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**EMPLOYMENT DATA FOR COMPUTER OCCUPATIONS
FOR JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2020**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The unemployment rate for individuals in computer occupations changed little from 3% in January 2020 (before the pandemic spread in the U.S.) to 3.5% in September 2020, according to an analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' (BLS) Current Population Survey by the National Foundation for American Policy (NFAP).¹ The unemployment rate was also 3% in January and 3.5% in September for computer and mathematical occupations, according to BLS. Active job vacancy postings advertised online in computer occupations are at 655,386 in the United States as of October 2, 2020, an increase of 4.7% over May 2020, according to Emsi Job Posting Analytics. These economic indicators show that computer occupations have weathered the pandemic well, particularly when compared to occupations connected to travel, leisure and hospitality.

The data indicate stability in the unemployment rate in computer occupations and contradict Trump administration statements in proclamations and regulations that "good cause" exceptions to the rulemaking process and emergency actions are needed to impose new restrictions on H-1B visas for high-skilled foreign nationals due to high unemployment caused by Covid-19. The highest computer and mathematical occupation unemployment rate in 2020 was 4.6% (in August), but since the year 2000 there have been 51 months with an unemployment rate in computer and mathematical occupations higher than 4.6% and no previous president or federal agency viewed those periods as requiring emergency measures to restrict legal immigration.

**Table 1
U.S. Unemployment Rate in Computer Occupations**

OCCUPATIONS	JANUARY 2020	SEPTEMBER 2020
Computer Occupations	3.0%	3.5%
All Other Occupations	4.1%	7.8%

Source: National Foundation for American Policy estimates using Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey, January and September 2020. Not seasonally adjusted. Computer occupations include Computer and information research scientist, Computer and information systems manager, Computer hardware engineer, Computer network architect, Computer programmer, Computer support specialist, Computer systems analyst, Database administrator and architect, Information security analyst, Electrical and electronics engineer, Network and computer systems administrator, Software developer, Software quality assurance analyst and tester, Web and digital interface designer and Web developer.

**Table 2
U.S. Unemployment Rate in Computer and Mathematical Occupations**

OCCUPATIONS	JANUARY 2020	SEPTEMBER 2020
Computer and Mathematical Occupations	3.0%	3.5%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

¹ Note: "The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly survey of households conducted by the Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics," according to BLS.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN COMPUTER OCCUPATIONS

The U.S. unemployment rate for individuals in computer occupations stood at 3.5% in September 2020, not changed significantly from the 3% unemployment rate in January 2020, according to an analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey. A similar measure of the U.S. unemployment rate in computer and mathematical occupations, which appears on the [BLS website](#), also found a rate of 3% in January 2020 and 3.5% in September 2020.² The rates are well below the unemployment rate of 7.8% for non-computer occupations.

The National Foundation for American Policy analysis of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey found U.S. professionals in computer occupations – in the same occupations as most H-1B visa holders – had a lower unemployment rate in May 2020 than in January 2020. (January 2020 was prior to the coronavirus having a major impact on the U.S. population.) This is significant, since the information was available when the Trump administration issued a [proclamation](#) to suspend the entry of H-1B, L-1 and certain other visa holders on June 22, 2020. The administration claimed high unemployment as one justification for the proclamation but a judge [granted a preliminary injunction](#) against the proclamation. Similarly, the September 2020 unemployment rate of 3.5% in computer occupations and computer and mathematical occupations was available to the administration before the Department of Labor (DOL) and Department of Homeland Security (DHS) issued interim final regulations on H-1B visas.

