	0.55%	0.48%
<i>Taiwan</i>	356,225	704	1,184	1,888	0.53%	0.33%
<i>United Kingdom</i>	4,393,881	2,504	16,446	18,950	0.43%	0.37%
TOTAL	20,974,390	16,359	136,807	153,166	0.73%	0.65%

Table 2-D

FY 2015 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants with B-1/B-2 visas admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Afghanistan</i>	2,136	13	219	232	10.86%	10.25%
<i>Albania</i>	6,123	24	183	207	3.38%	2.99%
<i>Algeria</i>	9,353	53	240	293	3.13%	2.57%
<i>Angola</i>	10,987	25	268	293	2.67%	2.44%
<i>Antigua and Barbuda</i>	13,485	29	204	233	1.73%	1.51%
<i>Argentina</i>	690,275	237	7,498	7,735	1.12%	1.09%
<i>Armenia</i>	5,962	11	195	206	3.46%	3.27%
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	5,758	8	72	80	1.39%	1.25%
<i>Bahamas, The</i>	220,305	232	1,510	1,742	0.79%	0.69%
<i>Bahrain</i>	7,003	12	68	80	1.14%	0.97%
<i>Bangladesh</i>	28,888	96	1,147	1,243	4.30%	3.97%
<i>Barbados</i>	53,643	57	310	367	0.68%	0.58%
<i>Belarus</i>	11,996	21	229	250	2.08%	1.91%
<i>Belize</i>	24,029	43	531	574	2.39%	2.21%
<i>Benin</i>	2,016	16	129	145	7.19%	6.40%
<i>Bhutan</i>	442	4	106	110	24.89%	23.98%
<i>Bolivia</i>	52,795	54	1,118	1,172	2.22%	2.12%
<i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i>	6,762	21	146	167	2.47%	2.16%
<i>Botswana</i>	1,832	2	16	18	0.98%	0.87%
<i>Brazil</i>	2,350,140	1,284	35,707	36,991	1.57%	1.52%
<i>Bulgaria</i>	26,311	69	389	458	1.74%	1.48%
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	3,765	24	654	678	18.01%	17.37%
<i>Burma</i>	4,057	15	114	129	3.18%	2.81%
<i>Burundi</i>	863	2	81	83	9.62%	9.39%
<i>Cabo Verde</i>	4,295	10	276	286	6.66%	6.43%
<i>Cambodia</i>	2,497	9	46	55	2.20%	1.84%
<i>Cameroon</i>	7,779	77	607	684	8.79%	7.80%
<i>Central African Republic</i>	160	0	11	11	6.88%	6.88%
<i>Chad</i>	677	14	104	118	17.43%	15.36%
<i>China</i>	1,763,669	2,554	15,692	18,246	1.04%	0.89%
<i>Colombia</i>	935,500	721	16,434	17,155	1.83%	1.76%
<i>Comoros</i>	135	0	3	3	2.22%	2.22%
<i>Congo (Brazzaville)</i>	1,323	5	86	91	6.88%	6.50%
<i>Congo (Kinshasa)</i>	5,003	23	427	450	9.00%	8.53%
<i>Costa Rica</i>	224,101	123	1,986	2,109	0.94%	0.89%
<i>Croatia</i>	20,781	32	194	226	1.09%	0.93%
<i>Cuba</i>	46,826	170	895	1,065	2.27%	1.91%
<i>Cyprus</i>	8,357	19	94	113	1.35%	1.12%
<i>Côte d'Ivoire</i>	5,337	35	216	251	4.70%	4.05%
<i>Djibouti</i>	347	3	93	96	27.67%	26.80%

