

# ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

---

Office of Refugee Resettlement  
Fiscal Year 2017



ADMINISTRATION FOR  
**CHILDREN & FAMILIES**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

### ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Refugee Resettlement Program</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Repatriation Program</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Policy, Research, and Evaluation</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>STATUTORY REQUIREMENT</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Appropriations</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<i>Table 1: FY 2017 ORR Funding by Program*</i> .....	<i>4</i>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>Highlights from FY 2017</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<i>The Director's Initiative</i> .....	<i>5</i>
<i>ORR Reorganization</i> .....	<i>5</i>
<i>UAC Program</i> .....	<i>6</i>
<i>Other Updates</i> .....	<i>6</i>
<b>REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>Profile of Populations</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<i>Table 2: Number of Arrivals Eligible for ORR Refugee Benefits and Services in FY 2017</i> .....	<i>7</i>
<i>Populations Served by ORR</i> .....	<i>7</i>
<i>Refugee Arrivals</i> .....	<i>8</i>
<i>Figure 1: FY 2017 Refugee Admissions by Country, Top 15 Countries</i> .....	<i>9</i>
<i>Table 3: Refugees by State of Arrival in FY 2017</i> .....	<i>10</i>
<i>Table 4: Top 10 States for FY 2017 Refugee Arrivals</i> .....	<i>12</i>
<b>Core Benefits and Services</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<i>Cash and Medical Assistance</i> .....	<i>12</i>
<i>Public/Private Partnership</i> .....	<i>13</i>
<i>Social Services</i> .....	<i>13</i>
<i>Targeted Assistance Grants</i> .....	<i>14</i>
<i>Table 5: FY 2017 Obligations for CMA, Social Services, and TAG*</i> .....	<i>14</i>
<i>Replacement Designees</i> .....	<i>16</i>
<i>Wilson/Fish Program</i> .....	<i>16</i>
<i>Table 6: FY 2017 Wilson/Fish Grantees</i> .....	<i>17</i>
<i>Table 7: FY 2017 State Oversight</i> .....	<i>17</i>
<i>Preferred Communities</i> .....	<i>18</i>
<i>Cuban/Haitian Program</i> .....	<i>18</i>
<i>Refugee School Impact Program</i> .....	<i>18</i>
<i>Core Benefits and Services: Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees</i> .....	<i>19</i>
<i>Table 8: ASR Respondents' Public Benefits Utilization by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey</i> .....	<i>21</i>
<i>Table 9: Refugee Household and Personal Sources of Income, by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey</i> .....	<i>22</i>
<i>Table 10: Refugee Household Housing Status, by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey</i> .....	<i>24</i>
<b>Employment &amp; Economic Development</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<i>Matching Grant</i> .....	<i>24</i>
<i>Microenterprise Development Program</i> .....	<i>25</i>

Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Program .....	26
Individual Development Account Program.....	26
Annual Outcome Goal Plans.....	26
Table 11: FY 2017 Employment-Based Outcomes by State .....	27
Employment: Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees.....	29
Table 12: Labor Force Status for Working-Age Refugees and U.S. Individuals, 2017 Survey.....	29
Labor Force Participation Rate .....	30
Table 13: Labor Force Status for Working-Age Refugees, by Arrival Year and Sex, 2017 Survey .....	30
Employment Rate .....	31
Unemployment Rate.....	31
Out of the Labor Force .....	31
Figure 2: Working-Aged Refugees’ Reasons for Not Seeking Employment, 2017 Survey.....	32
Table 14: Reasons for Not Seeking Employment Among Working-Aged Refugees, 2017 Survey .....	33
Educational Background and Pursuit .....	34
Table 15: Refugee Educational Attainment Prior to U.S. Arrival, 2017 Survey .....	34
Table 16: Refugee Educational Pursuits in the United States, Refugees 18 and Older, 2017 Survey.....	35
Table 17: Refugee Work Experience by Gender and Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey .....	37
<b>Health .....</b>	<b>37</b>
Table 18: Refugee Adult Medical Coverage by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey .....	38
Services for Survivors of Torture Program .....	39
Refugee Health Promotion .....	39
Refugee Mental Health Technical Assistance.....	40
<b>Integration and Assimilation .....</b>	<b>40</b>
Figure 3: FY 2012 – FY 2016 Refugee English Language Proficiency at Arrival and Time of Survey	
Administration, Refugees 18 or Older.....	41
Table 19: Refugee English Language Proficiency and Acquisition by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey.....	42
Table 20: Refugee Applications for Lawful Permanent Resident Status by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey.....	43
Ethnic Community Self-Help .....	43
Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program .....	44
Services to Older Refugees.....	44
Technical Assistance.....	44
<b>Unaccompanied Refugee Minors .....</b>	<b>45</b>
Table 21: FY 2017 Participants in the URM Program by Category of Eligibility .....	46
Table 22: FY 2017 Participants in the URM Program by State.....	47
<b>Monitoring and Evaluation.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>REPATRIATION PROGRAM .....</b>	<b>48</b>
Table 23: Routine Cases and Summary of Services Provided in FY 2017 .....	49
<b>UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN PROGRAM.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Profile of Unaccompanied Alien Children .....</b>	<b>50</b>
Figure 4: Number of Unaccompanied Alien Children Referrals by Year, 2017 .....	50
Figure 5: Unaccompanied Alien Children by Country of Birth in FY 2017.....	51
Figure 6: Average Number of Unaccompanied Alien Children in ORR Care by Month in FY 2016 and FY 2017.....	52
Figure 7: Sponsor Relationship to Unaccompanied Alien Children Released in FY 2017.....	53
Table 24: Number of Unaccompanied Alien Children Released to a Sponsor by State in FY 2017.....	53
<b>Profile of the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program .....</b>	<b>55</b>
Table 25: Unaccompanied Alien Children by Initial Placement Type in FY 2017.....	55

<b>APPENDIX A</b> .....	<b>57</b>
<i>Table II-1: FY 2017 Targeted Assistance Formula Allocations</i> .....	57
<i>Table II-2: FY 2017 Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grantees</i> .....	60
<i>Table II-3: FY 2017 Preferred Communities Grantees</i> .....	61
<i>Table II-4: FY 2017 Cuban/Haitian Program Grantees</i> .....	61
<i>Table II-5: FY 2017 Refugee School Impact Grantees</i> .....	62
<i>Table II-6: FY 2017 Matching Grant Grantees</i> .....	63
<i>Table II-7: Average Fulltime Hourly Wage by Grantee</i> .....	63
<i>Table II-8: FY 2017 Matching Grant Outcomes by Grantee</i> .....	64
<i>Table II-9: FY 2017 Highlights of Matching Grant Providers with More than 140 Enrollments</i> .....	64
<i>Table II-10: FY 2017 Microenterprise Development Grantees</i> .....	67
<i>Table II-11: FY 2017 Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Grantees</i> .....	67
<i>Table II-13: FY 2017 Survivors of Torture Grantees</i> .....	68
<i>Table II-14: FY 2017 Refugee Health Promotion Grantees</i> .....	69
<i>Table II-15: FY 2017 Ethnic Community Self-Help Program Grantees</i> .....	71
<i>Table II-16: FY 2016 Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program Grantees</i> .....	72
<i>Table II-17: FY 2017 Services to Older Refugees Grantees</i> .....	72
<i>Table II-18: FY 2017 Technical Assistance Grantees</i> .....	73
<b>APPENDIX B</b>	
<b>Technical Notes about the Annual Survey of Refugees</b> .....	<b>74</b>
<b>History and Purpose of the ASR</b> .....	<b>74</b>
<b>Improvements in ASR 2016 and 2017</b> .....	<b>74</b>
<b>Sampling and Non-Response</b> .....	<b>75</b>
<i>Table III-1: Arrival Time Frames, Cohort Years, and ASR 2017 Cohort N Response Rate</i> .....	75
<i>Table III-2: Comparing ASR 2017 and Administrative Estimates by Arrival Cohort to Demonstrate Post Stratification Weighting</i> .....	76

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ASR	Annual Survey of Refugees
CMA	Cash and Medical Assistance
DHS	U.S. Department of Homeland Security
ECBO	Ethnic Community-Based Organization
IDA	Individual Development Account
MED	Microenterprise Development Program
MG	Matching Grant
ORR	Office of Refugee Resettlement
PC	Preferred Communities
RCA	Refugee Cash Assistance
RAPP	Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program
RHP	Refugee Health Promotion Grant
RMA	Refugee Medical Assistance
SIV	Special Immigrant Visa Holder
SNAP	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program
SOT	Survivors of Torture Program
SSI	Supplemental Security Income
TAG	Targeted Assistance Grant
TANF	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
UAC	Unaccompanied Alien Children
URM	Unaccompanied Refugee Minors

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Report to Congress for fiscal year (FY) 2017 was prepared in accordance with the Refugee Act of 1980. The report presents the activities, expenditures, and policies of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) and information about the individuals receiving ORR benefits and services. A summary of the information contained in this report is outlined below.

### Refugee Resettlement Program

- ORR's funding level for the Refugee Resettlement Program, which is part of a lump sum appropriation, was \$707,936,000.
- In FY 2017, 153,963 new arrivals were eligible for ORR-funded benefits and services. These arrivals represented six populations: refugees, asylees, Cuban/Haitian entrants, Special Immigrant Visa holders, Amerasians, and victims of trafficking. Refugees and Cuban/Haitian entrants accounted for the largest numbers of new arrivals. Among new arrivals, ORR served 53,716 refugees from 77 countries. The most common country of birth<sup>1</sup> for refugees was the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Refugees arrived in 49 states and the District of Columbia. Texas and California resettled the largest number of refugees.
- The Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program served 1,975 youth, including 431 new enrollees.

### Repatriation Program

- The Repatriation Program provided services to 670 U.S. citizens through routine U.S. Department of State (DOS) referrals.
- In addition, the Repatriation Program led the U.S. effort to coordinate temporary assistance to about 3,865 individuals evacuated by the U.S. Department of State (DOS) from the Caribbean following Hurricanes Maria and Irma.

---

<sup>1</sup>ORR uses the generally recognized term "country of birth." However, the data on "country of birth" comes from the U.S. Department of State database, which calculates data by "country of chargeability." The country of chargeability is the independent country to which a refugee entering the United States under a ceiling is accredited by the U.S. Department of State. Chargeability is usually determined by country of birth, although there may be exceptions.

## Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program

- ORR's funding level for the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program, which is part of a lump sum appropriation, was \$948,000,000.<sup>2</sup>
- ORR served 40,810 UAC referred to its care by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- The majority of UAC placed in ORR custody were from three Central American countries: Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.
- ORR released UAC to sponsors residing in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

## Policy, Research, and Evaluation

- ORR monitored refugee resettlement programs in nine states and Wilson/Fish programs.
- In the refugee program, ORR conducted on-site monitoring and technical assistance visits for discretionary grantees operating in 25 states and the District of Columbia.
- ORR completed the Annual Survey of Refugees (ASR), which tracks progress refugees make during their first five years in the United States.

---

<sup>2</sup>The amount is the enacted appropriations level. Funding levels do not include any prior year funding or transfers to ORR available during FY 2017.

## STATUTORY REQUIREMENT

The Refugee Act requires the preparation of a report to Congress addressing the activities, expenditures, and policies of ORR and the characteristics of refugees.<sup>3</sup> Specifically, the Act calls for the following information:

- (1) employment and labor force statistics for refugees who entered the United States in the preceding five fiscal years and for refugees who entered earlier who are disproportionately dependent on welfare;
- (2) a description of the extent to which refugees received refugee resettlement assistance or services during the preceding five fiscal years;
- (3) a description of the geographic location of refugees;
- (4) a summary of the results of the monitoring and evaluation conducted during the fiscal year;
- (5) a description of the activities, expenditures, and policies of ORR and the activities of states, voluntary agencies, and sponsors;
- (6) a description of the Director's plans for improvement of refugee resettlement;
- (7) evaluations of the extent to which the services provided are assisting refugees in achieving economic self-sufficiency, achieving ability in English, and achieving employment commensurate with their skills and abilities;
- (8) evaluations of the extent to which any fraud, abuse, or mismanagement has been reported in the provisions of services or assistance;
- (9) a description of medical assistance provided by the Director to refugees who do not qualify for the state's Medicaid program;
- (10) a summary of the location and status of unaccompanied refugee children admitted to the United States; and
- (11) a summary of the information compiled and evaluation regarding applications for adjustment of status.

---

<sup>3</sup>See Pub. L. 96-212, 8 U.S.C. 1523.



## Appropriations

The total enacted appropriation for ORR in FY 2017 was \$1,655,936,000. This includes \$707,936,000 to support the Refugee Resettlement Program and the Survivors of Torture program and \$948,000,000 for the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program. Table 1 provides ORR's funding by program.

**Table 1: FY 2017 ORR Funding by Program\***

<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
<b>Transitional and Medical Services</b>	<b>\$490,000,000</b>
Cash and Medical Assistance	
Wilson/Fish Program	
Matching Grant	
<b>Social Services</b>	<b>\$155,000,000</b>
Cuban/Haitian Program	
Ethnic Community Self-Help Program	
Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Program	
Individual Development Account Program	
Microenterprise Development Program	
Preferred Communities Program	
Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program	
Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Program	
Refugee Mental Health Technical Assistance Project	
Refugee School Impact Program	
Services to Older Refugees Program	
Technical Assistance Grants	
<b>Refugee Health Promotion Program</b>	<b>\$4,600,000</b>
<b>Targeted Assistance Grants</b>	<b>\$47,601,000</b>
<b>Survivors of Torture Program</b>	<b>\$10,735,000</b>
<b>Unaccompanied Alien Children Program</b>	<b>\$948,000,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,655,936,000</b>

\* The amount is the enacted appropriation level. Funding levels do not include any prior year funding or transfers to ORR available during FY 2017.

## INTRODUCTION

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) at the Administration for Children and Families in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) serves refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, Special Immigrant Visa holders, Amerasians, victims of human trafficking, repatriated Americans from abroad, and unaccompanied alien children. ORR promotes their economic and social well-being by providing these newly arrived populations with critical resources.

The Refugee Resettlement Program creates a path to self-sufficiency and integration for people displaced by war, persecution, and devastating loss. The first step on this path is helping refugees and other populations served by the program achieve economic self-sufficiency through ORR-funded employment services. Employment services equip ORR-served populations with skills, knowledge, and opportunities to succeed in the U.S. labor market. Social service programs build on the strengths of ORR-served populations as they continue on the path to becoming fully integrated members of their communities.

ORR also cares for unaccompanied alien children who are without lawful immigration status and without a parent or legal guardian. The Unaccompanied Alien Children Program provides unaccompanied alien children with a safe environment and client-focused care to better their opportunities for success both while in care and upon discharge from the program.

### Highlights from FY 2017

#### *The Director's Initiative*

In FY 2017, the ORR Director launched an ORR-wide initiative focused on four areas of improvement:

- **Safety of communities:** ORR programs must operate in a manner that ensures the decisions ORR makes on behalf of the American people do not compromise the safety of American communities.
- **Encouraging private engagement:** ORR seeks to harness the good will of the American people to provide private support for the populations it serves. Where prudent and legally permissible, ORR seeks to identify private means of support.
- **Public education of programs and services:** ORR seeks new ways to inform the public of its work with the populations it serves.
- **Maintaining a culture of excellence:** ORR has received a mission from the American people and must perform that mission in a manner consistent with standards of excellence.

#### *ORR Reorganization*

In FY 2017, ORR published a [Federal Register notice](#) announcing a reorganization based on an internal evaluation and feedback from external stakeholders. The purpose of the reorganization was to make ORR programs more efficient, responsible, and better organized to meet ORR's statutory obligations. The reorganization also aimed to increase efficiencies and better align organizational structures with programmatic requirements and to increase the effectiveness of all ORR programs.

Under the reorganization, ORR realigned four programmatic divisions into two dedicated program offices, the Refugee Programs and the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program and streamlined other divisional operations.

### **UAC Program**

ORR continued to meet its mission of providing safe and timely release to thousands of children who enter the United States unaccompanied through its extensive network of care providers.

In FY 2017, ORR streamlined the appeal process to allow parents and legal guardians and UAC the opportunity to appeal decisions denying sponsorship directly to the Assistant Secretary of the Administration for Children and Families.

Following a decision by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in *Flores v. Sessions*, ORR also instituted policies and procedures to allow unaccompanied alien children the opportunity to seek *Flores* bond hearings with an immigration judge.

### **Other Updates**

In FY 2017, ORR assisted the States of Maine and Texas with their withdrawals from administration of the Refugee Resettlement Program. ORR selected well-qualified replacement designees to assume responsibility for administration of the program in each state.

ORR continues to respond to the needs of unanticipated emergencies resulting from natural disasters and other circumstances. For example, ORR's Repatriation Program coordinated temporary assistance to thousands of individuals who were evacuated from areas affected by hurricanes in FY 2017.

ORR provided important training and technical assistance to state refugee coordinators and other stakeholders through in-depth training on ORR programs, sharing of best practices, and training to increase capacity for responding to mental health needs of refugees.

During FY 2017, ORR fully implemented the ORR Monitoring Initiative to use new monitoring protocols and procedures aimed to improve the efficiency of services and enhance cooperation between ORR and its partners.

This report demonstrates how ORR continues to identify innovative service delivery methods, apply effective monitoring approaches, and track trends to make data-driven decisions to best support populations served by ORR programs.

## REFUGEE RESETTLEMENT PROGRAM

The Refugee Resettlement Program creates a foundation for new arrivals to achieve their full potential in the United States. States and non-profit agencies administer grants that provide refugees and other ORR-served populations time-limited health coverage, cash assistance, employment services, and English language training to facilitate both their initial resettlement and successful transition to life in the United States. ORR provides funding to ethnic community-based organizations (ECBOs), non-profit agencies, and resettlement agencies for additional specialized programs that further promote employment, economic development, and integration.

### Profile of Populations

ORR's Refugee Resettlement Program serves refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, Special Immigrant Visa holders, Amerasians, and victims of trafficking. All of these populations are eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services. In FY 2017, 153,963 new arrivals were eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services. Refugees and Cuban/Haitian entrants accounted for 35 percent and 31 percent of these arrivals, respectively.

**Table 2: Number of Arrivals Eligible for ORR Refugee Benefits and Services in FY 2017**

POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ARRIVALS
Refugees	53,716	35
Asylees	30,237	20
Cuban and Haitian Entrants	47,510	31
Special Immigrant Visa Holders	21,523	14
Victims of Trafficking	977	<1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>153,963</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Amerasians are included in the number of refugees.

Source: ORR's Refugee Arrivals Data System. Data as of April 18, 2018.

### Populations Served by ORR

**Refugee.** A refugee is any person who is outside any country of such person's nationality or, in the case of a person having no nationality, is outside any country in which such person last habitually resided, and is unable or unwilling to return to, and is unable or unwilling to avail himself or herself of the protection of that country because of persecution or a well-founded fear of persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion.<sup>4</sup>

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grants individuals refugee status overseas. The U.S. Department of State oversees refugees' travel to and placement within the United States. Resettlement agencies and ORR then support their resettlement and integration into the United States. Refugees are eligible to receive ORR refugee benefits and services from the first day they arrive in the United States, and are eligible to become naturalized citizens after five years.

<sup>4</sup>Refugee is defined under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)(A)).

**Asylee.** Asylees do not enter the United States as refugees, but may enter on their own as students, tourists, business professionals, or as unauthorized individuals. Each asylee must meet the legal definition of a refugee to qualify for a grant of asylum.<sup>5</sup> Once in the United States, or at a land border or port of entry, they apply for asylum. Asylees are eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services beginning on the date of the final grant of asylum.

**Cuban and Haitian Entrants.** Cuban and Haitian entrants<sup>6</sup> are Cuban or Haitian nationals who are granted parole status as a Cuban/Haitian entrant,<sup>7</sup> or are in removal proceedings,<sup>8</sup> or have an application for asylum pending. Cuban and Haitian entrants became eligible for ORR benefits and services under the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980. Cuban and Haitian entrants are eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services from the date they first enter into Cuban/Haitian entrant status.

**Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) holders.** SIV holders are individuals from Iraq or Afghanistan who assisted the U.S. government or U.S. military forces overseas. The U.S. Department of State grants them SIV status overseas and then DHS admits them to the United States.<sup>9</sup> As with refugees, the Department of State, in conjunction with the resettlement agencies and ORR, assists with the resettlement and integration of SIV holders into the United States. SIV holders are eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services from the first day they arrive in the United States.

**Amerasians.** Amerasians are persons fathered by a U.S. citizen and born in Vietnam after January 1, 1962 and before January 1, 1976.<sup>10</sup> Amerasians are eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services beginning on the date of their entry into the United States.

**Victims of Trafficking.** Victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons who are not U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents and who have been certified or provided a letter of eligibility from HHS are eligible for federal and state benefits and services to the same extent as a refugee. Eligibility for ORR-funded benefits for refugees begins on the effective date in the certification or letter of eligibility.

