

Nonimmigrant Admissions to the United States: 2014

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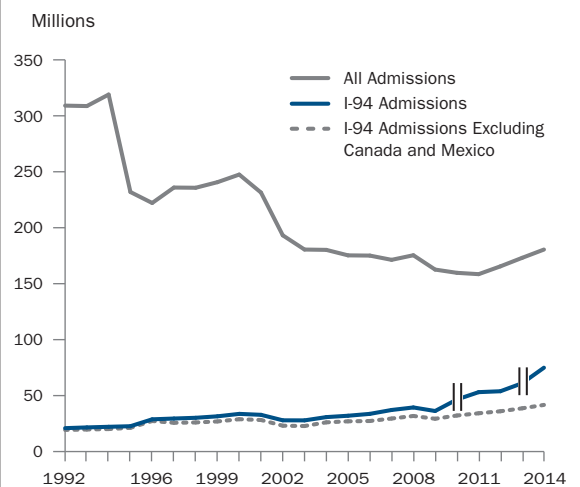
Nonimmigrants are foreign nationals granted temporary admission to the United States. The major purposes for which nonimmigrant admission may be authorized include temporary visits for business or pleasure, academic or vocational study, temporary employment, and to act as a representative of a foreign government or international organization, among others. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) collects information on the characteristics of certain nonimmigrant admissions from DHS Form 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 2014.

During 2014, DHS granted a total of more than 180 million nonimmigrant admissions to the United States, according to DHS workload estimates (see Figure 1).¹ These admissions included Canadian tourists and business travelers traveling by land and Mexican nationals with Border Crossing Cards, in addition to nonimmigrants who were issued Form I-94 (I-94 admissions).² This report focuses primarily on I-94 admissions. I-94 admissions accounted for 42 percent (74.9 million) of total nonimmigrant admissions. About 90 percent of I-94 admissions were temporary visitors for business and pleasure, while 4.5 percent were temporary workers and families and 2.5 percent were students and families. The leading countries of citizenship for I-94 admissions were Mexico (27 percent), Canada (18 percent), the United Kingdom (6.4 percent), Japan (5.6 percent), and China (3.4 percent).

Prior to April 2013, nonimmigrants arriving by air, land, or sea were required to complete Form I-94, with two important exceptions: (1) Canadians traveling to the United States as tourists or for business purposes generally did not need to complete the I-94 Form, and (2) certain Mexicans with a nonresident alien Border Crossing Card, commonly known as a laser visa or a multiple-entry nonimmigrant visa, may not have been required to complete the I-94 Form for entry either. These exceptions were significant because Canadian and Mexican citizens continue to make up the vast majority

of all nonimmigrant admissions. I-94 admissions in 2010 and 2011 were greater than in previous years due to land admission counting changes. By March 2010, the Department of Homeland Security completed updates to computer systems at vehicular lanes and pedestrian crossings along the Northern and Southwest borders to record land admissions 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.

Figure 1.
Nonimmigrant Admissions: Fiscal Years 1992 to 2014



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 2014.

¹ U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Operations Management Reporting, Fiscal Year 2014.

² For this report, I-94 admissions refer to admissions documented with paper Form I-94/I-94Ws or electronic I-94/ I-94Ws.



Homeland Security

Office of Immigration Statistics
POLICY DIRECTORATE

Box 1.

Changes to 2013 and 2014 I-94 Admissions Data

Beginning in April 2013, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, U.S. 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. Prior to April 2013, Canadian business and tourist visitors generally were not required to complete the paper Form I-94, and therefore typically were 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 Canadian business and tourist visitors and other nonimmigrants who enter at land ports and of nonimmigrants from countries other than Canada were not affected by the transition to the electronic I-94 at air and sea ports. Additionally, Mexican business and tourist travelers going through air and sea ports, are usually mandated to complete the paper Form I-94 and accordingly, are included in I-94 admissions data. With the conversion to the electronic Form I-94, CBP automatically creates I-94 records for Mexican nonimmigrant visitors admitted at air and sea ports (along with other foreign aliens), and includes these records in the I-94 nonimmigrant admission data.

DEFINING “NONIMMIGRANT”

Nonimmigrants are aliens whose classes of admission are specified in section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA).³ 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 status⁴ who is authorized to live, work, and study in the United States 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

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 United States or have been granted a waiver for any grounds of inadmissibility, and abide by the terms and conditions of admission. Additional

³There 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.

⁴Commonly referred to as a lawful permanent resident (LPR) or “green card” recipient.

requirements differ based on a foreign national's country of citizenship, as discussed below.

