

ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

Office of Refugee Resettlement

Fiscal Year 2020



ADMINISTRATION FOR
CHILDREN & FAMILIES

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Executive Summary

The Annual Report to Congress for fiscal year (FY) 2020 was prepared in accordance with the Refugee Act of 1980 (the Act). 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.¹ 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 \$577,201,000.
- In FY 2020, 64,810 new arrivals were eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services, which includes 11,841 refugee arrivals from 61 countries. The most common country of birth² for refugees was Democratic Republic of Congo.
- Refugees arrived in 47 states. All states with the exception of Delaware, Hawaii, and Wyoming and the District of Columbia resettled refugees in FY 2020. California and Washington resettled the largest number of refugees.
- The Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) Program served 1,974 youth, including 401 new enrollees.

Unaccompanied Children Program

- ORR’s funding level for the Unaccompanied Children (UC) Program, which is part of a lump sum appropriation, was \$1,303,245,000.³

¹ ORR is authorized to provide services to refugees and other populations, including asylees, Cuban/Haitian Entrants, Iraqi and Afghan special immigrant visa holders, Amerasians, Victims of Trafficking, Special Immigration Juvenile Status holders, U-visa status holders, and other populations as designated by Congress. While “Refugee” is used in ORR’s name and the names of many ORR programs, throughout this document ORR uses the term “ORR-eligible populations” for the full range of individuals eligible for ORR refugee program benefits and uses “refugees” for those who specifically hold refugee status.

² ORR uses the generally recognized term “country of birth.” However, the data on “country of birth” comes from the U.S. Department of State database, which calculates data by “country of chargeability.” The country of chargeability is the independent country to which a refugee entering the United States under a ceiling is accredited by the U.S. Department of State. Chargeability is usually determined by country of birth, although there may be exceptions.

³ The amount is the enacted appropriations level. Funding levels do not include any prior year funding or transfers to ORR available during FY 2020.

- ORR served 15,381 UC referred to its care by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.
- The majority of UC placed in ORR custody were from the following three Central American countries: Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.
- ORR released UC to sponsors residing in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

Policy, Research, and Evaluation

- ORR conducted onsite and desk monitoring of refugee resettlement programs in 23 states.
- ORR completed the Annual Survey of Refugees, which tracks the progress that refugees specifically (not including any other ORR-eligible populations) make toward achieving self-sufficiency and integration during their first 5 years in the United States.
- ORR continued its partnership with the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Administration for Children and Families (ACF), Office of Planning, Research, and Evaluation (OPRE) in the multiyear descriptive study of the URM Program and began a study of outcomes for the Survivors of Torture Program.
- ORR also continued its work developing its first learning agenda, to help identify and prioritize areas of learning and research relevant to ORR's refugee and UC programs to better support evidence-based decision-making, performance management, and evaluation.

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.⁴ Specifically, the Act calls for the following information:

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

⁴ See Pub. L. 96-212, 8 U.S.C. § 1523.

Additionally, the William Wilberforce Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008⁵ requires the following: “The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit a report describing the activities undertaken by the Secretary to authorize the appointment of independent Child Advocates for trafficking victims and vulnerable unaccompanied children to the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.”

⁵ 8 U.S.C. 1232(c)(6)(D).

Appropriations

The total enacted appropriation for ORR in FY 2020 was \$1,880,446,000. This includes \$577,201,000 to support the Refugee Resettlement Program and the Survivors of Torture Program and \$1,303,245,000 for the UC Program. Table 1 provides ORR’s funding by program.

Table 1: FY 2020 ORR Funding by Program⁶

Program	Amount
Transitional and Medical Services	\$326,000,000
Cash and Medical Assistance	
Wilson/Fish Program	
Matching Grant	
Refugee Support Services	\$235,201,000
Ethnic Community Self-Help 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	
Youth Mentoring Program	
Services to Older Refugees Program	
Refugee Technical Assistance Program	
Refugee Health Promotion Program	
Survivors of Torture Program	\$16,000,000
Unaccompanied Children Program	\$1,303,245,000
Total	\$1,880,446,000

⁶ The amount is the enacted appropriation level. Funding levels do not include any prior year funding or transfers to ORR available during FY 2020.

Introduction

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) at the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) serves refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, certain Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) holders, Amerasians, victims of human trafficking, survivors of torture, youth with Special Immigrant Juvenile status, unaccompanied minors with U status, and Unaccompanied Children (UC). ORR promotes their economic and social well-being by providing these populations with critical resources.

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

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

Highlights from FY 2020

In FY 2020, in response to the spread of COVID-19 and its impact on ORR-eligible populations, ORR provided states and replacement designees (RDs) with greater flexibility in providing services and extended eligibility periods for Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) and Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA). If states or RDs applied for relevant waivers, ORR extended the RCA and RMA eligibility period from eight months to up to eighteen months for clients affected by the pandemic. ORR also provided flexibilities to help states make eligibility determinations for services, such as virtual or phone consultations, since many state offices or nongovernmental agencies were closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The end of FY 2019 also marked the closure of the Wilson-Fish (WF) Alternative Program with programs transitioning to a state-administered Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model or RD-administered PPP model in FY 2020. The WF Program promoted coordination among resettlement agencies and emphasized early employment and self-sufficiency. In its place, ORR funded a new discretionary program titled Wilson-Fish TANF Coordination Program (WF TCP). The goal of WF TCP is to help ORR-eligible populations obtain the resources and life

skills to become self-sufficient and achieve sustained social and economic wellbeing, with a focus on Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)-eligible populations.

The Annual Survey of Refugees

Since 1980, ORR has conducted the Annual Survey of Refugees (ASR) in order to provide data for its annual report to Congress and also to strengthen understanding of refugees' economic self-sufficiency and integration during their early years of resettlement. Refugees are the only ORR-eligible population who participate in the ASR.

Data from the ASR highlights refugees' progress toward self-sufficiency during their initial 5 years in the United States. In 2016, HHS began a multiyear effort to improve the quality and efficiency of the ASR. These changes mean that estimates produced by the 2020 ASR are not directly comparable to estimates prior to 2016. See Appendix B for more information, including an overview of key improvements to survey design and administration implemented in the 2016 ASR and 2020 ASR.

Respondents to the 2020 ASR were drawn from the population of refugees arriving in the United States during the 5 preceding federal FYs, 2015 – 2019 (October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019). At the time of the survey field period, eligible refugees had lived in the United States between 1.5 years and 6.5 years⁷.

It is important to note that the demographic characteristics (educational attainment, work experience, English language ability, and resettlement location) can vary from year to year. Data about FY 2015 entrants in first quarter of 2020 are not a clear prediction of what FY 2019 entrants will achieve after five years in the United States. Each refugee's family composition, education, language skills, work experience, and community placement may all shape their trajectory in the United States.

The 2020 ASR sampled heads of refugee households to answer questions on behalf of themselves and their household members. For each adult member of responding households, the ASR collects basic demographic information such as age, level of education, English language proficiency and training, job training, labor force participation, work experience, and barriers to employment. Other data are collected by family unit, including information on demographic characteristics, housing, income, and utilization of public benefits.⁸

⁷ Data collection for the 2020 ASR occurred between January 2021 and April 2021; therefore circumstances and effects of the COVID-19 pandemic may be reflected in the data reported.

⁸ See Appendix B for more information on the ASR, including important information about data quality.

Throughout this report, results of the survey are broken out by topic (self-sufficiency, education, employment, etc.) to show the link with ORR program goals. All information from the ASR is indicated with a “Results from Annual Survey of Refugees” flag to differentiate the information from the program updates.

Interpreting the Precision of Estimates from the Annual Survey of Refugees

All tables from the ASR include both *point estimates* and *margins of error* (MOEs) for refugees arriving during FY 2015 through FY 2019. Since the ASR is a sample survey, a degree of uncertainty accompanies all point estimates. The MOE is the amount to be added and subtracted from the point estimate to create a 95-percent confidence interval. A *95-percent confidence interval* means that if the survey were repeated many times, the true population value would be included in the confidence intervals 95 percent of the time. When the confidence intervals of two point estimates do not overlap, the difference is *statistically significant* at a .05 level.

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

While not all results are statistically significant, all group differences highlighted in the report are statistically significant.

Refugee Resettlement Program

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

Profile of Populations

ORR's Refugee Resettlement Program serves refugees, asylees, Cuban and Haitian entrants, certain SIV holders, Amerasians, and victims of trafficking. All of these populations are eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services. In FY 2020, 64,810 new arrivals were eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services. Refugees and asylees accounted for 18 percent and 50 percent of these arrivals, respectively.

Table 1: Number of Arrivals Eligible for ORR Refugee Benefits and Services in FY 2020

Population	Number	Percentage of Total Arrivals
Refugees	11,841	18%
Asylees	32,559	50%
Cuban and Haitian Entrants	7,899	12%
Special Immigrant Visa Holders	11,439	18%
Victims of Trafficking	1,072	2%
Total	64,810	100%

Note. Amerasians are included in the number of refugees.

Source. ORR's Refugee Arrivals Data System. Data as of February 14, 2022.

Populations Served by ORR

Refugees

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.⁹

The U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) approves an individual's refugee status overseas. The U.S. Department of State oversees refugees' travel to and placement within the United States and supports their initial 30–90 days of resettlement in their new communities. Resettlement agencies and ORR then support their longer-term resettlement and integration into the United States. Refugees are eligible to receive ORR refugee benefits and services from the first day they arrive in the United States and are eligible to become naturalized citizens after 5 years.

Asylees

Asylees do not enter the United States as refugees, but may enter on their own as students, tourists, business professionals, or as unauthorized individuals. Each asylee must meet the legal definition of a refugee to qualify for a grant of asylum.¹⁰ 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 entrants¹¹ are Cuban or Haitian nationals who are granted parole status as a Cuban/Haitian entrant,¹² or are in removal proceedings,¹³ or have an application for asylum pending and with respect to whom no final, non-appealable, and legally enforceable order of removal has been entered. Cuban and Haitian entrants became eligible for ORR benefits and services under the Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980. Cuban and Haitian entrants are eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services from the date in which an entrant meets the definition of “Cuban and Haitian entrant” and has documentation indicating that the entrant (1) has been granted parole; (2) is in voluntary departure status; or (3) is known by DHS as residing in a community in the United States.¹⁴

Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa Holders

Iraqi and Afghan 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 SIVs

⁹ “Refugee” is defined under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. § 1101(a)(42)(A)).

¹⁰ Asylum procedures are outlined in the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. § 1158).

¹¹ See Pub. L. 96-422 for ORR authorities related to Cuban and Haitian entrants.

¹² Section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act provides DHS with discretion to parole an individual into the United States temporarily under certain conditions on a case-by-case basis.

¹³ The U.S. Department of Justice conducts administrative court proceedings, called “removal proceedings,” to decide whether foreign-born individuals who are charged by DHS with violating immigration law should be ordered removed from the United States or should be granted relief or protection from removal and be permitted to remain in the United States.

¹⁴ See 45 CFR § 401.2.

overseas, then DHS admits them to the United States in the status of Iraqi or Afghan Special Immigrant.¹⁵ 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. Iraqi and Afghan 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, 1976.¹⁶ Amerasians are eligible for ORR refugee benefits and services beginning on the date of their entry into the United States.

Victims of Trafficking

Victims of severe forms of trafficking in persons who are not U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents and who have been certified or provided a letter of eligibility from HHS and their families are eligible for federal and state benefits and services to the same extent as a refugee.¹⁷ Eligibility for ORR-funded benefits for victims of trafficking begins on the effective date in the certification or letter of eligibility.

Refugee Arrivals

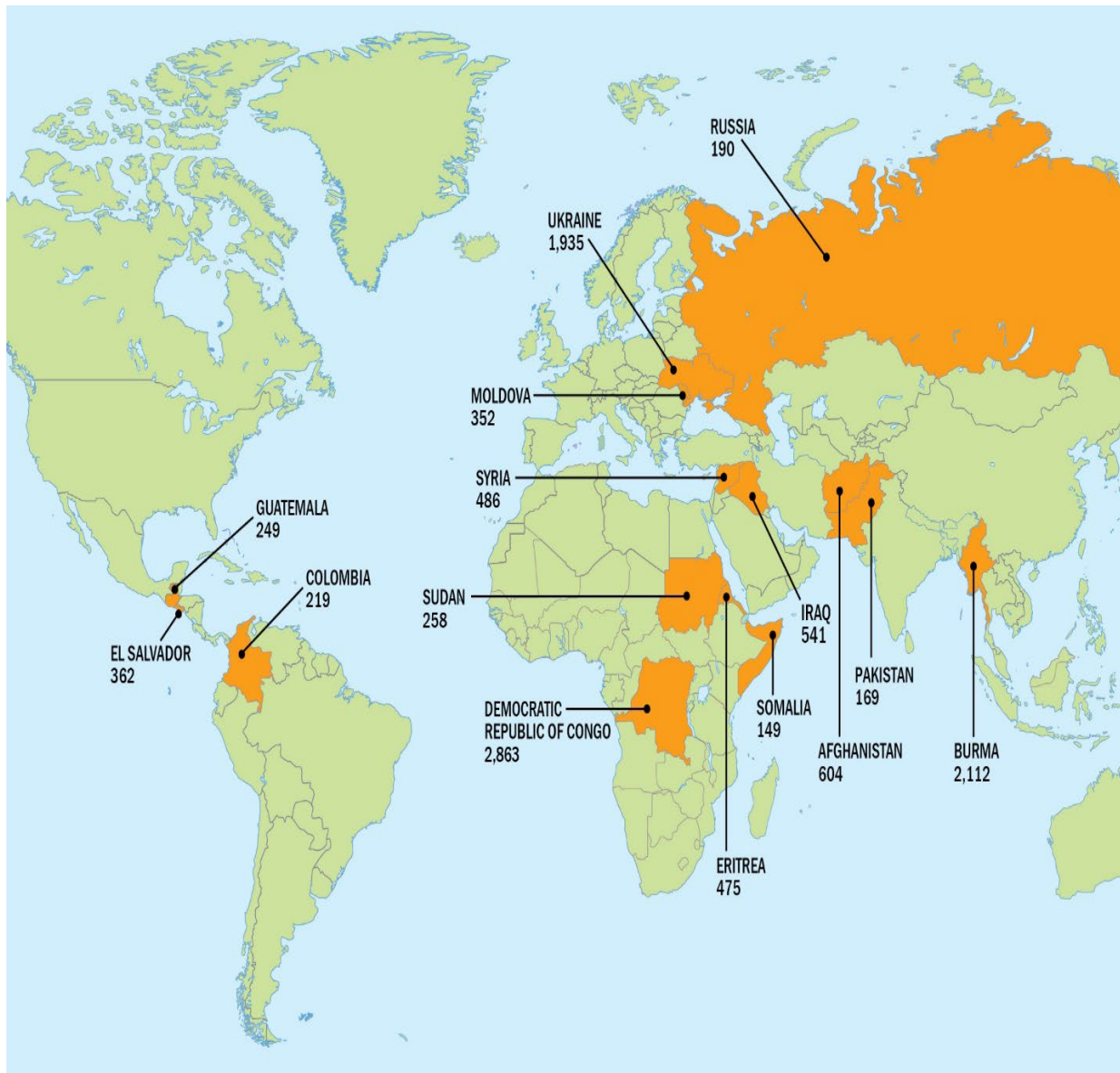
ORR served 11,841 refugee arrivals from 61 countries in FY 2020. The top 15 countries accounted for 93 percent of refugee admissions. The most common country of origin for refugees in FY 2020 was the Democratic Republic of Congo, which accounted for 24 percent of admissions. Figure 1 provides refugee admissions for FY 2020 by country for the top 15 countries. (Figure 1 and Table 3 do not contain other categories of ORR-eligible populations.)

¹⁵ Iraqi and Afghan SIV holders became eligible for refugee benefits and services for up to 6 months pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-161). Iraqi and Afghan refugee SIV holders became eligible for ORR benefits and services for the same time period as refugees (up to 8 months) with the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2010 (Pub. L. 111-118).

¹⁶ Amerasians are admitted to the United States as immigrants pursuant to section 584 of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1988 (Pub. L. 100-202).

¹⁷ Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000, Pub. L. No. 106-386, as amended, 22 U.S.C. § 7105(b) (1) (A) and (C).

Figure 1: FY 2020 Refugee Admissions by Country, Top 15 Countries



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

In FY 2020, refugees arrived in all states, with the exception of Delaware, Hawaii, and Wyoming.¹⁸ There were no refugee arrivals in the District of Columbia in FY 2020. California and Washington resettled the largest number of refugees, representing more than 10 percent and more than 9 percent of total admissions, respectively. Table 3 provides the FY 2020 refugee arrivals by state.

Table 2: Refugees by State of Arrival in FY 2020

State	Number of Refugees	Percentage of Total Number of Refugees
Alabama	6	0.05%
Alaska	16	0.14%
Arizona	432	3.65%
Arkansas	23	0.19%
California	1,197	10.11%
Colorado	195	1.65%
Connecticut	67	0.57%
Florida	328	2.77%
Georgia	375	3.17%
Idaho	189	1.60%
Illinois	351	2.96%
Indiana	322	2.72%
Iowa	165	1.39%
Kansas	125	1.06%
Kentucky	470	3.97%
Louisiana	4	0.03%
Maine	44	0.37%
Maryland	246	2.08%
Massachusetts	291	2.46%
Michigan	493	4.16%
Minnesota	388	3.28%
Mississippi	8	0.07%
Missouri	216	1.82%
Montana	36	0.30%
Nebraska	175	1.48%
Nevada	81	0.68%
New Hampshire	58	0.49%
New Jersey	124	1.05%
New Mexico	27	0.23%
New York	627	5.30%
North Carolina	469	3.96%
North Dakota	47	0.40%
Ohio	427	3.61%
Oklahoma	103	0.87%

¹⁸ Wyoming does not have a Refugee Resettlement Program, and no refugees arrived to the states of Delaware and Hawaii or the District of Columbia in FY 2020.

