

The H-1B Visa Program and Its Impact on the U.S. Economy

Foreign workers fill a critical need in the U.S. labor market—particularly in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) fields. Every year, U.S. employers seeking highly skilled foreign professionals compete for the pool of H-1B visa numbers for which U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) controls the allocation.¹ With a low statutory limit of visa numbers available, demand for H-1B visa numbers has outstripped the supply in recent years, and the cap has been reached before the year ends. Research

shows that H-1B workers complement U.S. workers, fill employment gaps in many STEM occupations, and expand job opportunities for all.

This fact sheet provides an overview of the H-1B visa category and petition process, addresses some of the myths perpetuated about the H-1B visa category, and highlights the key contributions H-1B workers make to the U.S. economy.



Overview

What is the H-1B Visa Category?

The H-1B is a temporary (nonimmigrant) visa category that allows employers to petition for highly educated foreign professionals to work in “specialty occupations” that require at least a bachelor’s degree or the equivalent.² Jobs in fields such as mathematics, engineering, technology, and medical sciences often qualify. Typically, the initial duration of an H-1B visa classification is three years, which may be extended for a maximum of six years.³

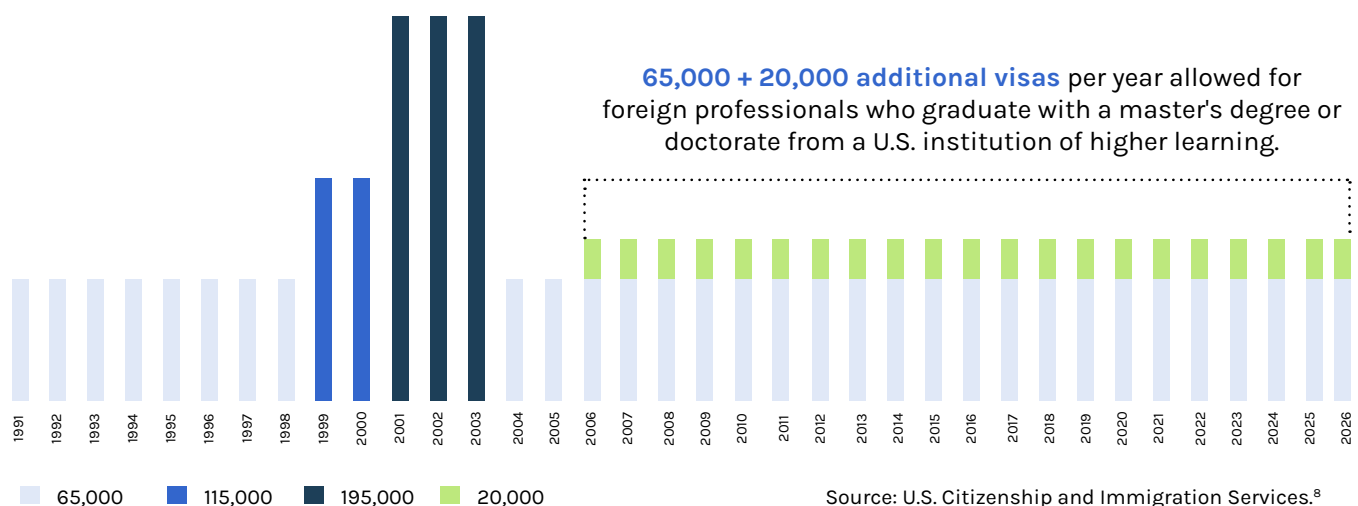
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Before an employer can file a petition with USCIS, the employer must take steps to ensure that hiring the foreign worker will not harm U.S. workers.