Table 3
U.S. Unemployment Rate in Computer Occupations

OCCUPATIONS	JANUARY 2020	FEBRUARY 2020	MARCH 2020	APRIL 2020	MAY 2020
Computer Occupations	3.0%	2.4%	1.9%	2.8%	2.5%
All Other Occupations	4.1%	3.9%	4.7%	15.0%	13.5%

Source: National Foundation for American Policy estimates using Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Population Survey, January 2020, February 2020, March 2020, April 2020 and May 2020. Not seasonally adjusted. Computer occupations include Computer and information research scientist, Computer and information systems manager, Computer hardware engineer, Computer network architect, Computer programmer, Computer support specialist, Computer systems analyst, Database administrator and architect, Information security analyst, Electrical and electronics engineer, Network and computer systems administrator, Software developer, Software quality assurance analyst and tester, Web and digital interface designer and Web developer.

There are often month-to-month fluctuations in employment numbers but the big picture is how individuals in computer occupations have fared well compared to individuals in other occupations, reflecting the continued demand in the U.S. labor market for their technical skills and knowledge. Table 3 shows the unemployment rate for

² Unemployment rate for computer and mathematical occupations: <https://www.bls.gov/web/empsit/cpseea30.htm>.

Employment Data For Computer Occupations for January to September 2020

individuals in computer occupations in 2020 was fairly consistent at 3% in January 2020, 2.4% in February, 1.9% in March, 2.8% in April and 2.5% in May. In contrast, the overall unemployment rate for individuals in all other occupations went from 4.1% in January 2020 to 15% in April and 13.5% in May due to the impact of businesses affected by the coronavirus, lockdowns and social distancing.

Numbers fluctuated over the summer, with the unemployment rate in computer occupations in June, July and August at 4.4%, 3.9% and 4.6% before settling back down to 3.5%. Similarly, the unemployment rate in computer and mathematical occupations was 3% in May, followed by 4.3%, 4.4% and 4.6% in June, July and August before going back down to 3.5% in September 2020.

It makes sense that the National Foundation for American Policy's estimates of BLS unemployment rates in "computer occupations" would generally track the BLS's estimates for "computer and mathematical occupations." The NFAP focus on computer occupations is to track closely the occupations listed as most common for H-1B visa holders in Department of Homeland Security (DHS) statistical reports. About 80% of the workers in NFAP's "computer occupations" are also in BLS's "computer and mathematical occupations," which explains the identical unemployment rates in some months.

In the NFAP analysis of government unemployment rate data, the computer occupations track those listed in the H-1B "characteristics report" for FY 2019 published by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). According to the USCIS report, 66% of H-1B beneficiaries in FY 2019 were in computer-related occupations.³ The computer occupations included in the NFAP analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics data were Computer and information research scientists, Computer and information systems manager, Computer hardware engineer, Computer network architect, Computer programmer, Computer support specialist, Computer systems analyst, Database administrator and architect, Information security analyst, Electrical and electronics engineer, Network and computer systems administrator, Software developer, Software quality assurance analyst and tester, Web and digital interface designer and Web developer.

There are several likely explanations for why professionals in computer occupations have fared much better than workers in other occupations. The skills in computer occupations are those that generally can be performed remotely, an important characteristic during the coronavirus pandemic, according to labor economist and NFAP Senior Fellow Mark Regets. He notes the skills in computer occupations remain in demand today and are going to be in even higher demand in the future as work continues to move or remain online.

³ Table 8B, *Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report to Congress October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019*, USCIS, March 5, 2020. NFAP included electrical and electronics engineers in the analysis of government unemployment rate data. Other occupations eligible for H-1Bs, such as accountants, appear in much lower numbers in the USCIS report.

ACTIVE JOB VACANCY POSTINGS IN COMPUTER OCCUPATIONS

Another indicator of strong demand for technical talent, in addition to the low unemployment rate in computer (and mathematical) occupations, is that as of October 2, 2020, there were 655,386 job vacancy postings advertised online in the previous 30-day period for jobs in the most common computer occupations that typically require at least a bachelor's degree, according to Emsi Job Posting Analytics.⁴ (See Table 4.) That is an almost 5% increase for job vacancy postings in the most common computer occupations since May 2020.