## Refugee Arrivals

ORR served 53,716 refugee arrivals from 77 countries in FY 2017. Fifteen countries accounted for 95 percent of admissions. The most common country of birth<sup>11</sup> for refugees in FY 2017 was the Democratic Republic of Congo, which accounted for 17 percent of admissions. Iraq accounted for 13 percent of refugee admissions and Syria accounted for 12 percent of refugee admissions. Figure 1 provides refugee admissions for FY 2017 by country for the top 15 countries.

<sup>5</sup>Asylum procedures are outlined in the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158).

<sup>6</sup>See Pub. L. 96-422.

<sup>7</sup>Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides DHS with discretion to parole an individual into the United States temporarily under certain conditions on a case-by-case basis.

<sup>8</sup>The U.S. Department of Justice conducts administrative court proceedings, called removal proceedings, to decide whether foreign-born individuals who are charged by DHS with violating immigration law should be ordered removed from the United States or should be granted relief or protection from removal and be permitted to remain in the United States.

<sup>9</sup>Iraqi and Afghan SIVs became eligible for refugee benefits and services for up to six months pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-161). Iraqi and Afghan SIVs became eligible for ORR benefits and services for the same time period as refugees (up to eight months) with the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2010 (Pub. L. 111-118).

<sup>10</sup>Amerasians are admitted to the United States as immigrants pursuant to Section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1988 (Pub. L. 100-202).

<sup>11</sup>Please see the Executive Summary for information about the use of the term “country of birth.”

Figure 1: FY 2017 Refugee Admissions by Country, Top 15 Countries



Source: U.S. Department of State's *Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System*

In FY 2017, refugees arrived in the District of Columbia and every state, with the exception of Wyoming.<sup>12</sup> States with a larger percentage of the overall U.S. population resettled larger numbers of refugees.<sup>13</sup> California and Texas resettled the largest number of refugees, each representing 10 and nine percent of total admissions, respectively. Table 3 provides the FY 2017 refugee arrivals by state.

**Table 3: Refugees by State of Arrival in FY 2017**

STATE	NUMBER OF REFUGEES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES
Alabama	63	<1%
Alaska	70	<1%
Arizona	2,251	4%
Arkansas	58	<1%
California	5,160	10%
Colorado	1,144	2%
Connecticut	432	1%
Delaware	16	<1%
District of Columbia	2	<1%
Florida	1,698	3%
Georgia	1,872	3%
Hawaii	3	<1%
Idaho	628	1%
Illinois	1,705	3%
Indiana	1,042	2%
Iowa	658	1%
Kansas	580	1%
Kentucky	1,618	3%
Louisiana	84	<1%
Maine	288	1%
Maryland	1,072	2%
Massachusetts	1,089	2%
Michigan	2,536	5%
Minnesota	1,627	3%
Mississippi	9	<1%
Missouri	1,227	2%

<sup>12</sup> Wyoming does not have a Refugee Resettlement Program.

<sup>13</sup> California represents 12 percent of the U.S. population and Texas represents 9 percent of the U.S. population. See <https://www.census.gov/quick-facts/>

STATE	NUMBER OF REFUGEES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES
Montana	92	<1%
Nebraska	1,194	2%
Nevada	469	1%
New Hampshire	339	1%
New Jersey	379	1%
New Mexico	155	<1%
New York	3,098	6%
North Carolina	1,916	4%
North Dakota	420	1%
Ohio	2,867	5%
Oklahoma	260	<1%
Oregon	1,002	2%
Pennsylvania	2,147	4%
Rhode Island	204	<1%
South Carolina	242	<1%
South Dakota	314	1%
Tennessee	1,048	2%
Texas	4,768	9%
Utah	714	1%
Vermont	235	<1%
Virginia	1,043	2%
Washington	2,923	5%
West Virginia	13	<1%
Wisconsin	942	2%
Wyoming	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>53,716</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Wyoming does not have a Refugee Resettlement Program.

Source: U.S. Department of State's *Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System*

Ten states received 55 percent of refugee arrivals in FY 2017. Table 4 lists the 10 states that received the most refugee arrivals. With the exception of Arizona and Washington, these states are also among the top 10 states in terms of overall U.S. population.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>14</sup>The top 10 states are California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, North Carolina, and Michigan.

See [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP\\_2016\\_PEPANNRES&src=pt](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2016_PEPANNRES&src=pt)



**Table 4: Top 10 States for FY 2017 Refugee Arrivals**

STATE	NUMBER OF REFUGEES	TOTAL STATE POPULATION*
California	5,160	39,537,000
Texas	4,768	28,305,000
New York	3,098	19,849,000
Washington	2,923	7,406,000
Ohio	2,867	11,659,000
Michigan	2,536	9,962,000
Arizona	2,250	7,016,000
Pennsylvania	2,147	12,806,000
North Carolina	1,916	10,273,000
Georgia	1,872	10,429,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,537</b>	<b>157,242,000</b>

\*Total State Population is rounded.

See [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP\\_2016\\_PEPANNRES&src=pt](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2016_PEPANNRES&src=pt)

Source: U.S. Department of State's *Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System*

## Core Benefits and Services

ORR's core services assist refugees and other ORR-served populations to successfully resettle and achieve self-sufficiency. Core services quickly connect new arrivals to the workforce, while offering social services that focus on employment-related services, English language classes, and case management. As described below, these benefits and services include cash assistance, health coverage, interpretation and translation services, school activities, and other programs that address barriers to employment.

### Cash and Medical Assistance

ORR provides time-limited benefits and services to eligible ORR-served populations through Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA) grants to states. CMA grants provide cash assistance, health coverage, and domestic medical screenings to identify and treat diseases of public health concern and medical conditions. CMA also provides funding for the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) Program.

ORR-served populations are otherwise eligible to qualify for the same federal benefits as U.S. citizens, with some limits.<sup>15,16</sup> These federal benefits include: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

When ORR-served populations do not meet the eligibility requirements for mainstream federal benefits

<sup>15</sup> The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (Pub. L. 104-193; 8 U.S.C. 1612) establishes eligibility restrictions for federal benefits.

<sup>16</sup> Refugees, asylees, aliens whose deportation is being withheld, Amerasians, and Cuban/Haitian entrants are eligible for SSI, SNAP, and Medicaid for seven years and TANF for five years after the date of entry or grant of status unless naturalized. See 8 U.S.C. 1612.

programs, CMA provides cash assistance and health coverage through Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA).<sup>17</sup> RCA provides cash assistance to ORR-served populations ineligible for TANF.<sup>18</sup> RMA provides health coverage to ORR-served populations ineligible for Medicaid.<sup>19</sup> Eligibility for RCA and RMA is restricted to the first eight months after arrival or date of eligibility.<sup>20</sup> The Matching Grant program (described in the Employment and Economic Development section) is an alternative to RCA for ORR-served populations.

### **Public/Private Partnership**

The Public/Private partnership (PPP) program is an alternative model to administering RCA. The PPP program helps ORR-served populations resettle by integrating cash assistance with other core services and ongoing case management. The PPP program allows states to include employment incentives that support early employment and self-sufficiency.

States that choose this option enter into a partnership (through a grant or contract) with local resettlement agencies.<sup>21</sup> Prior to establishing a PPP program, the state must engage in a planning and consultation process with local agencies in the state to create a plan that describes the program's requirements, eligibility standards, and services.<sup>22</sup> Currently, four States operate a PPP program: Maryland, Minnesota, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

### **Social Services**

ORR provides funding to states, resettlement agencies, and ECBOs to support employment services and programs to address employment barriers, such as social adjustment and integration, interpretation and translation, child care, and citizenship and naturalization.

After deducting funds used to support the Cuban/Haitian Program, Refugee School Impact Program, and Services to Older Refugees, ORR obligates social service funds to discretionary grant programs and allocates the remaining amount of funding on a formula basis ("formula funds") to states. ORR bases this formula allocation on each state's total arrivals during the previous two fiscal years.<sup>23</sup> Social services allocated via formula funds are provided to ORR-served populations who have been in the United States less than five years.

---

<sup>17</sup>States have discretion in defining some of the eligibility requirements for these programs. As a result, eligibility for federal benefits may vary by state.

<sup>18</sup>See 45 CFR 400.53.

<sup>19</sup>See 45 CFR 400.100.

<sup>20</sup>See 45 CFR 400.211; 58 FR 46089 (September 1, 1993).

<sup>21</sup>See 45 CFR 400.56.

<sup>22</sup>See 45 CFR 400.57.

<sup>23</sup>ORR bases this formula allocation for social services funds on each state's total arrivals during one previous fiscal year.

### Targeted Assistance Grants

Targeted Assistance Grants (TAG) fund employment services in counties that resettle a significant number of ORR-served populations. ORR provides TAG discretionary funding to states and TAG formula funds to states on behalf of counties to ensure local planning and implementation. In FY 2017, ORR awarded \$43,380,233 in TAG formula funding to 37 states on behalf of 96 counties. For a list of counties that received TAG formula funding in FY 2017, see Table II-1 in Appendix A.

TAG discretionary funding supplements the employment services provided through other funding mechanisms. In FY 2017, ORR awarded \$4,510,000 in TAG discretionary funding to 25 states. Grantees addressed three priority areas in FY 2017: employment, case management, and social adjustment and integration. For a list of grantees that received TAG discretionary funding in FY 2017, see Table II-2 in Appendix A. (Note: Obligations may be different from the appropriated amount. In accounts with multi-year appropriations, obligations may exceed appropriations.)

Table 5 provides FY 2017 obligations for CMA, Social Services formula funds, and TAG formula funds by state.

**Table 5: FY 2017 Obligations for CMA, Social Services, and TAG\***

STATE	CMA	SOCIAL SERVICES**	TAG***
Alabama	\$145,735	\$85,029	\$0
Alaska	\$94,770	\$84,769	\$0
Arizona	\$6,897,748	\$2,261,886	\$1,379,837
Arkansas	\$116,130	\$75,000	\$0
California	\$34,142,337	\$6,756,707	\$3,889,743
Colorado	\$6,638,085	\$1,162,242	\$531,530
Connecticut	\$521,270	\$401,412	\$210,586
Delaware	\$ 83,880	\$75,000	\$0
DC	\$2,125,257	\$98,332	\$0
Florida	\$106,841,265	\$28,805,142	\$15,461,822
Georgia	\$5,793,060	\$1,698,241	\$947,835
Hawaii	\$17,197	\$75,000	\$0
Idaho	\$1,857,506	\$561,559	\$350,649
Illinois	\$5,749,942	\$1,698,241	\$885,291
Indiana	\$3,636,466	\$1,004,703	\$490,222
Iowa	\$863,145	\$540,432	\$215,188
Kansas	\$4,008,003	\$479,138	\$99,594
Kentucky	\$1,814,674	\$1,931,158	\$1,029,419
Louisiana	\$142,182	\$248,568	\$0
Maine	\$1,925,464	\$320,034	\$ 142,420
Maryland	\$8,214,964	\$1,346,647	\$773,435
Massachusetts	\$9,888,071	\$1,080,604	\$678,638

STATE	CMA	SOCIAL SERVICES**	TAG***
Michigan	\$20,595,598	\$2,076,439	\$1,052,803
Minnesota	\$3,110,607	\$1,840,652	\$611,787
Mississippi	\$1,972,820	\$75,000	\$0
Missouri	\$2,274,782	\$1,049,826	\$474,725
Montana	\$214,736	\$75,000	\$0
Nebraska	\$4,574,651	\$772,307	\$435,927
Nevada	\$297,000	\$1,217,277	\$654,471
New Hampshire	\$745,726	\$248,046	\$84,814
New Jersey	\$3,156,826	\$450,447	\$140,535
New Mexico	\$828,200	\$221,442	\$127,318
New York	\$20,534,930	\$3,037,584	\$1,762,820
North Carolina	\$5,566,665	\$1,718,846	\$830,271
North Dakota	\$2,179,343	\$292,908	\$133,263
Ohio	\$5,471,243	\$1,977,064	\$1,034,881
Oklahoma	\$1,234,151	\$317,947	\$0
Oregon	\$2,297,387	\$851,859	\$447,097
Pennsylvania	\$10,284,605	\$1,751,971	\$952,718
Rhode Island	\$326,380	\$143,976	\$0
South Carolina	\$436,713	\$169,537	\$0
South Dakota	\$478,013	\$245,698	\$126,241
Tennessee	\$1,707,005	\$1,143,463	\$444,266
Texas	\$82,079,607	\$9,180,306	\$4,790,477
Utah	\$6,923,730	\$660,673	\$401,914
Vermont	\$189,931	\$182,318	\$111,065
Virginia	\$9,401,764	\$1,541,223	\$371,679
Washington	\$14,164,979	\$2,057,920	\$925,506
West Virginia	\$33,232	\$75,000	\$0
Wisconsin	\$3,699,568	\$835,427	\$379,446
Wyoming	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$406,297,343</b>	<b>\$85,000,000</b>	<b>\$43,380,233</b>

\*Does not include prior year funding.

\*\*The obligation amounts for Social Services include funding allocated on a formula basis only.

\*\*\*The obligation amounts for TAG include funding allocated on a formula basis only.

Note: Wyoming did not operate a Refugee Resettlement Program.

Source: ORR

## **Replacement Designees**

The Director of ORR is authorized to select a replacement designee to administer the provision of benefits and services to refugees and other populations served by ORR if a state decides to withdraw from participation in the Refugee Resettlement Program.<sup>24</sup> According to federal regulations, in the event of a withdrawal, the state must provide 120 days advance notice to the ORR Director to ensure there is no disruption in benefits or services.<sup>25</sup> The replacement designee provides the same benefits and services and is subject to the same requirements as a state.

In FY 2017, Maine, and Texas withdrew from the Refugee Resettlement Program.

## **Wilson/Fish Program**

In 1984, Senator Pete Wilson of California and Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York sponsored an amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act to allow state and federal agencies to coordinate pilot programs tailored to the requirements of local communities resettling refugees. The amendment was designed to encourage refugee self-sufficiency and employment and avoid dependence on public benefits.<sup>26</sup>

The Wilson/Fish amendment is implemented as the Wilson/Fish Program, which is an alternative to the traditional Refugee Resettlement Program administered by states (described above) for providing cash and medical assistance as well as social services to refugees and other ORR-served populations.

In most Wilson/Fish programs, private organizations, as opposed to states, apply for grants to run the Refugee Resettlement Program. In some cases, a state may elect to use the Wilson/Fish model if it determines the traditional Refugee Resettlement Program is not the best mechanism to meet the needs of ORR-served populations in the state.<sup>27</sup> Colorado and Massachusetts have elected to implement a Wilson/Fish program in their States instead of the traditional Refugee Resettlement Program.

The Wilson/Fish Program promotes coordination among resettlement agencies and emphasizes early employment and self-sufficiency through the following strategies:

- Creating a “front-loaded” service system which provides intensive services to ORR-served populations in the early months after arrival;
- Integrating case management, cash assistance, and employment services under a single agency that is culturally and linguistically equipped to work with refugees and other ORR-served populations; and
- Using innovative strategies for the provision of cash assistance, including incentives, bonuses, and disregarding employment earnings from eligibility determinations for a limited time, which are tied directly to the achievement of employment goals outlined in client self-sufficiency plans.

In FY 2017, ORR awarded \$36,305,662 to 12 state-wide Wilson/Fish programs in Alabama, Alaska, Colorado, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Vermont and to one county program in San Diego, California.

<sup>24</sup>See 45 CFR 400.301(c).

<sup>25</sup>See 45 CFR 400.301(a).

<sup>26</sup>See 130 Cong. Rec. 28,363 (October 2, 1984).

<sup>27</sup>The Wilson/Fish Amendment to the Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes the use of alternative programs in the provision of refugee resettlement assistance and services. (Pub. L. 98-473; 8 USC 1522(e)(7)).

**Table 6: FY 2017 Wilson/Fish Grantees**

STATE	GRANTEE	WILSON/FISH OBLIGATION*
Alabama	Catholic Social Services of the Archdiocese of Mobile	\$295,996
Alaska	Catholic Social Services, Inc.	\$447,090
Colorado	Colorado Department of Human Services	\$2,876,014
Idaho	Jannus Inc.	\$2,480,950
Kentucky	Catholic Charities of Louisville	\$5,963,537
Louisiana	Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge	\$1,693,303
Massachusetts	Office of Refugees & Immigrants	\$4,381,671
Nevada	Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	\$3,895,235
North Dakota	Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota	\$1,376,819
San Diego	Catholic Charities of San Diego	\$3,943,750
South Dakota	Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	\$924,614
Tennessee	Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.	\$7,364,452
Vermont	U.S. Committee for Refugees & Immigrants	\$662,231

\* The Wilson/Fish grantees in Alabama and Tennessee receive RMA funding.

**Table 7: FY 2017 State Oversight**

STATE/PROGRAM	STATE OVERSIGHT*
Alabama	RMA (except medical screenings)
Alaska	None
Colorado	Refugee Resettlement Program
Idaho	RMA
Kentucky	None
Louisiana	RMA
Massachusetts	Refugee Resettlement Program
Nevada	None
North Dakota	RMA; URM
San Diego	RMA; Social Services and TAG formula for TANF clients
South Dakota	RMA
Tennessee	None
Vermont	RMA; Social Services; State Refugee Coordinator position

\*"State Oversight" indicates which programs the state retained oversight of when the Wilson/Fish program was established. "None" in the "State Oversight" column indicates that the state ceased participation in the Refugee Resettlement Program entirely.

## ***Preferred Communities***

The Preferred Communities (PC) Program supports the resettlement of particularly vulnerable members of populations served by ORR with special or unique needs through funding for intensive case management. Through PC, ORR extends services to such vulnerable populations as:

- Young adults who have been displaced for a long period without parents or a permanent guardian;
- Older adults without a family support system;
- Persons experiencing psychological conditions, including emotional trauma resulting from war, sexual violence, or gender-based violence;
- Members of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender community; and
- Persons with physical disabilities or complex medical conditions.

PC funding also enhances the capacity of resettlement agencies to serve these populations.

In FY 2017, PC provided critical interventions and services in 132 communities through a variety of programs, including emergency financial assistance, health education, case management, after-school programming, extended cultural orientation, and specialized medical case management. In addition, grantees conducted outreach and forged new collaborations and relationships to increase their capacity to meet the needs of vulnerable ORR-served populations.

ORR awarded PC grants to the nine national resettlement agencies<sup>28</sup> totaling \$16,607,102 in FY 2017. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-3 in Appendix A.

## ***Cuban/Haitian Program***

The Cuban/Haitian Program provides discretionary grants to states and Wilson/Fish programs in localities with a high proportion of Cuban/Haitian entrants and refugees. Funding from the Cuban/Haitian Program supports services for Cuban/Haitian entrants and refugees in the areas of employment, hospitals, and other health and mental health care programs, adult and vocational education, and citizenship and naturalization services. The program also supports Cuban/Haitian entrant and refugee victims of crime or other victimization.

In FY 2017, ORR awarded 17 grants totaling \$18,468,000 to fund programs serving Cuban/Haitian entrants and refugees. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-4 in Appendix A.

Grants are based on the number of qualified entrants in each state. On January 12, 2017, the Department of Homeland Security announced it was eliminating an exemption that prevented the use of expedited removal proceedings for Cuban nationals apprehended at ports of entry or near the border, which resulted in reduced number of eligible Cuban/Haitian entrants.

## ***Refugee School Impact Program***

State and Wilson/Fish programs receive Refugee School Impact grants to support regions with a high concentration of newly arrived ORR-served children in local schools. The program provides funding for activities

---

<sup>28</sup>The nine national resettlement agencies are not-profit agencies that participate in the Reception and Placement Program under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of State.

that strengthen academic performance and facilitate the social adjustment and integration of school-age (ages five to 18) ORR-served populations. These include:

- English language training;
- After-school tutoring and activities;
- Programs that encourage high school completion and full participation in school activities;
- Summer clubs and activities;
- Parental involvement programs;
- Bilingual counselors; and
- Interpreter services.

In FY 2017, ORR awarded 45 grants totaling \$14,580,000 for school impact programs. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-5 in Appendix A.

### ***Core Benefits and Services: Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees***

Data from the 2017 Annual Survey of Refugees (ASR) highlights refugees' progress toward self-sufficiency during their initial five years in the United States. In 2016, HHS began a multi-year effort to improve the quality and efficiency of the ASR. These changes mean that estimates produced by the 2017 ASR are not directly comparable to estimates prior to 2016. See Appendix B for more information, including an overview of key improvements to survey design and administration implemented beginning with the 2016 ASR.

Respondents to the ASR were drawn from the population of refugees arriving in the United States during the five preceding federal fiscal years 2012 through 2016 (October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016). At the time of the survey field period, eligible refugees had lived in the United States between 1.5 years and 6.5 years.

The overall response rate for the 2017 ASR was 25 percent. While substantial resources are dedicated to obtaining valid contact information for all members of the target sample, as in past years, the majority of non-response to ASR 2017 is due to insufficient or outdated contact information. The response rate was largely driven by the inability to locate or speak to 65 percent of sampled individuals.

It is important to note that the demographic characteristics (educational attainment, work experience, English language ability, and resettlement location) of refugees vary somewhat from year to year. This means that differences between arrival cohorts shape future outcomes. Data about FY 2012 entrants in the first quarter of 2018 are not a clear prediction of what FY 2016 entrants will achieve after five years in the United States. Each entry cohort's family composition, education, language skills, work experience, and community placement may all shape its trajectory in the United States.