Table 2-D

FY 2015 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants with B-1/B-2 visas admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Dominica</i>	6,830	11	258	269	3.94%	3.78%
<i>Dominican Republic</i>	303,095	316	6,990	7,306	2.41%	2.31%
<i>Ecuador</i>	348,064	260	5,612	5,872	1.69%	1.61%
<i>Egypt</i>	74,705	175	1,245	1,420	1.90%	1.67%
<i>El Salvador</i>	137,535	166	3,118	3,284	2.39%	2.27%
<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	1,212	11	39	50	4.13%	3.22%
<i>Eritrea</i>	2,339	69	382	451	19.28%	16.33%
<i>Ethiopia</i>	14,296	122	492	614	4.30%	3.44%
<i>Fiji</i>	7,361	26	142	168	2.28%	1.93%
<i>Gabon</i>	1,862	12	108	120	6.45%	5.80%
<i>Gambia, The</i>	1,795	20	181	201	11.20%	10.08%
<i>Georgia</i>	6,561	13	803	816	12.44%	12.24%
<i>Ghana</i>	21,846	106	894	1,000	4.58%	4.09%
<i>Grenada</i>	9,109	26	236	262	2.88%	2.59%
<i>Guatemala</i>	236,043	296	5,419	5,715	2.42%	2.30%
<i>Guinea</i>	2,200	19	175	194	8.82%	7.95%
<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	133	0	6	6	4.51%	4.51%
<i>Guyana</i>	41,747	63	920	983	2.36%	2.20%
<i>Haiti</i>	121,581	559	3,312	3,871	3.18%	2.72%
<i>Holy See</i>	22	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Honduras</i>	161,467	204	4,075	4,279	2.65%	2.52%
<i>India</i>	881,974	1,463	12,885	14,348	1.63%	1.46%
<i>Indonesia</i>	84,103	94	922	1,016	1.21%	1.10%
<i>Iran</i>	24,997	122	564	686	2.74%	2.26%
<i>Iraq</i>	11,147	93	681	774	6.94%	6.11%
<i>Israel</i>	352,627	346	2,375	2,721	0.77%	0.67%
<i>Jamaica</i>	240,126	338	6,614	6,952	2.90%	2.75%
<i>Jordan</i>	33,286	179	1,397	1,576	4.74%	4.20%
<i>Kazakhstan</i>	17,301	38	409	447	2.58%	2.36%
<i>Kenya</i>	18,336	87	475	562	3.07%	2.59%
<i>Kiribati</i>	119	1	1	2	1.68%	0.84%
<i>Korea, North</i>	29	0	1	1	3.45%	3.45%
<i>Kuwait</i>	45,762	344	913	1,257	2.75%	2.00%
<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	2,128	10	148	158	7.43%	6.95%
<i>Laos</i>	1,513	27	252	279	18.44%	16.66%
<i>Lebanon</i>	39,438	76	930	1,006	2.55%	2.36%
<i>Lesotho</i>	286	0	6	6	2.10%	2.10%
<i>Liberia</i>	4,575	134	412	546	11.93%	9.01%
<i>Libya</i>	1,245	13	56	69	5.54%	4.50%
<i>Macedonia</i>	6,014	24	226	250	4.16%	3.76%
<i>Madagascar</i>	872	1	7	8	0.92%	0.80%
<i>Malawi</i>	1,685	6	74	80	4.75%	4.39%

Table 2-D

FY 2015 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants with B-1/B-2 visas admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Malaysia</i>	80,451	94	1,430	1,524	1.89%	1.78%
<i>Maldives</i>	243	0	1	1	0.41%	0.41%
<i>Mali</i>	2,801	16	154	170	6.07%	5.50%
<i>Marshall Islands</i>	52	1	2	3	5.77%	3.85%
<i>Mauritania</i>	1,371	12	173	185	13.49%	12.62%
<i>Mauritius</i>	3,094	4	27	31	1.00%	0.87%
<i>Micronesia, Federated States of</i>	25	0	4	4	16.00%	16.00%
<i>Moldova</i>	7,230	19	359	378	5.23%	4.97%
<i>Mongolia</i>	9,972	29	302	331	3.32%	3.03%
<i>Montenegro</i>	3,972	13	148	161	4.05%	3.73%
<i>Morocco</i>	24,695	66	390	456	1.85%	1.58%
<i>Mozambique</i>	1,849	2	36	38	2.06%	1.95%
<i>Namibia</i>	1,560	4	10	14	0.90%	0.64%
<i>Nauru</i>	23	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Nepal</i>	15,332	72	492	564	3.68%	3.21%
<i>Nicaragua</i>	58,759	78	1,167	1,245	2.12%	1.99%
<i>Niger</i>	760	7	25	32	4.21%	3.29%
<i>Nigeria</i>	183,907	627	6,781	7,408	4.03%	3.69%
<i>Oman</i>	5,067	16	41	57	1.13%	0.81%
<i>Pakistan</i>	71,803	180	1,435	1,615	2.25%	2.00%
<i>Palau</i>	55	0	2	2	3.64%	3.64%
<i>Panama</i>	144,320	133	773	906	0.63%	0.54%
<i>Papua New Guinea</i>	686	6	2	8	1.17%	0.29%
<i>Paraguay</i>	28,781	22	466	488	1.70%	1.62%
<i>Peru</i>	268,000	312	4,550	4,862	1.81%	1.70%
<i>Philippines</i>	226,777	436	3,265	3,701	1.63%	1.44%
<i>Poland</i>	171,243	204	2,345	2,549	1.49%	1.37%
<i>Qatar</i>	13,909	68	108	176	1.27%	0.78%
<i>Romania</i>	63,850	165	1,153	1,318	2.06%	1.81%
<i>Russia</i>	289,059	239	2,705	2,944	1.02%	0.94%
<i>Rwanda</i>	2,652	18	92	110	4.15%	3.47%
<i>Saint Kitts and Nevis</i>	11,387	17	237	254	2.23%	2.08%
<i>Saint Lucia</i>	14,100	33	363	396	2.81%	2.57%
<i>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</i>	9,097	29	335	364	4.00%	3.68%
<i>Samoa</i>	1,856	15	110	125	6.74%	5.93%
<i>Sao Tome and Principe</i>	36	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	139,483	544	965	1,509	1.08%	0.69%
<i>Senegal</i>	7,786	23	269	292	3.75%	3.45%
<i>Serbia</i>	20,149	40	336	376	1.87%	1.67%

