



Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers

Fiscal Year 2022 Annual Report to Congress
October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022

March 13, 2023



Homeland
Security

*U.S. Citizenship and
Immigration Services*



**Homeland
Security**

Foreword

March 13, 2023

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 2022, 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 Richard Durbin
Chairman, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Lindsey Graham
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jim Jordan
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
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 "Zephranie Buetow".

Zephranie Buetow
Assistant Secretary of Legislative Affairs

Executive Summary

The American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA), Pub. L. No. 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, noncitizens 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 fiscal year (FY) 2022, October 1, 2021 – September 30, 2022.

Highlights

- The number of H-1B petitions filed increased by 19.1 percent, from 398,296 in FY 2021 to 474,301 in FY 2022.
- The number of H-1B petitions approved increased by 8.6 percent from 407,071 in FY 2021 to 442,043 in FY 2022.¹
- The median age of beneficiaries with approved petitions in FY 2022 was 33 years old, which is the same as FY 2021.
- The highest educational attainment of 31.7 percent of beneficiaries with an approved H-1B petition in FY 2022 was a bachelor's degree. In addition, 31.1 percent of approved petitions were for workers with a master's degree, 7.6 percent had a doctorate, and 3.1 percent had a professional degree. 26 percent had an unknown education level².
- The number of H-1B petitions approved in FY 2022 for workers in computer-related occupations was 291,780, or 66 percent of approved petitions.
- The median compensation of beneficiaries with approved petitions increased by 9.3 percent, from \$108,000 in FY 2021 to \$118,000 in FY 2022.

The data contained in this report were extracted by the USCIS Office of Performance and Quality in November 2022.

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 FY 2022 include some petitions that were filed in a previous fiscal year but were approved in FY 2022.

² Level of education was not electronically recorded into USCIS systems for some applications, but it is found in supporting documentation within the application. This resulted in a higher number of applications under "education unknown" which was collected in FY22.



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I. Legislative Requirement

Section 416(c)(2) of the *American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998* (ACWIA), Pub. L. No. 105-277, div. C, tit. IV, 112 Stat. 2681, includes the following reporting requirement:³

[T]he Attorney General⁴ 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, noncitizens 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.

³ 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 noncitizens 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 (FY) 2022.

⁴ 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 (DOJ) official to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) 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 generally a noncitizen admitted to the United States to perform services in a “specialty occupation.”*⁵

The H-1B nonimmigrant classification is a vehicle through which U.S. employers may obtain high-skilled workers on a temporary basis. Employers may file an H-1B petition for a noncitizen to perform services: in a specialty occupation; of an exceptional nature relating to a Department of Defense (DOD) cooperative research and development project or coproduction project; or of distinguished merit and ability in the field of fashion modeling. The vast majority of H-1B petitions are specialty occupation petitions. 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 a Nonimmigrant Worker (Form I-129) with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).⁶ The LCA specifies the job, wages, length, and geographic location of employment. In addition, to protect U.S. workers (as well as H-1B workers), the employer must agree to pay the noncitizen 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 petitioning for 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, a noncitizen 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

⁵ 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.”

⁶ 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).

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. *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 U.S. Department of State (DOS), which determines whether a prospective noncitizen 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 a noncitizen 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.

Generally, a noncitizen 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.⁷ *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(9)(iii)(A)(I). The H-1B petition may be used to sponsor a noncitizen for an initial period of H-1B employment or to extend or change the authorized stay of a noncitizen previously admitted to the United States in H-1B status or another nonimmigrant status. An employer may file the petition to sponsor a noncitizen 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 noncitizens who are provided nonimmigrant status in the H-1B classification. At the end of the six-year period, the noncitizen must either change to a different status (if eligible) or depart the United States, unless the noncitizen is exempt.⁸ USCIS regulations provide that a noncitizen 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 noncitizens who could be issued H-1B visas or otherwise provided H-1B nonimmigrant status during each fiscal year. This numerical limitation, commonly referred to as the "H-1B cap," generally does not apply to H-1B petitions filed on behalf of certain noncitizens who have previously been counted against the cap. *See* 8 USC 1184(g)(7). Thus, typically, 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

⁷ A noncitizen 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).

⁸ Certain noncitizens 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).

petitioner is a nonprofit research organization or governmental research organization. *See* 8 USC 1184(g)(5)(A)-(B).

The American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA) and 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 noncitizens who may be issued H-1B visas or otherwise provided H-1B nonimmigrant status and providing certain exemptions to these limitations. Under ACWIA, the annual ceiling was increased from 65,000 to 115,000 in FYs 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.⁹ 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 noncitizens 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).

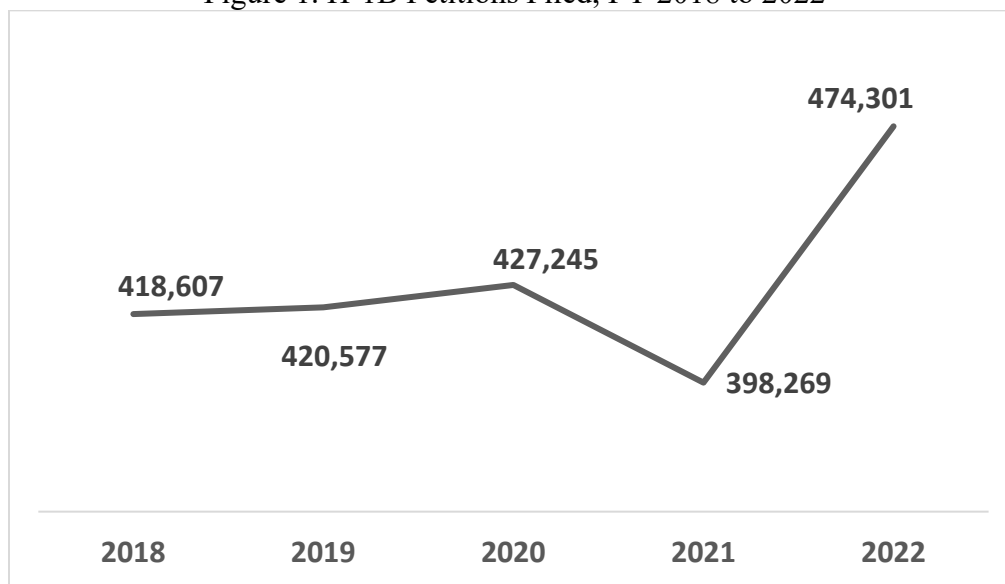
⁹ Each fiscal year, up to 1,400 H-1B visa numbers are set aside for nationals of Chile and up to 5,400 are set aside for nationals of Singapore under the provisions of free trade agreements between the United States and each country. *See* 8 USC 1184(g)(8)(B)(ii). In addition, there is a limit of no more than 100 noncitizens 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).

III. Data Report

Section 3.1 – Petitions Filed

During FY 2022, USCIS received 474,301 H-1B petitions submitted by employers on behalf of noncitizen workers. More H-1B petitions were filed in FY 2022 than in any of the previous four years. Also, in FY 2022 there were more petitions filed for initial employment and continuing employment than in any of the previous four years.¹⁰ (See details in Figure 1, as well as Appendix D, Table 1a.)

Figure 1. H-1B Petitions Filed, FY 2018 to 2022

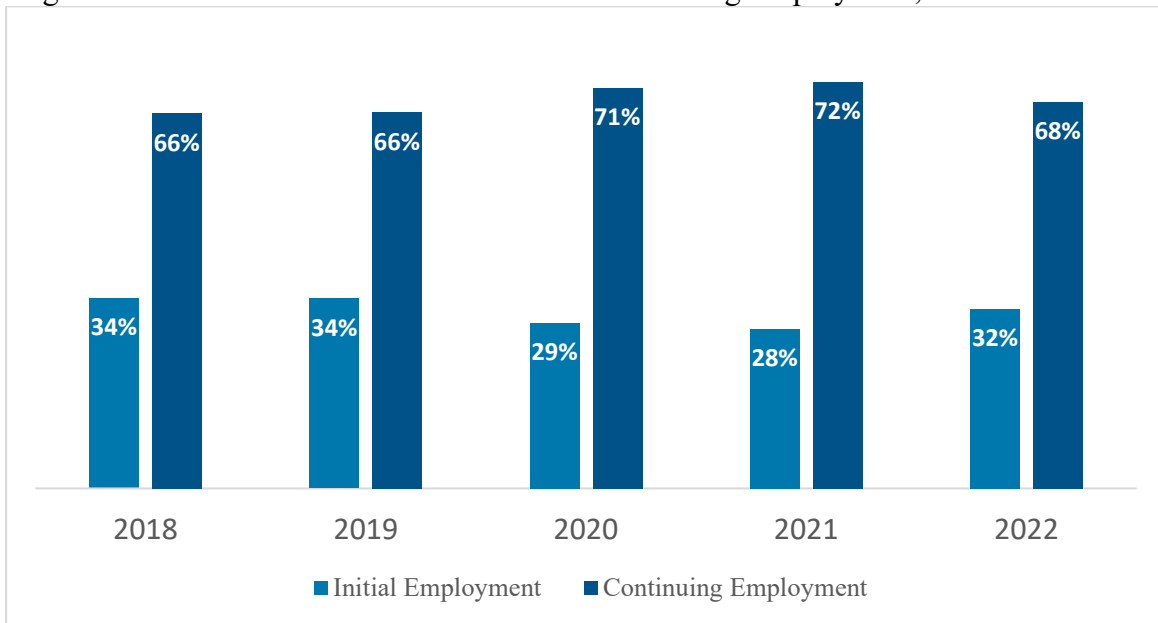


Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3 (Computer Linked Application Management Information System 3) accessed November 2022

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 noncitizens 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 Nonimmigrant 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 2 shows a breakdown of all petitions filed between FYs 2018 to 2022 by type of petition (initial or continuing). FY 2022 Petitions for continuing employment increased in number but decreased slightly in percent share from FY 2021—from 71.8 percent to 68.3 percent. Initial employment increased in terms of overall number and percent share from 28.2 percent to 31.7 percent compared to the previous year.

Figure 2. H-1B Petitions Filed for Initial and Continuing Employment, FY 2018 to 2022



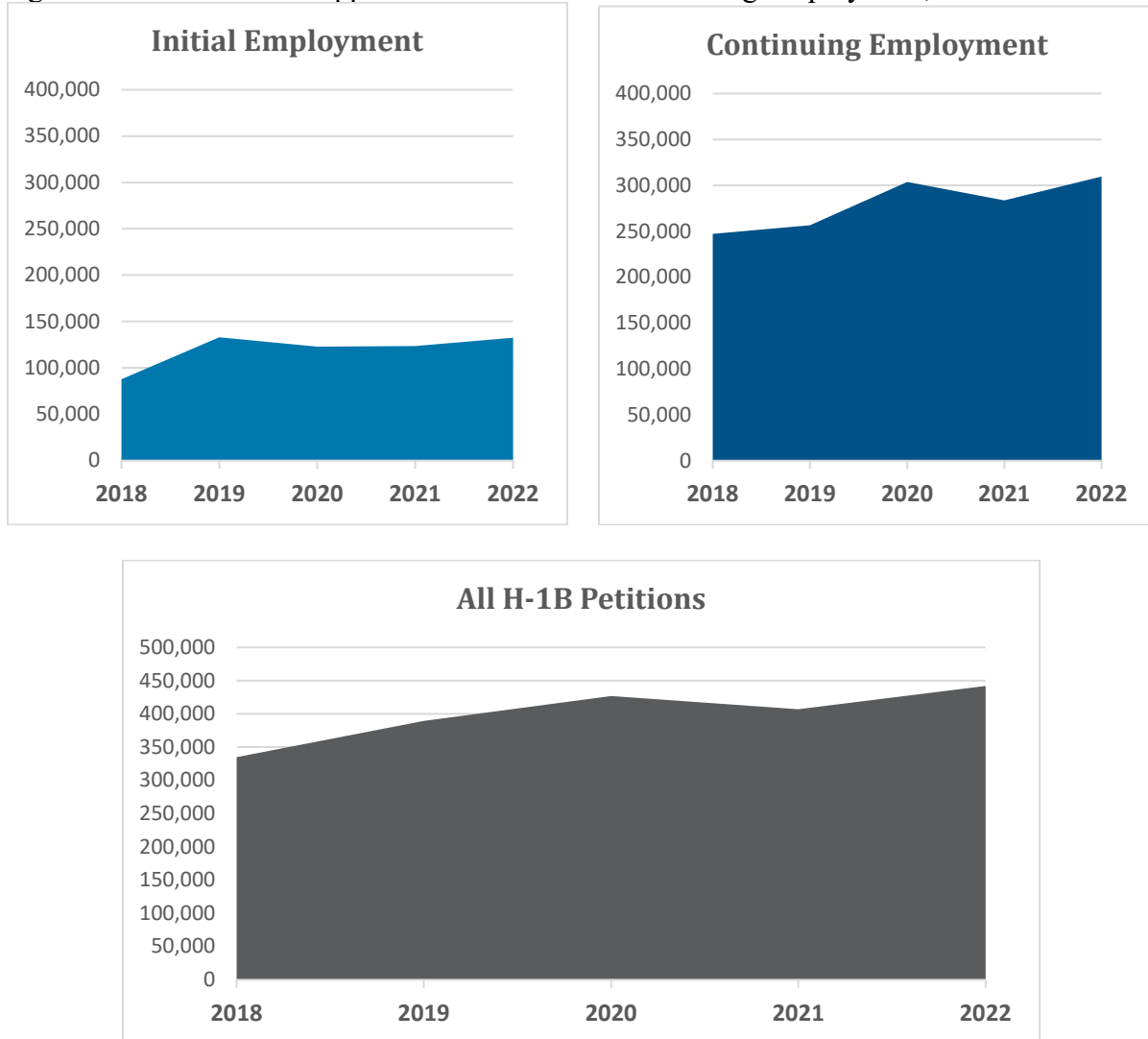
Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Section 3.2 – Approved Petitions

USCIS approved 442,043 H-1B petitions in FY 2022, more than in each of the prior four years.¹¹ Of those, USCIS approved 132,429 petitions for initial employment in FY 2022, which was more than in any of the previous four years except for 2019. USCIS approved 309,614 petitions for continuing employment in FY 2022, which was more than in any of the previous four fiscal years. (See appendix D, Table 1b.)

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. Beginning in FY 2020, 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 may differ 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](#).

