

Nonimmigrant Admissions to the United States: 2013

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Nonimmigrants are foreign nationals granted temporary admission to the United States. The major purposes for which nonimmigrant admission may be authorized include temporary visits for business or pleasure, academic or vocational study, temporary employment, or to act as a representative of a foreign government or international organization. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) collects information on the characteristics of certain nonimmigrant admissions from I-94 arrival records. This Office of Immigration Statistics Annual Flow Report presents information gathered from I-94s on the number and characteristics of nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in 2013.¹

Box 1.

Change to 2013 I-94 admissions data

Beginning in April 2013, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP) automated the I-94 process for nonimmigrants admitted at air and sea ports. This transition from paper Form I-94s to electronic I-94 records at air and sea ports resulted in a dramatic increase in the reported number of business and tourist travelers from Canada. Before April 2013, Canadian business and tourist visitors were generally not required to fill out the paper Form I-94 and were therefore typically not included in I-94 admissions data. Since the conversion to the electronic I-94, CBP automatically generates I-94 records for Canadian nonimmigrant visitors admitted at air and sea ports and includes these records in the I-94 nonimmigrant admission data. Admission counts for nonimmigrants who entered at land ports or who were from countries other than Canada were not affected by the transition to the electronic I-94 at air and sea ports.

During 2013, there were 173 million nonimmigrant admissions to the United States according to DHS workload estimates.² These admissions included tourists and business travelers from Canada, Mexican nationals with Border Crossing Cards, and nonimmigrants who were issued Form I-94 (I-94 admissions).³ I-94 admissions accounted for 35 percent (61.1 million) of total nonimmigrant admissions (see Figure 1). Ninety percent of I-94 admissions were temporary visitors for business and pleasure, while 4.9 percent were temporary workers and families and 2.9 percent were students. The leading countries of citizenship for I-94 admissions were Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Canada.

DEFINING “NONIMMIGRANT”

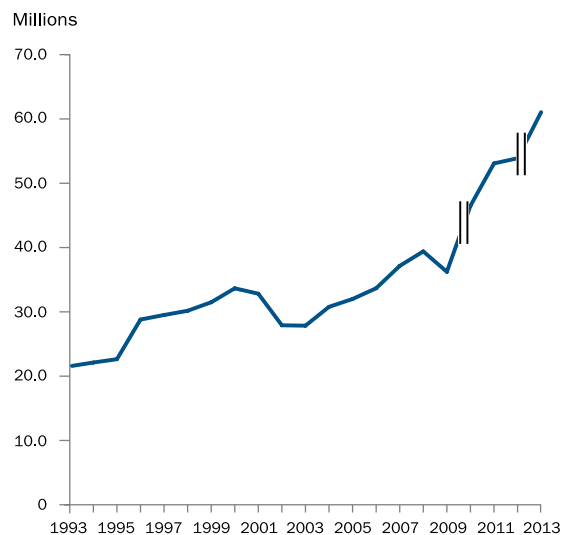
Nonimmigrants are aliens whose classes of admission are specified in section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration

¹ In this report, years refer to fiscal years (October 1 to September 30).

² U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Operations Management Reporting, Fiscal Year 2013.

³ For this report, I-94 admissions refer to admissions documented with paper Form I-94/I-94Ws or electronic I-94/I-94Ws.

Figure 1.
Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only): 1993 to 2013



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, Fiscal Years 1993 to 2013.



Homeland Security

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and Nationality Act (INA).⁴ 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; and certain family members of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents. Maximum duration of stay is determined by class of admission. Unlike a person granted lawful permanent resident status⁵ who is authorized to live, work, and study in the U.S. permanently, a nonimmigrant is authorized a temporary status for a specific purpose. The nonimmigrant's activities, such as employment, travel, and accompaniment by dependents, are prescribed by his or her class of admission.

In this report, nonimmigrant admissions refer to the number of events (i.e., admissions to the United States) rather than to the number of individual nonimmigrants admitted. Admission numbers presented in this report will differ from the number of Department of State nonimmigrant visa issuances, which include all nonimmigrant visas that were issued regardless of whether, or how many times, the foreign national was admitted to the United States.

