

Nonimmigrant Admissions to the United States: 2016

JOHN TEKE AND WALEED NAVARRO

Nonimmigrants are foreign nationals granted temporary admission to the United States. The major purposes for which nonimmigrant admission are authorized include 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, among others. The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) collects information regarding certain nonimmigrant admissions from DHS Form I-94 arrival records. This DHS Office of Immigration Statistics' (OIS) *Annual Flow Report* presents information gathered from I-94s on the number and characteristics of nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in 2016.

During 2016,¹ DHS granted a total of more than 179 million nonimmigrant admissions (down 1.1 percent from 2015) to the United States, according to DHS workload estimates (Figure 1).² These admissions included about 102 million mainly business travelers and tourists from Canada and Mexico, who were exempted from filling out I-94/I-94W forms (down 2.1 percent from 2015), as discussed below, and about 77 million nonimmigrants who were issued Form I-94/I-94W (up 0.2 percent from 2015)—the primary focus of this report.³ About 90 percent of I-94 admissions were temporary visitors for business and pleasure (almost no change from 2015), 5.1 percent were temporary workers and their families (up 4.7 percent from 2015), and 2.5 percent were students and their families (down 1.8 percent from 2015). The leading countries of citizenship for I-94 admissions were Mexico (26 percent, down 3.6 percent from 2015), Canada (17 percent, down 3.0 percent from 2015), the United Kingdom (6.8 percent, up 5.0 percent from 2015), Japan (5.2 percent, down 0.9 percent from 2015), and China (4.3 percent, up 5.0 percent from 2015).

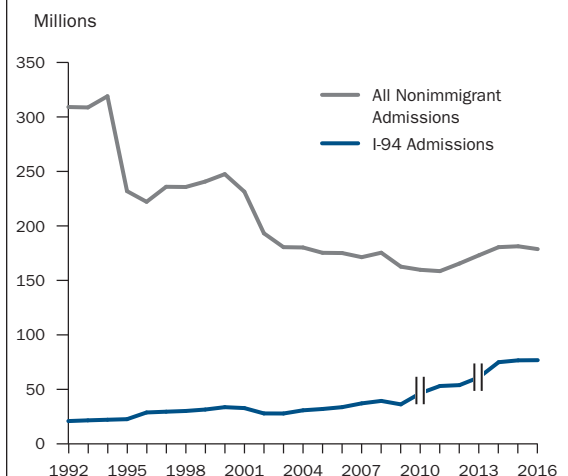
DEFINING "NONIMMIGRANT"

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).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,

⁴A few nonimmigrant classes are authorized in sections other than INA § 101(a)(15), including North America's Free Trade Agreement (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.

Figure 1.
Nonimmigrant Admissions: Fiscal Years 1992 to 2016



Note: There are two major breaks in the I-94 data. Beginning in 2010, changes in the recording of admissions at the 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 1992 to 2016.

¹In this report, years refer to U.S. fiscal years, which run from October through September. Fiscal year 2016 began October 1, 2015, and ended September 30, 2016.

²U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Operations Management Reporting, Fiscal Year 2016.

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



Homeland Security

Office of Immigration Statistics
OFFICE OF STRATEGY, POLICY & PLANS

Box 1.

Nonimmigrant Admissions, Estimated Nonimmigrant Individuals, and Nonimmigrant Visas

This nonimmigrant admissions flow report covers admission events, not the number of individuals who entered the United States in 2016 or the number of visas issued. Many nonimmigrants are admitted to the United States more than once in a year, and each entry is recorded separately and issued a new I-94 document at arrival. As a result, the count of admission events exceeds the number of individuals arriving. In 2016, an estimated 43 million individuals were admitted to the United States as I-94 nonimmigrants, accounting for a total of 77 million I-94 nonimmigrant admissions. An estimated 43 million individuals were admitted once, and 12 million were admitted more than once. For more information, see OIS Fact Sheet, *Nonimmigrant Admissions and Estimated Nonimmigrant Individuals: 2016*. Admission numbers presented in this report 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 it is the case with most nonimmigrants; and, (3) a visa recipient may decide not to travel or decide to travel the following fiscal year (subject to the validity of the visa). Therefore, admission numbers exceed DOS nonimmigrant visa issuance numbers.

and certain family members of U.S. citizens and lawful permanent residents (LPRs). Unlike people granted LPR status, 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 prescribed by their class of admission.