The 2017 ASR sampled heads of refugee households. The information collected in the ASR is self-reported by the respondents. For each adult member of responding households, the ASR collects basic demographic information such as age, level of education, English language proficiency and training, job training, labor force participation, work experience, and barriers to employment. Other data are collected by family unit, including information on housing, income, and utilization of public benefits.<sup>29</sup>

---

<sup>29</sup>See Appendix B for more information on the ASR, including important information about data quality.



### **Interpreting the Precision of Estimates from the Annual Survey of Refugees**

All tables from the Annual Survey of Refugees include both *point estimates and margins of error* (MOE) for refugees arriving during FY 2012 through FY 2016. Since the ASR is a sample survey, a degree of uncertainty accompanies all point estimates. The MOE is the amount to be added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a *95 percent confidence interval*. A 95 percent confidence interval means that if the survey were repeated many times, the true population value would be included in the confidence intervals 95 percent of the time. When the confidence intervals of two point estimates do not overlap, the difference is *statistically significant* at a .05 level. All group differences highlighted in the report text are statistically significant.

The footnotes to each table provide definition of terms, information about missing data, and whether estimates refer to individual refugees or refugee households. This important information is intended to aid interpretation of the table.

Not all results are statistically significantly different.

Table 8 presents information about refugee households' receipt of public benefits in the year prior to the survey. We display estimates for the whole population entering between fiscal years 2012 and 2016. We also estimate benefits use for arrival cohorts.

Estimates presented in Table 8 show that 29.4 percent (+/- 2.3 percent) of refugee households reported receiving cash assistance in the year prior to the survey from at least one source: TANF, RCA, SSI, or General Cash Assistance. Receipt of non-cash assistance was generally higher than cash assistance. This is likely because Medicaid and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) have wider income eligibility and can include households without children.

Refugee families residing in the United States longer are less likely to receive cash benefits than new arrivals. Comparing households that arrived in the United States during FY 2012-2013 to those that arrived in FY 2016, receipt of TANF and RCA are significantly lower. This may be related to program eligibility requirements. RCA benefits can only be obtained for the first eight months in the United States. Federal and state TANF requirements limit the cumulative length of time benefits can be received in a lifetime to five years, or in some cases fewer. SNAP receipt is also significantly lower between refugees entering during FY 2012-2013 and the most recent arrivals.

There is no substantial variation in utilization of SSI among arrival cohorts, and refugees arriving in FY 2016 are more likely to receive housing assistance (24.4 +/- 4.2 percent) than those who arrived in FY 2012-2013 (14.2 +/- 4.0 percent).

**Table 8: ASR Respondents' Public Benefits Utilization by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey**

<b>CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING EACH TYPE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>FY 2012- FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014- FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Years in US at time of survey administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	
Number of Households	440	527	548	1,515
<b>Receiving Cash Assistance</b>				
Any Type of Cash Assistance*	26.2%	29.1%	35.9%	29.4%
(MOE %)	(5.4%)	(3.7%)	(4.4%)	(2.3%)
TANF	3.5%	6.8%	14.5%	7.1%
(MOE %)	(1.9%)	(1.9%)	(3.8%)	(1.4%)
RCA	1.1%	3.4%	8.9%	3.6%
(MOE %)	(1.2%)	(1.5%)	(2.5%)	(1.0%)
SSI	22.0%	21.0%	16.0%	20.3%
(MOE %)	(4.4%)	(2.3%)	(4.8%)	(2.0%)
General Assistance	1.6%	1.8%	3.1%	2.0%
(MOE %)	(1.2%)	(1.0%)	(1.7%)	(0.7%)
<b>Receiving Non-Cash Assistance</b>				
SNAP	52.4%	54.0%	67.0%	56.2%
(MOE %)	(5.2%)	(4.9%)	(4.1%)	(2.7%)
Housing Assistance	14.2%	19.9%	24.4%	18.5%
(MOE %)	(4.0%)	(3.4%)	(4.2%)	(2.5%)

<b>CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING EACH TYPE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>FY 2012- FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014- FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>ALL</b>
<i>Number of Individuals Aged 18 or Older</i>	885	1,050	1,075	3,010
Medicaid/RMA	32.0%	38.1%	50.7%	38.4%
(MOE %)	(5.3%)	(4.9%)	(3.7%)	(2.5%)

\*In order to use as much information as possible, receipt of any type of cash assistance was imputed for households when one, two, or three responses were missing among the four cash assistance programs.

Notes: Comparisons are available for select sources of cash and non-cash assistance. In order to contextualize these results, we provide reference information here: nationally, 19 percent of households with income below the poverty level receive SSI and/or cash public assistance income (American Community Survey 2016, Table C17015, 1-year estimate, using [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_16\\_1YR\\_C17015&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_1YR_C17015&prodType=table)). Nationally, 44% percent of households with income below the poverty level receive SNAP benefits (American Community Survey 2016, Table S2201, 1-year estimate, using [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_16\\_1YR\\_S2201&prodType=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_1YR_S2201&prodType=table)). Respondents who reported that anyone in their household had received either TANF, RCA, SSI, or General Assistance in the previous 12 months were considered to receive any type of cash assistance. "Don't Know" and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations and total as follows: TANF: 80 responses; RCA: 73 responses; SSI: 47 responses; General Assistance: 68 responses; SNAP: 8 responses; Housing Assistance: 210 responses; Medicaid/RMA receipt: 126 responses. Note that reported numbers of households include "Don't Know" and refusals to respond since each row reports on a different question with different missing data totals. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to refugee households in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the United States during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016. Data on Medicaid/RMA receipt refers to individuals aged 18 or older, while the other responses were collected at the household level.

Table 9 reports information about household and personal sources of income, by fiscal year of refugees' arrival. Cohorts residing in the United States longer are more likely to rely on earned income. More households report earnings as their only source of income among FY 2012-2013 arrivals than among households arriving in FY 2016 (27.3 (+/-4.3) percent vs 9.7 (+/-3.5) percent).

**Table 9: Refugee Household and Personal Sources of Income, by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey**

	<b>FY 2012- FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014- FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Years in US at time of survey administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	
<i>Number of Households</i>	439	524	544	1,507
<b>Household Sources of Income</b>				
Public Assistance Only	3.3%	2.0%	2.6%	2.6%
(MOE %)	(1.7%)	(1.0%)	(1.2%)	(0.8%)
Earnings Only	27.3%	19.9%	9.7%	20.6%
(MOE %)	(4.5%)	(3.2%)	(3.5%)	(2.3%)

	FY 2012- FY 2013	FY 2014- FY 2015	FY 2016	ALL
Public Assistance and Earnings	26.2%	33.0%	33.5%	30.4%
(MOE %)	(4.3%)	(4.4%)	(5.1%)	(2.4%)
Neither Earnings nor Public Assistance	1.1%	1.5%	0.7%	1.2%
(MOE %)	(1.1%)	(1.1%)	(0.7%)	(0.7%)
<b>Missing Information on Public Assistance or Earnings</b>				
Public Assistance and Missing Information on Earnings	31.4%	30.4%	40.7%	33.0%
(MOE %)	(4.6%)	(5.3%)	(3.7%)	(3.1%)
Earnings and Missing Information on Public Assistance	0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.2%
(MOE %)	(0.4%)	(0.0%)	(0.8%)	(0.2%)
No Public Assistance and Missing Information on Earnings	10.6%	13.2%	12.2%	12.0%
(MOE %)	(1.8%)	(3.5%)	(3.0%)	(1.7%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Hourly Wages Earned by Employed Individuals</b>				
<i>Number of Individuals Reporting Wage</i>	428	505	514	1,447
<b>Mean Hourly Wages Earned at Current Job</b>	<b>\$12.58</b>	<b>\$12.17</b>	<b>\$11.90</b>	<b>\$12.27</b>
(MOE)	(\$0.34)	(\$0.35)	(\$0.27)	(\$0.18)

Note: Public benefits receipt was reported at the household level. If at least one member of the household received one or more benefits in the previous 12 months--TANF, RCA, SSI, General Assistance, SNAP, or housing assistance--the household was considered to receive public assistance (N=1,086). Households reporting no public assistance and two or fewer missing responses were considered to not receive public assistance (N=418). Otherwise, if no benefits receipt was reported and more than two responses to the public assistance questions were missing, household public assistance receipt was considered missing (N=11). No imputation was conducted. Respondents reported annual income for each adult refugee in the household. Households where any adult earned \$800 or more were coded as earning income (N=755). Households reporting no individual incomes exceeding \$800 and no missing responses were considered to not receive income from earnings (N=57). If no members earned more than \$800 and any adult was missing earnings information, household earnings was coded missing (N=703). There were no households that reported not receiving earnings and were missing information on public assistance. Eight households were missing information for both public assistance receipt and earnings. 276 "Don't Know" and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations on hourly wages. Responses to "hourly mean wages" were adjusted; 1 percent of responses were re-coded to a value of 25 dollars, which represents the 99th percentile of responses. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to household members in the five-year population consisting of refugees who arrived during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016. Data on hourly wages refers to individuals aged 18 or older who are employed.

Table 10 presents information on refugee housing from the ASR. Although the vast majority of refugees live in rental housing (82.5 percent, +/- 2.4 percent), home ownership is higher among those arriving in FY 2012 – FY 2013 than among new arrivals; 23 percent (+/-4.5 percent) of refugee households arriving in FY 2012 – FY 2013 reported owning their own home at the time of the survey.

**Table 10: Refugee Household Housing Status, by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey**

<b>CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH EACH HOUSEHOLD HOUSING STATUS</b>	<b>FY 2012- FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014- FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Years in US at time of survey administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	
<i>Number of Households</i>	440	523	543	1,506
<b>Rent Home</b>	74.3%	85.0%	93.0%	82.5%
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(4.4%)</i>	<i>(3.4%)</i>	<i>(2.2%)</i>	<i>(2.4%)</i>
<b>Own Home</b>	23.0%	11.4%	5.0%	14.6%
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(4.5%)</i>	<i>(2.9%)</i>	<i>(2.0%)</i>	<i>(2.5%)</i>
<b>Occupied without Payment of Cash Rent*</b>	2.7%	3.7%	1.9%	2.9%
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(1.9%)</i>	<i>(1.7%)</i>	<i>(1.4%)</i>	<i>(0.9%)</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

\*Respondents were provided an option that the home or apartment that they are living in at the time of the survey administration was “occupied without payment of cash rent.” 9 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to refugee households in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the United States during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016.

## Employment & Economic Development

Full employment is among the most important steps for refugees and other ORR-served populations on the path to self-sufficiency and full integration into American society. Employment-related programs help ORR-served populations maintain employment, navigate a new labor market, and obtain new certifications and credentials as needed. ORR supports employment services, economic development programs, and case management through funding to states, resettlement agencies, and ECBOs.

### Matching Grant

The Matching Grant (MG) program helps ORR-served populations achieve economic self-sufficiency<sup>30</sup> in four to six months after arrival in the United States (120 to 180 days) by providing intensive case management and employment services. MG services may also include housing and utilities, food, transportation, cash

<sup>30</sup>For reporting purposes, the MG guidelines provided to grantees define economic self-sufficiency as earning a total family income at a level that enables the case unit to support itself without receipt of a cash assistance grant. In practice, this means having earnings that exceed the income eligibility level for receipt of a TANF cash assistance grant in the state and the ability to cover the family living expenses.

allowance, health and medical assistance, English language training, social adjustment and integration, and other support services.

MG is provided through the nine national resettlement agencies and their network of 241 local service providers in 42 states. ORR awards \$2,200 on a per capita basis to each national voluntary agency, which then allocates funds to its local service providers based on projected enrollments. Agencies are required to provide a 50 percent match to every federal dollar. This match is a contribution made from non-federal funds. Agencies may contribute in the form of a cash match or an “in-kind” match, such as donated supplies, equipment, space, land or volunteer services. Contributions must be for expenses that are necessary to support the objectives of the MG Program.

In FY 2017, federal MG spending totaled \$56,300,200 with an additional \$28,150,100 in private matching funds and in-kind contributions.

In FY 2017, the MG Program served 25,591 enrollees. Sixty-three percent of enrollees achieved economic self-sufficiency on day 120 in FY 2017, compared to 67 percent in FY 2016. When the program services period ended at the 180-day mark, 84 percent of enrollees were reported as self-sufficient in FY 2017, the same as in FY 2016.

For more information on MG grantees and MG highlights, refer to Tables II-6 through II-9 in Appendix A.

### ***Microenterprise Development Program***

The Microenterprise Development Program (MED) helps ORR-served populations develop, expand, or maintain their own businesses and become financially independent. MED also builds organizational capacity to provide culturally and linguistically appropriate microenterprise services to ORR-served populations.

MED services include business technical assistance or short-term training, credit in the form of micro-loans up to a maximum of \$15,000 and, if applicable, a revolving loan fund.<sup>31</sup>

In FY 2017, ORR awarded 22 grants totaling \$4,494,000 to grantees in 16 states. MED programs provided the following services in FY 2017: one-on-one counseling, business training, pre-loan and post-loan technical assistance including business plan preparation, and financing to start, expand, or strengthen a business. In FY 2017, MED programs provided 617 loans to ORR-served populations to start or expand businesses. Businesses that were created or retained through the MED program contributed 1,174 jobs to the U.S.<sup>32</sup>

For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-10 in Appendix A.

---

<sup>31</sup>ORR does not currently collect information on loan repayment, but anecdotal reports on repayment indicate that the repayment rate is very high.

<sup>32</sup>Note: ORR introduced data reporting requirements for the MED and Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Program in FY 2017. All other discretionary programs\* grantees voluntarily submit data as part of their reporting process to assist in showing progress towards annual goals. Therefore, data presented below may not be representative of the entire program. ORR plans to introduce new reporting requirements. \*Other discretionary programs include: Individual Development Account Program Technical Assistance, Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program, Preferred Communities Program, Ethnic Community Self-Help Program, Refugee Health Promotion Program, Refugee School Impact Program, Services to Older Refugees Program, and Services for Survivors of Torture Program.

### ***Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Program***

The Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Program helps refugees and other ORR-served populations establish small home-based child care businesses. ORR-served populations earn a reliable income while caring for their own children as well as children from other refugee families. Grantees and their partners design and implement comprehensive, culturally appropriate child care and microenterprise training programs to prepare participants to operate a child care business. Following training, grantees provide follow-up assistance, including mentoring, assistance with the child care licensing process, and small stipends for business-related expenses.

In FY 2017, ORR awarded eight continuation grants totaling \$1,487,364. Grantees were non-profit agencies located in seven states. Grantees provided training to more than 250 individuals and assisted over 150 in obtaining child care licenses and establishing child care businesses. As a result, the Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise program created nearly 1,000 child care slots in FY 2017. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-11 in Appendix A.

### ***Individual Development Account Program***

The Individual Development Account (IDA) Program uses an anti-poverty strategy built on asset accumulation for low-income refugees and other populations served by ORR. IDAs are matched savings accounts designed to support the individual in saving for a specific purchase. Under the IDA Program, the matching funds, together with the refugee's own savings, are available for purchasing one (or more) of four savings goals:

1. Home purchase,
2. Microenterprise capitalization,
3. Post-secondary education or training, or
4. Automobile or computer, if necessary for employment or educational purposes.

Grantees match up to \$1 for every \$1 the participating refugee deposits into a savings account. The total match may not exceed \$2,000 for individuals or \$4,000 for households. Grantees provide basic financial training to help participants understand budgeting, saving, credit, and the American financial system.

In FY 2017, the IDA Program supported 20 projects through awards totaling \$4,739,182. Ten of these projects, representing \$2,276,440 of funding, ended their three-year project period on September 29, 2018. Another 10 of these projects, representing \$2,462,742 of funding, will end their three-year project period on September 29, 2019.

For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-12 in Appendix A.

### ***Annual Outcome Goal Plans***

States and counties are required to establish annual outcome goals aimed at improving the following outcome measures related to employment:

- Employed, defined as the unsubsidized full-time or part-time employment of an active employment services participant. This measure refers to the unduplicated number of participants who enter employment at any time within the reporting period, regardless of the number of jobs.
- Cash assistance terminations, defined as the closing of a cash assistance case due to earned

income from employment in an amount that exceeds the state's eligibility standard for the case based on family size, rendering the case over-income for cash assistance.

- Cash assistance reductions, defined as a reduction in the amount of cash assistance that a case receives as a result of earned income.
- Full-time employment with health benefits offered, defined as a full-time job with health benefits, offered within six months of employment, regardless of whether the refugee actually accepts the coverage offered.
- Average wage at employment, calculated as the sum of the hourly wages for the full-time placements divided by the total number of individuals placed in employment.
- Job retentions, defined as the number of persons working for wages (in any unsubsidized job) on the 90th day after initial placement. This measure refers to the number of individuals who are employed 90 days after initial employment, regardless of how many jobs they enter during the reporting period. This is a measure of continued labor market participation, not retention of a specific job.

**Table 11: FY 2017 Employment-Based Outcomes by State**

STATE	CASELOAD	EMPLOYED	CASH ASSISTANCE TERMINATIONS	CASH ASSISTANCE REDUCTIONS	HEALTH BENEFITS OFFERED	AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE	JOB RETENTIONS
Alabama	52	43	10	12	30	\$10.02	47
Alaska	282	92	13	22	17	\$10.46	82
Arizona	1,907	1,112	613	168	787	\$10.18	1,123
Arkansas	98	45	9	0	31	\$10.55	43
California	7,210	3,099	506	446	729	\$12.30	2,416
Colorado	755	531	320	2	385	\$11.80	556
Connecticut	555	425	27	0	222	\$11.84	407
Delaware	124	79	3	3	28	\$13.32	36
District of Columbia	217	98	6	0	46	\$12.68	83
Florida	46,255	15,889	6,982	0	8,171	\$9.55	10,090
Georgia	2,629	888	189	0	733	\$10.29	750
Hawaii	51	35	2	4	18	\$10.00	35
Idaho	526	372	183	12	183	\$10.02	336
Illinois	1,887	1,271	415	393	1,093	\$11.35	1,172
Indiana	1,249	881	345	130	849	\$11.17	760
Iowa	1,449	495	330	60	397	\$10.59	470
Kansas	623	327	115	24	271	\$11.56	165
Kentucky	2,690	1,795	805	38	1,418	\$11.25	1,649
Louisiana	299	216	160	40	29	\$10.77	155
Maine	492	150	51	1	42	\$10.09	68



STATE	CASELOAD	EMPLOYED	CASH ASSISTANCE TERMINATIONS	CASH ASSISTANCE REDUCTIONS	HEALTH BENEFITS OFFERED	AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE	JOB RETENTIONS
Maryland	1,281	814	104	330	427	\$11.50	610
Massachusetts	1,456	1,053	592	126	780	\$12.10	934
Michigan	2,732	1,518	434	217	769	\$10.55	1,220
Minnesota	1,658	1,147	329	241	405	\$11.60	905
Mississippi	41	27	1	0	6	\$13.00	6
Missouri	1,139	677	216	45	462	\$9.73	504
Montana	56	29	29	0	14	\$11.08	19
Nebraska	1,133	670	177	0	533	\$11.37	578
Nevada	1,929	1,152	371	49	694	\$11.16	731
New Hampshire	370	331	72	20	237	\$9.75	418
New Jersey	911	282	71	80	92	\$10.38	134
New Mexico	472	150	55	37	86	\$10.00	72
New York	5,403	2,254	100	122	341	\$10.97	696
North Carolina	1,571	1,159	598	49	971	\$9.90	1,240
North Dakota	291	193	144	1	138	\$10.56	222
Ohio	2,414	1,231	657	67	611	\$10.54	1,043
Oklahoma	273	136	93	0	95	\$10.85	133
Oregon	1,323	820	462	1	485	\$11.97	558
Pennsylvania	2,027	1,400	749	71	924	\$9.95	1,070
Rhode Island	114	64	33	5	19	\$11.14	35
San Diego WF	1,038	796	461	55	445	\$11.50	662
South Carolina	242	120	32	28	68	\$10.26	74
South Dakota	575	216	156	11	197	\$12.12	191
Tennessee	1,968	983	508	204	773	\$10.78	911
Texas	16,515	6,176	61	0	3,903	\$10.47	6,611
Utah	444	271	86	0	132	\$10.40	135
Vermont	217	165	41	0	115	\$10.90	152
Virginia	2,560	1,232	232	0	813	\$11.89	1,171
Washington	4,071	1,422	603	152	440	\$13.16	1,108
West Virginia	7	6	6	0	2	\$9.84	4
Wisconsin	789	525	338	14	442	\$10.86	528
Wyoming	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>124,370</b>	<b>54,862</b>	<b>18,895</b>	<b>3,280</b>	<b>30,898</b>	<b>\$10.98</b>	<b>43,118</b>

Notes: Caseload consists of the number of ORR-served populations provided employment services, on the job training, English language instruction or vocational training during the fiscal year.

