



Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers

Fiscal Year 2020 Annual Report to Congress
October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2020



Homeland
Security

*U.S. Citizenship and
Immigration Services*



**Homeland
Security**

February 17, 2021

Foreword

On behalf of the Department of Homeland Security, I am pleased to present the following report, “Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers” for Fiscal Year 2020, prepared by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Pursuant to statutory requirements, this report is being provided to the following Members of Congress:

The Honorable Dick Durbin
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Chuck Grassley
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Ranking Member, House Committee on the Judiciary

Inquiries relating to this report may be directed to me at (202) 447-5890.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Harlan Geer". The signature is stylized and written in a cursive-like font.

HARLAN GEER
Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs

Executive Summary

The American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA), Pub. L. 105-277, div. C, tit. IV § 416(c)(2), 112 Stat. 2681, imposes annual reporting requirements on U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) concerning the countries of origin and occupations of, educational levels attained by, and compensation paid to, aliens who were issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the *Immigration and Nationality Act (INA)* during the previous fiscal year (FY).

To fulfill this requirement, USCIS submits the following report for FY 2020, October 1, 2019 – September 30, 2020.

Highlights

- The number of H-1B petitions filed increased by 1.6 percent from 420,577 in FY 2019 to 427,245 in FY 2020.
- The number of H-1B petitions approved increased 9.6 percent from 389,378 in FY 2019 to 426,710 in FY 2020.¹
- The average age of beneficiaries with petitions approved in FY 2020 was 33 years old. The number of H-1B petitions approved in FY 2020 for workers between the ages of 25 and 34 was 248,294, or 58.2 percent of approved petitions.
- The number of H-1B petitions approved in FY 2020 for workers with a master's degree was 231,083, or 54.2 percent of approved petitions. In addition, 35.7 percent of approved petitions were for workers with a bachelor's degree, 7 percent had a doctorate, and 3 percent were for workers with a professional degree.
- The number of H-1B petitions approved in FY 2020 for workers in computer-related occupations was 296,572, or 69.5 percent of approved petitions.
- The median salary of beneficiaries with petitions approved in FY 2020 was \$101,000.

¹ This number does not reflect approval versus denial rates, but rather shows the number of approved petitions overall this year versus the number approved last year. The figures for Fiscal Year 2020 include some petitions that were received in a previous fiscal year, but were approved in Fiscal Year 2020.



Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers

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I. Legislative Requirement

Section 416(c)(2) of the *American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998* (ACWIA), Pub. L. 105-277, div. C, tit. IV, 112 Stat. 2681, includes the following reporting requirement:²

[T]he Attorney General³ shall submit on an annual basis, to the Committees on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate, information on the countries of origin and occupations of, educational levels attained by, and compensation paid to, aliens who were issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status under section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act during the previous fiscal year.

² Sections 416(c)(1) and (3) of ACWIA, Pub. L. 105-277, div. C, tit. IV, 112 Stat. 2681, require the submission of data on the number of aliens issued visas or otherwise provided nonimmigrant status pursuant to petitions filed by institutions or organizations described in section 212(p)(1) of the INA, 8 USC 1182(p)(1). This data is included in the “Report on H-1B Petitions” for Fiscal Year 2020.

³ As of March 1, 2003, in accordance with section 1517 of Title XV of the *Homeland Security Act of 2002* (HSA), Pub. L. 107-296, 116 Stat. 2135, any reference to the Attorney General in a provision of the *Immigration and Nationality Act* describing functions which were transferred from the Attorney General or other Department of Justice official to the Department of Homeland Security by the HSA “shall be deemed to refer to the Secretary” of Homeland Security. See 6 USC 557 (2003) (codifying HSA, Title XV, § 1517).

II. Background

*An H-1B temporary worker is an alien admitted to the United States to perform services in a “specialty occupation.”*⁴

The H-1B nonimmigrant classification is a vehicle through which employers may obtain workers on a temporary basis. Employers may file an H-1B petition for an alien to perform services in a specialty occupation, services of an exceptional nature relating to a Department of Defense (DOD) cooperative research and development project or coproduction project, or services of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling. Prior to employing an H-1B temporary worker, the U.S. employer must first obtain a certified Labor Condition Application (LCA) from the Department of Labor (DOL) and then file a Petition for Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129) with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).⁵ The LCA specifies the job, wages, length, and geographic location of employment. In addition, to ensure the protection of U.S. workers (as well as H-1B workers), the employer must agree to pay the alien the greater of the actual wage paid by the employer to other workers with similar experience and qualifications for the specific employment in question or the prevailing wage for the occupation in the area of intended employment. Certain H-1B dependent and willful violator employers must also recruit U.S. workers before seeking H-1B workers and are subject to restrictions on displacing U.S. workers.

The position must meet one of the following criteria to qualify as a specialty occupation: (1) a bachelor’s or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum entry requirement for the position; (2) the degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or, in the alternative, the position is so complex or unique that it can be performed only by an individual with a degree; (3) the employer normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position; or (4) the nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that the knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with attainment of a bachelor’s or higher degree. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A).

In order to perform services in a specialty occupation, an alien must meet one of the following criteria: (1) hold a U.S. bachelor’s or higher degree as required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university; (2) possess a foreign degree determined to be equivalent to a U.S. bachelor’s or higher degree as required by the specialty occupation from an accredited college or university; (3) have any required license or other official permission to practice the occupation (for example, architect, surveyor, physical therapist) in the state in which employment is sought, with limited exceptions; or (4) have education, specialized training, or progressively responsible experience (or a combination thereof) that is equivalent to completion of a U.S. bachelor’s degree or higher in the specialty occupation, and have recognition of expertise through progressively responsible positions directly related to the specialty occupation.

⁴ Section 214(i)(1) of the INA, 8 USC 1184(i)(1), defines a specialty occupation as “an occupation that requires— (A) theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge, and (B) attainment of a bachelor’s or higher degree in the specific specialty (or its equivalent) as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.”

⁵ An LCA is not required for petitions involving DOD cooperative research and development projects or coproduction projects. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(4)(vi)(A)(2).

See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(C). Specialty occupations include, but are not limited to, architecture, engineering, accounting, law, and medicine. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(4)(ii).

USCIS is responsible for determining eligibility for the classification sought. Approval of an H-1B petition, however, does not guarantee issuance of an H-1B visa or admission to the United States in H-1B status. The responsibility for visa issuance rests primarily with the Department of State (DOS), which determines whether a prospective alien employee is eligible for issuance of a visa at a U.S. Embassy or Consulate abroad after the H-1B petition has been approved by USCIS. Determinations of whether to admit an alien in H-1B status are made by U.S. Customs and Border Protection at a port of entry. Possession of a visa does not guarantee admission.

An alien generally may be admitted to the United States in H-1B status for a maximum period of six years, *see* 8 USC 1184 (g)(4); however, each H-1B petition may only be approved for a maximum initial period of admission of three years.⁶ *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(9)(iii)(A)(1). The H-1B petition may be used to sponsor an alien for an initial period of H-1B employment or to extend or change the authorized stay of an alien previously admitted to the United States in H-1B status or another nonimmigrant status. An employer may file the petition to sponsor an alien who currently has H-1B nonimmigrant status working for another employer or amend a previously approved petition. Therefore, the total number of approved petitions in any given fiscal year may exceed the actual number of aliens who are provided nonimmigrant status in the H-1B classification. At the end of the six year period, the alien must either change to a different status (if eligible) or depart the United States, unless otherwise exempt.⁷ USCIS regulations provide that an alien who has resided and been physically present outside the United States for at least one year may be eligible for a new six-year period of admission in H-1B status. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(13)(iii)(A).

When the H-1B category was enacted in 1990, Congress set a maximum of 65,000 aliens who could be issued H-1B visas or otherwise provided H-1B status during each fiscal year. This limitation, commonly referred to as the “H-1B cap,” generally does not apply to H-1B petitions filed on behalf of certain aliens who have previously been counted against the cap. *See* 8 USC 1184(g)(7). Thus, generally, a petition to extend an H-1B nonimmigrant’s period of stay, change the conditions of the H-1B nonimmigrant’s current employment, or request new H-1B employment for an H-1B worker already in the United States will not count against the H-1B fiscal year cap. An approved petition for initial employment is also exempt from the cap if the petitioner is a public or nonprofit institution of higher education or nonprofit entity affiliated with or related to such an institution of higher education, or if the petitioner is a nonprofit research organization or governmental research organization. *See* 8 USC 1184(g)(5)(A)-(B).

⁶ An alien involved in DOD cooperative research and development projects or coproduction projects may be admitted to the United States in H-1B status for a maximum period of 10 years, *see* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(13)(iii)(B); however, the H-1B petition may only be approved for a maximum period of five years. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(9)(iii)(A)(2).

⁷ Certain aliens are exempt from the six year maximum period of admission under the provisions of the American Competitiveness in the Twenty-First Century Act of 2000 (AC21), Pub. L. 106-313, 114 Stat. 1251. *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(13)(iii)(D) and (E).

The American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA) and The American Competitiveness in the Twenty-first Century Act of 2000 (AC21), made significant changes to policy and procedure governing the H-1B classification, including providing temporary increases in the fiscal year limitations on the number of aliens who may be issued H-1B visas or otherwise provided H-1B status and providing certain exemptions to these limitations. Under ACWIA, the annual ceiling was increased from 65,000 to 115,000 in Fiscal Years (FY) 1999 and 2000 and to 107,500 in FY 2001. AC21 raised the limit in FY 2001, FY 2002 and FY 2003 to 195,000. Starting in FY 2004, the H-1B cap reverted to 65,000 per fiscal year and remains at that level.⁸ These statutory provisions also provided for certain exemptions from the fiscal year H-1B cap, as described above. The *H-1B Visa Reform Act of 2004* mandated that 20,000 H-1B petitions filed on behalf of aliens who have earned a master's or higher degree from a U.S. institution of higher education will be exempt from each fiscal year's H-1B cap. See 8 USC 1184(g)(5)(C).

III. Data Report

Section 3.1 – Petitions Filed

During FY 2020, USCIS received 427,245 H-1B petitions submitted by employers on behalf of alien workers.⁹ More H-1B petitions were filed in FY 2020 than in any of the previous four years. In FY 2020 there were fewer petitions filed for initial employment than in any of the previous four years except for 2017, and more petitions were filed for continuing employment than in any of the previous four years.¹⁰ (See appendix D, table 1a.)

⁸ Each fiscal year, up to 1,400 H-1B visa numbers are set aside for nationals of Chile and up to 5,400 are set aside for nationals of Singapore under the provisions of free trade agreements between the United States and each country. See 8 USC 1184(g)(8)(B)(ii). In addition, there is a limit of no more than 100 aliens in the United States at any time performing services in a DOD cooperative research and development project or coproduction project. See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(i)(B).

⁹ Beginning in FY 2020, only petitions filed during a given fiscal year are counted in the number of petitions filed. This differs from prior year reports which reported data that were current at the time that the database was queried.

¹⁰ The terms “initial employment” and “continuing employment” are used throughout this report to identify two types of petitions. Petitions for initial employment are filed for new H-1B employment with an employer, only some of which are applied to the annual cap. Examples of petitions for initial employment that are exempt from the cap include petitions submitted by nonprofit research organizations or governmental research organizations. Initial employment also includes petitions for concurrent employment that are filed for H-1B workers intending to work simultaneously for an additional H-1B employer. Continuing employment petitions refer to extensions, amendments and sequential employment, which are filed for aliens already in the United States. Petition extensions are typically filed for H-1B workers intending to continue working for the same employer. Amendments are filed for H-1B workers to reflect a change in the terms or conditions of previously approved employment. Sequential employment refers to petitions for workers transferring between employers. Beginning in FY 2020, “initial” and “continuing” employment are defined using answers to Part 2, Question 2 on Form I-129, Petition for Alien Worker. (See also figure 4 and appendix D, table 2 for data on the detailed petition types that correspond to responses to this question.) Prior year versions of this report used answers to Part 2, Question 4 to distinguish between initial and continuing employment. This update allows for greater consistency across USCIS data sources including the [H-1B Employer Data Hub](#).

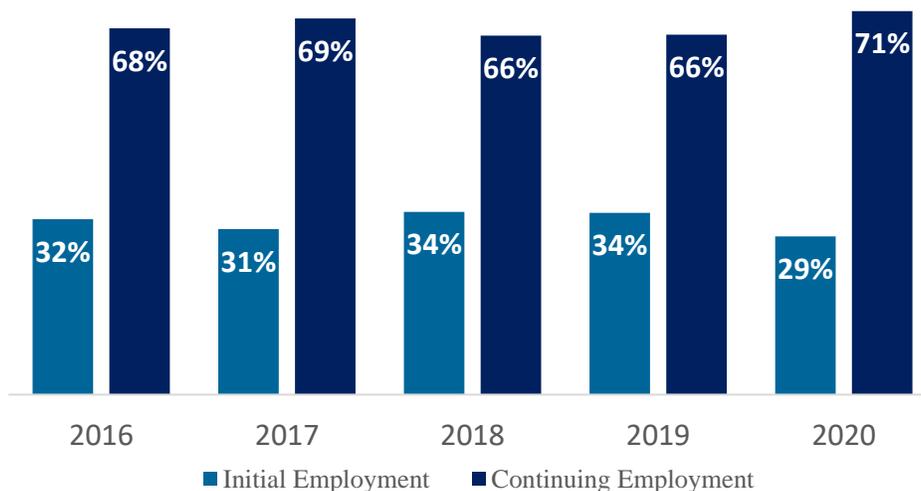
Figure 1. H-1B Petitions Filed, FY 2016 to 2020



Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Figure 2 shows a breakdown of all petitions filed between FYs 2016 to 2020 by type of petition (initial or continuing). A greater share of petitions was for continuing employment (70.8 percent) in FY 2020 compared to the previous four years. Petitions filed for initial employment in 2020 decreased in terms of overall number and percent share compared to 2018 and 2019, and was more similar to levels in 2017.

Figure 2. H-1B Petitions Filed for Initial and Continuing Employment, FY 2016 to 2020



Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.2 – Approved Petitions

USCIS approved 426,710 H-1B petitions in FY 2020, more than in any of the previous four years.¹¹ USCIS approved 122,886 petitions for initial employment in FY 2020, which was more than in any of the previous four years except for 2019. USCIS approved 303,824 petitions for continuing employment, which was more than in any of the previous four years. (See appendix D, table 1b.)

