

Nonimmigrant Admissions to the United States: 2010

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Nonimmigrants are foreign nationals granted temporary entry into 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. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) collects information on the characteristics of certain nonimmigrant admissions from I-94 admission records (see Box 1). 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 2010.¹

Box 1.

Key changes impacting 2010 nonimmigrant admissions

- New technology systems were implemented at vehicular lanes and pedestrian crossings along the Northern and Southwest borders to record land admissions previously excluded from I-94 data systems. As a result, the number of I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2010 greatly exceeded totals reported in previous years.
- Visa Waiver Program entrants at air and sea ports no longer submit paper Form I-94Ws. Records for these entries, referred to as electronic I-94Ws, are generated upon admission for travelers who register with the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA). The switch from paper I-94W to electronic I-94W had no impact on admission counts. For this report, I-94 admissions refer to admissions documented with paper Form I-94/I-94Ws and electronic I-94Ws.

During 2010, there were 160 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 I-94 admissions. I-94 admissions accounted for 29 percent (46.5 million) of the total admissions (see Figure 1). The majority (87 percent) of I-94 admissions were temporary visitors for business and pleasure, while 6.1 percent were temporary workers and families and 3.4 percent were students. The leading countries of citizenship for I-94 admissions were Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

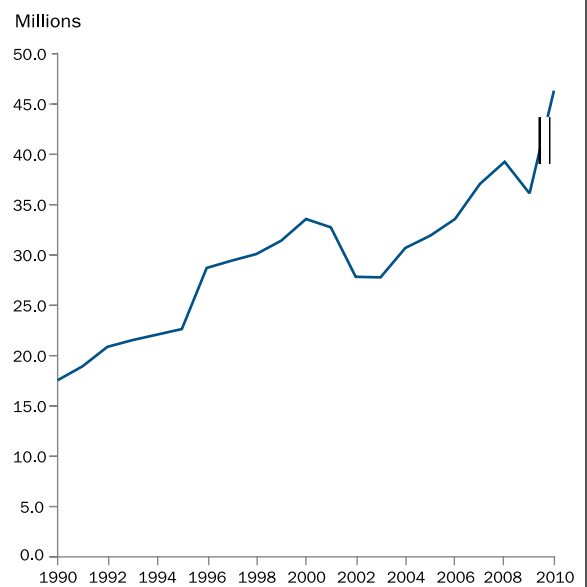
DEFINING “NONIMMIGRANT”

Nonimmigrants are aliens whose classes of admission are specified in Section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Examples of nonimmigrant classes of admission include foreign government officials; temporary visitors for business and pleasure;

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 2010.

Figure 1.
Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only): 1990 to 2010



Note: Major changes in the counting of land border entries affected 2010 admission numbers.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Fiscal Years 1990 to 2010.



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aliens in transit; treaty traders and investors; academic and vocational students; temporary workers; exchange visitors; athletes and entertainers; victims of certain crimes; and family members of U.S. citizens, legal permanent residents, and special immigrants. Maximum duration of stay is determined by class of admission. A person granted lawful permanent resident status³ is authorized to live, work, and study in the U.S. permanently; conversely, a nonimmigrant is in a temporary status for a specific purpose and whose activities, such as employment, travel, and accompaniment by dependents, are prescribed by his or her class of admission.

THE NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS PROCESS

Defining “Admissions”

In this report, nonimmigrant admissions refer to number of events (i.e., entries into the U.S.) rather than individuals. More than one entry on the same day is counted as one admission. Admission numbers presented in this report will differ from the number of Department of State visa issuances, which includes all visas that were issued regardless of whether the foreign national entered the United States.

Eligibility

In order to qualify for admission in a nonimmigrant status, a foreign national must meet all of the following criteria: provide evidence 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 able to provide proof of financial support, 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

Applicants for nonimmigrant admission are required to complete a paper Form I-94/I-94W or Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA)⁴ registration to enter the United States. However, Mexican nationals with Border Crossing Cards (when traveling within the border zone for a limited duration) and tourists and business travelers from Canada are generally exempt from these requirements.⁵

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 have ties to Mexico that would compel them to return.

³ Commonly referred to as a legal permanent resident (LPR) or “green card recipient.”

⁴ 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.

⁵ North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) officials (seeking N1-N5 nonimmigrant classification) are not required to submit an I-94 but may do so to document their admissions.