This includes 280,795 active job vacancy postings for software developer (applications), 92,022 for network and computer system administrator, 79,819 for computer systems analyst, 57,315 for information security analyst, 32,446 for electrical engineer and 28,830 for software developer, systems software. "All job posting counts reflect unique postings that were active during the indicated time frame," which was September 3 to October 2, 2020.⁵ These occupations track those eligible for H-1B visas, according to DHS and BLS data.

Table 4
Active Job Vacancy Postings in Computer Occupations

OCCUPATIONS	ACTIVE JOB VACANCY POSTINGS (April 14 to May 13, 2020)	ACTIVE JOB VACANCY POSTINGS (September 3 to October 2, 2020)
Software Developer, Applications	258,607	280,795 (+8.6%)
Network and Computer System Administrator	86,953	92,022 (+5.8%)
Computer Systems Analyst	81,460	79,819 (-2%)
Information Security Analyst	54,570	57,315 (+5%)
Electrical Engineer	33,507	32,446 (-3.2%)
Software Developer, Systems Software	26,740	28,830 (+7.8%)
Computer Programmer	23,464	23,019 (-1.9%)
Database Administrator	17,447	15,507 (-11.1%)
Computer and Information Research Scientist	16,882	17,888 (+6.0%)
Electronics Engineer (except computer)	12,945	13,459 (+4.0%)
Computer Hardware Engineer	7,153	8,084 (+13%)
Computer Network Architect	5,974	6,202 (+3.8%)
TOTAL	625,702	655,386 (+4.7%)

Source: Emsi Job Posting Analytics; National Foundation for American Policy. According to Emsi, "All job posting counts reflect unique postings that were active during the indicated time frame," April 14 to May 13, 2020 and September 3 to October 2, 2020.

⁴ See <https://www.economicmodeling.com/job-posting-dashboard/>.

⁵ Ibid.

DOL AND DHS JUSTIFICATIONS FOR INTERIM FINAL RULES

On October 8, 2020, the U.S. Department of Labor published a rule to change the way prevailing wage is determined for H-1B visa holders and employment-based immigrants.⁶ DOL issued the rule as “interim final,” allowing it to go into effect immediately without prior notice and comment. The agency claimed one reason for the “good cause” exception to the Administrative Procedure Act (APA) is unemployment caused by the coronavirus pandemic.

“Here, two different circumstances are present that satisfy the APA’s good cause criteria. First, the shock to the labor market caused by the widespread unemployment resulting from the coronavirus public health emergency has created exigent circumstances that threaten immediate harm to the wages and job prospects of U.S. workers,” according to the DOL rule. The second reason stated for a “good cause” exception is advance notice of the rule would allow employers to use the old wage rates rather than the new DOL prevailing wage rate that generally inflates the required wage 30% to 40% or more over DOL wage requirements in effect prior to October 8, 2020.⁷ Analysts believe the purpose of the new wage rates is to price H-1B visa holders out of the U.S. labor market.

To support its case, the DOL rule cites unemployment figures in the presidential proclamation issued on June 22, 2020, against which a federal judge issued a [preliminary injunction](#). “The Proclamation notes that ‘between February and April of 2020. . . more than 20 million United States workers lost their jobs in key industries where employers are currently requesting H–1B and L workers to fill positions.’”⁸ The rule also states, “Under the high unemployment rates experienced in the U.S. labor market this year, which reached 14.7 percent in April, a rate not seen since the Great Depression, and remain elevated, the existing flawed and arbitrary wage levels pose an immediate threat to the livelihoods of U.S. workers.”⁹

The Department of Homeland Security, like DOL, published a rule on October 8, 2020, that substantially changes the H-1B visa category and made similar arguments for issuing the regulation as interim final, including citing the June 2020 proclamation. “The pandemic emergency’s economic impact is an ‘obvious and compelling fact’ that justifies good cause to forgo regular notice and comment,” according to the DHS rule. “Such good cause is ‘justified by obvious and compelling facts that can be judicially noticed.’”¹⁰

⁶ “Strengthening Wage Protections for the Temporary and Permanent Employment of Certain Aliens in the United States,” Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 20 CFR Parts 655 and 656 [DOL Docket No. ETA–2020–0006], RIN 1205–AC00, *Federal Register*, October 8, 2020. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/10/08/2020-22132/strengthening-wage-protections-for-the-temporary-and-permanent-employment-of-certain-aliens-in-the>.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 63898.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 63899.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 63899.