THE NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS PROCESS

Eligibility

In order to qualify for admission in a nonimmigrant status, a foreign national generally must meet all of the following criteria: establish that the visit will be temporary, agree to depart at the end of the authorized stay, possess a valid passport, maintain a foreign residence (in most cases), be admissible to the U.S. or have been granted a waiver for any grounds of inadmissibility, and abide by the terms and conditions of admission.

Documentary Requirements

Prior to April 2013, applicants for nonimmigrant admission were required to complete a paper Form I-94/I-94W or Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)⁶ registration to be admitted to the United States. Starting in April 2013, instead of requiring a nonimmigrant to complete the paper Form I-94/I-94W, CBP began generating electronic I-94s to record nonimmigrant arrivals at air and sea ports. Nonimmigrants are still required to complete the paper Form I-94/I-94W at land ports of entry. Mexican nationals with Border Crossing Cards (traveling within the border zone for a limited duration) and Canadian tourist and business travelers admitted at land ports of entry are generally exempt from the I-94 requirement.⁷ Prior to April 2013, Canadian tourist and business travelers at air and sea ports were exempt from the I-94

⁴ There are a few nonimmigrant classes under statutory authority other than section 101(a)(15), in particular, NAFTA nonimmigrants and 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.

⁵ Commonly referred to as a lawful permanent resident (LPR) or "green card" recipient.

⁶ ESTA is an internet-based system that determines the preliminary eligibility of visitors to be admitted under the Visa Waiver Program prior to their embarking on trips to the United States. ESTA registration must be renewed every two years or when a visitor's passport expires, whichever occurs earlier. An electronic I-94W record is created upon admission at air and sea ports for ESTA-registered VWP entrants.

⁷ North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials (seeking N1-N5 nonimmigrant classification) were also not required to submit an I-94 but may do so to document their admissions.

requirement as well, but beginning in April 2013, admissions of these visitors were recorded with an electronic I-94.

The Border Crossing Card (BCC) or "laser visa" issued to Mexican nationals is a machine-readable card that is valid for 10 years and contains a biometric indicator, such as a fingerprint. Applicants for a BCC must meet the same qualifications as applicants for a B1/B2 visa (temporary visitor for business or pleasure), have a valid Mexican passport, and demonstrate that they will return to Mexico upon completion of their stay.

I-94 Admissions

Visa Required. If a visa is necessary for entry, the foreign national typically must apply at a U.S. embassy or consulate. The Online Nonimmigrant Visa Application, Form DS-160, or the Nonimmigrant Visa Application, Form DS-156, must be submitted for all applicants. In addition, an interview generally is required for applicants aged 14 to 79 years. Possession of a valid visa does not guarantee admission. A CBP officer determines if the nonimmigrant may enter the United States and the authorized duration of stay. Prior to April 2013, foreign nationals with nonimmigrant visas were required to complete the paper Form I-94. Beginning in April 2013, those with nonimmigrant visas admitted at air and sea ports had an electronic I-94 generated to record their admissions while individuals admitted at land ports were still required to complete the paper I-94.

Visa Waiver Program. The Visa Waiver Program (VWP) allows nationals of designated countries to travel to the United States as tourists or business travelers without a visa for a period not to exceed 90 days. It was initially established as a pilot program in 1986 with the intent to eliminate barriers to travel, to facilitate tourism, and to promote better relations with U.S. allies. 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 unexpired machine-readable passport; travel on an approved carrier and possess a round trip ticket if arriving by air or sea; obtain travel authorization from ESTA; and waive their right to contest an immigration officer's determination of admissibility and the right to contest removal, other than on the basis of an application for asylum. At air and sea ports, an electronic I-94W record is created upon admission for ESTA-registered VWP entrants. At land ports, the paper Form I-94W is required. Nationals of VWP countries must obtain a visa if they are traveling to the U.S. for a purpose other than tourism or business or if their stay will exceed 90 days.

