

# Some Statistics on I-140 Applications Using trackitt.com Data

Using the information that users have shared publicly on trackitt.com, I made some graphs and did some basic hypothesis testing. In order to get the data, I simply scraped all the webpages using R, and cleaned the data by removing incomplete cases.

Percentage of applicants in each category, and the correspondent percentages of accepted, pending, and denied cases

##	types	percentage	accepted	pending	denied
## 5	EB1A	3.358	71.84	17.352	10.350
## 6	EB1B	3.900	92.14	5.505	2.359
## 1	EB1C	7.498	82.41	15.951	1.431
## 2	EB2	58.137	91.59	7.104	1.090
## 3	EB2-NIW	6.328	83.84	13.651	1.939
## 4	EB3	20.778	89.37	7.577	2.706

Countries leading in the number of applicants

## EB2-NIW

##	India	China	South Korea	Iran	Taiwan	Pakistan
##	22.536	16.721	9.855	7.431	4.281	2.342

## All categories

##	India	China	South Korea	Pakistan	Philippines	Canada
##	63.356	6.226	2.730	2.152	1.983	1.769

How about checking if there is any significant difference between countries, in NIW category?

##	types	percentage	accepted	pending	denied
## 1	South Korea	15.601	87.70	12.295	0.000
## 2	India	35.678	82.08	15.054	2.509
## 3	China	26.471	89.37	8.696	1.932
## 4	Iran	11.765	79.35	18.478	2.174
## 5	Taiwan	6.777	86.79	11.321	1.887
## 6	Pakistan	3.708	79.31	13.793	6.897

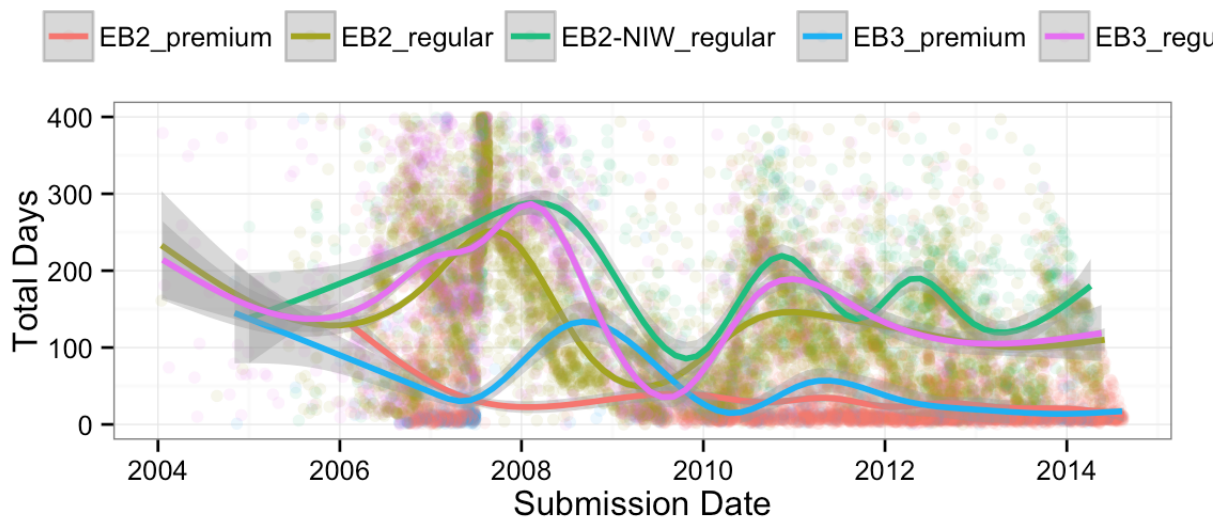
Seems like there is a difference between Pakistan and South Korea (pvalue = 0.0383)! But if we correct for multiple-hypothesis testing, the difference is not significant.

What about for all categories?