¹⁰ “Strengthening the H–1B Nonimmigrant Visa Classification Program,” Department of Homeland Security, 8 CFR Part 214 [CIS No. 2658–20 DHS Docket No. USCIS–2020–0018] RIN 1615–AC13, *Federal Register*, October 8, 2020.

Employment Data For Computer Occupations for January to September 2020

As noted earlier, H-1B visa holders work primarily in computer occupations. The U.S. unemployment rate for individuals in computer occupations – and in computer and mathematical occupations – stood at 3.5% in September 2020, not changed significantly from the 3% unemployment rate in January 2020. It is difficult to argue the current unemployment situation in computer occupations is an “emergency,” particularly when there are over 650,000 job vacancy postings advertised online in October 2020 for jobs in the most common computer occupations that typically require at least a bachelor’s degree.¹¹

In addition, while the DOL rule cites the overall national unemployment rate reaching 14.7% in April 2020, the September 2020 national unemployment rate [dropped to 7.9%](#).¹² DHS justifies making its rule interim final based on outdated unemployment data: “This is particularly urgent given the exceptionally high unemployment rate in the United States – 10.2 percent as of August 7, 2020.”¹³ However, that national unemployment rate of 10.2% cited by DHS was for July 2020, *two months old* at the time DHS issued its H-1B rule, and the U.S. unemployment rate had already declined to 8.4% for August 2020 and 7.9% for September, without any action by the Department of Homeland Security.¹⁴ In addition, the unemployment rate for individuals 25 years and over with a bachelor’s degree or higher declined from 6.7% in July 2020 to 4.8% in September 2020.¹⁵

The administration understates the significance of the changes in the DHS H-1B rule. “[T]he rule only affects several discrete aspects of the H–1B program, as discussed above. [T]he less expansive the interim rule, the less the need for public comment,” stated the rule.¹⁶ However, the DHS assertion of a relatively modest rule is not supported by others. “The Department of Labor (DOL) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) announced regulations that will significantly impact the H-1B visa program,” according to an analysis by attorney John F. Quill in the *National Law Review*. “The [DHS] rule dramatically narrows the standard for qualification for H-1B status, and also creates onerous burdens on employers that place H-1B workers at another company’s location.”¹⁷

p. 63938. <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2020/10/08/2020-22347/strengthening-the-h-1b-nonimmigrant-visa-classification-program>.

¹¹ See <https://www.economicmodeling.com/job-posting-dashboard/>.

¹² Bureau of Labor Statistics. <https://www.bls.gov/charts/employment-situation/civilian-unemployment-rate.htm>.

¹³ “Strengthening the H–1B Nonimmigrant Visa Classification Program,” Department of Homeland Security, 8 CFR Part 214, p. 63939.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ See here: <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t04.htm>.

¹⁶ “Strengthening the H–1B Nonimmigrant Visa Classification Program,” Department of Homeland Security, 8 CFR Part 214, p. 63940.

¹⁷ <https://www.natlawreview.com/article/new-regulations-will-significantly-restrict-h-1b-visa-eligibility-part-2-2>.

HISTORICAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN COMPUTER AND MATH OCCUPATIONS

A major flaw in the DOL and DHS arguments that current unemployment rates signify an emergency requiring a “good cause” exception to the normal rulemaking process is that the unemployment rate for computer and mathematical occupations in 2020 only reached as high as 4.6% in one month (August 2020), but the 4.6% unemployment rate in those occupations has been exceeded in 51 individual months since 2000 and the Department of Labor never previously cited it as a reason to issue a regulation to change H-1B prevailing wage rates, including immediately as an interim final rule.