At the beginning of fiscal year 2013, 36 countries participated in the Visa Waiver Program: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Singapore, South Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Effective November 1, 2012, Taiwan was admitted to the Visa Waiver Program. Chile was admitted to the Visa Waiver Program effective March 31, 2014 (after the time period covered by this report.)

The Guam-Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands Visa Waiver Program (GCVWP) permits nationals of designated countries and geographic areas to be admitted to Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas Islands (CNMI) without a visa. Admissions under the GCVWP may not exceed 45 days in Guam and/or CNMI. In 2013, Australia, Brunei, Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom were included in the GCVWP.⁸

Canadian Tourist and Business Admissions at Air and Sea Ports. Canadian short-term business and tourist visitors to the United States are required to possess a valid passport or other Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) approved form of identification.⁹ These visitors are generally not required to obtain a visa or register with ESTA. Prior to April 2013, these Canadian business and tourist travelers were also not typically required to complete a paper Form I-94. However, after CBP automated the I-94 process at air and sea ports in April 2013, CBP began generating electronic I-94s for short term Canadian tourists and business travelers admitted at air and sea ports. Prior to April 2013, these visitors were not included in the I-94 admissions data. Since April 2013, Canadian tourist and business travelers admitted at air and sea ports have been recorded in the I-94 data as B1 or B2 admissions. Canadian business and tourist travelers admitted at land ports of entry are still not typically required to complete a paper Form I-94 and are therefore generally not included in I-94 data.

⁸On November 28, 2009, the GCVWP replaced the Guam Visa Waiver Program (GVWP) which permitted nationals of participating countries to be admitted to Guam without a visa. Australia, Brunei, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, South Korea, Singapore, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and Vanuatu were included in the GVWP when it ended.

⁹WHTI approved travel documents include an Enhanced Driver's License, Enhanced Identification Card, or Trusted Traveler Program card.

DATA

The data in this report were obtained from TECS, a computer system used by CBP, which compiles and maintains information collected from nonimmigrants on the paper Form I-94/I-94W and electronic I-94/I-94W. Information collected from these I-94 records includes arrival and departure dates, port of entry, class of admission, country of citizenship, state of destination, age, and sex. Caution should be exercised when interpreting trends in I-94 admissions, as year-to-year fluctuations may reflect changes in data collection in addition to variation in travel patterns. For example, land admissions increased markedly in 2010 and 2011 because of changes in the way admissions were counted.¹⁰ As another example, Canadian admissions increased substantially from 2012 to 2013 because in April 2013, at air and sea ports, CBP began recording Canadian tourist and business travelers as B1 or B2 admissions with electronic I-94s. These Canadian admissions were not included in the I-94 data before April 2013 because Canadian tourist and business travelers were not typically required to fill out a paper Form I-94.

CHARACTERISTICS OF I-94 NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS

Class of Admission

There were 61,052,260 I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2013 (see Table 1). The largest category of admission in 2013 was temporary visitors for pleasure which represented 79 percent of I-94 admissions. This category includes the B2 (temporary visitors for

¹⁰2011 was the first full year in which nearly all I-94/I-94W land admissions were recorded. See Monger and Mathews (2011) for a more detailed discussion of how counting changes affected admissions.