I-94 Admissions

Visa Required

If a visa is necessary for entry, the foreign national must apply at a U.S. embassy or consulate. The Nonimmigrant Visa Application, Form DS-156, must be completed and signed for all applicants; further, an interview is required for all applicants aged 14 to 79 years. Possession of a visa allows a foreign national to travel to a U.S. port of entry but does not guarantee admission. A U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officer determines whether the nonimmigrant may enter the U.S. and the permitted duration of stay. Foreign nationals with a nonimmigrant visa must complete the paper Form I-94.

Visa Waiver Program

The Visa Waiver Program (VWP) allows nationals from participating 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 established, initially 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-participating countries must possess a security-enhanced passport valid for six months beyond their expected stay; travel on an approved carrier and possess a return trip ticket if arriving by air or sea; demonstrate both intent to stay 90 days or less and sufficient funds to support themselves during their stay; and effective January 12, 2009, obtain approval from ESTA. Prior to full ESTA implementation, those entering under the VWP were required to complete and submit a paper Form I-94W. As of June 2010, at air and sea ports, an electronic I-94W record is created upon admission for ESTA-registered VWP entrants.⁶ 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 2010, 35 countries participated in the Visa Waiver Program: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, 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 April 5, 2010, Greece was added to the program.

The Guam Visa Waiver Program (GVWP) permitted nationals of participating countries to be admitted to Guam without a visa. At the beginning of Fiscal Year 2010, 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. Effective November 28, 2009, U.S. immigration law was extended to the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI). At this time, the Guam-CNMI Visa Waiver Program (GCVWP) replaced the Guam Visa Waiver Program. Admissions under the GCVWP may not exceed 45 days in Guam or CNMI. Australia, Brunei,

⁶ The paper Form I-94W is still required at land border ports of entry for VWP entrants.

Hong Kong, Japan, Malaysia, Nauru, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom are included in the GCVWP.

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-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.

Major changes in the counting of land border admissions have occurred (see Box 1). In previous years, if a nonimmigrant entered along the land border multiple times with the same I-94, typically only the initial admission was recorded. The new technology discussed in Box 1 now records the initial and subsequent entries of individuals using the same I-94. Nonimmigrant data collected in 2010 thus represent a more complete count of land admissions than I-94 data collected in previous years. However, caution should be exercised interpreting recent trends in I-94 admissions. The technology changes affected admission counts for all countries of citizenship, classes of admission, and states of destination but had the most impact on Mexican and Canadian admissions. The precise impact of the counting changes is unknown.

CHARACTERISTICS OF I-94 NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS

In 2010, there were 46.5 million I-94 admissions to the United States. The number of admissions was substantially greater in 2010 than in either 2009 (36.2 million) or 2008 (39.4 million). The increase between 2009 and 2010—131 percent increase at land borders versus a 6.7 percent increase at non-land borders—was largely due to the more complete count of I-94 nonimmigrant admissions at land border ports of entry.

Port of Entry

I-94 admission counts were higher for nearly all of the land border ports of entry in 2010 compared to 2009. Notable increases occurred at San Ysidro, CA (128 percent increase), Bridge of the Americas, TX (203 percent increase), and Paso del Norte Bridge, TX (120 percent increase) (see Table 1). Similar increases also occur at other land border ports. Most non-land ports of entry showed much smaller increases.

The leading 20 ports of entry represented 71 percent of nonimmigrant admissions in 2010. The majority of all nonimmigrants were admitted through the following ports of entry: New York (11 percent), Miami (9.2 percent), Los Angeles (7.4 percent), Newark (4.9 percent), San Ysidro (4 percent), San Francisco (3.5 percent), Chicago (3.4 percent), Honolulu (3.1 percent), Atlanta (2.9 percent), and Houston (2.8 percent). In 2010, these ten ports represented over half (52 percent) of nonimmigrant admissions. Of the leading twenty ports, seven are land border ports of entry.