State	Number of Refugees	Percentage of Total Number of Refugees
Oregon	202	1.71%
Pennsylvania	444	3.75%
Rhode Island	60	0.51%
South Carolina	57	0.48%
South Dakota	50	0.42%
Tennessee	182	1.54%
Texas	905	7.64%
Utah	187	1.58%
Vermont	23	0.19%
Virginia	244	2.06%
Washington	1,111	9.38%
West Virginia	2	0.02%
Wisconsin	249	2.10%
Total	11,841	100%

Note. Wyoming does not have a refugee resettlement program, and no refugees arrived to the states of Delaware and Hawaii or the District of Columbia in FY 2020.

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

Table 4 lists the 10 states that received the most refugee arrivals.

Table 3: Top 10 States for FY 2020 Refugee Arrivals

State	Number of Refugees	Total State Population
California	1,197	39,538,223
Washington	1,111	7,705,281
Texas	905	29,145,505
New York	627	20,201,249
Michigan	493	10,077,331
Kentucky	470	4,505,836
North Carolina	469	10,439,388
Pennsylvania	444	13,002,700
Arizona	432	7,151,502
Ohio	427	11,799,448

Source. U.S. Department of State's Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System; U.S. Census Bureau: 2020 Census Apportionment Results, Resident Population for the 50 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico; 2020 Census.

Program Administration

ORR allocates funds to states and private, nonprofit organizations to provide cash and medical assistance and support services to ORR-eligible populations. Each state, regardless of its administrative structure, has a state refugee coordinator and, in most cases, a state refugee health coordinator, who oversees the administration and coordination of these services in their state.

The following outlines the various structures for how the Refugee Resettlement Program is administered at the state level:

1. **State-Administered Programs** — Federal resettlement assistance and programming for ORR-eligible individuals is primarily administered by state governments. States administer the provision of transitional cash and medical assistance and support services to help ORR-eligible individuals obtain employment and achieve economic self-sufficiency and social integration as quickly as possible. Most states administer Refugee Cash Assistance (RCA) through a publicly administered model that is based on the requirements of the state TANF program.
2. **Public-Private Partnerships (PPP)** — Some states use a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) to administer their RCA program. This option enables states to enter into formal partnerships with local affiliates of national resettlement agencies for the provision of RCA.¹⁹ The states also fund the local resettlement agencies that administer the public-private RCA program or other refugee service agencies to provide Refugee Support Services (RSS) programming. The objectives of a PPP model are to create a more effective and quality resettlement program while maintaining state responsibility for policy and administrative oversight. Prior to establishing a PPP program, the state must engage in a planning and consultation process with local agencies in the state to create an RCA plan that describes the program's requirements, eligibility standards, and services.²⁰ During FY 2020 five states operated a statewide PPP Program: Colorado, Massachusetts, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Vermont. California and Minnesota also operated a PPP program in selected counties.

¹⁹ See 45 CFR § 400.56.

²⁰ See 45 CFR § 400.57.

3. **Privately Administered Programs (Replacement Designees)** — ORR regulations authorize the ORR director to designate a replacement agency to maintain services in the event a state requests to withdraw from administering some or all of the Refugee Resettlement Program. All Replacement Designees (RDs) opted to use the PPP model to administer RCA.

In FY 2020, RDs administered the Refugee Resettlement Program in the states of Alaska, Kentucky, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nevada, Tennessee, and Texas (which has four regional RDs). There were also the following seven states with hybrid systems, where administration of the program was shared by the state government and a replacement designee: Alabama, Arkansas, Idaho, Louisiana, New Jersey, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

A Medical Replacement Designee (MRD), the United States Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI), administered all or part of the health-related elements of the Refugee Resettlement Program in Kentucky, Kansas, Maine, Missouri, Nevada, Tennessee, and Texas during FY 2020.

Core Benefits and Services

ORR's core benefits and services assist ORR-eligible populations to successfully resettle and achieve self-sufficiency. Grantees quickly connect new arrivals to the workforce while offering support services that focus on employment, English language instruction, and case management. As described below, these benefits and services include time-limited cash assistance, health coverage, interpretation and translation services, and other activities that address barriers to employment.

Cash and Medical Assistance

ORR provides time-limited benefits and services to ORR-eligible individuals through Cash and Medical Assistance (CMA) grants to states and RDs. CMA grants provide cash assistance, health coverage, domestic medical screenings to identify and treat medical conditions and diseases of public health concern, and services for unaccompanied refugee minors. CMA also provides funding for state and RD administration, coordination, and oversight of the Refugee Resettlement Program.

ORR-eligible populations may qualify for the same federal benefits as U.S. citizens, with some limits.^{21 22} These federal benefits include Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and Supplemental Security Income (SSI). Table II-1 in Appendix A shows CMA grantees.

 **Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees**

Core Benefits and Services

Table 5 presents information about refugee families’ receipt of public benefits in the year prior to the survey. Table 5 displays estimates for the whole population entering between FY 2015 and FY 2019 and estimates of benefits use for arrival cohorts.

Estimates presented in Table 5 show that 28.2 (+/-2.1) percent of refugee families reported receiving cash assistance in the year prior to the survey from at least one source: TANF, SSI, or General Cash Assistance or other welfare. Refugee families residing in the United States longer are less likely to receive cash benefits than new arrivals in general.

Receipt of non-cash assistance was generally higher than cash assistance. This is likely because Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) has wider income eligibility and can include households without children. SNAP receipt is also significantly lower between refugees entering during FY 2015–FY 2016 and the most recent arrivals.

Table 6 reports information about family and personal sources of income by fiscal year of refugees’ arrival. Overall, 42.6 (+/- 2.9) percent of refugee households rely on employment income while 7.9 (+/- 1.6) percent of households report public benefits as the only family source of income. Refugee families residing in the United States longer are more likely to rely only on employment income than the most recent arrivals.

Table 5: Refugee Family Public Benefits Receipt in Previous Year, by Arrival Cohort

	FY2015- FY2016	FY2017- FY2018	FY2019	All
Years in United States at Time of Survey Administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	
Number of Families	501	500	526	1,527
Received Cash Assistance in Previous Year				

²¹ The Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act (Pub. L. 104-193; 8 U.S.C. § 1612) establishes eligibility restrictions for federal benefits.

²² Refugees, asylees, aliens whose deportation is being withheld, Amerasians, and Cuban/Haitian entrants are eligible for SSI, SNAP, and Medicaid for 7 years and TANF for 5 years after the date of entry or grant of status unless naturalized. See 8 U.S.C. § 1612.

Any Type of Cash Assistance*	27.6%	26.6%	35.0%	28.2%
(MOE %)	(3.0%)	(4.5%)	(4.1%)	(2.1%)
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	16.4%	13.2%	30.0%	17.1%
	(3.6%)	(4.1%)	(6.4%)	(2.5%)
Supplemental Security Income (SSI)	17.9%	17.8%	14.9%	17.5%
	(3.3%)	(3.1%)	(2.9%)	(2.2%)
General Assistance or Other Welfare	7.1%	6.1%	11.3%	7.3%
	(2.1%)	(2.0%)	(2.1%)	(1.4%)
Received Non-Cash Assistance in Previous Year				
SNAP	49.2%	44.1%	59.8%	48.9%
	(4.1%)	(4.2%)		(2.9%)

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

Notes: Respondents who reported that anyone in their family had received either TANF, SSI, or General Assistance or Other Welfare in the previous year were considered to receive any type of cash assistance. "Don't know" and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations and total as follows: TANF: 48 responses; SSI: 28 responses; General Assistance: 67 responses; SNAP: 40 responses. Note that reported numbers of families include "Don't Know" and refusals to respond since each row reports on a different question with different missing data totals. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

A revised version of the Annual Survey of Refugees questionnaire was used beginning in FY2020. Comparisons to estimates from prior years should be approached with caution. Major changes to the table reported in prior years are detailed here: In the FY2020 questionnaire, respondents were asked about benefits receipt within their family, while in prior years they were asked about benefits receipt within their household. "General Assistance" was rephrased as "General Assistance or other welfare," and Refugee Cash Assistance and Housing Assistance were removed. Medicaid/Children's Health Insurance Program/Refugee Medical Assistance receipt is reported in the table "Medical Coverage Among Refugees 18 or Older."

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to refugee families in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in U.S. during the period from October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019. Data were collected at the family level.

Table 6: Refugee Family Sources of Income, by Arrival Cohort

	FY2015- FY2016	FY2017- FY2018	FY2019	All
Years in United States at Time of Survey Administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	
<i>Number of Families</i>	492	497	524	1,513
Public Benefits Receipt and Employment				
Both Public Benefits and Employment (MOE %)	45.3%	43.5%	61.5%	46.8%
	(3.7%)	(4.1%)	(4.8%)	(2.4%)
Public Benefits Only	8.5%	7.3%	6.2%	7.9%
	(2.6%)	(1.9%)	(2.3%)	(1.6%)
Employment Only	43.6%	45.2%	31.5%	42.6%
	(4.2%)	(4.2%)	(4.5%)	(2.9%)
Other	2.5%	4.0%	0.8%	2.8%
	(1.6%)	(1.6%)	(0.8%)	(1.0%)
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: Respondents who reported that they or any family members in their household had received either TANF, SSI, General Assistance or SNAP in the previous year were considered to receive any type of public benefits (N=109). Households with at least one eligible family member who had worked in the previous month or year were considered to have employment (N=1,180). 4 households refused or did not know if anyone was employed last month or last year. 14 households were missing information for both public benefits receipt and employment. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

A revised version of the Annual Survey of Refugees questionnaire was used beginning in FY2020. Comparisons to estimates from prior years should be approached with caution. Major changes to the table reported in prior years are detailed here: To address wide-scale missing data, any employment in the previous month or year by any eligible family member was used to categorize employment, instead of the reporting of at least \$800 of income by any adult in the household.

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to household members in the five-year population consisting of refugees who arrived during the period from October 1, 2015, to September 30, 2019.

Employment and Economic Mobility

Employment is among the most important steps for ORR-eligible individuals on the path to self-sufficiency and full integration into American society. Employment-related programs help them maintain employment, navigate the labor market, advance in their careers, and obtain new certifications and credentials as needed. ORR supports employment services, economic mobility programs, and case management through funding to states, resettlement agencies, and ethnic community-based organizations (ECBOs).

Refugee Support Services

ORR provides Refugee Support Services (RSS) base funding to states and RDs to support employment-related services and programs, such as interpretation and translation, child care, social adjustment and integration, and citizenship and naturalization, all of which are targeted to help clients overcome employment barriers.

Funding for Refugee School Impact (RSI), Services to Older Refugees (SOR), and Youth Mentoring (YM) are targeted to specific populations. These programs, as well as the Refugee Health Promotion (RHP) program, are considered RSS “set asides.” A state’s or RD’s RSS base and set-aside allocations are based on the number of ORR-eligible individuals in that population who arrived and were served in the state during a designated lookback period.

After the annual appropriation is determined, ORR develops a spending plan for RSS base funding and funding to support the RSS set-aside programs (described later in the “Continued Integration” and “Health Promotion and Mental Health” sections). ORR determines the formula allocation based on each state’s total arrivals of the relevant population during the previous fiscal years.²³ Support services allocated via formula funds are provided to serve

²³ ORR based the FY 2020 formula allocation for social services funds on each state’s total arrivals during the previous fiscal year. The Immigration and Nationality Act authorizes ORR to allocate funding to states based on the total number of refugees who arrived in the United States not more than 36 months before the beginning of

ORR-eligible individuals who have been in the United States less than 5 years. Table II-2 in Appendix A lists the FY 2020 RSS grantees.

Annual Outcome Goal Plans

States and RDs are required to establish annual outcome goals for the RSS Program 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 6 months of employment, regardless of whether the ORR-eligible individual 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.

In FY 2020, 42 percent of the caseload entered employment. The number employed as indicated in the FY 2020 Annual Outcome Goal Plan represents an 8 percent decrease from the previous period, largely due to the impacts of COVID-19 on employment.

Table 7: FY 2020 Employment-Based Outcomes by State

State	Caseload	Employed	Cash Assistance Terminations	Cash Assistance Reduction	Health Benefits Offered	Average Hourly Wage	Job Retention

the fiscal year and who are actually residing in each state as of the beginning of the fiscal year (8 U.S.C. § 1522(c)(1)).

Alabama	41	29	3	0	28	\$11.27	29
Alaska	122	39	11	6	23	\$14.72	47
Arizona	1,298	397	69	39	245	\$12.46	397
Arkansas	70	16	3	0	12	\$13.47	16
California	3,236	1,756	184	291	236	\$14.49	1770
Colorado	266	197	123	1	136	\$14.64	263
Connecticut	165	129	11	0	76	\$13.09	129
Delaware	51	20	2	0	5	\$15.05	20
District of Columbia	66	19	2	0	4	\$13.56	19
Florida	16,332	5,182	634	0	2,852	\$10.58	5716
Georgia	677	288	12	0	250	\$11.65	423
Hawaii	24	1	0	0	0	\$12.00	4
Idaho	164	115	65	10	84	\$11.75	143
Illinois	1,165	572	64	49	442	\$14.05	625
Indiana	935	454	184	10	399	\$13.77	477
Iowa	683	188	42	7	123	\$12.85	228
Kansas	271	161	15	10	141	\$13.15	142
Kentucky	1,354	1,046	179	17	852	\$13.47	1004
Louisiana	56	36	20	13	8	\$11.33	46
Maine	121	61	31	0	29	\$13.58	68
Maryland	874	530	85	93	319	\$14.00	408
Massachusetts	577	336	114	28	192	\$15.05	311
Michigan	682	358	64	10	223	\$13.54	468
Minnesota	537	303	69	32	163	\$13.42	182
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	847	290	18	0	254	\$12.76	289
Montana	72	26	10	1	13	\$11.87	31
Nebraska	380	204	57	8	108	\$12.55	187
Nevada	440	188	67	11	137	\$12.87	196
New Hampshire	113	104	34	53	59	\$12.93	107
New Jersey	468	231	63	38	71	\$13.28	231
New Mexico	122	61	23	6	50	\$10.27	64
New York	4,525	897	190	160	311	\$13.82	764
North Carolina	977	482	64	4	353	\$12.22	461
North Dakota	87	51	26	0	36	\$12.49	41
Ohio	1,597	505	37	15	422	\$12.59	400
Oklahoma	128	72	62	0	65	\$11.85	72
Oregon	384	143	56	0	82	\$15.04	206
Pennsylvania	686	461	100	16	301	\$12.31	440
Rhode Island	35	22	10	2	13	\$12.15	22
San Diego	201	121	50	11	60	\$13.29	68
South Carolina	234	170	45	2	119	\$12.12	45
South Dakota	167	94	63	10	91	\$14.30	79
Tennessee	597	235	60	15	182	\$13.24	161
Texas	6,620	2,571	319	251	2,124	\$12.13	3051
Utah	511	193	26	5	112	\$13.11	206
Vermont	91	73	6	0	51	\$13.21	79
Virginia	5,260	3,509	129	0	1,999	\$13.32	1029
Washington	2,003	805	93	17	158	\$17.33	924

West Virginia	6	6	2	0	4	\$13.91	6
Wisconsin	345	219	85	5	187	\$13.29	217
Wyoming	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
Total	56,663	23,966	3681	1,246	14,204	\$13.10	18,082

= Data unavailable. Wyoming does not have a refugee resettlement program.

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

Source. FY 2020 Annual Outcome Goal Plans.

Matching Grant

The Voluntary Agencies Matching Grant (MG) Program helps ORR-eligible individuals achieve economic self-sufficiency²⁴ within 6 months of enrollment after their arrival in the United States by providing intensive case management and employment services. MG services may also include housing and utilities, food, transportation, cash allowance, health and medical assistance, English language training, social adjustment and integration, and other support services.

MG is provided through the nine national resettlement agencies.²⁵ In FY 2020, the national agencies administered MG through their network of 183 local service providers in 40 states. In FY 2020, ORR awarded \$2,750 on a per capita basis to each national resettlement agency, which then allocated funds to its local service providers based on actual enrollments. The per capita award supported both direct assistance and case management costs. Agencies are required to provide a 50-percent match to every federal dollar. This match is a community contribution made from non-federal funds. Contributions may be in the form of a cash match or an “in-kind” match, such as donated supplies, equipment, space, land, or volunteer services. Contributions must be for expenses that are necessary to support the objectives and operations of the MG Program.

In FY 2020, federal MG spending totaled \$34,647,502. The per capita spending limit and the fixed match requirement were waived for all of FY 2020 on April 9th as part of ORR’s COVID-19 pandemic response to ensure client well-being and continuity of services. Nonetheless, the national resettlement agencies continued to receive and allocate private funds and in-kind contributions to the program at a reduced level.

²⁴ For reporting purposes, the MG guidelines provided to grantees define “economic self-sufficiency” as earning a total family income at a level that enables the case unit to support itself without receipt of a cash assistance grant. In practice, this means having earnings that exceed the income eligibility level for receipt of a TANF Cash Assistance grant in the state and the ability to cover the family living expenses.

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

In FY 2020, the MG Program served 8,918 new enrollees. Outcomes were greatly impacted by the restrictions imposed nationally and locally, beginning in March 2020, in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, client self-sufficiency at 180 days dropped to 63 percent in the second half of the year from 84 percent at the end of March 2020. Overall FY 2020 client self-sufficiency dropped to 56 percent at day 120, and 75 percent at day 180, when the usual program service ends.

For more information on MG grantees and MG highlights, refer to Table II-3 through Table II-6 in Appendix A.

