



Annual Flow Report

NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS

October 2018



**Homeland
Security**

Office of Immigration Statistics
OFFICE OF STRATEGY, POLICY & PLANS

Nonimmigrant Admissions to the United States: Fiscal Year 2017

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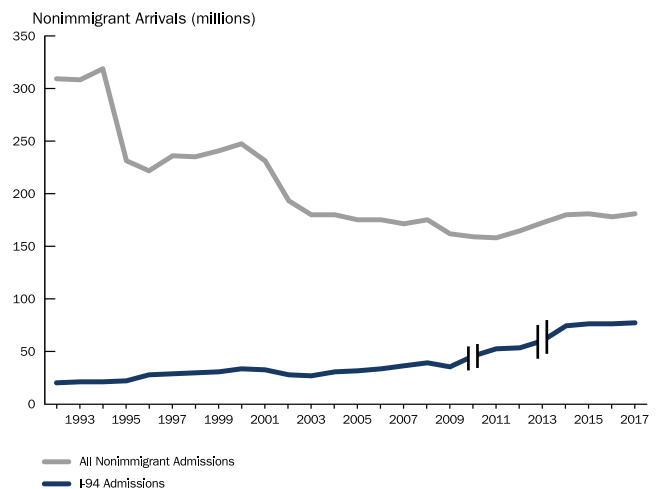
Nonimmigrants are foreign nationals granted temporary admission to the United States. The major purposes for which nonimmigrant admissions are authorized include, but are not limited to, temporary visits for business or pleasure, academic or vocational study, temporary employment, and to act as a representative of a foreign government or international organization. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) collects information regarding nonimmigrant admissions at ports of entry and from DHS Form I-94/I-94W arrival records. This DHS Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) Annual Flow Report presents information gathered from Form I-94/I-94W arrival records on the number and characteristics of nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in Fiscal Year (FY) 2017.^{1,2}

SUMMARY

During 2017, DHS granted a total of more than 181 million nonimmigrant admissions (up 1.3 percent from 2016) to the United States, according to DHS workload estimates (Figure 1).³ These admissions included 103 million travelers for business and pleasure from Canada and Mexico (up 1.5 percent from 2016), who were exempted from filling out I-94/I-94W forms, and about 78 million nonimmigrants who were issued Form I-94/I-94W (up 0.7 percent from 2016)—who are the primary focus of this report.⁴ About 90 percent of

I-94/I-94W admissions were temporary visitors for business and pleasure, 5.1 percent were temporary workers and their families, and 2.5 percent were students and their families. The leading countries of citizenship for I-94/I-94W admissions were Mexico (25 percent), Canada (17 percent), the United Kingdom (6.5 percent), Japan (5.1 percent), and China (4.4 percent)—all virtually unchanged from 2016.

Figure 1.
Nonimmigrant Admissions: Fiscal Years 1992 to 2017



Note: There are two major breaks in the I-94 data. Beginning in 2010, changes in the recording of admissions at land ports increased I-94 admission counts. Beginning in 2013, I-94 automation at air and sea ports increased the number of admissions recorded in the I-94 data.
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

¹ In this report, years refer to U.S. fiscal years, which run from October 1 to September 30. For example, fiscal year 2017 began October 1, 2016, and ended September 30, 2017.
² Additional context may be found in the 2017 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics, available at <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2017>, and other Office of Immigration Statistics (OIS) reports.
³ U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Operations Management Reporting, Fiscal Year 2017.
⁴ The I-94/I-94W data do not describe all nonimmigrant admissions because certain visitors are not required to fill out the I-94 form, including a large share of Mexican and Canadian business and tourist travelers, as discussed elsewhere in this report. Current DHS data systems limit this report to describing the I-94/I-94W populations, but OIS is working to describe characteristics of all nonimmigrant arrivals in future reports.

Box 1.