- Employers first must attest, on a labor condition application (LCA) certified by the Department of Labor (DOL), that employment of the H-1B worker will not adversely affect the wages and working conditions of similarly employed U.S. workers.⁴
- Employers must also provide existing workers with notice of their intention to hire an H-1B worker.⁵

Since the category was created in 1990, Congress has limited the number of H-1Bs made available each year. The current annual statutory cap is 65,000 visas, with 20,000 additional visas for foreign professionals who graduate with a master’s degree or doctorate from a U.S. institution of higher learning (Figure 1).⁶ For Fiscal Year (FY) 2025, the cap was reached on December 2, 2024.⁷

FIGURE 1: ANNUAL CAP ON H-1B VISAS, FY 1991-2026



Source: U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.⁸

During the first Trump administration, USCIS initially denied a larger percentage of H-1B petitions than in the preceding four years. But with a growing number of these denials being overturned, the denial rates decreased substantially during the latter half of FY 2020. Denials of new H-1B petitions for initial employment rose from six percent in FY 2015 to a high of 24 percent in FY 2018 before dropping to 21 percent in FY 2019, 13 percent in FY 2020, four percent in FY 2021, and only two percent in FY 2022 (the two lowest denial rates ever recorded).⁸ The denial rate for petitions for continuing employment was two percent in both FY 2022 and FY 2021, down from seven percent in FY 2020 and 12 percent in both FY 2018 and FY 2019.⁹

H-1B Registration Process

Prior to 2020, employers were required to submit full H-1B petitions without knowing whether a visa number would be available, given that demand for visa numbers usually outstrips supply. In March 2020 (for FY 2021, beginning October 1, 2020), USCIS changed to a registration process for employers that occurs before a full petition is required.¹⁰ The purpose of this new process was to reduce the burden on U.S. employers, and the agency, caused by requiring employers to submit complete H-1B petitions and supporting documentation prior to knowing whether a visa number would even be available. Each year, USCIS will announce the next registration period,¹¹ during which a U.S. employer must register electronically for each foreign national for whom the employer intends to file an H-1B petition.¹²

Before USCIS required registration, if the cap was hit during the first five business days of the fiscal year, the agency conducted a lottery to determine which employers' petitions for H-1B workers would be processed.¹³ From FY 2008 to FY 2020, the annual H-1B cap was reached within the first five business days on eight occasions.¹⁴

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Under the registration process, the U.S. employer must pay a fee, which is increased from \$10 to \$215 for each registration submitted for FY 2026.¹⁵ The registration includes limited information about the U.S. employer and the foreign national, in contrast to the details USCIS requires when the U.S. employer submits a full H-1B petition.¹⁶ While USCIS has not placed any limit on the number of registrations a U.S. employer may file, the employer must attest that it intends to file an H-1B petition on the foreign national's behalf and cannot submit more than one registration per foreign national.¹⁷

Beginning with FY 2025, USCIS changed from an employer-based to a beneficiary-centric registration system.¹⁸ This change followed the agency's expression of "serious concerns" after the FY 2024 registration period about whether abuse of the system led to USCIS receiving more eligible multiple registrations (those filed on behalf of a noncitizen with more than one registration) than single registrations.¹⁹ USCIS expected a beneficiary-centric system to "structurally limit the potential for bad actors to game the system" because they could not increase selection odds by colluding with others to submit multiple registrations for the same beneficiary.²⁰ While USCIS believes the beneficiary-centric system has been effective, the agency is still studying the data.²¹

If USCIS receives more registrations than there are visa numbers available, the agency will run a lottery to determine who can file an H-1B petition.²² Under the beneficiary-centric system, USCIS will count the registrations "based on the number of unique beneficiaries who are registered" and count each beneficiary only once.²³ USCIS will select registrations for the 65,000 visa numbers first and then for the 20,000 master's exemption visa numbers.²⁴ The agency selects more registrations than there are visa numbers available based on its projections of how many employers will file petitions and receive USCIS approval. When notifying an employer electronically that its registration was selected, the agency does not inform the employer whether any other employers filed a registration on behalf of the same beneficiary.²⁵ Like the prior registration system, multiple employers with selected registrations for the same beneficiary may file H-1B petitions with USCIS.²⁶ USCIS will give the U.S. employers with valid registrations for the selected beneficiary at least 90 days to file their H-1B

petition.²⁷ If not enough petitions are submitted to use the available visa numbers, USCIS has the option to make additional selections.²⁸

