ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Office of Refugee Resettlement
Fiscal Year 2016

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN & FAMILIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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) 2016 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 $707,963,000.
- In FY 2016, 212,410 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 84,994 refugees from 78 countries. The most common country of birth[1] for refugees was the Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Refugees arrived in 48 states and the District of Columbia. Texas and California resettled the largest number of refugees.
- The Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program served 1,846 children and youth, including 375 new enrollees.

Repatriation Program

- The Repatriation Program provided services to 617 U.S. citizens.

Unaccompanied Alien Children Program

- ORR's funding level for the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program, which is part of a lump sum appropriation, was $948,000,000.
- ORR served 59,170 unaccompanied alien children referred to its care by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

[1] 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.

- The majority of unaccompanied alien children placed in ORR custody were from three Central American countries: Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.
- Unaccompanied alien children were released to sponsors residing in 49 states and the District of Columbia.

Policy, Research, and Evaluation

- In FY 2016, ORR launched the ORR Monitoring Initiative to strengthen the effectiveness of ORR monitoring of grantees. As part of the Monitoring Initiative, ORR increased monitoring capacity by reviewing monitoring protocols and procedures.
- ORR conducted on-site monitoring and technical assistance for discretionary grantees. Additionally, ORR monitored refugee resettlement programs in nine states and Wilson/Fish programs.
- ORR completed the 50th Annual Survey of Refugees (ASR) while continuing its multi-year review of the ASR to ensure the survey offers representative data on the refugee population. The ASR tracked progress refugees made during their first five years in the United States.

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.[2] 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.

Additionally, the Homeland Security Act of 2002 requires ORR to maintain statistical and other data on unaccompanied alien children in the care of ORR.[3] The statute requires the following data:

> (1) biographical information, such as a child's name, gender, date of birth, country of birth, and country of habitual residence;
>
> (2) the date on which the child came into federal custody by reason of his or her immigration status;
>
> (3) information relating to the child's placement, removal, or release from each facility in which the child has resided;
>
> (4) in any case in which the child is placed in detention or released, an explanation relating to the detention or release; and
>
> (5) the disposition of any actions in which the child is the subject.

[2] See Pub. L. 96-212, 8 U.S.C. 1523.

[3] See Pub. L. 107-296, 6 U.S.C. 279(b)(1)(J).

Although the Homeland Security Act of 2002 does not require ORR to report this data to Congress, ORR is including it in this report to provide the reader with context for the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program's operations in FY 2016.

Appropriations

The total enacted appropriation for ORR in FY 2016 was $1,655,963,000. This includes $707,963,000 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 2016 ORR Funding by Program[4]

PROGRAM	AMOUNT
Transitional and Medical Services	$490,000,000
Cash and Medical Assistance	
Wilson/Fish Program	
Matching Grant	
Social Services	$155,000,000
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	
Refugee Health Promotion Program	$4,600,000
Targeted Assistance Grants	$47,601,000
Survivors of Torture Program	$10,735,000
Unaccompanied Alien Children Program	$948,000,000
TOTAL	**$1,655,963,000**

[4]The amount is the enacted appropriation level. Funding levels do not include any prior year funding available during FY 2016.

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 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.

In FY 2016, ORR launched the ORR Monitoring Initiative to establish a comprehensive system of monitoring for all ORR-funded programs. The initiative focuses on identifying best practices, assessing compliance, developing protocols that facilitate overall efficiencies in service delivery, and enhancing internal and external coordination with ORR grantees and partners. The Monitoring Initiative furthers ORR's effort to create a culture of data-driven decision making by creating uniform standards and mechanisms to track and analyze findings. Uniform standards and enhanced analysis help ORR staff and partners make better-informed decisions about the best use of resources, best practices, and training and technical assistance as part of the Monitoring Initiative.

ORR completed the Annual Survey of Refugees 2016 (ASR 2016) in winter 2017. The data from the ASR offer a window into refugees' first five years in the United States and demonstrate the progress that responding refugee families made towards learning English, participating in the workforce, pursuing formal education, and establishing permanent residence. ORR is currently overseeing a multi-year review of the data collected through the ASR, including revisions that improved the design of the ASR 2016, to ensure the survey offers representative data on the refugee population. Because of these changes, estimates from the ASR 2016 are not directly comparable to prior years of the ASR. As a part of this effort, ORR has reformatted some of the ASR data provided in the Annual Report to ensure it is reported in the most accurate and accessible manner.

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 these populations.

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 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 2016, 212,410 new arrivals were eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services. Refugees and Cuban/Haitian entrants accounted for 40 percent and 41 percent of these arrivals, respectively.

Table 2: Number of Arrivals Eligible for ORR Refugee Benefits and Services in FY 2016

POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ARRIVALS
Refugees	84,994	40
Asylees	25,149	12
Cuban and Haitian Entrants	87,111	41
Special Immigrant Visa Holders	14,359	7
Victims of Trafficking	797	<1
TOTAL	**212,410**	**100%**

Source: ORR's Refugee Arrivals Data System.
Note: Amerasians are included in the number of refugees.

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.[5]

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.

[5]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.[6] 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[7] are Cuban or Haitian nationals who are granted parole status as a Cuban/Haitian entrant,[8] or are in removal proceedings,[9] 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 and 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.[10] 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.[11] 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 ORR 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 84,994 refugee arrivals from 78 countries in FY 2016. Fifteen countries accounted for 96 percent of admissions. The most common country of birth[12] for refugees in FY 2016 was the Democratic Republic of Congo, which accounted for 19 percent of admissions. Syria and Burma accounted for 15 percent of refugee admissions each, and Iraq accounted for 12 percent of refugee admissions. Figure 1 provides refugee admissions for FY 2016 by country for the top 15 countries.

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[6]Asylum procedures are outlined in the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1158).

[7]See Pub. L. 96-422.

[8]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.

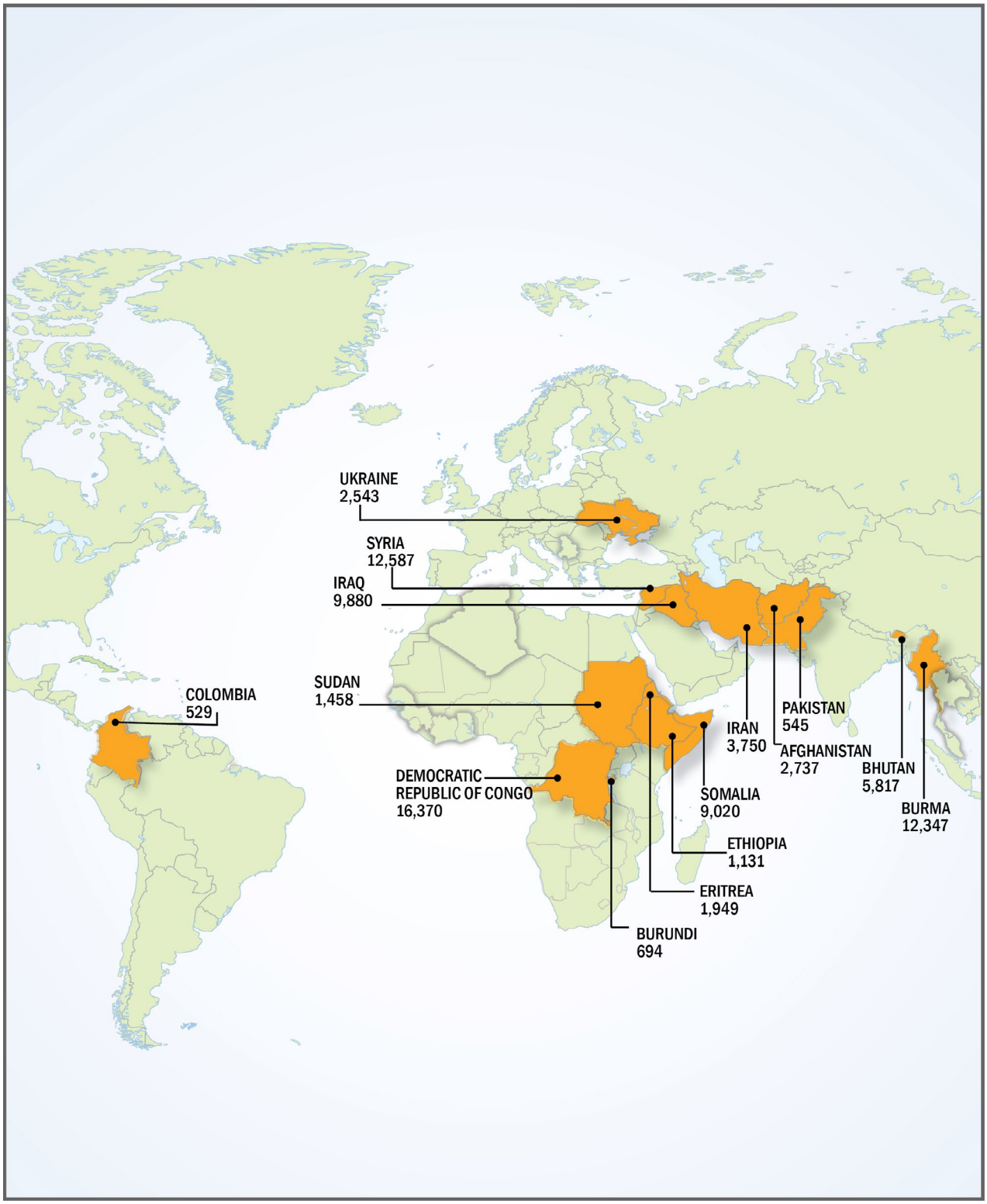
[9]The U.S. Department of Justice conducts administrative court proceedings, called removal proceedings, to decide whether foreign-born individuals who are charged by DHS with violating immigration law should be ordered removed from the United States or should be granted relief or protection from removal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

[10]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 refugees 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).

[11]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).

[12]Please see the Executive Summary for information about the use of the term "country of birth."

Figure 1: FY 2016 Refugee Admissions by Country, Top 15 Countries



In FY 2016, refugees arrived in the District of Columbia and every state, with the exceptions of Delaware and Hawaii.[13] States with a larger percentage of the overall U.S. population resettled larger numbers of refugees.[14] California and Texas resettled the largest number of refugees, each representing nine percent of total admissions. New York resettled approximately six percent of refugee arrivals in FY 2016. Table 3 provides the FY 2016 refugee arrivals by state.

Table 3: Refugees by State of Arrival in FY 2016

STATE	NUMBER OF REFUGEES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES
Alabama	120	<1
Alaska	128	<1
Arizona	4,110	5
Arkansas	8	<1
California	7,909	9
Colorado	1,647	2
Connecticut	819	1
Delaware	0	<1
District of Columbia	6	<1
Florida	2,983	4
Georgia	3,017	4
Hawaii	0	<1
Idaho	1,135	1
Illinois	3,125	4
Indiana	1,893	2
Iowa	995	1
Kansas	914	1
Kentucky	2,405	3
Louisiana	173	<1
Maine	607	1
Maryland	1,653	2
Massachusetts	1,734	2
Michigan	4,258	5
Minnesota	2,635	3
Mississippi	13	<1
Missouri	2,072	2

[13]In FY 2016, Delaware and Hawaii proposed zero arrivals in the FY 2017 consolidated placement plan that enumerates each affiliate or sub-office's proposed arrivals.

[14]California represents 12 percent of the U.S. population; Texas represents 9 percent; and New York represents 6 percent of the U.S. population. See https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/.

STATE	NUMBER OF REFUGEES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES
Montana	27	<1
Nebraska	1,441	2
Nevada	753	1
New Hampshire	515	1
New Jersey	536	1
New Mexico	342	<1
New York	5,026	6
North Carolina	3,342	4
North Dakota	540	1
Ohio	4,194	5
Oklahoma	534	1
Oregon	1,293	2
Pennsylvania	3,219	4
Rhode Island	337	<1
South Carolina	350	<1
South Dakota	426	1
Tennessee	1,959	2
Texas	7,802	9
Utah	1,192	1
Vermont	386	<1
Virginia	1,471	2
Washington	3,233	4
West Virginia	25	<1
Wisconsin	1,691	2
Wyoming	1	<1
TOTAL	**84,994**	**100%**

Source: U.S. Department of State's Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System
Note: In FY 2016, Delaware and Hawaii proposed zero arrivals in the FY 2017 consolidated placement plan that enumerates each affiliate or sub-office's proposed arrivals.

Ten states received 54 percent of refugee arrivals in FY 2016. 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.[15]

[15]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_2015_PEPANNRES&src=pt.

Table 4: Top 10 States for FY 2016 Refugee Arrivals

STATE	NUMBER OF REFUGEES	TOTAL STATE POPULATION
California	7,909	39,250,000
Texas	7,802	27,863,000
New York	5,026	19,745,000
Michigan	4,258	9,928,000
Ohio	4,194	11,614,000
Arizona	4,110	6,931,000
North Carolina	3,342	10,147,000
Washington	3,233	7,288,000
Pennsylvania	3,219	12,784,000
Illinois	3,125	12,802,000
TOTAL	**46,218**	**158,352,000**

Source: U.S. Department of State's Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System
Note: Total State Population is rounded. See:
https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2015_PEPANNRES&src=pt.

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.[16,17] These federal benefits include: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

[16]The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (Pub. L. 104-193; 8 U.S.C. 1612) establishes eligibility restrictions for federal benefits.

[17]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.