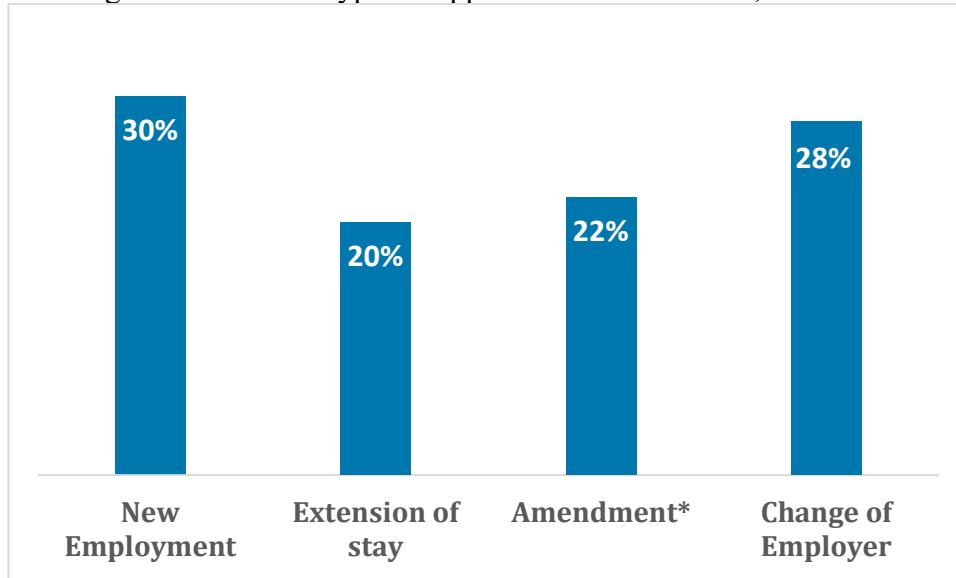
Figure 3. H-1B Petitions Approved for Initial and Continuing Employment, FYs 2018 to 2022



Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Approved petitions for initial employment include petitions for new employment (30 percent) and new concurrent employment (less than one percent). Petitions for continuing employment include requests for extensions (20.4 percent), amendments (21.6 percent), and sequential employment (i.e., change of employer, 28 percent). See Appendix D, Table 2.

Figure 4. Detailed Type of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2022



Note: New concurrent employment (<1 percent) not shown.

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

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

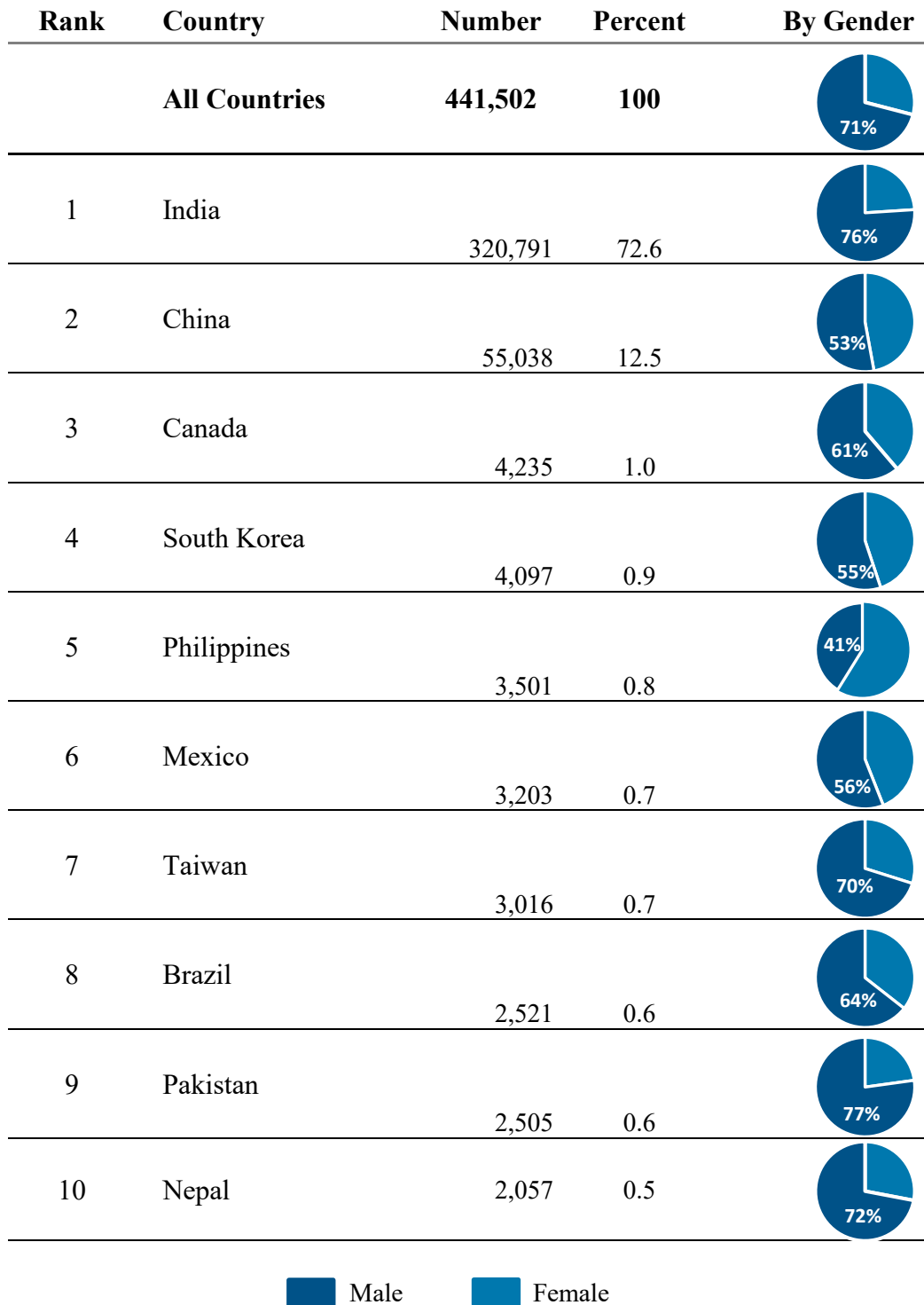
Section 3.3 – Approved Petitions by Country of Birth and Gender

Of the H-1B petitions approved in FY 2022, 72.6 percent were for beneficiaries whose country of birth was India.¹² The second most common country of birth was China, accounting for 12.5 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 5.8 percent of beneficiaries. Approved petitions for beneficiaries born in India and China combined make up a larger share of continuing employment (90.2 percent) than of initial employment (73 percent).

In FY 2022, males accounted for a majority (70.8 percent) of all approved H-1B petitions and females accounted for 29 percent. Among the countries shown in Figure 5, the proportion of male to female H-1B beneficiaries for each country ranges from 77 percent male and 22.8 percent female for Pakistan, to 41.1 percent male and 58.7 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 2022



Note: For a complete list of countries of birth of H-1B beneficiaries, see appendix D, table 4a
 Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Section 3.4 – Approved Petitions by Age and Gender

Females are beneficiaries of a larger share (35.6 percent) of approved initial employment petitions compared to their share of continuing employment (26.2 percent), as shown in Figure 6a. The median age of approved H-1B beneficiaries in FY 2022 was 33 years old. Figure 6b shows the age and gender distribution of approved H-1B beneficiaries. Male beneficiaries outnumber females in every age category.

Among beneficiaries approved for initial employment, nearly two-thirds (65 percent) were between 25 and 34 years old. Beneficiaries approved for continuing employment were slightly older, with nearly two-thirds (62.8 percent) between 30 and 39 years old. (See appendix D, Table 5.)

Figure 6a. Approved H-1B Beneficiaries by Type of Petition and Gender, FY 2022

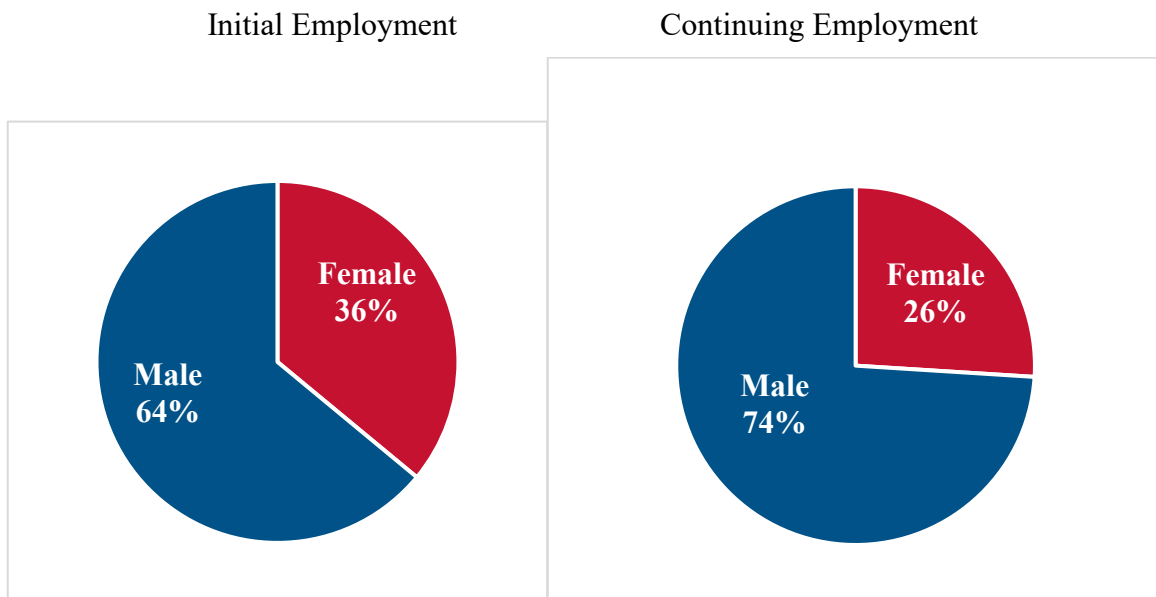
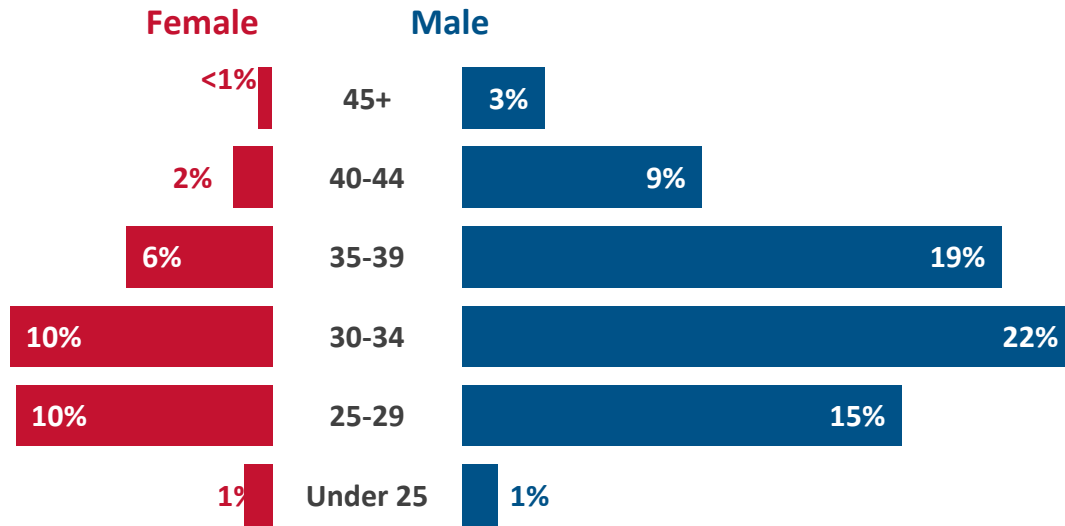


Figure 6b. Approved H-1B Beneficiaries by Age and Gender, FY 2022



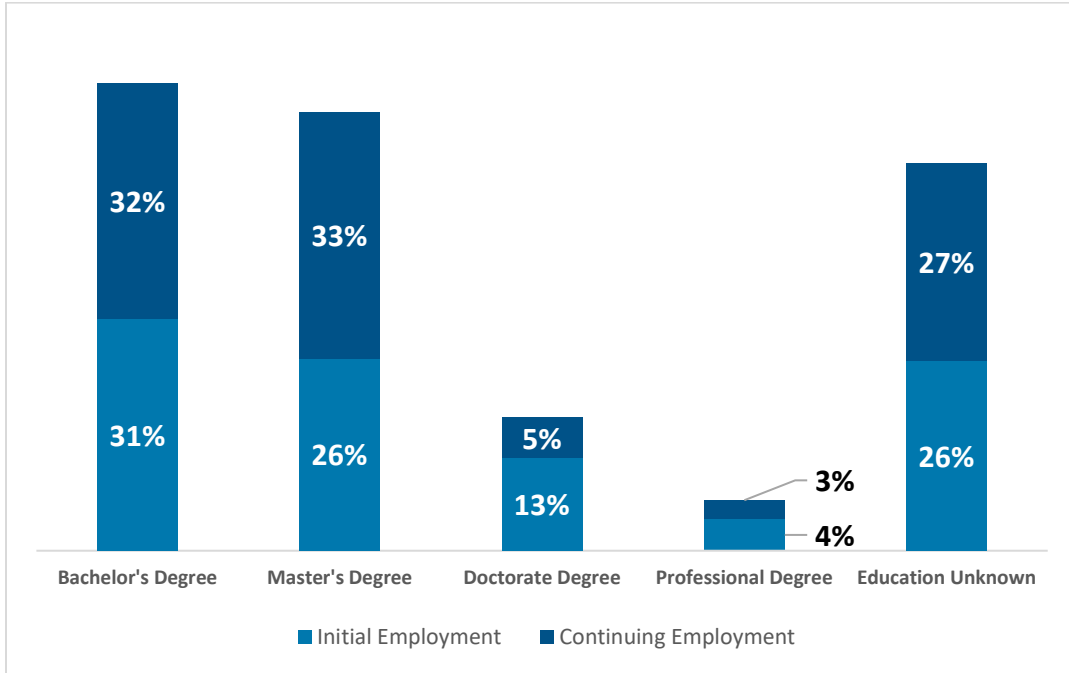
Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Section 3.5 – Approved Petitions by Level of Education and Gender

Of all the approved H-1B petitions in FY 2022, 31.1 percent reported that the beneficiary’s highest educational degree attained was a master’s degree, 31.7 percent had a bachelor’s degree, 7.6 percent had a doctorate, 3.1 percent had a professional degree, and 26 percent had an unknown level of education.¹³ (See appendix D, Table 6.) A greater share of beneficiaries approved for initial employment had earned a doctorate or professional degree (12.5 and 4.3 percent, respectively) compared to continuing employment (5.5 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.