Documentary Requirements

I-94 Admissions

Prior to April 2013, applicants for nonimmigrant admission from most countries were required to complete a paper Form I-94/I-94W or Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)⁵ registration to be admitted to the United States. Starting in 2010 for Visa Waiver Program travelers and in 2013 for all other nonimmigrants, CBP began generating electronic I-94s to record nonimmigrant arrivals at air and sea ports instead of requiring a nonimmigrant to complete the paper Form I-94/I-94W.

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.

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, facilitate tourism, and 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;

⁵ESTA 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. Although beyond the timeline of this report, the recent passage of the Visa Waiver Program Improvement and Terrorist Travel Prevention Act of 2015 (signed into law on December 18, 2015 and went into effect on January 21, 2016) establishes new eligibility requirements for travel under VWP. Some restrictions include travel or admission to the U.S. for nationals of VWP countries who have been present in Iraq, Syria, or countries listed under specified designation lists (currently including Iran and Sudan) at any time on or after March 1, 2011. These restrictions do not apply to VWP travelers whose presence in those countries was to perform military service or official duties as a full-time employee of the government of a program country.

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 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 United States for a purpose other than tourism or business, or if their stay will exceed 90 days.

At the beginning of fiscal year 2014, 37 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, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom. Chile was admitted to the Visa Waiver Program effective March 31, 2014.

The Guam-Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands Visa Waiver Program (GCVWP) permits nationals of designated countries and geographic areas to be admitted to Guam or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI) without a visa. Admissions under the GCVWP may not exceed 45 days in Guam and/or CNMI. In 2014, Australia, Brunei, Hong Kong,⁶ Japan, Malaysia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom were included in the GCVWP.⁷

Non I-94 Admissions

Two large groups of nonimmigrants are subject to unique documentary requirements, and are mostly exempted from the I-94 process: Canadian tourist and business travelers and Mexican nationals with Border Crossing Cards.⁸

Canadian Tourist and Business Admissions. 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 but they generally are 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

⁶Including citizens of the former colony of Hong Kong who are in possession of the United Kingdom passport that states "British National Overseas" or holders of the Special Administrative Region (SAR) travel document. Both of these travel documents must be in conjunction with a Hong Kong Identification Card.

⁷On 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.

⁸North 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. Members of the foreign military are not generally issued and I-94 when entering the U.S. under military orders.

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

in April 2013, CBP began generating electronic I-94s for short term Canadian tourists and business travelers admitted at air and sea ports. 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 still are not typically required to complete a paper Form I-94, and therefore generally are not included in I-94 data.

Mexican nationals with Border Crossing Cards. A second class of travelers exempted from the I-94 process is Mexican nationals with Border Crossing Cards traveling within the border zone for a limited duration. 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. Mexican citizens with a BCC are only required to fill out Form I-94 if they intend to remain in the United States for more than 30 days or will travel more than 25 miles from the border.

I-94 DATA

The data in this report were obtained from CBP's TECS, which compiles and maintains information collected from nonimmigrants on both paper and electronic Forms 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 gender. Caution should be exercised when interpreting trends in I-94 admissions, as year-to-year fluctuations may reflect changes in data collection procedures instead of or in addition to variation in travel patterns. For example, the number of recorded land admissions increased markedly from 2005 to 2010 as new data collection systems were installed on the northern and southwest borders. Canadian admissions also increased substantially from 2012 to 2013 as the I-94 was transitioned to an electronic format; prior to the transition, Canadian tourists and business travelers arriving by air or sea were typically not issued I-94 forms and were not included in the I-94 data. More recently, in 2014, the implementation of additional electronic data collection systems resulted not only in less complete recording of certain data elements,¹⁰ including country of residence, gender, and state of destination, but also in more complete recording of country of citizenship.

CHARACTERISTICS OF I-94 NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS

Class of Admission

CBP granted 74,930,606 I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2014 (see Table 1). The largest category of admission in 2014 was temporary visitors for pleasure, which represented 80 percent of I-94 admissions. This category includes the B2 (temporary visitors for

¹⁰I-94, ESTA collection methods were digitized through programs such as Automated Passport Control (APC) and Global Entry (GE). APC and GE currently do not require some or all of these data elements to be collected. Prior to implementing APC and GE, the majority of the I-94 data entry was done by the Nonimmigrant Data Processing Service vendor.