THE NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS PROCESS

Eligibility

To qualify for admission in a nonimmigrant status, a foreign national generally must 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 United States or have been granted a waiver for any grounds of inadmissibility, and 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. Yet, possession of a valid travel document does not guarantee admission. Rather, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officers at ports of entry (POEs) make the final determination whether a nonimmigrant may enter the United States and the authorized duration of stay.

Documentary 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. The VWP, administered by the DHS in consultation with DOS, permits nationals of designated countries⁵ to travel to the United States as tourists or business travelers without

⁵In 2016, 38 countries participated in the U.S. Visa Waiver Program (VWP); a full list of these countries is available at <https://www.dhs.gov/visa-waiver-program-requirements>.

a visa for periods not to exceed 90 days. 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 the right to contest removal, other than on the basis of an application for asylum. Nationals of VWP 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.⁶

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 valid for 10 years and contains fingerprint and other biometric data. BCCs are only issued to applicants who are citizens of and resident in 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.⁷

Most Mexican tourists and business visitors enter the United States through southwest border land POEs. Land ports offer border-crossing options such as general pedestrian traffic, pedestrian ready lanes, and vehicular ready lanes.⁸ Mexican travelers going through the general pedestrian traffic border-crossing option for immigration inspection are expected to present a BCC or a passport and valid visa, or a Form I-872 American Indian Card. However, a Mexican traveler (tourist or business visitor) with a

⁶See <https://www.dhs.gov/visa-waiver-program> for additional details on the VWP.

⁷Go to <https://travel.state.gov/content/travel/en/us-visas/tourism-visit/border-crossing-card.html> for additional information on Border Crossing Card (BCC).

⁸A Ready Lane is a dedicated primary reserved lane for travelers entering the United States at land border ports of entry (POEs). Visit https://help.cbp.gov/app/answers/detail/a_id/1211/~~/ready-lane-document-requirements and <https://www.cbp.gov/newsroom/local-media-release/cbp-install-kiosks-create-ready-lane-faster-pedestrian-crossings-busy> for more information.

Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI)-compliant card⁹ or with a radio frequency identification (RFID)-enabled card approved by DHS may use a ready lane (pedestrian or vehicular) to expedite the inspection process while crossing the border. These documents include the Enhanced Form I-872 American Indian Tribal Card (ETC); Trusted Traveler Cards (SENTRI, NEXUS and FAST cards);¹⁰ and the Enhanced BCC. Mexican temporary tourist or business visitors departing from or entering the United States from within the Western Hemisphere at air ports of entry are generally required to present a valid passport with a valid visa issued by a U.S. Consular Official. Children are also required to present their own passport with a valid visa when traveling by air.

Canadian Tourist and Business Admissions. Canadian short-term business and tourist visitors to the United States are required to possess a valid Canadian passport or other WHTI-approved form of identification, but they generally are not required to obtain a visa or apply for travel authorization through ESTA.

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 I-94 forms. In general, Canadians traveling to the United States on B-1 tourist or B-2 business visas are not required to complete the I-94 Form; Canadian nonimmigrants in all other visa classes are required to do so. In addition, 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 or 75 miles from the border, depending on the entry location) for certain periods of time without having to obtain an I-94.¹¹ These exceptions are significant because Canadian and Mexican tourists and business visitors make up the vast majority of all nonimmigrant admissions.¹²

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 have 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 excluded from the I-94 data). Most recently, CBP implemented a new electronic ESTA system in 2009¹³ 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.

TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF I-94 NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS

Class of Admission

CBP granted 76,786,751 I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2016, an increase of nearly 0.2 percent from 2015 (Table 1 and Figure 2).¹⁴ The largest category of admission in 2016 was temporary visitors for pleasure, which represented 79 percent of I-94 admissions, down 0.3 percent from 2015. This category includes B-2 temporary visitors for pleasure, WT VWP temporary visitors for pleasure, and GMT temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands.