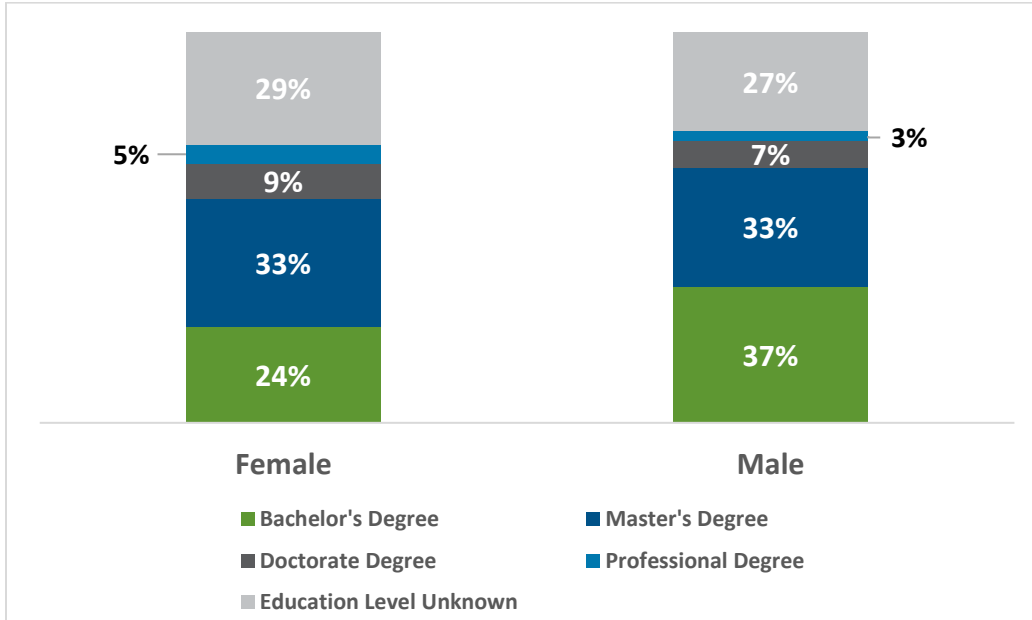
¹³ Employers are asked to provide the highest degree (domestic or foreign) achieved by the beneficiary at the time of filing the H-1B petition, but not training or experience deemed equivalent to a degree. The reporting of a domestic or foreign degree is not required in a standard format on USCIS or 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. Level of education was not electronically recorded into USCIS systems for some applications, but it is found in supporting documentation within the application. This resulted in a higher number of applications under “education unknown.”

Figure 7. Education Level of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries, FY 2022



Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Figure 8. Education Level of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries by Gender, FY 2022



Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Section 3.6 – Approved Petitions by Occupation¹⁴














Of all the H-1B petitions approved in FY 2022, computer-related occupations were the largest major occupational category, accounting for 66 percent of all beneficiaries. The next largest major occupational group was architecture, engineering, and surveying with 9.8 percent.

Figure 9 shows the distribution of approved petitions for major occupational categories with at least 1,000 approved H-1B petitions in FY 2022. Petitions for continuing employment outnumber petitions for initial employment in all of the major occupational categories shown in Figure 9 except for education. The proportion of initial to continuing employment within each major occupational category ranges from nearly equal proportions for occupations in education and life sciences, to the largest difference in proportion which is in computer-related occupations (25.6 percent to 74.4 percent). *See Appendix D, Table 7.*

The largest detailed occupational group among all approved H-1B beneficiaries is systems analysis and programming, which accounts for 54.7 percent of all beneficiaries and falls within the major occupational category of computer-related occupations. *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 2022

Occupational Group	Number	Percent	Type of Petition
All Occupations	442,043	100	 70%
Computer-Related	291,780	66.0	 74%
Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	43,351	9.8	 70%
Administrative Specializations	23,022	5.2	 67%
Education	10,980	2.5	 52%
Medicine and Health	10,229	2.3	 57%
Life Sciences	7,918	1.8	 50%
Mathematics and Physical Sciences	7,904	1.8	 66%
Managers and Officials	5,944	1.3	 69%
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial	5,189	1.2	 60%
Art	2,160	0.5	 57%
Social Sciences	1,884	0.4	 62%
Law and Jurisprudence	799	0.2	 61%

 Initial Employment  Continuing Employment

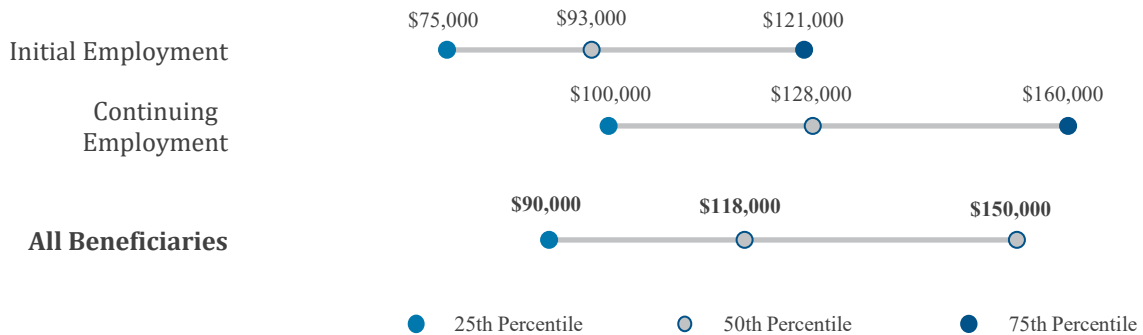
Note: Occupational groups with fewer than 700 H-1B petitions in FY 2022 are not shown in figure 9. See appendix D Table 7 for data on all major occupation groups.

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Section 3.7 – Approved Petitions by Annual Compensation and Occupation

Median annual compensation for all approved H-1B beneficiaries in FY 2022 was \$118,000.¹⁵ 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 2022

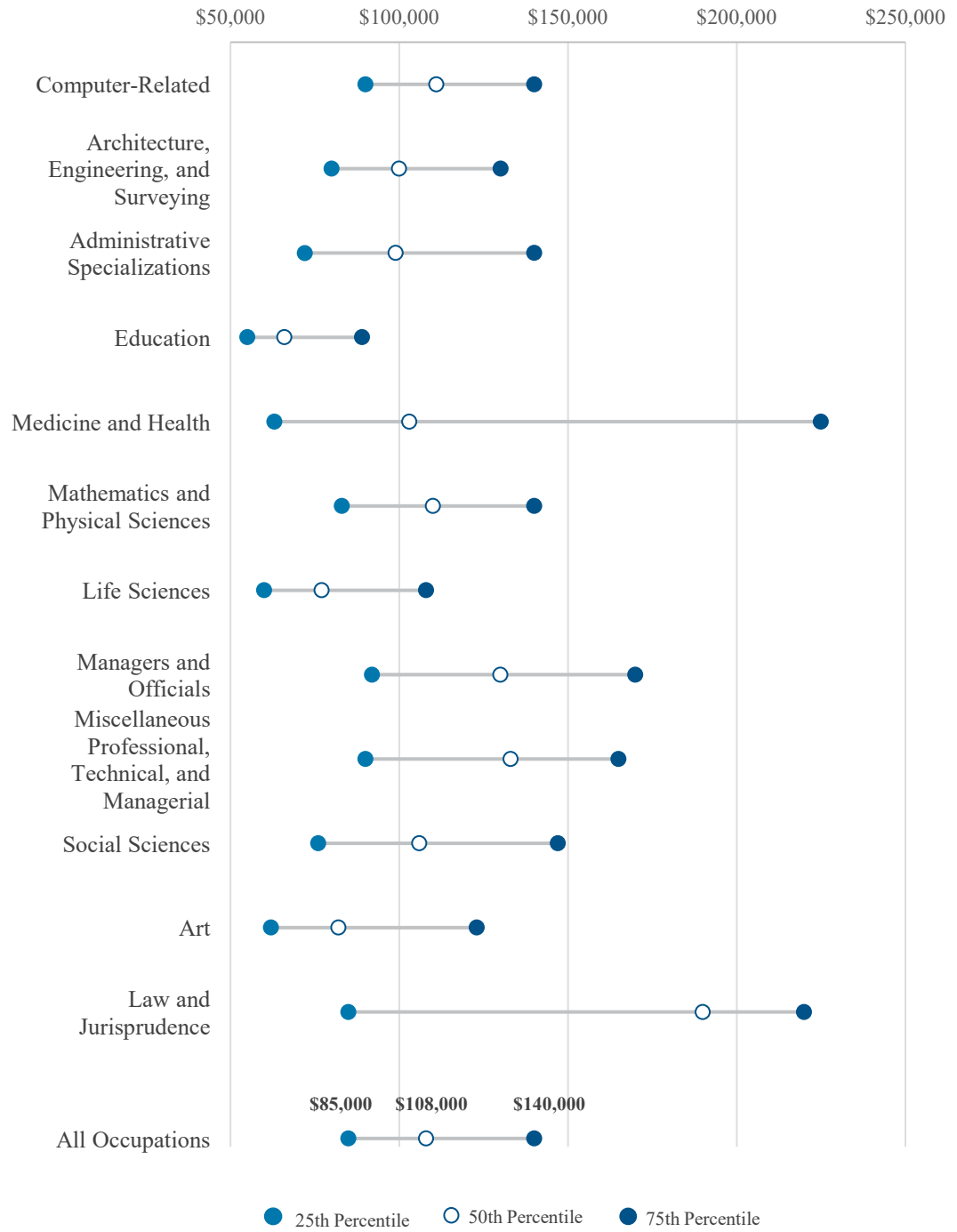


Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

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 \$140,000 for occupations in miscellaneous professional, technical, and managerial occupations. The largest variation between 25th and 75th percentiles was for occupations in law and jurisprudence.

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. Annual Compensation of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group, FY 2022



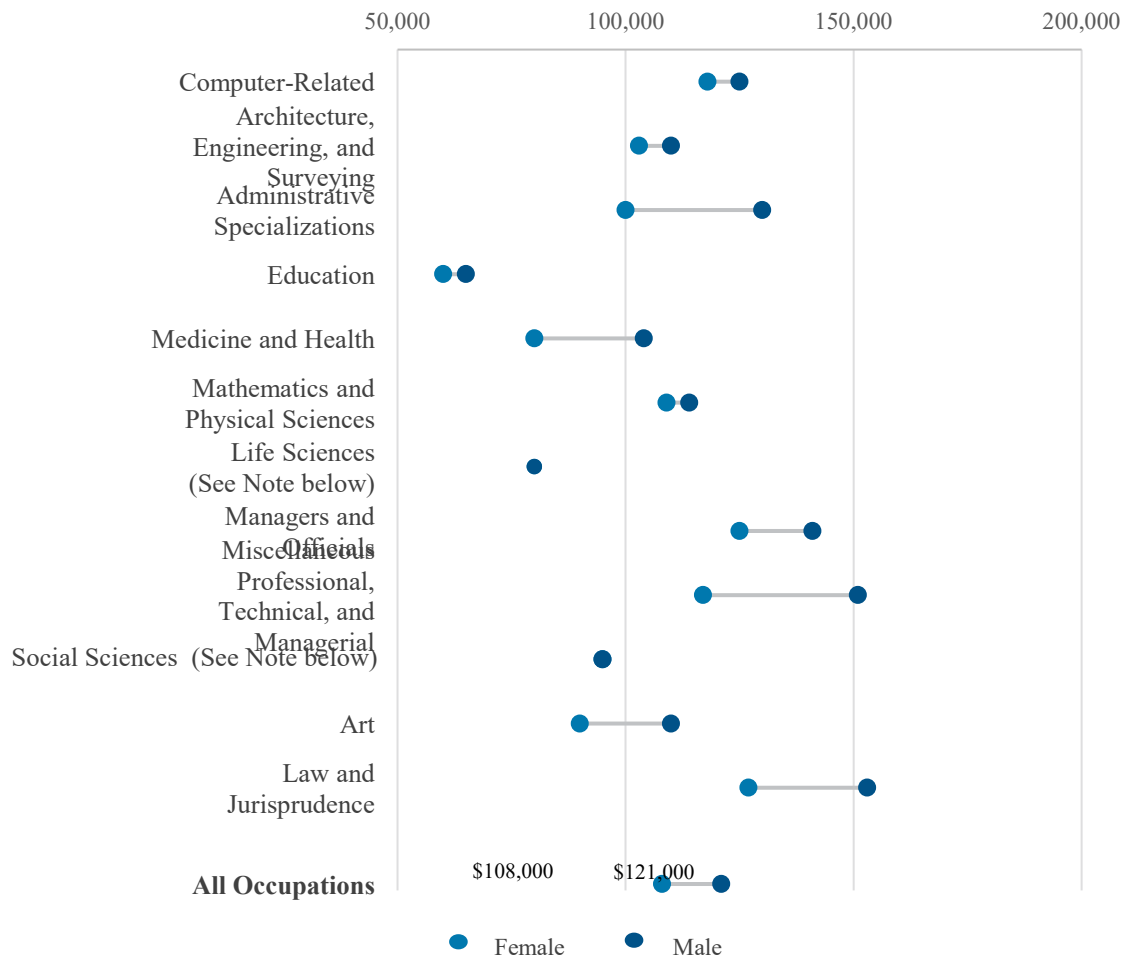
Note: Occupational categories are shown in descending order based on the total number of beneficiaries approved in FY 2022.

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Section 3.8 – Approved Petitions by Annual Compensation, Occupation, and Gender

Approved petitions for male beneficiaries in FY 2022 have a higher median compensation than for female beneficiaries in all but five major occupational categories. In three of those categories, median compensation is the same for both genders: Law and Jurisprudence, Social Sciences, and Life Sciences. In two of those categories, women have a higher median compensation: Miscellaneous and Sale Promotion Occupations. Figure 12 shows median compensation for male and female beneficiaries in each major occupational category with more than 700 approved H-1B petitions in FY 2022. See Appendix D, Table 10a.

