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# U.S. Resettles Fewer Refugees, Even as Global Number of Displaced People Grows

*Break with past responses to global refugee surges*

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# U.S. Resettles Fewer Refugees, Even as Global Number of Displaced People Grows

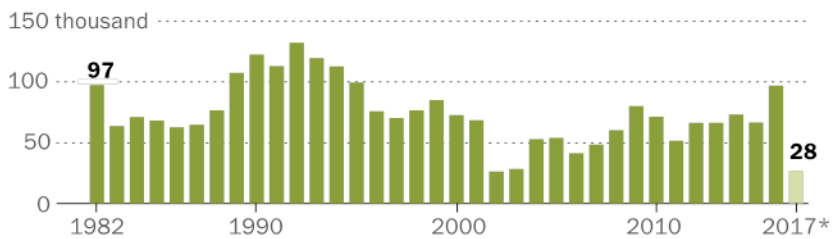
*Break with past responses to global refugee surges*

The U.S. has resettled more refugees than any other country – about 3 million since 1980. Generally, in years when more people around the globe [are displaced](#) by conflict, violence or persecution in their countries, the number of refugees resettled by the U.S. has increased. But in the last few years, the number of refugees annually resettled by the U.S. has not consistently grown in step with a worldwide refugee population that has expanded nearly 50% since 2013, according to a Pew Research Center analysis of [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#) (UNHCR) and [U.S. State Department](#) data.

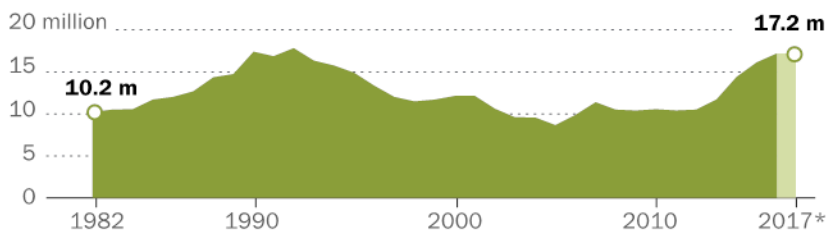
Across the globe in 2016, there were about 17.2 million people displaced from their homes due to conflict or persecution across international borders, according to UNHCR.<sup>1</sup> That is

**U.S. refugee arrivals have followed global trends, except during recent worldwide refugee surge**

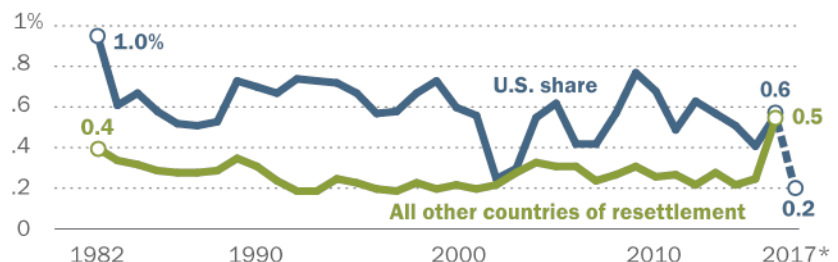
*Number of refugee arrivals each year into the U.S.*



*Global refugee population*



*Share of global refugee population resettled in U.S. and all other countries annually*



\* 2017 U.S. refugee arrivals reflect partial year, through Sept.30, 2017. Global refugee population in 2017 is an estimate based on the same figure for 2016. The 2017 share for the U.S. is projected based on partial U.S. and projected global data for 2017.

Note: Calendar year, not fiscal year. All other countries of resettlement, such as Canada and Australia. Estimated worldwide refugee population does not include Palestinian refugees served by UNRWA.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) data, accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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<sup>1</sup> The global number of refugees does not include the 5.3 million registered Palestinian refugees served by [UNRWA](#).

a new global high point that rivals the early 1990s, following the fall of the Berlin Wall. On average, between 1982 and 2016, the U.S. resettled about 0.6% of the globe's total refugee population each year.

Each year, UNHCR identifies a portion of all officially recognized refugees as candidates for resettlement in the U.S. or other countries. In recent years, [about 1 million](#) individuals per year have been identified for resettlement. Of this number, only a fraction of refugees are typically resettled. In 2016, for example, out of approximately 1 million eligible refugees identified by UNHCR, an estimated 189,000 were resettled worldwide, with more than half (51%) of these ending up in the United States. Between 1982 and 2016, the U.S. admitted more than two-thirds (69%) of the world's resettled refugees, followed by Canada (14%) and Australia (11%).<sup>2</sup>

For several decades, the annual volume of U.S. refugee arrivals has generally waxed and waned with the world's overall refugee population.<sup>3</sup> For example, when the global number of refugees peaked in 1992 at 17.8 million, the number of refugees resettled by the U.S. also increased, reaching a high of about 132,000 that year.<sup>4</sup> And in the early-to-mid 2000s, as the number of displaced people worldwide fell to less than 10 million, the number of refugees entering the U.S. also decreased, falling to an average of about 50,000 or less annually. This decline reflected a global decrease in the number of displaced people, as well as post-9/11 changes in the way the U.S. [vetted asylum seekers](#). The U.S. administration in 2017 is [again reviewing](#) security screening procedures for all immigrant admissions, including refugees.<sup>5</sup>

After holding fairly steady between 2012 and 2015, the annual number of refugees resettled in the U.S. jumped to 97,000 in 2016, according to [UNHCR data](#). In part, this was the Obama administration's [response](#) to a dramatic increase in the global number of displaced people due to conflicts in Syria, Iraq and sub-Saharan Africa. Even with the 2016 increase, however, the number of refugees resettled in the U.S. during the latter years under President Barack Obama was lower than in previous times of high refugee resettlement in the U.S. and did not keep pace with the world's refugee population. Annual admissions from 2014 onward would have had to exceed well over 100,000 refugees to emulate past American responses to refugee surges, such as in the early 1990s.

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<sup>2</sup> According to UNHCR data, countries resettling 100 or more refugees in 2016 included: United States, Canada, Australia, the UK, Norway, Sweden, France, Germany, Finland, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Ireland, New Zealand, Denmark, Spain and Austria.

<sup>3</sup> "Resettled," "entered" and "admitted" are terms used interchangeably in this report to describe the refugee resettlement process. Refugees in the U.S. are processed differently than the hundreds of thousands of asylum seekers that recently [migrated to Europe](#). Europe's asylum seekers migrated first and most are [waiting for their refugee status](#) to be decided. By contrast, U.S. refugees are processed outside of the U.S. before entering the country. See report section, "[How it works: The U.S. Refugee Resettlement Program](#)."

<sup>4</sup> As it can take up to two years for refugees to be processed through the U.S. Refugee Resettlement Program, there could be a delay in comparisons between U.S. refugee arrival trends and global refugee population trends.

<sup>5</sup> [New travel restrictions](#) for immigrants and non-immigrants for selected countries will begin Oct. 18, 2017.

Thus far in 2017, about 28,000 refugees have been resettled in the U.S., far less than in 2016, according to [U.S. State Department data](#). If the number of refugees worldwide remains the same as in 2016 and if few refugees enter the U.S. for the rest of 2017, the U.S. is on track to accept just 0.2% of the world's refugee population – far less than the historic average of 0.6%, and lower even than the share admitted in 2001 and 2002, in the wake of the Sept. 11 terrorist attacks.