When ORR-served populations do not meet the eligibility requirements for mainstream federal benefits programs, CMA provides cash assistance and health coverage through Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA).[18] RCA provides cash assistance to ORR-served populations ineligible for TANF.[19] RMA provides health coverage to ORR-served populations ineligible for Medicaid.[20] Eligibility for RCA and RMA is restricted to the first eight months after arrival or date of eligibility.[21] 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.[22] 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.[23] Currently, five states operate a PPP program: Maryland, Minnesota, Oklahoma, Oregon, and Texas.

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.[24] Social services allocated via formula funds are provided to ORR-served populations who have been in the United States less than five years.

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 2016, ORR awarded $47,953,478 in TAG formula funding to 37 states on behalf of 96 counties. For a list of counties that received TAG formula funding in FY 2016, see Table II-1 in Appendix A.

[18]States have discretion in defining some of the eligibility requirements for these programs. As a result, eligibility for federal benefits may vary by state.

[19]See 45 CFR 400.53.

[20]See 45 CFR 400.100.

[21]See 45 CFR 400.211; 58 FR 46089 (September 1, 1993).

[22]See 45 CFR 400.56.

[23]See 45 CFR 400.57.

[24]In the future, ORR will base formula allocation for social services funds on each state's total arrivals during one previous fiscal year.

TAG discretionary funding supplements the employment services provided through other funding mechanisms. In FY 2016, ORR awarded $4,686,225 in TAG discretionary funding to 25 states. Grantees addressed three priority areas in FY 2016: employment, case management, and social adjustment and integration. For a list of grantees that received TAG discretionary funding in FY 2016, see Table II-2 in Appendix A.

Table 5 provides FY 2016 obligations for CMA, Social Services formula funds, and TAG formula funds by state.

Table 5: FY 2016 Obligations for CMA, Social Services, and TAG

STATE	CMA	SOCIAL SERVICES	TAG
Alabama	$142,355	$95,529	$0
Alaska	$91,386	$128,612	$0
Arizona	$6,407,782	$2,574,095	$1,542,039
Arkansas	$16,490	$75,000	$0
California	$32,072,684	$8,972,718	$4,582,011
Colorado	$7,092,021	$1,607,276	$667,292
Connecticut	$1,115,499	$405,164	$237,676
Delaware	$149,765	$75,000	$0
District of Columbia	$1,740,280	$180,651	$0
Florida	$138,626,698	$30,657,936	$16,094,615
Georgia	$6,321,695	$2,199,411	$1,137,744
Hawaii	$29,693	$75,000	$0
Idaho	$1,950,000	$722,234	$415,935
Illinois	$7,138,060	$2,161,868	$1,025,440
Indiana	$3,106,831	$1,313,624	$580,919
Iowa	$587,711	$738,960	$237,880
Kansas	$1,472,345	$363,349	$109,037
Kentucky	$1,999,846	$2,194,950	$1,126,105
Louisiana	$43,222	$289,934	$0
Maine	$1,071,427	$401,819	$153,958
Maryland	$8,743,730	$1,777,147	$914,362
Massachusetts	$10,169,380	$1,447,813	$818,391
Michigan	$17,082,963	$2,671,855	$1,287,211
Minnesota	$2,906,740	$3,189,647	$723,647
Mississippi	$1,689,942	$75,000	$0
Missouri	$2,325,203	$1,154,905	$532,117
Montana	$26,456	$75,000	$0
Nebraska	$4,852,370	$966,818	$495,160
Nevada	$309,732	$1,299,128	$667,904

STATE	CMA	SOCIAL SERVICES	TAG
New Hampshire	$952,677	$286,961	$96,786
New Jersey	$2,181,044	$599,380	$154,367
New Mexico	$816,356	$250,161	$140,277
New York	$14,736,942	$3,884,002	$2,050,063
North Carolina	$5,509,443	$1,937,355	$924,366
North Dakota	$1,999,493	$443,450	$169,886
Ohio	$5,410,982	$2,202,384	$1,131,415
Oklahoma	$1,441,744	$465,382	$0
Oregon	$2,125,000	$1,030,753	$498,426
Pennsylvania	$11,434,965	$2,223,943	$1,115,895
Rhode Island	$241,661	$136,046	$0
South Carolina	$418,412	$161,323	$0
South Dakota	$439,603	$382,118	$157,634
Tennessee	$1,801,536	$1,438,519	$512,312
Texas	$78,178,878	$10,112,010	$5,146,389
Utah	$6,644,923	$871,289	$476,986
Vermont	$185,259	$230,460	$129,660
Virginia	$8,737,536	$1,951,108	$406,541
Washington	$11,042,141	$2,397,160	$1,067,093
West Virginia	$34,238	$75,000	$0
Wisconsin	$3,076,839	$1,030,753	$425,939
Wyoming**	$0	$0	$0
TOTAL	**$416,691,978**	**$100,000,000**	**$47,953,478**

Source: ORR
Note: The obligation amounts for Social Services and TAG include funding allocated on a formula basis only.
**Wyoming did not operate a Refugee Resettlement Program.

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.[25] 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.[26] The replacement designee provides the same benefits and services and is subject to the same requirements as a state.

In FY 2016, Kansas and New Jersey withdrew from the Refugee Resettlement Program.

[25]See 45 CFR 400.301(c).
[26]See 45 CFR 400.301(a).

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.[27]

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.[28] 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 2016, ORR awarded $35,513,938 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.

Table 6: FY 2016 Wilson/Fish Grantees

STATE	GRANTEE	WILSON/FISH OBLIGATION*
Alabama	Catholic Social Services of the Archdiocese of Mobile	$414,037
Alaska	Catholic Social Services, Inc.	$718,916
Colorado	Colorado Department of Human Services	$2,955,177
Idaho	Jannus Inc.	$2,304,414

[27] See 130 Cong. Rec. 28,363 (October 2, 1984).

[28] 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)).

STATE	GRANTEE	WILSON/FISH OBLIGATION*
Kentucky	Catholic Charities of Louisville	$4,856,018
Louisiana	Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge	$1,463,000
Massachusetts	Office of Refugees & Immigrants	$3,814,588
Nevada	Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	$4,349,921
North Dakota	Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota	$1,378,169
San Diego	Catholic Charities of San Diego	$3,534,100
South Dakota	Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	$841,890
Tennessee	Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.	$8,299,523
Vermont	U.S. Committee for Refugees & Immigrants	$584,185

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

Table 7: 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 intensive case management. PC also enhances the capacity of service providers to serve these populations. Through PC, ORR extends programs 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 medical conditions.

In FY 2016, PC provided critical interventions and services through a variety of programs in 143 communities, including emergency financial assistance, health education, case management, after-school programming, orientation, and specialized medical case management. In addition, grantees forged new collaborations and relationships to increase their capacity to better serve vulnerable ORR-served populations in their communities.

ORR awarded PC grants to the nine national resettlement agencies[29] totaling $14,885,907 in FY 2016. 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 heavily impacted by 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 2016, ORR awarded 11 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.

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 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 2016, ORR awarded 38 grants totaling $17,080,000 for school impact programs. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-5 in Appendix A.

[29]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.

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

Data from the 2016 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 2016 ASR are not directly comparable to prior years' estimates. See Appendix B for more information, including an overview of key improvements to survey design and administration in 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 2011 through 2015 (October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2015). 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 2016 ASR was 24 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 2016 is due to insufficient or outdated contact information. The response rate was largely driven by the inability to locate or speak to 68 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 2011 entrants in winter 2017 are not a clear prediction of what FY 2015 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 2016 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.[30]

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 2011 through FY 2015. 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.

[30] See Appendix B for more information on the ASR, including important information about data quality.

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 2011 and 2015. We also estimate benefits use for arrival cohorts.

Estimates presented in Table 8 show that 26.7 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 in FY 2015 to those who arrived during FY 2011-2012, 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 2011-2012 and the most recent arrivals.

There is no substantial variation in utilization of SSI and housing assistance among arrival cohorts.

Table 8: ASR Respondents' Public Benefits Utilization by Arrival Cohort, 2016 Survey

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING EACH TYPE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013-FY 2014	FY 2015	ALL
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	501	475	524	1,500
Receiving Cash Assistance				
Any Type of Cash Assistance	24.9%	26.8%	29.9%	26.7%
(MOE %)	*(3.3%)*	*(4.1%)*	*(4.8%)*	*(2.3%)*
TANF	3.5%	4.3%	9.0%	4.9%
(MOE %)	*(1.5%)*	*(1.9%)*	*(3.2%)*	*(1.0%)*
RCA	1.8%	3.7%	7.8%	3.8%
(MOE %)	*(1.3%)*	*(1.7%)*	*(2.7%)*	*(0.9%)*
SSI	20.2%	20.2%	14.7%	19.1%
(MOE %)	*(3.4%)*	*(3.7%)*	*(3.3%)*	*(2.3%)*
General Assistance	2.2%	1.3%	2.4%	1.8%
(MOE%)	*(1.3%)*	*(1.6%)*	*(1.4%)*	*(0.8%)*
Receiving Non-Cash Assistance				
SNAP	52.5%	54.6%	66.1%	56.1%

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF HOUSEHOLDS RECEIVING EACH TYPE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013-FY 2014	FY 2015	ALL
(MOE%)	*(5.0%)*	*(4.8%)*	*(5.2%)*	*(2.7%)*
Housing Assistance	16.2%	22.4%	23.4%	20.3%
(MOE%)	*(4.3%)*	*(3.9%)*	*(4.3%)*	*(2.5%)*
Number of Individuals Aged 18 or Older	963	952	972	2,887
Medicaid/RMA	33.6%	32.8%	39.6%	34.4%
(MOE%)	*(3.3%)*	*(3.5%)*	*(4.5%)*	*(1.8%)*

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, 15 percent of households with income below the poverty level receive SSI (American Community Survey, 2015, 1 Year Estimate) and 53 percent of households in poverty receive SNAP benefits (American Community Survey 2011-2015, 5 Year Estimate). Respondents who reported anyone in their household had received either TANF, RCA, SSI, or General Assistance in previous 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: 83 responses; RCA: 90 responses; SSI: 51 responses; General Assistance: 102 responses; SNAP: 21 responses; Housing Assistance: 204 responses; Medicaid/RMA receipt: 144 responses. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. 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.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015. 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 2011-FY 2012 arrivals than among households arriving in FY 2015 (24.8 percent vs 13.8 percent).

Table 9: Refugee Household and Personal Sources of Income, by Arrival Cohort, 2016 Survey

	FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013-FY 2014	FY 2015	ALL
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	497	469	520	1,486
Household Sources of Income				
Public Assistance Only	2.7%	2.0%	2.1%	2.3%
(MOE %)	*(1.6%)*	*(1.4%)*	*(1.3%)*	*(0.9%)*
Earnings Only	24.8%	18.3%	13.8%	19.8%
(MOE %)	*(4.3%)*	*(3.3%)*	*(3.3%)*	*(2.5%)*

	FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013-FY 2014	FY 2015	ALL
Public Assistance and Earnings	36.8%	36.3%	36.2%	36.5%
(MOE %)	*(4.7%)*	*(4.7%)*	*(3.5%)*	*(2.5%)*
Neither Earnings nor Public Assistance	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.6%
(MOE %)	*(1.2%)*	*(0.7%)*	*(0.5%)*	*(0.5%)*
Missing Information on Public Assistance or Earnings				
Public Assistance and Missing Information on Earnings	22.6%	29.8%	38.9%	29.0%
(MOE %)	*(3.5%)*	*(4.1%)*	*(4.1%)*	*(2.2%)*
Earnings and Missing Information on Public Assistance	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%
(MOE %)	*(0.6%)*	*(0.5%)*	*(0.0%)*	*(0.3%)*
No Public Assistance and Missing Information on Earnings	12.1%	12.8%	8.7%	11.7%
(MOE %)	*(3.7%)*	*(3.6%)*	*(3.0%)*	*(2.2%)*
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hourly Wages Earned by Employed Individuals				
Number of Individuals Reporting Wage	*458*	*463*	*510*	*1,431*
Mean Hourly Wages Earned at Current Job	**$12.34**	**$11.65**	**$11.14**	**$11.80**
(MOE)	*($0.38)*	*($0.31)*	*($0.26)*	*($0.19)*

Note: *Public benefits receipt was reported at the household level.* If at least one member of the household received one more benefit in the previous 12 months-- TANF, RCA, SSI, General Assistance, SNAP, or housing assistance--the household was considered to receive public assistance (N=1,071). Households reporting no public assistance and two or fewer missing responses were considered to not receive public assistance (N=413). 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=16). *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=817). Households reporting no individual incomes exceeding $800 and no missing responses were considered to not receive income from earnings (N=36). If no members earned more than $800 and any adult was missing earnings information, household earnings was coded missing (N=647). Zero households were missing information for both public assistance receipt and earnings. 286 "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 you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015. 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 (85.6 percent, +/- 2.6 percent), home ownership is higher among those arriving in FY 2011 – FY 2012 than among new arrivals; 21 percent (+/-3.7 percent) of refugee households arriving in FY 2011 – FY 2012 reported owning their own home at the time of the survey.

