

Temporary Admissions of Nonimmigrants to the United States: 2006

Each year, millions of foreign nationals are admitted into the United States. Those who are admitted temporarily and for a specific purpose are referred to as nonimmigrants. Most nonimmigrants enter as tourists or business travelers on short-term trips while others, such as students, temporary workers, and foreign diplomats, stay for longer periods of time, ranging from a few months to several years. This Office of Immigration Statistics *Annual Flow Report* examines the number and characteristics of nonimmigrant admissions in 2006¹ using data collected from the Arrival-Departure Record, Form I-94², of Customs and Border Protection (CBP).

The I-94 form is required for entry into the United States for nonimmigrants from all countries other than Canada and Mexico. In 2006, there were 33.7 million I-94 admissions and 141 million admissions where an I-94 Form was not required³ (see Table 1). The latter are represented primarily by Canadians who travel to the United States as tourists or on business and certain Mexicans who have a nonresident alien Border Crossing card, commonly known as a laser visa or a multiple-entry nonimmigrant visa.

Of the 33.7 million I-94 admissions, the majority (89 percent) were short-term visits, either for pleasure (74 percent) or for business (15 percent). One-half of all arrivals were by citizens of just four countries: Mexico (18 percent), the United Kingdom (15 percent), Japan (13 percent), and Germany (5.1 percent). Over half of all nonimmigrants reported California (17 percent), Florida (15 percent), New York (13 percent), or Texas (7.3 percent) as their state of destination.

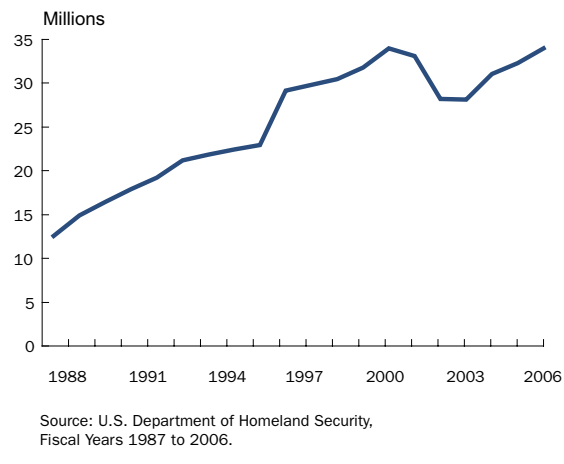
DEFINING “NONIMMIGRANT”

A nonimmigrant is a foreign national seeking to enter the United States temporarily for a specific purpose. Nonimmigrants are admitted for a temporary period of

time and, once in the country, are restricted to activities related to the purpose for which their visa was issued. They may have more than one type of nonimmigrant visa but are admitted in only one status.

In general, foreign nationals seeking temporary admission to the United States must first apply for a visa at the American Embassy or Consulate with jurisdiction over their place of permanent residence. The type of nonimmigrant visa required is defined by immigration law and relates to the purpose of travel. Visa applicants must also be admissible or have obtained a waiver for any ground of inadmissibility; be in possession of a valid passport; maintain a foreign residency, in most instances; show proof of financial support for their stay, if

Figure 1.
**Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 Only):
Fiscal Years 1987 to 2006**



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

² There are two types of I-94 Forms. Nonimmigrant visitors entering the United States with a visa are required to complete Arrival-Departure Record Form I-94 (white form). Nonimmigrant visitors seeking entry into the United States without a visa under the Visa Waiver Program must complete Nonimmigrant Visa Waiver Arrival-Departure Form I-94W (green form). In this report, the term “I-94” refers to both the I-94 and I-94W Forms.

³ Estimates based on data derived from both the Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Year 2006, and the Performance Analysis System (PAS).



required; abide by the terms and conditions of admission; and agree to depart at the end of their authorized stay or extension.

Nonimmigrant visas allow foreign nationals to travel to a U.S. port of entry, such as an international airport, a seaport, or a land border crossing. However, they do not guarantee entry. At the port of entry, a CBP officer authorizes a traveler's admission into the United States and the period of stay (i.e., the length of time the bearer of a nonimmigrant visa is allowed to remain in the United States) for that visit. The initial authorized stay is noted in the I-94 Form issued to the nonimmigrant by CBP.