Table 1.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Port of Entry: Fiscal Years 2008 to 2010

Port of entry	2010		2009		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,471,516	100.0	36,231,554	100.0	39,381,928	100.0
New York, NY	5,119,971	11.0	4,893,526	13.5	5,263,425	13.4
Miami, FL	4,277,515	9.2	4,148,134	11.4	4,239,190	10.8
Los Angeles, CA	3,420,098	7.4	3,128,072	8.6	3,580,871	9.1
Newark, NJ	2,260,006	4.9	2,155,169	5.9	2,315,029	5.9
San Ysidro, CA	1,862,181	4.0	818,201	2.3	865,594	2.2
San Francisco, CA	1,634,512	3.5	1,536,106	4.2	1,754,188	4.5
Chicago, IL	1,567,273	3.4	1,507,469	4.2	1,783,211	4.5
Honolulu, HI	1,456,867	3.1	1,301,172	3.6	1,398,418	3.6
Atlanta, GA	1,341,807	2.9	1,411,368	3.9	1,560,429	4.0
Houston, TX	1,291,591	2.8	1,129,056	3.1	1,232,476	3.1
Agana, GU	1,152,925	2.5	1,032,255	2.8	1,146,422	2.9
Washington, DC	1,124,523	2.4	1,095,936	3.0	1,104,818	2.8
Otay Mesa, CA	1,000,424	2.2	524,899	1.4	522,821	1.3
Orlando, FL	928,145	2.0	860,652	2.4	806,155	2.0
Juarez-Lincoln Bridge, TX	905,928	1.9	457,376	1.3	489,361	1.2
Nogales, AZ	847,218	1.8	437,850	1.2	470,010	1.2
Bridge of the Americas, TX	741,650	1.6	244,564	0.7	237,274	0.6
Dallas, TX	684,861	1.5	634,135	1.8	684,429	1.7
Calexico, CA	647,442	1.4	447,141	1.2	489,469	1.2
Paso del Norte Bridge, TX	646,689	1.4	293,599	0.8	206,676	0.5
Other	13,498,509	29.0	8,131,867	22.4	9,135,726	23.2
Unknown	61,381	0.1	43,007	0.1	95,936	0.2

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), TECS, Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2008 to 2010.

Country of Citizenship

Mexican and Canadian citizens travel across the land border more frequently than citizens of other countries. Because of the technology changes implemented in 2010, more I-94 admissions of Mexican and Canadian citizens were recorded than in previous years. About 73 percent of the total increase in admissions from 2009 to 2010 is accounted for by Mexican and Canadian citizens.

The leading countries of citizenship for nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in 2010 were Mexico (28 percent), the United Kingdom (9.8 percent), Japan (8.2 percent), Germany (4.5 percent), France (3.7 percent), Canada (3.1 percent), South Korea (2.9 percent), Brazil (2.7 percent), India (2.5 percent), and Italy (2.4 percent) (see Table 2). These ten countries accounted for approximately 67 percent of nonimmigrant admissions to the United States.

Class of Admission

I-94 admission counts were much higher in 2010 than 2009 for temporary workers and families, students, and temporary visitors for pleasure (see Table 3). The leading categories of admission for 2010 were temporary visitors for pleasure (76 percent), temporary visitors for business (11 percent), temporary workers and families (6.1 percent), and students (3.4 percent).

The greater numbers of TN, L1, and H1B entries in 2010 were largely attributable to admissions of Canadian nationals at land ports, whereas increases in counts of B2 entries between 2009 and 2010 were largely attributable to Mexican admissions at land ports. Land admissions of both Mexican and Canadian citizens contributed equally to higher numbers of F1 entries (see Table 4).

Table 2.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Country of Citizenship: Fiscal Years 2008 to 2010

Country of citizenship	2010		2009		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,471,516	100.0	36,231,554	100.0	39,381,928	100.0
Mexico	12,917,788	27.8	6,601,059	18.2	7,273,511	18.5
United Kingdom	4,539,433	9.8	4,713,284	13.0	5,480,917	13.9
Japan	3,831,174	8.2	3,368,590	9.3	3,906,231	9.9
Germany	2,076,216	4.5	2,023,971	5.6	2,119,640	5.4
France	1,696,770	3.7	1,683,372	4.6	1,711,342	4.3
Canada	1,428,940	3.1	291,642	0.8	285,359	0.7
Korea, South	1,332,387	2.9	906,006	2.5	1,007,466	2.6
Brazil	1,233,457	2.7	959,448	2.6	893,186	2.3
India	1,140,937	2.5	974,306	2.7	1,100,401	2.8
Italy	1,111,973	2.4	1,036,940	2.9	1,086,722	2.8
Other	14,596,504	31.4	13,378,348	36.9	14,336,146	36.4
Unknown	565,937	1.2	294,588	0.8	181,007	0.5

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), TECS, Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2008 to 2010.