#Data unavailable. Wyoming does not have a Refugee Resettlement Program. Source: FY 2017 Annual Outcome Goal Plans

### Employment: Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees

To evaluate the economic condition of refugees in their first five years in the United States, ORR compares data from ASR 2017 respondents to values for all working age U.S. individuals (aged 16-64) from the American Community Survey, using indicators that are standard measures of employment status used by labor economists. For these measures, we report data for all working-aged (16-64) refugees. Each refugee is assigned one of three statuses in the week prior to the survey<sup>33</sup>: (1) employed, (2) not employed but seeking work (unemployed), or (3) out of the labor force. Together, employed and unemployed individuals are “in the labor force.”

**Table 12: Labor Force Status for Working-Age Refugees and U.S. Individuals, 2017 Survey**

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH EMPLOYMENT STATUS	ALL U.S. INDIVIDUALS AGED 16 TO 64	ALL REFUGEES	MALE REFUGEES	FEMALE REFUGEES
<i>Number of Individuals Aged 16 to 64</i>		<b>3,076</b>	<b>1,609</b>	<b>1,467</b>
<b>In Labor Force</b>	<b>73.9%</b>	<b>66.2%</b>	<b>79.1%</b>	<b>51.5%</b>
(MOE %)		(1.8%)	(2.3%)	(2.7%)
Employed	<b>94.1%</b>	<b>88.8%</b>	<b>91.5%</b>	<b>84.2%</b>
(MOE %)		(1.8%)	(1.9%)	(3.4%)
Unemployed	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>11.2%</b>	<b>8.5%</b>	<b>15.8%</b>
(MOE %)		(1.8%)	(1.9%)	(3.4%)
<b>Not in Labor Force</b>	<b>26.1%</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>20.9%</b>	<b>48.6%</b>
(MOE %)		(1.8%)	(2.3%)	(2.7%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: National comparison is derived from the American Community Survey 2016 (Table S2301), 1-year estimate for individuals at ages 16-64, using [https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS\\_16\\_1YR\\_S2301&prod-Type=table](https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_16_1YR_S2301&prod-Type=table). 11 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations. Respondents aged 16 to 64 who were either working the week prior to the survey administration (“employed”) or were actively searching for work in the month prior to the survey administration (“unemployed”) were considered to be in the labor force. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 16 to 64 in refugee households in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the United States during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016.

These statistics present a snapshot of refugee employment status during early 2018, during the week immediately preceding the survey. Table 12 presents the Labor Force Participation Rate, Employment Rate, and Unemployment Rate for working-aged refugees compared to working-aged U.S. individuals aged 16-64.

<sup>33</sup>Working refers to the week prior to the survey; searching for a job refers to the month prior for those who are not employed.

### Labor Force Participation Rate

The overall labor force participation rate (LFP) for refugees was 66.2 percent (+/- 1.8 percent), which is slightly lower than for all U.S. adults aged 16 to 64 (73.9 percent). Male refugees work or seek work at higher rates than do female refugees from the point of arrival onwards (Table 12).

There are no patterns of statistical significance difference in LFP by year of arrival (Table 13).

**Table 13: Labor Force Status for Working-Age Refugees, by Arrival Year and Sex, 2017 Survey**

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH EMPLOYMENT STATUS	FY 2012-FY 2013			FY 2014-FY 2015			FY 2016		
	4.5 TO 6.5			2.5 TO 4.5			1.5 TO 2.5		
YEARS IN US AT TIME OF SURVEY ADMINISTRATION	ALL REFUGEES	MALE	FEMALE	ALL REFUGEES	MALE	FEMALE	ALL REFUGEES	MALE	FEMALE
<i>Number of Individuals Aged 16 to 64</i>	871	470	401	1,069	571	498	1,136	568	568
<b>In Labor Force</b>	<b>68.4%</b>	<b>82.5%</b>	<b>51.2%</b>	<b>66.4%</b>	<b>78.8%</b>	<b>52.4%</b>	<b>61.9%</b>	<b>73.6%</b>	<b>50.2%</b>
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(2.5%)</i>	<i>(3.3%)</i>	<i>(6.1%)</i>	<i>(3.3%)</i>	<i>(4.1%)</i>	<i>(5.5%)</i>	<i>(3.6%)</i>	<i>(6.7%)</i>	<i>(3.8%)</i>
Employed	90.0%	92.4%	85.4%	89.6%	90.8%	87.5%	85.1%	90.9%	76.5%
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(4.0%)</i>	<i>(3.9%)</i>	<i>(6.8%)</i>	<i>(2.4%)</i>	<i>(2.8%)</i>	<i>(4.5%)</i>	<i>(3.8%)</i>	<i>(3.3%)</i>	<i>(5.8%)</i>
Unemployed	10.0%	7.6%	14.6%	10.4%	9.2%	12.5%	14.9%	9.1%	23.5%
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(4.0%)</i>	<i>(3.9%)</i>	<i>(6.8%)</i>	<i>(2.4%)</i>	<i>(2.8%)</i>	<i>(4.5%)</i>	<i>(3.8%)</i>	<i>(3.3%)</i>	<i>(5.8%)</i>
<b>Not in Labor Force</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>17.6%</b>	<b>48.8%</b>	<b>33.6%</b>	<b>21.2%</b>	<b>47.6%</b>	<b>38.1%</b>	<b>26.4%</b>	<b>49.9%</b>
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(2.5%)</i>	<i>(3.3%)</i>	<i>(6.1%)</i>	<i>(3.3%)</i>	<i>(4.1%)</i>	<i>(5.5%)</i>	<i>(3.6%)</i>	<i>(6.7%)</i>	<i>(3.8%)</i>

Note: 11 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations. Respondents aged 16 to 64 who were either working the week prior to the survey administration (“employed”) or were actively searching for work in the month prior to the survey administration (“unemployed”) were considered to be in the labor force. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 16 to 64 in the five-year population consisting of refugees who arrived during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016.

### ***Employment Rate***

The employment rate is the percentage of individuals in the labor force who are working. Approximately 89 (+/- 1.8) percent of refugees aged 16 to 64 in the labor force are employed, compared to 94.1 percent of all U.S. individuals comparably aged (Table 12). There are no significant differences in employment rate with length of stay in the United States (Table 13). By arrival cohort, between 85.1 and 90.0 percent of adult refugees in the labor force worked for pay.

The overall refugee employment rate conceals clear variation by gender. In other words, among all refugees working or seeking work, men are more likely to be employed than women (91.5 vs 84.2 percent, Table 12). While the magnitude of the gender difference varies slightly by cohort, men are employed at a significantly higher rate than women regardless of the year that refugees arrived in the United States (Table 13).

### ***Unemployment Rate***

The unemployment rate is the percent of the labor force that is not working but is seeking work. ASR 2017 data indicate that the unemployment rate among refugees aged 16 to 64 is slightly higher than that of all U.S. adults: 11.6 (+/- 1.8) percent vs 5.9 percent (Table 12).

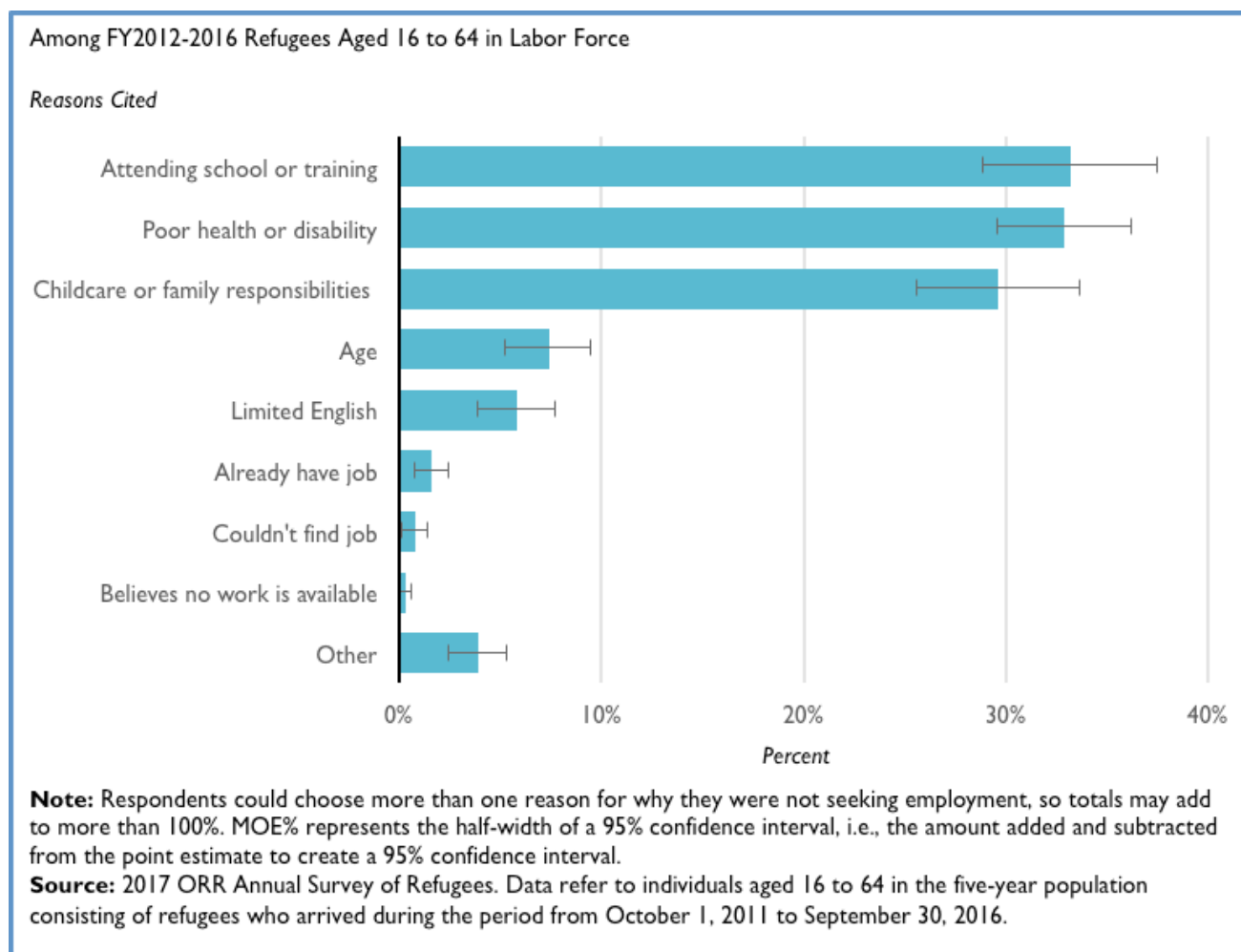
There is no statistically significant variation in unemployment by length of time in the United States (Table 13). Among FY 2016 arrivals, who had been in the United States for an average of 1.5 years, 14.9 percent (+/-3.8 percent) were not employed but were looking for work at the time of the survey. At all time periods, female refugees are unemployed at a higher rate than male refugees.

### ***Out of the Labor Force***

Employment and unemployment rates are calculated from the pool of adults who are in the labor force. Other adults are neither working nor actively seeking work. Refugees are slightly more likely to be out of the labor force than all adults aged 16 to 64: 33.8 (+/- 1.8) percent vs 26.1 percent (Table 12). Regardless of when they arrived in the United States, female refugees are more likely to be out of the labor force than are refugee men (Table 13).

There are a variety of reasons that adults may be out of the labor force. The pursuit of education, child care, disability, and old age are all reasons that one may not be working or seeking work (see Figure 2 below).

**Figure 2: Working-Aged Refugees' Reasons for Not Seeking Employment, 2017 Survey**



The ASR collects information on working-aged (16-64) refugees who were out of the labor force, regarding why they were not seeking employment. As shown in Figure 2 and Table 14, only a very small proportion indicated they were discouraged workers who could not find a job or believed that no work was available (0.8 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively). Respondents were allowed to select more than one reason for not working. The top three reasons were: attending school or training; poor health or disability; and child care or family responsibilities.

Examining these data by gender and average age offer clearer pictures of the refugees citing various reasons for not working or seeking work (Table 14).

- 33.2 (+/- 4.3) percent of refugees aged 16 to 64 stated that attending school or training was why they did not seek work, with a mean age of 20.8. Male refugees out of the labor force were more likely than females to be attending school or training.
- 32.9 (+/- 3.3) percent of working-aged refugees out of the labor force cited poor health or a disability as a reason; these refugees had a mean age of 46.7.

- 29.6 (+/- 4.0) percent of those not working and not seeking work cited child care and other family responsibilities as a reason, with a mean age of 34.7. Approximately 42 percent of working-aged women out of the labor force cited family responsibilities as a reason.

**Table 14: Reasons for Not Seeking Employment Among Working-Aged Refugees, 2017 Survey**

AMONG FY 2012 – FY 2016 REFUGEES AGED 16 TO 64 NOT IN LABOR FORCE BY SEX				
	ALL	MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENTS	MALE	FEMALE
<i>Number of Individuals 16 to 64 Not in Labor Force</i>	1,041		316	725
<b>Reasons Cited for Not Seeking Employment</b>				
Attending school or training	33.2%	20.8	52.3%	23.9%
(MOE %)	(4.3%)	(1.3)	(7.5%)	(3.4%)
Poor health or disability	32.9%	46.7	36.7%	31.1%
(MOE %)	(3.3%)	(1.5)	(6.5%)	(4.2%)
Childcare or family responsibilities	29.6%	34.7	4.2%	42.1%
(MOE %)	(4.0%)	(1.3)	(2.7%)	(5.1%)
Age	7.4%	44.8	6.3%	8.0%
(MOE %)	(2.1%)	(5.6)	(2.6%)	(2.9%)
Limited English	5.8%	41.4	5.9%	5.8%
(MOE %)	(1.9%)	(4.7)	(4.0%)	(1.6%)
Already have job	1.6%	32.6	3.2%	0.8%
(MOE %)	(0.8%)	(6.2)	(2.2%)	(0.9%)
Couldn't find job	0.8%	31.3	0.6%	0.9%
(MOE %)	(0.6%)	(15.1)	(1.0%)	(0.9%)
Believes no work is available	0.3%	42.2	0.2%	0.4%
(MOE %)	(0.3%)	(21.9)	(0.3%)	(0.5%)
<b>Other</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>0.4%</b>
(MOE %)	<b>(0.3%)</b>	<b>(21.9)</b>	<b>(0.3%)</b>	<b>(0.5%)</b>

Note: Respondents could choose more than one reason for why they were not seeking employment, so totals may add to more than 100%.

Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 16 to 64 in the five-year population consisting of refugees who arrived during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

### Educational Background and Pursuit

Refugees enter the United States with a wide range of prior educational experiences (Table 15). Of those aged 25 or older, 10.7 percent earned a college or university degree (including medical degrees) before arriving in the United States. Approximately 36 percent had completed high school or a technical degree. Approximately 17 percent completed primary school. Approximately 31 percent of respondents currently 25 and older arrived in the United States with no formal education.

While some paired comparisons are statistically significant, there is no systematic pattern of variation in educational background by arrival cohort.

**Table 15: Refugee Educational Attainment Prior to U.S. Arrival, 2017 Survey**

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH PRE-ARRIVAL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL	FY 2012- FY 2013	FY 2014- FY 2015	FY 2016	ALL
<b>Years in US at time of survey administration</b>	<b>4.5 to 6.5</b>	<b>2.5 to 4.5</b>	<b>1.5 to 2.5</b>	
<i>Number of Individuals Aged 25 or Older</i>	775	907	857	2,539
Highest Degree Attained before Arrival to U.S.				
None	29.7%	32.9%	30.5%	31.1%
(MOE %)	(3.7%)	(4.0%)	(4.9%)	(2.3%)
Primary School	13.9%	16.0%	26.2%	17.2%
(MOE %)	(2.6%)	(2.6%)	(3.5%)	(1.7%)
Training in Refugee Camp	1.2%	0.7%	0.1%	0.8%
(MOE %)	(1.0%)	(0.5%)	(0.2%)	(0.4%)
Technical School	7.9%	7.9%	6.3%	7.6%
(MOE %)	(2.3%)	(3.0%)	(2.0%)	(1.5%)
Secondary School	27.1%	25.3%	19.7%	24.9%
(MOE %)	(3.0%)	(3.3%)	(3.2%)	(2.0%)
University Degree (other than Medical Degree)	10.0%	9.3%	12.0%	10.1%
(MOE %)	(2.3%)	(2.2%)	(2.6%)	(1.5%)

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH PRE-ARRIVAL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL	FY 2012- FY 2013	FY 2014- FY 2015	FY 2016	ALL
Medical Degree	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%
(MOE %)	(0.4%)	(0.9%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)
Other	9.8%	7.3%	4.7%	7.8%
(MOE %)	(2.2%)	(2.2%)	(1.8%)	(1.2%)
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Number of Individuals Aged 25 or Older</i>	727	839	800	2,366
<b>Average Years of Education Before Arrival to U.S.</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>
(MOE)	(4.0)	(3.7)	(6.1)	(2.1)

Note: 59 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations. Respondents were only able to choose one level of education. Responses to “average years of education before arrival to U.S.” were adjusted; 1 percent of responses were re-coded to a value of 20 years, which represents the 99th percentile of responses. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 25 or older in refugee households in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the United States during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016.

Many refugee adults pursue further education upon arrival in the United States (Table 16). 16.7 percent (+/- 1.8 percent) of refugees 18 and older attended school or university in the year prior to the 2017 survey; the largest portion of these pursued a high school diploma. Among refugees 18 and older, 2.5 percent (+/- 0.7 percent) earned a degree in the year prior to the survey.

**Table 16: Refugee Educational Pursuits in the United States, Refugees 18 and Older, 2017 Survey**

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS SEEKING EDUCATION PURSUING EACH TYPE OF DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE	FY 2012- FY 2013	FY 2014- FY 2015	FY 2016	ALL
<b>Years in US at time of survey administration</b>	<b>4.5 to 6.5</b>	<b>2.5 to 4.5</b>	<b>1.5 to 2.5</b>	
Number of Individuals Aged 18 or Older	976	1,173	1,187	3,336
<b>Degree Pursuit</b>				
Pursuing High School Certificate or Equivalency	3.0%	7.7%	7.0%	5.8%
(MOE %)	(1.2%)	(1.7%)	(2.4%)	(1.1%)



<b>CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS SEEKING EDUCATION PURSUING EACH TYPE OF DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE</b>	<b>FY 2012- FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014- FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>ALL</b>
Pursuing Associate's Degree	2.5%	1.9%	2.5%	2.3%
(MOE %)	(1.9%)	(1.0%)	(1.0%)	(0.8%)
Pursuing Bachelor's Degree	5.5%	3.3%	2.2%	3.9%
(MOE %)	(2.4%)	(1.5%)	(1.0%)	(1.1%)
Pursuing Master's or Doctorate Degree	2.4%	1.0%	0.7%	1.5%
(MOE %)	(1.5%)	(0.8%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)
Pursuing Professional School Degree	1.1%	1.2%	0.7%	1.0%
(MOE %)	(0.7%)	(0.8%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)
Pursuing Certificate/License	0.7%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%
(MOE %)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)	(0.6%)	(0.4%)
Pursuing Other Credential	2.1%	1.7%	1.3%	1.8%
(MOE %)	(1.4%)	(1.0%)	(1.2%)	(0.7%)
TOTAL	17.3%	17.2%	14.7%	16.7%
(MOE %)	(2.8%)	(2.7%)	(3.0%)	(1.8%)
<i>Number of Individuals Aged 18 or Older</i>	995	1,188	1,206	3,389
<b>Degree Received Among Individuals Pursuing Degree</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
(MOE %)	(1.5%)	(1.3%)	(0.9%)	(0.7%)

Note: 62 "Don't Know" and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulation for degree pursuit, and 9 "Don't Know" and refusals to respond were excluded from the tabulation for degree receipt. Tabulations were constructed amongst all respondents aged 18 or older, including those who were ineligible to respond to these survey items. Only respondents who reported attending school or university in order to obtain a degree or certificate were asked to report whether they had received that degree. Professional School Degree included MD, LLB, DDS degrees. Pursuing certificate/license was not a provided survey response option but was created during data cleaning and preparation. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval. Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 18 or older in refugee households in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the United States during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016.

Table 17 presents the work experience of adults 18 and older by their year of arrival. The majority of working adults (75.1 percent, +/- 2.8 percent) were employed full-time, for an average of 43.2 weeks of the year. Working men were more likely to work full-time than women (82.9 percent vs 59.9 percent), and worked a larger portion of the year (45.8 weeks vs 38.0 weeks).