Nonimmigrant Admissions vs. Estimated Nonimmigrant Individuals vs. Nonimmigrant Visas Issued

This nonimmigrant admissions flow report covers admission events in 2017, not the number of individuals who entered the United States, nor the number of visas issued. Many nonimmigrants are admitted to the United States more than once a year, and each entry is recorded separately and issued a new I-94/I-94W document at arrival. As a result, the count of admission events exceeds the number of individuals arriving. For more information, see OIS Fact Sheet, Nonimmigrant Admissions and Estimated Nonimmigrant Individuals: 2016.⁵ Admission numbers also differ from the number of nonimmigrant visas issued by the U.S. Department of State (DOS) for the following reasons: (1) a citizen from a country participating in the U.S. Visa Waiver Program (VWP) may travel to the United States without a visa; (2) a visa recipient may be admitted to the United States more than once on each visa, as is the case with many nonimmigrants; and, (3) a visa recipient may decide not to travel or decide to travel during the following fiscal year (subject to the validity of the visa).

⁵ Available at <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/factsheets>.

DEFINING “NONIMMIGRANT”

Nonimmigrants are foreign nationals admitted temporarily to the United States within classes of admission defined in section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).⁶ Examples of nonimmigrant classes of admission include foreign government officials, temporary visitors for business and pleasure, aliens in transit, treaty traders and investors, academic and vocational students, temporary workers, exchange visitors, athletes and entertainers, victims of certain crimes, etc. Unlike individuals granted lawful permanent residence (LPR), or “green card” status, nonimmigrants are authorized to enter the country for specific purposes and limited periods of time. Nonimmigrants’ duration of stay and the scope of their lawful activities such as employment, travel, and accompaniment by dependents, are governed by their respective classes of admission.

⁶ Three nonimmigrant classes are authorized in sections other than INA § 101(a)(15): (1) North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) nonimmigrants; (2) Nationals of the Freely Associated States admitted under the Compacts of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and Palau; and (3) The Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Concerning Mutual Visits by Inhabitants of the Bering Straits Region.

TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF I-94/I-94W NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS

Class of Admission⁷

DHS granted a total of 77,643,267 I-94/I-94W nonimmigrant admissions in 2017, an increase of 0.7 percent from 2016 (Table 1 and Figure 2).⁸ The largest major class of admission in 2017 was temporary visitors for pleasure (tourists), which represented roughly 79 percent of I-94/I-94W admissions, unchanged from last year. Tourists include entrants under the Visitor Visa (B-2), the Visa Waiver Program (WT), and the Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program (GMT).

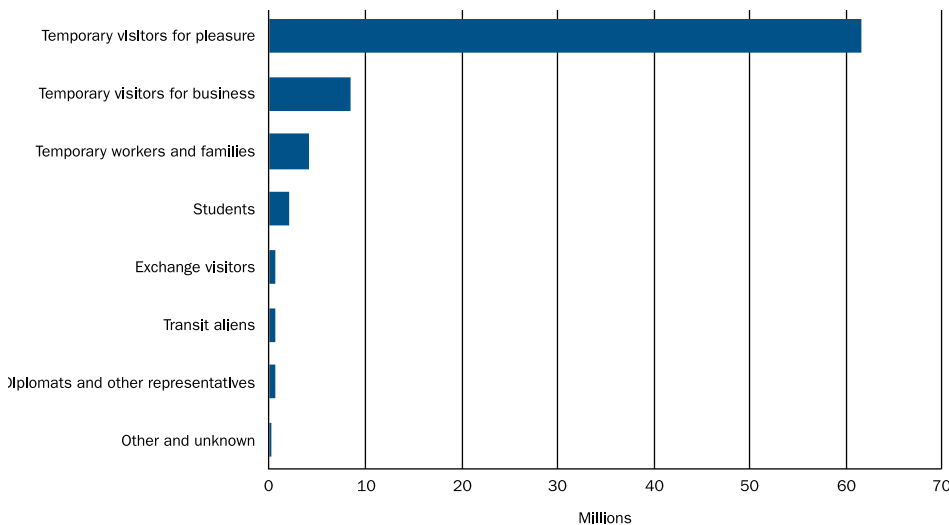
Approximately 11 percent of I-94/I-94W nonimmigrant admissions in 2017 were in the temporary visitors for business (business visitors) major category (unchanged from 2016). Business visitors include entrants under the Business Visitor Visa (B-1), the Visa Waiver Program (WB), and the Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program (GMB).

⁷ For more information and definitions of the various classes of admission mentioned in this report, please visit: <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/visa-information-resources/all-visa-categories.html>.