Table 3.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2008 to 2010

Class of admission	2010		2009		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,471,516	100.0	36,231,554	100.0	39,381,928	100.0
Temporary workers and families	2,816,525	6.1	1,703,697	4.7	1,949,695	5.0
Temporary workers and trainees	1,682,132	3.6	936,272	2.6	1,101,938	2.8
Workers in specialty occupations (H1B)	454,763	1.0	339,243	0.9	409,619	1.0
Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement (H1B1)	163	-	213	-	153	-
Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas Act (H1C)	295	-	231	-	170	-
Seasonal agricultural workers (H2A)	139,406	0.3	149,763	0.4	173,103	0.4
Seasonal nonagricultural workers and returning H2B workers (H2B,H2R)	69,499	0.1	56,543	0.2	109,621	0.3
Trainees (H3)	3,078	-	4,168	-	6,156	-
Workers with extraordinary ability or achievement and their assistants (O1,O2)	63,984	0.1	58,566	0.2	53,735	0.1
Internationally recognized athletes or entertainers (P1)	72,917	0.2	54,432	0.2	57,030	0.1
Artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange or culturally unique programs (P2,P3)	20,882	-	15,469	-	17,125	-
Workers in international cultural exchange programs (Q1)	2,430	-	2,555	-	3,231	-
Workers in religious occupations (R1)	21,043	-	17,362	-	25,106	0.1
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers (TN)	634,121	1.4	99,018	0.3	88,382	0.2
Spouses and children of temporary workers and trainees (H4,O3,P4,R2,TD)	199,551	0.4	138,709	0.4	158,507	0.4
Intracompany transferees	702,460	1.5	493,992	1.4	558,485	1.4
Intracompany transferees (L1)	502,732	1.1	333,386	0.9	382,776	1.0
Spouses and children of intracompany transferees (L2)	199,728	0.4	160,606	0.4	175,709	0.4
Treaty traders and investors and spouses and children (E1 to E3)	383,700	0.8	229,301	0.6	243,386	0.6
Representatives of foreign media and their spouses and children (I1)	48,233	0.1	44,132	0.1	45,886	0.1
Students	1,595,078	3.4	951,964	2.6	917,373	2.3
Academic students (F1)	1,514,783	3.3	895,392	2.5	859,169	2.2
Vocational students (M1)	17,641	-	14,632	-	15,496	-
Spouses and children of academic and vocational students (F2,M2)	62,654	0.1	41,940	0.1	42,708	0.1
Exchange visitors	543,335	1.2	459,408	1.3	506,138	1.3
Exchange visitors (J1)	484,740	1.0	413,150	1.1	459,126	1.2
Spouses and children of exchange visitors (J2)	58,595	0.1	46,258	0.1	47,012	0.1
Diplomats and other representatives	380,241	0.8	323,183	0.9	314,920	0.8
Ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomats, consular officers, other foreign government officials and their spouses, children, and attendants (A1 to A3)	214,111	0.5	175,119	0.5	169,267	0.4
Representatives to international organizations and their spouses, children, and attendants (G1 to G5)	141,492	0.3	127,584	0.4	125,669	0.3
NATO officials and their families (N1 to N7)	24,638	0.1	20,480	0.1	19,984	0.1
Temporary visitors for pleasure	35,131,310	75.6	27,800,027	76.7	29,442,168	74.8
Temporary visitors for pleasure (B2)	19,144,042	41.2	12,680,504	35.0	13,371,671	34.0
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure (WT)	14,821,569	31.9	14,272,553	39.4	15,099,059	38.3
Guam Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam (GT)	120,544	0.3	846,970	2.3	971,438	2.5
Guam – CNMI Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands (GMT)	1,045,155	2.2	X	X	X	X
Temporary visitors for business	5,205,980	11.2	4,390,888	12.1	5,603,668	14.2
Temporary visitors for business (B1)	2,944,397	6.3	2,408,092	6.6	3,052,581	7.8
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business (WB)	2,256,611	4.9	1,977,361	5.5	2,546,322	6.5
Guam Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business to Guam (GB)	904	-	5,435	-	4,765	-
Guam – CNMI Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business to Guam or Northern Mariana Islands (GMB)	4,068	-	X	X	X	X
Transit aliens	327,584	0.7	346,695	1.0	387,237	1.0
Aliens in continuous and immediate transit through the United States (C1)	304,023	0.7	326,704	0.9	365,958	0.9
Aliens in transit to the United Nations (C2)	2,987	-	2,613	-	2,646	-
Foreign government officials, their spouses, children, and attendants in transit (C3)	20,574	-	17,378	-	18,633	-
Commuter Students	53,711	0.1	6,488	-	1,102	-
Canadian or Mexican national academic commuter students (F3)	53,711	0.1	6,488	-	1,102	-
Canadian or Mexican national vocational commuter students (M3)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alien fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens and children	34,893	0.1	32,009	0.1	34,863	0.1
Fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens (K1)	30,445	0.1	27,754	0.1	29,916	0.1
Children of K1 (K2)	4,448	-	4,255	-	4,947	-
Alien spouses of U.S. citizens and children, immigrant visa pending	30,172	0.1	15,515	-	15,694	-
Spouses of U.S. citizens, visa pending (K3)	25,615	0.1	12,937	-	12,849	-
Children of U.S. citizens, visa pending (K4)	4,557	-	2,578	-	2,845	-
Alien spouses of U.S. permanent residents and children, immigrant visa pending	8,638	-	5,445	-	8,478	-
Spouses of permanent residents, visa pending (V1)	3,620	-	2,482	-	3,609	-
Children of permanent residents, visa pending (V2)	2,206	-	1,424	-	2,270	-
Dependents of V1 or V2, visa pending (V3)	2,812	-	1,539	-	2,599	-
Other	92	-	74	-	103	-
Unknown	343,957	0.7	196,161	0.5	200,489	0.5