Figure 12. Median Compensation of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group and Gender, FY 2022

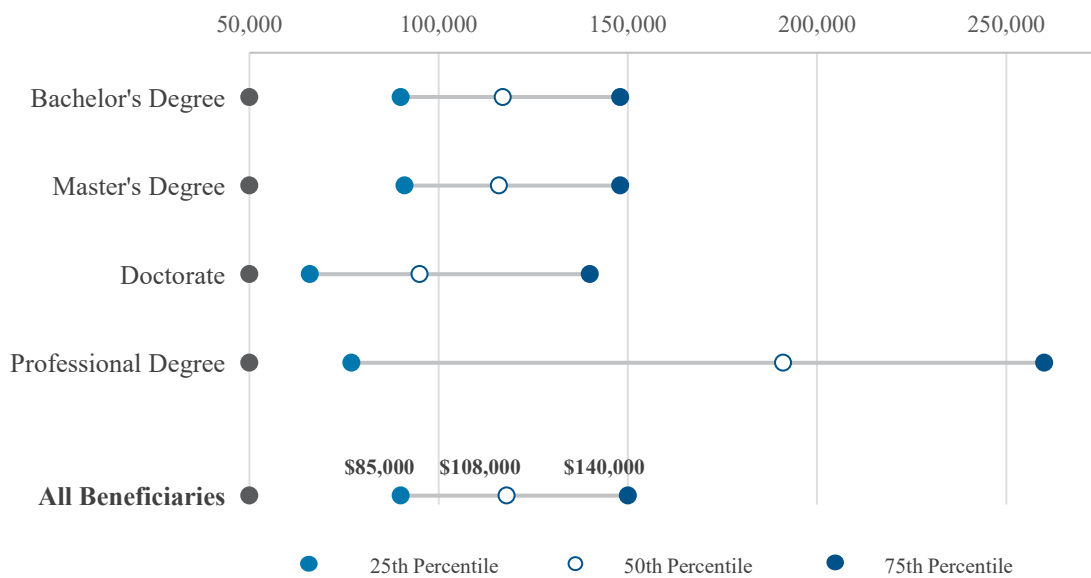


Note: Occupational categories are shown in descending order based on the total number of beneficiaries approved in FY 2022. Occupations with fewer than 1,000 H-1B petitions in FY 2022 are not shown in figure 12; see appendix D Table 10a for data on all major occupation groups. Male and Female dots may overlap due to similar numbers. Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022,

Section 3.9 – Approved Petitions by Annual Compensation and Education

Of all the H-1B petitions approved in FY 2022, beneficiaries with bachelor’s and master’s degrees had similar median levels of compensation (\$117,000 and \$116,000, respectively). Beneficiaries with professional degrees had the highest median compensation (\$198,000), while beneficiaries with a doctoral degree had the lowest (\$110,000). Beneficiaries with professional degrees also had the widest distribution of incomes. Twenty-five percent of these beneficiaries’ incomes fell below \$70,000, while 25 percent of the beneficiaries’ incomes exceeded \$246,000. Professional degrees include medical and law degrees, among others. *See Appendix D, Table 11.*

Figure 13. Annual Compensation of H-1B Beneficiaries by Level of Education, FY 2022



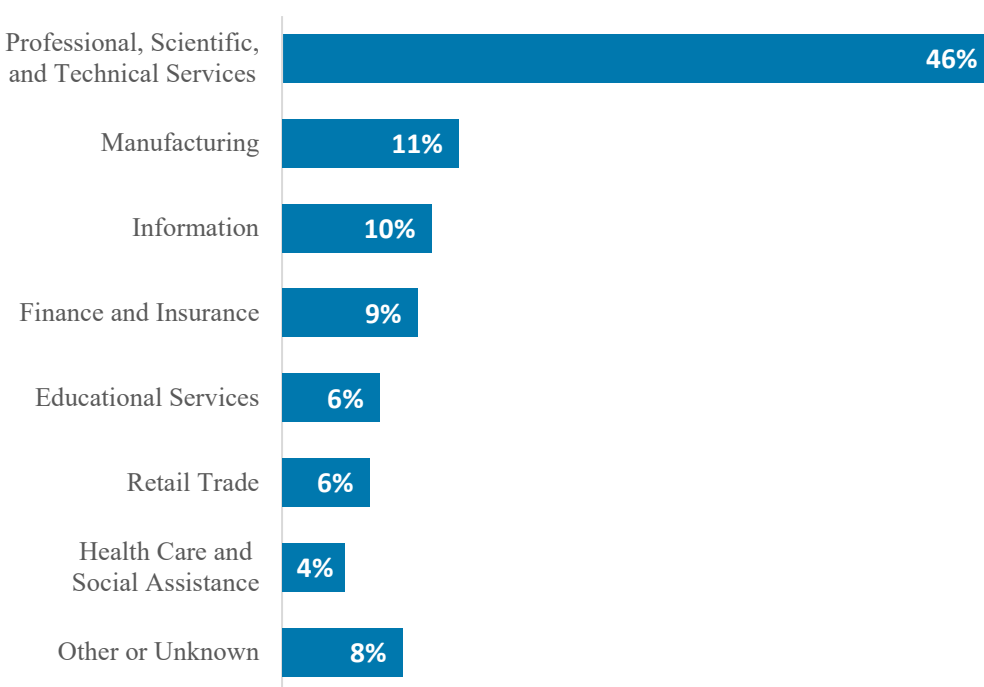
Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

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 2022 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 (\$205,000) was \$45,000 more than the median for initial employment (\$160,000).

Section 3.10 – Approved Petitions by Employer’s Industry Sector

The most common industry sector among employers of H-1B workers in FY 2022 was the professional, scientific, and technical services sector, which accounts for half (46.2 percent) of all approved petitions for H-1B workers.¹⁶ Figure 14 shows the percentage share of petitions by industry sector. (See appendix D, Table 12.) Within the professional, scientific, and technical services sector, the largest detailed industry sector was custom computer programming services, which accounts for 22.9 percent of all petitions and is also the largest detailed industry sector among all approved H-1B petitions.¹⁷ See Appendix D, Table 13.

Figure 14. Industry Sector of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2022



Note: Industry sectors are shown in descending order based on the total number of beneficiaries approved in FY 2022. Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

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.

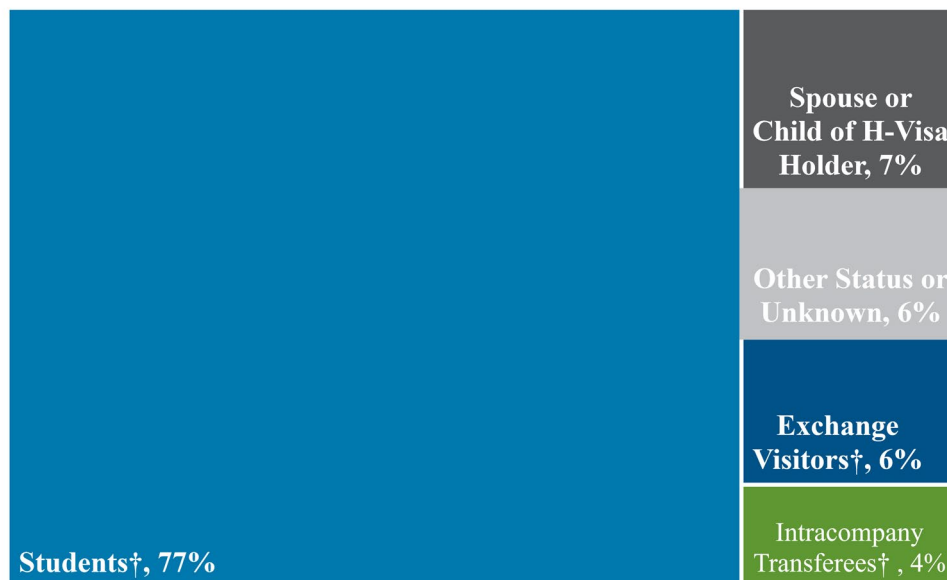
¹⁷ Whereas industry sectors are classified using the first two digits of the employer’s NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code, “detailed industry sector” here uses the full six-digit code (or fewer, if fewer than six digits are available) to classify an employer.

Section 3.11 – Approved Petitions for Initial Employment by Location of Processing and Prior Status

There are multiple ways H-1B nonimmigrant status can be granted. An H-1B petition may request that the beneficiary be granted a change to 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 extension of 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 132,429 petitions approved in FY 2022 for initial employment, 38.8 percent requested consular (or port of entry) notification and 59.2 percent requested a change to H-1B nonimmigrant status for a beneficiary already in the United States. *See Appendix D, Table 14.*

In FY 2022, there were 75,037 approved petitions for new employment that requested a change of nonimmigrant status. More than three-quarters (77.2 percent) of these petitions indicated that the beneficiary’s prior status was either F-1 or F-2, which are the nonimmigrant classifications for student visas (including the spouses and children of students). The next three largest groups requesting a change of nonimmigrant status were exchange visitors (including their spouses and children) or temporary workers for cultural exchange (J-1, J-2, Q-1), the spouses and children of principal H nonimmigrants (H-4), and intracompany transferees and their spouses and children (L-1A, L-1B, L-2S, L-2Y), who account for 7.2 percent, 5.8 percent, and 4.0 percent, respectively. *See Appendix D, Table 15.*

Figure 15. Prior status of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries for Initial Employment*, FY 2022



† Includes spouses and children

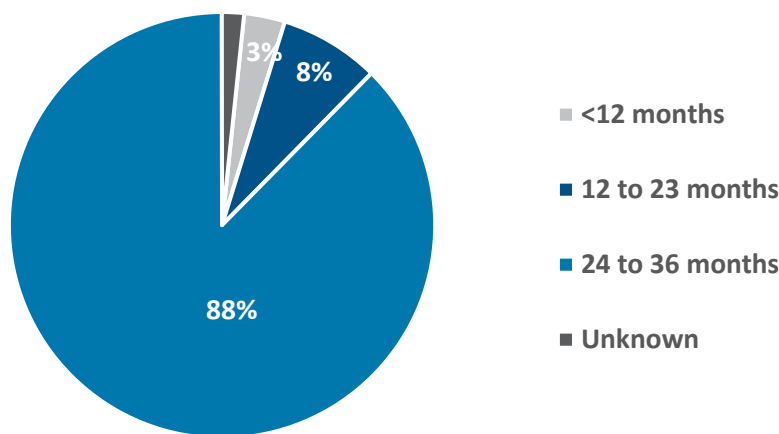
* Only those petitions for initial employment requesting change of status for a beneficiary in the United States.

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

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 unless the job offer requires less time, or the noncitizen is not eligible for the full period of time. Of all the H-1B petitions approved in FY 2022, 87.8 percent were valid for 2 to 3 years, 5.9 percent were valid for 1 to 2 years, and 2.9 percent were valid for less than a year. A greater percentage of petitions approved for initial employment had a validity period between 2 and 3 years (94.3 percent) compared to petitions for continuing employment (85.1 percent.) *See Appendix D, Table 16.*

Figure 16. Validity Period of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2022

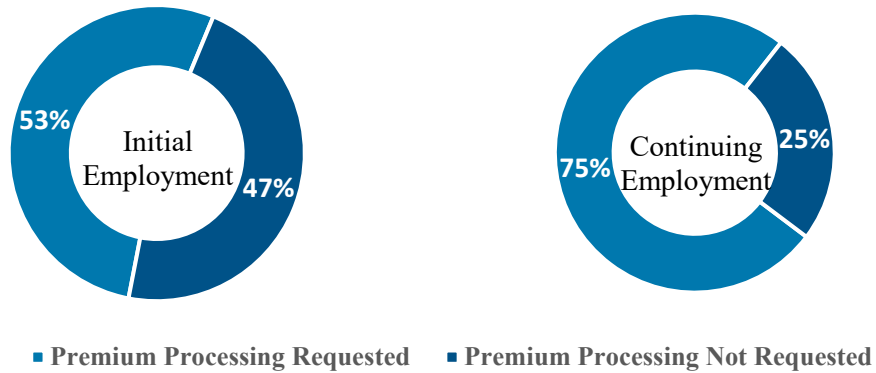


Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

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 (Form I-129). Upon receipt of a properly filed I-907, Request for Premium Processing Service, and the 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 else refund the premium processing fee. Over two-thirds (68.7 percent) of all H-1B petitions approved in FY 2022 requested premium processing, while 31.3 percent did not. This rate varies, however, by petition type. Only 53.2 percent of petitions for initial employment requested premium processing, whereas 75.3 percent of petitions for continuing employment requested premium processing. *See Appendix D, Table 17.*

Figure 17. Premium Processing of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2022



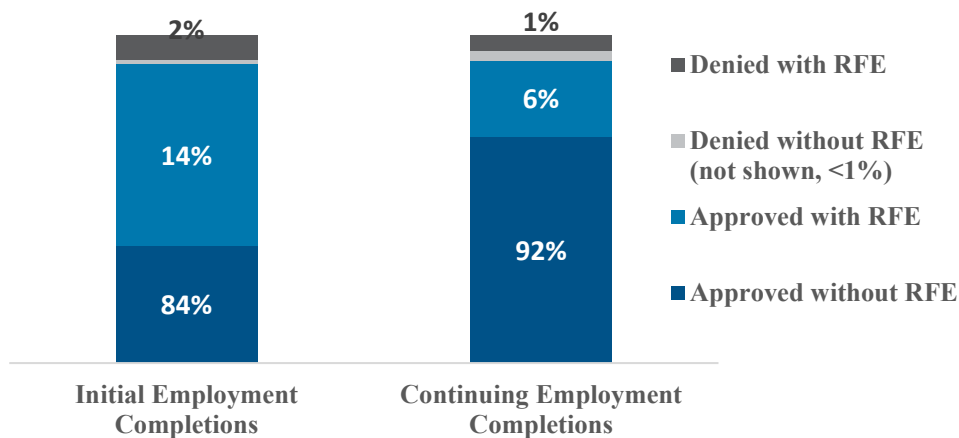
Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

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 43,302 H-1B petitions with an RFE in FY 2022, comprising 9.6 percent of the 451,122 petitions that were completed (approved or denied) during FY 2022.¹⁸ Petitions for initial employment had a higher percentage of completions with an RFE (15.6 percent) compared to continuing employment completions with an RFE (7 percent).

Figure 18. H-1B Petitions with a Request for Evidence (RFE), FY 2022



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

IV. Appendices

A. H-1B Petition Processing

In March 2020, USCIS' first electronic registration period took place, and USCIS conducted its first lottery based on the electronic registrations for the FY 2021 H-1B cap season.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.

For FY 2022, USCIS received 308,613 H-1B registrations from 37,093 employers and initially selected 87,500 registrations projected as needed to reach the FY 2022 numerical allocations. USCIS conducted a second selection in July 2021 of an additional 27,717 registrations due to low filing volume from the initial selection. USCIS also conducted a third selection in November 2021 of an additional 16,753 registrations. This resulted in a total of 131,970 selected registrations from FY 2022. For FY 2023, USCIS received 483,972 H-1B registrations and initially selected 127,600 registrations projected as needed to reach the FY 2023 numerical allocations. Those with selected registrations will have their myUSCIS accounts updated to include selection notice, which includes details about when and where to file.

After obtaining a certified Form ETA-9035/9035E from DOL, prospective employers petition for noncitizen 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.

Upon receipt of a properly filed petition, each petition is stamped with its receipt date at the service center.²⁰ A clerk creates a 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 (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.

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, a notice of intent to deny, 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

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).