**Table 17: Refugee Work Experience by Gender and Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey**

YEARS IN US AT TIME OF SURVEY ADMINISTRATION	FY 2012-FY 2013		FY 2014-FY 2015		FY2016		ALL		
	4.5 TO 6.5		2.5 TO 4.5		1.5 TO 2.5				
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	MALE	FEMALE
<i>Number of Individuals Aged 18 or Older Employed</i>	325	153	382	193	368	197	1,618	1,075	543
Worked Full-Time*	83.1%	58.0%	82.8%	58.6%	82.7%	65.6%	75.1%	82.9%	59.9%
(MOE %)	(4.3%)	(9.7%)	(4.3%)	(11.8%)	(5.3%)	(7.5%)	(2.8%)	(2.7%)	(5.1%)
<i>Number of Respondents Aged 18 or Older Employed</i>	301	135	341	161	323	159	1,420	965	455
<b>Average Number of Weeks Worked in Previous Year</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>42.7</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>38.0</b>
(MOE)	(1.2)	(4.0)	(1.4)	(2.8)	(1.8)	(2.4)	(0.8)	(0.6)	(1.9)

\*Worked 35 or more hours per week in the year prior to survey administration

Note: Respondents aged 18 or older who were either working the week prior to the survey administration (“employed”). 167 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations on “working full time.” Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. 300 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations on “average number of weeks worked.” Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 18 or older in the five-year population consisting of refugees who arrived during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016.

## Health

Health, including access to healthcare, plays a critical role in the ability of ORR-served populations to successfully resettle in the United States and achieve self-sufficiency. ORR builds the well-being of ORR-served populations through access to healthcare and health initiatives. Through RMA, ORR provides health coverage to ORR-served populations not eligible for Medicaid.<sup>34</sup> The services provided through RMA are equivalent to those provided through a state’s Medicaid program.<sup>35</sup> In addition to the health coverage provided through RMA, ORR funds discretionary grants to promote the physical and mental health of ORR-served populations.

<sup>34</sup>See 45 CFR 400.100.

<sup>35</sup>See 45 CFR 400.105.

Table 18 displays medical coverage by year of arrival. Over 60 percent (+/- 3.0 percent) of refugees aged 18 and up had medical coverage for the entire year preceding the survey. Refugee adults who have been here longer have lower overall rates of medical coverage; 33.9 percent (+/- 4.9 percent) of FY 2012 – FY 2013 arrivals reported no medical coverage in the year prior to the survey, compared to 18.8 percent (+/- 3.4 percent) of the most recent arrival cohort.

**Table 18: Refugee Adult Medical Coverage by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey**

<b>CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH MEDICAL COVERAGE STATUS</b>	<b>FY 2012-FY 2013</b>	<b>FY 2014-FY 2015</b>	<b>FY 2016</b>	<b>ALL</b>
<b>Years in US at time of survey administration</b>	<b>4.5 to 6.5</b>	<b>2.5 to 4.5</b>	<b>1.5 to 2.5</b>	
<i>Number of Individuals Aged 18 or Older</i>	869	1,032	1,057	2,958
<b>Coverage</b>				
Had Coverage Throughout All Previous 12 Months	<b>55.7%</b>	<b>62.0%</b>	<b>68.0%</b>	<b>60.8%</b>
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(4.7%)</i>	<i>(4.4%)</i>	<i>(4.9%)</i>	<i>(3.0%)</i>
No Coverage in Any of the Previous 12 Months	<b>33.9%</b>	<b>29.1%</b>	<b>18.8%</b>	<b>28.7%</b>
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(4.9%)</i>	<i>(4.5%)</i>	<i>(3.4%)</i>	<i>(3.0%)</i>
<b>Source of Coverage</b>				
Coverage only through respondent's or family member's employer	<b>15.2%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>12.3%</b>
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(4.4%)</i>	<i>(4.3%)</i>	<i>(3.3%)</i>	<i>(2.0%)</i>
Coverage only through Medicaid or RMA	<b>46.5%</b>	<b>49.3%</b>	<b>58.0%</b>	<b>50.4%</b>
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(5.8%)</i>	<i>(6.2%)</i>	<i>(4.3%)</i>	<i>(2.6%)</i>
Coverage through Other Sources	<b>36.7%</b>	<b>32.8%</b>	<b>31.6%</b>	<b>33.9%</b>
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(3.7%)</i>	<i>(6.1%)</i>	<i>(4.6%)</i>	<i>(2.9%)</i>
Coverage through Medicaid or RMA in addition to Other Sources	<b>1.6%</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3.4%</b>
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(0.9%)</i>	<i>(2.2%)</i>	<i>(1.4%)</i>	<i>(1.1%)</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: 178 "Don't Know" and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations. Respondents could choose more than one option for sources of medical coverage, so totals may add to more than 100%. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 18 or older in refugee households in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the United States during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016.

Among refugees with medical coverage, the source of that coverage varied by length of stay in the United States. Refugee adults were less likely to be covered by Medicaid or RMA with a longer stay in the United States (46.5 +/-5.8 percent of FY 2012-2013 refugees vs 58.0 +/- 4.3 percent of the most recent cohort). Data also indicate that cohorts with longer U.S. residence were more likely to have employer-sponsored health insurance, though this group is still the minority of refugees (5.9 percent of FY 2016 arrivals compared to 15.2 percent of those arriving FY 2012 – FY 2013).

### ***Services for Survivors of Torture Program***

The Services for Survivors of Torture (SOT) Program supports persons who have experienced torture abroad and who are residing in the United States to restore their dignity and health and rebuild their lives as they integrate into their communities.<sup>36</sup>

The SOT program is composed of two types of grants: Direct Services for survivors and Technical Assistance to the SOT Program. Direct Services grants are designed to provide holistic, strengths-based, and trauma-informed services to survivors of torture and their families. Direct Services grantees provide medical, mental health, legal, and social services to survivors and their families as well as education and professional training to the community. The Technical Assistance Program grant ensures that the direct service organizations have the training and resources needed to provide quality, integrated, and sustainable services to survivors and their families.

During FY 2017, the SOT program funding totaled \$10,423,044 in grant funding (does not include use of appropriated funds for program support). Direct Service grantees provided services to an estimated 8,000 survivors of torture and their families in FY 2017, the majority of who were asylum seekers, refugees, and asylees. Grantees served clients from a variety of countries, but the most common countries of origin were Iraq, Ethiopia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, and Bosnia. In FY 2017, the Technical Assistance grantee provided a number of web-based trainings, developed an instrument for programs to assess their level of integrated care, and co-authored literature review on collaborative care for refugees and survivors of torture. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-13 in Appendix A.

### ***Refugee Health Promotion***

The Refugee Health Promotion Program (RHP) has three key components: health literacy, access to health and emotional wellness services, and affordable health care beyond the initial services provided upon arrival into the United States.<sup>37</sup>

During FY 2017, ORR awarded \$4,600,000 in grant funding to 37 grantees (states, the District of Columbia and Wilson/Fish programs). Two states (Texas and Maine) relinquished their grants in FY 2017 after withdrawing from administering a Refugee Resettlement Program. Services supported by the RHP Program in FY 2017 included health education classes, medical and mental health case management, interpretation for health education, linkages to new health and mental health services, outreach and education to uninsured refugees, health insurance enrollment assistance, education for healthcare providers, coordination of community health resources, and non-clinical interventions for emotional wellbeing. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-14 in Appendix A.

---

<sup>36</sup>The Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-320) authorized the Survivors of Torture Program.

<sup>37</sup>Prior to FY 2015, RHP was known as the Refugee Preventive Health program.

### ***Refugee Mental Health Technical Assistance***

In FY 2017, ORR funded a Refugee Mental Health Technical Assistance project in the amount of \$225,000. The grantee offered refugee resettlement providers consultations on mental health screening and referral services, webinars, and other resources to support the mental health of ORR-served populations. In addition, the grantee hosted a two-week e-learning course on leadership and refugee wellness, which was designed to enhance the leadership skills and clinical knowledge for two national cohorts: refugee community leaders and licensed mental health professionals.

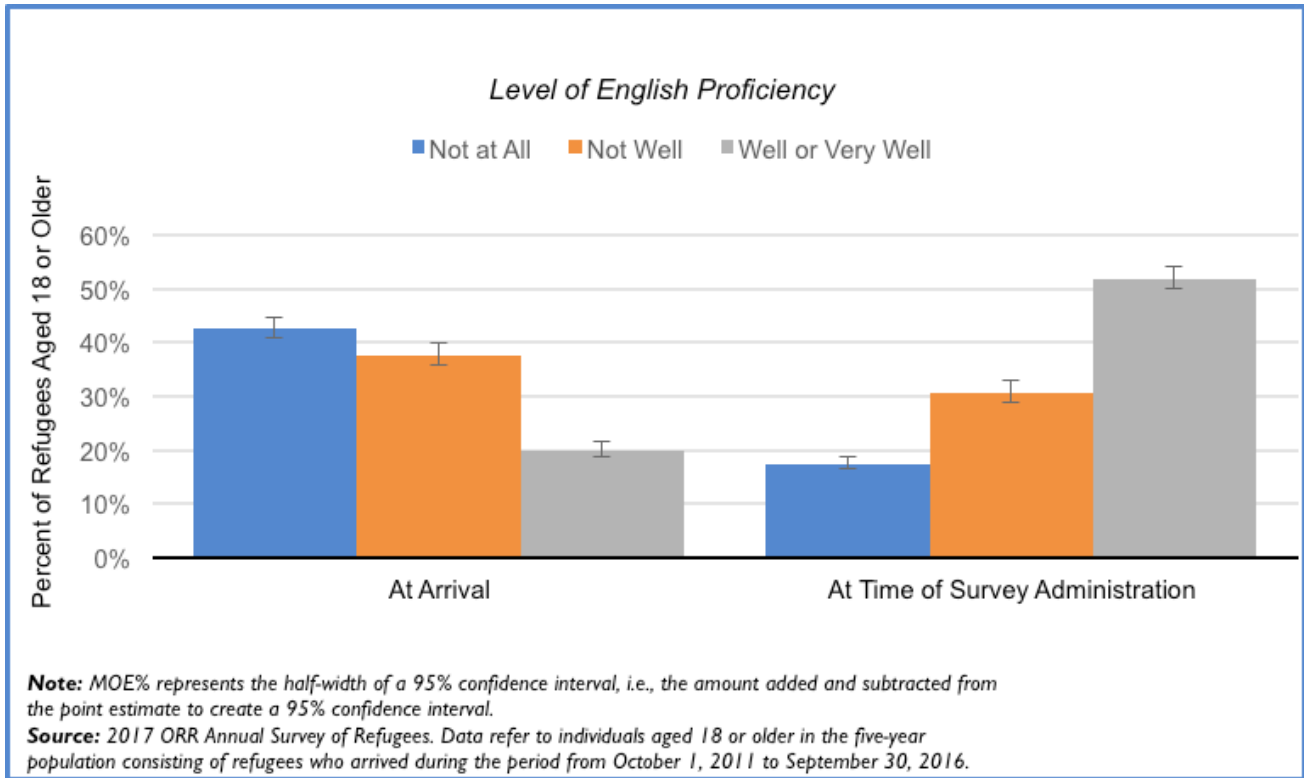
### **Integration and Assimilation**

Refugees and other ORR-served populations come to the United States to begin new lives free from war, persecution, and conflict. The U.S. program for refugee resettlement is unique in that it provides refugees a path to full citizenship. Related to this are the processes of integration and assimilation: integration being the functional capability to independently move through everyday life in a new environment, and assimilation being absorption into American society, understanding and observance of its laws, and adoption of its culture and customs. ORR-served populations integrate into their communities through a variety of channels, which include learning English, participating in civic life, building social connections, and building financial stability. ORR-funded programs provide these populations with the critical resources and opportunities to realize their full potential and contribute to their communities.

ORR funds programs that help ORR-served populations integrate into American society by supporting their acquisition of English-language skills. Understanding and communicating in English improves a refugee's ability to find a job, advance in a career, and become engaged in the civic life of the community.

Table 19 presents information about the English language proficiency of the adults 18 and older in ASR 2017 households, at the time of their arrival in the United States and in the first quarter of 2018. Presented visually in Figure 3, data suggest strong progress in English language acquisition from the time of arrival in the United States.

**Figure 3: FY 2012 – FY 2016 Refugee English Language Proficiency at Arrival and Time of Survey Administration, Refugees 18 or Older**



Almost 43 percent (+/- 1.8%) of refugee adults spoke no English at the time they arrived in the United States. For these respondents, English acquisition begins immediately. Even among FY 2016 entrants, who have been in the country for a year and half at the survey, there is a substantial decline in the percent speaking no English between the time of arrival and the survey (43.6 percent versus 18.5 percent, Table 19).

In first quarter 2018, 51.8% (+/- 2.0%) of refugees entering the United States in FY 2012 - FY 2016 spoke English well or very well. All entry cohorts made steady gains in English proficiency between arrival and the survey.

**Table 19: Refugee English Language Proficiency and Acquisition by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey**

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH LEVEL OF ENGLISH PROFICIENCY	FY 2012 - FY 2013		FY 2014 - FY 2015		FY 2016			
	YEARS IN US AT TIME OF SURVEY ADMINISTRATION		YEARS IN US AT TIME OF SURVEY ADMINISTRATION		YEARS IN US AT TIME OF SURVEY ADMINISTRATION		YEARS IN US AT TIME OF SURVEY ADMINISTRATION	
	4.5 TO 6.5		2.5-4.5		1.5-2.5		ALL	
	AT ARRIVAL	AT SURVEY	AT ARRIVAL	AT SURVEY	AT ARRIVAL	AT SURVEY	AT ARRIVAL	AT SURVEY
<i>Number of Respondents Aged 18 or Older</i>	904	906	1,090	1,087	1,118	1,116	3,112	3,109
<b>Level of English Proficiency</b>								
<b>Not at all</b>	<b>43.4%</b>	<b>17.9%</b>	<b>39.7%</b>	<b>16.5%</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>42.6%</b>	<b>17.5%</b>
(MOE %)	(3.2%)	(2.3%)	(2.9%)	(2.9%)	(4.6%)	(4.0%)	(1.8%)	(1.0%)
<b>Not Well</b>	<b>36.4%</b>	<b>27.5%</b>	<b>40.7%</b>	<b>31.5%</b>	<b>34.1%</b>	<b>35.2%</b>	<b>37.6%</b>	<b>30.7%</b>
(MOE %)	(3.8%)	(4.0%)	(2.8%)	(3.7%)	(4.6%)	(3.7%)	(2.0%)	(2.0%)
<b>Well or Very Well</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>54.6%</b>	<b>19.7%</b>	<b>52.1%</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>46.3%</b>	<b>19.8%</b>	<b>51.8%</b>
(MOE %)	(3.0%)	(3.8%)	(2.2%)	(3.0%)	(3.5%)	(4.4%)	(1.4%)	(2.0%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: 24 “Don’t Know” or refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations for English proficiency at time of arrival, and 27 “Don’t Know” or refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations for English proficiency in Fall 2016. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 18 or older in the five-year population consisting of refugees who arrived during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016.

Another critical component of integration is civic engagement. Attaining lawful permanent residency and citizenship provides refugees and other ORR-served populations with the same rights as native-born Americans and fosters a sense of belonging and inclusion. Nearly all refugees and other ORR-served populations seek lawful permanent resident status in the United States. Table 20 reports the percentage of adults 18 and older who have applied for lawful permanent residence and who have future plans to apply by arrival cohort.

**Table 20: Refugee Applications for Lawful Permanent Resident Status by Arrival Cohort, 2017 Survey**

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH LPR STATUS	FY 2012- FY 2013	FY 2014- FY 2015	FY 2016	ALL
Years in US at time of survey administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	
<i>Number of Individuals Aged 18 or Older</i>	904	1,091	1,107	3,102
<b>Has Already Applied for LPR Status</b>	<b>81.2%</b>	<b>80.5%</b>	<b>80.9%</b>	<b>80.8%</b>
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(3.9%)</i>	<i>(4.1%)</i>	<i>(3.6%)</i>	<i>(2.2%)</i>
<b>Plans to Apply in the Future</b>	<b>16.1%</b>	<b>18.3%</b>	<b>16.4%</b>	<b>17.1%</b>
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(3.4%)</i>	<i>(3.9%)</i>	<i>(3.1%)</i>	<i>(2.2%)</i>
<b>Has Not Applied to Adjust LPR Status but Does Not Plan to Apply in the Future</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>2.7%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>
<i>(MOE %)</i>	<i>(1.6%)</i>	<i>(1.0%)</i>	<i>(1.2%)</i>	<i>(0.7%)</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: 34 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2017 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 18 or older in refugee households in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in the United States during the period from October 1, 2011 to September 30, 2016

There are no statistically significant differences in LPR adjustment by year of refugee arrival. Overall, 80.8 percent (+/- 2.2 percent) of adults 18 or older had applied for permanent residency at the time of the survey. Nearly all remaining indicated intentions to apply in the future (17.1 percent, +/- 2.2 percent). A small percentage of refugees (2.1 percent) indicated that they had not yet applied and did not intend to do so.

### **Ethnic Community Self-Help**

Traditionally, refugees formed self-help groups, such as ECBOs, to foster long-term community growth and provide community members with critical services to assist them in becoming integrated members of American society. ECBOs assist refugees and other ORR-served populations in finding jobs, learning English, preparing for citizenship, and accessing health and social services. ORR supports the development of more integrated, diversified, and self-sustaining ECBOs through the Ethnic Community Self-Help Program.

ORR supported 28 projects through awards totaling \$4,825,203 in FY 2017. Grantees provided an array of services including parenting training, academic enrichment and college preparation, and employment assistance. Additionally, grantees partnered with several mainstream organizations, including local law enforcement agencies and public schools; and conducted strategic planning, resource development, and leadership training activities for adults and youth.

For a list of Ethnic Community Self-Help Program grantees, refer to Table II-15 in Appendix A.



### ***Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program***

The Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program (RAPP) funds urban community gardens and rural farming projects that help ORR-served populations earn a supplemental income. RAPP also increases the availability of fresh, nutritious produce through farmers markets established in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture that allow families to use their SNAP benefits to purchase produce.

The community gardens funded by RAPP projects can serve as venues for English language acquisition and often facilitate interactions with the broader community. RAPP projects also improve the physical and mental well-being of participants by improving the supply of healthy food and promoting good nutrition and exercise.

In FY 2017, RAPP supported 15 projects through awards totaling \$1,354,320. For a list of Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program grantees, refer to Table II-16 in Appendix A.

### ***Services to Older Refugees***

The Services to Older Refugees Program ensures that refugees and other ORR-served populations age 60 and older have access to aging and supportive services in their community. ORR partners with the Administration on Aging in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Through its network of grantees, the Services to Older Refugees Program provides older ORR-served populations with appropriate services not otherwise provided in the community, access to naturalization services, and help to live independently as long as possible.

In FY 2017, ORR awarded 40 Services for Older Refugees grants totaling \$3,402,000. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-17 in Appendix A.

### ***Technical Assistance***

ORR supports its grantees and other service providers through technical assistance grants to organizations qualified to provide technical assistance, training, and resources. These grants enhance services to refugees and other ORR-served populations by: (1) developing resources and tools to enhance services and create opportunities for increased community engagement; (2) creating mechanisms to support the path to economic self-sufficiency; and (3) increasing organizational capacity of service providers to meet the needs of incoming ORR-served populations.

In FY 2017, ORR awarded grants totaling \$1,300,000 to six technical assistance providers:

- The U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops' Bridging Refugee Youth and Children's Services (BRYCS) project strengthens organizational capacity to support the development and integration of refugee children, youth, and their families into their communities. In FY 2017, BRYCS published a new illustrated handbook for refugee youth, their parents, and service providers. The handbook covers a variety of topics including bullying, self-esteem and body image, school engagement, and higher education.
- The Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc. (CLINIC) works to increase the number of refugees applying for naturalization and the number of refugee resettlement organizations authorized to provide naturalization assistance to clients. In FY 2017, CLINIC trained 120 Citizenship Navigators to serve in more than 100 communities as naturalization guides to both newly-arrived and established refugees.

- HIGHER, a project of Lutheran Immigrant and Refugee Service, strengthens access to mainstream workforce resources for out-of-school youth and highly skilled refugees through workforce collaboration strategies. In FY 2017, HIGHER reached more than 770 people through their webinars, which focused on different aspects of long term career planning with refugees.
- The International Rescue Committee's Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Assistance (META) project works to improve refugee service providers' practices in data collection, management, and analysis. In FY 2017, the META Project piloted an eight-week online certificate course on planning data-driven, evidence-based programs.
- The National Partnership for Community Training (NPCT) of Gulf Coast Jewish Family and Community Services focuses on building capacity in refugee mental healthcare providers to effectively screen, refer, assist, and serve emergent mental health needs and increasing both formal and nontraditional mental health service provision. In FY 2017, NPCT hosted a two-week e-learning course on leadership and refugee wellness, which was designed to enhance the leadership skills and clinical knowledge for two national cohorts: refugee community leaders and licensed mental health professionals.
- Welcoming America's Welcoming Refugees project provides the tools and support needed to enhance and sustain resettlement agencies in their community engagement and public awareness work through building support for refugees. In FY 2017, Welcoming Refugees successfully engaged more than 2,000 leaders across resettlement, education, economic development, health care, nonprofit, and local government sectors. The project provided tools and program strategies to support the integration of refugees in communities and ensure their valuable contributions are recognized.

For a list of the award amount by grantee, refer to Table II-18 in Appendix A.