Nonimmigrant visa holders may apply to U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) to extend their initial period of stay. Many visas are valid for several years, allowing those visa holders to enter the United States multiple times. Nonimmigrants on long-term visas, however, are still issued an authorized period of stay by CBP each time they are admitted. Nonimmigrants are not permanent residents, but if they meet certain qualifications they may apply to adjust their status to lawful permanent residence (i.e., obtain a "green card").

Visa Waiver Program. The Visa Waiver Program enables nonimmigrants from qualified countries to travel to the United States without a visa if they meet certain conditions. To be admitted, they must be citizens of a Visa Waiver Program country, seek entry as a tourist or business traveler for a period of not more than 90 days,

Table 3.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 Only) by Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006

Class of admission	2006		2005		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,667,328	100.0	32,003,435	100.0	30,781,330	100.0
Temporary visitors	29,928,567	88.9	28,510,374	89.1	27,395,921	89.0
For pleasure	24,888,065	73.9	23,814,565	74.4	22,802,797	74.1
For pleasure (B-2) ¹	11,269,933	33.5	9,758,617	30.5	9,185,492	29.8
Visa waiver (WT)	12,921,832	38.4	13,568,455	42.4	13,521,963	43.9
Visa waiver, Guam (GT)	696,300	2.1	487,493	1.5	95,342	0.3
For business	5,040,502	15.0	4,695,809	14.7	4,593,124	14.9
For business (B-1)	2,673,309	7.9	2,432,587	7.6	2,352,404	7.6
Visa waiver (WB)	2,364,967	7.0	2,261,354	7.1	2,239,595	7.3
Visa waiver, Guam (GB)	2,226	-	1,868	-	1,125	-
Temporary workers and families	1,709,953	5.1	1,573,631	4.9	1,508,340	4.9
Temporary workers and trainees	821,006	2.4	726,535	2.3	676,218	2.2
Specialty occupations (H-1B)	431,853	1.3	407,418	1.3	386,821	1.3
Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement (H-1B1)	290	-	499	-	326	-
Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas Act (H-1C)	24	-	31	-	70	-
Seasonal workers	180,503	0.5	129,327	0.4	109,099	0.4
Seasonal agricultural workers (H-2A) ²	46,432	0.1	NA	-	22,141	0.1
Seasonal nonagricultural workers (H-2B) ²	97,279	0.3	NA	-	86,958	0.3
Returning H-2B workers (H-2R) ²	36,792	0.1	NA	-	X	-
Trainees (H-3)	4,134	-	2,938	-	2,226	-
Workers with extraordinary ability or achievement (O-1)	31,969	0.1	29,715	0.1	27,127	0.1
Workers accompanying and assisting in performance of O-1 workers (O-2)	9,567	-	7,635	-	6,332	-
Internationally recognized athletes or entertainers (P-1)	46,205	0.1	43,766	0.1	40,466	0.1
Artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange programs (P-2)	4,604	-	4,423	-	3,810	-
Artists or entertainers in culturally unique programs (P-3)	12,630	-	10,836	-	10,038	-
Workers in international cultural exchange programs (Q-1)	2,423	-	2,575	-	2,113	-
Workers in religious occupations (R-1)	22,706	0.1	22,362	0.1	21,571	0.1
North America Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers (TN)	74,098	0.2	65,010	0.2	66,219	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1.

Nonimmigrant Admissions: Fiscal Years 2002 to 2006

(in millions)

Year	Total	I-94 admissions
2002	193.2	27.9
2003	180.5	27.8
2004	180.2	30.8
2005	175.3	32.0
2006	175.1	33.7

Note: Excludes sea and air crew admissions (D-1 and D-2 visas).

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Performance Analysis System (PAS), and Customs and Border Protection, Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2002 to 2006.

