Annual Flow Report

AUGUST 2008

Nonimmigrant Admissions to the United States: 2007

MACREADIE BARR, KELLY JEFFERYS, AND RANDALL MONGER

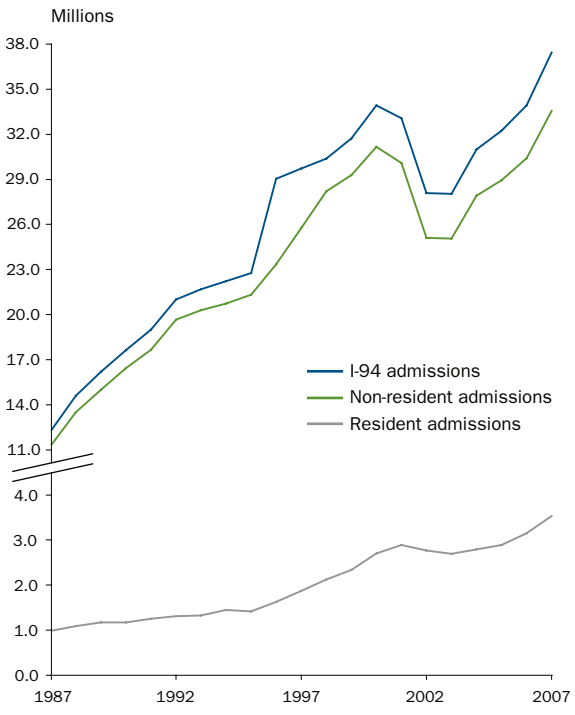
Nonimmigrants are foreign nationals granted temporary entry into the United States. The major purposes for which nonimmigrant admission may be authorized include temporary visits for business or pleasure, academic or vocational study, temporary employment, and to act as a representative of a foreign government or international organization. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) collects information on the characteristics of certain nonimmigrant admissions, those recorded on the I-94 Arrival/Departure Record. This Office of Immigration Statistics *Annual Flow Report* presents information gathered from the I-94 on the number and characteristics of nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in 2007.[1]

During 2007, there were 171 million nonimmigrant admissions to the United States according to DHS workload estimates.[2] These included tourists and business travelers from Canada, Mexican nationals with Border Crossing Cards, and all admissions requiring the submission of an I-94 form. I-94 admissions accounted for 22 percent (37 million) of the total admissions. The majority (90 percent) of I-94 admissions were short-term visitors such as tourists and business travelers, while the remaining 10 percent (3.6 million) were temporary residents characterized by a longer duration of stay, such as specialty workers, students, and nurses (see Figure 1 and Table 1). The leading countries of citizenship for I-94 admissions were Mexico, the United Kingdom, and Japan.

DEFINING "NONIMMIGRANT"

A nonimmigrant is defined by section 101(a)(15) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) as an alien who is not an immigrant and is admitted in one of the nonimmigrant alien classes of admission. A person granted lawful permanent resident status[3] is authorized to live, work, and study in the U.S. permanently; conversely, a nonimmigrant is in a temporary status as a visitor or short-term resident in the U.S. 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 classes of admission include, but are not limited to, foreign government officials; temporary visitors for business or pleasure; aliens in transit; treaty traders and investors;

Figure 1.
Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 Only): 1987 to 2007



Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Fiscal Years 1987 to 2007.

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

[2] DHS Customs and Border Protection's Operations Management Reporting, FY2007.

[3] Commonly referred to as a legal permanent resident (LPR) or "green card recipient."

Homeland Security

Office of Immigration Statistics
POLICY DIRECTORATE

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 08091969. (Posted 09/19/08)

academic and vocational students; temporary workers; exchange visitors; athletes and entertainers; victims of certain crimes; and family members of U.S. citizens, LPRs, and special immigrants. Maximum duration of stay is determined by 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 persons. As such, one nonimmigrant may enter the U.S. more than once, and each entry would count as a separate admission record. 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 gained 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 an I-94 form 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 the I-94 requirement.