Wilson/Fish TANF Coordination Program

In FY 2020, ORR funded 21 entities for a new discretionary program titled the Wilson/Fish TANF Coordination Program (WF TCP). The goal of WF TCP is to help ORR-eligible individuals obtain the resources and life skills to become self-sufficient and achieve sustained social and economic wellbeing, with a focus on ORR-eligible individuals who are eligible for TANF. The employability and other services offered through the TANF program are not always relevant, customized, and culturally and linguistically appropriate for ORR populations. The WF TCP is designed to address that gap, strengthening participants' ability to navigate barriers, become economically self-sufficient, and improve their family's social and economic wellbeing.

The WF TCP is administered through a cooperative agreement for a 48-month long project with four 12-month budget periods. The first year of awards was for a total of \$6,707,775 to 21 grantees. For a list of WF TCP grantees, please see Table II-7 in Appendix A.

Microenterprise Development Program

The ORR Microenterprise Development (MED) Program promotes the provision of economic inclusion and integration opportunities for newly arrived, ORR-eligible populations. More specifically, the MED Program supports the development, expansion, and/or sustainability of ORR population-owned microbusinesses, particularly through the provision of access to capital (up to \$15,000), the establishment of Revolving Loan Funds (RLFs), the ability to repair and/or establish credit, and the facilitation of culturally and linguistically appropriate Training and Technical Assistance (T/TA).

In FY 2020, ORR awarded \$4,478,705 for 21 continuing grants, and approximately 1,065 ORR-eligible clients were enrolled into MED Programs across the U.S. Moreover, MED Programs provided one-on-one business counseling, pre-loan and/or post-loan TA, and financial literacy trainings to its program participants. Additionally, recipient organizations provided 450 loans to ORR-eligible microentrepreneurs, and they supported the creation and/or retention of microbusinesses that contributed approximately 792 jobs to the U.S. economy.

For a list of FY 2020 MED grantees, refer to Table II-8 in Appendix A.

Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Development Program

The Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Development (RFCCMED) Program helps ORR-eligible populations establish small home-based child care businesses. ORR-eligible populations earn a reliable income while caring for their own children as well as other children, including those from other ORR-eligible 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 September 2020, ORR awarded eight grants totaling \$1,470,983 for services in FY 2021. Grantees were nonprofit agencies located in eight states. In FY 2020, grantees provided services to approximately 180 new participants and assisted approximately 50 in obtaining child care licenses and establishing child care businesses. For a list of RFCCMED grantees, refer to Table II-9 in Appendix A.

Individual Development Account Program

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

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

Grantees match up to \$1 for every \$1 the participating ORR-eligible individual 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. Additional TA is provided to clients to ensure they are able to purchase and maintain the asset.

In FY 2020, the IDA Program supported 18 projects through awards totaling \$4,280,806. Eight IDA projects, representing \$1,882,476 of funding, were in the second year of a 3-year project period and ended on September 29, 2021. Ten of these projects, representing \$2,398,330 of funding, started their 3-year project period on September 29, 2020.

During FY 2020, the Refugee IDA Program provided the following updates:

- 809 individuals and households enrolled in the program
- 5,821 hours of financial literacy training provided
- 2,647 hours of asset-specific training provided
- 7,357 hours of technical assistance provided
- \$2,115,536 of savings and IDA match funds used to purchase assets
- 359 assets purchased valued at \$13,224,271

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

Refugee Career Pathways

The Refugee Career Pathways (RCP) Program supports integration and self-sufficiency through employment by helping ORR-eligible populations obtain the necessary credentials, education, experience, and job skills to secure employment in professional and/or skilled career fields. It focuses support to individuals who arrived with professional skills and employment or educational certifications from their home countries.

In September 2020, ORR awarded 17 grants totaling \$4,121,896 for services in FY 2021 in this program. The current project period is 3 years and will end in FY 2021. In FY 2020 RCP grantees served approximately 1,000 new participants. More than 500 participants enrolled in a degree or certification program; over 300 earned a new credential or obtained recognition of an existing credential. Table II-11 in Appendix A lists the grantees for RCP.



Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees

Employment Status, Work Experience, and Labor Participation Rates

To evaluate the economic condition of refugees in their first 5 years in the United States, ORR uses indicators that are standard measures of employment status used by labor economists. Data is reported for all working-age refugees (ages 16-64). Each refugee is assigned one of three statuses in the week prior to the survey:²⁶ (1) employed, (2) not employed but seeking work (unemployed), or (3) out of the labor force. Together, employed and unemployed individuals are “in the labor force.”

²⁶ “Working” refers to the week prior to the survey; “searching for a job” refers to the month prior for those who are not employed.

Labor Force Participation Rate

The overall labor force participation rate (LFP) for refugees was 64.4 (+/-2.2) percent. Male refugees work or seek work at higher rates than do female refugees from the point of arrival onwards (Table 8).

Table 8 presents the LFP, employment rate, and unemployment rate for working-age refugees. Employed male refugees are more likely to earn a higher hourly wage than female refugees (\$14.47 vs. \$12.66).

There are no patterns of statistical significance difference in LFP by year of arrival (Table 9). However, a significant gender gap for hourly wage is salient across arrival years.

Table 8: Labor Force Status and Hourly Wages for Working-Age Refugees, Arriving During FY2015-FY2019

	All	Male	Female
Employment Status at Time of Survey Administration			
<i>Number of Surveyed Individuals Age 16 to 64</i>	3,082	1,581	1,501
In Labor Force	64.4%	75.3%	53.2%
(MOE %)	(2.2%)	(2.6%)	(3.9%)
Employed	83.9%	85.8%	81.1%
	(2.4%)	(2.2%)	(3.9%)
Unemployed	16.1%	14.2%	18.9%
	(2.4%)	(2.2%)	(3.9%)
Not in Labor Force	35.7%	24.7%	46.8%
	(2.2%)	(2.6%)	(3.9%)
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%
Hourly Wages Earned by Employed Individuals			
<i>Number of Individuals Reporting Wage</i>	1,716	978	738
Mean Hourly Wages Earned at Current Job	\$13.67	\$14.47	\$12.66
(MOE)	(\$0.26)	(\$0.35)	(\$0.34)

Note: 64 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations on employment status. Respondents aged 16 to 64 who were either working for pay the week prior to the survey administration (“employed”) or were actively searching for work in the four weeks prior to the survey administration (“unemployed”) were considered to be in the labor force. 440 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations on hourly wages. Responses to “hourly mean wages” were adjusted; 2 percent of responses were re-coded to a value of 25 dollars, which represents the 98th percentile of responses. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 16 to 64 at the time of survey administration in refugee families in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in U.S. during the period from October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019.

Table 9: Labor Force Status and Hourly Wage for Working-Age Refugees, by Sex and Arrival Cohort

Years in United States at time of survey administration	FY2015-FY2016			FY2017-FY2018			FY2019		
	<i>4.5 to 6.5</i>			<i>2.5 to 4.5</i>			<i>1.5 to 2.5</i>		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
<i>Number of Surveyed Individuals Age 16 to 64</i>	1,006	526	480	991	489	502	1,085	566	519
In Labor Force	63.7%	76.1%	50.7%	64.2%	72.7%	55.9%	67.8%	77.8%	57.9%
(MOE %)	(3.0%)	(4.6%)	(5.4%)	(4.1%)	(5.2%)	(6.0%)	(4.9%)	(4.2%)	(7.1%)
Employed	82.0%	83.8%	79.0%	85.7%	87.8%	83.1%	88.3%	91.1%	84.7%
	(3.6%)	(4.1%)	(6.0%)	(3.0%)	(3.6%)	(5.5%)	(2.8%)	(3.2%)	(4.2%)
Unemployed	18.1%	16.2%	21.0%	14.3%	12.2%	16.9%	11.7%	9.0%	15.3%

	(3.6%)	(4.1%)	(6.0%)	(3.0%)	(3.6%)	(5.5%)	(2.8%)	(3.2%)	(4.2%)
Not in Labor Force	36.3%	23.9%	49.3%	35.8%	27.3%	44.1%	32.1%	22.2%	42.1%
	(3.0%)	(4.6%)	(5.4%)	(4.1%)	(5.2%)	(6.0%)	(4.9%)	(4.2%)	(7.1%)
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hourly Wages Earned by Employed Individuals									
<i>Number of Surveyed Individuals Reporting Wage</i>	544	325	219	539	285	254	633	368	265
<i>Mean Hourly Wages Earned at Current Job</i>	\$13.69	\$14.53	\$12.56	\$13.55	\$14.32	\$12.71	\$13.82	\$14.54	\$12.94
<i>(MOE)</i>	(\$0.37)	(\$0.63)	(\$0.41)	(\$0.58)	(\$0.64)	(\$0.76)	(\$0.40)	(\$0.62)	(\$0.39)

Note: 64 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations. Respondents aged 16 to 64 who were either working for pay the week prior to the survey administration (“employed”) or were actively searching for work in the four weeks prior to the survey administration (“unemployed”) were considered to be in the labor force. 440 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations on hourly wages. Responses to “hourly mean wages” were adjusted; 2% of responses were re-coded to a value of 25 dollars, which represents the 98th percentile of responses. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 16 to 64 at the time of survey administration in refugee families in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in U.S. during the period from October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019.

Employment Rate

The employment rate is the percentage of individuals in the labor force who are working. Approximately 83.9 (+/-2.4) percent of refugees ages 16–64 in the labor force are employed, compared to 95.4 percent of all U.S. individuals comparably aged (Table 8). There are no significant differences in employment rate with length of stay in the United States (Table 9). By arrival cohort, between 82.0 (+/-3.6) percent and 88.3 (+/- 2.8) percent of adult refugees in the labor force worked for pay.

Among refugees in the labor force, there are no statistically significant differences in employment and unemployment rate by sex (Table 8).

Table 10 presents the work experience of working-age refugees (ages 16-64) by their year of arrival. The majority of working adults (74.9 (+/-3.7) percent) were employed full-time, for an average of 38.2 weeks of the year. Working men were more likely to work full-time than women (82.3 percent vs. 64.2 percent), there are no statistically significant differences in average number of weeks worked in previous year by gender.

Table 10: Work Experience Among Working-Age Refugees, by Sex and Arrival Cohort

	FY2015-FY2016	FY2017-FY2018	FY2019	All
Years in United States at Time of Survey Administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	

	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	All
<i>Number of Surveyed Individuals Age 16-64 Employed</i>	236	140	232	180	280	180	748	500	1,248
Worked Full-Time in Previous Year* (MOE %)	80.6% (6.1%)	63.1% (9.5%)	85.7% (4.9%)	63.7% (8.3%)	82.1% (6.3%)	69.8% (7.5%)	82.3% (3.9%)	64.2% (5.7%)	74.9% (3.7%)
<i>Number of Individuals Age 16-64 Employed</i>	239	133	217	169	266	181	722	483	1,205
Average Number of Weeks Worked in Previous Year (MOE)	38.9 (2.9)	38.1 (2.8)	40.4 (2.7)	35.8 (3.3)	38.6 (3.0)	33.4 (3.8)	39.2 (1.8)	36.7 (2.1)	38.2 (1.4)

*Usually worked 35 or more hours per week in the year prior to survey administration

Note: Full-time, year-round workers are all people aged 16 to 64 years who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in the reference period. Tabulations included respondents aged 16-64 who were working the week prior to the survey administration ("employed"). 466 "Don't Know" and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations on "worked full time." 509 "Don't Know" and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations on "average number of weeks worked." Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 16-64 at the time of survey administration in refugee families in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in U.S. during the period from October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019.

Unemployment Rate

The unemployment rate is the percent of the labor force that is not working but is seeking work.

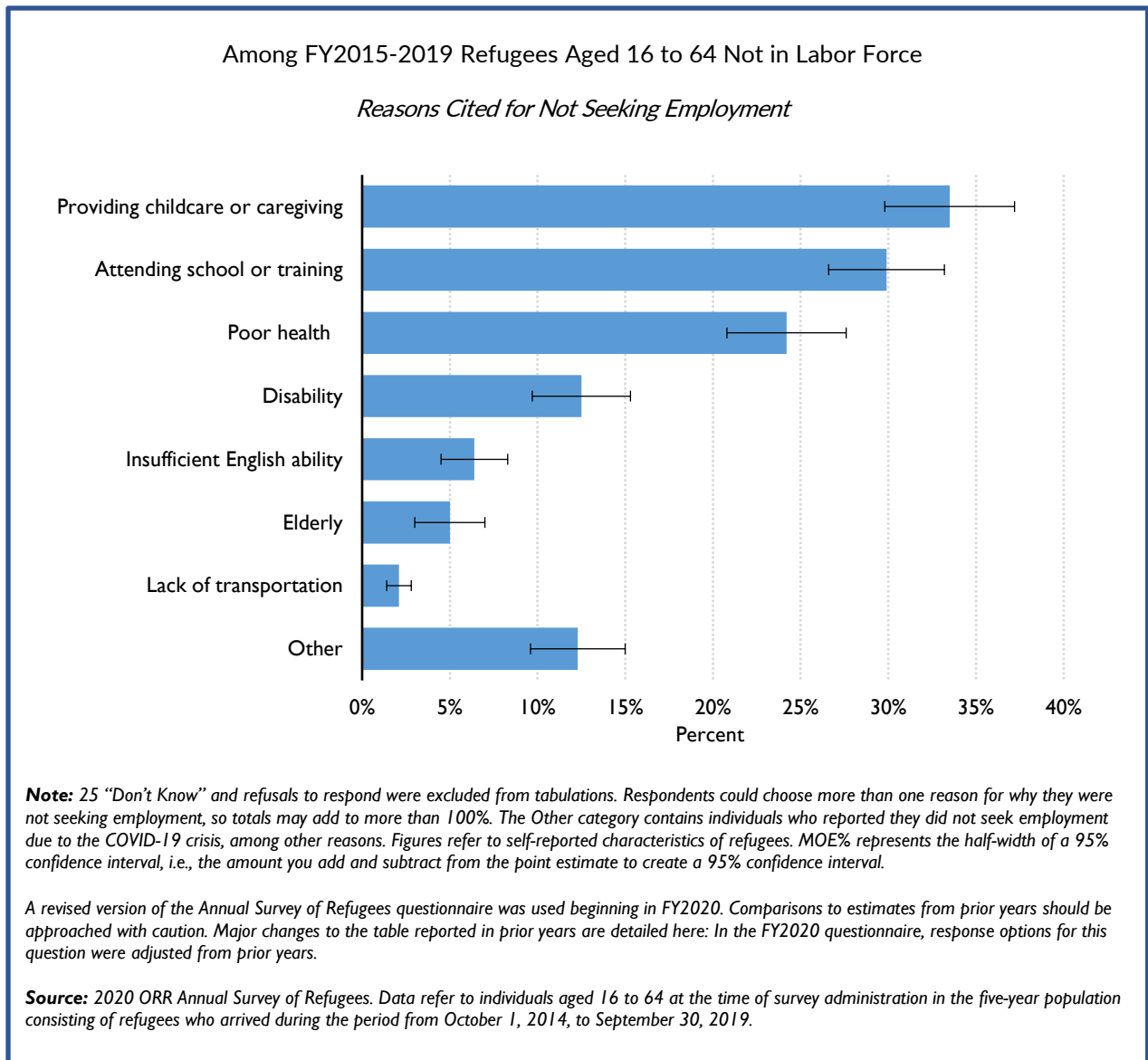
There is no statistically significant variation in overall unemployment by length of time in the United States (Table 9). For FY 2015 to FY 2019 arrivals overall, 16.1 (+/-2.4) percent were not employed but were looking for work at the time of the survey (Table 9).

Out of the Labor Force

Employment and unemployment rates are calculated from the pool of adults who are in the labor force. Other adults that are neither working nor actively seeking work are not in the labor force. Regardless of when they arrived in the United States, female refugees are more likely to be out of the labor force than are refugee men (Table 9).

There are a variety of reasons that adults may be out of the labor force. The pursuit of education, the existence of poor health or disability, the need for or provision of child care, and limited English are some of the reasons that an adult may not be working or seeking work (see Figure 2 below). Data collection for the 2020 ASR occurred between January 2021 and April 2021, therefore circumstances and effects of the COVID-19 pandemic may have influenced survey respondents' ability to seek employment.

Figure 1: Working-Age Refugees’ Reasons for Not Seeking Employment



The ASR collects information from working-age (16–64) refugees who were out of the labor force about why they were not seeking employment. Respondents were allowed to select more than one reason for not working. The top three reasons working-age refugees gave for not seeking employment are child care or family responsibilities, attendance in school or training, and poor health. COVID-19 was not offered as a survey response option, however it was mentioned by a small number of respondents as a reason for not seeking employment. As stated in the Figure 2 note, these responses are included in the “Other” category.

Examining these data by sex and average age offers further insight into the population of working-age refugees citing various reasons for not seeking work (Table 11).

- 33.5 (+/-3.7) percent of those not working and not seeking work cited child care and other family responsibilities as a reason; these refugees had a mean age of 34.2. Approximately 46.3 percent of working-age women out of the labor force cited family responsibilities as a reason.
- 29.9 (+/-3.3) percent of refugees ages 16–64 (mean age 19.5) stated that attending school or training was why they did not seek work. Male refugees out of the labor force were more likely than their female counterparts to be attending school or training.
- 24.2 (+/-3.4) percent of working-age refugees out of the labor force cited poor health as a reason; these refugees had a mean age of 47.8.

