

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Office of Refugee Resettlement
Fiscal Year 2015



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

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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
UC	Unaccompanied Children
URM	Unaccompanied Refugee Minors
WF	Wilson/Fish Program

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Annual Report to Congress for fiscal year (FY) 2015 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 \$609,129,000.
- In FY 2015, 182,163 new arrivals were eligible for ORR refugee 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 69,933 refugees from 69 countries. The most common country of birth¹ for refugees was Burma.
- 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 1,804 children and youth, including 491 new enrollees.
- In partnership with the White House Task Force on New Americans, ORR released toolkits, webinars, and trainings to support host cities in their efforts to welcome refugees and new arrivals.

Repatriation Program

- The Repatriation Program provided services to 615 U.S. citizens.

Unaccompanied Children Program

- ORR's funding level for the Unaccompanied Children Program, which is part of a lump sum appropriation, was \$948,000,000.
- ORR served 33,726 unaccompanied children referred to its care by the Department of Homeland Security.

¹ORR 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 children placed in ORR custody were from three Central American countries: Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.
- Unaccompanied children were released to sponsors residing in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Policy, Research, and Evaluation

- ORR created a Division of Policy to advise ORR leadership on policy issues, assess and evaluate ORR programs, and recommend strategies for policy development.
- ORR worked to improve the quality of data collected from grantees, which includes data on service delivery, grantee performance metrics, and demographics of populations served by ORR programs.
- ORR conducted on-site monitoring and technical assistance for discretionary grantees. Additionally, ORR monitored refugee resettlement programs in 10 states and Wilson/Fish programs.
- ORR completed the 49th Annual Survey of Refugees (ASR) while convening a 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. Survey respondents demonstrated noticeable gains in English language proficiency and workforce participation, and a decreased reliance on public benefits. After being in the United States for only two years, male respondents were employed at a rate roughly on par with the U.S. population.
- ORR published an Interim Final Rule that set forth standards to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in ORR care provider facilities that house unaccompanied children.
- ORR published an online policy guide, the *ORR Guide: Children Entering the United States Unaccompanied*. The guide includes ORR policies for the placement, release, and care of unaccompanied children in ORR custody.

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) an updated profile of the employment and labor force statistics for refugees who have entered the United States within the five-fiscal-year period immediately preceding the fiscal year within which the report is to be made and for refugees who entered earlier and who have shown themselves to be significantly and disproportionately dependent on welfare, as well as a description of the extent to which refugees received the forms of assistance or services under this subchapter during that period;
- (2) a description of the geographic location of refugees;
- (3) a summary of the results of the monitoring and evaluation conducted under section 1522(a)(7) of this title during the period for which the report is submitted;
- (4) a description of (A) the activities, expenditures, and policies of the Office under this subchapter and of the activities of States, voluntary agencies, and sponsors, and (B) the Director's plans for improvement of refugee resettlement;
- (5) evaluations of the extent to which (A) the services provided under this subchapter are assisting refugees in achieving economic self-sufficiency, achieving ability in English, and achieving employment commensurate with their skills and abilities, and (B) any fraud, abuse, or mismanagement has been reported in the provisions of services or assistance;
- (6) a description of any assistance provided by the Director pursuant to section 1522(e)(5) of this title;
- (7) a summary of the location and status of unaccompanied refugee children admitted to the United States; and
- (8) a summary of the information compiled and evaluation made under section 1522(a)(8) of this title.

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

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

²See Pub. L. 96-212, 8 U.S.C. 1523.

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

Although the Homeland Security 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 Children Program's operations in FY 2015.

Appropriations

The total enacted appropriation for ORR in FY 2015 was \$1,557,129,000. This includes \$609,129,000 to support the Refugee Resettlement Program and the Survivors of Torture program⁴ and \$948,000,000 for the Unaccompanied Children Program. Table 1 provides ORR's funding by program.

Table 1: FY 2015 ORR Funding by Program

PROGRAM	AMOUNT
Transitional and Medical Services	\$383,266,000
Cash and Medical Assistance	
Wilson/Fish Program	
Matching Grant	
Social Services	\$149,927,000
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 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
Victims of Trafficking	\$13,000,000
Unaccompanied Children Program	\$948,000,000
Total	\$1,557,129,000

⁴ORR was delegated the authority to certify adult victims of trafficking and issue eligibility letters to child victims of trafficking, as required by the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-386). In June 2015, this function was moved to the Office on Trafficking in Persons in the Administration for Children and Families. See 80 FR 33269 (June 11, 2015).

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, and unaccompanied children. By providing these arrived populations with critical resources, ORR promotes their economic and social well-being.

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 children who are without immigration status and without a parent or legal guardian. The Unaccompanied Children Program provides unaccompanied 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 order to best serve these diverse and vulnerable populations, ORR continues to identify opportunities for organizational improvement. In fiscal year (FY) 2015, ORR created a Division of Policy to assess and evaluate ORR programs and proactively recommend policy development, including establishing new and revising existing regulations. The division advises the ORR Director, deputies, division directors, and regional staff on a wide range of significant and sensitive policy-related matters as well as strategies for attaining ORR policy objectives.

In FY 2015, ORR enhanced the use of monitoring in both the Refugee Resettlement Program and the Unaccompanied Children Program. Monitoring allows ORR to identify best practices, increase overall efficiencies in service delivery, and enhance internal and external coordination with grantees and partners.

ORR also continues to work on improving the quality of data collected from grantees. This includes data on service delivery, grantee performance metrics, and demographics of populations served by ORR programs. ORR believes that improving this data will allow ORR staff and partners to make better-informed decisions about the best use of resources, identify operational strengths and weaknesses, and develop a culture of data-driven decision-making.

As part of this effort, ORR has redesigned the Annual Report to Congress. ORR reevaluated the information included in the Annual Report to ensure that the report meets all of the statutory requirements and the format is more useful to the reader. In fall 2015, ORR completed its 49th Annual Survey of Refugees (ASR). The data from the ASR offer a window into respondents' first five years in the United States and demonstrate the noteworthy 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 to ensure the survey offers representative data on the refugee population. 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 the ways that 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. Through grants administered by states and non-profit agencies, refugees and other ORR-served populations are provided 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 2015, 182,163 new arrivals were eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services. Refugees and Cuban/Haitian entrants accounted for 38 percent and 39 percent of these arrivals, respectively.

Table 2: Number of Arrivals Eligible for ORR Refugee Benefits and Services in FY 2015

POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL ARRIVALS
Refugees	69,933	38
Asylees	31,298	17
Cuban and Haitian Entrants	71,618	39
Special Immigrant Visa Holders	8,442	5
Victims of Trafficking	872	<1
Total	182,163	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.

⁵Refugee is defined under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(42)(A)).

Asylee. Asylees travel to the United States on their own and subsequently receive a grant of asylum. Each asylee must meet the legal definition of a refugee to qualify for a grant of asylum.⁶ In other words, asylees do not enter the United States as refugees, but may enter as students, tourists, business professionals, or as unauthorized individuals. 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 entrants⁷ 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 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 who are not U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents and who have been certified or provided a letter of eligibility as such, are eligible for ORR benefits and services. Eligibility for ORR refugee benefits begins on the date of certification or letter of eligibility.

Refugee Arrivals

ORR served 69,933 refugee arrivals from a variety of countries in FY 2015. Fifteen countries accounted for 97 percent of admissions. The most common country of birth¹² for refugees in FY 2015 was Burma, which accounted for 26 percent of admissions. Iraq accounted for 18 percent of refugee admissions, and Somalia accounted for 13 percent of refugee admissions. Figure 1 provides refugee admissions for FY 2015 by country for the top 15 countries.

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

⁷Cuban and Haitian entrants became eligible for ORR benefits and services under the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-422).

⁸Section 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.

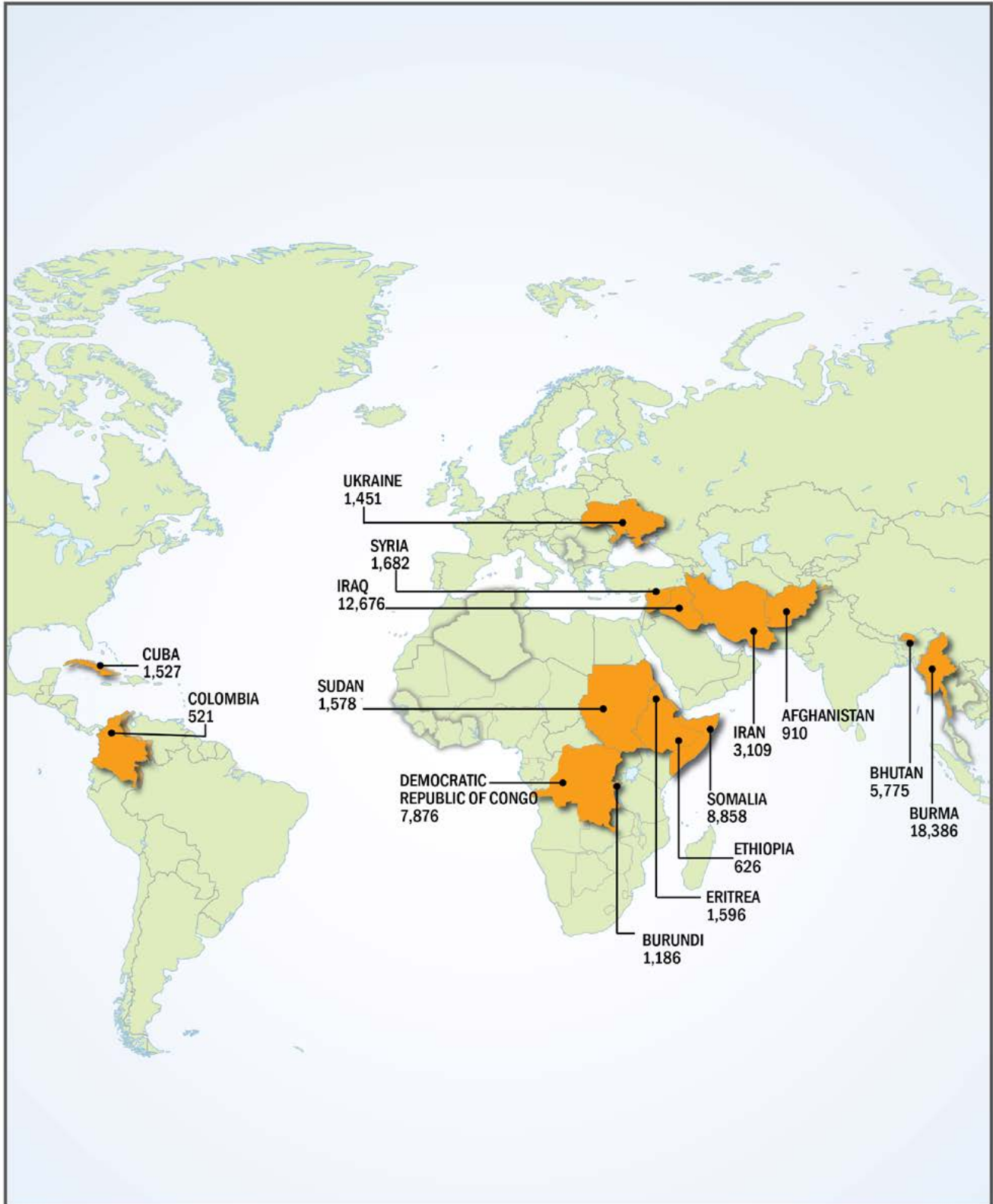
⁹The U.S. Department of Justice conducts administrative court proceedings, called removal proceedings, to decide whether foreign-born individuals who are charged by DHS with violating immigration law should be ordered removed from the United States or should be granted relief or protection from removal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

¹⁰Iraqi 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 SIVs became eligible for ORR benefits and services for up to eight months with the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Pub. L. 110-181).

¹¹Amerasians 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).

¹²Please see the Executive Summary for information about the use of the term “country of birth.”

Figure 1: FY 2015 Refugee Admissions by Country, Top 15 Countries



In FY 2015, refugees arrived in the District of Columbia and every state, with the exceptions of Montana and Wyoming.¹³ States with a larger percentage of the overall U.S. population resettled larger numbers of refugees.¹⁴ Texas resettled the largest number of refugees, representing 11 percent of total admissions. California resettled approximately eight percent of refugee arrivals in FY 2015. Table 3 provides the FY 2015 refugee arrivals by state.

Table 3: Refugees by State of Arrival in FY 2015

STATE	NUMBER OF REFUGEES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES
Alabama	105	<1
Alaska	146	<1
Arizona	3,133	4
Arkansas	13	<1
California	5,718	8
Colorado	1,730	2
Connecticut	519	1
Delaware	9	<1
District of Columbia	5	<1
Florida	2,480	4
Georgia	2,889	4
Hawaii	7	<1
Idaho	935	1
Illinois	2,658	4
Indiana	1,793	3
Iowa	787	1
Kansas	741	1
Kentucky	1,990	3
Louisiana	135	<1
Maine	425	1
Maryland	1,508	2
Massachusetts	1,688	2
Michigan	3,012	4
Minnesota	2,291	3
Mississippi	15	<1
Missouri	1,431	2

¹³In FY 2015, Montana did not have a Reception and Placement program through the U.S. Department of State to receive refugee arrivals. Wyoming does not have a Refugee Resettlement Program.

¹⁴California represents 12 percent of the U.S. population; Texas represents 9 percent. See <https://www.census.gov/quickfacts/>.

STATE	NUMBER OF REFUGEES	PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL NUMBER OF REFUGEES
Montana	0	0
Nebraska	1,200	2
Nevada	610	1
New Hampshire	446	1
New Jersey	314	<1
New Mexico	207	<1
New York	4,052	6
North Carolina	2,475	4
North Dakota	497	1
Ohio	2,989	4
Oklahoma	479	1
Oregon	1,029	1
Pennsylvania	2,764	4
Rhode Island	185	<1
South Carolina	226	<1
South Dakota	484	1
Tennessee	1,530	2
Texas	7,479	11
Utah	1,109	2
Vermont	312	<1
Virginia	1,312	2
Washington	2,625	4
West Virginia	31	<1
Wisconsin	1,415	2
Wyoming	0	0
Total	69,933	100%

Source: ORR's Refugee Arrivals Data System

Note: In FY 2015, Montana did not have a Reception and Placement program through the U.S. Department of State to receive refugee arrivals. Wyoming does not have a Refugee Resettlement Program.

Ten states received 53 percent of refugee arrivals in FY 2015. 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

¹⁵The top 10 states are California, Texas, Florida, New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Georgia, North Carolina, and Michigan. See http://factfinder.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=PEP_2015_PEPANNRES&src=pt.

