



Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers

Fiscal Year 2021 Annual Report to Congress
October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021



Homeland
Security

*U.S. Citizenship and
Immigration Services*



**Homeland
Security**

March 2, 2022

Foreword

On behalf of the Department of Homeland Security, I am pleased to present the following report, “Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers” for Fiscal Year 2021, 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 Chuck Grassley
Ranking Member, Senate Committee on the Judiciary

The Honorable Jerrold Nadler
Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary

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

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

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alice Lugo". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "L" and "G".

ALICE LUGO
Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs

Executive Summary

The American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA), Pub. L. 105-277, div. C, tit. IV § 416(c)(2), 112 Stat. 2681, imposes annual reporting requirements on U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) concerning the countries of origin and occupations of, educational levels attained by, and compensation paid to, 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 FY 2021, October 1, 2020 – September 30, 2021.

Highlights

- The number of H-1B petitions filed decreased by 6.8 percent, from 427,245 in FY 2020 to 398,269 in FY 2021.
- The number of H-1B petitions approved decreased 4.6 percent from 426,710 in FY 2020 to 407,071 in FY 2021.¹
- The median age of beneficiaries with petitions approved in FY 2021 was 33 years old, which is the same as FY 2020.
- The highest educational attainment of 56.6 percent of beneficiaries with an approved H-1B petition in FY 2021 was a master's degree. In addition, 33.7 percent of approved petitions were for workers with a bachelor's degree, 6.8 percent had a doctorate, and 2.9 percent had a professional degree.
- The number of H-1B petitions approved in FY 2021 for workers in computer-related occupations was 280,032, or 68.8 percent of approved petitions.
- The median compensation of beneficiaries with petitions approved increased by 6.9 percent, from \$101,000 in FY 2020 to \$108,000 in FY 2021.

¹ This number does not reflect approval versus denial rates, but rather shows the number of approved petitions overall this year versus the number approved last year. The figures for Fiscal Year 2021 include some petitions that were filed in a previous fiscal year, but were approved in Fiscal Year 2021.



Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers

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I. Legislative Requirement

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

[T]he Attorney General³ shall submit on an annual basis, to the Committees on the Judiciary of the United States House of Representatives and the Senate, information on the countries of origin and occupations of, educational levels attained by, and compensation paid to, 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.

² Sections 416(c)(1) and (3) of ACWIA, Pub. L. 105-277, div. C, tit. IV, 112 Stat. 2681, require the submission of data on the number of 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 2021.

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

II. Background

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

The H-1B nonimmigrant classification is a vehicle through which employers may obtain 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).⁵ 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 of a U.S. bachelor’s degree or higher in the specialty occupation, and have recognition of

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

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

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 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.

A noncitizen generally may be admitted to the United States in H-1B status for a maximum period of six years, *see* 8 USC 1184 (g)(4); however, each H-1B petition may only be approved for a maximum initial period of admission of three years.⁶ *See* 8 CFR 214.2(h)(9)(iii)(A)(1). The H-1B petition may be used to sponsor 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.⁷ 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 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, generally, a petition to extend an H-1B nonimmigrant’s period of stay, change the conditions of the H-1B nonimmigrant’s current employment, or request new H-1B employment for an H-1B worker already in the United States will not count against the H-1B fiscal year cap. An approved petition for initial employment is also exempt from the cap if the petitioner is a public or nonprofit institution of higher education or nonprofit entity affiliated with or related to such an institution of higher education, or if the petitioner is a nonprofit research organization or governmental research organization. *See* 8 USC 1184(g)(5)(A)-(B).

⁶ 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).

⁷ 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).

*The American Competitiveness and Workforce Improvement Act of 1998 (ACWIA) and The American Competitiveness in the Twenty-first Century Act of 2000 (AC21) made significant changes to policy and procedure governing the H-1B classification, including providing temporary increases in the fiscal year limitations on the number of 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 Fiscal Years (FY) 1999 and 2000 and to 107,500 in FY 2001. AC21 raised the limit in FY 2001, FY 2002, and FY 2003 to 195,000. Starting in FY 2004, the H-1B cap reverted to 65,000 per fiscal year and remains at that level.⁸ These statutory provisions also provided for certain exemptions from the fiscal year H-1B cap, as described above. The *H-1B Visa Reform Act of 2004* mandated that 20,000 H-1B petitions filed on behalf of 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).*

III. Data Report

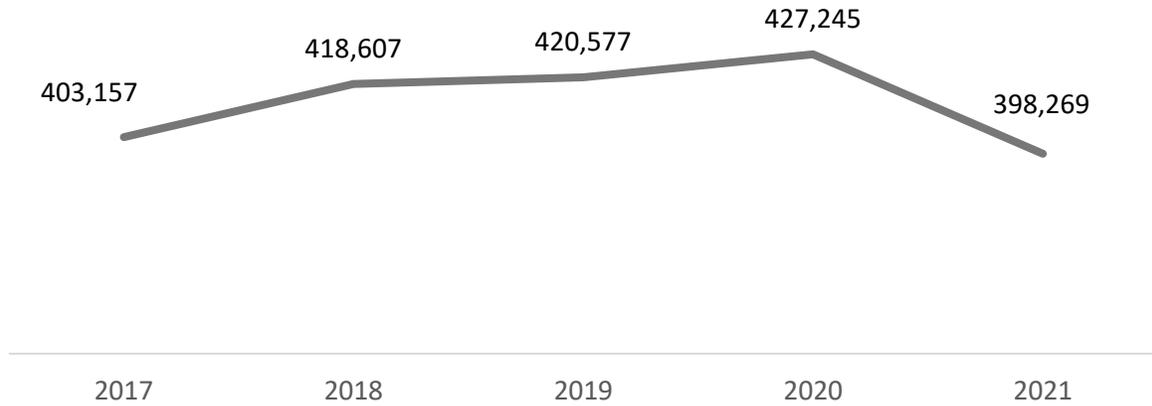
Section 3.1 – Petitions Filed

During FY 2021, USCIS received 398,269 H-1B petitions submitted by employers on behalf of noncitizen workers. Fewer H-1B petitions were filed in FY 2021 than in any of the previous four years. In FY 2021 there were fewer petitions filed for initial employment than in any of the previous four years. In contrast, more petitions were filed for continuing employment than in any of the previous four years except for FY 2020.⁹ (See details in Figure 1, as well as Appendix D, table 1a.)

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

⁹ 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](#).

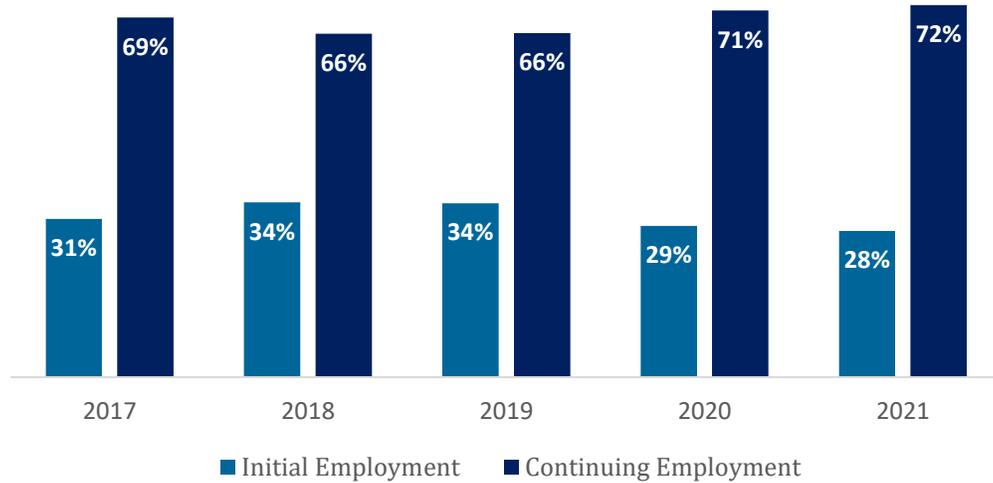
Figure 1. H-1B Petitions Filed, FY 2017 to 2021



Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3 (Computer – Linked Application Management Information System 3) accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Figure 2 shows a breakdown of all petitions filed between FYs 2017 to 2021 by type of petition (initial or continuing). A greater share of petitions was for continuing employment (71.8 percent) in FY 2021 compared to the previous four years. Petitions filed for initial employment in 2021 decreased in terms of overall number and percent share compared to the previous four years.

Figure 2. H-1B Petitions Filed for Initial and Continuing Employment, FY 2017 to 2021



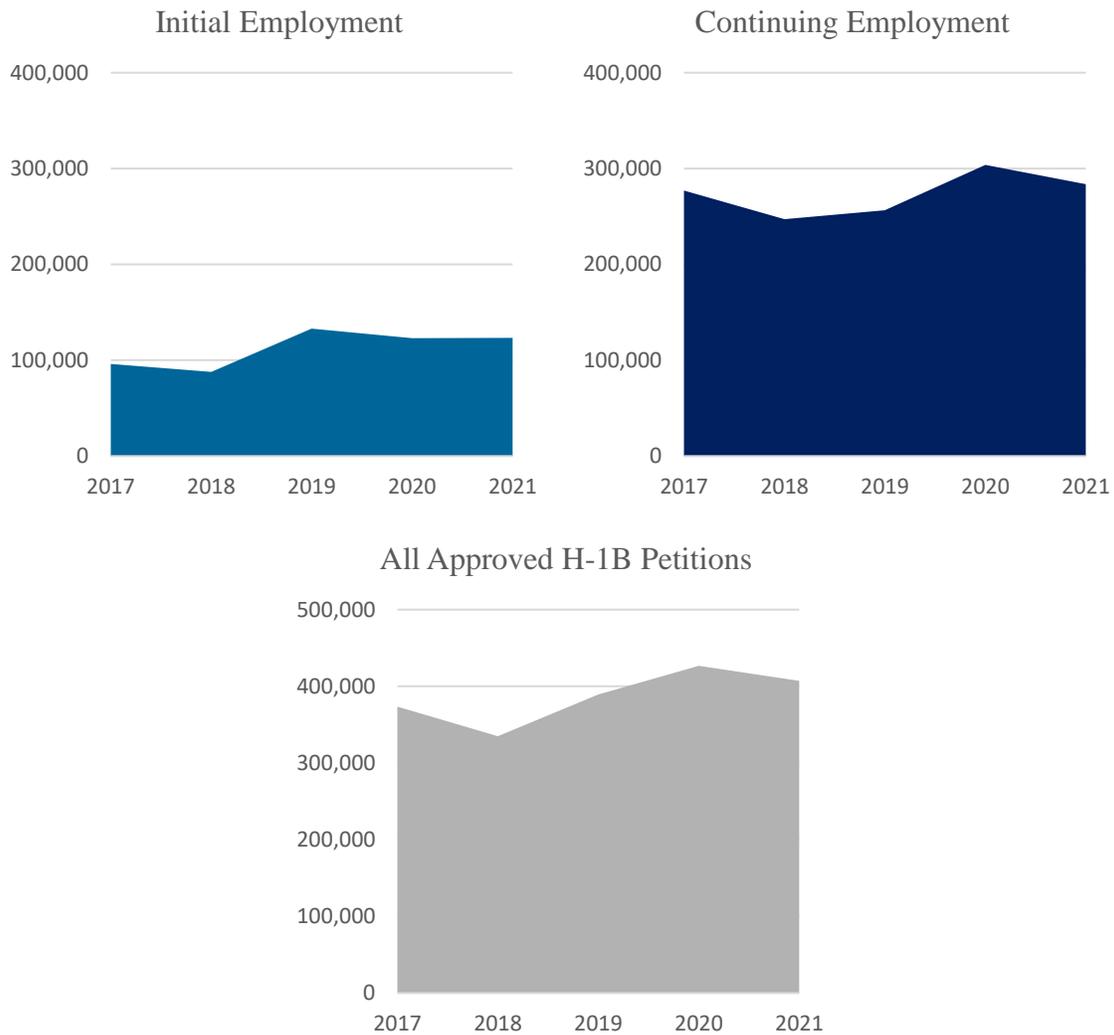
Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.2 – Approved Petitions

USCIS approved 407,071 H-1B petitions in FY 2021, fewer than in FY 2020 but more than in each of the prior three years.¹⁰ Of those, USCIS approved 123,414 petitions for initial employment in FY 2021, which was more than in any of the previous four years except for 2019. USCIS approved 283,657 petitions for continuing employment in FY 2021, which was more than in any of the previous four fiscal years except for 2020. (See appendix D, table 1b.)

¹⁰ 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](#).

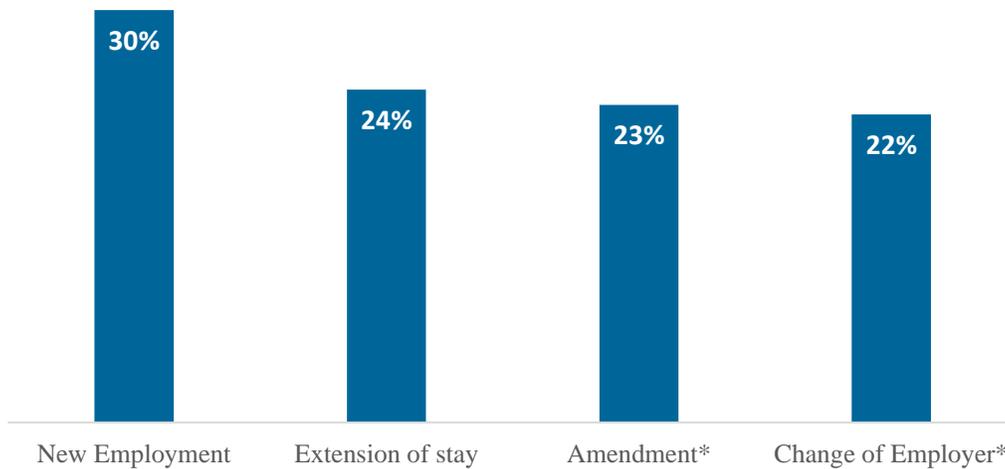
Figure 3. H-1B Petitions Approved for Initial and Continuing Employment, FY 2017 to 2021



Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

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 (24.2 percent), amendments (23.1 percent), and sequential employment (i.e. change of employer, 22.4 percent). (See appendix D, table 2.)

