

**FY 2018-2022**

**Annual Statistical Report  
FY 2022**



## Message from the Director

The fiscal year (FY) 2022 Annual Statistical Report demonstrates our commitment to delivering decisions to families, businesses, workers, and those seeking refuge in our country. In FY 2022, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) completed 8.6 million applications, petitions, and requests—the highest since FY 2018—and well above completion levels at the onset of the pandemic.

This progress is thanks to appropriated funding we received from Congress in FY 2022 to address the application processing backlog. Notably, USCIS reduced the number of pending naturalization applications by about 35 percent and reduced the backlog of Form N-400 applications by 62 percent, reaching a 15-year high in naturalizations (967,500). FY 2022 was also a record year for USCIS completions of employment-based immigrant visas, which increased by 29 percent – from 169,000 in FY 2021 to 217,000 in FY 2022.

The USCIS workforce made these gains in backlog reduction and increased production while also greatly expanding our work in humanitarian areas. On April 21, 2022, the United States announced a key step toward fulfilling President Biden’s commitment to welcome Ukrainians fleeing Russia’s invasion. Uniting for Ukraine (U4U) provides a pathway for Ukrainian citizens and their immediate family members who are outside the United States to come to the United States and stay temporarily in a 2-year period of parole. The first step in the Uniting for Ukraine process is for the U.S.-based supporter to file a [Form I-134, Declaration of Financial Support](#) with USCIS. By the end of FY 2022, USCIS confirmed approximately 119,000 Form I-134 applications.

In addition to quickly developing and launching U4U, USCIS further supported our humanitarian mission through the phased implementation of the Asylum Processing Rule<sup>1</sup>, responded to the increase in the refugee admissions ceiling to 125,000, and handled growing workloads stemming from initial and reregistration applications for Temporary Protected Status from 12 different countries. We received 239,000 applications for affirmative asylum—the most in the history of the Asylum Division —and completed over 54,100 credible fear screenings, up from 44,000 in FY 2021. The increase in humanitarian caseloads also drives increases in employment authorizations, and we completed 2.4 million applications for Employment Authorization Documents, 31 percent higher than in the previous FY.

The gains we made in FY 2022 are even more remarkable when considering that we expanded a new Citizenship and Integration Grants Program, reduced the FOIA backlog, and increased actual online filing by 42 percent. I am so very proud of our workforce and our continued progress to administer our nation’s legal immigration system as we uphold America’s promise as a nation of welcome and possibility with fairness, integrity, and respect for all we serve.

Sincerely,



U. M. Jaddou

Director

U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

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<sup>1</sup> The March 2022 Interim Final Rule, titled “Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of



# About U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

USCIS administers the nation’s lawful immigration system. We manage a broad range of programs through which we process millions of immigration and naturalization benefit requests each year. We are responsible for:

## Adjudicating Petitions, Applications, and Requests

FY 2022 Snapshot
9.1 million receipts
19,500 USCIS employees
\$5.4 billion budget, 92 percent supported by fees
967,500 took the oath of allegiance for naturalization
547,000 granted lawful permanent residence
120,100 protection interviews conducted by asylum officers
44,200 refugees interviewed
2.4 million employment authorization applications received
13.4 million Contact Center calls received
49 million new hires verified for eligibility to work in the United States
2.4 million biometrics collected
\$20 million in citizenship and integration grants
94.7 million screenings for fraud, public safety, and national security cases

- *Citizenship and Lawful Permanent Resident status:* Individuals who wish to become U.S. citizens through naturalization or to become lawful permanent residents submit their applications to USCIS.

- *Family-based immigrant petitions:* We manage the process that allows lawful permanent residents and U.S. citizens to bring certain qualifying relatives to live and work in the United States.

- *Employment-based nonimmigrant and immigrant petitions:* We manage the process that allows individuals from other countries to lawfully work in the United States. Some of these opportunities are temporary (such as H-1B specialty occupations) and some provide a path to lawful permanent residence.

- *Humanitarian programs:* USCIS administers a number of humanitarian programs. These include programs for asylum seekers, refugees, special immigrant juveniles, and those eligible for temporary protected status, as well as victims of certain qualifying criminal activity, including domestic violence, and human trafficking.

- *Other services:* USCIS handles requests for the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, victims of crime and exploitation, individuals who seek to change or extend status in the United States as well as for those who need to replace their Permanent Resident Card (Green Card), among other services for immigrants and nonimmigrants.

## **Managing the E-Verify System**

We administer E-Verify, a tool that helps ensure a legal work force by allowing participating employers to confirm online whether their new employees are eligible to work in the United States. We also administer the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program that assists federal, state, local and tribal benefit-administering agencies to confirm eligibility for public benefits and licenses by providing citizenship and immigration status information to them.

## **Deterring, Detecting, and Addressing Vulnerabilities**

We determine whether individuals or organizations requesting benefits pose a threat to national security, public safety, or the integrity of the nation's immigration system. As part of the background check process, biometrics are submitted at 131 Application Support Centers. Our work also includes administratively investigating immigration benefit fraud, detecting and mitigating threats to national security and public safety, referring concerns to appropriate law enforcement partners, and identifying and addressing internal risks and vulnerabilities.

## **Promoting the Integration of Immigrants into American Society**

The USCIS Office of Citizenship is mandated by the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. No. 107-296) to promote instruction and training on citizenship rights and responsibilities, including the development of educational materials. The mission of the Office of Citizenship is to provide federal leadership, tools, and resources, such as [grants](#) to organizations that provide education programs, to proactively foster civic integration.

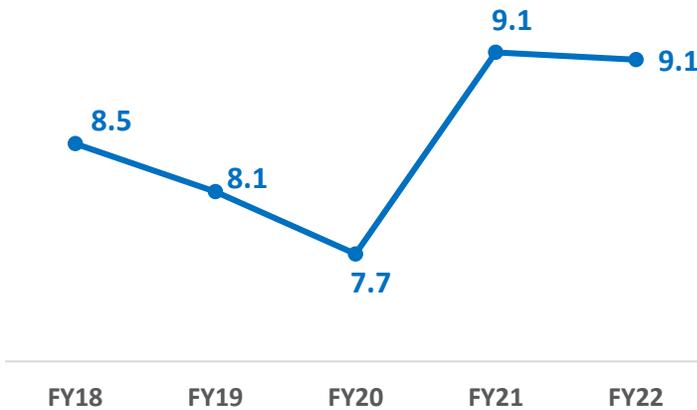
## **Communicating with the Public**

Through our Contact Center and responding to Freedom of Information Act requests, we respond to millions of inquiries about the legal U.S. immigration system to applicants and other stakeholders. USCIS facilitates open and transparent communication between USCIS offices nationwide, external stakeholders, and the communities they represent, through public engagements to ensure that the public has a clear understanding of our agency's priorities and policies.

## Overview

### USCIS Received More than 9 Million Applications, Petitions and Requests and Completed 8.6 million, the Highest Since FY 2018

**Applications, Petitions, and Requests Received in FY 2022 (in millions)**



USCIS received nearly the same number of applications, petitions, and requests for benefits in FY 2022 as it did in FY 2021: 9.04 million in FY 2022 vs. 9.08 million in FY 2021. Similar to FY 2021, USCIS received a large number of applications for Temporary Protected Status (Form I-821) and lawful permanent resident (LPR) status (Form I-485) in FY 2022. Compared to FY 2021, USCIS saw a large increase in applications for asylum (Form I-589) in FY 2022.

**Applications, Petitions and Requests Completed in FY 2022 (in millions)**



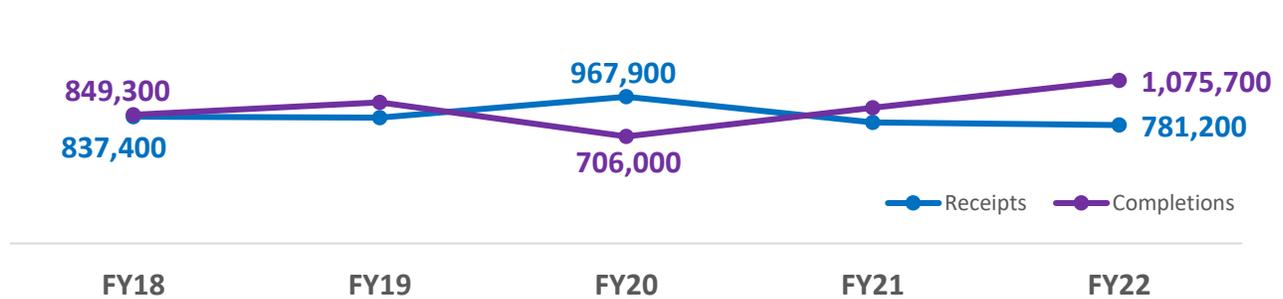
In FY 2022, USCIS completed 8.6 million applications, petitions, and requests – the highest number since FY 2018. USCIS focused efforts on completing specific forms such as Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status, particularly for employment-based visas; Form N-400, Application for Naturalization; and Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status (TPS). In FY 2022, USCIS completed 181,000 more N-400 applications and 195,000 more I-821 applications than in FY 2021.

## Citizenship and Lawful Permanent Resident Status

### USCIS Completed More Applications for Naturalization in FY 2022—the Highest Number in Nearly 15 Years

USCIS received approximately 781,000 applications for naturalization ([Form N-400](#)) in FY 2022, 17,000 fewer than USCIS received in FY 2021, and the lowest in the last five years. Generally, applications for naturalization spike in a Presidential election year and decrease in the following years. Although USCIS received fewer applications, it completed almost 1,076,000 applications for naturalization in FY 2022, a 20 percent increase or 181,000 more applications than in FY 2021, and the highest in nearly 15 years. Of those completed, USCIS naturalized 967,500 new citizens in FY 2022. This increase can be attributed to the continued impact of actions taken in FY 2021 that include a full reopening of USCIS offices and in-person services after temporary closures and reduced staffing due to the COVID-19 pandemic, reuse of biometric information, and the deployment of video-facilitated interviews, among other efficiency initiatives. In FY 2022, USCIS reduced the number of pending Form N-400 applications by about 35 percent and reduced the backlog of Form N-400 applications by 62 percent.