⁸ For additional data on admissions, please see the 2017 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics at www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2017. A full list of the classes of admission is also available at <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/nonimmigrant/NonimmigrantCOA>.

Figure 2.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94/I-94W only) by Major Class of Admission: Fiscal Year 2017



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Table 1.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94/I-94W only) by Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2015 to 2017

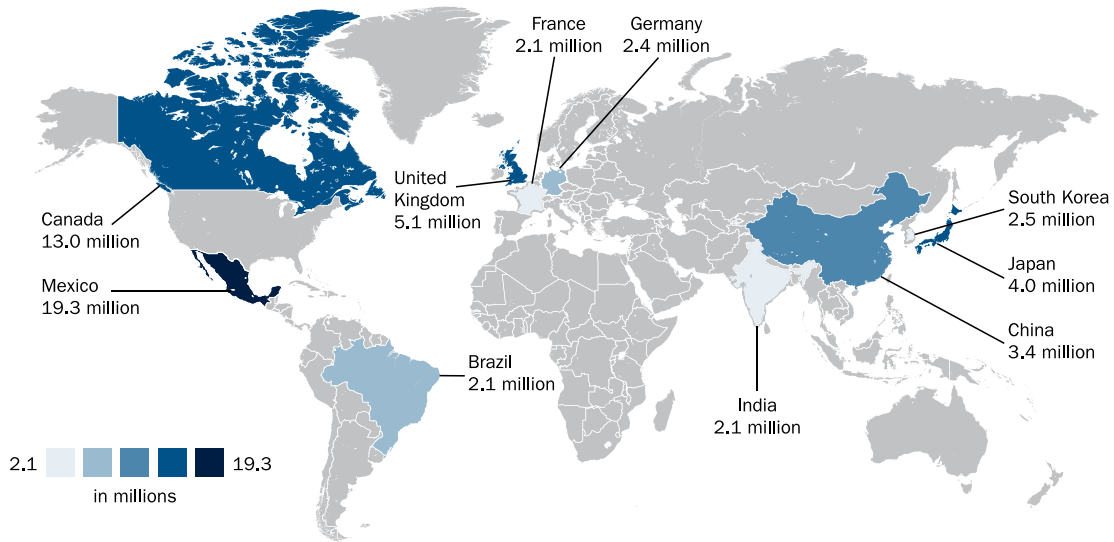
Class of admission	2017		2016		2015	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	77,643,267	100.0	77,112,073	100.0	76,638,236	100.0
Temporary workers and families	3,969,276	5.1	3,937,765	5.1	3,722,543	4.9
Temporary workers and trainees	2,447,014	3.2	2,445,854	3.2	2,306,962	3.0
CNMI-only transitional workers (CW1)	8,154	—	7,830	—	5,096	—
Workers in specialty occupations (H1B)	531,280	0.7	542,621	0.7	537,450	0.7
Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement aliens (H1B1)	452	—	275	—	93	—
Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas (H1C)	97	—	8	—	0	—
Agricultural workers (H2A)	412,820	0.5	352,462	0.5	283,580	0.4
Nonagricultural workers and returning H2B workers (H2B, H2R)	124,330	0.2	120,854	0.2	120,219	0.2
Trainees (H3)	2,637	—	2,802	—	3,514	—
Workers with extraordinary ability or achievement and their assistants (O1, O2)	142,175	0.2	131,032	0.2	119,679	0.2
Internationally recognized athletes or entertainers (P1)	103,097	0.1	99,262	0.1	99,351	0.1
Artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange or culturally unique programs (P2, P3)	28,123	—	26,529	—	26,021	—
Workers in international cultural exchange programs (Q1)	3,406	—	3,086	—	2,988	—
Workers in religious occupations (R1)	14,359	—	14,282	—	14,109	—
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers (TN)	741,899	1.0	817,517	1.1	787,180	1.0
Spouses and children of temporary workers and trainees (CW2, H4, O3, P4, R2, TD)	334,185	0.4	327,294	0.4	307,682	0.4
Intracompany transferees	976,508	1.3	965,228	1.3	917,613	1.2
Intracompany transferees (L1)	687,096	0.9	680,621	0.9	648,611	0.8
Spouses and children of intracompany transferees (L2)	289,412	0.4	284,607	0.4	269,002	0.4
Treaty traders and investors and spouses and children (E1 to E3)	496,936	0.6	478,278	0.6	449,732	0.6
Representatives of foreign media and spouses and children (I1)	48,818	0.1	48,405	0.1	48,236	0.1
Students and families	1,940,171	2.5	1,991,940	2.6	1,990,661	2.6
Academic students (F1)	1,845,739	2.4	1,892,644	2.5	1,886,948	2.5
Vocational students (M1)	19,129	—	19,006	—	19,878	—
Spouses and children of academic and vocational students (F2, M2)	75,303	0.1	80,290	0.1	83,835	0.1