Table 4: Top 10 States for FY 2015 Refugee Arrivals

STATE	NUMBER OF REFUGEES
Texas	7,479
California	5,718
New York	4,052
Arizona	3,133
Michigan	3,012
Ohio	2,989
Georgia	2,889
Pennsylvania	2,764
Illinois	2,658
Washington	2,625
Total	37,319

Source: ORR's Refugee Arrivals Data System

Core Benefits and Services

ORR's core services assist refugees and other ORR-served populations to effectively 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. Benefits and services provided through CMA grants include 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 who are otherwise eligible qualify for the same federal benefits as U.S. citizens, with some limits.¹⁶ These federal benefits include: Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program, and Supplemental Security Income (SSI).

When ORR-served populations do not meet the eligibility requirements for these programs, CMA provides cash assistance and health coverage through Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA).¹⁷ RCA provides cash assistance to ORR-served populations ineligible for TANF.¹⁸ RMA provides health coverage to ORR-served populations ineligible for Medicaid.¹⁹ Eligibility for RCA and RMA is restricted

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

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

¹⁸See 45 CFR 400.53.

¹⁹See 45 CFR 400.100.

to the first eight months after arrival or date of eligibility.²⁰ The Matching Grant program (described in the Employment and Economic Development section) is an alternative to RCA for ORR-served populations.

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, interpretation and translation, child care, and citizenship and naturalization.

After deducting funds used to support programs traditionally of interest to Congress, 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. 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 direct services that facilitate employment in counties with a significant number of persons served by ORR. 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 2015, ORR awarded \$42,840,900 in TAG formula funding to 37 states on behalf of 96 counties. For a list of counties that received TAG formula funding in FY 2015, see Table II-1 in Appendix A.

TAG discretionary funding supplements the employment services provided through other funding mechanisms. In FY 2015, ORR awarded \$4,686,225 in TAG discretionary funding to 25 states. Grantees addressed three priority areas in FY 2015: employment, case management, and social adjustment. The majority of TAG discretionary funding, \$3,300,000, was awarded to applicants to provide services in counties that did not qualify for TAG formula funding.

Table 5 provides FY 2015 obligations for CMA, Social Services formula funds, and TAG formula funds by state.

Table 5: FY 2015 Obligations for CMA, Social Services²¹, and TAG²²

STATE	CMA	SOCIAL SERVICES ²¹	TAG ²²
Alabama	\$200,000	\$81,724	\$0
Alaska	\$46,688	\$89,862	\$0
Arizona	\$7,800,000	\$2,248,587	\$1,458,879
Arkansas	\$30,000	\$75,000	\$0
California	\$21,400,000	\$7,958,730	\$4,496,018
Colorado	\$5,700,000	\$1,415,413	\$694,405
Connecticut	\$1,195,000	\$364,874	\$240,485
Delaware	\$40,000	\$75,000	\$0

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

²¹The obligation amounts for Social Services include funding allocated on a formula basis only.

²²The obligation amounts for TAG include funding allocated on a formula basis only.

STATE	CMA	SOCIAL SERVICES ²¹	TAG ²²
District of Columbia	\$1,140,000	\$187,524	\$0
Florida	\$69,345,745	\$20,738,815	\$12,069,608
Georgia	\$5,200,000	\$1,856,924	\$1,148,822
Hawaii	\$25,000	\$75,000	\$0
Idaho	\$1,915,000	\$615,810	\$416,221
Illinois	\$6,000,000	\$1,916,606	\$1,010,968
Indiana	\$2,600,000	\$1,136,671	\$574,913
Iowa	\$700,000	\$500,176	\$209,879
Kansas	\$1,005,000	\$377,760	\$94,169
Kentucky	\$1,889,796	\$1,714,501	\$975,527
Louisiana	\$150,000	\$213,974	\$0
Maine	\$1,050,000	\$333,338	\$124,111
Maryland	\$9,915,000	\$1,441,524	\$818,264
Massachusetts	\$11,450,000	\$1,375,060	\$869,774
Michigan	\$19,000,000	\$3,008,854	\$1,711,012
Minnesota	\$2,950,000	\$2,660,257	\$736,338
Mississippi	\$1,300,000	\$75,000	\$0
Missouri	\$2,020,000	\$944,739	\$518,503
Montana	\$15,000	\$75,000	\$0
Nebraska	\$2,900,000	\$781,292	\$443,572
Nevada	\$312,500	\$995,265	\$569,002
New Hampshire	\$800,000	\$250,597	\$102,518
New Jersey	\$1,500,000	\$433,712	\$123,512
New Mexico	\$655,000	\$202,444	\$153,920
New York	\$11,200,000	\$3,473,424	\$2,103,744
North Carolina	\$4,200,000	\$1,735,864	\$926,255
North Dakota	\$1,525,000	\$379,795	\$168,377
Ohio	\$5,700,000	\$1,954,585	\$1,166,672
Oklahoma	\$900,000	\$362,500	\$0
Oregon	\$2,120,000	\$820,627	\$440,525
Pennsylvania	\$10,900,000	\$1,903,381	\$1,146,595
Rhode Island	\$160,000	\$118,686	\$0
South Carolina	\$300,000	\$116,312	\$0
South Dakota	\$395,000	\$377,082	\$185,687
Tennessee	\$1,520,371	\$1,272,312	\$532,630
Texas	\$39,200,700	\$7,786,805	\$4,254,332
Utah	\$6,700,000	\$792,821	\$503,139

STATE	CMA	SOCIAL SERVICES ²¹	TAG ²²
Vermont	\$190,000	\$226,520	\$147,389
Virginia	\$7,450,000	\$1,571,400	\$322,990
Washington	\$9,500,000	\$1,992,565	\$1,034,828
West Virginia	\$46,000	\$75,000	\$0
Wisconsin	\$3,600,000	\$820,288	\$347,317
Wyoming**	\$0	\$0	\$0
Total	\$285,856,800	\$80,000,000	\$42,840,900

Source: ORR

**Wyoming did not operate a Refugee Resettlement Program.

Wilson/Fish Program

The Wilson/Fish (WF) Program 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 WF 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 WF 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.²³ The WF Program may also be implemented when a state elects to withdraw from participation in the Refugee Resettlement Program, ensuring that refugee assistance programs exist in every state where refugees are resettled.²⁴

The WF 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 income disregards, which are tied directly to the achievement of employment goals outlined in client self-sufficiency plans.

In FY 2015, ORR awarded \$31,000,000 to 12 state-wide WF 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.

The WF Program provided benefits and services to 26,867 individuals in FY 2015.

²³The 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)).

²⁴The Director of ORR is authorized to select a replacement designee to administer the provision of assistance and services to refugees when a state withdraws from the Refugee Resettlement Program (45 CFR 400.301).

Table 6: FY 2015 WF Grantees

STATE	GRANTEE	WF OBLIGATION*	STATE WITHDRAWAL**
Alabama	Catholic Social Services of Mobile	\$372,867	Partial
Alaska	Catholic Social Services of Anchorage	\$945,079	Yes
Colorado	Colorado Department of Human Services	\$2,628,629	No
Idaho	Mountain States Group	\$2,086,756	Partial
Kentucky	Catholic Charities of Louisville	\$3,975,315	Yes
Louisiana	Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge	\$965,313	Partial
Massachusetts	Office of Refugees & Immigrants	\$3,519,678	No
Nevada	Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	\$3,248,468	Yes
North Dakota	Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota	\$1,173,984	Partial
San Diego	Catholic Charities Diocese of San Diego	\$3,503,720	No
South Dakota	Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	\$882,762	Partial
Tennessee	Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.	\$7,142,389	Yes
Vermont	U.S. Committee for Refugees & Immigrants	\$564,503	No

* The WF grantees in Alabama, Alaska, and Tennessee receive RMA funding.

** "State Withdrawal" means that a state ceased participation in the refugee program. "Partial" in the "State Withdrawal" column indicates that the state retained oversight over the RMA program when it withdrew from the Refugee Resettlement Program.

Preferred Communities

The Preferred Communities (PC) Program supports the resettlement of particularly vulnerable refugees and 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 without parents or permanent guardians who have been displaced for a long period of time;
- 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 2015, PC provided critical interventions and services through a variety of programs in 142 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 agencies²⁵ totaling \$44,015,794 in FY 2015. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-2 in Appendix A.

Cuban/Haitian Program

The Cuban/Haitian Program provides discretionary grants to states and WF 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 2015, ORR awarded 13 continuation grants totaling \$18,468,000 to fund programs serving Cuban/Haitian entrants and refugees. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-3 in Appendix A.

Refugee School Impact Program

State and WF 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 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 2015, ORR awarded 38 grants totaling \$14,580,000 for school impact programs. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-4 in Appendix A.

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

Data from the 2015 Annual Survey of Refugees (ASR) highlights responding families' progress toward self-sufficiency during their initial five years in the United States. Respondents to the ASR were drawn from the population of refugees who arrived in the United States between March 1, 2010 and February 28, 2015. Each year, a sample of recently arrived refugee households is added to the survey population. These households are re-contacted for interviews in the next four survey cycles. At the time of the survey, eligible refugees had lived in the United States between eight months and five years.

For each member of refugee households that responded to the survey, 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.²⁶

²⁵The nine national resettlement agencies are non-profit agencies that participate in the Reception and Placement Program under a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Department of State.

²⁶See Appendix B for more information on the ASR, including important information about data quality.

Long-standing design features of the ASR mean that tabulations of survey responses may not be representative of the full population of refugees that entered the United States from 2010 to 2015; in particular, the geographic composition of each arrival cohort may significantly depart from representativeness. This is particularly a concern for arrival cohorts prior to 2015. For this reason, discussion of data from the ASR refers to “survey respondents” rather than “the refugee population.”

Table 7 presents information about responding households’ receipt of public benefits by their arrival cohort. Figure 2 presents the information from the table visually. Receipt of non-cash assistance was generally higher than cash assistance. This is likely because Medicaid and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) have eligibility requirements inclusive of a wider income band and households without children.

Table 7: ASR Respondents’ Public Benefits Utilization by Arrival Cohort, 2015 Survey

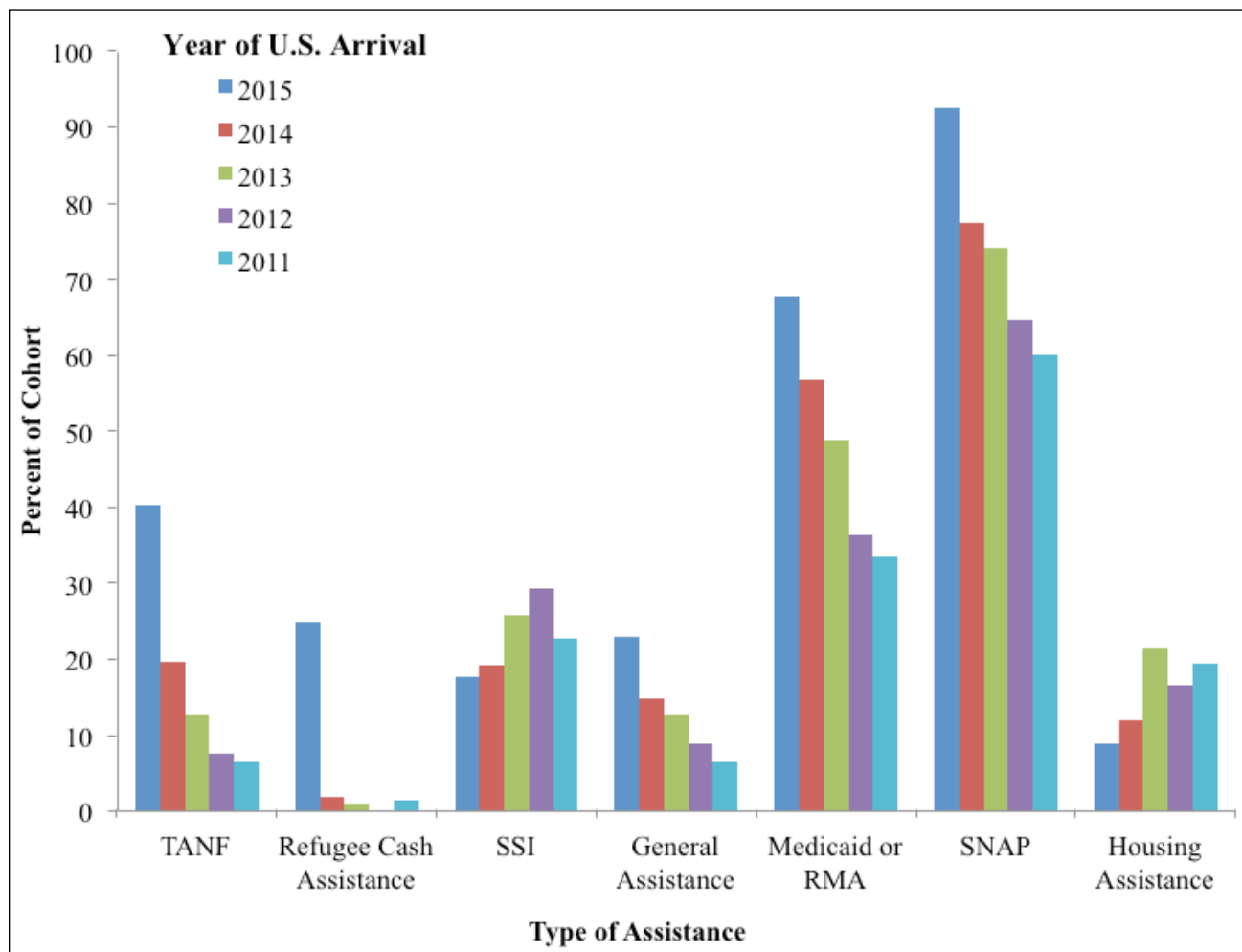
TYPE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	ARRIVAL COHORT					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	ALL
Number of Surveyed Households	171	150	477	415	466	1679
Cash Assistance						
Any Type of Cash Assistance	29.1%	39.2%	40.3%	39.9%	72.4%	44.7%
TANF	6.4	7.5	12.7	19.6	40.3	18.0
RCA	1.5	#	1.0	1.9	24.9	6.1
SSI	22.8	29.3	25.7	19.2	17.7	22.6
General Assistance**	6.4	8.8	12.6	14.8	23.0	13.5
Non-cash Assistance						
Medicaid or RMA	33.5	36.4	48.9	56.7	67.7	49.4
SNAP	60.0	64.7	74.2	77.5	92.5	74.6
Housing Assistance	19.5	16.6	21.4	12.0	8.8	15.5

Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). Note: 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 March 1, 2010 to February 28, 2015. Medicaid and RMA data refer to refugees 16 years or older (N=4,601 individuals). All other data refer to refugee households and not individuals. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

**General Assistance is a term used to describe aid provided by state and local governments to individuals or families who do not qualify for federal assistance programs and to those whose benefits from other assistance programs are insufficient to meet basic needs.

Rounds to zero.

Figure 2: ASR Respondents' Public Benefits Utilization by Arrival Cohort, 2015 Survey (by percentage)



Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). Note: 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 March 1, 2010 to February 28, 2015. Medicaid and RMA data refer to household members 16 years of age or older (N=4,601 individuals). All other data refer to refugee households and not individuals. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees.