Table 1.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2014

Class of admission	2014		2013		2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,930,606	100.0	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0
Temporary workers and families	3,398,961	4.5	2,996,743	4.9	3,049,419	5.7
Temporary workers and trainees	2,095,175	2.8	1,853,915	3.0	1,900,582	3.5
CNMI-only transitional workers (CW1)	4,045	-	1,642	-	D	-
Workers in specialty occupations (H1B)	511,773	0.7	474,355	0.8	473,015	0.9
Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement aliens (H1B1)	D	-	8	-	D	-
Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas (H1C)	D	-	7	-	29	-
Agricultural workers (H2A)	240,620	0.3	204,577	0.3	183,860	0.3
Nonagricultural workers and returning H2B workers (H2B, H2R)	105,416	0.1	104,993	0.2	82,921	0.2
Trainees (H3)	4,306	-	4,117	-	4,081	-
Workers with extraordinary ability or achievement and their assistants (O1, O2)	107,191	0.1	87,366	0.1	70,611	0.1
Internationally recognized athletes or entertainers (P1)	95,470	0.1	85,583	0.1	84,209	0.2
Artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange or culturally unique programs (P2, P3)	24,999	-	21,818	-	22,116	-
Workers in international cultural exchange programs (Q1)	2,976	-	2,685	-	2,494	-
Workers in religious occupations (R1)	13,839	-	14,191	-	15,906	-
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers (TN)	712,737	1.0	612,535	1.0	733,692	1.4
Spouses and children of temporary workers and trainees (CW2, H4, O3, P4, R2, TD)	271,773	0.4	240,038	0.4	227,637	0.4
Intracompany transferees	835,707	1.1	723,641	1.2	717,893	1.3
Intracompany transferees (L1)	591,728	0.8	503,206	0.8	498,899	0.9
Spouses and children of intracompany transferees (L2)	243,979	0.3	220,435	0.4	218,994	0.4
Treaty traders and investors and spouses and children (E1 to E3)	422,025	0.6	373,360	0.6	386,472	0.7
Representatives of foreign media and spouses and children (I1)	46,054	0.1	45,827	0.1	44,472	0.1
Students	1,837,664	2.5	1,669,225	2.7	1,653,576	3.1
Academic students (F1)	1,737,927	2.3	1,577,509	2.6	1,566,815	2.9
Vocational students (M1)	20,534	-	19,106	-	17,600	-
Spouses and children of academic and vocational students (F2, M2)	79,203	0.1	72,610	0.1	69,161	0.1
Exchange visitors	557,760	0.7	492,937	0.8	475,232	0.9
Exchange visitors (J1)	486,827	0.6	433,534	0.7	421,425	0.8
Spouses and children of exchange visitors (J2)	70,933	0.1	59,403	0.1	53,807	0.1
Diplomats and other representatives	421,144	0.6	373,330	0.6	365,779	0.7
Ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomats, consular officers, other foreign government officials and their spouses, children, and attendants (A1 to A3)	220,837	0.3	200,825	0.3	207,349	0.4
Representatives to international organizations and their spouses, children, and attendants (G1 to G5)	152,903	0.2	141,744	0.2	135,623	0.3
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials, spouses, and children (N1 to N7)	47,404	0.1	30,761	0.1	22,807	-
Temporary visitors for pleasure	59,784,922	79.8	48,346,018	79.2	42,041,426	78.0
Temporary visitors for pleasure (B2)	40,457,847	54.0	29,915,467	49.0	24,476,086	45.4
Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for pleasure (WT)	18,161,646	24.2	17,168,958	28.1	16,380,307	30.4
Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands (GMT)	1,165,429	1.6	1,261,593	2.1	1,185,033	2.2
Temporary visitors for business	7,734,191	10.3	6,299,533	10.3	5,707,218	10.6
Temporary visitors for business (B1)	4,755,509	6.3	3,498,688	5.7	2,972,355	5.5
Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for business (WB)	2,976,445	4.0	2,798,130	4.6	2,731,887	5.1
Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for business to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands (GMB)	2,237	-	2,715	-	2,976	-
Transit aliens	1,004,916	1.3	628,711	1.0	313,514	0.6
Aliens in continuous and immediate transit through the United States (C1)	987,546	1.3	608,396	1.0	289,105	0.5
Aliens in transit to the United Nations (C2)	638	-	2,269	-	4,158	-
Foreign government officials, their spouses, children, and attendants in transit (C3)	16,732	-	18,046	-	20,251	-
Commuter Students	109,833	0.1	105,263	0.2	115,561	0.2
Canadian or Mexican national academic commuter students (F3)	109,833	0.1	105,263	0.2	115,561	0.2
Alien fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens and children	41,778	0.1	29,773	-	32,102	0.1
Fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens (K1)	36,680	-	26,046	-	27,977	0.1
Children of K1 (K2)	5,098	-	3,727	-	4,125	-
Alien spouses of U.S. citizens and children, immigrant visa pending	1,340	-	1,679	-	5,152	-
Spouses of U.S. citizens, visa pending (K3)	1,004	-	1,262	-	4,534	-
Children of U.S. citizens, visa pending (K4)	336	-	417	-	618	-
Alien spouses of U.S. permanent residents and children, immigrant visa pending	935	-	1,335	-	3,075	-
Spouses of permanent residents, visa pending (V1)	647	-	867	-	1,928	-
Children of permanent residents, visa pending (V2)	252	-	271	-	449	-
Dependents of V1 or V2, visa pending (V3)	36	-	197	-	698	-
Other	72	-	87	-	91	-
Unknown	37,090	-	107,626	0.2	125,141	0.2

- Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

D Data withheld to limit disclosure.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

pleasure) and WT (Visa Waiver Program—temporary visitors for pleasure) classes of admission, which accounted for 54 and 24 percent, respectively, of all admissions. Approximately 10 percent of admissions in 2014 were in the temporary visitors for business category of admission. B1 (temporary visitors for business) admissions represented 6.3 percent of all admissions and WB (Visa Waiver Program—temporary visitors for business) accounted for 4.0 percent. About 4.5 percent of all admissions were represented by temporary workers and their families. The leading classes of admission in this category were TN NAFTA professional workers (1.0 percent), L1 intracompany transferees (0.8 percent), and H1B workers in specialty occupations (0.7 percent). F1 academic

students represented 2.3 percent of I-94 admissions, nearly all of the admissions in the student category.

Country of Citizenship

The leading countries of citizenship for I-94 nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in 2014 were Mexico (27 percent), Canada (18 percent), the United Kingdom (6.4 percent), Japan (5.6 percent), China (3.4 percent), Germany (3.3 percent), Brazil (3.2 percent), France (2.8 percent), South Korea (2.4 percent), and India (2.3 percent) (see Table 2). I-94 Admissions from Canada increased from 1,466,120 in 2012 to 4,445,881 in 2013, and 13,254,972 in 2014 because CBP began recording Canadian

Table 2.
Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Country of Citizenship: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2014

Country of citizenship	2014		2013		2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,930,606	100.0	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0
Mexico	20,002,936	26.7	17,980,784	29.5	16,462,118	30.5
Canada	13,254,972	17.7	4,445,881	7.3	1,466,120	2.7
United Kingdom	4,814,074	6.4	4,566,669	7.5	4,486,666	8.3
Japan	4,199,152	5.6	4,298,081	7.0	4,141,299	7.7
China	2,555,896	3.4	2,098,801	3.4	1,756,747	3.3
Germany	2,448,591	3.3	2,359,681	3.9	2,308,207	4.3
Brazil	2,390,245	3.2	2,143,154	3.5	1,792,425	3.3
France	2,115,350	2.8	1,959,424	3.2	1,913,551	3.6
Korea, South	1,780,662	2.4	1,656,795	2.7	1,527,085	2.8
India	1,720,729	2.3	1,491,712	2.4	1,296,276	2.4
Other	19,622,267	26.2	17,886,490	29.3	16,461,702	30.5
Unknown	25,732	-	164,788	0.3	275,090	0.5

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

Table 3.
Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Port of Entry: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2014

Port of entry	2014		2013		2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,930,606	100.0	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0
New York, NY	6,840,544	9.1	6,129,709	10.0	5,744,877	10.7
Miami, FL	5,996,284	8.0	5,679,558	9.3	5,115,113	9.5
Los Angeles, CA	4,511,326	6.0	4,165,812	6.8	3,905,034	7.2
Toronto, Canada	3,272,177	4.4	1,323,357	2.2	404,655	0.8
Newark, NJ	2,378,659	3.2	2,148,824	3.5	2,088,591	3.9
San Ysidro, CA	2,198,221	2.9	1,981,939	3.2	2,082,911	3.9
Honolulu, HI	2,184,386	2.9	2,107,178	3.5	1,892,134	3.5
Chicago, IL	2,112,491	2.8	1,832,126	3.0	1,606,615	3.0
San Francisco, CA	2,107,390	2.8	1,986,263	3.3	1,859,836	3.5
Houston, TX	1,855,594	2.5	1,501,909	2.5	1,382,759	2.6
Otay Mesa, CA	1,777,473	2.4	1,523,289	2.5	1,303,897	2.4
Atlanta, GA	1,697,023	2.3	1,516,566	2.5	1,379,717	2.6
Juarez-Lincoln Bridge, TX	1,630,676	2.2	1,446,231	2.4	1,302,120	2.4
Vancouver, Canada	1,573,396	2.1	741,873	1.2	297,375	0.6
Boston, MA	1,333,341	1.8	861,150	1.4	660,107	1.2
Washington, DC	1,317,550	1.8	1,239,607	2.0	1,165,318	2.2
Nogales, AZ	1,301,907	1.7	1,144,427	1.9	1,012,572	1.9
Orlando, FL	1,261,033	1.7	1,117,181	1.8	1,048,272	1.9
Agana, GU	1,260,180	1.7	1,293,000	2.1	1,202,976	2.2
Dallas, TX	1,236,698	1.7	1,112,289	1.8	914,619	1.7
Other	26,764,781	35.7	19,984,689	32.7	17,341,228	32.2
Unknown	319,476	0.4	215,283	0.4	176,560	0.3