USCIS announced on July 18, 2025, that it had received enough registrations for FY 2026,²⁹ and selected 118,660 beneficiaries, for whom USCIS then selected 120,141 registrations.³⁰ USCIS has seen a “significant decrease in the total number of registrations submitted” compared with FY 2025, the first year of beneficiary-centric registration, and when comparing FY 2025 with FY 2024.³¹ The number of eligible unique beneficiaries dropped from approximately 442,000 for FY 2025 to approximately 339,000 for FY 2026.³² USCIS reported a 26.9% reduction in the number of eligible registrations for FY 2026 from FY 2025.³³ USCIS also reported that each beneficiary had on average one registration submitted for them for FYs 2025 and 2026.³⁴ USCIS is still analyzing the data but credits the beneficiary-centric registration, plus fraud investigations, for the various reductions in FY 2025 and FY 2026 as compared with FY 2024.³⁵

For FY 2025, the agency announced on April 1, 2024, that it had received sufficient registrations, but conducted two selections totaling 135,137 because employers submitted fewer petitions than the agency predicted after the first selection of beneficiaries.³⁶ For FY 2024, USCIS announced on March 27, 2023, that it had received sufficient registrations, but conducted two selections totaling 188,400 during 2023, because fewer selected employers than predicted submitted petitions after the first selection.³⁷ For FY 2023, the agency received 483,927 registrations, decided 474,421 were eligible, and selected 127,600 registrations on March 29, 2022, which was sufficient to meet the FY 2023 cap.³⁸ In contrast, for FY 2022, the agency received 308,613 registrations, decided 301,447 were eligible, but conducted three selections totaling 131,924 during 2021, because fewer selected employers than predicted actually submitted petitions.³⁹

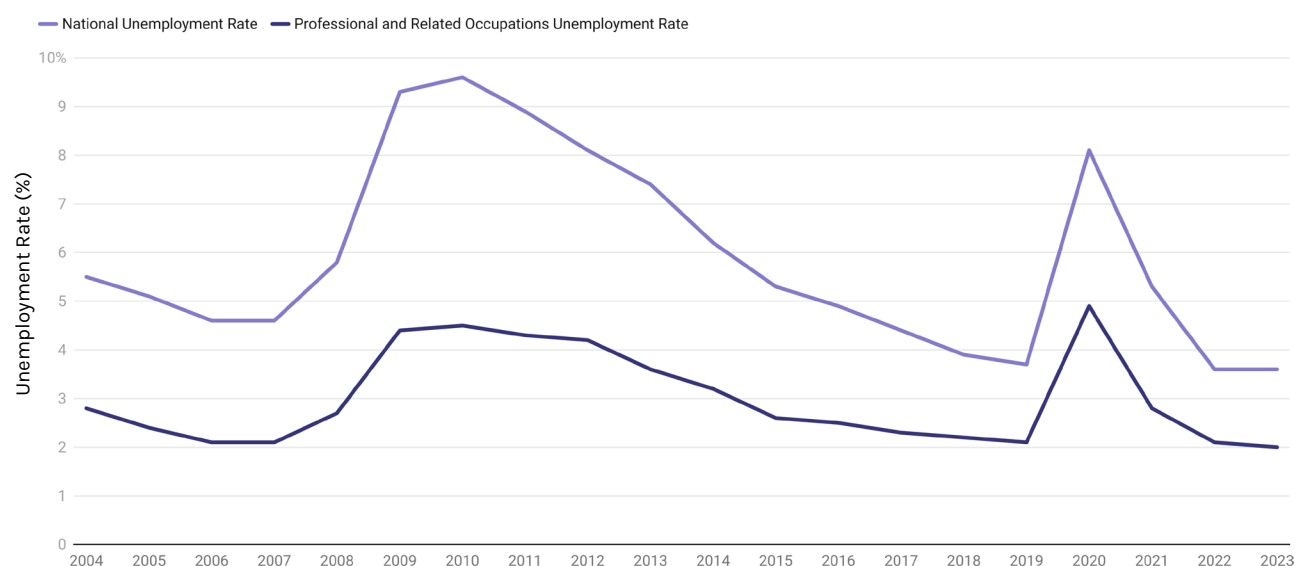
The Impact of H-1B Workers on the U.S. Economy