Table 10: Refugee Household Housing Status, by Arrival Cohort, 2016 Survey

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH EACH HOUSEHOLD HOUSING STATUS	FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013-FY 2014	FY 2015	ALL
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	*501*	*474*	*521*	*1,496*
Rent Home	76.9%	88.7%	95.0%	85.6%
(MOE %)	*(4.8%)*	*(4.1%)*	*(4.6%)*	*(2.6%)*
Own Home	21.0%	10.4%	3.1%	12.8%
(MOE%)	*(3.7%)*	*(2.5%)*	*(4.3%)*	*(2.2%)*
Occupied without Payment of Cash Rent*	2.1%	0.9%	1.9%	1.6%
(MOE %)	*(3.4%)*	*(3.0%)*	*(3.3%)*	*(1.9%)*
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: *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." 4 "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 you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015.*

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[31] 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 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 235 local service providers in 43 states. ORR awards $2,200 on a per capita basis to each national voluntary agency, which then

[31] 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.

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 2016, federal MG spending totaled $76,309,200 with an additional $38,154,600 in private matching funds and in-kind contributions.

In FY 2016, the MG Program served 34,735 enrollees. Sixty-seven percent of enrollees achieved economic self-sufficiency on day 120 in FY 2016, the same as in FY 2015. When the program services period ended at the 180-day mark, 84 percent of enrollees were reported as self-sufficient in FY 2016, compared to 82 percent in FY 2015.

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.[32]

In FY 2016, ORR awarded 22 grants totaling $4,512,452 to grantees in 17 states and the District of Columbia. MED programs provided the following services in FY 2016: 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 2016, MED programs provided 645 loans to ORR-served populations to start or expand businesses. Businesses that were created or retained through the MED program contributed 1,160 jobs to the U.S. economy.[33]

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

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 pro-

[32]ORR does not currently collect information on loan repayment, but anecdotal reports on repayment indicate that the repayment rate is very high. ORR is developing efforts to collect repayment data and make it available to the public.

[33]Note: For the MED program and 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, Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise 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.

grams 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 2016, ORR awarded 19 continuation grants totaling $3,487,252. Grantees were located in 13 states and included non-profit agencies and one local government. Grantees provided training to more than 650 individuals[34] and assisted nearly 300 in obtaining child care licenses and establishing child care businesses. As a result, the Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise program created more than 1,000 child care slots in FY 2016.[35] For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-11 in Appendix A.

Individual Development Account Program

Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) are matched savings accounts designed to support refugees and other ORR-served populations 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, if necessary for employment or educational purposes.
   The purchase of a computer in support of education or a micro-business is also allowed.

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.

Nine grantees finished their three-year project periods in 2016. Over the course of these projects, ORR-served populations acquired the following assets: 73 homes, 432 vehicles to access education and/or employment, 117 educational assets, and 202 microenterprise assets. In FY 2016, the IDA program supported 19 projects through awards totaling $4,220,440. 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.

[34]As grantees structure their training program in different ways, this number may reflect either participants who completed a training program or who completed segments of a training program.

[35]Data is self-reported by grantees and may not wholly represent total outcomes for the program.

- 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 2016 Employment-Based Outcomes by State

STATE	CASELOAD	EMPLOYED	CASH ASSISTANCE TERMINATIONS	CASH ASSISTANCE REDUCTIONS	HEALTH BENEFITS OFFERED	AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE	JOB RETENTIONS
Alabama	76	68	12	19	44	$9.12	48
Alaska	236	98	45	41	30	$10.06	87
Arizona	1,888	1,061	487	90	686	$9.16	880
Arkansas	90	58	12	2	41	$10.15	56
California	6,786	2,932	371	567	450	$11.33	2,208
Colorado	921	632	428	1	489	$11.44	604
Connecticut	619	456	25	0	167	$11.19	427
Delaware	86	30	2	1	8	$10.19	6
District of Columbia	260	140	5	5	61	$12.20	148
Florida	43,847	14,830	8,606	0	7,837	$9.10	8,829
Georgia	2,537	868	67	0	705	$9.74	768
Hawaii	53	37	5	7	18	$8.62	19
Idaho	683	355	200	0	158	$9.31	266
Illinois	2,387	1,227	424	266	988	$10.86	1,071
Indiana	1,849	1,186	496	67	1,156	$10.98	1,069
Iowa	1,132	488	303	0	379	$10.30	386
Kansas	698	481	173	40	205	$11.51	332
Kentucky	3,049	1,642	1,027	66	1,318	$10.90	1,220
Louisiana	410	230	201	24	34	$10.19	199
Maine	1,121	162	5	5	38	$10.25	46
Maryland	1,067	580	143	0	339	$11.11	365
Massachusetts	1,663	1,177	642	215	850	$11.15	1,017

STATE	CASELOAD	EMPLOYED	CASH ASSISTANCE TERMINATIONS	CASH ASSISTANCE REDUCTIONS	HEALTH BENEFITS OFFERED	AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE	JOB RETENTIONS
Michigan	2,441	1,184	372	151	687	$10.01	891
Minnesota	1,798	1,059	295	227	390	$10.80	901
Mississippi	55	35	14	0	8	$9.75	6
Missouri	877	481	137	13	324	$9.87	356
Montana	17	5	2	1	1	$12.78	4
Nebraska	832	400	165	1	337	$10.16	385
Nevada	2,541	1,362	369	28	641	$10.16	627
New Hampshire	711	606	92	43	354	$9.77	718
New Jersey	884	178	45	25	25	$9.77	110
New Mexico	1,118	273	78	37	138	$9.45	116
New York	6,579	1,702	93	240	360	$10.73	646
North Carolina	1,832	1,443	537	99	1,105	$9.50	1,048
North Dakota	341	234	154	6	158	$10.09	184
Ohio	2,690	1,147	466	90	348	$10.14	490
Oklahoma	309	190	155	0	170	$10.55	202
Oregon	1,523	975	515	9	535	$10.59	650
Pennsylvania	1,807	1,135	386	66	768	$9.71	919
Rhode Island	330	99	47	0	54	$10.48	75
San Diego Wilson/ Fish	1,057	573	307	50	215	$10.67	384
South Carolina	282	100	37	11	41	$9.33	43
South Dakota	558	219	155	5	188	$10.60	194
Tennessee	1,030	900	264	162	703	$10.17	717
Texas	16,421	4,722	127	0	3,138	$9.96	5,073
Utah	395	279	22	0	0	$10.06	223
Vermont	288	199	55	0	164	$10.81	169
Virginia	2,096	1,055	238	0	568	$11.01	989
Washington	3,677	1,190	407	153	344	$11.81	944
West Virginia	12	7	3	0	4	$10.00	0
Wisconsin	1,031	616	381	24	473	$10.32	498
Wyoming	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
TOTAL	**102,992**	**46,387**	**15,714**	**3,461**	**24,808**	**$9.91**	**35,475**

Source: FY 2016 Annual Outcome Goal Plans
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.

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 2016 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[36]: (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, 2016 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
Number of Individuals Aged 16 to 64		*2,929*	*1,572*	*1,357*
In Labor Force	73.7%	**67.1%**	**80.8%**	**51.2%**
(MOE %)		*(1.9%)*	*(1.9%)*	*(3.3%)*
Employed	91.6%	**88.4%**	**91.4%**	**83.0%**
(MOE %)		*(1.9%)*	*(1.6%)*	*(4.5%)*
Unemployed	8.4%	**11.6%**	**8.6%**	**17.1%**
(MOE %)		*(1.9%)*	*(1.6%)*	*(4.5%)*
Not in Labor Force	26.3%	**33.0%**	**19.2%**	**48.8%**
(MOE%)		*(1.9%)*	*(1.9%)*	*(3.3%)*
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: National comparison is derived from the American Community Survey 2011-2015 (Table S230), 5-year sample for individuals at ages 16-64, using https://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=ACS_15_5YR_S2301&prodType=table. 17 "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 you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015.

[36]Working refers to the week prior to the survey; searching for a job refers to the month prior for those who are not employed.

These statistics present a snapshot of refugee employment status during winter 2017, 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.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The overall labor force participation rate (LFP) for refugees was 67.1 percent (+/- 1.9 percent), which is slightly lower than for all U.S. adults aged 16 to 64 (73.7 percent). Male refugees work or seek work at higher rates than do female refugees from the point of arrival onwards (Table 13).

There are no significant differences in LFP by year of arrival (Table 13).

Table 13: Labor Force Status for Working-Age Refugees, by Arrival Year and Sex, 2016 Survey

CELL ENTRIESREPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH EMPLOYMENT STATUS	FY 2011-FY 2012			FY 2013-FY 2014			FY 2015		
YEARS IN US AT TIME OF SURVEY ADMINISTRATION	4.5 TO 6.5			2.5 TO 4.5			1.5 TO 2.5		
	ALL REFUGEES	MALE	FEMALE	ALL REFUGEES	MALE	FEMALE	ALL REFUGEES	MALE	FEMALE
Number of Individuals Aged 16 to 64	952	510	442	942	512	430	1,035	550	485
In Labor Force	**66.5%**	**81.4%**	**50.0%**	**68.6%**	**82.7%**	**51.0%**	**64.9%**	**75.7%**	**53.5%**
(MOE %)	*(4.1%)*	*(3.5%)*	*(5.9%)*	*(3.0%)*	*(3.6%)*	*(5.3%)*	*(3.4%)*	*(4.8%)*	*(4.9%)*
Employed	**89.0%**	**93.0%**	**82.0%**	**88.3%**	**89.7%**	**85.3%**	**87.7%**	**92.5%**	**80.6%**
(MOE %)	*(3.3%)*	*(2.6%)*	*(5.9%)*	*(2.3%)*	*(2.1%)*	*(6.1%)*	*(4.2%)*	*(3.9%)*	*(7.0%)*
Unemployed	**11.0%**	**7.1%**	**18.0%**	**11.7%**	**10.3%**	**14.7%**	**12.3%**	**7.5%**	**19.4%**
(MOE %)	*(3.3%)*	*(2.6%)*	*(6.7%)*	*(2.3%)*	*(2.1%)*	*(6.1%)*	*(4.2%)*	*(3.9%)*	*(7.0%)*
Not in Labor Force	**33.5%**	**18.6%**	**50.0%**	**31.4%**	**17.3%**	**49.1%**	**35.1%**	**24.3%**	**46.5%**
(MOE %)	*(4.1%)*	*(3.5%)*	*(5.9%)*	*(3.0%)*	*(3.6%)*	*(5.3%)*	*(3.4%)*	*(4.8%)*	*(4.9%)*

Note: 17 "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 you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015.*

Employment Rate

The employment rate is the percentage of individuals in the labor force who are working. Approximately eighty-nine (+/- 1.8) percent of refugees aged 16 to 64 in the labor force are employed, compared to 91.6 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 87.7 and 89.0 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 (91.4 vs 83.0 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 2016 data indicate that the unemployment rate among refugees aged 16 to 64 is slightly higher than that of all U.S. adults; 11.6 (+/-1.9) percent vs 8.4 percent (Table 12).

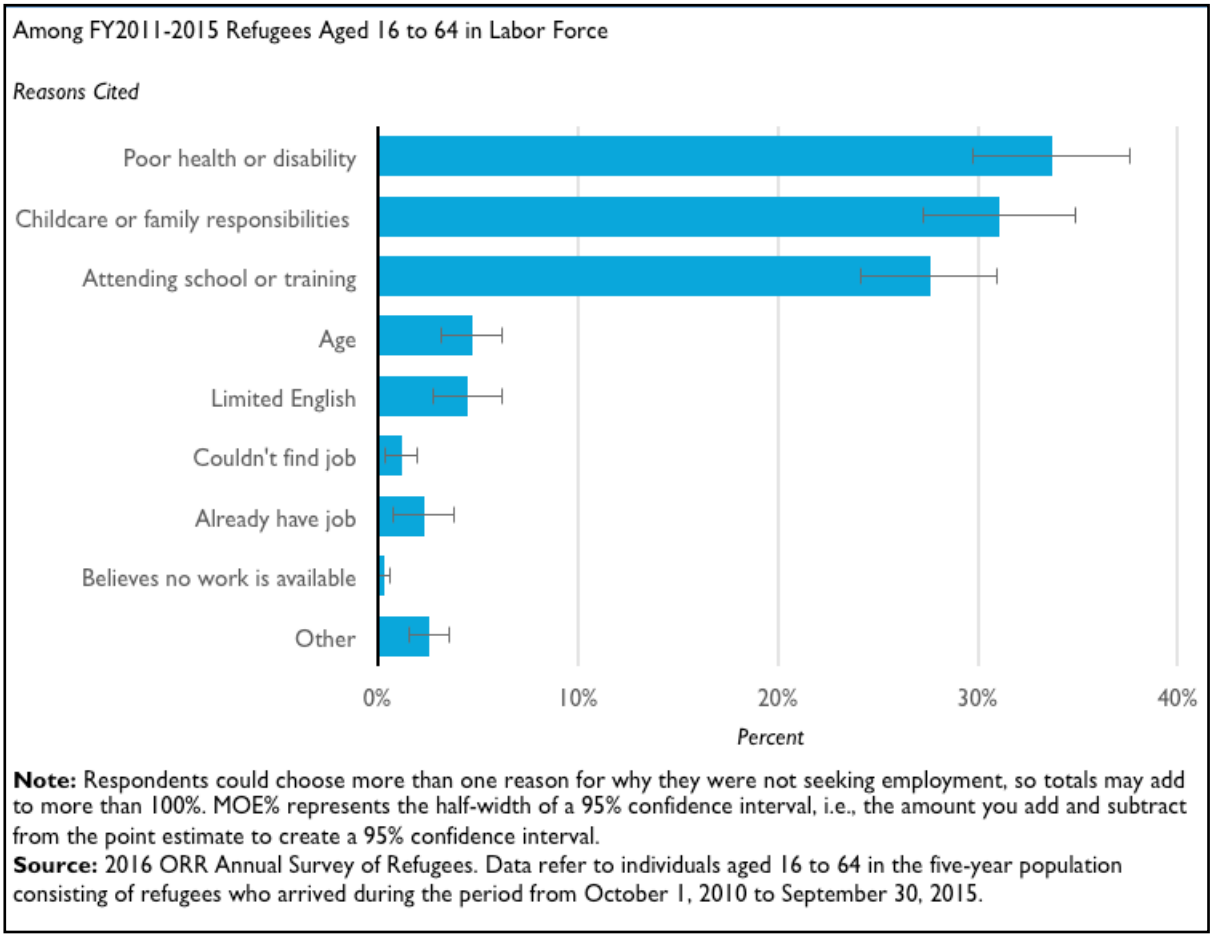
There is no statistically significant variation in unemployment by length of time in the United States (Table 13). Among FY 2015 arrivals, who had been in the United States for an average of 1.5 years, 12.3 percent (+/-4.2 percent) were not employed but were looking for work at the time of the survey. 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; 33.0 (+/-1.9) percent vs 26.3 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, 2016 Survey



Note: Respondents could choose more than one reason for why they were not seeking employment, so totals may add to more than 100%. 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.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015.