#### Applications for Naturalization (N-400) Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022



## **Military Naturalizations**

On July 3, 2002, President George W. Bush issued Executive Order 13269, which designated the period beginning on September 11, 2001, as a period in which the Armed Forces of the United States were engaged in armed conflict with a hostile foreign force for the purposes of section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The Executive Order allowed qualifying service members who served honorably on or after September 11, 2001, to naturalize under section 329 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which provides certain exceptions to the usual naturalization requirements.

Since 2002, USCIS has naturalized more than 158,000 members of the U.S. military both at home and abroad; naturalization ceremonies have taken place in more than 30 countries from Albania to the United Arab Emirates. In the last five years, USCIS has naturalized 33,000 service members. In FY 2022, USCIS naturalized 10,600 service members, an almost 21 percent increase from the previous year. This substantial increase can be attributed to the use of video interviews for overseas military members and their qualifying family members as well as video naturalization ceremonies. In addition, to increase transparency, USCIS publishes additional data on military naturalizations on the military naturalization statistics [website](#).

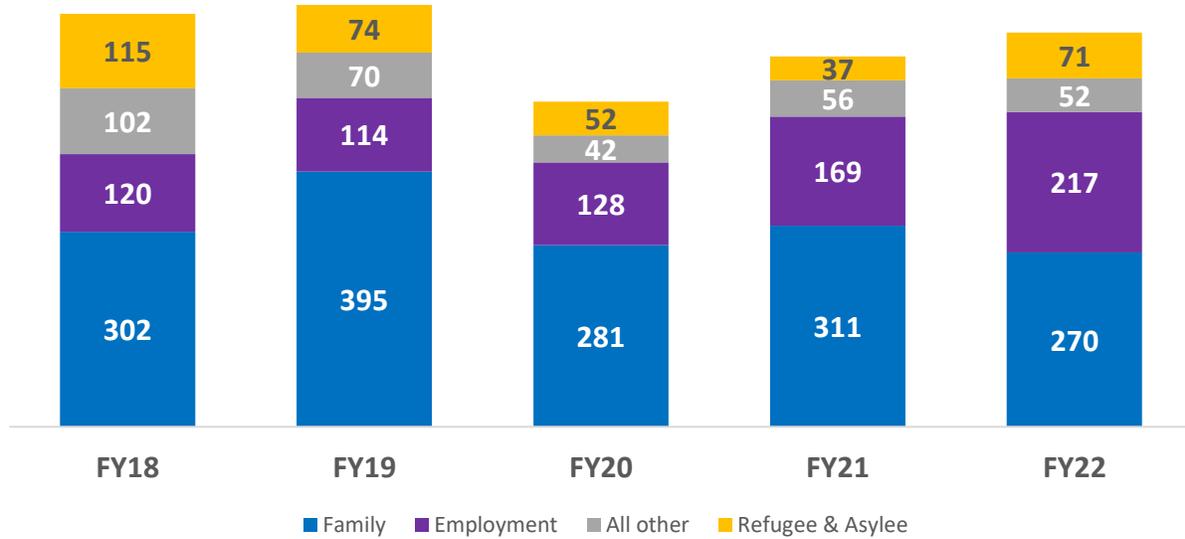
## **In FY 2022, USCIS Received Fewer Applications for Lawful Permanent Resident (LPR) Status (14 percent) but Completed More Applications (7 percent) than in FY 2021**

In FY 2022, USCIS received 14 percent fewer (619,000) [Form I-485](#), Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status than in FY 2021 (717,000).

USCIS completed about 7 percent more adjustment of status applications in FY 2022 (611,000) than in FY 2021 (572,100). USCIS increased the number of completions in most LPR subtypes including employment-based adjustments which increased by 29 percent – from 169,000 in FY 2021 to 217,000 in FY 2022. While USCIS completed more adjustment of status applications, family-based applications decreased by 13 percent between FY 2022 and FY 2021, 270,000 in FY 2022 and 311,000 in FY 2021. USCIS adjudicated 57,000 applications for asylum-based LPR status in FY 2022, compared to 22,000 in FY 2021, about a 159 percent increase. Completions for refugee-based LPR status decreased from approximately 15,000 in FY 2021 to 14,000 to FY 2022.

USCIS and the Department of State issued all available employment-based immigrant visas (275,111) in FY 2022 – double the pre-pandemic number. This was made possible by additional agency-wide efforts, including overtime resources provided by congressional appropriations.

**Applications for Lawful Permanent Resident Status (Form I-485) Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022 (in thousands)**



**Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness (LRIF)**

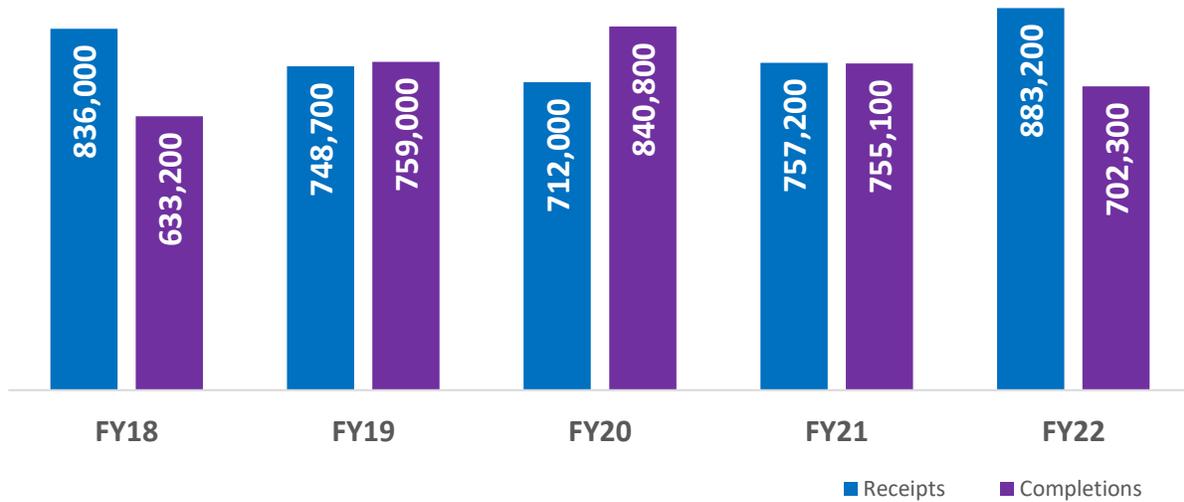
In December 2019, Congress enacted the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2020 which included the [Liberian Refugee Immigration Fairness \(LRIF\)](#) provision. LRIF provides an opportunity for certain Liberian nationals and certain family members who meet eligibility requirements to obtain LPR status. This program ended with the filing deadline for LRIF applications on December 20, 2021. Since the start of the program, USCIS received over 4,000 applications which includes approximately 2,220 approved, 500 denials, and 1,200 pending. For just FY 2022, USCIS approved over 900 applications, denied about 260 applications, and 1,200 applications remained pending adjudication.

# Family-based Immigrant Petitions

## USCIS Received More Petitions for Alien Relatives in FY 2022 than Last Fiscal Year

USCIS received more Petitions for Alien Relative ([Form I-130](#)) in FY 2022 than in any of the previous five fiscal years. USCIS adjudicated 52,800 fewer Form I-130 petitions (702,300) in FY 2022 than in the previous year.

### Petitions for Alien Relatives (Form I-130) Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022

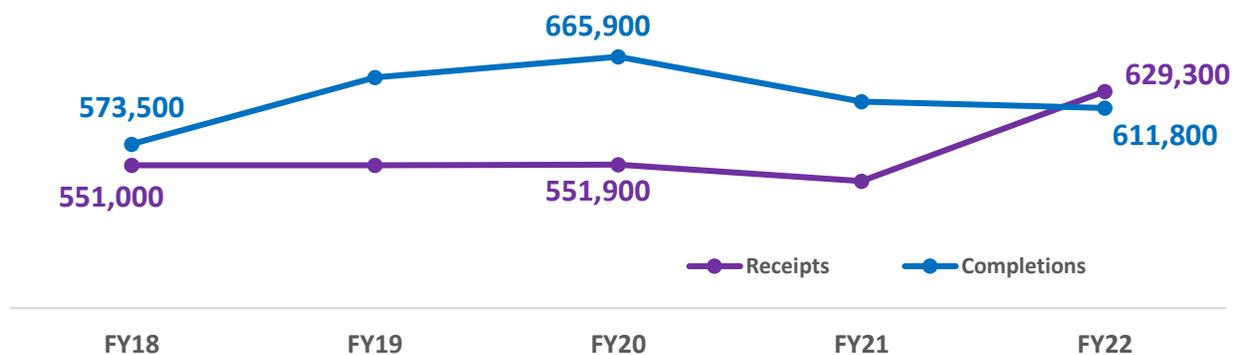


# Nonimmigrant Workers and Employment-based Immigrant Petitions

## Receipts of Form I-129 Petitions Increased by 18 Percent in FY 2022 from FY 2021; Completions Remained Nearly the Same.

The number of [Form I-129](#), Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker, petitions USCIS received in FY 2022 (629,300) was 18 percent higher than in FY 2021, and the highest in the last five years. USCIS adjudicated approximately the same number of Form I-129 petitions (611,800) in FY 2022 as in the previous year. Completions were slightly lower than receipts in FY 2022, however completions were higher than receipts in the 4 years prior. This is due to the number of secondary actions (which are considered a completion), such as revocations. In FY 2022, for example, USCIS processed about 76,200 revocations; one reason a revocation may occur is if the petitioner requests to withdraw the petition after approval. The Form I-129 petition is used for employers and employees seeking H-1B, H-2A, H-2B, L, O, and P classifications, among others.