Table 2.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 Only) by Number of Arrivals: Fiscal Year 2006

(in millions)

Category	Number
Number of admissions	33.7
Number of individuals ¹	25.8
Single arrival	21.4
More than one arrival	4.4

¹ Calculation excludes arrivals with missing name or date of birth.

Note: Excludes the majority of short-term admissions from Canada and Mexico.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Year 2006 and RAW File, Fiscal Year 2006.

Table 3.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 Only) by Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006 – Continued

Class of admission	2006		2005		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Spouses and children of temporary workers and trainees	164,829	0.5	157,171	0.5	155,497	0.5
Spouses and children of H-1, H-2, and H-3 workers (H-4)	133,437	0.4	130,145	0.4	130,847	0.4
Spouses and children of O-1 and O-2 workers (O-3)	4,674	–	4,154	–	3,719	–
Spouses and children of P-1, P-2, and P-3 workers (P-4)	2,067	–	1,938	–	1,853	–
Spouses and children of R-1 workers (R-2)	7,330	–	6,712	–	6,443	–
Spouses and children of TN workers (TD)	17,321	0.1	14,222	–	12,635	–
Treaty traders and investors and families	217,148	0.6	192,843	0.6	182,934	0.6
Treaty traders (E-1)	50,230	0.1	49,037	0.2	47,083	0.2
Treaty investors (E-2)	164,795	0.5	143,786	0.4	135,851	0.4
Australian Free Trade Agreement (E-3)	2,123	–	20	–	X	–
Intracompany transferees and families	466,009	1.4	455,350	1.4	456,583	1.5
Intracompany transferees (L-1)	320,829	1.0	312,144	1.0	314,484	1.0
Spouses and children of intracompany transferees (L-2)	145,180	0.4	143,206	0.4	142,099	0.5
Representatives of foreign information media, spouses, and children (I-1)	40,961	0.1	41,732	0.1	37,108	0.1
Students, exchange visitors, and families	1,168,020	3.5	1,046,421	3.3	1,017,150	3.3
Students and exchange visitors	1,089,704	3.2	972,337	3.0	942,185	3.1
Academic students (F-1)	693,805	2.1	621,178	1.9	613,221	2.0
Canadian or Mexican national academic commuter students (F-3)	225	–	39	–	–	–
Vocational students (M-1)	10,384	–	8,378	–	6,989	–
Canadian or Mexican national vocational commuter students (M-3)	4	–	X	–	X	–
Exchange visitors (J-1)	385,286	1.1	342,742	1.1	321,975	1.0
Spouses and children of students and exchange visitors	78,316	0.2	74,084	0.2	74,965	0.2
Spouses and children of academic students (F-2)	35,987	0.1	33,756	0.1	35,771	0.1
Spouses and children of vocational students (M-2)	548	–	607	–	392	–
Spouses and children of exchange visitors (J-2)	41,781	0.1	39,721	0.1	38,802	0.1
Transit aliens ³	378,749	1.1	361,597	1.1	338,170	1.1
All other classes ⁴	371,210	1.1	373,902	1.2	390,417	1.3
Unknown	110,829	0.3	137,585	0.4	131,337	0.4

NA Not available.

X Not applicable.

– Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

¹ For 2006, includes a limited number of Border Crossing Card (BCC) admissions.² Data are not available for 2005.³ Transit aliens include C-1, C-2, and C-3 visas.⁴ Other includes the following classes of admission: A-1 to A-3, BE, G-1 to G-5, K-1 to K-4, N-1 to N-9, Q-2 and Q-3, T-1 to T-5, U-1 to U-4, and V-1 to V-3.

Note: Excludes the majority of short-term admissions from Canada and Mexico.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006.

possess a valid, machine-readable e-passport with digitized photograph, have a round-trip ticket with a qualified carrier when arriving by air or sea, and meet other requirements. Visa Waiver Program entrants are not permitted to extend their visits or change to another visa category.

Currently, 27 countries participate in the Visa Waiver Program: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brunei, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Classes of Admission

The Steerage Act of 1819 established the official collection of immigrant arrival data and was the first Federal law to distinguish permanent immigrants from alien visitors not intending to stay in the United States. Separate reporting of permanent and temporary entrants, however, was not required until the Passenger Act of 1855.