Figure 3. H-1B Petitions Approved for Initial and Continuing Employment, FY 2016 to 2020

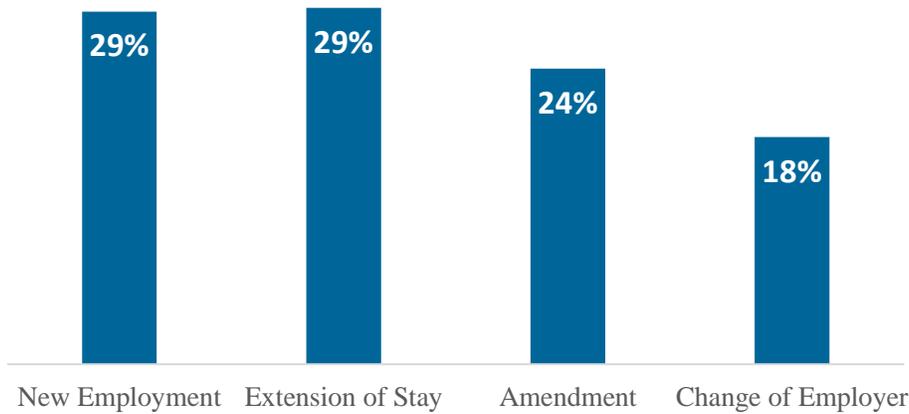


Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Petitions for initial employment include petitions for new employment which account for 28.6 percent of approved petitions, and petitions for new concurrent employment which account for less than one percent. Petitions for continuing employment include requests for extensions, amendments, and sequential employment (change of employer), accounting for 28.9 percent, 23.9 percent, and 18.4 percent respectively. (See appendix D, table 2.)

¹¹ These figures represent petitions that were approved during the respective fiscal year, irrespective of whether the petition was received during the same fiscal year or in a prior year. Data on case outcomes are based on the first adjudicative decision made to approve or deny a petition. Subsequent actions taken on individual cases, such as on an appeal or revocation, are excluded. This method differs from prior year reports, which identified the approval or denial status of a petition based on the most recent petition decision at the time that the data were generated. This update allows for greater consistency across USCIS data sources including the [H-1B Employer Data Hub](#).

Figure 4. Detailed Type of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2020



Note: New concurrent employment (<1%) not shown.
Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

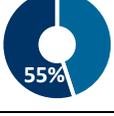
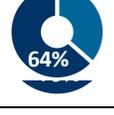
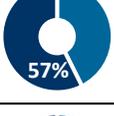
Section 3.3 – Approved petitions by country of birth and gender

Of the H-1B petitions approved in FY 2020, 74.9 percent were for beneficiaries whose country of birth was India.¹² The second most common country of birth was China, accounting for 12.1 percent of all beneficiaries. Figure 5 shows the ten most prevalent countries of birth of H-1B beneficiaries. Apart from India and China, the other eight countries in the top ten collectively account for five percent of beneficiaries. Approved petitions for beneficiaries born in India and China combined make up a larger share of continuing employment (91 percent) than of initial employment (76.9 percent).

In FY 2020, males accounted for 73.7 percent of all approved H-1B petitions and females accounted for 26.2 percent. Among the countries shown in Figure 5, the proportion of male to female H-1B beneficiaries for each country ranges from 79.6 percent male and 20.2 percent female for Pakistan, to 44.6 percent male and 55.1 percent female for the Philippines. (See appendix D, tables 4a, 4b, and 4c.)

¹² Data represent countries and territories of birth.

Figure 5. Top Ten Countries of Birth of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries, FY 2020

Rank	Country	Number	Percent	By Gender
	All Countries	426,710	100	
1	India	319,494	74.9	
2	China	51,597	12.1	
3	Canada	3,987	0.9	
4	South Korea	3,665	0.9	
5	Philippines	2,711	0.6	
6	Taiwan	2,595	0.6	
7	Mexico	2,543	0.6	
8	Brazil	1,931	0.5	
9	Pakistan	1,929	0.5	
10	United Kingdom	1,727	0.4	

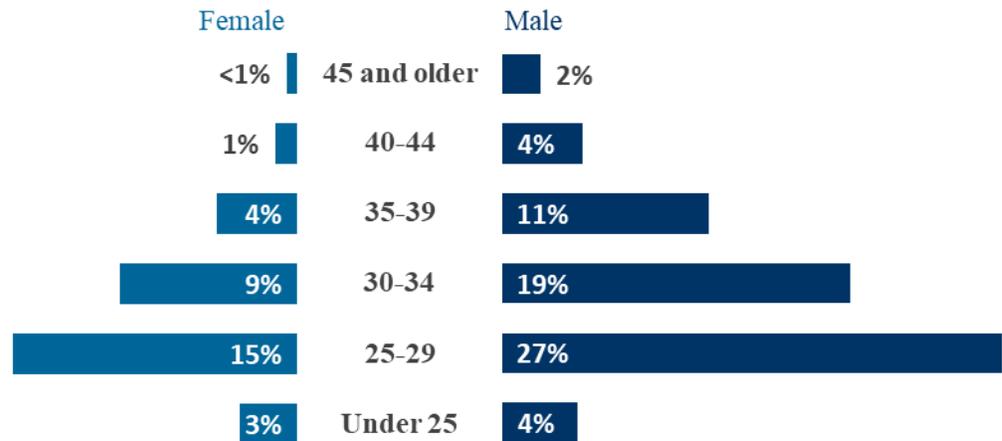
■ Male ■ Female

Note: For a complete list of countries of birth of H-1B beneficiaries, see appendix D, table 4a
 Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.4 – Approved petitions by age and gender

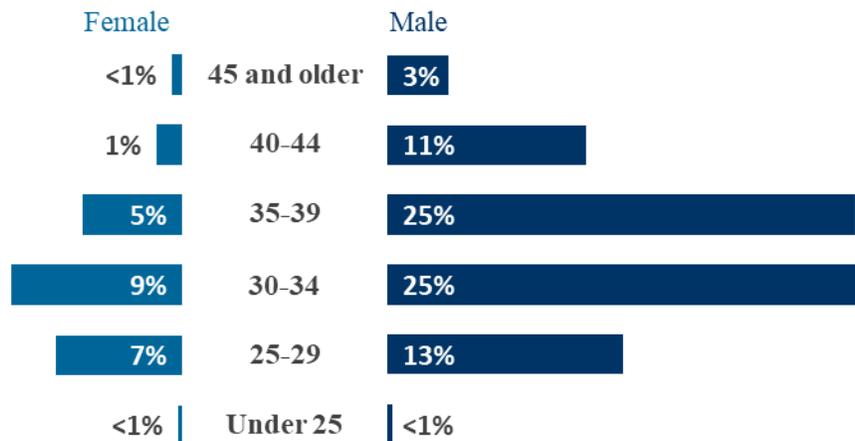
The median age of approved H-1B beneficiaries in FY 2020 is 33 years old. Figures 6a and 6b show the age and gender distribution of approved H-1B beneficiaries broken down by type of petition. Among beneficiaries approved for initial employment, 69.5 percent were between 25 and 34 years old. Beneficiaries approved for continuing employment were slightly older, with 64.5 percent between 30 and 39 years old. Male beneficiaries outnumber females in every age category. (See appendix D, table 5.)

Figure 6a. H-1B Beneficiaries Approved for Initial Employment by Age and Gender, FY 2020



Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Figure 6b. H-1B Beneficiaries Approved for Continuing Employment by Age and Gender, FY 2020

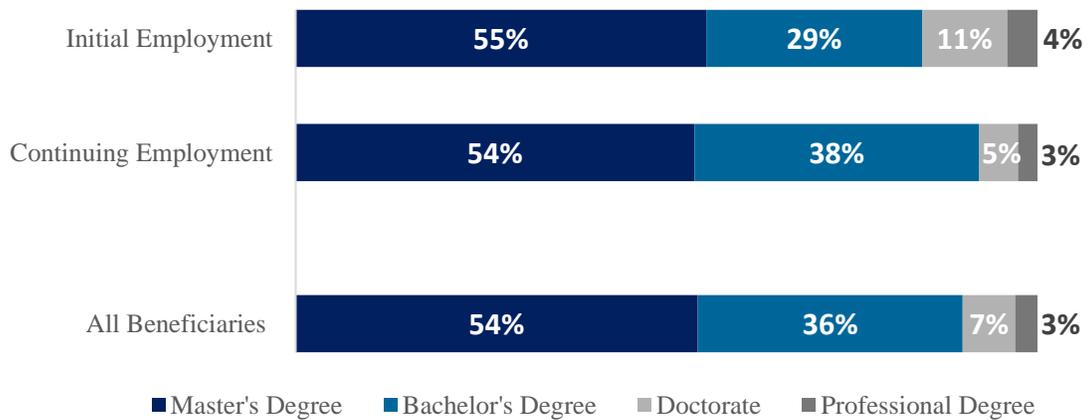


Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.5 – Approved petitions by level of education and gender

Of all the approved H-1B petitions in FY 2020, 54.2 percent reported that the beneficiary had a master’s degree, 35.7 percent a bachelor’s degree, 7 percent a doctorate, and 3 percent a professional degree.¹³ A greater share of beneficiaries approved for initial employment had earned a doctorate or professional degree (11.4, and 4.1 percent, respectively) compared to continuing employment (5.3 and 2.6 percent, respectively.) While men outnumber women in every education category, a greater share of women have a master’s, doctorate, or professional degree compared to their male counterparts. (See appendix D, table 6.)

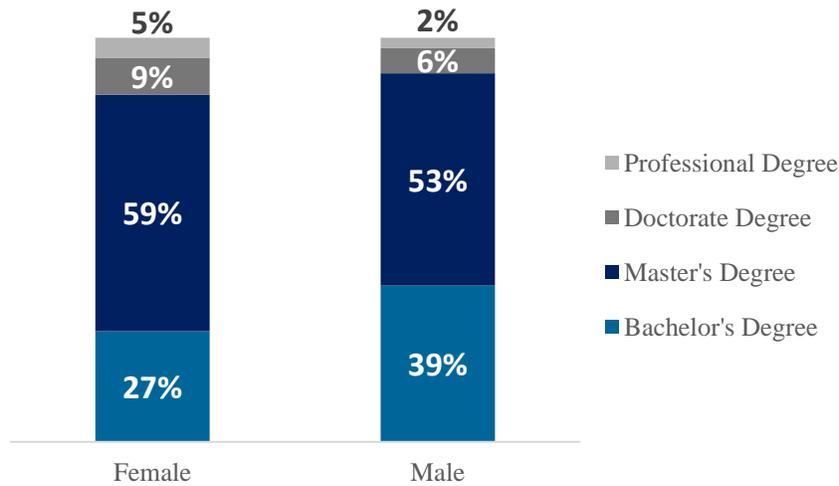
Figure 7. Education Level of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries, FY 2020



Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

¹³ Employers are asked to provide the highest degree (domestic or foreign) achieved by the beneficiary at the time of filing the H-1B petition, but not training or experience deemed equivalent to a degree. The reporting of a domestic or foreign degree is not required in a standard format on USCIS or DOL forms. However, as of November 2018, DOL forms require certain employers to provide educational degree information for H-1B workers for which those employers will seek exempt status based only on attainment of a Master’s degree or higher. In nearly all cases, the petitioning employer provides the information in supporting documentation. For degrees earned outside of the United States, the employer usually supplies a credential evaluation stating that the foreign degree is “equivalent to” a particular U.S. degree. USCIS does not maintain data on the degree granting institution or whether the degree was earned in the United States or abroad.

Figure 8. Education Level of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries by Gender, FY 2020



Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.6 – Approved petitions by occupation¹⁴

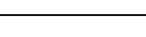
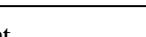
Of all the H-1B petitions approved in FY 2020, computer-related occupations were the largest major occupational category accounting for 69.5 percent of all beneficiaries. The next largest major occupational group was architecture, engineering, and surveying with 9.1 percent. Figure 9 shows the distribution of approved petitions for major occupational categories with at least 1,000 approved H-1B petitions in FY 2020. (See appendix D, table 7.)

Petitions for continuing employment outnumber petitions for initial employment in all of the major occupational categories shown in Figure 9 except for law and jurisprudence. The proportion of initial to continuing employment within each major occupational category ranges from nearly equal proportions for occupations in law and jurisprudence, to the largest difference in proportion which is in computer-related occupations (24.4 percent to 75.6 percent).

Within the major occupational category of computer-related occupations, the largest detailed occupational group was systems analysis and programming, which accounts for 59.5 percent of all beneficiaries and is also the largest detailed occupational group among all approved H-1B beneficiaries. (See appendix D, table 8.)

¹⁴ A list of the codes used to classify occupations on Form I-129 can be found in Form M-746, I-129 Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) Codes: <https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/m-746.pdf>.

Figure 9. Major Occupational Groups of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries, FY 2020

Occupational Group	Number	Percent	Type of Petition
All Occupations	426,710	100	 71%
Computer-Related	296,572	69.5	 76%
Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	38,839	9.1	 65%
Administrative Specializations	20,917	4.9	 65%
Education	18,980	4.4	 52%
Medicine and Health	15,192	3.6	 64%
Mathematics and Physical Sciences	11,545	2.7	 60%
Life Sciences	6,756	1.6	 52%
Managers and Officials	5,049	1.2	 66%
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial	3,993	0.9	 64%
Social Sciences	3,486	0.8	 53%
Art	1,974	0.5	 60%
Law and Jurisprudence	1,453	0.3	 50%

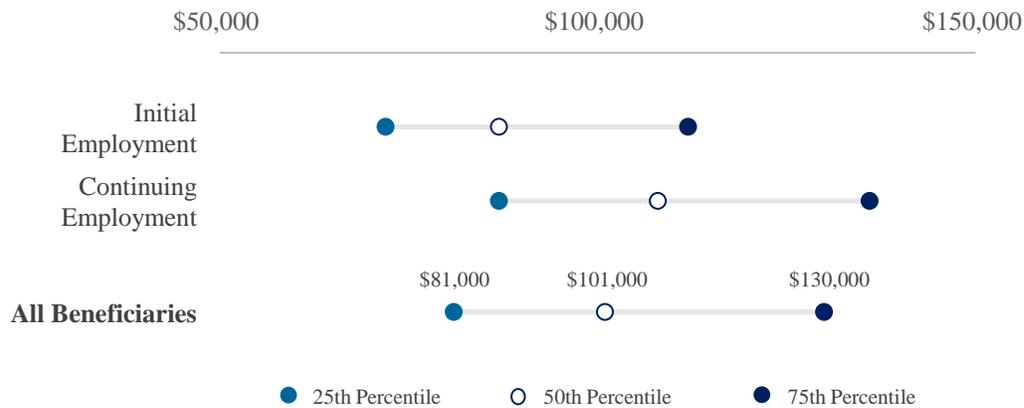
 Initial Employment
  Continuing Employment

Note: Occupational groups with fewer than 1,000 H-1B petitions in FY 2020 are not shown in figure 9. See appendix D table 7 for data on all major occupation groups.
 Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.7 – Approved petitions by annual compensation and occupation

Median annual compensation¹⁵ for all approved H-1B beneficiaries in FY 2020 was \$101,000. Figure 10 shows the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentile levels of compensation for all beneficiaries, as well as by type of petition. Petitions for initial employment have lower annual compensation levels at each percentile compared to petitions for continuing employment. (See appendix D, tables 9a, 9b, and 9c.)