Data presented in Table 7 and Figure 2 suggest that households came to rely on earned income over time. In particular, there is a large drop in receipt of Medicaid and SNAP among cohorts that have been in the United States longer. Lower receipt among these cohorts of TANF and RCA may be related to program eligibility requirements. RCA and RMA benefits can only be obtained for eight months. 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. Utilization of SSI and housing assistance varies across cohorts of respondents. Given that SSI and housing assistance are two programs that typically require long eligibility processes, it is plausible that this does not represent a change in underlying demand for services but the longer time period it takes for eligible households to access these types of assistance.

Table 8 presents information about public assistance utilization by the surveyed household's country of origin. Public assistance utilization varied considerably among respondents from different countries of region. As presented in Table 7 and Figure 2, benefits receipt generally decreases with respondents' length of stay in the United States, with the exception of SSI and housing assistance. Due to variation in geographic representation across entry cohorts, these statistics conflate country of origin and year of arrival. Direct comparisons between countries of origin should not be made.

Table 8: ASR Respondents' Public Benefits Utilization by Country of Origin, 2015 Survey

TYPE OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE	REFUGEE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN						
	BHUTAN	BURMA	CUBA	IRAQ	SOMALIA	OTHER	ALL
Number of Surveyed Households	323	350	97	468	226	215	1679
Cash Assistance							
Any Type of Cash Assistance	44.0%	22.0%	17.5%	71.6%	60.1%	33.3%	44.7%
TANF	4.1	3.3	1.0	39.5	37.9	11.7	18.0
RCA	3.9	7.5	#	5.3	6.7	7.3	6.1
SSI	34.7	9.4	15.5	34.8	19.9	15.6	22.6
General Assistance	9.1	6.5	1.0	26.6	21.5	6.0	13.5
Non-cash Assistance							
Medicaid or RMA	29.8	43.1	15.9	82.3	60.4	32.7	49.4
SNAP	72.2	69.3	36.1	87.6	77.4	67.5	74.6
Public Housing	9.8	21.7	5.2	10.8	28.5	12.1	15.5

Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). Note: 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 March 1, 2010 to February 28, 2015. Medicaid and RMA data refer to household members 16 years or older (N=4,601 individuals). All other data refer to refugee households and not individuals. Many households receive more than one type of assistance. These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. # Rounds to zero.

Table 9 reports information about average hourly wages, home ownership rates, and sources of household income by ASR arrival cohort. Although the vast majority of survey respondents live in rental housing, home ownership increases slightly over time; 8.4 percent of households in the 2011 cohort own their home. With time in the United States, survey respondents' reliance on earned income also increases. The most notable reduction in cash benefit receipt occurred within the first two years of residence in the United States. After five years of U.S. residence, 70.1 percent of responding households relied on income from household earnings alone.

Table 9: ASR Respondents' Average Wages, Home Ownership, and Sources of Income by Arrival Cohort, 2015 Survey

ARRIVAL COHORT	HOURLY WAGES OF EMPLOYED CURRENT JOB	OWN HOME OR APARTMENT	RENT HOME OR APARTMENT	PUBLIC ASSISTANCE ONLY	BOTH PUBLIC ASSISTANCE & EARNINGS	EARNINGS ONLY
2011	\$10.86	8.4%	90.5%	5.2%	23.8%	70.1%
2012	\$10.58	6.9	92.5	7.9	31.3	56.8
2013	\$10.49	5.6	93.4	6.3	34.1	57.8
2014	\$10.39	1.5	96.1	7.7	32.2	58.5
2015	\$10.22	2.2	95.8	10.0	62.5	26.0
Total Sample	\$10.52	4.7	93.8	7.4	37.3	53.4

Employment & Economic Development

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-sufficiency²⁷ 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, English language training, social adjustment, and other support services.

MG is provided through the nine national resettlement agencies and their network of 232 local service providers in 42 states. ORR awards \$2,200 on a per capita basis to each national voluntary agency, which then allocates funds to its local service providers based on projected enrollments. Agencies are required to provide a 50 percent match to every federal dollar. In FY 2015, federal MG spending totaled \$65,300,000 with an additional \$32,656,000 in matching funds and in-kind contributions.

In FY 2015, the MG Program served 29,765 enrollees. Refugees accounted for 70.5 percent of all enrollments, Cuban/Haitian entrants accounted for 16.3 percent, asylees accounted for 4.5 percent, and SIVs accounted for 8.6 percent.

Overall program performance improved with 67 percent of enrollees achieving economic self-sufficiency on day 120 in FY 2015, compared to 64 percent in FY 2014. When the program services period ended at the 180-day mark, 82 percent of enrollees were reported as self-sufficient in FY 2015, compared to 76 percent in FY 2014.

For more information on MG grantees and MG highlights, refer to Tables II-5 through II-8 in Appendix A.

²⁷For 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.

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.

In FY 2015, ORR awarded 22 continuation grants totaling \$4,512,452 to grantees in 20 states. MED programs provided the following services to over 2,000 refugees in FY 2015: 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 2015, MED programs provided 558 loans of \$8,000 on average to ORR-served populations to start or expand businesses. Businesses that were created or retained through the MED program contributed 1,163 jobs to the U.S. economy.²⁸

For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-9 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 programs to prepare participants to operate a child care business. Following training, grantees provide follow-up assistance, including mentoring, assistance with the child care licensing process, and small stipends for business-related expenses.

In FY 2015, ORR awarded 11 new and 12 continuation grants totaling \$4,600,000. Grantees were located in 16 states and included non-profit agencies and one local government. Grantees provided training to more than 500 individuals and assisted more than 200 in opening child care businesses. As a result, the Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise program created more than 1,000 child care slots in FY 2015. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-10 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,

²⁸Note: 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.

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.

In FY 2015, 3,143 individuals or households enrolled or completed the IDA program. Participants in the IDA program in FY 2015 purchased more than \$2,740,000 worth of assets, demonstrating the growing contribution of refugees and other ORR-served populations to the U.S. economy. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-11 in Appendix A.

Annual Outcome Goal Plans

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

- Employed, defined as the unsubsidized full-time or part-time employment of an active employment services participant. This measure refers to the unduplicated number of participants who enter employment at any time within the reporting period, regardless of the number of jobs.
- Cash assistance terminations, defined as the closing of a cash assistance case due to earned income from employment in an amount that exceeds the state's eligibility standard for the case based on family size, rendering the case over-income for cash assistance.
- Cash assistance reductions, defined as a reduction in the amount of cash assistance that a case receives as a result of earned income.
- Full-time employment with health benefits offered, defined as a full-time job with health benefits, offered within six months of employment, regardless of whether the refugee actually accepts the coverage offered.
- Average wage at employment, calculated as the sum of the hourly wages for the full-time placements divided by the total number of individuals placed in employment.
- Job retentions, defined as the number of persons working for wages (in any unsubsidized job) on the 90th day after initial placement. This measure refers to the number of individuals who are employed 90 days after initial employment, regardless of how many jobs they enter during the reporting period. This is a measure of continued labor market participation, not retention of a specific job.

Table 10: FY 2015 Employment-Based Outcomes by State

STATE	CASELOAD	EMPLOYED	CASH ASSISTANCE TERMINATIONS	CASH ASSISTANCE REDUCTIONS	HEALTH BENEFITS OFFERED	AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE	JOB RETENTIONS
Alabama	93	80	15	17	54	\$8.86	97
Alaska	255	142	51	48	56	\$10.55	101
Arizona	1,486	956	451	53	645	\$8.83	752
Arkansas	81	43	6	0	26	\$9.55	35
California	6,401	2,532	481	802	354	\$10.60	2,620
Colorado	1,585	1,158	670	140	889	\$10.88	1,123
Connecticut	597	423	24	0	216	\$11.24	360
Delaware	54	37	1	0	26	\$9.25	18
District of Columbia	296	143	8	12	38	\$12.44	131
Florida	36,058	12,044	6,525	0	6,103	\$9.09	7,243
Georgia	2,876	1,020	63	0	815	\$9.21	875
Hawaii	24	23	4	6	1	\$7.72	8
Idaho	485	241	152	26	86	\$9.16	214
Illinois	2,118	1,136	400	269	904	\$9.98	1,049
Indiana	1,719	1,216	411	193	1,007	\$10.30	738
Iowa	199	152	55	0	114	\$9.67	160
Kansas	559	339	145	28	196	\$10.31	311
Kentucky	2,596	1,432	874	131	1,125	\$10.00	1,206
Louisiana	300	152	144	0	32	\$9.80	112
Maine	723	198	8	11	68	\$9.84	115
Maryland	1,014	743	98	0	294	\$10.78	670
Massachusetts	1,755	1,221	625	241	783	\$10.37	957
Michigan	2,421	1,113	310	172	553	\$9.48	996
Minnesota	1,633	1,107	248	197	229	\$9.99	851
Mississippi	45	24	10	0	6	\$9.25	5
Missouri	757	454	116	23	290	\$9.04	346
Montana	6	0	0	0	0	#	0
Nebraska	676	458	122	2	395	\$10.01	448
Nevada	1,783	944	204	20	410	\$10.06	538
New Hampshire	631	537	90	27	103	\$9.98	422
New Jersey	746	291	76	73	116	\$10.23	152
New Mexico	292	112	19	15	61	\$9.13	68
New York	2,098	1,709	7	254	296	\$12.77	690

STATE	CASELOAD	EMPLOYED	CASH ASSISTANCE TERMINATIONS	CASH ASSISTANCE REDUCTIONS	HEALTH BENEFITS OFFERED	AVERAGE HOURLY WAGE	JOB RETENTIONS
North Carolina	1,795	1,571	431	51	1,248	\$9.23	1,275
North Dakota	607	274	152	5	119	\$10.15	304
Ohio	2,851	882	130	59	436	\$9.60	470
Oklahoma	339	242	176	0	154	\$10.64	225
Oregon	1,489	997	449	25	509	\$9.96	687
Pennsylvania	1,996	1,346	366	91	796	\$9.45	962
Rhode Island	205	92	41	6	32	\$10.20	102
San Diego WF	1,140	619	313	89	208	\$9.68	479
South Carolina	225	105	16	3	33	\$8.80	48
South Dakota	989	333	185	25	235	\$9.83	304
Tennessee	1,111	898	344	239	572	\$9.38	561
Texas	11,561	3,735	96	0	2,578	\$9.70	4,229
Utah	522	336	59	0	148	\$9.53	204
Vermont	294	209	41	0	139	\$10.25	160
Virginia	1,329	991	97	0	651	\$10.56	754
Washington	3,217	1,005	128	91	235	\$10.78	761
West Virginia	17	8	7	0	8	\$9.25	8
Wisconsin	943	564	270	17	416	\$9.92	531
Wyoming	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Total	102,992	46,387	15,714	3,461	24,808	\$9.91	35,475

Source: FY 2015 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. Montana has no average hourly wage because no ORR-served population entered employment during FY 2015. Wyoming does not have a Refugee Resettlement Program.

Employment: Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees

To evaluate the economic progress of refugees, ORR compares data from ASR 2015 respondents to values for the total U.S. population 18 years and older.²⁹ The first set of indicators is made up of standard measures of employment status used by labor economists. For these measures, adults over age 18 report one of three statuses in the week prior to the survey³⁰: (1) employed, (2) not employed but seeking work (unemployed), or (3) out of the labor force.

²⁹See Appendix B for more information on the ASR, including important information about data quality

³⁰Working refers to the week prior to the survey; searching for a job refers to the month prior for those who are not employed.

The measures of employment status by group are then calculated as follows:

- The *Employment to Population Ratio* (EPR or employment rate) is the number of adults who are employed over the total number of adults, expressed as a percentage.
- The *Labor Force Participation Rate* (LPR) refers to the percent of all adults who are employed or seeking work—those not “out of the labor force.” Common reasons for being out of the labor force include attending school, caring for children, and old age or disability.
- The *Unemployment Rate* is the percentage of those in the labor force who are not employed but are actively seeking work.

Table 11: ASR Respondents’ Employment Status by Arrival Cohort and Sex, 2015 Survey (by percentage)

ARRIVAL COHORT	EMPLOYMENT RATE (EPR)			LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	ALL	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	MALE	FEMALE
2011	64.4	76.4	52.4	69.3	80.3	58.3	7.0	4.8	10.1
2012	55.2	71.3	40.2	60.3	76.5	45.3	8.5	6.7	11.3
2013	53.3	71.1	36.6	59.4	75.6	44.1	10.2	6.1	16.9
2014	52.3	64.7	38.6	60.8	73.9	46.2	13.9	12.4	16.5
2015	47.4	62.7	32.1	58.3	72.7	43.9	18.8	13.8	27.0
All Respondents	54.4	69.0	39.9	61.6	75.7	47.5	11.7	8.8	16.2
U.S. Rate*	64.5	71.4	58.1	67.7	74.9	61.0	4.7	4.7	4.7

Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). . Not seasonally adjusted. Data refers to refugees 18 or older in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived during the period from March 1, 2010 to February 28, 2015 (N=4,288 individuals). These figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. U.S. rates are calculated for adults 18 and older by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics: <http://www.bls.gov/cps/cpsaat03.htm>.
*Note: As of December 2015

These statistics present a snapshot of employment status in fall 2015, immediately preceding the survey. Table 11 presents the Employment Rate (EPR), Labor Force Participation Rate (LFP), and Unemployment Rate for adults aged 18 and older living in ASR 2015 respondent households. This is compared to rates for the total U.S. population in December 2015.

Employment Rate

The EPR measures the percent of adults over the age of 18 who worked in the week before the survey. In December 2015, the EPR for the total U.S. population was 64.5 percent (71.4 percent for men and 58.1 percent for women). Table 11 compares this rate to survey respondents’ EPR by their year of arrival in the United States.

The employment rate for adults in the ASR 2015 is higher as cohorts have been in the United States longer. As indicated in Table 11, the employment rate for those who had been in the United States for four or five years (55.2 percent, 64.4 percent) was substantially higher than that of refugees who had been in the United States only one year (47.4 percent).

The overall employment rate conceals clear variation by gender. After being in the United States for only two years, male survey respondents were employed at a rate roughly on par with the U.S. male population (71.3 percent). Though the employment rate for female respondents does increase the longer they are in the United States (32.1 percent of those arriving in 2015 to 52.4 percent of those arriving in 2011), it still lags behind the U.S. EPR for women (58.1 percent). The 2015 ASR indicates a 29-point difference in employment rate between male and female respondents (69.0 percent versus 39.9 percent). In contrast, the overall gender difference in employment rates for the U.S. population was 13 points (71.4 percent versus 58.1 percent). This discrepancy could be due to differences in the age distribution of refugees compared to the U.S. population.

Labor Force Participation Rate (LFP)

Measured in fall 2015, the overall labor force participation rate (LFP) for adults in ASR respondent households fluctuated between 58.3 percent for 2015 arrivals and 69.3 percent for 2011 arrivals, ultimately approximating that of the total U.S. population (67.7 percent). Again, the average conceals a strong pattern by gender. Male survey respondents are working or seeking work at similar or higher rates to all U.S. men from the point of arrival onwards, while female respondents participate in the labor market at lower rates than the U.S. female population regardless of arrival year.