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 due to 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 excluded or 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 FY 2009 through 2022 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 2018 to 2022

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
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
2021	112,339	28.2	285,930	71.8	398,269	100
2022	150,363	31.7	323,938	68.3	474,301	100

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 1b. H-1B Petitions Approved by Type of Petition, FY 2018 to 2022

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
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
2021	123,414	30.3	283,657	69.7	407,071	100
2022	132,429	30.0	309,614	70.0	442,043	100

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 2. H-1B Petitions Approved by Detailed Type of Petition, FY 2022

	Number	Percent
All Beneficiaries	442,043	100
Initial Employment	132,429	30.0
New Employment	130675	29.6
New Concurrent Employment	1754	0.4
Continuing Employment	309,614	70.0
Extension of stay: Same employer, no change in previously approved employment	90043	20.4
Amendment: Same employer, with a change in previously approved employment*	95683	21.6
Change of Employer*	123888	28

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

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 3. H-1B Petitions Filed, Approved, and Denied by Gender of Beneficiary and Type of Petition, FY 2022

	Initial Employment			Continuing Employment			All Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Gender Unknown	Female	Male	Gender Unknown	Female	Male	Gender Unknown
Filed	51,841	98,165	357	84,779	238,570	589	136,620	336,735	946
Approved	47,131	85,035	263	81,031	228,075	508	128,162	313,110	771
Denied	1,083	1,867	44	1,848	4,206	31	2,931	6,073	75

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 4a. H-1B Petitions by Place of Birth and Gender of Beneficiary, All Petitions Approved in FY 2022

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	128,006	29.0	312,741	70.8	755	0.2	441,502	100
India	76,776	17.4	243,472	55.1	543	0.1	320,791	72.6
China	25,879	5.9	29,056	6.6	103	0	55,038	12.5
Canada	1,638	0.4	2,590	0.6	7	0	4,235	1.0
Korea, South	1,835	0.4	2,254	0.5	8	0	4,097	0.9
Philippines	2,055	0.5	1,438	0.3	8	0	3,501	0.8
Taiwan	1,406	0.3	1,789	0.4	8	0	3,203	0.7
Mexico	900	0.2	2,113	0.5	3	0	3,016	0.7
Brazil	896	0.2	1,623	0.4	2	0	2,521	0.6
Pakistan	570	0.1	1,928	0.4	7	0	2,505	0.6
Nepal	575	0.1	1,479	0.3	3	0	2,057	0.5
United Kingdom	549	0.1	1,252	0.3	1	0	1,802	0.4
Nigeria	748	0.2	1,006	0.2	5	0	1,759	0.4
France	539	0.1	1,005	0.2	1	0	1,545	0.3
Turkey	535	0.1	895	0.2	6	0	1,436	0.3
Colombia	659	0.1	765	0.2	3	0	1,427	0.3
Iran	514	0.1	893	0.2	4	0	1,411	0.3
Vietnam	542	0.1	733	0.2	0	0	1,275	0.3
Bangladesh	255	0.1	980	0.2	5	0	1,240	0.3
Germany	377	0.1	761	0.2	0	0	1,138	0.3
Italy	452	0.1	655	0.1	1	0	1,108	0.3
Japan	412	0.1	641	0.1	3	0	1,056	0.2
Russia	358	0.1	669	0.2	1	0	1,028	0.2
Spain	404	0.1	579	0.1	3	0	986	0.2
Venezuela	368	0	493	0.1	0	0	861	0.2
Saudi Arabia	261	0	531	0.1	1	0	793	0.2
Chile	183	0.0	604	0.1	1	0	788	0.2
Singapore	342	0.1	432	0.1	1	0	775	0.2
Jamaica	600	0	171	0.0	0	0	771	0.2
Egypt	140	0	605	0.1	0	0	745	0.2
Malaysia	296	0.1	356	0.1	0	0	652	0.1
Ghana	201	0	411	0.1	1	0	613	0.1
Lebanon	225	0	387	0.1	0	0	612	0.1
Hong Kong	276	0	313	0.1	2	0	591	0.1
Ukraine	191	0.0	388	0	1	0	580	0.1
Argentina	220	0	340	0.1	1	0	561	0.1
Kenya	296	0	259	0.1	0	0	555	0.1
Australia	169	0	366	0.1	0	0	535	0.1
Indonesia	225	0	309	0.1	1	0	535	0.1

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sri Lanka	189	0	319	0.1	0	0	508	0.1
Peru	194	0	287	0.1	3	0	484	0.1
Israel	150	0	332	0	0	0	482	0.1
Greece	167	0	291	0	0	0	458	0.1
South Africa	160	0	295	0.1	0	0	455	0.1
Thailand	242	0	190	0.0	0	0	432	0.1
Ireland	139	0	281	0.1	1	0	421	0.1
United Arab Emirates	139	0	272	0	1	0	412	0.1
Jordan	88	0	293	0	1	0	382	0.1
Ecuador	148	0	192	0.0	0	0	340	0.1
Poland	152	0	161	0	0	0	313	0.1
Ethiopia	73	0	198	0	2	0	273	0.1
Zimbabwe	113	0	131	0	0	0	244	0
Romania	102	0	139	0	1	0	242	0
Kuwait	90	0	141	0	0	0	231	0
Netherlands	74	0	152	0	2	0	228	0
Dominican Republic	111	0	111	0	0	0	222	0
Costa Rica	78	0	119	0	0	0	197	0
Honduras	83	0	111	0	0	0	194	0
Switzerland	66	0	122	0	1	0	189	0
Trinidad and Tobago	107	0	80	0	0	0	187	0
Belgium	70	0	114	0	0	0	184	0
Sweden	69	0	106	0	0	0	175	0
Kazakhstan	71	0	99	0	0	0	170	0
Morocco	63	0	103	0	0	0	166	0
El Salvador	57	0	102	0	1	0	160	0
New Zealand	55	0	99	0	1	0	155	0
Portugal	62	0	91	0	0	0	153	0
Bahamas, The	91	0	49	0	0	0	140	0
Austria	45	0	91	0	1	0	137	0
Syria	31	0	106	0	0	0	137	0
Bulgaria	66	0	64	0	0	0	130	0
Hungary	36	0	94	0	0	0	130	0
Uganda	47	0	82	0	0	0	129	0
Bolivia	55	0	73	0	0	0	128	0
Iraq	25	0	102	0	1	0	128	0
Mongolia	53	0	72	0	0	0	125	0
Serbia	59	0	66	0	0	0	125	0
Tunisia	43	0	69	0	1	0	113	0
Cameroon	39	0	73	0	0	0	112	0
Albania	57	0	52	0	1	0	110	0

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Guatemala	46	0	63	0	0	0	109	0
Oman	29	0	80	0	0	0	109	0
Burma	45	0	59	0	0	0	104	0
Libya	22	0	73	0	0	0	95	0
Panama	36	0	57	0	1	0	94	0
Georgia	44	0	44	0	0	0	88	0
Uzbekistan	19	0	66	0	0	0	85	0
Belarus	22	0	61	0	0	0	83	0
Bahrain	27	0	52	0	0	0	79	0
Denmark	24	0	52	0	0	0	76	0
Armenia	29	0	46	0	0	0	75	0
Niger	36	0	37	0	0	0	73	0
Tanzania	27	0	46	0	0	0	73	0
Norway	26	0	46	0	0	0	72	0
Croatia	27	0	43	0	0	0	70	0
Rwanda	21	0	49	0	0	0	70	0
Sudan	15	0	55	0	0	0	70	0
Czechia	31	0	38	0	0	0	69	0
Slovakia	24	0	42	0	0	0	66	0
Uruguay	30	0	36	0	0	0	66	0
Azerbaijan	19	0	46	0	0	0	65	0
Cyprus	21	0	43	0	0	0	64	0
Finland	29	0	35	0	0	0	64	0
Côte D'Ivoire	29	0	30	0	0	0	59	0
Lithuania	19	0	40	0	0	0	59	0
Afghanistan	21	0	37	0	0	0	58	0
Haiti	20	0	34	0	0	0	54	0
Moldova	21	0	33	0	0	0	54	0
Soviet Union	15	0	39	0	0	0	54	0
Qatar	18	0	33	0	1	0	52	0
Algeria	15	0	36	0	0	0	51	0
Iceland	13	0	36	0	0	0	49	0
Kyrgyzstan	20	0	28	0	0	0	48	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	20	0	26	0	0	0	46	0
Nicaragua	15	0	31	0	0	0	46	0
Barbados	29	0	14	0	0	0	43	0
Guyana	22	0	21	0	0	0	43	0
Turkmenistan	9	0	32	0	0	0	41	0
North Macedonia	21	0	17	0	0	0	38	0
Zambia	20	0	18	0	0	0	38	0

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dominica	25	0	12	0	0	0	37	0
Paraguay	16	0	21	0	0	0	37	0
Senegal	13	0	24	0	0	0	37	0
Mauritius	13	0	22	0	0	0	35	0
Palestine (Born Before 1948)	8	0	27	0	0	0	35	0
Saint Lucia	19	0	12	0	0	0	31	0
Latvia	15	0	14	0	0	0	29	0
Malawi	8	0	20	0	0	0	28	0
Cambodia	6	0	21	0	0	0	27	0
Slovenia	10	0	17	0	0	0	27	0
Tajikistan	9	0	18	0	0	0	27	0
Botswana	12	0	11	0	0	0	23	0
Estonia	9	0	14	0	0	0	23	0
Yemen	3	0	20	0	0	0	23	0
Burkina Faso	5	0	16	0	0	0	21	0
Congo (Kinshasa)	6	0	15	0	0	0	21	0
Macau	3	0	18	0	0	0	21	0
Togo	7	0	14	0	0	0	21	0
Antigua and Barbuda	12	0	8	0	0	0	20	0
Belize	10	0	10	0	0	0	20	0
Czechoslovakia	4	0	16	0	0	0	20	0
Grenada	13	0	7	0	0	0	20	0
Benin	7	0	11	0	1	0	19	0
Cuba	6	0	12	0	0	0	18	0
Gambia, The	7	0	10	0	0	0	17	0
Bhutan	4	0	12	0	0	0	16	0
Montenegro	9	0	7	0	0	0	16	0
Serbia and Montenegro	9	0	7	0	0	0	16	0
Eswatini	9	0	6	0	0	0	15	0
Kosovo	6	0	9	0	0	0	15	0
Angola	2	0	12	0	0	0	14	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	4	0	10	0	0	0	14	0
Bermuda	3	0	10	0	0	0	13	0
Madagascar	5	0	8	0	0	0	13	0
Burundi	3	0	9	0	0	0	12	0
Gabon	6	0	6	0	0	0	12	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	9	0	3	0	0	0	12	0
Sierra Leone	6	0	6	0	0	0	12	0
Luxembourg	3	0	8	0	0	0	11	0

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mozambique	6	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
Namibia	5	0	5	0	0	0	10	0
Somalia	2	0	7	0	0	0	9	0
Curaçao	7	0	1	0	0	0	8	0
Liberia	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
Malta	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
Brunei	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	0
Cabo Verde	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
French Polynesia	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
German Democratic Republic	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
Korea, North	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
Mali	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
Mauritania	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Chad	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Lesotho	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
Yugoslavia	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
Aruba	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Fiji	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
Monaco	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Papua New Guinea	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Suriname	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Djibouti	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Guinea	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Laos	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Sint Maarten	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Virgin Islands, British	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Zaire	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Cayman Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Equatorial Guinea	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Solomon Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Andorra	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anguilla	1	0	0	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

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Guadeloupe	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Isle Of Man	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Maldives	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Martinique	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Montserrat	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nauru	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Netherlands Antilles	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Samoa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
South Sudan	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Stateless	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	1	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	1	0.0
Unknown	156	0	369	0.1	16	0	541	0.1

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

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 4b. H-1B Petitions by Place of Birth and Gender of Beneficiary, Petitions Approved for Initial Employment in FY 2022

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	47,131	35.6	85,035	64.2	263	0.2	132,429	100
India	23,451	17.7	54,076	40.8	146	0.1	77,673	58.7
China	9,274	7.0	9,590	7.2	47	0	18,911	14.3
Canada	839	0.6	1,212	0.9	4	0	2,055	1.6
Korea, South	985	0.7	1,188	0.9	6	0	2,179	1.6
Philippines	1,416	1.1	881	0.7	4	0	2,301	1.7
Taiwan	705	0.5	927	0.7	5	0	1,637	1.2
Mexico	495	0.4	1,052	0.8	2	0	1,549	1.2
Brazil	565	0.4	941	0.7	0	0	1,506	1.1
Pakistan	328	0.2	1,046	0.8	4	0	1,378	1.0
Nepal	336	0.3	856	0.6	3	0	1,195	0.9
United Kingdom	298	0.2	657	0.5	1	0	956	0.7
Nigeria	454	0.3	561	0.4	5	0	1,020	0.8
France	294	0.2	462	0.3	1	0	757	0.6
Turkey	322	0.2	537	0.4	3	0	862	0.7
Colombia	381	0.3	412	0.3	2	0	795	0.6
Iran	337	0.3	564	0.4	3	0	904	0.7
Vietnam	325	0.2	367	0.3	0	0	692	0.5
Bangladesh	151	0.1	575	0.4	3	0	729	0.6
Germany	204	0.2	411	0.3	0	0	615	0.5
Italy	249	0.2	329	0.2	1	0	579	0.4
Japan	196	0.1	326	0.2	2	0	524	0.4
Russia	205	0.2	330	0.2	0	0	535	0.4
Spain	218	0.2	298	0.2	1	0	517	0.4
Venezuela	148	0.1	203	0.2	0	0	351	0.3
Saudi Arabia	154	0.1	287	0.2	1	0	442	0.3
Chile	71	0.1	219	0.2	1	0	291	0.2
Singapore	135	0.1	166	0.1	0	0	301	0.2
Jamaica	423	0.3	101	0.1	0	0	524	0.4
Egypt	90	0	331	0.2	0	0	421	0.3
Malaysia	139	0.1	175	0.1	0	0	314	0.2
Ghana	135	0.1	268	0.2	1	0	404	0.3
Lebanon	141	0.1	201	0.2	0	0	342	0.3
Hong Kong	139	0.1	153	0.1	0	0	292	0.2
Ukraine	114	0.1	205	0.2	0	0	319	0.2

Argentina	123	0.1	202	0.2	1	0	326	0.2
Kenya	209	0.2	162	0.1	0	0	371	0.3
Australia	89	0.1	217	0.2	0	0	306	0.2
Indonesia	120	0.1	138	0.1	1	0	259	0.2
Sri Lanka	118	0.1	173	0.1	0	0	291	0.2
Peru	109	0	156	0.1	2	0	267	0.2
Israel	81	0.1	175	0.1	0	0	256	0.2
Greece	86	0.1	146	0.1	0	0	232	0.2
South Africa	99	0.1	152	0.1	0	0	251	0.2
Thailand	121	0	96	0.1	0	0	217	0.2
Ireland	67	0	126	0.1	0	0	193	0.1
United Arab Emirates	65	0	142	0.1	1	0	208	0.2
Jordan	59	0.0	168	0.1	1	0	228	0.2
Ecuador	90	0.1	93	0.1	0	0	183	0.1
Poland	63	0	87	0.1	0	0	150	0.1
Ethiopia	44	0	116	0.1	1	0	161	0.1
Zimbabwe	57	0	58	0.0	0	0	115	0.1
Romania	51	0	62	0	0	0	113	0.1
Kuwait	34	0	75	0.1	0	0	109	0.1
Netherlands	45	0	75	0	0	0	120	0.1
Dominican Republic	60	0	54	0.0	0	0	114	0.1
Costa Rica	57	0	69	0	0	0	126	0.1
Honduras	51	0	60	0	0	0	111	0.1
Switzerland	35	0	67	0	0	0	102	0.1
Trinidad and Tobago	53	0	44	0	0	0	97	0.1
Belgium	36	0	64	0	0	0	100	0.1
Sweden	39	0	63	0.0	0	0	102	0.1
Kazakhstan	44	0	55	0	0	0	99	0.1
Morocco	30	0	56	0	0	0	86	0.1
El Salvador	24	0	50	0	0	0	74	0.1
New Zealand	25	0	51	0	1	0	77	0
Portugal	38	0	43	0	0	0	81	0.1
Bahamas, The	55	0	26	0	0	0	81	0
Austria	29	0	43	0	1	0	73	0.1
Syria	17	0	48	0	0	0	65	0.0