Figure 10. Annual Compensation of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries by Type of Petition, FY 2020

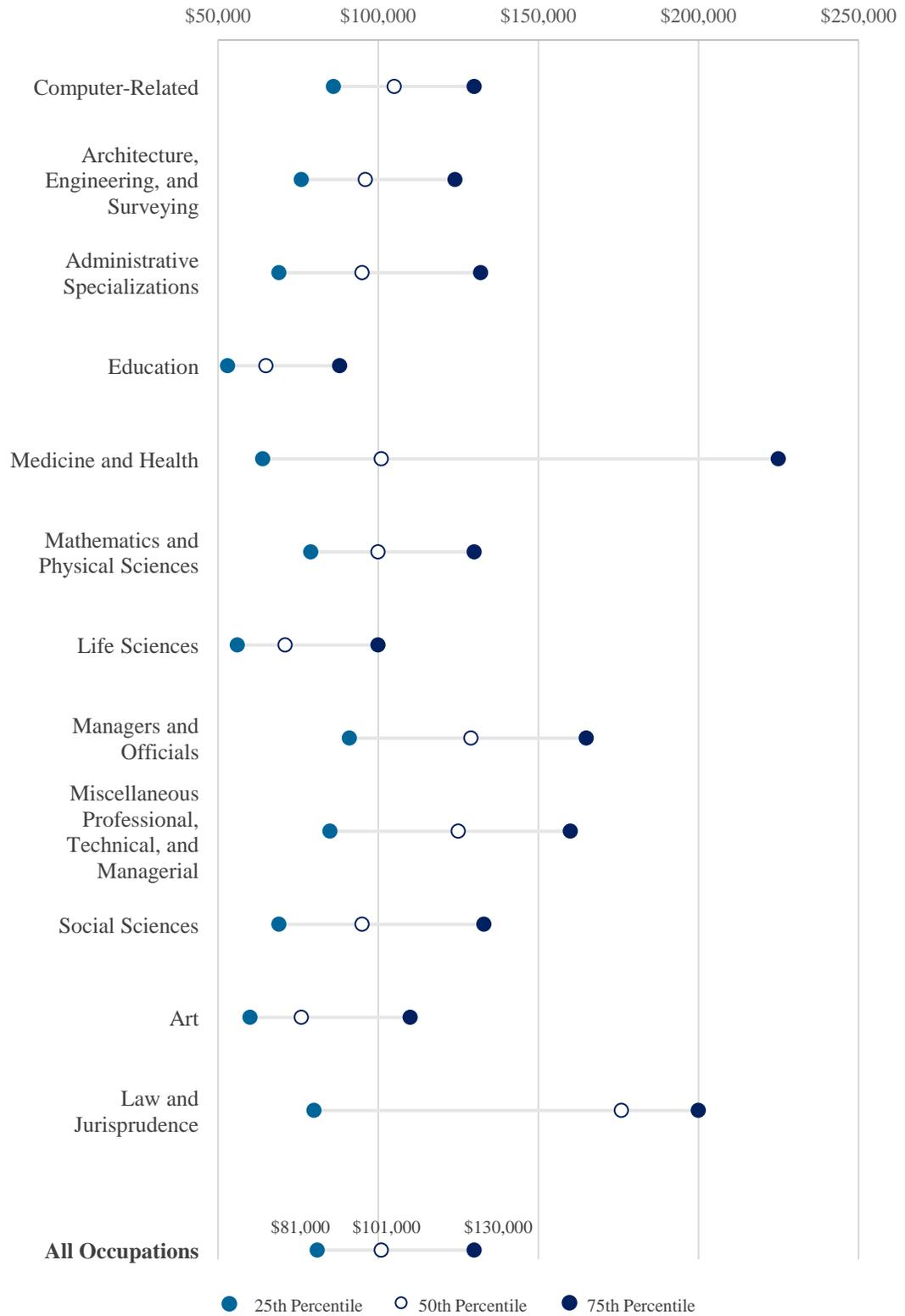


Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Figure 11 shows the 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentile distribution of annual compensation for all beneficiaries in each occupational category. The highest median compensation level was \$176,000 for occupations in law and jurisprudence. The largest variation between 25th and 75th percentiles was for occupations in medicine and health.

¹⁵ Annual compensation refers to what the employer agreed to pay the beneficiary at the time the petition was filed, but is not verified after hiring. This amount excludes non-cash compensation and benefits such as health insurance and transportation. Further, compensation is based on full-time employment for 12 months, even if the beneficiary worked fewer than 12 months.

Figure 11. Compensation of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group, FY 2020

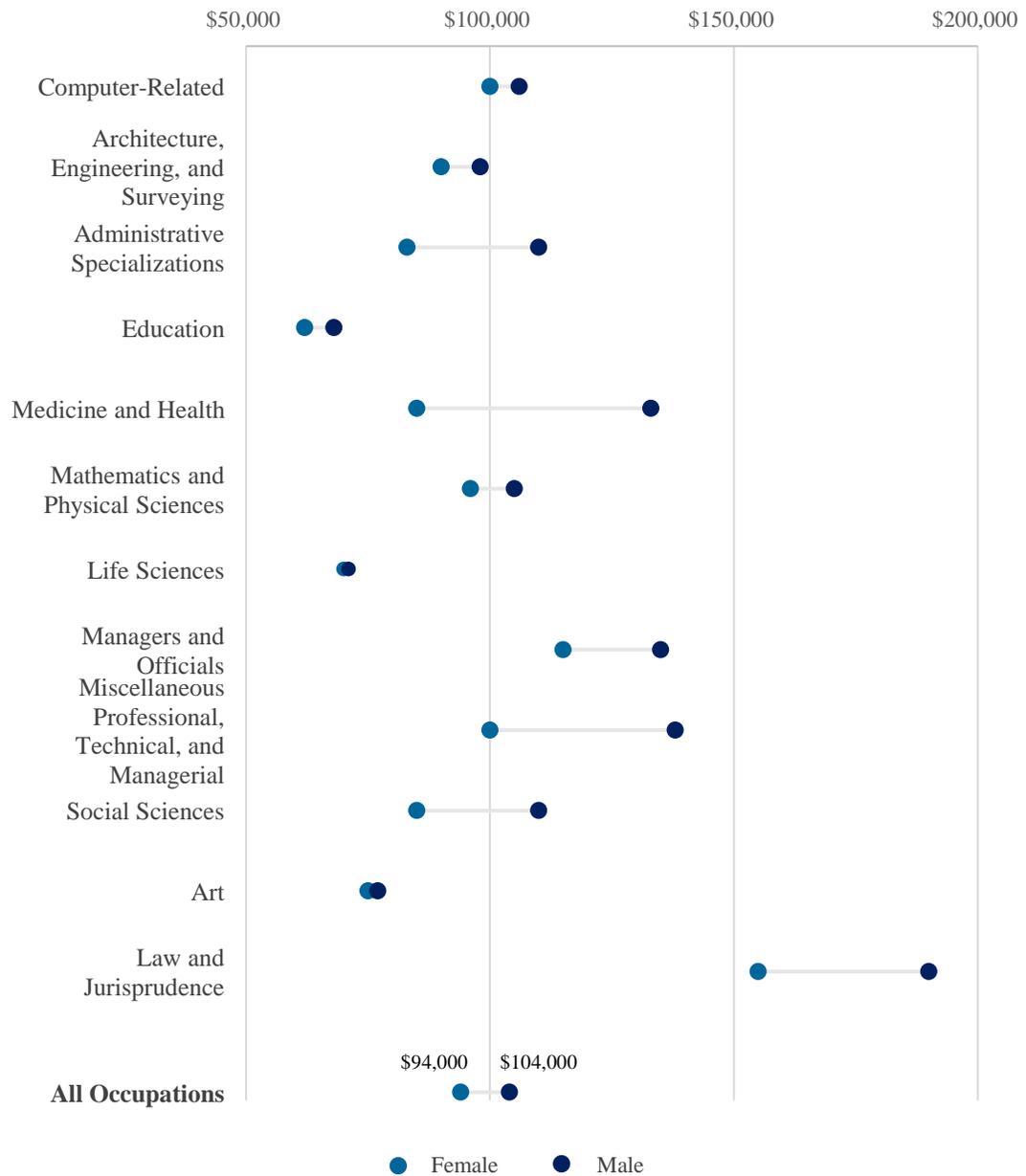


Note: Occupational categories are shown in descending order based on the total number of beneficiaries approved in FY 2020.

Section 3.8 – Approved petitions by annual compensation, occupation, and gender

Approved petitions for male beneficiaries in FY 2020 have a higher median income than for females in every major occupational category except miscellaneous occupations, a category which includes a variety of occupations in the arts, athletics, transportation, and other specialized occupations not classified elsewhere. Figure 12 shows median compensation for male and female beneficiaries in each major occupational category with more than 1,000 approved H-1B petitions in FY 2020. (See appendix D, table 10a.)

Figure 12. Median Compensation of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group and Gender, FY 2020



Note: Occupational categories are shown in descending order based on the total number of beneficiaries approved in FY 2020. Occupations with fewer than 1,000 H-1B petitions in FY 2020 are not shown in figure 12; see appendix D table 10a for data on all major occupation groups.

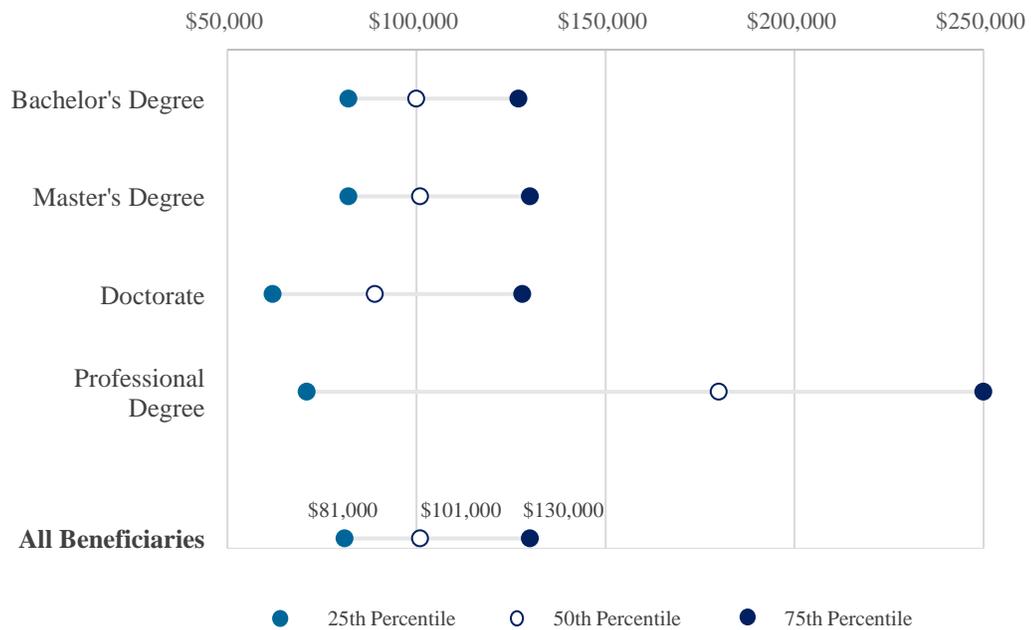
Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020

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Section 3.9 – Approved petitions by annual compensation and education

Of all the H-1B petitions approved in FY 2020, beneficiaries with bachelor’s and master’s degrees had the most similar median levels of compensation (\$100,000 and \$101,000, respectively.) Beneficiaries with professional degrees had the highest median compensation (\$180,000), while beneficiaries with a doctorate degree had the lowest (\$89,000). Beneficiaries with professional degrees also had the widest distribution of incomes. Twenty-five percent of the beneficiaries’ incomes fell below \$71,000 (25th percentile) and 25 percent of the beneficiaries’ incomes were above \$250,000 (75th percentile). Professional degrees include medical and law degrees. (See appendix D, table 11.)

Figure 13. Median Compensation of H-1B Beneficiaries by Level of Education, FY 2020



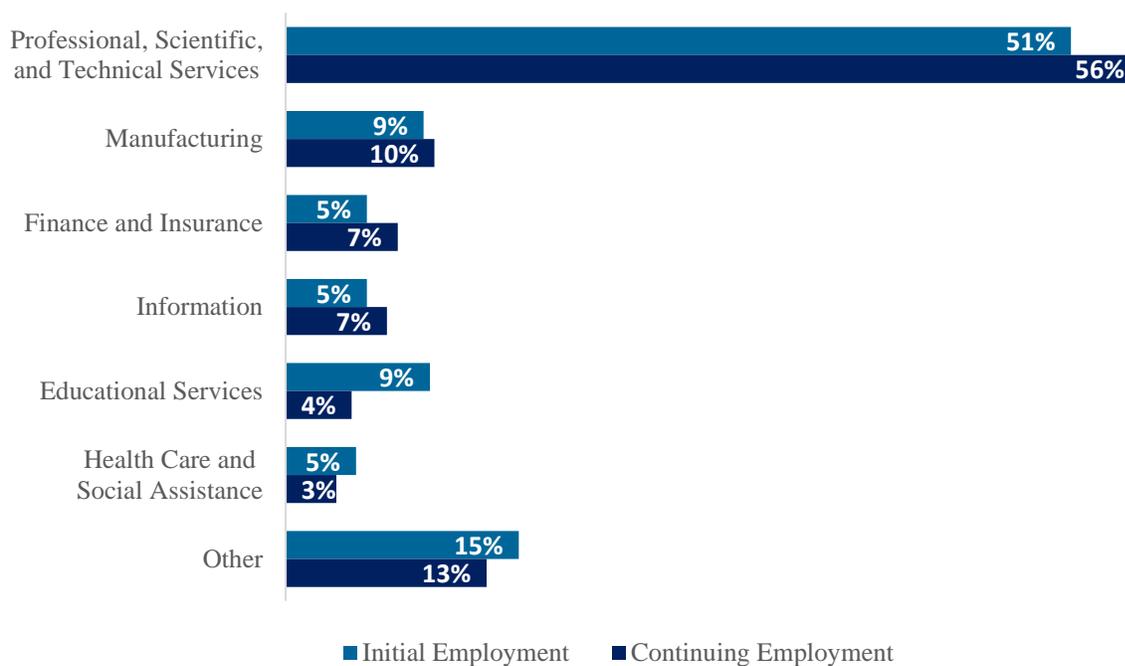
Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

At every level of education, beneficiaries with petitions for continuing employment had a higher median annual level of compensation than beneficiaries with petitions for initial employment. In FY 2020 the largest difference in median compensation for beneficiaries with the same level of education was for beneficiaries with professional degrees, whose median compensation for continuing employment (\$195,000) was \$48,000 more than the median for initial employment (\$147,000).

Section 3.10 – Approved petitions by employer’s industry sector

The most common industry sector among employers of H-1B workers in FY 2020 was the professional, scientific, and technical services sector, which accounts for 54.4 percent of all approved petitions for H-1B workers.¹⁶ Figure 13 shows the percentage share of initial and continuing employment petitions by industry sector. The four sectors with the largest share of approved H-1B petitions (professional, scientific, and technical services; manufacturing; finance and insurance; and information) each account for a larger share of continuing employment compared to initial employment. The fifth and sixth largest industry sectors were educational services and health care and social assistance, which both had a comparatively larger share of initial employment than continuing employment. (See appendix D, table 12.)