The Immigration Act of 1907 required aliens to declare themselves as either permanent immigrants or temporary “nonimmigrants.”

The Immigration Act of 1924 defined several classes for temporary admission that have been expanded in subsequent legislation. Today, a wide variety of temporary visitors fall within the definition of nonimmigrant. Historically, temporary visitors for pleasure have been the largest class of admission. Second in volume are temporary visitors for business who come to the United States to conduct business but not for employment.

Other classes of admission account for a smaller number of non-immigrant admissions annually. Students include those foreign nationals pursuing a full course of study at an academic or vocational institution. Temporary workers and trainees include nonimmigrants in “specialty occupations,” such as H-1B computer programmers, as well as temporary agricultural laborers, seasonal labor, religious workers, and artists, athletes, and entertainers. Other classes authorized to work temporarily in the United States include intracompany transferees, treaty traders and investors, representatives

of foreign information media, and exchange visitors who study, teach, or conduct research.

Appendix A lists the nonimmigrant classes of admission and provides a short description for each.

Annual Numerical Limits. There is no limit on the total number of nonimmigrants admitted each year. However, there are numerical limits for certain classes of admission. The number of U visas issued to alien victims of criminal activity, for example, is limited to 10,000 per year. There are also limits on the number of petitions approved for initial employment for certain categories of temporary workers. In 2006, high-skilled H-1B visas for certain first-time applicants were limited to 65,000 individuals.

DATA

The data presented in this report were obtained from the Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS) of the Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Customs and Border Protection. TECS compiles and maintains information collected from nonimmigrants by Form I-94, which asks for dates of arrival and departure as well as limited demographic information, such as name, gender, nationality, and date of birth.

I-94 Forms issued at air and sea ports of entry, in most cases, can be used for a single entry only. Each time a nonimmigrant enters the United States via air or sea, the arrival portion of the I-94 Form is collected and the information is entered into the data system and later transmitted to TECS. By comparison, I-94 Forms issued at land border ports of entry in most cases can be used for multiple entries during an authorized period of admission. For most land admissions, the arrival portion of the I-94 Form is collected and entered into the data system only at the time of initial form issuance and admission. Thus, while a nonimmigrant may enter the United States at a land border port of entry numerous times using the same I-94 Form, the arrival information recorded in TECS refers to the initial entry only.

Admissions v. Nonimmigrants

Many nonimmigrants, such as students, diplomats, and temporary workers, are admitted to the United States more than once each year, and the TECS system separately records each new issuance of an I-94 Form at arrival. Since an individual might enter the United States more than once in a year, the count of admissions exceeds the number of individuals arriving (see Table 2).

Table 4.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 Only) by Country of Citizenship: Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006

(Ranked by 2006 admissions)

Country of citizenship	2006		2005		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,667,328	100.0	32,003,435	100.0	30,781,330	100.0
Mexico	6,146,122	18.3	4,774,161	14.9	4,454,054	16.4
United Kingdom	4,949,130	14.7	5,087,096	15.9	5,051,364	14.5
Japan	4,306,792	12.8	4,400,386	13.7	4,335,972	14.1
Germany	1,704,154	5.1	1,711,425	5.3	1,630,243	5.3
France	1,192,201	3.5	1,309,830	4.1	1,244,642	4.0
Korea, South	942,341	2.8	876,554	2.7	828,959	2.7
India	761,223	2.3	665,202	2.1	611,293	2.1
Italy	758,896	2.3	810,137	2.5	759,895	2.0
Australia	750,492	2.2	702,097	2.2	645,235	2.5
Brazil	698,803	2.1	636,111	2.0	534,162	2.0
Netherlands	646,025	1.9	642,256	2.0	624,586	1.7
China	596,156	1.8	505,462	1.6	446,818	1.8
Spain	543,755	1.6	507,545	1.6	542,733	1.5
Ireland	496,660	1.5	469,869	1.5	428,208	1.4
Colombia	443,775	1.3	412,256	1.3	394,148	1.3
Venezuela	393,584	1.2	396,828	1.2	363,959	1.2
Bahamas	351,240	1.0	284,824	0.9	321,046	1.0
Sweden	347,803	1.0	345,708	1.1	307,827	1.0
Israel	339,107	1.0	339,448	1.1	337,511	1.1
Taiwan	331,485	1.0	340,759	1.1	322,633	1.0
All other countries	6,829,179	20.3	6,615,526	20.7	6,355,721	20.6
Unknown	138,405	0.4	169,955	0.5	240,321	0.8

Note: Excludes the majority of short-term admissions from Canada and Mexico.
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006.