##	types	percentage	accepted	pending	denied
## 1	India	81.002	89.05	8.770	1.9524
## 2	South Korea	3.490	90.64	8.989	0.1873
## 3	Pakistan	2.751	85.99	8.789	3.8005
## 4	Philippines	2.536	82.99	14.948	2.0619
## 5	China	7.960	90.48	8.128	1.3957
## 6	Canada	2.261	91.33	7.225	1.1561

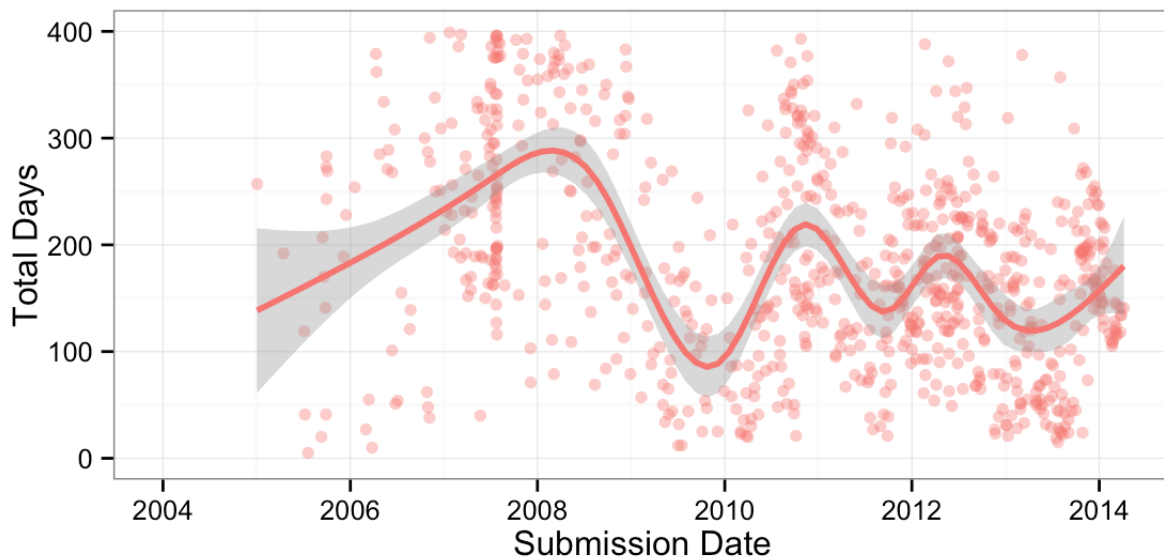
And there is no difference between any other countries.

Focusing on the approved case, I was curious to see what's the difference between the total time it takes to be approved between different categories. Categories are further divided by their processing speed.

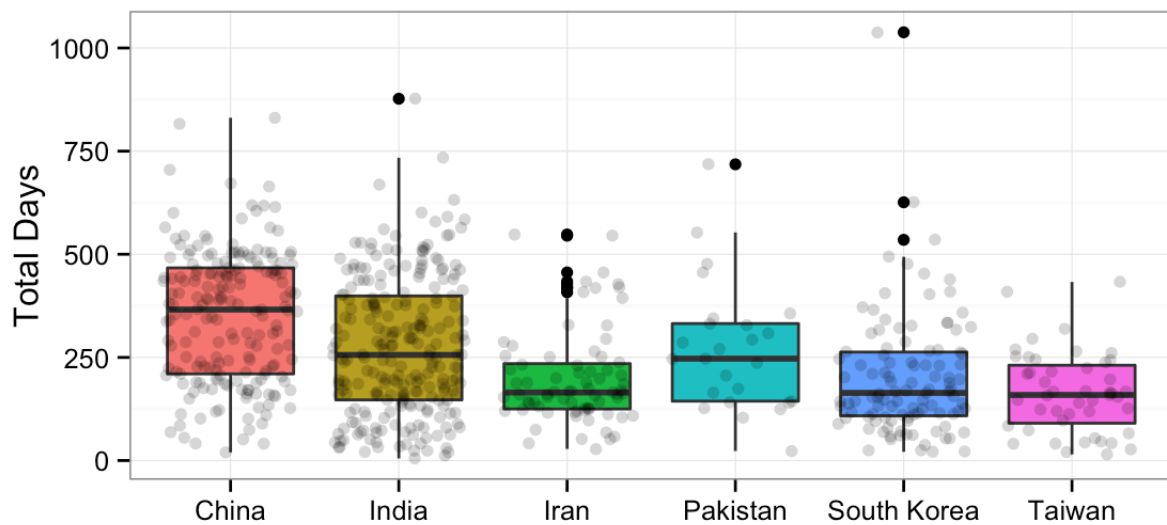


Obviously, premium processing is way faster than regular processing, but alas, it's not available for EB2-NIW!