## Unaccompanied Refugee Minors

The Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) Program provides specialized foster care for refugees and other special populations of youth. Currently, unaccompanied alien children and youth in the following categories are eligible for the URM program: refugee, asylee, Cuban/Haitian entrant, victim of human trafficking, Special Immigrant Juvenile status, and U status.<sup>38</sup>

Originally, the program provided services for refugee minors arriving from overseas unaccompanied by a parent or adult relative.<sup>39</sup> Over the years, legislation was enacted that made other populations already in the United States eligible for the URM Program.<sup>40</sup> As a result of these statutory changes, the number of youth served by the URM Program has significantly increased. Similarly, the demographic of youth in the program

<sup>38</sup> U status is set aside for victims of certain crimes who have suffered mental or physical abuse and are helpful to law enforcement or government officials in the investigation or prosecution of criminal activity.

<sup>39</sup>The Refugee Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-212; 8 U.S.C. 1522(d)) authorizes ORR to provide child welfare benefits and services to refugees and asylees.

<sup>40</sup> The Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-422) and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-386; 22 U.S.C. 7105 (b) (1)(A)) authorize ORR to provide the same benefits and services available to refugees for Cuban and Haitian entrants and victims of a severe form of human trafficking, respectively. The Trafficking Victims Protection and Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-457; 8 U.S.C. 1232 (d)(4)) extends URM eligibility to Special Immigrant Juveniles who were in the custody of ORR or receiving services as Cuban or Haitian entrants at the time a dependency order was signed. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (Pub. L. 113-4; 8 U.S.C. 1232 (d)(4)) extends URM eligibility to child victims of crime with U visa status.

has also changed with a significant proportion of URM participants being referred from the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program.

The URM Program is administered by participating states and funded by the CMA grant. The program provides the same range of child welfare benefits and services available to other foster children in the states where the URM Program operates, as well as services required by ORR regulations.<sup>41</sup> URM placements include foster homes, therapeutic foster homes, group care, supervised independent living, and other settings appropriate to meet a youth’s needs, such as residential treatment facilities.

Services may include:

- Case management,
- Family tracing and reunification,
- Health care,
- Mental health services,
- Social adjustment and integration,
- English language training,
- Education and vocational training,
- Career planning and employment,
- Preparation for independent living and social integration,
- Preservation of cultural and religious heritage, and
- Assistance adjusting immigration status.

A minor must enter the URM Program before the age of 18 because a state, county, or URM provider must petition a court for legal responsibility of the minor. Depending on the state, the youth may continue to receive benefits and services, such as independent living services and support for education and/or vocational training, through the URM Program up to age 25.

In total, the URM Program served 1,975 youth in FY 2017, which included 431 new enrollees. The URM Program served participants from 52 countries. Refugee was the most common category of eligibility in FY 2017.

**Table 21: FY 2017 Participants in the URM Program by Category of Eligibility**

CATEGORY OF ELIGIBILITY	NUMBER
Refugee	1,203
Asylee	27
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	18
Victim of Trafficking	139
Special Immigrant Juvenile Status	588
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,975</b>

Source: ORR’s URM Database

<sup>41</sup>For more information see state child and family service plans under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, as well as 45 CFR 400.110 – 120.

In FY 2017, the URM Program operated in 24 locations in 14 states and the District of Columbia. Three states served almost half of all participants in the URM Program in FY 2017: California, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Table 22 provides the number of URMs served in each state and the District of Columbia in FY 2017.

**Table 22: FY 2017 Participants in the URM Program by State**

STATE	NUMBER
Arizona	56
California	287
Colorado	90
District of Columbia	31
Florida	26
Massachusetts	187
Michigan	462
Mississippi	45
New York	84
North Dakota	81
Pennsylvania	118
Texas	159
Utah	107
Virginia	74
Washington	169
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,976</b>

Note: One URM was served by both Colorado and Florida, increasing the total served count to 1,976 in this table.  
 Source: ORR's URM Database

## Monitoring and Evaluation

ORR provides oversight and ongoing monitoring of states and Wilson/Fish programs participating in the Refugee Resettlement Program. Monitoring and evaluation is designed to ensure that grantees adhere to federal regulations and policies and assure the quality of services provided to refugee and other ORR-served populations.

During FY 2016, ORR launched the ORR Monitoring Initiative to improve ORR monitoring. As part of the Monitoring Initiative, ORR increased monitoring capacity by contracting part-time monitors and streamlining monitoring protocols and procedures. The initiative aims to improve the efficiency of services and enhance cooperation between ORR and its partners.

In FY 2017, ORR conducted monitoring in nine states and Wilson/Fish programs: Florida, Idaho, Kentucky, Maine, New Hampshire, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Virginia.

ORR has eight regional representatives in offices across the country to provide technical assistance to refugee

resettlement grantees and other stakeholders. Regional representatives assist in monitoring preparation, and often participate in monitoring trips for programs administered by states and Wilson/Fish programs.

Additionally, ORR uses monitoring protocols to conduct on-site reviews of discretionary programs, including the Ethnic Community Self-Help Program, IDA, MED, MG, PC, RAPP and the Refugee Family Child Care Micro-enterprise Program. In FY 2017, ORR conducted 116 on-site monitoring and technical assistance visits for discretionary grantees operating in 25 states and the District of Columbia. ORR identified promising practices related to community outreach and education, quality assurance, client services, and administrative management practices in FY 2017. Compliance issues centered around client eligibility for program services, protection of client information, program services, financial documentation, financial procedures, completion of required service agreements, and case file documentation. All grantees were required to submit a response and plan for addressing the identified corrective actions. ORR provided follow-up as appropriate.

## REPATRIATION PROGRAM

The Repatriation Program helps eligible U.S. citizens and their dependents repatriated from overseas by providing them with temporary assistance in the form of a loan repayable to the U.S. government.<sup>42</sup> Eligible repatriates do not have immediate access to resources to meet their needs and have been identified by the U.S. Department of State (DOS) as requiring return to the United States due to poverty, illness, war, threat of war, or a similar crisis.

Temporary assistance is available for up to 90 days and includes cash payment, medical care (including counseling), temporary shelter, transportation, and other goods and services necessary for health and welfare. In order to be eligible, individuals must establish that the necessary services or assistance are unavailable to the requesting individual via any alternative resource.

In the event of a massive evacuation from overseas, ACF is the lead federal agency responsible for the coordination and provision of temporary services within the United States to all non-combatant individuals evacuated from a foreign country.

In FY 2017, the program served a total of over 3,865 individuals. From September 6 - 15, 2017, ORR commendably led the continental U.S. coordination and provision of temporary assistance to individuals evacuated by the Department of State from the Caribbean as a result of the catastrophic Hurricanes Irma and Maria. This unprecedented emergency repatriation effort resulted in the successful evacuation of approximately 3,195 individuals repatriated from the Dominican Republic, Bahamas, Saint Martin, Anguilla, and British Virgin Islands.

Through longstanding repatriation agreements with the U.S. Territories and States, the Territory of Puerto Rico, on behalf of ORR, served as the main port of entry, received approximately 86 percent of the evacuees and provided critical services to those in need. This successful operation included the Commonwealth of Virginia where the rest of the evacuees were repatriated and provided with needed temporary assistance. ORR unified coordination included the support from various federal and non-governmental agencies such as the American Red Cross, ORR's grantees, and respective Airport Authorities.

---

<sup>42</sup>The Repatriation Program was established by Section 1113 of the Social Security Act (Pub. L. 87-64, 42 U.S.C. 1313).

In addition, over 670 repatriates were also served through the Repatriation Program routine DOS referrals. These U.S. citizens were repatriated from 104 countries around the world and resettled in 50 states and one U.S. territory. The most common departure country in FY 2017 was the Philippines followed by Israel, Jordan, Thailand, and Canada. The most common states of final destination included in FY 2017 were California, Florida, Texas, New York, and Arizona.

Approximately 24 percent of the 670 individuals served in FY 2017 were minors.

**Table 23: Routine Cases and Summary of Services Provided in FY 2017**

<b>CATEGORY</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
Children	162
Adults	508
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>670</b>

Source: ORR Repatriation Program Records

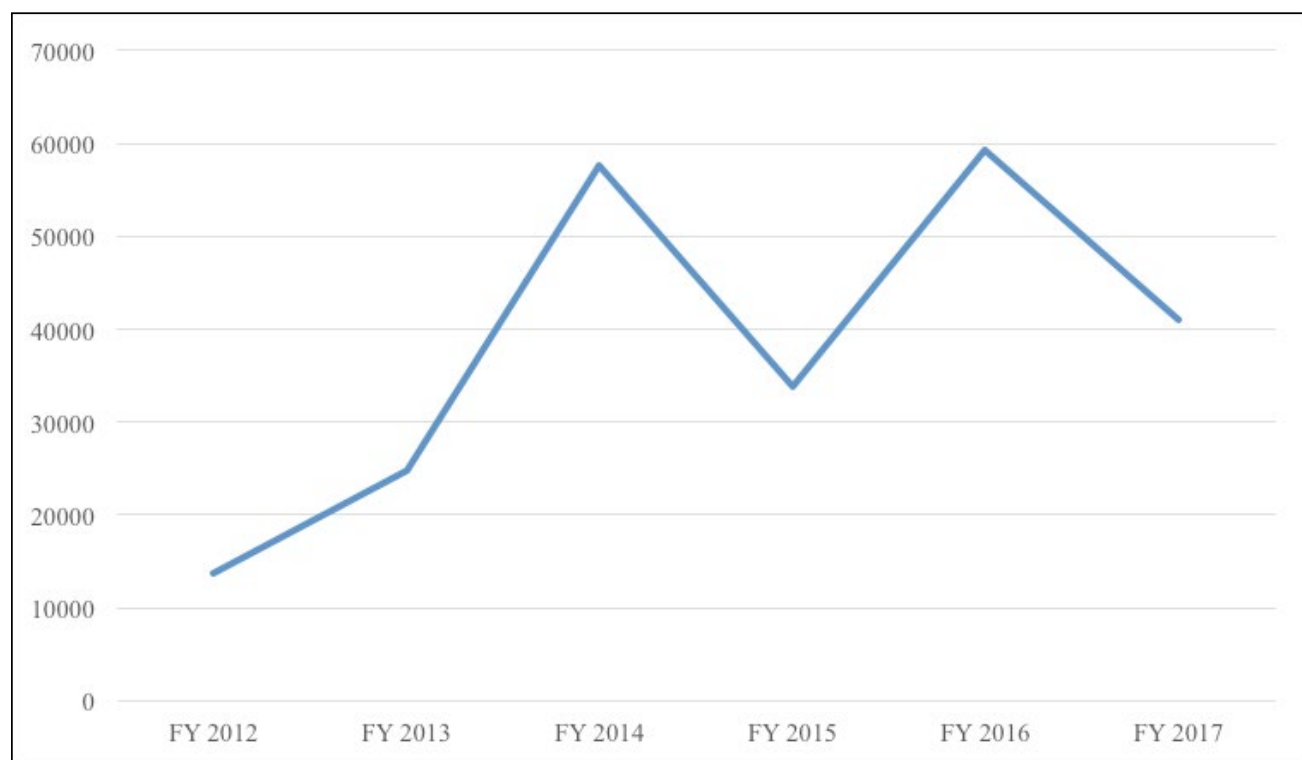
## UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN PROGRAM

The Unaccompanied Alien Children Program provides a safe and appropriate environment to children and youth who enter the United States without lawful immigration status and are without a parent or legal guardian in the United States who is available to provide care and physical custody (referred to as “unaccompanied alien children” or “UAC”). In most cases, unaccompanied alien children are apprehended by immigration officials from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and then referred to the care and custody of ORR.<sup>43</sup>

### Profile of Unaccompanied Alien Children

ORR served 40,810 unaccompanied alien children in FY 2017, compared to 59,170 unaccompanied alien children in FY 2016.

**Figure 4: Number of Unaccompanied Alien Children Referrals by Year, 2017**

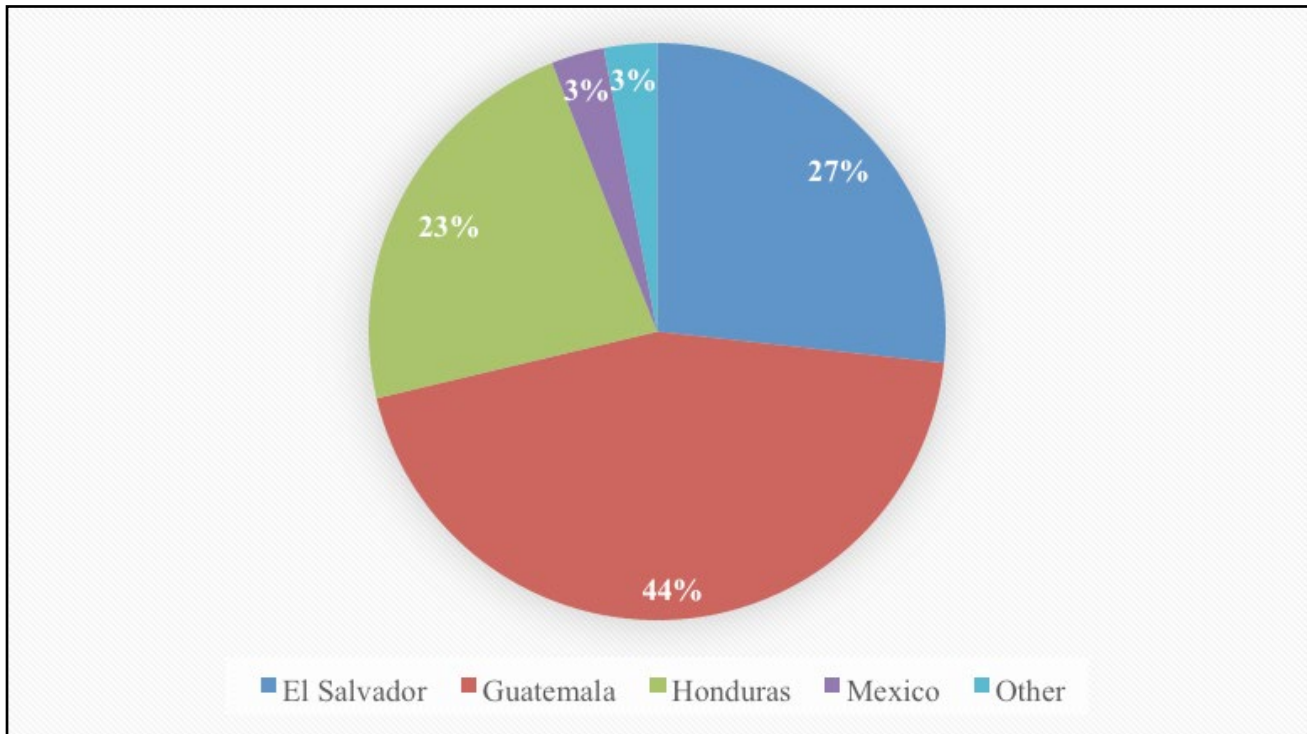


Source: ORR's UAC Portal

<sup>43</sup>Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296, 6 U.S.C. 279(a)) transferred responsibilities for the care and placement of unaccompanied alien children from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Director of ORR.

The majority of unaccompanied alien children placed in ORR custody in FY 2017 were from Central American countries. The following three Central American countries accounted for 94 percent of unaccompanied alien children in ORR custody: Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

**Figure 5: Unaccompanied Alien Children by Country of Birth in FY 2017**



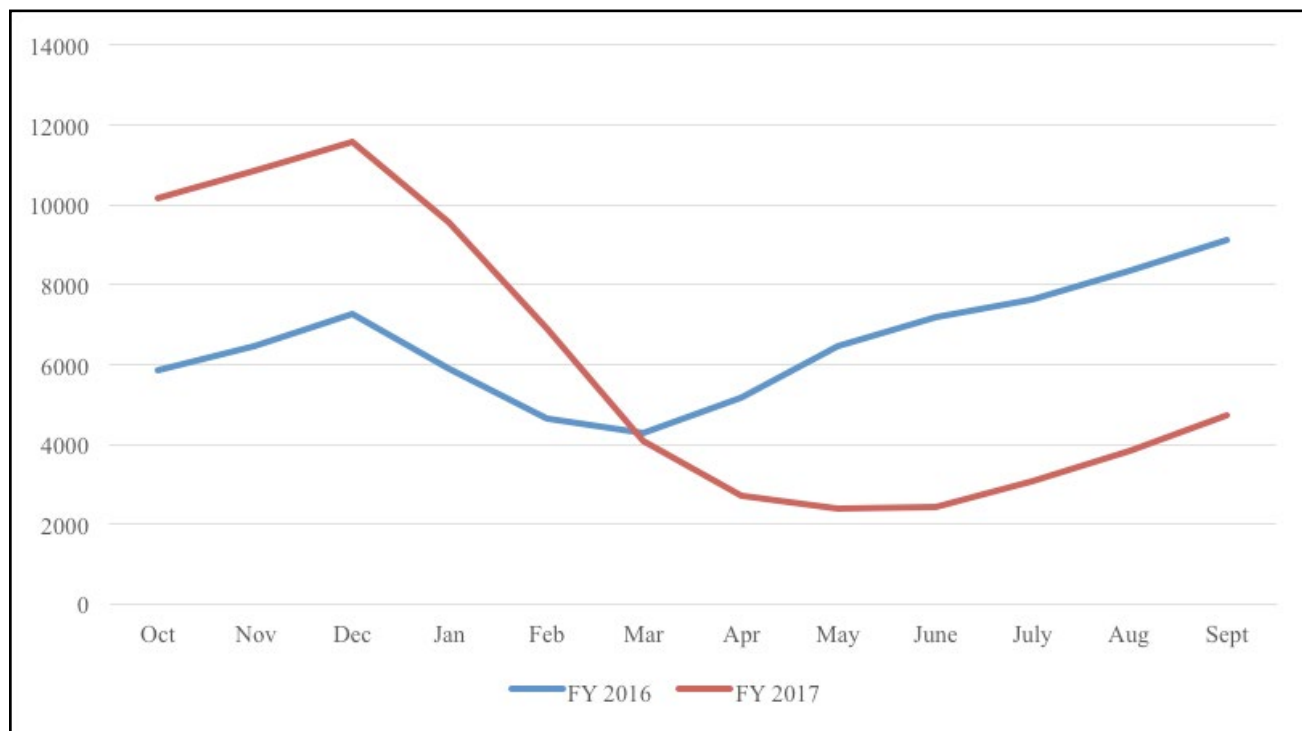
Source: ORR's UAC Portal

Of the children placed into ORR custody in FY 2017, 68 percent were male and 32 percent were female. This gender make-up is similar to FY 2016, when 67 percent were male and 33 percent were female.

ORR experienced a decline in the number of DHS referrals from FY 2016 (59,170) to FY 2017 (40,810). However, the average number of unaccompanied alien children in ORR care at any point in time remained similar to FY 2017 (6,005) compared to FY 2016 (6,508). As shown in Figure 6, the average number of UAC in care was significantly higher in FY 2017 until March.



**Figure 6: Average Number of Unaccompanied Alien Children in ORR Care by Month in FY 2016 and FY 2017**



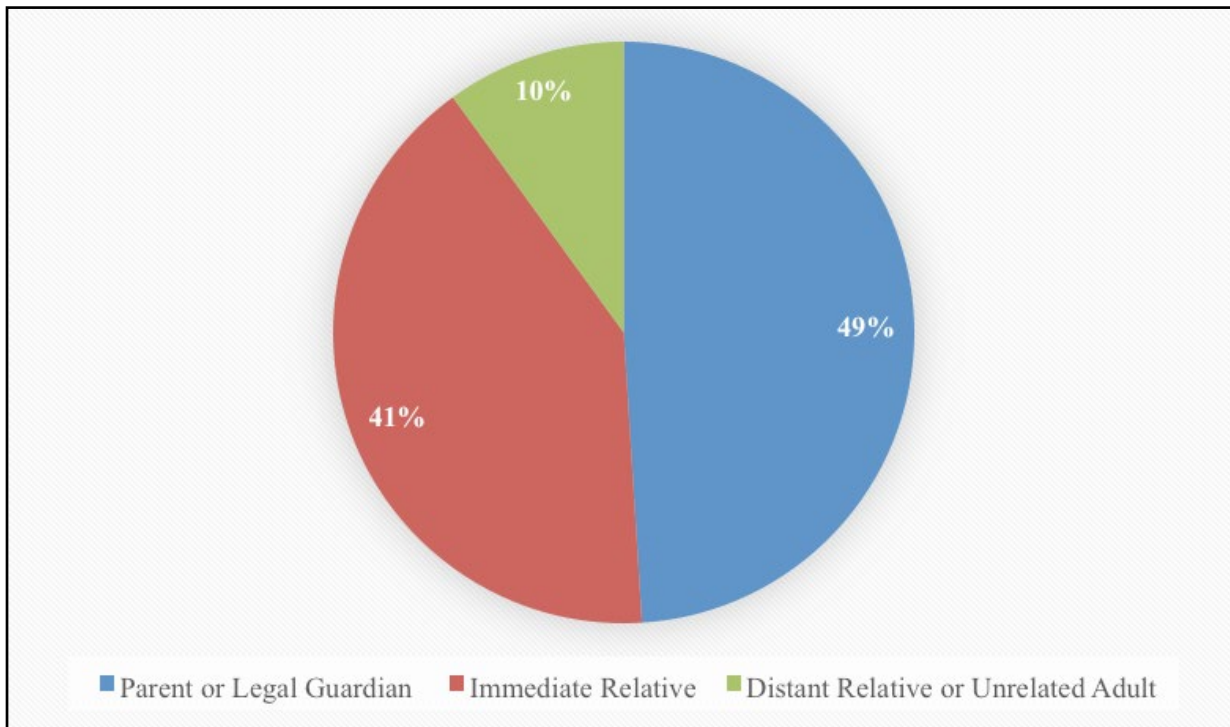
Source: ORR’s UAC Portal

ORR and its care providers work to ensure that children are released in a timely and safe manner from ORR custody to parents, other family members, or other adults (referred to as “sponsors”) who can care for the child’s physical and mental well-being.