Bulgaria	33	0	30	0	0	0	63	0
Hungary	19	0	53	0	0	0	72	0
Uganda	27	0	54	0	0	0	81	0
Bolivia	26	0	43	0	0	0	69	0
Iraq	17	0	60	0	0	0	77	0
Mongolia	31	0	39	0	0	0	70	0
Serbia	36	0	39	0	0	0	75	0
Tunisia	31	0	43	0	1	0	75	0
Cameroon	24	0	44	0	0	0	68	0
Albania	31	0	28	0	0	0	59	0
Guatemala	24	0	28	0	0	0	52	0
Oman	10	0	36	0	0	0	46	0
Burma	26	0	33	0	0	0	59	0
Libya	12	0	33	0	0	0	45	0
Panama	17	0	35	0	1	0	53	0
Georgia	23	0	25	0	0	0	48	0
Uzbekistan	11	0	32	0	0	0	43	0
Belarus	14	0	31	0	0	0	45	0
Bahrain	10	0	21	0	0	0	31	0
Denmark	15	0	27	0	0	0	42	0
Armenia	7	0	26	0	0	0	33	0
Niger	7	0	10	0	0	0	17	0
Tanzania	16	0	19	0	0	0	35	0
Norway	13	0	18	0	0	0	31	0
Croatia	16	0	21	0	0	0	37	0
Rwanda	10	0	34	0	0	0	44	0
Sudan	8	0	27	0	0	0	35	0
Czechia	16	0	21	0	0	0	37	0
Slovakia	15	0	24	0	0	0	39	0
Uruguay	18	0	23	0	0	0	41	0
Azerbaijan	13	0	25	0	0	0	38	0
Cyprus	13	0	21	0	0	0	34	0
Finland	14	0	19	0	0	0	33	0
Côte D'ivoire	18	0	13	0	0	0	31	0
Lithuania	13	0	20	0	0	0	33	0
Afghanistan	17	0	30	0	0	0	47	0
Haiti	14	0	14	0	0	0	28	0
Moldova	7	0	18	0	0	0	25	0
Soviet Union	10	0	25	0	0	0	35	0
Qatar	9	0	17	0	1	0	27	0
Algeria	12	0	22	0	0	0	34	0

Iceland	7	0	10	0	0	0	17	0
Kyrgyzstan	14	0	17	0	0	0	31	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	9	0	14	0	0	0	23	0
Nicaragua	12	0	22	0	0	0	34	0
Barbados	12	0	6	0	0	0	18	0
Guyana	15	0	17	0	0	0	32	0
Turkmenistan	6	0	24	0	0	0	30	0
North Macedonia	11	0	6	0	0	0	17	0
Zambia	14	0	9	0	0	0	23	0
Dominica	19	0	6	0	0	0	25	0
Paraguay	9	0	3	0	0	0	12	0
Senegal	9	0	14	0	0	0	23	0
Mauritius	7	0	8	0	0	0	15	0
Palestine (Born Before 1948)	6	0	10	0	0	0	16	0
Saint Lucia	9	0	2	0	0	0	11	0
Latvia	3	0	4	0	0	0	7	0
Malawi	6	0	12	0	0	0	18	0
Cambodia	3	0	9	0	0	0	12	0
Slovenia	5	0	8	0	0	0	13	0
Tajikistan	6	0	8	0	0	0	14	0
Botswana	8	0	7	0	0	0	15	0
Estonia	4	0	8	0	0	0	12	0
Yemen	2	0	10	0	0	0	12	0
Burkina Faso	5	0	8	0	0	0	13	0
Congo (Kinshasa)	5	0	11	0	0	0	16	0
Macau	2	0	8	0	0	0	10	0
Togo	4	0	6	0	0	0	10	0
Antigua and Barbuda	6	0	3	0	0	0	9	0
Belize	4	0	6	0	0	0	10	0
Czechoslovakia	2	0	8	0	0	0	10	0
Grenada	5	0	4	0	0	0	9	0
Benin	4	0	7	0	0	0	11	0
Cuba	5	0	10	0	0	0	15	0
Gambia, The	5	0	8	0	0	0	13	0
Bhutan	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Montenegro	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
Serbia and Montenegro	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
Eswatini	7	0	3	0	0	0	10	0

Kosovo	2	0	6	0	0	0	8	0
Angola	1	0	6	0	0	0	7	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Bermuda	3	0	4	0	0	0	7	0
Madagascar	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
Burundi	3	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
Gabon	6	0	3	0	0	0	9	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	6	0	2	0	0	0	8	0
Sierra Leone	3	0	4	0	0	0	7	0
Luxembourg	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Mozambique	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Namibia	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Somalia	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
Curaçao	6	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
Liberia	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Malta	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
Brunei	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cabo Verde	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
French Polynesia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
German Democratic Republic	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Korea, North	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Mali	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
Mauritania	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Chad	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Lesotho	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Yugoslavia	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Aruba	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Fiji	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Monaco	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Papua New Guinea	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Suriname	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Djibouti	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Guinea	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Laos	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Northern Mariana Islands	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Sint Maarten	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0

Virgin Islands, British	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Zaire	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Solomon Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Andorra	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Republic	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Comoros	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isle Of Man	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maldives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martinique	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Montserrat	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
South Sudan	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Stateless	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	54	0.0	120	0.1	5	0	179	0.1

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

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 4c. H-1B Petitions by Place of Birth and Gender of Beneficiary, Petitions Approved for Continuing Employment in FY 2022

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	81,031	26.2	228,075	73.7	508	0.2	309,614	100
India	53,325	17.2	189,396	61.2	397	0.1	243,118	78.5
China	16,605	5.4	19,466	6.3	56	0	36,127	11.7
Canada	799	0.3	1,378	0.4	3	0	2,180	0.7
Korea, South	850	0.3	1,066	0.3	2	0	1,918	0.6
Philippines	639	0.2	557	0.2	4	0	1,200	0.4
Taiwan	701	0.2	862	0.3	3	0	1,566	0.5
Mexico	405	0.1	1,061	0.3	1	0	1,467	0.5
Brazil	331	0.1	682	0.2	2	0	1,015	0.3
Pakistan	242	0.1	882	0.3	3	0	1,127	0.4
Nepal	239	0.1	623	0.2	0	0	862	0.3
United Kingdom	251	0.1	595	0.2	0	0	846	0.3
Nigeria	294	0.1	445	0.1	0	0	739	0.2
France	245	0.1	543	0.2	0	0	788	0.3
Turkey	213	0.1	358	0.1	3	0	574	0.2
Colombia	278	0.1	353	0.1	1	0	632	0.2
Iran	177	0.1	329	0.1	1	0	507	0.2
Vietnam	217	0.1	366	0.1	0	0	583	0.2
Bangladesh	104	0.0	405	0.1	2	0	511	0.2
Germany	173	0.1	350	0.1	0	0	523	0.2
Italy	203	0.1	326	0.1	0	0	529	0.2
Japan	216	0.1	315	0.1	1	0	532	0.2
Russia	153	0.0	339	0.1	1	0	493	0.2
Spain	186	0.1	281	0.1	2	0	469	0.2
Venezuela	220	0	290	0.1	0	0	510	0.2
Saudi Arabia	107	0	244	0.1	0	0	351	0.1
Chile	112	0	385	0.1	0	0	497	0.2
Singapore	207	0	266	0.1	1	0	474	0.2
Jamaica	177	0	70	0.0	0	0	247	0.1
Egypt	50	0	274	0.1	0	0	324	0.1
Malaysia	157	0	181	0.1	0	0	338	0.1
Ghana	66	0	143	0.0	0	0	209	0.1
Lebanon	84	0	186	0	0	0	270	0.1
Hong Kong	137	0	160	0	2	0	299	0.1
Ukraine	77	0	183	0	1	0	261	0.1
Argentina	97	0	138	0	0	0	235	0.1
Kenya	87	0	97	0	0	0	184	0.1
Australia	80	0	149	0	0	0	229	0.1
Indonesia	105	0	171	0	0	0	276	0.1

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Sri Lanka	71	0	146	0	0	0	217	0.1
Peru	85	0	131	0.0	1	0	217	0.1
Israel	69	0	157	0	0	0	226	0.1
Greece	81	0	145	0	0	0	226	0.1
South Africa	61	0	143	0	0	0	204	0.1
Thailand	121	0	94	0	0	0	215	0.1
Ireland	72	0	155	0	1	0	228	0.1
United Arab Emirates	74	0	130	0	0	0	204	0.1
Jordan	29	0	125	0	0	0	154	0.0
Ecuador	58	0	99	0	0	0	157	0
Poland	89	0	74	0	0	0	163	0
Ethiopia	29	0	82	0	1	0	112	0
Zimbabwe	56	0	73	0	0	0	129	0
Romania	51	0	77	0	1	0	129	0
Kuwait	56	0	66	0	0	0	122	0
Netherlands	29	0	77	0	2	0	108	0
Dominican Republic	51	0	57	0	0	0	108	0
Costa Rica	21	0	50	0	0	0	71	0
Honduras	32	0	51	0	0	0	83	0
Switzerland	31	0	55	0	1	0	87	0
Trinidad and Tobago	54	0	36	0	0	0	90	0
Belgium	34	0	50	0	0	0	84	0
Sweden	30	0	43	0	0	0	73	0
Kazakhstan	27	0	44	0	0	0	71	0
Morocco	33	0	47	0	0	0	80	0
El Salvador	33	0	52	0	1	0	86	0
New Zealand	30	0	48	0	0	0	78	0
Portugal	24	0	48	0	0	0	72	0
Bahamas, The	36	0	23	0	0	0	59	0
Austria	16	0	48	0	0	0	64	0
Syria	14	0	58	0	0	0	72	0
Bulgaria	33	0	34	0	0	0	67	0
Hungary	17	0	41	0	0	0	58	0
Uganda	20	0	28	0	0	0	48	0
Bolivia	29	0	30	0	0	0	59	0
Iraq	8	0	42	0	1	0	51	0
Mongolia	22	0	33	0	0	0	55	0
Serbia	23	0	27	0	0	0	50	0
Tunisia	12	0	26	0	0	0	38	0
Cameroon	15	0	29	0	0	0	44	0
Albania	26	0	24	0	1	0	51	0

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Guatemala	22	0	35	0	0	0	57	0
Oman	19	0	44	0	0	0	63	0
Burma	19	0	26	0	0	0	45	0
Libya	10	0	40	0	0	0	50	0
Panama	19	0	22	0	0	0	41	0
Georgia	21	0	19	0	0	0	40	0
Uzbekistan	8	0	34	0	0	0	42	0
Belarus	8	0	30	0	0	0	38	0
Bahrain	17	0	31	0	0	0	48	0
Denmark	9	0	25	0	0	0	34	0
Armenia	22	0	20	0	0	0	42	0
Niger	29	0	27	0	0	0	56	0
Tanzania	11	0	27	0	0	0	38	0
Norway	13	0	28	0	0	0	41	0
Croatia	11	0	22	0	0	0	33	0
Rwanda	11	0	15	0	0	0	26	0
Sudan	7	0	28	0	0	0	35	0
Czechia	15	0	17	0	0	0	32	0
Slovakia	9	0	18	0	0	0	27	0
Uruguay	12	0	13	0	0	0	25	0
Azerbaijan	6	0	21	0	0	0	27	0
Cyprus	8	0	22	0	0	0	30	0
Finland	15	0	16	0	0	0	31	0
Côte D'ivoire	11	0	17	0	0	0	28	0
Lithuania	6	0	20	0	0	0	26	0
Afghanistan	4	0	7	0	0	0	11	0
Haiti	6	0	20	0	0	0	26	0
Moldova	14	0	15	0	0	0	29	0
Soviet Union	5	0	14	0	0	0	19	0
Qatar	9	0	16	0	0	0	25	0
Algeria	3	0	14	0	0	0	17	0
Iceland	6	0	26	0	0	0	32	0
Kyrgyzstan	6	0	11	0	0	0	17	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11	0	12	0	0	0	23	0
Nicaragua	3	0	9	0	0	0	12	0
Barbados	17	0	8	0	0	0	25	0
Guyana	7	0	4	0	0	0	11	0
Turkmenistan	3	0	8	0	0	0	11	0
North Macedonia	10	0	11	0	0	0	21	0
Zambia	6	0	9	0	0	0	15	0

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Dominica	6	0	6	0	0	0	12	0
Paraguay	7	0	18	0	0	0	25	0
Senegal	4	0	10	0	0	0	14	0
Mauritius	6	0	14	0	0	0	20	0
Palestine (Born Before 1948)	2	0	17	0	0	0	19	0
Saint Lucia	10	0	10	0	0	0	20	0
Latvia	12	0	10	0	0	0	22	0
Malawi	2	0	8	0	0	0	10	0
Cambodia	3	0	12	0	0	0	15	0
Slovenia	5	0	9	0	0	0	14	0
Tajikistan	3	0	10	0	0	0	13	0
Botswana	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
Estonia	5	0	6	0	0	0	11	0
Yemen	1	0	10	0	0	0	11	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	8	0	0	0	8	0
Congo (Kinshasa)	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Macau	1	0	10	0	0	0	11	0
Togo	3	0	8	0	0	0	11	0
Antigua and Barbuda	6	0	5	0	0	0	11	0
Belize	6	0	4	0	0	0	10	0
Czechoslovakia	2	0	8	0	0	0	10	0
Grenada	8	0	3	0	0	0	11	0
Benin	3	0	4	0	1	0	8	0
Cuba	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Gambia, The	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Bhutan	2	0	12	0	0	0	14	0
Montenegro	5	0	3	0	0	0	8	0
Serbia and Montenegro	6	0	5	0	0	0	11	0
Eswatini	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Kosovo	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	0
Angola	1	0	6	0	0	0	7	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	3	0	7	0	0	0	10	0
Bermuda	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0
Madagascar	3	0	4	0	0	0	7	0
Burundi	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
Gabon	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Sierra Leone	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
Luxembourg	1	0	5	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		
Mozambique	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Namibia	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Somalia	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Curaçao	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Liberia	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
Cabo Verde	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
French Polynesia	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
German Democratic Republic	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Korea, North	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Mali	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Mauritania	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Saint Vincent and The Grenadines	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Chad	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Lesotho	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Aruba	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Fiji	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Monaco	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Papua New Guinea	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Suriname	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Djibouti	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Guinea	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Laos	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Northern Mariana Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Sint Maarten	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands, British	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Zaire	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cayman Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Anguilla	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Comoros	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guadeloupe	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Isle Of Man	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Maldives	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nauru	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Netherlands Antilles	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Samoa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stateless	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	102	0.0	249	0.1	11	0	362	0.1