Each year, the president's administration sets the ceiling for how many refugees are resettled in the United States. In fiscal 2017, the Trump administration used an [executive order](#) to reduce the number of refugee admissions previously set by the outgoing Obama White House to be [less than half the initial ceiling](#).<sup>6</sup> Looking ahead to fiscal 2018, the Trump administration has proposed a refugee resettlement ceiling of [45,000 to Congress](#). The White House has also asked Congress for lower annual admissions of refugees as part of their [immigration principles](#) for immigration legislation.

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<sup>6</sup> In June, the Supreme Court ruled that the Trump administration's executive order of 50,000 refugee arrivals for fiscal 2017 [could be upheld](#), except where refugees have a bona fide relationship with an individual in the U.S. The 50,000 refugee ceiling was reached in July 2017.

## How it works: The U.S. Refugee Resettlement Program

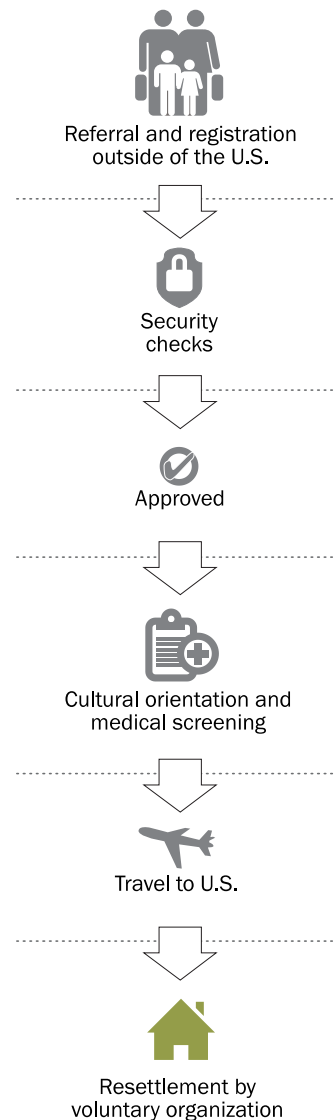
All refugees are processed and approved outside of the United States. Refugee applicants are referred to U.S. officials by the [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees](#) (UNHCR), U.S. embassies and nongovernmental organizations. Applications are screened by the State Department, the Department of Homeland Security's U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services and other federal agencies for any [security concerns](#).

Many refugees are not processed in their countries of citizenship. They are often waiting for resettlement in a nearby country where they have taken temporary refuge, sometimes for several years. While awaiting resettlement, refugees undergo health screenings and cultural orientations before entering the U.S. It is a process that can take between 18 and 24 months to complete. (For a more detailed explanation of the application and approval process, visit the [U.S. State Department's website](#).)

The International Organization for Migration and U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement work with U.S. based [voluntary agencies](#) like the International Rescue Committee or Church World Service to resettle refugees within the U.S. These voluntary agencies have offices across the nation, dispersing refugees across many states. Once resettled, local nonprofits, such as ethnic associations and church-based groups, help refugees learn English and acquire job skills. After several months, financial assistance from federal agencies stops and refugees are expected to become financially self-sufficient. In a short period of time, most refugee households have [employed members](#). U.S. refugees are granted permanent residency within a year of arrival and can apply for U.S. citizenship five years later.

Worldwide, the U.S. has formally resettled [more refugees](#) than any other country, according to UNHCR. Refugee arrivals do not include asylum seekers already living in the U.S. or those appearing at the U.S. border claiming asylum, such as the thousands of [unaccompanied minors from Central America](#) who have entered the U.S. in recent years. Compared with those seeking refuge on

### Resettlement process for U.S.-bound refugees



Source: U.S. State Department, 2017.

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Europe's shores, the [U.S. Refugee Resettlement Program](#) is a different pathway for those fleeing conflict. For example, the more than [1.3 million refugees](#) entering Europe in 2015 were asylum seekers, not resettled refugees. They sought refuge in Europe on their own after arriving in Europe and were not formally resettled by European countries. They will [wait for decisions](#) on their asylum applications while living in Europe.



## Profile of U.S. refugee arrivals: Changes and trends

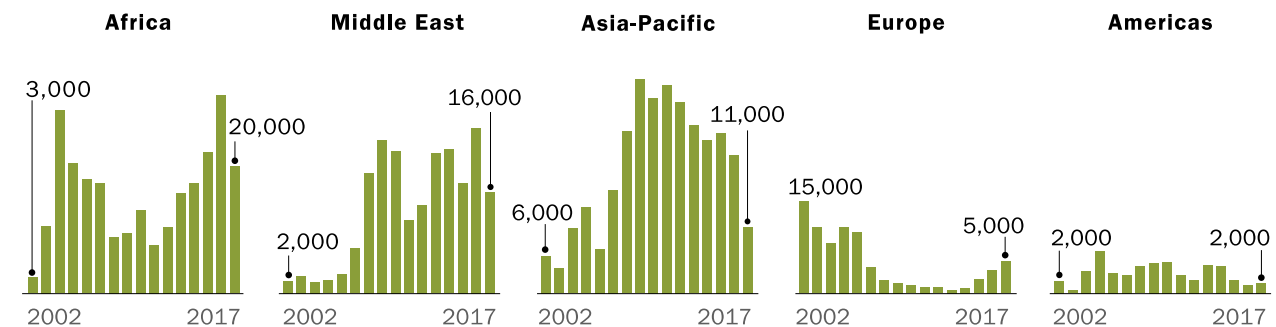
*Note: Data analyses from this point forward in the report are for fiscal years (Oct. 1 to Sept. 30)*

### Nationality of U.S. refugees: Middle East and Africa are on the rise

The nationalities of refugees resettled in the U.S. have changed over the past decade and a half, with an increasing number from Middle Eastern and African countries. In fiscal 2002 – the earliest year for which we have detailed data on U.S. refugee arrivals – 17% of refugees entering the U.S. (nearly 5,000) were from Middle Eastern and African countries. By fiscal 2017, that share had grown to more than two-thirds (68%, or slightly more than 36,000) of U.S. refugee arrivals, reflecting a similar rise of the [number of refugees from these parts of the world](#) in the global refugee population.

### Refugees entering the U.S. are increasingly from the Middle East and Africa

*Number of refugees admitted each fiscal year into the U.S., in thousands, by region of nationality*



Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. See Appendix C for classification of countries into regions. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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By contrast, Europe used to be the primary region of nationality for resettled refugees during the early 2000s. In fiscal 2002, for example, more than half (54% or nearly 15,000) of refugees admitted into the U.S. were citizens of European countries. That share, however, dropped to 9% of refugee arrivals, or about 5,000 refugees, in fiscal 2017.

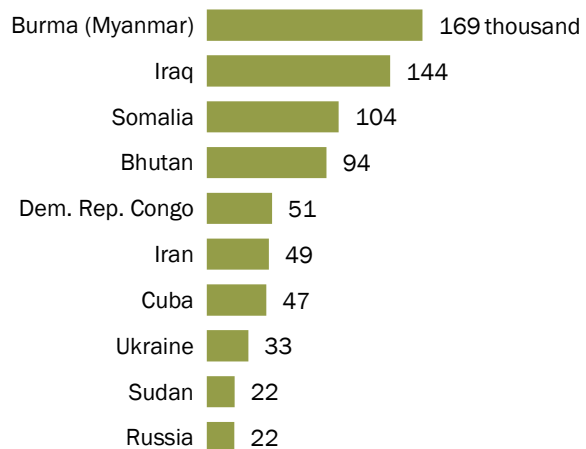
Starting in fiscal 2006, refugees from the Asia-Pacific region also saw their numbers and share increase for several years. Between 2008 and 2012, for example, more than four-in-ten refugees entering the U.S. each year were from Asian countries, with most from Burma (Myanmar) and Bhutan, countries the U.S. prioritized for several years in its [refugee resettlement policies](#). Refugees from these two countries continue to enter the U.S., but in the past couple of years they have done so in lower numbers.