### Form I-129 Petitions Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022



Notes: Applications may have been filed in previous fiscal years.

H-1B nonimmigrant worker petitions comprise the largest share of Form I-129 petitions USCIS receives each year. In FY 2022, H-1B petitions comprised almost three-fourths of all Form I-129 petitions received, roughly the same as the previous five years. Like H-1B nonimmigrant petitions, other Form I-129 nonimmigrant petition receipts in FY 2022 remained consistent with previous years, as did completions. For both the H-2A and H-2B nonimmigrant classifications, more than one worker may be included in a single petition.

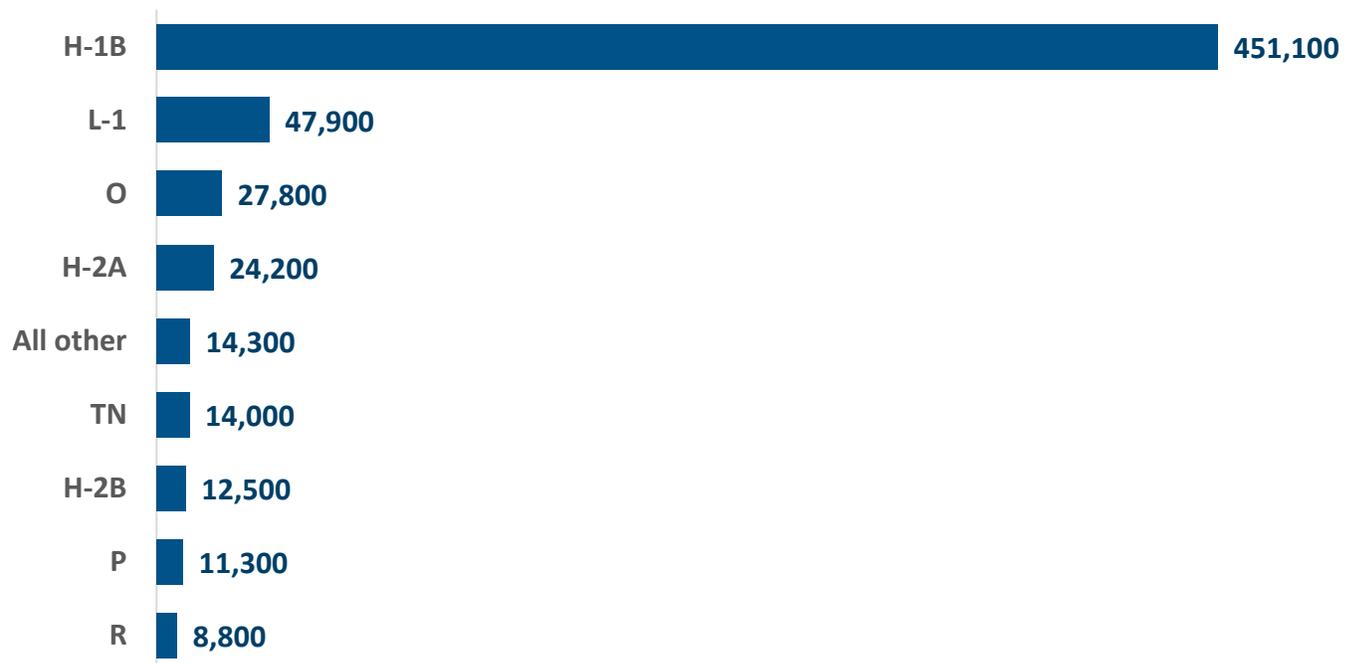
## H-2B Program

In FY 2022, USCIS received 12,500 petitions from U.S. employers seeking to bring foreign nationals to the United States to fill temporary nonagricultural jobs. An employer may petition for more than one employee on a single petition.

There is a statutory numerical limit, or cap, on the total number of noncitizens who may be issued an H-2B visa or otherwise granted H-2B status during a fiscal year. Currently, Congress has set the H-2B cap at 66,000 visas per fiscal year, with 33,000 for workers who begin employment in the first half of the fiscal year (October 1 - March 31) and 33,000 for workers who begin employment in the second half of the fiscal year (April 1 - September 30). Generally, H-2B petitions may only be approved for nationals of countries that the Secretary of Homeland Security has designated.

Based on time-limited statutory authority provided by Congress, in January 2022, DHS announced a supplemental cap of 20,000 visas for the first half of fiscal year 2022, which consisted of 13,500 visas available only to returning H-2B workers of the last three years and 6,500 for visas for nationals of Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. In May 2022, DHS announced an additional supplemental cap of 35,000 visas for the second half of fiscal year 2022, comprising 23,500 visas for returning H-2B workers and 11,500 visas for nationals of Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. USCIS reached the numerical cap (including the supplemental cap for returning workers) for the number of noncitizens who may be issued an H-2B visa in both the first and second half of FY 2022, supplemental except for, however, the cap for Haiti, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala was not reached.

## Form I-129 Petitions Completed by Type, FY 2022



### **EB-5 Program and the I-526/E Immigrant Petition by Alien Investor**

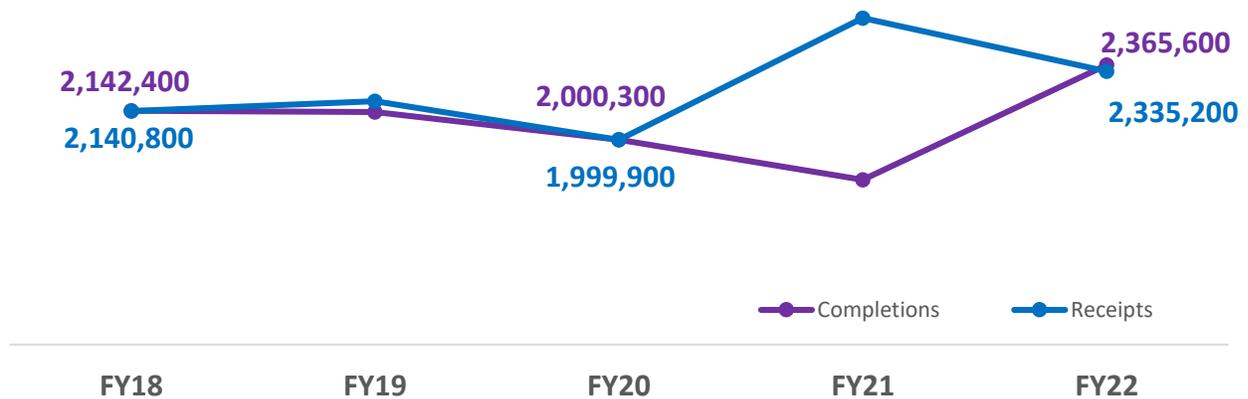
In FY 2022, USCIS received over 800,900 petitions from immigrant investors and their families (spouses and unmarried children under 21), approximately the same as in FY 2021 but less than the previous four fiscal years. In FY 2022, USCIS completed 1,200 Form I-526 petitions, 61 percent fewer than last year. One reason for the decrease in completions was the sunset of the Regional Center Program from June 30, 2021, until its reauthorization on March 15, 2022. Under the EB-5 Immigrant Investor Program, investors are eligible to apply for a Green Card if they make the necessary investment in a commercial enterprise in the United States and plan to create or preserve 10 permanent full-time jobs for qualified U.S. workers.

# Employment Authorization Applications

## USCIS Completed 31 Percent more Employment Authorization Applications in FY 2022 than Last Fiscal Year

Certain foreign nationals who are in the United States may file [Form I-765](#), Application for Employment Authorization, to request employment authorization and an Employment Authorization Document (EAD). Other foreign nationals whose immigration status authorizes them to work in the United States without restrictions may also use Form I-765 to apply for an EAD that shows such authorization. Applicants may use this form to request initial employment authorization, a renewal, or replacement of an EAD. In FY 2022, USCIS received over 2.3 million applications for employment authorization, 10 percent lower than the previous year, and completed close to 2.4 million applications, 31 percent higher than in FY 2021. Completions include approximately 28,000 Ukrainians through the Uniting for Ukraine program as well as 45,000 for Afghans through Operation Allies Welcome.

### Form I-765 Applications Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022



# Humanitarian Programs

USCIS administers several humanitarian-based immigration programs, including those for refugees, asylees, special immigrant juveniles, victims of domestic violence, trafficking, and other qualifying criminal activities, as well as those seeking Temporary Protected Status and parole for urgent humanitarian reasons or significant public benefit. Limits exist on the number of refugees who may be admitted to the United States per year; the annual refugee ceiling is set by the President in consultation with Congress. In FY 2021, USCIS expanded its capacity to conduct certain refugee interviews remotely using video-teleconferencing, which enabled USCIS to mitigate the impact of COVID-19-related restrictions on international travel for much of the year. In FY 2021, USCIS also deployed officers to 12 international locations to conduct in-person initial refugee interviews or to provide support for video interviews conducted remotely from the United States. In FY 2022 USCIS interviewed approximately 40,500 refugee applicants in person and over 3,600 refugee applicants remotely in 61 countries.

There are two processes for applying for asylum in the United States. Affirmative asylum, administered by USCIS using [Form I-589](#), Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal, is generally for asylum seekers who are not in removal proceedings; defensive asylum is generally for individuals who are in removal proceedings and request asylum while in immigration court through the Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR) at the Department of Justice. In 2022, the Departments published the Asylum Processing Interim Final Rule, which permits USCIS to adjudicate in the first instance the asylum claims of individuals in expedited removal proceedings who are found to have a credible fear of persecution or torture in an Asylum Merits Interview process.