Approximately 11 percent of I-94 admissions in 2016 were in the temporary visitors for business category of admission, an increase of 3.6 percent from 2015. This category includes B-1 temporary visitors for business and WB VWP temporary visitors for business. About 5.1 percent of admissions consisted of temporary workers and their families, up 4.7 percent from 2015. The leading classes of admission in this category were TN North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers, L-1 intracompany transferees, and H-1B temporary workers in specialty occupations. F-1 and F-3 academic students represented 2.5 percent of I-94 admissions, down 3.8 percent from 2015.

Country of Citizenship

The leading countries of citizenship for I-94 nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in 2016 were Mexico (20 million admissions, 26 percent of the total, down 3.6 percent from 2015), Canada (13 million admissions, 17 percent, down 3.0 percent from 2015), the United Kingdom (5.2 million admissions, 6.8

⁹ Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI)-approved travel documents include an Enhanced Driver's License, Enhanced Identification Card, or Trusted Traveler Program card such as a NEXUS membership card.

¹⁰ For more information on these Trusted Traveler Cards, visit <https://www.cbp.gov/travel/trusted-traveler-programs>.

¹¹ 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.

¹² In addition to the Mexican and Canadian exemptions from I-94 requirements, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials (seeking N1-N5 nonimmigrant classification) also are not required to submit an I-94 but may do so to document their admissions. Members of the foreign military generally are not issued an I-94 when entering the United States under military orders.

¹³ 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-vwp-and-electronic-system-travel>.

¹⁴ For additional data on admissions, please see the 2016 Yearbook of Immigration Statistics at <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/yearbook/2016>. A full list of the classes of admission is also available at <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/nonimmigrant/NonimmigrantCOA>.