Table 5
U.S. Unemployment Rate in Computer and Mathematical Occupations: 2000-2020

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
2000	2.5	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.9	2.5	2.4
2001	2.5	2.9	2.7	2.2	2.9	3.4	3.2	4.7	5.3	4.7	5.0	3.8
2002	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.8	5.7	5.7	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.1
2003	5.6	5.7	6.5	6.0	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.3	4.6	5.1
2004	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.1	4.5	4.0	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.0
2005	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.6	4.0	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.9
2006	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.4
2007	2.6	2.0	1.9	1.4	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.8	1.7	2.5
2008	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.5	3.0	3.4
2009	4.8	5.4	5.7	5.6	4.9	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.2	4.6	4.2	4.5
2010	5.9	5.9	6.5	5.3	5.5	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.3
2011	5.3	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.8	3.3	4.7	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.1	3.6
2012	3.8	4.9	4.6	4.3	3.5	3.1	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.8
2013	3.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.5	4.2	3.8	3.3	4.5	3.6	3.3	3.7
2014	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.6	3.6	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.4
2015	2.5	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.5	2.5	3.4	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.6
2016	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.4	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6
2017	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.5	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.4
2018	2.8	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.1
2019	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
2020	3.0	2.4	2.4	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.4	4.6	3.5			

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics. Numbers represent percentages.

Employment Data For Computer Occupations for January to September 2020

In 2001, the unemployment rate in computer and mathematical occupations was between 4.7% and 5.3% in August through November. From April 2002 through April 2004, a span of two years, a 4.6% unemployment rate in computer and mathematical occupations was exceeded in 23 of the 25 months. In 2009, from January through September, the unemployment rate in computer and mathematical occupations was higher than 4.6% for 9 consecutive months. In 2010, from January through July, the unemployment rate in computer and mathematical occupations exceeded 4.6% for 7 consecutive months. From October 2010 through February 2011, for 5 consecutive months, the unemployment rate in computer and mathematical occupations was higher than 4.6%. (See Table 5.)

MISLEADING DHS REFERENCE TO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN SECTORS

It is not valid to use the unemployment rate in the Information sector and the Professional and Business Services sector to justify the “good cause” exception to the Administrative Procedure Act to restrict H-1B visas, as DHS does in its rule, since only approximately 10% of the jobs (computer occupations with a B.S. or higher) in these sectors are in occupations similar to professionals in the H-1B category. The DHS rule contains a misleading reference to the unemployment rates in the Information sector and the Professional and Business Services sector to justify the “good cause” exception to the Administrative Procedure Act.¹⁸

A major problem with using the unemployment rates in broad industry sectors is those rates measure unemployment among *all employees in entire companies* in those sectors, *not specific occupations*, particularly not those occupations in which H-1B visa holders normally work. This lack of precision is understandable, since BLS attempts to divide businesses into 12 broad non-agricultural sectors for statistical purposes.¹⁹

Table 6
Education Level and Computer Occupations in Information & Professional and Business Services Sectors

Category	Information Sector	Professional and Business Services Sector
Percent of Workers With Less Than A Bachelor’s Degree	43.5%	45.3%
Percent of Workers in a Computer Occupation with a B.S. or Higher	10.3%	9.8%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Foundation for American Policy.

¹⁸ “Strengthening the H–1B Nonimmigrant Visa Classification Program,” Department of Homeland Security, 8 CFR Part 214, page 63939.

¹⁹ <https://www.bls.gov/news.release/empsit.t14.htm>.

Employment Data For Computer Occupations for January to September 2020

Approximately 90% of the jobs in these two sectors cited in the DHS rule are not similar to the types of jobs for which companies employ H-1B visa holders (computer occupations with a B.S. or higher). Over 40% of the individuals working in the Information sector and the Professional and Business Services sector have less than an undergraduate degree. (See Table 6.) Two of the top 5 jobs in these sectors are janitors and landscaping and groundskeeping workers. The other three of the top 5 jobs in the sectors are managers, software developers and lawyers.²⁰ (See Table 7.)