Table 1.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013

Class of admission	2013		2012		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0	53,082,286	100.0
Temporary workers and families	2,996,743	4.9	3,049,419	5.7	3,385,775	6.4
Temporary workers and trainees	1,853,915	3.0	1,900,582	3.5	2,092,028	3.9
CNMI-only transitional worker (CW1)	1,642	—	D	—	—	—
Workers in specialty occupations (H1B)	474,355	0.8	473,015	0.9	494,565	0.9
Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement (H1B1)	8	—	D	—	30	—
Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas Act (H1C)	7	—	29	—	124	—
Agricultural workers (H2A)	204,577	0.3	183,860	0.3	188,411	0.4
Nonagricultural workers and returning H2B workers (H2B, H2R)	104,993	0.2	82,921	0.2	79,862	0.2
Trainees (H3)	4,117	—	4,081	—	3,279	—
Workers with extraordinary ability or achievement and their assistants (O1, O2)	87,366	0.1	70,611	0.1	67,724	0.1
Internationally recognized athletes or entertainers (P1)	85,583	0.1	84,209	0.2	84,545	0.2
Artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange or culturally unique programs (P2, P3)	21,818	—	22,116	—	22,660	—
Workers in international cultural exchange programs (Q1)	2,685	—	2,494	—	2,331	—
Workers in religious occupations (R1)	14,191	—	15,906	—	19,683	—
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers (TN)	612,535	1.0	733,692	1.4	899,455	1.7
Spouses and children of temporary workers and trainees (CW2, H4, O3, P4, R2, TD)	240,038	0.4	227,637	0.4	229,359	0.4
Intracompany transferees	723,641	1.2	717,893	1.3	788,187	1.5
Intracompany transferees (L1)	503,206	0.8	498,899	0.9	562,776	1.1
Spouses and children of intracompany transferees (L2)	220,435	0.4	218,994	0.4	225,411	0.4
Treaty traders and investors and spouses and children (E1 to E3)	373,360	0.6	386,472	0.7	454,101	0.9
Representatives of foreign media and their spouses and children (I1)	45,827	0.1	44,472	0.1	51,459	0.1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013 — Continued

Class of admission	2013		2012		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students	1,669,225	2.7	1,653,576	3.1	1,788,962	3.4
Academic students (F1)	1,577,509	2.6	1,566,815	2.9	1,702,730	3.2
Vocational students (M1)	19,106	—	17,600	—	18,824	—
Spouses and children of academic and vocational students (F2, M2)	72,610	0.1	69,161	0.1	67,408	0.1
Exchange visitors	492,937	0.8	475,232	0.9	526,931	1.0
Exchange visitors (J1)	433,534	0.7	421,425	0.8	469,993	0.9
Spouses and children of exchange visitors (J2)	59,403	0.1	53,807	0.1	56,938	0.1
Diplomats and other representatives	373,330	0.6	365,779	0.7	377,830	0.7
Ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomats, consular officers, other foreign government officials and their spouses, children, and attendants (A1 to A3)	200,825	0.3	207,349	0.4	215,186	0.4
Representatives to international organizations and their spouses, children, and attendants (G1 to G5)	141,744	0.2	135,623	0.3	139,378	0.3
NATO officials and their families (N1 to N7)	30,761	0.1	22,807	—	23,266	—
Temporary visitors for pleasure	48,346,018	79.2	42,041,426	78.0	40,591,607	76.5
Temporary visitors for pleasure (B2)	29,915,467	49.0	24,476,086	45.4	23,806,138	44.8
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure (WT)	17,168,958	28.1	16,380,307	30.4	15,718,710	29.6
Guam – CNMI Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands (GMT)	1,261,593	2.1	1,185,033	2.2	1,066,759	2.0
Temporary visitors for business	6,299,533	10.3	5,707,218	10.6	5,696,503	10.7
Temporary visitors for business (B1)	3,498,688	5.7	2,972,355	5.5	3,055,932	5.8
Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for business (WB)	2,798,130	4.6	2,731,887	5.1	2,637,166	5.0
Guam – CNMI Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for business to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands (GMB)	2,715	—	2,976	—	3,405	—
Transit aliens	628,711	1.0	313,514	0.6	322,499	0.6
Aliens in continuous and immediate transit through the United States (C1)	608,396	1.0	289,105	0.5	296,636	0.6
Aliens in transit to the United Nations (C2)	2,269	—	4,158	—	4,397	0.0
Foreign government officials, their spouses, children, and attendants in transit (C3)	18,046	—	20,251	—	21,466	—
Commuter Students	105,263	0.2	115,561	0.2	108,894	0.2
Canadian or Mexican national academic commuter students (F3)	105,263	0.2	115,561	0.2	108,892	0.2
Canadian or Mexican national vocational commuter students (M3)	—	—	—	—	D	—
Alien fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens and children	29,773	—	32,102	0.1	27,700	0.1
Fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens (K1)	26,046	—	27,977	0.1	24,112	—
Children of K1 (K2)	3,727	—	4,125	—	3,588	—
Alien spouses of U.S. citizens and children, immigrant visa pending	1,679	—	5,152	—	20,977	—
Spouses of U.S. citizens, visa pending (K3)	1,262	—	4,534	—	17,874	—
Children of U.S. citizens, visa pending (K4)	417	—	618	—	3,103	—
Alien spouses of U.S. permanent residents and children, immigrant visa pending	1,335	—	3,075	—	9,122	—
Spouses of permanent residents, visa pending (V1)	867	—	1,928	—	3,659	—
Children of permanent residents, visa pending (V2)	271	—	449	—	2,546	—
Dependents of V1 or V2, visa pending (V3)	197	—	698	—	2,917	—
Other	87	—	91	—	93	—
Unknown	107,626	0.2	125,141	0.2	225,393	0.4