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 1.2 percent and 0.3 percent, respectively). Respondents were allowed to select more than one reason for not working. The top three reasons were: poor health or disability; child care or family responsibilities; and attending school or training.

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).

- 33.7 (+/- 3.9) 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 45.8.
- 31.1 (+/- 3.8) percent of those not working and not seeking work cited child care and other family responsibilities as a reason, with a mean age of 33.6. 44.4 percent of working-aged women out of the labor force cited family responsibilities as a reason.
- 27.6 (+/- 3.4) 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 19.5. Male refugees out of the labor force were more likely than females to be attending school or training.

Table 14: Reasons for Not Seeking Employment Among Working-Aged Refugees, 2016 Survey

AMONG FY 2011 – FY 2015 REFUGEES AGED 16 TO 64 NOT IN LABOR FORCE BY SEX				
	ALL	MEAN AGE OF RESPONDENTS	MALE	FEMALE
Number of Individuals 16 to 64 Not in Labor Force	*949*		*295*	*654*
Reasons Cited for Not Seeking Employment				
Poor Health or Disability	33.7%	45.8	45.5%	28.4%
(MOE %)	*(3.9%)*	*(1.5)*	*(7.9%)*	*(4.3%)*
Child Care or family responsibilities	31.1%	33.6	1.7%	44.4%
(MOE %)	*(3.8%)*	*(1.1)*	*(2.1%)*	*(5.1%)*
Attending School or training	27.6%	19.5	37.3%	23.2%
(MOE %)	*(3.4%)*	*(0.7)*	*(7.8%)*	*(3.4%)*
Age	4.7%	40.4	5.7%	4.2%
(MOE %)	*(1.5%)*	*(9.6)*	*(3.2%)*	*(2.0%)*
Limited English	4.5%	44.1	3.4%	5.0%
(MOE %)	*(1.7%)*	*(5.5)*	*(2.5%)*	*(2.2%)*
Couldn't Find Job	1.2%	40.3	0.9%	1.4%
(MOE %)	*(0.8%)*	*(12.2)*	*(1.3%)*	*(1.3%)*
Already Have Job	2.3%	31.3	5.2%	1.0%
(MOE %)	*(1.5%)*	*(4.1)*	*(3.5%)*	*(1.1%)*
Believes no work is available	0.3%	55.3	0.5%	0.2%
(MOE %)	*(0.3%)*	*(7.5)*	*(0.8%)*	*(0.3%)*
Other	2.6%	38.9	4.5%	1.7%
(MOE %)	*(1.0%)*	*(6.4)*	*(3.0%)*	*(0.7%)*

Note: Respondents could choose more than one reason for why they were not seeking employment, so totals may add to more than 100%.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015. 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, 13.2 percent earned a college or university degree (including medical degrees) before arriving in the United States. Over 32.1 percent had completed high school or a technical degree. 16.8 percent completed primary school. 29.1 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, 2016 Survey

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH PRE-ARRIVAL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL	FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013-FY 2014	FY 2015	ALL
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 Individuals Aged 25 or Older	*857*	*821*	*804*	*2,482*
Highest Degree Attained before Arrival to U.S.				
None	33.6%	25.0%	28.9%	29.1%
(MOE %)	*(3.7%)*	*(4.1%)*	*(5.0%)*	*(2.1%)*
Primary School	17.1%	14.9%	20.3%	16.8%
(MOE%)	*(3.2%)*	*(2.5%)*	*(4.8%)*	*(1.5%)*
Training in Refugee Camp	0.8%	0.3%	1.6%	0.7%
(MOE %)	*(0.7%)*	*(0.3%)*	*(1.9%)*	*(0.5%)*
Technical School	4.5%	6.0%	4.4%	5.1%
(MOE %)	(1.6%)	(1.4%)	(1.4%)	(0.9%)
Secondary School	26.1%	29.8%	22.7%	27.0%
(MOE %)	*(3.2%)*	*(4.0%)*	*(2.9%)*	*(2.2%)*
University Degree (other than Medical Degree)	9.6%	13.3%	14.4%	12.1%
(MOE %)	*(2.4%)*	*(2.4%)*	*(2.8%)*	*(1.3%)*
Medical Degree	0.7%	1.5%	0.7%	1.1%
(MOE %)	*(0.9%)*	*(0.8%)*	*(0.6%)*	*(0.4%)*
Other	7.6%	9.3%	6.9%	8.2%
(MOE %)	*(1.9%)*	*(2.9%)*	*(2.0%)*	*(1.5%)*
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH PRE-ARRIVAL EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT LEVEL	FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013-FY 2014	FY 2015	ALL
Number of Individuals Aged 25 or Older	*795*	*766*	*733*	*2,294*
Average Years of Education Before Arrival to U.S.	**8.0**	**9.5**	**8.4**	**8.7**
(MOE)	*(3.6)*	*(4.4)*	*(5.0)*	*(2.0)*

Note: 67 "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 you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015.

Many refugee adults pursue further education upon arrival in the United States (Table 16). 15.7 percent (+/- 1.7 percent) of refugees 18 and older attended school or university in the year prior to the 2016 survey; the largest portion of these pursued a high school diploma. 2.5 percent (+/- 0.8 percent) of refugees 18 and older earned a degree in the year prior to the survey.

Table 16: Refugee Educational Pursuits in the United States, Refugees 18 and Older, 2016 Survey

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS SEEKING EDUCATION PURSUING EACH TYPE OF DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE	FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013-FY 2014	FY 2015	ALL
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 Individuals Aged 18 or Older	*1,077*	*1,074*	*1,084*	*3,235*
Degree Pursuit				
Pursuing High School Certificate or Equivalency	3.7%	5.2%	8.0%	5.2%
(MOE %)	(1.7%)	(1.5%)	(2.6%)	(0.8%)
Pursuing Associate's Degree	2.4%	2.0%	1.2%	2.0%
(MOE %)	*(1.1%)*	*(1.1%)*	*(0.7%)*	*(0.7%)*
Pursuing Bachelor's Degree	3.6%	4.5%	3.3%	3.9%
(MOE %)	*(1.7%)*	*(1.7%)*	*(1.6%)*	*(1.1%)*

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS SEEKING EDUCATION PURSUING EACH TYPE OF DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE	FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013-FY 2014	FY 2015	ALL
Pursuing Master's or Doctorate Degree	1.5%	1.4%	0.6%	1.3%
(MOE %)	(1.1%)	(0.8%)	(0.5%)	(0.5%)
Pursuing Professional School Degree	0.9%	1.3%	0.9%	1.1%
(MOE %)	*(0.7%)*	*(1.0%)*	*(0.6%)*	*(0.6%)*
Pursuing Certificate/License	0.3%	1.0%	1.3%	0.8%
(MOE %)	*(0.3%)*	*(0.7%)*	*(1.0%)*	*(0.4%)*
Pursuing Other Credential	1.3%	1.9%	0.7%	1.4%
(MOE %)	(0.8%)	(1.1%)	(0.5%)	(0.6%)
TOTAL	**13.7%**	**17.3%**	**16.0%**	**15.7%**
(MOE %)	**(3.5%)**	**(2.6%)**	**(3.3%)**	**(1.7%)**
Number of Individuals Aged 18 or Older	*1,094*	*1,087*	*1,102*	*3,283*
Degree Received Among Individuals Pursuing Degree	2.6%	2.4%	2.6%	2.5%
(MOE %)	*(1.3%)*	*(1.2%)*	*(1.5%)*	*(0.8%)*

Note: 53 "Don't Know" and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulation for degree pursuit, and 5 responses "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. 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 you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015.

Table 17 presents the work experience of adults 18 and older by their year of arrival. The majority of working adults (74.5 percent, +/- 2.1 percent) were employed full-time, for an average of 43.3 weeks of the year. Working men were more likely to work full-time then women (81.5 percent vs 60.2 percent), and worked a larger portion of the year (45.4 weeks vs 38.4 weeks). Both male and female refugees arriving in FY 2011 – FY 2012 were employed for a larger portion of the year than were FY 2015 arrivals.

Table 17: Refugee Work Experience by Gender and Arrival Cohort, 2016 Survey

YEARS IN US AT TIME OF SURVEY ADMINISTRATION	FY 2011-FY 2012		FY 2013-FY 2014		FY 2015		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
Number of Individuals Aged 18 or Older Employed	*348*	*167*	*344*	*167*	*369*	*191*	*1,586*	*1,061*	*525*
Worked Full-Time*	84.2%	59.4%	79.0%	62.9%	81.9%	56.9%	74.5%	81.5%	60.2%
(MOE %)	*(5.5%)*	*(9.0%)*	*(4.6%)*	*(8.5%)*	*(5.4%)*	*(8.5%)*	*(2.1%)*	*(2.9%)*	*(4.6%)*
Number of Respondents Aged 18 or Older Employed	*296*	*138*	*306*	*129*	*307*	*139*	*1,315*	*909*	*406*
Average Number of Weeks Worked in Previous Year	47.0	41.0	45.0	39.9	43.4	30.9	43.3	45.4	38.4
(MOE)	*(1.6)*	*(3.1)*	*(1.6)*	*(4.3)*	*(2.0)*	*(4.2)*	*(1.1)*	*(1.0)*	*(2.1)*

*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"). 179 "Don't Know" and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations on "working full time." Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. 404 "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 you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval. Source: 2016 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged18 or older in the five-year population consisting of refugees who arrived during the period from October 1, 2010 to September 30, 2015.

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.[37] The services provided through RMA are equivalent to those provided through a state's Medicaid program.[38] In addition to the health coverage provided through RMA, ORR funds discretionary grants to promote the physical and mental health of ORR-served populations.

Table 18 displays medical coverage by year of arrival. Over 57 percent (+/- 2.1 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; 3.9 percent (+/- 4.2 percent) of FY 2011 – FY 2012 arrivals reported no medical coverage in the year prior to the survey, compared to 28.3 percent (+/- 4.1 percent) of the most recent arrival cohort.

[37] See 45 CFR 400.100.

[38] See 45 CFR 400.105.

Table 18: Refugee Adult Medical Coverage by Arrival Cohort, 2016 Survey

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH MEDICAL COVERAGE STATUS	FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013-FY 2014	FY 2015	ALL
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 Individuals Aged 18 or Older	*948*	*951*	*953*	*2,852*
Coverage				
Had Coverage Throughout All Previous 12 Months	53.3%	58.4%	61.6%	57.1%
(MOE %)	*(3.9%)*	*(3.5%)*	*(4.2%)*	*(2.1%)*
No Coverage in Any of the Previous 12 Months	39.9%	32.3%	28.3%	34.3%
(MOE %)	*(4.2%)*	*(3.7%)*	*(4.1%)*	*(2.0%)*
Source of Coverage				
Coverage only through respondent's or family member's employer	13.7%	11.9%	7.7%	11.6%
(MOE %)	*(3.1%)*	*(3.0%)*	*(2.8%)*	*(1.7%)*
Coverage only through Medicaid or RMA	51.5%	45.4%	51.3%	48.8%
(MOE %)	*(5.4%)*	*(4.0%)*	*(5.2%)*	*(2.3%)*
Coverage through Other Sources	30.7%	39.7%	37.2%	36.1%
(MOE %)	*(5.1%)*	*(3.9%)*	*(5.0%)*	*(2.6%)*
Coverage through Medicaid or RMA in addition to Other Sources	4.2%	3.0%	3.8%	3.6%
(MOE %)	*(1.6%)*	*(1.7%)*	*(2.2%)*	*(1.0%)*
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: 179 "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 you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015.

Among refugees with medical coverage, the source of that coverage varied by length of stay in the United States. There was no substantial variation in medical coverage through government aid programs by length of time in the United States; about half of refugee adults were covered by Medicaid or RMA regardless of arrival cohort. However, data 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 (7.5 percent of FY 2015 arrivals compared to 14.2 percent of those arriving FY 2011 – FY 2012).

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.[39]

The SOT program is composed of two types of grants: Direct Services for SOT and Technical Assistance to the SOT Program. Direct Services for SOT grants are designed to provide holistic, strengths-based, and trauma-informed services to survivors of torture and their families to assist them in the healing and recovery process. Direct Services grantees provide health, mental health, and legal services to survivors and their families as well as education and professional training to the community. A Technical Assistance to the SOT 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.