Table 1.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2014 to 2016

Class of admission	2016		2015		2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	76,786,751	100.0	76,638,236	100.0	74,930,606	100.0
Temporary workers and families	3,896,674	5.1	3,722,543	4.9	3,398,961	4.5
Temporary workers and trainees	2,420,840	3.2	2,306,962	3.0	2,095,175	2.8
CNMI-only transitional workers (CW1)	7,609	-	5,096	-	4,045	-
Workers in specialty occupations (H1B)	534,365	0.7	537,450	0.7	511,773	0.7
Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement aliens (H1B1)	268	-	93	-	29	-
Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas (H1C)	7	-	-	-	1	-
Agricultural workers (H2A)	348,052	0.5	283,580	0.4	240,620	0.3
Nonagricultural workers and returning H2B workers (H2B, H2R)	119,457	0.2	120,219	0.2	105,416	0.1
Trainees (H3)	2,786	-	3,514	-	4,306	-
Workers with extraordinary ability or achievement and their assistants (O1, O2)	130,589	0.2	119,679	0.2	107,191	0.1
Internationally recognized athletes or entertainers (P1)	98,998	0.1	99,351	0.1	95,470	0.1
Artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange or culturally unique programs (P2, P3)	26,408	-	26,021	-	24,999	-
Workers in international cultural exchange programs (Q1)	3,038	-	2,988	-	2,976	-
Workers in religious occupations (R1)	14,095	-	14,109	-	13,839	-
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers (TN)	816,149	1.1	787,180	1.0	712,737	1.0
Spouses and children of temporary workers and trainees (CW2, H4, O3, P4, R2, TD)	319,019	0.4	307,682	0.4	271,773	0.4
Intracompany transferees	954,394	1.2	917,613	1.2	835,707	1.1
Intracompany transferees (L1)	677,583	0.9	648,611	0.8	591,728	0.8
Spouses and children of intracompany transferees (L2)	276,811	0.4	269,002	0.4	243,979	0.3
Treaty traders and investors and spouses and children (E1 to E3)	473,211	0.6	449,732	0.6	422,025	0.6
Representatives of foreign media and spouses and children (I1)	48,229	0.1	48,236	0.1	46,054	0.1
Students and families	1,954,373	2.5	1,990,661	2.6	1,837,664	2.5
Academic students (F1)	1,858,644	2.4	1,886,948	2.5	1,737,927	2.3
Vocational students (M1)	18,726	-	19,878	-	20,534	-
Spouses and children of academic and vocational students (F2, M2)	77,003	0.1	83,835	0.1	79,203	0.1
Exchange visitors	574,617	0.7	576,347	0.8	557,760	0.7
Exchange visitors (J1)	505,448	0.7	502,372	0.7	486,827	0.6
Spouses and children of exchange visitors (J2)	69,169	0.1	73,975	0.1	70,933	0.1
Diplomats and other representatives	438,725	0.6	438,477	0.6	421,144	0.6
Ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomats, consular officers, other foreign government officials and their spouses, children, and attendants (A1 to A3)	223,146	0.3	224,963	0.3	220,837	0.3
Representatives to international organizations and their spouses, children, and attendants (G1 to G5)	163,208	0.2	161,354	0.2	152,903	0.2
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials, spouses, and children (N1 to N7)	52,371	0.1	52,160	0.1	47,404	0.1
Temporary visitors for pleasure	60,834,687	79.2	61,017,237	79.6	59,784,922	79.8
Temporary visitors for pleasure (B2)	40,848,579	53.2	41,671,997	54.4	40,457,847	54.0
Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for pleasure (WT)	18,703,963	24.4	18,138,442	23.7	18,161,646	24.2
Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands (GMT)	1,282,145	1.7	1,206,798	1.6	1,165,429	1.6
Temporary visitors for business	8,293,746	10.8	8,008,659	10.4	7,734,191	10.3
Temporary visitors for business (B1)	5,147,037	6.7	4,933,958	6.4	4,755,509	6.3
Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for business (WB)	3,142,597	4.1	3,070,226	4.0	2,976,445	4.0
Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for business to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands (GMB)	4,112	-	4,475	-	2,237	-
Transit aliens	633,549	0.8	689,990	0.9	1,004,916	1.3
Aliens in continuous and immediate transit through the United States (C1)	617,467	0.8	672,420	0.9	987,546	1.3
Aliens in transit to the United Nations (C2)	480	-	524	-	638	-
Foreign government officials, their spouses, children, and attendants in transit (C3)	15,602	-	17,046	-	16,732	-
Commuter Students	67,522	0.1	100,495	0.1	109,833	0.1
Canadian or Mexican national academic commuter students (F3)	67,522	0.1	100,495	0.1	109,833	0.1
Alien fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens and children	42,634	0.1	35,266	-	41,778	0.1
Fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens (K1)	37,173	-	30,942	-	36,680	-
Children of K1 (K2)	5,461	-	4,324	-	5,098	-
Alien spouses of U.S. citizens and children, immigrant visa pending	532	-	743	-	1,340	-
Spouses of U.S. citizens, visa pending (K3)	439	-	644	-	1,004	-
Children of U.S. citizens, visa pending (K4)	93	-	99	-	336	-
Alien spouses of U.S. permanent residents and children, immigrant visa pending	676	-	884	-	935	-
Spouses of permanent residents, visa pending (V1)	237	-	563	-	647	-
Children of permanent residents, visa pending (V2)	425	-	307	-	252	-
Dependents of V1 or V2, visa pending (V3)	14	-	14	-	36	-
Other	88	-	74	-	72	-
Unknown	48,928	0.1	56,860	0.1	37,090	-

- Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

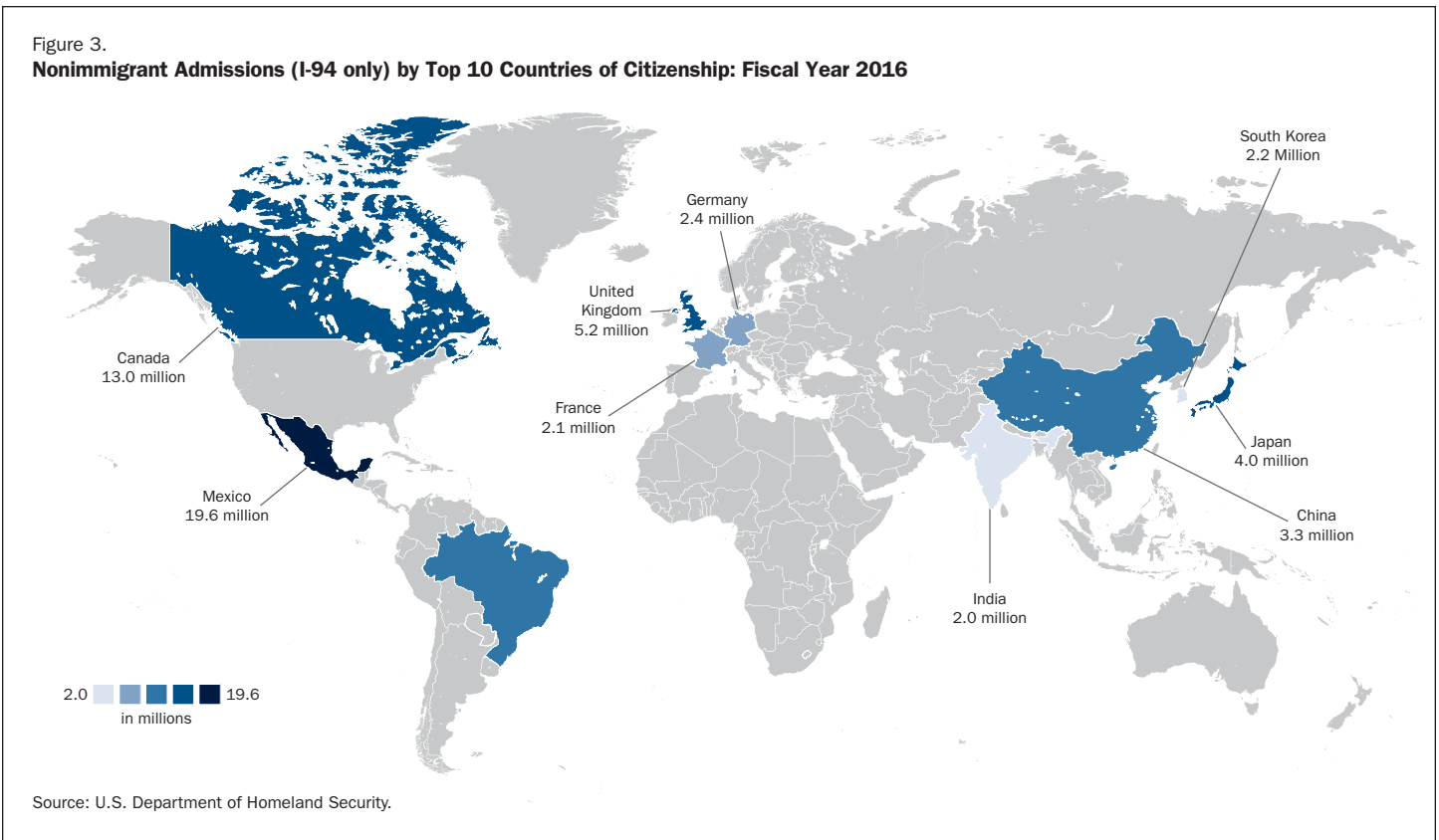
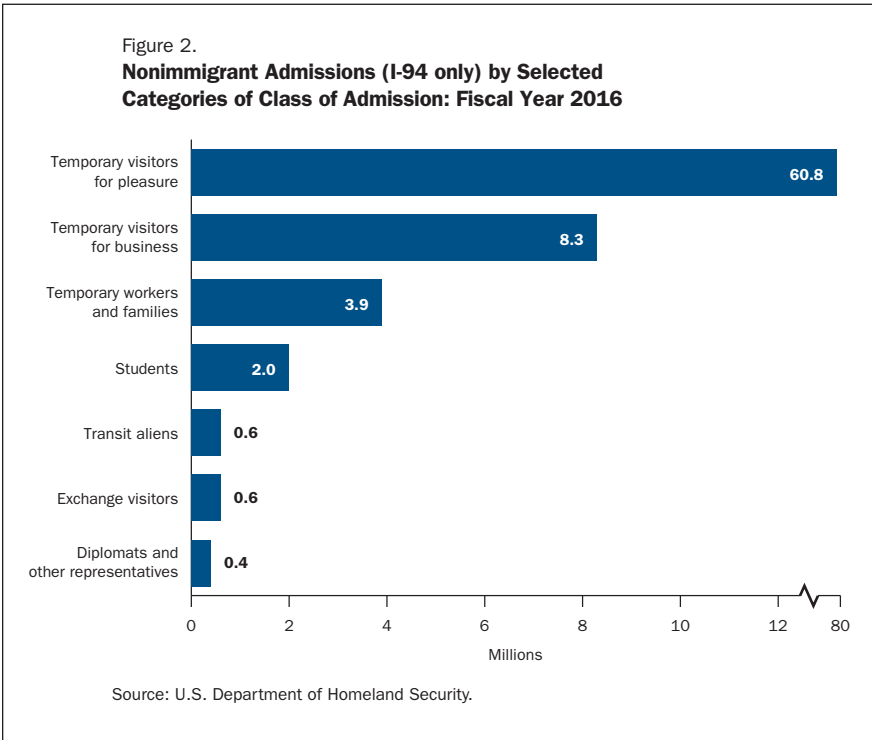
percent, up 5.0 percent from 2015), Japan (4.0 admissions, 5.2 percent, down 0.9 percent from 2015), China (3.3 million admissions, 4.3 percent, up 11 percent from 2015), and Germany (2.4 million admissions, 3.1 percent, down 0.6 percent from 2015)