Table 11: Reasons for Not Seeking Employment Among Working-Age Refugees Not in Labor Force, by Sex

	Male	Female	All	Mean Age of Respondents Reporting Specific Reason
<i>Number of Surveyed Individuals 16 to 64 Not in Labor Force</i>	315	645	960	
Reasons Cited for Not Seeking Employment				
Providing child care or caregiving	7.1% (3.8%)	46.3% (4.7%)	33.5% (3.7%)	34.2 (1.1)
Attending school or training	45.0% (6.5%)	22.7% (3.1%)	29.9% (3.3%)	19.5 (0.9)
Poor health	25.9% (5.5%)	23.4% (4.3%)	24.2% (3.4%)	47.8 (2.2)
Disability	20.5% (5.8%)	8.7% (2.6%)	12.5% (2.8%)	43.0 (3.7)
Insufficient English ability	5.8% (2.4%)	6.7% (2.0%)	6.4% (1.9%)	46.6 (3.5)
Elderly	3.7% (3.0%)	5.7% (2.8%)	5.0% (2.0%)	55.4 (5.3)
Lack of transportation	1.0% (1.2%)	2.7% (1.0%)	2.1% (0.7%)	39.5 (6.7)
Other	12.1% (4.4%)	12.4% (3.3%)	12.3% (2.7%)	32.2 (3.2)

Note: 25 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations. Respondents could choose more than one reason for why they were not seeking work, so totals may sum to more than 100%. The Other category contains individuals who reported they did not seek employment due to the Covid-19 crisis, among other reasons. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

A revised version of the Annual Survey of Refugees questionnaire was used beginning in FY2020. Comparisons to estimates from prior years should be approached with caution. Major changes to the table reported in prior years are detailed here: In the FY2020 questionnaire, response options for this question were adjusted from prior years.

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 16 to 64 at the time of survey administration in refugee families in the five-year population consisting of refugees who arrived in U.S. during the period from October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019.

Educational Background and Pursuit



Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees

Educational Background and Pursuit

Refugees enter the United States with a wide range of prior educational experiences (Table 12). Of those ages 25 or older, 11.2 percent earned a college or university and advanced degree (including medical degrees) before arriving in the United States. Approximately 29.3 percent had completed high school or a technical degree. Approximately 18.8 percent completed primary school. Approximately 18.3 percent arrived in the United States with no formal education, and about 16.3 percent report having a lower secondary or middle school education prior to arriving to the United States.

More FY 2019 refugee arrivals report technical and vocational training than FY 2015-FY 2016 arrivals: 14.2 (+/- 3.3) percent vs. 5.1 (+/- 1.5) percent.

Table 12: Refugee Educational Attainment Prior to U.S. Arrival, Refugees 25 or Older, by Arrival Cohort

	FY2015- FY2016	FY2017- FY2018	FY2019	All
Years in United States at Time of Survey Administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	
Number of Surveyed Individuals Age 25 or Older	907	826	933	2,666
Highest Degree or Level of School Attained Before Arrival to United States				
No Schooling (MOE %)	20.2% (3.3%)	16.5% (4.2%)	12.1% (2.9%)	18.3% (2.1%)
Primary or Elementary School	18.1% (3.2%)	19.4% (4.1%)	20.7% (3.7%)	18.8% (2.1%)
Lower Secondary or Middle School	17.7% (3.0%)	14.5% (3.0%)	14.1% (2.8%)	16.3% (2.2%)
Upper Secondary or High School	21.7% (3.1%)	22.9% (4.4%)	20.7% (4.4%)	21.9% (2.2%)
Technical or Vocational Training	5.1% (1.5%)	9.3% (2.8%)	14.2% (3.3%)	7.4% (0.9%)
Some University (No Degree)	2.4% (1.5%)	3.5% (1.3%)	4.0% (1.8%)	2.9% (0.9%)
University (Bachelor's Degree)	9.6% (2.6%)	9.2% (2.6%)	9.7% (2.5%)	9.5% (1.8%)
Advanced (Master's, PhD, Professional Degree)	1.4% (1.1%)	1.7% (1.0%)	3.1% (1.1%)	1.7% (0.7%)
Religious School	1.3% (1.0%)	1.0% (0.7%)	0.5% (0.6%)	1.1% (0.6%)
Other	2.4% (1.1%)	1.9% (1.1%)	1.1% (1.0%)	2.1% (0.8%)
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: 134 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations. Respondents were only able to choose one level of education. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

A revised version of the Annual Survey of Refugees questionnaire was used beginning in FY2020. Comparisons to estimates from prior years should be approached with caution. Major changes to the table reported in prior years are detailed here: In the FY2020 questionnaire, response options for this question were adjusted from prior years, and number of years of education before arrival in U.S. was removed.

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 25 or older at the time of survey administration in refugee families in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in U.S. during the period from October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019.

Many refugee adults pursue further education upon arrival in the United States (Table 13). In the year prior to the 2020 survey, 28.9 (+/-2.0) percent of refugees ages 18 and older have pursued a degree or certificate in the U.S. The largest portion of these respondents pursued a high school diploma (12.4 (+/- 1.5) percent). There are no statistically significant patterns in degree or certificate pursuit by arrival cohorts.

Table 13: Refugee Educational Pursuits in the United States, Refugees 18 or Older, by Arrival Cohort

	FY2015- FY2016	FY2017- FY2018	FY2019	All
Years in United States at Time of Survey Administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	
Number of Surveyed Individuals Aged 18 or Older	1,112	1,175	1,184	3,471
Degree or Certificate Pursued				
GED or High School Equivalency (MOE %)	12.1% (2.2%)	13.4% (3.1%)	11.4% (3.0%)	12.4% (1.5%)
Professional Certificate	3.2% (1.1%)	3.9% (1.2%)	4.1% (1.5%)	3.5% (0.8%)
Associate's Degree	3.0% (1.5%)	3.5% (1.5%)	2.5% (1.5%)	3.1% (1.1%)
Bachelor's Degree	3.5% (1.5%)	2.7% (1.4%)	1.3% (0.8%)	3.0% (0.8%)
Advanced Degree	1.1% (0.9%)	0.7% (0.5%)	0.2% (0.2%)	0.9% (0.5%)
Other Degree	6.5% (2.0%)	5.7% (2.0%)	5.0% (2.2%)	6.1% (1.4%)
TOTAL WHO HAVE PURSUED A DEGREE OR CERTIFICATE IN THE US	29.5% (3.1%)	29.8% (4.9%)	24.4% (4.4%)	28.9% (2.0%)

Note: 101 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulation for degree pursuit. Tabulations were constructed amongst all respondents aged 18 or older. A professional certificate represents specialized training for a specific occupation or skill, while a degree provides broader preparation within a specific field. Advanced Degree included master’s, PhD, or professional degrees. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

A revised version of the Annual Survey of Refugees questionnaire was used beginning in FY2020. Comparisons to estimates from prior years should be approached with caution. Major changes to the table reported in prior years are detailed here: In the FY2020 questionnaire, response options for this question were adjusted from prior years. Respondents were asked about degree pursuit since arrival in U.S., while in prior years they were asked about the previous year before survey administration.

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 18 or older at the time of survey administration in refugee families in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in U.S. during the period from October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019.

Health Coverage

Health, including access to health care, plays a critical role in the ability of ORR-eligible individuals to successfully resettle in the United States and achieve self-sufficiency. ORR builds the well-being of ORR-eligible populations through access to healthcare and health initiatives. Through Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA), ORR provides health coverage to ORR-eligible individuals who are not eligible for Medicaid.²⁷ The services provided through RMA are equivalent to those provided through a state’s Medicaid Program.²⁸

Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees

Health Coverage

Table 14 displays medical coverage by year of arrival. Approximately 72.8 (+/-3.7) percent of refugees ages 18 and up had medical coverage for the entire year preceding the survey. 11.1 (+/- 2.6) percent of refugees report no medical coverage in the year prior to the survey. There are no statistically significant differences in medical coverage length by arrival cohorts.

Table 14: Refugee Adult Medical Coverage by Arrival Cohort, Refugees 18 or Older

	FY2015- FY2016	FY2017- FY2018	FY2019	All
Years in United States at Time of Survey Administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	
Number of Surveyed Individuals Age 18 or Older	463	444	482	1,389
Duration of Health Insurance Coverage during Previous Year				
No Coverage in Previous Year (MOE %)	13.2% (3.7%)	7.4% (2.1%)	9.5% (4.9%)	11.1% (2.6%)
Had Coverage for 1-6 Months	9.1% (2.9%)	13.2% (4.4%)	8.8% (3.5%)	10.3% (2.6%)
Had Coverage for 7-11 Months	5.9% (1.9%)	5.7% (2.1%)	6.1% (3.4%)	5.9% (1.3%)
Had Coverage in All 12 Months	71.7% (4.7%)	73.8% (4.4%)	75.6% (6.2%)	72.8% (3.7%)
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%
Number of Individuals Age 18 or Older	422	409	440	1,271

²⁷ See 45 CFR § 400.100.

²⁸ See 45 CFR § 400.105.

Source 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 18 or older who had health coverage at the time of survey administration.

Source of Health Insurance Coverage for People Who Had Health Coverage at Time of Survey Administration

Coverage through respondent's job (MOE %)	20.9% (4.5%)	19.7% (4.3%)	16.0% (4.5%)	20.0% (2.8%)
Coverage through family member's job	2.8% (1.8%)	3.0% (2.4%)	1.9% (1.9%)	2.8% (1.3%)
Coverage through Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), or Refugee Medical Assistance (RMA)	56.5% (5.7%)	58.2% (4.9%)	71.6% (6.1%)	58.7% (3.6%)
Coverage through other sources	19.9% (5.2%)	19.1% (3.8%)	10.4% (4.5%)	18.6% (3.5%)
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: 138 "Don't know" and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations on length of coverage. 69 "Don't know" and refusals to respond and 187 respondents reporting no coverage were excluded from tabulations on source of coverage. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

A revised version of the Annual Survey of Refugees questionnaire was used beginning in FY2020. Comparisons to estimates from prior years should be approached with caution. Major changes to the table reported in prior years are detailed here: In the FY2020 questionnaire, response options for source of coverage were adjusted from prior years; among other changes, Children's Health Insurance (CHIP) was added to the "Medicaid or Refugee Medical Assistance" response option. In the FY2020 questionnaire, these questions were asked only of Principal Applicants and not their eligible household members. Source of coverage was collected for all Principal Applicants, not just those respondents who reported having any medical coverage in the previous year. Respondents were allowed to choose only one health insurance coverage source.

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 18 or older at the time of survey administration in refugee families in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in U.S. during the period from October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019.

Among refugees with medical coverage, the source of that coverage varied by length of stay in the United States. Refugee adults who arrived in the United States in FY 2019 were more likely to report coverage through Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), or RMA than refugee adults who arrived in the United States prior to FY 2019 (71.6 percent of FY 2019 refugees vs. 58.2 and 56.6 percent of prior-FY 2019 arrivals)—a difference that was statistically significant. Data also indicate that about 22.8 percent of refugee adults with health insurance receive employer-sponsored health insurance.

Health Promotion and Mental Health

Refugee Health Promotion

The goal of the Refugee Health Promotion (RHP) Program is to promote the health and well-being of ORR-eligible populations by providing opportunities to increase health literacy,

coordinating health care, and organizing wellness groups.²⁹ Activities supported by the RHP Program in FY 2020 included health education classes and targeted health outreach to individuals; medical and mental health navigation and support; and nonclinical interventions for emotional well-being, such as adjustment groups, skill-building networks, and peer support meetings.

The RHP Program transitioned from a discretionary grant to an RSS set-aside in FY 2020. In FY 2020, ORR awarded 45 Refugee Health Promotion grants totaling \$5,175,000. For a list of RHP grantees, refer to Table II-12 in Appendix A.

Services for Survivors of Torture Program

The Services for Survivors of Torture (SOT) Program supports persons who have experienced torture abroad and are now residing in the United States. The program aims to restore survivors' well-being and dignity as they rebuild their lives in their communities.³⁰

The SOT Program is composed of two types of grants: direct services for survivors and technical assistance (TA) to the SOT network. Direct services grants are designed to provide holistic, strengths-based, and trauma-informed services to survivors of torture and their families. Direct services grantees provide medical, mental health, legal, and social services to survivors and their families as well as education and professional training to the community. The TA 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.

ORR awarded \$15,191,119 in grant funding to 35 direct services grantees and one TA grantee. Direct service grantees helped over 7,200 survivors of torture and their families in FY 2020, the majority of whom were asylum seekers, refugees, and lawful permanent residents. SOT beneficiaries are eligible to receive direct services regardless of immigration status, if their experience meets the statutory definition of torture as defined in the Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998.

Grantees served clients from a variety of countries, but the most common countries of origin were the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Iraq, Cameroon, and Uganda. In FY 2020, the TA grantee provided web-based trainings and resources, including a literature review on complex care for torture survivors, as well as remote consultations to direct service grantees. In addition, the TA grantee organized a COVID-19 preparedness and emergency response to vulnerable populations starting in March 2020. This response included sharing COVID-19 resources, organizing online communities of practice groups, and hosting virtual town meetings

²⁹ Prior to FY 2015, RHP was known as the Refugee Preventive Health Program.

³⁰ The Torture Victims Relief Act of 1998 (Pub. L. 105-320) authorized the Survivors of Torture Program.

to promote shared learning and peer support. For a list of SOT grantees, refer to Table II-13 in Appendix A.

Continued Integration

ORR-eligible individuals come to the United States to begin new lives free from persecution and conflict. The U.S. refugee resettlement program prioritizes the integration of ORR-eligible populations with their communities through a multifaceted approach, which includes English education, participation in civic life, building social connections, and achieving financial stability. ORR refugee resettlement programs provide these populations with the critical resources and opportunities to realize their full potential and contribute to their communities.

Ethnic Community Self-Help

Traditionally, immigrants have formed self-help groups, such as Ethnic Community-Based Organizations (ECBOs), to foster long-term community growth and provide community members with critical services to assist them in becoming integrated members of American society. ECBOs assist ORR-eligible individuals in finding jobs, learning English, preparing for citizenship, and accessing health and social services. Through the Ethnic Community Self-Help (ECSH) Program, ORR supports the development of integrated, diversified, and self-sustaining ECBOs that serve ORR-eligible populations.

ORR supported 20 projects through awards totaling \$3,807,024 in FY 2020. Grantees reported serving 9,305 ORR-eligible populations, through an array of services, including employment assistance, academic enrichment and college preparation, preventative health trainings, and emotional wellness activities, among others. Grantees reported development of 272 new partnerships with several mainstream organizations, including local law enforcement agencies and public schools, and conducted strategic planning, resource development, and leadership-training activities for adults and youth.

For a list of ECSH 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-eligible populations earn a supplemental income. RAPP also increases the availability of fresh, nutritious produce through farmer's 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.

RAPP grantees provided the following outcome data for FY 2020:

- 548 ORR-eligible individuals enrolled in RAPP
- 4,574 hours of training
- 313,087 pounds of vegetables cultivated
- \$391,894 in gross sales
- 3,625 people accessed healthy food through RAPP

In FY 2020, RAPP supported 17 projects through awards totaling \$1,699,813. For a list of RAPP grantees, refer to Table II-15 in Appendix A.

Preferred Communities

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

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

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

In FY 2020, PC provided critical interventions and services to over 6,060 individuals through a variety of programs, including support groups, health education, case management, after-school programming, extended cultural orientation, specialized medical case management, and emergency financial assistance. Grantees reported that the majority of individuals achieved all goals in their self-sufficiency plans. In addition, grantees conducted outreach, forged over 1,675 new collaborations and relationships, and engaged over 3,789 volunteers to increase their capacity to meet the needs of vulnerable ORR-eligible populations.

ORR awarded PC grants to the nine national resettlement agencies, totaling \$24,607,101 in FY 2020. For a list of PC grantees, refer to Table II-16 in Appendix A.

Youth Mentoring

The goal of the RSS set-aside Youth Mentoring (YM) Program is to promote positive civic and social engagement and to support the individual educational and vocational advancement of ORR-eligible youth between the ages of 15 and 24. Through its network of grantees, the YM Program provides positive adult mentors who provide youth with personalized interaction. Grantees also provide case management to support educational and career development.

In FY 2020, ORR awarded 37 YM grants totaling \$8,340,000. For a list of YM grantees, see Table II-17 in Appendix A.

Refugee School Impact Program

The RSS set-aside Refugee School Impact (RSI) Program's goals are to promote the academic performance and successful integration of ORR-eligible youth, ages 5–18. Various activities are allowable to provide specialized services for youth, support for families learning to navigate the education system, and capacity development for school systems. The following activities support these efforts:

- 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
- Navigators or cultural brokers
- Bilingual counselors
- Interpreter services

In FY 2020, ORR awarded 41 grants totaling \$14,850,000 for school impact programs. For a list of RSI Program grantees, refer to Table II-18 in Appendix A.

Services to Older Refugees

The RSS set-aside Services to Older Refugees (SOR) Program aims to increase integration and independent healthy living for ORR-eligible populations, ages 60 and older. Through its network of grantees, the SOR Program provides older ORR-eligible individuals with appropriate services not otherwise provided in the community, connections to mainstream aging services, access to naturalization services, and help to live independently as long as possible.

In FY 2020, ORR awarded 41 SOR grants totaling \$5,000,000. For a list of SOR grantees, refer to Table II-19 in Appendix A.



Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees

Housing Status

Table 15 presents information on refugee housing from the ASR. Although the vast majority of refugees live in rental housing (78.3 (+/-2.5) percent), home ownership is higher among those who had resided in the United States longer than among new arrivals; 25.1 (+/-3.6) percent of refugee households arriving in FY 2015–FY 2016 and 19.4 (+/- 3.1) percent arriving in FY 2017-FY 2018 reported owning their own home at the time of the survey.

Table 15: Refugee Household Housing Status, by Arrival Cohort

	FY2015- FY2016	FY2017- FY2018	FY2019	All
Years in United States at Time of Survey Administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	
Number of Surveyed Families	501	500	526	1,527
Rent Home (MOE %)	74.6% (3.6%)	80.1% (3.4%)	91.8% (2.8%)	78.3% (2.5%)
Own or are Buying Home	25.1% (3.6%)	19.4% (3.1%)	7.4% (2.9%)	21.3% (2.5%)
Other	0.3% (0.6%)	0.5% (0.6%)	0.8% (0.8%)	0.4% (0.4%)
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: 7 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

A revised version of the Annual Survey of Refugees questionnaire was used beginning in FY2020. Comparisons to estimates from prior years should be approached with caution. Major changes to the table reported in prior years are detailed here: In the FY2020 questionnaire, “Occupied without payment of cash rent” was no longer listed as a response option; instead, respondents could choose “Other” and specify the nature of their housing situation.