Figure 4. Detailed Type of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2021



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

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021

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

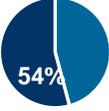
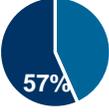
Section 3.3 – Approved petitions by country of birth and gender

Of the H-1B petitions approved in FY 2021, 74.1 percent were for beneficiaries whose country of birth was India.¹¹ The second most common country of birth was China, accounting for 12.4 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 5.1 percent of beneficiaries. Approved petitions for beneficiaries born in India and China combined make up a larger share of continuing employment (90.7 percent) than of initial employment (76.7 percent).

In FY 2021, males accounted for nearly three-fourths (72.2 percent) of all approved H-1B petitions and females accounted for 27.7 percent. Among the countries shown in Figure 5, the proportion of male to female H-1B beneficiaries for each country ranges from 78.2 percent male and 21.7 percent female for Pakistan, to 41.7 percent male and 58.1 percent female for the Philippines. (See appendix D, tables 4a, 4b, and 4c.)

¹¹ Data represent countries and territories of birth.

Figure 5. Top Ten Countries of Birth of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries, FY 2021

Rank	Country	Number	Percent	By Gender
	All Countries	407,071	100	
1	India	301,616	74.1	
2	China	50,328	12.4	
3	Canada	3,836	0.9	
4	South Korea	3,481	0.9	
5	Philippines	2,786	0.7	
6	Mexico	2,611	0.6	
7	Taiwan	2,604	0.6	
8	Brazil	1,986	0.5	
9	Pakistan	1,880	0.5	
10	Nepal	1,584	0.4	

■ Male ■ Female

Note: For a complete list of countries of birth of H-1B beneficiaries, see appendix D, table 4a
 Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.4 – Approved petitions by age and gender

Females make up a larger share (34.5 percent) of approved initial employment petitions compared to their share of continuing employment (24.8 percent), as shown in Figure 6a. The median age of approved H-1B beneficiaries in FY 2021 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, over two-thirds (67.8 percent) were between 25 and 34 years old. Beneficiaries approved for continuing employment were slightly older, with nearly two-thirds (63.3 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 2021

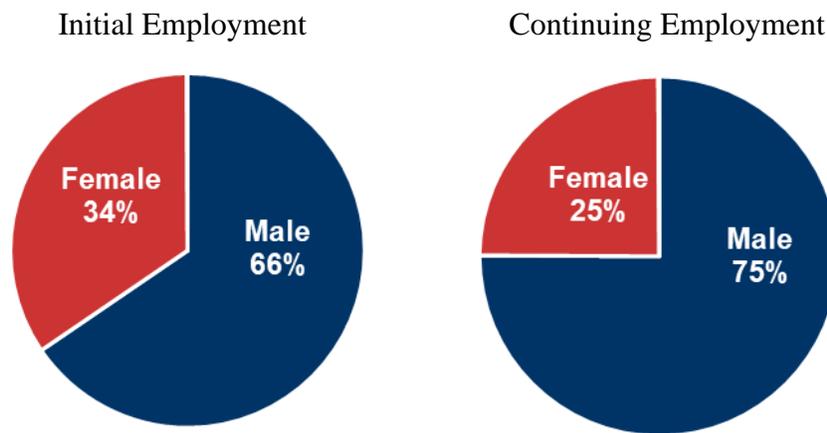
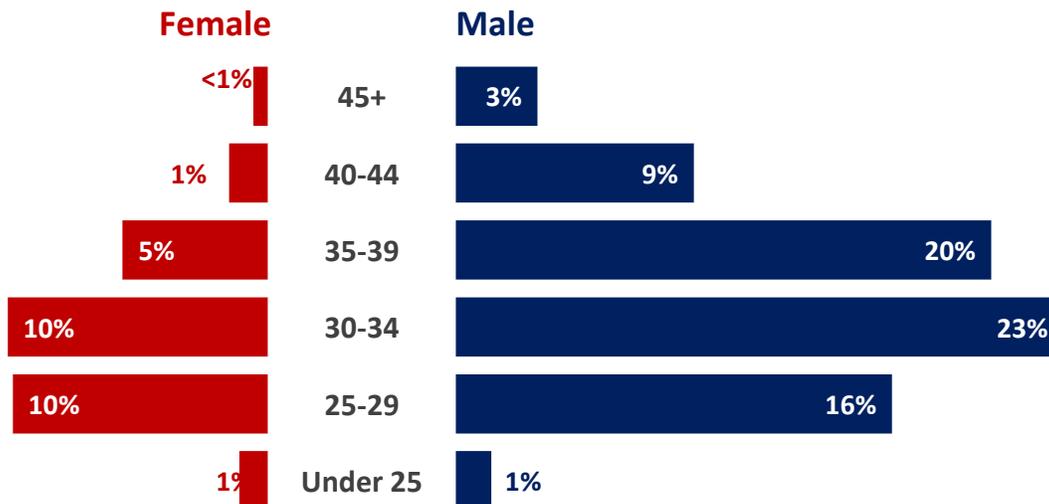


Figure 6b. Approved H-1B Beneficiaries by Age and Gender, FY 2021

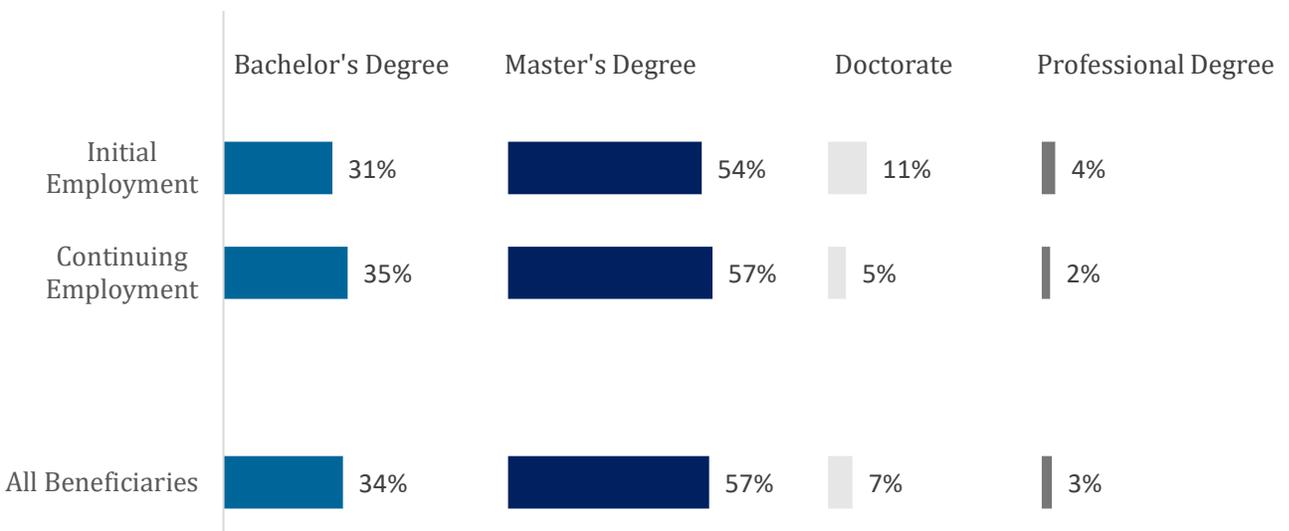


Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.5 – Approved petitions by level of education and gender

Of all the approved H-1B petitions in FY 2021, 56.6 percent reported that the beneficiary’s highest educational degree attained was a master’s degree, 33.7 percent had a bachelor’s degree, 6.8 percent had a doctorate, and 2.9 percent had a professional degree.¹² A greater share of beneficiaries approved for initial employment had earned a doctorate or professional degree (10.9 and 3.9 percent, respectively) compared to continuing employment (5.1 and 2.4 percent, respectively.) While men outnumber women in every education category, a greater share of women have a master’s, doctorate, or professional degree compared to their male counterparts. (See appendix D, table 6.)

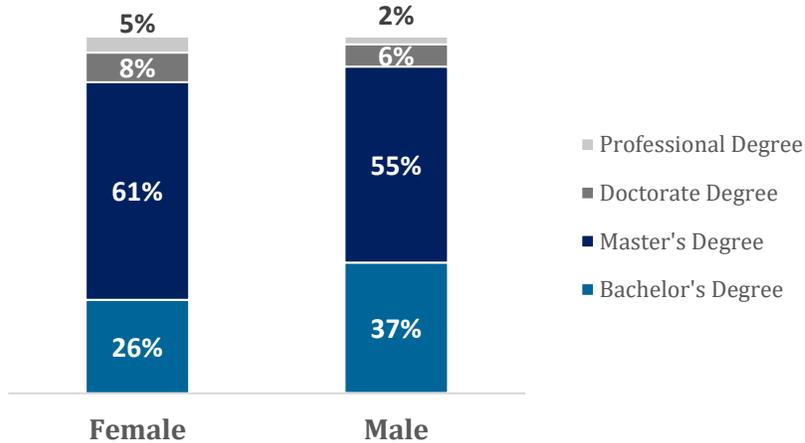
Figure 7. Education Level of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries, FY 2021



Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

¹² Employers are asked to provide the highest degree (domestic or foreign) achieved by the beneficiary at the time of filing the H-1B petition, but not training or experience deemed equivalent to a degree. The reporting of a domestic or foreign degree is not required in a standard format on USCIS or DOL forms. However, as of November 2018, DOL forms require certain employers to provide educational degree information for H-1B workers for which those employers will seek exempt status based only on attainment of a Master’s degree or higher. In nearly all cases, the petitioning employer provides the information in supporting documentation. For degrees earned outside of the United States, the employer usually supplies a credential evaluation stating that the foreign degree is “equivalent to” a particular U.S. degree. USCIS does not maintain data on the degree granting institution or whether the degree was earned in the United States or abroad.

Figure 8. Education Level of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries by Gender, FY 2021



Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.6 – Approved petitions by occupation¹³

Of all the H-1B petitions approved in FY 2021, computer-related occupations were the largest major occupational category accounting for 68.8 percent of all beneficiaries. The next largest major occupational group was architecture, engineering, and surveying with 9.5 percent.

Figure 9 shows the distribution of approved petitions for major occupational categories with at least 1,000 approved H-1B petitions in FY 2021. 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 (26.9 percent to 73.1 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 58.6 percent of all beneficiaries and falls within the major occupational category of computer-related occupations. (See appendix D, table 8.)

¹³ 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 2021

Occupational Group	Number	Percent	Type of Petition
All Occupations	407,071	100	 70%
Computer-Related	280,032	68.8	 73%
Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	38,863	9.5	 70%
Administrative Specializations	20,730	5.1	 66%
Education	16,226	4.0	 47%
Medicine and Health	14,070	3.5	 59%
Mathematics and Physical Sciences	11,849	2.9	 63%
Life Sciences	6,759	1.7	 53%
Managers and Officials	5,098	1.3	 67%
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial	4,140	1.0	 63%
Social Sciences	3,665	0.9	 56%
Art	1,887	0.5	 58%
Law and Jurisprudence	1,585	0.4	 55%

 Initial Employment
  Continuing Employment

Note: Occupational groups with fewer than 1,000 H-1B petitions in FY 2021 are not shown in figure 9. See appendix D table 7 for data on all major occupation groups.

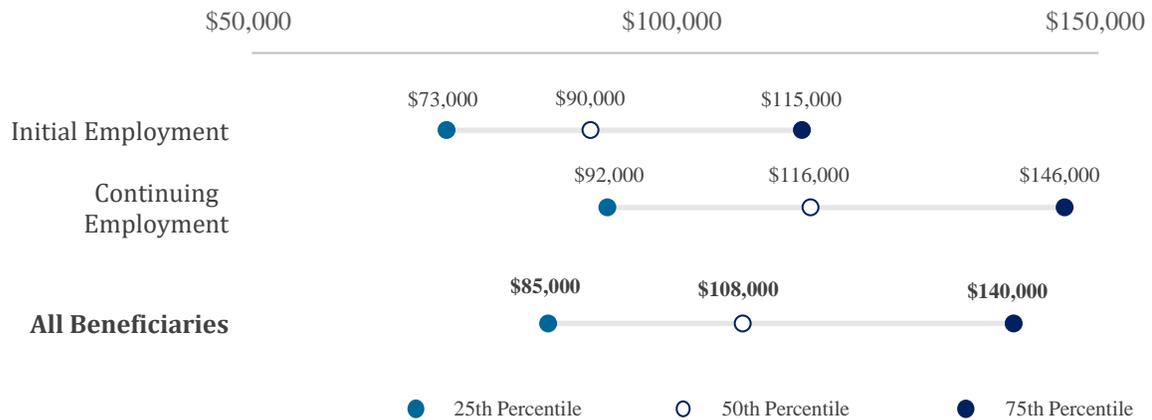
Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021

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

Section 3.7 – Approved petitions by annual compensation and occupation

Median annual compensation¹⁴ for all approved H-1B beneficiaries in FY 2021 was \$108,000. Figure 10 shows the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentile levels of compensation for all beneficiaries, as well as by type of petition. Petitions for initial employment have lower annual compensation levels at each percentile compared to petitions for continuing employment. (See appendix D, tables 9a, 9b, and 9c.)