According to many economists, the presence of immigrant workers in the United States creates new job opportunities for native-born workers.⁴⁰ This occurs in five ways. First, immigrant workers and native-born workers often have different skill sets, meaning that they fill different types of jobs. As a result, they complement each other in the labor market rather than competing for the exact same jobs. Second, immigrant workers spend and invest their wages in the U.S. economy, which increases consumer demand and creates new jobs. Third, businesses respond to the presence of immigrant workers and consumers by expanding their operations in the United States rather than searching for new opportunities overseas. Fourth, immigrants themselves frequently create new businesses, thereby expanding the U.S.

labor market. And fifth, the new ideas and innovations developed by immigrants fuel economic growth.⁴¹

The economic contributions of H-1B workers in particular may increase the employment opportunities available to native-born workers in the United States. That is why unemployment rates are relatively low in occupations that employ large numbers of H-1B workers. Many occupations for which H-1Bs are routinely requested are found within the broader category of Professional and Related Occupations. Low unemployment rates in these occupations from 2004 through 2023 (even during the COVID-19 pandemic) indicate that demand for labor exceeded the supply (see Figure 2).⁴²

FIGURE 2: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE UNITED STATES, 2004-2023



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics and Current Population Survey.⁴³

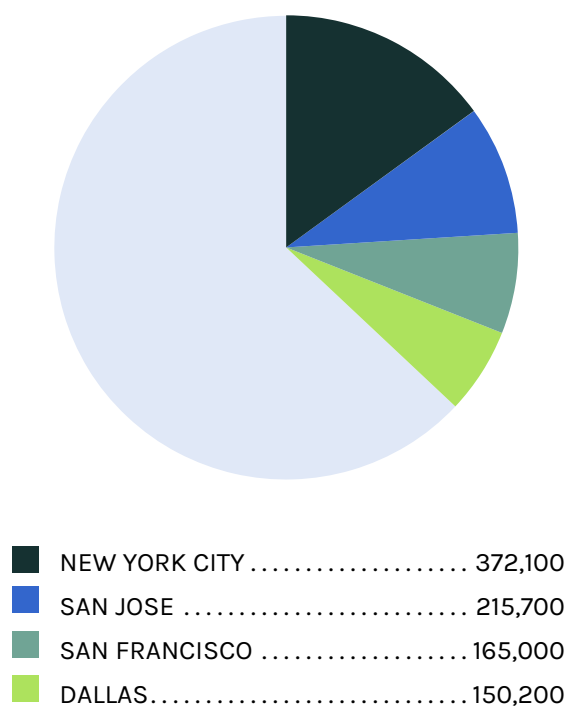
Similarly, a recent study found that, between 2005 and 2018, an increase in the share of workers within a particular occupation who were H-1B visa holders was associated with a *decrease* in the unemployment rate within that occupation.⁴⁴ Another recent study found that restrictions on H-1B visas (such as rising denial rates) motivate U.S.-based multinational corporations to *decrease* the number of jobs they offer in this country. Instead, the corporations increase employment at their existing foreign affiliates or open new foreign affiliates—particularly in India, China, and Canada.⁴⁵ A study conducted in 2019 revealed that higher rates of successful H-1B applications were positively correlated with an increased number of patents filed and patent citations. Moreover, such startups were more inclined to secure venture capital funding and achieve successful IPOs or acquisitions.⁴⁶

The available data also indicate that H-1B workers do not earn low wages or drag down the wages of other workers. In 2021, the median wage of an H-1B worker was \$108,000, compared to \$45,760 for U.S. workers in general. Moreover, between 2003 and 2021, the median wage of H-1B workers grew by 52 percent. During the same period, the median wage of all U.S. workers increased by 39 percent.⁴⁷ In FY 2019, 78 percent of all employers who hired H-1B workers offered wages to H-1B visa holders that were higher than what the Department of Labor had determined to be the “prevailing wage” for a particular kind of job.⁴⁸