Table 5.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 Only) by Gender: Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006

Gender	2006		2005		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,667,328	100.0	32,003,435	100.0	30,781,330	100.0
Male	17,820,444	52.9	16,858,051	52.7	16,225,125	52.7
Female	15,360,751	45.6	14,713,378	46.0	14,118,634	45.9
Unknown	486,133	1.4	432,006	1.3	437,571	1.4

Note: Excludes the majority of short-term admissions from Canada and Mexico.
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006.

Table 6.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 Only) by Age: Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006

Age	2006		2005		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,667,328	100.0	32,003,435	100.0	30,781,330	100.0
Under 15 years	2,789,809	8.3	2,769,433	8.7	2,699,113	8.8
15 to 64 years	28,404,839	84.4	26,873,900	84.0	25,824,170	83.9
15 to 44 years	18,961,921	56.3	17,893,638	55.9	17,255,496	56.1
15 to 24 years	4,048,910	12.0	3,759,922	11.7	3,591,305	11.7
25 to 44 years	14,913,011	44.3	14,133,716	44.2	13,664,191	44.4
45 to 64 years	9,442,918	28.0	8,980,262	28.1	8,568,674	27.8
65 years and over	2,419,644	7.2	2,313,013	7.2	2,177,561	7.1
18 years and over	29,895,375	88.8	28,306,828	88.4	27,181,582	88.3
Unknown	53,036	0.2	47,089	0.1	80,486	0.3

Note: Excludes the majority of short-term admissions from Canada and Mexico.
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006.

Table 7.

**Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 Only) by State of Destination:
Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006**

(Ranked by 2006 admissions)