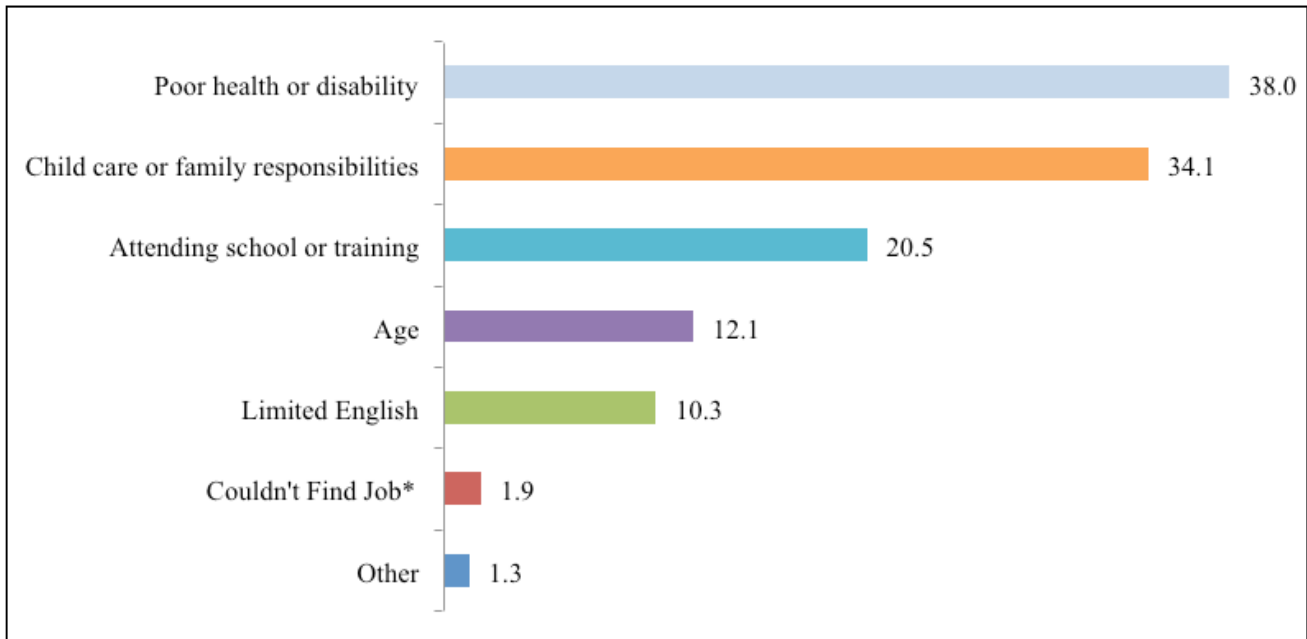
When interpreting these statistics, it is important to consider the variety of reasons that adults may be out of the labor force. The pursuit of education, child care, disability, and old age are all reasons that one may not be working or seeking work (see Figure 3 below). These factors may disproportionately affect female respondents' interest in or ability to seek work.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is the percent of *the labor force* that is not working but is seeking work. ASR 2015 data indicate that the unemployment rate of responding refugees is higher than in the U.S. general population.

Among survey respondents who had been in the United States for one year, 18.8 percent were not employed but were looking for work in the fall of 2015. The unemployment rate was lower for members of the other cohorts, ranging from approximately 7 to 14 percent, with lower rates for cohorts with longer residence. In nearly all cohorts, women were unemployed at higher rates than men, indicating their continued pursuit of employment at the time of the survey.

Figure 3: ASR Respondents' Reasons For Not Seeking Employment, 2015 Survey (by percentage)



Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). Note: Limited to refugees 18 and older who did not work in the week prior to the survey and were not looking for work in the month prior to the survey (N=1,633 individuals).

*"Couldn't find job" represents response categories "Believes no work is available" and "Tried to find work, but couldn't."

The ASR also asks adults age 18 or older who were out of the labor force why they were not looking for employment. As shown in Figure 3, only a very small proportion indicated they were discouraged workers who could not find a job (1.9 percent). Respondents were allowed to select more than one reason for not working, and the top three reasons were poor health or disability; child care or family responsibilities; and attending school:

- 38.0 percent of those out of the labor force cited poor health or a disability as a reason; these refugees had a mean age of 52 (mean age not shown in chart).
- 34.1 percent of those not working or seeking work cited child care and other family responsibilities as a reason, with a mean age of 34; 95 percent of these respondents were female (gender not shown in chart).
- 20.5 percent stated that attending school or training was why they did not seek work, with a mean age of 23 (mean age not shown in the chart).

As in previous years of the ASR, adults in the households responding to the 2015 survey entered the United States with a wide range of educational attainment (Table 12). Of those aged 16 or older at the time of the survey, 10.4 percent held a college or university degree (including medical degrees) before arriving in the United States. 43.5 percent had completed high school or a technical degree. 25.7 percent completed primary school. The final 25.4 percent of respondents currently 16 and older arrived in the United States with no formal education.

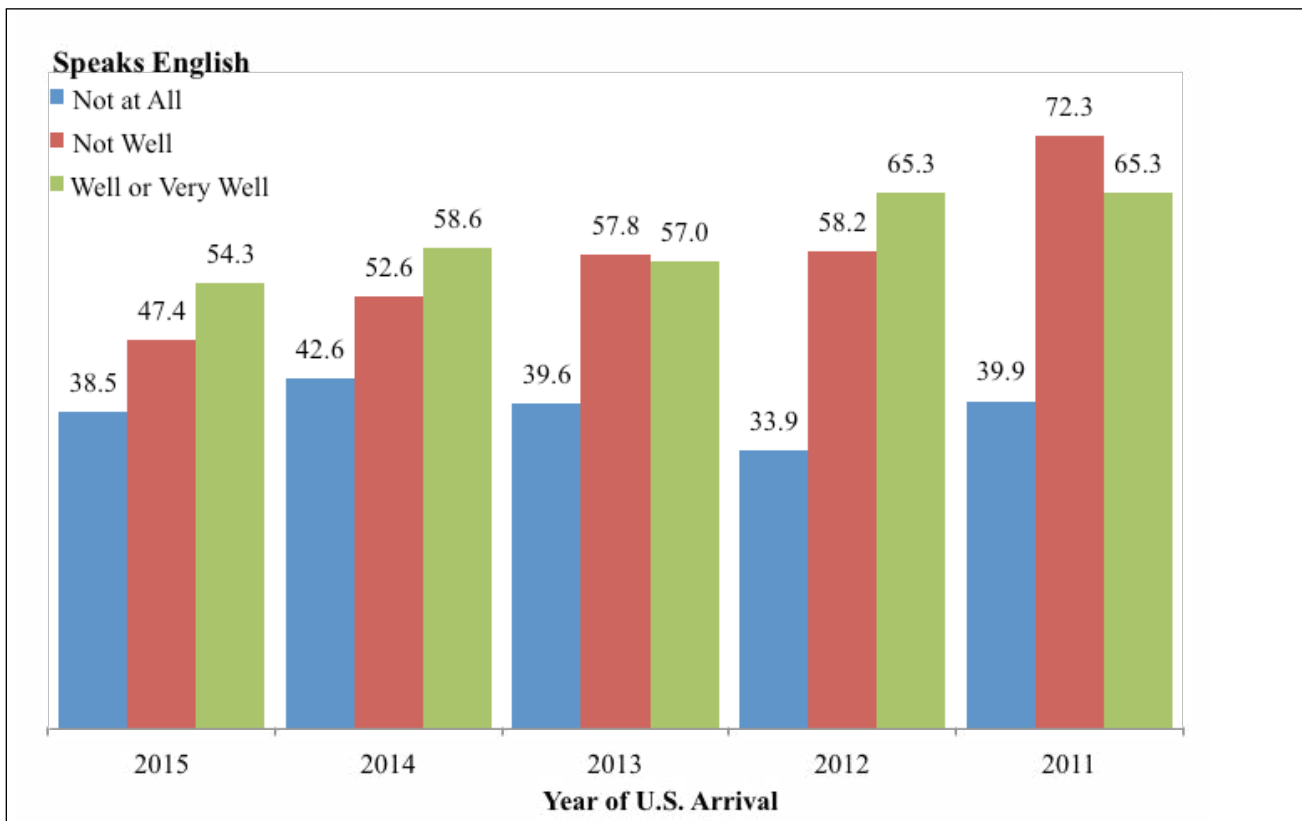
Table 12: ASR Respondents' Educational Attainment by Arrival Cohort, 2015 Survey

EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	ALL
Average Years of Education Before U.S. Arrival	9.5	7.9	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.4
Highest Degree Before U.S. Arrival						
None	24.1%	28.7%	25.8%	19.3%	25.4%	24.5%
Primary School	35.6	26.4	24.6	23.9	18.7	25.7
Training in Refugee Camp	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.8
Technical School	3.7	1.7	4.2	4.8	6.2	4.3
Secondary School (or High School Diploma)	23.7	29.4	35.3	41.3	37.3	33.7
University Degree (Other than Medical)	5.5	6.0	7.8	8.6	9.7	7.6
Medical Degree	0.8	#	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.5
Other	1.1	0.3	#	0.1	#	0.3
Attended School/University (Within the Past 12 Months)	21.9	18.2	21.8	19.2	15.8	19.4
Attendance at School or University (Within the Past 12 Months) for Degree/Certificate	21.2	17.7	21.5	18.9	15.3	18.9
High School Certificate or Equivalency	11.0	10.9	15.4	13.8	12.9	12.9
Associate's Degree	7.4	4.9	4.7	8.9	1.4	4.4
Bachelor's Degree	2.3	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0
Master's or Doctorate Degree	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Professional Degree	0.3	#	#	#	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.5	0.3	#	0.3	0.2
Degree Received	3.2	3.5	3.0	1.3	0.3	2.2

Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). Note: Data refer to household members 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived during the period from March 1, 2010 to February 28, 2015 (N=4,601 individuals). These figures refer to self-reported characteristics. Professional degree refers to a law degree or medical degree. # Rounds to zero.

Members of responding households pursued further education upon arrival in the United States. Approximately one quarter of those 16 and older had attended school or university in the year prior to the survey; the majority of these attended high school. Two percent of respondents earned a degree in the prior year.

Figure 4: ASR Respondents' Employment Rate (by percentage) by Arrival Cohort and English Language Proficiency, 2015 Survey



Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). Note: As of Fall 2015. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to household members 18 or older in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived during the period from March 1, 2010 to February 28, 2015 (N=4,288 individuals). These figures refer to self-reported characteristics.

Figure 4 depicts the association between English language proficiency and employment by entry cohort. For each arrival cohort, the fall 2015 employment rate was lowest among adults who lacked basic English skills (EPR ranged between 33.9 and 42.6 percent for respondents who spoke no English). Among newly arrived survey respondents (2014 and 2015 arrival cohorts), English proficiency is a straightforward predictor of employment: the employment rate increased with each proficiency category. In some cohorts that had been in the United States longer (2013 entry cohort or earlier), adults who spoke English “not well” were about as likely or more likely to be working than those who spoke English “well or very well.” While this indicates that basic English proficiency is sufficient for some employment, more analysis would be required to fully interpret this finding. The employment rate is calculated from adults 18 and older who are working, divided by all adults, including those who are out of the labor force for any reason. In cohorts with longer U.S. residence, young adults may have strong English skills, yet be out of the labor force due to their continued enrollment in school.

Table 13: ASR Respondents' Work Experience by Arrival Cohort, 2015 Survey (by percentage)

WORK EXPERIENCE (PRIOR YEAR)	ARRIVAL COHORT					TOTAL
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Worked*	71.8	61.4	61.5	60.5	54.6	61.9
Worked Full-year**	49.7	43.8	38.6	34.9	12.4	35.4
Worked Full-time***	71.8	75.6	66.8	66.5	69.2	69.7
Average weeks worked	43.0	45.0	42.5	40.8	32.0	40.7

Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). Note: As of December 2015. Not seasonally adjusted. Data refer to household members 18 or older in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived during the period from March 1, 2010 to February 28, 2015 (N=4,288 individuals). These figures refer to self-reported employment status. *Refugees who worked in the year prior to the survey. Refugees in the 2015 cohort were in the United States for an average of 10 months at the time of the survey.

** Worked 50-52 weeks out of the year, regardless of how many hours they worked each week.

*** Worked 35 hours or more per week among refugees who worked in the year prior to the survey.

Employment rate, labor force participation, and unemployment rate offer a snapshot of survey respondents' employment during fall 2015, in the week prior to the survey. ORR is also interested in longer-term measures of refugees' employment experiences. Additional survey questions about work experience measure the number of weeks worked in the past year and also the usual number of hours worked in a week. Table 12 presents the work experience of adults 18 and older in ASR households by their arrival cohort. As shown in Table 13, 54.6 percent of adults in the 2015 cohort worked for pay during their first year in the United States; 71.8 percent of adults in the 2011 cohort worked in the year prior to the survey. The percentage of ASR adults working and number of hours worked was generally higher in cohorts that had been in the United States longer.

Table 13 also includes percent of ASR adults working full-time (average 35 hours a week) and full-year (50-52 weeks). The majority of working adults (between 66.5 and 75.6 percent) were employed full-time, and the average number of weeks worked in a year increased with successive cohorts, from 12.4 weeks for 2015 entrants to 49.7 weeks for respondents who entered the country in the 2011 cohort. When comparing work experience across refugees of different entry years, it is important to keep in mind that the 2015 cohort was in the United States for an average of 10 months at the time of the survey, reducing the number of weeks it was possible for them to work.

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.³¹ The services provided through RMA are equivalent to those provided through a state's Medicaid program.³² In addition to the health coverage provided by

³¹See 45 CFR 400.100.

³²See 45 CFR 400.105.

CMA-funded RMA, ORR funds discretionary grants to promote the physical and mental health of ORR-served populations.

Table 14 displays medical coverage by year of arrival. Approximately 11 percent of the members of ASR 2015 responding households (aged 16 and up) lacked medical coverage in the year preceding the survey. Medical coverage through government aid programs declined with time in the United States; coverage through Medicaid or RMA decreased from 68 percent for 2015 arrivals to 34 percent of those arriving in the 2011 cohort.

Table 14: ASR Respondents' Source of Medical Coverage by Arrival Cohort, 2015 Survey (by percentage)

SOURCE OF MEDICAL COVERAGE**	ARRIVAL COHORT					
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	ALL
No Coverage in Any of the Past 12 Months	14.2	14.7	10.6	10.9	4.4	10.7
Coverage Through Employer	20.6	16.8	10.5	8.5	4.3	11.8
Medicaid or RMA	33.5	36.4	48.6	56.7	67.7	49.4

Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). Note: Data refer to household members 16 or older in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived during the period from March 1, 2010 to February 28, 2015 (N=4,601 individuals). Data is based on medical coverage as reported by the respondent. ** Percentages for other government health care and other insurance not presented.