Exchange visitors	594,185	0.8	585,504	0.8	576,347	0.8
Exchange visitors (J1)	523,864	0.7	513,905	0.7	502,372	0.7
Spouses and children of exchange visitors (J2)	70,321	0.1	71,599	0.1	73,975	0.1
Diplomats and other representatives	450,457	0.6	442,418	0.6	438,477	0.6
Ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomats, consular officers, other foreign government officials and their spouses, children, and attendants (A1 to A3)	224,661	0.3	225,000	0.3	224,963	0.3
Representatives to international organizations and their spouses, children, and attendants (G1 to G5)	170,512	0.2	164,432	0.2	161,354	0.2
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials, spouses, and children (N1 to N7)	55,284	0.1	52,986	0.1	52,160	0.1
Temporary visitors for pleasure	61,600,219	79.3	61,029,117	79.1	61,017,237	79.6
Temporary visitors for pleasure (B2)	41,117,760	53.0	41,045,833	53.2	41,671,997	54.4
Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for pleasure (WT)	19,161,211	24.7	18,698,451	24.2	18,138,442	23.7
Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands (GMT)	1,321,248	1.7	1,284,833	1.7	1,206,798	1.6
Temporary visitors for business	8,456,038	10.9	8,290,712	10.8	8,008,659	10.4
Temporary visitors for business (B1)	5,301,451	6.8	5,156,708	6.7	4,933,958	6.4
Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for business (WB)	3,152,656	4.1	3,129,890	4.1	3,070,226	4.0
Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for business to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands (GMB)	1,931	—	4,114	—	4,475	—
Transit aliens	498,272	0.6	635,087	0.8	689,990	0.9
Aliens in continuous and immediate transit through the United States (C1)	483,076	0.6	618,997	0.8	672,420	0.9
Aliens in transit to the United Nations (C2)	357	—	483	—	524	—
Foreign government officials, their spouses, children, and attendants in transit (C3)	14,839	—	15,607	—	17,046	—
Commuter Students	35,297	—	67,527	0.1	100,495	0.1
Canadian or Mexican national academic commuter students (F3)	35,297	—	67,527	0.1	100,495	0.1
Alien fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens and children	40,878	0.1	44,390	0.1	35,266	—
Fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens (K1)	35,546	—	38,672	0.1	30,942	—
Children of K1 (K2)	5,332	—	5,718	—	4,324	—
Alien spouses of U.S. citizens and children, immigrant visa pending	150	—	531	—	743	—
Spouses of U.S. citizens, visa pending (K3)	98	—	437	—	644	—
Children of U.S. citizens, visa pending (K4)	52	—	94	—	99	—
Alien spouses of U.S. permanent residents and children, immigrant visa pending	554	—	681	—	884	—
Spouses of permanent residents, visa pending (V1)	200	—	237	—	563	—
Children of permanent residents, visa pending (V2)	348	—	431	—	307	—
Dependents of V1 or V2, visa pending (V3)	6	—	13	—	14	—
Other	63	—	90	—	74	—

— Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Figure 3.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94/I-94W only) by Top 10 Countries of Citizenship: Fiscal Year 2017



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

About five percent of admissions consisted of temporary workers and their families (worker visas) (unchanged from 2016). Leading classes of admission under the worker visa were TN North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers,⁹ L-1 intracompany transferees,¹⁰ H-2A temporary agricultural workers, and H-1B temporary workers in specialty occupations. Students represented 2.5 percent of I-94 admissions (down from 2.7 percent in 2016).

Country of Citizenship

The leading countries of citizenship for I-94/I-94W nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in 2017 were Mexico, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, and China, together totaling 44.8 million or 58 percent of the overall total (Figure 3) (relatively unchanged from 2016). Overall, Mexicans and Canadians accounted for 32.4 million or 42 percent of total I-94/I-94W admissions in 2017. Admissions from VWP member countries totaled roughly 23.6 million or 31 percent of the total.

⁹ TN class of admission allows qualified Canadian and Mexican citizens temporary entry into the United States for business activities at a professional level. These include accountants, engineers, lawyers, pharmacists, scientists, and teachers.

¹⁰ Intra-company transferees include executive, managerial, and specialized personnel entering to continue employment with an office of the same employer, its parent, branch, subsidiary, or affiliate thereof.

Ports of Entry

The largest 10 ports of entry (POEs) accounted for over 36.4 million I-94/I-94W nonimmigrant admissions, 47 percent of the overall total in 2017 (Figure 4). About 33 percent of nonimmigrants were admitted through the top five POEs: New York (7.4 million), Miami (6.1 million), Los Angeles (5.3 million), Toronto¹¹ (4.3 million), and San Francisco (2.6 million). Of the top 10 POEs, Vancouver and Boston saw the largest increases in admissions since 2016 at 9.0 percent and 7.5 percent, respectively.

Reported State of Destination¹²

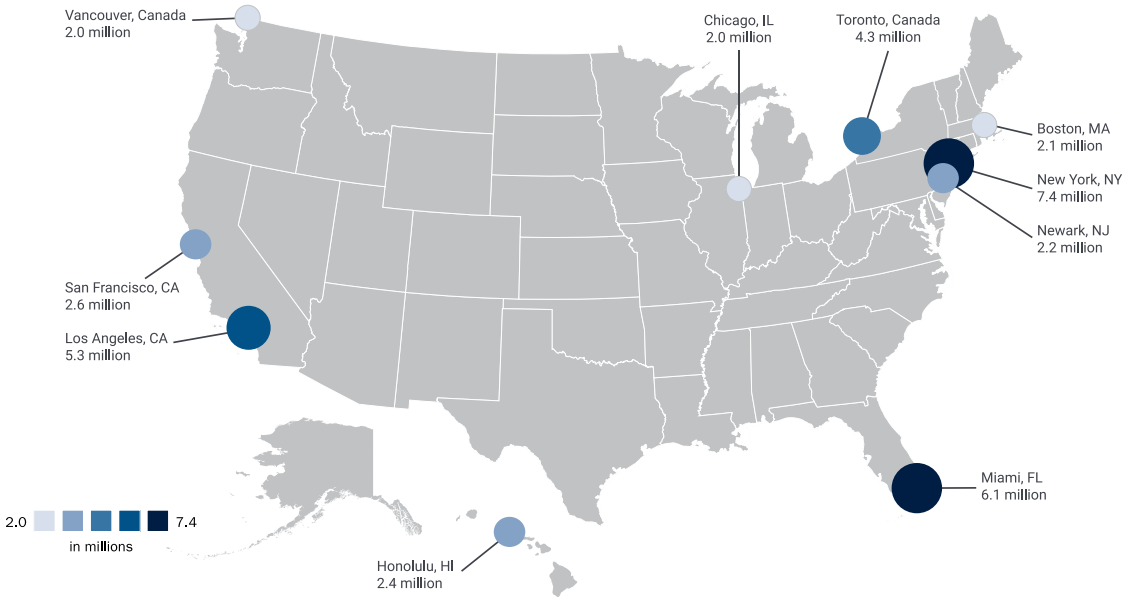
The most frequently reported states of destination for I-94/I-94W nonimmigrant admissions in 2017 were California (14.1 million or 18 percent of the total), Florida (11.0 million or 14 percent), New York (8.5 million or 11 percent), Texas (7.5 million or 9.7 percent), and Hawaii (3.0 million or 3.8 percent) (Figure 5). These five states accounted for almost 57 percent of reported states of destination for I-94/I-94W nonimmigrant admissions in 2017, up from 49 percent in the previous year. Texas and Arizona saw increases of 46 percent and 56 percent over 2016 admissions, while Florida and New York saw modest increases of 3 and 4 percent, respectively, over 2016.