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.

I-94 Arrival/Departure Record Admissions. An I-94 form is required for all nonimmigrants entering the United States except the Canadian and Mexican citizens described above. The remainder of this report will focus on I-94 admissions.

Visa Required

If a visa is necessary for entry, the foreign national must apply at a U.S. embassy or consulate having jurisdiction over his or her country of residence. 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 I-94 form.

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 machine readable 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, and demonstrate both intent to stay 90 days or less and sufficient funds to support themselves during their stay. Nationals from 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. Those entering under the VWP must complete the I-94W form.

In 2007, 27 countries participated 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.[4]

Classes of Admission

For the purpose of this report, nonimmigrant classes of admission are grouped into the following broad categories based on grounds for admission into the United States and expected duration of stay: "short-term resident" (herein referred to as residents), "non-resident," and "expected long-term resident." This categorization differentiates nonimmigrants who live in the United States while working or studying from other nonimmigrants. The former are usually considered U.S. residents for purposes of official population enumeration. Resident nonimmigrant classes of admission include temporary workers and trainees, students, treaty traders and investors, intracompany transferees, representatives of foreign media, exchange visitors, and others (see Appendix A). Non-resident nonimmigrant classes of admission include temporary visitors for business or pleasure, foreign nationals in transit through the United States, and commuter students. The expected long-term resident category includes fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens and their children, and victims of trafficking and abuse. The majority of foreign nationals admitted in expected long-term classes are expected to apply for and be granted legal permanent resident status.

[4] A similar visa-free entry program exists for nationals of certain countries seeking admission only to Guam—the Guam Visa Waiver Program. In addition to the 27 counties included in the Visa Waiver Program, 10 more countries are included in the GVWP: Indonesia, Malaysia, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, South Korea, Solomon Islands, Taiwan, and Vanuatu. The vast majority of GVWP admissions are processed through Agana, Guam.

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 08091969. (Posted 09/19/08)

DATA

The data in this report were obtained from the Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS) of CBP which compiles and maintains information collected from nonimmigrants on the I-94 Arrival/Departure Record. Information collected on the I-94 form includes arrival and departure dates, port of entry, class of admission, country of citizenship, state of destination, age, and gender.

TRENDS AND CHARACTERISTICS OF NONIMMIGRANT ADMISSIONS

Between 2006 and 2007, I-94 admissions increased 10 percent from 33.7 to 37.1 million. Although I-94 admissions declined following the events of September 11, 2001; by 2007, the number had increased to exceed the previous peak observed in 2000 (see Figure 1). During the 20-year period from 1987 to 2007, the annual number of I-94 admissions increased threefold.

As outlined under the section titled "Classes of Admission," I-94 admissions have been divided into resident, non-resident, and expected long-term resident categories. Residents accounted for between 9 and 10 percent of I-94 admissions in each year from 2005 to 2007 (see Table 1). During this period, non-residents represented 90 percent of annual I-94 admissions, while expected long-term residents accounted for only two- to three-tenths of a percent. Resident and non-resident admissions are discussed separately below; the expected long-term resident category is not included due to low admission numbers.

Table 1.

Nonimmigrant Admissions (I-94 only) by Category of Admission: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Category of admission	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	37,149,651	100.0	33,667,328	100.0	32,003,435	100.0
Non-residents	33,301,754	89.6	30,198,154	89.7	28,747,652	89.8
Temporary visitors for pleasure	27,486,177	74.0	24,788,438	73.6	23,701,858	74.1
Temporary visitors for business	5,418,884	14.6	5,030,779	14.9	4,684,164	14.6
Transit aliens	396,383	1.1	378,749	1.1	361,597	1.1
Commuter students	310	–	188	–	33	–
Short-term residents	3,566,367	9.6	3,170,056	9.4	2,906,922	9.1
Temporary workers and families	1,932,075	5.2	1,709,268	5.1	1,572,863	4.9
Students	841,673	2.3	740,724	2.2	663,919	2.1
Exchange visitors	489,286	1.3	427,067	1.3	382,463	1.2
Diplomats and other representatives	303,290	0.8	292,846	0.9	287,484	0.9
Other	43	–	151	–	193	–
Expected long-term residents	76,158	0.2	76,783	0.2	84,802	0.3
Alien fiancé(e)s of U.S. citizens and children	38,507	0.1	34,947	0.1	38,027	0.1
Alien spouses of U.S. citizens and children, immigrant visa pending	18,495	–	18,431	0.1	20,347	0.1
Alien spouses of U.S. permanent residents and children, immigrant visa pending	19,099	0.1	23,348	0.1	26,380	0.1
Other	57	–	57	–	48	–
Unknown	205,372	0.6	222,335	0.7	264,059	0.8

– Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

Note: Excludes the majority of short-term admissions from Canada and Mexico. See Appendix A for classes included in each category.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 08091969. (Posted 09/19/08)

Table 2.

Short-term Resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Class of admission	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,566,367	100.0	3,170,056	100.0	2,906,922	100.0
Temporary workers and families	1,932,075	54.2	1,709,268	53.9	1,572,863	54.1
Temporary workers and trainees	1,118,138	31.4	985,456	31.1	882,957	30.4
Specialty occupations (H1B)	461,730	12.9	431,853	13.6	407,418	14.0
Chile and Singapore Free Trade Agreement (H1B1)	170	–	129	–	47	–
Registered nurses participating in the Nursing Relief for Disadvantaged Areas (H1C)	49	–	24	–	31	–
Seasonal workers[1]	242,211	6.8	180,503	5.7	129,327	4.4
Seasonal agricultural workers (H2A)	87,316	2.4	46,432	1.5	NA	NA
Seasonal nonagricultural workers and returning H2B workers (H2B,H2R)	154,895	4.3	134,071	4.2	NA	NA
Trainees (H3)	5,540	0.2	4,134	0.1	2,938	0.1
Workers with extraordinary ability or achievement and their assistants (O1,O2)	46,533	1.3	41,536	1.3	37,350	1.3
Internationally recognized athletes or entertainers (P1)	53,050	1.5	46,205	1.5	43,766	1.5
Artists or entertainers in reciprocal exchange or culturally unique programs (P2,P3)	16,735	0.5	17,234	0.5	15,259	0.5
Workers in international cultural exchange programs (Q1)	2,412	0.1	2,423	0.1	2,575	0.1
Workers in religious occupations (R1)	25,162	0.7	22,706	0.7	22,362	0.8
North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) professional workers (TN)	85,142	2.4	73,880	2.3	64,713	2.2
Spouses and children of temporary workers and trainees (H4,O3,P4,R2,TD)	179,404	5.0	164,829	5.2	157,171	5.4
Intracompany transferees	531,073	14.9	466,009	14.7	455,350	15.7
Intracompany transferees (L1)	363,536	10.2	320,829	10.1	312,144	10.7
Spouses and children of intracompany transferees (L2)	167,537	4.7	145,180	4.6	143,206	4.9
Treaty traders and investors and spouses and children (E1 to E3)	238,936	6.7	216,842	6.8	192,824	6.6
Representatives of foreign media and spouses and children (I1)	43,928	1.2	40,961	1.3	41,732	1.4
Students	841,673	23.6	740,724	23.4	663,919	22.8
Academic students (F1)	787,756	22.1	693,805	21.9	621,178	21.4
Vocational students (M1)	13,073	0.4	10,384	0.3	8,378	0.3
Spouses and children of academic and vocational students (F2,M2)	40,844	1.1	36,535	1.2	34,363	1.2
Exchange visitors	489,286	13.7	427,067	13.5	382,463	13.2
Exchange visitors (J1)	443,482	12.4	385,286	12.2	342,742	11.8
Spouses and children of exchange visitors (J2)	45,804	1.3	41,781	1.3	39,721	1.4
Diplomats and other representatives	303,290	8.5	292,846	9.2	287,484	9.9
Ambassadors, staff, and families (A1 to A3)	163,476	4.6	158,129	5.0	156,945	5.4
Representatives to international organizations and their spouses, children, and attendants (G1 to G5)	120,926	3.4	117,525	3.7	115,116	4.0
NATO officials and their families (N1 to N7)	18,888	0.5	17,192	0.5	15,423	0.5
Other	43	–	151	–	193	–