Figure 10. Annual Compensation of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries by Type of Petition, FY 2021

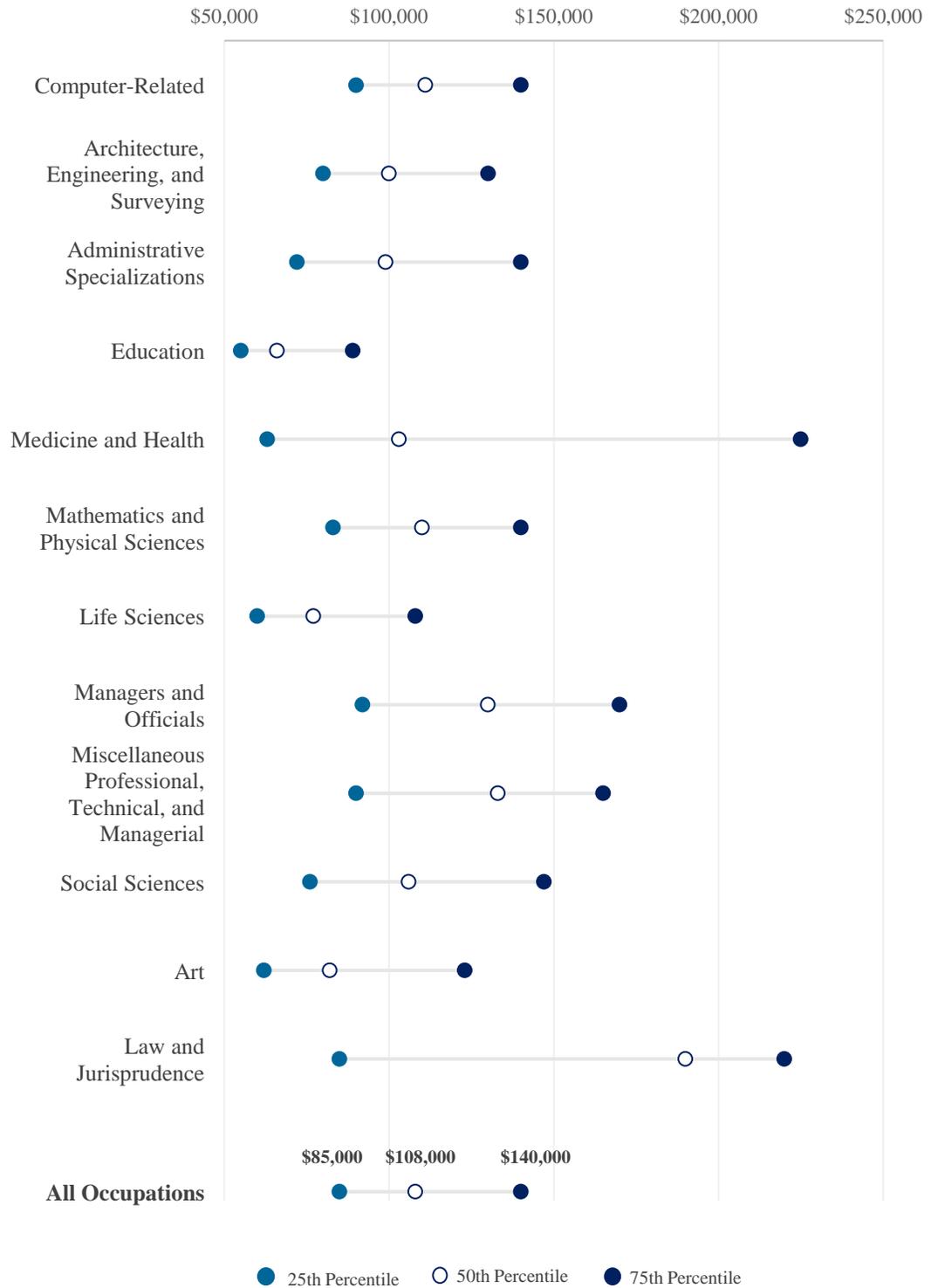


Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Figure 11 shows the 25th, 50th (median), and 75th percentile distribution of annual compensation for all beneficiaries in each occupational category. The highest median compensation level was \$190,000 for occupations in law and jurisprudence. The largest variation between 25th and 75th percentiles was for occupations in medicine and health.

¹⁴ 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 2021



Note: Occupational categories are shown in descending order based on the total number of beneficiaries approved in FY 2021.

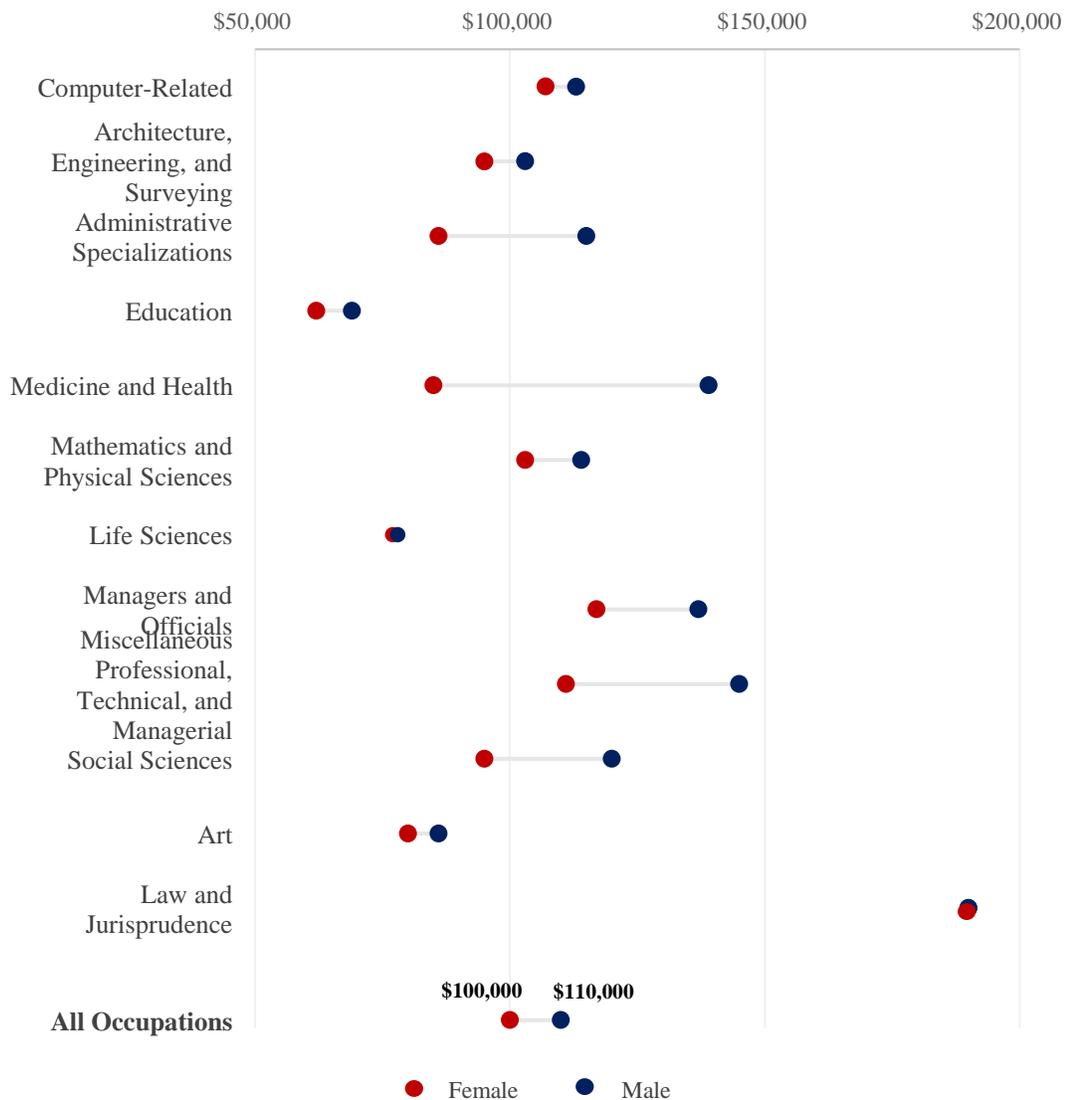
Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021

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

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

Approved petitions for male beneficiaries in FY 2021 have a higher median compensation than for females in every major occupational category except for two categories in which median compensation is the same for both genders: Law and Jurisprudence, and Life Sciences. Figure 12 shows median compensation for male and female beneficiaries in each major occupational category with more than 1,000 approved H-1B petitions in FY 2021. (See appendix D, table 10a.)

Figure 12. Median Compensation of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group and Gender, FY 2021



Note: Occupational categories are shown in descending order based on the total number of beneficiaries approved in FY 2021. Occupations with fewer than 1,000 H-1B petitions in FY 2021 are not shown in figure 12; see appendix D table 10a for data on all major occupation groups.

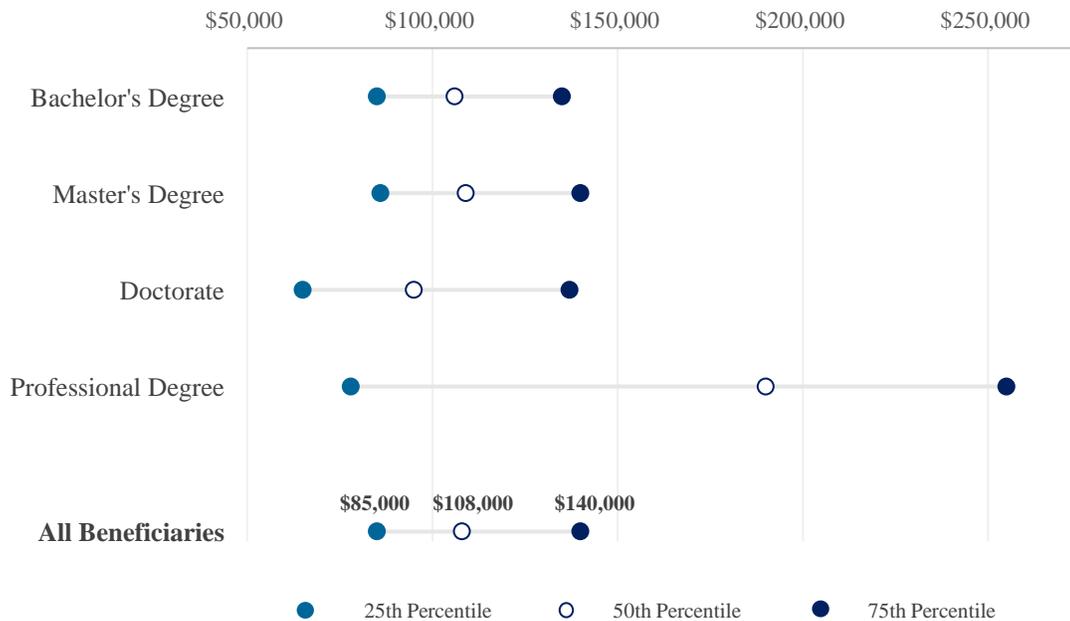
Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021

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

Section 3.9 – Approved petitions by annual compensation and education

Of all the H-1B petitions approved in FY 2021, beneficiaries with bachelor’s and master’s degrees had similar median levels of compensation (\$106,000 and \$109,000, respectively). Beneficiaries with professional degrees had the highest median compensation (\$190,000), while beneficiaries with a doctoral degree had the lowest (\$95,000). Beneficiaries with professional degrees also had the widest distribution of incomes. Twenty-five percent of these beneficiaries’ incomes fell below \$78,000, while 25 percent of the beneficiaries’ incomes exceeded \$255,000. 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 2021



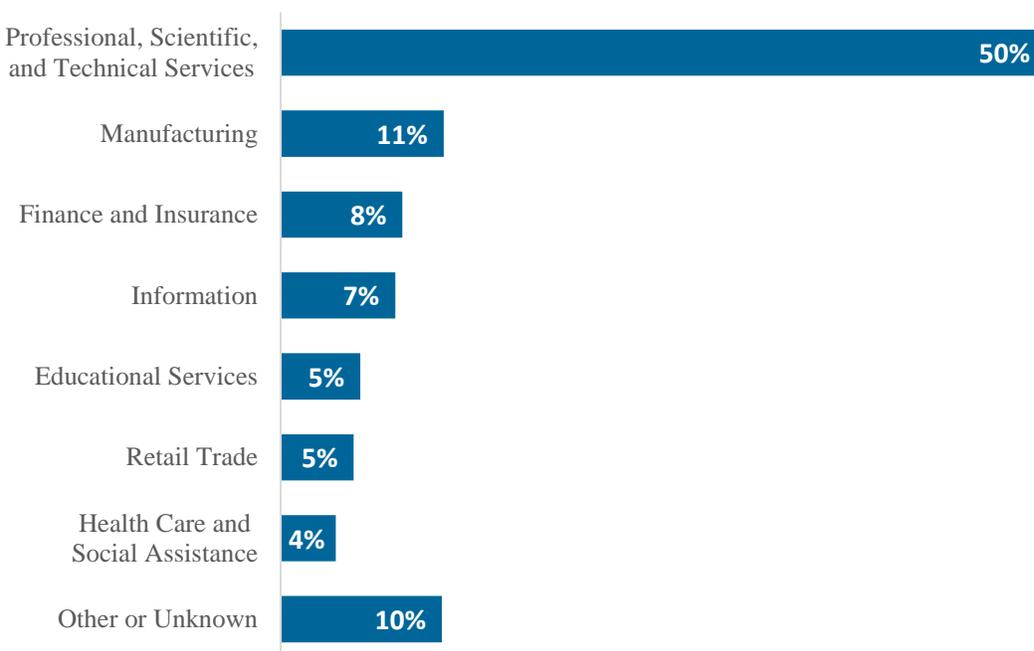
Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

At every level of education, beneficiaries with petitions for continuing employment had a higher median annual level of compensation than beneficiaries with petitions for initial employment. In FY 2021 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 \$41,000 more than the median for initial employment (\$164,000).

Section 3.10 – Approved petitions by employer’s industry sector

The most common industry sector among employers of H-1B workers in FY 2021 was the professional, scientific, and technical services sector, which accounts for half (49.9 percent) of all approved petitions for H-1B workers.¹⁵ Figure 13 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 sector¹⁶ was custom computer programming services, which accounts for 26.1 percent of all petitions and is also the largest detailed industry sector among all approved H-1B petitions. (See appendix D, table 13.)

Figure 14. Industry Sector of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2021



Note: Industry sectors are shown in descending order based on the total number of beneficiaries approved in FY 2021. Sum of percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021

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¹⁵ 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.