Data indicates that a growing portion of respondents (between 4.3 and 20.6 percent) receive employer-sponsored health care, though this group is still the minority. As a result, many members of responding households have lower overall rates of medical coverage over time; 14.2 percent of those arriving in 2011 had no medical coverage.

Only 4.4 percent of 2015 arrivals reported that they had no coverage, likely due to their eligibility for the Medicaid and RMA programs that serve almost all refugees in the initial resettlement period. Eligibility for needs-based medical programs may not be available for long, however, and the proportion of individuals who are not covered rises as refugees exhaust their eligibility and begin employment, often without medical benefits.

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.³³

The SOT program is composed of two types of grants: Direct Services for Survivors of Torture and Technical Assistance to Survivors of Torture. 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. A Technical Assistance SOT 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.

³³The Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-320) authorized the Survivors of Torture Program.

In FY 2015, the SOT program funding totaled \$10,500,000 in grant funding. Direct Service SOT grantees provided services to an estimated 9,000 survivors of torture and their families in FY 2015, the majority of who were asylum seekers, refugees, and asylees. Grantees served clients from a variety of countries, but the most common country of origin was Iraq. In FY 2015, the Technical Assistance SOT grantee provided a number of 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-12 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.³⁴

During FY 2015, ORR awarded \$4,600,000 in grant funding to 38 states and WF programs. Services provided by the RHP Program in FY 2015 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-13 in Appendix A.

Integration

Refugees and other ORR-served populations come to the United States to begin new lives free from war, persecution and conflict. ORR-served populations integrate into their communities through a variety of channels, which include learning English, participating in civic life, building social connections, and building financial stability. ORR-funded programs provide these populations with the critical resources and opportunities to realize their full potential and contribute to their communities.

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

Table 15 presents information about the English language proficiency of the adults 18 and older in ASR 2015 households, at the time of their arrival in the United States and the time of the fall 2015 survey. Each entering cohort arrived with its own mix of language skills. However, the data convey survey respondents' steady and strong progress in English language acquisition, both within cohorts and with longer time in the United States.

³⁴Prior to FY 2015, RHP was known as the Refugee Preventive Health program.

Table 15: ASR Respondent’s English Language Proficiency and Acquisition by Arrival Cohort, 2015 Survey (by percentage)

ARRIVAL COHORT	PROFICIENCY AT...	SPEAKS ENGLISH...		
		WELL/VERY WELL	NOT WELL	NOT AT ALL
2011	Arrival	12.6	32.0	51.5
	Fall 2015	42.1	42.7	15.2
2012	Arrival	8.3	36.4	49.7
	Fall 2015	36.7	40.2	23.1
2013	Arrival	13.9	31.5	53.3
	Fall 2015	37.8	38.3	22.9
2014	Arrival	18.0	28.7	52.3
	Fall 2015	34.7	41.6	23.7
2015	Arrival	14.1	46.1	38.1
	Fall 2015	33.1	40.7	26.1

Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). Note: Percentages represent household members aged 18 and older in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived during the period from March 1, 2010 to February 28, 2015 (N=4,288 individuals). Language proficiency is based on self-reported information from surveyed individuals or members of their households and may not add to 100 because of small numbers answering “Do not know.”

About half of adult respondents in each entry year spoke no English at the time they arrived in the United States; the exception is 2015 arrivals, 38.1 percent of whom spoke no English at arrival. For these respondents, English acquisition begins immediately: even among 2015 entrants, who have been in the country 10 months on average, there is a substantial decline in the percent speaking no English between the time of arrival and the survey (38.1 percent versus 26.1 percent).

Table 15 also indicates a steady decline in the percent of adults speaking no English as cohorts are in the United States longer. After five years in the United States (2011 arrivals), only 15.2 percent of adults speak no English. The percent of adults with strong English language skills is also larger in cohorts residing in the United States longer.

In all, Table 15 demonstrates three points: there is variation in the English proficiency of entering cohorts at their arrival in the United States; all cohorts made steady gains in proficiency by the time of the survey; and the percent of those speaking English well or very well increased with time in the country. After five years in the United States, 42.1 percent of 2011 entrants spoke English well or very well, compared with 12.6 percent at the time of arrival.

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 16 reports the percentage of adults 16 and older who have applied for lawful permanent residence and who have future plans to apply by arrival cohort.

Table 16: ASR Respondents' Application for Lawful Permanent Resident Status by Arrival Cohort, 2015 Survey (by percentage)

LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENCY	ARRIVAL COHORT					TOTAL
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Has Already Applied	97.7	99.9	98.6	94	51.0	87.5
Plan to Apply in Future	0.2	0.1	1.3	6.0	48.7	11.9

Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). Note: Percentages represent household members aged 16 and older in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived during the period from March 1, 2010 to February 28, 2015 (N=4,447 individuals).

Overall, 87.5 percent of respondents had applied for permanent residency at the time of the survey. The percentage increased in each successive cohort, from 51 percent of those who had been in the United States a year, to 97.7 percent of those who had been here five years. Overall (11.9 percent) and within each cohort, nearly all the remaining respondents reported that they planned to apply in the future. A small percentage of respondents (0.4 percent) indicated that they were unaware that application was required.

Ethnic Community Self-Help

Refugees support integration in refugee communities by forming self-help groups or ECBOs. ECBOs foster long-term community growth and assist community members in finding jobs and housing, learning English, and accessing health and social services. ORR supports the development of more integrated, diversified, and self-sustaining refugee ECBOs through the Ethnic Community Self-Help Program. Program grants enhance the capacity of ECBOs formed by refugees and other ORR-served populations to provide ongoing support and services to refugees in a culturally and linguistically appropriate manner.

ORR supported 38 projects through awards totaling \$6,096,190 in FY 2015. Activities included a health-care system navigation training program, an academic enrichment and college preparation program, and comprehensive employment training programs, including English language training. Additionally, grantees conducted community outreach, coalition building, strategic planning, resource development, and leadership training activities for refugee adults and youth.

Two grantees, the Somali Bantu Community of Greater Houston and the Bhutanese Community of New Hampshire, were featured in the White House Task Force on New Americans report, *Strengthening Communities by Welcoming All Residents*, for their civic engagement activities under the Ethnic Community Self-Help Program.

For a list of Ethnic Community Self-Help Program grantees, refer to Table II-14 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 2015, RAPP operated programs in 11 states with a total budget of \$930,373. All RAPP programs currently have a component of agricultural production which includes vegetables, fruits, and honey. Some programs are beginning to explore expansion into meat production in areas where participants have expressed interest, and where the market exists for specialized meat production (e.g., halal meat).

For a list of Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program grantees, refer to Table II-15 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 2015, ORR awarded 33 Services for Older Refugees grants totaling \$3,402,000. For a list of grantees, refer to Table II-16 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 2015, ORR awarded three grants to Welcoming America, Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services (LIRS), and ICF International in the amount of \$637,632.

- ICF provided support to ORR by producing a six-part video series, “Getting and Staying Well for Congolese Refugees,” which provides information to Congolese refugees on reproductive health issues and addresses gender-based violence. ICF also provided technical assistance on how workforce programs can more effectively serve refugees.
- Welcoming America continued its work on creating and fostering “welcoming communities” through the release of toolkits, webinars, and in-person capacity building sessions in several cities. Among its accomplishments during FY 2015 was the toolkit created in coordination with the White House Task Force on New Americans and LIRS, *Community Planning Process Guide for Fostering Greater Refugee Welcome*.

- LIRS also focused on the development of the *Higher Online Learning Institute*, which helps refugee employment professionals and refugees navigate the U.S. job market through targeted self-paced courses.

For a list of the award amount by grantee, refer to Table II-17 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.³⁵

Originally, the program provided services for refugee minors arriving from overseas unaccompanied by a parent or adult relative.³⁶ Over the years, Congress passed laws making other populations already in the United States eligible for the URM Program.³⁷ As a result of these legislative 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 Children Program.

The URM Program is administered by participating states and funded by the CMA grant. The program provides the same range of child welfare benefits and services available to other foster children in the states where the URM Program operates, as well as services required by ORR regulations.³⁸ 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,
- 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.

³⁵U 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.

³⁶The 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.

³⁷The 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)(C)) 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.

³⁸For 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.

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 1,804 youth in FY 2015, which included 491 new enrollees. Refugee was the most common category of eligibility in FY 2015.

Table 17: FY 2015 Participants in the URM Program by Category of Eligibility

CATEGORY OF ELIGIBILITY	NUMBER
Refugee	1,018
Asylee	24
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	26
Victim of Trafficking	118
Special Immigrant Juvenile Status	618
Total	1,804

Source: ORR’s URM Database

In FY 2015, the URM Program operated in 24 locations in 15 different states. Three states served almost half of all participants in the URM Program in FY 2015: California, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Table 18 provides the number of URM’s served in each state in FY 2015.

Table 18: FY 2015 Participants in the URM Program by State

STATE	NUMBER
Arizona	63
California	270
Colorado	94
District of Columbia	32
Florida	31
Massachusetts	199
Michigan	343
Mississippi	43
New York	99
North Dakota	72
Pennsylvania	118
Texas	143
Utah	107

STATE	NUMBER
Virginia	67
Washington	124
Total	1,805

Source: ORR's URM Database

Note: One URM was served by both Florida and Colorado, increasing the total served count to 1805 in this table.

Monitoring and Evaluation

ORR provides oversight and ongoing monitoring of states and WF 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 ORR-served populations. In FY 2015, ORR conducted monitoring in 10 states and WF programs. The information below provides a brief overview of the areas monitored and the outcomes.

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.

Region 1: Massachusetts and Vermont

ORR monitored RCA, Social Services, TAG formula funding and the Refugee Medical Screening program in Massachusetts. ORR did not cite any corrective actions in Massachusetts, but did provide recommendations for improving program administration, case file management and documentation of services, case coordination and oversight, and recommendations for sustaining the Refugee Medical Screening program.

ORR monitored RCA, Social Services, and TAG formula funding in Vermont. ORR found that Vermont supports an engaged and diverse network of partners and volunteers. ORR did not cite any corrective actions, but did provide recommendations to strengthen the program in the areas of coordination of case management, case file management and documentation of services, coordination among providers, translation of documents, and employment services for family caregivers.

Region 3: Maryland and Pennsylvania

In Maryland, ORR monitored the RMA and Refugee Medical Screening program. ORR identified program strengths in the commitment to refugee health, strong leadership, and an effective surveillance system. ORR issued corrective actions regarding the reimbursement of medical screening costs for refugees and high administrative costs for the program.

ORR also monitored the RMA and the Refugee Medical Screening programs in Pennsylvania. ORR cited the significant increase in the medical screening rate of ORR-served populations in the state as a programmatic strength. Pennsylvania received corrective actions related to Medicaid reimbursement of medical screening costs for refugees, administrative oversight and ensuring capacity, and other oversight issues.

Region 4: Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina

ORR monitored the RMA and the Refugee Medical Screening programs in Georgia. ORR cited strong collaboration and staff involvement in ensuring refugee eligibility as strengths of the program. ORR issued corrective actions related to Medicaid eligibility and linking RCA and RMA eligibility.

ORR monitored RMA in North Carolina. The monitoring report highlighted strengths which included strong rapport with clients and access to language lines for interpretation to assist with language barriers. ORR issued corrective actions as a result of reviewing a case file for time eligibility and documentation of refugee status.

ORR monitored CMA, Social Services, and TAG formula funding in Tennessee. ORR identified a number of best practices including collaborations with the Tennessee Department of Human Services, the Foreign Language Institute's "ESL to Go," and LIRS' Higher. ORR issued corrective actions concerning RCA sanctioning, case file documentation, reimbursement of medical screening costs, and communicating with ORR regarding RMA clients.

Region 5: Illinois

In Illinois, ORR monitored RCA, Social Services, and TAG formula funding. ORR identified multiple strengths, including the state advisory council and access to language lines for interpretation. ORR issued corrective actions concerning case file documentation and RCA time eligibility. Additionally, ORR offered a number of recommendations to strengthen the program, concerning RCA eligibility and CMA oversight and allocation.

Region 6: Texas

ORR monitored CMA, Social Services, and TAG formula funding in Texas. ORR issued a corrective action regarding the allocation of administrative costs for staff who are funded 100 percent through ORR. As a result of case file reviews, ORR also cited Texas for instances where it was unclear whether refugee clients understood the rights and responsibilities forms that were being signed.

Region 8: Colorado

In Colorado, ORR monitored the WF program, RCA, Social Services, and TAG formula funding. The monitoring report specified numerous program strengths, such as providing a "one-stop shop" for clients who receive cash assistance, a navigator model that supports refugee leaders in assisting their own communities, and an employment approach that has significantly increased the base of employers who hire refugees. ORR issued corrective actions in the areas of financial administration, compliance with WF case file requirements and RCA eligibility and payment requirements, and employment services.

Region 9: Arizona

ORR monitored Arizona's RMA and Refugee Medical Screening programs. Strengths included staff dedicated to serving refugees in Arizona and continuity of care following medical screening. ORR issued no corrective actions for Arizona, but did offer recommendations to strengthen continuity of care in the Refugee Medical Screening program.

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.³⁹ 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.

In FY 2015, the Repatriation Program provided services to 615 U.S. citizens compared to 539 individuals in FY 2014. Approximately 73 percent of the 615 individuals served in FY 2015 were adults.

Table 19: Summary of Services Provided in FY 2015

	NUMBER
Children	164
Adults	451
Total	615

In FY 2015, repatriates arrived from a total of 82 countries and repatriated to 49 states. The most common departure country in FY 2015 was Mexico. Other common departure countries included: Germany, Pakistan, Yemen, Brazil, and the United Kingdom. The most common states of final destination included: California, Florida, New York, Texas, and Pennsylvania.

³⁹The Repatriation Program was established by Section 1113 of the Social Security Act (Pub. L. 87-64, 42 U.S.C. 1313).

UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN PROGRAM

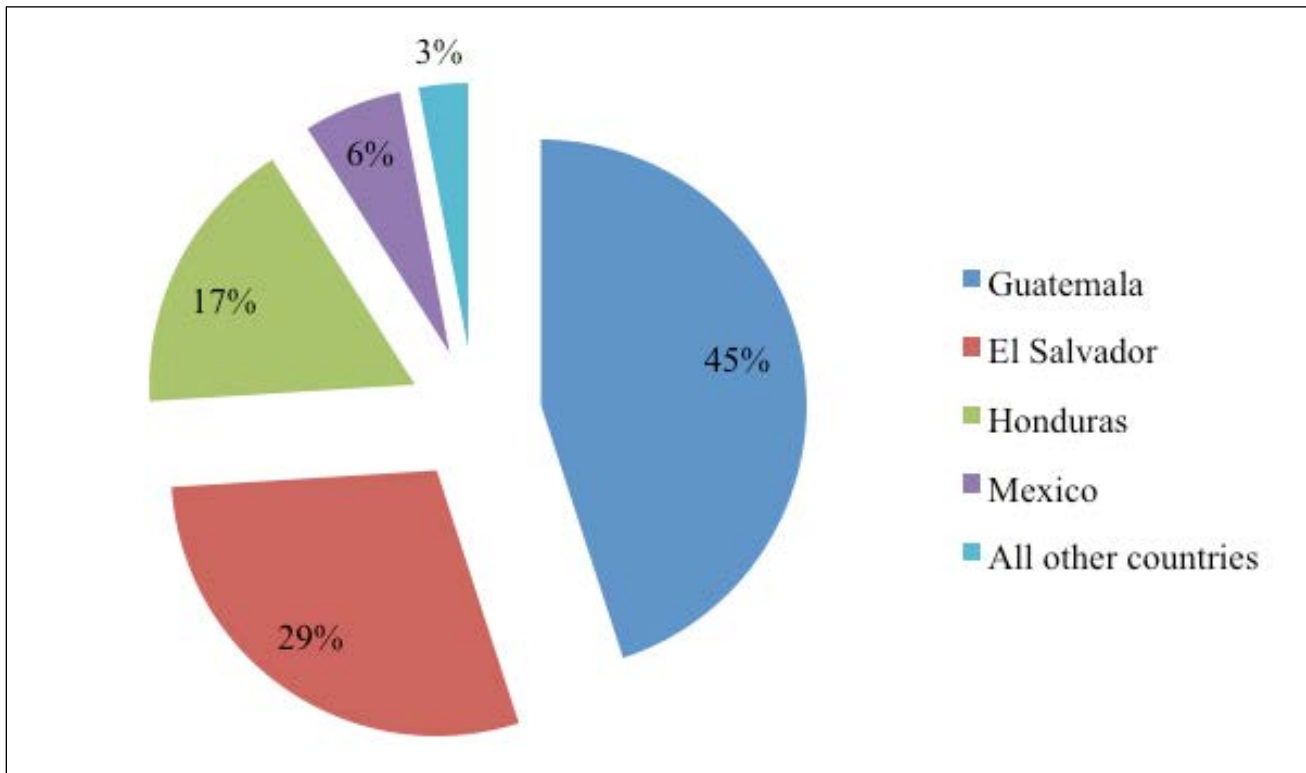
The Unaccompanied Children Program provides a safe and appropriate environment to children and youth who enter the United States without lawful immigration status and without a parent or legal guardian available to provide care and physical custody (referred to as “unaccompanied children” or “UC”). In most cases, unaccompanied children are apprehended by immigration officials from the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and then referred to the care and custody of ORR.⁴⁰

Profile of Unaccompanied Children

ORR served 33,726 unaccompanied children in FY 2015 compared to 57,496 unaccompanied children in FY 2014.

The majority of unaccompanied children placed in ORR custody in FY 2015 were from Central American countries. Three Central American countries accounted for over 90 percent of unaccompanied children in ORR custody: Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Figure 5: Unaccompanied Children by Country of Birth in FY 2015



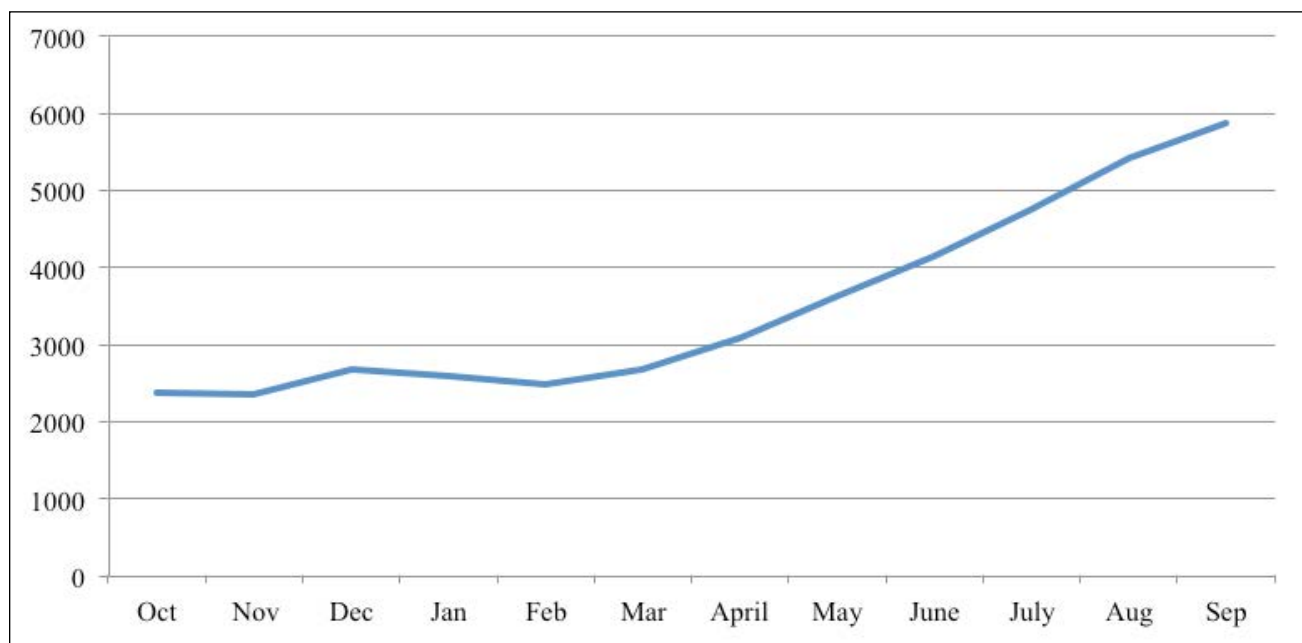
Source: ORR’s UC Portal

⁴⁰Section 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 children from the Commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the Director of ORR.

Of the children placed into ORR custody in FY 2015, 68 percent were male and 32 percent were female. This gender make-up is similar to FY 2014, when 66 percent were male and 34 percent were female.

ORR experienced a significant decrease in the number of DHS referrals from FY 2014 (57,496) to FY 2015 (33,726). As a result, the average number of unaccompanied children in ORR care at any point in time was lower in FY 2015. In FY 2015, there were 3,503 minors in care at any point in time compared to 6,253 minors in FY 2014. However, the average number of minors in care began to increase in April 2015 and did not decline for the remainder of FY 2015.

Figure 6: Average Number of Unaccompanied Children in ORR Care by Month in FY 2015

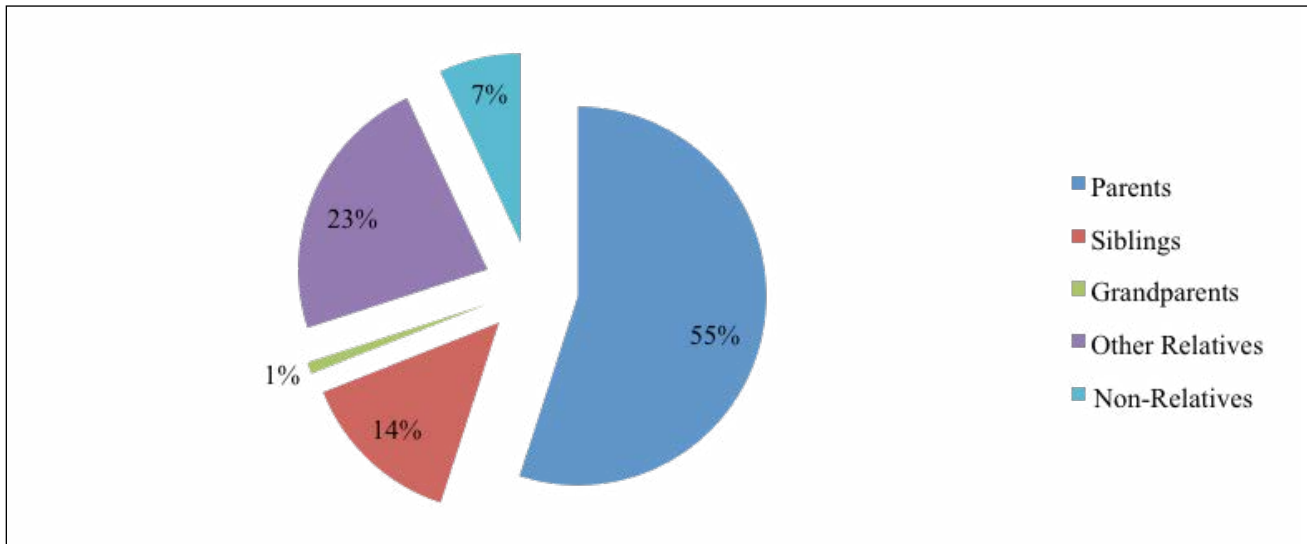


Source: ORR's UC Portal

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 93 percent of unaccompanied children released to sponsors in FY 2015 were released to sponsors related to the child. Approximately 69 percent of unaccompanied children were released to either parents or siblings.

Figure 7: Sponsor Relationship to Unaccompanied Children Released in FY 2015



Source: ORR's UC Portal

Unaccompanied children were released to sponsors residing in all 50 states and the District of Columbia in FY 2015. Table 20 provides the state-by-state data.

Table 20: Number of Unaccompanied Children Released to a Sponsor by State in FY 2015

STATE	NUMBER OF UC
Alabama	808
Alaska	2
Arizona	167
Arkansas	186
California	3,629
Colorado	248
Connecticut	206
Delaware	152
District of Columbia	201
Florida	2,908
Georgia	1,041
Hawaii	2
Idaho	11
Illinois	312
Indiana	240
Iowa	201
Kansas	245

STATE	NUMBER OF UC
Kentucky	274
Louisiana	480
Maine	4
Maryland	1,794
Massachusetts	738
Michigan	132
Minnesota	243
Mississippi	207
Missouri	170
Montana	2
Nebraska	293
Nevada	137
New Hampshire	14
New Jersey	1,462
New Mexico	19
New York	2,630
North Carolina	844
North Dakota	2
Ohio	483
Oklahoma	225
Oregon	122
Pennsylvania	333
Rhode Island	185
South Carolina	294
South Dakota	61
Tennessee	765
Texas	3,272
Utah	62
Vermont	1
Virginia	1,694
Washington	283
West Virginia	12
Wisconsin	38
Wyoming	6
Total	27,840

Source: ORR's UC Portal

Profile of the Unaccompanied Children Program

A network of ORR-funded care providers supplies temporary housing and other services to unaccompanied 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 85 percent of unaccompanied children were initially placed in a shelter in FY 2015; foster care was the second most common initial placement at approximately 13 percent. Secure, staff secure, and therapeutic placements (such as residential treatment centers) accounted for the remaining initial placements. Foster care in the UC 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 for certain UCs who do not have a viable sponsor or who have been identified as potentially eligible for immigration relief.

Table 21: Unaccompanied Children by Initial Placement Type in FY 2015

FACILITY TYPE FOR INITIAL PLACEMENT	NUMBER OF UC
Shelter	28,531
Foster Care**	4,514
Secure/Staff Secure	618
Therapeutic	63
Total	33,726

Source: ORR's UC Portal

**As noted above, ORR funds long-term care placements for certain UCs who do not have a viable sponsor or who have been identified as potentially eligible for immigration relief.

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 Children. Information about legal services, including notices and referrals to community-based pro bono legal service providers, are provided to unaccompanied children and their sponsors upon release. Additionally, ORR legal service contracts support pro bono representation and provide funding for direct legal representation in immigration court and other matters in which the child may be a party. For most of FY 2015, ORR's direct legal representation funding provided attorneys for children in its long-term

foster care program, those seeking voluntary departure, and those imminently facing an order of removal or otherwise without reunification options. Eligibility for direct legal representation was expanded during the latter part of FY 2015.

In FY 2015, ORR introduced a new model for legal services. ORR's Pro-Bono Legal Services for Unaccompanied Children contract ended during FY 2015. To ensure there was no gap in services, ORR entered into a short-term six-month contract while planning and negotiating a longer term contract that made changes to the legal service model. The new model for legal services breaks up the existing single national legal service provider into competitive regional contracts. Additionally, the new model focused on direct representation for unaccompanied children both in care and post release. As a result, direct representation is now provided for unaccompanied children who are in immigration proceedings while in ORR custody, including children in long-term foster care and in some cases children post release. A separate competitive contract was created for child advocate services during FY 2015.

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

ORR uses comprehensive monitoring to address immediate problems, prevent lapses in compliance, and provide for continuous improvement in the delivery of services for children and youth. ORR conducts site visits at least monthly to ensure that care providers meet minimum standards for the care and timely release of unaccompanied 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 2015

The Unaccompanied Children Program made a number of policy and programmatic improvements in FY 2015.

On December 24, 2014, ORR published an Interim Final Rule (IFR) that set forth standards to prevent, detect, and respond to sexual abuse and sexual harassment in ORR care provider facilities.⁴¹ Among the provisions, the IFR requires that all ORR care providers have multiple, easily accessible methods for children and youth to report sexual abuse and sexual harassment to staff and outside entities, such as consular officials, local community service providers, and Child Protective Services.

⁴¹Section 1101(c) of the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Pub. L. 113-4) directs the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to adopt national standards for the detection, prevention, reduction, and punishment of rape and sexual assault in facilities that maintain custody of unaccompanied children.

ORR also established the UC Sexual Abuse Hotline as an additional method for unaccompanied children or third parties, including family members, sponsors, legal service providers, child advocates, and any other stakeholder to report any knowledge or suspicion of sexual abuse or harassment occurring at a care provider.

In FY 2015, ORR published an online policy guide, the ORR Guide: Children Entering the United States Unaccompanied. The guide includes ORR policies for the placement, release, and care of unaccompanied children in ORR custody. The guide improved accessibility of policies for stakeholders and members of the public. A companion procedures guide for UC Portal users provides step-by-step instructions for implementing these policies through standardized protocols in the field.

In FY 2015, ORR awarded five contracts to provide supervision and services to unaccompanied children at facilities that are activated during an influx. One contract provides management, supervision, and other services to unaccompanied children at identified influx care facilities. Another contract provides medical and clinical services at influx care locations, including medical and mental health screenings and vaccinations. A third contract secures efficient and cost-effective transportation arrangements to transfer youth within the ORR network of providers. Additionally, this contract may be used to purchase transportation for unaccompanied children for release to sponsors. A fourth contract provides training on ORR regulations, policies and procedures and the use of best practices in child welfare to provide high quality services to children. Another contract for wraparound support services includes daily meal preparation; cleaning, maintenance and facility preparation; continual custodial and laundry services; security; the supply of clothing, linens, educational materials, hygiene kits, and first aid medical supplies; the supply of recreational equipment, and the daily transportation of unaccompanied children while at the influx care facility.