X Not applicable.

— Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), TECS, Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013.

pleasure) and WT (Visa Waiver Program—temporary visitors for pleasure) classes of admission which accounted for 49 and 28 percent, respectively, of all admissions. Approximately 10 percent of admissions in 2013 were in the temporary visitors for business category of admission. B1 (temporary visitors for business) admissions represented 5.7 percent of all admissions and WB (Visa Waiver Program—temporary visitors for business) accounted for 4.6 percent. Five percent of all admissions were by temporary workers and their families. The leading classes of admission in this category were TN NAFTA professional workers (1.0 percent), H1B workers in specialty occupations (0.8 percent), and L1 intracompany transferees (0.8 percent). F1 academic students represented 2.6 percent of I-94 admissions and nearly all of the admissions in the student category.

Country of Citizenship

The leading countries of citizenship for nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in 2013 were Mexico (29 percent), the United Kingdom (7.5 percent), Canada (7.3 percent), Japan (7.0 percent), Germany (3.9 percent), Brazil (3.5 percent), China (3.4 percent), France (3.2 percent), South Korea (2.7 percent), and India (2.4 percent) (see Table 2). Admissions from Canada increased from 1,466,120 in 2012 to 4,445,881 in 2013 because CBP began recording Canadian air and sea admissions of tourists and business travelers in April 2013.

Port of Entry

The largest 20 ports of entry represented 67 percent of nonimmigrant admissions in 2013 (see Table 3). About half of all nonimmigrants were admitted through the following ports of entry: New York (10 percent), Miami (9.3 percent), Los Angeles (6.8

Table 2.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Country of Citizenship: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013

Country of citizenship	2013		2012		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0	53,082,286	100.0
Mexico	17,980,784	29.5	16,462,118	30.5	17,052,559	32.1
United Kingdom	4,566,669	7.5	4,486,666	8.3	4,547,728	8.6
Canada	4,445,881	7.3	1,466,120	2.7	1,868,179	3.5
Japan	4,298,081	7.0	4,141,299	7.7	3,777,643	7.1
Germany	2,359,681	3.9	2,308,207	4.3	2,182,441	4.1
Brazil	2,143,154	3.5	1,792,425	3.3	1,539,015	2.9
China	2,098,801	3.4	1,756,747	3.3	1,364,078	2.6
France	1,959,424	3.2	1,913,551	3.6	1,845,227	3.5
Korea, South	1,656,795	2.7	1,527,085	2.8	1,460,972	2.8
India	1,491,712	2.4	1,296,276	2.4	1,222,302	2.3
Other	17,886,490	29.3	16,461,702	30.5	15,737,991	29.6
Unknown	164,788	0.3	275,090	0.5	484,151	0.9

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), TECS, Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013.