In FY 2016, the SOT program funding totaled $10,500,000 in grant funding. Direct Service SOT grantees provided services to an estimated 7,500 survivors of torture and their families in FY 2016, 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 2016, the Technical Assistance to the SOT Program grantee provided a number of web-based trainings and published a co-authored literature review on evidence-based group treatment for torture survivors. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-13 in Appendix A.

Refugee Health Promotion

The Refugee Health Promotion Program (RHP) uses a framework of health services, which 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.[40]

During FY 2016, ORR awarded $4,510,000 in grant funding to 36 states and the District of Columbia and Wilson/Fish programs for RHP. Services supported by the RHP Program in FY 2016 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.

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[39]The Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-320) authorized the Survivors of Torture Program.

[40]Prior to FY 2015, RHP was known as the Refugee Preventive Health program.

Refugee Mental Health Technical Assistance

ORR funded a Refugee Mental Health Technical Assistance project in FY 2016 to offer refugee resettlement providers: (1) consultations on mental health screening and referral services; (2) on-line training to enhance clinical skills and build organizational capacity to provide cultural and linguistically appropriate mental health services; (3) research and resources to increase knowledge of ORR-served populations and promote evidence-based mental health interventions.

In FY 2016, the project completed a national needs assessment, hosted conference calls with stakeholders, presented webinars, created country guides, and partnered with HHS' Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA).

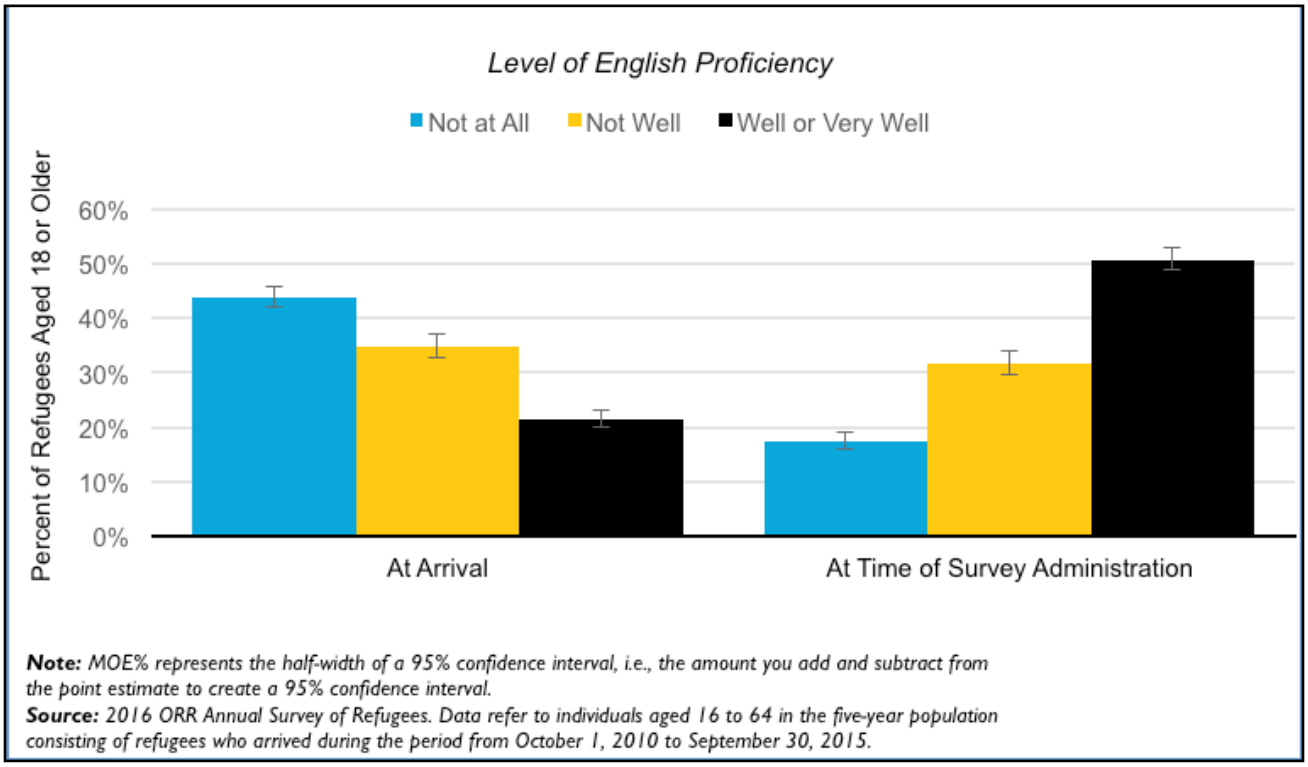
Integration and Assimilation

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. Efforts like microenterprise and individual development accounts assist with the process of assimilation.

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 their community.

Table 19 presents information about the English language proficiency of the adults 18 and older in ASR 2016 households, at the time of their arrival in the United States and in winter 2017. 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 2011 – FY 2015 Refugee English Language Proficiency at Arrival and Time of Survey Administration



Note: *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.*
Source: *2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015.*

Almost 44 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 2015 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 (41.2 percent versus 16.6 percent, Table 19).

In winter 2017, 47.2% (+/-4.2%) about half of refugees entering the United States in FY 2011 - FY 2015 spoke English well or very well. Refugees entering in FY 2013 – FY 2015 had stronger self-reported English skills at arrival compared to FY 2011 – FY 2012 entrants, but 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, 2015 Survey

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH LEVEL OF ENGLISH PROFICIENCY	FY 2011 - FY 2012		FY2013 - FY 2014		FY 2015			
YEARS IN US AT TIME OF SURVEY ADMINISTRATION	4.5 TO 6.5		2.5 TO 4.5		1.5 TO 2.5		ALL	
	AT ARRIVAL	AT SURVEY	AT ARRIVAL	AT SURVEY	AT ARRIVAL	AT SURVEY	AT ARRIVAL	AT SURVEY
Number of Respondents Aged 18 or Older	*1,001*	*1,001*	*994*	*992*	*1,016*	*1,018*	*3,011*	*3,011*
Level of English Proficiency								
Not at all	**49.4%**	**19.1%**	**40.1%**	**16.4%**	**41.2%**	**16.6%**	**43.9%**	**17.5%**
(MOE %)	*(3.7%)*	*(3.3%)*	*(4.0%)*	*(3.2%)*	*(4.7%)*	*(3.0%)*	*(1.8%)*	*(1.5%)*
Not Well	**33.1%**	**33.7%**	**35.4%**	**29.7%**	**36.0%**	**33.0%**	**34.7%**	**31.8%**
(MOE%)	*(3.3%)*	*(3.9%)*	*(3.6%)*	*(2.9%)*	*(5.0%)*	*(3.3%)*	*(2.1%)*	*(2.1%)*
Well or Very Well	**17.4%**	**47.2%**	**24.5%**	**53.9%**	**22.8%**	**50.5%**	**21.5%**	**50.7%**
(MOE%)	*(3.1%)*	*(4.2%)*	*(2.5%)*	*(3.1%)*	*(2.6%)*	*(3.5%)*	*(1.5%)*	*(1.9%)*
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: 20 "Don't Know" or refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations for English proficiency at time of arrival, and 20 "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 you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015.

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, 2016 Survey

CELL ENTRIES REPRESENT THE % OF INDIVIDUALS WITH EACH LPR STATUS	FY 2011-FY 2012	FY 2013-FY 2014	FY 2015	ALL
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 Individuals Aged 18 or Older	*989*	*985*	*1,005*	*2,979*
Has Already Applied for LPR Status	**66.9%**	**69.2%**	**74.6%**	**69.4%**
(MOE %)	*(4.0%)*	*(3.3%)*	*(4.4%)*	*(1.8%)*
Plans to Apply in the Future	**28.7%**	**27.7%**	**21.3%**	**26.8%**
(MOE %)	*(3.8%)*	*(3.6%)*	*(4.2%)*	*(1.8%)*
Has Not Applied to Adjust LPR Status but Does Not Plan to Apply in the Future	**4.4%**	**3.1%**	**4.1%**	**3.8%**
(MOE %)	*(1.5%)*	*(1.1%)*	*(1.5%)*	*(0.7%)*
TOTAL	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: 52 "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 you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.
Source: 2016 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, 2010 to September 30, 2015.

There are no statistically significant differences in LPR adjustment by year of refugee arrival. Overall, 69.4 percent (+/- 1.8 percent) of adults had applied for permanent residency at the time of the survey. Nearly all remaining indicated intentions to apply in the future (26.8 percent, +/- 1.8 percent). A small percentage of refugees (3.8 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 27 projects through awards totaling $4,399,046 in FY 2016. Grantees provided an array of services including healthcare system navigation training, academic enrichment and college preparation, citizenship preparation, and employment assistance. Additionally, grantees conducted community outreach, coalition building, 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 2016, RAPP supported 11 projects through awards totaling $930,373. 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 2016, ORR awarded 35 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 three technical assistance grants to organizations qualified to provide expertise in fields central to refugee resettlement. 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 2016, ORR awarded grants totaling $1,075,000 to five technical assistance providers:

- The Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc. (CLINIC) continued work on its technical assistance project, Paving the Path to Citizenship and Integration for Refugees, designed to increase ORR-served populations' interest in citizenship services. The project disseminates resources and training to a network of refugee resettlement providers designated as Citizenship Navigators and conducts a civic text messaging campaign.

- The International Rescue Committee began work on its Monitoring and Evaluation Technical Assistance (META) Project, which improves service providers' practices in data collection and analysis, data management, and evaluation by providing supporting providers through webinars, consultations, needs assessments, and live trainings.

- Lutheran Immigrant and Refugee Services (LIRS) continued to focus on HIGHER, which strengthens access to workforce resources for out-of-school youth and other highly skilled ORR-served populations through workforce collaboration strategies. HIGHER also deepens resettlement network engagement, information-sharing, and peer-driven technical assistance in the field of employment for refugees and other ORR-served populations.

- Welcoming America continued its work on creating and fostering "welcoming communities" by providing refugee resettlement providers with the tools and supports needed to enhance and sustain their community engagement and public awareness work in local communities and deepen local collaborations. These tools include webinars, regional roundtables, toolkits, and e-resources.

- The U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) provides technical assistance through its Bridging Refugee Youth and Children's Services (BRYCS) project. BRYCS maintains a clearinghouse of resources on its website to facilitate information-sharing and collaboration among service providers and disseminate information on evidence-based practices related to refugee and immigrant children and youth.

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 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.[41]

Originally, the program provided services for refugee minors arriving from overseas unaccompanied by a parent or adult relative.[42] Over the years, legislation was enacted that made other populations already in the United States eligible for the URM Program.[43] 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 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

[41]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.

[42]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.

[43]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.

where the URM Program operates, as well as services required by ORR regulations.[44] 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 24.

In total, the URM Program served 1,846 youth in FY 2016, which included 375 new enrollees. The URM Program served participants from 51 countries. Refugee was the most common category of eligibility in FY 2016.

Table 21: FY 2016 Participants in the URM Program by Category of Eligibility

CATEGORY OF ELIGIBILITY	NUMBER
Refugee	1,094
Asylee	27
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	22
Victim of Trafficking	122
Special Immigrant Juvenile Status	581
TOTAL	**1,846**

Source: ORR's URM Database

In FY 2016, 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 2016: California, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Table 22 provides the number of URMs served in each state and the District of Columbia in FY 2016.

[44]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.

Table 22: FY 2016 Participants in the URM Program by State

STATE	NUMBER
Arizona	60
California	263
Colorado	89
District of Columbia	33
Florida	29
Massachusetts	194
Michigan	380
Mississippi	42
New York	91
North Dakota	75
Pennsylvania	131
Texas	150
Utah	103
Virginia	70
Washington	136
TOTAL	**1,846**

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. In FY 2016, 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 Microenterprise Program. In FY 2016, ORR conducted 42 on-site monitoring and technical assistance visits for discretionary grantees operating in 23 states and identified promising practices related to community outreach and education, quality assurance, mental health screenings, home visits, and administrative management practices. ORR issued corrective actions regarding eligibility, documentation, and duplication of services.

During FY 2016, ORR launched the ORR Monitoring Initiative to improve ORR monitoring. As part of the Monitoring Initiative, ORR increased monitoring capacity by reviewing monitoring protocols and proce-

dures. The initiative aims to improve the efficiency of services and enhance cooperation between ORR and its partners.

HHS' Office of Inspector General did not publish any reports regarding fraud, abuse, or mismanagement in the provision of ORR refugee benefits or services during FY 2016.

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.[45] Eligible repatriates do not have immediate access to resources to meet their needs and have been identified by the U.S. Department of State 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 or 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, ORR is the lead federal agency responsible for the coordination and provision of temporary services within the United States to all non-combatant evacuees from a foreign country.

The FY 2016 budget for the Repatriation Program was $932,000. In FY 2016, the Repatriation Program provided services to 617 U.S. citizens compared to 615 individuals in FY 2015. Approximately 74 percent of the 617 individuals served in FY 2016 were adults.

Table 23: Summary of Services Provided in FY 2016

CATEGORY	NUMBER
Children	160
Adults	457
TOTAL	**617**

In FY 2016, repatriates arrived from a total of 96 countries and repatriated to 47 states and one U.S. territory. The most common departure country in FY 2016 was the Philippines. Other common departure countries included: Mexico, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, and Israel. The most common states of final destination included: California, Florida, Texas, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania.