In addition to adjudicating affirmative asylum applications, USCIS also conducts [credible fear](#) and [reasonable fear](#) screenings (Forms I-870 and I-899).<sup>2</sup> In FY 2022, USCIS conducted Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP)<sup>3</sup> and Title 42 *non-refoulement* interviews<sup>4</sup> and assessments. Credible fear screenings apply to individuals in expedited removal proceedings who indicate an intention to apply for asylum, a fear of persecution or torture, or a fear of return to their home country. Individuals are screened to determine whether there is a significant possibility that the individual could establish eligibility for asylum or withholding of removal, or a significant possibility that he or she is eligible for protection under the regulations implementing the Convention Against Torture. As of May 31, 2022, under the Interim Final Rule (IFR), “Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers,” USCIS may retain the asylum and withholding of removal application of individuals found to have a credible fear or may place the

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<sup>2</sup> In addition to these programs, USCIS also adjudicates suspension of deportation or cancellation of removal under the Nicaraguan Adjustment and Central American Relief Act (NACARA 203) and threshold screening assessments under the 2022 Additional Protocol to the 2002 U.S. – Canada Agreement for the Cooperation in the Examination of Refugee Status Claims from Nationals of Third Countries, 88 Fed. Reg. 18,227 (Mar. 28, 2023).

<sup>3</sup> In FY 2022, DHS was under court order to reimplement MPP in good faith. However, during FY 2022 Q4, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas lifted its injunction requiring DHS to reimplement MPP in good faith. *See* Order, *Texas v. Biden*, No. 21 Civ. 00067 (N.D. Tex. Aug. 8, 2022), ECF No. 147. Therefore, DHS no longer enrolled individuals in MPP and all individuals in MPP at the time were disenrolled from MPP.

<sup>4</sup> Section 265 of the Public Health Services Act, 42 U.S.C. § 265, authorized the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (“CDC”) to bar the entry of individuals into the United States, in order to protect the public from contagious diseases.

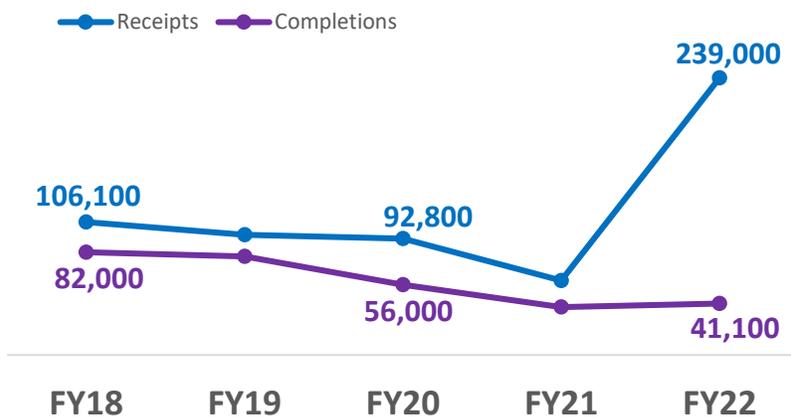
individuals into removal proceedings with an immigration judge.<sup>5</sup> For cases retained by USCIS, USCIS conducts an Asylum Merits Interview and adjudicates the asylum claim. The Interim Final Rule is being implemented in a phased approach.

Reasonable fear screenings apply to individuals who are subject to a final administrative removal order due to an aggravated felony conviction or who are subject to a reinstated order of removal and express a fear of return. Individuals who establish a reasonable possibility of persecution or torture upon return to their home country are referred to an immigration court where they may apply for withholding or deferral of removal.

Under the now terminated MPP, citizens and nationals of certain countries other than Mexico who arrived in the United States by land from Mexico could be returned to Mexico while their U.S. removal proceedings were pending. Individuals who were potentially subject to MPP or who were subject to MPP who expressed a fear of persecution or torture in Mexico were referred to USCIS for an MPP *non-refoulement* interview and assessment. Individuals who established that there was a reasonable possibility they would face persecution or torture in Mexico were removed from MPP. Pursuant to its public health authority in 42 U.S.C. § 265 ("Title 42"), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) required the expulsion of unauthorized single adults and family units arriving at the land borders to protect against the spread of COVID-19 until the policy's expiration on May 11, 2023. USCIS conducted *non-refoulement* interviews for those who were subject to Title 42 and claimed a fear of torture. Individuals who established a fear of torture were then processed under Title 8 of the U.S. Code.

## USCIS Received 239,000 Applications for Affirmative Asylum - the Highest Ever

### Applications for Affirmative Asylum (Form I-589) Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022



In FY 2022, USCIS received approximately 239,000 applications for asylum (Form I-589) and completed about 41,100 applications. The number of I-589 applications received in FY 2022 quadrupled compared to the prior year and was the highest in the previous four years.

In FY 2022, USCIS experienced a significant

surge in applications filed by Cuban and Venezuelan nationals. Between FY 2021 and FY 2022, annual affirmative asylum receipts from Cuban nationals increased from approximately 2,800,

<sup>5</sup> See DHS and DOJ, [Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers](#), 87 Fed. Reg. 18078 (March 29, 2022).

to 64,600 (2,207 percent), while receipts from Venezuelan nationals increased from approximately 9,200, to 47,300 (414 percent). Applications from these two countries alone comprised approximately 51 percent of total I-589 receipts in FY 2022.

In addition, USCIS received 9,353 affirmative asylum applications filed by Afghan nationals in FY 2022, after receiving fewer than 1,000 in FY 2021. On August 29, 2021, President Biden directed DHS to lead and coordinate ongoing efforts across the federal government to support vulnerable Afghans as they evacuated their country and safely resettled in the United States, including those who worked alongside us in Afghanistan over the past two decades. Many of these individuals applied for asylum since arriving in the United States, and USCIS is responsible for adjudicating their asylum applications.

## USCIS Completed 757 Asylum Merits Interviews

At the end of the first fiscal year since phased implementation of the IFR titled “Procedures for Credible Fear Screening and Consideration of Asylum, Withholding of Removal, and CAT Protection Claims by Asylum Officers” began, USCIS completed 757 Asylum Merits Interview cases.<sup>6</sup>

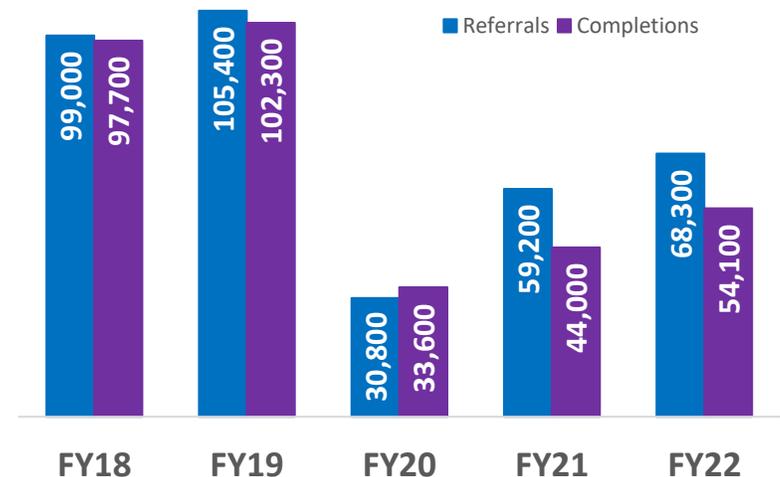
## Screening Trends: Credible Fear Referrals Increased by 16 Percent while Reasonable Fear Referrals Increased 36 Percent Compared to Last Year

The number of credible fear referrals received by USCIS increased in FY 2022 by 16 percent from FY 2021 levels, from 59,200 to 68,300. Likewise, the number of credible fear screenings completed by USCIS officers also increased from 44,000 in FY 2021 to 54,100 in FY 2022.

The number of reasonable fear referrals received increased in FY 2022 to 6,900 (up from 5,100 in FY 2021); USCIS officers completed 6,100 reasonable fear cases, up from 4,500 in FY 2021.

In addition, USCIS received 16,600 referrals for MPP *non-refoulement* assessments in FY 2022, a 10

**Credible Fear Referrals and Completions (Form I-867), FY 2018 – FY 2022**



<sup>6</sup> See Asylum Processing Rule Cohort Reports, DHS Office of Immigration Statistics, <https://www.dhs.gov/immigration-statistics/special-reports/asylum-processing-rule-report> (last updated Apr. 20, 2023).

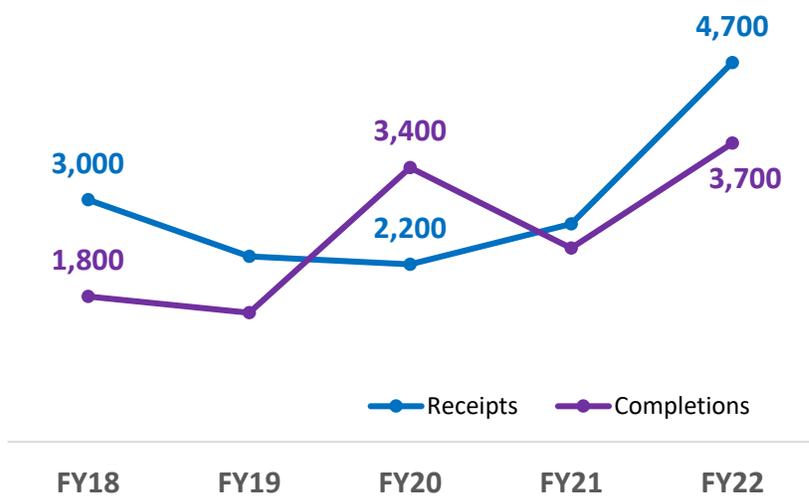
percent increase from 1,470 MPP referrals from the Southwest border in FY 2021.<sup>7</sup> USCIS officers completed 1,100 Title 42 interviews in FY 2022, down from the 2,900 in FY 2021.