Table 3.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Port of Entry: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013

Port of entry	2013		2012		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0	53,082,286	100.0
New York, NY	6,129,709	10.0	5,744,877	10.7	5,344,781	10.1
Miami, FL	5,679,558	9.3	5,115,113	9.5	4,712,293	8.9
Los Angeles, CA	4,165,812	6.8	3,905,034	7.2	3,734,815	7.0
Newark, NJ	2,148,824	3.5	2,088,591	3.9	2,181,506	4.1
Honolulu, HI	2,107,178	3.5	1,892,134	3.5	1,581,719	3.0
San Francisco, CA	1,986,263	3.3	1,859,836	3.5	1,777,202	3.3
San Ysidro, CA	1,981,939	3.2	2,082,911	3.9	2,781,270	5.2
Chicago, IL	1,832,126	3.0	1,606,615	3.0	1,596,960	3.0
Otay Mesa, CA	1,523,289	2.5	1,303,897	2.4	1,215,475	2.3
Atlanta, GA	1,516,566	2.5	1,379,717	2.6	1,397,240	2.6
Houston, TX	1,501,909	2.5	1,382,759	2.6	1,425,534	2.7
Juarez-Lincoln Bridge, TX	1,446,231	2.4	1,302,120	2.4	1,273,830	2.4
Toronto, Canada	1,323,357	2.2	404,655	0.8	381,181	0.7
Agana, GU	1,293,000	2.1	1,202,976	2.2	1,083,381	2.0
Washington, DC	1,239,607	2.0	1,165,318	2.2	1,127,737	2.1
Nogales, AZ	1,144,427	1.9	1,012,572	1.9	1,056,990	2.0
Orlando, FL	1,117,181	1.8	1,048,272	1.9	924,684	1.7
Dallas, TX	1,112,289	1.8	914,619	1.7	795,472	1.5
Boston, MA	861,150	1.4	660,107	1.2	628,687	1.2
Hidalgo, TX	838,216	1.4	797,264	1.5	642,152	1.2
Other	19,888,346	32.6	16,841,339	31.3	17,232,077	32.5
Unknown	215,283	0.4	176,560	0.3	187,300	0.4

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), TECS, Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013.

percent), Newark (3.5 percent), Honolulu (3.5 percent), San Francisco (3.3 percent), San Ysidro (3.2 percent), Chicago (3.0 percent), Otay Mesa (2.5 percent), Atlanta (2.5 percent), and Houston (2.5 percent).

State of Destination

The most frequent states of destination for I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2013 were California (18 percent), Florida (13 percent), Texas (13 percent), and New York (11 percent) (see Table 4). These four states represented the destinations of 55 percent of foreign nationals admitted.

Age and Sex

In 2013, 60 percent of I-94 admissions were accounted for by individuals aged 25 to 54, and 51 percent of nonimmigrant admissions were male (see Table 5). Age and sex distributions remained relatively unchanged between 2011 and 2013.

Table 4.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by State of Destination: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013

State of destination	2013		2012		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0	53,082,286	100.0
California	11,182,804	18.3	10,208,709	18.9	10,306,971	19.4
Florida	8,089,139	13.2	7,234,508	13.4	6,690,019	12.6
Texas	7,605,578	12.5	6,854,454	12.7	6,559,787	12.4
New York	6,805,732	11.1	6,409,286	11.9	6,226,198	11.7
Hawaii	2,261,576	3.7	1,969,089	3.7	1,666,432	3.1
Nevada	2,128,680	3.5	1,793,376	3.3	1,729,040	3.3
Arizona	1,952,808	3.2	1,749,492	3.2	1,800,715	3.4
Washington	1,415,063	2.3	1,262,020	2.3	1,158,160	2.2
Illinois	1,197,625	2.0	1,021,476	1.9	979,740	1.8
Massachusetts	1,056,505	1.7	963,171	1.8	930,826	1.8
Other	10,986,783	18.0	10,147,921	18.8	10,196,030	19.2
Unknown	6,369,967	10.4	4,273,784	7.9	4,838,368	9.1

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), TECS, Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013.