Between fiscal 2002 and 2017, 55% of refugees entering the U.S. came from Burma (Myanmar), Iraq, Somalia or Bhutan.<sup>7</sup> More than 169,000 refugees since fiscal 2002 have come to the U.S. from Burma (Myanmar) – more than any other country. Some 144,000 have come from Iraq, while nearly 104,000 have been Somalis. Almost 94,000 Bhutanese refugees have entered the U.S. since 2002.

Although more than 21,000 Syrian refugees have entered the U.S. since 2002, they do not appear in the top 10 nationalities of U.S. refugees. Most did not enter the U.S. until fiscal 2016 and 2017.

### More than half of U.S. refugees between 2002 and 2017 were from Burma (Myanmar), Iraq, Somalia and Bhutan

*Total number of refugees admitted into the U.S. between fiscal 2002 and 2017, in thousands, by nationality*



Note: Totals are based on refugee entries between Oct 1, 2001, and Sept. 30, 2017. Top 10 nationalities shown. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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<sup>7</sup> Nationalities of refugees are not always the same countries they are living in when they apply for refugee resettlement. [Most are living temporarily](#) in neighboring countries after taking refuge from conflict in their own country.

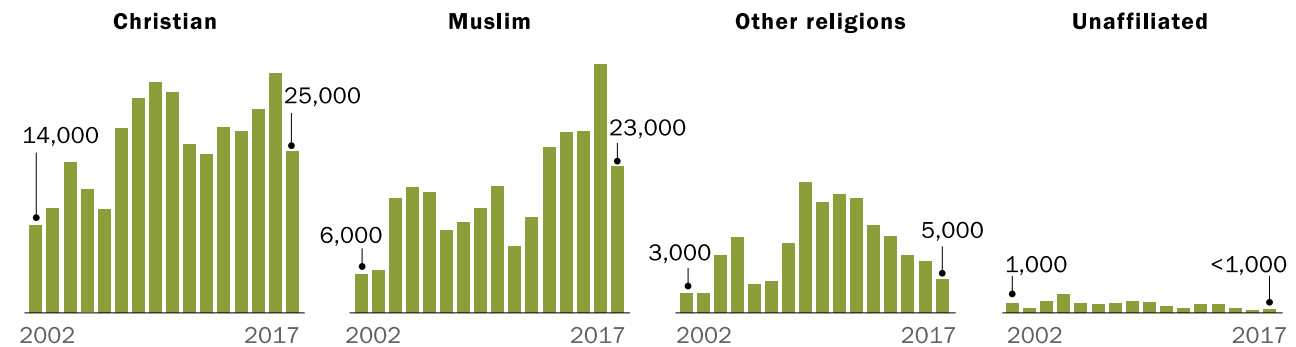
## Religious affiliation of U.S. refugees: Growing number of Muslims

As nationalities of refugees have changed, so too have religious affiliations. Between fiscal 2011 and 2016, a rising number of refugees have been Muslim, reflecting the increasing number of refugees from Muslim-majority countries admitted to the United States. In 2016, a [record number of Muslim refugees](#) were admitted to the U.S.

At the same time, Christians continue to make up a large share of the refugees admitted to the United States. In fiscal 2017, for example, a plurality of refugee arrivals were Christian (47%), with Muslims (43%) representing the second largest religious group.

## Most refugees entering the U.S. are either Christian or Muslim

*Number of refugees admitted each fiscal year into the U.S., in thousands, by religious affiliation*



Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. See Appendix D for classification of detailed religions into broader religious groups. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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In recent years, the share of refugees entering the U.S. who are affiliated with religions other than Christianity and Islam has declined. But from 2009 to 2012, between about a quarter and a third of refugees entering each year were adherents of other religions, including several thousand Hindus (mostly from Bhutan) and Buddhists (mostly from Burma and Bhutan).

Refugees with no religious affiliation were 5% of all refugees admitted to the U.S. in fiscal 2002. Since then, the share of refugees with no religious affiliation has decreased, amounting to less than 1% of refugees entering the U.S. during fiscal 2017.

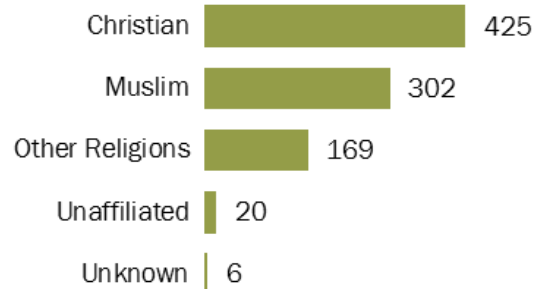
Even with the recent rise in the number of Muslim refugees, far more Christian than Muslim refugees have been admitted into the U.S. since fiscal 2002. Nearly 425,000 Christian refugees entered the U.S. over that period, accounting for 46% of all refugee arrivals. At the same time, about a third (33%) of all refugees admitted to the U.S. between 2002 and 2017, or slightly more than 302,000, were Muslim.

Some 169,000 refugees belonging to other religions entered the U.S. during the same time period, with about 55,000 claiming Hindu religious identity (mostly from Bhutan) and about 50,000 additional refugees claiming Buddhist religious identity (mostly from Burma and Bhutan).

More than 20,000 refugees with no religious affiliation have entered the U.S. between fiscal 2002 and 2017, mostly from Cuba and Vietnam.

## More Christian than Muslim refugees were admitted into the U.S. between 2002 and 2017

*Total number of refugees admitted into the U.S. between fiscal 2002 and 2017, in thousands, by religious affiliation*



Note: Totals are based on refugee entries between Oct. 1, 2001, and Sept. 30, 2017. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. See Appendix D for classification of detailed religions into broader religious groups.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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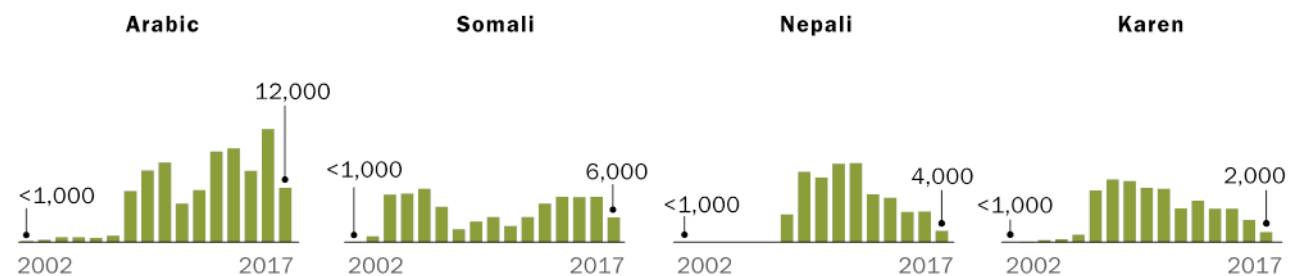
## Language of U.S. refugees: Arabic is now the most spoken language among newly admitted refugees

With the rise of U.S. refugee arrivals from Middle Eastern and African countries, Arabic has become the most spoken language of incoming refugees. In fiscal 2017, nearly a quarter of refugees entering the U.S. (23%, or more than 12,000 people) spoke Arabic; most of them came from Syria and Iraq.