## USCIS Received Over 46,600 Requests for Parole in FY 2022 for Urgent Humanitarian or Significant Public Benefit Reasons

Individuals who are outside of the United States may request parole into the United States based on urgent humanitarian or significant public benefit reasons by filing a [Form I-131, Application for Travel Document](#). Parole allows an individual, who may be inadmissible or otherwise ineligible for admission into the United States, to be paroled into the United States for a temporary period. Parole ends on the date the parole period expires, when the beneficiary departs the United States, or acquires an immigration status, whichever occurs first. In FY 2022, USCIS received over 46,600 requests for urgent humanitarian or significant public benefit parole.<sup>8</sup> This is the highest number of requests in the last decade. By comparison, FY 2021 had 14,400 requests, and all prior FYs through FY 2017 were less than 2000 requests.

## USCIS Completed More T Visa Applications in FY 2022 than the Previous Year

### Applications for T Nonimmigrant Status, (Form I-914) Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022



T nonimmigrant status (commonly referred to as the T visa, [Form I-914, Application for T Nonimmigrant Status](#)) provides a temporary immigration benefit to eligible trafficking victims for up to 4 years. A principal T visa applicant may also apply for derivative T nonimmigrant status for certain qualifying family members. By statute, no more than 5,000 principal T visas may be granted in any fiscal year (qualifying family members are not subject to the

<sup>7</sup> DHS attempted to terminate MPP in January and June 2021. However, on August 13, 2021, the U.S. District Court in the Northern District of Texas vacated in its entirety Secretary Mayorkas' June 1, 2021, memorandum. Pursuant to the district court's injunction, DHS took steps to reimplement and enforce MPP in good faith. On October 29, 2021, Secretary Mayorkas issued a new memorandum to terminate MPP upon the injunction being lifted. On June 30, 2022, the Supreme Court held that the Government's rescission of MPP did not violate the law and that the October 29, 2021, memorandum constituted final agency action. *See Biden v. Texas*, 142 S. Ct. 2528 (2022). On August 8, 2022, the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas lifted its injunction requiring DHS to reimplement MPP in good faith.

<sup>8</sup> Requests for parole from U.S. Government Executive Agencies are not included; these requests are generally fairly small in number and are not submitted using the Form I-131.

annual cap). The T visa cap has not been reached since the implementation of the T visa program.

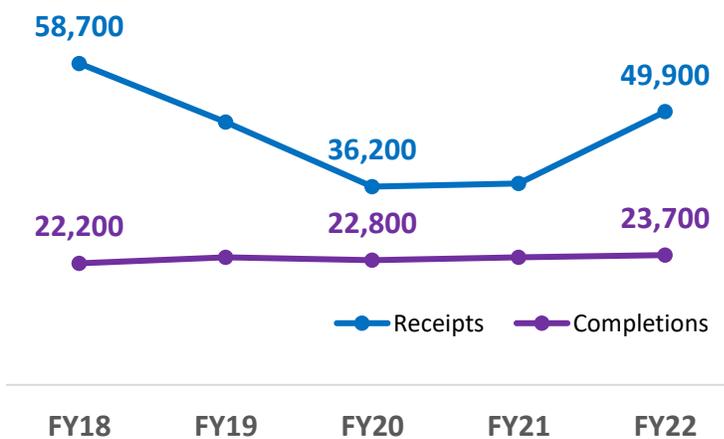
In FY 2022, USCIS received 4,700 T visa applications (this includes both principal applicants and qualifying family members), the highest number of applications in the last five years. USCIS completed about 54 percent more applications in FY 2022 (3,700) than the previous year - the highest number of completions in the last five years.

## USCIS Received About 35 Percent More U Visa Petitions than Last Year

U nonimmigrant status (commonly referred to as the U visa, [Form I-918](#), Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status) provides a temporary immigration benefit to eligible victims of certain qualifying criminal activities who assist law enforcement in the detection, investigation, prosecution, conviction or sentencing of those criminal activities. U nonimmigrant status is also available to certain qualifying family members of principal U nonimmigrants. By statute, no more than 10,000 individuals may receive principal U nonimmigrant status in any fiscal year (qualifying family members are not subject to the annual cap).

The number of petitions for U nonimmigrant status submitted to USCIS increased by 35 percent, from 36,800 in FY 2021 to almost 50,000 petitions received in FY 2022—rebounding to pre-pandemic numbers. The number of completions in FY 2022 was about the same as the previous four years (23,700) due to the annual cap. In June 2021, USCIS [announced](#) the U nonimmigrant bona fide determination process to address the volume of U nonimmigrant petitions and a growing number of cases awaiting placement on the waiting list or final adjudication. With this initiative, USCIS will be able to conduct efficient reviews of petitions for U nonimmigrant status and provide work authorization and deferred action to eligible principal petitioners and their qualifying family members living in the United States in a timelier manner. In FY 2022, USCIS more than doubled the number of bona fide determinations it conducted for principal petitioners and their qualifying family members (54,100 in FY 2022 and 22,800 in FY 2021) in addition to the 23,700 completions noted above.

**Petitions for U Nonimmigrant Status (Form I-918) Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022**

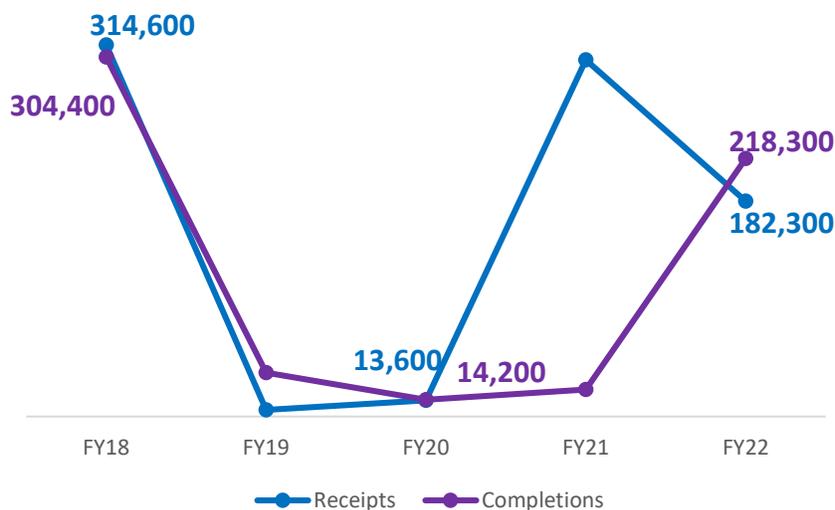


## USCIS Completed 856 Percent More Temporary Protected Status (TPS) Applications in FY 2022

Temporary Protected Status (TPS) is another humanitarian program that offers temporary status to nationals of certain countries (or parts of countries), who are already in the United States. The Secretary of Homeland Security may designate a foreign country for TPS due to conditions in the country that temporarily prevent the country’s nationals from returning safely, or in certain circumstances, where the country is unable to handle the return of its nationals adequately. Eligible individuals without nationality who last resided in the designated country may also be granted TPS. The designation is only valid for a specific period of time and may be redesignated, extended, or terminated by the Secretary. Noncitizens request TPS by filing [Form I-821](#), Application for Temporary Protected Status. In general, TPS beneficiaries must reregister for TPS periodically to maintain their TPS, while nationals of some countries designated in earlier years [are not required](#) by USCIS to submit a reregistration application according to the regular schedule due to pending litigation. The number of receipts and completions tends to fluctuate based on when the TPS beneficiaries are eligible to reregister.

In FY 2022, USCIS received 182,300 TPS applications and completed 218,300. The number of applications filed is a substantial decrease from the prior year (307,300 in FY 2021) but remains significantly higher than the 13,600 applications received in FY 2020 and 5,600 in FY 2019.

### Petitions for Temporary Protected Status (Form I-821) Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022



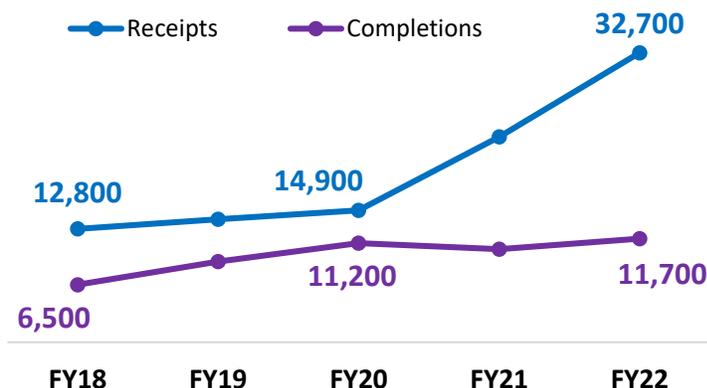
USCIS completed dramatically more applications in FY 2022 than in recent years (218,300 in FY 2022 up from 22,900 in FY 2021). Many TPS applications were received in the second half of the last fiscal year and were completed in this fiscal year. In FY 2022, USCIS began accepting initial applications and reregistration applications for TPS under new or extended designations for Afghanistan, Burma, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Haiti, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Ukraine, Venezuela, and Yemen.

### Uniting for Ukraine

On April 21, 2022, the United States announced a key step toward fulfilling President Biden’s commitment to welcome Ukrainians fleeing Russia’s invasion. Uniting for Ukraine provides a pathway for Ukrainian citizens and their immediate family members who are outside the United States to come to the United States and stay temporarily in a 2-year period of parole. Ukrainians participating in Uniting for Ukraine must have a supporter in the United States who agrees to provide them with financial support for the duration of their stay in the United States. The first step in the Uniting for Ukraine process is for the U.S.-based supporter to file a [Form I-134, Declaration of Financial Support](#) with USCIS. The U.S. government then vets the supporter to ensure that they are able to financially support the individual they agree to support. By the end of FY 2022, USCIS confirmed approximately 119,000 Form I-134 applications for Ukrainian nationals.