The economic benefits of the H-1B visa program are felt in communities all across the United States. For instance, from FY 2017 to FY 2022, the largest numbers of H-1B petitioners were based in the New York City metropolitan area (372,100 H-1B visa petition approvals, or 15.2 percent of all H-1B visa petition approvals in the country); followed by San Jose, California (215,700); San Francisco (165,000); and Dallas (150,200).⁴⁹ The COVID-19 pandemic served as a reminder that the skills which H-1B workers bring with them can be critical

in responding to national emergencies. For instance, between FY 2010 and FY 2019, eight U.S. companies that would later participate in the development of a COVID-19 vaccine—Gilead Sciences, Moderna Therapeutics, GlaxoSmithKline, Inovio, Johnson & Johnson Pharmaceuticals, Regeneron, Vir Therapeutics, and Sanofi—received approvals for 3,310 biochemists, biophysicists, chemists, and other scientists through the H-1B program.⁵⁰ In addition, many medical doctors on the front lines of the pandemic are present in the United States on H-1B visas.⁵¹

LARGEST NUMBER OF H-1B RECIPIENTS BY CITY, FY 2017 TO 2022



- 1 A U.S. employer may file an H-1B petition at any time without being subject to the numerical limitations if it is within certain “cap exempt” categories, such as an “institution of higher education” or if the employer is petitioning for an H-1B worker who has already been counted against the numerical limitations within six years of the agency’s approval of the petition the employer files. See 8 U.S.C. §§ 1184(g)(5)(A)-(B), 1184(g)(7).
- 2 USCIS, “H-1B Specialty Occupations, Eligibility Criteria” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/h-1b-specialty-occupations>.
- 3 See 8 U.S.C. § 1184(g)(4); 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(9)(iii)(A)(1), (h)(13)(iii)(A). Certain H-1B workers who face delays in the green card process are eligible for extensions beyond the six-year maximum. See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(13)(iii)(D).
- 4 See 8 U.S.C. § 1182(n); 20 C.F.R. §§ 655.730(c)(2), 655.730(d).
- 5 See 20 C.F.R. § 655.734.
- 6 8 U.S.C. §§ 1184(g)(1)(A)(vii) & (g)(5)(C). The advanced degree must be earned from a U.S. “institution of higher education,” as defined in 20 U.S.C. § 1001(a).
- 7 USCIS, “USCIS Reaches Fiscal Year 2025 H-1B Cap,” December 2, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/uscis-reaches-fiscal-year-2025-h-1b-cap>.
- 8 National Foundation for American Policy, H-1B Petitions and Denial Rates in FY 2022, February 2023, 1-2, <https://nfap.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/H-1B-Petitions-and-Denial-Rates-in-FY-2022.NFAP-Policy-Brief.February-2023.pdf>.
- 9 Ibid., 6.
- 10 See Registration Requirement for Petitioners Seeking to File H-1B Petitions on Behalf of Cap-Subject Aliens, 85 Fed. Reg. 1176, 1176 (January 9, 2020). See also Registration Requirement for Petitioners Seeking to File H-1B Petitions on Behalf of Cap-Subject Aliens, 84 Fed. Reg. 888, 888 (January 31, 2019).
- 11 USCIS will announce the registration period on its website at least 30 days in advance. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(3). USCIS must start the registration period at least 14 calendar days before the date on which H-1B petitions may be filed for the particular fiscal year and accept registrations for at least 14 calendar days. Id.
- 12 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(1)-(2).
- 13 See 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(ii)(B) (2018).
- 14 USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2008 H-1B Cap,” April 3, 2007, available at <https://www.aila.org/library/uscis-announces-h-1b-cap-reached>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2009 H-1B Cap,” April 8, 2008, <https://www.aila.org/infonet/uscis-announces-fy2009-h-1b-caps-reached>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2010 H-1B Cap,” December 22, 2009, <https://www.aila.org/infonet/uscis-reaches-fy-2010-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2011 H-1B Cap,” January 27, 2011, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2011-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches Fiscal Year 2012 H-1B Cap,” November 23, 2011, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fiscal-year-2012-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches Fiscal Year 2013 H-1B Cap,” June 12, 2012, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fiscal-year-2013-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2014 H-1B Cap,” April 5, 2013, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2014-h-1b-cap-0>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2015 H-1B Cap,” April 7, 2014, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2015-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2016 H-1B Cap,” April 7, 2015, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2016-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2017 H-1B Cap,” April 7, 2016, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2017-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2018 H-1B Cap,” April 7, 2017, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2018-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2019 H-1B Cap,” April 6, 2018, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2019-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Reaches FY 2020 H-1B Regular Cap,” April 5, 2019, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-reaches-fy-2020-h-1b-regular-cap>; USCIS, “USCIS Completes the H-1B Cap Random Selection Process for FY 2020 and Reaches the Advanced Degree Exemption Cap,” April 11, 2019, <https://www.uscis.gov/archive/uscis-completes-the-h-1b-cap-random-selection-process-for-fy-2020-and-reaches-the-advanced-degree>.