As the number of Arabic-speaking refugee arrivals has grown in recent years, no other single language has accounted for as high a number of total refugee admissions into the U.S. since 2002.

### Growing number of refugees entering the U.S. are Arabic speakers

Number of refugees admitted each fiscal year into the U.S., in thousands, by top language groups



Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. See Appendix E for classification of detailed languages into broader groups. Languages besides Arabic, Somali, Nepali and Karen not displayed. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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In all, more than 143,000 refugees entering the U.S. between 2002 and 2017 spoke Arabic.

The rise of Arabic as a leading language of U.S. refugees was preceded by high shares of refugees speaking Somali. In 2004 through 2006, Somali was the leading language of refugees entering the U.S. Overall, between 2002 and 2017, more than 95,000 Somali-speaking refugees entered the U.S.

In 2007, Karen, a language spoken by most refugees from Burma (Myanmar), was the top language of refugees. In total, more than 73,000 refugees entered the U.S. between 2002 and 2017 speaking various Karen dialects.

In fiscal 2011 and 2012, the top language became Nepali, the majority language of refugees from Bhutan. In all, more than 94,000 Nepali-speaking refugees entered the U.S. between 2002 and 2017.

## Demographics of U.S. refugees: Plurality have been children and adolescents, more have been male than female

For most years between 2002 and 2017, the annual share of refugees entering the U.S. ages 20 or younger was between about 40% and 50% of all refugees. Given this age profile, local schools can play a significant role in how younger refugees learn English and acclimate to U.S. society.

Roughly a third of refugees entering the U.S. annually between 2002 and 2017 were younger adults, ages 21 through 40. About another 20% of admitted refugees each year were 41 years or older.

Data on the age composition of the global refugee population is incomplete, but estimates suggest that the [majority of refugees worldwide are children and adolescents](#) below the age of 18.

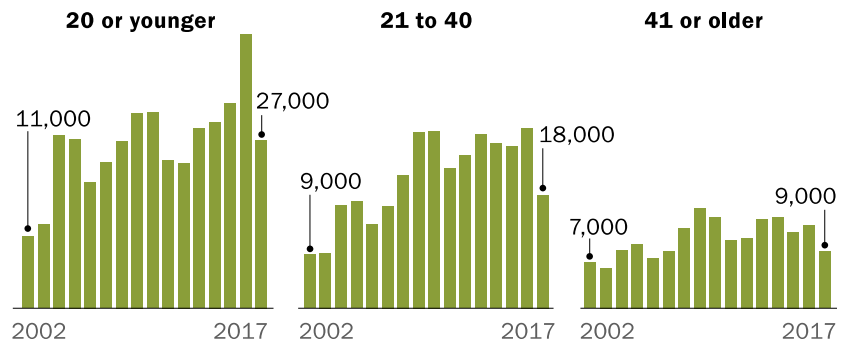
Consequently, a high share of children and adolescent refugees entering the U.S. each year is consistent with the makeup of refugees worldwide.

Between 2003 and 2016, men have made up more than half of refugees entering the U.S. each year, with the male share peaking at 54% in 2013.<sup>8</sup>

Refugees [worldwide](#) also lean more male than female. By fiscal 2017, however, men and women made up nearly equal shares of refugees entering the United States.

### About four-in-ten refugees entering the U.S. each year have been children and adolescents

Number of refugees admitted each fiscal year into the U.S., in thousands, by age group



Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

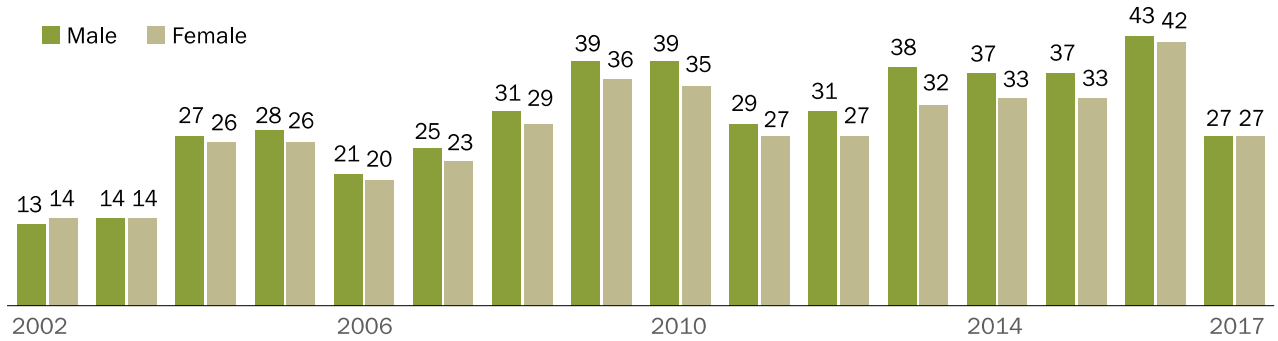
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<sup>8</sup> A slightly higher number of female than male refugees entered in 2002.

## Males make up the majority of annual U.S. refugee admissions in most years

Number of refugees admitted each fiscal year into the U.S., in thousands, by gender



Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. Unknown sex is not shown. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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## Destinations of U.S. refugees: A handful of states accept most refugees

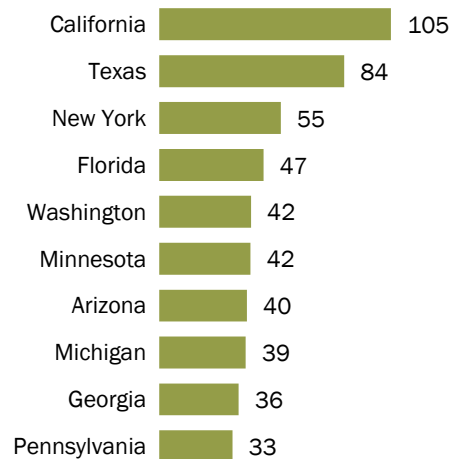
With [refugee resettlement organizations](#) scattered throughout the country, U.S. refugees have been resettled in almost every state. Even so, just a [handful of states](#) have accepted the majority of U.S. refugees.

The three most populated U.S. states – California, Texas and New York – have taken in more than a quarter (27%) of refugees entering the U.S. since 2002. Other top states for total refugee resettlement between fiscal 2002 and 2017 include Florida (more than 47,000), Washington (nearly 42,000) and Minnesota (more than 41,000). In all, more than half (57%) of refugees entering the U.S. since 2002 have settled in the top 10 states for refugee resettlement.