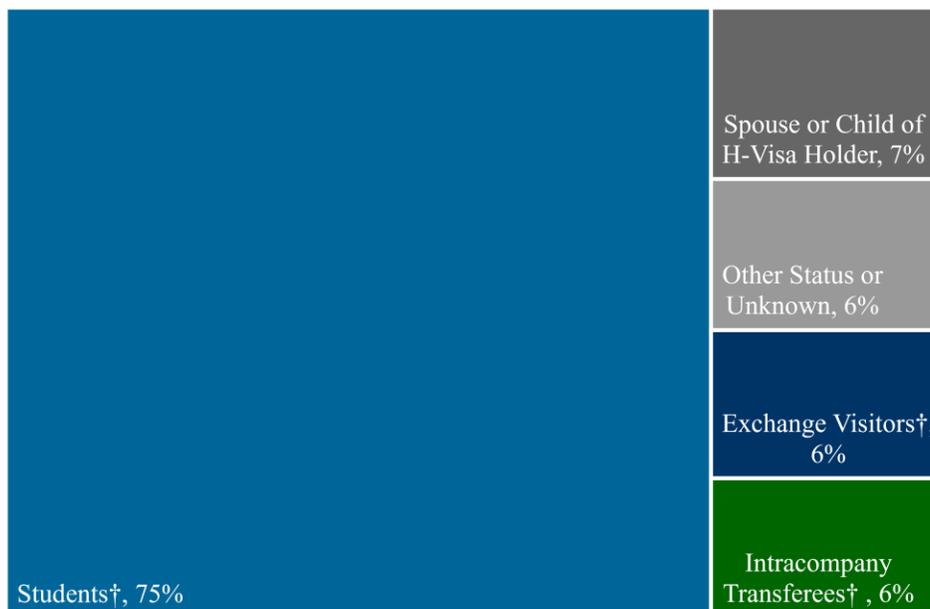
¹⁶ Whereas industry sectors are classified using the first two digits of the employer’s NAICS (North American Industry Classification System) code, “detailed industry sector” here uses the full six-digit code (or fewer, if fewer than six digits are available) to classify an employer.

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

There are multiple ways the H-1B nonimmigrant status can be granted. An H-1B petition may request that the beneficiary be granted H-1B status or an extension of H-1B status. A petition may also request that a U.S. consular office overseas be notified of the approval so that the beneficiary, if outside the United States or if the status request is denied, may apply for an H-1B visa allowing the beneficiary to travel to a port of entry and seek admission as an H-1B nonimmigrant. Of the 123,414 petitions approved in FY 2021 for initial employment, 34.6 percent requested consular (or port of entry) notification and 65.4 percent requested a grant of H-1B nonimmigrant status for a beneficiary already in the United States. (See appendix D, table 14.)

There were 77,744 approved petitions for new employment in FY 2021 that requested a change of nonimmigrant status. Nearly three-quarters (74.7 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 the spouses and children of principal H nonimmigrants (H-4), exchange visitors (including their spouses and children) or temporary workers for cultural exchange (J-1, J-2, Q-1), and intracompany transferees and their spouses and children (L-1A, L-1B, L-2), who account for 6.9 percent, 6.7 percent, and 5.6 percent, respectively. (See appendix D, table 15.)

Figure 15. Prior status of Approved H-1B Beneficiaries for Initial Employment*, FY 2021



† Includes spouses and children

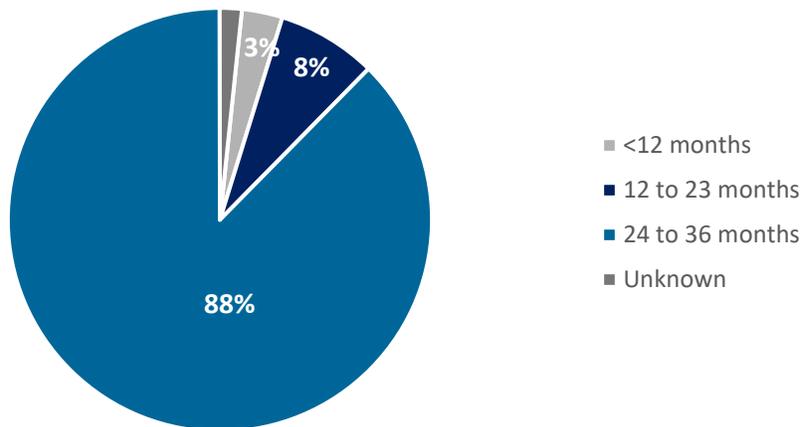
* Only those petitions for initial employment requesting change of status for a beneficiary in the United States.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021

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 2021, 87.6 percent were valid for 2 to 3 years, 7.6 percent were valid for 1 to 2 years, and 3.1 percent were valid for less than a year. A greater percentage of petitions approved for initial employment had a validity period of between 2 and 3 years (93.1 percent) compared to petitions for continuing employment (85.2 percent.) (See appendix D, table 16.)

Figure 16. Validity Period of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2021

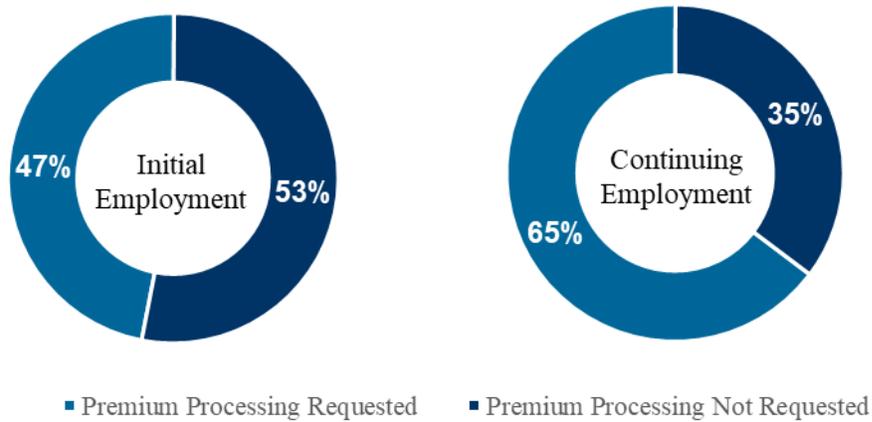


Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.13 – Approved petitions with premium processing

USCIS offers a premium processing service to petitioners and applicants filing certain forms, including H-1B petitions (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. More than half (59.4 percent) of all H-1B petitions approved in FY 2021 requested premium processing, while 40.6 percent did not. This rate varies, however, by petition type. Only 47 percent of petitions for initial employment requested premium processing, whereas 64.8 percent of petitions for continuing employment requested premium processing. (See appendix D, table 17.)

Figure 17. Premium Processing of Approved H-1B Petitions, FY 2021



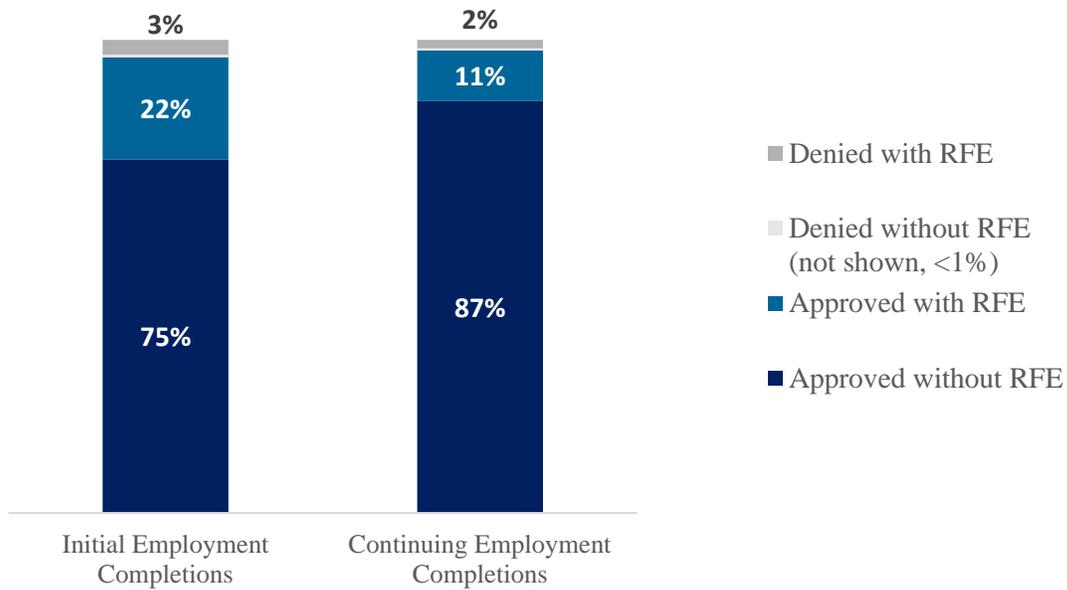
Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Section 3.14 – Petitions with requests for evidence

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

USCIS adjudicated 67,839 H-1B petitions with an RFE in FY 2021, comprising 16.2 percent of the 418,300 petitions that were completed (approved or denied) during FY 2021.¹⁷ Petitions for initial employment had a higher percentage of completions with an RFE (24.7 percent) compared to continuing employment completions with an RFE (12.5 percent).

Figure 18. H-1B Petitions with a Request for Evidence (RFE), FY 2021



Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

¹⁷ Approvals and denials combined are collectively referred to as “completions.”

IV. Appendices

A. H-1B Petition Processing

After obtaining a certified Form ETA-9035/9035E from the U.S. Department of Labor, prospective employers petition for 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.

In March 2020, the agency's 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.¹⁸ 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.

In FY 2021, the initial H-1B cap petition registration period began on March 9, 2021. USCIS required prospective petitioners seeking to file H-1B cap-subject petitions, including those for beneficiaries eligible for the advanced degree exemption, to first register electronically with USCIS and pay the associated (\$10) registration fee, and have that registration selected, before being eligible to properly file an H-1B cap-subject petition for the Fiscal Year 2022 H-1B numerical allocations. USCIS closed the initial registration period on March 25, 2021 and conducted a random selection process. Petitioners with selected registrations were notified of their eligibility to file an H-1B cap-subject petition. Prospective petitioners with selected registrations were eligible to file an FY 2022 H-1B cap petition beginning on April 1, 2021. For the FY 2022 H-1B cap selection process, USCIS did not receive enough Form I-129 petitions during the initial filing period to meet the number of petitions projected as needed to reach the H-1B numerical allocations, so supplemental selection processes were run in July and November 2021. USCIS received a total of 274,237 electronic registrations from 38,481 employers in FY 2021. Of these, 46.0% were for individuals with a master's degree.

Upon receipt of a properly filed petition,¹⁹ each petition is stamped with its date of arrival at the service center. 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 (known as CLAIMS). The computer system generates a unique receipt number for the file.

¹⁸ See 8 CFR 214.2(h)(8)(iii).

¹⁹ 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).

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 or initiation of an administrative investigation. If sufficient evidence is available, the adjudicator makes a decision and enters the corresponding information into the tracking system. In the case of insufficient evidence, the adjudicator may request additional information from the petitioner. If a request for additional evidence is issued, the employer must respond to the request within a set period of time or the petition may be denied.

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

B. Data Limitations

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

Minimal editing has been done to the data in this file, and impossible or highly improbable values (such as beneficiaries younger than 16, except for fashion models) or beneficiaries (such as those working without compensation) have been 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 fiscal year 2009 through 2021 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 2017 to 2021

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2017	123,205	30.6	279,952	69.4	403,157	100
2018	141,193	33.7	277,414	66.3	418,607	100
2019	141,170	33.6	279,407	66.4	420,577	100
2020	124,851	29.2	302,394	70.8	427,245	100
2021	112,339	28.2	285,930	71.8	398,269	100

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 1b. H-1B Petitions Approved by Type of Petition, FY 2017 to 2021

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
2017	96,167	25.8	277,225	74.2	373,392	100
2018	87,894	26.2	247,067	73.8	334,961	100
2019	132,986	34.2	256,392	65.8	389,378	100
2020	122,886	28.8	303,824	71.2	426,710	100
2021	123,414	30.3	283,657	69.7	407,071	100

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 2. H-1B Petitions Approved by Detailed Type of Petition, FY 2021

	Number	Percent
All Beneficiaries	407,071	100
Initial Employment	123,414	30.3
New Employment	122,285	30.0
New Concurrent Employment	1,129	0.3
Continuing Employment	283,657	69.7
Extension of stay: Same employer, no change in previously approved employment	98,319	24.2
Amendment: Same employer, with a change in previously approved employment*	94,056	23.1
Change of Employer*	91,282	22.4

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 3. H-1B Petitions Filed, Approved, and Denied by Gender of Beneficiary and Type of Petition, FY 2021

	Initial Employment			Continuing Employment			All Beneficiaries		
	Female	Male	Gender Unknown	Female	Male	Gender Unknown	Female	Male	Gender Unknown
Filed	39,188	73,063	88	73,084	212,543	303	112,272	285,606	391
Approved	42,519	80,815	80	70,375	212,984	298	112,894	293,799	378
Denied	1,611	3,023	65	1,674	4,675	181	3,285	7,698	246

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 4a. H-1B Petitions by Place of Birth and Gender of Beneficiary, All Petitions Approved in FY 2021

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	112,894	27.7	293,799	72.2	378	0.1	407,071	100
India	69,759	17.1	231,582	56.9	275	0.1	301,616	74.1
China	23,053	5.7	27,235	6.7	40	0	50,328	12.4
Canada	1,345	0.3	2,486	0.6	5	0	3,836	0.9
Korea, South	1,440	0.4	2,038	0.5	3	0	3,481	0.9
Philippines	1,618	0.4	1,161	0.3	7	0	2,786	0.7
Mexico	654	0.2	1,957	0.5	0	0	2,611	0.6
Taiwan	1,128	0.3	1,475	0.4	1	0	2,604	0.6
Brazil	687	0.2	1,298	0.3	1	0	1,986	0.5
Pakistan	408	0.1	1,470	0.4	2	0	1,880	0.5
Nepal	438	0.1	1,144	0.3	2	0	1,584	0.4
United Kingdom	492	0.1	1,073	0.3	2	0	1,567	0.4
France	444	0.1	862	0.2	0	0	1,306	0.3
Nigeria	512	0.1	764	0.2	1	0	1,277	0.3
Iran	441	0.1	750	0.2	1	0	1,192	0.3
Turkey	438	0.1	716	0.2	0	0	1,154	0.3
Colombia	452	0.1	610	0.1	0	0	1,062	0.3
Germany	307	0.1	721	0.2	0	0	1,028	0.3
Vietnam	423	0.1	579	0.1	0	0	1,002	0.2
Bangladesh	189	0.0	748	0.2	4	0	941	0.2
Spain	378	0.1	554	0.1	2	0	934	0.2
Japan	336	0.1	578	0.1	0	0	914	0.2
Singapore	387	0.1	489	0.1	0	0	876	0.2
Russia	310	0.1	559	0.1	0	0	869	0.2
Italy	293	0	574	0.1	0	0	867	0.2
Venezuela	321	0	493	0.1	0	0	814	0.2
Chile	158	0.0	531	0.1	3	0	692	0.2
Saudi Arabia	170	0.0	454	0.1	0	0	624	0.2
Malaysia	246	0	351	0.1	0	0	597	0.1
Hong Kong	226	0	348	0.1	0	0	574	0.1
Australia	194	0.0	366	0.1	0	0	560	0.1
Egypt	83	0	448	0.1	0	0	531	0.1
Argentina	158	0	317	0.1	0	0	475	0.1
Israel	126	0	340	0.1	1	0	467	0.1
Ukraine	127	0.0	334	0	1	0	462	0.1
Ireland	133	0	323	0.1	0	0	456	0.1
Indonesia	199	0	232	0.1	1	0	432	0.1
Jamaica	316	0	114	0.0	1	0	431	0.1
Lebanon	144	0	273	0.1	2	0	419	0.1