NA Not available
– Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.
[1] Data are not available separately for 2005.
Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT ADMISSIONS

Resident nonimmigrant admissions increased 13 percent from 3.2 million in 2006 to 3.6 million in 2007, continuing a long-term upward trend (see Figure 1). Resident admissions increased each year between 2003 and 2007 (following a post-2001 decline), for a total increase of 32 percent. From 1987 to 2007, the annual number of resident nonimmigrant admissions increased almost fourfold.

Class of Admission

The leading resident nonimmigrant categories in 2007 were temporary workers and families (54 percent) and students (24 percent) (see Table 2). These two categories accounted for over three-quarters of resident admissions. This composition remained relatively unchanged from 2005 to 2007.

Admissions of temporary workers and trainees increased 13 percent from 2006 to 2007. This increase can be primarily attributed to the following classes: H2A (31 percent), H1B (23 percent), H2B/H2R (16 percent). Although seasonal agricultural workers (H2A) comprised only 7.8 percent of temporary worker admissions in 2007, the number of entries under this class increased 88 percent from 2006 to 2007. Student admissions rose 14 percent from 2006 to 2007, and 93 percent of that increase reflected academic student entries (F1). Entries of intracompany transferees (L1) grew 13 percent from 2006 to 2007, and exchange visitor admissions (J1) increased 15 percent during the same period.

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 08091969. (Posted 09/19/08)

Country of Citizenship

The leading countries of citizenship for resident nonimmigrant admissions to the United States in 2007 were India (11 percent), Mexico (11 percent), Japan (7.5 percent), and the United Kingdom (6.3 percent) (see Table 3). These four countries accounted for more than one-third of resident nonimmigrant admissions to the United States. From 2006 to 2007, the largest increases in resident nonimmigrant admissions occurred among citizens from Mexico (36 percent increase), India (30 percent increase), and China (27 percent increase). The increase in admissions from Mexico was largely accounted for by seasonal workers (H2 classes) and academic students (F1). The increase from India was primarily attributable to workers in specialty occupations (H1B), academic students (F1), and intracompany tranferees (L1). Admissions from China were concentrated among academic students (F1), exchange visitors (J1), and workers in specialty occupations (H1B). Japan was the only top ten sending country to show a decline in admissions, and the decline was concentrated among the treaty trader and investor (E1) and intracompany transferee (L1) classes of admission.

Select Classes of Admission by Country of Citizenship

The leading countries of citizenship for H1B admissions in 2007 were India (34 percent), Canada (5.7 percent), and the United Kingdom (5.5 percent) (see Table 4). Nationals from these three countries accounted for 45 percent of H1B admissions. From 2006 to 2007, H1B admissions from India increased 25 percent (32,000 admissions).

Nearly half of academic student admissions (F1) were nationals of five countries: South Korea (15 percent), India (9.4 percent), China (8.5 percent), Japan (8.2 percent), and Mexico (7 percent) (see Table 5). Since 2005, Mexico, China, and India have shown consistent increases in F1 admissions, while admissions from Japan have declined.

Table 3.

Short-term Resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by Country of Citizenship: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Country of citizenship	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,566,367	100.0	3,170,056	100.0	2,906,922	100.0
India	403,106	11.3	309,501	9.8	262,566	9.0
Mexico	378,612	10.6	278,947	8.8	210,457	7.2
Japan	268,914	7.5	269,040	8.5	257,853	8.9
United Kingdom	226,262	6.3	217,776	6.9	219,185	7.5
Korea, South	211,013	5.9	186,944	5.9	165,968	5.7
Canada	209,464	5.9	192,380	6.1	183,117	6.3
Germany	151,690	4.3	142,076	4.5	136,264	4.7
China	136,886	3.8	107,902	3.4	86,654	3.0
France	115,309	3.2	106,025	3.3	101,181	3.5
Brazil	80,695	2.3	73,949	2.3	66,341	2.3
Other	1,365,421	38.3	1,268,630	40.0	1,199,736	41.3
Unknown	18,995	0.5	16,886	0.5	17,600	0.6

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

Table 4.