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

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 5. H-1B Petitions Approved by Age and Gender of Beneficiary and Type of Petition, FY 2022

Age Category	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Beneficiaries	128,162	29.0	313,110	70.8	771	0.2	442,043	100
Under 20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
20-24	4,732	1.1	5,851	1.3	19	0	10,602	2.4
25-29	42,858	9.7	68,148	15.4	186	0	111,192	25.2
30-34	45,293	10.2	98,390	22.3	244	0	143,927	32.6
35-39	24,941	5.6	85,824	19.4	180	0	110,945	25.1
40-44	7,236	1.6	40,209	9.1	86	0	47,531	10.8
45-49	2,042	0.5	10,931	2.5	30	0	13,003	2.9
50-54	686	0.2	2,526	0.6	8	0	3,220	0.7
55-59	267	0	808	0.2	4	0	1,079	0.2
60-64	76	0	267	0	2	0	345	0.1
65 and older	22	0	124	0	0	0	146	0
Age Unknown	9	0	31	0	12	0	52	0
Initial Employment	47,131	35.6	85,035	64.2	263	0.2	132,429	100
Under 20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
20-24	3,956	3.0	4,860	3.7	17	0	8,833	6.7
25-29	19,446	14.7	28,525	21.5	104	0	48,075	36.3
30-34	13,733	10.4	24,239	18.3	78	0	38,050	28.7
35-39	6,515	4.9	15,831	12.0	30	0	22,376	16.9
40-44	2,212	1.7	7,700	5.8	19	0	9,931	7.5
45-49	807	0.6	2,585	2.0	7	0	3,399	2.6
50-54	308	0.2	805	0.6	2	0	1,115	0.8
55-59	112	0	314	0.2	0	0	426	0.3
60-64	34	0	122	0.1	0	0	156	0.1
65 and older	5	0	50	0	0	0	55	0
Age Unknown	3	0	3	0	6	0	12	0
Continuing Employment	81,031	26.2	228,075	73.7	508	0.2	309,614	100
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	776	0.3	991	0.3	2	0	1,769	0.6
25-29	23,412	7.6	39,623	12.8	82	0	63,117	20.4
30-34	31,560	10.2	74,151	23.9	166	0	105,877	34.2
35-39	18,426	6.0	69,993	22.6	150	0	88,569	28.6
40-44	5,024	1.6	32,509	10.5	67	0	37,600	12.1
45-49	1,235	0.4	8,346	2.7	23	0	9,604	3.1
50-54	378	0.1	1,721	0.6	6	0	2,105	0.7
55-59	155	0	494	0.2	4	0	653	0.2
60-64	42	0	145	0	2	0	189	0.1

65 and older	17	0	74	0	0	0	91	0
Age Unknown	6	0	28	0	6	0	40	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: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 6. H-1B Petitions Approved by Level of Education and Gender of Beneficiary and Type of Petition, FY 2022

Education Level	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All Beneficiaries	128,162	29.0	313,110	70.8	771	0.2	442,043	100
Other than a Bachelor's Degree	38	0	276	0.1	1	0	315	0.1
Bachelor's Degree	31,347	7.1	108,627	24.6	239	0.1	140,213	31.7
Master's Degree	41,900	9.5	95,557	21.6	157	0.0	137,614	31.1
Doctorate Degree	11,813	2.7	21,675	4.9	80	0	33,568	7.6
Professional Degree	6,067	1.4	7,490	1.7	25	0	13,582	3.1
Education Level Unknown	36,997	8	79,485	18	269	0	116,751	26
Initial Employment	47,131	35.6	85,035	64.2	263	0.2	132,429	100
Other than a Bachelor's Degree	21	0	123	0.1	0	0	144	0.1
Bachelor's Degree	12,800	9.7	28,713	21.7	84	0.1	41,597	31.4
Master's Degree	12,550	9.5	21,892	16.5	34	0.0	34,476	26.0
Doctorate Degree	6,040	4.6	10,485	7.9	44	0	16,569	12.5
Professional Degree	2,643	2.0	3,011	2.3	9	0	5,663	4.3
Education Level Unknown	13,077	10	20,811	16	92	0	33,980	26
Continuing Employment	81,031	26.2	228,075	73.7	508	0.2	309,614	100
Other than a Bachelor's Degree	17	0	153	0.0	1	0	171	0.1
Bachelor's Degree	18,547	6.0	79,914	25.8	155	0.1	98,616	31.9
Master's Degree	29,350	9.5	73,665	23.8	123	0.0	103,138	33.3
Doctorate Degree	5,773	1.9	11,190	3.6	36	0	16,999	5.5
Professional Degree	3,424	1.1	4,479	1.4	16	0	7,919	2.6
Education Level Unknown	23,920	8	58,674	19	177	0	82,771	27

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

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 7. H-1B Petitions Approved by Major Occupation Group* and Type of Petition, FY 2022

Major Occupation	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132,429	100	309,614	100	442,043	100
Computer-Related Occupations	74,668	56.4	217,112	70.1	291,780	66.0
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	13,127	9.9	30,224	9.8	43,351	9.8
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	7,560	5.7	15,462	5.0	23,022	5.2
Occupations in Education	5,290	4.0	5,690	1.8	10,980	2.5
Occupations in Medicine and Health	4,352	3.3	5,877	1.9	10,229	2.3
Occupations in Life Sciences	3,993	3.0	3,925	1.3	7,918	1.8
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	2,700	2.0	5,204	1.7	7,904	1.8
Managers and Officials	1,827	1.4	4,117	1.3	5,944	1.3
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	2,064	1.6	3,125	1.0	5,189	1.2
Occupations in Art	922	0.7	1,238	0.4	2,160	0.5
Occupations in Social Sciences	714	0.5	1,170	0.4	1,884	0.4
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	308	0.2	491	0.2	799	0.2
Occupations in Writing	136	0.1	190	0.1	326	0.1
Miscellaneous	152	0.1	139	0	291	0.1
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	71	0	64	0	135	0
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	32	0	52	0	84	0
Occupations in Religion and Theology	29	0	28	0	57	0
Sale Promotion Occupations	5	0	5	0	10	0
Occupation Unknown**	14,479	10.9	15,501	5.0	29,980	6.8

** 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: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 8. H-1B Petitions Approved by Detailed Occupation and Type of Petition, FY 2022

Detailed Occupation	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	117,559	100	293,252	100	410,811	100
Occupations in Systems Analysis and Programming	63,076	47.6	178,784	57.7	241,860	54.7
Computer-Related Occupations, N. E. C.	8,216	6.2	31,061	10.0	39,277	8.9
Electrical/Electronics Engineering Occupations	3,433	2.6	11,852	3.8	15,285	3.5
Other Occupations	5,075	3.8	5,184	1.7	10,259	2.3
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying, N. E. C.	3,875	2.9	6,287	2.0	10,162	2.3
Occupations in Administrative Specializations, N. E. C.	2,929	2.2	7,208	2.3	10,137	2.3
Accountants, Auditors, and Related Occupations	3,163	2.4	6,206	2.0	9,369	2.1
Mechanical Engineering Occupations	2,600	2.0	6,223	2.0	8,823	2.0
Occupations in Computer Systems Technical Support	2,576	1.9	5,502	1.8	8,078	1.8
Occupations in College and University Education	3,026	2.3	3,959	1.3	6,985	1.6
Occupations in Medicine and Health, N. E. C.	3,377	2.6	2,999	1.0	6,376	1.4
Occupations in Biological Sciences	3,160	2.4	2,988	1.0	6,148	1.4
Managers and Officials	1,827	1.4	4,117	1.3	5,944	1.3
Industrial Engineering Occupations	1,813	1.4	3,413	1.1	5,226	1.2
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	2,064	1.6	3,125	1.0	5,189	1.2
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences, N. E. C.	1,766	1.3	2,218	0.7	3,984	0.9
Occupations in Mathematics	934	0.7	2,986	1.0	3,920	0.9
Civil Engineering Occupations	1,406	1.1	2,449	0.8	3,855	0.9
Budget and Management Systems Analysis Occupations	1,468	1.1	2,048	0.7	3,516	0.8
Occupations in Data Communications and Networks	800	0.6	1,765	0.6	2,565	0.6
Physicians and Surgeons	600	0.5	1,923	0.6	2,523	0.6
Therapists	375	0.3	955	0.3	1,330	0.3
Occupations in Economics	391	0.3	861	0.3	1,252	0.3
Occupation Unknown	14,479	10.9	15,501	5	29,980	6.8

* "N.E.C." indicates "Not Elsewhere Classified" within this table.
 Note: Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
 Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 9a. Annual Compensation* in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group, All Petitions Approved in FY 2022

Occupational Category	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries**
Total	90,000	118,000	150,000	126,000	434,868
Computer-Related Occupations	95,000	123,000	152,000	129,000	288,623
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	85,000	108,000	138,000	116,000	42,797
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	80,000	115,000	160,000	125,000	22,721
Occupations in Education	52,000	62,000	79,000	73,000	10,861
Occupations in Medicine and Health	62,000	88,000	165,000	131,000	9,223
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	85,000	110,000	142,000	117,000	7,843
Occupations in Life Sciences	62,000	80,000	112,000	95,000	7,791
Managers and Officials	100,000	135,000	176,000	148,000	5,897
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	97,000	140,000	175,000	139,000	4,922
Occupations in Art	67,000	95,000	140,000	107,000	2,134
Occupations in Social Sciences	72,000	100,000	135,000	108,000	1,869
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	73,000	135,000	215,000	154,000	786
Occupations in Writing	60,000	85,000	120,000	93,000	314
Miscellaneous	45,000	60,000	79,000	68,000	276
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	42,000	57,000	82,000	67,000	119
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	67,000	110,000	150,000	115,000	83
Occupations in Religion and Theology	38,000	52,000	70,000	67,000	54
Sale Promotion Occupations	69,000	108,000	152,000	121,000	10
Unknown	71,000	104,000	167,000	137,000	28,545

* "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 compensation values are excluded from this table.

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 9b. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group, Petitions Approved for Initial Employment in FY 2022

Occupational Category	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	75,000	93,000	121,000	106,000	128,961
Computer-Related Occupations	82,000	95,000	124,000	108,000	73,301
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	72,000	88,000	115,000	98,000	12,845
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	65,000	87,000	125,000	101,000	7,391
Occupations in Education	50,000	58,000	71,000	68,000	5,216
Occupations in Life Sciences	59,000	70,000	92,000	83,000	3,904
Occupations in Medicine and Health	56,000	69,000	113,000	105,000	3,795
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	70,000	90,000	118,000	98,000	2,669
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	70,000	110,000	156,000	114,000	1,844
Managers and Officials	75,000	104,000	148,000	125,000	1,805
Occupations in Art	60,000	80,000	118,000	91,000	905
Occupations in Social Sciences	61,000	81,000	116,000	94,000	707
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	65,000	113,000	205,000	142,000	301
Miscellaneous	41,000	51,000	65,000	56,000	142
Occupations in Writing	55,000	71,000	95,000	77,000	130
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	39,000	53,000	80,000	58,000	59
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	68,000	100,000	133,000	101,000	31
Occupations in Religion and Theology	34,000	40,000	52,000	45,000	27
Sale Promotion Occupations	80,000	128,000	220,000	142,000	5
Unknown	65,000	86,000	135,000	123,000	13,884

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 9c. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group, Petitions Approved for Continuing Employment in FY 2022

Occupational Category	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	100,000	128,000	160,000	135,000	305,907
Computer-Related Occupations	105,000	130,000	160,000	137,000	215,322
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	93,000	116,000	147,000	124,000	29,952
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	92,000	128,000	170,000	137,000	15,330
Occupations in Education	55,000	66,000	86,000	78,000	5,645
Occupations in Medicine and Health	71,000	107,000	200,000	148,000	5,428
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	95,000	121,000	152,000	127,000	5,174
Managers and Officials	115,000	148,000	186,000	158,000	4,092
Occupations in Life Sciences	68,000	94,000	128,000	107,000	3,887
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	115,000	150,000	192,000	154,000	3,078
Occupations in Art	75,000	110,000	151,000	118,000	1,229
Occupations in Social Sciences	80,000	110,000	140,000	116,000	1,162
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	77,000	147,000	215,000	161,000	485
Occupations in Writing	68,000	97,000	138,000	104,000	184
Miscellaneous	50,000	70,000	98,000	81,000	134
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	46,000	59,000	96,000	76,000	60
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	67,000	120,000	161,000	122,000	52
Occupations in Religion and Theology	51,000	65,000	135,000	88,000	27
Sale Promotion Occupations	69,000	100,000	115,000	99,000	5
Unknown	84,000	127,000	185,000	150,000	14,661

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 10a. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group and Gender of Beneficiary, All Petitions Approved in FY 2022

Occupational Category	Female				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	81,000	108,000	142,000	118,000	125,466
Computer-Related Occupations	93,000	118,000	146,000	124,000	67,708
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	80,000	103,000	130,000	109,000	9,618
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	73,000	100,000	137,000	110,000	10,879
Occupations in Education	51,000	60,000	73,000	68,000	5,438
Occupations in Medicine and Health	59,000	80,000	134,000	111,000	5,034
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	83,000	109,000	139,000	114,000	3,196
Occupations in Life Sciences	62,000	80,000	109,000	96,000	4,056
Managers and Officials	90,000	125,000	165,000	137,000	2,034
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	78,000	117,000	164,000	120,000	2,177
Occupations in Social Sciences	65,000	95,000	140,000	104,000	1,292
Occupations in Art	67,000	90,000	125,000	100,000	1,007
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	70,000	127,000	210,000	144,000	504
Occupations in Writing	58,000	76,000	105,000	86,000	189
Miscellaneous	48,000	60,000	76,000	66,000	132
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	38,000	51,000	80,000	62,000	60
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	56,000	76,000	110,000	86,000	41
Occupations in Religion and Theology	34,000	48,000	63,000	52,000	12
Sale Promotion Occupations	100,000	115,000	220,000	143,000	5
Occupation Unknown	69,000	99,000	160,000	133,000	12,084