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to refugee families in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in U.S. during the period from October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019.



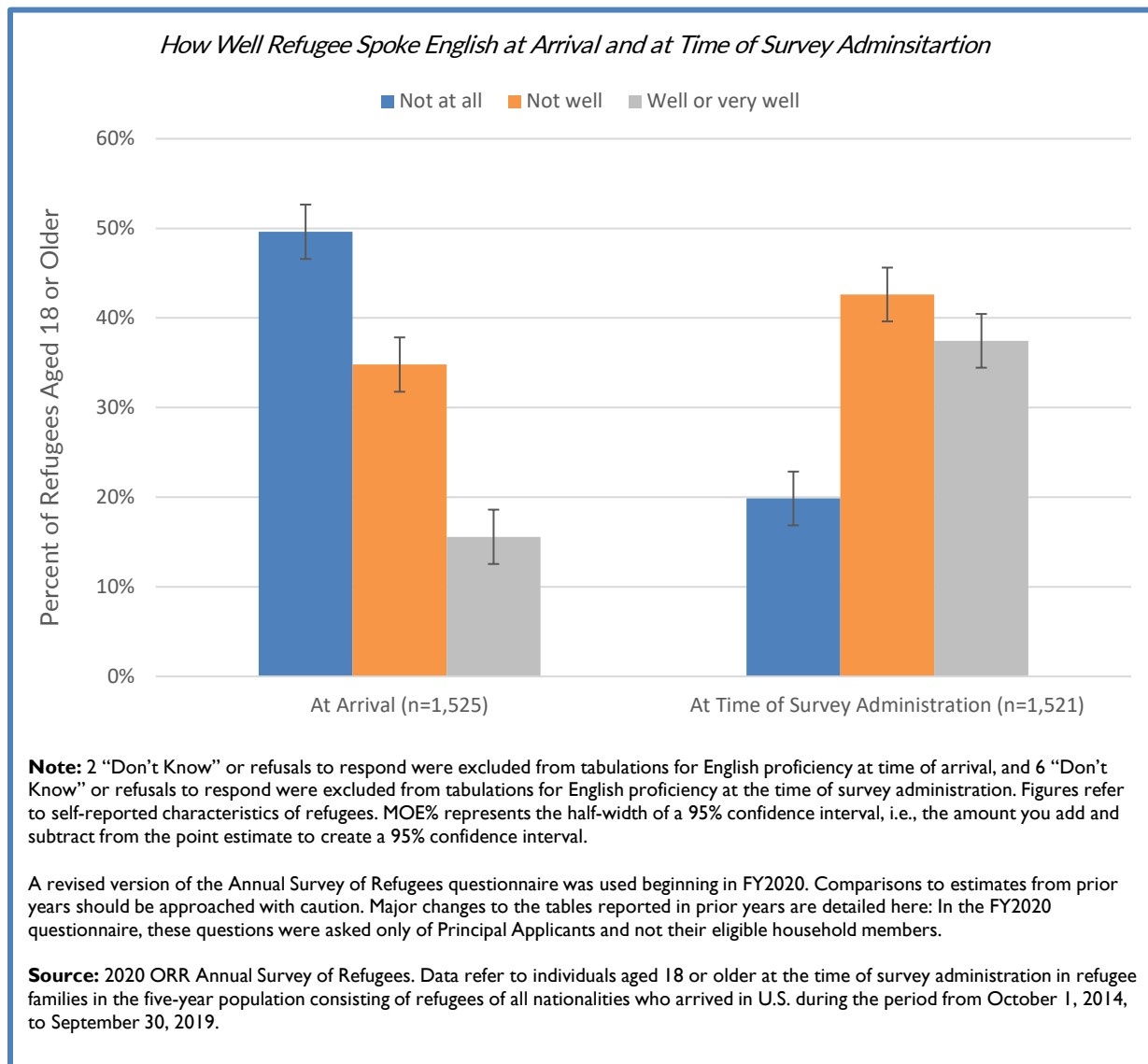
Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees

English Language Proficiency

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

Table 16 presents information about the English language proficiency of the principal applicants ages 18 and older in 2020 ASR households at the time of their arrival in the United States and in the first quarter of 2020. Presented visually in Figure 3, data suggest strong progress in English language acquisition from the time of arrival in the United States.

Figure 2: Responses to Questions on Level of English Proficiency at Arrival and Time of Survey Administration, Refugees 18 or Older



Almost 49.6 (+/-3.0) percent of refugee adults spoke no English at the time they arrived in the United States. For these respondents, English acquisition begins immediately. Even among FY 2019 entrants, who have been in the country for a year and a half at the time of the survey,

there is a substantial decline in the percent speaking no English between the time of arrival and the survey (53.1 percent vs. 24.2 percent; Table 16).

In the first quarter of 2021, about 37.5 (+/-2.7) percent of refugees entering the United States in FY 2015–FY 2019 spoke English well or very well. All entry cohorts made steady gains in English proficiency between arrival and the survey.

Table 16: Responses to Questions on English Language Proficiency by Arrival Cohort, Refugees 18 or Older

	FY2015-FY2016		FY2017-FY2018		FY2019		All	
<i>Years in United States at Time of Survey Administration</i>	4.5 to 6.5		2.5 to 4.5		1.5 to 2.5			
	At Arrival	At Survey	At Arrival	At Survey	At Arrival	At Survey	At Arrival	At Survey
<i>Number of surveyed Individuals Aged 18 or Older</i>	500	500	500	499	525	522	1,525	1,521
Level of English Proficiency								
Not at All (MOE %)	45.4% (4.7%)	18.5% (3.3%)	56.4% (5.1%)	20.9% (3.9%)	53.1% (4.6%)	24.2% (4.2%)	49.6% (3.0%)	19.9% (2.1%)
Not Well	36.4% (4.6%)	39.5% (4.6%)	31.3% (4.5%)	44.0% (5.4%)	36.2% (4.3%)	55.2% (3.6%)	34.8% (3.0%)	42.7% (2.2%)
Well or Very Well	18.2% (3.7%)	42.0% (4.1%)	12.3% (2.7%)	35.0% (5.4%)	10.7% (3.2%)	20.6% (4.8%)	15.6% (2.2%)	37.5% (2.7%)
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Note: 2 “Don’t Know” or refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations for English proficiency at time of arrival, and 6 “Don’t Know” or refusals to respond were excluded from tabulations for English proficiency at the time of survey administration. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

A revised version of the Annual Survey of Refugees questionnaire was used beginning in FY2020. Comparisons to estimates from prior years should be approached with caution. Major changes to the tables reported in prior years are detailed here: In the FY2020 questionnaire, these questions were asked only of Principal Applicants and not their eligible household members.

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 18 or older at the time of survey administration in refugee families in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in U.S. during the period from October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019.



Results from the Annual Survey of Refugees

Application for Legal Permanent Residency Attaining lawful permanent residency and citizenship provides refugees with the same rights as native-born Americans and fosters a sense of belonging and inclusion. Nearly all refugees seek lawful permanent resident status in the United States.

Table 17 reports, by arrival cohort, after their first year in the United States, the percentage of refugee adults ages 18 and older who had applied for lawful permanent residence status (in other words, “applied for a ‘green card’”) and the percentage of those who had not.

Table 17: Refugee Applications for Lawful Permanent Resident Status by Arrival Cohort, Refugees 18 or Older

	FY2015- FY2016	FY2017- FY2018	FY2019	All
Years in United States at Time of Survey Administration	4.5 to 6.5	2.5 to 4.5	1.5 to 2.5	
<i>Number of Surveyed Individuals Age 18 or Older</i>	499	498	525	1,522
Application for Green Card				
Applied for a Green Card After First Year in the US (MOE %)	91.2% (2.9%)	94.1% (3.2%)	88.9% (3.6%)	91.8% (2.2%)
Did Not Apply for a Green Card After First Year in the US	8.9% (2.9%)	5.9% (3.2%)	11.1% (3.6%)	8.2% (2.2%)
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%	100%
<i>Number of Individuals Age 18 or Older</i>	498	493	515	1,506
Challenges Applying for Green Card				
No challenges (MOE %)	66.1% (4.7%)	67.3% (5.1%)	48.2% (5.7%)	64.5% (3.7%)
Limited English ability	22.2% (3.8%)	15.5% (4.2%)	25.7% (4.8%)	20.6% (2.6%)
Lack of transportation	11.1% (2.8%)	9.2% (3.0%)	12.6% (3.2%)	10.7% (2.0%)
Lack of information	8.3% (2.9%)	8.9% (3.0%)	14.9% (4.2%)	9.2% (2.0%)
Cost of applying	8.2% (2.5%)	8.5% (2.1%)	7.9% (2.3%)	8.3% (1.6%)
Medical requirements	5.7% (2.7%)	8.0% (2.7%)	10.2% (3.4%)	6.9% (1.9%)
Other	3.2% (1.8%)	5.0% (2.3%)	14.0% (3.2%)	4.9% (1.4%)

Note: 5 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from “Application for Green Card” tabulations. 21 “Don’t Know” and refusals to respond were excluded from “Challenges Applying for a Green Card” tabulations. Respondents could choose more than one challenge, so totals may sum to more than 100%. Figures refer to self-reported characteristics of refugees. MOE% represents the half-width of a 95% confidence interval, i.e., the amount you add and subtract from the point estimate to create a 95% confidence interval.

A revised version of the Annual Survey of Refugees questionnaire was used beginning in FY2020. Comparisons to estimates from prior years should be approached with caution. Major changes to the table reported in prior years are detailed here: In the FY2020 questionnaire, respondents were asked whether they applied for a green card after their first year in the U.S, while in prior years respondents were asked whether they had ever adjusted or planned to adjust their status to that of a legal permanent resident. The question on challenges applying for a green card was a new question. Both questions were asked only of Principal Applicants and not their eligible household members.

Source: 2020 ORR Annual Survey of Refugees. Data refer to individuals aged 18 or older at the time of survey administration in refugee families in the five-year population consisting of refugees of all nationalities who arrived in U.S. during the period from October 1, 2014, to September 30, 2019.

There are no statistically significant differences in legal permanent resident status adjustment by year of refugee arrival. Overall, 91.8 (+/-2.2) percent of adults ages 18 or older had applied for permanent residency at the time of the survey. While 64.5 (+/- 3.7) percent of refugee adults cite no challenges when applying for permanent resident status, 20.6 (+/- 2.6) percent cite limited English ability is a challenge. Other challenges include lack of transportation, lack of information, costs, and medical requirement.

Unaccompanied Refugee Minors

The Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) Program provides specialized foster care for ORR-eligible children and youth (referred to youth throughout the rest of this section) who do not have a parent or legal guardian in the United States able or willing to care for them. In FY 2020 unaccompanied youth in the following categories are eligible for the URM Program: refugee, asylee, Cuban/Haitian entrant, victim of human trafficking, Special Immigrant Juvenile, and U status.³¹

Originally, the program provided services for refugee minors arriving from overseas unaccompanied by a parent or adult relative.³² Over the years, legislation was enacted that made other populations already in the United States eligible for the URM Program.³³ As a result of these statutory changes, the number of youth served by the URM Program has significantly increased. Similarly, the demographic makeup of youth in the program has also changed as a significant proportion of URM participants are now referred from the Unaccompanied Children's (UC) 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

³¹ U status is set aside for victims of certain crimes who have suffered mental or physical abuse and are helpful to law enforcement or government officials in the investigation or prosecution of criminal activity.

³² The Refugee Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-212; 8 U.S.C. 1522(d)) authorizes ORR to provide child welfare benefits and services to refugees and asylees.

³³ The Refugee Education Assistance Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-422) and the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (Pub. L. 106-386; 22 U.S.C. § 7105 (b)(1)(A)) authorize ORR to provide the same benefits and services available to refugees for Cuban and Haitian entrants and victims of a severe form of human trafficking, respectively. The Trafficking Victims Protection and Reauthorization Act of 2008 (Pub. L. 110-457; 8 U.S.C. § 1232 (d)(4)) extends URM eligibility to Special Immigrant Juveniles who were in the custody of ORR or receiving services as Cuban or Haitian entrants at the time a dependency order was signed. The Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act (Pub. L. 113-4; 8 U.S.C. § 1232 (d)(4)) extends URM eligibility to child victims of crime with U visa status.

children in the states where the URM Program operates, as well as linguistically and culturally appropriate services required by ORR regulations.³⁴ URM placements include foster homes, therapeutic foster homes, group care, supervised independent living, and other settings appropriate to meet a youth’s needs, such as residential treatment facilities.

Services may include:

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

Because a state, county, or URM provider must petition a court for legal responsibility of the minor, youth must enter the URM Program before the age of 18.

Depending on the state, the youth may continue to receive benefits and services through the URM Program after emancipation from foster care. Such services may include transition to adulthood support until age 23, and education and/or vocational training until age 26.

In total, the URM Program served 1,974 youth in FY 2020, which included 401 new enrollees. The URM Program served participants from 47 countries in FY 2020.

Table 18: FY 2020 Participants in the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) Program by Category of Eligibility

Category of Eligibility	Number
Refugee	1,056
Special Immigrant Juvenile	529
Victim of Trafficking	328
Asylee	43
Cuban/Haitian Entrant	18
Total	1,974

Source. ORR’s Refugee Arrivals Data System.

³⁴ For more information, see state child and family service plans under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act, as well as 45 CFR §§ 400.110–120.

In FY 2020, the URM Program operated in 24 locations across 14 states and the District of Columbia. Table 19 provides the number of URMs served in each state and the District of Columbia in FY 2020.

Table 19: FY 2020 Participants in the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors (URM) Program by State

State	Number
Arizona	74
California	301
Colorado	59
District of Columbia	25
Florida	31
Massachusetts	176
Michigan	492
Mississippi	41
New York	88
North Dakota	74
Pennsylvania	120
Texas	115
Utah	109
Virginia	65
Washington	204

Source. ORR’s Refugee Arrivals Data System.

Technical Assistance

ORR supports its grantees and other service providers through a grant to provide a one-stop source for TA related to ORR-eligible populations. The goals of the program are to improve service providers’ capacity to (1) provide evidence- and strengths-based programming that addresses the barriers that ORR-eligible populations face in accessing mainstream and specialized services, education, and employment; (2) measure the quality and effectiveness of those programs; and (3) communicate program results.

For FY 2020, ORR awarded a grant of \$1,194,063 to the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to continue the technical assistance project called Switchboard. Switchboard offers tools and materials, learning opportunities, research, and TA on resettlement-related topics, including employment, education, health, data analysis, evidence-based practices, and monitoring and evaluation.

With the support of subject matter experts and ORR’s guidance, Switchboard delivered multiple webinars to ORR-funded organizations on subjects such as trauma-informed care and strengthening career pathways programs. Beginning in March 2020, Switchboard mounted a significant response to the COVID-19 pandemic. This included covering topics such as emergency preparedness, effective remote service provision, reopening after COVID-19 closures, and client and staff mental health. Switchboard expanded their online, searchable resource library to include over 890 new and existing resources, such as webinar recordings, videos, and podcasts. They also delivered in-person trainings on topics such as evidence-based services, client-centered budgeting, and promoting economic opportunities for women.

Monitoring and Evaluation

ORR conducts oversight and systematic monitoring of the programmatic and administrative operations of its Refugee Resettlement Program grantees. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is designed to ensure that grantees provide high-quality services and adhere to federal regulations and policies.

ORR contracts an M&E team comprised of seasoned evaluators to complement ORR staff in performing monitoring and conducting high-level analysis. Monitoring reviews include an exhaustive assessment of programmatic reports and documents; an evaluation of client case files as appropriate; interviews with clients, staff, and stakeholders; and a written report of findings. If corrective actions are identified, grantees are required to submit a remediation plan. When ORR identifies significant operational or programmatic deficiencies, it schedules a follow-up review to ensure the remediation plan has successfully addressed all areas of non-compliance or underperformance.

In FY 2020, ORR adapted its monitoring tools to collect data about the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on grantees, sub-grantees, clients, and stakeholders and transitioned to conducting remote reviews. ORR’s M&E team also developed several Tableau dashboards that visualize monitoring findings for ORR leadership and staff.

In FY 2020, ORR monitored 87 publicly and privately administered state programs, resettlement agencies, other discretionary grantees, and sub-grantees in the following states: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, and Washington. Desk monitoring reviews were conducted as an alternative to on-site monitoring, primarily due to the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The primary corrective actions identified during monitoring centered on client eligibility for services. Program monitors drafted a report of their findings after each review, and grantees

were required to submit a corrective action plan to address any derogatory findings. ORR conducted follow-up as needed. Monitors also identified recommendations for practices that are technically compliant with federal law, ORR policy, or programmatic guidelines but can be improved, as well as promising practices to help strengthen services across states and programs.