### USCIS Received the Highest Number of Violence Against Women Act Petitions than the Previous Four Years

#### VAWA Self-Petitions (Form I-360) Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022



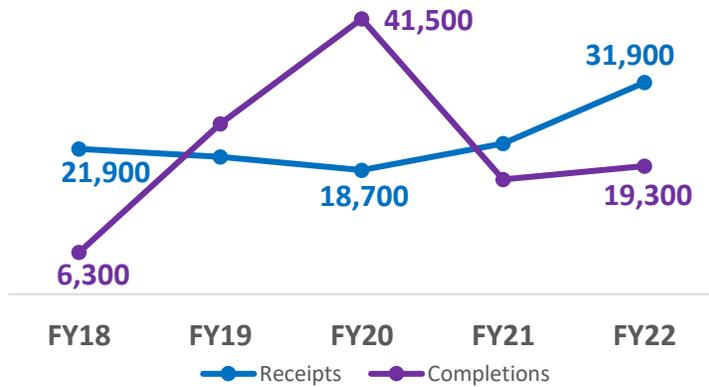
Certain family members of an abusive U.S. citizen or LPR who were subjected to battery or extreme cruelty may be eligible to self-petition for immigrant classification under the [Violence Against Women Act \(VAWA\)](#) (Form I-360). Those with an approved VAWA petition may be eligible to apply for lawful permanent residence.

The number of VAWA self-petitions received has steadily increased over the last five years. In FY 2022, USCIS received significantly more (32,700) VAWA petitions compared to previous years. USCIS also completed more VAWA petitions in FY 2022 (11,700) than previous years.

### USCIS Received More Special Immigrant Juvenile Petitions in FY 2022 than in the Previous Four Years

Certain noncitizen juveniles who have the protection of a juvenile or family court because of abuse, abandonment, or neglect by a parent, may be eligible for the [Special Immigrant Juvenile](#) (SIJ) classification ([Form I-360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow\(er\), or Special Immigrant](#)). Those with an approved SIJ petition may be eligible to apply for lawful permanent residence.

**SIJ Petitions (Form I-360)  
Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022**



The number of SIJ petitions USCIS received in FY 2022

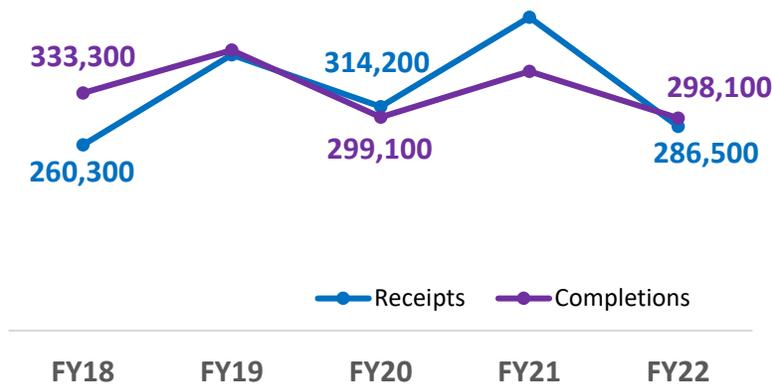
(31,900) was the highest number received in the last four years. USCIS completed slightly more petitions in FY 2022 (19,300) than the prior year (17,300).

## Other Services

USCIS provides services for nonimmigrants and other noncitizens living inside and outside of the United States. These services include the processing of requests for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), extension of stay and change of status requests, the renewal or replacement of green cards for LPRs, and issuance of travel documents that permit noncitizens to enter and/or reenter the United States lawfully from abroad (including parole).

## The Number of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Requests and Completions Decreased in FY 2022

**DACA Requests (Form I-821D)  
Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022**



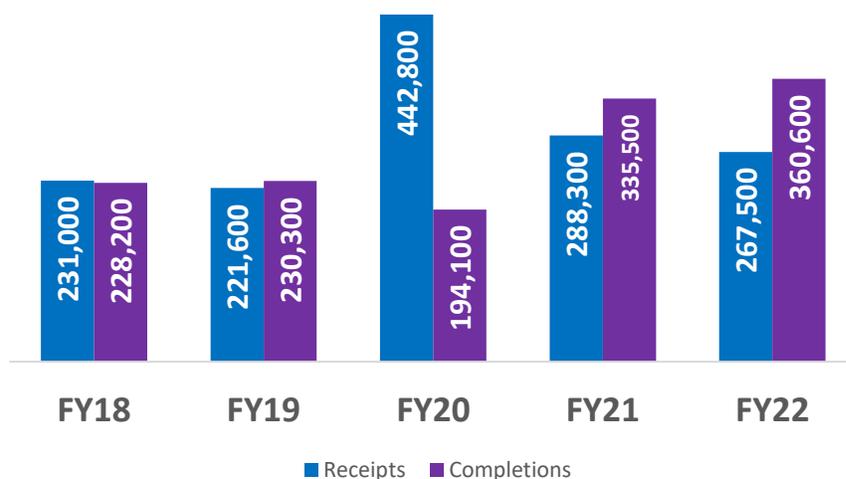
Certain noncitizens may request deferred action under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) policy ([Form I-821D](#)). As required by court order, USCIS resumed accepting and processing initial DACA requests in December 2020. However, because of a July 2021 order, USCIS was able to continue accepting new initial DACA requests but was prohibited from granting initial DACA requests. In August 2022, DHS published the DACA final rule to preserve and fortify the DACA policy.

Though the rule took effect on October 31, 2022, pursuant to a court order issued that same month, DHS remains prohibited from granting initial DACA requests. DHS can, however, continue to accept and process renewal DACA requests under the final rule.

In FY 2022, the number of initial and renewal requests received for DACA decreased to about 286,500 compared with 439,400 in FY 2021. The number of DACA requests USCIS completed (both initial and renewal) also decreased from 363,300 in FY 2021 to 298,100 in FY 2022.

## Extension of Stay and Change of Status Applications Completed Increased Slightly in FY 2022

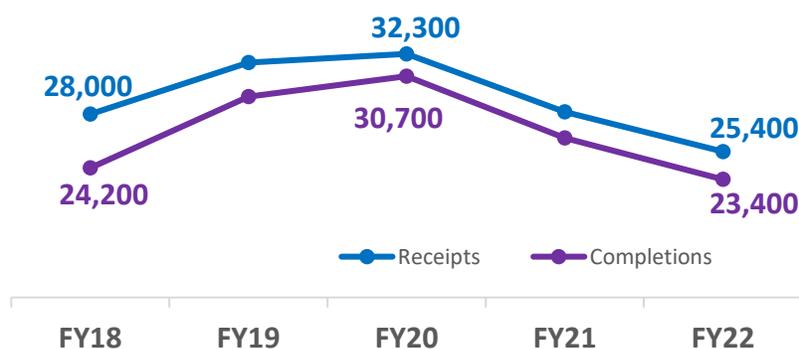
**Applications to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status, (Form I-539) Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022**



USCIS completed the largest number of Form I-539 applications ([Form I-539, Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status](#)) in FY 2022 (360,600) than any of the previous four years. Receipts for extension of stay and change of status requests declined from 288,300 in FY 2021 to 267,500 in FY 2022.

## In FY 2022, USCIS Received the Fewest Number of Appeals and Motions in the Past Five Years

### Applications for Notice of Appeal or Motion, (Form I-290B) Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022



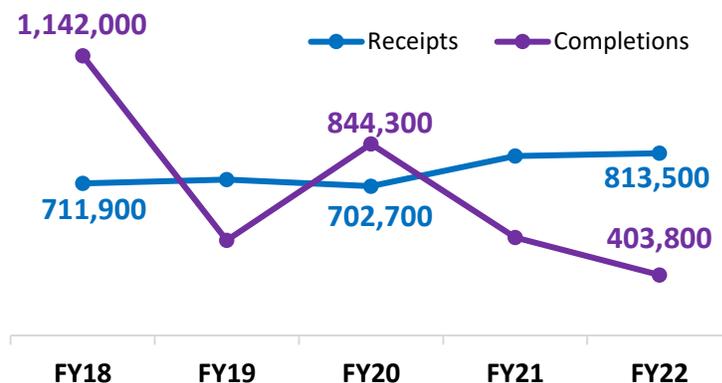
Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion, is used to file an appeal or a motion with USCIS when a benefit requestor receives a denial or other unfavorable decision on an immigration form.

In FY 2022, USCIS received and completed the lowest number of Forms I-290B in the last five years.

## In FY 2022, the Number of Applications to Replace Permanent Resident Card Increased Slightly

Applications for a Permanent Resident Card replacement ([Form I-90](#), Application to Replace Permanent Resident Card) increased slightly to about 813,500 in FY 2022 – the most applications in the last five years. Conversely, USCIS completed about 24 percent fewer Form I-90 applications in FY 2022 than last year (403,800, down from 530,100 in FY 2021). The changes in the number of completions over the years are the result of operational changes including periodic use of streamlined processing as well as the increase and decrease of staff dedicated to processing Form I-90 applications.