- 15 USCIS, “FY 2026 H-1B Cap Initial Registration Period Opens on March 7,” Feb. 5, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/fy-2026-h-1b-cap-initial-registration-period-opens-on-march-7>; USCIS, “U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services Fee Schedule and Changes to Other Immigration Benefit Request Requirements,” 89 Fed. Reg. 6194, 6204 (January 31, 2024).
- 16 Compare “USCIS H-1B Online Registration for Registrants,” slides 13-19 (February 6, 2020), https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/presentations/Overview_of_the_H-1B_Electronic_Registration_Process_-_A_Webinar_for_Registrants.pdf with Form I-129, Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker, <https://www.uscis.gov/i-129>. Beginning with the FY 2025 registration, USCIS also requires valid passport or other travel document information, with limited exceptions. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(4)(ii); H-1B Electronic Registration Frequently Asked Questions (H-1B FAQs), Q: Are there any changes to the H-1B electronic registration form for FY 2025?, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations-and-fashion-models/h-1b-electronic-registration-process> (last updated August 5, 2024). USCIS also requires that the passport/travel document information included in the H-1B petition match the registration but may accept an explanation for any difference (such as a replacement for a lost or expired document). 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(1).
- 17 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(1) (citing 8 C.F.R. § 103.2(a)(1) (“Every ... benefit request ... must be submitted ... and executed in accordance with the form instructions ...”); 84 Fed. Reg. at 906 and “USCIS H-1B Online Registration for Registrants,” slide 26 (February 6, 2020), https://www.uscis.gov/sites/default/files/document/presentations/Overview_of_the_H-1B_Electronic_Registration_Process_-_A_Webinar_for_Registrants.pdf (attestation); 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(2) (one registration per beneficiary).
- 18 USCIS/DHS, “Improving the H-1B Registration Selection Process and Program Integrity,” 89 Fed. Reg. 7456, 7456 (February 2, 2024).
- 19 In FY 2024, USCIS received 408,891 multiple registrations compared with 350,103 single registrations. USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, Historical Data, Chart” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.
- 20 USCIS/DHS, “Improving the H-1B Registration Selection Process and Program Integrity,” 89 Fed. Reg. 7456, 7461 (February 2, 2024).
- 21 USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, Measures to Combat Fraud in the Registration Process,” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.
- 22 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(4), (iii)(A)(4)(i).
- 23 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(5)(ii), (iii)(A)(6)(ii).
- 24 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(5)(ii), (iii)(A)(6), (iii)(A)(6)(ii).
- 25 USCIS/DHS, “Improving the H-1B Registration Selection Process and Program Integrity,” 89 Fed. Reg. 7456, 7468 (February 2, 2024).
- 26 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(D)(3). For petitions subject to the numerical limitations, the U.S. employer may file for an H-1B worker only if USCIS selected the registration for that worker and only within the filing period USCIS specifies in the selection notice. 8 C.F.R. §§ 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(1), (iii)(D)(1), (iii)(D)(3).
- 27 USCIS will keep the other registrations in “reserve” for the remainder of the fiscal year and may select additional registrations as needed to allocate all of the H-1B visa numbers. 8 C.F.R. § 214.2(h)(8)(iii)(A)(7). If USCIS selects all of the “reserve” registrations but has not used all of the H-1B visa numbers allocated, the agency will announce on its website a reopened registration period. Id. USCIS will monitor the new registrations, and if it receives sufficient registrations, announce another final registration date (which could be earlier than the announcement date). Id. If necessary, USCIS will hold another lottery of the registrations “properly submitted” on the final registration date. Id.
- 28 USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2025 H-1B Cap Registration Process Update,” last reviewed/updated August 5, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.