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sri Lanka	119	0	295	0.1	1	0	415	0.1
Greece	132	0	279	0.1	0	0	411	0.1
Peru	162	0	236	0.1	0	0	398	0.1
South Africa	129	0	251	0	1	0	381	0.1
Ghana	122	0	238	0	0	0	360	0.1
United Arab Emirates	132	0	227	0.1	0	0	359	0.1
Thailand	159	0	172	0.0	0	0	331	0.1
Poland	134	0	180	0.0	1	0	315	0.1
Jordan	63	0	245	0	1	0	309	0.1
Kenya	137	0	166	0	0	0	303	0.1
Ecuador	111	0	167	0.0	0	0	278	0.1
Romania	116	0	114	0	0	0	230	0.1
Netherlands	71	0	144	0	0	0	215	0.1
Ethiopia	42	0	146	0	1	0	189	0
Honduras	69	0	113	0	0	0	182	0
Costa Rica	72	0	107	0	0	0	179	0
Zimbabwe	82	0	95	0	0	0	177	0
Kuwait	63	0	111	0	0	0	174	0
Dominican Republic	73	0	91	0	1	0	165	0
Portugal	59	0	97	0	0	0	156	0
Trinidad And Tobago	91	0	65	0	0	0	156	0
Sweden	47	0	106	0	0	0	153	0
Switzerland	48	0	98	0	0	0	146	0
Belgium	55	0	90	0	0	0	145	0
Morocco	48	0	90	0	0	0	138	0
Kazakhstan	45	0	89	0	0	0	134	0
New Zealand	48	0	83	0	0	0	131	0
Bulgaria	59	0	69	0	0	0	128	0
Hungary	35	0	89	0	0	0	124	0
Austria	37	0	73	0	0	0	110	0
Belarus	29	0	81	0	0	0	110	0
El Salvador	37	0	73	0	0	0	110	0
Syria	29	0	75	0	0	0	104	0
Guatemala	42	0	60	0	0	0	102	0
Mongolia	50	0	51	0	0	0	101	0
Niger	36	0	64	0	0	0	100	0
Libya	20	0	72	0	0	0	92	0
Soviet Union	19	0	73	0	0	0	92	0
Albania	51	0	38	0	0	0	89	0
Panama	38	0	45	0	0	0	83	0
Uzbekistan	12	0	69	0	0	0	81	0

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Iraq	23	0	57	0	0	0	80	0
Serbia	36	0	44	0	0	0	80	0
Bolivia	40	0	38	0	0	0	78	0
Uganda	29	0	49	0	0	0	78	0
Oman	28	0	48	0	0	0	76	0
Bahamas, The	50	0	23	0	0	0	73	0
Burma	36	0	37	0	0	0	73	0
Cameroon	21	0	49	0	0	0	70	0
Georgia	32	0	36	0	0	0	68	0
Bahrain	26	0	41	0	0	0	67	0
Denmark	22	0	45	0	0	0	67	0
Croatia	31	0	35	0	0	0	66	0
Czechia	18	0	47	0	0	0	65	0
Tunisia	15	0	45	0	0	0	60	0
Armenia	21	0	38	0	0	0	59	0
Rwanda	23	0	34	0	0	0	57	0
Norway	16	0	39	0	0	0	55	0
Finland	22	0	31	0	0	0	53	0
Slovakia	21	0	32	0	0	0	53	0
Uruguay	22	0	31	0	0	0	53	0
Moldova	20	0	31	0	0	0	51	0
Bosnia And Herzegovina	30	0	20	0	0	0	50	0
Algeria	16	0	32	0	0	0	48	0
Serbia And Montenegro	19	0	29	0	0	0	48	0
Tanzania	14	0	33	0	0	0	47	0
Sudan	12	0	34	0	0	0	46	0
Paraguay	20	0	25	0	0	0	45	0
Azerbaijan	12	0	31	0	0	0	43	0
Lithuania	20	0	21	0	0	0	41	0
Qatar	16	0	24	0	0	0	40	0
Côte d'Ivoire	14	0	23	0	0	0	37	0
Haiti	12	0	25	0	0	0	37	0
Zambia	19	0	15	0	0	0	34	0
North Macedonia	15	0	18	0	0	0	33	0
Slovenia	15	0	18	0	0	0	33	0
Cyprus	8	0	23	0	0	0	31	0
Barbados	17	0	13	0	0	0	30	0
Mauritius	15	0	15	0	0	0	30	0
Saint Lucia	23	0	7	0	0	0	30	0
Nicaragua	12	0	17	0	0	0	29	0

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
French Polynesia	11	0	17	0	0	0	28	0
Dominica	18	0	8	0	0	0	26	0
Guyana	14	0	12	0	0	0	26	0
Senegal	9	0	17	0	0	0	26	0
Afghanistan	7	0	17	0	0	0	24	0
Latvia	8	0	16	0	0	0	24	0
Czechoslovakia	9	0	14	0	0	0	23	0
Palestine, State of	4	0	19	0	0	0	23	0
Cambodia	6	0	16	0	0	0	22	0
Tajikistan	5	0	17	0	0	0	22	0
Grenada	13	0	7	0	0	0	20	0
Kyrgyzstan	9	0	11	0	0	0	20	0
Iceland	4	0	14	0	0	0	18	0
Antigua And Barbuda	6	0	11	0	0	0	17	0
Macau	6	0	11	0	0	0	17	0
Turkmenistan	4	0	13	0	0	0	17	0
Botswana	11	0	5	0	0	0	16	0
Estonia	5	0	11	0	0	0	16	0
Malawi	5	0	11	0	0	0	16	0
Angola	6	0	9	0	0	0	15	0
Congo (Kinshasa)	2	0	13	0	0	0	15	0
Kosovo	3	0	12	0	0	0	15	0
Bermuda	10	0	4	0	0	0	14	0
Benin	2	0	11	0	0	0	13	0
Madagascar	8	0	5	0	0	0	13	0
Montenegro	3	0	10	0	0	0	13	0
Belize	7	0	5	0	0	0	12	0
Burkina Faso	4	0	8	0	0	0	12	0
Gambia, The	6	0	6	0	0	0	12	0
Brunei	4	0	7	0	0	0	11	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	4	0	6	0	0	0	10	0
Cuba	2	0	8	0	0	0	10	0
Eswatini	5	0	5	0	0	0	10	0
Mali	2	0	8	0	0	0	10	0
Mozambique	3	0	7	0	0	0	10	0
Curaçao	5	0	4	0	0	0	9	0
Sierra Leone	3	0	6	0	0	0	9	0
Togo	3	0	6	0	0	0	9	0
Yemen	0	0	9	0	0	0	9	0

Table 4a. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Burundi	3	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
Fiji	3	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
Gabon	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	0
Luxembourg	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	0
Northern Ireland	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	0
Saint Kitts And Nevis	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	0
Saint Vincent And The Grenadines	6	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
Guinea	1	0	5	0	0	0	6	0
Liberia	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Malta	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0
Suriname	5	0	1	0	0	0	6	0
Bhutan	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Chad	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Eritrea	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Namibia	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Turks And Caicos Islands	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0
Yugoslavia	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Lesotho	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Somalia	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Mauritania	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Netherlands Antilles	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Papua New Guinea	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Aruba	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Cabo Verde	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Central African Republic	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Djibouti	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Equatorial Guinea	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Guinea-Bissau	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Isle Of Man	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Laos	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Seychelles	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Anguilla	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Canary Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cayman Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Faroe Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
French Guiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gibraltar	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Greenland	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
Guernsey	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Monaco	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
New Caledonia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sint Maarten	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
South Sudan	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands, British	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	269	0.1	692	0.2	17	0	978	0.2

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 4b. H-1B Petitions by Place of Birth and Gender of Beneficiary, Petitions Approved for Initial Employment in FY 2021

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	42,519	34.5	80,815	65.5	80	0.1	123,414	100
India	22,758	18.4	53,061	43.0	39	0.0	75,858	61.5
China	8,984	7.3	9,777	7.9	9	0	18,770	15.2
Canada	660	0.5	1,162	0.9	2	0	1,824	1.5
Korea, South	722	0.6	1,073	0.9	3	0	1,798	1.5
Philippines	895	0.7	593	0.5	4	0	1,492	1.2
Mexico	344	0.3	930	0.8	0	0	1,274	1.0
Taiwan	590	0.5	776	0.6	1	0	1,367	1.1
Brazil	414	0.3	759	0.6	0	0	1,173	1.0
Pakistan	238	0.2	801	0.6	0	0	1,039	0.8
Nepal	246	0.2	600	0.5	2	0	848	0.7
United Kingdom	262	0.2	605	0.5	1	0	868	0.7
France	236	0.2	438	0.4	0	0	674	0.5
Nigeria	311	0.3	441	0.4	0	0	752	0.6
Iran	276	0.2	455	0.4	1	0	732	0.6
Turkey	252	0.2	391	0.3	0	0	643	0.5
Colombia	250	0.2	309	0.3	0	0	559	0.5
Germany	166	0.1	390	0.3	0	0	556	0.5
Vietnam	240	0.2	288	0.2	0	0	528	0.4
Bangladesh	108	0.1	439	0.4	2	0	549	0.4
Spain	220	0.2	298	0.2	2	0	520	0.4
Japan	162	0.1	289	0.2	0	0	451	0.4
Singapore	129	0.1	164	0.1	0	0	293	0.2
Russia	162	0.1	299	0.2	0	0	461	0.4
Italy	152	0.1	292	0.2	0	0	444	0.4
Venezuela	173	0.1	219	0.2	0	0	392	0.3
Chile	53	0.0	157	0.1	1	0	211	0.2
Saudi Arabia	96	0.1	247	0.2	0	0	343	0.3
Malaysia	127	0.1	143	0.1	0	0	270	0.2
Hong Kong	105	0	175	0.1	0	0	280	0.2
Australia	119	0.1	225	0.2	0	0	344	0.3
Egypt	55	0.0	259	0.2	0	0	314	0.3
Argentina	90	0.1	177	0.1	0	0	267	0.2
Israel	75	0.1	198	0.2	0	0	273	0.2
Ukraine	75	0.1	179	0.1	0	0	254	0.2
Ireland	68	0.1	150	0.1	0	0	218	0.2
Indonesia	104	0.1	114	0.1	0	0	218	0.2
Jamaica	218	0.2	66	0.1	0	0	284	0.2
Lebanon	95	0.1	156	0.1	1	0	252	0.2

Table 4b. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sri Lanka	73	0.1	148	0.1	0	0	221	0.2
Greece	68	0	156	0.1	0	0	224	0.2
Peru	82	0.1	120	0.1	0	0	202	0.2
South Africa	81	0.1	158	0.1	1	0	240	0.2
Ghana	70	0.1	131	0.1	0	0	201	0.2
United Arab Emirates	69	0	108	0.1	0	0	177	0.1
Thailand	82	0	73	0.1	0	0	155	0.1
Poland	69	0	86	0.1	1	0	156	0.1
Jordan	43	0.0	133	0.1	1	0	177	0.1
Kenya	89	0.1	88	0.1	0	0	177	0.1
Ecuador	59	0	80	0.1	0	0	139	0.1
Romania	58	0	53	0.0	0	0	111	0.1
Netherlands	41	0	87	0.1	0	0	128	0.1
Ethiopia	23	0	85	0	0	0	108	0.1
Honduras	33	0	51	0.0	0	0	84	0.1
Costa Rica	38	0	74	0	0	0	112	0.1
Zimbabwe	39	0	53	0.0	0	0	92	0.1
Kuwait	35	0	63	0	0	0	98	0.1
Dominican Republic	42	0	40	0	1	0	83	0.1
Portugal	34	0	51	0	0	0	85	0.1
Trinidad And Tobago	44	0	33	0	0	0	77	0.1
Sweden	16	0	57	0	0	0	73	0.1
Switzerland	23	0	47	0.0	0	0	70	0.1
Belgium	28	0	53	0	0	0	81	0.1
Morocco	27	0	50	0	0	0	77	0.1
Kazakhstan	20	0	42	0	0	0	62	0.1
New Zealand	29	0	39	0	0	0	68	0
Bulgaria	32	0	27	0	0	0	59	0.0
Hungary	22	0	50	0	0	0	72	0
Austria	24	0	41	0	0	0	65	0.1
Belarus	14	0	38	0	0	0	52	0.0
El Salvador	22	0	35	0	0	0	57	0
Syria	15	0	39	0	0	0	54	0
Guatemala	22	0	35	0	0	0	57	0
Mongolia	35	0	29	0	0	0	64	0
Niger	5	0	9	0	0	0	14	0
Libya	14	0	32	0	0	0	46	0
Soviet Union	14	0	31	0	0	0	45	0
Albania	23	0	20	0	0	0	43	0
Panama	19	0	24	0	0	0	43	0
Uzbekistan	4	0	45	0	0	0	49	0