Regionally, more than a quarter of refugees entering the U.S. between fiscal 2002 and 2017 were resettled in each of the following regions: Southern states (including top states Texas and Florida), Western states (including top states California and Washington), and Midwestern states (including top states Minnesota and Michigan). The remainder of refugees (16%) were resettled in Northeastern states (including top states New York and Pennsylvania).<sup>9</sup>

### California, Texas and New York home to largest share of resettled refugees entering the U.S. between 2002 and 2017

*Number of refugees admitted into the U.S. between fiscal 2002 and 2017, in thousands, by state of resettlement*



Note: Totals are based on refugee entries between Oct 1, 2001 and Sept. 30, 2017. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand. Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Destination Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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Southern states have seen the most notable increase in the *annual* share of resettled refugees in the United States.<sup>10</sup> About 15 years ago, about a quarter of all refugees were resettled in Southern

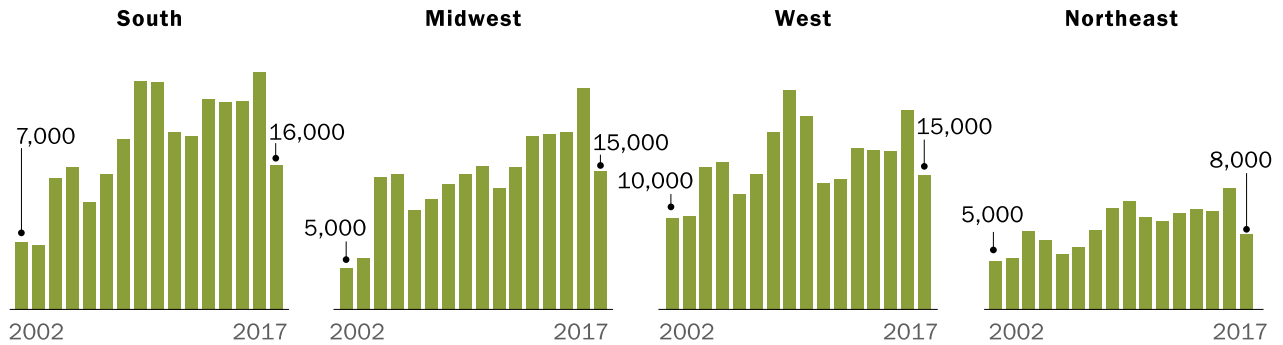
<sup>9</sup> Refugees do not always remain in their first state of resettlement. Once their adjustment funding ends (usually between three and six months), some move to different states.

<sup>10</sup> The Southern region includes the largest number of states, 17 in all, ranging as far north as Delaware and as far west as Texas.

states each year. But the share grew to become 32% of all resettled refugees in fiscal 2015 and 29% in fiscal 2017.

## The South has become a more prevalent region of refugees resettling in the U.S.

Number of refugees admitted each fiscal year into the U.S., in thousands, by U.S. region of resettlement



Note: Regions of resettlement are U.S. Census Bureau regions. Guam is included in the West and Puerto Rico is included in the South. Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. Numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Destination Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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The report was written by Phillip Connor, senior researcher. Mark Hugo Lopez, director of global migration and demography research; James Bell, vice president of global strategy; and Neil Ruiz, associate director of global migration and demography reviewed the report and provided editorial comments. The report was number checked by Jynnah Radford and Antonio Flores, research assistants. Charts were designed by Michael Keegan, information graphics designer. Aleksandra Sandstrom was the copy editor. Ariana Rodriguez-Gitler, associate web producer, provided web support. Danielle Alberti, web developer, developed the pending interactive on refugees.

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## Methodology

International data for this report were downloaded from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) [interactive processing tool](#) on Sept. 26, 2017. International analysis is based on calendar year.

Most U.S. data for this report were downloaded from the interactive processing tool of the U.S. State Department's [Refugee Processing Center](#) on Oct. 2, 2017. Most U.S. analysis in this report is based on fiscal year 2002 through fiscal 2017 (in all, Oct. 1, 2001, through Sept. 30, 2017). Data on nationality, religious affiliation, language, gender and age were accessed via the demographic profile provided by the U.S. State Department's website. Refugee destinations were accessed from the destination profile from the same online tool. See appendices for classification of religions, nationalities and languages into broader groups. Data on ethnicity and education also are available, but these data did not prove useful because of their high level of detail (ethnicity) or high amount of missing data (education).

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## Appendix B: Detailed data tables

### Annual refugee arrivals into the U.S. by nationality, fiscal 2002-2009

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Afghanistan	1,683	1,453	959	902	651	441	576	349
Azerbaijan	114	406	407	299	77	78	30	38
Belarus	680	702	659	445	350	219	111	146
Bhutan					3		5,320	13,452
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,479	508	244	61	16	2		
Burma (Myanmar)	128	203	1,056	1,447	1,612	13,896	18,139	18,202
Burundi	62	16	276	214	466	4,545	2,889	762
Central African Republic		1	24		23	15	56	59
Colombia	8	149	577	323	115	54	94	57
Congo	5	41	73	43	66	206	197	293
Cuba	1,919	306	2,980	6,360	3,143	2,922	4,177	4,800
Dem. Rep. Congo	107	251	569	424	405	848	727	1,135
El Salvador								
Eritrea	13	23	128	327	538	963	251	1,571
Ethiopia	330	1,702	2,689	1,663	1,271	1,028	299	321
Iran	1,535	2,471	1,786	1,856	2,792	5,482	5,270	5,381
Iraq	465	298	66	198	202	1,608	13,822	18,838
Kazakhstan	223	118	312	80	124	45	62	52
Laos	18	13	6,005	8,517	830	117	59	14
Liberia	560	2,956	7,140	4,289	2,346	1,606	992	385
Moldova	1,022	616	1,711	1,016	721	565	487	445
Pakistan		18	11	9	20	30	104	67
Palestine							9	65
Russia	2,105	1,394	1,446	5,982	6,003	1,773	426	495
Rwanda	47	47	176	183	112	202	108	111
Serbia	1,859	1,801	143	38	11		1	
Sierra Leone	176	1,378	1,084	829	439	166	99	51
Somalia	237	1,994	13,331	10,405	10,357	6,969	2,523	4,189
Sudan	897	2,139	3,500	2,205	1,848	705	375	683
Syria	4	3		7	27	17	24	25
Ukraine	5,217	5,065	3,482	2,889	2,483	1,605	1,022	601
Uzbekistan	394	166	426	271	527	190	134	152
Vietnam	3,331	1,472	1,012	2,084	3,168	1,564	1,196	1,538
Other nationalities	509	656	593	446	477	421	612	377
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>27,127</b>	<b>28,366</b>	<b>52,865</b>	<b>53,812</b>	<b>41,223</b>	<b>48,282</b>	<b>60,191</b>	<b>74,654</b>

Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. Nationalities with a total number of 1,000 refugee arrivals from 2002 to 2017 shown. Countries ordered alphabetically.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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**Annual refugee arrivals into the U.S. by nationality, fiscal 2010-2017**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Afghanistan	515	428	481	661	753	910	2,737	1,311
Azerbaijan	18	16	10	3	15	18	32	20
Belarus	103	66	83	10	46	98	185	73
Bhutan	12,363	14,999	15,070	9,134	8,434	5,775	5,817	3,550
Burma (Myanmar)	16,693	16,972	14,160	16,299	14,598	18,386	12,347	5,078
Burundi	530	110	186	193	68	1,186	694	291
Central African Republic	45	182	136	318	25	270	401	275
Colombia	123	46	126	230	252	521	529	233
Congo	154	27	102	161	30	52	16	5
Cuba	4,818	2,920	1,948	4,205	4,062	1,527	354	177
Dem. Rep. Congo	3,174	977	1,863	2,563	4,540	7,876	16,370	9,377
El Salvador							364	1,124
Eritrea	2,570	2,032	1,346	1,824	1,488	1,596	1,949	1,917
Ethiopia	668	560	620	765	728	626	1,131	766
Iran	3,543	2,032	1,758	2,578	2,846	3,109	3,750	2,577
Iraq	18,016	9,388	12,163	19,488	19,769	12,676	9,880	6,886
Kazakhstan	46	53	7	11	24	58	91	39
Laos	36	211	21				7	
Liberia	244	121	69	94	31	12	16	8
Moldova	356	331	255	119	142	333	465	301
Pakistan	59	54	274	158	240	159	545	346
Palestine	1,053	136	141	164	141	99	50	81
Russia	326	165	197	125	139	281	462	377
Rwanda	230	74	157	139	45	173	140	104
Serbia								2
Sierra Leone	54	28	1	4	6	6	3	5
Somalia	4,884	3,161	4,911	7,608	9,000	8,858	9,020	6,130
Sudan	558	334	1,077	2,160	1,315	1,578	1,458	980
Syria	25	29	31	36	105	1,682	12,587	6,557
Ukraine	449	428	372	227	490	1,451	2,543	4,264
Uzbekistan	185	96	140	51	69	43	41	35
Vietnam	891	119	100	86	79	35	58	46
Other nationalities	582	329	433	512	507	539	952	781
<b>All nationalities</b>	<b>73,311</b>	<b>56,424</b>	<b>58,238</b>	<b>69,926</b>	<b>69,987</b>	<b>69,933</b>	<b>84,994</b>	<b>53,716</b>

Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. Nationalities with a total number of 1,000 refugee arrivals between 2002 and 2017 shown. Countries ordered alphabetically.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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**Annual refugee arrivals into the U.S. by language, fiscal 2002-2009**

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Arabic	216	480	920	926	809	1,231	9,767	13,675
Armenian	5	85	146	155	201	1,578	3,625	3,444
Burmese	66	19	461	653	208	2,378	3,769	2,040
Chaldean	8	5	15	14	18	746	2,897	3,783
Chin						3,023	4,051	2,595
Farsi	1,370	2,088	1528	1565	2,433	2,952	950	1,286
Hmong	12	3	5,898	8,429	818	150	88	14
Karen	9	39	325	470	1,167	8,049	9,742	9,495
Kinyarwanda	33	90	149	172	74	140	175	133
Kirundi	37	2	233	166	425	4,439	2,844	720
Kiswahili	25	68	255	205	232	196	170	534
Nepali			3		4	3	5,302	13,450
Russian	151	2,553	4,710	3,200	2,559	1,673	1,101	1,089
Somali	63	1,166	9,112	9,275	10,182	6,789	2,454	3,988
Spanish	1,905	439	3,509	6,664	3,239	2,968	4,247	4,831
Tigrinya	1	31	101	272	427	220	67	1,148
Turkish	2			4,843	5,031	1,103	53	61
Ukrainian	58	1,671	2,180	2,016	1,657	1,153	766	421
Vietnamese	13	1,053	867	1,618	2,368	1,094	835	1,273
Other languages	23,153	18,574	22,356	13,169	9,371	8,397	7,288	10,674
Unknown	19,230	6,585	1,110	430	206	419	368	280
<b>All languages</b>	<b>27,127</b>	<b>28,365</b>	<b>52,865</b>	<b>53,812</b>	<b>41,223</b>	<b>48,282</b>	<b>60,191</b>	<b>74,654</b>

Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. Languages spoken by 10,000 or more refugee arrivals between 2002 and 2017 shown. Countries ordered alphabetically. See Appendix E for classification of detailed language into broader language groups.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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**Annual refugee arrivals into the U.S. by language, fiscal 2010-2017**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Arabic	15,199	7,380	9,964	17,284	17,928	13,601	21,609	12,248
Armenian	1,798	747	387	875	1,190	1,179	1,575	907
Burmese	1,414	1,290	1,146	1,523	1,066	2,036	1,341	457
Chaldean	2,550	1,392	1,790	1,954	1,328	511	348	369
Chin	2,068	1,949	1,676	1,584	1,992	2,396	1,599	624
Farsi	1,307	1,065	1,382	1,744	1,662	1,962	2,201	1,848
Hmong	42	211	21				22	7
Karen	8,442	8,304	5,249	6,442	5,205	5,211	3,450	1,562
Kinyarwanda	379	197	630	571	2,248	2,066	2,457	1,647
Kirundi	415	75	125	123	48	1,042	584	232
Kiswahili	2,021	472	794	1,336	1,332	3,531	6,535	3,516
Nepali	12,355	14,993	15,114	9,164	8,484	5,790	5,840	3,580
Russian	796	587	492	299	407	1,172	1,831	1,930
Somali	4,809	3,087	4,821	7,403	8,686	8,626	8,696	5,921
Spanish	4,951	2,976	2,076	4,430	4,305	2,046	1,338	1,675
Tigrinya	1,881	1,577	1,024	1,359	1,048	1,118	1,368	1,395
Turkish	19	16	9	39	35	40	43	49
Ukrainian	320	299	285	168	368	854	1,567	2,855
Vietnamese	633	54	98	68	68	33	33	31
Other languages	11,912	9,753	11,155	13,560	12,587	16,719	22,557	12,863
Unknown	277	64	25	42	28	14	55	41
<b>All languages</b>	<b>73,311</b>	<b>56,424</b>	<b>58,238</b>	<b>69,926</b>	<b>69,987</b>	<b>69,933</b>	<b>84,994</b>	<b>53,716</b>

Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. Languages spoken by 10,000 or more refugee arrivals between 2002 and 2017 shown. Countries ordered alphabetically. See Appendix E for classification of detailed language into broader language groups.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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**Annual refugee arrivals into the U.S. by religious affiliation, fiscal 2002-2017**

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Christian	13,644	16,291	23,583	19,232	16,237	28,858	33,543	35,994
Muslim	6,062	6,660	17,942	19,579	18,861	12,989	14,134	16,394
Other Religions	3,100	3,111	8,991	11,763	4,556	5,004	10,828	20,373
Unaffiliated	1,424	639	1,713	2,890	1,493	1,382	1,543	1,808
Unknown	2,897	1,664	636	348	76	49	143	85
<b>All religions</b>	<b>27,127</b>	<b>28,365</b>	<b>52,865</b>	<b>53,812</b>	<b>41,223</b>	<b>48,282</b>	<b>60,191</b>	<b>74,654</b>
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Christian	34,517	26,410	24,723	28,965	28,393	31,829	37,521	25,194
Muslim	19,864	10,420	14,921	25,890	28,286	28,435	38,900	22,861
Other Religions	17,240	18,572	17,867	13,639	11,989	8,963	8,120	5,172
Unaffiliated	1,609	972	672	1,383	1,266	684	449	487
Unknown	81	50	55	49	53	22	4	2
<b>All religions</b>	<b>73,311</b>	<b>56,424</b>	<b>58,238</b>	<b>69,926</b>	<b>69,987</b>	<b>69,933</b>	<b>84,994</b>	<b>53,716</b>

Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. See Appendix D for classification of detailed religions into broader religious groups.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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## Annual refugee arrivals into the U.S. by age, fiscal 2002-2017

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Ages 20 and younger	11,381	13,240	27,426	26,758	19,947	23,069	26,497	30,905
Ages 21-40	8,524	8,710	16,248	16,884	13,343	16,181	21,073	27,891
Ages 41 and older	7,222	6,416	9,191	10,170	7,933	9,032	12,621	15,858
<b>All ages</b>	<b>27,127</b>	<b>28,366</b>	<b>52,865</b>	<b>53,812</b>	<b>41,223</b>	<b>48,282</b>	<b>60,191</b>	<b>74,654</b>