H1B Specialty Worker Admissions by Country of Citizenship: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Country of citizenship	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	461,730	100.0	431,853	100.0	407,418	100.0
India	157,613	34.1	125,717	29.1	102,382	25.1
Canada	26,209	5.7	24,912	5.8	24,086	5.9
United Kingdom	25,507	5.5	28,002	6.5	30,755	7.5
Mexico	18,165	3.9	17,654	4.1	17,063	4.2
China	16,628	3.6	14,548	3.4	11,801	2.9
Other	216,343	46.9	219,717	50.9	219,796	53.9
Unknown	1,265	0.3	1,303	0.3	1,535	0.4

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

Table 5.

F1 Academic Student Admissions by Country of Citizenship: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Country of citizenship	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	787,756	100.0	693,805	100.0	621,178	100.0
Korea, South	117,446	14.9	101,705	14.7	86,680	14.0
India	74,276	9.4	59,878	8.6	52,793	8.5
China	67,303	8.5	49,095	7.1	37,242	6.0
Japan	64,641	8.2	69,652	10.0	72,203	11.6
Mexico	54,836	7.0	33,539	4.8	23,594	3.8
Other	404,520	51.4	375,368	54.1	344,390	55.4
Unknown	4,734	0.6	4,568	0.7	4,276	0.7

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 08091969. (Posted 09/19/08)

State of Destination

The most frequent destinations of resident nonimmigrant admissions in 2007 were California (14 percent), New York (13 percent), Texas (8.2 percent), Florida (7.7 percent), and New Jersey (4.4 percent) (see Table 6). These five states represented the destinations of nearly 50 percent of foreign nationals admitted.

Port of Entry

The majority of resident nonimmigrants were admitted through the following ports of entry: New York (17 percent), Los Angeles (8.6 percent), Chicago (8.3 percent), Miami (7.2 percent), Newark (6.7 percent), and Washington, D.C. (6 percent) (see Table 7). In 2007, these six ports represented over half (53 percent) of resident admissions.

Age and Gender

In 2007, more than half (56 percent) of resident admissions were accounted for by individuals aged 25 to 44 (see Table 8). Another 22 percent of admissions were persons aged 18 to 24. The majority (61 percent) of resident nonimmigrant admissions were males (see Table 9).

Table 6.

Short-term Resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by State of Destination: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

State of destination	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,566,367	100.0	3,170,056	100.0	2,906,922	100.0
California	510,887	14.3	455,070	14.4	394,312	13.6
New York	477,225	13.4	431,220	13.6	401,020	13.8
Texas	293,897	8.2	237,928	7.5	211,458	7.3
Florida	272,923	7.7	250,131	7.9	243,789	8.4
New Jersey	157,535	4.4	136,670	4.3	124,206	4.3
Massachusetts	141,527	4.0	128,498	4.1	122,930	4.2
Illinois	122,735	3.4	108,279	3.4	98,970	3.4
Virginia	115,695	3.2	105,900	3.3	97,343	3.3
Michigan	101,397	2.8	93,077	2.9	90,006	3.1
Pennsylvania	96,686	2.7	86,959	2.7	81,081	2.8
Other	1,204,433	33.8	1,066,799	33.7	974,920	33.5
Unknown	71,427	2.0	69,525	2.2	66,887	2.3

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

Table 7.