Figure 14. Industry Sector of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2020



Note: Industry sectors are shown in descending order based on the total number of beneficiaries approved in FY 2020. Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020

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Within the professional, scientific, and technical services sector, the largest detailed industry sector¹⁷ was custom computer programming services, which accounts for 27.7 percent of all

¹⁶ An employer’s industry sector is not necessarily representative of the occupation(s) of the workers that it employs. For example, a hospital would be classified in the health care and social assistance sector but it might employ H-1B workers who are accountants, lawyers, IT specialists, etc., in addition to medical professionals.

¹⁷ Whereas industry sectors are classified using the first two digits of the employer’s NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code, “detailed industry sector” here uses the full six-digit code (or fewer digits, if less than six digits are available) to classify an employer.

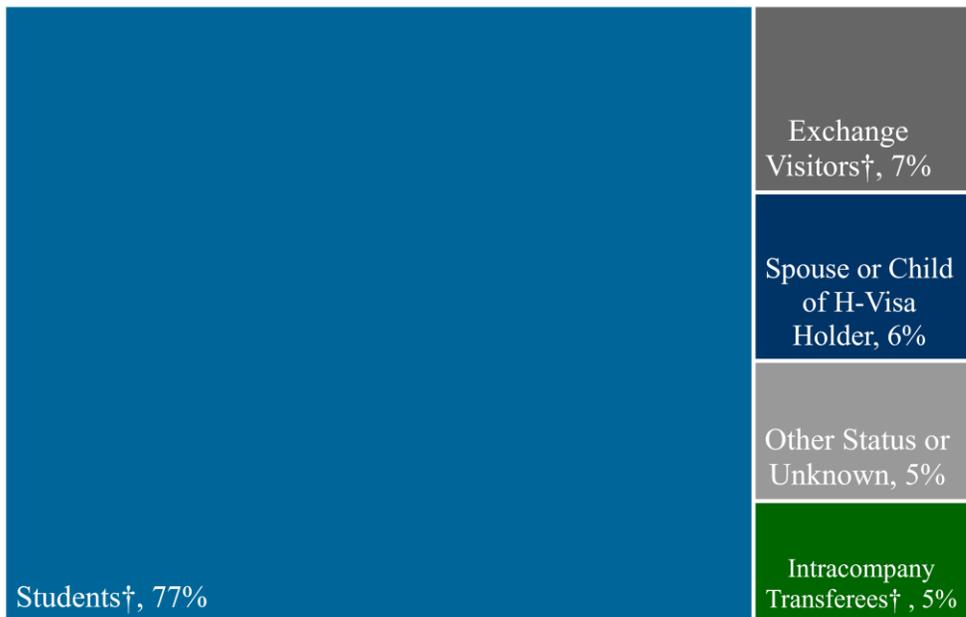
petitions and is also the largest detailed industry sector among all approved H-1B petitions. (See appendix D, table 13.)

Section 3.11 – Approved petitions for initial employment by location of processing and prior status

An H-1B petition may request that the beneficiary be granted H-1B status or an extension of H-1B status. A petition may also request that a U.S. consular office overseas be notified of the approval so that the beneficiary, if outside the United States or if the status request is denied, may apply for an H-1B visa allowing the beneficiary to travel to a port of entry and seek admission as an H-1B nonimmigrant. Of the 122,886 petitions approved in FY 2020 for initial employment, 36.1 percent requested consular (or port of entry) notification and 63.9 percent requested a grant of H-1B nonimmigrant status for beneficiaries in the United States. (See appendix D, table 14.)

There were 75,303 approved petitions for new employment in FY 2020 that requested a change of nonimmigrant status. Seventy-seven percent of these petitions indicated that the beneficiary’s prior status was either F-1 or F-2, which are the nonimmigrant classifications for students (including the spouses and children of students). The next three largest groups were exchange visitors (J-1, J-1S, J-2, Q-1), spouses and children of H-visa holders (H-4), and intracompany transferees (L-1A, L-1B, L-2) which account for 7 percent, 6.3 percent, and 4.6 percent, respectively. (See appendix D, table 15.)

Figure 15. Prior status of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries for Initial Employment*, FY 2020



† Includes spouses and children

* Only those petitions for initial employment requesting change of status for a beneficiary in the United States.

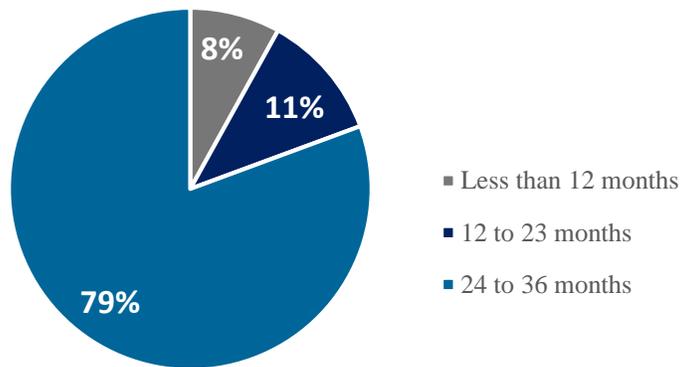
Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020

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Section 3.12 – Approved petitions by length of validity period

Petitions for H-1B status are generally approved for a period of up to three years. Of all the H-1B petitions approved in FY 2020, 79.1 percent were valid for 2 to 3 years, 11.1 percent were valid for 1 to 2 years, and 7.9 percent were valid for less than a year. A greater percentage of petitions approved for initial employment had a validity period of between 2 and 3 years (85.5 percent) compared to petitions for continuing employment (76.4 percent.) (See appendix D, table 16.)

Figure 16. Validity Period of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2020

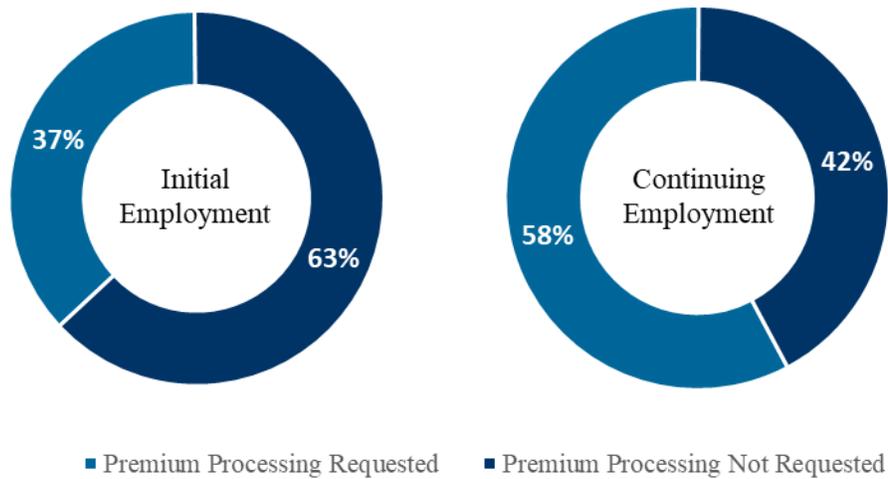


Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.13 – Approved petitions with premium processing

USCIS offers a premium processing service to petitioners and applicants filing certain forms, including H-1B petitions. Upon receipt of a properly filed premium processing form I-907 and corresponding fee, USCIS guarantees that it will either issue an approval notice, denial notice, notice of intent to deny, request for evidence, or open an investigation for fraud or misrepresentation within 15 calendar days or will refund the premium processing fee. More than half (51.8 percent) of all H-1B petitions approved in FY 2020 requested premium processing, while 48.2 percent did not. This rate varies, however, by petition type. Only 36.8 percent of petitions for initial employment requested premium processing, whereas 57.9 percent of petitions for continuing employment requested premium processing. (See appendix D, table 17.)

Figure 17. Premium Processing of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2020



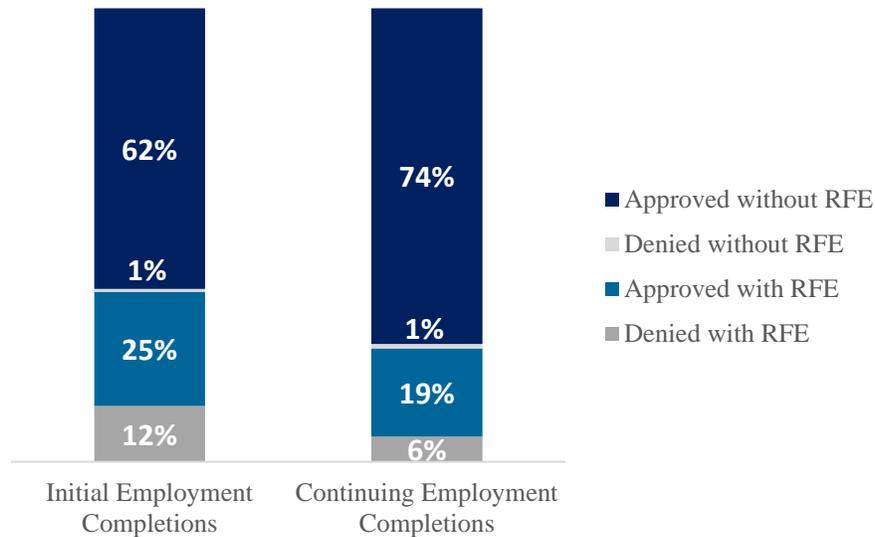
Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.14 – Petitions with requests for evidence

After an H-1B petition is properly filed, USCIS may request more information from a petitioner if it determines that the petition contains insufficient supporting evidence to establish eligibility. In that case a request for evidence (RFE) is sent to the petitioner that specifies the type of evidence being requested and provides a deadline for response.

USCIS adjudicated 134,165 H-1B petitions with an RFE in FY 2020, comprising 28.8 percent of the 466,625 petitions that were approved or denied during FY 2020.¹⁸ Petitions for initial employment had a higher percentage of petitions with an RFE (37.5 percent) compared to petitions for continuing employment with an RFE (25 percent).

Figure 18. H-1B Petitions with a Request for Evidence (RFE), FY 2020



Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

¹⁸ Approvals and denials combined are collectively referred to as “completions.”

IV. Appendices

A. H-1B Petition Processing

After obtaining a certified Form ETA-9035/9035E from the U.S. Department of Labor, prospective employers petition for alien workers to obtain H-1B nonimmigrant classification by filing USCIS Form I-129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker; the H Classification Supplement to Form I-129; and the H-1B Data Collection and Filing Fee Exemption Supplement.

In March 2020, the agency's first electronic registration period took place and USCIS conducted its first lottery based on the electronic registrations. Filing for the 2021 Fiscal Year cap then began in April 2020.¹⁹ Electronic registration streamlined the H-1B cap selection process by reducing paperwork and data exchange and provided an overall time and cost savings to USCIS and the public as a whole.

The initial H-1B cap petition registration period began on March 1, 2020. Starting on that date, USCIS required prospective petitioners seeking to file H-1B cap-subject petitions, including those for beneficiaries eligible for the advanced degree exemption, to first register electronically with USCIS and pay the associated (\$10) registration fee, and have that registration selected, before being eligible to properly file an H-1B cap-subject petition for the Fiscal Year 2021 H-1B numerical allocations. USCIS closed the initial registration period on March 20, 2020. After the initial registration period closed, USCIS conducted a selection process, and petitioners with selected registrations were notified of their eligibility to file an H-1B cap-subject petition. For the FY 2021 H-1B cap selection process, USCIS did not receive enough Form I-129 petitions during the initial filing period to meet the number of petitions projected as needed to reach the H-1B numerical allocations, so a supplemental selection process was run in August 2020 to select additional registrations for FY 2021.

Upon receipt of a properly filed petition,²⁰ each petition is stamped with its date of arrival at the service center. A clerk creates a paper file that contains the original petition as well as all supporting documentation. This file becomes the official file of record for all activities connected with the petition.

Biographical data (such as name, gender, date of birth, and country of birth), as well as data on occupational and industry categories, are taken from the petition and entered by data entry clerks into the case tracking system Computer-Linked Application Information Management System (known as CLAIMS). The computer system generates a unique receipt number for the file. After being sorted into potential cap-subject and cap-exempt cases, the file is assigned to an adjudicator.

¹⁹ See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii).

²⁰ Petitions that are improperly filed (e.g., submitted without the correct supplements, proper signatures, or required fees) may be rejected by the service center. Rejected petitions are returned to the petitioner with any submitted fees. See 8 CFR 103.2(a)(7).

The adjudicator evaluates whether there is adequate information in the file to approve or deny the petition, or whether a need for further information warrants a request for evidence or initiation of an administrative investigation. If sufficient evidence is available, the adjudicator makes a decision and enters the corresponding information into the tracking system. In the case of insufficient evidence, the adjudicator may request additional information from the petitioner. If a request for additional evidence is issued, the employer must respond to the request within a set period of time or the petition may be denied.

After petitions are adjudicated, the petition and supporting documentation are forwarded to either the USCIS records center in Harrisonburg, Virginia, for storage, or the Kentucky Consular Center in Williamsburg, Kentucky, for consular processing.

B. Data Limitations

The data for the tables in this report have been extracted from a USCIS Service Center electronic data file. As such, errors in data may have occurred as a result of erroneous data submitted by the petitioner, initial data entry errors at service centers, or improper electronic transfer from the service centers to USCIS Headquarters. Accordingly, some data elements in the above tables are “unknown.”

Minimal editing has been done to the data in this file, and impossible or highly improbable values (such as beneficiaries younger than 16, except for fashion models) or beneficiaries (such as those working without compensation) have been defined as “unknown.” Information in electronic format is not available regarding the cities or states where H-1B workers are employed.

C. Data Transparency and Availability

On April 1, 2019, USCIS launched the H-1B Employer Data Hub to provide information on employers petitioning for H-1B workers. The data provides an additional layer of transparency to the H-1B program by allowing the public to search for H-1B petitioners by fiscal year, NAICS code, employer name, city, state, or ZIP code. Data are available from fiscal year 2009 through 2020 and are updated on a quarterly basis. The H-1B Employer Data Hub includes data on the first decisions USCIS makes on petitions for initial and continuing employment and identifies employers by the last four digits of their tax identification number.