Table 10a Continued

Occupational Category	Male				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	93,000	121,000	155,000	130,000	308,651
Computer-Related Occupations	97,000	125,000	155,000	131,000	220,431
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	86,000	110,000	140,000	118,000	33,101
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	90,000	130,000	175,000	140,000	11,813
Occupations in Education	54,000	65,000	85,000	78,000	5,396
Occupations in Medicine and Health	66,000	104,000	208,000	154,000	4,167
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	85,000	114,000	145,000	120,000	4,639
Occupations in Life Sciences	62,000	80,000	115,000	94,000	3,722
Managers and Officials	104,000	141,000	184,000	154,000	3,860
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	114,000	151,000	190,000	154,000	2,736
Occupations in Social Sciences	70,000	95,000	140,000	111,000	838
Occupations in Art	80,000	110,000	147,000	118,000	859
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	80,000	153,000	215,000	171,000	282
Occupations in Writing	68,000	98,000	138,000	104,000	125
Miscellaneous	43,000	58,000	81,000	70,000	144
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	46,000	65,000	85,000	72,000	59
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	110,000	140,000	165,000	143,000	42
Occupations in Religion and Theology	39,000	52,000	69,000	68,000	41
Sale Promotion Occupations	69,000	80,000	128,000	98,000	5
Occupation Unknown	73,000	110,000	172,000	140,000	16,391

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

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 2022

Occupational Category	Female				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	70,000	89,000	118,000	101,000	45,631
Computer-Related Occupations	80,000	95,000	123,000	106,000	21,185
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	69,000	85,000	111,000	92,000	3,198
Occupations in Education	62,000	80,000	111,000	92,000	3,850
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	49,000	57,000	67,000	63,000	2,729
Occupations in Medicine and Health	59,000	70,000	90,000	83,000	2,097
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	55,000	66,000	98,000	95,000	2,245
Occupations in Life Sciences	70,000	87,000	113,000	95,000	1,119
Managers and Officials	56,000	100,000	145,000	102,000	947
Occupations in Social Sciences	72,000	98,000	140,000	120,000	720
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	58,000	78,000	116,000	89,000	581
Occupations in Art	60,000	78,000	105,000	87,000	411
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	60,000	94,000	203,000	123,000	198
Occupations in Writing	44,000	52,000	64,000	57,000	71
Miscellaneous	55,000	70,000	85,000	72,000	83
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	38,000	49,000	80,000	56,000	31
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	62,000	78,000	100,000	84,000	19
Occupations in Religion and Theology	11,000	23,000	38,000	24,000	4
Sale Promotion Occupations	220,000	220,000	220,000	220,000	2
Occupation Unknown	63,000	84,000	130,000	122,000	6,141

Table 10b Continued

Occupational Category	Male				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	77,000	94,000	123,000	108,000	83,073
Computer-Related Occupations	82,000	96,000	124,000	109,000	51,975
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	73,000	90,000	115,000	100,000	9,612
Occupations in Education	70,000	96,000	137,000	111,000	3,534
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	51,000	60,000	77,000	73,000	2,480
Occupations in Medicine and Health	59,000	70,000	95,000	82,000	1,800
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	58,000	74,000	136,000	120,000	1,540
Occupations in Life Sciences	71,000	90,000	121,000	101,000	1,547
Managers and Officials	88,000	125,000	165,000	126,000	894
Occupations in Social Sciences	78,000	110,000	150,000	129,000	1,085
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	63,000	81,000	120,000	95,000	321
Occupations in Art	65,000	87,000	127,000	105,000	294
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	80,000	160,000	215,000	177,000	103
Occupations in Writing	40,000	50,000	65,000	55,000	71
Miscellaneous	56,000	80,000	110,000	86,000	47
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	41,000	58,000	78,000	60,000	28
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	113,000	125,000	145,000	129,000	12
Occupations in Religion and Theology	38,000	44,000	56,000	49,000	23
Sale Promotion Occupations	63,000	80,000	128,000	90,000	3
Occupation Unknown	65,000	88,000	140,000	124,000	7,704

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

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 2022

Occupational Category	Female				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	92,000	120,000	153,000	127,000	79,835
Computer-Related Occupations	100,000	127,000	155,000	132,000	46,523
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	90,000	110,000	140,000	118,000	6,420
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	83,000	110,000	148,000	119,000	7,029
Occupations in Medicine and Health	54,000	63,000	80,000	72,000	2,709
Occupations in Education	66,000	95,000	163,000	125,000	2,789
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	94,000	120,000	150,000	124,000	2,077
Occupations in Life Sciences	107,000	137,000	175,000	147,000	1,314
Managers and Officials	69,000	93,000	124,000	109,000	1,959
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	96,000	130,000	168,000	134,000	1,230
Occupations in Social Sciences	74,000	115,000	154,000	117,000	711
Occupations in Art	75,000	100,000	130,000	108,000	596
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	77,000	150,000	215,000	158,000	306
Occupations in Writing	61,000	91,000	125,000	96,000	106
Miscellaneous	53,000	72,000	93,000	77,000	61
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	37,000	52,000	79,000	67,000	29
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	53,000	73,000	120,000	87,000	22
Occupations in Religion and Theology	47,000	54,000	85,000	66,000	8
Sale Promotion Occupations	61,000	100,000	115,000	92,000	3
Unknown Occupation	79,000	120,000	178,000	143,000	5,943

Table 10c Continued

Occupational Category	Male				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	102,000	130,000	160,000	138,000	225,578
Computer-Related Occupations	106,000	132,000	160,000	138,000	168,456
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	95,000	118,000	150,000	126,000	23,489
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	107,000	145,000	185,000	152,000	8,279
Occupations in Medicine and Health	57,000	70,000	92,000	82,000	2,916
Occupations in Education	75,000	127,000	235,000	173,000	2,627
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	95,000	124,000	155,000	129,000	3,092
Occupations in Life Sciences	120,000	150,000	195,000	163,000	2,775
Managers and Officials	68,000	95,000	131,000	106,000	1,922
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	127,000	162,000	200,000	167,000	1,842
Occupations in Social Sciences	77,000	105,000	150,000	120,000	517
Occupations in Art	90,000	120,000	152,000	125,000	565
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	77,000	143,000	230,000	167,000	179
Occupations in Writing	75,000	109,000	150,000	115,000	78
Miscellaneous	45,000	69,000	108,000	84,000	73
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	48,000	80,000	110,000	84,000	31
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	108,000	155,000	180,000	148,000	30
Occupations in Religion and Theology	52,000	67,000	138,000	93,000	18
Sale Promotion Occupations	69,000	110,000	152,000	110,000	2
Unknown Occupation	87,000	131,000	190,000	155,000	8,687

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 11. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Education Level, FY 2022

Education Level	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
All Beneficiaries	90,000	118,000	150,000	126,000	434,868
Other than a Bachelor's Degree	79,000	104,000	147,000	121,000	310
Bachelor's Degree	90,000	117,000	148,000	123,000	137,795
Master's Degree	91,000	116,000	148,000	123,000	137,044
Doctorate	66,000	95,000	140,000	110,000	33,136
Professional Degree	77,000	191,000	260,000	198,000	12,767
Level of Education Unknown	94,000	123,000	155,000	131,000	113,816
Initial Employment	75,000	93,000	121,000	106,000	128,961
Other than a Bachelor's Degree	76,000	95,000	135,000	115,000	142
Bachelor's Degree	76,000	91,000	114,000	100,000	40,306
Master's Degree	77,000	93,000	118,000	100,000	34,219
Doctorate Degree	62,000	85,000	125,000	100,000	16,346
Professional Degree	69,000	160,000	247,000	182,000	5,307
Level of Education Unknown	77,000	95,000	125,000	109,000	32,641
Continuing Employment	100,000	128,000	160,000	135,000	305,907
Other than a Bachelor's Degree	85,000	113,000	160,000	127,000	168
Bachelor's Degree	101,000	128,000	155,000	133,000	97,489
Master's Degree	98,000	125,000	155,000	130,000	102,825
Doctorate Degree	72,000	108,000	155,000	120,000	16,790
Professional Degree	87,000	205,000	272,000	209,000	7,460
Level of Education Unknown	105,000	135,000	165,000	140,000	81,175

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 12. H-1B Petitions Approved by Industry Sector* and Type of Petition, FY 2022

Industry Sector	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132,429	100	309,614	100	442,043	100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	68,748	51.9	135,373	43.7	204,121	46.2
Manufacturing	11,442	8.6	39,291	12.7	50,733	11.5
Information	8,474	6.4	34,364	11.1	42,838	9.7
Finance and Insurance	6,684	5.0	32,178	10.4	38,862	8.8
Educational Services	14,486	10.9	13,514	4.4	28,000	6.3
Retail Trade	5,924	4.5	19,163	6.2	25,087	5.7
Health Care and Social Assistance	7,618	5.8	10,230	3.3	17,848	4.0
Wholesale Trade	1,156	0.9	3,092	1.0	4,248	1.0
Management of Companies and Enterprises	605	0.5	3,637	1.2	4,242	1.0
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,336	1.0	2,609	0.8	3,945	0.9
Construction	1,030	0.8	1,625	0.5	2,655	0.6
Transportation and Warehousing	586	0.4	1,993	0.6	2,579	0.6
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	424	0.3	1,068	0.3	1,492	0.3
Other Services (except Public Administration)	574	0.4	760	0.2	1,334	0.3
Utilities	311	0.2	925	0.3	1,236	0.3
Accommodation and Food Services	234	0.2	664	0.2	898	0.2
Mining	179	0.1	413	0.1	592	0.1
Public Administration	198	0.1	372	0.1	570	0.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	199	0.2	347	0.1	546	0.1
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	71	0	143	0	214	0
Industry Sector Unknown	2,150	1.6	7,853	2.5	10,003	2.3

* 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: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 13. H-1B Petitions Approved by Detailed Industry* and Type of Petition, FY 2022

Detailed Industry	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132,439	100	309,634	100	442,073	100
Custom Computer Programming Services	35,716	27.0	65,479	21.1	101,195	22.9
Computer Systems Design Services	9,185	6.9	23,247	7.5	32,432	7.3
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	11,908	9.0	11,224	3.6	23,132	5.2
Software Publishers	3,362	2.5	12,883	4.2	16,245	3.7
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	2,671	2.0	7,820	2.5	10,491	2.4
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	2,901	2.2	6,092	2.0	8,993	2.0
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	1,676	1.3	7,300	2.4	8,976	2.0
Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services	1,867	1.4	6,978	2.3	8,845	2.0
Invalid code	1,777	1.3	7,007	2.3	8,784	2.0
Engineering Services	2,768	2.1	5,665	1.8	8,433	1.9
Investment Banking and Securities Dealing	1,965	1.5	5,812	1.9	7,777	1.8
Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses	2,913	2.2	4,725	1.5	7,638	1.7
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	3,345	2.5	4,199	1.4	7,544	1.7
Other Computer Related Services	1,918	1.4	4,265	1.4	6,183	1.4
Commercial Banking	598	0.5	3,823	1.2	4,421	1.0
Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities	577	0.4	3,502	1.1	4,079	0.9
Offices of Certified Public Accountants	1,055	0.8	2,971	1.0	4,026	0.9
Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing	874	0.7	2,832	0.9	3,706	0.8
Automobile Manufacturing	771	0.6	2,736	0.9	3,507	0.8
Offices of Other Holding Companies	477	0.4	2,994	1.0	3,471	0.8
Other Industries	34,212	25.8	91,755	29.6	125,967	28.5
Detailed Industry Unknown	9,903	7.5	26,325	8.5	36,228	8.2

* 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, and education, USCIS does not verify NAICS code.

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

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 14. H-1B Petitions Approved for Initial Employment by Requested Action, FY 2022

	Number	Percent
Initial Employment	132,429	100
Consular processing outside the U.S.	51,329	38.8
Change of status, amendment, and/or extension of stay processed inside the U.S.	78,340	59.2
Requested Action Unknown	2,760	2.1

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 15. H-1B Petitions Approved for New Employment by Prior Nonimmigrant Class of Beneficiary, FY 2022

Prior Nonimmigrant Class	Number	Percent
New employment, requests for change of nonimmigrant class only*	75,037	100
Students† (F1, F2)	57,938	77.2
Spouse or Child of principal H nonimmigrant (H4)	5,382	7.2
Exchange Visitors or Temporary Workers for Cultural Exchange† (J1, J2, Q1)	4,334	5.8
Intracompany Transferees† (L1A, L1B, L2)	3,038	4.0
NAFTA Professionals† (TN1, TN2, TD)	716	1.0
Specialty Occupation Workers (H1B, H1B1)**	582	0.8
Extraordinary Ability† (O1, O1A, O1B, O2, O3)	564	0.8
Temporary Visitor For Business or Pleasure (B1, B2)	524	0.7
Treaty Traders and Investors† (E1, E2, E3, E3D)	327	0.4
Other	136	0.2
Prior Nonimmigrant Class Unknown	1,496	2.0

† 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: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 16. H-1B Petitions Approved by Length of Validity Period and Type of Petition, FY 2022

Length of Validity Period	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132,429	100	309,614	100	442,043	100
0 to 5 months	343	0.3	3,489	1.1	3,832	0.9
6 to 11 months	1,634	1.2	7,011	2.3	8,645	2
12 to 17 months	2,324	1.8	17,861	5.8	20,185	4.6
18 to 23 months	2,035	1.5	11,639	3.8	13,674	3.1
24 to 29 months	3,705	2.8	14,525	4.7	18,230	4.1
30 to 36 months	121,114	91.5	249,062	80.4	370,176	83.7
Validity Period Unknown	1,274	1	6,027	1.9	7,301	1.7

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

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 17. H-1B Approved Petitions with and without Premium Processing, FY 2022

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	132,429	100	309,614	100	442,043	100
Premium Processing Requested*	70,455	53.2	233,130	75.3	303,585	68.7
Premium Processing Not Requested	61,974	46.8	76,484	24.7	138,458	31.3

* 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: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022

Table 18. H-1B Petitions by Case Completion and Request for Evidence, FY 2022

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Completions*	135,423	100	315,699	100	451,122	100
Approvals	132,429	97.8	309,614	98.1	442,043	98.0
Denials	2,994	2.2	6,085	1.9	9,079	2.0
Completions with RFE	21,182	15.6	22,120	7.0	43,302	9.6
Approvals	18,692	13.8	18,320	5.8	37,012	8.2
Denials	2,490	1.8	3,800	1.2	6,290	1.4
Completions without RFE	114,241	84.4	293,579	93.0	407,820	90.4
Approvals	113,737	84.0	291,294	92.3	405,031	89.8
Denials	504	0.4	2,285	0.7	2,789	0.6

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

Source: DHS, USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed November 2022