¹¹ Nonimmigrants admitted to the United States through Toronto are admitted via the CBP preclearance program, through which CBP officers conduct the same immigration, customs, and agriculture inspections of international air passengers that are normally performed on arrival in the United States before passenger departures. Preclearance operations currently take place at 15 foreign airports in six different countries, including Toronto and Vancouver in Canada.

¹² The reported "state of destination" by arriving nonimmigrants may not be their final destination for various reasons and is not a required field on Form I-94/I-94W. Data in this section should be interpreted with caution.

Figure 4.

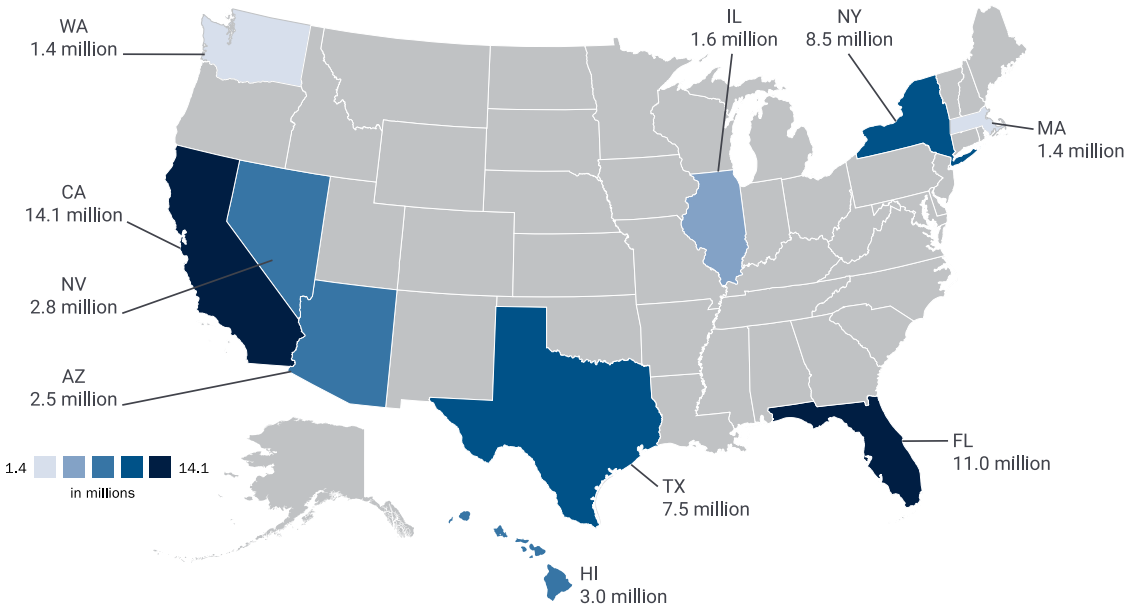
Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94/I-94W only) by Top 10 Ports of Entry: Fiscal Year 2017



Note: Figure excludes most nonimmigrant admissions at land ports of entry because most Mexican and Canadian tourists and business visitors are exempted from I-94 requirements.
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Figure 5.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94/I-94W only) by Top 10 States of Destination: Fiscal Year 2017



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Age and Gender

In 2017, 59 percent of I-94 admissions were individuals between the ages of 25 and 54, unchanged from 2016 (Table 2 and Figure 6). The number of nonimmigrant admissions in the 65 years and over age group increased 3.3 percent over 2016 (the largest increase of any age group) and the 55 to 64 age group increased 2.0 percent, while other age groups remained unchanged. In 2017, DHS made gender a required field, resulting in a large decrease in unknown gender. About 47 percent of I-94/I-94W nonimmigrant admissions are female and 50 percent are male. Only 3.3 percent remain unknown because of changes in reporting requirements.

THE NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS PROCESS AND REQUIREMENTS

Eligibility

To qualify for admission in a nonimmigrant status, a foreign national generally must:

1. establish that the visit will be temporary;
2. agree to depart at the end of the authorized stay;
3. possess a valid passport;
4. maintain a foreign residence (in most cases);
5. be admissible to the United States or have been granted a waiver for any grounds of inadmissibility; and
6. agree to abide by the terms and conditions of admission.

In general, nonimmigrants must acquire a visa or other form of authorization abroad prior to traveling to the United States, with the specific requirements determined by a foreign national's country of citizenship and the conditions of their visit, as discussed below. Possession of a valid travel document

does not guarantee admission, however: U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers at POEs make the final determination whether a nonimmigrant may enter the United States and the authorized duration of stay.