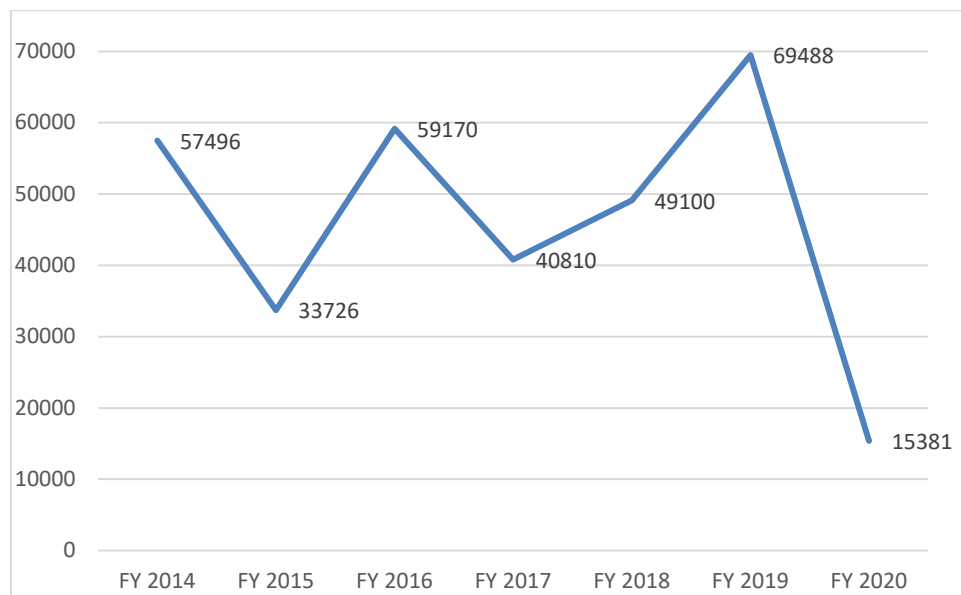
Unaccompanied Children Program

The UC Program provides a safe and appropriate environment to children and youth who enter the United States without lawful immigration status, who have not reached 18 years of age, and who are without a parent or legal guardian in the United States available to provide care and physical custody.³⁵ In most cases, UC are apprehended by immigration officials from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and then referred to the care and custody of ORR.³⁶

Profile of Unaccompanied Children

ORR served 15,381 UC in FY 2020, compared to 69,488 in FY 2019. Figure 4 indicates the number of UC referrals by year.

Figure 3: Number of Unaccompanied Children (UC) Referrals by Year



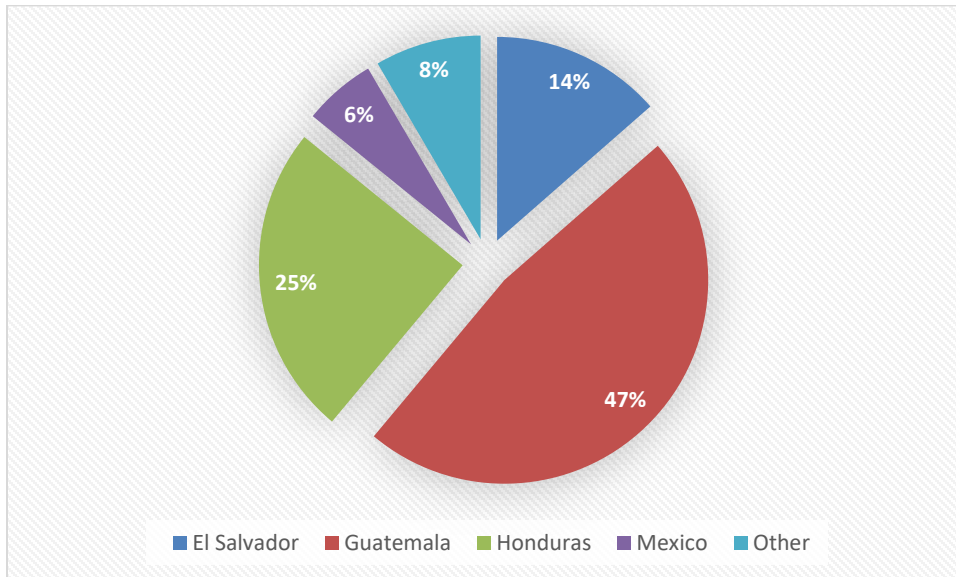
³⁵ See 6 U.S.C. § 279(g)(2).

³⁶ Section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Pub. L. 107-296, 6 U.S.C. § 279(a)) transferred responsibilities for the care and placement of UC from the commissioner of the Immigration and Naturalization Service to the director of ORR.

Source: Office of Refugee Resettlement’s Unaccompanied Children Portal.

The majority of UC placed in ORR custody in FY 2020 were from Central American countries (Figure 5). The Central American countries of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras accounted for 86 percent of the 15,381 UC in ORR custody.

Figure 4: Unaccompanied Children (UC) by Country of Birth in FY 2020

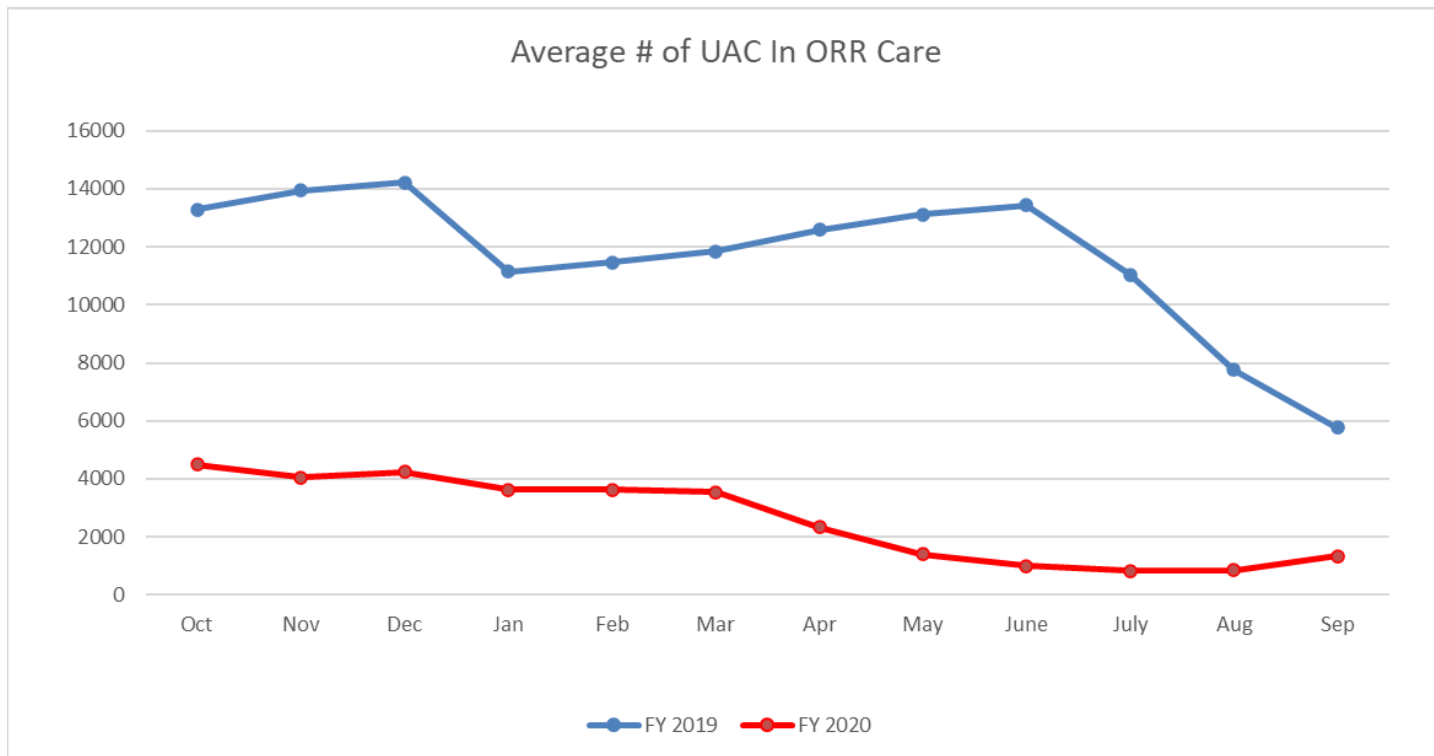


Source: Office of Refugee Resettlement’s Unaccompanied Children Portal.

Of the children placed into ORR custody in FY 2020, 68 percent were boys and 32 percent were girls. The gender ratio for FY 2019 was 66 percent boys and 34 percent girls, while for FY 2018, it was 71 percent boys and 29 percent girls.

ORR experienced a decrease in the number of DHS referrals from FY 2019 (69,488) to FY 2020 (15,381). The average number of UC in ORR care at any point in time decreased in FY 2020 (2,609) compared to FY 2019 (11,637). Figure 6 shows the average number of UC in care.

Figure 5: Average Number of Unaccompanied Children (UC) in ORR Care by Month in FY 2019 and FY 2020



Source: Office of Refugee Resettlement’s Unaccompanied Children Portal.

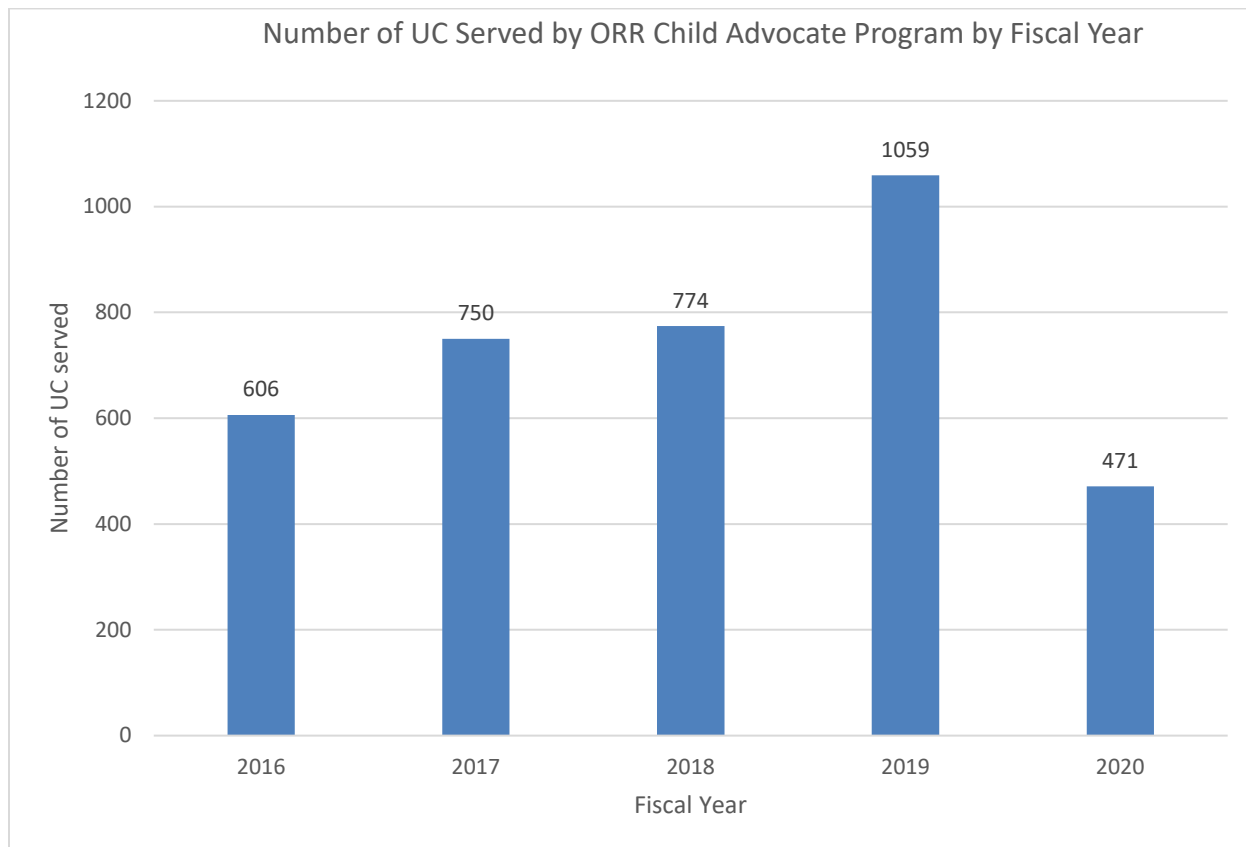
ORR may appoint child advocates for victims of trafficking and other vulnerable children. Child advocates are third parties who make independent recommendations regarding the best interests of a child. Their recommendations are based on information that is obtained from the child and other sources (e.g., the child’s parents, potential sponsors, government agencies, and other stakeholders). Child advocates formally submit their recommendations to ORR and/or the immigration court in the form of best interest determinations (BIDs). ORR considers BIDs when making decisions regarding the care, placement, and release of unaccompanied children, but it is not bound to follow BID recommendations.

As required by the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act, ORR provides child advocates with access to information necessary to effectively advocate for the best interests of children with whom they are working. After providing proof of appointment, child advocates have access both to their clients and to their clients’ records. Child advocates may access their clients’ entire original case files at care provider facilities, or request copies from care providers. Further, they may participate in case staffings.

Child advocates and ORR maintain regular communication, informing each other of considerations or updates that impact service provision and release planning. Figure 7 shows

the increase in number of child advocates since FY 2016, with the exception of 2020, when the total number of referrals dropped substantially.

Figure 7: Participation in Child Advocate Program

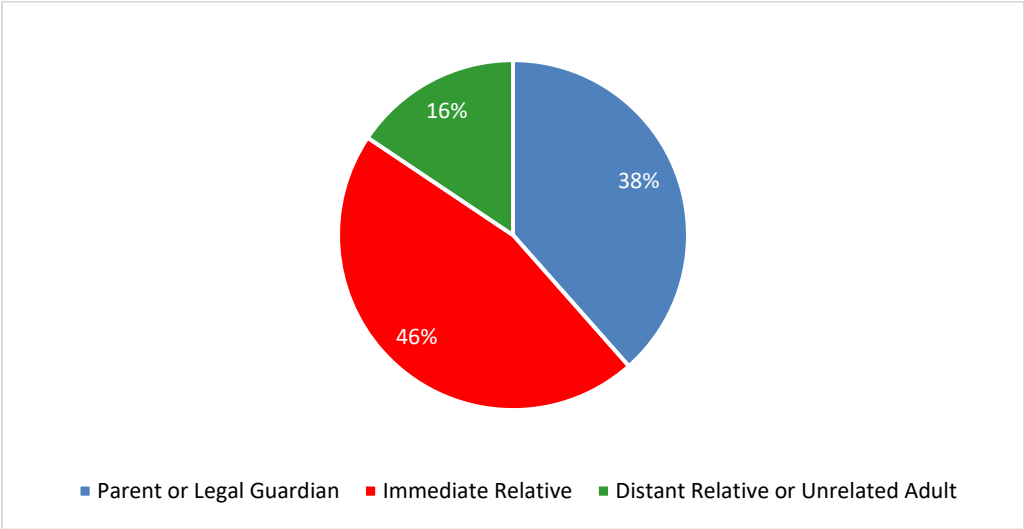


Note. UC = Unaccompanied children. **Source:** Office of Refugee Resettlement’s Unaccompanied Children Portal.

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

Approximately 84 percent of UC released to sponsors in FY 2020 were released to sponsors immediately related to the child. Figure 8 indicates the sponsor relationship to UC released in FY 2020.

Figure 8: Sponsor Relationship to Unaccompanied Children (UC) Released in FY 2020



Source: Office of Refugee Resettlement’s Unaccompanied Children Portal.

UC were released to sponsors residing in 49 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico in FY 2020. Table 20 provides the state-by-state data.

Table 20: Number of Unaccompanied Children (UC)
Released to a Sponsor by State in FY 2020

State	Number of UC (Oct. 2019– Sep. 2020)
Alabama	247
Arizona	162
Arkansas	87
California	2,225
Colorado	172
Connecticut	260
Delaware	107
DC	48
Florida	1,523
Georgia	559
Hawaii	6
Idaho	19
Illinois	211
Indiana	209
Iowa	119
Kansas	95
Kentucky	158
Louisiana	355
Maine	11
Maryland	825
Massachusetts	448
Michigan	74
Minnesota	151
Mississippi	108
Missouri	93
Montana	2
Nebraska	130
Nevada	79
New Hampshire	8
New Jersey	921
New Mexico	34
New York	1,663
North Carolina	610
North Dakota	1
Ohio	260
Oklahoma	120
Oregon	71

Pennsylvania	271
PR	3
Rhode Island	92
South Carolina	255
South Dakota	44
Tennessee	510
Texas	2,336
Utah	75
Vermont	1
Virginia	770
Washington	237
West Virginia	4
Wisconsin	62
Wyoming	6
TOTAL	16,837

Source. Office of Refugee Resettlement’s Unaccompanied Children Portal.

Profile of the Unaccompanied Children Program

A network of ORR-funded care providers supplies temporary housing and other services to UC 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 they are made in the best interest of the child.

Care provider facilities are generally 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; shelters; and staff secure, secure, and residential treatment centers.

Approximately 86 percent of UC were initially placed in a shelter in FY 2020. Foster care was the second-most common initial placement in approximately 14 percent of cases. 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 placements for certain UC who do not have a viable sponsor, have been identified as potentially eligible for immigration relief, and are younger than 17 years and 6 months at time of placement.

Table 21: Unaccompanied Children (UC) by Initial Placement Type in FY 2020

Facility Type for Initial Placement	Number of UC
Shelter	13,169
Foster Care*	2,141
Secure/Staff Secure	66
Residential Treatment	5
Total	15,381

* ORR funds long-term care placements for certain UC who do not have a viable sponsor, have been identified as potentially eligible for immigration relief, and are younger than 17 years and 6 months at time of placement.

Source. Office of Refugee Resettlement’s Unaccompanied Children Portal.

In most cases, 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 UC. Information about legal services, including notices and referrals to community-based pro bono legal service providers, are provided to UC and their sponsors upon release. Additionally, ORR legal service contracts support pro bono representation and provide funding in some cases for direct legal representation in immigration court and other matters in which the child may be a party.

Once a child has been placed with a parent, relative, or other sponsor, the care and well-being of the child become the responsibility of that sponsor. Sponsors sign an agreement under which they agree to bring the UC to all future immigration proceedings. ORR does not provide ongoing post-release services (PRS) for the majority of children who are released to sponsors, but it may refer certain children at the time of release to PRS providers, who in turn coordinate referrals to supportive services in the community where the child resides and provide other child welfare services as needed. PRS referrals are provided to children for whom there has 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, to children or sponsors who have contacted the ORR Help Line, and to other children who would benefit from ongoing assistance from a community-based service provider.