D. Data Tables

Table 1a. H-1B Petitions Filed by Type of Petition, FY 2016 to 2020

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2016	129,100	32.4	269,703	67.6	398,803	100
2017	123,205	30.6	279,952	69.4	403,157	100
2018	141,193	33.7	277,414	66.3	418,607	100
2019	141,170	33.6	279,407	66.4	420,577	100
2020	124,851	29.2	302,394	70.8	427,245	100

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 1b. H-1B Petitions Approved by Type of Petition, FY 2016 to 2020

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2016	105,090	29.4	252,121	70.6	357,211	100
2017	96,167	25.8	277,225	74.2	373,392	100
2018	87,894	26.2	247,067	73.8	334,961	100
2019	132,986	34.2	256,392	65.8	389,378	100
2020	122,886	28.8	303,824	71.2	426,710	100

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 2. H-1B Petitions Approved by Detailed Type of Petition, FY 2020

	Number	Percent
All Beneficiaries	426,710	100
Initial Employment	122,886	28.8
New Employment	121,869	28.6
New Concurrent Employment	1,017	0.2
Continuing Employment	303,824	71.2
Extension of stay: Same employer, no change in previously approved employment	123,197	28.9
Amendment: Same employer, with a change in previously approved employment*	102,120	23.9
Change of Employer*	78,507	18.4

* Some of these petitions also include a request for extension of stay.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 3. H-1B Petitions Filed, Approved, and Denied by Gender of Beneficiary and Type of Petition, FY 2020

	Initial Employment			Continuing Employment			All Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Gender Unknown	Female	Male	Gender Unknown	Female	Male	Gender Unknown
Filed	42,695	82,063	93	70,227	231,752	415	112,922	313,815	508
Approved	41,248	81,452	186	70,454	232,903	467	111,702	314,355	653
Denied	5,122	12,917	237	4,577	16,754	308	9,699	29,671	545

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 4a. H-1B Petitions by Place of Birth and Gender of Beneficiary, All Petitions Approved in FY 2020

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	111,702	26.2	314,355	73.7	653	0.2	426,710	100
India	68,458	16.0	250,543	58.7	493	0.1	319,494	74.9
China	23,202	5.4	28,353	6.6	42	0	51,597	12.1
Canada	1,452	0.3	2,530	0.6	5	0	3,987	0.9
Korea, South	1,560	0.4	2,101	0.5	4	0	3,665	0.9
Philippines	1,493	0.3	1,210	0.3	8	0	2,711	0.6
Taiwan	1,128	0.3	1,466	0.3	1	0	2,595	0.6
Mexico	663	0.2	1,879	0.4	1	0	2,543	0.6
Brazil	650	0.2	1,276	0.3	5	0	1,931	0.5
Pakistan	389	0.1	1,536	0.4	4	0	1,929	0.5
United Kingdom	530	0.1	1,192	0.3	5	0	1,727	0.4
Nepal	367	0.1	1,233	0.3	5	0	1,605	0.4
France	530	0.1	960	0.2	0	0	1,490	0.3
Iran	461	0.1	792	0.2	0	0	1,253	0.3
Turkey	412	0.1	791	0.2	1	0	1,204	0.3
Germany	381	0.1	760	0.2	1	0	1,142	0.3
Nigeria	446	0.1	644	0.2	0	0	1,090	0.3
Colombia	437	0.1	576	0.1	1	0	1,014	0.2
Japan	365	0.1	635	0.1	3	0	1,003	0.2
Italy	371	0.1	593	0.1	0	0	964	0.2
Russia	319	0.1	636	0.1	2	0	957	0.2
Spain	377	0.1	557	0.1	0	0	934	0.2
Vietnam	359	0.1	562	0.1	1	0	922	0.2
Venezuela	376	0.1	515	0.1	3	0	894	0.2
Bangladesh	164	0	694	0.2	4	0	862	0.2
Saudi Arabia	163	0	421	0.1	0	0	584	0.1
Singapore	245	0.1	331	0.1	2	0	578	0.1
Malaysia	242	0.1	324	0.1	0	0	566	0.1
Ukraine	155	0	404	0.1	0	0	559	0.1
Egypt	78	0	461	0.1	3	0	542	0.1
Hong Kong	218	0.1	321	0.1	2	0	541	0.1
Ireland	169	0	316	0.1	1	0	486	0.1
Argentina	176	0	297	0.1	0	0	473	0.1
Australia	143	0	316	0.1	0	0	459	0.1
Jamaica	308	0.1	135	0	2	0	445	0.1
Greece	137	0	293	0.1	0	0	430	0.1
Israel	128	0	300	0.1	1	0	429	0.1
Sri Lanka	133	0	292	0.1	0	0	425	0.1
Indonesia	188	0	228	0.1	0	0	416	0.1

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lebanon	128	0	273	0.1	1	0	402	0.1
Chile	85	0	298	0.1	1	0	384	0.1
Poland	157	0	220	0.1	3	0	380	0.1
Thailand	185	0	179	0	0	0	364	0.1
Peru	142	0	207	0	1	0	350	0.1
South Africa	121	0	227	0.1	0	0	348	0.1
Ghana	100	0	239	0.1	0	0	339	0.1
United Arab Emirates	101	0	226	0.1	0	0	327	0.1
Romania	150	0	165	0	1	0	316	0.1
Kenya	129	0	168	0	0	0	297	0.1
Jordan	44	0	230	0.1	2	0	276	0.1
Netherlands	81	0	175	0	0	0	256	0.1
Ecuador	98	0	145	0	0	0	243	0.1
Kuwait	90	0	115	0	1	0	206	0
Ethiopia	45	0	143	0	0	0	188	0
Dominican Republic	82	0	94	0	0	0	176	0
Costa Rica	52	0	118	0	0	0	170	0
Sweden	60	0	108	0	0	0	168	0
Switzerland	41	0	123	0	0	0	164	0
El Salvador	57	0	101	0	0	0	158	0
Belgium	50	0	106	0	0	0	156	0
Portugal	62	0	93	0	1	0	156	0
Hungary	41	0	114	0	0	0	155	0
Trinidad and Tobago	78	0	77	0	0	0	155	0
Zimbabwe	65	0	80	0	0	0	145	0
Honduras	61	0	82	0	0	0	143	0
Niger	52	0	78	0	0	0	130	0
Morocco	43	0	82	0	0	0	125	0
Syria	22	0	103	0	0	0	125	0
Kazakhstan	43	0	81	0	0	0	124	0
New Zealand	41	0	80	0	0	0	121	0
Bulgaria	49	0	70	0	0	0	119	0
Austria	35	0	82	0	0	0	117	0
Libya	25	0	81	0	0	0	106	0
Belarus	29	0	74	0	0	0	103	0
Cameroon	32	0	62	0	0	0	94	0
Mongolia	44	0	48	0	1	0	93	0
Bahamas, The	40	0	50	0	1	0	91	0
Guatemala	32	0	59	0	0	0	91	0
Bolivia	39	0	46	0	0	0	85	0
Serbia	32	0	49	0	0	0	81	0

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oman	25	0	54	0	0	0	79	0
Soviet Union	19	0	60	0	0	0	79	0
Uzbekistan	19	0	57	0	0	0	76	0
Bahrain	17	0	56	0	2	0	75	0
Denmark	28	0	47	0	0	0	75	0
Albania	48	0	25	0	1	0	74	0
Finland	30	0	44	0	0	0	74	0
Tunisia	21	0	51	0	0	0	72	0
Czechoslovakia	26	0	45	0	0	0	71	0
Armenia	32	0	38	0	0	0	70	0
Burma	33	0	37	0	0	0	70	0
Uganda	35	0	34	0	0	0	69	0
Iraq	11	0	57	0	0	0	68	0
Croatia	26	0	41	0	0	0	67	0
Tanzania	21	0	45	0	0	0	66	0
Norway	29	0	36	0	0	0	65	0
Serbia and Montenegro	30	0	29	0	1	0	60	0
Sudan	12	0	48	0	0	0	60	0
Moldova	18	0	41	0	0	0	59	0
Uruguay	18	0	40	0	0	0	58	0
Rwanda	18	0	39	0	0	0	57	0
Panama	20	0	36	0	0	0	56	0
Georgia	23	0	32	0	0	0	55	0
Côte d'Ivoire	22	0	31	0	1	0	54	0
Algeria	18	0	35	0	0	0	53	0
Slovakia	18	0	32	0	0	0	50	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	23	0	24	0	1	0	48	0
Azerbaijan	14	0	32	0	0	0	46	0
Cyprus	11	0	34	0	0	0	45	0
Lithuania	15	0	28	0	0	0	43	0
Zambia	22	0	20	0	0	0	42	0
Czechia	14	0	27	0	0	0	41	0
Slovenia	12	0	29	0	0	0	41	0
Latvia	14	0	25	0	0	0	39	0
Qatar	15	0	24	0	0	0	39	0
Haiti	16	0	21	0	0	0	37	0
Mauritius	15	0	20	0	0	0	35	0
North Macedonia	14	0	20	0	0	0	34	0
Barbados	20	0	13	0	0	0	33	0
Iceland	8	0	25	0	0	0	33	0

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Saint Lucia	24	0	8	0	0	0	32	0
Guyana	18	0	12	0	0	0	30	0
Dominica	23	0	6	0	0	0	29	0
French Polynesia	14	0	13	0	0	0	27	0
Paraguay	12	0	15	0	0	0	27	0
Botswana	12	0	13	0	0	0	25	0
Senegal	6	0	16	0	0	0	22	0
Estonia	8	0	13	0	0	0	21	0
Nicaragua	10	0	11	0	0	0	21	0
Palestine (Born Before 1948)	5	0	16	0	0	0	21	0
Cambodia	3	0	17	0	0	0	20	0
Kyrgyzstan	6	0	14	0	0	0	20	0
Yemen	0	0	20	0	0	0	20	0
Macau	9	0	10	0	0	0	19	0
Afghanistan	4	0	14	0	0	0	18	0
Tajikistan	4	0	14	0	0	0	18	0
Turkmenistan	5	0	13	0	0	0	18	0
Burkina Faso	3	0	14	0	0	0	17	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	8	0	9	0	0	0	17	0
Antigua and Barbuda	11	0	4	0	0	0	15	0
Benin	0	0	15	0	0	0	15	0
Cuba	5	0	10	0	0	0	15	0
Grenada	11	0	3	0	0	0	14	0
Belize	7	0	6	0	0	0	13	0
Congo (Kinshasa)	3	0	10	0	0	0	13	0
Kosovo	5	0	6	0	0	0	11	0
Montenegro	7	0	4	0	0	0	11	0
Malawi	3	0	7	0	0	0	10	0
Mali	2	0	8	0	0	0	10	0
Bermuda	4	0	5	0	0	0	9	0
Eswatini	1	0	8	0	0	0	9	0
Gambia, The	3	0	6	0	0	0	9	0
Madagascar	5	0	4	0	0	0	9	0
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	6	0	3	0	0	0	9	0
Togo	3	0	6	0	0	0	9	0
Brunei	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
Sierra Leone	3	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
Suriname	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
Mozambique	3	0	4	0	0	0	7	0

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yugoslavia	3	0	4	0	0	0	7	0
Burundi	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
Fiji	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
Gabon	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Angola	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Bhutan	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Cabo Verde	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Chad	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Luxembourg	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Mauritania	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Namibia	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Northern Ireland	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Papua New Guinea	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Somalia	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Curaçao	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Guinea	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Liberia	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Monaco	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Montserrat	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Cayman Islands	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Eritrea	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
German Democratic Republic	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Lesotho	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Maldives	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Malta	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Andorra	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Anguilla	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
British Virgin Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Central African Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Comoros	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Greenland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guadeloupe	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guinea-Bissau	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Isle Of Man	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Jersey	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Korea, North	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Laos	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Martinique	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Palau	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Seychelles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
United Arab Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	326	0.1	861	0.2	34	0	1,221	0.3

Note: Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 4b. H-1B Petitions by Place of Birth and Gender of Beneficiary, Petitions Approved for Initial Employment in FY 2020

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	41,248	33.6	81,452	66.3	186	0.2	122,886	100
India	21,317	17.3	52,282	42.5	118	0.1	73,717	60.0
China	9,694	7.9	11,091	9.0	13	0	20,798	16.9
Canada	731	0.6	1,263	1.0	1	0	1,995	1.6
Korea, South	761	0.6	1,107	0.9	3	0	1,871	1.5
Philippines	579	0.5	470	0.4	7	0	1,056	0.9
Taiwan	589	0.5	832	0.7	1	0	1,422	1.2
Mexico	333	0.3	917	0.7	1	0	1,251	1.0
Brazil	387	0.3	726	0.6	2	0	1,115	0.9
Pakistan	216	0.2	790	0.6	1	0	1,007	0.8
United Kingdom	291	0.2	614	0.5	2	0	907	0.7
Nepal	221	0.2	693	0.6	1	0	915	0.7
France	266	0.2	474	0.4	0	0	740	0.6
Iran	280	0.2	498	0.4	0	0	778	0.6
Turkey	220	0.2	405	0.3	1	0	626	0.5
Germany	213	0.2	392	0.3	0	0	605	0.5
Nigeria	243	0.2	380	0.3	0	0	623	0.5
Colombia	198	0.2	295	0.2	0	0	493	0.4
Japan	157	0.1	332	0.3	2	0	491	0.4
Italy	198	0.2	326	0.3	0	0	524	0.4
Russia	166	0.1	316	0.3	1	0	483	0.4
Spain	192	0.2	268	0.2	0	0	460	0.4
Vietnam	179	0.1	292	0.2	0	0	471	0.4
Venezuela	173	0.1	213	0.2	0	0	386	0.3
Bangladesh	97	0.1	361	0.3	1	0	459	0.4
Saudi Arabia	97	0.1	234	0.2	0	0	331	0.3
Singapore	117	0.1	146	0.1	1	0	264	0.2
Malaysia	120	0.1	164	0.1	0	0	284	0.2
Ukraine	80	0.1	195	0.2	0	0	275	0.2
Egypt	43	0	270	0.2	2	0	315	0.3
Hong Kong	111	0.1	153	0.1	1	0	265	0.2
Ireland	79	0.1	159	0.1	1	0	239	0.2
Argentina	88	0.1	164	0.1	0	0	252	0.2
Australia	96	0.1	206	0.2	0	0	302	0.2
Jamaica	174	0.1	72	0.1	1	0	247	0.2
Greece	63	0.1	143	0.1	0	0	206	0.2
Israel	84	0.1	191	0.2	0	0	275	0.2
Sri Lanka	79	0.1	144	0.1	0	0	223	0.2
Indonesia	102	0.1	121	0.1	0	0	223	0.2