(Figure 3). Overall, Mexicans and Canadians accounted for 43 percent of I-94 admissions in 2016, and VWP travelers accounted for 30 percent.

Port of Entry

The largest 20 POEs accounted for 65 percent of I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2016 (Figure 4). About 32 percent of all nonimmigrants were admitted through the top five POEs: New York (7.0 million admissions, 9.2 percent of the total, an increase of 0.7 percent from 2015), Miami (5.9 million admissions, 7.7 percent, a decrease of 3.7 percent from 2015), Los Angeles (4.9 million admissions, 6.4 percent, an increase of 1.8 percent from 2015), Toronto¹⁵ (4.0 million admissions, 5.2 percent, an increase of 6.6 percent from 2015), and San Francisco (2.4 million admissions, 3.1 percent, an increase of 5.3 percent from 2015). Of the top 10 POEs, Toronto reported the highest increase (up 6.6 percent from 2015) in the number of nonimmigrant admissions in 2016, while San Ysidro reported the largest decrease (down 21 percent from 2015).

¹⁵ Nonimmigrants are admitted to the United States through Toronto through 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. Currently, preclearance operations take place at 15 foreign airports in six different countries, including Toronto and Vancouver in Canada.



Reported State of Destination

The most frequent states of destination¹⁶ for I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2016 were California (13 million admissions, 16 percent of the total, up 18 percent from 2015), Florida (12 million admissions, 16 percent, up 20 percent from 2015), New York (9.4 million admissions, 12 percent, up 20 percent from 2015), Texas (6.0 admissions, 7.9 percent, up 19 percent from 2015), and Hawaii (3.2 million admissions, 4.1 percent, up 16 percent from 2015) (Figure 5). These five states were the announced destinations of 57 percent of I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2016, up 19 percent from 2015. The state with the largest proportional increase in the number of nonimmigrant admissions was Massachusetts (1.5

¹⁶ The reported "state of destination" by arriving nonimmigrants may not be their final destination for various reasons. Data in this section should be interpreted with caution due to its unreliability.