Short-term Resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by Port of Entry: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Port of entry	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,566,367	100.0	3,170,056	100.0	2,906,922	100.0
New York, NY	592,907	16.6	527,021	16.6	488,456	16.8
Los Angeles, CA	305,214	8.6	285,905	9.0	265,779	9.1
Chicago, IL	294,245	8.3	260,281	8.2	241,157	8.3
Miami, FL	258,050	7.2	245,525	7.7	248,272	8.5
Newark, NJ	238,384	6.7	210,243	6.6	185,544	6.4
Washington, DC	214,178	6.0	191,854	6.1	179,500	6.2
San Francisco, CA	203,232	5.7	174,556	5.5	171,208	5.9
Atlanta, GA	166,283	4.7	157,626	5.0	144,862	5.0
Houston, TX	139,344	3.9	120,215	3.8	106,836	3.7
Detroit, MI	115,200	3.2	108,165	3.4	110,343	3.8
Other	1,030,104	28.9	883,857	27.9	756,984	26.0
Unknown	9,226	0.3	4,808	0.2	7,981	0.3

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

Table 8.

Short-term Resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by Age: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Age	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,566,367	100.0	3,170,056	100.0	2,906,922	100.0
Under 18 years	297,342	8.3	268,941	8.5	254,130	8.7
18 to 24 years	790,955	22.2	674,135	21.3	580,730	20.0
25 to 34 years	1,263,655	35.4	1,127,800	35.6	1,035,262	35.6
35 to 44 years	730,876	20.5	658,364	20.8	613,686	21.1
45 to 54 years	334,716	9.4	302,901	9.6	289,119	9.9
55 to 64 years	118,118	3.3	110,349	3.5	106,844	3.7
65 years and over	26,257	0.7	22,858	0.7	22,940	0.8
Unknown	4,448	0.1	4,708	0.1	4,211	0.1

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

Table 9.

Short-term Resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by Gender: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Gender	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	3,566,367	100.0	3,170,056	100.0	2,906,922	100.0
Male	2,176,405	61.0	1,930,791	60.9	1,760,722	60.6
Female	1,350,849	37.9	1,205,709	38.0	1,115,594	38.4
Unknown	39,113	1.1	33,556	1.1	30,606	1.1

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 08091969. (Posted 09/19/08)

NON-RESIDENT ADMISSIONS

Trends in non-resident admissions paralleled trends in resident admissions. Non-resident admissions increased 10 percent from 30.2 million in 2006 to 33.3 million in 2007 (see Figure 1). Admissions declined following the events of September 11, 2001, but subsequently increased each year between 2003 and 2007. In 2007, non-resident admissions surpassed the previous annual high of 30.9 million observed in 2000. During the 20-year period from 1987 to 2007, annual non-resident admissions increased threefold.

Class of Admission

The leading non-resident nonimmigrant categories in 2007 were temporary visitors for pleasure (83 percent) and temporary visitors for business (16 percent) (see Table 10). These categories accounted for nearly all non-resident admissions. Admissions of temporary visitors for pleasure increased 11 percent from 2006 to 2007 largely due to a 16 percent increase in B2 admissions. Temporary visitor for business admissions increased 8 percent, due in part to a 10 percent increase in B1 admissions.

Country of Citizenship

In 2007, the leading countries of citizenship for non-resident admissions were Mexico (21 percent), the United Kingdom (15 percent), and Japan (12 percent) (see Table 11). These three countries accounted for the citizenship of nearly half of all non-resident admissions. Admissions of Mexican nationals increased 20 percent from 2006 to 2007, while entries by nationals of Japan declined 4.6 percent. During this same period, admissions of French nationals increased 20 percent, and admissions of Italian nationals increased 18 percent.

Table 10.