Table 4b. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Lebanon	79	0.1	140	0.1	0	0	219	0.2
Chile	42	0	123	0.1	0	0	165	0.1
Poland	80	0.1	119	0.1	2	0	201	0.2
Thailand	102	0.1	86	0.1	0	0	188	0.2
Peru	73	0.1	102	0.1	1	0	176	0.1
South Africa	59	0	136	0.1	0	0	195	0.2
Ghana	60	0	131	0.1	0	0	191	0.2
United Arab Emirates	47	0	115	0.1	0	0	162	0.1
Romania	67	0.1	95	0.1	0	0	162	0.1
Kenya	70	0.1	93	0.1	0	0	163	0.1
Jordan	29	0	112	0.1	1	0	142	0.1
Netherlands	46	0	90	0.1	0	0	136	0.1
Ecuador	56	0	77	0.1	0	0	133	0.1
Kuwait	45	0	43	0	0	0	88	0.1
Ethiopia	21	0	84	0.1	0	0	105	0.1
Dominican Republic	42	0	35	0	0	0	77	0.1
Costa Rica	30	0	63	0.1	0	0	93	0.1
Sweden	32	0	57	0	0	0	89	0.1
Switzerland	23	0	54	0	0	0	77	0.1
El Salvador	27	0	51	0	0	0	78	0.1
Belgium	32	0	51	0	0	0	83	0.1
Portugal	35	0	50	0	0	0	85	0.1
Hungary	23	0	65	0.1	0	0	88	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	29	0	34	0	0	0	63	0.1
Zimbabwe	32	0	32	0	0	0	64	0.1
Honduras	35	0	42	0	0	0	77	0.1
Niger	12	0	23	0	0	0	35	0
Morocco	26	0	48	0	0	0	74	0.1
Syria	12	0	43	0	0	0	55	0
Kazakhstan	25	0	46	0	0	0	71	0.1
New Zealand	29	0	43	0	0	0	72	0.1
Bulgaria	26	0	34	0	0	0	60	0
Austria	18	0	39	0	0	0	57	0
Libya	13	0	31	0	0	0	44	0
Belarus	21	0	28	0	0	0	49	0
Cameroon	13	0	44	0	0	0	57	0
Mongolia	22	0	29	0	1	0	52	0
Bahamas, The	19	0	25	0	0	0	44	0
Guatemala	13	0	31	0	0	0	44	0
Bolivia	15	0	16	0	0	0	31	0
Serbia	23	0	23	0	0	0	46	0

Table 4b. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oman	11	0	29	0	0	0	40	0
Soviet Union	14	0	30	0	0	0	44	0
Uzbekistan	12	0	29	0	0	0	41	0
Bahrain	9	0	21	0	2	0	32	0
Denmark	18	0	30	0	0	0	48	0
Albania	21	0	12	0	1	0	34	0
Finland	16	0	27	0	0	0	43	0
Tunisia	12	0	23	0	0	0	35	0
Czechoslovakia	8	0	18	0	0	0	26	0
Armenia	22	0	19	0	0	0	41	0
Burma	20	0	24	0	0	0	44	0
Uganda	18	0	17	0	0	0	35	0
Iraq	7	0	34	0	0	0	41	0
Croatia	15	0	18	0	0	0	33	0
Tanzania	10	0	24	0	0	0	34	0
Norway	16	0	12	0	0	0	28	0
Serbia and Montenegro	23	0	12	0	0	0	35	0
Sudan	9	0	25	0	0	0	34	0
Moldova	9	0	18	0	0	0	27	0
Uruguay	7	0	25	0	0	0	32	0
Rwanda	12	0	21	0	0	0	33	0
Panama	9	0	20	0	0	0	29	0
Georgia	14	0	16	0	0	0	30	0
Côte d'Ivoire	9	0	16	0	1	0	26	0
Algeria	11	0	17	0	0	0	28	0
Slovakia	10	0	16	0	0	0	26	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	12	0	10	0	1	0	23	0
Azerbaijan	7	0	23	0	0	0	30	0
Cyprus	7	0	11	0	0	0	18	0
Lithuania	9	0	20	0	0	0	29	0
Zambia	9	0	8	0	0	0	17	0
Czechia	9	0	22	0	0	0	31	0
Slovenia	6	0	13	0	0	0	19	0
Latvia	4	0	12	0	0	0	16	0
Qatar	10	0	15	0	0	0	25	0
Haiti	5	0	8	0	0	0	13	0
Mauritius	8	0	11	0	0	0	19	0
North Macedonia	10	0	8	0	0	0	18	0
Barbados	10	0	6	0	0	0	16	0
Iceland	4	0	12	0	0	0	16	0

Table 4b. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Saint Lucia	10	0	2	0	0	0	12	0
Guyana	11	0	3	0	0	0	14	0
Dominica	9	0	4	0	0	0	13	0
French Polynesia	6	0	6	0	0	0	12	0
Paraguay	8	0	10	0	0	0	18	0
Botswana	6	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
Senegal	2	0	6	0	0	0	8	0
Estonia	3	0	6	0	0	0	9	0
Nicaragua	5	0	8	0	0	0	13	0
Palestine (Born Before 1948)	4	0	7	0	0	0	11	0
Cambodia	3	0	6	0	0	0	9	0
Kyrgyzstan	3	0	9	0	0	0	12	0
Yemen	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0
Macau	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
Afghanistan	2	0	7	0	0	0	9	0
Tajikistan	1	0	7	0	0	0	8	0
Turkmenistan	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	0
Burkina Faso	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Antigua and Barbuda	6	0	3	0	0	0	9	0
Benin	0	0	10	0	0	0	10	0
Cuba	3	0	8	0	0	0	11	0
Grenada	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Belize	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Congo (Kinshasa)	2	0	8	0	0	0	10	0
Kosovo	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Montenegro	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Malawi	3	0	4	0	0	0	7	0
Mali	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
Bermuda	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Eswatini	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
Gambia, The	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Madagascar	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Togo	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Brunei	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Sierra Leone	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Suriname	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Mozambique	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Table 4b. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yugoslavia	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Burundi	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Fiji	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Gabon	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Angola	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Bhutan	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Cabo Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chad	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Namibia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Northern Ireland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Papua New Guinea	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Somalia	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Curaçao	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Guinea	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Liberia	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Monaco	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Montserrat	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
German Democratic Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lesotho	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Maldives	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Malta	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Andorra	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Anguilla	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
British Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guinea-Bissau	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Isle Of Man	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laos	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martinique	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Table 4b. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	123	0.1	229	0.2	15	0	367	0.3

Note: Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 4c. H-1B Petitions by Place of Birth and Gender of Beneficiary, Petitions Approved for Continuing Employment in FY 2020

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,454	23.2	232,903	76.7	467	0.2	303,824	100
India	47,141	15.5	198,261	65.3	375	0.1	245,777	80.9
China	13,508	4.4	17,262	5.7	29	0	30,799	10.1
Canada	721	0.2	1,267	0.4	4	0	1,992	0.7
Korea, South	799	0.3	994	0.3	1	0	1,794	0.6
Philippines	914	0.3	740	0.2	1	0	1,655	0.5
Taiwan	539	0.2	634	0.2	0	0	1,173	0.4
Mexico	330	0.1	962	0.3	0	0	1,292	0.4
Brazil	263	0.1	550	0.2	3	0	816	0.3
Pakistan	173	0.1	746	0.2	3	0	922	0.3
United Kingdom	239	0.1	578	0.2	3	0	820	0.3
Nepal	146	0.0	540	0.2	4	0	690	0.2
France	264	0.1	486	0.2	0	0	750	0.2
Iran	181	0.1	294	0.1	0	0	475	0.2
Turkey	192	0.1	386	0.1	0	0	578	0.2
Germany	168	0.1	368	0.1	1	0	537	0.2
Nigeria	203	0.1	264	0.1	0	0	467	0.2
Colombia	239	0.1	281	0.1	1	0	521	0.2
Japan	208	0.1	303	0.1	1	0	512	0.2
Italy	173	0.1	267	0.1	0	0	440	0.1
Russia	153	0.1	320	0.1	1	0	474	0.2
Spain	185	0.1	289	0.1	0	0	474	0.2
Vietnam	180	0.1	270	0.1	1	0	451	0.1
Venezuela	203	0.1	302	0.1	3	0	508	0.2
Bangladesh	67	0	333	0.1	3	0	403	0.1
Saudi Arabia	66	0	187	0.1	0	0	253	0.1
Singapore	128	0	185	0.1	1	0	314	0.1
Malaysia	122	0	160	0.1	0	0	282	0.1
Ukraine	75	0	209	0.1	0	0	284	0.1
Egypt	35	0	191	0.1	1	0	227	0.1
Hong Kong	107	0	168	0.1	1	0	276	0.1
Ireland	90	0	157	0.1	0	0	247	0.1
Argentina	88	0	133	0	0	0	221	0.1
Australia	47	0	110	0	0	0	157	0.1
Jamaica	134	0	63	0	1	0	198	0.1
Greece	74	0	150	0	0	0	224	0.1
Israel	44	0	109	0	1	0	154	0.1
Sri Lanka	54	0	148	0	0	0	202	0.1
Indonesia	86	0	107	0	0	0	193	0.1

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Lebanon	49	0	133	0	1	0	183	0.1
Chile	43	0	175	0.1	1	0	219	0.1
Poland	77	0	101	0	1	0	179	0.1
Thailand	83	0	93	0	0	0	176	0.1
Peru	69	0	105	0	0	0	174	0.1
South Africa	62	0	91	0	0	0	153	0.1
Ghana	40	0	108	0	0	0	148	0.0
United Arab Emirates	54	0	111	0	0	0	165	0.1
Romania	83	0	70	0	1	0	154	0.1
Kenya	59	0	75	0	0	0	134	0
Jordan	15	0	118	0	1	0	134	0
Netherlands	35	0	85	0	0	0	120	0
Ecuador	42	0	68	0	0	0	110	0
Kuwait	45	0	72	0	1	0	118	0
Ethiopia	24	0	59	0	0	0	83	0
Dominican Republic	40	0	59	0	0	0	99	0
Costa Rica	22	0	55	0	0	0	77	0
Sweden	28	0	51	0	0	0	79	0
Switzerland	18	0	69	0	0	0	87	0
El Salvador	30	0	50	0	0	0	80	0
Belgium	18	0	55	0	0	0	73	0
Portugal	27	0	43	0	1	0	71	0
Hungary	18	0	49	0	0	0	67	0
Trinidad and Tobago	49	0	43	0	0	0	92	0
Zimbabwe	33	0	48	0	0	0	81	0
Honduras	26	0	40	0	0	0	66	0
Niger	40	0	55	0	0	0	95	0
Morocco	17	0	34	0	0	0	51	0
Syria	10	0	60	0	0	0	70	0
Kazakhstan	18	0	35	0	0	0	53	0
New Zealand	12	0	37	0	0	0	49	0
Bulgaria	23	0	36	0	0	0	59	0
Austria	17	0	43	0	0	0	60	0
Libya	12	0	50	0	0	0	62	0
Belarus	8	0	46	0	0	0	54	0
Cameroon	19	0	18	0	0	0	37	0
Mongolia	22	0	19	0	0	0	41	0
Bahamas, The	21	0	25	0	1	0	47	0
Guatemala	19	0	28	0	0	0	47	0
Bolivia	24	0	30	0	0	0	54	0
Serbia	9	0	26	0	0	0	35	0

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Oman	14	0	25	0	0	0	39	0
Soviet Union	5	0	30	0	0	0	35	0
Uzbekistan	7	0	28	0	0	0	35	0
Bahrain	8	0	35	0	0	0	43	0
Denmark	10	0	17	0	0	0	27	0
Albania	27	0	13	0	0	0	40	0
Finland	14	0	17	0	0	0	31	0
Tunisia	9	0	28	0	0	0	37	0
Czechoslovakia	18	0	27	0	0	0	45	0
Armenia	10	0	19	0	0	0	29	0
Burma	13	0	13	0	0	0	26	0
Uganda	17	0	17	0	0	0	34	0
Iraq	4	0	23	0	0	0	27	0
Croatia	11	0	23	0	0	0	34	0
Tanzania	11	0	21	0	0	0	32	0
Norway	13	0	24	0	0	0	37	0
Serbia and Montenegro	7	0	17	0	1	0	25	0
Sudan	3	0	23	0	0	0	26	0
Moldova	9	0	23	0	0	0	32	0
Uruguay	11	0	15	0	0	0	26	0
Rwanda	6	0	18	0	0	0	24	0
Panama	11	0	16	0	0	0	27	0
Georgia	9	0	16	0	0	0	25	0
Côte d'Ivoire	13	0	15	0	0	0	28	0
Algeria	7	0	18	0	0	0	25	0
Slovakia	8	0	16	0	0	0	24	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	0	14	0	0	0	25	0
Azerbaijan	7	0	9	0	0	0	16	0
Cyprus	4	0	23	0	0	0	27	0
Lithuania	6	0	8	0	0	0	14	0
Zambia	13	0	12	0	0	0	25	0
Czechia	5	0	5	0	0	0	10	0
Slovenia	6	0	16	0	0	0	22	0
Latvia	10	0	13	0	0	0	23	0
Qatar	5	0	9	0	0	0	14	0
Haiti	11	0	13	0	0	0	24	0
Mauritius	7	0	9	0	0	0	16	0
North Macedonia	4	0	12	0	0	0	16	0
Barbados	10	0	7	0	0	0	17	0
Iceland	4	0	13	0	0	0	17	0

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Saint Lucia	14	0	6	0	0	0	20	0
Guyana	7	0	9	0	0	0	16	0
Dominica	14	0	2	0	0	0	16	0
French Polynesia	8	0	7	0	0	0	15	0
Paraguay	4	0	5	0	0	0	9	0
Botswana	6	0	9	0	0	0	15	0
Senegal	4	0	10	0	0	0	14	0
Estonia	5	0	7	0	0	0	12	0
Nicaragua	5	0	3	0	0	0	8	0
Palestine (Born Before 1948)	1	0	9	0	0	0	10	0
Cambodia	0	0	11	0	0	0	11	0
Kyrgyzstan	3	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
Yemen	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0
Macau	9	0	3	0	0	0	12	0
Afghanistan	2	0	7	0	0	0	9	0
Tajikistan	3	0	7	0	0	0	10	0
Turkmenistan	1	0	10	0	0	0	11	0
Burkina Faso	2	0	10	0	0	0	12	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	7	0	6	0	0	0	13	0
Antigua and Barbuda	5	0	1	0	0	0	6	0
Benin	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
Cuba	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Grenada	8	0	2	0	0	0	10	0
Belize	5	0	5	0	0	0	10	0
Congo (Kinshasa)	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Kosovo	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Montenegro	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	0
Malawi	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Mali	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Bermuda	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Eswatini	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Gambia, The	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Madagascar	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	0
Togo	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Brunei	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Sierra Leone	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Suriname	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Mozambique	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Yugoslavia	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Burundi	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Fiji	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Gabon	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bhutan	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cabo Verde	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Chad	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Luxembourg	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Mauritania	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Namibia	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Northern Ireland	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Papua New Guinea	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Curaçao	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guinea	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Liberia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Monaco	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Montserrat	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cayman Islands	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Eritrea	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
German Democratic Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Lesotho	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Maldives	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Malta	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Central African Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Comoros	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Greenland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isle Of Man	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Jersey	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Korea, North	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Laos	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Palau	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Seychelles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
United Arab Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	203	0.1	632	0.2	19	0	854	0.3

Note: Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 5. H-1B Petitions Approved by Age and Gender of Beneficiary and Type of Petition, FY 2020