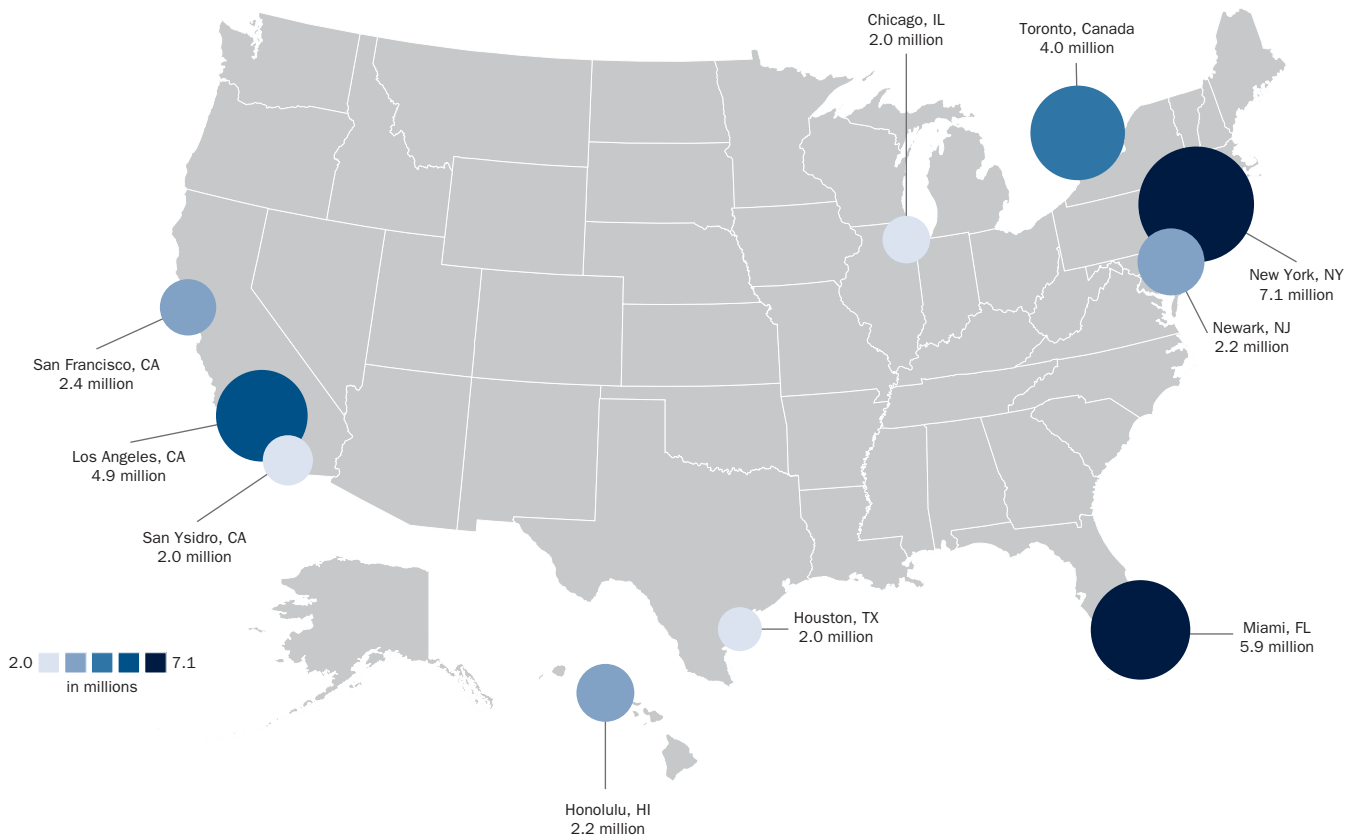
million, up 22 percent from 2015), and the state with the smallest proportional increase in nonimmigrant admissions was Arizona (1.9 million, up 11 percent from 2015).

Age and Gender

In 2016, 59 percent of I-94 admissions were individuals between the ages 25 to 54, unchanged from 2015 (Table 2 and Figure 6). The number of nonimmigrant admissions within the age-group 55 to 64 years increased 2.5 percent in 2016 (the largest increase of any age group), while the age-group under 18 years old registered the largest decrease at 2.1 percent. Of all I-94 admissions, 43 percent were males, and 40 percent were females, while the remainder are unknown.¹⁷

¹⁷ In recent years, "gender" has not been a required field for I-94 records.