Table 5.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Age and Sex: Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013

Characteristic	2013		2012		2011	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
AGE						
Total	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0	53,082,286	100.0
Under 18 years	6,922,805	11.3	6,067,171	11.3	5,771,094	10.9
18 to 24 years	5,672,694	9.3	4,978,091	9.2	4,910,932	9.3
25 to 34 years	12,929,049	21.2	11,433,982	21.2	11,402,173	21.5
35 to 44 years	12,866,158	21.1	11,685,053	21.7	11,844,788	22.3
45 to 54 years	10,885,774	17.8	9,566,343	17.8	9,422,045	17.7
55 to 64 years	7,132,243	11.7	6,181,493	11.5	6,003,548	11.3
65 years and over	4,580,183	7.5	3,873,243	7.2	3,623,230	6.8
Unknown	63,354	0.1	101,910	0.2	104,476	0.2
SEX						
Total	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0	53,082,286	100.0
Male	31,420,318	51.5	27,825,034	51.6	27,385,129	51.6
Female	29,285,737	48.0	25,605,018	47.5	24,867,990	46.8
Unknown	346,205	0.6	457,234	0.8	829,167	1.6

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), TECS, Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2011 to 2013.

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Appendix A.

Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission

Class	Description
Temporary Workers and Families	
Temporary workers and trainees	
CW1	CNMI-only transitional workers
CW2	Spouses and children of CW1
H1B	Workers in specialty occupations
H1B1	Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement aliens
H1C	Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas
H2A	Agricultural workers
H2B	Nonagricultural workers
H2R	Returning H2B workers
H3	Trainees
H4	Spouses and children of H1, H2, or H3
O1	Workers with extraordinary ability or achievement
O2	Workers accompanying and assisting in performance of O1 workers
O3	Spouses and children of O1 and O2
P1.	Internationally recognized athletes or entertainers
P2.	Artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange programs
P3.	Artists or entertainers in culturally unique programs
P4.	Spouses and children of P1, P2, or P3
Q1	Workers in international cultural exchange programs
R1	Workers in religious occupations
R2	Spouses and children of R1
TN.	North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers
TD.	Spouses and children of TN
Intracompany transferees	
L1.	Intracompany transferees
L2.	Spouses and children of L1
Treaty traders and investors	
E1.	Treaty traders and their spouses and children
E2.	Treaty investors and their spouses and children
E2C.	Treaty traders and their spouses and children CNMI-only
E3.	Australian Free Trade Agreement principals, spouses and children
Representatives of foreign information media	
I1	Representatives of foreign information media and spouses and children
Students	
F1.	Academic students
F2.	Spouses and children of F1
M1	Vocational students
M2	Spouses and children of M1
Exchange visitors	
J1.	Exchange visitors
J2.	Spouses and children of J1
Diplomats and other representatives	
A1.	Ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomatic or consular officers and their families
A2.	Other foreign government officials or employees and their families
A3.	Attendants, servants, or personal employees of A1 and A2 and their families
G1	Principals of recognized foreign governments
G2	Other representatives of recognized foreign governments
G3	Representatives of nonrecognized or nonmember foreign governments
G4	International organization officers or employees
G5	Attendants, servants, or personal employees of representatives
N1 to N7.	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials, spouses, and children
Temporary visitors for pleasure	
B2	Temporary visitors for pleasure
WT	Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure
GT.	Guam Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam
GMT	Guam-CNMI – temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands

Appendix A.

Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission — Continued

Class	Description
Temporary visitors for business	
B1	Temporary visitors for business
WB	Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business
GB	Guam Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business to Guam
GMB	Guam-CNMI – temporary visitors for business to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands
Transit aliens	
C1	Aliens in continuous and immediate transit through the United States
C2	Aliens in transit to the United Nations
C3	Foreign government officials, their spouses, children, and attendants in transit
Commuter Students	
F3	Canadian or Mexican national academic commuter students
M3	Canadian or Mexican national vocational commuter students
Alien Fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens	
K1	Fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens
K2	Children of K1
Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act	
K3	Spouses of U.S. citizens, immigrant visa pending
K4	Children of K3, immigrant visa pending
V1 to V3	Spouses and children of permanent residents, immigrant visa pending
Other categories	
N8	Parents of international organization special immigrants
N9	Children of N8 or international organization special immigrants
Q2	Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program aliens
Q3	Spouses and children of Q2

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.