Table 4b. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Serbia	18	0	27	0	0	0	45	0
Bolivia	19	0	19	0	0	0	38	0
Uganda	13	0	30	0	0	0	43	0
Oman	12	0	25	0	0	0	37	0
Bahamas, The	29	0	11	0	0	0	40	0
Burma	22	0	18	0	0	0	40	0
Cameroon	12	0	25	0	0	0	37	0
Georgia	15	0	18	0	0	0	33	0
Bahrain	14	0	14	0	0	0	28	0
Denmark	16	0	23	0	0	0	39	0
Croatia	17	0	16	0	0	0	33	0
Czechia	11	0	23	0	0	0	34	0
Tunisia	10	0	30	0	0	0	40	0
Armenia	11	0	20	0	0	0	31	0
Rwanda	14	0	17	0	0	0	31	0
Norway	8	0	19	0	0	0	27	0
Finland	11	0	15	0	0	0	26	0
Slovakia	14	0	14	0	0	0	28	0
Uruguay	14	0	19	0	0	0	33	0
Moldova	7	0	12	0	0	0	19	0
Bosnia And Herzegovina	14	0	9	0	0	0	23	0
Algeria	7	0	23	0	0	0	30	0
Serbia And Montenegro	7	0	13	0	0	0	20	0
Tanzania	9	0	15	0	0	0	24	0
Sudan	4	0	16	0	0	0	20	0
Paraguay	10	0	16	0	0	0	26	0
Azerbaijan	7	0	14	0	0	0	21	0
Lithuania	11	0	12	0	0	0	23	0
Qatar	8	0	13	0	0	0	21	0
Côte d'Ivoire	6	0	14	0	0	0	20	0
Haiti	7	0	12	0	0	0	19	0
Zambia	12	0	8	0	0	0	20	0
North Macedonia	7	0	11	0	0	0	18	0
Slovenia	7	0	9	0	0	0	16	0
Cyprus	5	0	10	0	0	0	15	0
Barbados	6	0	7	0	0	0	13	0
Mauritius	11	0	9	0	0	0	20	0
Saint Lucia	9	0	4	0	0	0	13	0
Nicaragua	9	0	8	0	0	0	17	0
French Polynesia	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0

Table 4b. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dominica	9	0	4	0	0	0	13	0
Guyana	11	0	5	0	0	0	16	0
Senegal	4	0	10	0	0	0	14	0
Afghanistan	2	0	11	0	0	0	13	0
Latvia	7	0	8	0	0	0	15	0
Czechoslovakia	3	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
Palestine, State of	2	0	9	0	0	0	11	0
Cambodia	4	0	7	0	0	0	11	0
Tajikistan	4	0	9	0	0	0	13	0
Grenada	5	0	6	0	0	0	11	0
Kyrgyzstan	5	0	8	0	0	0	13	0
Iceland	2	0	8	0	0	0	10	0
Antigua And Barbuda	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Macau	3	0	6	0	0	0	9	0
Turkmenistan	1	0	9	0	0	0	10	0
Botswana	7	0	3	0	0	0	10	0
Estonia	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	0
Malawi	1	0	6	0	0	0	7	0
Angola	3	0	9	0	0	0	12	0
Congo (Kinshasa)	2	0	10	0	0	0	12	0
Kosovo	0	0	6	0	0	0	6	0
Bermuda	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	0
Benin	1	0	7	0	0	0	8	0
Madagascar	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	0
Montenegro	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Belize	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Burkina Faso	4	0	4	0	0	0	8	0
Gambia, The	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Brunei	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Cuba	2	0	5	0	0	0	7	0
Eswatini	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Mali	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Mozambique	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
Curaçao	2	0	4	0	0	0	6	0
Sierra Leone	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Togo	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Yemen	0	0	7	0	0	0	7	0
Burundi	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0

Table 4b. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Fiji	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Gabon	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Luxembourg	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Northern Ireland	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Saint Kitts And Nevis	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Saint Vincent And The Grenadines	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Guinea	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Liberia	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Malta	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
Suriname	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0
Bhutan	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Chad	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
Eritrea	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Namibia	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Turks And Caicos Islands	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Yugoslavia	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Lesotho	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Somalia	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Mauritania	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aruba	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cabo Verde	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Central African Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Djibouti	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Equatorial Guinea	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Isle Of Man	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Laos	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anguilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canary Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cayman Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Faroe Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gibraltar	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Greenland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guernsey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 4b. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Initial Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Monaco	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sint Maarten	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Sudan	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands, British	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Unknown	94	0.1	189	0.2	8	0	291	0.2

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 4c. H-1B Petitions by Place of Birth and Gender of Beneficiary, Petitions Approved for Continuing Employment in FY 2021

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	70,375	24.8	212,984	75.1	298	0.1	283,657	100
India	47,001	16.6	178,521	62.9	236	0.1	225,758	79.6
China	14,069	5.0	17,458	6.2	31	0	31,558	11.1
Canada	685	0.2	1,324	0.5	3	0	2,012	0.7
Korea, South	718	0.3	965	0.3	0	0	1,683	0.6
Philippines	723	0.3	568	0.2	3	0	1,294	0.5
Mexico	310	0.1	1,027	0.4	0	0	1,337	0.5
Taiwan	538	0.2	699	0.2	0	0	1,237	0.4
Brazil	273	0.1	539	0.2	1	0	813	0.3
Pakistan	170	0.1	669	0.2	2	0	841	0.3
Nepal	192	0.1	544	0.2	0	0	736	0.3
United Kingdom	230	0.1	468	0.2	1	0	699	0.2
France	208	0.1	424	0.1	0	0	632	0.2
Nigeria	201	0.1	323	0.1	1	0	525	0.2
Iran	165	0.1	295	0.1	0	0	460	0.2
Turkey	186	0.1	325	0.1	0	0	511	0.2
Colombia	202	0.1	301	0.1	0	0	503	0.2
Germany	141	0.0	331	0.1	0	0	472	0.2
Vietnam	183	0.1	291	0.1	0	0	474	0.2
Bangladesh	81	0.0	309	0.1	2	0	392	0.1
Spain	158	0.1	256	0.1	0	0	414	0.1
Japan	174	0.1	289	0.1	0	0	463	0.2
Singapore	258	0.1	325	0.1	0	0	583	0.2
Russia	148	0.1	260	0.1	0	0	408	0.1
Italy	141	0	282	0.1	0	0	423	0.1
Venezuela	148	0	274	0.1	0	0	422	0.1
Chile	105	0	374	0.1	2	0	481	0.2
Saudi Arabia	74	0	207	0.1	0	0	281	0.1
Malaysia	119	0	208	0.1	0	0	327	0.1
Hong Kong	121	0	173	0.1	0	0	294	0.1
Australia	75	0	141	0.0	0	0	216	0.1
Egypt	28	0	189	0.1	0	0	217	0.1
Argentina	68	0	140	0	0	0	208	0.1
Israel	51	0	142	0	1	0	194	0.1
Ukraine	52	0	155	0	1	0	208	0.1
Ireland	65	0	173	0	0	0	238	0.1
Indonesia	95	0	118	0	1	0	214	0.1
Jamaica	98	0	48	0	1	0	147	0.1
Lebanon	49	0	117	0	1	0	167	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	46	0	147	0	1	0	194	0.1
Greece	64	0	123	0.0	0	0	187	0.1
Peru	80	0	116	0	0	0	196	0.1
South Africa	48	0	93	0	0	0	141	0.0
Ghana	52	0	107	0	0	0	159	0.1
United Arab Emirates	63	0	119	0	0	0	182	0.1
Thailand	77	0	99	0	0	0	176	0.1
Poland	65	0	94	0	0	0	159	0.1
Jordan	20	0	112	0	0	0	132	0.0
Kenya	48	0	78	0	0	0	126	0
Ecuador	52	0	87	0	0	0	139	0
Romania	58	0	61	0	0	0	119	0
Netherlands	30	0	57	0	0	0	87	0
Ethiopia	19	0	61	0	1	0	81	0
Honduras	36	0	62	0	0	0	98	0
Costa Rica	34	0	33	0	0	0	67	0
Zimbabwe	43	0	42	0	0	0	85	0
Kuwait	28	0	48	0	0	0	76	0
Dominican Republic	31	0	51	0	0	0	82	0
Portugal	25	0	46	0	0	0	71	0
Trinidad And Tobago	47	0	32	0	0	0	79	0
Sweden	31	0	49	0	0	0	80	0
Switzerland	25	0	51	0	0	0	76	0
Belgium	27	0	37	0	0	0	64	0
Morocco	21	0	40	0	0	0	61	0
Kazakhstan	25	0	47	0	0	0	72	0
New Zealand	19	0	44	0	0	0	63	0
Bulgaria	27	0	42	0	0	0	69	0
Hungary	13	0	39	0	0	0	52	0
Austria	13	0	32	0	0	0	45	0
Belarus	15	0	43	0	0	0	58	0
El Salvador	15	0	38	0	0	0	53	0
Syria	14	0	36	0	0	0	50	0
Guatemala	20	0	25	0	0	0	45	0
Mongolia	15	0	22	0	0	0	37	0
Niger	31	0	55	0	0	0	86	0
Libya	6	0	40	0	0	0	46	0
Soviet Union	5	0	42	0	0	0	47	0
Albania	28	0	18	0	0	0	46	0
Panama	19	0	21	0	0	0	40	0
Uzbekistan	8	0	24	0	0	0	32	0

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Iraq	5	0	18	0	0	0	23	0
Serbia	18	0	17	0	0	0	35	0
Bolivia	21	0	19	0	0	0	40	0
Uganda	16	0	19	0	0	0	35	0
Oman	16	0	23	0	0	0	39	0
Bahamas, The	21	0	12	0	0	0	33	0
Burma	14	0	19	0	0	0	33	0
Cameroon	9	0	24	0	0	0	33	0
Georgia	17	0	18	0	0	0	35	0
Bahrain	12	0	27	0	0	0	39	0
Denmark	6	0	22	0	0	0	28	0
Croatia	14	0	19	0	0	0	33	0
Czechia	7	0	24	0	0	0	31	0
Tunisia	5	0	15	0	0	0	20	0
Armenia	10	0	18	0	0	0	28	0
Rwanda	9	0	17	0	0	0	26	0
Norway	8	0	20	0	0	0	28	0
Finland	11	0	16	0	0	0	27	0
Slovakia	7	0	18	0	0	0	25	0
Uruguay	8	0	12	0	0	0	20	0
Moldova	13	0	19	0	0	0	32	0
Bosnia And Herzegovina	16	0	11	0	0	0	27	0
Algeria	9	0	9	0	0	0	18	0
Serbia And Montenegro	12	0	16	0	0	0	28	0
Tanzania	5	0	18	0	0	0	23	0
Sudan	8	0	18	0	0	0	26	0
Paraguay	10	0	9	0	0	0	19	0
Azerbaijan	5	0	17	0	0	0	22	0
Lithuania	9	0	9	0	0	0	18	0
Qatar	8	0	11	0	0	0	19	0
Côte d'Ivoire	8	0	9	0	0	0	17	0
Haiti	5	0	13	0	0	0	18	0
Zambia	7	0	7	0	0	0	14	0
North Macedonia	8	0	7	0	0	0	15	0
Slovenia	8	0	9	0	0	0	17	0
Cyprus	3	0	13	0	0	0	16	0
Barbados	11	0	6	0	0	0	17	0
Mauritius	4	0	6	0	0	0	10	0
Saint Lucia	14	0	3	0	0	0	17	0
Nicaragua	3	0	9	0	0	0	12	0

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
French Polynesia	7	0	13	0	0	0	20	0
Dominica	9	0	4	0	0	0	13	0
Guyana	3	0	7	0	0	0	10	0
Senegal	5	0	7	0	0	0	12	0
Afghanistan	5	0	6	0	0	0	11	0
Latvia	1	0	8	0	0	0	9	0
Czechoslovakia	6	0	9	0	0	0	15	0
Palestine, State of	2	0	10	0	0	0	12	0
Cambodia	2	0	9	0	0	0	11	0
Tajikistan	1	0	8	0	0	0	9	0
Grenada	8	0	1	0	0	0	9	0
Kyrgyzstan	4	0	3	0	0	0	7	0
Iceland	2	0	6	0	0	0	8	0
Antigua And Barbuda	5	0	7	0	0	0	12	0
Macau	3	0	5	0	0	0	8	0
Turkmenistan	3	0	4	0	0	0	7	0
Botswana	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	0
Estonia	1	0	8	0	0	0	9	0
Malawi	4	0	5	0	0	0	9	0
Angola	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Congo (Kinshasa)	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Kosovo	3	0	6	0	0	0	9	0
Bermuda	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	0
Benin	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Madagascar	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Montenegro	2	0	6	0	0	0	8	0
Belize	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Burkina Faso	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	0
Gambia, The	5	0	3	0	0	0	8	0
Brunei	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Congo (Brazzaville)	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Cuba	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	0
Eswatini	3	0	2	0	0	0	5	0
Mali	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Mozambique	0	0	5	0	0	0	5	0
Curaçao	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Sierra Leone	1	0	3	0	0	0	4	0
Togo	3	0	3	0	0	0	6	0
Yemen	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0

Table 4c. Continued

Place of Birth	Gender						All Continuing Employment	
	Female		Male		Unknown		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Burundi	2	0	3	0	0	0	5	0
Fiji	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0
Gabon	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Luxembourg	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Northern Ireland	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Saint Kitts And Nevis	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Saint Vincent And The Grenadines	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Guinea	1	0	4	0	0	0	5	0
Liberia	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Malta	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Suriname	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Bhutan	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Chad	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Eritrea	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Namibia	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Turks And Caicos Islands	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Yugoslavia	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Lesotho	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritania	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Netherlands Antilles	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Papua New Guinea	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0
Aruba	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Cabo Verde	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Central African Republic	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Djibouti	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guinea-Bissau	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Isle Of Man	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Laos	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Liechtenstein	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0
Seychelles	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Anguilla	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Canary Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Faroe Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Guiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Gibraltar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greenland	1	0	0	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		
Guernsey	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Monaco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Caledonia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sint Maarten	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
South Sudan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands, British	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	175	0.1	503	0.2	9	0	687	0.2

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 5. H-1B Petitions Approved by Age and Gender of Beneficiary and Type of Petition, FY 2021