Approximately 90 percent of unaccompanied alien children released to sponsors in FY 2017 were released to sponsors immediately related to the child. Approximately 49 percent of unaccompanied alien children were released to parents.<sup>44</sup>

<sup>44</sup> “Immediate relative” includes biological relative and relative through legal marriage, such as: step-parents without legal guardianship of the minor, siblings, aunts, uncles, grandparents, nephews, and nieces.

**Figure 7: Sponsor Relationship to Unaccompanied Alien Children Released in FY 2017**



Source: ORR's UAC Portal

Unaccompanied alien children were released to sponsors residing in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands in FY 2017. Table 24 provides the state-by-state data.

**Table 24: Number of Unaccompanied Alien Children Released to a Sponsor by State in FY 2017**

STATE	NUMBER OF UAC
Alabama	598
Alaska	3
Arizona	322
Arkansas	272
California	6,268
Colorado	379
Connecticut	412
Delaware	178
District of Columbia	294
Florida	4,059
Georgia	1,350
Hawaii	4
Idaho	11
Illinois	462

STATE	NUMBER OF UAC
Indiana	366
Iowa	277
Kansas	289
Kentucky	364
Louisiana	1,043
Maine	11
Maryland	2,957
Massachusetts	1,077
Michigan	160
Minnesota	320
Mississippi	237
Missouri	234
Montana	2
Nebraska	355
Nevada	229
New Hampshire	27
New Jersey	2,268
New Mexico	46
New York	3,938
North Carolina	1,290
North Dakota	3
Ohio	584
Oklahoma	267
Oregon	170
Pennsylvania	501
Rhode Island	234
South Carolina	483
South Dakota	81
Tennessee	1,066
Texas	5,391
Utah	99
Virgin Islands	3
Virginia	2,888
Washington	494
West Virginia	23
Wisconsin	94
Wyoming	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42,497</b>

Source: ORR's UAC Portal

## Profile of the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program

A network of ORR-funded care providers supplies temporary housing and other services to unaccompanied alien children in ORR custody. ORR considers the unique nature of each child’s situation and incorporates child welfare principles when making placement, clinical, case management, and release decisions to ensure decisions are made in the best interest of the child.

Care provider facilities are state licensed and must meet ORR requirements to ensure a high quality of care. Care providers offer a continuum of care for children through a variety of placement options, which include ORR foster care, group homes, shelter, staff secure, secure, and residential treatment centers.

Approximately 89 percent of unaccompanied alien children were initially placed in a shelter in FY 2017. Foster care was the second most common initial placement at approximately 10 percent. Secure, staff secure, and therapeutic placements (such as residential treatment centers) accounted for the remaining initial placements. Foster care in the UAC Program is funded by ORR and is not part of the state child welfare system. ORR provides long-term, therapeutic, and transitional foster care through its network of care providers. ORR provides long-term foster care placements for certain UACs who do not have a viable sponsor or who have been identified as potentially eligible for immigration relief.

**Table 25: Unaccompanied Alien Children by Initial Placement Type in FY 2017<sup>45</sup>**

FACILITY TYPE FOR INITIAL PLACEMENT	NUMBER OF UAC
Shelter	36,351
Foster Care	3,997
Secure/Staff Secure	431
Therapeutic	31
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,810</b>

Source: ORR’s UAC Portal

Care providers operate under cooperative agreements and provide children with classroom education, health care, socialization/recreation, vocational training, legal services, mental health services, and case management.

ORR provides Know Your Rights presentations and legal screenings to unaccompanied alien children to determine potential eligibility for immigration relief through ORR’s Pro-Bono and Legal Services contracts for unaccompanied alien children. Information about legal services, including notices and referrals to community-based pro bono legal service providers, are provided to unaccompanied alien children and their sponsors upon release. Additionally, ORR legal service contracts support pro bono representation and provide funding in some cases for direct legal representation in immigration court and other matters in which the child may be a party.

Once a child has been placed with a parent, relative, or other sponsor, the care and well-being of the child becomes the responsibility of that sponsor. Sponsors sign an agreement ensuring they will bring the UAC to

<sup>45</sup>As noted above, ORR funds long-term care placements for certain UACs who do not have a viable sponsor or who have been identified as potentially eligible for immigration relief.

all future immigration proceedings. For the majority of children who are released to sponsors, ORR does not provide ongoing post-release services; rather, those services are provided to children for whom there had been a home study, to children released to a non-relative sponsor, to children whose placement has been disrupted or is at risk of disruption within 180 days of release and the child or sponsor has contacted the ORR Help Line, and to other children who have been determined to have mental health or other needs and who could benefit from ongoing assistance from a social welfare agency.

ORR uses comprehensive monitoring to address immediate problems, prevent lapses in compliance, and provide for continuous improvement in the delivery of services for children and youth. ORR conducts site visits at least monthly to ensure that care providers meet minimum standards for the care and timely release of unaccompanied alien children, and that they abide by all federal and state laws and regulations, licensing and accreditation standards, ORR policies and procedures, and child welfare standards. ORR increases the frequency of monitoring if it is warranted by issues identified at a facility. In addition, ORR conducts formal monitoring visits. If ORR monitoring finds a care provider to be out of compliance with requirements, ORR issues corrective action findings and requires the care provider to resolve the issue within a specified time frame. ORR also provides technical assistance, as needed, to ensure that deficiencies are addressed.

## APPENDIX A

**Table II-1: FY 2017 Targeted Assistance Formula Allocations**

STATE	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Arizona	Maricopa	\$1,026,625
Arizona	Pima	\$353,212
California	Alameda	\$228,880
California	Los Angeles	\$1,265,368
California	Orange	\$168,221
California	Sacramento	\$755,973
California	San Diego	\$1,070,868
California	San Francisco	\$82,972
California	Santa Clara	\$180,057
California	Stanislaus	\$137,404
Colorado	Arapahoe	\$201,630
Colorado	Denver	\$329,900
Connecticut	Hartford	\$99,710
Connecticut	New Haven	\$110,876
Florida	Broward	\$549,818
Florida	Collier	\$324,116
Florida	Duval	\$417,670
Florida	Hillsborough	\$1,278,002
Florida	Lee	\$382,844
Florida	Miami-Dade	\$11,037,468
Florida	Orange	\$523,121
Florida	Palm Beach	\$781,634
Florida	Pinellas	\$167,149
Georgia	Dekalb	\$759,432
Georgia	Fulton	\$188,403
Idaho	Ada	\$245,840
Idaho	Twin Falls	\$104,809
Illinois	Cook	\$638,695
Illinois	Dupage	\$136,218
Illinois	Winnebago	\$110,378
Indiana	Marion	\$490,222
Iowa	Polk	\$215,188

STATE	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Kansas	Wyandotte	\$99,594
Kentucky	Fayette	\$101,676
Kentucky	Jefferson	\$791,541
Kentucky	Warren	\$136,202
Maine	Cumberland	\$142,420
Maryland	Baltimore City	\$317,652
Maryland	Montgomery	\$346,581
Maryland	Prince Georges	\$109,202
Massachusetts	Hampden	\$195,656
Massachusetts	Middlesex	\$131,715
Massachusetts	Suffolk	\$187,085
Massachusetts	Worcester	\$164,182
Michigan	Eaton	\$206,142
Michigan	Kent	\$275,752
Michigan	Macomb	\$212,975
Michigan	Oakland	\$357,934
Minnesota	Hennepin	\$349,177
Minnesota	Ramsey	\$262,610
Missouri	Jackson	\$219,215
Missouri	Saint Louis City	\$255,510
Nebraska	Douglas	\$296,403
Nebraska	Lancaster	\$139,524
Nevada	Clark	\$654,471
New Hampshire	Merrimack	\$84,813
New Jersey	Union	\$140,535
New Mexico	Bernalillo	\$127,318
New York	Albany	\$133,883
New York	Erie	\$510,866
New York	Kings	\$83,247
New York	Monroe	\$259,038
New York	New York	\$98,487
New York	Oneida	\$142,035
New York	Onondaga	\$448,024
New York	Queens	\$87,240
North Carolina	Durham	\$116,015
North Carolina	Guilford	\$265,081

STATE	COUNTY	AMOUNT
North Carolina	Mecklenburg	\$256,617
North Carolina	Wake	\$192,558
North Dakota	Cass	\$133,263
Ohio	Cuyahoga	\$262,789
Ohio	Franklin	\$491,410
Ohio	Hamilton	\$74,261
Ohio	Summit	\$206,421
Oregon	Multnomah	\$447,097
Pennsylvania	Allegheny	\$178,963
Pennsylvania	Dauphin	\$74,761
Pennsylvania	Erie	\$225,020
Pennsylvania	Lancaster	\$213,730
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	\$260,245
South Dakota	Minnehaha	\$126,241
Tennessee	Davidson	\$444,266
Texas	Bexar	\$415,280
Texas	Dallas	\$837,252
Texas	Harris	\$2,265,226
Texas	Potter	\$151,127
Texas	Tarrant	\$550,123
Texas	Travis	\$571,469
Utah	Salt Lake	\$401,914
Vermont	Chittenden	\$111,065
Virginia	Fairfax	\$259,305
Virginia	Henrico	\$112,374
Washington	King	\$753,406
Washington	Spokane	\$172,100
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	\$379,446
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$43,380,233</b>



**Table II-2: FY 2017 Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grantees**

<b>GRANTEE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	\$200,000
Catholic Social Services, Inc.	Alaska	\$150,000
Colorado Department of Human Services	Colorado	\$200,000
State of Connecticut Department of Social Services	Connecticut	\$160,000
Florida Department of Children and Families	Florida	\$225,000
Jannus, Inc.	Idaho	\$165,000
Indiana Family and Social Services Administration	Indiana	\$150,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	\$200,000
Maryland Department of Human Resources	Maryland	\$200,000
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Massachusetts	\$170,000
Michigan Department of Human Services	Michigan	\$200,000
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	Nebraska	\$170,000
New Hampshire Department of Health & Human Services	New Hampshire	\$150,000
International Rescue Committee	New Jersey	\$160,000
New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	New York	\$250,000
North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services	North Carolina	\$200,000
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	Ohio	\$200,000
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization	Oregon	\$170,000
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	\$200,000
Rhode Island Department of Human Services	Rhode Island	\$150,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	South Dakota	\$150,000
Catholic Charities of Tennessee	Tennessee	\$170,000
Vermont Agency of Human Services	Vermont	\$150,000
Washington State Dept of Social and Health Services	Washington	\$200,000
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families	Wisconsin	\$170,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$4,510,000</b>

**Table II-3: FY 2017 Preferred Communities Grantees**

<b>GRANTEE</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
Church World Service	\$1,585,215
Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society	\$1,289,431
Ethiopian Community Development Center	\$1,416,989
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	\$1,357,888
International Rescue Committee	\$2,151,363
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	\$2,092,421
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	\$1,990,049
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops	\$3,144,736
World Relief	\$1,579,010
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$16,607,102</b>

**Table II-4: FY 2017 Cuban/Haitian Program Grantees**

<b>GRANTEE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	\$179,894
California Department of Social Services	California	\$25,164
Florida Department of Children and Families	Florida	\$15,036,587
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	\$400,283
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Baton Rouge	Louisiana	\$64,832
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	Nevada	\$425,592
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	New Jersey	\$124,018
New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	New York	\$144,655
North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services	North Carolina	\$63,274
State of Oregon	Oregon	\$87,805
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	\$101,823
San Diego Catholic Charities	California	\$75,492
Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.	Tennessee	\$85,274
Catholic Charities Diocese of Fort Worth, Inc.	Texas	\$132,264
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Texas	\$99,198
Refugee Services of Texas	Texas	\$330,662
YMCA of the Greater Houston Area	Texas	\$1,091,183
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$18,468,000</b>

**Table II-5: FY 2017 Refugee School Impact Grantees**

<b>GRANTEE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
Catholic Social Services Archdiocese of Mobile	Alabama	\$50,000
Catholic Social Services	Alaska	\$50,000
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	\$713,903
California Department of Social Services	California	\$1,000,000
Colorado Department of Human Services	Colorado	\$324,970
Connecticut Department of Social Services	Connecticut	\$150,000
DC Department of Human Services	District of Columbia	\$50,000
Florida Department of Children and Families	Florida	\$1,000,000
Georgia Department of Human Services	Georgia	\$555,965
Jannus, Inc.	Idaho	\$179,764
Iowa Department of Human Services	Iowa	\$150,000
Illinois Department of Human Services	Illinois	\$445,924
Indiana Division of Disability & Rehabilitation	Indiana	\$255,247
International Rescue Committee	Kansas	\$150,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	\$438,649
Louisiana Office of Refugees	Louisiana	\$100,000
Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants	Massachusetts	\$370,138
Maryland Department of Human Resources	Maryland	\$356,194
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	Maine	\$75,000
Catholic Charities of Maine	Maine	\$75,000
Michigan Department of Human Services	Michigan	\$631,145
Minnesota Department of Human Services	Minnesota	\$471,995
Missouri Department of Social Services	Missouri	\$286,168
North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services	North Carolina	\$419,248
North Dakota Department of Public Instruction	North Dakota	\$150,000
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	Nebraska	\$232,511
New Hampshire Dept. of Health and Human Services	New Hampshire	\$100,000
International Rescue Committee	New Jersey	\$100,000
New Mexico Human Services Department	New Mexico	\$100,000
Clark County School District	Nevada	\$159,454
New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	New York	\$885,179
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	Ohio	\$521,710
Oklahoma Department of Human Services	Oklahoma	\$100,000
Lutheran Community Services Northwest	Oregon	\$227,964
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	\$532,017
Rhode Island Department of Human Services	Rhode Island	\$100,000

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
South Carolina Department of Social Services	South Carolina	\$100,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	South Dakota	\$150,000
Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.	Tennessee	\$294,656
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB)	Texas	\$1,000,000
Utah Department of Workforce Services	Utah	\$254,034
Virginia Department of Social Services	Virginia	\$395,299
Vermont Agency of Human Services	Vermont	\$100,000
Washington State Depart. of Social & Health Services	Washington	\$542,627
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction	Wisconsin	\$235,239
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$14,580,000</b>

**Table II-6: FY 2017 Matching Grant Grantees**

GRANTEE	FEDERAL AWARD AMOUNT
Church World Service (CWS)	\$5,757,400
Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society (DFMS)	\$3,064,600
Ethiopian Community Development Council (ECDC)	\$1,909,600
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)	\$1,786,400
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	\$7,730,800
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS)	\$6,699,000
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB)	\$15,261,400
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI)	\$10,192,600
World Relief (WR)	\$3,898,400
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$56,300,200</b>

**Table II-7: Average Fulltime Hourly Wage by Grantee**

GRANTEE	AVERAGE FULLTIME HOURLY WAGE AT 180 DAYS
CWS	\$10.55
DFMS	\$10.27
ECDC	\$10.71
HIAS	\$10.68
IRC	\$10.71
LIRS	\$10.27
USCCB	\$10.47
USCRI	\$10.21
WR	\$10.94

**Table II-8: FY 2017 Matching Grant Outcomes by Grantee**

RESETTLEMENT AGENCY	CLIENTS ENROLLED	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 120 DAYS*	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 180 DAYS*	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT AT 180 DAYS	EMPLOYER HEALTH BENEFITS OFFERED AT 180 DAYS
CWS	2,617	1,230	2,630	1,037	598
DFMS	1,393	949	1,630	633	322
ECDC	868	858	1,135	438	265
HIAS	812	645	824	396	181
IRC	3,514	2,950	4,373	1,734	1,021
LIRS	3,045	2,437	3,584	1,230	693
USCCB	6,937	5,676	8,506	3,648	2,126
USCRI	4,633	3,447	4,904	1,977	1,025
WR	1,772	1,547	2,009	886	539

Notes: The MG guidelines provided to grantees define economic self-sufficiency as earning a total family income at a level that enables the case unit to support itself without receipt of a cash assistance grant. In practice, this means having earnings that exceed the income eligibility level for receipt of a TANF cash assistance grant in the state and the ability to cover the family living expenses. The use of this definition is only for comparisons in the MG outcomes.

\* This number includes all FY 2016 and FY 2017 enrolled clients reaching day 120 or day 180 of their MG service period during FY 2017

**Table II-9: FY 2017 Highlights of Matching Grant Providers with More than 140 Enrollments**

RESETTLEMENT AGENCY	CITY AND STATE	CLIENTS ENROLLED	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 120 DAYS	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 180 DAYS	EMPLOYED	AVERAGE WAGE (FULL-TIME)
IRC	Glendale CA	377	71%	91%	59%	9.64
USCCB	Phoenix AZ	138	45%	78%	70%	10.66
CWS	Phoenix AZ	172	65%	84%	69%	9.88
LIRS	Phoenix AZ	182	55%	88%	77%	10.15
IRC	Tucson AZ	132	88%	93%	83%	9.75
IRC	Oakland CA	139	75%	83%	75%	14.59
IRC	Sacramento CA	186	66%	93%	74%	11.82
ECDC	Denver CO	114	93%	93%	67%	11.63
LIRS	Denver CO	120	88%	88%	54%	10.96
CWS	Delray Beach FL	110	9%	46%	56%	9.69
CWS	Doral FL	602	15%	89%	50%	10.36
USCCB	Jacksonville FL	106	77%	92%	80%	10.83
WR	Jacksonville FL	122	90%	94%	74%	10.08
USCRI	Miami FL	980	46%	88%	77%	10.19
USCCB	Miami FL	379	9%	85%	76%	10.73

RESETTLEMENT AGENCY	CITY AND STATE	CLIENTS ENROLLED	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 120 DAYS	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 180 DAYS	EMPLOYED	AVERAGE WAGE (FULL-TIME)
LIRS	Miami FL	356	36%	88%	100%	10.42
IRC	Miami FL	504	21%	81%	65%	9.88
EMM	Miami Springs FL	114	19%	72%	84%	9.81
USCCB	Riviera Beach FL	296	52%	66%	64%	9.28
LIRS	Tampa FL	518	43%	83%	88%	9.55
LIRS	Atlanta GA	261	76%	85%	57%	9.98
USCCB	Atlanta GA	212	86%	92%	83%	10.26
IRC	Atlanta GA	458	61%	82%	60%	10.22
CWS	Atlanta GA	115	73%	89%	64%	10.50
EMM	Atlanta GA	116	70%	79%	60%	9.70
WR	Stone Mountain GA	228	62%	76%	59%	10.14
IRC	Boise ID	108	68%	78%	79%	9.42
USCCB	Rockford IL	155	63%	88%	69%	10.57
USCCB	Indianapolis IN	203	76%	83%	61%	11.02
USCRI	Des Moines IA	175	79%	95%	59%	11.13
USCCB	Kansas City KS	118	53%	76%	66%	11.75
USCCB	Louisville KY	178	81%	87%	71%	11.23
IRC	Baltimore MD	195	64%	73%	52%	9.99
LIRS	Hyattsville MD	100	87%	95%	100%	13.03
USCRI	Dearborn MI	235	78%	90%	49%	9.47
EMM	Grand Rapids MI	114	54%	97%	57%	10.05
CWS	Grand Rapids MI	178	20%	96%	80%	10.22
LIRS	Grand Rapids MI	121	60%	87%	64%	10.06
USCCB	Lansing MI	190	67%	81%	70%	9.89
LIRS	Troy MI	155	70%	95%	45%	9.82
USCRI	Kansas City MO	265	79%	93%	49%	10.25
USCRI	St. Louis MO	288	77%	81%	63%	9.73
USCRI	Albany NY	135	63%	67%	71%	10.86
USCRI	Brooklyn NY	253	75%	83%	86%	12.31
USCCB	New York NY	230	52%	67%	62%	12.12
CWS	Durham NC	133	25%	94%	73%	9.71
WR	High Point NC	119	87%	85%	68%	9.33
EMM	New Bern NC	110	53%	73%	49%	9.71
USCRI	Raleigh NC	204	91%	98%	81%	8.78
USCRI	Akron OH	168	95%	88%	96%	9.31