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Ages 20 and younger	30,968	23,471	22,956	28,413	29,499	32,345	43,262	26,852
Ages 21-40	27,996	22,143	24,188	27,434	26,102	25,548	28,542	17,925
Ages 41 and older	14,347	10,810	11,094	14,079	14,386	12,040	13,190	8,939
<b>All ages</b>	<b>73,311</b>	<b>56,424</b>	<b>58,238</b>	<b>69,926</b>	<b>69,987</b>	<b>69,933</b>	<b>84,994</b>	<b>53,716</b>

Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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## Annual refugee arrivals into the U.S. by sex, fiscal 2002-2017

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Female	13,780	14,134	26,116	26,292	19,992	23,048	29,205	36,138
Male	13,347	14,232	26,749	27,520	21,231	25,234	30,986	38,516
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>27,127</b>	<b>28,366</b>	<b>52,865</b>	<b>53,812</b>	<b>41,223</b>	<b>48,282</b>	<b>60,191</b>	<b>74,654</b>

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Female	34,678	26,970	26,829	32,127	33,214	33,341	41,731	26,992
Male	38,633	29,454	31,409	37,799	36,773	36,591	43,263	26,724
<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>73,311</b>	<b>56,424</b>	<b>58,238</b>	<b>69,926</b>	<b>69,987</b>	<b>69,933</b>	<b>84,994</b>	<b>53,716</b>

Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. Unknown sex not shown.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Demographic Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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**Annual refugee arrivals into the U.S. by destination, fiscal 2002-2009**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Alabama	32	46	77	102	57	135	177	187
Alaska	19	28	43	80	24	30	52	116
Arizona	861	969	1,978	1,869	1,648	1,992	3,005	4,315
Arkansas	0	4	19	12	1	6	12	18
California	4,291	4,206	6,758	7,516	5,184	6,707	9,480	11,278
Colorado	443	469	824	901	810	954	1,264	1,735
Connecticut	445	208	417	526	316	505	381	349
Delaware	35	36	9	19	2	22	1	4
District of Columbia	27	110	59	46	74	32	34	58
Florida	1,909	921	2,964	4,799	2,585	2,691	3,722	4,193
Georgia	864	1,109	2,155	1,870	1,442	1,616	2,325	3,272
Guam	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	4	15	24	25	5	11	15	8
Idaho	278	263	362	534	548	782	1,024	1,183
Illinois	895	925	1,395	1,463	1,227	1,872	2,429	2,560
Indiana	171	273	470	491	367	1,422	1,522	1,249
Iowa	413	225	475	364	357	443	597	901
Kansas	39	99	137	154	149	156	329	361
Kentucky	330	317	675	779	705	899	1,215	1,722
Louisiana	101	78	318	205	127	160	151	385
Maine	92	104	201	151	142	118	60	259
Maryland	409	812	948	737	675	648	865	904
Massachusetts	711	809	1,511	1,285	857	815	1,113	1,679
Michigan	489	447	1,025	870	645	1,283	3,298	3,500
Minnesota	693	1,795	5,931	6,357	4,578	3,198	1,329	994
Mississippi	6	3	4	0	5	1	9	23
Missouri	757	439	916	987	552	831	996	1,334
Montana	4	34	7	5	0	3	0	7

Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. States ordered alphabetically.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Destination Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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**Annual refugee arrivals into the U.S. by destination, fiscal 2002-2009**

	<b>2002</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>
Nebraska	196	222	489	225	301	490	648	816
Nevada	162	186	317	385	202	334	461	589
New Hampshire	253	243	566	311	271	254	521	558
New Jersey	347	558	705	713	561	591	741	1,108
New Mexico	90	27	84	81	91	109	174	163
New York	2,321	2,281	3,047	2,568	2,295	2,978	3,631	4,412
North Carolina	1,346	582	1,090	1,273	1,244	1,818	2,278	2,247
North Dakota	51	108	224	228	184	196	407	447
Ohio	555	656	1,432	1,560	1,943	1,573	1,352	1,589
Oklahoma	52	61	91	136	98	156	211	175
Oregon	952	797	1,389	1,024	982	693	687	704
Pennsylvania	937	1,233	1,525	1,521	1,283	1,201	1,739	2,155
Puerto Rico	7	0	6	8	1	8	9	0
Rhode Island	38	125	315	283	132	139	134	166
South Carolina	88	111	148	105	80	106	111	127
South Dakota	105	160	326	215	184	224	317	536
Tennessee	331	456	938	869	722	961	847	1,492
Texas	1,262	1,554	3,382	3,245	2,762	4,401	5,133	8,212
Utah	246	400	759	753	671	925	914	1,265
Vermont	89	78	237	182	165	147	329	332
Virginia	563	800	1,420	1,275	1,108	1,059	1,472	1,842
Washington	2,620	2,771	3,023	2,847	2,460	2,216	2,254	2,581
West Virginia	1	2	0	3	0	0	5	21
Wisconsin	180	242	1,658	1,851	401	371	411	523
Wyoming	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>All destinations</b>	<b>27,110</b>	<b>28,402</b>	<b>52,873</b>	<b>53,813</b>	<b>41,223</b>	<b>48,282</b>	<b>60,191</b>	<b>74,654</b>

Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. States ordered alphabetically.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Destination Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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**Annual refugee arrivals into the U.S. by destination, fiscal 2010-2017**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Alabama	159	89	145	129	107	105	120	63
Alaska	112	87	88	106	141	146	128	70
Arizona	3,400	2,168	2,234	3,052	2,964	3,133	4,110	2,250
Arkansas	34	3	10	7	7	13	8	59
California	8,579	4,987	5,173	6,383	6,108	5,718	7,909	5,160
Colorado	1,969	1,557	1,458	1,789	1,813	1,730	1,647	1,144
Connecticut	506	447	434	547	543	519	819	432
Delaware	6	16	0	6	0	9	0	16
District of Columbia	25	33	14	11	29	5	6	2
Florida	4,216	2,906	2,244	3,613	3,519	2,480	2,983	1,702
Georgia	3,224	2,636	2,520	2,710	2,694	2,889	3,017	1,872
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hawaii	1	0	1	6	2	7	0	3
Idaho	1,092	730	817	920	978	935	1,135	623
Illinois	2,529	1,937	2,082	2,453	2,578	2,658	3,125	1,705
Indiana	1,250	1,191	1,197	1,541	1,614	1,793	1,893	1,042
Iowa	359	331	431	598	692	787	995	658
Kansas	297	327	384	474	490	741	914	580
Kentucky	1,974	1,368	1,452	1,603	1,849	1,990	2,405	1,616
Louisiana	321	271	187	223	211	135	173	80
Maine	303	197	203	350	388	425	607	288
Maryland	1,084	1,283	1,239	1,242	1,227	1,508	1,653	1,070
Massachusetts	1,931	1,548	1,541	1,829	1,941	1,688	1,734	1,094
Michigan	3,192	2,588	3,594	4,651	4,006	3,012	4,258	2,536
Minnesota	2,103	1,841	1,738	2,214	2,232	2,291	2,635	1,622
Mississippi	8	2	8	3	7	15	13	9
Missouri	1,276	941	1,065	1,268	1,392	1,431	2,072	1,227
Montana	0	0	1	0	0	0	27	92

Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. States ordered alphabetically.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Destination Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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**Annual refugee arrivals into the U.S. by destination, fiscal 2010-2017**