Age Category	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown			
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All Beneficiaries	112,894	27.7	293,799	72.2	378	0.1	407,071	100
Under 20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
20-24	4,377	1.1	5,439	1.3	3	0	9,819	2.4
25-29	38,746	9.5	66,225	16.3	74	0	105,045	25.8
30-34	39,526	9.7	92,271	22.7	120	0	131,917	32.4
35-39	22,082	5.4	81,306	20.0	105	0	103,493	25.4
40-44	5,923	1.5	36,137	8.9	52	0	42,112	10.3
45-49	1,466	0.4	9,212	2.3	17	0	10,695	2.6
50-54	504	0.1	2,171	0.5	4	0	2,679	0.7
55-59	193	0	674	0.2	1	0	868	0.2
60-64	47	0	227	0	1	0	275	0.1
65 and older	24	0	126	0	0	0	150	0
Age Unknown	6	0	10	0	1	0	17	0
Initial Employment	42,519	34.5	80,815	65.5	80	0.1	123,414	100
Under 20	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
20-24	3,728	3.0	4,621	3.7	2	0	8,351	6.8
25-29	18,093	14.7	29,755	24.1	19	0	47,867	38.8
30-34	12,313	10.0	23,442	19.0	31	0	35,786	29.0
35-39	5,866	4.8	14,084	11.4	15	0	19,965	16.2
40-44	1,722	1.4	6,071	4.9	9	0	7,802	6.3
45-49	508	0.4	1,870	1.5	4	0	2,382	1.9
50-54	203	0.2	628	0.5	0	0	831	0.7
55-59	60	0	215	0.2	0	0	275	0.2
60-64	18	0	80	0.1	0	0	98	0.1
65 and older	6	0	47	0	0	0	53	0
Age Unknown	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Continuing Employment	70,375	24.8	212,984	75.1	298	0.1	283,657	100
Under 20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20-24	649	0.2	818	0.3	1	0	1,468	0.5
25-29	20,653	7.3	36,470	12.9	55	0	57,178	20.2
30-34	27,213	9.6	68,829	24.3	89	0	96,131	33.9
35-39	16,216	5.7	67,222	23.7	90	0	83,528	29.4
40-44	4,201	1.5	30,066	10.6	43	0	34,310	12.1
45-49	958	0.3	7,342	2.6	13	0	8,313	2.9
50-54	301	0.1	1,543	0.5	4	0	1,848	0.7
55-59	133	0	459	0.2	1	0	593	0.2
60-64	29	0	147	0	1	0	177	0.1

65 and older	18	0	79	0	0	0	97	0
Age Unknown	4	0	9	0	1	0	14	0

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 6. H-1B Petitions Approved by Level of Education and Gender of Beneficiary and Type of Petition, FY 2021

Education Level	Gender						All Beneficiaries	
	Female		Male		Unknown		Number	Percent
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
All Beneficiaries	112,894	27.7	293,799	72.2	378	0.1	407,071	100
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	34	0	254	0.1	1	0	289	0.1
Bachelor's Degree	29,551	7.3	107,369	26.4	130	0.0	137,050	33.7
Master's Degree	68,804	16.9	161,314	39.6	208	0.1	230,326	56.6
Doctorate Degree	9,375	2.3	18,346	4.5	31	0	27,752	6.8
Professional Degree	5,118	1.3	6,497	1.6	8	0	11,623	2.9
Education Level Unknown	12	0	19	0	0	0	31	0
Initial Employment	42,519	34.5	80,815	65.5	80	0.1	123,414	100
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	15	0	115	0.1	0	0	130	0.1
Bachelor's Degree	11,426	9.3	26,374	21.4	30	0.0	37,830	30.7
Master's Degree	24,093	19.5	43,133	34.9	29	0.0	67,255	54.5
Doctorate Degree	4,766	3.9	8,629	7.0	17	0	13,412	10.9
Professional Degree	2,216	1.8	2,560	2.1	4	0	4,780	3.9
Education Level Unknown	3	0	4	0	0	0	7	0
Continuing Employment	70,375	24.8	212,984	75.1	298	0.1	283,657	100
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	19	0	139	0.0	1	0	159	0.1
Bachelor's Degree	18,125	6.4	80,995	28.6	100	0.0	99,220	35.0
Master's Degree	44,711	15.8	118,181	41.7	179	0.1	163,071	57.5
Doctorate Degree	4,609	1.6	9,717	3.4	14	0	14,340	5.1
Professional Degree	2,902	1.0	3,937	1.4	4	0	6,843	2.4
Education Level Unknown	9	0	15	0	0	0	24	0

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 7. H-1B Petitions Approved by Major Occupation Group* and Type of Petition, FY 2021

Major Occupation	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,414	100	283,657	100	407,071	100
Computer-Related Occupations	75,372	61.1	204,660	72.2	280,032	68.8
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	11,785	9.5	27,078	9.5	38,863	9.5
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	7,088	5.7	13,642	4.8	20,730	5.1
Occupations in Education	8,669	7.0	7,557	2.7	16,226	4.0
Occupations in Medicine and Health	5,802	4.7	8,268	2.9	14,070	3.5
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	4,358	3.5	7,491	2.6	11,849	2.9
Occupations in Life Sciences	3,160	2.6	3,599	1.3	6,759	1.7
Managers and Officials	1,685	1.4	3,413	1.2	5,098	1.3
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	1,513	1.2	2,627	0.9	4,140	1.0
Occupations in Social Sciences	1,611	1.3	2,054	0.7	3,665	0.9
Occupations in Art	797	0.6	1,090	0.4	1,887	0.5
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	707	0.6	878	0.3	1,585	0.4
Occupations in Writing	147	0.1	187	0.1	334	0.1
Miscellaneous	114	0.1	123	0	237	0.1
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	53	0	102	0	155	0
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	58	0	64	0	122	0
Occupations in Religion and Theology	22	0	25	0	47	0
Sale Promotion Occupations	1	0	2	0	3	0
Occupation Unknown**	472	0.4	797	0.3	1,269	0.3

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

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

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 8. H-1B Petitions Approved by Detailed Occupation and Type of Petition, FY 2021

Detailed Occupation	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,414	100	283,657	100	407,071	100
Occupations in Systems Analysis and Programming	64,935	52.6	173,648	61.2	238,583	58.6
Computer-Related Occupations, N.E.C.**	9,047	7.3	27,092	9.6	36,139	8.9
Electrical/Electronics Engineering Occupations	3,328	2.7	10,685	3.8	14,013	3.4
Occupations in College and University Education	7,263	5.9	6,373	2.2	13,636	3.3
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying, N.E.C.**	3,140	2.5	5,719	2.0	8,859	2.2
Other Occupations	4,187	3.4	4,670	1.6	8,857	2.2
Accountants, Auditors, and Related Occupations	2,970	2.4	5,830	2.1	8,800	2.2
Occupations in Administrative Specializations, N.E.C.**	2,725	2.2	5,643	2.0	8,368	2.1
Occupations in Mathematics	2,885	2.3	5,351	1.9	8,236	2.0
Mechanical Engineering Occupations	2,461	2.0	5,670	2.0	8,131	2.0
Physicians and Surgeons	2,839	2.3	4,265	1.5	7,104	1.7
Occupations in Medicine and Health, N.E.C.**	2,963	2.4	4,003	1.4	6,966	1.7
Occupations in Computer Systems Technical Support	1,390	1.1	3,920	1.4	5,310	1.3
Occupations in Biological Sciences	2,495	2.0	2,799	1.0	5,294	1.3
Managers and Officials	1,685	1.4	3,413	1.2	5,098	1.3
Industrial Engineering Occupations	1,517	1.2	3,075	1.1	4,592	1.1
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	1,513	1.2	2,627	0.9	4,140	1.0
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences, N.E.C.**	1,473	1.2	2,140	0.8	3,613	0.9
Budget and Management Systems Analysis Occupations	1,393	1.1	2,169	0.8	3,562	0.9
Civil Engineering Occupations	1,339	1.1	1,929	0.7	3,268	0.8
Occupations in Economics	1,394	1.1	1,839	0.6	3,233	0.8
Occupation Unknown***	472	0.4	797	0.3	1,269	0.3

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

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021

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

Table 9a. Annual Compensation* in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group, All Petitions Approved in FY 2021

Occupational Category	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries**
Total	85,000	108,000	140,000	116,000	407,057
Computer-Related Occupations	90,000	111,000	140,000	118,000	280,029
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	80,000	100,000	130,000	109,000	38,861
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	72,000	99,000	140,000	111,000	20,726
Occupations in Education	55,000	66,000	89,000	81,000	16,226
Occupations in Medicine and Health	63,000	103,000	225,000	154,000	14,070
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	83,000	110,000	140,000	115,000	11,849
Occupations in Life Sciences	60,000	77,000	108,000	88,000	6,759
Managers and Officials	92,000	130,000	170,000	139,000	5,098
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	90,000	133,000	165,000	134,000	4,140
Occupations in Social Sciences	76,000	106,000	147,000	116,000	3,665
Occupations in Art	62,000	82,000	123,000	95,000	1,886
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	85,000	190,000	220,000	169,000	1,585
Occupations in Writing	62,000	86,000	121,000	95,000	334
Miscellaneous	42,000	56,000	87,000	70,000	237
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	62,000	105,000	163,000	119,000	155
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	35,000	50,000	75,000	64,000	122
Occupations in Religion and Theology	35,000	51,000	72,000	54,000	47
Sale Promotion Occupations	0	51,000	52,000	34,000	3
Unknown	65,000	90,000	120,000	103,000	1,265

* "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: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 9b. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group, Petitions Approved for Initial Employment in FY 2021

Occupational Category	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	73,000	90,000	115,000	99,000	123,405
Computer-Related Occupations	79,000	94,000	116,000	101,000	75,371
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	68,000	83,000	107,000	92,000	11,783
Occupations in Education	53,000	62,000	83,000	76,000	8,669
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	60,000	80,000	115,000	93,000	7,084
Occupations in Medicine and Health	57,000	75,000	210,000	141,000	5,802
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	72,000	90,000	118,000	98,000	4,358
Occupations in Life Sciences	56,000	66,000	87,000	76,000	3,160
Managers and Officials	72,000	102,000	143,000	119,000	1,685
Occupations in Social Sciences	66,000	88,000	129,000	102,000	1,611
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	75,000	107,000	151,000	115,000	1,513
Occupations in Art	56,000	70,000	105,000	82,000	796
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	67,000	185,000	190,000	146,000	707
Occupations in Writing	60,000	80,000	117,000	92,000	147
Miscellaneous	39,000	49,000	73,000	61,000	114
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	31,000	45,000	65,000	57,000	58
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	54,000	75,000	125,000	100,000	53
Occupations in Religion and Theology	34,000	40,000	65,000	51,000	22
Sale Promotion Occupations	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	1
Unknown	59,000	76,000	100,000	86,000	471

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 9c. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group, Petitions Approved for Continuing Employment in FY 2021

Occupational Category	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	92,000	116,000	146,000	124,000	283,652
Computer-Related Occupations	95,000	119,000	146,000	124,000	204,658
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	87,000	110,000	138,000	116,000	27,078
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	80,000	110,000	150,000	121,000	13,642
Occupations in Medicine and Health	72,000	125,000	235,000	163,000	8,268
Occupations in Education	57,000	70,000	95,000	86,000	7,557
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	94,000	120,000	150,000	126,000	7,491
Occupations in Life Sciences	65,000	90,000	121,000	98,000	3,599
Managers and Officials	109,000	140,000	180,000	149,000	3,413
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	108,000	143,000	176,000	144,000	2,627
Occupations in Social Sciences	89,000	121,000	156,000	127,000	2,054
Occupations in Art	68,000	92,000	136,000	104,000	1,090
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	110,000	200,000	255,000	187,000	878
Occupations in Writing	64,000	92,000	125,000	97,000	187
Miscellaneous	46,000	63,000	101,000	78,000	123
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	72,000	118,000	170,000	129,000	102
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	37,000	54,000	84,000	71,000	64
Occupations in Religion and Theology	42,000	53,000	76,000	56,000	25
Sale Promotion Occupations	-----	25,000	51,000	25,000	2
Unknown	73,000	100,000	130,000	112,000	794

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 10a. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group and Gender of Beneficiary, All Petitions Approved in FY 2021

Occupational Category	Female				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	78,000	100,000	130,000	109,000	112,888
Computer-Related Occupations	87,000	107,000	135,000	114,000	63,345
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	75,000	95,000	122,000	103,000	8,526
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	65,000	86,000	120,000	98,000	10,073
Occupations in Education	53,000	62,000	82,000	76,000	7,302
Occupations in Medicine and Health	60,000	85,000	200,000	128,000	6,897
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	80,000	103,000	131,000	109,000	5,030
Occupations in Life Sciences	60,000	77,000	105,000	86,000	3,532
Managers and Officials	82,000	117,000	152,000	122,000	1,685
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	77,000	111,000	154,000	116,000	1,722
Occupations in Social Sciences	72,000	95,000	131,000	104,000	1,805
Occupations in Art	58,000	80,000	120,000	90,000	1,057
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	82,000	190,000	220,000	161,000	972
Occupations in Writing	55,000	79,000	114,000	89,000	192
Miscellaneous	45,000	56,000	73,000	62,000	105
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	59,000	85,000	145,000	109,000	89
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	31,000	41,000	63,000	52,000	61
Occupations in Religion and Theology	35,000	51,000	75,000	55,000	13
Sale Promotion Occupations	51,000	51,000	52,000	51,000	2
Occupation Unknown	58,000	79,000	110,000	94,000	480

Table 10a Continued

Occupational Category	Male				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	87,000	110,000	141,000	119,000	293,791
Computer-Related Occupations	90,000	113,000	141,000	119,000	216,438
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	81,000	103,000	131,000	110,000	30,297
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	80,000	115,000	155,000	124,000	10,623
Occupations in Education	56,000	69,000	95,000	85,000	8,902
Occupations in Medicine and Health	68,000	139,000	255,000	179,000	7,157
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	85,000	114,000	145,000	120,000	6,811
Occupations in Life Sciences	60,000	78,000	112,000	90,000	3,220
Managers and Officials	100,000	137,000	180,000	147,000	3,409
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	108,000	145,000	175,000	146,000	2,416
Occupations in Social Sciences	85,000	120,000	160,000	127,000	1,859
Occupations in Art	67,000	86,000	130,000	101,000	828
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	104,000	190,000	225,000	180,000	612
Occupations in Writing	72,000	95,000	130,000	103,000	142
Miscellaneous	41,000	57,000	102,000	76,000	132
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	80,000	120,000	169,000	133,000	66
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	38,000	57,000	86,000	76,000	61
Occupations in Religion and Theology	35,000	51,000	70,000	54,000	34
Sale Promotion Occupations	-----	-----	-----	-----	1
Occupation Unknown	73,000	97,000	127,000	108,000	783

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 10b. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group and Gender of Beneficiary, Petitions Approved for Initial Employment in FY 2021