- 29 USCIS, “USCIS Reaches Fiscal Year 2026 H-1B Cap,” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/uscis-reaches-fiscal-year-2026-h-1b-cap>.
- 30 USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2026 H-1B Cap Registration Process Update,” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>. August 5, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.
- 31 The total number of registrations for FY 2026 was 358,737, compared with 479,953 for FY 2025, and 780,884 for FY 2024. U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, Historical Data, Chart” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.
- 32 USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2026 H-1B Cap Registration Analysis,” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.
- 33 Ibid. USCIS identified 343,981 eligible registrations for FY 2026; 470,342 for FY 2025; and 758,994 for FY 2024. USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, Historical Data, Chart” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>. Ineligible registrations include duplicates, registrations that prospective employers withdrew before the registration period closed, registrations for which USCIS could not collect the registration fee (“failed payments”) and since FY 2025, those denied for invalid passport or other travel document information. Ibid.
- 34 USCIS calculated an average 1.01 registrations per beneficiary for FY 2026 and an average 1.06 registrations per beneficiary for FY 2025. USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2026 H-1B Cap Registration Analysis,” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.
- 35 USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, Measures to Combat Fraud in the Registration Process,” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.
- 36 USCIS, “H-1B Initial Electronic Registration Selection Process Completed,” April 1, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/notice-of-fy-2025-h-1b-cap-initial-registration-selection-process-completion-and-cap-season>; USCIS, “Second Random Selection From Previously Submitted Registrations Complete for FY 2025 H-1B Regular Cap,” August 5, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/second-random-selection-from-previously-submitted-registrations-complete-for-fy-2025-h-1b-regular>; USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, Historical Data, Chart” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.
- 37 USCIS, “H-1B Initial Electronic Registration Selection Process Completed,” March 27, 2023, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/fy-2024-h-1b-cap-season-updates>; USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2025 H-1B Cap Registration Process Update,” last reviewed/updated August 5, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>; USCIS, “Second Random Selection from Previously Submitted Registrations Complete for FY 2024 H-1B Cap,” last reviewed/updated July 31, 2023, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/second-random-selection-from-previously-submitted-registrations-complete-for-fy-2024-h-1b-cap>; USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, Historical Data, Chart” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>.

- 38 USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2025 H-1B Cap Registration Process Update,” last reviewed/updated August 5, , 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations-and-fashion-models/h-1b-electronic-registration-process> USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, Historical Data, Chart” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>; USCIS, “H-1B Initial Electronic Registration Selection Process Completed,” March 29, 2022, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/fy-2023-h-1b-cap-season-updates>.
- 39 USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, FY 2025 H-1B Cap Registration Process Update,” last reviewed/updated August 5, 2024, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations-and-fashion-models/h-1b-electronic-registration-process> USCIS, “H-1B Electronic Registration Process, Historical Data, Chart” last reviewed/updated July 18, 2025, <https://www.uscis.gov/working-in-the-united-states/temporary-workers/h-1b-specialty-occupations/h-1b-electronic-registration-process>; “USCIS Conducts Third Random Selection from Previously Submitted FY 2022 H-1B Cap Registrations,” November 19, 2021, <https://www.uscis.gov/newsroom/alerts/uscis-conducts-third-random-selection-from-previously-submitted-fy-2022-h-1b-cap-registrations>.
- 40 For a review of relevant economic analyses, see Zsoka Koczan, et al., “The Impact of International Migration on Inclusive Growth: A Review,” IMF Working Paper WP/21/88 (International Monetary Fund, March 2021), 10-13, <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/downloadpdf/journals/001/2021/088/001.2021.issue-088-en.pdf>.
- 41 Ibid.
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