State of destination	2006		2005		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,667,328	100.0	32,003,435	100.0	30,781,330	100.0
California	5,573,588	16.6	4,716,841	14.7	4,048,410	13.2
Florida	4,942,206	14.7	5,061,923	15.8	4,925,404	16.0
New York	4,243,472	12.6	4,131,024	12.9	3,732,586	12.1
Texas	2,450,389	7.3	2,115,742	6.6	1,994,085	6.5
Hawaii	1,669,783	5.0	1,787,138	5.6	1,755,788	5.7
Nevada	1,067,921	3.2	1,004,080	3.1	870,381	2.8
Illinois	791,277	2.4	750,924	2.3	690,173	2.2
New Jersey	771,060	2.3	710,412	2.2	661,027	2.1
Arizona	769,491	2.3	571,874	1.8	492,257	1.6
Massachusetts	716,538	2.1	677,021	2.1	649,429	2.1
Washington	578,192	1.7	466,718	1.5	399,070	1.3
Georgia	436,905	1.3	409,942	1.3	384,766	1.2
Pennsylvania	386,193	1.1	368,572	1.2	353,852	1.1
Virginia	377,462	1.1	363,242	1.1	340,932	1.1
Michigan	373,108	1.1	353,534	1.1	337,698	1.1
Colorado	355,991	1.1	322,198	1.0	302,882	1.0
District of Columbia	312,585	0.9	316,687	1.0	297,086	1.0
Maryland	300,318	0.9	291,045	0.9	281,090	0.9
Ohio	243,902	0.7	234,788	0.7	226,162	0.7
North Carolina	235,417	0.7	224,801	0.7	218,470	0.7
Connecticut	212,993	0.6	204,608	0.6	199,654	0.6
New Mexico	176,951	0.5	152,868	0.5	149,569	0.5
Minnesota	158,805	0.5	149,451	0.5	138,142	0.4
Oregon	127,637	0.4	124,970	0.4	115,522	0.4
Tennessee	127,584	0.4	121,268	0.4	119,412	0.4
Indiana	127,523	0.4	125,191	0.4	120,629	0.4
Wisconsin	119,990	0.4	113,346	0.4	110,406	0.4
South Carolina	108,650	0.3	98,527	0.3	91,769	0.3
Utah	104,196	0.3	94,699	0.3	91,801	0.3
Missouri	101,566	0.3	106,655	0.3	92,046	0.3
Alaska	100,647	0.3	93,296	0.3	96,929	0.3
Louisiana	87,185	0.3	173,047	0.5	182,496	0.6
Alabama	71,983	0.2	75,127	0.2	66,514	0.2
Kentucky	70,731	0.2	68,428	0.2	64,525	0.2
Oklahoma	65,802	0.2	58,653	0.2	56,564	0.2
Kansas	61,161	0.2	56,167	0.2	51,868	0.2
New Hampshire	57,196	0.2	54,291	0.2	54,381	0.2
Maine	46,993	0.1	40,979	0.1	39,422	0.1
Vermont	46,098	0.1	39,396	0.1	37,865	0.1
Rhode Island	45,648	0.1	43,926	0.1	43,536	0.1
Iowa	43,543	0.1	40,381	0.1	40,239	0.1
Arkansas	39,848	0.1	34,789	0.1	32,509	0.1
Montana	34,791	0.1	25,000	0.1	21,313	0.1
Delaware	34,511	0.1	31,030	0.1	30,650	0.1
Idaho	26,975	0.1	24,433	0.1	22,659	0.1
Nebraska	25,483	0.1	23,829	0.1	23,372	0.1
Mississippi	25,197	0.1	23,743	0.1	23,435	0.1
Wyoming	16,972	0.1	16,094	0.1	13,857	–
North Dakota	14,643	–	10,841	–	9,868	–
West Virginia	14,003	–	13,368	–	12,757	–
South Dakota	10,120	–	8,990	–	8,837	–
Other ¹	1,350,211	4.0	1,279,289	4.0	1,173,136	3.8
Unknown	3,415,894	10.1	3,598,249	11.2	4,484,100	14.6

– Rounds to 0.0.

¹ Includes U.S. dependencies, e.g., American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands, and armed forces posts.

Note: Excludes the majority of short-term admissions from Canada and Mexico.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006.

RESULTS

Trend

The annual number of I-94 admissions more than doubled during the 20-year period from 1987 to 2006. I-94 admissions, which reached 32.8 million in 2001 but declined after the 9/11 terrorist attacks, increased to 33.7 million by 2006 (see Figure 1 and Table 1).

Class of Admission

Of the 33.7 million I-94 admissions in 2006, 24.9 million entered as temporary visitors for pleasure with an additional 5 million entering as temporary visitors for business (see Table 3). Combined, temporary visitors for pleasure and business made up 89 percent of all I-94 arrivals for the year. Three additional categories accounted for more than 1 percent each of all I-94 arrivals, including temporary workers and their families (5.1 percent), students, exchange visitors, and their families (3.5 percent), and transit aliens (1.1 percent).

Country of Citizenship

Almost one-half (46 percent) of all I-94 admissions in 2006 were by citizens of three countries: Mexico (18 percent), the United Kingdom (15 percent), and Japan (13 percent) (see Table 4). Other leading countries of citizenship included Germany (5.1 percent), France (3.5 percent), South Korea (2.8 percent), India and Italy (2.3 percent each), Australia (2.2 percent), and Brazil (2.1 percent). The number of admissions by Mexican citizens increased by 29 percent between 2005 and 2006. The number of Mexican admissions at land ports of entry increased by 46 percent between 2005 and 2006, while the number of admissions at air and sea ports increased by 5 percent.

Gender and Age Distribution

Approximately 53 percent of all I-94 admissions were by males, compared with 46 percent by females (see Table 5). For every 100 admissions that were female, 116 were male.