Focusing on EB2-NIW, we see that the processing speed has a clear periodic pattern!



Does total time it takes to be accepted depend on nationality?



It seems like Chinese, Indians and Pakistanis have a longer wait time than Iranians, South Koreans and Taiwanese. Not sure if it's because of the priority date, or what.

Again in EB2-NIW, you can either apply for I-140 concurrently with I-485, or not. But would that change the processing time, or the likelihood to be approved?

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## Concurrent application
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##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.	NA's
##	10	124	190	235	327	1040	55

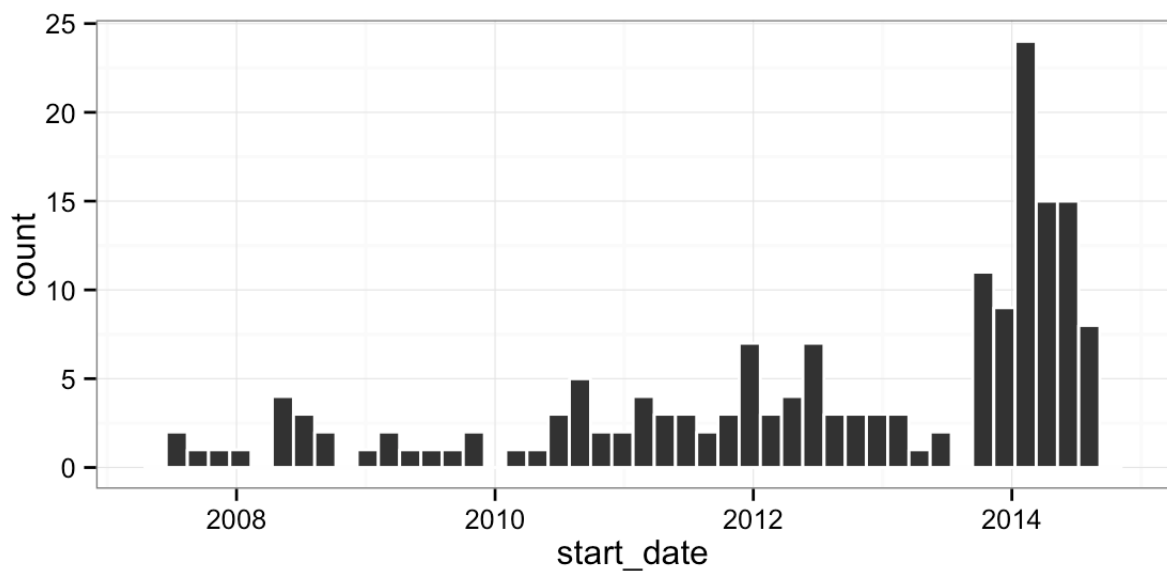
```
## Non-concurrent application
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##	Min.	1st Qu.	Median	Mean	3rd Qu.	Max.	NA's
##	5	145	218	257	374	877	117

##	types	percentage	accepted	pending	denied
## 1	concurrent	40.63	87.48	10.54	1.392
## 2	non-concurrent	59.37	81.36	15.78	2.313

Applying concurrently decreases the process time for NIW I-140 (pvalue = 0.022), for almost 4 weeks. But how does it affect the chance of being rejected? It seems like the rate of rejection goes up to 2.3%, from 1.4%, if you apply non-concurrently (but that difference is not significant).

So how do pending cases accumulate over time?



It seems like the number of pending cases in 2014 is significantly higher than the last 6 years. Isn't this the underlying reason we are here now?

How about RFE? How does receiving one changes the chance of getting approved?

##	types	percentage	accepted	pending	denied
## 1	no	79.48	84.65	14.33	0.5081
## 2	yes	20.52	80.71	11.02	7.4803

If you don't get RFE, chances to be rejected is 0.5%. If you get a RFE, rejection rate goes up to 7%! And the difference is significant (pvalue = 0.0228). About the application center, there is no significant difference between Nebraska and Texas centers, in terms of the outcome.