**Table 7
Top 5 Occupations in Information & Professional and Business Services Sectors**

Occupation	Percent of Workers in Combined Sectors
Managers	7.5%
Software Developers	5.0%
Landscaping and Groundskeeping Workers	4.3%
Lawyers	4.0%
Janitors	3.9%

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Foundation for American Policy.

The two sectors cited by DHS include many types of businesses that employ few H-1B visa holders and are too diverse to be reliable indicators of the employment situation for individuals who work primarily in computer-related fields. The Professional and Business Services sector includes landscaping services, waste management and remediation services, travel arrangements and reservations, legal services, accounting and advertising. The Information sector includes newspaper publishers, radio and television broadcasting, book publishers and libraries. (See Appendix for complete list.)²¹

While companies in the Information sector and the Professional and Business Services sector include some employees with similar skills and occupations as professionals in the H-1B category (about 10%), they employ many more people who work in sales, retail, administrative, managerial and other jobs for the companies. If the Bureau of Labor Statistics measured Major League baseball teams in 2020, it would find the unemployment rate among those teams in that “sector” increased because teams laid off ushers, ticket sales representatives, hot dog vendors and cashiers since no fans were permitted in stadiums this season for health reasons. However, the number of baseball players – the specialized positions – did not decline on Major League teams. In fact, rosters expanded from 25 to 28 players during the shortened 2020 baseball season.

²⁰ Bureau of Labor Statistics.

²¹ BLS uses the Census Industrial Classification: <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/guidance/industry-occupation/census-2012-final-code-list.xls>.

ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Economic research shows foreign-born individuals do not harm the labor market prospects of Americans. “H-1B visa holders do not adversely affect U.S. workers,” according to a May 2020 National Foundation for American Policy study by Madeline Zavodny, formerly an economist at the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta (and Dallas) and a professor of economics at the University of North Florida (UNF) in Jacksonville. “On the contrary, the evidence points to the presence of H-1B visa holders being associated with lower unemployment rates and faster earnings growth among college graduates, including recent college graduates. Further, the results suggest that, if anything, being in a field with more H-1B visa holders makes it more likely that U.S.-born young college graduates work in a job closely related to their college major. The results here should give pause to policymakers considering imposing additional restrictions on the H-1B program. There is little reason to think doing so will help American workers.”²²

Another [study](#) by Madeline Zavodny also addresses the issue of unemployment. “There is no evidence that foreign students participating in the OPT [Optional Practical Training] program reduce job opportunities for U.S. workers. Instead, the evidence suggests that U.S. employers are more likely to turn to foreign student workers when U.S. workers are scarcer,” according to Zavodny. The study also found, “The relative number of foreign students approved for OPT is negatively related to various measures of the unemployment rate among U.S. STEM workers. A larger number of foreign students approved for OPT, relative to the number of U.S. workers, is associated with a lower unemployment rate among those U.S. workers.”²³

A [study](#) by economists Giovanni Peri, Kevin Shih, Chad Sparber and Angie Marek Zeitlin examined the last recession and found that denying the entry of H-1B visa holders due to the annual limits harmed job growth for U.S.-born professionals. “The number of jobs for U.S.-born workers in computer-related industries would have grown at least 55% faster between 2005-2006 and 2009-2010, if not for the denial of so many applications in the recent H-1B visa lotteries,” concluded the economists.²⁴

[Research](#) by Britta Glennon, an assistant professor at the Wharton School of Business at the University of Pennsylvania, found new restrictions on H-1B visas are likely to push jobs out of the United States, concluding,

²² Madeline Zavodny, *The Impact of H-1B Visa Holders on the U.S. Workforce*, NFAP Policy Brief, National Foundation for American Policy, May 2020.

²³ Madeline Zavodny, *International Students, STEM OPT and the U.S. Workforce*, NFAP Policy Brief, National Foundation for American Policy, March 2019.