Of all I-94 admissions, 89 percent were by persons 18 years of age and over. Only 11 percent were by persons under 18 years of age, with 8 percent under the age of 15. Over one-half (56 percent) of all I-94 admissions were by nonimmigrants between the ages of 15 and 44 years, with 44 percent between the ages of 25 and 44 years (see Table 6).

State of Destination

Among the I-94 admissions, the most common states of destination included California (17 percent), Florida (15 percent), New York (13 percent), Texas (7.3 percent), and Hawaii (5 percent) (see Table 7). Combined, these five states represented the destinations of 56 percent of all I-94 admissions in 2006. Five additional states, including Nevada (3.2 percent), Illinois (2.4 percent), New Jersey and Arizona (2.3 percent each), and Massachusetts (2.1 percent), each represented over 2 percent of all I-94 admissions.

Month of Arrival

The months with the highest number of I-94 admissions in 2006 include July (3.6 million) and August (3.3 million) (see Table 8). The months with the lowest number of I-94 admissions were February (2.1 million) and November (2.4 million). On average, there were 2.8 million I-94 admissions each month.

Port of Entry

The ports of entry with the highest number of I-94 admissions in 2006 include New York (4.1 million), Miami (3.6 million), and Los Angeles (3.4 million) (see Table 9). Newark, Chicago, Honolulu, San Francisco, Atlanta, Agana (Guam), and Houston had over 1 million I-94 admissions each.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information about immigration and immigration statistics, visit the Department of Homeland Security website at <http://www.dhs.gov/immigrationstatistics>.

Table 8.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 Only) by Month of Arrival: Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006

Month	2006		2005		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,667,328	100.0	32,003,435	100.0	30,781,330	100.0
October	2,674,189	7.9	2,592,878	8.1	2,429,488	7.9
November	2,441,424	7.3	2,276,594	7.1	2,302,587	7.5
December	3,115,419	9.3	2,788,012	8.7	2,840,684	9.2
January	2,485,514	7.4	2,240,456	7.0	2,167,819	7.0
February	2,112,347	6.3	2,119,682	6.6	2,108,387	6.8
March	2,537,067	7.5	2,830,165	8.8	2,289,916	7.4
April	3,049,283	9.1	2,474,997	7.7	2,661,567	8.6
May	2,637,164	7.8	2,593,285	8.1	2,476,428	8.0
June	2,810,036	8.3	2,794,901	8.7	2,630,509	8.5
July	3,611,297	10.7	3,489,723	10.9	3,294,062	10.7
August	3,293,029	9.8	3,056,073	9.5	2,996,784	9.7
September	2,900,559	8.6	2,746,669	8.6	2,583,098	8.4
Unknown	-	-	-	-	1	-

- Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

Note: Excludes the majority of short-term admissions from Canada and Mexico.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006.

Table 9.

Nonimmigrant Arrivals (I-94 Only) by Port of Entry: Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006

(Ranked on 2006 admissions)

Port of Entry	2006		2005		2004	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,667,328	100.0	32,003,435	100.0	30,781,330	100.0
New York, NY	4,065,418	12.1	4,017,353	12.6	3,626,323	11.8
Miami, FL	3,619,576	10.8	3,665,366	11.5	3,828,943	12.4
Los Angeles, CA	3,403,460	10.1	3,461,467	10.8	3,331,876	10.8
Newark, NJ	1,732,418	5.1	1,690,698	5.3	1,597,137	5.2
Chicago, IL	1,596,401	4.7	1,633,765	5.1	1,523,374	4.9
Honolulu, HI	1,588,238	4.7	1,694,198	5.3	1,666,062	5.4
San Francisco, CA	1,460,205	4.3	1,440,374	4.5	1,419,629	4.6
Atlanta, GA	1,246,964	3.7	1,114,499	3.5	1,004,174	3.3
Agana, GU	1,233,934	3.7	1,204,804	3.8	1,184,129	3.8
Houston, TX	1,047,125	3.1	996,036	3.1	922,457	3.0
All other ports	12,628,881	37.5	11,031,815	34.5	10,597,603	34.4
Unknown	44,708	0.1	53,060	0.2	79,623	0.3

Note: Excludes the majority of short-term admissions from Canada and Mexico.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2004 to 2006.