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Table 4.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by State of Destination: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2014

State of destination	2014		2013		2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	74,930,606	100.0	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0
California	10,102,622	13.5	11,182,804	18.3	10,208,709	18.9
Florida	9,180,841	12.3	8,089,139	13.2	7,234,508	13.4
New York	7,419,709	9.9	6,805,732	11.1	6,409,286	11.9
Texas	5,248,779	7.0	7,605,578	12.5	6,854,454	12.7
Hawaii	2,552,833	3.4	2,261,576	3.7	1,969,089	3.7
Nevada	2,293,655	3.1	2,128,680	3.5	1,793,376	3.3
Arizona	1,653,321	2.2	1,952,808	3.2	1,749,492	3.2
Illinois	1,309,781	1.7	1,197,625	2.0	1,021,476	1.9
Massachusetts	1,156,761	1.5	1,056,505	1.7	963,171	1.8
Washington	1,141,456	1.5	1,415,063	2.3	1,262,020	2.3
Other	10,904,311	14.6	10,986,783	18.0	10,147,921	18.8
Unknown	21,966,537	29.3	6,369,967	10.4	4,273,784	7.9

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Table 5.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Age and Sex: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2014

Characteristic	2014		2013		2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
AGE						
Total	74,930,606	100.0	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0
Under 18 years	8,244,844	11.0	6,922,805	11.3	6,067,171	11.3
18 to 24 years	6,705,294	8.9	5,672,694	9.3	4,978,091	9.2
25 to 34 years	15,461,342	20.6	12,929,049	21.2	11,433,982	21.2
35 to 44 years	15,329,585	20.5	12,866,158	21.1	11,685,053	21.7
45 to 54 years	13,618,203	18.2	10,885,774	17.8	9,566,343	17.8
55 to 64 years	9,345,085	12.5	7,132,243	11.7	6,181,493	11.5
65 years and over	6,220,330	8.3	4,580,183	7.5	3,873,243	7.2
Unknown	5,923	-	63,354	0.1	101,910	0.2
SEX						
Total	74,930,606	100.0	61,052,260	100.0	53,887,286	100.0
Male	36,306,392	48.5	31,420,318	51.5	27,825,034	51.6
Female	33,942,123	45.3	29,285,737	48.0	25,605,018	47.5
Unknown	4,682,091	6.2	346,205	0.6	457,234	0.8

- Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

State of Destination

The most frequent states of destination for I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2014 were California (14 percent), Florida (12 percent), New York (9.9 percent), and Texas (7.0 percent) (see Table 4). These four states represented the destinations of approximately 43 percent of foreign nationals admitted.

Age and Gender

In 2014, 59 percent of I-94 admissions were individuals aged 25 to 54, 49 percent of whom were males—both figures remained largely unchanged from 2013 (see Table 5).

air and sea admissions of tourists and business travelers in April 2013. The large increase from 2013 to 2014 resulted from having a full year of admission records with the new procedures in 2014.

Port of Entry

The largest 20 ports of entry represented 64 percent of I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2014 (see Table 3). About half of all nonimmigrants were admitted through the following ports of entry: New York (9.1 percent), Miami (8.0 percent), Los Angeles (6.0 percent), Newark (3.2 percent), San Ysidro (2.9 percent), Honolulu (2.9 percent), Chicago (2.8 percent), San Francisco (2.8 percent), Houston (2.5 percent), Otay Mesa (2.4 percent), Atlanta (2.3 percent), Juarez-Lincoln Bridge, Laredo (2.2 percent), Boston (1.8 percent), and Washington, DC (1.8 percent).

Appendix A.

Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission

Class	Description
Temporary Workers and Families	
Temporary workers and trainees	
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
GMT	Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program—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
GMB	Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program—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.