[45] The Repatriation Program was established by Section 1113 of the Social Security Act (Pub. L. 87-64, 42 U.S.C. 1313).

UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN PROGRAM

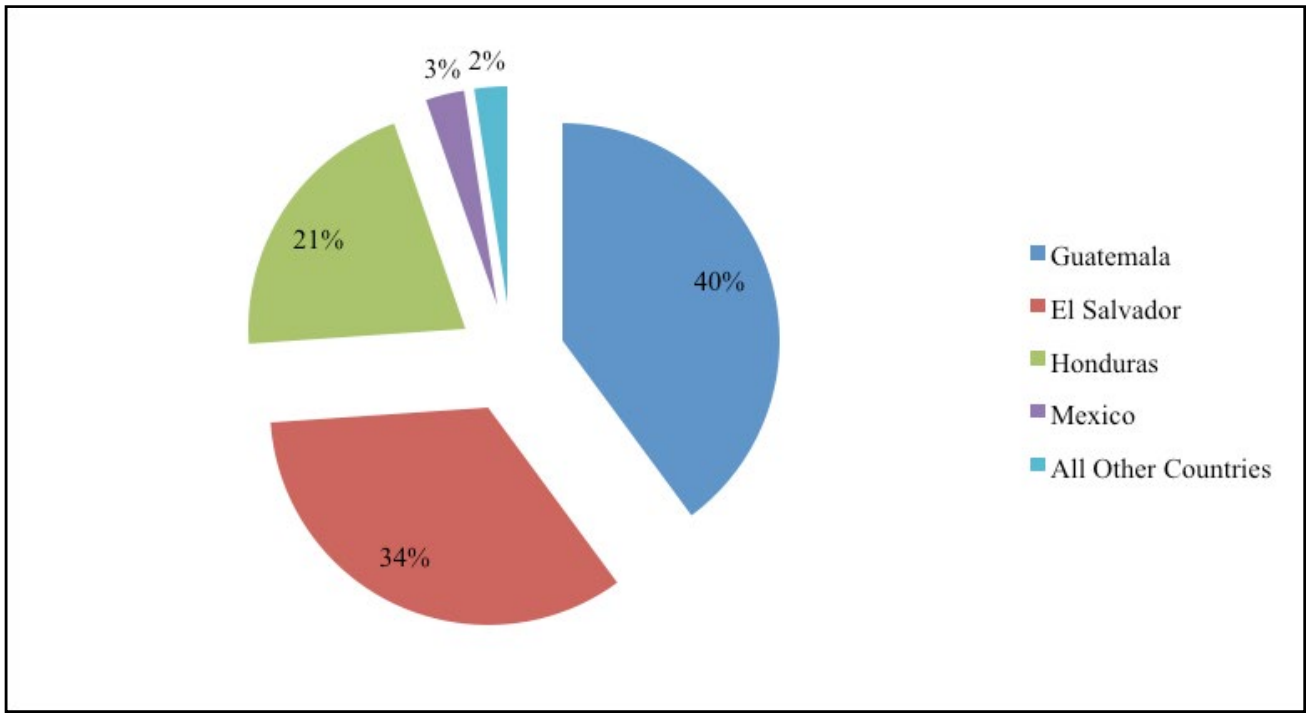
The Unaccompanied Alien Children Program provides a safe and appropriate environment to children and youth who enter the United States without lawful immigration status and are without a parent or legal guardian in the United States available to provide care and physical custody (referred to as "unaccompanied 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.[46]

Profile of Unaccompanied Alien Children

ORR served 59,170 unaccompanied alien children in FY 2016, compared to 33,726 unaccompanied alien children in FY 2015.

The majority of unaccompanied alien children placed in ORR custody in FY 2016 were from Central American countries. The following three Central American countries accounted for 95 percent of unaccompanied alien children in ORR custody: Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Figure 4: Unaccompanied Alien Children by Country of Birth in FY 2016



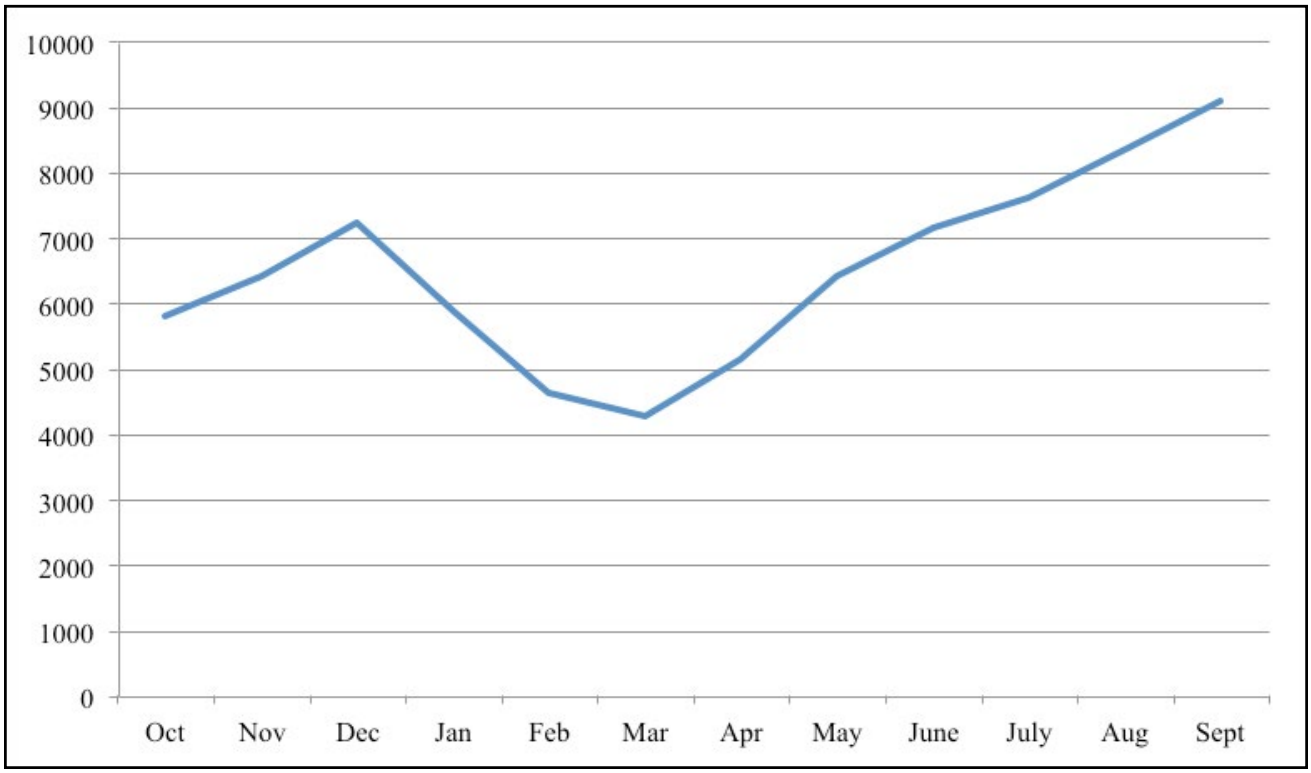
Source: ORR's UAC Portal

[46]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.

Of the children placed into ORR custody in FY 2016, 67 percent were male and 33 percent were female. This gender make-up is similar to FY 2015, when 68 percent were male and 32 percent were female.

ORR experienced a significant increase in the number of DHS referrals from FY 2015 (33,726) to FY 2016 (59,170). As a result, the average number of unaccompanied alien children in ORR care at any point in time almost doubled in FY 2016 (6,508) compared to FY 2015 (3,503). After a slight decline in the average number of minors in care in February and March 2016, the average number of minors in care began to increase, reaching a peak in September 2016.

Figure 5: Average Number of Unaccompanied Alien Children in ORR Care by Month in FY 2016



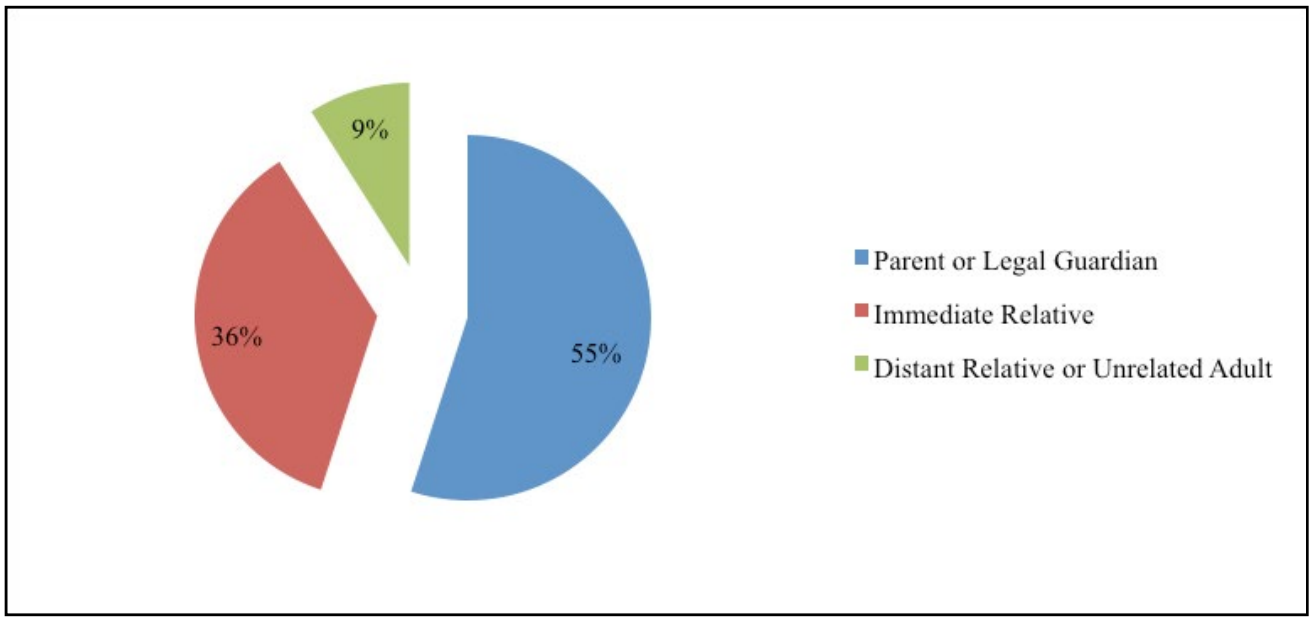
Source: ORR's UAC Portal

ORR and its care providers work to ensure that children are released timely and safely from ORR custody to parents, other family members, or other adults (often referred to as "sponsors") who can care for the child's physical and mental well-being.

Approximately 91 percent of unaccompanied alien children released to sponsors in FY 2016 were released to sponsors immediately related to the child. Approximately 55 percent of unaccompanied alien children were released to parents.[47]

[47] "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 6: Sponsor Relationship to Unaccompanied Alien Children Released in FY 2016



Source: ORR's UAC Portal

Unaccompanied alien children were released to sponsors residing in 49 states and the District of Columbia in FY 2016. Table 24 provides the state-by-state data.

Table 24: Number of Unaccompanied Alien Children Released to a Sponsor by State in FY 2016

STATE	NUMBER OF UAC
Alabama	870
Alaska	5
Arizona	330
Arkansas	309
California	7,381
Colorado	427
Connecticut	454
Delaware	275
District of Columbia	432
Florida	5,281
Georgia	1,735
Hawaii	4
Idaho	39
Illinois	519
Indiana	354

STATE	NUMBER OF UAC
Iowa	352
Kansas	326
Kentucky	503
Louisiana	973
Maine	9
Maryland	3,871
Massachusetts	1,541
Michigan	227
Minnesota	318
Mississippi	300
Missouri	261
Montana	0
Nebraska	486
Nevada	283
New Hampshire	25
New Jersey	2,637
New Mexico	65
New York	4,985
North Carolina	1,493
North Dakota	10
Ohio	693
Oklahoma	301
Oregon	188
Pennsylvania	604
Rhode Island	269
South Carolina	562
South Dakota	81
Tennessee	1,354
Texas	6,550
Utah	126
Vermont	1
Virginia	3,728
Washington	476
West Virginia	26
Wisconsin	85
Wyoming	23
TOTAL	**52,147**

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 87 percent of unaccompanied alien children were initially placed in a shelter in FY 2016. Foster care was the second most common initial placement at approximately 12 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 2016[48]

FACILITY TYPE FOR INITIAL PLACEMENT	NUMBER OF UAC
Shelter	51,435
Foster Care	7,329
Secure/Staff Secure	330
Therapeutic	76
TOTAL	**59,170**

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 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.

[48]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.

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 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.

In FY 2016, ORR increased funding for post-release services to expand availability and increase the timeliness of post-release services. Additionally, ORR began follow-up calls for all UACs that focus on safety and well-being after discharge.

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.

Highlights of FY 2016

The Unaccompanied Alien Children Program made a number of policy and programmatic improvements in FY 2016.

ORR operated temporary or "influx" shelters to respond to the record numbers of DHS referrals in Homestead, Florida, and Fort Bliss (a U.S. Army base), New Mexico. These sites were, while operating, the largest congregate care facilities for children in the nation.

In October 2016, as Hurricane Matthew approached ORR's influx shelter in Homestead, Florida, ORR conducted the largest mass air evacuation of minors in U.S. history. ORR safely moved 1,380 children over a four-day period without incident.