APPENDIX A

Table II-1: FY 2015 Targeted Assistance Formula Allocations

STATE	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Arizona	Maricopa	\$1,101,357
Arizona	Pima	\$379,405
California	Alameda	\$259,878
California	Los Angeles	\$1,654,847
California	Orange	\$260,711
California	Sacramento	\$541,412
California	San Diego	\$1,364,359
California	San Francisco	\$112,031
California	Santa Clara	\$247,800
California	Stanislaus	\$118,902
Colorado	Arapahoe	\$233,848
Colorado	Denver	\$454,161
Connecticut	Hartford	\$112,655
Connecticut	New Haven	\$133,479
Florida	Broward	\$448,331
Florida	Collier	\$242,803
Florida	Duval	\$420,219
Florida	Hillsborough	\$840,646
Florida	Lee	\$240,095
Florida	Miami-Dade	\$8,747,344
Florida	Orange	\$443,958
Florida	Palm Beach	\$561,611
Florida	Pinellas	\$148,264
Georgia	Dekalb	\$878,754
Georgia	Fulton	\$226,352
Idaho	Ada	\$288,198
Idaho	Twin Falls	\$124,733
Illinois	Cook	\$722,785
Illinois	Dupage	\$170,128
Illinois	Winnebago	\$115,154
Indiana	Marion	\$571,190
Iowa	Polk	\$214,899
Kansas	Wyandotte	\$82,045

STATE	COUNTY	AMOUNT
Kentucky	Fayette	\$110,157
Kentucky	Jefferson	\$766,306
Kentucky	Warren	\$113,905
Maine	Cumberland	\$127,857
Maryland	Baltimore City	\$293,820
Maryland	Montgomery	\$405,226
Maryland	Prince Georges	\$97,246
Massachusetts	Hampden	\$253,006
Massachusetts	Middlesex	\$165,964
Massachusetts	Suffolk	\$228,851
Massachusetts	Worcester	\$196,782
Michigan	Eaton	\$223,853
Michigan	Kent	\$286,324
Michigan	Macomb	\$344,838
Michigan	Oakland	\$785,672
Minnesota	Hennepin	\$391,274
Minnesota	Ramsey	\$331,094
Missouri	Jackson	\$225,519
Missouri	Saint Louis City	\$296,944
Nebraska	Douglas	\$320,266
Nebraska	Lancaster	\$132,646
Nevada	Clark	\$588,682
New Hampshire	Merrimack	\$93,706
New Jersey	Union	\$143,058
New Mexico	Bernalillo	\$147,639
New York	Albany	\$149,305
New York	Erie	\$589,515
New York	Kings	\$159,300
New York	Monroe	\$299,443
New York	New York	\$94,539
New York	Oneida	\$183,872
New York	Onondaga	\$472,486
New York	Queens	\$118,486
North Carolina	Durham	\$107,241
North Carolina	Guilford	\$296,319
North Carolina	Mecklenburg	\$283,200

STATE	COUNTY	AMOUNT
North Carolina	Wake	\$234,890
North Dakota	Cass	\$161,799
Ohio	Cuyahoga	\$278,619
Ohio	Franklin	\$561,403
Ohio	Hamilton	\$75,381
Ohio	Summit	\$222,187
Oregon	Multnomah	\$451,246
Pennsylvania	Allegheny	\$196,991
Pennsylvania	Dauphin	\$84,127
Pennsylvania	Erie	\$251,132
Pennsylvania	Lancaster	\$239,679
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	\$303,191
South Dakota	Minnehaha	\$169,087
Tennessee	Davidson	\$523,920
Texas	Bexar	\$404,393
Texas	Dallas	\$833,566
Texas	Harris	\$1,806,442
Texas	Potter	\$187,412
Texas	Tarrant	\$649,695
Texas	Travis	\$534,124
Utah	Salt Lake	\$497,683
Vermont	Chittenden	\$135,353
Virginia	Fairfax	\$242,386
Virginia	Henrico	\$118,486
Washington	King	\$835,024
Washington	Spokane	\$201,364
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	\$354,625
Total		\$42,840,900

Table II-2: FY 2015 Preferred Communities Grantees

GRANTEE	AMOUNT
Church World Service	\$1,155,268
Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society	\$1,179,431
Ethiopian Community Development Center	\$1,096,989
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society	\$1,619,775
International Rescue Committee	\$1,619,775
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	\$1,426,767
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	\$12,327,337
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops	\$22,483,924
World Relief	\$1,106,528
Total	\$44,015,794

Table II-3: FY 2015 Cuban/Haitian Program Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	\$189,388
Florida Department of Children and Families	Florida	\$16,265,676
Georgia Department of Human Services	Georgia	\$97,200
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	\$338,601
Commonwealth of Massachusetts	Massachusetts	\$97,200
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	Nevada	\$243,000
New Jersey Department of Human Services	New Jersey	\$194,400
New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	New York	\$167,735
North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services	North Carolina	\$97,200
State of Oregon	Oregon	\$97,200
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	\$97,200
Texas Health and Human Services Commission	Texas	\$486,000
Virginia Department of Social Services	Virginia	\$97,200
Total		\$18,468,000

Table II-4: FY 2015 Refugee School Impact Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Catholic Social Services	Alaska	\$150,000
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	\$600,620
California Department of Social Services	California	\$1,000,000
Colorado Department of Human Services	Colorado	\$392,682
Connecticut Department of Social Services	Connecticut	\$150,000
Florida Department of Children and Families	Florida	\$1,000,000
Georgia Department of Human Services	Georgia	\$634,089
Iowa Department of Human Services	Iowa	\$150,000
Jannus, Inc.	Idaho	\$187,117
Illinois Department of Human Services	Illinois	\$450,398
Indiana Division of Disability & Rehabilitation	Indiana	\$289,890
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	\$395,320
Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants	Massachusetts	\$402,700
Maryland Department of Human Resources	Maryland	\$299,124
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	Maine	\$150,000
Michigan Department of Human Services	Michigan	\$680,475
Minnesota Department of Human Services	Minnesota	\$503,370
Missouri Department of Social Services	Missouri	\$245,360
North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services	North Carolina	\$489,930
North Dakota Department of Public Instruction	North Dakota	\$150,000
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	Nebraska	\$180,530
New Hampshire Dept of Health and Human Services	New Hampshire	\$150,000
New Jersey Department of Human Services	New Jersey	\$150,000
New Mexico Human Services Department	New Mexico	\$150,000
Clark County School District	Nevada	\$150,000
New York Office of Temporary and Disability Assistance	New York	\$1,000,000
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	Ohio	\$430,105
Lutheran Community Services Northwest	Oregon	\$232,183
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	\$586,124
Rhode Island Department of Human Services	Rhode Island	\$150,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	South Dakota	\$150,000
Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.	Tennessee	\$330,485
Texas Health and Human Services Commission	Texas	\$1,000,000
Utah Department of Workforce Services	Utah	\$255,375
Virginia Department of Social Services	Virginia	\$387,411

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Vermont Agency of Human Services	Vermont	\$150,000
Washington State Depart. of Social & Health Services	Washington	\$624,602
Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction	Wisconsin	\$182,110
Total		\$14,580,000

Table II-5: FY 2015 Matching Grant Grantees

GRANTEE	FEDERAL AWARD AMOUNT
Church World Service (CWS)	\$5,885,000
Domestic & Foreign Missionary Society (DFMS)	\$4,241,600
Ethiopian Community Development Council (ECDC)	\$2,059,200
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS)	\$1,566,400
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	\$9,143,200
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS)	\$7,530,600
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB)	\$18,977,200
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI)	\$11,501,600
World Relief (WR)	\$4,404,400
Total	\$65,309,200

Table II-6: Average Fulltime Hourly Wage by Grantee

GRANTEE	AVERAGE FULLTIME HOURLY WAGE AT 180 DAYS
CWS	\$9.82
DFMS	\$9.66
ECDC	\$9.82
HIAS	\$9.67
IRC	\$9.50
LIRS	\$9.56
USCCB	\$9.73
USCRI	\$9.45
WR	\$10.05

Table II-7: FY 2015 Matching Grant Outcomes by Grantee

RESETTLEMENT AGENCY	CLIENTS ENROLLED	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 120 DAYS*	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 180 DAYS*	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT AT 180 DAYS	EMPLOYER HEALTH BENEFITS OFFERED AT 180 DAYS
CWS	2,678	1,822	2,902	834	377
DFMS	1,928	1,240	2,020	552	259
ECDC	936	818	962	283	162
HIAS	712	502	646	206	87
IRC	4,159	2,781	3,946	1,117	576
LIRS	3,423	2,126	3,178	835	407
USCCB	8,694	5,188	6,376	1,571	811
USCRI	5,232	3,975	5,294	1,752	937
WR	2,003	1,453	1,823	631	342

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-8: FY 2015 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)
CWS	Phoenix, AZ	196	35%	76%	63%	\$8.70
IRC	Glendale, AZ	435	64%	83%	53%	\$8.97
IRC	Tucson, AZ	176	72%	69%	71%	\$8.42
LIRS	Phoenix, AZ	231	30%	60%	51%	\$8.62
USCCB	Phoenix, AZ	307	39%	76%	82%	\$9.53
IRC	Oakland, CA	171	82%	73%	63%	\$12.37
IRC	Sacramento, CA	155	69%	72%	68%	\$10.21
ECDC	Denver, CO	170	93%	92%	59%	\$11.98
LIRS	Denver, CO	186	79%	96%	78%	\$11.33
CWS	Doral, FL	515	78%	92%	63%	\$9.62
DFMS	Miami Springs, FL	392	47%	87%	83%	\$9.68
IRC	Miami, FL	676	48%	83%	56%	\$9.28
LIRS	Miami, FL	338	86%	93%	79%	\$10.06
LIRS	Tampa, FL	446	69%	83%	75%	\$8.96

RESETTLEMENT AGENCY	CITY AND STATE	CLIENTS ENROLLED	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 120 DAYS	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 180 DAYS	EMPLOYED	AVERAGE WAGE (FULL-TIME)
USCCB	Miami Springs, FL	487	65%	92%	85%	\$10.09
USCCB	Orlando, FL	155	41%	56%	58%	\$9.29
USCCB	West Palm Beach, FL	258	77%	84%	76%	\$9.30
USCRI	Miami, FL	1,325	71%	87%	80%	\$9.31
WR	Jacksonville, FL	140	75%	97%	67%	\$10.88
WR	Miami, FL	150	56%	75%	64%	\$10.45
CWS	Atlanta, GA	163	77%	90%	81%	\$9.73
DFMS	Atlanta, GA	152	66%	95%	79%	\$9.37
IRC	Atlanta, GA	606	73%	88%	62%	\$9.14
LIRS	Atlanta, GA	390	81%	84%	64%	\$9.15
USCCB	Atlanta, GA	241	79%	86%	81%	\$10.15
WR	Stone Mountain, GA	313	66%	83%	57%	\$9.49
USCRI	Des Moines, IA	220	87%	93%	54%	\$10.31
USCCB	Rockford, IL	150	48%	75%	79%	\$9.37
CWS	Indianapolis, IN	165	74%	85%	70%	\$10.41
DFMS	Indianapolis, IN	150	60%	80%	72%	\$10.15
USCCB	Indianapolis, IN	305	76%	80%	55%	\$9.42
USCCB	Louisville, KY	206	74%	90%	69%	\$9.95
USCRI	Bowling Green, KY	174	90%	95%	76%	\$9.74
IRC	Baltimore, MD	285	70%	80%	48%	\$9.29
IRC	Silver Spring, MD	146	39%	78%	58%	\$10.84
CWS	Grand Rapids, MI	159	25%	93%	75%	\$10.88
LIRS	Grand Rapids, MI	166	55%	92%	54%	\$9.02
LIRS	Troy, MI	200	48%	87%	41%	\$9.19
USCCB	Lansing, MI	233	65%	68%	80%	\$9.13
USCRI	Dearborn, MI	285	69%	80%	65%	\$8.70
USCRI	Kansas City, MO	260	93%	94%	66%	\$9.07
USCRI	St. Louis, MO	295	79%	85%	79%	\$8.94
USCRI	Raleigh, NC	190	73%	81%	87%	\$8.41
USCCB	Brooklyn, NY	187	91%	87%	95%	\$9.48
USCCB	Syracuse, NY	152	75%	83%	60%	\$9.13
USCRI	Albany, NY	192	70%	81%	74%	\$10.40
USCRI	Brooklyn, NY	250	81%	91%	85%	\$10.67
USCCB	New York, NY	255	65%	74%	77%	\$10.71
HIAS	Columbus, OH	159	65%	87%	59%	\$9.91

RESETTLEMENT AGENCY	CITY AND STATE	CLIENTS ENROLLED	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 120 DAYS	SELF-SUFFICIENT AT 180 DAYS	EMPLOYED	AVERAGE WAGE (FULL-TIME)
USCCB	Cleveland, OH	255	64%	63%	69%	\$9.00
USCRI	Akron, OH	152	94%	95%	80%	\$9.52
CWS	Lancaster, PA	142	60%	78%	78%	\$10.91
USCCB	Erie, PA	149	79%	80%	77%	\$7.75
USCRI	Erie, PA	225	78%	64%	57%	\$7.86
USCRI	Philadelphia, PA	250	59%	52%	58%	\$8.75
USCCB	Nashville, TN	249	50%	67%	60%	\$9.03
WR	Nashville, TN	189	69%	70%	52%	\$9.21
ECDC	Houston, TX	187	85%	92%	52%	\$9.33
IRC	Dallas, TX	404	90%	92%	54%	\$8.87
USCCB	Austin, TX	214	77%	85%	66%	\$10.09
USCCB	Dallas, TX	412	86%	88%	66%	\$8.86
USCCB	Fort Worth, TX	352	87%	92%	76%	\$9.28
USCCB	Houston, TX	573	57%	86%	68%	\$8.96
USCCB	San Antonio, TX	540	75%	84%	55%	\$9.03
USCRI	Houston, TX	401	60%	80%	62%	\$8.98
WR	Fort Worth, TX	200	82%	81%	92%	\$9.41
IRC	Salt Lake City, UT	193	70%	74%	62%	\$10.36
USCCB	Salt Lake City, UT	415	15%	79%	73%	\$9.82
USCCB	Arlington, VA	292	60%	74%	67%	\$10.84
IRC	Seattle, WA	154	98%	92%	75%	\$10.91
WR	Kent, WA	294	69%	76%	61%	\$10.75
WR	Spokane, WA	140	54%	88%	80%	\$10.40

Table II-9: Microenterprise Development Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
International Rescue Committee	Arizona	\$175,000
Anew America Community Corporation	California	\$200,000
International Rescue Committee	California	\$175,000
Opening Doors, Inc.	California	\$190,000
Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment	California	\$215,000
Community Enterprise Development Services	Colorado	\$250,000
ECDC Enterprise Development Group	District of Columbia	\$250,000
Mountain States Group	Idaho	\$200,000