X Not applicable.

- Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), TECS, Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2008 to 2010.

Table 4.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Mode of Travel, Selected Country of Citizenship, and Selected Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2009 and 2010

Class of Admission	Land Admissions			Non-Land Admissions		
	2010	2009	Percent change	2010	2009	Percent change
Total	14,538,246	6,298,259	130.8	31,933,270	29,933,295	6.7
Canada						
Total	1,310,916	159,525	721.8	118,024	132,117	-10.7
Workers in specialty occupations (H1B)	55,197	6,099	805.0	17,762	16,057	10.6
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers (TN)	553,834	52,031	964.4	19,841	25,762	-23.0
Intracompany transferees (L1)	98,494	7,508	1,211.9	11,238	10,725	4.8
Treaty traders and investors and spouses and children (E1 to E3)	31,453	2,306	1,264.0	3,723	3,808	-2.2
Academic students (F1)	278,851	25,596	989.4	14,601	14,699	-0.7
Exchange visitors (J1)	26,293	4,082	544.1	3,408	3,532	-3.5
Temporary visitors for pleasure (B2)	73,347	22,628	224.1	13,475	15,739	-14.4
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure (WT)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Temporary visitors for business (B1)	28,648	10,077	184.3	5,845	6,759	-13.5
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business (WB)	X	X	X	X	X	X
All other classes of admission*	164,799	29,198	464.4	28,131	35,036	-19.7
Mexico						
Total	10,908,618	4,794,510	127.5	2,009,170	1,806,549	11.2
Workers in specialty occupations (H1B)	17,876	2,924	511.4	12,696	11,428	11.1
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers (TN)	48,747	8,924	446.2	11,699	12,301	-4.9
Intracompany transferees (L1)	35,889	5,777	521.2	13,761	14,476	-4.9
Treaty traders and investors and spouses and children (E1 to E3)	89,060	12,709	600.8	9,231	8,777	5.2
Academic students (F1)	277,337	57,185	385.0	17,827	16,312	9.3
Exchange visitors (J1)	18,854	4,885	286.0	7,927	7,504	5.6
Temporary visitors for pleasure (B2)	9,470,250	4,210,932	124.9	1,540,249	1,379,713	11.6
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure (WT)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Temporary visitors for business (B1)	549,958	263,158	109.0	338,411	302,495	11.9
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business (WB)	X	X	X	X	X	X
All other classes of admission*	400,647	228,016	75.7	57,369	53,543	7.1
All other countries*						
Total	2,318,712	1,344,224	72.5	29,806,076	27,994,629	6.5
Workers in specialty occupations (H1B)	43,298	10,076	329.7	307,934	292,659	5.2
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers (TN)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Intracompany transferees (L1)	57,080	13,234	331.3	286,270	281,666	1.6
Treaty traders and investors and spouses and children (E1 to E3)	66,810	14,478	361.5	183,423	187,223	-2.0
Academic students (F1)	100,048	22,912	336.7	826,119	758,688	8.9
Exchange visitors (J1)	43,345	11,996	261.3	384,913	381,151	1.0
Temporary visitors for pleasure (B2)	769,343	385,909	99.4	7,277,378	6,665,583	9.2
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure (WT)	967,873	793,569	22.0	13,853,696	13,478,984	2.8
Temporary visitors for business (B1)	71,724	36,132	98.5	1,949,811	1,789,471	9.0
Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business (WB)	46,253	31,094	48.8	2,210,358	1,946,267	13.6
All other classes of admission*	152,938	24,824	516.1	2,526,174	2,212,937	14.2