RESETTLEMENT AGENCY	CITY AND STATE	CLIENTS ENROLLED	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 120 DAYS	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 180 DAYS	EMPLOYED	AVERAGE WAGE (FULL-TIME)
USCCB	Cleveland OH	194	61%	68%	58%	9.71
HIAS	Cleveland Heights OH	123	94%	94%	65%	9.38
HIAS	Columbus OH	150	68%	84%	73%	11.04
USCRI	Erie PA	169	85%	86%	50%	8.56
USCCB	Harrisburg PA	148	97%	95%	71%	10.86
CWS	Lancaster PA	135	59%	91%	82%	11.10
USCRI	Philadelphia PA	219	93%	96%	82%	9.52
USCCB	Nashville TN	239	49%	74%	70%	10.64
USCCB	Austin TX	128	87%	85%	68%	10.99
IRC	Dallas TX	341	94%	96%	61%	10.09
USCCB	Dallas TX	476	83%	91%	64%	9.62
WR	Fort Worth TX	193	64%	78%	83%	10.16
USCCB	Fort Worth TX	360	97%	97%	79%	10.00
USCCB	Houston TX	528	68%	90%	82%	9.83
CWS	Houston TX	127	66%	94%	75%	9.57
USCRI	Houston TX	474	49%	84%	65%	9.47
ECDC	Houston TX	150	91%	98%	63%	9.29
USCCB	San Antonio TX	464	68%	81%	68%	9.87
IRC	Salt Lake City UT	175	72%	86%	63%	11.00
USCCB	Salt Lake City UT	332	28%	91%	74%	10.44
USCCB	Arlington VA	287	63%	96%	72%	11.82
LIRS	Falls Church VA	140	38%	72%	72%	11.18
CWS	Richmond VA	137	65%	87%	75%	11.97
WR	Kent WA	422	72%	78%	62%	13.52
IRC	Seattle WA	224	93%	100%	87%	13.56
WR	Spokane WA	120	61%	83%	86%	11.02

**Table II-10: FY 2017 Microenterprise Development Grantees**

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
International Rescue Committee	Arizona	\$223,300
Anew America Community Corporation	California	\$200,000
International Rescue Committee	California	\$162,400
Opening Doors.	California	\$174,000
Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment	California	\$232,000
Community Enterprise Development Services	Colorado	\$231,600
Jannus, Inc.	Idaho	\$125,000
Jewish Vocational Career Services of Louisville	Kentucky	\$146,300
Coastal Enterprises	Maine	\$125,000
Massachusetts Office of Refugee and Immigrants	Massachusetts	\$250,000
Arab Community Center for Economic & Social Services	Michigan	\$207,733
Hmong American Partnership	Minnesota	\$230,000
International Institute of St. Louis	Missouri	\$232,000
Business Outreach Center Network	New York	\$232,000
Center for Community Development for New Americans	New York	\$232,000
Westminster Economic Development Initiative	New York	\$170,400
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro	North Carolina	\$216,267
Economic Development Institute	Ohio	\$232,000
Women's Opportunities Resource Center	Pennsylvania	\$195,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Pennsylvania	\$232,000
International Rescue Committee	Utah	\$220,000
Diocese of Olympia	Washington	\$225,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$4,494,000</b>

**Table II-11: FY 2017 Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Grantees**

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
International Rescue Committee	Arizona	\$187,500
International Rescue Committee	California	\$187,500
Opening Doors	California	\$187,500
Children's Forum	Florida	\$175,000
Jannus	Idaho	\$187,500
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization	Oregon	\$187,500
Alliance for Multicultural Community Services	Texas	\$187,500
Diocese of Olympia	Washington	\$187,364
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,487,364</b>



**Table II -12: FY 2017 Individual Development Account Grantees**

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Pars Equality Center	California	\$248,795
Lutheran Social Services of Colorado	Colorado	\$223,517
Center for Pan Asian Community Services	Georgia	\$219,623
Lutheran Services in Iowa	Iowa	\$250,000
Catholic Charities of Northeast Kansas	Kansas	\$250,000
Jewish Family & Career Services of Louisville, Inc.	Kentucky	\$229,656
International Institute of New England	Massachusetts	\$245,817
Coastal Enterprises	Maine	\$250,000
HIAS	Maryland	\$250,000
Hmong American Partnership	Minnesota	\$248,793
Center for Community Development for New Americans	New York	\$249,230
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	New York	\$250,000
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	New York	\$214,347
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	New York	\$247,980
Business Outreach Center Network, Inc.	New York	\$248,795
Refugee & Immigrant Self-Empowerment, Inc.	New York	\$248,072
Women's Opportunities Resource Center (WORC)	Pennsylvania	\$242,310
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Virginia	\$250,000
Diocese of Olympia	Washington	\$244,814
Spokane Neighborhood Action Partners	Washington	\$127,433
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$4,739,182</b>

**Table II-13: FY 2017 Survivors of Torture Grantees**

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
International Rescue Committee	Arizona	\$200,000
Asian Americans for Community Involvement	California	\$360,620
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	California	\$311,220
Program for Torture Victims	California	\$429,780
Survivors of Torture International	California	\$256,880
The Regents of the University of California, San Francisco	California	\$301,340
International Institute of Connecticut	Connecticut	\$182,780
The Center for Victims of Torture (Technical Assistance)	District of Columbia	\$400,000
Torture Abolition Survivor Support Coalition International	District of Columbia	\$296,400
Gulf Coast Jewish Family & Community Services	Florida	\$429,780

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Center for Victims of Torture	Georgia	\$296,400
St. Alphonsus Regional Medical Center	Idaho	\$256,880
Heartland Alliance International, LLC	Illinois	\$375,440
University of Louisville	Kentucky	\$277,134
Boston Medical Center Corporation	Massachusetts	\$395,200
Massachusetts General Hospital	Massachusetts	\$360,620
Tahirih Justice Center	Maryland	\$247,000
Arab Community Center for Economic & Social Services	Michigan	\$237,120
Lutheran Social Services of Michigan	Michigan	\$197,600
Bethany Christian Services	Michigan	\$281,580
The Center for Victims of Torture	Minnesota	\$444,600
City of St. Louis Mental Health Board of Trustees	Missouri	\$248,300
Jewish Family Services of Buffalo & Erie County	New York	\$232,180
New York City Health & Hospitals Corp., Elmhurst Hospital	New York	\$232,180
New York City Health & Hospitals Corp., Bellevue Hospital	New York	\$444,600
New York University School of Medicine	New York	\$271,700
U.S. Together	Ohio	\$197,600
Catholic Charities Corp.	Ohio	\$237,120
Oregon Health and Science University	Oregon	\$365,560
Nationalities Services Center	Pennsylvania	\$308,256
The Center for Survivors of Torture	Texas	\$340,860
Utah Health and Human Rights	Utah	\$306,280
Northern Virginia Family Services	Virginia	\$250,000
Behavior Therapy & Psychotherapy Center	Vermont	\$172,900
Lutheran Community Services Northwest	Washington	\$277,134
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$10,423,044</b>

**Table II-14: FY 2017 Refugee Health Promotion Grantees**

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Catholic Social Services	Alaska	\$75,000
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	\$140,000
California Department of Public Health	California	\$195,000
Colorado Department of Human Services	Colorado	\$120,000
State of Connecticut Department of Public Health	Connecticut	\$100,000
Community of Hope	District of Columbia	\$75,000
Florida Department of Health	Florida	\$200,000

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Georgia Department of Health	Georgia	\$160,000
Idaho Department of Health and Welfare	Idaho	\$100,000
Illinois Department of Public Health	Illinois	\$175,000
Indiana State Department of Health	Indiana	\$120,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	\$150,000
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Baton Rouge	Louisiana	\$75,000
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	Maine	\$75,000
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	Maryland	\$160,000
Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants	Massachusetts	\$120,000
Minnesota Department of Health	Minnesota	\$150,000
Missouri Department of Social Services	Missouri	\$120,000
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	Nebraska	\$100,000
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	Nevada	\$120,000
New Hampshire Depart. of Health & Human Services	New Hampshire	\$75,000
New Jersey Department of Health	New Jersey	\$90,000
New Mexico Department of Health	New Mexico	\$75,000
New York State Office of Temporary & Disability Assistance	New York	\$175,000
North Carolina Depart. of Health & Human Services	North Carolina	\$150,000
Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota	North Dakota	\$75,000
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	Ohio	\$165,000
Multnomah County Health Department	Oregon	\$110,000
Pennsylvania Department of Human Services	Pennsylvania	\$125,000
Rhode Island Department of Health	Rhode Island	\$75,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	South Dakota	\$75,000
Catholic Charities of Tennessee	Tennessee	\$120,000
Texas Department of State Health Services	Texas	\$195,000
Utah Department of Health	Utah	\$100,000
Vermont Department of Health	Vermont	\$75,000
Virginia Department of Health	Virginia	\$125,000
Washington State Depart. of Social and Health Services	Washington	\$165,000
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families	Wisconsin	\$100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$4,600,000</b>

**Table II-15: FY 2017 Ethnic Community Self-Help Program Grantees**

<b>GRANTEE</b>	<b>STATE</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
Eritrean Community Center Santa Clara County	California	\$165,010
Karen Organization of San Diego	California	\$128,986
Pars Equality Center	California	\$150,000
Center for Immigrant and Immigration Services	Colorado	\$200,000
Colorado African Organization	Colorado	\$165,000
Coptic Orthodox Charities	Florida	\$150,000
Somali American Community Center	Georgia	\$175,000
Women Watch Afrika	Georgia	\$198,994
Iraqi Mutual Aid Society	Illinois	\$185,000
Burmese American Community Institute	Indianapolis	\$195,000
Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services	Michigan	\$175,000
Burmese American Initiative	Michigan	\$175,000
Chaldean American Ladies of Charity	Michigan	\$200,000
Prevention Health Care Agency	Minnesota	\$180,044
Somali American Parent Association	Minnesota	\$180,000
YAZDA	Nebraska	\$155,409
Refugee & Immigrant Self-Empowerment	New York	\$150,000
Raleigh Immigrant Community	North Carolina	\$179,745
Bhutanese Community of Cincinnati	Ohio	\$199,938
The Bhutanese Nepali Community of Columbus	Ohio	\$150,060
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization	Oregon	\$165,000
African Family Health Organization	Philadelphia	\$150,000
Bhutanese American Organization-Philadelphia	Philadelphia	\$175,000
Bhutanese Community Association of Pittsburgh	Philadelphia	\$180,000
Partners for Refugee Empowerment	Texas	\$175,000
Somali Bantu Community of Greater Houston	Texas	\$175,000
Ethiopian Community Development Council	Virginia	\$150,000
Cham Refugee Community	Washington	\$197,017
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$4,825,203.00</b>

**Table II-16: FY 2016 Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program Grantees**

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Catholic Social Services	Alaska	\$90,000
Lutheran Social Services of Colorado	Colorado	\$99,997
Pacific Gateway Center	Hawaii	\$100,000
Lutheran Services in Iowa, Inc.	Iowa	\$85,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	\$94,987
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis	Missouri	\$100,000
Journey's End Refugee Services	New York	\$100,000
International Rescue Committee	New York	\$99,681
Refugee and Immigrant Self-Empowerment	New York	\$99,655
International Rescue Committee	New York	\$100,000
Southside Community Land Trust	Rhode Island	\$85,000
International Rescue Committee	Virginia	\$100,000
U.S. Committee on Refugees and Immigrants	Virginia	\$100,000
International Rescue Committee	Washington	\$100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,354,320</b>

**Table II-17: FY 2017 Services to Older Refugees Grantees**

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	\$97,200
California Department of Social Services	California	\$121,500
Colorado Department of Human Services	Colorado	\$97,200
Connecticut Department of Social Services	Connecticut	\$75,000
Florida Department of Children and Families	Florida	\$191,400
Georgia Department of Human Services	Georgia	\$97,200
Jannus, Inc.	Idaho	\$75,000
Illinois Department of Human Services	Illinois	\$97,200
Indiana Division of Disability & Rehabilitation	Indiana	\$75,000
Iowa Department of Human Services	Iowa	\$75,000
International Rescue Committee	Kansas	\$75,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	\$97,200
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	Maine	\$37,500
Catholic Charities of Maine	Maine	\$37,500
Maryland Department of Human Resources	Maryland	\$97,200
Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants	Massachusetts	\$97,200
Michigan Department of Human Services	Michigan	\$121,500

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Minnesota Department of Human Services	Minnesota	\$97,200
Missouri Department of Social Services	Missouri	\$97,200
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	Nebraska	\$97,200
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	Nevada	\$97,200
New Hampshire Dept of Health and Human Services	New Hampshire	\$75,000
International Rescue Committee	New Jersey	\$75,000
New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	New York	\$121,500
North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services	North Carolina	\$97,200
North Dakota Department of Public Instruction	North Dakota	\$75,000
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	Ohio	\$97,200
Lutheran Community Services Northwest	Oregon	\$97,200
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	\$97,200
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	South Dakota	\$75,000
Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.	Tennessee	\$97,200
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Texas	\$11,506
Catholic Charities Diocese of Fort Worth, Inc.	Texas	\$34,190
Refugee Services of Texas	Texas	\$25,552
YMCA of the Greater Houston Area	Texas	\$50,252
Utah Department of Workforce Services	Utah	\$75,000
Vermont Agency of Human Services	Vermont	\$75,000
Virginia Department of Social Services	Virginia	\$97,200
Washington State Depart. of Social & Health Services	Washington	\$97,200
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction	Wisconsin	\$75,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$3,402,000</b>

**Table II-18: FY 2017 Technical Assistance Grantees**

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Welcoming America	Georgia	\$225,000
Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc.	Maryland	\$175,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services	Maryland	\$225,000
International Rescue Committee	New York	\$225,000
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops, Migration & Refugee Services	Washington, D.C.	\$225,000
Gulf Coast Jewish Family and Community Services	Florida	\$225,000
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$1,300,000</b>

## APPENDIX B TECHNICAL NOTES ABOUT THE ANNUAL SURVEY OF REFUGEES

### History and Purpose of the ASR

ORR completed the Annual Survey of Refugees 2017 (ASR 2017) in the first quarter of 2018. Respondents to this cross-sectional study were drawn from the population of refugees who arrived in the United States between October 1, 2012 and September 30, 2016 (federal fiscal years 2012 and 2016). At the time of the survey, eligible refugees had lived in the United States between 1.5 and 6.5 years.

For each eligible adult member of households responding to the survey, the ASR collects basic demographic information such as age, country of origin, level of education, English language proficiency and training, job training, labor force participation, work experience, and barriers to employment. Other data are collected by household/family unit, including information on housing, income, and utilization of public benefits.

Interviews for ASR 2017 were conducted over 12 weeks from January to April 2018. The ASR 2017 was administered by The Urban Institute and surveys were overseen by its subcontractor, Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS).

### Improvements in ASR 2016 and 2017

The ASR focuses on recently-arrived refugee households, tracking their economic progress during their first five years in the United States. In 2016, ORR began a multiyear effort to improve the quality and efficiency of the ASR. Key changes included:

- **Fresh cross-sectional sample.**  
Prior to 2016, the ASR employed a longitudinal-panel design, following refugee households for their first five years in the United States. To improve the representativeness of data and quality of point-in-time estimates, the 2016 and 2017 ASRs drew a fresh cross-sectional sample of refugee households arriving in the prior five federal fiscal years.
- **Alignment to Federal Fiscal Year.**  
For administrative efficiency and ease of interpretation, ASR 2016 and 2017 sampled refugees entering in the previous five fiscal years. Sampled refugees arrived between 1.5 and 6.5 years prior to the date of survey. In previous surveys, refugees had been in the United States between eight months and five years.
- **Improvements in administration and post-processing.**  
All ASR 2016 and 2017 interviews were performed via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) to reduce data entry errors and facilitate survey administration. Survey respondents were matched to administrative data to verify that only eligible refugees were included and ensure that estimates are representative of the target population.

Due to these revisions in study design and survey administration, ***estimates from the 2016 and 2017 Annual Survey of Refugees are not directly comparable to prior years' surveys. The 2016 and 2017 Annual Survey of Refugees are directly comparable.***

## Sampling and Non-Response

The ASR 2017 sample was drawn as fresh cross sections within three arrival cohorts (FY 2016, FY 2014 – FY 2015, and FY 2012 – FY 2013). The goal was to contact 500 households per cohort to prioritize the statistical precision of cohort estimates. The 2017 ASR field effort resulted in 1,515 completed household interviews, representing 3,109 eligible refugee adults.

The sample was drawn from ORR’s Refugee Arrivals Data System (RADS) administrative records on Principal Applicants (PAs), the individuals whose refugee case is the basis for admission to the United States. Approximately 30 percent of PAs arrive in the United States alone. The remainder are accompanied by family members (Table III-2).

An important design challenge for the ASR is meeting the linguistic needs of refugee respondents. Administrative data from RADS show that refugees entering the United States during fiscal years 2012 through 2016 spoke 237 non-English languages. The 2017 ASR was offered in English and 16 other languages, covering 75 percent of refugees entering during the survey period. The remaining 25 percent of refugees (speaking an additional 220 languages) were intentionally excluded from the sample frame for reasons of feasibility.

The 2017 ASR employed a stratified probability sample. PA cases were first stratified by arrival cohort. Within cohort, cases were then stratified by the following factors: year of arrival (for Cohorts 2 and 3 only); geographic sending region; native language; age group; gender; and household size (family size at arrival—1, 2, or 3+ persons). Using these factors, the survey employed proportionate stratified sampling within cohorts to ensure the sample was representative of the refugee population.

Table III-1 provides information on the final sample size and cohort-specific response rates for the 2017 ASR. The overall response rate was 25 percent. While substantial resources are dedicated to obtaining valid contact information for all members of the target sample, as in past years, the majority of non-response to ASR 2017 is due to insufficient or outdated contact information. The response rate was largely driven by the inability to locate or speak to 65 percent of sampled individuals.

**Table III-1: Arrival Time Frames, Cohort Years, and ASR 2017 Cohort N Response Rate**

ASR COHORT	TIME OF ARRIVAL	YEARS IN US AT SURVEY	SAMPLE N	N RESPONDED	RESPONSE RATE
(1) FY2016	Oct 1, 2015- Sept. 30, 2016	<2.5 years	1,620	548	34%
(2) FY2014-FY2015	Oct 1, 2013- Sept. 30, 2015	2.5 to 4.5 years	2,006	527	26%
(3) FY2012-FY2013	Oct 1, 2011- Sept. 30, 2013	4.5 years to 6.5 years	2,380	440	18%

During data processing, household- and person-level analytic weights were developed to enable valid statistical estimates of the target refugee population. Both sets of weights are comprised of two components – a base weight reflecting the selection probability and an adjustment that corrects for differential nonresponse on key demographic variables. Table III-2 demonstrates the successful weighting of ASR 2017 data to match known totals from administrative data.



**Table III-2: Comparing ASR 2017 and Administrative Estimates by Arrival Cohort to Demonstrate Post Stratification Weighting**

BY ARRIVAL COHORT								
INDIVIDUALS	FY2012-FY2013		FY2014-FY2015		FY2016		TOTAL	
YEARS IN US AT TIME OF SURVEY	4.5 TO 6.5		2.5 TO 4.5		<2.5			
INDIVIDUALS AGED 16 OR OLDER	RADS 100,398	ASR 920	RADS 100,027	ASR 1,124	RADS 52,926	ASR 1,133	RADS 253,351	ASR 3,177
<b>Region of Origin</b>								
Africa	19.9	17.1	26.2	24.3	35.2	33.3	25.6	23.6
Latin America	5.6	7.0	5.4	4.4	2.0	2.8	4.7	5.0
Middle East	30.0	33.3	31.9	30.3	34.8	36.8	31.8	32.9
East/SE Asia	43.0	41.5	34.1	36.1	22.9	20.0	35.3	34.6
Former Soviet Union	1.4	1.1	2.4	4.8	5.2	7.1	2.6	3.9
<b>Gender</b>								
Male	54.7	54.2	52.7	53.4	50.7	48.8	53.1	52.7
Female	45.3	45.8	47.3	46.6	49.3	51.2	46.9	47.3
<b>Age at Arrival</b>								
0-15	11.0	11.7	8.1	6.0	4.8	5.7	8.6	8.1
16-24	24.8	22.3	25.2	27.4	28.1	26.0	25.6	25.2
25-39	37.4	37.9	38.5	37.8	40.4	41.3	38.5	38.6
40-54	17.3	18.5	18.3	18.4	18.0	17.9	17.8	18.3
55+	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.3	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.8
<b>Family Size</b>								
1	31.7	29.7	28.8	30.3	26.7	28.0	29.5	29.5
2	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.8	11.3	13.2	12.4	12.8
3+	55.6	57.7	58.5	56.9	62.0	58.8	58.1	57.7
<b>Primary Language</b>								
Arabic	21.0	23.1	22.6	22.2	23.2	26.0	22.1	23.4
Nepali	20.1	18.9	11.3	14.7	8.1	7.7	14.1	14.8
Somali	8.8	8.4	10.9	9.7	9.4	12.5	9.7	9.8
Sgaw Karen	6.5	5.9	5.4	6.5	3.0	3.2	5.3	5.5
Spanish	5.6	7.0	5.3	4.4	1.9	2.8	4.7	5.0
Burmese	38.0	36.8	44.6	42.4	54.3	47.8	44.0	41.5
Other	21.0	23.1	22.6	22.2	23.2	26.0	22.1	23.4