	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
Nebraska	818	738	764	997	1,076	1,200	1,441	1,198
Nevada	562	325	470	563	569	610	753	469
New Hampshire	546	517	363	379	345	446	515	339
New Jersey	795	383	279	443	363	314	536	379
New Mexico	214	155	189	293	163	207	342	155
New York	4,559	3,529	3,528	3,965	4,082	4,052	5,026	3,100
North Carolina	2,342	2,128	2,110	2,377	2,443	2,475	3,342	1,917
North Dakota	473	362	555	456	582	497	540	420
Ohio	1,966	1,691	2,245	2,788	2,815	2,989	4,194	2,868
Oklahoma	158	273	299	300	389	479	534	260
Oregon	1,045	763	695	875	1,019	1,029	1,293	1,001
Pennsylvania	2,632	2,972	2,809	2,507	2,739	2,764	3,219	2,147
Puerto Rico	5	0	0	3	2	0	0	
Rhode Island	243	157	130	171	188	185	337	204
South Carolina	132	142	135	148	121	226	350	242
South Dakota	555	490	646	533	523	484	426	314
Tennessee	1,605	1,241	1,236	1,557	1,467	1,530	1,959	1,048
Texas	7,920	5,636	5,923	7,475	7,214	7,479	7,802	4,768
Utah	1,108	838	942	1,189	1,085	1,109	1,192	716
Vermont	299	361	350	322	317	312	386	235
Virginia	1,535	1,333	1,341	1,472	1,310	1,312	1,471	1,043
Washington	3,004	2,137	2,165	2,414	2,483	2,625	3,233	2,923
West Virginia	13	9	19	25	28	31	25	13
Wisconsin	832	760	785	946	1,132	1,415	1,691	942
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
<b>All destinations</b>	<b>73,311</b>	<b>56,424</b>	<b>58,238</b>	<b>69,926</b>	<b>69,987</b>	<b>69,933</b>	<b>84,994</b>	<b>53,716</b>

Note: Fiscal year starts Oct. 1. States ordered alphabetically.

Source: Pew Research Center analysis of U.S. State Department's Refugee Processing Center data (Destination Profile), accessed Oct. 2, 2017.

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## Appendix C: Countries by regional classification

### Africa

Algeria	Republic of the Congo
Angola	Reunion
Benin	Rwanda
Botswana	Sao Tome and Principe
Burkina Faso	Senegal
Burundi	Seychelles
Cape Verde	Sierra Leone
Cameroon	Somalia
Central African Republic	South Africa
Chad	South Sudan
Comoros	Sudan
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	Swaziland
Djibouti	Tanzania
Equatorial Guinea	Togo
Eritrea	Tonga
Ethiopia	Tunisia
Gabon	Uganda
Gambia	Western Sahara
Ghana	Zambia
Guinea	Zimbabwe
Guinea Bissau	
Ivory Coast	
Kenya	
Lesotho	
Liberia	
Libya	
Madagascar	
Mali	
Mauritania	
Mauritius	
Morocco	
Mozambique	
Namibia	
Niger	
Nigeria	

**Americas**

Anguilla  
Antigua and Barbuda  
Argentina  
Aruba  
Bahamas  
Barbados  
Belize  
Bermuda  
Bolivia  
Brazil  
Canada  
Cayman Islands  
Chile  
Colombia  
Costa Rica  
Cuba  
Curaco  
Dominica  
Dominican Republic  
French Guiana  
Grenada  
Guadeloupe  
Ecuador  
El Salvador  
Guatemala  
Guyana  
Haiti  
Honduras  
Jamaica  
Martinique  
Mexico  
Nicaragua  
Panama  
Paraguay  
Peru  
Puerto Rico

Saint Kitts and Nevis  
Saint Lucia  
Saint Vincent & Grenadines  
Saint Pierre and Miquelon  
Suriname  
Trinidad and Tobago  
Turks and Caicos Islands  
United States  
Uruguay  
Venezuela

**Asia-Pacific**

Afghanistan  
American Samoa  
Australia  
Azerbaijan  
Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
Brunei  
Burma (Myanmar)  
Cambodia  
China  
Cook Islands  
Fiji  
French Polynesia  
Hong Kong  
India  
Indonesia  
Japan  
Kazakhstan  
Kiribati  
Kyrgyzstan  
Laos  
Macau  
Malaysia  
Maldives  
Marshall Islands

Micronesia	Cyprus
Mongolia	Czech Republic
Nauru	Denmark
Nepal	Estonia
New Zealand	Finland
Niue	France
Norfolk Island	Georgia
North Korea	Germany
Pakistan	Gibraltar
Palau	Greece
Papua New Guinea	Hungary
Philippines	Iceland
South Korea	Ireland
Samoa	Isle of Man
Singapore	Italy
Solomon Islands	Kosovo
Sri Lanka	Latvia
Tajikistan	Liechtenstein
Thailand	Lithuania
Tibet	Luxembourg
Timor-Leste	Malta
Turkmenistan	Monaco
Tuvalu	Moldova
Uzbekistan	Montenegro
Vanuatu	Netherlands
Vietnam	Norway
Wallis and Futuna Island	Poland
	Portugal
<b>Europe</b>	Republic of Macedonia
Albania	Romania
Andorra	Russia
Armenia	San Marino
Belarus	Serbia
Belgium	Slovakia
Bosnia-Herzegovina	Slovenia
Bulgaria	Spain
Croatia	Svalbard and Jan Mayen
	Sweden

Switzerland  
Ukraine  
United Kingdom  
Vatican City

**Middle East**

Bahrain  
Egypt  
Gaza Strip  
Iran  
Iraq  
Israel  
Jordan  
Kuwait  
Lebanon  
Oman  
Palestinian territories  
Qatar  
Saudi Arabia  
Syria  
Turkey  
United Arab Emirates  
Yemen

## Appendix D: Detailed religious affiliation by broader religious affiliation

### Christian

Armenian Christian  
 Baptist  
 Catholic  
 Chaldean  
 Christian  
 Coptic  
 Evangelical Christian  
 Greek Orthodox  
 Jehovah Witness  
 Lutheran  
 Mennonite  
 Methodist  
 Old Believer  
 Orthodox  
 Oriental Orthodoxy  
 Pentecostalist  
 Protestant  
 Russian Orthodox  
 Seventh Day Adventist  
 Ukranian Orthodox  
 Ukrainian autocephalous orthodox  
 Ukrainian Orthodox Kyivan Patriarchate  
 Uniate

### Muslim

Ahmadiyya  
 Moslem  
 Moslem Ismaici  
 Moslem Shiite  
 Moslem Sunni

### Other Religions

Ancestral Worship  
 Animist  
 Bahá'í  
 Bahai Iranian  
 Buddhist  
 Cao Dai  
 Druze  
 Hare Krishna  
 Hòa Hảo  
 Hindu  
 Jewish  
 Kaaka'I  
 Kirat  
 Other Religion  
 Sabeans-Mandean  
 Yazidi  
 Zoroastrain

### Unaffiliated

Atheist  
 No religion

## Appendix E: Detailed languages by broader language group

### Arabic

Arabic

Arabic (Sudanese Spoken)

### Chin

Chin

Chin-Dai

Chin-Kanpelet

Chin-Falam

Chin-Khumi

Chin-Lai

Chin-Matu

Chin-Mindat

Chin-Mizo

Chin-Senthang

Chin-Siyin

Chin-Thado

Chin-Zaniat

Chin-Zokhua

Hakka – Chin Burmese

### Karen

Karen

Karenni-Kayah

Karenni-Kayan

Pwo Karen

Sgaw Karen

### Somali

Maimai

Somali

### Farsi

Farsi

Eastern Farsi

Western Farsi