Age Category	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Beneficiaries	111,702	26.2	314,355	73.7	653	0.2	426,710	100
Under 20	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
20-24	4,387	1.0	5,657	1.3	8	0	10,052	2.4
25-29	38,918	9.1	70,601	16.5	135	0	109,654	25.7
30-34	39,179	9.2	99,270	23.3	191	0	138,640	32.5
35-39	21,234	5.0	88,957	20.8	200	0	110,391	25.9
40-44	5,575	1.3	37,392	8.8	80	0	43,047	10.1
45-49	1,619	0.4	9,281	2.2	24	0	10,924	2.6
50-54	506	0.1	2,176	0.5	5	0	2,687	0.6
55-59	195	0	677	0.2	1	0	873	0.2
60-64	59	0	209	0	0	0	268	0.1
65 and older	18	0	98	0	0	0	116	0
Age Unknown	11	0	35	0	9	0	55	0
Initial Employment	41,248	33.6	81,452	66.3	186	0.2	122,886	100
Under 20	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
20-24	3,785	3.1	4,901	4.0	8	0	8,694	7.1
25-29	18,536	15.1	32,589	26.5	41	0	51,166	41.6
30-34	11,553	9.4	22,699	18.5	55	0	34,307	27.9
35-39	5,216	4.2	13,488	11.0	55	0	18,759	15.3
40-44	1,442	1.2	5,235	4.3	16	0	6,693	5.4
45-49	483	0.4	1,671	1.4	2	0	2,156	1.8
50-54	145	0.1	540	0.4	1	0	686	0.6
55-59	53	0	206	0.2	0	0	259	0.2
60-64	27	0	74	0.1	0	0	101	0.1
65 and older	4	0	42	0	0	0	46	0
Age Unknown	3	0	6	0	8	0	17	0
Continuing Employment	70,454	23.2	232,903	76.7	467	0.2	303,824	100
Under 20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
20-24	602	0.2	756	0.2	0	0	1,358	0.4
25-29	20,382	6.7	38,012	12.5	94	0	58,488	19.3
30-34	27,626	9.1	76,571	25.2	136	0	104,333	34.3
35-39	16,018	5.3	75,469	24.8	145	0	91,632	30.2
40-44	4,133	1.4	32,157	10.6	64	0	36,354	12.0
45-49	1,136	0.4	7,610	2.5	22	0	8,768	2.9
50-54	361	0.1	1,636	0.5	4	0	2,001	0.7
55-59	142	0	471	0.2	1	0	614	0.2

60-64	32	0	135	0	0	0	167	0.1
65 and older	14	0	56	0	0	0	70	0
Age Unknown	8	0	29	0	1	0	38	0

Note: Age of beneficiary is calculated based on the date the petition was approved. Anyone reported as under 16 years old and not a fashion model was assumed to be of unknown age. Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 6. H-1B Petitions Approved by Level of Education and Gender of Beneficiary and Type of Petition, FY 2020

Education Level	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All Beneficiaries	111,702	26.2	314,355	73.7	653	0.2	426,710	100
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	42	0	286	0.1	1	0	329	0.1
Bachelor's Degree	30,594	7.2	121,373	28.4	277	0.1	152,244	35.7
Master's Degree	65,467	15.3	165,293	38.7	323	0.1	231,083	54.2
Doctorate Degree	10,129	2.4	19,908	4.7	37	0	30,074	7.0
Professional Degree	5,457	1.3	7,475	1.8	15	0	12,947	3.0
Education Level Unknown	13	0	20	0	0	0	33	0
Initial Employment	41,248	33.6	81,452	66.3	186	0.2	122,886	100
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	17	0	110	0.1	0	0	127	0.1
Bachelor's Degree	10,172	8.3	25,502	20.8	87	0.1	35,761	29.1
Master's Degree	23,938	19.5	43,904	35.7	72	0.1	67,914	55.3
Doctorate Degree	4,896	4.0	9,142	7.4	20	0	14,058	11.4
Professional Degree	2,222	1.8	2,788	2.3	7	0	5,017	4.1
Education Level Unknown	3	0	6	0	0	0	9	0
Continuing Employment	70,454	23.2	232,903	76.7	467	0.2	303,824	100
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	25	0	176	0.1	1	0	202	0.1
Bachelor's Degree	20,422	6.7	95,871	31.6	190	0.1	116,483	38.3
Master's Degree	41,529	13.7	121,389	40.0	251	0.1	163,169	53.7
Doctorate Degree	5,233	1.7	10,766	3.5	17	0	16,016	5.3
Professional Degree	3,235	1.1	4,687	1.5	8	0	7,930	2.6
Education Level Unknown	10	0	14	0	0	0	24	0

Note: Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 7. H-1B Petitions Approved by Major Occupation Group* and Type of Petition, FY 2020

Major Occupation	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	122,886	100	303,824	100	426,710	100
Computer-Related Occupations	72,391	58.9	224,181	73.8	296,572	69.5
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	13,525	11.0	25,314	8.3	38,839	9.1
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	7,358	6.0	13,559	4.5	20,917	4.9
Occupations in Education	9,063	7.4	9,917	3.3	18,980	4.4
Occupations in Medicine and Health	5,446	4.4	9,746	3.2	15,192	3.6
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	4,663	3.8	6,882	2.3	11,545	2.7
Occupations in Life Sciences	3,221	2.6	3,535	1.2	6,756	1.6
Managers and Officials	1,729	1.4	3,320	1.1	5,049	1.2
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	1,454	1.2	2,539	0.8	3,993	0.9
Occupations in Social Sciences	1,654	1.3	1,832	0.6	3,486	0.8
Occupations in Art	797	0.6	1,177	0.4	1,974	0.5
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	731	0.6	722	0.2	1,453	0.3
Occupations in Writing	154	0.1	185	0.1	339	0.1
Miscellaneous	115	0.1	117	0	232	0.1
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	58	0	83	0	141	0
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	50	0	42	0	92	0
Occupations in Religion and Theology	16	0	16	0	32	0
Sale Promotion Occupations	2	0	0	0	2	0
Occupation Unknown**	459	0.4	657	0.2	1,116	0.3

** The data in this chart is drawn from information captured on the USCIS Form I-129. The “Occupation Unknown” category consists of petitions where a petitioner has left the beneficiary’s job code blank on the form. This generally means that the position could not be classified under one of the provided occupational categories; it does not mean that the position is unknown or that the position is not a specialty occupation.

* A full listing of the Major Occupation Groups and the corresponding Detailed Occupations can be found in Form M746, I-129 Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT) Codes (<https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/forms/m-746.pdf>).

Note: Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 8. H-1B Petitions Approved by Detailed Occupation and Type of Petition, FY 2020

Detailed Occupation	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	122,886	100	303,824	100	426,710	100
Occupations in Systems Analysis and Programming	61,970	50.4	192,068	63.2	254,038	59.5
Computer-Related Occupations, N.E.C.*	9,057	7.4	28,443	9.4	37,500	8.8
Occupations in College and University Education	7,790	6.3	8,264	2.7	16,054	3.8
Electrical/Electronics Engineering Occupations	4,064	3.3	10,496	3.5	14,560	3.4
Other Occupations	4,072	3.3	5,014	1.7	9,086	2.1
Accountants, Auditors, and Related Occupations	3,114	2.5	5,903	1.9	9,017	2.1
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying, N.E.C.*	3,482	2.8	5,275	1.7	8,757	2.1
Physicians and Surgeons	3,004	2.4	5,232	1.7	8,236	1.9
Occupations in Administrative Specializations, N.E.C.*	2,779	2.3	5,234	1.7	8,013	1.9
Mechanical Engineering Occupations	2,679	2.2	5,286	1.7	7,965	1.9
Occupations in Mathematics	3,091	2.5	4,779	1.6	7,870	1.8
Occupations in Medicine and Health, N.E.C.*	2,442	2.0	4,514	1.5	6,956	1.6
Occupations in Biological Sciences	2,624	2.1	2,756	0.9	5,380	1.3
Managers and Officials	1,729	1.4	3,320	1.1	5,049	1.2
Occupations in Computer Systems Technical Support	1,364	1.1	3,670	1.2	5,034	1.2
Industrial Engineering Occupations	1,711	1.4	2,501	0.8	4,212	1.0
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	1,454	1.2	2,539	0.8	3,993	0.9
Budget and Management Systems Analysis Occupations	1,465	1.2	2,422	0.8	3,887	0.9
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences, N.E.C.*	1,572	1.3	2,103	0.7	3,675	0.9
Civil Engineering Occupations	1,589	1.3	1,756	0.6	3,345	0.8
Occupations in Economics	1,375	1.1	1,592	0.5	2,967	0.7
Occupation Unknown*	459	0.4	657	0.2	1,116	0.3

* "N.E.C." indicates "Not Elsewhere Classified" within this table.

Note: Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020

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

Table 9a. Annual Compensation* in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group, All Petitions Approved in FY 2020

Occupational Category	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries**
Total	81,000	101,000	130,000	111,000	426,707
Computer-Related Occupations	86,000	105,000	130,000	112,000	296,572
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	76,000	96,000	124,000	103,000	38,839
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	69,000	95,000	132,000	106,000	20,917
Occupations in Education	53,000	65,000	88,000	79,000	18,980
Occupations in Medicine and Health	64,000	101,000	225,000	151,000	15,192
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	79,000	100,000	130,000	108,000	11,544
Occupations in Life Sciences	56,000	71,000	100,000	82,000	6,755
Managers and Officials	91,000	129,000	165,000	136,000	5,049
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	85,000	125,000	160,000	125,000	3,993
Occupations in Social Sciences	69,000	95,000	133,000	106,000	3,486
Occupations in Art	60,000	76,000	110,000	89,000	1,974
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	80,000	176,000	200,000	158,000	1,453
Occupations in Writing	49,000	74,000	100,000	79,000	339
Miscellaneous	40,000	52,000	75,000	64,000	232
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	59,000	79,000	121,000	102,000	141
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	33,000	47,000	74,000	60,000	92
Occupations in Religion and Theology	32,000	52,000	70,000	54,000	32
Sale Promotion Occupations	0	26,000	52,000	26,000	2
Occupation Unknown	63,000	85,000	115,000	100,000	1,115

* "Annual compensation" refers to what the employer agreed to pay the beneficiary at the time the petition was filed. The amount excludes non-cash compensation and benefits such as health insurance and transportation. It is based on full-time employment for 12 months, even if the beneficiary worked fewer than 12 months.

** Beneficiaries with missing or zero salary values are excluded from this table.

Note: Salary values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 9b. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group, Petitions Approved for Initial Employment in FY 2020

Occupational Category	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	72,000	87,000	112,000	97,000	122,886
Computer-Related Occupations	78,000	92,000	114,000	100,000	72,391
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	67,000	80,000	105,000	88,000	13,525
Occupations in Education	52,000	62,000	85,000	76,000	9,063
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	60,000	77,000	111,000	90,000	7,358
Occupations in Medicine and Health	58,000	82,000	215,000	141,000	5,446
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	70,000	87,000	112,000	94,000	4,663
Occupations in Life Sciences	53,000	63,000	84,000	74,000	3,221
Managers and Officials	74,000	110,000	150,000	123,000	1,729
Occupations in Social Sciences	61,000	82,000	120,000	96,000	1,654
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	65,000	98,000	140,000	106,000	1,454
Occupations in Art	55,000	69,000	100,000	79,000	797
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	70,000	171,000	190,000	144,000	731
Occupations in Writing	45,000	67,000	94,000	71,000	154
Miscellaneous	38,000	48,000	63,000	54,000	115
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	55,000	74,000	111,000	86,000	58
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	29,000	40,000	60,000	50,000	50
Occupations in Religion and Theology	32,000	47,000	56,000	48,000	16
Sale Promotion Occupations	0	26,000	52,000	26,000	2
Occupation Unknown	58,000	76,000	104,000	86,000	459

* Beneficiaries with missing or zero salary values are excluded from this table.

Note: Salary values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 9c. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group, Petitions Approved for Continuing Employment in FY 2020

Occupational Category	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	87,000	108,000	136,000	116,000	303,821
Computer-Related Occupations	90,000	110,000	135,000	116,000	224,181
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	84,000	105,000	132,000	111,000	25,314
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	78,000	105,000	140,000	114,000	13,559
Occupations in Education	55,000	67,000	90,000	82,000	9,917
Occupations in Medicine and Health	68,000	115,000	230,000	156,000	9,746
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	88,000	111,000	140,000	117,000	6,881
Occupations in Life Sciences	60,000	80,000	110,000	90,000	3,534
Managers and Officials	105,000	135,000	170,000	143,000	3,320
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	100,000	134,000	169,000	136,000	2,539
Occupations in Social Sciences	78,000	108,000	140,000	115,000	1,832
Occupations in Art	65,000	80,000	120,000	95,000	1,177
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	87,000	177,000	220,000	172,000	722
Occupations in Writing	54,000	84,000	108,000	85,000	185
Miscellaneous	42,000	61,000	90,000	75,000	117
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	59,000	82,000	132,000	112,000	83
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	44,000	56,000	91,000	72,000	42
Occupations in Religion and Theology	33,000	55,000	87,000	60,000	16
Sale Promotion Occupations	----	----	----	----	----
Occupation Unknown	69,000	93,000	125,000	109,000	656

* Beneficiaries with missing or zero salary values are excluded from this table.

Note: Salary values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 10a. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group and Gender of Beneficiary, All Petitions Approved in FY 2020

Occupational Category	Female				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	75,000	94,000	123,000	103,000	111,701
Computer-Related Occupations	83,000	100,000	125,000	108,000	61,648
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	72,000	90,000	116,000	96,000	8,511
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	63,000	83,000	115,000	92,000	10,182
Occupations in Education	52,000	62,000	80,000	74,000	8,462
Occupations in Medicine and Health	61,000	85,000	196,000	128,000	7,121
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	76,000	96,000	124,000	103,000	4,754
Occupations in Life Sciences	55,000	70,000	96,000	80,000	3,335
Managers and Officials	80,000	115,000	147,000	118,000	1,573
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	66,000	100,000	139,000	105,000	1,627
Occupations in Social Sciences	64,000	85,000	117,000	93,000	1,721
Occupations in Art	55,000	75,000	112,000	86,000	1,019
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	73,000	155,000	190,000	151,000	870
Occupations in Writing	45,000	66,000	92,000	71,000	226
Miscellaneous	42,000	56,000	77,000	63,000	119
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	50,000	60,000	84,000	72,000	67
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	35,000	46,000	70,000	61,000	56
Occupations in Religion and Theology	28,000	43,000	64,000	55,000	9
Sale Promotion Occupations	0	26,000	52,000	26,000	2
Occupation Unknown	56,000	73,000	102,000	87,000	399

Table 10a Continued

Occupational Category	Male				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	84,000	104,000	133,000	113,000	314,353
Computer-Related Occupations	87,000	106,000	132,000	113,000	234,453
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	78,000	98,000	125,000	105,000	30,270
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	78,000	110,000	150,000	118,000	10,701
Occupations in Education	55,000	68,000	93,000	83,000	10,485
Occupations in Medicine and Health	67,000	133,000	250,000	171,000	8,051
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	80,000	105,000	135,000	111,000	6,783
Occupations in Life Sciences	57,000	71,000	101,000	84,000	3,412
Managers and Officials	100,000	135,000	170,000	144,000	3,471
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	100,000	138,000	170,000	139,000	2,362
Occupations in Social Sciences	77,000	110,000	150,000	118,000	1,761
Occupations in Art	65,000	77,000	107,000	91,000	952
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	90,000	190,000	220,000	168,000	583
Occupations in Writing	62,000	97,000	124,000	96,000	112
Miscellaneous	37,000	51,000	74,000	65,000	113
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	70,000	106,000	141,000	128,000	74
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	32,000	52,000	84,000	58,000	36
Occupations in Religion and Theology	32,000	53,000	77,000	54,000	23
Sale Promotion Occupations	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Occupation Unknown	70,000	93,000	120,000	106,000	711

* Beneficiaries with missing or zero salary values are excluded from this table.