ORR uses comprehensive monitoring to address immediate problems, prevent and address any 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 UC, 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 TA, as needed, to ensure that deficiencies are addressed.

Appendix A

Table II-1: FY 2020 Cash and Medical Assistance Grantees

Grantee Name	Total Funds Issued in FY2020
Alabama	\$105,031
Alaska (Catholic Social Services)	\$303,478
Arizona	\$4,494,024
Arkansas	\$34,077
California (Cash)	\$24,861,619
California (Medical)	\$5,003,438
Colorado	\$6,039,831
Connecticut	\$351,831
Delaware	\$61,500
District of Columbia	\$1,838,329
Florida	\$25,928,644
Georgia	\$2,505,568
Hawaii	\$6,758
Idaho	\$913,009
Idaho - Jannus	\$969,573
Illinois	\$3,307,159
Indiana	\$1,645,053
*Iowa	\$940,624
Kansas (International Rescue Committee)	\$2,081,229
Kentucky (Catholic Charities of Louisville)	\$3,220,952
Louisiana	\$5,549
Louisiana (Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge)	\$1,108,398
Maine (Catholic Charities Maine)	\$1,102,113
Maryland	\$5,190,455
Massachusetts	\$12,171,891
Michigan	\$19,553,844
Minnesota	\$2,880,910
Mississippi	\$1,979,077
Missouri (International Institute of St. Louis)	\$804,840
*Montana	\$435,827
Nebraska	\$1,313,791
Nevada (Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada)	\$1,736,264
New Hampshire	\$921,383
New Jersey (International Rescue Committee)	\$1,931,781
New Jersey	\$960,000
New Mexico	\$621,932
New York	\$11,754,557

North Carolina	\$2,146,350
North Dakota	\$1,782,435
North Dakota (Lutheran Social Services)	\$359,527
Ohio	\$2,173,166
Oklahoma	\$306,399
Oregon	\$922,590
Pennsylvania	\$6,503,469
Rhode Island	\$223,265
South Carolina	\$288,216
South Dakota	\$187,206
South Dakota (Lutheran Social Services)	\$483,195
Tennessee (Catholic Charities of Tennessee)	\$2,149,594
Texas (Catholic Charities Fort Worth)	\$3,435,799
Texas (International Rescue Committee)	\$1,557,832
Texas (Refugee Services of Texas)	\$4,694,811
Texas (U.S Conference of Catholic Bishops)	\$4,967,375
Texas (YMCA of Greater Houston)	\$7,364,595
Texas (Lutheran and Immigration Services)	\$345,000
(U.S Committee for Refugees and Immigrants)**	\$21,037,468
Utah	\$5,380,267
Vermont	\$476,075
Virginia	\$4,948,953
Washington	\$15,022,161
West Virginia	\$10,239
Wisconsin	\$2,263,583
Total	\$238,113,909

*Include reimbursement shortfalls incurred for grant year 2018 Iowa \$94.5k and Montana \$2k in budget fiscal year 2020.

** U.S Committee for Refugees and Immigrants' grant covers Refugee Medical Assistance in Texas, Tennessee, Missouri, Michigan, and Kansas.

Note. Private nonprofit agencies that received CMA funds are listed within parentheses.

Table II-2: FY 2020 Refugee Support Services (RSS) Grantees

State	FY2020 Total Base
Alabama (Catholic Social Services of the Archdiocese of Mobile)	\$93,343
Alaska (Catholic Social Services, Inc.)	\$136,126
Arizona	\$3,784,161
Arkansas	\$132,051
California	\$15,725,290
California WF (Catholic Charities Diocese of San Diego)	\$0
Colorado	\$2,611,538
Connecticut	\$819,901

Delaware	\$70,000
District of Columbia	\$163,513
Florida	\$34,015,399
Georgia	\$3,545,899
Hawaii	\$70,000
Idaho	\$0
Idaho (Jannus)	\$1,294,090
Illinois	\$3,323,988
Indiana	\$2,284,511
Iowa	\$1,922,447
Kansas (International Refugee Committee, Inc.)	\$1,137,584
Kentucky (Catholic Charities of Louisville)	\$5,017,517
Louisiana (Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge)	\$350,385
Maine (Catholic Charities Maine)	\$443,821
Maryland	\$3,737,443
Massachusetts	\$1,906,095
Michigan	\$3,517,868
Minnesota	\$2,466,712
Mississippi	\$70,000
Missouri (International Institute of St. Louis)	\$1,887,409
Missouri (U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants)	\$0
Montana	\$233,591
Nebraska	\$1,548,703
Nevada (Catholic Charities Diocese of Southern Nevada)	\$2,310,206
New Hampshire	\$593,319
New Jersey (International Rescue Committee, Inc.)	\$1,611,772
New Mexico	\$481,196
New York	\$6,932,957
North Carolina	\$3,321,652
North Dakota (Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota)	\$329,362
Ohio	\$3,658,022
Oklahoma	\$593,319
Oregon	\$1,702,872
Pennsylvania	\$3,253,911
Rhode Island	\$207,895
South Carolina	\$492,875
South Dakota (Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota)	\$348,050
Tennessee (Catholic Charities of Tennessee)	\$2,359,260
Texas (Catholic Charities Fort Worth)	\$5,335,200
Texas (International Refugee Committee)	\$1,315,112
Texas (Refugee Services of Texas)	\$5,220,740
Texas USCCB	\$0
Texas (YMCA of Greater Houston)	\$8,927,816
Texas (U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants)	\$0
Utah	\$1,324,456
Vermont	\$273,301

Virginia	\$4,613,406
Washington	\$6,923,612
West Virginia	\$70,000
Wisconsin	\$1,490,304
Total	\$156,000,000

Note. Private nonprofit agencies that received RSS funds are listed within parentheses.

Table II-3: FY 2020 Matching Grant Grantees

Grantee	Federal Award Amount
Church World Service, Inc. (CWS)	\$4,030,975
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society (DFMS)	\$1,702,135
Ethiopian Community Development Council (ECDC)	\$1,382,025
HIAS, Inc. (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society)	\$1,888,500
International Rescue Committee, Inc. (IRC)	\$6,540,250
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, Inc. (LIRS)	\$4,258,300
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, Inc. (USCRI)	\$6,149,000
United States Conference Of Catholic Bishops (USCCB)	\$6,439,192
World Relief (WR)	\$2,257,125
Total	\$34,647,502

Table II-4: FY 2020 Average Full-Time Hourly Wage by Grantee

Grantee	Average Full-Time Hourly Wage at 180 Days
Church World Service (CWS)	\$12.85
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society (DFMS)	\$12.66
Ethiopian Community Development Council (ECDC)	\$13.11
HIAS, Inc.	\$17.20
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	\$13.01
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service (LIRS)	\$12.73
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB)	\$12.98
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants (USCRI)	\$12.50
World Relief (WR)	\$14.72

Table II-5: FY 2020 Matching Grant Outcomes by Grantee

Grantee	Clients Newly Enrolled	Self-sufficient at 120 Days*	Self-sufficient at 180 Days*	Entered Employment at 180 Days	Employer Health Benefits Offered at 180 Days
Church World Service	902	697	1,405	630	395
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society	414	285	521	214	122
Ethiopian Community Development Council	297	303	449	203	154
HIAS, Inc.	429	501	680	316	173
International Rescue Committee	1,701	1,278	2,176	954	656
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	983	767	1,350	503	346
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops	1,744	1,506	2,331	1,017	585
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	1,837	1,547	2,445	1,199	692
World Relief	611	366	765	340	184

Table II-6: FY 2020 Highlights of Matching Grant Providers with More than 95 Enrollments

Resettlement Agency	City and State	Clients Enrolled	Self-Sufficient at 120 Days	Self-Sufficient at 180 Days	Employable Employed	Average Wage (Full-Time)
International Rescue Committee	Glendale, AZ	134	56%	83%	63%	\$12.00
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Glendale, CA	118	34%	51%	56%	\$17.00
World Relief	North Highlands, CA	98	39%	65%	69%	\$14.00
Church World Service	Doral, FL	172	35%	66%	61%	\$11.00
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Miami, FL	183	44%	68%	65%	\$10.00
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service	Tampa, FL	116	40%	55%	55%	\$10.00
International Rescue Committee	Atlanta, GA	235	48%	77%	54%	\$12.00
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Bowling Green, KY	112	96%	95%	59%	\$12.00
International Rescue Committee	Baltimore, MD	161	55%	61%	56%	\$12.00
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	St. Louis, MO	101	88%	89%	69%	\$11.00
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Brooklyn, NY	168	48%	68%	59%	\$17.00
International Rescue Committee	New York, NY	103	46%	64%	54%	\$16.00
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops	New York, NY	124	45%	56%	56%	\$16.00
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Philadelphia, PA	143	85%	85%	64%	\$12.00
Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society	Austin, TX	154	44%	59%	47%	\$13.00
International Rescue Committee	Dallas, TX	121	73%	82%	68%	\$11.00
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops	Houston, TX	163	70%	81%	86%	\$12.00
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	Houston, TX	257	41%	75%	54%	\$10.00

United States Conference of Catholic Bishops	San Antonio, TX	221	74%	68%	63%	\$11.00
International Rescue Committee	Salt Lake City, UT	95	39%	71%	67%	\$12.00
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops	Manassas, VA	149	74%	79%	79%	\$15.00
World Relief	Kent, WA	283	19%	47%	42%	\$16.00
International Rescue Committee	SeaTac, WA	152	82%	88%	60%	\$15.00

Table II-7: FY 2020 Wilson/Fish TCP Grantees

Grantee Name	State	Wilson-Fish Funding
Catholic Social Services, Inc.	Alaska	\$100,000
Arizona Dept. of Economic Security	Arizona	\$315,561
Canopy NWA	Arkansas	\$100,000
Colorado Department of Human Services	Colorado	\$500,000
Connecticut Department of Social Services	Connecticut	\$300,000
Jannus, Inc.	Idaho	\$300,000
IRC Kansas Office for Refugees	Kansas	\$300,000
Catholic Charities of Louisville	Kentucky	\$600,000
Catholic Charities Maine	Maine	\$200,000
Maryland Department of Human Services	Maryland	\$291,466
Massachusetts Office for Refugees and Immigrants	Massachusetts	\$400,000
Michigan Department of Labor and Economic Opportunity	Michigan	\$500,000
Minnesota Department of Human Services	Minnesota	\$405,248
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis	Missouri	\$394,360
New Hampshire Dept of Health and Human Services	New Hampshire	\$200,000
Lutheran Social Services of Colorado	New Mexico	\$101,834
Pennsylvania Department of Human Services	Pennsylvania	\$500,000
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	South Dakota	\$199,306
Catholic Charities of Tennessee, Inc	Tennessee	\$500,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, Inc.	Virginia	\$200,000

Wisconsin Department of Children and Families	Wisconsin	\$300,000
Total		\$6,707,775

Table II-8: FY 2020 Microenterprise Development Grantees

Grantee Name	State	Awarded Amount
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Arizona	\$223,300
Opening Doors Inc.	California	\$174,000
Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment	California	\$232,000
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	California	\$162,400
Community Enterprise Development Services	Colorado	\$231,600
Lutheran Social Services of Colorado	Colorado	\$188,175
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Georgia	\$175,000
Jannus, Inc.	Idaho	\$181,945
Jewish Family & Career Services of Louisville, Inc.	Kentucky	\$146,227
HIAS, Inc. (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society)	Maryland	\$249,995
Hmong American Partnership	Minnesota	\$250,000
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis	Missouri	\$232,000
Center for Community Development for New Americans	New York	\$232,000
Business Outreach Center Network, Inc.	New York	\$232,000
Westminster Economic Development Initiative, Inc.	New York	\$170,400
North Carolina African Services Coalition, Inc.	North Carolina	\$247,800
Economic and Community Development Institute, Inc.	Ohio	\$232,000
Women's Opportunities Resource Center	Pennsylvania	\$200,472
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, Inc.	Virginia	\$232,000
ECDC Enterprise Development Group	Virginia	\$236,924
New Roots Fund	Washington	\$248,467
Total		\$4,478,705

Table II-9: FY 2020 Refugee Family Child Care Microenterprise Development Grantees

Grantee Name	State	Awarded Amount
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	California	\$187,500
Jannus, Inc.	Idaho	\$187,500
Catherine McAuley Center, Inc.	Iowa	\$158,705
Midlands Latino Community Development Corporation	Nebraska	\$187,278
Journeys End Refugee Services	New York	\$187,500
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization, The	Oregon	\$187,500
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Utah	\$187,500

U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, Inc.	Virginia	\$187,500
Total		\$1,470,983

Table II-10: FY 2020 Individual Development Account Grantees

Grantee Name	State	Awarded Amount
Alliance for African Assistance	California	\$250,000
Pacific Asian Consortium in Employment	California	\$250,000
Pars Equality Center	California	\$250,000
Lutheran Social Services of Colorado	Colorado	\$187,687
Coptic Orthodox Charities, Inc.	Florida	\$249,095
Lutheran Services in Iowa, Inc.	Iowa	\$250,000
Catholic Charities of Northeast Kansas, Inc.	Kansas	\$150,000
World Relief	Maryland	\$249,235
HIAS, Inc. (Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society)	Maryland	\$250,000
Isuroon	Minnesota	\$199,612
Lutheran Family Services of Nebraska	Nebraska	\$250,000
Refugee & Immigrant Self-Empowerment Inc.	New York	\$250,000
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	New York	\$250,000
Ohio CDC Association	Ohio	\$250,000
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization, The	Oregon	\$250,000
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Utah	\$250,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, Inc.	Virginia	\$250,000
New Roots Fund	Washington	\$245,177
Total		\$4,280,806

Table II-11: FY 2020 Refugee Career Pathways Grantees

Grantee Name	State	Grant Amount
Pars Equality Center	California	\$250,000
Upwardly Global	California	\$250,000
Colorado Department of Human Services	Colorado	\$250,000
Broward College	Florida	\$250,000
Center for PanAsian Community Services Inc	Georgia	\$181,085
Jannus, Inc.	Idaho	\$250,000
Institute For Latino Progress	Illinois	\$249,963
Lutheran Services in Iowa, Inc.	Iowa	\$250,000
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Service, Inc.	Maryland	\$249,011
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis	Missouri	\$249,560
Catholic Charities of the Diocese of Rochester	New York	\$250,000
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	New York	\$250,000
Immigrant and Refugee Community Organization, The	Oregon	\$245,000

Lancaster-Lebanon Intermediate Unit School District #13	Pennsylvania	\$250,000
International Institute Rhode Island	Rhode Island	\$225,300
Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota	South Dakota	\$227,630
Snohomish County Workforce Development Council	Washington	\$244,347
Total		\$4,121,896

Table II-12: FY 2020 Refugee Health Promotion Grantees

Grantee	Awarded Amount
Alaska (Catholic Social Services, Inc.)	\$56,250
Arizona	\$168,750
Arkansas	\$56,250
California	\$188,297
Colorado	\$118,311
Connecticut	\$84,375
District of Columbia	\$56,250
Florida	\$188,297
Georgia	\$161,167
Idaho	\$101,250
Illinois	\$152,118
Indiana	\$101,250
Iowa	\$101,250
Kansas (International Refugee Committee, Inc.)	\$84,375
Kentucky (Catholic Charities of Louisville)	\$168,750
Louisiana (Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge)	\$84,375
Maine (Catholic Charities Maine)	\$84,375
Maryland	\$168,750
Massachusetts	\$101,250
Michigan	\$160,900
Minnesota	\$112,806
Missouri (U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants)	\$101,250
Montana	\$56,250
Nebraska	\$101,250
Nevada (Catholic Charities Diocese of Southern Nevada)	\$101,250
New Hampshire	\$84,375
New Jersey (International Rescue Committee, Inc.)	\$101,250
New Mexico	\$84,375
New York	\$168,750
North Carolina	\$151,815
North Dakota (Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota)	\$84,375
Ohio	\$167,401
Oklahoma	\$84,375

Oregon	\$101,250
Pennsylvania	\$148,716
Rhode Island	\$56,250
South Carolina	\$84,375
South Dakota (Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota)	\$84,375
Tennessee (Catholic Charities of Tennessee)	\$101,250
Texas (U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants)	\$188,297
Utah	\$101,250
Vermont	\$84,375
Virginia	\$168,750
Washington	\$168,750
Wisconsin	\$101,250
Total	\$5,175,000

Table II-13: FY 2020 Survivors of Torture Grantees

Grantee	State	Amount
Asian Americans for Community Involvement (AACI), Center for Survivors of Torture	California	\$473,500
Legal Aid Foundation of Los Angeles	California	\$477,845
Partnerships for Trauma Recovery	California	\$359,390
Program for Torture Victims in Los Angeles County	California	\$541,224
Program for Torture Victims in Orange County	California	\$352,074
Survivors of Torture International	California	\$473,500
The University of California, San Francisco Trauma Recovery Center, Survivors International	California	\$442,975
Lutheran Social Services Rocky Mountains, Southwest Program for Survivors of Torture in New Mexico	Colorado	\$236,457
Connecticut Institute for Refugees and Immigrants	Connecticut	\$236,457
Torture Abolition and Survivors Support Coalition (TASSC) International	District of Columbia	\$471,216
Gulf Coast Jewish Family and Community Services, Florida Center for Survivors of Torture	Florida	\$541,224
Saint Alphonsus Regional Medical Center	Idaho	\$251,517
Heartland Alliance International, Marjorie Kovler Center	Illinois	\$473,500
University of Louisville Research Foundation, Inc.	Kentucky	\$477,786
HIAS, Capital Area Healing Coalition	Maryland	\$420,416
Boston Medical Center, Boston Center for Refugee Health and Human Rights	Massachusetts	\$473,500

Arab Community Center for Economic and Social Services (ACCESS)	Michigan	\$364,782
Bethany Christian Services, Center for Healing Torture Trauma	Michigan	\$328,500
The Center for Victims of Torture in Georgia	Minnesota	\$357,893
The Center for Victims of Torture in Minnesota	Minnesota	\$473,500
The Center for Victims of Torture, National Capacity Building Project	Minnesota	\$625,000
Bilingual International Assistance Services	Missouri	\$271,800
International Rescue Committee in Arizona	New York	\$473,500
International Rescue Committee in Colorado	New York	\$443,769
Jewish Family Services of Buffalo and Erie Co.	New York	\$372,004
New York City Health and Hospitals, Bellevue Hospital, Program for Survivors of Torture	New York	\$529,110
Nationalities Service Center, Philadelphia Partnership for Resilience Collaborative	Pennsylvania	\$473,487
New York City Health and Hospitals, Bellevue Hospital, Torture Treatment Coalition	New York	\$298,921
New York City Health and Hospitals, Elmhurst Hospital, Libertas Center for Human Rights	New York	\$473,500
Catholic Charities Corporation	Ohio	\$473,066
Oregon Health and Science University, Torture Treatment Center of Oregon	Oregon	\$473,500
Center for Survivors of Torture	Texas	\$608,713
Utah Health and Human Rights Project	Utah	\$399,046
Vermont Psychological Services, New England Survivors of Torture and Trauma (NESTT)	Vermont	\$266,196
Northern Virginia Family Service, Program for Survivors of Torture and Trauma (PSST)	Virginia	\$310,183
Lutheran Community Services Northwest, Northwest Health and Human Rights	Washington	\$472,068
Total		\$15,191,119

Note. dba = doing business as.