Document Requirements

Visa Required. Most classes of nonimmigrants are required to obtain a visa to enter the United States. In these cases, foreign nationals must fill out an *Online Nonimmigrant Visa Application*, Form DS-160, or a *Nonimmigrant Visa Application*, Form DS-156. In addition, applicants aged 14 to 79 years are generally required to visit a U.S. embassy or consulate and be interviewed by a consular official.

U.S. Visa Waiver Program (VWP). The VWP, administered by DHS in consultation with DOS, permits nationals of designated countries to travel to the United States as tourists or business travelers without a visa for periods not to exceed 90 days.¹³ Qualified nationals of VWP countries must be admissible to the United States and not have violated the terms of any previous admission under the VWP; possess a valid machine-readable passport; travel on an approved carrier and possess a round trip ticket if arriving by air or sea; obtain travel authorization through the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA); and waive their right to contest an immigration officer's determination of admissibility and their right to contest removal, other than on the basis of an application for asylum. Nationals of VWP member countries must obtain a visa if they are traveling to the United States for a purpose other than tourism or business or if their stay will exceed 90 days.¹⁴

¹³ In 2017, 38 countries participated in the U.S. VWP; a full list of these countries is available at <https://www.dhs.gov/visa-waiver-program-requirements>.

¹⁴ See <https://www.dhs.gov/visa-waiver-program> for additional details on the VWP.

Table 2.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94/I-94W Only) By Age Category And Gender: Fiscal Year 2017

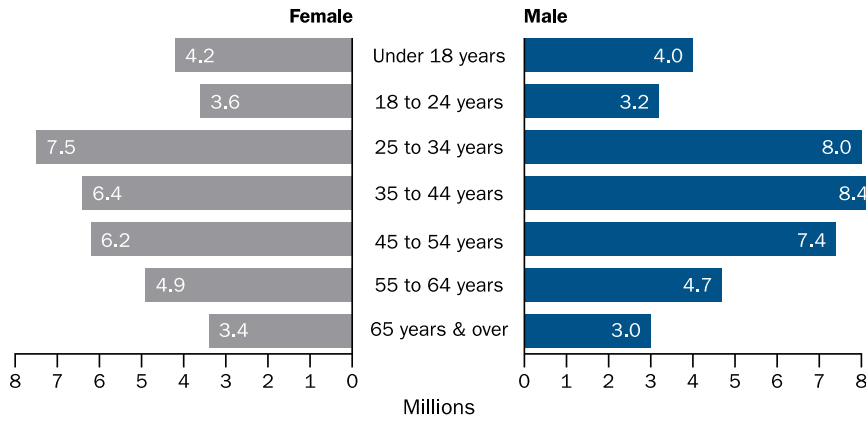
Characteristic	Female		Male		Unknown		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
AGE								
Total	36,184,009	100.0	38,909,070	100.0	2,550,188	100.0	77,643,267	100.0
Under 18 years	4,153,287	11.5	4,012,113	10.3	214,508	8.4	8,379,908	10.8
18 to 24 years	3,566,928	9.9	3,222,554	8.3	141,406	5.5	6,930,888	8.9
25 to 34 years	7,488,818	20.7	8,043,251	20.7	480,541	18.8	16,012,610	20.6
35 to 44 years	6,409,567	17.7	8,443,647	21.7	496,670	19.5	15,349,884	19.8
45 to 54 years	6,214,522	17.2	7,408,416	19.0	531,422	20.8	14,154,360	18.2
55 to 64 years	4,899,055	13.5	4,728,442	12.2	409,618	16.1	10,037,115	12.9
65 years and over	3,448,517	9.5	3,047,701	7.8	274,032	10.7	6,770,250	8.7
Unknown	3,315	—	2,946	—	1,991	—	8,252	—

— Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Figure 6.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94/I-94W only) by Age Category and Gender: Fiscal Year 2017



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Mexican Tourist and Business Admissions. Mexican nationals who meet the requirements for a B-1/B-2 visa (temporary visitor for business or pleasure), who have a valid Mexican passport, and who demonstrate that they will return to Mexico upon completion of their stay may be eligible for a Border Crossing Card (BCC) or “laser visa.” The BCC is a machine-readable card that is generally valid for 10 years and contains fingerprint and other biometric data.¹⁵ BCCs are only issued to applicants who are both citizens and residents of Mexico. Applicants must meet the eligibility standards for B-1/B-2 visas, and they must demonstrate that they have ties to Mexico that would compel them to return after a temporary stay in the United States. Those who reside in the interior areas of Mexico may be issued visas affixed to their passports.