Non-resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by Class of Admission: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Class of admission	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,301,754	100.0	30,198,154	100.0	28,747,652	100.0
Temporary visitors for pleasure	27,486,177	82.5	24,788,438	82.1	23,701,858	82.4
Temporary visitors for pleasure (B2)	13,087,974	39.3	11,269,933	37.3	9,758,617	33.9
Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for pleasure (WT)	13,469,851	40.4	12,827,677	42.5	13,462,507	46.8
Guam Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for pleasure to Guam (GT)	928,352	2.8	690,828	2.3	480,734	1.7
Temporary visitors for business	5,418,884	16.3	5,030,779	16.7	4,684,164	16.3
Temporary visitors for business (B1)	2,928,875	8.8	2,673,309	8.9	2,432,587	8.5
Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for business (WB)	2,486,015	7.5	2,355,332	7.8	2,249,816	7.8
Guam Visa Waiver Program - temporary visitors for business to Guam (GB)	3,994	–	2,138	–	1,761	–
Transit aliens	396,383	1.2	378,749	1.3	361,597	1.3
Aliens in continuous and immediate transit through the United States (C1)	376,451	1.1	357,682	1.2	343,609	1.2
Aliens in transit to the United Nations (C2)	2,914	–	2,854	–	2,379	–
Foreign government officials, their spouses, children, and attendants in transit (C3)	17,018	–	18,213	0.1	15,609	0.1
Commuter Students	310	–	188	–	33	–
Canadian or Mexican national academic commuter students (F3)	307	–	188	–	33	–
Canadian or Mexican national vocational commuter students (M3)	3	–	–	–	–	–

– Represents zero or rounds to 0.0.

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

Table 11.

Non-resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by Country of Citizenship: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Country of citizenship	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,301,754	100.0	30,198,154	100.0	28,747,652	100.0
Mexico	6,978,277	21.0	5,822,011	19.3	4,517,258	15.7
United Kingdom	4,888,077	14.7	4,716,936	15.6	4,854,363	16.9
Japan	3,851,493	11.6	4,036,212	13.4	4,140,354	14.4
Germany	1,686,278	5.1	1,560,568	5.2	1,573,200	5.5
France	1,294,853	3.9	1,082,521	3.6	1,204,740	4.2
Italy	837,921	2.5	709,409	2.3	763,018	2.7
Korea, South	813,707	2.4	752,321	2.5	707,138	2.5
Australia	753,482	2.3	695,696	2.3	650,559	2.3
Brazil	696,962	2.1	619,173	2.1	563,204	2.0
Netherlands	658,090	2.0	597,146	2.0	594,415	2.1
Other	10,764,044	32.3	9,533,740	31.6	9,092,174	31.6
Unknown	78,570	0.2	72,421	0.2	87,229	0.3

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 08091969. (Posted 09/19/08)

State of Destination

The primary destination states for non-resident admissions in 2007 were California (17 percent), Florida (15 percent), New York (13 percent), and Texas (7.5 percent) (see Table 12). These four states accounted for the destination of more than half of non-resident admissions. Entries to the following states increased from 2006 to 2007: Arizona (19 percent), Texas (14 percent), New York (13 percent), California (12 percent), and Florida (10 percent). Admissions to Hawaii declined 4 percent during the same period.

Port of Entry

The leading ports of entry for non-resident admissions in 2007 were New York, NY (12 percent), Miami, FL (11 percent), and Los Angeles, CA (9.4 percent) (see Table 13). These three ports of entry accounted for one-third of non-resident admissions. New York, NY and Newark, NJ admissions increased 14 percent each between 2006 and 2007, while entries through Honolulu, HI declined 4 percent.

Age and Gender

In 2007, 60 percent of non-resident admissions consisted of foreign nationals aged 25 to 54, an additional 20 percent were aged 55 and over, and 11 percent were under the age of 18 (see Table 14). More than half (52 percent) of all non-resident admissions were accounted for by males (see Table 15).

Table 12.