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Jewish Vocational Service & Employment Center	Kentucky	\$174,008
Coastal Enterprises, Inc.	Maine	\$200,000
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 Metropolitan St. Louis	Missouri	\$245,998
Women's Economic Self-Sufficiency	New Mexico	\$200,000
Center for Community Development for New Americans	New York	\$250,000
The University of North Carolina at Greensboro	North Carolina	\$216,267
Economic & Community Development Institute	Ohio	\$250,000
Women's Opportunities Resource Center	Pennsylvania	\$195,000
International Rescue Committee	Utah	\$220,000
Diocese of Olympia	Washington	\$220,000
SNAP Financial Access	Washington	\$216,189
Total		\$4,512,452

Table II-10: Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
International Institute of Los Angeles	California	\$166,000
Opening Doors	California	\$174,000
Alliance for African Assistance	California	\$185,000
Catholic Charities of Los Angeles	California	\$185,000
Community Enterprise Development Services	Colorado	\$189,618
Children's Forum	Florida	\$175,000
Center for Pan Asian Community Services	Georgia	\$170,000
Jannus (formerly Mountain States Group)	Idaho	\$237,611
Ascentria Community Services (formerly Lutheran Social Services, Inc.)	Massachusetts	\$143,517
Bethany Christian Services	Michigan	\$174,888
Arab Community Center for Economic & Social Services	Michigan	\$185,000
Think Small	Minnesota	\$185,000
Rochester Childfirst Network	New York	\$185,639
Catholic Charities of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Syracuse	New York	\$170,000
International Rescue Committee	New York	\$165,000
Journey's End Refugee Services	New York	\$199,908

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
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	\$175,000
Somali Bantu Community of Greater Houston	Texas	\$185,000
Salt Lake County	Utah	\$185,000
Association of Africans Living in Vermont	Vermont	\$198,799
Total		\$2,517,313

Table II-11: FY 2015 Individual Development Account Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Arizona	\$132,535
Catholic Charities of Santa Clara	California	\$204,000
Lao Family and Community Development	California	\$200,000
Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment	California	\$225,000
Alliance for African Assistance	California	\$224,670
Community Enterprise Development Services	Colorado	\$212,000
Mountain States Group, Inc.	Idaho	\$200,000
Jewish Family and Children Services	Kentucky	\$200,000
Coastal Enterprise, Inc.	Maine	\$230,000
International Institute of Boston	Massachusetts	\$230,000
Hmong American Partnership	Minnesota	\$245,000
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis	Missouri	\$244,795
International Institute of Buffalo	New York	\$200,000
Business Outreach Center Network	New York	\$245,000
Center for Community Development for New Americans	New York	\$245,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees & Immigrants, Inc.	North Carolina	\$245,000
Economic and Community Development, Inc.	Ohio	\$200,000
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization	Oregon	\$215,000
Women's Opportunity and Resource Center	Pennsylvania	\$200,000
International Rescue Committee	Texas	\$200,000
Diocese of Olympia	Washington	\$152,000
Pan-African Community Association	Wisconsin	\$150,000
Total		\$4,600,000

Table II-12: FY 2015 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
Torture Abolition Survivor Support Coalition	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 for Human Needs & Human Rights	Illinois	\$375,440
U. of Louisville Research Foundation, Survivors of Torture Recovery Center	Kentucky	\$277,134
Boston Medical Center, Boston Center for Health & Human Rights	Massachusetts	\$395,200
Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Program in Refugee Trauma	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 (direct services)	Minnesota	\$444,600
The Center for Victims of Torture (technical assistance)	Minnesota	\$400,000
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, Libertas Center	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 Science University	Oregon	\$365,560
Nationality 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
University of Vermont, Behavior Therapy & Psychotherapy Center	Vermont	\$172,900
Lutheran Community Services Northwest	Washington	\$277,134
Total		\$10,423,044

Table II-13: FY 2015 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 Jersey Department of Health	New Jersey	\$90,000
New Mexico Department of Health	New Mexico	\$75,000
New York State Office of Temporary & Disability Assistance	New York	\$175,000
North Carolina Depart. of Health & Human Services	North Carolina	\$150,000
Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota	North Dakota	\$75,000
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	Ohio	\$165,000
Multnomah County Health Department	Oregon	\$110,000
Pennsylvania Department of Human Services	Pennsylvania	\$125,000
Rhode Island Department of Health	Rhode Island	\$75,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	South Dakota	\$75,000
Catholic Charities of Tennessee, 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

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Virginia Department of Health	Virginia	\$125,000
Washington State Depart. of Social & Health Services	Washington	\$165,000
Wisconsin Department of Children and Families	Wisconsin	\$100,000
Total		\$4,600,000

Table II-14: FY 2015 Ethnic Community Self-Help Program Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Horizons for Refugee Families (formerly Somali Bantu Association of Tucson, Arizona, Inc.)	Arizona	\$145,803
Iraqi American Society for Peace and Friendship	Arizona	\$194,404
Somali Family Service	California	\$179,823
Nile Sisters Development Initiative	California	\$121,502
Pars Equality Center	California	\$150,000
Chaldean and Middle-Eastern Social Services, Inc.	California	\$175,000
Pars Equality Center	California	\$150,000
Karen Organization of San Diego	California	\$128,986
Global Refugee Center	Colorado	\$166,215
Colorado African Organization	Colorado	\$165,000
Women Watch Afrika, Inc.	Georgia	\$125,000
Somali American Community Center Inc.	Georgia	\$175,000
Pan-African Association	Illinois	\$121,502
Iraqi Mutual Aid Society	Illinois	\$185,000
Burmese Community Center for Education Inc.	Indiana	\$200,000
Burmese American Community Institute	Indiana	\$195,000
Ethnic Minorities from Burma Advocacy and Resource Center	Iowa	\$175,000
Maine Access Immigrant Network (formerly Somali Culture & Development Association)	Maine	\$150,000
Burmese American Initiative	Michigan	\$175,000
Arab Community Center for Economic & Social Services	Michigan	\$175,000
Karen Organization of Minnesota	Minnesota	\$170,103
Somali American Parent Association	Minnesota	\$180,000
Organization for Refugee and Immigrant Success	New Hampshire	\$136,083
Bhutanese Community of New Hampshire	New Hampshire	\$145,803
Helping Ensure Africa Looms International, Inc.	New York	\$170,103

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Refugee and Immigrant Self-Empowerment Inc. (formerly Somali Bantu Community Assn of Onondaga County, Inc.)	New York	\$150,000
The Bhutanese Nepali Community of Columbus	Ohio	\$150,060
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization SEAMAAC	Oregon	\$165,000
Bhutanese American Organization-Philadelphia	Pennsylvania	\$150,000
African Family Health Organization	Pennsylvania	\$175,000
Bhutanese Community Association of Pittsburgh	Pennsylvania	\$180,000
Center for Refugees and Immigrants of Tennessee	Tennessee	\$145,803
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, Inc.	Vermont	\$125,000
Ethiopian Community Development Council	Virginia	\$150,000
Total		\$6,096,190

Table II-15: FY 2015 Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	California	\$85,000
The Ethiopian Orthodox Tewahedo Church of St. Mary of Addis	Florida	\$84,843
Pacific Gateway Center	Hawaii	\$83,990
Lutheran Services in Iowa	Iowa	\$85,000
Journeys End Refugee Services	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
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Virginia	\$85,000
Total		\$930,373

Table II-16: FY 2015 Services for Older Refugees Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
Catholic Social Services	Alaska	\$97,200
Arizona Department of Economic Security	Arizona	\$97,200
California Department of Social Services	California	\$170,100
Colorado Department of Human Services	Colorado	\$97,200
State of Connecticut	Connecticut	\$97,200
Florida Department of Children and Families	Florida	\$170,100
Georgia Department of Human Services	Georgia	\$97,200
Iowa Department of Human Services	Iowa	\$97,200
Mountain States Group, Inc.	Idaho	\$97,200
Illinois Department of Human Services	Illinois	\$97,200
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	\$97,200
Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants	Massachusetts	\$97,200
Maryland Department of Human Resources	Maryland	\$97,200
Maine Department of Health and Human Services	Maine	\$97,200
Michigan Department of Human Services	Michigan	\$97,200
Minnesota Department of Human Services	Minnesota	\$97,200
Missouri Department of Social Services	Missouri	\$97,200
North Carolina Depart. of Health & Human Services	North Carolina	\$97,200
Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota	North Dakota	\$97,200
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	Nebraska	\$97,200
New Hampshire Depart. of Health & Human Services	New Hampshire	\$97,200
Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada	Nevada	\$97,200
New York Office of Temporary & Disability Assistance	New York	\$121,500
Ohio Department of Job and Family Services	Ohio	\$97,200
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization	Oregon	\$97,200
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania	\$97,200
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	South Dakota	\$97,200
Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc.	Tennessee	\$97,200
Texas Health and Human Services Commission	Texas	\$121,500
Virginia Department of Social Services	Virginia	\$97,200
Vermont Agency of Human Services	Vermont	\$97,200
Washington State Depart, of Social & Health Services	Washington	\$97,200
Wisconsin Depart. of Children and Families	Wisconsin	\$97,200
Total		\$3,402,000

Table II-17: FY 2015 Technical Assistance Grantees

GRANTEE	STATE	AMOUNT
ICF International, LLC	Virginia	\$273,132
Welcoming America, Inc	Georgia	\$170,100
Lutheran Immigration & Refugee Services	Maryland	\$194,400
Total		\$637,632

APPENDIX B TECHNICAL NOTES ABOUT THE ANNUAL SURVEY OF REFUGEES

History and Purpose of the ASR

In fall 2015, ORR completed its 49th Annual Survey of Refugees (ASR 2015). Respondents to this longitudinal-panel study were drawn from the population of refugees who arrived in the United States between March 1, 2010, and February 28, 2015. At the time of the survey, eligible refugees had lived in the United States between eight months and five years.

For each member of refugee households that responded 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 family unit, including information on housing, income, and utilization of public benefits.

Eligible Arrival Cohorts

The ASR focuses on recently-arrived refugee households, tracking their economic progress during their first five years in the United States. Each year, a random sample of newly arrived refugee households is added to the study. This cohort is then tracked and re-contacted for the next four survey cycles. The cohort arriving more than five years ago is phased out of the study. To illustrate, Table III-1 provides information on the cohorts included in ASR 2014 and ASR 2015 by date of arrival.

ASR cohorts are drawn from households entering between February 28 of the survey year and March 1 of the previous year. Interviews are conducted in August and September of the survey year. Interviews for the ASR 2015 were conducted by Avar Consulting, Inc. Data tables and charts in the 2015 report text are tabulated by survey arrival cohort.

Table III-1: Arrival Time Frames, Cohort Years, and ASR 2015 Cohort N Response Rate

ASR COHORT	TIME OF ARRIVAL	IN ASR 2014	IN ASR 2015	ASR 2015 SAMPLE AND RESPONSE (HOUSEHOLDS)		
				SAMPLE N	N RESPONDED	RESPONSE RATE (%)
2010	March 2009 – February 2010	Y		^^	^^	^^
2011	March 2010 – February 2011	Y	Y	234	171	73.1
2012	March 2011 – February 2012	Y	Y	190	150	78.9
2013	March 2012 – February 2013	Y	Y	551	477	86.6
2014	March 2013 – February 2014	Y	Y	521	415	79.7
2015	March 2014 – February 2015*		Y	978	466	47.6
	Total			2474	1679	67.9

^^cohort dropped in 2015 survey

*cohort added in 2015 survey

Cohort Sampling and Non-Response

The sampling frame for ASR is compiled as follows. A geographically stratified random sample of the newest cohort is selected from administrative data on recent refugee arrivals. Members of the previous four cohorts are assigned a certainty of selection based upon whether they responded to prior surveys. This procedure prioritizes contacting respondents to the prior year's survey to maximize the retention of longitudinal respondents, but also introduces bias over time, as survey respondents and non-respondents are likely to differ on key baseline variables and outcome measures of interest. The survey weights designed for ASR 2015 do not fully correct for these differences.

For the ASR 2015, the target sample included 978 members of the 2015 cohort and 1,496 from Cohorts 2011-2014. For Cohorts 2011-2014, all respondents to the 2014 survey were included in the 2015 target sample. The remaining targets were selected from ASR cohort members who did not respond to ASR 2014. See Table III-1 for sample and response rate calculations for ASR 2015. This information includes the number of households contacted, responding, and the cohort-based response rate. Both initial target sample size and response rates varied significantly by entry cohort. While substantial resources are dedicated to obtaining valid contact information for all members of the target sample, the majority of non-response to ASR 2015 is due to outdated contact information.

Non-response bias analysis of ASR 2015 data indicates that survey respondents differ from non-respondents on key baseline characteristics. They may also differ on outcome measures of interest. While all tabulations in this report present weighted percentages, these differences are not fully corrected with the application of sampling weights, likely affecting the quality and representativeness of estimates derived from the ASR 2015 data.

Geographic Representativeness

The geographic composition of refugee entrants varies by year, and has changed significantly since the ASR's inception. It is important to note that the ASR 2015 data are not representative of the geographic composition of refugees who arrived in the United States from 2011 through 2015. Table III-2 provides a comparison of geographic composition by arrival cohort between ASR 2015 respondents and administrative data on all refugee arrivals from the ORR Refugee Arrivals Database (RADS). Cells in red represent differences of at least five percentage points after the application of ASR survey weights.

Table III-2: Comparison of Geographic Composition by Arrival Cohort: ASR 2015 and Administrative Data

	ASR ARRIVAL COHORT (MARCH 1- FEBRUARY 28)					TOTAL
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
2015 ANNUAL SURVEY OF REFUGEES						
Household Members 16+ (%)	21.3	20.9	21.8	15.4	20.7	100
Distribution by Country of Origin(%)						
Bhutan	12.9	17.9	25.0	40.2	20.1	22.3

	ASR ARRIVAL COHORT (MARCH 1- FEBRUARY 28)					TOTAL
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011	
Burma	22.0	21.0	22.9	25.2	25.2	23.1
Iraq	30.4	28.0	26.6	12.0	23.9	24.9
Somalia	17.0	10.6	8.0	6.4	5.7	9.7
Other	17.7	22.5	17.5	16.2	25.1	19.9
ORR REFUGEE ARRIVALS DATABASE (RADS)						
All Arrivals (%)	22.4	21.3	21.0	16.3	19.1	100
DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN(%)						
Bhutan	9.8	13.7	19.8	28.7	19.1	17.6
Burma	22.3	20.6	23.1	28.4	26.9	24.0
Iraq	27.8	29.1	4.2	12.8	22.9	19.7
Somalia	14.0	11.4	26.4	8.3	6.6	13.7
Other	26.1	25.3	26.5	21.9	24.5	25.0

Source: 2015 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees (N=1,679 households). Data represent all individuals 16 and older in responding households (unweighted N=4,601). ORR Refugee Arrivals Database (RADS) Data represent all individual arrivals, all ages (N=323,319). Notes: Arrivals between March 1, 2010 and February 28, 2015. Red cells indicate populations that are over or under-represented in ASR by at least five percentage points after applying survey weights.