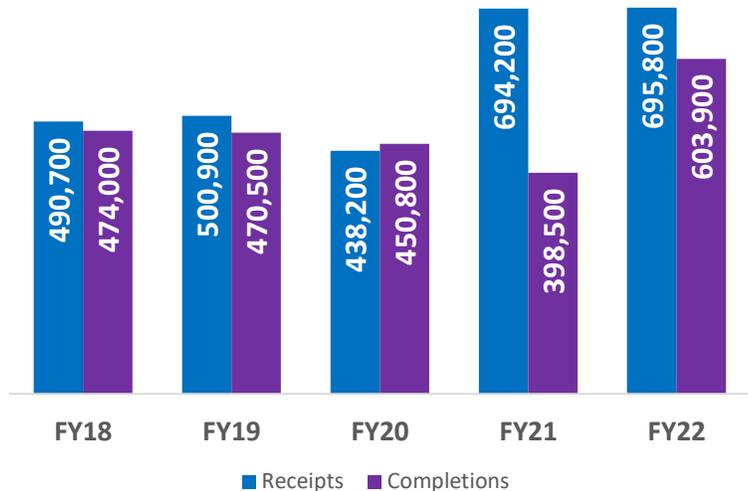
### Applications to Replace a Permanent Resident Card, (Form I-90) Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022



## USCIS Received and Completed the Highest Number of Applications for Travel Documents and Parole in FY 2022 than in the Last Five Years

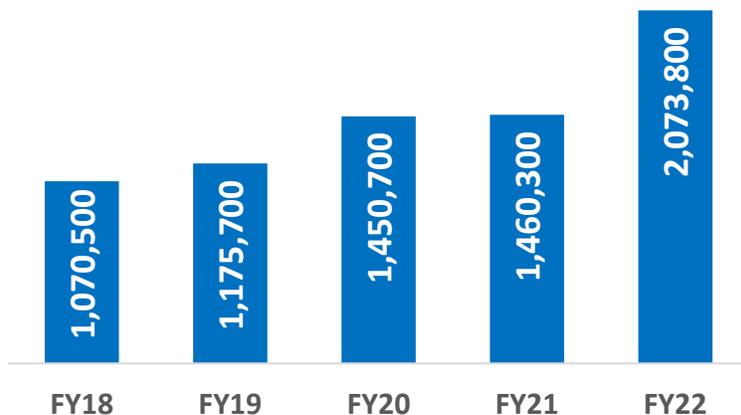
The number of travel document applications ([Form I-131](#), Application for Travel Document), including those requesting Advance Parole Documents, increased to the highest number of applications received in the last five years. In FY 2022, USCIS received 695,800 applications. Form I-131 travel document applications include those requested by refugees, requests for advance parole including DACA recipients, and those who received parole in place, among others. The significant increase in Form I-131 receipts since FY 2020 was due, in part, to the increase in employment-based Form I-485 applications and the increase in DACA receipts. USCIS also completed about 52 percent more travel document applications in FY 2022 (603,900) than in FY 2021 (398,500).

**Applications for Travel Document and Parole (Form I-131), Received and Completed, FY 2018 – FY 2022**



## Online Filing Increased 42 Percent in FY 2022

**USCIS Online Filings, FY 2018 - FY 2022**



In FY 2022, 2,073,800 applications and petitions were filed online—a 42 percent increase from FY 2021. Online filings initially increased during the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to online filing of petitions, applications and requests, USCIS collects some immigrant filing fees

online.<sup>9</sup> Over the years, USCIS has expanded the number of applications and requests available for [online filing](#). In FY 2022, Form I-821D (to request deferred action under DACA) was added to online filing.

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<sup>9</sup> Those immigrating to the United States as lawful permanent residents must pay the USCIS Immigrant Fee online, with some [exemptions](#). This fee is used to support immigrant visa packet processing and Green Card production.

# USCIS Programs and Initiatives

## Citizenship and Integration Grant Program

The USCIS Office of Citizenship helps the public learn about U.S. citizenship and assists applicants with a variety of resources and tools, including the Citizenship and Integration Grant Program.

On June 27, 2022, USCIS awarded nearly \$20 million in grants to 66 organizations in 35 states to help prepare lawful permanent residents (LPRs) for naturalization. USCIS focused this year on reaching remote, underserved, and/or isolated communities per Executive Order 14012, *Restoring Faith in Our Legal Immigration Systems and Strengthening Integration and Inclusion Efforts for New Americans*, and corresponding [Interagency Strategy on Promoting Naturalization](#). The \$20 million appropriated by Congress for the program represents twice the amount appropriated in prior years.

Citizenship and Integration Grants provide funding to organizations that prepare immigrants for naturalization and promote civic integration through increased knowledge of English, U.S. history and civics. In addition to the traditional programs that fund direct services, including citizenship preparation classes and naturalization legal services, DHS expanded the FY 2022 grants to include opportunities for creative and innovative approaches to preparing immigrants for naturalization. Grants were also made available to fund regional or statewide hubs: citizenship support networks that build capacity among their affiliates to provide direct services to immigrants.

## USCIS Contact Center and Public Engagement

The USCIS Contact Center responds to questions by phone, email, live chat, and written correspondence. Individuals can receive assistance in locating information on the USCIS website, in both English and Spanish, using the virtual assistant, Emma. Additionally, in FY 2022, 13.7 million calls were received at the USCIS Contact Center. USCIS held over 2,500 virtual engagements with approximately 103,000 attendees, including 17 public listening sessions. USCIS hosts engagements in English, Spanish, and other languages including Arabic, Haitian Creole, Mandarin, Dari, and Urdu. We covered multiple topics, including citizenship and naturalization, USCIS data, online filing, TPS, public charge, avoiding immigration scams, United for Ukraine, family-based petitions, and business immigration.

## Increased Data Transparency

Data transparency and improving access to data and information continues to be an important priority for the agency. In FY 2022, as part of the efforts to increase naturalization promotion and outreach, USCIS made factsheets available as well as launched a new [online dashboard](#) outlining key statistics by location about lawful permanent residents who have become eligible to naturalize. USCIS also made available a factsheet outlining statistics about qualifying applicants who were victims of human trafficking or forced labor. Also in FY 2022, USCIS launched the [H-2A Employer Data Hub](#) which includes data from fiscal years 2015 through 2022 on petitioners who submitted petitions to employ H-2A nonimmigrant workers during that timeframe. The hub allows querying data by fiscal year, employer (petitioner) name, city, state, ZIP code, worksite state, North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code, and Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) code. It also has data on consular processing,

wage levels, and the first adjudicative decision (approval or denial) that USCIS made on petitions for initial and continuing employment.

### **Freedom of Information Act**

The USCIS centralized Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Office receives, tracks, and processes all USCIS FOIA requests to ensure transparency within the agency. Requests can include individual immigration records, data and statistical information, memoranda, audio and video recordings, publications, webpages, telephone logs and email messages. In FY 2019, USCIS stood up [FIRST](#), the federal government's first fully electronic FOIA/Privacy Act request and delivery system that allows users to submit and track FOIA requests and receive documents electronically. In FY 2022, USCIS received 302,698 FOIA/PA requests, which accounts for approximately 56 percent of all FOIA requests received by DHS and completed 299,690 requests which accounts for approximately 59 percent of all requests completed by DHS.

### **Employment Verification**

E-Verify is a web-based system that allows enrolled employers to confirm the eligibility of their employees to work in the United States. E-Verify employers confirm the identity and employment eligibility of newly hired employees by electronically matching information provided by employees on the Form I-9, Employment Eligibility Verification, against records available to the Social Security Administration and the Department of Homeland Security. In FY 2022, approximately 1.1 million employers were enrolled in the program, representing more than 3 million hiring sites creating almost 49 million E-Verify cases.

### **SAVE**

The Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) program assists federal, state, local, and tribal benefit and licensing-administering agencies to confirm the citizenship and immigration status of benefit applicants so only those entitled to benefits receive them. As of September 30, 2022, SAVE had 1,197 agencies enrolled and processed over 18.9 million cases.

### **Fraud Detection and National Security**

The Fraud Detection and National Security (FDNS) Directorate's primary mission is to determine whether individuals or organizations filing for immigration benefits pose a threat to national security, public safety, or the integrity of the nation's legal immigration system. FDNS officers investigate and document national security, public safety, and fraud concerns identified during the processing of immigration benefit applications and petitions. They also perform checks of USCIS databases and public information, as well as other administrative inquiries, to verify information provided on, and in support of, applications and petitions.

In FY 2022, USCIS personnel completed more than 5,700 site visits as part of the Targeted Site Visit and Verification Program. The primary background screening system for USCIS (known as ATLAS) processed more than 94.7 million screenings through law enforcement and other federal databases for fraud, public safety, and national security cases that are worked by specially trained USCIS officers. FDNS responded to over 40,000 requests for assistance from law enforcement and other interagency partners.

# About USCIS Data

The data in this report cover fiscal years 2018 through 2022; the federal fiscal year is October 1 through September 30. Most data are rounded to the nearest hundred. Some figures in this report may differ from previously published numbers as some previous reports relied on other data sources, were compiled at different times, or use different definitions for completions. For this report, completions include all outcomes such as approvals, denials, and revocations, among others. Applications, petitions, or requests completed during the year may have been received in a previous fiscal year. Receipts are based on the date received in a USCIS lockbox or mailroom. Processing times vary across forms.

USCIS data have some inherent limitations. Data inaccuracies may result for various reasons such as during the data entry process, either by USCIS staff when entering data or by applicants themselves when filling out forms. Information is limited to data provided on immigration forms, with only certain information entered into our databases. Given the transactional nature of USCIS work, the status of some applications can change, leading to changes in the underlying statistics. Statistics can also vary depending on the time period used for calculations. Generally, an adjudication of an application or petition may happen weeks or months after it was initially received. This means that statistics of completed cases, such as approvals and denials, may be for petitions or applications submitted months (or sometimes years) earlier. For additional information on USCIS data and data limitations, please see the [“Understanding Our Data”](#) section of the USCIS website.

This report’s analysis was prepared by the Performance Analysis and External Reporting Division of the Office of Performance and Quality at USCIS. Past annual statistical reports and other USCIS data and statistics can be found on our [reports and studies](#) and [Immigration and Citizenship data](#) and webpages.