Table II-14: FY 2020 Ethnic Community Self-Help Program Grantees

Grantee Name	States	Amount
Somali-American United Council of Arizona	Arizona	\$200,000
Karen Organization of San Diego	California	\$120,061
Somali Family Service	California	\$197,107
Center for Immigrants and Immigration Services	Colorado	\$200,000
Coptic Orthodox Charities, Inc.	Florida	\$200,000
Refugee Family Assistance Program	Georgia	\$150,000
Iraqi Mutual Aid Society	Illinois	\$199,938
Burmese American Community Institute	Indiana	\$200,000

Ethnic Minorities from Burma Advocacy and Resource Center	Iowa	\$200,000
Kansas Bhutanese Community Foundation	Kansas	\$199,624
Global Alliance Solutions Foundation	Michigan	\$200,000
Isuroon	Minnesota	\$188,670
International Council for Refugees and Immigrants	Nebraska	\$200,000
Refugee & Immigrant Self-Empowerment Inc.	New York	\$198,766
North Carolina African Services Coalition, Inc.	North Carolina	\$200,000
US TOGETHER, INC.	Ohio	\$199,914
The Bhutanese Nepali Community of Columbus	Ohio	\$154,150
Refugee Empowerment Program	Tennessee	\$200,000
Rupani Foundation	Texas	\$200,000
ASSOCIATION OF AFRICANS LIVING IN VERMONT INC	Vermont	\$198,794
Total		\$3,807,024

Table II-15: FY 2020 Refugee Agricultural Partnership Program Grantees

Grantee Name	State	Amount
Catholic Social Services, Inc.	Alaska	\$100,000
International Rescue Committee	New York	\$100,000
International Rescue Committee	California	\$100,000
Lutheran Social Services of Colorado	Colorado	\$99,955
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Georgia	\$100,000
Heartland Communities, Inc.	Indiana	\$100,000
Lutheran Services in Iowa, Inc.	Iowa	\$100,000
Cultivating Community	Maine	\$100,000
International Institute of Metropolitan St. Louis	Missouri	\$99,993
Lutheran Family Services of Nebraska	Nebraska	\$100,000
Organization for Refugee and Immigrant Success	New Hampshire	\$100,000
Journeys End Refugee Services	New York	\$100,000
Our Harvest Cooperative	Ohio	\$100,000
Southside Community Land Trust	Rhode Island	\$99,865
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, Inc.	Virginia	\$100,000
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants, Inc.	Virginia	\$100,000
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	Washington	\$100,000
Total		\$1,699,813

Table II-16: FY 2020 Preferred Communities Grantees

Grantee	Amount
Church World Service	\$2,348,847

Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society	\$1,910,579
Ethiopian Community Development Council	\$2,099,583
HIAS, Inc.	\$2,012,012
International Rescue Committee, Inc.	\$3,187,721
Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services	\$3,100,384
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants	\$2,948,699
U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops	\$4,659,623
World Relief	\$2,339,653
TOTAL	\$24,607,101

Table II-17: FY 2020 Youth Mentoring Grantees

State	Amount
Arizona	\$352,440
California	\$650,000
Colorado	\$210,950
Connecticut	\$75,000
Florida	\$800,000
Georgia	\$291,556
Idaho (Jannus)	\$100,000
Illinois	\$251,682
Indiana	\$101,616
Iowa	\$149,208
Kansas (International Refugee Committee, Inc.)	\$100,000
Kentucky (Catholic Charities of Louisville)	\$333,003
Maine (Catholic Charities Maine)	\$75,000
Maryland	\$265,831
Massachusetts	\$141,062
Michigan	\$303,990
Minnesota	\$162,071

Missouri (International Institute of St. Louis)	\$159,070
Nebraska	\$100,000
Nevada (Catholic Charities Diocese of Southern Nevada)	\$154,496
New Hampshire	\$75,000
New Jersey (International Rescue Committee, Inc.)	\$102,473
New York	\$547,383
North Carolina	\$227,671
North Dakota (Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota)	\$75,000
Ohio	\$292,414
Oregon	\$111,049
Pennsylvania	\$252,111
Tennessee (Catholic Charities of Tennessee)	\$168,931
Texas (Catholic Charities Fort Worth)	\$192,385
Texas (International Refugee Committee)	\$47,423
Texas (Refugee Services of Texas)	\$188,258
Texas (YMCA of Greater Houston)	\$321,934
Utah	\$115,622
Virginia	\$315,138
Washington	\$421,042
Wisconsin	\$109,191
Total	\$8,340,000

Note. Private nonprofit agencies that received Refugee Support Services Youth Mentoring funds are listed within parentheses.

Table II-18: FY 2020 Refugee School Impact Grantees

State	Amount
Arizona	\$640,802
California	\$1,018,519
Colorado	\$361,015
Connecticut	\$153,432
Florida	\$1,018,519
Georgia	\$479,634
Idaho (Jannus)	\$210,162
Illinois	\$385,512
Indiana	\$217,899
Iowa	\$230,791
Kansas (International Refugee Committee, Inc.)	\$216,609
Kentucky (Catholic Charities of Louisville)	\$489,949
Louisiana (Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge)	\$101,852
Maine (Catholic Charities Maine)	\$76,389
Maryland	\$478,345

Massachusetts	\$238,528
Michigan	\$379,066
Minnesota	\$362,304
Missouri (International Institute of St. Louis)	\$282,365
Nebraska	\$210,162
Nevada (Catholic Charities Diocese of Southern Nevada)	\$165,036
New Hampshire	\$101,852
New Jersey (International Rescue Committee, Inc.)	\$121,198
New Mexico	\$76,389
New York	\$943,796
North Carolina	\$474,477
North Dakota (Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota)	\$101,852
Ohio	\$727,188
Oklahoma	\$76,389
Oregon	\$194,690
Pennsylvania	\$495,106
Rhode Island	\$76,389
South Carolina	\$76,389
South Dakota (Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota)	\$101,852
Tennessee (Catholic Charities of Tennessee)	\$317,178
Texas USCCB (EIN: 1530196617A1)	\$1,018,514
Utah	\$257,868
Vermont	\$101,852
Virginia	\$691,086
Washington	\$967,593
Wisconsin	\$211,452
Total	\$14,850,000

Note. Private nonprofit agencies that received Refugee School Impact funds are listed within parentheses.

Table II-19: FY 2020 Services to Older Refugees Grantees

State	Amount
Arizona	\$125,000
California	\$350,000
Colorado	\$85,000
Connecticut	\$75,000
Florida	\$285,000
Georgia	\$125,000
Idaho (Jannus)	\$85,000
Illinois	\$195,000
Indiana	\$100,000

Iowa	\$85,000
Kansas (International Refugee Committee, Inc.)	\$85,000
Kentucky (Catholic Charities of Louisville)	\$100,000
Louisiana (Catholic Charities Diocese of Baton Rouge)	\$75,000
Maine (Catholic Charities Maine)	\$75,000
Maryland	\$100,000
Massachusetts	\$100,000
Michigan	\$195,000
Minnesota	\$155,000
Missouri (International Institute of St. Louis)	\$100,000
Nebraska	\$85,000
Nevada (Catholic Charities Diocese of Southern Nevada)	\$85,000
New Hampshire	\$75,000
New Jersey (International Rescue Committee, Inc.)	\$85,000
New York	\$240,000
North Carolina	\$125,000
North Dakota (Lutheran Social Services of North Dakota)	\$85,000
Ohio	\$195,000
Oklahoma	\$75,000
Oregon	\$125,000
Pennsylvania	\$155,000
South Carolina	\$75,000
South Dakota (Lutheran Social Services of South Dakota)	\$85,000
Tennessee (Catholic Charities of Tennessee)	\$100,000
Texas (Catholic Charities Fort Worth)	\$92,113
Texas (Refugee Services of Texas)	\$75,273
Texas (YMCA of Greater Houston)	\$117,614
Utah	\$75,000
Vermont	\$75,000
Virginia	\$155,000
Washington	\$240,000
Wisconsin	\$85,000
Total	\$5,000,000

Note. Private nonprofit agencies that received Refugee Support Services to Older Refugees funds are listed within parentheses.

Appendix B

Technical Notes about the Annual Survey of Refugees

History and Purpose of the ASR

The Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) completed the 2020 Annual Survey of Refugees (2020 ASR) in the first quarter of 2021. Respondents to this cross-sectional study were drawn from the population of refugees who arrived in the United States between October 1, 2014, and September 30, 2019 (federal fiscal years 2015 and 2019). At the time of the survey, eligible refugees had lived in the United States between 1.5 and 6.5 years.

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

Interviews for 2020 ASR were conducted over 14 weeks from January to April 2021. The 2020 ASR was administered by the Urban Institute and surveys were overseen by its subcontractor, Social Science Research Solutions (SSRS).

Improvements in ASR

The ASR focuses on recently arrived refugee households, tracking their economic progress during their first 5 years in the United States. In 2016, ORR began a multiyear effort to improve the quality and efficiency of the ASR. Key changes included the following:

- **Fresh cross-sectional sample.**
Prior to 2016, the ASR employed a longitudinal-panel design, following refugee households for their first 5 years in the United States. To improve the representativeness of data and quality of point-in-time estimates, 2016–2020 ASRs drew a fresh cross-sectional sample of refugee households arriving in the prior 5 federal fiscal years.
- **Alignment to federal fiscal year.**
For administrative efficiency and ease of interpretation, 2016–2020 ASRs sampled refugees entering in the previous 5 fiscal years. Sampled refugees arrived between 1.5 and 6.5 years prior to the date of survey. In previous surveys, refugees had been in the United States between 8 months and 5 years.

- **Improvements in administration and post-processing.**
All 2016–2020 ASR interviews were performed via computer-assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) to reduce data entry errors and facilitate survey administration. Survey respondents were matched to administrative data to verify that only eligible refugees were included and ensure that estimates are representative of the target population.
- **Enhancement in survey instrument.**
A revised questionnaire developed through a multi-year design process was launched during 2020 ASR. The new ASR survey instrument will more effectively capture refugee self-sufficiency and integration by collecting information on additional factors affecting resettlement experiences, such as experiences before arrival, social connection, wellbeing and reception, health, and other topics.

Due to these revisions in study design and survey administration, *estimates prior to the 2016 ASR are not directly comparable to the 2016 ASR and later ASR surveys. The 2016 ASR and later ASR surveys are directly comparable.*

Sampling and Non-Response

The 2020 ASR sample was drawn as fresh cross-sections within three arrival cohorts (FY 2019, FY 2017–FY 2018, and FY 2015–FY 2016). The goal was to contact 500 households per cohort to prioritize the statistical precision of cohort estimates. The 2020 ASR field effort resulted in 1,527 completed household interviews, representing 3,306 eligible refugee adults.

The sample was drawn from ORR’s Refugee Arrivals Data System (RADS) administrative records on principal applicants (PAs), the individuals whose refugee case is the basis for admission to the United States. Approximately 20 percent of PAs arrive in the United States alone. The remainder are accompanied by family members (Table III-2).

An important design challenge for the ASR is meeting the linguistic needs of refugee respondents. Administrative data from RADS show that refugees entering the United States during FY 2015–FY 2019 spoke 265 non-English languages. The 2020 ASR was offered in English and 19 other languages, covering 77 percent of refugees entering during the survey period. The remaining 23 percent of refugees (speaking an additional 246 languages) were intentionally excluded from the sample frame for reasons of feasibility.

The 2020 ASR employed a stratified probability sample. PA cases were first stratified by arrival cohort. Within cohort, cases were then stratified by the following factors: year of arrival (for cohorts 1 and 2 only), geographic sending region, native language, age group, gender, and household size (family size at arrival: 1, 2, and 3+ persons). Using these factors, the survey employed proportionate stratified sampling within cohorts to ensure the sample was representative of the refugee population.

Table III-1 provides information on the final sample size and cohort-specific response rates for the 2020 ASR. The overall response rate was 17 percent. While substantial resources are dedicated to obtaining valid contact information for all members of the target sample, as in past years, the majority of non-response to 2020 ASR is due to insufficient or outdated contact information. The response rate was largely driven by the inability to locate or speak to 76 percent of sampled individuals.

Table III-1: Arrival Time Frames, Cohort Years, and 2020 ASR Cohort N Response Rate

ASR Cohort	Time of Arrival	Years in U.S. at time of survey administration	Sample N	N Responded	Response Rate
(1) FY2019	<i>Oct 1, 2018 – Sept. 30, 2019</i>	<i>1.5 to 2.5 years</i>	<i>2,126</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>25%</i>
(2) FY2017-FY2018	<i>Oct 1, 2016 – Sept. 30, 2018</i>	<i>2.5 to 4.5 years</i>	<i>3,189</i>	<i>500</i>	<i>16%</i>
(3) FY2015-FY2016	<i>Oct 1, 2014 – Sept. 30, 2016</i>	<i>4.5 years to 6.5 years</i>	<i>3,927</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>13%</i>

Table III-2: Comparing 2020 ASR and Administrative Estimates by Arrival Cohort to Demonstrate Post Stratification Weighting

Individuals	FY2015-FY2016		FY2017-FY2018		FY2019		Total	
<i>Years in United States at Time of Survey Administration</i>	4.5 to 6.5		2.5 to 4.5		1.5 to 2.5			
	RADS	ASR	RADS	ASR	RADS	ASR	RADS	ASR
<i>Individuals Age 16 or Older</i>	113,495	1,134	53,269	1,074	19,353	1,098	186,117	3,306
Country of Origin								
Dem. Rep. of Congo	14.7	14.8	20.6	18.0	40.4	37.6	19.0	18.5
Burma	19.4	18.2	11.1	12.8	15.6	10.0	16.6	15.6
Iraq	14.9	16.2	9.8	8.8	2.0	1.4	12.1	12.2
Somalia	11.3	11.0	8.0	5.0	1.0	0.5	9.3	7.9
Syria	7.7	8.3	7.8	7.2	1.8	2.6	7.1	7.3
Other	32.1	31.5	42.8	48.1	39.2	48.1	35.9	38.5
Gender								
Male	51.5	51.3	49.6	49.1	50.8	49.7	50.9	50.5
Female	48.5	48.7	50.4	50.9	49.2	50.3	49.1	49.5
Age at Arrival								
0-15	16.4	17.2	12.8	10.8	6.3	5.4	14.3	13.9
16-24	24.0	21.7	27.5	29.5	28.7	29.9	25.5	25.1
25-39	35.7	36.9	34.5	33.1	40.0	35.6	35.8	35.6
40-54	16.0	16.7	16.4	18.0	15.4	15.2	16.1	16.9
55+	7.9	7.5	8.8	8.6	9.6	13.9	8.3	8.6
Family Size at Arrival								
1	24.7	24.9	27.6	28.4	32.4	31.4	26.3	26.7
2	10.6	9.8	11.7	12.5	12.7	16.3	11.2	11.4
3	13.7	15.2	13.1	11.1	11.7	11.6	13.3	13.6
4	14.8	13.3	14.0	17.5	12.1	14.2	14.3	14.7
5+	36.1	36.7	33.6	30.6	30.8	26.1	34.8	33.6
Unknown						0.5		0.1
Primary Language								
Arabic	21.7	25.1	16.2	15.1	4.2	4.0	18.3	19.6
Somali	10.5	10.7	7.3	5.1	1.0	0.6	8.6	7.8
Kiswahili	5.5	6.5	7.1	5.4	11.9	7.7	6.6	6.3
Nepali	8.3	9.2	8.3	8.4	0.2	0.3	7.4	7.9
Ukrainian	1.6	1.2	6.1	5.7	10.7	14.0	3.8	4.1
Other	52.4	47.2	55.1	60.5	72.0	73.4	55.2	54.3
U.S. Region of Resettlement								
Northeast	15.3	14.2	15.2	18.1	15.1	16.8	15.3	15.7
Midwest	27.7	29.9	28.1	26.6	27.5	20.9	27.8	27.8
South	31.2	31.6	29.2	27.1	31.0	33.0	30.6	30.4
West	25.8	24.3	27.5	28.2	26.3	29.3	26.3	26.1