Canadian Tourist and Business Admissions. Temporary Canadian visitors for business or pleasure to the United States are required to possess a valid Canadian passport or other Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative-approved form of identification, but they are not generally required to obtain a visa or apply for travel authorization through ESTA.

¹⁵ Mexican children under 15 years pay a reduced fee for a Border Crossing Card (BCC). BCCs issued for the reduced fee expire on the child’s 15th birthday unless the full fee is paid, in which case the child receives a BCC valid for the full 10 years. Visit <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/tourism-visit/border-crossing-card.html> for additional information on BCCs.

THE I-94 FORM

CBP collects information from most classes of nonimmigrants arriving in the United States on paper and electronic Forms I-94/I-94W. Information collected from these I-94 records includes arrival and departure dates, POE, class of admission, country of citizenship, state of destination, age, and gender. Detailed nonimmigrant data in this report were obtained from CBP’s TECS database, which maintains I-94 information.

The I-94 data do not describe all nonimmigrant admissions because certain visitors are not required to fill out the I-94 form. In general, Canadians traveling to the United States in a B-1 tourist or B-2 business visa classification, or traveling through the United States in a C-1, C-2, or C-3 alien in transit visa classification, are not required to complete the I-94 Form; Canadian nonimmigrants in all other visa classes are required to do so. Additionally, Mexican tourists and business visitors in possession of a BCC, a passport and valid visa, or a Form I-872 American Indian Card may travel within the border zone (up to 25, 55, or 75 miles from the border, depending on the entry location) for certain periods of time without having to obtain an I-94.¹⁶ These exceptions are significant because Canadian and Mexican tourists and business visitors make up the vast majority of all nonimmigrant admissions.¹⁷

¹⁶ Mexicans with BCCs may remain in the border zone for up to 30 days without obtaining an I-94; Mexicans entering with a passport and visa or an I-872 American Indian Card may remain in the border zone for up to 72 hours without obtaining an I-94. Mexicans traveling beyond the border zone, those who will remain beyond the time periods indicated above, and those who seek entry for purposes other than as a temporary visitor for business or pleasure are required to obtain and complete an I-94.

¹⁷ In addition to the Mexican and Canadian exemptions from I-94 requirements, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials (seeking NATO-1 – NATO-5 nonimmigrant classification) also are not required to submit an I-94 but may do so to document their admissions. Members of the NATO military generally are not issued an I-94 when entering the United States under military orders.

Readers should exercise caution when interpreting trends in I-94 admissions because I-94 policies have undergone important changes in recent years. First, between 2005 and March 2010, DHS completed updates to computer systems at vehicular lanes and pedestrian crossings along the Northern and Southwest borders to record land admissions that were previously excluded from I-94 data systems. Consequently, the numbers of I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2010 and 2011 greatly exceeded totals reported in previous years. Second, beginning in April 2013, CBP automated the I-94 process for nonimmigrants admitted at air and sea ports. As part of this automation, CBP began generating electronic I-94s for short-term Canadian tourists and business travelers admitted at air and sea ports who had previously been exempted from the form—a change resulting in additional increases in the I-94 data (Canadian tourists and business travelers entering at land POEs are still largely excluded from the I-94 data). Most recently, CBP implemented a new electronic ESTA system in 2009¹⁸ and I-94 data collection system in 2013 through the Automated Passport Control (APC) and Global Entry (GE) trusted traveler programs. These updates have resulted in less complete recording of certain data elements including country of residence, gender, and state of destination, but also in more complete recording of country of citizenship.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit the Office of Immigration Statistics Web page at <http://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics>.

¹⁸ Find the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) Implementation Timeline at <https://www.cbp.gov/travel/international-visitors/frequently-asked-questions-about-visa-waiver-program-wvp-and-electronic-system-travel>.