Occupational Category	Female				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	68,000	85,000	112,000	95,000	42,514
Computer-Related Occupations	79,000	94,000	116,000	100,000	21,638
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	66,000	80,000	103,000	86,000	2,926
Occupations in Education	51,000	60,000	76,000	71,000	3,993
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	58,000	72,000	98,000	85,000	3,712
Occupations in Medicine and Health	55,000	70,000	169,000	117,000	3,056
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	70,000	87,000	110,000	93,000	1,952
Occupations in Life Sciences	56,000	66,000	87,000	75,000	1,713
Managers and Officials	65,000	90,000	130,000	104,000	658
Occupations in Social Sciences	64,000	85,000	115,000	92,000	847
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	63,000	92,000	142,000	101,000	714
Occupations in Art	51,000	66,000	92,000	75,000	461
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	60,000	144,000	190,000	137,000	430
Occupations in Writing	57,000	74,000	106,000	84,000	77
Miscellaneous	43,000	50,000	65,000	58,000	53
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	30,000	41,000	52,000	43,000	34
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	46,000	65,000	110,000	94,000	32
Occupations in Religion and Theology	44,000	64,000	106,000	75,000	4
Sale Promotion Occupations	52,000	52,000	52,000	52,000	1
Occupation Unknown	54,000	65,000	90,000	76,000	213

Table 10b Continued

Occupational Category	Male				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	75,000	90,000	118,000	102,000	80,811
Computer-Related Occupations	79,000	93,000	116,000	101,000	53,695
Occupations in Architecture, Engineering, and Surveying	69,000	83,000	108,000	94,000	8,849
Occupations in Education	54,000	65,000	88,000	80,000	4,662
Occupations in Administrative Specializations	65,000	90,000	127,000	102,000	3,369
Occupations in Medicine and Health	60,000	99,000	250,000	167,000	2,738
Occupations in Mathematics and Physical Sciences	73,000	92,000	122,000	101,000	2,402
Occupations in Life Sciences	56,000	65,000	87,000	78,000	1,443
Managers and Officials	76,000	110,000	159,000	128,000	1,027
Occupations in Social Sciences	72,000	95,000	145,000	112,000	763
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	85,000	127,000	165,000	127,000	799
Occupations in Art	62,000	80,000	117,000	93,000	335
Occupations in Law and Jurisprudence	83,000	190,000	190,000	160,000	277
Occupations in Writing	66,000	89,000	130,000	100,000	70
Miscellaneous	36,000	45,000	74,000	63,000	61
Occupations in Entertainment and Recreation	37,000	51,000	89,000	76,000	24
Occupations in Museum, Library, and Archival Sciences	60,000	105,000	150,000	108,000	21
Occupations in Religion and Theology	34,000	39,000	52,000	46,000	18
Sale Promotion Occupations	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Occupation Unknown	64,000	84,000	109,000	95,000	258

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 10c. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Major Occupation Group and Gender of Beneficiary, Petitions Approved for Continuing Employment in FY 2021

Occupational Category	Female				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	85,000	110,000	141,000	117,000	70,374
Computer-Related Occupations	93,000	115,000	144,000	120,000	41,707
Occupations In Architecture, Engineering, And Surveying	83,000	104,000	130,000	112,000	5,600
Occupations In Administrative Specializations	74,000	95,000	130,000	106,000	6,361
Occupations In Medicine And Health	67,000	100,000	208,000	136,000	3,841
Occupations In Education	55,000	66,000	87,000	82,000	3,309
Occupations In Mathematics And Physical Sciences	90,000	115,000	142,000	119,000	3,078
Occupations In Life Sciences	65,000	90,000	120,000	96,000	1,819
Managers And Officials	99,000	130,000	165,000	135,000	1,027
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, And Managerial Occupations	90,000	124,000	161,000	126,000	1,008
Occupations In Social Sciences	82,000	110,000	140,000	115,000	958
Occupations In Art	65,000	92,000	135,000	101,000	596
Occupations In Law And Jurisprudence	103,000	195,000	240,000	181,000	542
Occupations In Writing	55,000	85,000	115,000	92,000	115
Miscellaneous	49,000	62,000	76,000	66,000	52
Occupations In Museum, Library, And Archival Sciences	64,000	100,000	164,000	117,000	57
Occupations In Entertainment And Recreation	32,000	43,000	88,000	63,000	27
Occupations In Religion And Theology	25,000	50,000	59,000	46,000	9
Sale Promotion Occupations	51,000	51,000	51,000	51,000	1
Unknown Occupation	64,000	87,000	123,000	108,000	267

Table 10c Continued

Occupational Category	Male				
	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
Total	94,000	119,000	149,000	126,000	212,980
Computer-Related Occupations	96,000	120,000	147,000	125,000	162,743
Occupations In Architecture, Engineering, And Surveying	89,000	110,000	140,000	117,000	21,448
Occupations In Administrative Specializations	91,000	125,000	165,000	134,000	7,254
Occupations In Medicine And Health	78,000	157,000	260,000	187,000	4,419
Occupations In Education	59,000	75,000	100,000	90,000	4,240
Occupations In Mathematics And Physical Sciences	96,000	124,000	153,000	130,000	4,409
Occupations In Life Sciences	65,000	91,000	125,000	101,000	1,777
Managers And Officials	113,000	145,000	188,000	155,000	2,382
Miscellaneous Professional, Technical, And Managerial Occupations	120,000	152,000	185,000	156,000	1,617
Occupations In Social Sciences	95,000	132,000	165,000	137,000	1,096
Occupations In Art	70,000	92,000	140,000	106,000	493
Occupations In Law And Jurisprudence	120,000	205,000	255,000	197,000	335
Occupations In Writing	80,000	104,000	126,000	106,000	72
Miscellaneous	45,000	72,000	120,000	86,000	71
Occupations In Museum, Library, And Archival Sciences	82,000	129,000	188,000	144,000	45
Occupations In Entertainment And Recreation	42,000	59,000	78,000	76,000	37
Occupations In Religion And Theology	49,000	60,000	78,000	63,000	16
Sale Promotion Occupations	-	-	-	-	1
Unknown Occupation	79,000	105,000	135,000	114,000	525

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 11. Annual Compensation in Dollars of H-1B Beneficiaries by Education Level, FY 2021

Education Level	25th Percentile	50th Percentile (Median)	75th Percentile	Average (Mean)	Number of Beneficiaries*
All Beneficiaries	85,000	108,000	140,000	116,000	407,057
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	78,000	97,000	140,000	119,000	289
Bachelor's Degree	85,000	106,000	135,000	113,000	137,048
Master's Degree	86,000	109,000	140,000	115,000	230,317
Doctorate	65,000	95,000	137,000	106,000	27,752
Professional Degree	78,000	190,000	255,000	191,000	11,623
Level of Education Unknown	64,000	103,000	160,000	116,000	28
Initial Employment	73,000	90,000	115,000	99,000	123,405
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	75,000	93,000	130,000	110,000	130
Bachelor's Degree	75,000	89,000	113,000	97,000	37,829
Master's Degree	75,000	90,000	112,000	96,000	67,247
Doctorate Degree	60,000	82,000	120,000	96,000	13,412
Professional Degree	67,000	164,000	240,000	178,000	4,780
Level of Education Unknown	52,000	73,000	120,000	113,000	7
Continuing Employment	92,000	116,000	146,000	124,000	283,652
Less than a Bachelor's Degree	80,000	104,000	151,000	125,000	159
Bachelor's Degree	91,000	115,000	140,000	119,000	99,219
Master's Degree	94,000	118,000	147,000	123,000	163,070
Doctorate Degree	72,000	108,000	150,000	117,000	14,340
Professional Degree	97,000	205,000	261,000	201,000	6,843
Level of Education Unknown	68,000	112,000	174,000	117,000	21

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

Note: Compensation values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 12. H-1B Petitions Approved by Industry Sector* and Type of Petition, FY 2021

Industry Sector	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,414	100	283,657	100	407,071	100
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	64,291	52.1	138,873	49.0	203,164	49.9
Manufacturing	10,408	8.4	32,870	11.6	43,278	10.6
Finance and Insurance	6,568	5.3	25,755	9.1	32,323	7.9
Information	7,003	5.7	23,392	8.2	30,395	7.5
Educational Services	10,992	8.9	10,154	3.6	21,146	5.2
Retail Trade	4,493	3.6	14,873	5.2	19,366	4.8
Health Care and Social Assistance	5,790	4.7	8,802	3.1	14,592	3.6
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	1,123	0.9	2,423	0.9	3,546	0.9
Management of Companies and Enterprises	440	0.4	2,745	1.0	3,185	0.8
Wholesale Trade	826	0.7	2,255	0.8	3,081	0.8
Transportation and Warehousing	516	0.4	1,583	0.6	2,099	0.5
Construction	755	0.6	1,109	0.4	1,864	0.5
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	378	0.3	961	0.3	1,339	0.3
Other Services (except Public Administration)	416	0.3	659	0.2	1,075	0.3
Utilities	217	0.2	698	0.2	915	0.2
Accommodation and Food Services	180	0.1	592	0.2	772	0.2
Public Administration	204	0.2	382	0.1	586	0.1
Mining	173	0.1	405	0.1	578	0.1
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	143	0.1	262	0.1	405	0.1
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing and Hunting	67	0	128	0	195	0
Industry Sector Unknown	8,431	6.8	14,736	5.2	23,167	5.7

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

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 13. H-1B Petitions Approved by Detailed Industry* and Type of Petition, FY 2021

Detailed Industry	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,414	100	283,657	100	407,071	100
Custom Computer Programming Services	35,673	28.9	70,694	24.9	106,367	26.1
Computer Systems Design Services	7,745	6.3	24,251	8.5	31,996	7.9
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	9,363	7.6	8,552	3.0	17,915	4.4
Software Publishers	3,631	2.9	12,203	4.3	15,834	3.9
Electronic Shopping and Mail-Order Houses	3,470	2.8	10,745	3.8	14,215	3.5
Computer Systems Design and Related Services	3,364	2.7	6,823	2.4	10,187	2.5
Engineering Services	2,940	2.4	5,491	1.9	8,431	2.1
Administrative Management and General Management Consulting Services	1,554	1.3	5,944	2.1	7,498	1.8
Electronic Computer Manufacturing	1,728	1.4	5,759	2.0	7,487	1.8
Data Processing, Hosting, and Related Services	1,946	1.6	5,175	1.8	7,121	1.7
Investment Banking and Securities Dealing	2,033	1.6	4,856	1.7	6,889	1.7
Other Computer Related Services	2,217	1.8	4,531	1.6	6,748	1.7
Management, Scientific, and Technical Consulting Services	1,692	1.4	4,428	1.6	6,120	1.5
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	2,546	2.1	3,227	1.1	5,773	1.4
Commercial Banking	591	0.5	3,060	1.1	3,651	0.9
Research and Development in the Physical, Engineering, and Life Sciences	1,443	1.2	2,203	0.8	3,646	0.9
Offices of Certified Public Accountants	855	0.7	2,483	0.9	3,338	0.8
Semiconductor and Other Electronic Component Manufacturing	659	0.5	2,648	0.9	3,307	0.8
Financial Transactions Processing, Reserve, and Clearinghouse Activities	488	0.4	2,709	1.0	3,197	0.8
Semiconductor and Related Device Manufacturing	824	0.7	2,297	0.8	3,121	0.8
Other Industries	30,287	24.5	80,948	28.5	111,235	27.3
Detailed Industry Unknown	8,365	6.8	14,630	5.2	22,995	5.6

* 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: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021

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

Table 14. H-1B Petitions Approved for Initial Employment by Requested Action, FY 2021

	Number	Percent
Initial Employment	123,414	100
Consular processing outside the U.S.	42,729	34.6
Change of status, amendment, and/or extension of stay processed inside the U.S.	80,685	65.4

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 15. H-1B Petitions Approved for New Employment by Prior Nonimmigrant Class of Beneficiary, FY 2021

Prior Nonimmigrant Class	Number	Percent
New employment, requests for change of nonimmigrant class only*	77,744	100
Students† (F1, F2)	58,042	74.7
Spouse or Child of principal H nonimmigrant (H4)	5,392	6.9
Exchange Visitors or Temporary Workers for Cultural Exchange† (J1, J2, Q1)	5,176	6.7
Intracompany Transferees† (L1A, L1B, L2)	4,386	5.6
NAFTA Professionals† (TN1, TN2, TD)	1,087	1.4
Specialty Occupation Workers (H1B, H1B1)**	867	1.1
Extraordinary Ability† (O1, O1A, O1B, O2, O3)	660	0.8
Temporary Visitor For Business or Pleasure (B1, B2)	571	0.7
Treaty Traders and Investors† (E1, E2, E3, E3D)	409	0.5
Other	122	0.2
Prior Nonimmigrant Class Unknown	1,032	1.3

† Includes spouses and children.

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

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

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 16. H-1B Petitions Approved by Length of Validity Period and Type of Petition, FY 2021

Length of Validity Period	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,414	100	283,657	100	407,071	100
0 to 5 months	346	0.3	3,492	1.2	3,838	0.9
6 to 11 months	1,734	1.4	7,053	2.5	8,787	2.2
12 to 17 months	2,444	2.0	14,261	5.0	16,705	4.1
18 to 23 months	2,472	2.0	11,768	4.1	14,240	3.5
24 to 29 months	5,813	4.7	16,794	5.9	22,607	5.6
30 to 36 months	109,088	88.4	224,956	79.3	334,044	82.1
Validity Period Unknown	1,517	1.2	5,333	1.9	6,850	1.7

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 17. H-1B Approved Petitions with and without Premium Processing, FY 2021

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	123,414	100	283,657	100	407,071	100
Premium Processing Requested*	58,057	47.0	183,694	64.8	241,751	59.4
Premium Processing Not Requested	65,357	53.0	99,963	35.2	165,320	40.6

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services

Table 18. H-1B Petitions by Case Completion and Request for Evidence, FY 2021

	Initial Employment		Continuing Employment		All Beneficiaries	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Completions*	128,113	100	290,187	100	418,300	100
Approvals	123,414	96.3	283,657	97.7	407,071	97.3
Denials	4,699	3.7	6,530	2.3	11,229	2.7
Completions with RFE	31,699	24.7	36,140	12.5	67,839	16.2
Approvals	27,645	21.6	31,014	10.7	58,659	14.0
Denials	4,054	3.2	5,126	1.8	9,180	2.2
Completions without RFE	96,414	75.3	254,047	87.5	350,461	83.8
Approvals	95,769	74.8	252,643	87.1	348,412	83.3
Denials	645	0.5	1,404	0.5	2,049	0.5

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

Source: USCIS, CLAIMS 3, accessed October 2021
 Department of Homeland Security, U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services