Appendix A.

Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission

Class	Description
Transit aliens	
C-1	Aliens in continuous and immediate transit through the United States
C-2	Aliens in transit to the United Nations Headquarters District
C-3	Foreign government officials, attendants, servants, and personal employees, and spouses and children in transit
Temporary visitors for business	
B-1	Temporary visitors for business
GB	Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business to Guam
WB	Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for business
Temporary visitors for pleasure	
B-2	Temporary visitors for pleasure
GT.	Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam
WT	Visa Waiver Program – temporary visitors for pleasure
Temporary workers and trainees	
H-1B	Temporary workers with “specialty occupation”
H-1B1	Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement Aliens
H-1C	Nurses under the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas Act of 1999
H-2A	Seasonal agricultural workers
H-2B	Seasonal nonagricultural workers
H-2R	Returning H-2B workers
H-3	Trainees
H-4	Spouses and children of H-1, H-2, or H-3
O-1	Temporary workers with extraordinary ability/achievement in the sciences, arts, education, business, or athletics
O-2	Temporary workers accompanying and assisting O-1
O-3	Spouses and children of O-1 and O-2
P-1	Temporary workers – internationally recognized athletes or entertainers for a specific competition or performance
P-2	Temporary workers – artists or entertainers under reciprocal exchange programs with a similar organization of a foreign state
P-3	Temporary workers – artists or entertainers under culturally unique programs
P-4	Spouses and children of P-1, P-2, or P-3
Q-1	Temporary workers in international cultural exchange programs
R-1	Temporary workers in religious occupations
R-2	Spouses and children of R-1
TN.	North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers
TD.	Spouses and children of TN
Treaty traders and investors	
E-1	Treaty traders and spouses and children
E-2	Treaty investors and spouses and children
E-3	Australian Free Trade Agreement principals and spouses and children
Intracompany transferees	
L-1	Intracompany transferees
L-2	Spouses and children of L-1
Representatives of foreign information media	
I-1.	Representatives of foreign information media and spouses and children
Students	
F-1	Students – academic institutions
F-2	Spouses and children of F-1
F-3	Canadian or Mexican national commuter students – academic institutions
M-1	Students – vocational/nonacademic institutions
M-2	Spouses and children of M-1
M-3	Canadian or Mexican national commuter students – vocational/nonacademic institutions
Exchange visitors	
J-1	Exchange visitors
J-2	Spouses and children of J-1
Other categories	
A-1	Ambassadors, public ministers, career diplomatic or consular officers and spouses and children
A-2	Other foreign government officials or employees and spouses and children
A-3	Attendants, servants, or personal employees of A-1 and A-2 and spouses and children

Appendix A.

Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission – Continued

Class	Description
BE	Bering Strait Agreement aliens
G-1	Principal resident representatives of recognized foreign member governments to international organizations, staff, and spouses and children
G-2	Temporary representatives of recognized foreign member governments to international organizations and spouses and children
G-3	Representatives of unrecognized or nonmember foreign governments to international organizations and spouses and children
G-4	Officers or employees of unrecognized international organizations and spouses and children
G-5	Attendants, servants, or personal employees of G-1, G-2, G-3, or G-4 and spouses and children
K-1	Alien fiancés(ees) of U.S. citizens
K-2	Children of K-1
K-3	Alien spouses of U.S. citizens
K-4	Children of K-3
N-1 to N-7 . . .	North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) aliens, spouses, and children
N-8	Parents of international organization special immigrants
N-9	Children of N-8 or international organization special immigrants
Q-2	Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program aliens
Q-3	Spouses and children of Q-2
T-1 to T-5 . . .	Victims of a severe form of trafficking and spouses, children, parents, and siblings
U-1 to U-4 . . .	Aliens suffering physical or mental abuse as victims of criminal activity and spouses, children, and parents
V-1 to V-3 . . .	Spouses and children of a lawful permanent residents who has been waiting three years or more for immigrant visas and dependents

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.