Note: Salary values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 10b. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group and Gender of Beneficiary, Petitions Approved for Initial Employment in FY 2020

Occupational Category	Female				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	66,000	83,000	110,000	93,000	41,248
Computer-Related Occupations	78,000	91,000	114,000	99,000	20,067
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	65,000	79,000	100,000	84,000	3,365
Occupations in Education	50,000	60,000	78,000	72,000	4,049
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	55,000	70,000	95,000	80,000	3,883
Occupations in Medicine and Health	58,000	73,000	189,000	125,000	2,670
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	70,000	85,000	105,000	90,000	2,061
Occupations in Life Sciences	53,000	63,000	84,000	72,000	1,613
Managers and Officials	67,000	92,000	130,000	104,000	634
Occupations in Social Sciences	58,000	75,000	101,000	85,000	865
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	55,000	85,000	125,000	92,000	723
Occupations in Art	50,000	65,000	100,000	75,000	456
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	64,000	150,000	190,000	135,000	453
Occupations in Writing	43,000	63,000	88,000	67,000	111
Miscellaneous	40,000	49,000	63,000	54,000	58
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	48,000	60,000	81,000	70,000	29
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	30,000	42,000	53,000	54,000	31
Occupations in Religion and Theology	28,000	47,000	77,000	52,000	4
Sale Promotion Occupations	0	26,000	52,000	26,000	2
Occupation Unknown	54,000	70,000	90,000	78,000	174

Table 10b Continued

Occupational Category	Male				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	74,000	89,000	115,000	100,000	81,452
Computer-Related Occupations	78,000	92,000	115,000	100,000	52,200
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	68,000	81,000	105,000	89,000	10,147
Occupations in Education	53,000	65,000	90,000	79,000	4,994
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	63,000	85,000	125,000	101,000	3,466
Occupations in Medicine and Health	60,000	94,000	240,000	157,000	2,765
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	71,000	90,000	118,000	97,000	2,602
Occupations in Life Sciences	54,000	64,000	84,000	77,000	1,604
Managers and Officials	78,000	120,000	165,000	134,000	1,094
Occupations in Social Sciences	69,000	91,000	137,000	108,000	788
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	80,000	118,000	150,000	120,000	731
Occupations in Art	60,000	72,000	98,000	85,000	339
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	83,000	190,000	190,000	157,000	278
Occupations in Writing	52,000	85,000	100,000	81,000	43
Miscellaneous	33,000	44,000	61,000	53,000	57
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	65,000	100,000	130,000	102,000	29
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	16,000	32,000	60,000	44,000	19
Occupations in Religion and Theology	32,000	46,000	56,000	47,000	12
Sale Promotion Occupations	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Occupation Unknown	62,000	82,000	109,000	90,000	284

* Beneficiaries with missing or zero salary values are excluded from this table.

Note: Salary values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 10c. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group and Gender of Beneficiary, Petitions Approved for Continuing Employment in FY 2020

Occupational Category	Female				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	80,000	100,000	130,000	109,000	70,453
Computer-Related Occupations	87,000	105,000	132,000	113,000	41,581
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	80,000	100,000	125,000	104,000	5,146
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	70,000	90,000	121,000	100,000	6,299
Occupations in Education	53,000	64,000	83,000	75,000	4,413
Occupations in Medicine and Health	64,000	91,000	200,000	130,000	4,451
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	86,000	106,000	135,000	113,000	2,693
Occupations in Life Sciences	59,000	80,000	107,000	88,000	1,722
Managers and Officials	93,000	125,000	154,000	128,000	939
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	80,000	112,000	146,000	115,000	904
Occupations in Social Sciences	71,000	95,000	129,000	102,000	856
Occupations in Art	60,000	82,000	130,000	95,000	563
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	82,000	164,000	220,000	168,000	417
Occupations in Writing	48,000	70,000	95,000	74,000	115
Miscellaneous	46,000	63,000	87,000	71,000	61
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	56,000	60,000	84,000	74,000	38
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	43,000	55,000	100,000	70,000	25
Occupations in Religion and Theology	28,000	39,000	64,000	58,000	5
Sale Promotion Occupations	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Occupation Unknown	57,000	76,000	110,000	94,000	225

Table 10c Continued

Occupational Category	Male				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	90,000	110,000	138,000	118,000	232,901
Computer-Related Occupations	91,000	110,000	136,000	117,000	182,253
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	85,000	106,000	135,000	113,000	20,123
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	88,000	120,000	155,000	127,000	7,235
Occupations in Education	56,000	71,000	96,000	86,000	5,491
Occupations in Medicine and Health	73,000	150,000	251,000	178,000	5,286
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	90,000	115,000	145,000	120,000	4,181
Occupations in Life Sciences	61,000	82,000	113,000	91,000	1,808
Managers and Officials	110,000	140,000	175,000	149,000	2,377
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	113,000	144,000	179,000	148,000	1,631
Occupations in Social Sciences	89,000	119,000	153,000	126,000	973
Occupations in Art	66,000	80,000	110,000	95,000	613
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	100,000	190,000	220,000	177,000	305
Occupations in Writing	73,000	100,000	132,000	105,000	69
Miscellaneous	41,000	57,000	94,000	78,000	56
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	72,000	107,000	150,000	145,000	45
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	48,000	73,000	84,000	74,000	17
Occupations in Religion and Theology	38,000	59,000	91,000	61,000	11
Sale Promotion Occupations	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Occupation Unknown	76,000	100,000	130,000	117,000	427

* Beneficiaries with missing or zero salary values are excluded from this table.

Note: Salary values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 11. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Education Level, FY 2020

Education Level	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
All Beneficiaries	81,000	101,000	130,000	111,000	426,707
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	75,000	94,000	125,000	104,000	329
Bachelor's Degree	82,000	100,000	127,000	109,000	152,244
Master's Degree	82,000	101,000	130,000	109,000	231,083
Doctorate	62,000	89,000	128,000	100,000	30,074
Professional Degree	71,000	180,000	250,000	181,000	12,947
Level of Education Unknown	68,000	94,000	126,000	108,000	30
Initial Employment	72,000	87,000	112,000	97,000	122,886
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	68,000	90,000	136,000	102,000	127
Bachelor's Degree	74,000	86,000	110,000	97,000	35,761
Master's Degree	73,000	87,000	110,000	93,000	67,914
Doctorate Degree	58,000	80,000	118,000	93,000	14,058
Professional Degree	65,000	147,000	235,000	166,000	5,017
Level of Education Unknown	70,000	81,000	100,000	89,000	9
Continuing Employment	87,000	108,000	136,000	116,000	303,821
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	80,000	95,000	120,000	105,000	202
Bachelor's Degree	87,000	106,000	130,000	112,000	116,483
Master's Degree	89,000	110,000	138,000	116,000	163,169
Doctorate Degree	65,000	96,000	139,000	107,000	16,016
Professional Degree	80,000	195,000	255,000	191,000	7,930
Level of Education Unknown	68,000	102,000	129,000	116,000	21

* Beneficiaries with missing or zero salary values are excluded from this table.

Note: Salary values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 12. H-1B Petitions Approved by Industry Sector* and Type of Petition, FY 2020

Industry Sector	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	122,886	100	303,824	100	426,710	100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	62,928	51.2	169,230	55.7	232,158	54.4
Manufacturing	11,004	9.0	29,465	9.7	40,469	9.5
Finance and Insurance	6,554	5.3	22,031	7.3	28,585	6.7
Information	6,531	5.3	20,001	6.6	26,532	6.2
Educational Services	11,553	9.4	13,023	4.3	24,576	5.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,698	4.6	9,909	3.3	15,607	3.7
Retail Trade	3,221	2.6	9,702	3.2	12,923	3.0
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,179	1.0	2,615	0.9	3,794	0.9
Wholesale Trade	877	0.7	2,219	0.7	3,096	0.7
Management of Companies and Enterprises	452	0.4	2,491	0.8	2,943	0.7
Construction	913	0.7	972	0.3	1,885	0.4
Transportation and Warehousing	474	0.4	1,306	0.4	1,780	0.4
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	473	0.4	784	0.3	1,257	0.3
Other Services (except Public Administration)	345	0.3	616	0.2	961	0.2
Utilities	194	0.2	668	0.2	862	0.2
Accommodation and Food Services	190	0.2	644	0.2	834	0.2
Mining, Quarrying, and Oil and Gas Extraction	265	0.2	485	0.2	750	0.2
Public Administration	183	0.1	390	0.1	573	0.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	158	0.1	241	0.1	399	0.1
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	59	0	108	0	167	0
Industry Sector Unknown	9,635	7.8	16,924	5.6	26,559	6.2

* Industry sector is determined by the first two digits of the petitioner's (employer's) 6-digit NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code entered on the Form I-129. Unlike country of birth, age, education, and occupation, USCIS does not verify NAICS code.

Note: Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 13. H-1B Petitions Approved by Detailed Industry* and Type of Petition, FY 2020

Detailed Industry	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	122,886	100	303,824	100	426,710	100
Custom Computer Programming Services	31,367	25.5	86,716	28.5	118,083	27.7
Computer Systems Design Services	7,816	6.4	29,807	9.8	37,623	8.8
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	10,016	8.2	10,867	3.6	20,883	4.9
Software Publishers	4,167	3.4	11,041	3.6	15,208	3.6
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	2,705	2.2	8,155	2.7	10,860	2.5
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	3,285	2.7	7,141	2.4	10,426	2.4
Engineering Services	3,654	3.0	6,507	2.1	10,161	2.4
Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses	2,184	1.8	5,895	1.9	8,079	1.9
Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services	1,769	1.4	6,128	2.0	7,897	1.9
Other Computer Related Services	2,253	1.8	5,620	1.8	7,873	1.8
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	1,636	1.3	5,676	1.9	7,312	1.7
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	2,582	2.1	4,032	1.3	6,614	1.5
Investment Banking and Securities Dealing	1,821	1.5	3,894	1.3	5,715	1.3
Offices of Certified Public Accountants	949	0.8	3,579	1.2	4,528	1.1
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	872	0.7	3,568	1.2	4,440	1.0
Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	1,505	1.2	2,250	0.7	3,755	0.9
Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	839	0.7	2,821	0.9	3,660	0.9
Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing	972	0.8	2,047	0.7	3,019	0.7
Commercial Banking	582	0.5	2,370	0.8	2,952	0.7
Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities	624	0.5	2,251	0.7	2,875	0.7
Other Industries	31,841	25.9	76,650	25.2	108,491	25.4
Detailed Industry Unknown	9,447	7.7	16,809	5.5	26,256	6.2

* Detailed industry is determined by the petitioner's (employer's) 6-digit NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code entered on the Form I-129 (if 6 digits are not available, 4 or 2 digits may be used instead). Unlike country of birth, age, education, and education, USCIS does not verify NAICS code.

Note: Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020

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

Table 14. H-1B Petitions Approved for Initial Employment by Requested Action, FY 2020

	Number	Percent
Initial Employment	122,886	100
Consular processing outside the U.S.	44,390	36.1
Change of status, amendment, and/or extension of stay processed inside the U.S.	78,496	63.9

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 15. H-1B Petitions Approved for New Employment by Prior Nonimmigrant Class of Beneficiary, FY 2020

Prior Nonimmigrant Class	Number	Percent
New employment, requests for change of nonimmigrant class only*	75,303	100
Students [†] (F1, F2)	57,950	77.0
Exchange Visitors [†] (J1, J1S, J2, Q1)	5,254	7.0
Spouse or Child of H-Visa Holder (H4)	4,733	6.3
Intracompany Transferees [†] (L1A, L1B, L2)	3,433	4.6
NAFTA Professionals [†] (TN1, TN2, TD)	831	1.1
Specialty Occupation Workers (H1B, H1B1)**	654	0.9
Extraordinary Ability [†] (O1, O1A, O1B, O2, O3)	617	0.8
Temporary Visitor For Business or Pleasure (B1, B2)	382	0.5
Treaty Traders and Investors [†] (E1, E2, E3, E3D)	268	0.4
Other	111	0.1
Prior Nonimmigrant Class Unknown	1,070	1.4

[†] Includes Spouses and Children

* Includes petitions with Part 2 Question 2 equal to A and Part 2 Question 4 equal to B, F, or G on Form I-129.

** A petition for new employment might show H-1B or H-1B1 as a beneficiary's prior class if the beneficiary is moving from a cap-exempt employer to a cap-subject employer, or vice versa, or it might represent an error.

Note: Data on prior nonimmigrant class is taken from answers to the prompt "Current Nonimmigrant Status" on Form I-129. This is not a required field on the Form I-129. This information is self-reported, and in some cases the petitioner (employer) may not know the prior class of the beneficiary.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 16. H-1B Petitions Approved by Length of Validity Period and Type of Petition, FY 2020

Length of Validity Period	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	122,886	100	303,824	100	426,710	100
0 to 5 months	3,058	2.5	7,176	2.4	10,234	2.4
6 to 11 months	4,506	3.7	18,874	6.2	23,380	5.5
12 to 17 months	4,314	3.5	21,684	7.1	25,998	6.1
18 to 23 months	4,184	3.4	17,125	5.6	21,309	5.0
24 to 29 months	6,151	5.0	18,617	6.1	24,768	5.8
30 to 36 months	98,868	80.5	213,708	70.3	312,576	73.3
Validity Period Unknown	1,805	1.5	6,640	2.2	8,445	2.0

Note: Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 17. H-1B Approved Petitions with Premium Processing, FY 2020

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	122,886	100	303,824	100	426,710	100
Premium Processing Requested*	45,200	36.8	175,886	57.9	221,086	51.8
Premium Processing Not Requested	77,686	63.2	127,938	42.1	205,624	48.2

* Refers to all petitions with a corresponding premium processing request, regardless of whether the request was submitted at the same time as the petition, or at a later date.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 18. H-1B Petitions by Case Completion and Request for Evidence, FY 2020

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Completions*	141,162	100	325,463	100	466,625	100
Approvals	122,886	87.1	303,824	93.4	426,710	91.4
Denials	18,276	12.9	21,639	6.6	39,915	8.6
Completions with RFE	52,883	37.5	81,288	25.0	134,171	28.8
Approvals	35,504	25.2	63,011	19.4	98,515	21.1
Denials	17,379	12.3	18,277	5.6	35,656	7.6
Completions without RFE	88,279	62.5	244,175	75.0	332,454	71.2
Approvals	87,382	61.9	240,813	74.0	328,195	70.3
Denials	897	0.6	3,362	1.0	4,259	0.9

* Approvals and denials combined are collectively referred to as “completions.”

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS3, accessed October 2020
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services