In response to the nationwide concern over the Zika virus, which also affected UACs, ORR collaborated with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) to ensure that ORR policies and procedures are guided by the latest science. ORR required aggressive mosquito control and inspection efforts at all of its UAC residential facilities, and instituted testing of pregnant UAC who might have been exposed to Zika virus during pregnancy.

APPENDIX A

Table II-1: FY 2016 Targeted Assistance Formula Allocations[49]

STATE	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Arizona	Maricopa	$1,133,239
Arizona	Pima	$405,180
California	Los Angeles	$1,628,051
California	San Diego	$1,230,409
California	Sacramento	$754,949
California	Alameda	$289,676
California	Santa Clara	$218,581
California	Orange	$211,451
California	Stanislaus	$134,245
California	San Francisco	$103,892
Colorado	Denver	$417,810
Colorado	Arapahoe	$247,915
Connecticut	Hartford	$119,985
Connecticut	New Haven	$117,133
Florida	Miami-Dade	$11,571,541
Florida	Hillsborough	$1,298,040
Florida	Palm Beach	$743,745
Florida	Broward	$542,684
Florida	Orange	$541,054
Florida	Duval	$485,849
Florida	Lee	$373,197
Florida	Collier	$327,973
Florida	Pinellas	$172,746
Georgia	Dekalb	$905,695
Georgia	Fulton	$229,378
Idaho	Ada	$289,472
Idaho	Twin Falls	$125,486
Illinois	Cook	$726,634
Illinois	Dupage	$167,450
Illinois	Winnebago	$128,949

[49]The amount distributed to each country was slightly different than the amount listed in this table due to re-alighnment of funding following the withdrawal of the state of Texas from the refugee Resettlemetn Program.

STATE	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Indiana	Marion	$579,555
Iowa	Polk	$237,322
Kansas	Wyandotte	$108,781
Kentucky	Jefferson	$863,934
Kentucky	Warren	$144,431
Kentucky	Fayette	$115,096
Maine	Cumberland	$153,597
Maryland	Montgomery	$417,810
Maryland	Baltimore City	$377,475
Maryland	Prince Georges	$116,930
Massachusetts	Hampden	$237,526
Massachusetts	Suffolk	$224,489
Massachusetts	Worcester	$195,154
Massachusetts	Middlesex	$159,301
Michigan	Oakland	$498,682
Michigan	Kent	$301,695
Michigan	Macomb	$248,119
Michigan	Eaton	$235,693
Minnesota	Hennepin	$399,679
Minnesota	Ramsey	$322,269
Missouri	Saint Louis City	$289,472
Missouri	Jackson	$241,396
Nebraska	Douglas	$339,381
Nebraska	Lancaster	$154,616
Nevada	Clark	$666,336
New Hampshire	Merrimack	$96,559
New Jersey	Union	$154,005
New Mexico	Bernalillo	$139,948
New York	Erie	$585,259
New York	Onondaga	$524,554
New York	Monroe	$310,250
New York	Oneida	$173,765
New York	Albany	$145,653
New York	Kings	$104,300
New York	Queens	$101,244
New York	New York	$100,225

STATE	COUNTY	AMOUNT
North Carolina	Guilford	$302,102
North Carolina	Mecklenburg	$290,287
North Carolina	Wake	$226,526
North Carolina	Durham	$103,281
North Dakota	Cass	$169,487
Ohio	Franklin	$554,092
Ohio	Cuyahoga	$275,416
Ohio	Summit	$230,804
Ohio	Hamilton	$68,447
Oregon	Multnomah	$497,256
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	$298,231
Pennsylvania	Lancaster	$264,416
Pennsylvania	Erie	$256,267
Pennsylvania	Allegheny	$205,136
Pennsylvania	Dauphin	$89,225
South Dakota	Minnehaha	$157,264
Tennessee	Davidson	$511,109
Texas	Harris	$2,293,368
Texas	Dallas	$941,344
Texas	Tarrant	$655,539
Texas	Travis	$611,130
Texas	Bexar	$449,995
Texas	Potter	$182,932
Utah	Salt Lake	$475,866
Vermont	Chittenden	$129,356
Virginia	Fairfax	$280,509
Virginia	Henrico	$125,078
Washington	King	$865,156
Washington	Spokane	$199,432
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	$424,939
TOTAL		**$47,840,900**

Table II-2: FY 2016 Targeted Assistance Discretionary Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	$150,000
California Department of Social Services	California	$275,000
State of Connecticut Department of Social Services	Connecticut	$175,000
Mountain States Group, Inc.	Idaho	$150,000
Iowa Department of Human Services	Iowa	$150,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	$150,000
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	Maine	$175,000
Maryland Department of Human Resources	Maryland	$150,000
Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants	Massachusetts	$186,225
Michigan Department of Human Services	Michigan	$175,000
Missouri Department of Social Services	Missouri	$150,000
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	Nebraska	$150,000
New Hampshire Department of Health & Human Services	New Hampshire	$175,000
New Jersey Department of Human Services	New Jersey	$150,000
New York Office of Temporary & Disability Assistance	New York	$300,000
North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services	North Carolina	$200,000
Ohio Department of Job & Family Services	Ohio	$200,000
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	$225,000
Rhode Island Department of Human Services	Rhode Island	$175,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	South Dakota	$150,000
Texas Health and Human Services Commission	Texas	$300,000
Utah Department of Workforce Services	Utah	$175,000
Vermont Agency of Human Services	Vermont	$150,000
Washington State Depart of Social and Health Services	Washington	$200,000
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families	Wisconsin	$250,000
TOTAL		**$4,686,225**

Table II-3: FY 2016 Preferred Communities Grantees

GRANTEE	AMOUNT
Church World Service	$1,430,268
Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society	$1,429,431
Ethiopian Community Development Center	$1,346,989
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	$1,287,888
International Rescue Committee	$1,619,775
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	$1,751,767
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	$1,779,337
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops	$2,483,924
World Relief	$1,356,528
TOTAL	**$14,885,907**

Table II-4: FY 2016 Cuban/Haitian Program Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	$192,396
California Department of Social Services	California	$122,312
Florida Department of Children and Families	Florida	$15,121,792
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	$475,168
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	Nevada	$525,500
New Jersey Department of Human Services	New Jersey	$192,664
New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	New York	$166,416
North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services	North Carolina	$104,452
State of Oregon	Oregon	$95,252
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	$123,392
Texas Health and Human Services Commission	Texas	$1,348,656
TOTAL		**$18,468,000**

Table II-5: FY 2016 Refugee School Impact Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Catholic Social Services	Alaska	$175,736
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	$703,592
California Department of Social Services	California	$1,171,426
Colorado Department of Human Services	Colorado	$460,014
Connecticut Department of Social Services	Connecticut	$175,736
Florida Department of Children and Families	Florida	$1,171,426
Georgia Department of Human Services	Georgia	$742,798
Jannus, Inc.	Idaho	$219,215
Iowa Department of Human Services	Iowa	$175,736
Illinois Department of Human Services	Illinois	$527,622
Indiana Division of Disability & Rehabilitation	Indiana	$339,603
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	$463,104
Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants	Massachusetts	$471,749
Maryland Department of Human Resources	Maryland	$350,420
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	Maine	$175,736
Michigan Department of Human Services	Michigan	$797,133
Minnesota Department of Human Services	Minnesota	$589,674
Missouri Department of Social Services	Missouri	$287,441
North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services	North Carolina	$573,930
North Dakota Department of Public Instruction	North Dakota	$175,736
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	Nebraska	$211,499
New Hampshire Dept of Health and Human Services	New Hampshire	$175,736
New Jersey Department of Human Services	New Jersey	$175,736
New Mexico Human Services Department	New Mexico	$175,736
Clark County School District	Nevada	$175,736
New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	New York	$1,171,426
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	Ohio	$503,851
Lutheran Community Services Northwest	Oregon	$272,005
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	$686,612
Rhode Island Department of Human Services	Rhode Island	$175,736
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	South Dakota	$175,736
Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.	Tennessee	$387,156
Texas Health and Human Services Commission	Texas	$1,171,426
Utah Department of Workforce Services	Utah	$299,172

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Virginia Department of Social Services	Virginia	$453,839
Vermont Agency of Human Services	Vermont	$175,736
Washington State Depart. of Social & Health Services	Washington	$731,685
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction	Wisconsin	$213,350
TOTAL		**$17,080,000**

Table II-6: FY 2016 Matching Grant Grantees

GRANTEE	FEDERAL AWARD AMOUNT
Church World Service (CWS)	$6,989,400
Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society (DFMS)	$4,851,000
Ethiopian Community Development Council (ECDC)	$2,752,200
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)	$1,997,600
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	$10,562,200
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS)	$9,050,800
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB)	$21,714,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI)	$12,845,800
World Relief (WR)	$5,546,200
TOTAL	**$76,309,200**

Table II-7: Average Fulltime Hourly Wage by Grantee

GRANTEE	AVERAGE FULLTIME HOURLY WAGE AT 180 DAYS
CWS	$10.00
DFMS	$9.62
ECDC	$9.73
HIAS	$9.46
IRC	$9.85
LIRS	$10.34
USCCB	$10.71
USCRI	$10.13
WR	$10.27

Table II-8: FY 2016 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	3,182	1,697	2,464	1,002	522
DFMS	2,205	1,204	1,643	671	365
ECDC	1,251	936	1,008	400	247
HIAS	908	742	727	340	146
IRC	4,816	2,849	3,450	1,505	859
LIRS	4,114	2,313	3,130	1,180	660
USCCB	9,849	6,260	7,716	3,365	1,843
USCRI	5,880	4,278	4,839	2,254	1,244
WR	2,530	1,650	1,793	760	547

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 enrolled clients, even if the client did not complete the MG Program.

Table II-9: FY 2016 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, AZ	606	70%	95%	67%	$9.29
CWS	Phoenix, AZ	237	44%	76%	65%	$9.20
USCCB	Phoenix, AZ	305	43%	78%	70%	$10.76
LIRS	Phoenix, AZ	252	43%	88%	74%	$8.29
IRC	Tucson, AZ	182	78%	84%	70%	$8.50
EMM	Tucson, AZ	150	69%	86%	57%	$8.04
IRC	Oakland, CA	159	64%	78%	65%	$11.88
IRC	Sacramento, CA	228	74%	79%	71%	$11.88
LIRS	Denver, CO	188	87%	95%	61%	$11.32
ECDC	Denver, CO	190	87%	96%	65%	$10.84
CWS	Doral, FL	579	45%	90%	52%	$9.75
USCCB	Jacksonville, FL	112	80%	85%	62%	$9.61
WR	Jacksonville, FL	160	93%	94%	69%	$9.63
USCCB	Miami, FL	514	37%	81%	70%	$11.17
IRC	Miami, FL	726	30%	87%	67%	$9.27

RESETTLEMENT AGENCY	CITY AND STATE	CLIENTS ENROLLED	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 120 DAYS	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 180 DAYS	EMPLOYED	AVERAGE WAGE (FULL-TIME)
USCRI	Miami, FL	1335	61%	88%	89%	$9.78
WR	Miami, FL	255	31%	76%	67%	$9.63
LIRS	Miami, FL	479	74%	94%	122%	$9.77
EMM	Miami Springs, FL	430	27%	75%	94%	$9.20
USCCB	Orlando, FL	188	79%	85%	87%	$9.53
LIRS	Orlando, FL	138	45%	70%	63%	$31.49
USCCB	Riviera Beach, FL	301	55%	76%	70%	$9.18
LIRS	Tampa, FL	525	36%	81%	86%	$8.79
USCCB	Atlanta, GA	240	83%	84%	71%	$9.67
IRC	Atlanta, GA	620	70%	87%	59%	$9.41
EMM	Atlanta, GA	157	71%	88%	71%	$9.39
CWS	Atlanta, GA	193	68%	95%	80%	$9.42
LIRS	Atlanta, GA	483	66%	86%	68%	$9.11
WR	Stone Mountain, GA	355	73%	79%	57%	$9.85
USCCB	Rockford, IL	199	72%	80%	65%	$10.10
USCCB	Indianapolis, IN	302	87%	95%	56%	$10.55
CWS	Indianapolis, IN	165	69%	94%	82%	$10.88
EMM	Indianapolis, IN	170	81%	87%	79%	$10.82
USCRI	Des Moines, IA	265	75%	96%	48%	$10.40
USCCB	Kansas City, KS	141	55%	87%	88%	$11.92
IRC	Wichita, KS	141	68%	79%	67%	$9.82
USCRI	Bowling Green, KY	175	96%	98%	88%	$10.43
USCCB	Louisville, KY	235	78%	94%	68%	$10.19
IRC	Baltimore, MD	360	65%	85%	58%	$9.24
USCRI	Dearborn, MI	352	78%	86%	79%	$8.95
CWS	Grand Rapids, MI	205	29%	88%	78%	$10.27
LIRS	Grand Rapids, MI	208	63%	84%	59%	$9.52
USCCB	Lansing, MI	260	75%	79%	72%	$10.34
LIRS	Troy, MI	276	70%	92%	46%	$9.25
USCCB	Columbia, MO	145	44%	69%	61%	$10.44
USCRI	Kansas City, MO	318	90%	96%	59%	$9.60
USCRI	St. Louis, MO	400	84%	86%	82%	$9.12
USCRI	Albany, NY	245	70%	73%	74%	$11.11
USCRI	Brooklyn, NY	275	84%	88%	88%	$12.23
USCCB	New York, NY	270	61%	65%	58%	$11.39