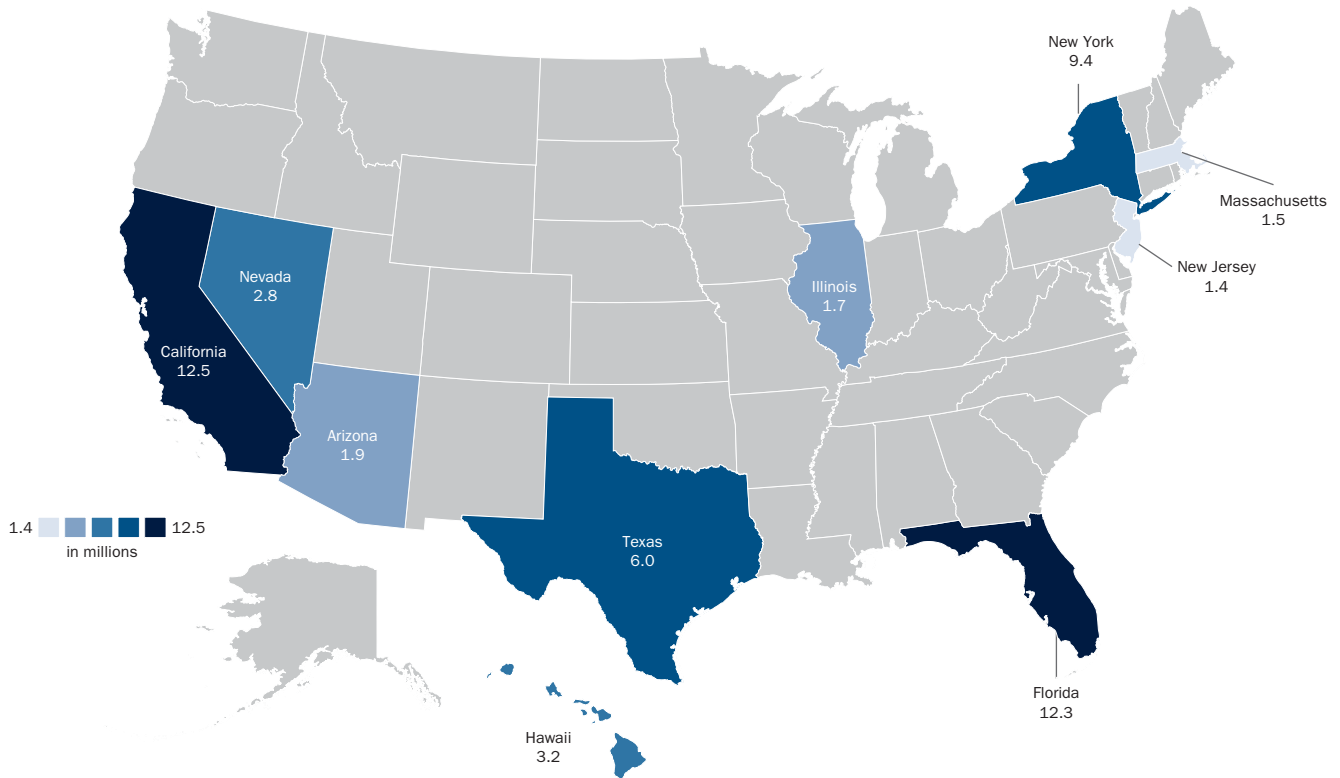
Figure 4.
Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Top 10 Ports of Entry: Fiscal Year 2016



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 only) by Top 10 States of Destination: Fiscal Year 2016



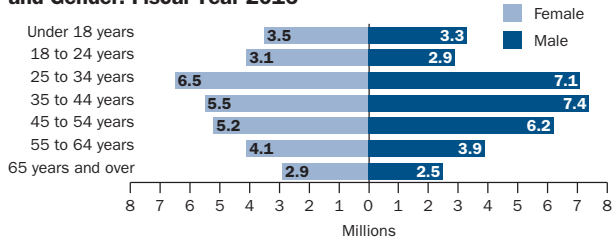
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Table 2.
Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Age Category and Gender: Fiscal Year 2016

Characteristic	Female		Male		Unknown		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
AGE								
Total	30,676,572	100.0	33,238,469	100.0	12,871,710	100.0	76,786,751	100.0
Under 18 years	3,452,154	11.3	3,320,047	10.0	1,509,492	11.7	8,281,693	10.8
18 to 24 years	3,103,380	10.1	2,853,810	8.6	921,062	7.2	6,878,252	9.0
25 to 34 years	6,463,093	21.1	7,052,162	21.2	2,320,758	18.0	15,836,013	20.6
35 to 44 years	5,518,829	18.0	7,392,136	22.2	2,447,759	19.0	15,358,724	20.0
45 to 54 years	5,218,343	17.0	6,244,802	18.8	2,619,743	20.4	14,082,888	18.3
55 to 64 years	4,064,546	13.2	3,882,578	11.7	1,865,517	14.5	9,812,641	12.8
65 years and over	2,853,251	9.3	2,490,265	7.5	1,184,378	9.2	6,527,894	8.5
Unknown	2,976	-	2,669	-	3,001	-	8,646	-

- Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.
 Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Figure 6.
Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Age Category and Gender: Fiscal Year 2016



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Fiscal Year 2016.