# Appendix A

**Data Table 1: Receipts and Completions by Select Form Types, FY 2018 – FY 2022<sup>1</sup>**

	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
<b>Total Receipts and Completions</b>					
Receipts	8,468,000	8,145,000	7,725,000	9,084,000	9,035,000
Completions	8,691,000	8,212,000	7,585,000	7,214,000	8,595,000
<b>Form N-400, Application for Citizenship</b>					
Receipts	837,400	831,000	967,900	798,000	781,000
Completions	849,300	931,800	706,000	895,000	1,076,000
<b>Form I-485, Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status</b>					
Receipts - Total	655,400	548,900	519,700	717,300	619,000
Family	334,200	333,700	300,200	290,000	340,400
Employment	132,700	102,000	99,100	297,400	168,500
Refugee & Asylee	109,700	68,100	69,000	67,600	32,900
All other	78,800	45,100	51,400	62,200	77,200
Completions - Total	638,000	652,900	504,200	572,100	610,800
Family	301,700	395,000	281,400	310,700	270,500
Employment	120,100	113,700	128,200	168,600	217,400
Refugee & Asylee	101,600	69,800	42,400	36,800	70,900
All other	114,600	74,300	52,200	56,100	52,000
<b>Form I-130, Petition for Alien Relative</b>					
Receipts	836,000	748,700	712,000	757,200	883,200
Completions	633,200	759,000	840,800	755,100	702,300
<b>Form I-129, Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker <sup>2</sup></b>					
Receipts - Total	551,000	551,200	551,900	534,400	629,300
H-1B	418,600	420,500	427,200	398,300	474,300
H-2A	13,400	15,500	17,000	20,300	24,400
H-2B	6,100	7,500	5,400	9,200	12,400
L-1	41,300	41,200	40,000	39,400	43,300
O	25,200	26,500	22,300	20,700	28,200
P	12,300	13,100	8,500	7,700	11,600
R	8,500	8,900	7,300	6,800	7,900
TN	8,200	7,100	13,100	12,900	13,900
All other	17,400	10,900	11,100	19,200	13,300
Completions - Total	573,500	644,100	665,900	618,300	611,800
H-1B	444,600	510,400	547,800	418,300	451,100
H-2A	13,400	15,600	15,900	20,100	24,200
H-2B	6,100	7,500	5,300	9,100	12,500
L-1	39,600	42,400	35,900	41,400	47,900
O	25,400	26,200	23,000	21,200	27,800
P	12,400	12,900	9,000	7,700	11,300
R	9,100	8,400	7,200	8,000	8,800
TN	8,400	7,400	9,600	15,700	14,000

All other	14,500	13,300	12,300	77,000	14,300
<b>Form I-765, Application for Employment Authorization Document</b>					
Receipts	2,140,800	2,189,400	1,999,900	2,595,000	2,335,200
Completions	2,142,400	2,135,500	2,000,300	1,804,900	2,365,600
<b>Form I-526, Immigrant Petition by Alien Investor</b>					
Receipts	6,400	4,200	4,400	800	600
Completions	15,500	4,700	3,400	3,000	1,200
<b>Form I-526, Immigrant Petition by Standalone Investor</b>					
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Completions	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Form I-526E, Immigrant Petition by Regional Center Investor</b>					
Receipts	0	0	0	0	300
Completions	0	0	0	0	0
<b>I-829, Petition by Investor to Remove Conditions on Permanent Resident Status</b>					
Receipts	3,400	3,800	3,300	3,200	1,200
Completions	2,700	1,600	2,800	2,200	1,600
<b>I-924, Application for Regional Center Designation Under the Immigrant Investor Program</b>					
Receipts	120	80	30	10	0
Completions	720	200	320	60	0
<b>I-956, Application for Regional Center Designation</b>					
Receipts	0	0	0	0	100
Completions	0	0	0	0	0
<b>I-956F, Application for Approval of an Investment in a Commercial Enterprise</b>					
Receipts	0	0	0	0	100
Completions	0	0	0	0	0
<b>I-956G, Regional Center Annual Statement</b>					
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Completions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>I-956H, Bona Fides of Persons Involved with Regional Center Program<sup>10</sup></b>					
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Completions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>I-956K, Registration for Direct and Third-Party Promoters<sup>11</sup></b>					
Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Completions	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>I-589, Application for Asylum and for Withholding of Removal</b>					
Receipts	106,100	96,000	92,800	61,800	193,000
Completions	82,000	78,600	56,000	39,200	41,200
<b>Form I-867, Credible Fear Screenings</b>					
Receipts	99,000	105,400	30,900	59,200	68,300
Completions	97,700	102,300	33,600	44,000	54,100
<b>Form I-899, Reasonable Fear Screenings</b>					
Receipts	11,100	11,100	8,700	5,100	6,900

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.uscis.gov/i-956h>

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.uscis.gov/green-card/green-card-eligibility/liberian-refugee-immigration-fairness>

Completions	11,000	11,800	7,500	4,500	6,100
<b>Form I-914, Application for T Nonimmigrant Status</b>					
Receipts	3,000	2,300	2,200	2,700	4,700
Completions	1,800	1,600	3,400	2,400	3,700
<b>Form I-918, Petition for U Nonimmigrant Status and Form I-918A, Petition for Qualifying Family Member of U-1 Recipient</b>					
Receipts	58,700	48,000	36,200	37,000	50,000
Completions	22,200	23,300	22,800	23,000	24,000
<b>Form I-821, Application for Temporary Protected Status</b>					
Receipts	314,600	5,600	13,600	302,000	182,000
Completions	304,400	37,100	14,200	24,000	218,000
<b>Form I-360, Petition for Amerasian, Widow(er), or Special Immigrant <sup>4</sup></b>					
Receipts (SIJ)	21,900	20,700	18,700	22,700	32,000
Completions (SIJ)	6,300	25,700	41,500	17,300	19,000
Receipts (VAWA)	12,800	13,900	14,900	23,200	33,000
Completions (VAWA)	6,500	9,100	11,200	10,500	12,000
<b>Form I-821D, Request for Deferred Action for Childhood Arrival (DACA)</b>					
Receipts	260,300	386,500	314,200	439,000	286,000
Completions	333,300	393,200	299,100	363,000	298,000
<b>Form I-539, Application to Extend/Change Nonimmigrant Status<sup>3</sup></b>					
Receipts	231,000	221,600	442,800	288,000	268,000
Completions	228,200	230,300	194,100	336,000	361,000
<b>Form I-290B, Notice of Appeal or Motion</b>					
Receipts	28,000	31,700	32,300	28,200	25,400
Completions	24,200	29,300	30,700	26,300	23,400
<b>Form I-90, Application to Replace Permanent Resident (LPR) Card</b>					
Receipts	711,900	724,600	702,700	804,000	814,000
Completions	1,142,000	520,600	844,300	530,000	404,000
<b>Form I-131, Application for Travel Document</b>					
Receipts - Total	490,700	500,900	438,200	694,200	695,800
Refugee Travel Document	84,300	90,400	64,600	72,600	72,900
Advance Parole	404,500	403,100	364,200	595,500	578,000
Parole in Place	1,900	7,400	9,200	14,600	20,700
DACA Travel Document	0	0	200	11,500	24,200
Completions - Total	474,000	470,500	450,800	398,500	603,900
Refugee Travel Document	81,000	88,800	64,700	45,900	44,900
Advance Parole	387,000	375,000	379,800	341,400	528,400
Parole in Place	6,000	6,700	6,300	7,700	8,500
DACA Travel Document	0	0	0	3,500	22,100

**Reference(s):**

<sup>1</sup> Although all USCIS receipts and completions are included in the grand total, not all form types are broken out in this table

<sup>2</sup> Data presented show petitions only; some petitions, such as H-2A and H-2B petitions, may include multiple beneficiaries. The I-129 petition types shown will not sum to the total due to rounding. These data may differ from other published reports due to different definitions of completions; in this report we

include revocations in the completion category. The number of completed employment-based I-485 applications do not include applications in the fourth preference category.

<sup>3</sup>Data are for affirmatively filed I-589 asylum applications and do not include defensive asylum claims before a DOJ EOIR immigration court.

<sup>4</sup>The Form I-360 may be submitted for different classifications. Special Immigrant Juveniles (SIJ) refers to foreign children in the United States who have been abused, abandoned, or neglected. VAWA refers to those who self-petition as a spouse of an abusive U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident, self-petition as a child of an abusive U.S. citizen or lawful permanent resident, and those who self-petition as a parent of an abusive U.S. citizen son or daughter.

**Note(s):**

- 1) Some applications, petitions, or requests completed may have been received in prior a year(s).
- 2) Counts may not sum due to rounding.
- 3) Counts may differ from those reported in other available reports due to system updates and post-adjudicative outcomes.
4. The federal fiscal year is from October 1 to September 30.

**Source(s):**

Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of Performance and Quality

**Data Table 2: USCIS Online Filings, FY 2018 – FY 2022**

	Forms Filed Online	Immigrant Fees Filed Online	Total Online Filings
FY 2018	553,700	516,700	1,070,500
FY 2019	701,100	474,500	1,175,700
FY 2020	1,183,500	267,200	1,450,700
FY 2021	1,246,300	214,300	1,460,600
FY 2022	1,624,600	449,264	2,073,800

**Note(s):**

- 1) The federal fiscal year is from October 1<sup>st</sup> through September 30<sup>th</sup>.
- 2) Counts may not sum to the total due to rounding.
- 3) Forms included in the “forms filed online” column include Form I-90, Form N-400, Form N-336, Form N-565, Form I-539, Form I-130, Form N-600, Form N-600K, Form I-765, Form I-821, Form I-821D and Immigrant Fees. Those immigrating to the United States as a lawful permanent resident must pay the USCIS Immigrant Fee online, with some exemptions. This fee is used to process the immigrant visa packet processing and Green Card production.

**Source(s):**

Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of Performance and Quality