RESETTLEMENT AGENCY	CITY AND STATE	CLIENTS ENROLLED	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 120 DAYS	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 180 DAYS	EMPLOYED	AVERAGE WAGE (FULL-TIME)
USCCB	Syracuse, NY	151	48%	71%	74%	$9.55
CWS	Durham, NC	145	53%	85%	73%	$9.54
CWS	Greensboro, NC	159	75%	83%	81%	$8.85
EMM	New Bern, NC	144	85%	80%	59%	$9.19
USCRI	Raleigh, NC	240	94%	90%	93%	$9.34
USCRI	Akron, OH	180	88%	87%	92%	$9.38
USCCB	Cleveland, OH	265	60%	76%	71%	$9.44
HIAS	Columbus, OH	194	74%	97%	74%	$10.04
USCCB	Erie, PA	166	73%	77%	58%	$8.00
USCRI	Erie, PA	233	76%	70%	52%	$8.56
USCCB	Harrisburg, PA	155	98%	99%	76%	$10.16
CWS	Lancaster, PA	180	61%	93%	82%	$10.32
USCRI	Philadelphia, PA	281	73%	79%	64%	$9.62
WR	Nashville, TN	205	87%	95%	65%	$10.29
USCCB	Nashville, TN	334	56%	79%	73%	$9.94
USCCB	Austin, TX	217	79%	89%	70%	$10.13
IRC	Dallas, TX	445	94%	95%	60%	$9.84
USCCB	Dallas, TX	618	88%	93%	70%	$9.14
USCCB	Fort Worth, TX	421	98%	95%	78%	$9.66
WR	Fort Worth, TX	300	78%	91%	99%	$9.72
USCRI	Houston, TX	462	67%	80%	77%	$9.80
USCCB	Houston, TX	669	81%	90%	74%	$9.69
CWS	Houston, TX	140	80%	98%	78%	$9.81
ECDC	Houston, TX	251	83%	96%	56%	$9.02
USCCB	San Antonio, TX	675	72%	85%	74%	$23.58
IRC	Salt Lake City, UT	222	73%	74%	55%	$10.37
USCCB	Salt Lake City, UT	498	25%	85%	63%	$10.66
USCCB	Arlington, VA	395	49%	82%	72%	$11.79
IRC	Charlottesville, VA	147	76%	74%	81%	$9.53
WR	Kent, WA	351	70%	81%	61%	$11.87
IRC	Seattle, WA	215	94%	95%	86%	$12.01
USCCB	Milwaukee, WI	159	70%	78%	47%	$10.30

Table II-10: FY 2016 Microenterprise Development Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
International Rescue Committee	Arizona	$170,087
Anew America Community Corporation	California	$200,000
International Rescue Committee	California	$170,087
Opening Doors, Inc.	California	$184,666
Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment	California	$208,964
Community Enterprise Development Services	Colorado	$242,982
ECDC Enterprise Development Group	District of Columbia	$242,982
Mountain States Group	Idaho	$125,000
Jewish and Family Career Services	Kentucky	$169,123
Coastal Enterprises, Inc.	Maine	$125,000
Massachusetts Office of Refugee & 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	$239,092
Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency	New Mexico	$194,385
Center for Community Development for New Americans	New York	$242,982
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro	North Carolina	$216,267
Economic & Community Development Institute	Ohio	$242,982
Women's Opportunities Resource Center	Pennsylvania	$195,000
International Rescue Committee	Utah	$220,000
Diocese of Olympia	Washington	$225,000
Neighborhood Assets	Washington	$210,120
TOTAL		**$4,512,452**

Table II-11: FY 2016 Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
International Rescue Committee	Arizona	$187,500
Alliance for African Assistance	California	$185,000
Catholic Charities of Los Angeles	California	$185,000
International Rescue Committee	California	$187,500
Opening Doors	California	$187,500
Children's Forum	Florida	$350,000
Jannus	Idaho	$187,500
Bethany Christian Services	Michigan	$174,888

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Arab Community Center for Economic & Social Services	Michigan	$185,000
Think Small	Minnesota	$185,000
Business Outreach Center Network	New York	$175,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	North Carolina	$185,000
Economic and Community Development Institute	Ohio	$180,000
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization	Oregon	$187,500
Somali Bantu Community of Greater Houston	Texas	$185,000
Alliance for Multicultural Community Services	Texas	$187,500
Salt Lake County	Utah	$185,000
Diocese of Olympia	Washington	$187,364
TOTAL		**$3,487,252**

Note: Children's Forum was awarded two grants operating in two separate service areas in Florida (Miami-Dade County and Broward County).

Table II-12: FY 2016 Individual Development Account Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment	California	$225,000
Alliance for African Assistance	California	$224,670
Pars Equality Center	California	$248,795
Community Enterprise Development Services	Colorado	$212,000
Lutheran Social Services of Colorado	Colorado	$223,517
Jannus, Inc.	Idaho	$200,000
Jewish Family & Career Services of Louisville, Inc.	Kentucky	$229,656
Hmong American Partnership	Minnesota	$248,793
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis	Missouri	$244,795
Center for Community Development for New Americans	New York	$245,000
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	New York	$132,535
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
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization	Oregon	$215,000
Women's Opportunities Resource Center (WORC)	Pennsylvania	$242,310
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, Inc.	Virginia	$245,000
Diocese of Olympia	Washington	$244,814
Spokane Neighborhood Action Partners	Washington	$127,433
TOTAL		**$4,220,440**

Table II-13: FY 2016 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
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
TOTAL		**$10,423,044**

Table II-14: FY 2016 Refugee Health Promotion Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Catholic Social Services, Inc.	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, Inc.	District of Columbia	$75,000
Florida Department of Health	Florida	$200,000
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, Inc.	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 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, Inc.	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

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Washington State Depart. of Social & Health Services	Washington	$165,000
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families	Wisconsin	$100,000
Total		**$4,510,000**

Table II-15: FY 2016 Ethnic Community Self-Help Program Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Pars Equality Center	California	$300,000
Chaldean & Middle Eastern Social Services	California	$175,000
Karen Organization of San Diego	California	$128,986
Colorado African Organization	Colorado	$165,000
Women Watch Afrika, Inc.	Georgia	$125,000
Somali American Community Center Inc.	Georgia	$175,000
Ethnic Minorities from Burma Advocacy & Resource Center	Iowa	$175,000
Iraqi Mutual Aid Society	Illinois	$185,000
Burmese Community Center for Education	Indiana	$200,000
Burmese American Community Institute Inc.	Indiana	$195,000
Main Access Immigrant Network	Maine	$150,000
Burmese American Initiative	Michigan	$175,000
Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services	Michigan	$175,000
Somali American Parent Association	Minnesota	$180,000
Refugee & Immigrant Self-Empowerment	New York	$150,000
The Bhutanese Nepali Community of Columbus	Ohio	$150,060
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization	Oregon	$165,000
SEAMAAC	Pennsylvania	$150,000
Bhutanese American Organization-Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	$175,000
African Family Health Organization	Pennsylvania	$150,000
Bhutanese Community Association of Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	$180,000
Nashville International Center for Empowerment	Tennessee	$150,000
Partners for Refugee Empowerment	Texas	$175,000
Somali Bantu Community of Greater Houston	Texas	$175,000
Association of Africans Living in Vermont	Vermont	$125,000
Ethiopian Community Development Council	Virginia	$150,000
TOTAL		**$4,399,046**

Note: Pars Equality Center was awarded two separate grants in two different locations in California.

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

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
The Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church of St. Mary of Addis	Florida	$84,843
Pacific Gateway Center	Hawaii	$83,990
Lutheran Services in Iowa, Inc.	Iowa	$85,000
Journeys End Refugee Services	New York	$85,000
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	New York	$85,000
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	New York	$85,000
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	New York	$85,000
The Refugee Response	Ohio	$85,000
Southside Community Land Trust	Rhode Island	$85,000
Somali Bantu Community Development Councils of South Dakota	South Dakota	$81,540
Center for Refugees and Immigrants of Tennessee	Tennessee	$85,000
TOTAL		**$930,373**

Table II-17: FY 2016 Services to Older Refugees Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	$97,200
California Department of Social Services	California	$147,052
Colorado Department of Human Services	Colorado	$97,200
Connecticut Department of Social Services	Connecticut	$75,000
Florida Department of Children and Families	Florida	$218,648
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
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	$97,200
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	Maine	$75,000
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
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

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
New Jersey Department of Human Services	New Jersey	$97,200
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
Texas Health and Human Services Commission	Texas	$121,500
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
TOTAL		**$3,402,000**

Table II-18: FY 2016 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
TOTAL		**$1,075,000**

APPENDIX B
TECHNICAL NOTES ABOUT THE ANNUAL SURVEY OF REFUGEES

History and Purpose of the ASR

ORR completed the Annual Survey of Refugees 2016 (ASR 2016) in winter 2017. Respondents to this cross-sectional study were drawn from the population of refugees who arrived in the United States between October 1, 2011 and September 30, 2015 (federal fiscal years 2011 and 2015). 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 2016 were conducted over 13 weeks from January to April 2017. The ASR 2016 was administered by The Urban Institute and surveys were overseen by its subcontractor, Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS).

Improvements in ASR 2016

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 ASR 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 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 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 Annual Survey of Refugees are not directly comparable to prior years' surveys.*

Sampling and Non-Response

The ASR 2016 sample was drawn as fresh cross sections within three arrival cohorts (FY 2015, FY 2013 – FY 2014, and FY 2011 – FY 2012). The goal was to contact 500 households per cohort to prioritize the statistical precision of cohort estimates. The 2016 ASR field effort resulted in 1,500 completed household interviews, representing 4,037 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 52 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 2011 through 2015 spoke 208 non-English languages. The 2016 ASR was offered in English and 16 other languages, covering 77 percent of refugees entering during the survey period. The remaining 23 percent of refugees (speaking an additional 192 languages) were intentionally excluded from the sample frame for reasons of feasibility.

The 2016 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 2016 ASR. The overall response rate was 24 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 2016 is due to insufficient or outdated contact information. The response rate was largely driven by the inability to locate or speak to 68 percent of sampled individuals.

Table III-1: Arrival Time Frames, Cohort Years, and ASR 2016 Cohort N Response Rate

ASR COHORT	TIME OF ARRIVAL	YEARS IN US AT SURVEY	SAMPLE N	N RESPONDED	RESPONSE RATE
(1) FY2015	Oct 1, 2014- Sept. 30, 2015	<2.5 yrs	1,700	524	31%
(2) FY2013-FY2014	Oct 1, 2012- Sept. 30, 2014	2.5 to 4.5 yrs	1,908	475	25%
(3) FY2011-FY2012	Oct 1, 2010- Sept. 30, 2012	4.5 yrs to 6.5 yrs	2,568	501	20%

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 2016 data to match known totals from administrative data.

Table III-2: Comparing ASR 2016 and Administrative Estimates by Arrival Cohort to Demonstrate Post Stratification Weighting

BY ARRIVAL COHORT								
INDIVIDUALS	FY2011-FY2012		FY2013-FY2014		FY2015		TOTAL	
YEARS IN US AT TIME OF SURVEY	4.5 TO 6.5		2.5 TO 4.5		<2.5			
	RADS	ASR	RADS	ASR	RADS	ASR	RADS	ASR
INDIVIDUALS AGED 16 OR OLDER	90,381	1,059	103,532	1,062	46,699	1,075	240,612	3,196
Region of Origin								
Africa	15.5	12.8	22.2	21.2	29.3	30.4	21.1	19.9
Latin America	4.9	4.6	7.1	8.3	3.5	2.8	5.6	5.8
Middle East	24.0	21.9	34.7	38.5	28.4	30.5	29.5	30.7
East/SE Asia	53.5	58.0	34.8	31.1	35.2	32.5	41.9	41.5
Former Soviet Union	2.1	2.6	1.2	0.8	3.5	3.8	2.0	2.1
Gender								
Male	53.6	53.9	53.9	54.4	52.6	47.5	53.5	53.2
Female	46.4	46.1	46.1	44.6	47.4	52.5	46.5	46.8
Age at Arrival								
0-15	11.5	10.3	7.6	7.5	4.7	5.7	8.5	8.2
16-24	26.4	23.9	24.9	24.5	26.5	27.9	25.7	25.0
25-39	36.4	41.1	38.3	36.5	41.1	38.3	38.1	38.6
40-54	16.34	14.5	18.9	20.1	18.4	20.4	17.8	18.1
55+	9.4	10.2	10.6	11.4	9.3	7.7	9.9	10.2
Family Size								
1	30.5	31.6	31.0	31.1	28.8	26.1	30.4	30.0
2	13.2	14.2	13.3	13.6	12.2	11.3	13.1	13.0
3+	56.2	54.2	55.7	55.3	59.0	62.5	56.5	57.0
Primary Language								
Arabic	8.5	7.8	25.2	27.8	19.2	20.8	17.8	19.0
Nepali	27.6	29.6	13.5	14.0	9.3	8.8	18	19.0
Somali	6.3	4.8	10.2	9.7	10.8	13.7	8.8	9.0

BY ARRIVAL COHORT								
Sgaw Karen	8.4	9.8	5.9	3.8	5.3	8.0	6.7	7.0
Spanish	4.9	4.6	7	8.4	3.5	2.8	5.5	6.0
Burmese	1.9	6.0	1.7	5.6	2.9	7.7	2	6.0
Other	42.4	37.4	36.5	30.7	49	38.2	41.2	34.0