Non-resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by State of Destination: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

State or territory of destination	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,301,754	100.0	30,198,154	100.0	28,747,652	100.0
California	5,703,600	17.1	5,080,270	16.8	4,283,252	14.9
Florida	5,088,441	15.3	4,641,861	15.4	4,752,735	16.5
New York	4,290,067	12.9	3,789,639	12.5	3,704,587	12.9
Texas	2,510,085	7.5	2,196,467	7.3	1,885,131	6.6
Hawaii	1,570,786	4.7	1,635,475	5.4	1,751,663	6.1
Nevada	1,145,997	3.4	1,038,794	3.4	981,414	3.4
Guam	1,136,430	3.4	1,120,128	3.7	1,060,550	3.7
Arizona	851,068	2.6	715,505	2.4	534,570	1.9
Illinois	766,826	2.3	675,847	2.2	643,038	2.2
New Jersey	719,617	2.2	628,710	2.1	579,872	2.0
Other	5,975,043	17.9	5,373,158	17.8	5,095,328	17.7
Unknown	3,543,794	10.6	3,302,300	10.9	3,475,512	12.1

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

Table 13.

Non-resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by Port of Entry: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Port of entry	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,301,754	100.0	30,198,154	100.0	28,747,652	100.0
New York, NY	4,008,426	12.0	3,514,016	11.6	3,502,412	12.2
Miami, FL	3,683,012	11.1	3,322,930	11.0	3,352,635	11.7
Los Angeles, CA	3,128,031	9.4	3,093,563	10.2	3,169,805	11.0
Newark, NJ	1,722,097	5.2	1,511,231	5.0	1,492,831	5.2
Honolulu, HI	1,493,513	4.5	1,555,247	5.2	1,659,224	5.8
Chicago, IL	1,419,825	4.3	1,322,232	4.4	1,375,429	4.8
San Francisco, CA	1,402,755	4.2	1,275,961	4.2	1,257,583	4.4
Atlanta, GA	1,248,063	3.7	1,080,704	3.6	960,804	3.3
Agana, Guam	1,179,431	3.5	1,194,678	4.0	1,153,443	4.0
Houston, TX	1,040,405	3.1	919,575	3.0	880,381	3.1
Other	12,924,467	38.8	11,368,869	37.6	9,899,138	34.4
Unknown	51,729	0.2	39,148	0.1	43,967	0.2

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

Table 14.

Non-resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by Age: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Age	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,301,754	100.0	30,198,154	100.0	28,747,652	100.0
Under 18 years	3,697,774	11.1	3,407,236	11.3	3,342,690	11.6
18 to 24 years	2,667,267	8.0	2,407,425	8.0	2,257,354	7.9
25 to 34 years	7,008,076	21.0	6,425,006	21.3	6,176,971	21.5
35 to 44 years	7,294,564	21.9	6,573,291	21.8	6,159,700	21.4
45 to 54 years	5,768,270	17.3	5,147,325	17.0	4,844,031	16.9
55 to 64 years	4,189,264	12.6	3,812,572	12.6	3,657,187	12.7
65 years and over	2,628,329	7.9	2,378,311	7.9	2,268,062	7.9
Unknown	48,210	0.1	46,988	0.2	41,657	0.1

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 08091969. (Posted 09/19/08)

Table 15.

Non-resident Nonimmigrant Admissions by Gender: Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007

Gender	2007		2006		2005	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	33,301,754	100.0	30,198,154	100.0	28,747,652	100.0
Male	17,318,208	52.0	15,757,616	52.2	14,943,924	52.0
Female	15,394,391	46.2	13,995,808	46.3	13,411,265	46.7
Unknown	589,155	1.8	444,730	1.5	392,463	1.4

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection (CBP), Treasury Enforcement Communications System (TECS), Arrival File, Fiscal Years 2005 to 2007.

Appendix A.

Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission

Class	Description
Non-residents	
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
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
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
Short-term Residents	
Temporary workers and families	
Temporary workers and trainees	
H1B	Temporary workers with "specialty occupation"
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

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 08091969. (Posted 09/19/08)

Appendix A.

Nonimmigrant Classes of Admission – *Continued*

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
Other categories	
Q2	Irish Peace Process Cultural and Training Program aliens
Q3	Spouses and children of Q2
Expected Long-term Residents	
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

Source: U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

AILA InfoNet Doc. No. 08091969. (Posted 09/19/08)