X Not applicable.

*Includes unknown.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), TECS, Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2009 to 2010.

State of Destination

The most frequent states of destination for I-94 nonimmigrant admissions in 2010 were California (18 percent), Florida (13 percent), New York (12 percent), and Texas (10 percent) (see Table 5). These four states represented the destinations of 53 percent of foreign nationals admitted.

Age and Gender

In 2010, 61 percent of I-94 admissions were accounted for by individuals aged 25 to 54, and 51 percent of nonimmigrant admissions were male (see Table 6). Age and gender distributions have remained relatively unchanged since 2008.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Visit the Office of Immigration Statistics web page at <http://www.dhs.gov/immigrationstatistics>.

Table 5.**Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by State of Destination: Fiscal Years 2008 to 2010**

State of destination	2010		2009		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,471,516	100.0	36,231,554	100.0	39,381,928	100.0
California	8,251,404	17.8	5,834,364	16.1	6,590,690	16.7
Florida	6,064,266	13.0	5,538,668	15.3	5,978,898	15.2
New York	5,722,492	12.3	4,672,808	12.9	5,586,280	14.2
Texas	4,739,265	10.2	2,601,837	7.2	2,802,857	7.1
Hawaii	1,568,684	3.4	1,356,835	3.7	1,518,771	3.9
Arizona	1,494,581	3.2	915,169	2.5	1,002,557	2.5
Nevada	1,481,485	3.2	1,089,367	3.0	1,299,009	3.3
Michigan	999,172	2.2	342,745	0.9	405,047	1.0
Guam	909,525	2.0	741,875	2.0	1,110,843	2.8
New Jersey	900,765	1.9	818,573	2.3	956,800	2.4
Other	9,040,765	19.5	7,439,223	20.5	8,416,828	21.4
Unknown	5,299,112	11.4	4,880,090	13.5	3,713,348	9.4

Note: The data extraction process in 2010 differed from previous years and may slightly impact the state of destination distribution.
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), TECS, Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2008 to 2010.

Table 6.**Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Age and Gender: Fiscal Years 2008 to 2010**

Age	2010		2009		2008	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	46,471,516	100.0	36,231,554	100.0	39,381,928	100.0
Under 18 years	4,898,300	10.5	3,827,259	10.6	4,249,358	10.8
18 to 24 years	4,413,891	9.5	3,606,833	10.0	3,749,129	9.5
25 to 34 years	10,192,941	21.9	8,122,114	22.4	8,769,195	22.3
35 to 44 years	10,231,864	22.0	7,583,877	20.9	8,516,297	21.6
45 to 54 years	8,100,205	17.4	6,083,712	16.8	6,635,295	16.8
55 to 64 years	5,306,174	11.4	4,274,540	11.8	4,604,662	11.7
65 years and over	3,225,188	6.9	2,683,064	7.4	2,814,054	7.1
Unknown	102,953	0.2	50,155	0.1	43,938	0.1
Gender						
Total	46,471,516	100.0	36,231,554	100.0	39,381,928	100.0
Male	23,828,461	51.3	18,563,229	51.2	20,695,141	52.5
Female	21,537,205	46.3	16,844,114	46.5	17,945,196	45.6
Unknown	1,105,850	2.4	824,211	2.3	741,591	1.9

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), TECS, Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2008 to 2010.

Appendix A.

Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission

Class	Description
Temporary Workers and Families	
Temporary workers and trainees	
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	Seasonal agricultural workers
H2B	Seasonal 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
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
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

Appendix A.

Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission (continued)

Class	Description
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
Legal Immigration Family Equity (LIFE) Act	
K1	Fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens
K2	Children of K1
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.