Table 2-D

FY 2015 Overstay rates for nonimmigrants with B-1/B-2 visas admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs for non-VWP Countries (excluding Canada and Mexico)

Country Of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Seychelles</i>	275	1	2	3	1.09%	0.73%
<i>Sierra Leone</i>	2,824	63	86	149	5.28%	3.05%
<i>Solomon Islands</i>	140	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
<i>Somalia</i>	144	2	2	4	2.78%	1.39%
<i>South Africa</i>	120,220	139	974	1,113	0.93%	0.81%
<i>South Sudan</i>	235	4	7	11	4.68%	2.98%
<i>Sri Lanka</i>	16,391	34	439	473	2.89%	2.68%
<i>Sudan</i>	3,734	34	278	312	8.36%	7.45%
<i>Suriname</i>	13,111	7	93	100	0.76%	0.71%
<i>Swaziland</i>	626	5	12	17	2.72%	1.92%
<i>Syria</i>	13,430	57	440	497	3.70%	3.28%
<i>Tajikistan</i>	953	7	44	51	5.35%	4.62%
<i>Tanzania</i>	5,711	38	127	165	2.89%	2.22%
<i>Thailand</i>	83,482	172	1,349	1,521	1.82%	1.62%
<i>Timor-Leste</i>	39	0	1	1	2.56%	2.56%
<i>Togo</i>	1,715	15	133	148	8.63%	7.76%
<i>Tonga</i>	2,398	13	150	163	6.80%	6.26%
<i>Trinidad and Tobago</i>	170,215	107	873	980	0.58%	0.51%
<i>Tunisia</i>	8,436	15	135	150	1.78%	1.60%
<i>Turkey</i>	161,878	238	2,227	2,465	1.52%	1.38%
<i>Turkmenistan</i>	1,039	6	52	58	5.58%	5.00%
<i>Tuvalu</i>	43	0	1	1	2.33%	2.33%
<i>Uganda</i>	6,761	34	259	293	4.33%	3.83%
<i>Ukraine</i>	73,230	185	2,299	2,484	3.39%	3.14%
<i>United Arab Emirates</i>	30,623	204	393	597	1.95%	1.28%
<i>Uruguay</i>	76,856	41	1,880	1,921	2.50%	2.45%
<i>Uzbekistan</i>	8,008	34	502	536	6.69%	6.27%
<i>Vanuatu</i>	106	0	2	2	1.89%	1.89%
<i>Venezuela</i>	574,651	487	12,242	12,729	2.22%	2.13%
<i>Vietnam</i>	72,732	394	2,285	2,679	3.68%	3.14%
<i>Yemen</i>	3,537	28	219	247	6.98%	6.19%
<i>Zambia</i>	3,434	14	73	87	2.53%	2.13%
<i>Zimbabwe</i>	6,559	19	140	159	2.42%	2.13%
TOTAL	13,182,807	17,958	210,825	228,783	1.74%	1.60%

Table 3-D FY 2015 Overstay rates for Canadian and Mexican nonimmigrants admitted to the United States for business or pleasure via air and sea POEs						
Country of Citizenship	Expected Departures	Out-of-Country Overstays	Suspected In-Country Overstays	Total Overstays	Total Overstay Rate	Suspected In-Country Overstay Rate
<i>Canada</i>	7,875,054	6,871	93,035	99,906	1.27%	1.18%
<i>Mexico</i>	2,896,130	3,158	42,114	45,272	1.56%	1.45%
TOTAL	10,771,184	10,029	135,149	145,178	1.34%	1.25%

Appendix D. Abbreviation and Acronyms

ABBREVIATION/ACRONYM	DESCRIPTION
ADIS	Arrival and Departure Information System
ATS	Automated Targeting System
BE-Mobile	Biometric Exit Mobile
CBP	U.S. Customs and Border Protection
CBPO	U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officer
CLAIMS3	Computer Linked Application Information Management System 3
CNMI	Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands
CTCEU	Counterterrorism and Criminal Exploitation Unit
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DOS	Department of State
ERO	Enforcement and Removal Operations
ESTA	Electronic System for Travel Authorization
FY	Fiscal Year
HSI	Homeland Security Investigations
ICE	U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
POE	Port of Entry
SEVIS	Student and Exchange Visitor Information System
SEVP	Student and Exchange Visitor Program
USCIS	U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services
VAWA	Violence Against Women Act
VWP	Visa Waiver Program