²⁴ Giovanni Peri, Kevin Shih, Chad Sparber and Angie Marek Zeitlin (June 2014), *Closing Economic Windows: How H-1B Visa Denials Cost U.S.-Born Tech Workers Jobs and Wages During the Great Recession*, Partnership for a New American Economy.

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“[A]ny policies that are motivated by concerns about the loss of native jobs should consider that policies aimed at reducing immigration have the unintended consequence of encouraging firms to offshore jobs abroad.”²⁵

It is not sensible to make long-term immigration policy by citing short-term employment situations affected by an unprecedented health crisis, particularly since numerous academic studies show foreign-born individuals do not adversely affect U.S. workers. The latest Bureau of Labor Statistics data show the U.S. unemployment rate in occupations most common for H-1B visa holders did not change significantly between January and September 2020, which undermines the case for emergency measures, particularly when the economic literature argues against new restrictions on high-skilled immigration.

²⁵ Britta Glennon, *How Do Restrictions on High-Skilled Immigration Affect Offshoring? Evidence from the H-1B Program*, Carnegie Mellon University, May 2019.

Appendix – A Note on Methodology

The analysis on computer occupations from the National Foundation for American Policy (NFAP) focused only on computer occupations in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data and listed which occupations were examined in the analysis. The analysis tracked the same occupations for all of 2020. The computer occupations selected matched those as best as possible with the occupations in *Characteristics of H-1B Specialty Occupation Workers Fiscal Year 2019 Annual Report to Congress October 1, 2018 – September 30, 2019*, published by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

Each month the Bureau of Labor Statistics calculates its estimates of unemployment rates using the Current Population Survey (CPS), a monthly survey of about 120,000 individuals in 60,000 households. Each month, shortly after releasing its own data tables, BLS makes a public use data file available of individual CPS survey responses so that others can both replicate BLS's numbers and perform analyses beyond BLS's own monthly tables.

NFAP's calculations of the unemployment rate in computer occupations are made using the monthly CPS public use files using the same individual sample weights as BLS and applying the same formula that BLS uses to calculate its own estimates of unemployment.

BLS publishes an unemployment rate for "computer and mathematical occupations." The National Foundation for American Policy's estimates of unemployment rates in "computer occupations" differs from BLS's estimates for "computer and mathematical occupations" in only two ways. First, NFAP includes several clear computer occupations that BLS excludes: computer and information systems manager, computer hardware engineer and electrical and electronics engineers. Second, NFAP excludes the mathematical occupations: actuaries, operations research analysts, statisticians and "other mathematical occupations." (About 80% of the workers in NFAP's "computer occupations" are also in BLS's "computer and mathematical occupations.")

2012 Census Industrial Classification Used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics²⁶**Information**

- Newspaper publishers
- Periodical, book, and directory publishers
- Software publishers
- Motion pictures and video industries
- Sound recording industries
- Radio and television broadcasting and cable subscription programming
- Internet publishing and broadcasting and web search portals
- Wired telecommunications carriers
- Other telecommunications services
- Data processing, hosting, and related services
- Libraries and archives
- Other information services

Professional and Business Services**Professional and technical services**

- Legal services
- Accounting, tax preparation, bookkeeping, and payroll services
- Architectural, engineering, and related services
- Specialized design services
- Computer systems design and related services
- Management, scientific, and technical consulting services
- Scientific research and development services
- Advertising, public relations, and related services
- Veterinary services

²⁶ BLS uses the Census Industrial Classification: <https://www2.census.gov/programs-surveys/demo/guidance/industry-occupation/census-2012-final-code-list.xls>.

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Other professional,
scientific, and technical
services

**Management, administrative,
and waste services**

Management of companies
and enterprises

Employment services

Business support services

Travel arrangements and
reservation services

Investigation and security
services

Services to buildings and
dwellings

Landscaping services

Other administrative and
other support services

Waste management and
remediation services

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